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SELECTIVE ADSORPTION OF IONS ON SOME SOIL EXCHANGERS

BY

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A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of MASTER of SCIENCE

in

Agriculture (Soil Science)

Soils Science Department Faculty of Agriculture Ain Shams University

1995

APPROVAR SHEET

SELECTIVE ADSORPTION OF IONS ON SOME SOIL EXCHANGERS

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ABSTRACT

Four clay minerals, namely, kaolinite, illite, playgorskite and bentonite along with three soil clays separated from Shalakan, El-Hammol and Maryout areas were subjected to equilibrium with 0.01 N chloride solutions having different Ca/Mg ratios varied from 10-90 to 90-10. The studied selectivity parameters showed preferential Ca⁺⁺ adsorption relative to Mg for all the studied exchangers at the relatively lower Ca/Mg solution ratios. A clear Mg preference was recorded for all the exchangers at the relatively higher Ca/Mg

solution ratios except for kaolinit

The same exchangers were subjected also to equilibrium with 0.01N chloride solutions having different K-Ca and K-Mg ratios varied from 10/90 to 90/10. Results showed that adsorbed K/Ca and K/Mg ratios on the investigated exchangers increased by increase of K/Ca or K/Mg solution ratios. The total adsorbed K in K-Mg systems was relatively higher than the adsorbed k in k-ca systems. Gapon coefficient was reduced by increasing k/ca and k/Mg solution ratios. Data also showed that each exchanger had hearty a constant total CEC and specific CEC (CECs) and non-specific CEC (CEC ns).

The CEC_s and ks for K-Mg systems could be arranged as follow for separated soil clays Maryout> Shalakan > El-Hammol. For K-Ca systems the arrangement was Maryout > El-Hammol > Shalakan.

Key - words: soil exchangers, selective adsorption, Kaolinite, Illite,
Bentonite, Palygorskite, Ca/Mg, K/Ca, K/Mg ratios-chloride
forms, Gapon coefficient, CECs, CECns, Ks.

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