

# Effect of Saline Water Irrigation on Agriculture

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## EDITORIAL

Mariners in irrigation water are substantially common swab (sodium chloride), calcium and magnesium bicarbonates, chlorides and sulphates. In utmost areas of Western Australia, about three-diggings of the total answerable swab is sodium chloride, though this may vary in littoral and pastoral areas. For illustration, in irrigation water at Carnarvon, only about half the total answerable swab is sodium chloride.

Crop yields can be markedly reduced before visual symptoms of saltiness damage come apparent.

The first of sign of saltiness is generally suppressed growth, with factory leaves frequently having a bluish-green colour. As swab situations in the soil increase to further poisonous situations, parboiling or burning on the tip and edges of the aged leaves occurs. The splint dies and falls off and eventually, the factory dies. In other cases, the youthful leaves may appear unheroic, or the crop may show signs of hanging, indeed though the soil appears adequately wettish.

Salty irrigation water can affect factory growth in two ways saltiness effect and toxin effect.

### Saltiness effect

Factory roots take up humidity through membranes in root cells by osmosis. Water passes through asemi-permeable membrane, and moves from a result of low situations of dissolved mariners to one with advanced mariners.

This process continues until the factory cells come full. However, the factory has to work harder to absorb water from the soil and growth is broken, with reduced yields, if the irrigation water is relatively saline.

Still, the process of osmosis can reverse, if largely saline irrigation water is used. Where the result outside the factory roots is advanced in swab attention than that of the root cells, water will move from

the roots into the girding result. The factory loses humidity and suffers stress. This is why symptoms of high swab damage are analogous to those of high humidity stress.

### Guidelines for critical saltiness

The forbearance of shops to irrigation with saline water. These values should only be used as a companion because the extent of saltiness damage depends on the factors described preliminarily.

Still, conduct primary trials under the specific conditions present to determine if crop damage will do, if the saltiness of the water is near the upper recommended limit.

Threshold saltiness at which yield begins to decline (0 yield loss) and the saltiness at which 10 and 25 of yield is lost. Changes of water saltiness of 20 above or below the indicated swab forbearance value may have little effect because of the modifying effect of soil, climate and operation. The yield loss data depends on several hypotheticals.

The crop forbearance numbers relate to a earthy soil, with good drainage and with at least 15 of the applied water bleeding below the root zone (filtering bit 15 or further). These numbers are applicable to sprinkler irrigation systems in which there's an extended drying period between irrigations. Crops can generally tolerate advanced saltiness under advanced frequency irrigation.

These guidelines are likely to be too restrictive for sprinkler irrigation on veritably passable beach of the Swan Coastal Plain. Irrigation on these soils is frequent, frequently with a filtering bit over 15. Sprinkler irrigation of crops with water high in chlorine or sodium may affect in damage via immersion through the leaves, indeed though the saltiness attention is below the critical position listed. The guidelines apply substantially to sprinkler irrigation. Teardrop irrigation is applied constantly which reduces saltiness attention in the root zone and increases in saltiness due to evaporation are minimum. For crops where yield loss data isn't available, a maximum recommended attention or range of attention is given.

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