



Raindrops And Bombs

The Erosion Process

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Useful Trouble

Whenever the role of rain in the erosion process is being described, one can probably count on raindrops being compared to bombs.

A raindrop and a bomb may strike some as an exaggerated comparison. After all from our perspective, a typical rainfall seems innocent enough. However, from the perspective of a soil particle, there is not a better analogy than a bomb.

During a rainfall, millions of drops fall at velocities reaching 30 feet per second. They explode against the ground, splashing soil as high as 3 feet in the air and as far as 5 feet from where they hit.

Without raindrops, there would be little soil erosion caused by water. But, of course, without raindrops there also would be no crops. As one person put it, rain is "useful trouble."

Geologic Violence

To understand how soil loss can be controlled, the first step is to understand how erosion occurs and what role raindrops play in the process.

Soil erosion has always taken place and it always will. It is a natural process. The surface of the earth is continually undergoing what might be called a "face lift in slow motion." Slowly, the coastline is receding, the hills and mountaintops are being carried down to the valleys, and the river deltas are being enlarged.

The form of erosion that occurs naturally, without man's influence, is called *geologic* erosion. Some of the best examples of geologic erosion are the Grand Canyon, the Badlands of South Dakota, the canyons of Utah, and many great river valleys.

If conditions in Oklahoma today were pristine, geologic erosion would occur at a low rate on level land; and on gentle slopes, erosion would only be a minor problem. With the state's humid conditions and ideal environment for plant growth, there would be a protective cover for most of the soil.

But needless to say, conditions today are not pristine. Agriculture has replaced some of the protective cover with plants that are of more value to man – plants that do not cover the soil as effectively as the natural prairie growth. Some farmers leave the soil totally bare through much of the year.

The result? Erosion has increased to destructive proportions on some soils, carrying away topsoil and nutrients, washing pollutants into streams, filling waterways with sediment, and

reducing the natural productivity of the land. (See Table 1.)

Although wind has caused significant erosion in the past in Oklahoma, water causes most of the problem today. And here is where raindrops come into the picture.

Splash Erosion

Erosion caused by water can be broken into four categories—*splash* erosion, *sheet* erosion, *rill* erosion, and *gully* erosion. The first part, splash erosion, is the stage when raindrops strike the soil surface.

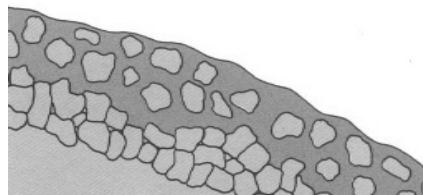
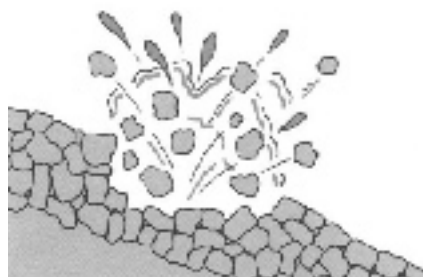
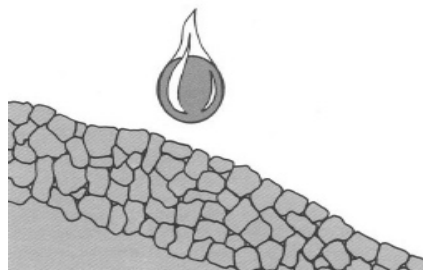


Table 1. Expected yields (percentage of normal yields under various erosion conditions and under high management for common slope groups)

Slope (percent)	High management, favorable subsoil			High management, unfavorable subsoils		
	Uneroded	Moderate Erosion (percent)	Severe Erosion	Uneroded	Moderate Erosion (percent)	Severe Erosion
0-2	100	97	90	100	95	80
2-5	99	96	89	99	94	79
5-10	97	94	87	96	91	76
10-15	93	90	83	91	86	71
15-20	87	84	77	85	80	65
20-25	80	77	70	78	73	58

This table, which is based on studies of Illinois soil types, shows the estimated percentage of normal yields you can expect under certain conditions. For example, if your land has a 2 to 5 percent slope, favorable subsoil and is suffering from moderate erosion, you should receive an estimated 96 percent of normal yields.

