

Ane, the ant

Keep soil alive, protect soil
biodiversity





Hi, I am Ane, the ant.
I love nature, the sky, the
sea, and especially the soil.

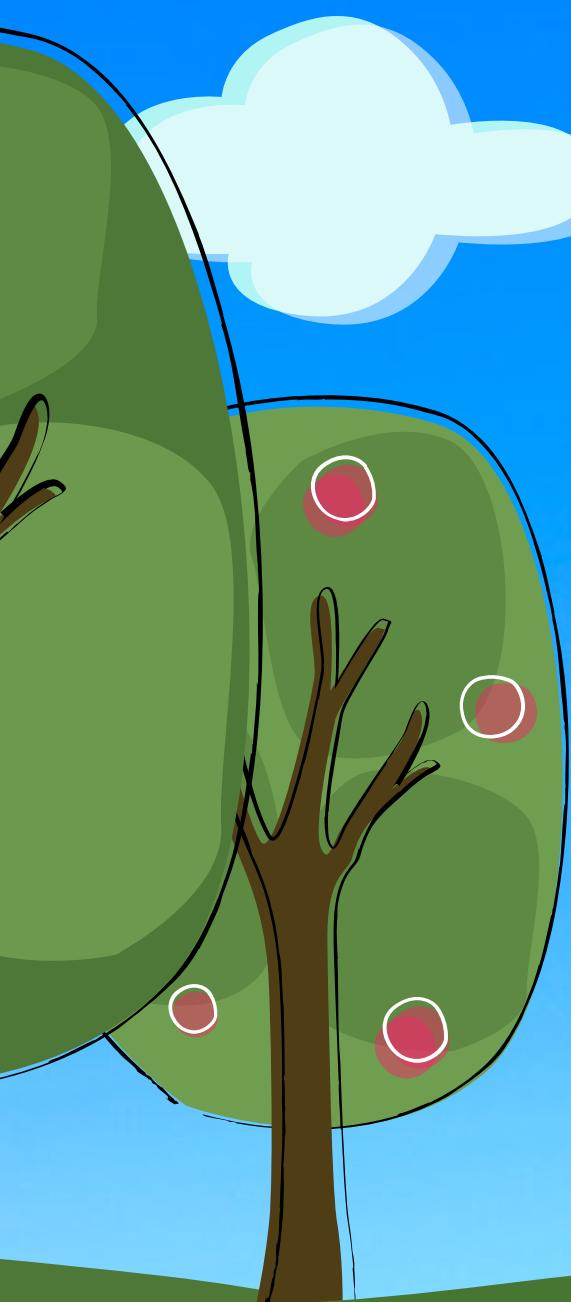
The soil is important for the environment,
for agriculture, for the climate of our planet,
and to the ants, humans, and all living beings.

But did you know that we, the living beings,
are also important for the soil?

To know the answer, let's understand a little bit about it.



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- Soil is the outermost layer of our planet's crust as if it were a shell.
- It occupies all continents.
- It is formed by parts of rocks, waste of plants and animals, air, water, and organisms.



The soil offers us a lot of good things:



- Plant food;
- Water purification;
- Control of the planet's climate and more!

However, for these services to occur, the soil must be healthy.



One way to check if the soil is healthy is by identifying the presence of organisms, such as myself, earthworms, armadillos, microorganisms, plants.

All of these organisms are my little friends and constitute the soil biodiversity.

What do you think about knowing a little bit of life inside the soil?

Many organisms live there, but I will present just a few to you.





Plants are very important for soil biodiversity.

They protect the soil from rain and strong winds.

They provide food for all organisms.

Their roots make the soil more steady.



The Microphones are microorganisms (fungi and bacteria) which form a rock band in the soil.

They turn greenery and animal waste into food for plants.

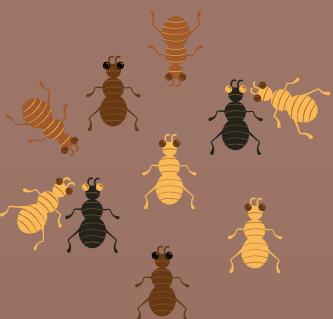
In this process, they can exchange some gases with the atmosphere, letting them to circulate throughout our planet.

We, the ants, dig and turn the soil to build our house, the anthill.



This allows atmospheric air and water to reach the deepest layers of land and can be used by other organisms and also by plant roots.

Speaking of plants, in our wanderings, we spread pieces of plants around, like seeds and pollen, allowing them to grow in a lot more places.





This is Tutu, the armadillo.

It is known as the bigger soil engineer, because it alters the entire soil space by creating its dens, which are very large and deep.

This change in the soil's environment allows the life of other organisms and the passage of water.





This is Ninoca, the worm.

