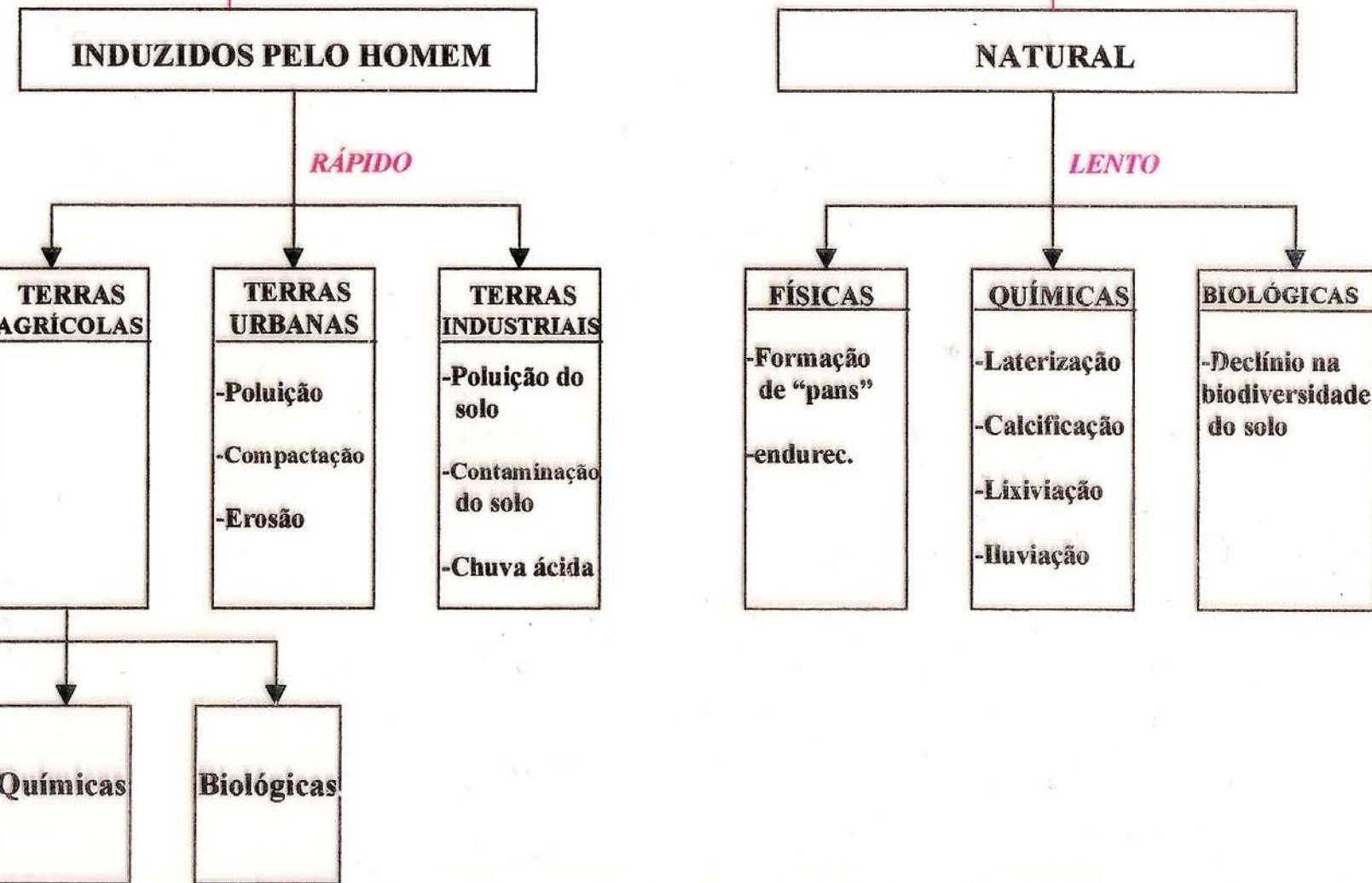


Degradação Física e Química do Solo

Prof Miguel Cooper
Dept de Solos e Nutrição de Plantas
ESALQ/USP
E-mail: mcooper@esalq.usp.br



