

The worsening of the damage observed in particular siltation of dams and reduced their storage capacity, loss of fertile land. A mapping study of the hazard of soil erosion in the watershed of Oued Lardjem in the wilaya of Chlef wants to emphasize the erosive or not in a very simplified methodological approach based on regionalization risk areas potential climate by retaining some physical factors held responsible for the erosive processes, such as land cover; topography (slope), Hydrology (rainfall);, geology (lithology).

The choice of the basin is justified by the ease of access to the land and the availability of the necessary information.

This methodology is based primarily on the processing of satellite images and thematic maps as the main GIS (Geographic Information System).

A geo referenced database is well established for the drafting of a summary document embodying a forward plan of areas at risk of erosion.

The completion of this work has known several successive stages:

- collect of geographic information and statistical data;
- Reconnaissances on the ground in different areas of the micro sub basin;
- Interviews Semi-structured material with specialists in various agricultural and forestry services;
- Integration of data in a Geographic Information System (GIS);
- Development of basic thematic maps (slope map, lithological map, land cover map and land use);
- Design Matrices and fixing resulting classes to allow the crossing of cards;

-Croisement Cards:

Lithological map with land use map to obtain the map of land fragility.

Slope map from the DEM lands with fragile soils map to obtain the map of sensitivity to erosion.

It is evident that these cards are of some use for many agents in charge of planning and development issues:

Foresters who can choose the proper techniques to curb this erosion phenomenon or at least reduce the negative effects.