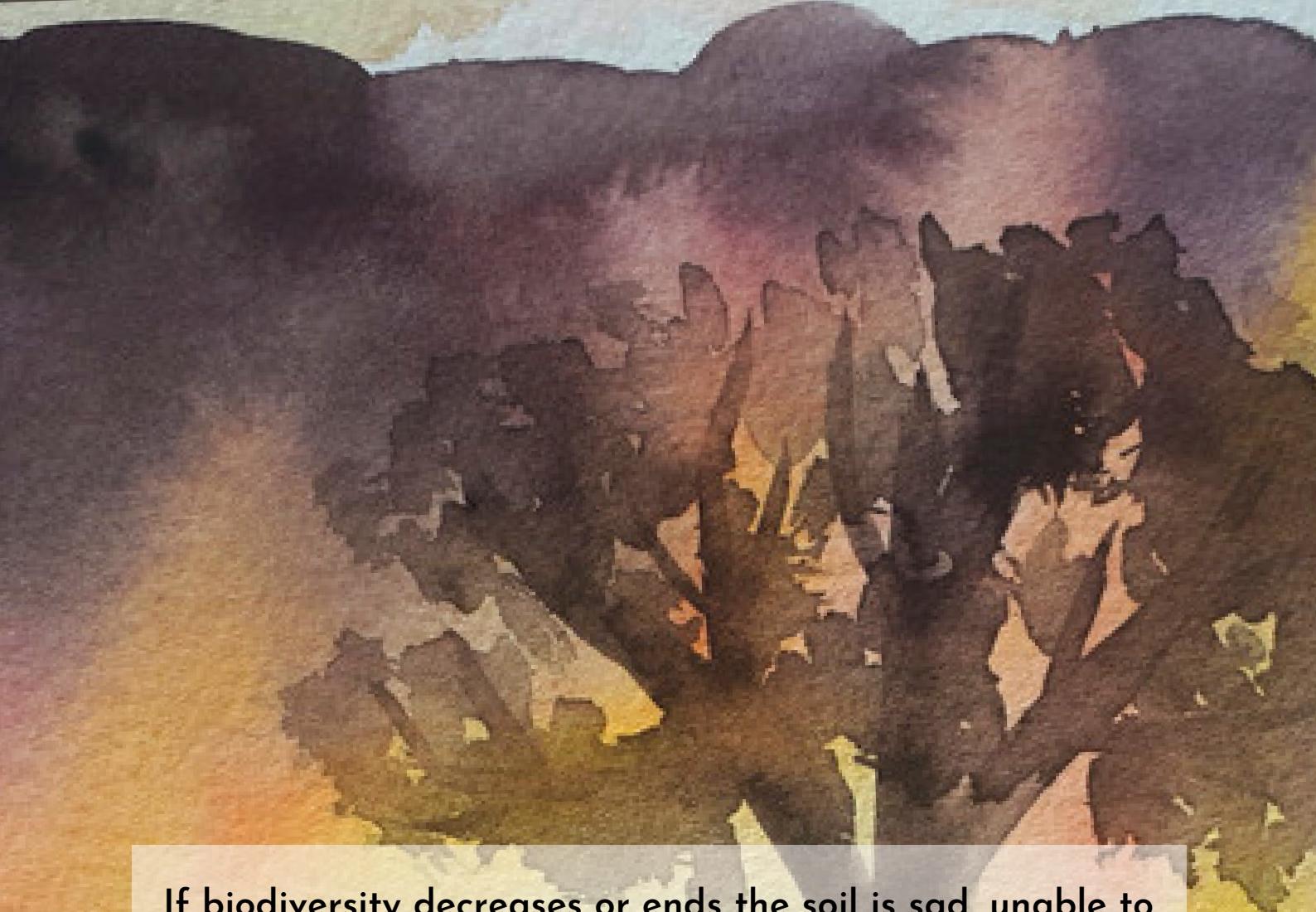
It feeds with soil and the waste of vegetables and animals creating a powerful fertilizer for plants.

In addition, when they are in the soil, it is very porous, ready to receive the production of many vegetables and flowers, for example.



The greater is the biodiversity, the better is the soil!

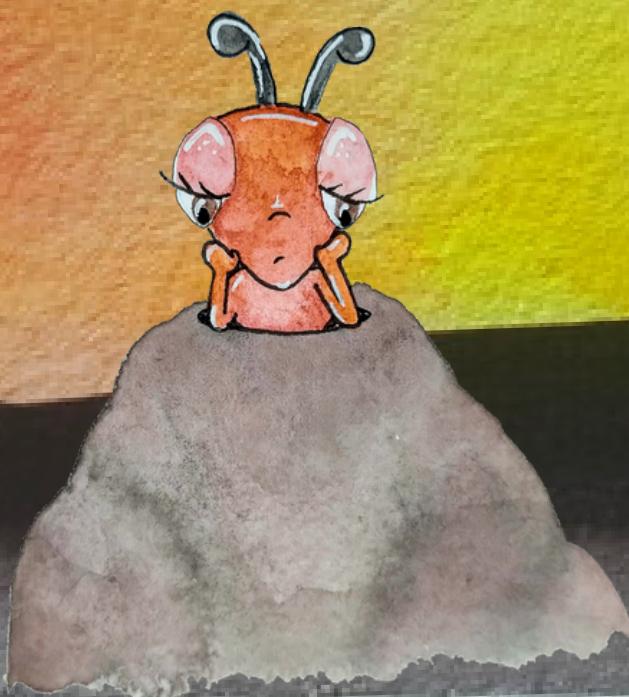




If biodiversity decreases or ends the soil is sad, unable to purify the water, offering less food, regulating the climate less, deregulating the gases in the atmosphere.

