PROBLEM STATEMENT

PROBLEM:

Mr.Tamilarasan is a farmer who is doing farming after a long period of time in a particular land but he didn't get proper yield eventhough he had done all things perfect . But later he came to realize that since the land have been used after a long period of time the soil losses its salainity state .

Who does the problem affect ?	This problem affects the growth of the plant
What is the issue?	dry climates and low precipitations when excessive salts are not flushed from the earth; high evaporation rate, which adds salts to the ground surface; poor drainage or waterlogging when salts are not washed due to a lack of water transportation; irrigation with salt-rich water, which amplifies salt content in earths; removal of deep-rooted vegetation and a raised water table as a consequence;

What are all the signs of the soil salinization	Early signs: • increased soil wetness in semiarid and arid areas to the point that the soil does not support equipment • the growth of salt-tolerant weeds • irregular patterns of crop growth and lack of plant vigor Advanced signs: • white crusting on the surface • a broken ring pattern of salts adjacent to a body of water • white spots and streaks in the soil, even where no surface crusting is visible • the presence of naturally growing, salt-tolerant vegetation
Where does the issue occur?	salinization often occurs on the rims of depressions and edges of drainageways, at the base of hillslopes, and in flat, low-lying areas surrounding sloughs and shallow bodies of water. These areas receive additional water from below the surface, which evaporates, and the salts are left behind on the soil surface.
Why is it important that we fix this issue?	The primary effect of excess salinity is that it renders less water available to plants although some is still present in the root zone. This is because the osmotic pressure of the soil solution increases as the salt concentration increases.
What is the solution for this issue?	Soil salinity can be reversed, but it takes time and is expensive. Solutions include improving the efficiency of irrigation channels, capturing and treating salty drainage water, setting up desalting plants, and increasing the amount of water that gets into aquifers. Mulches to save water can also be applied to crops.