

**“I am honored to speak today with
Dr. Goos” *or* “Salty language”**

Tom DeSutter

NDSU

Adv. Crop Advisors Workshop

Holiday Inn

13 February 2018

salt

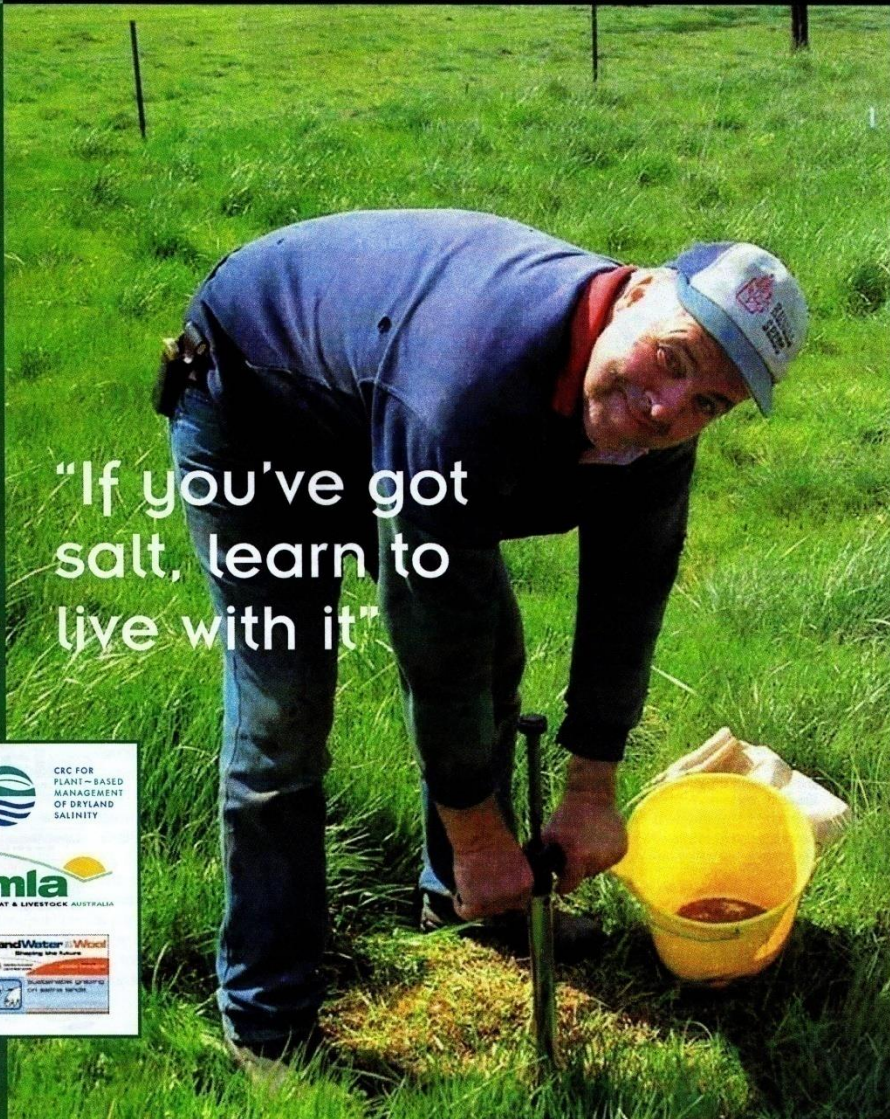
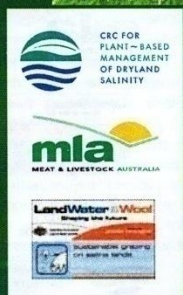
magazine

The Magazine of the CRC for Plant-based Management of Dryland Salinity

ISSUE No. 15

"If you've got salt, learn to live with it"

Personal stories of Australians combating and learning to live with dryland salinity



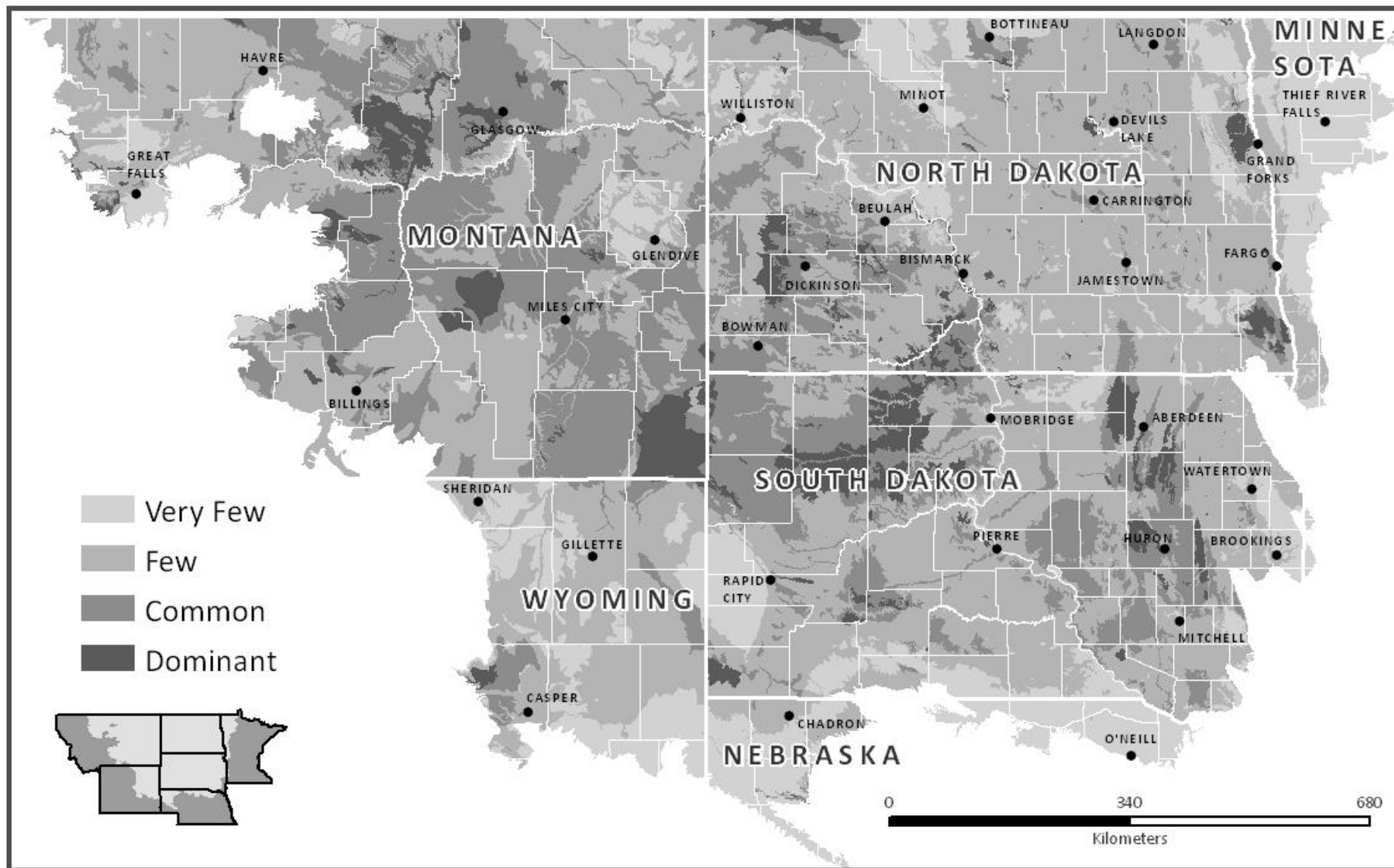
Saline soil (photo by Jay Goos)



