

Assessment of Soils Susceptibility to Erosion Menace in Calabar Metropolis, Cross River State, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT This study on the assessment of soils susceptibility to erosion menace was carried out in Calabar Metropolis. Four representative sample sites were randomly selected from where soil samples were collected and subjected to laboratory analysis for the determination of physical properties. The physical measurement of erosion sites was accomplished with the aid of appropriate measuring instruments. The physical properties of soil showed that sand values ranged from 81 – 92% with a mean value of 8.7% and a coefficient of variation of 4.5%. The clay fraction ranged from 2 – 12% with a mean value of 6.5% and a coefficient of variation of 4.7%. The bulk density ranged from 1.35 g/cm³ to 1.64 g/cm³ with mean value of 1.55 g/cm³ and coefficient of variation of 4.04%. Particle density ranged between 2.43 to 2.60 g/cm³ and a coefficient of variation of 0.071 g/cm³ were all recorded respectively. Porosity values ranged from 56 to 67% with mean value of 60.83% and coefficient of variation of 11.30%. The coefficient of variation shows that the area has identical soil characteristics hence; there is no marked difference in soil of the selected study locations. The result of this study shows that the soils consisted of huge percentage of sand and because sand lacks cohesion, soil sharing was facilitated giving rise to erosion menace. It is necessary to forestall further degradation scenario by inculcating some important soil protection mechanics among which include the land cover protection and adequate land use planning and management.