PRINCIPAIS TIPOS DE DEGRADAÇÃO



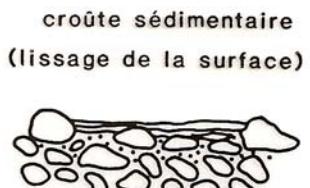
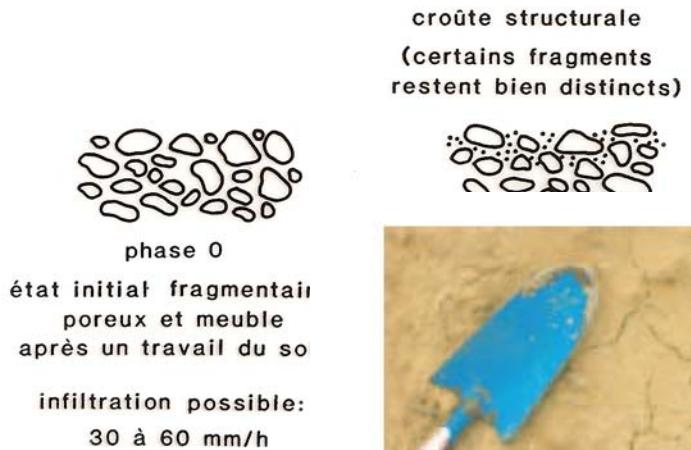


fig.2.2: Les stades de dégradat

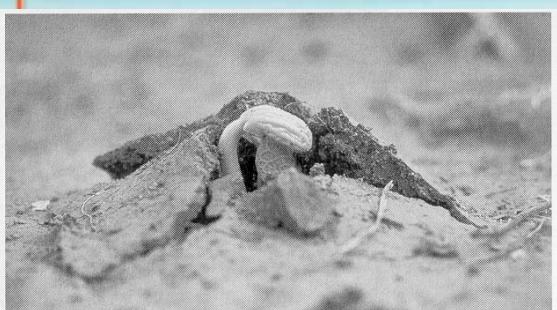
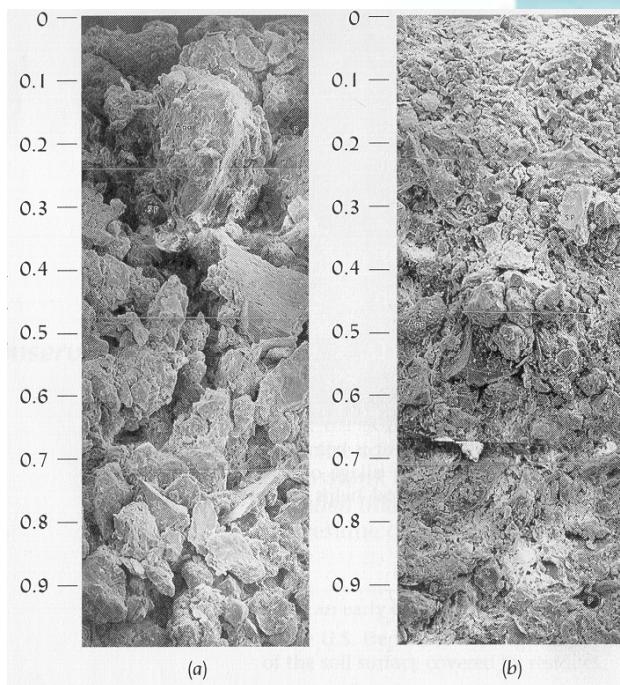


FIGURE 4.34 Scanning electron micrographs of the upper 1 mm of a soil with stable aggregation (a) compared to one with unstable aggregates (b). Note that the aggregates in the immediate surface have been destroyed and a surface crust has formed. The bean seedling (c) must break the soil crust as it emerges from the seedbed. [Photos (a) and (b) from O'Nojik and Singer (1984), used with permission of Soil Science Society of America; photo (c) courtesy of R. Weil]

(non-crust), and two enlarged from a distance of 80 cm.

