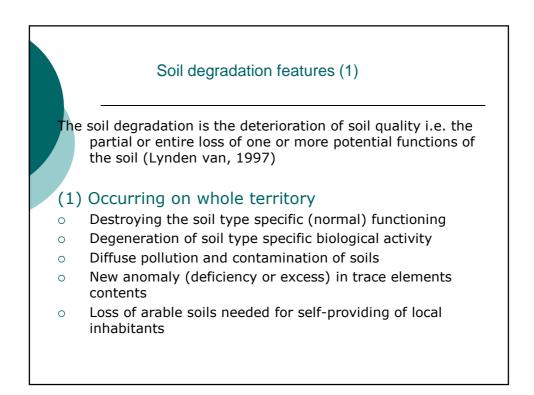
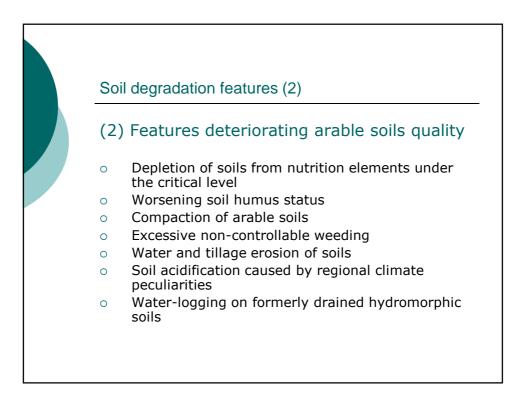
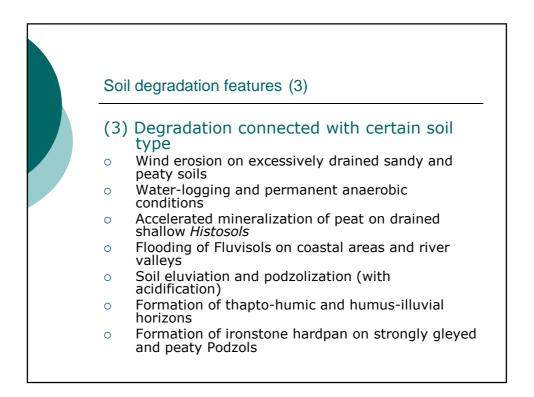
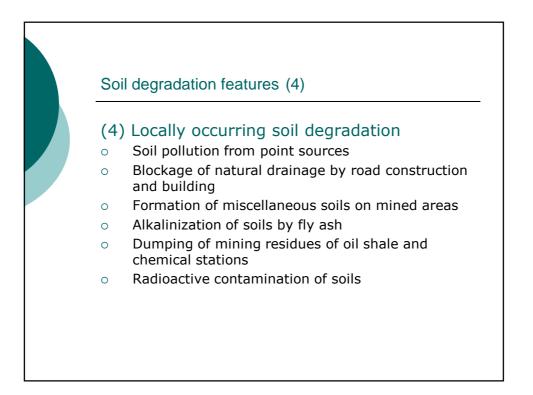


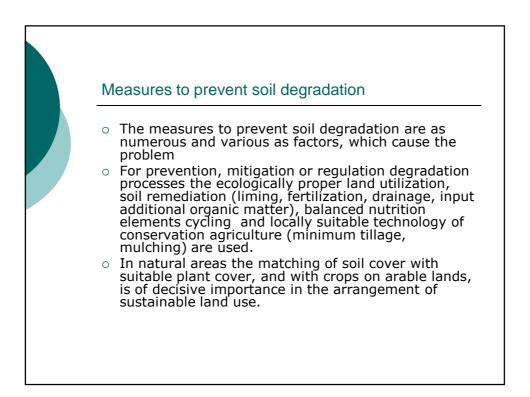
in pedo-ecological conditions of	Estonia.	
Soil constraints	% on total area	% on arable area
Low sum of efficient temperatures	100	100
Water-logging (high ground water level, perched water)	43	51
Thin or poor in organic carbon epipedon	8	<5
Extremely coarse (skeletal) soil texture	1.5	<0.5
Presence of lithic horizon in topsoil	1.2	0.8
Very highly variable and contrast soil contours pattern	2-3	7-8
Soil compaction	5	21
Eluviation, podzolization, acidification	15	21
Water and snow melt erosion hazard	2	8-10
Creeping and formation of skeletal talus	<0.1	0
Flooding, inundation, ponding	2.3	<0.1
Wind erosion hazard	<0.5	2-3
Drought hazard	3	9





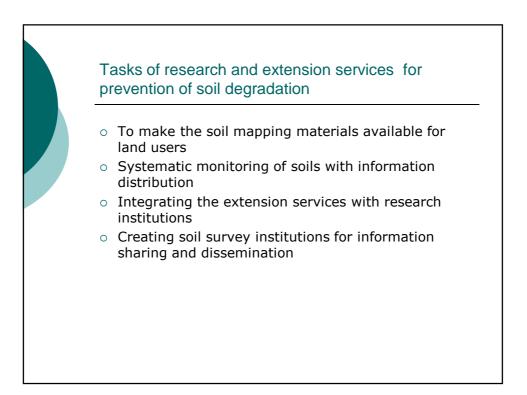








- Introduction of sound measures for the sustainable use and protection of soils
- Enforcement of legislation for protecting fertile soils
- Ecological expertise of projects concerning to soils
- Programs for restoration of contaminated soils
- Enhancement of public awareness concerning the soil protection
- State supported programs for liming of arable soils
- Reconstruction of drained areas



Activities at the farm level for prevention of soil degradation

- $\circ\;$ Propagation of good local agricultural practice about sustainable soil use
- Investments into new technologies suitable for local soil conditions
- Using of large scale digitised soil maps for arrangement of land management
- Restoring vegetation around the buildings, roads and areas vulnerable to degradation
- Establishing field protective shelter belts

Activities at the personal level for prevention of soil degradation

- To take into account the environment protection functions of soils
- To reduce the sealing of soils with a high agronomic quality
- Try to respect knowledge and practice of local communities
- In planning of landscape the soil properties must be taken into account