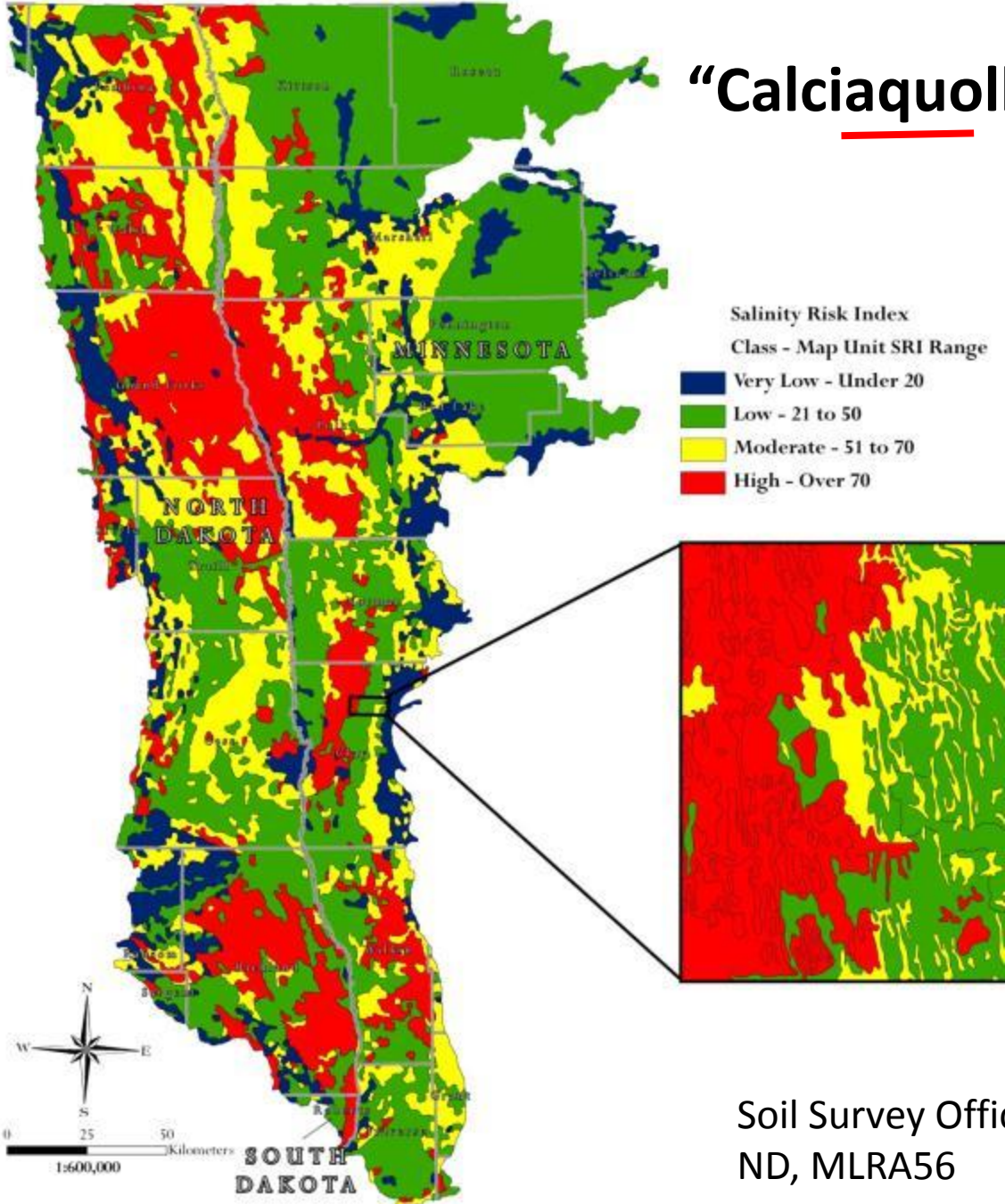
Sodic soil (photo by NRCS)



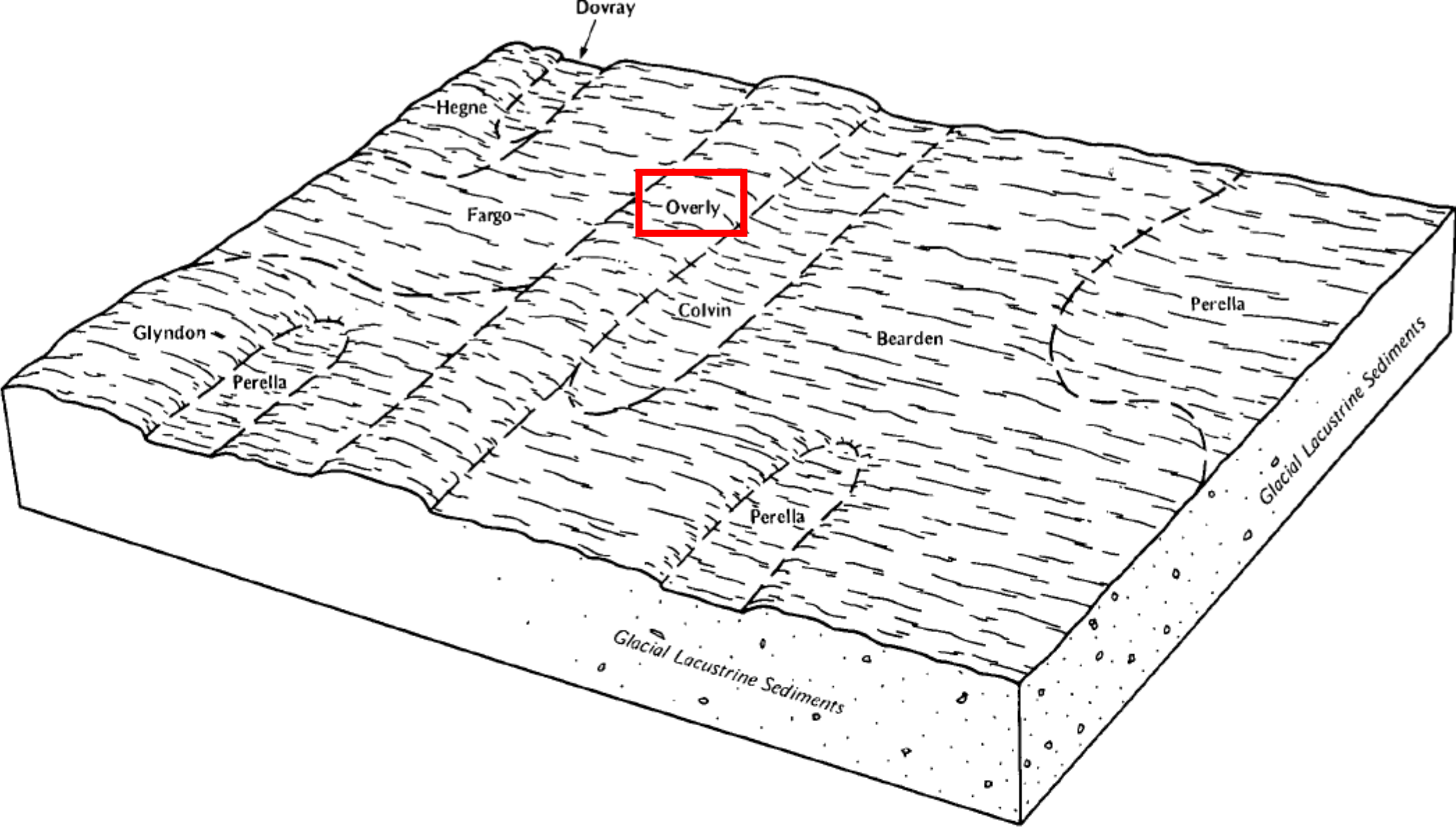
Saline soils, EC > 4 dS/m



“Calciaquolls” or “Calciaquerts”



