



Biodiversity Help in Soil Formation

Xiuping Liu *

Department of Agricultural Research, Center for Agricultural Resource Research, China *Corresponding author: Xiuping Liu, Department of Agricultural Research, Center for Agricultural Resource Research, China, E-mail:xiupingl@bcm.edu

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Introduction

Soil formation and protection - Biodiversity Biological diversity aids in soil structure creation and maintenance, as well as moisture and nutrient retention. Another factor is the impacts of root systems, which break up soil and rock, allowing water to penetrate, among other things. increase the amount of water that enters the soil and the amount of water that is stored in the soil. Provide erosion resistance Pests, parasites, and sickness are all suppressed. Assist in carbon capture. Erosion and biodiversity have a symbiotic relationship. As a result of their mixing activities, soil organisms can both reduce and increase soil loss by increasing porosity and decreasing soil stability. Soil runoff has an ecological impact on belowground communities at the same time. Protect soil organisms' habitats. Improved soil living conditions, such as aeration, temperature, moisture, and nutrient amount and quality, can boost soil biodiversity activity. The diversity of living creatures in the soil is reflected in soil biodiversity. These creatures generate a web of biological activity by interacting with one others, as well as plants and small animals. These organisms help with water entry and storage, erosion resistance, plant feeding, and organic matter breakdown. Soil serves as a water filter and a growing medium, as well as providing habitat for billions of organisms and contributing to biodiversity. It also provides the majority of antibiotics needed to treat diseases.

Erosion is exacerbated by actions that remove vegetation, disturb the ground, or cause the earth to dry up. Biodiversity is described as "the variability among living organisms from all sources, including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species, and between ecosystems; this includes variety within species, between species, and between ecosystems." Healthy soils support productivity, protect the environment, and improve the health of plants and animals. Good soil tilth, good soil drainage, a big population of microorganisms, sufficient (but not excessive) quantities of vital nutrients, and low weed pressure are all features of healthy soils. Our life support system is soil. Soils serve as anchors for roots and as reservoirs for water and nutrients. Soil erosion has consequences that go beyond the loss of agricultural land. It has resulted in a rise in pollutants and sedimentation in streams and rivers, blocking them and causing fish and other species to decline. Degraded areas are also less capable of retaining water, which can exacerbate flooding. Human activities are mostly to blame for soil contamination in metropolitan areas. Manufacturing, industrial dumping, land development, local garbage disposal, and excessive pesticide and fertiliser use are just a few examples. The native ecology might be harmed when soil is contaminated with certain pollutants. Plant variety, decomposition, nutrient retention and cycling, plant and animal health, soil carbon sequestration, and greenhouse gas emissions are all affected by the decline in the diversity of organisms present in soil. Because water is abundant and has a lot of strength, it is the major cause of soil erosion. Because wind may take up soil and blow it far away, it is also a major source of soil erosion.expensive energy source is biomass.

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