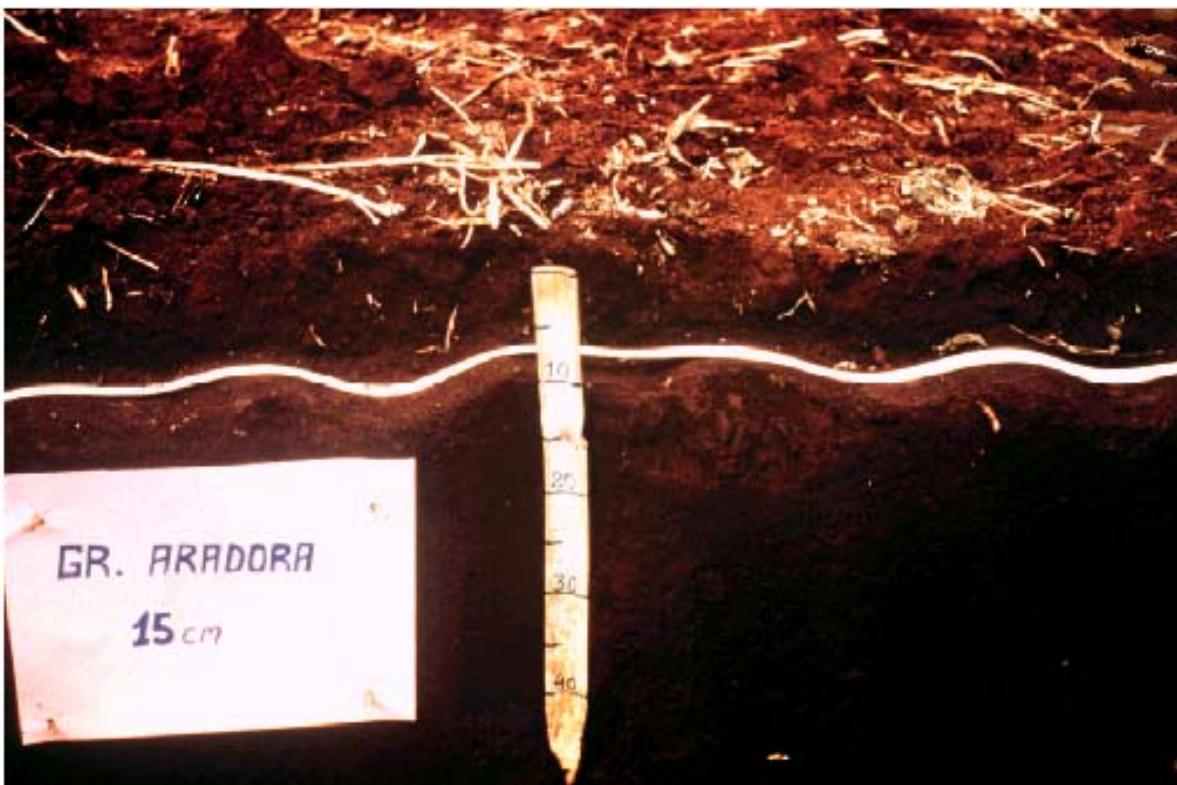
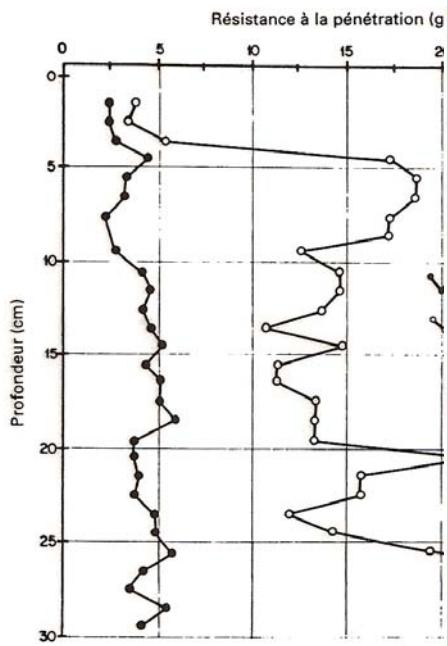
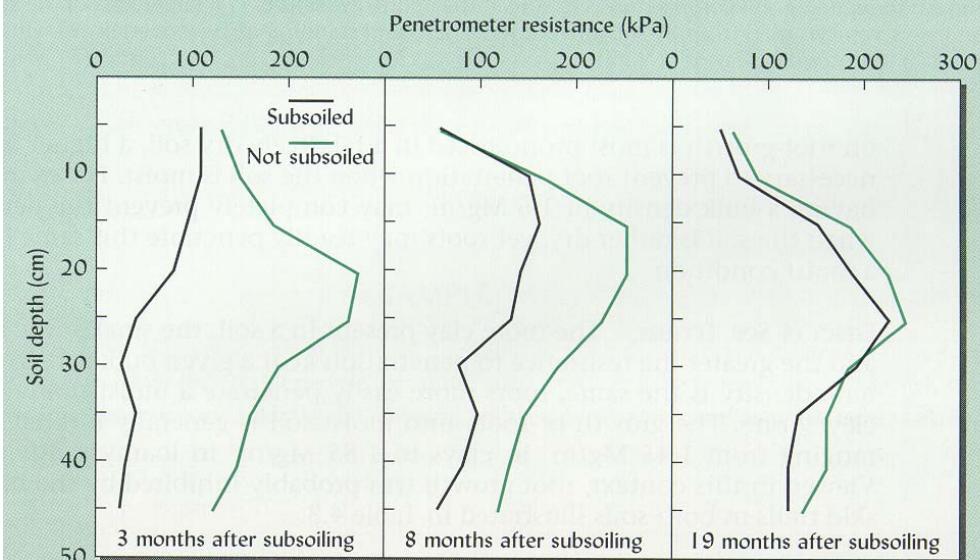
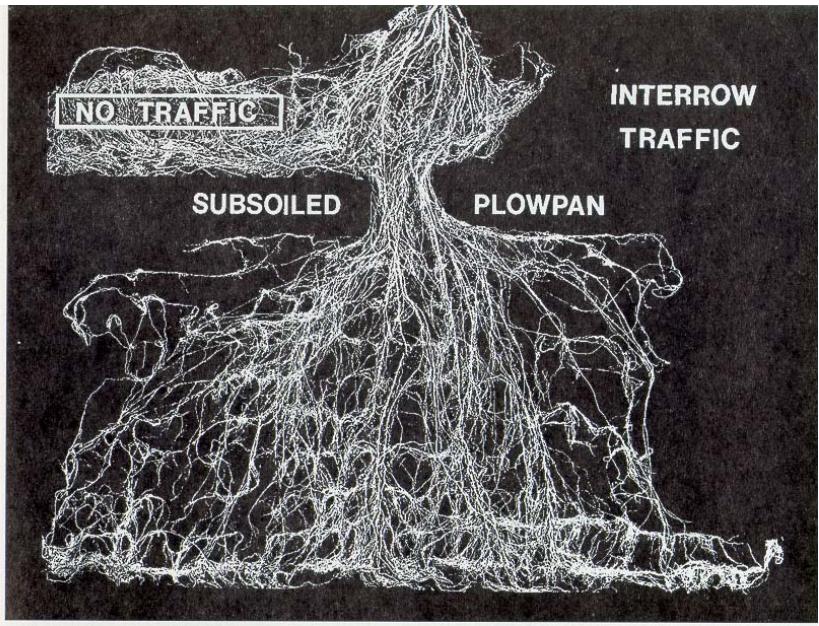


FIG. 3. — Résistance mécanique à la pénétration d'un sol ferrallitique
(latossolo vermelho-amarelo)
Mechanical resistance to penetration in a red-yellow soil