Soil Survey Office, Fargo, ND, MLRA56

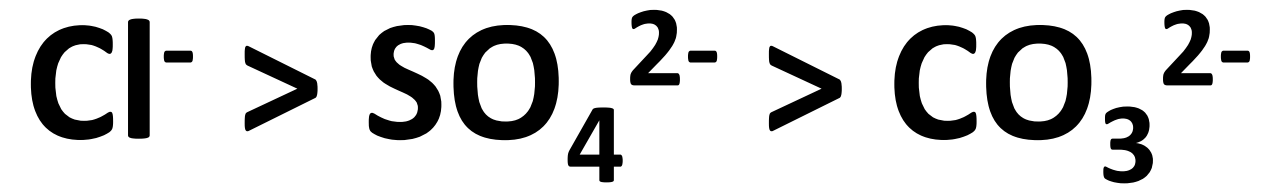


“Common” Salts in the Soil

Compound	Common Name	Molecular Formula	Solubility (20° C)
			g/L
→ Calcium carbonate	Lime	CaCO ₃	0.06†
Magnesium carbonate		MgCO ₃	2.51‡
Sodium carbonate	Soda	Na ₂ CO ₃	179
Sodium bicarbonate	Baking soda	NaHCO ₃	87
→ Calcium sulfate	Gypsum	CaSO ₄	1.9
Magnesium sulfate	Epsom	MgSO ₄	252
Sodium sulfate	Glauber’s salt	Na ₂ SO ₄	161
Magnesium chloride		MgCl ₂	410
Sodium chloride	Table salt	NaCl	264
→ Calcium chloride		CaCl ₂	427

Calcium bicarbonate
1.6 g/L

Solubility, in general:



EC of saturated solutions:

CaCO_3

CaSO_4

NaCl

NaHCO_3

Nutrient In The Soil		Interpretation				1st Crop Choice			2nd Crop Choice			3rd Crop Choice							
		VLow	Low	Med	High	Corn-Grain			Corn-Grain			Corn-Grain							
						YIELD GOAL			YIELD GOAL			YIELD GOAL							
						160 BU			170 BU			180 BU							
						SUGGESTED GUIDELINES			SUGGESTED GUIDELINES			SUGGESTED GUIDELINES							
						Band			Band			Band							
						LB/ACRE	APPLICATION		LB/ACRE	APPLICATION		LB/ACRE	APPLICATION						
Nitrate	0-6" 81 lb/ac					N	81		N	93		N	105						
Phosphorus	Olsen 43 ppm					P ₂ O ₅	15	Band (2x2) *	P ₂ O ₅	15	Band (2x2) *	P ₂ O ₅	15	Band (2x2) *					
Potassium	203 ppm					K ₂ O	10	Band (2x2) *	K ₂ O	10	Band (2x2) *	K ₂ O	10	Band (2x2) *					
Chloride	0-6" 385 lb/ac					Cl		Not Available	Cl		Not Available	Cl		Not Available					
Sulfur	0-6" 120 +lb/ac					S	0		S	0		S	0						
Boron	2.9 ppm					B	0		B	0		B	0						
Zinc	0.37 ppm					Zn	5	Band	Zn	5	Band	Zn	5	Band					
Iron	4.1 ppm					Fe	1	Band	Fe	1	Band	Fe	1	Band					
Manganese	2.5 ppm					Mn	0		Mn	0		Mn	0						
Copper	0.77 ppm					Cu	0		Cu	0		Cu	0						
Magnesium	2553 ppm					Mg	0		Mg	0		Mg	0						
Calcium	8652 ppm					Lime			Lime			Lime							
Sodium	70 ppm					Soil pH			Buffer pH			Cation Exchange Capacity			% Base Saturation (Typical Range)				
Org.Matter	3.5 %					0-6" 8.1						65.4 meq			% Ca	% Mg	% K	% Na	% H
Carbonate(CCE)	2.6 %														66.2	32.6	0.8	0.5	0.5
0-6"	4.03 mmho/cm																		
Soil Salts																			

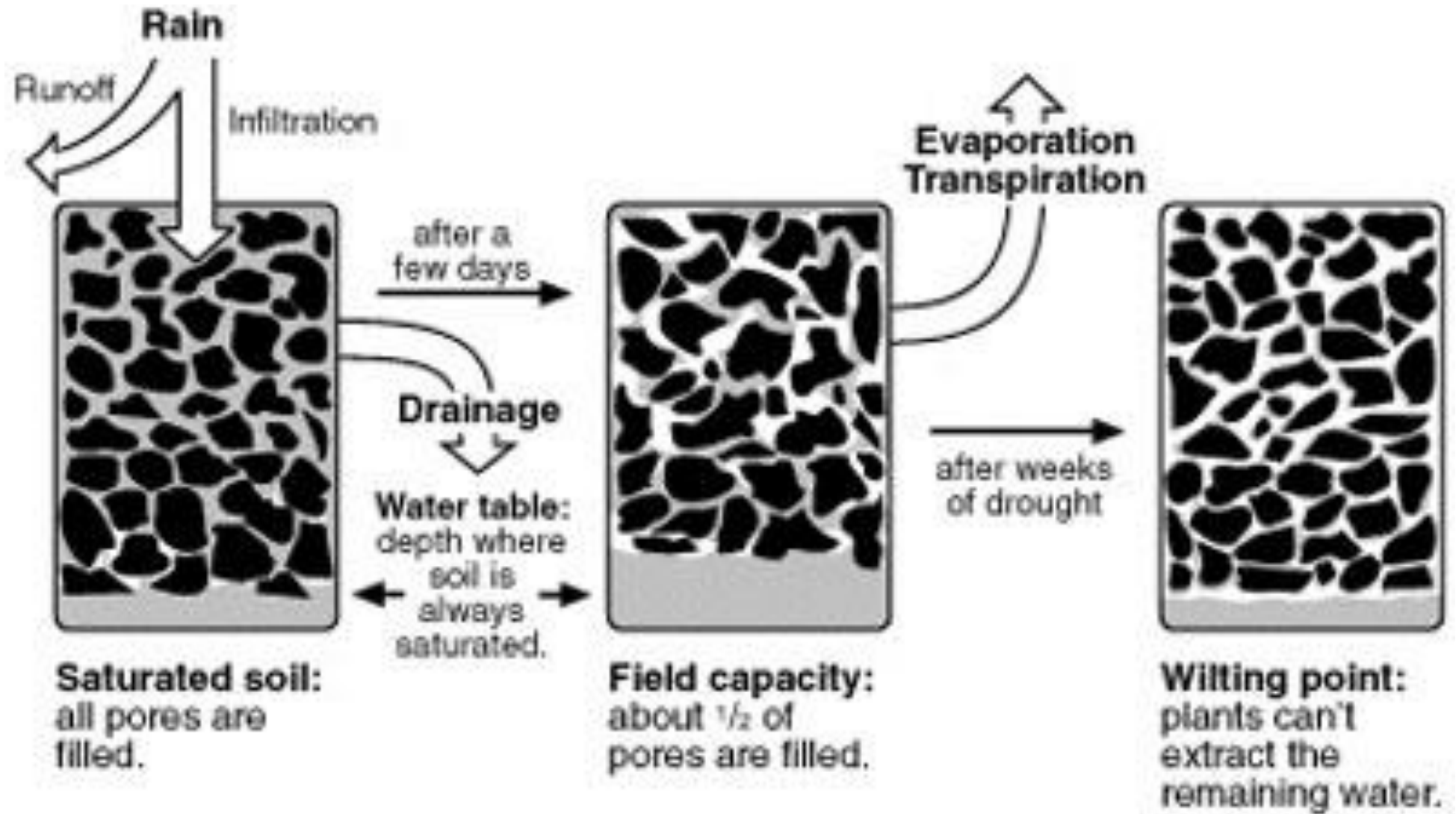
So, which salts will likely move faster in soils?