Here are definitions of the terms used:

- **High Management** assumes that drainage, nutrients, plant population, tillage, planting, and harvesting are optimal. Also, weed and insect control is adequate and timely.
- **Uneroded** includes a range from no to slight erosion.
- **Moderate** is significant erosion. Subsoil is evident in the plow layer of areas that have been freshly plowed.
- **Severe erosion** is extreme erosion; a condition in which all or nearly all of the surface soil (or A horizon) and probably some of the subsoil has been lost.

When rain falls vertically on a flat surface, splash erosion is equal in all directions. On a slope, more of the soil is splashed downhill than uphill; and in a wind-driven rainfall, splash movement depends on wind direction and slope steepness.

To observe the effects of splash erosion, look at a white fence or building by tilled soil just after a rain. Most likely, rain will have splashed soil up several feet on the fence or building.

Other visual reminders of erosion's impact are soil pedestals, which are created with the Oklahoma State University rain simulator, or during a heavy rainstorm. When the simulator applies 2-inches of rain per hour on bare soil, the particles underneath a stone or piece of residue remain protected. Meanwhile, erosion batters and washes away unprotected soil from around the object, sculpting a soil pedestal that conforms to the shape of the stone or residue.

Actually, if water did not accumulate on the soil surface, the splashing of soil particles would not be a major concern. When particles are splashed, they are not moved far enough to greatly disturb the soil surface.

But the fact is that water *does* accumulate on the soil surface. If rain falls hard enough and long enough, the soil

eventually will become saturated and seal up. The ground will have trouble absorbing more water: and in low spots, water will collect in ponds. If rain continues, these ponds ultimately will overflow and water will pour downhill.

At this point, the concern about splashed soil becomes clearer. Because raindrops have dislodged particles from the soil mass, runoff water can transport soil for great distances.

So unless there is runoff water, raindrops cannot do much damage. But by the same token, unless raindrops are hitting the ground, runoff water cannot do much damage. (One exception is when runoff moves in a concentrated flow.)

A thin sheet of water flowing across the land does not easily break apart soil particles on its own. This can be demonstrated by running a stream of water down a bare soil surface. The water will look relatively clear because it will only be carrying away soil particles that already were loose. However, if you send a stream of water across a soil surface while raindrops are striking the ground, the water will quickly become muddied with dislodged particles.

Rain and runoff water work together like a pair of thieves. In a bank robbery, one crook performs the actual hold-up while



another prepares the getaway car. In a soil robbery, raindrops dislodge soil particles and runoff water carries them away.

Not only that, but runoff water makes it easier for raindrops to break apart even more soil crumbs or clods. If natural soil granules—groups of soil particles—are wet, they are more easily broken apart than if they are dry.

Sheet Erosion

The stage of erosion when runoff water begins to move is called the sheet erosion stage. However, water does not really flow downhill in a smooth, level “sheet” as the name might imply—unless the soil surface is extremely smooth. Water detours around clods and spills out of small depressions. In general, it is a slow, but irregular flow.

Sheet erosion is difficult to see, but its damage can be great. The destruction is more obvious when a plow turns up light-colored or clayey subsoil on sloping land. That means much of the topsoil has been scoured away.

A typical silt loam soil is made up of clay, silt, and sand particles. Erosion has a greater tendency to carry away the finest material, the colloidal clay than it does the coarsest material, the sand particles. But the problem is that most plant nutrients are attached to the fine, clay particles. So erosion, a selective process, steals the most valuable part of the soil, as well as important organic matter. (See Table 2.)

Table 2. Mean composition of surface soil and eroded material.

	Organic Matter	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphorous (P_2O_5)	Potassium (K_2O)	Limestone ($CaCO_3$ and $MgCO_3$)
	<i>% by weight</i>				
Surface Horizon	3.33	0.158	0.051	0.010	1.02
Eroded material	4.13	0.275	0.093	0.73	1.52

This table shows the composition of the surface horizon—the soil that has not been eroded away—and compares it to the composition of material that has eroded away.

Notice that there is a greater percentage of organic matter and nutrients in the eroded material than in the remaining soil. These figures, which show how erosion steals the most valuable part of the soil, come from a study on six watersheds in Indiana. The watersheds averaged a soil loss of 8.8 tons per acre per year.

Rill Erosion

When the thin layer of water moves downhill, it tends to concentrate in tiny channels called “rills.” These rills look like miniature rivers, bending and cutting through the soil.

