ISSN: 2155-6199

Review Article Open Acces

Keywords Soil; Environment; Agriculture; Contamination

Introduction

e development process has ushered in the challenges of soil contamination, microbial and biodiversity loss. It is time to recognize the interdependence of economic and social development with the protection of the environment and reduction of the human impact. Environmental problems, which may have global impacts, are complex and o en interrelated with socio-economic factors. Problems of soil contamination, pollution and degradation, loss of biodiversity do not recognize political borders and pose major threats to human safety, health and productivity. e need to take actions to sustain soil and its immediate environment becomes pressing and challenging task in today's environment. One of the important dimensions of the e orts for environmental protection is raising public awareness and participation. ere is need to provide a information on soil toxicology, soil contamination, soil management, technologies and impacts on human health along with the required approaches to answer the challenges [1-4].

Soil Health for Agriculture

to improve the physical condition or structure of soil and because the organic matter is the storehouse of nutrients in the soil. Many nutrients, especially N, P, K, S, Cu, and Zn are released when organic matter decomposes. Decaying organic matter in the soil releases nutrients randomly. When the release of nutrients or mineralization is low when soil is cool, fertilizing with soluble forms of nutrients may bene t crops. For this reason phosphorus and nitrogen should be placed near the roots of crops early in the growing season. We should use peanut or soybean to provide some available P and N, respectively or use a commercial organic fertilizer blend.

Nitrogen 10 to 90% of the N contained in compost, manure, plant and animal byproducts may be available to plants. ese releases of N vary with drainage, soil conditions and may not be meeting crop needs of short season crops. Many annual crops need N most intensely about three to four weeks a er transplanting, or just before the period of maximum growth. erefore, side dressing or spreading a rapidly available source of N along the crop row will release nutrients is most e cient technique.

Limestone It raises the soil pH and provides calcium (Ca) and varying amounts of magnesium (Mg). e selection of dolomitic or calcitic lime should be based on soil test levels of Ca and Mg. Sulfur is used when the pH of the soil is high.

Calcium is typically supplied in su cient quantities by lime applied to manage soil acidity. When liming is not required and soil Ca tests below optimum, the best alternative source of Ca for organic producers is gypsum.

Magnesium is best applied as dolomitic lime, but when liming is not required, other Mg sources are 1 T23 Tw 0194 TD (producers is g ests g ests ysrpc, plant)4cienbhu-1.194 od 03 Tw 0 -194 TD 08 6(nutrients)0.5e p228 Tw 0 /05lnure, plan 82red0imi44.7 ysr ma2peri Tw 0 -184.5886mi47.7 5sr maO4

plant and animal health. In the context of agriculture, it may refer to its ability to sustain productivity. A healthy soil would ensure proper retention and release of water and nutrients, promote and sustain root growth, maintain soil biotic habitat, respond to management and resist degradation Governed by a number of physical, chemical and biological attributes and processes. Expressed by di erent quantitative