Depends on:

1)Water flow in soils

-Saturated flow vs unsaturated flow

2)Solubility of the salts

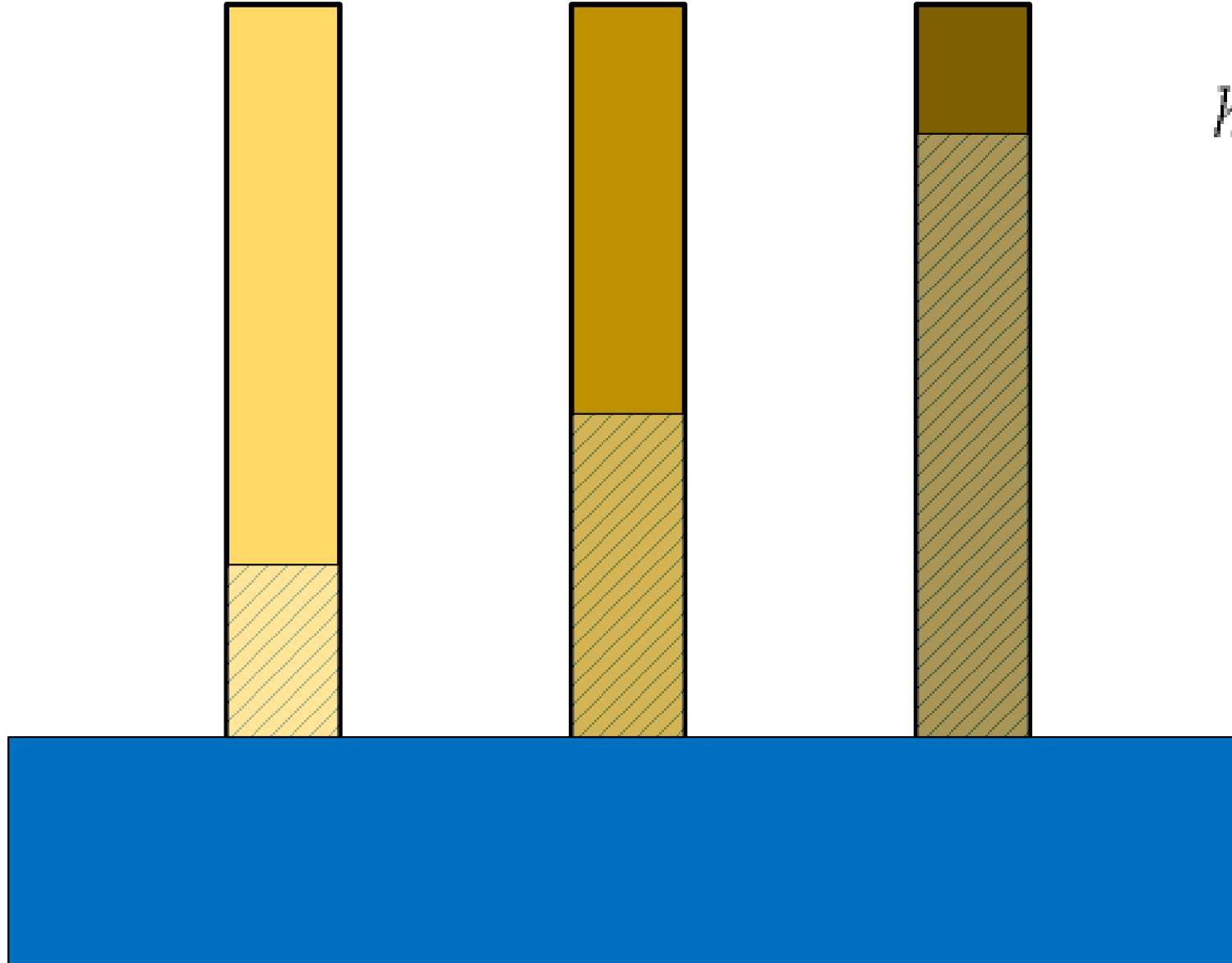


<https://www.extension.umn.edu/agriculture/soils/soil-properties/soil-management-series/introduction-to-soil-management/img/changes-in-soil-water.jpg>