Thus, it is called degraded soil.

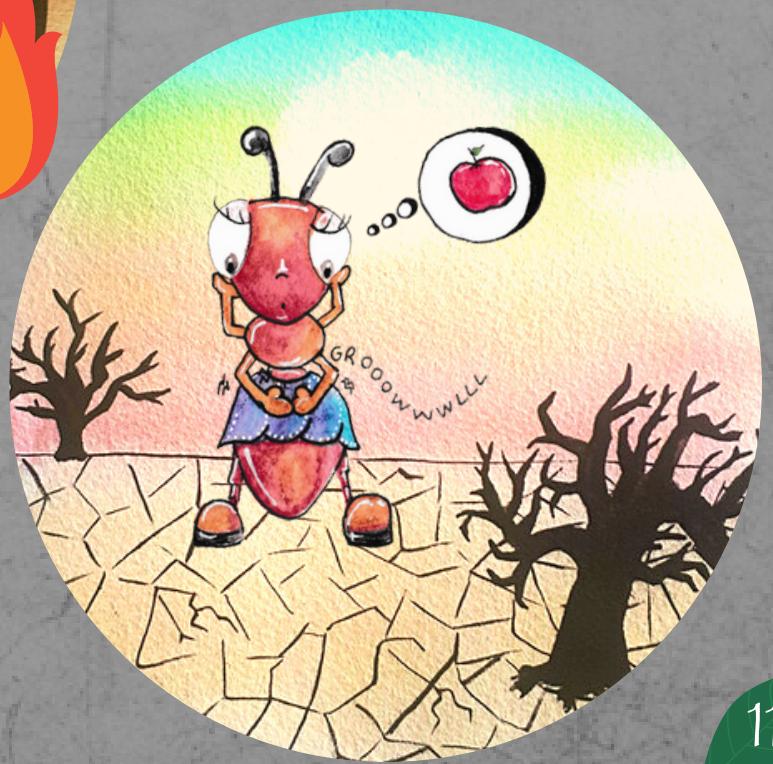
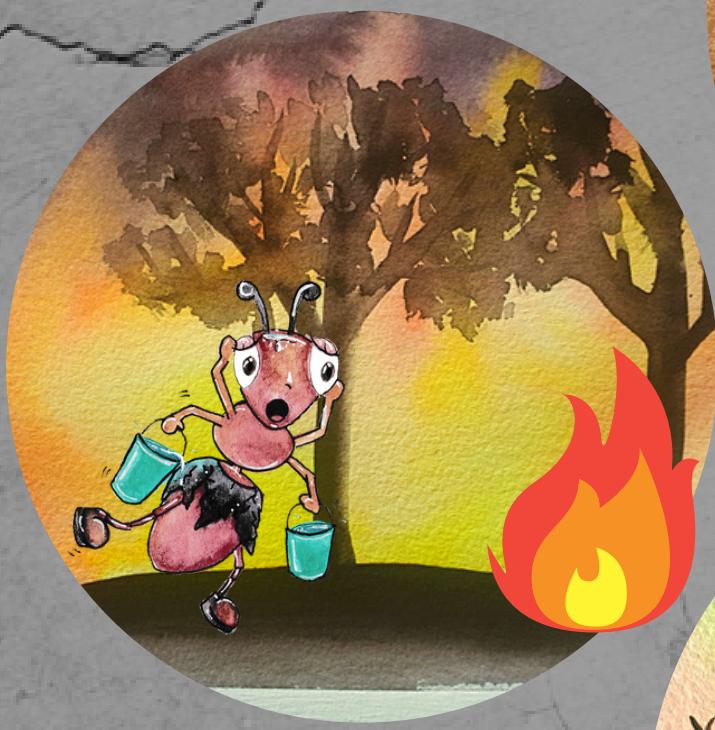
And then the whole nature is sad.



The degradation of the soil occurs, mainly because the human being has caused fires, deforestation, and incorrect planting.

All of this over time decreases its biodiversity.

As a result, other processes are beginning to appear, such as erosion, desertification, the increase in the planet's temperature, and the lack of food.



It is necessary to spread the importance of soil biodiversity to many people, so that we can preserve and recover it.

Some actions can be taken:



- Preserve the nature
- Do not deforest
- Do not occupy preserved areas
- Produce food in a sustainable way
- Recover degraded areas





If everyone makes their part
We will all be happy!

Ane is an ant that will tell you a little about how the biodiversity of the soil positively affects her life and that of all living beings on the planet.