At this point, raindrops continue to break apart the soil, but runoff also has built up enough momentum to break loose particles. In addition, rills have an excellent ability to transport soil particles.

The amount of destruction done by moving water depends on the length and steepness of slope. The longer and steeper the slope, the more momentum water builds. And as water builds momentum, it gains greater power to erode.

Gully Erosion

Eventually, the rills in a field will merge to form larger channels. These may form even larger channels and can become deep enough to be labeled, “gullies.”

Channels are defined as gullies when they cannot be obliterated with normal tillage operations. They are large, noticeable scars on the land. In many areas of the Midwest, gully erosion has even divided fields into small parcels that are inefficient to farm.

Deep gullies with vertical sidewalls are a phenomenon found in some deep river terrace soils along the Cimarron, and North and South Canadian Rivers. Some can reach depths of 20 feet or more.

But gully erosion can be deceiving. Although it is the most obvious form of erosion, it does not remove nearly as much soil in Oklahoma as the other, more invisible forms of erosion.

Splash, sheet, and rill erosion are the forces behind the loss of an estimated 50 million tons of soil each year from Oklahoma’s agricultural land. In comparison, gully erosion accounts for the loss of only about 10 million tons of soil each year on all land in the state. The reason for splash, sheet, and rill erosion’s impact is that they occur on all unprotected surfaces, while gully erosion is a problem mainly on steep or long slopes.

Erosion does the most damage downslope where all forms of erosion are at work. At the top of the slope, splash and sheet erosion are the major forces doing harm.

Sedimentation

So far, this outline of the erosion process has described how soil is detached and transported, but has said nothing about the destination for all of this mobile mud. The question remains, “Where are the soil particles carried?”



Soil is deposited in a process called “sedimentation.” Whenever the flow of runoff water is interrupted, ponds develop. And when ponds develop, soil particles in the water settle to the ground.

Sedimentation can occur in small depressions in the field; above contour furrows; above small debris dams that are formed when residue collects in rills and gullies; by terrace channels; or in lakes and streams.

While most soil may only travel from one part of the field to another, a significant amount of soil particles can eventually reach various waterways. In fact, the Oklahoma Environmental Protection Agency has identified sediment as the number one agricultural pollutant in the state’s waters.

Sediment can choke lakes and carry chemicals into waterways, making them uninhabitable for game fish. Everyone, from the farmer and the fisherman to the recreational enthusiast and the taxpayer, must pay for the damage.

Absorb and Control

Erosion that is caused by man is not uncontrollable, though. The erosion process—from the time it begins with raindrops, all the way to the sedimentation state—suggests two principal ways to reduce this destruction. First, absorb the energy of the raindrop; and secondly, control the flow of runoff water.

Both of these goals can be met by covering the ground with a growing crop or leaving crop residue on the soil surface. For example, by shifting to reduced tillage or by rotating row crops with small grains, hay, or sod-base pastures, the soil receives more protection.

The flow of runoff also can be controlled with contour farming, grass waterways, or terraces. The key is finding out which combination of these and other conservation practices can be used on your land to bring erosion within tolerable limits.

T Values

Erosion becomes excessive when soil is being lost so fast that its natural productivity is being diminished. When erosion reaches this point, it is said to exceed the soil-loss tolerance level, also known as the T value.

The T value will vary according to soil type. When soil is disturbed—by tillage, for example—the rate of erosion increases; but at the same time, nature also is able to rebuild soil at a faster rate. Tillage mixes organic material and nutrients, speeding up the soil building process.

The rate of soil formation cannot be precisely measured, but the best estimate of soil scientists is that with undisturbed conditions, it takes nature about 300 years or more to form 1 inch of topsoil. However, when soil is disturbed by tillage, the length of time to build 1 inch of soil is reduced to about 30 years—assuming that ideal soil-building materials are at nature’s disposal.

It should be noted, though, that tillage generally increases the rate of erosion significantly more than it increases the rate of soil formation. So in the long run, it still causes more soil loss. Much of this soil loss is hard to spot with the naked eye; but the erosive forces are at work all the same, washing away truck-loads of soil.

The next time rain is falling on exposed soil think about the image of the bomb. It will serve as a reminder of what is happening to the soil.

But also remember this: Raindrops are bombs that can be intercepted. With the proper mix of conservation practices, the healthy abundance of rainfall in Oklahoma does not have to mean an unhealthy abundance of soil erosion.

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