**Coarse-
texture**

**Medium-
texture**

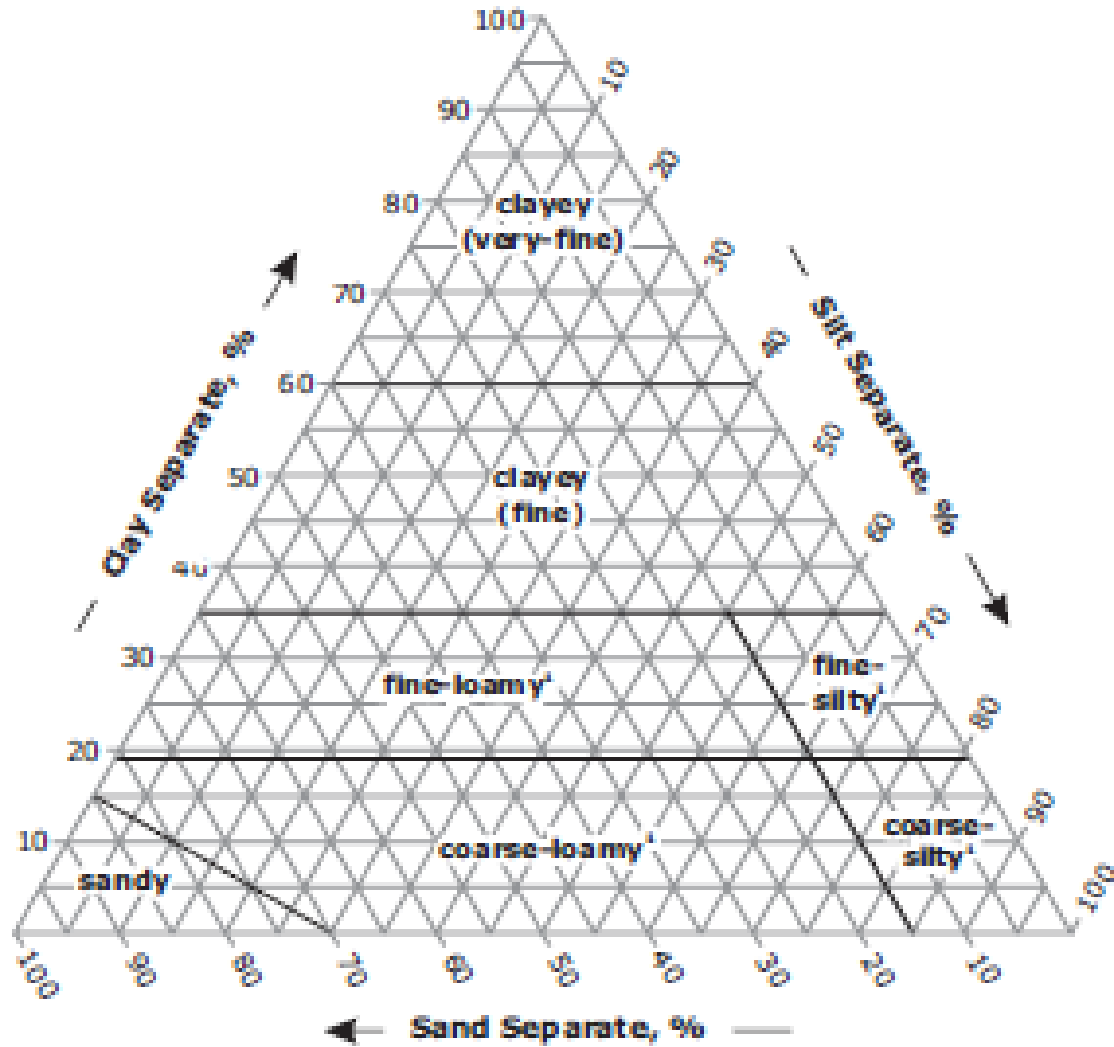
**Fine-
texture**



$$h \text{ (cm)} = \frac{0.15 \text{ cm}^2}{r \text{ (cm)}}$$

**h is the height of rise
r is the radius of the pores**

(Soil) Textural Triangle:
Family Particle-Size Classes (——)

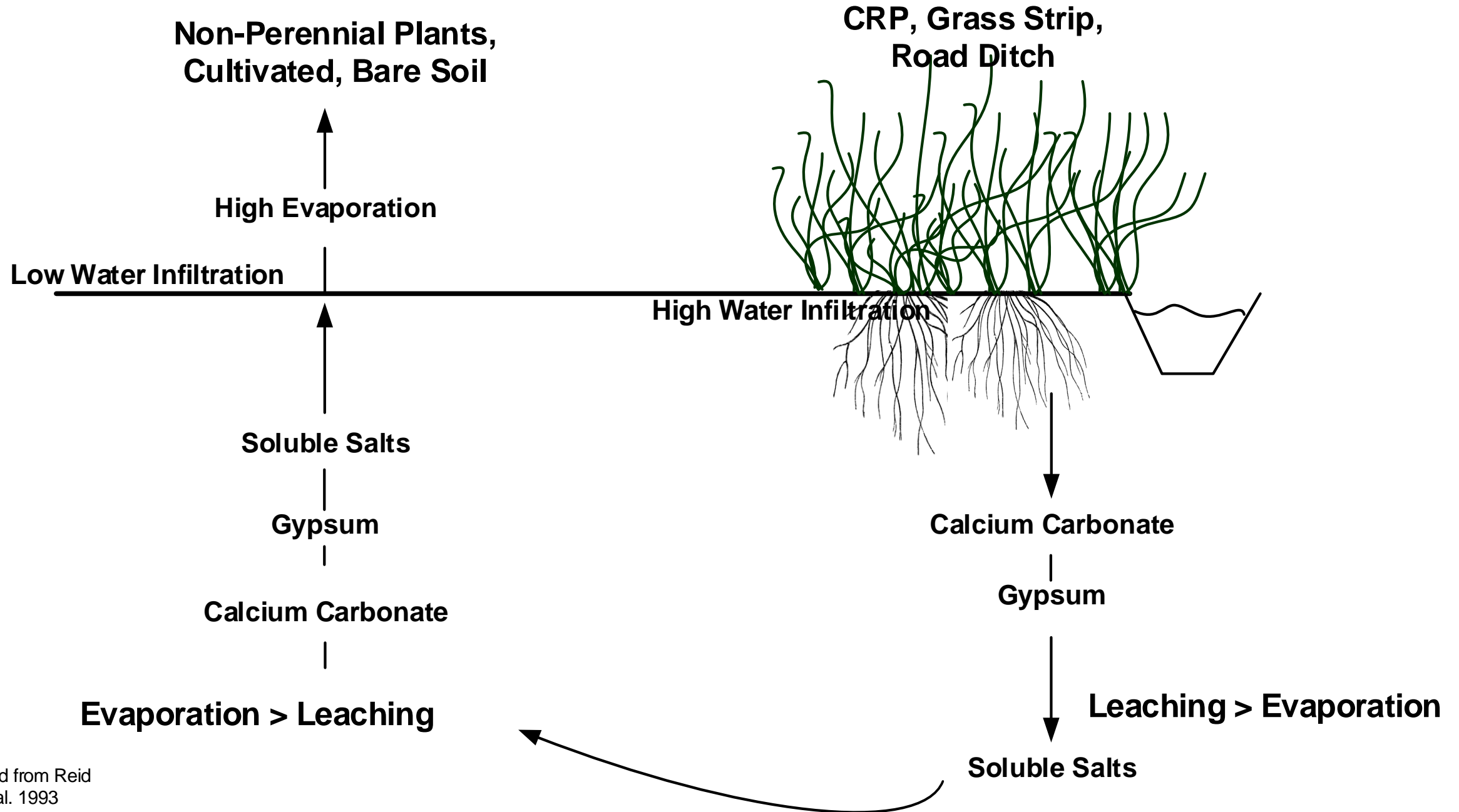


¹ Very fine sand fraction (0.05 - 0.1 mm) is treated as silt for Soil Taxonomy family groupings; coarse fragments are considered the equivalent of coarse sand in the boundary between silty and loamy classes.

