

Types of salt (Druhy soli)

Ján Lukáč & Martin Šedivý
Gymnázium Poštová 9



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



Erasmus+ 
Salt Over Gold - Myth or Truth?

Project name: Salt over gold - myth or truth?

Project code: 2020-1-SK01-KA229-078242

Disclaimer: The European Commission's support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents, which reflect the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

Contents (Obsah)

- Basic information about salt
(Základné informácie o soli)
- Types of salt (Druhy soli)
 - Rock salt (Kamenná sol')
 - Sea salt (Morská sol')
 - Fleur de Sel (Solný kvet)
 - Himalayan salt (Himalájska sol')





Basic information about salt (Základné informácie o soli)

Salt is a mineral composed primarily of sodium chloride (NaCl).

It is an essential part of both humane and animal nutrition and it is also used as a spice in gastronomy and as a technical material in chemistry.

Sol' je minerál zložený hlavne z chloridu sodného (NaCl).

Je to dôležitá zložka ľudskej a zvieracej potravy, taktiež sa používa ako korenie a ako technická surovina v chemickom priemysle.



Rock salt (Kamenná sol')

Rock salt (also known as halite) is the most frequently used type of salt. It can be white, orange, yellow, reddish, blue or scarlet, but it might as well be achromatic. It is precipitated from salty water of salty lakes or lagoons. Rock salt has also been harvested ever since the 17th century in the Solivar area in Prešov, city approximately 30 km north from Košice, from a salt-rich natural compound called „soľanka“.

Kamenná sol' (známa aj ako halit) je najpoužívanejším druhom soli. Môže byť bielej, oranžovej, žltej, červenkastej, modrej až purpurovej farby alebo aj bezfarebná. Vzniká vyzrážaním pri odparovaní slanej vody zo slaných jazier alebo morských lagún. V oblasti Solivaru pri Prešove sa ťaží na kamennú soľ bohatá soľanka už od 17. storočia.



*Sea salt harvesting in Pak Thale, Thailand (Ťažba morskej soli v Pak Thale v Thajsku)

Sea salt (Morská sol')

Sea salt is produced by the evaporation of sea water. Its production has been dated back to prehistoric times. It is tastier than the most-used rock salt and it also is enriched with minerals, such as iodine, calcium or potassium.

Morská sol' vzniká odparovaním morskej vody. História spracovania morskej vody za účelom výroby soli siaha až do praveku. Oproti kamennej soli má príjemnejšiu chut' a je obohatená aj o minerálne látky, napríklad jód, vápnik či draslík.

Fleur de Sel (Soľný kvet)

Fleur de Sel is a rare type of salt which is collected by hand on the water surface of shallow salt ponds exclusively during hot and slightly windy summer days. They create a thin layer of small salt crystals which look like minuscule flowers. These are later dried by the Sun and they don't need any further treatment.

Soľný kvet je vzácny druh soli, ktorý sa zbiera ručne na hladine plytkých soľných rybníkov, a to len počas horúcich letných, jemne veterných dní. Tvoria tenkú vrstvu kryštálikov, ktoré pripomínajú drobné kvietky. Tieto sa potom sušia na slnku a nie je potrebné ich žiadne ďalšie spracovanie.





*Alexander the Great (Alexander Vel'ký)

Himalayan salt (Himalájska sol')

Himalayan salt has its typical pinkish colour thanks to the small amount of iron it contains. It is often introduced as a healthier alternative to other types of salt by buyers. The concentration of himalayan salt near Khewra in Pakistan was allegedly uncovered sometime around 326 BC, when the troops of Alexander the Great stopped there for a rest and noticed that the horses were licking salty rocks.

Himalájska sol' má svoju charakteristickú ružovú farbu vďaka obsahu malého množstva zlúčenín železa. Predajcami býva často prezentovaná ako zdravšia alternatíva k ostatným typom soli. Koncentrácia soli pri Khewre v Pakistane bola údajne odhalená už okolo roku 326 p.n.l., kedy sa tam jednotky Alexandra Veľkého zastavili, aby si odpočinuli, pričom si všimli, že ich kone olizujú slané skaly.



Sources of used pictures (Zdroje použitých obrázkov)

<https://salthimalyan.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/2-3.jpg>

https://seasalt.com/media/cache/attachment/filter/1/6106/product_gallery_main/5d5c298444a07126169367.jpg

<https://www.theladders.com/wp-content/uploads/salt-2-191031-800x450.jpg>

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/1/10/Salt_Farmers_-_Pak_Thale-edit1.jpg/220px-Salt_Farmers_-_Pak_Thale-edit1.jpg

https://www.gazda.farm/fotky42201/fotos/_vyr_422so.jpg

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/59/Alexander_and_Bucephalus_-_Battle_of_Issus_mosaic_-_Museo_Archeologico_Nazionale_-_Naples_BW.jpg

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/7c/Sklad_soli%2C_Solivar%2C_Pre%C5%A1lov.jpg/1024px-Sklad_soli%2C_Solivar%2C_Pre%C5%A1lov.jpg