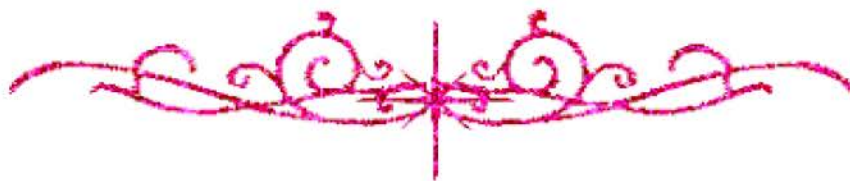


بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم



جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

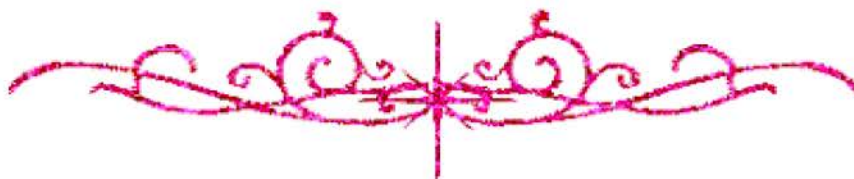
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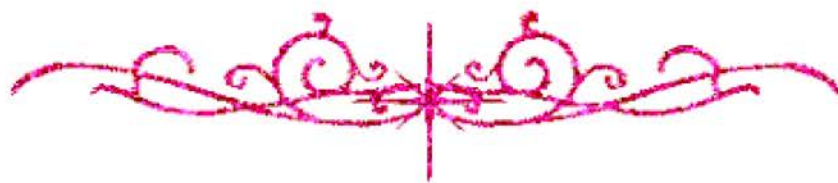
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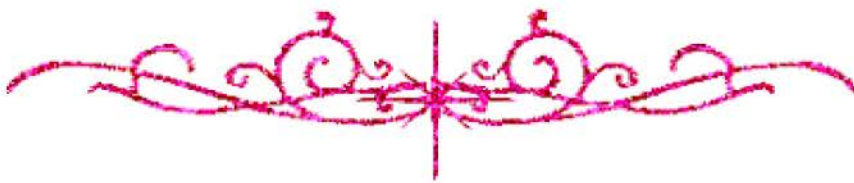


بالرسالة صفحات
لم ترد بالأصل





بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



**TOWARDS A NEW APPROACH FOR
ASSESSING THE HAZARDOUS EFFECTS
OF SOIL SALINITY AND SODICITY**

B 11 0.1

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Zagazig University (Benha Branch)**

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

"قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا
عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ"

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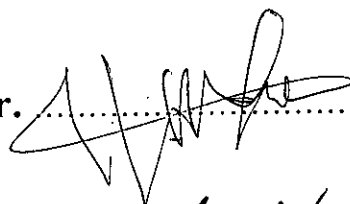
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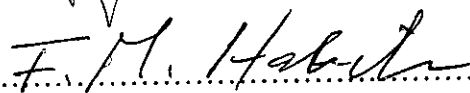
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INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

Salt-affected soils occupy wide regions scattered all over the world, particularly in arid and semi-arid climates. In Egypt salt-affected soils are located mainly at the northern coastal regions, Faium, some spots through the Delta and Nile Valley, and Oases. Nowadays, due to the horrible increasing populations and hence growing food demands; the agricultural utilization of such soils through tolerant species of plants represents a vital means, of parallel increasing importance, to face this urgent problem.

Consequently, the assessment of salt-affected soils, should be run more accurately by the use of more suitable parameters relating to soil productivity beside the EC and ESP parameters. One of the most important points anti the current system of assessment the salt-affected soils, could be that the ESP is a relative parameter which can not express the absolute values of total cation exchangeability in soils.

Therefore, the current study was directed to develop more accurate system for assessing the salt affected soils via introducing the soil content of clay as a new parameter besides those, usually used (i.e. EC and ESP) parameters.

Soil salinized and sodicated models, tested were developed from a sandy and a clayey soils in the south of Delta. The validity of the results obtained via the different parameters were investigated by comparing them with those obtained from naturally salt-affected soils. The naturally salt-affected soils were represented by 70 locations adjacent to the bitter lakes and extending along the northern coast to include the areas around Manzalla, Burollos, Edku and Mariut lakes.

Both salinized and naturally affected soils were subjected to a greenhouse trial and dry matter yield was considered as a reference for evaluating the validity of the equations developed for soil assessment in presence and absence of clay % in soil as a new parameter.

REVIEW

OF

LITERATURE