Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GLOBAL SYMPOSIUM on **SOILS** and **WATER**

> The Global Framework on Water Scarcity in Agriculture

02-05 October, 2023



Soil and water: a source of life Soil and Water Management in salt affected agricultural areas

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WASAG The Global Framework on Water Scarcity in Agriculture





One of the major constraints to agriculture is soil salinity. Today, salinity is reported to affect one billion hectares, mostly located in arid and semiarid regions.











The WASAG Saline Agriculture working group developed practical guidelines for farmers implementing agriculture in salt-affected areas to assist them in their decision-making processes in dealing with salinity/sodicity issues in their lands. The guidelines were split into two thematic volumes. Thematic 1 focuses on "Soil and Water management in salt-affected areas" and thematic 2 on "Saline farming in salt-affected areas".





Multi-Institution Collaboration









Centre for Agricultural Research





CONSELO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS

UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX

WASAG WORKING GROUP

AGRICULTURE





CONSORZIO DI BONIFICA DI SECONDO GRADO PER IL CANALE EMILIANO ROMAGNOLO

SalFar

Interreg

North Sea Region

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European Regional Development Fund EUROPEAN UNION



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Targeted beneficiaries





Farmers



Agricultural entrepreneurs
Extension Services officers

Local farming enterprises

□ Agricultural cooperatives

Develop the guidelines as a dynamic tool through FAO platform, to be periodically updated, based on recent research advances and outputs.



The Challenge





Simple technical language

- Questions and Answers format
- Deliver it in more simplified technical language, laypeople, handy terms that allow farmers to follow and deal with salinity/sodicity issues effectively, while keeping the scientific essence to its core.









This section introduces the user to the global challenge of salinity and sodicity and highlights why much effort ought to be dedicated for their proper assessment and management, in order to improve livelihoods and welfare of marginal resource-poor farmers.







Uniting the understanding of salinity and sodicity, including their appropriate terminology, under one common definition is paramount. This section explains how primary and secondary salinization occur along with other related phenomena. In addition, it sheds light on the effects of salinity and sodicity on plants.
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Salt-affected soils in Spain. Source: Antonio Jordán



Reduced or no seed germination. Source: SERC-Carleton



Reduced plant vigor Source: Winfield United salt breeding nursery









Simple guidelines for infie methods for soil and conmeasurements. Furtherm sampling for salinity/someasurement results is pr



ment-based assessment orate laboratory-based -reliable soil and water salinity and sodicity









Irrigation recommendations for salt-affected soils and/or with water high in salts are provided. The different irrigation methods (drip, sprinkler, subsurface) are discussed. Strategies for successful management of water resources under salinity constraints are thoroughly explained. These include leaching (requirement, frequency), drainage (system, depth, spacing), irrigation (system, scheduling), and use of multiple water sources (alternating, blending).









Irrigation recommen different irrigation management of wa leaching (requiremer use of multiple water





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Recommendations on soil-related management strategies under saline/sodic conditions are presented. These include land levelling, tillage and subsoiling, seedbed shaping, and salt scraping. Salt affected soils can be improved for crops via the application of soil amendments (green manures, compost, fertilizers). Other strategies and methods, such as selection of suitable crops for managing salt-affected soils, are also highlighted, as elucidated in Thematic 2.







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chemes that can incorporate salt-

pproach with livestock and aquaculture, in order to to minimize external inputs through nutrient and water recycling, decrease the ecological footprint and promote biodiversity through growing a variety of crops.









Saline farming also represents an opportunity to practice unconventional agriculture by growing salttolerant varieties of conventional crops and halophytes (highly salt-tolerant plants) in salinized areas, where food production constitutes a big challenge for the local communities.











Halophyte grasses - Dubai



Barley genotypes - Dubai





Halophyte shrub Atriplex - Dubai

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• Proper management practices (irrigation, fertilization, soil management, pest control etc.) should be applied to secure the sustainability of natural resources and the longevity of the farming schemes.













Outcomes, products and relevant material will be extracted from successful projects that introduce and scale up saline farming ventures in salinized areas on global scale.







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Thank you for your attention



www.fao.org/wasag/workinggroups/saline-agriculture/en



