

## 5.5 Wind erosion

<p><b>Basic information and collecting ideas</b></p> 	<p>In many parts of the world, the change from agricultural land to low-nutrient soils is very often due to wind erosion. The best example is the Sahel zone where the Sahara advances 17 km further to the south each year due to erosion.</p> <p>Develop a way to protect farmland from wind erosion.</p>
<p><b>Setting up and conducting experiments</b></p> 	<p><b>Set up:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ branches</li> <li>▪ leaves</li> <li>▪ possibly 1 plant</li> <li>▪ dry sand</li> <li>▪ dry soil</li> <li>▪ small stones</li> <li>▪ 1 large tray or something similar (flat cardboard, etc.)</li> </ul> 
<p><b>Observing and documenting</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Without a protective barrier: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; <i>The wind simply blows away the loose, fertile soil.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ With a protective barrier: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; <i>The fertile soil is protected from strong winds by stone walls, planted shrubs or trees.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Analysing and reflecting</b></p> 	<p>How would you advise farmers who are increasingly affected by wind erosion?</p> <p>&gt; <i>You propose measures for building a windbreak for their growing areas with cheap materials (planting bushes or trees, building stone walls, etc.).</i></p>
<p><b>Doing further research</b></p> 	<p>Wind erosion also dries out soil. How can you measure this?</p> <p>&gt; <i>You determine the weight of a certain volume, e.g. 100 ml of dry soil and wet soil.</i></p>
<p><b>Technical and vocational application</b></p> 	<p><b>Farmer, Environmentalist, Politician, Gardener</b></p>