Barnes: FINE-LOAMY

Fargo: FINE

Bearden: FINE-SILTY





18th St NE

18th St NE

14th Ave NE

14th Ave NE

18th St

Google

Grand Forks Co, 2014

Values are soluble salts (mmhos/cm or dS/m)



Road

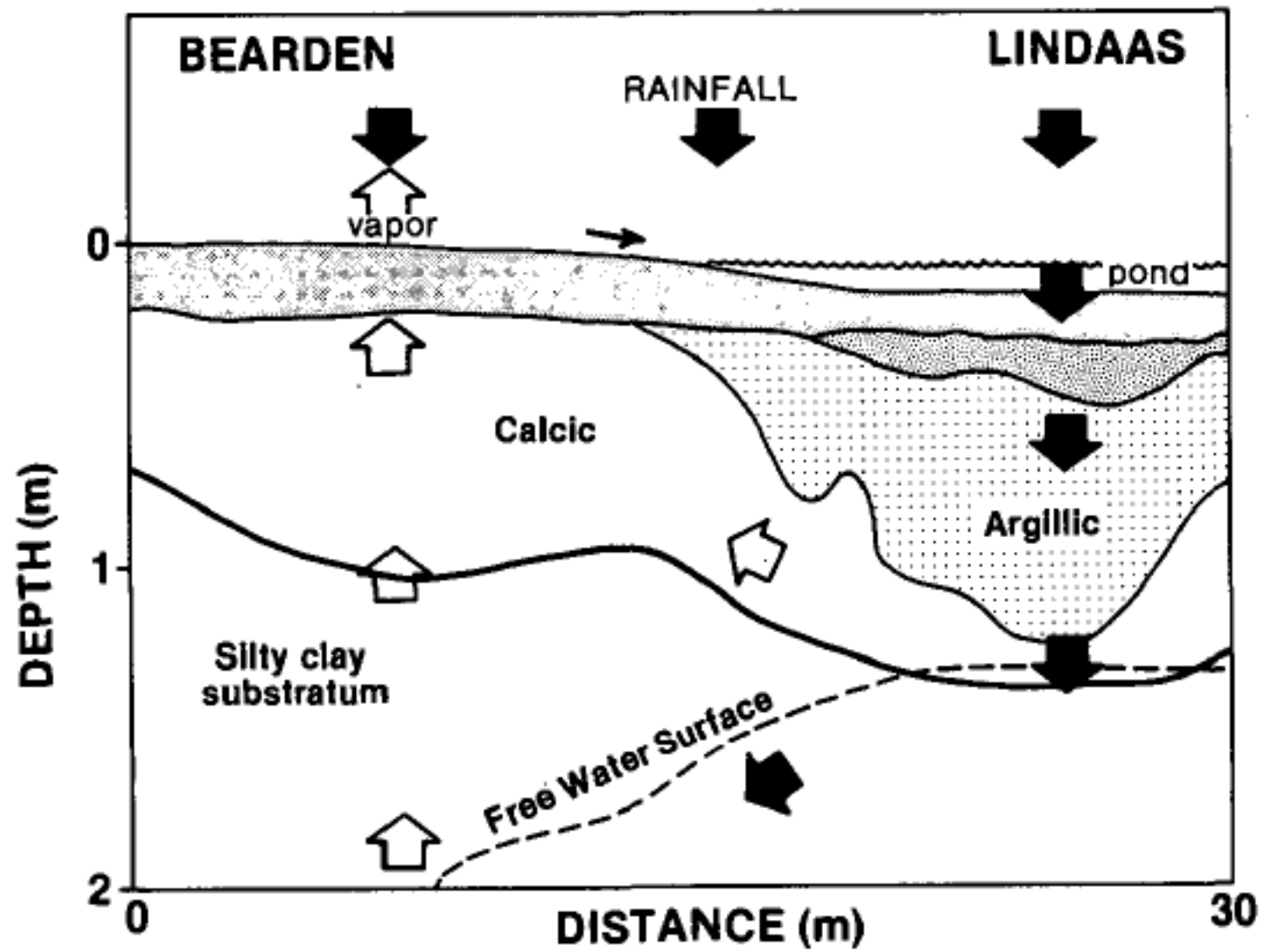
400 ft

700 ft

CRP

Cultivated Field

0-6"	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.3	13.1	14.2	8.4
6-12"	3.7	4.7	4.5	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.1
12-24"	3.7	4.1	4.4	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.4
24-36"	3.9	4.6	5.2	5.9	5.5	5.1	5.5
36-48"	4.1	4.9	5.9	6.5	6.1	5.3	5.0



Won't the salts leach by themselves?

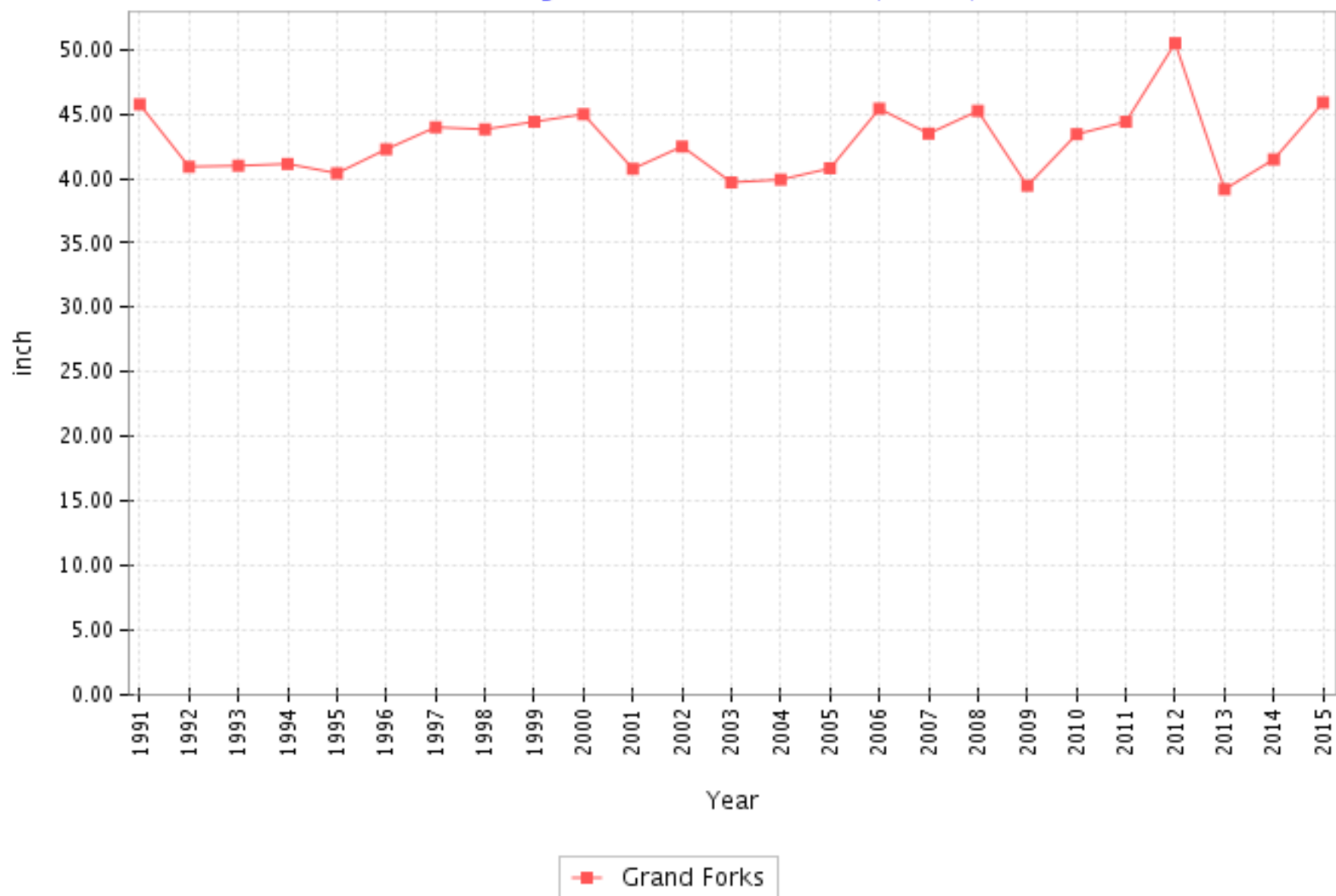
Yes, more or less, but it will take time.

