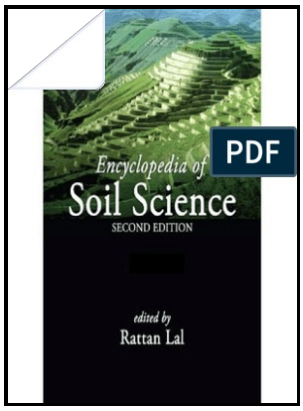
Controls on and reduction of the sodicity hazard of soils of the Euphrates valley (Syria).

University of Salford - Salt Affected Soils



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Climate, history, and demography : a case

Excess Na + in soils accelerates development of structural problems created by certain physical processes slaking, swelling, and dispersion of clay minerals and specific conditions surface crusting and hard setting that may affect water and air movement, plant-available water-holding capacity, root penetration, seedling emergence, runoff, erosion, as well as tillage and sowing.

Salt Affected Soils

Therefore, it is necessary to develop a prediction model that helps to estimate future availability of water resources. Although irrigation water usually has a very limited concentration of salts, continuous use over a prolonged period can have huge implications.

Soil Salinity: Historical Perspectives and a World Overview of the Problem

Generally speaking, saline soils occur in arid and semi-arid regions where rainfall is insufficient to meet the water requirements of the crops, and leach mineral salts out of the root-zone.

Salt Affected Soils

Soil is a nonrenewable resource in that the degradation rates can be rapid, while the processes of formation and regeneration are extremely slow EC, 2002.

Soil Salinity: Historical Perspectives and a World Overview of the Problem

Excess soluble salts in salt-affected soils originate either through the weathering of parent minerals causing fossil or primary salinity and sodicity or from man-made activities involving improper use and management of land and water resources contributing to secondary salinity and sodicity. Therefore, a question to be answered arises—at what stage of the soil development were the identified iron oxides magnetite and hematite formed in the salt-affected soil? Increased demand for irrigation water is leading to the implementation of irrigation plans with subsequent land-use changes

and increased risks of soil salinization and sodification, primarily by 1 mobilizing natural salts that accumulate in the subsurface in many semiarid regions; 2 dissolving minerals, such as gypsum; 3 raising water tables, which results in salinization through ET; 4 adding mineral fertilizers, with ammonium, nitrate or phosphate; and 5 transport of applied fertilizers in more humid settings Chotpantarat and Boonkaewwan, 2018; Jolly et al.

Awadis Arslan

But it can be assumed that, since the earlier data gathering in the 1970s and 1980s, salinization has expanded as newly affected areas most probably exceed the areas restored through reclamation and rehabilitation. When soluble salts accumulate, Na + often becomes the dominant counterion on the soil exchanger phase, causing the soil to become dispersed. Tissue Na + significantly decreased, while K + and Ca 2+ concentrations were elevated due to N application along with calcium nutrition.

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