



Soil Production is Influenced by Human Factors

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Received date: July 01, 2021; Accepted date: July 16, 2021; Published date: July 23, 2021

Introduction

In contrast to soils formed by natural processes, anthropogenic soils (anthrosoils) have been impacted, modified, or created by human activity. They can be found in urban and other human-influenced environments all over the world. Anthropogenic soils are classified as artificial ground, which is divided into four groups: Artificial soils have been layered on top of natural soils. Soils that formed naturally have been taken out. Natural dirt has been removed and artificial soil has been placed to the infilled area. The soil quality and composition of agricultural areas are greatly influenced by anthropogenic activity. The topsoil had lower soil compaction and bulk density than the subsurface, but all other examined metrics in the topsoil were significant.

Many nutrients, including as nitrogen, phosphorus, calcium, and potassium, are naturally present in soils. This keeps the soil fertile, allowing the farmer to grow healthy and nutritious crops. Fertilizers are used by farmers because they include nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, which are essential plant nutrients. More than 1,108 separate soil series exist in Minnesota as a result of these interactions. Different soil horizons are formed as a result of the interactions of these five soil-forming forces. Scientists classify similar soils into soil series based on the differences and similarities of soil horizons. Soil management decisions are affected by the qualities of each soil series. Some human behaviours, however, have obvious immediate consequences.

Land use change, land management, land degradation, soil sealing, and mining are all examples of these issues. As a result, soil carbon and other nutrients are lost, and soil characteristics and biodiversity

are changed. Soils are home to a diverse range of bacteria and fungus, the majority of which are beneficial and perform functions such as decomposition of organic materials. However, just as harmful bacteria coexist with beneficial bacteria on your skin, some soil microbes can cause major harm if allowed to enter the body. Indoor plants have also been demonstrated to have an unconsciously positive effect on task performance, health, and stress levels. Indoor plants can operate as air purifiers; they are an excellent technique to minimise pollutants indoors and hence reduce human exposure, and they have been extensively researched in this regard. Relief, parent rock or bedrock type, climate, vegetation, and other life forms, etc.

Pasteurization, composting, fumigation, and solarization are some of the methods used to rid soils of pathogenic organisms. Although some of these procedures may not always sterilise soil, they do make it acceptable for planting new plants by removing pathogens. Soil is a vital component of human survival. Soils store water and nutrients and provide an anchor for roots. Myriad microorganisms fix nitrogen and degrade organic matter in soils, as well as armies of microscopic creatures like earthworms and termites. Life would be exceedingly difficult for humans without soil.

Plants are beneficial to your health in addition to their aesthetic value. Indoor plants have also been shown to improve concentration and productivity (by up to 15%!), reduce stress, and improve mood, making them ideal not only for your home but also for your workplace. The speed of chemical reactions is influenced by temperature and moisture, which helps to determine how quickly rocks weather and dead animals degrade. Warm, moist climates grow soils more quickly, while cold, arid climates take longer.

Rainfall is a key climate component in soil development. Weathering is hampered by the deteriorated plant and animal materials. It plays no part in the transformation of parent rocks into soil. To control soilborne diseases while maintaining the environment, some environmentally friendly approaches such as crop rotation, soil solarization, anaerobic soil disinfestation, soil steam sterilisation, biofumigants, resistant cultivars/varieties or grafted plants, and biocontrol products have been developed. *Bacillus*, *Arthrobacter*, *Pseudomonas*, *Agrobacterium*, *Alcaligenes*, *Clostridium*, *Flavobacterium*, *Corynebacterium*, *Micrococcus*, *Xanthomonas*, and *Mycobacterium* are some of the most commonly isolated bacterial species from soil.