What has to happen to leach salts?

- **More fishing?**
- **Leaching > Evaporation**
- **Ground water level must be below the capillary fringe**

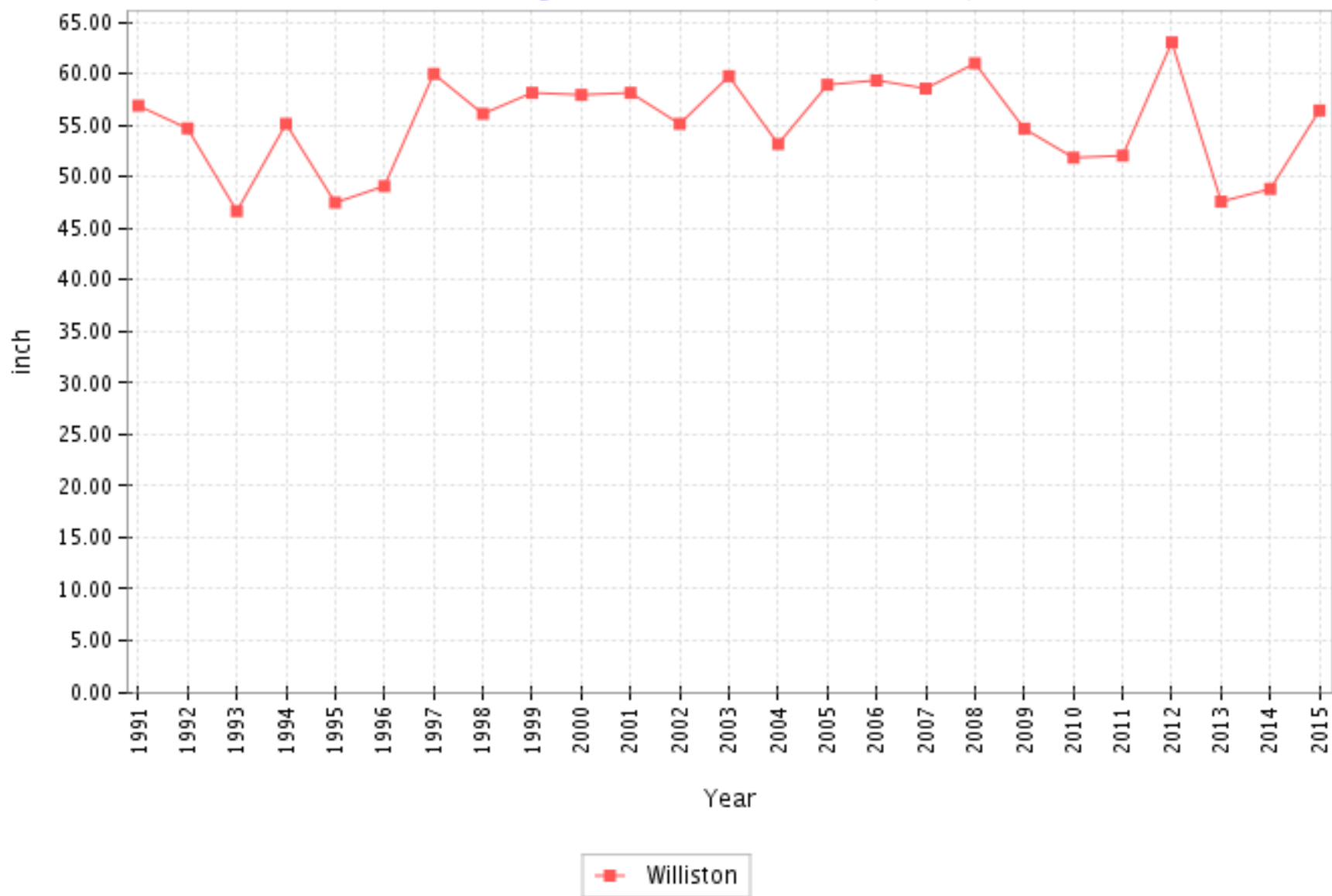
Yearly Total Potential Evapotranspiration (Penman)

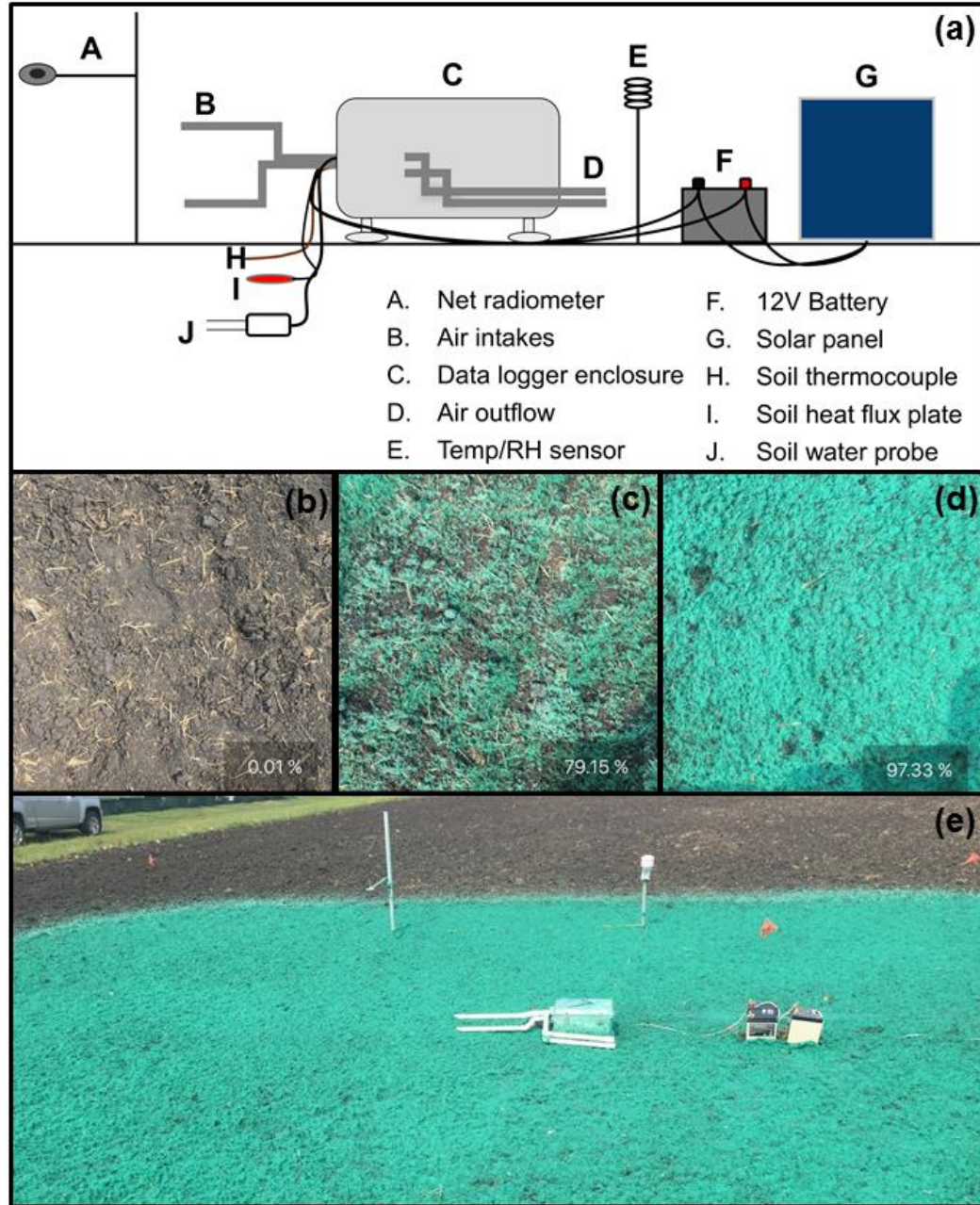
North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network (NDAWN)

