



The expeditious survey of soils as a management strategy against degradation processes of agroecosystems

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The pressure for agricultural use in hilly areas regarded as marginal to the productive process, committed to carrying capacity of natural systems and exposes the available resources, especially soil and water with higher rates of degradation. This fact, coupled with the lack of planning of production activities, knowing the limitations and capabilities of environmental elements, as well as the use of inappropriate agricultural practices and intensive, quickened the processes that generate environmental imbalance. To circumvent these problems, it is necessary to find mechanisms that mitigate the conflicts generated between productive activities and the environment. One should then respect the specificities and restrictions local soil and their interactions with other components of the environment, trying to select and adapt agricultural practices and techniques best suited to local conditions and enabling the sustainable use of land. For this detailed information and appropriate scale, consistent with the need for rural communities become indispensable instrument to support the management of natural resource use. The expeditious survey of soil provides subsidies to use planning and land management and propose management strategies that ensure higher productivity of soils and maintenance of the environmental quality of the area in question, so as to eliminate or at least alleviate the problems of erosion soil. The joint use of land mapping and topographical and use and occupancy permits integrated management for the recovery of degraded areas, the use of soil conservation practices and indicating areas for reforestation, agriculture and pasture. Thus, this study aims to evaluate the use of GIS tools for improving the expeditious survey of soil. The present study was conducted using data from the municipality of Campo do Meio (Minas Gerais, Brazil). Were prepared soil maps, topography and land use and occupation. Later he was made a map of land use capability (FAO). We conclude that the quick survey of soil is an important tool for the management of agricultural area, with a view to developing sustainable agroecosystems allowing, especially human growth.