



Land improvement as part of environmental planning

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Agricultural land degradation and fertile soil loss occur at an alarming rate: in a year, an area of roughly twelve million hectares is lost for agricultural production worldwide. The process of land degradation is a real-world driver and amplifier of instability. Given the scope and severity of the problem, calls for large scale land and soil rehabilitation are likely to be expected. In a case study of hydropower plant construction in Slovenia, the process of land rehabilitation is described from agricultural and environmental aspect considering changing environmental policy in the past five decades. Soil protection relies on national policy, stemming from policy which originated from soil protection initiative after severe increase in sealing of most fertile areas after second World War. Environmental protection policy evolved and adapted after the accession to European Union. Under certain circumstances, agricultural land is used for environmental rehabilitation measures, and of secondary status in the remediation measures decision process.