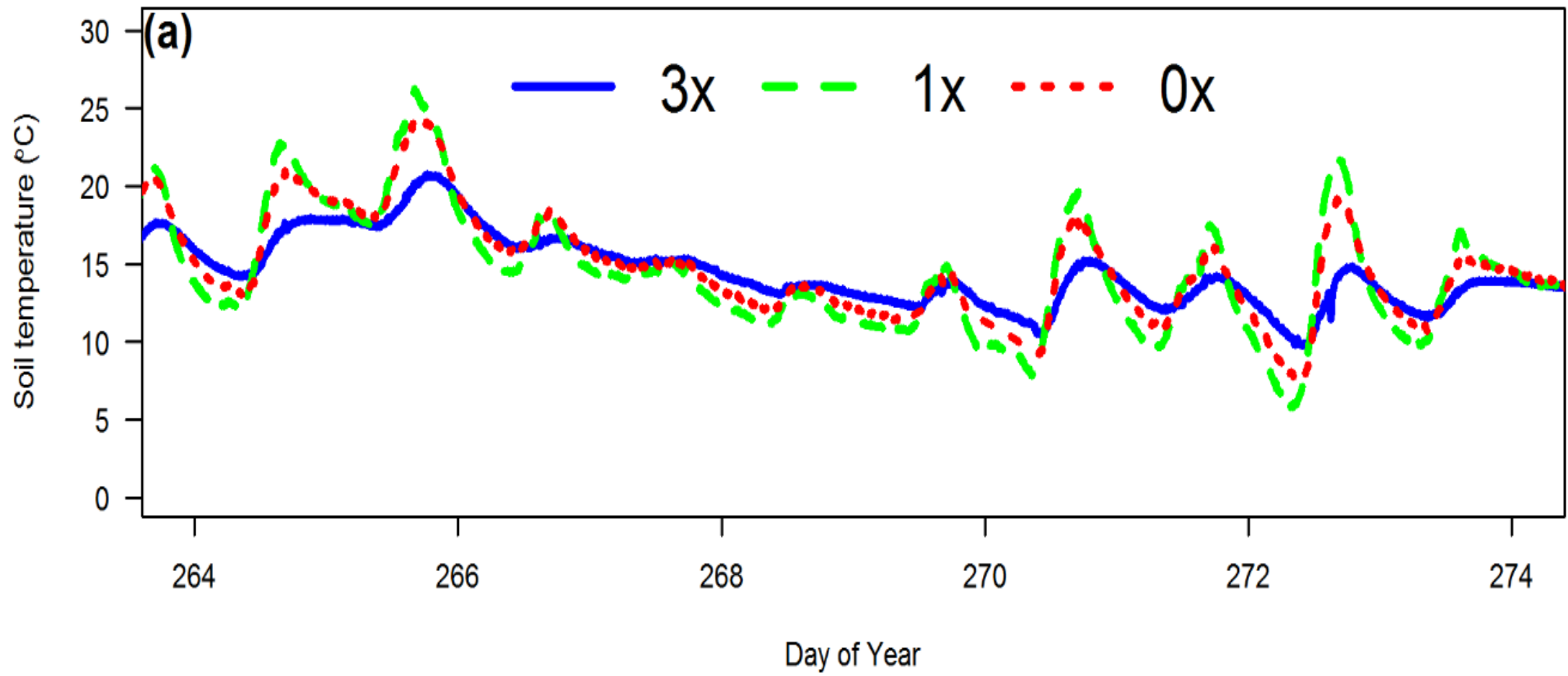


Yearly Total Potential Evapotranspiration (Penman)

North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network (NDAWN)







Sources of water to leach soils with

- **Best case scenarios:**
 - **Slow and steady rainfall**
 - **Melting snow.**
 - **You can't make more water but you can concentrate it**



Capillary rise:

20"

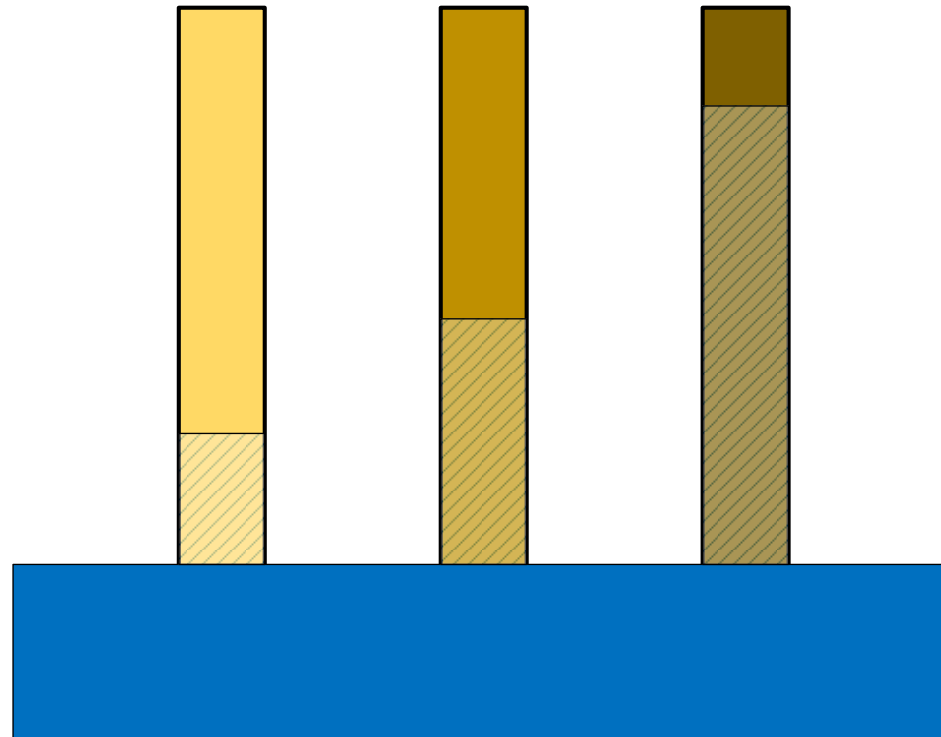
Coarse-
texture

31"

Medium-
texture

48"

Fine-
texture



Summary and Battles

- All salts are not created equal
- If you can understand how water moves in soil you can begin to understand how to manage salinity
- Spend more time fishing, less time working
- Too much water, too cold, too little leaching, too high of groundwater
- Tile drainage must be installed with the correct spacing so that the capillary fringe is not in the root zone