Prediction of Soil Exchangeable Sodium Ratio Based on Soil Sodium Adsorption Ratio

M. Siosemarde, F. Kave, E. Pazira, H. Sedghi and S. J. Ghaderi

Abstract—Researchers have long had trouble in measurement of Exchangeable Sodium Ratio (ESR) at salt-affected soils. This parameter are often determined using laborious and time consuming laboratory tests, but it may be more appropriate and economical to develop a method which uses a more simple soil salinity index. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between exchangeable sodium ratio (ESR) and sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) in some salt-affected soils of Khuzestan plain. To this purpose, two experimental areas (S1, S2) of Khuzestan province-IRAN were selected and four treatments with three replications by series of double rings were applied. The treatments were included 25cm, 50cm, 75cm and 100cm water application. The statistical results of the study indicated that in order to predict soil ESR based on soil SAR the linear regression model ESR=0.2048+0.0066 SAR (R2=0.76) can be recommended in Pilot S1 and S2 respectively.

Keywords—exchangeable sodium ratio, Khuzestan plain, salt-affected soils and sodium adsorption ratio.

I. INTRODUCTION

Saline soils are of increasing importance both in Iran and world-wide. In Iran, approximately 44.5 M ha of arable land are affected by dry land salinity [1]. The sodium absorption ratio (SAR) of soil solution extracts has been an important tool for predicting the equilibrium exchangeable sodium ratio (ESR) in salt affected soils. The degree of sodium hazard in the soil has then been related to the soil ESR (U.S. Salinity Laboratory Staff, 1954) [2]. SAR is usually defined as:

\[
SAR = \frac{Na^+}{Ca^{2+} + Mg^{2+}}
\]

Where the cation concentrations are in meq/l

The ESR is usually defined as:

\[
ESR = \frac{100 \times \text{Exchangeable Na}}{\text{CEC - Exchangeable Na}}
\]

Where CEC is the cation exchange capacity or calculated from the total exchangeable cations. The CEC and the exchangeable Na have traditionally been expressed in meq/100 g soil [3]. As shown in Eq. (2), for determining soil ESR, it is necessary to have soil Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC). But, as soil CEC are often determined using laborious and But, as soil CEC are often determined using laborious and time consuming laboratory tests [4,5]. The relationship between SAR and ESR has been used in expressions ranging in complexity from SAR=0.01475+0.0126SAR (R^2=0.53) & ESR=0.0564+0.0171 SAR (R^2=0.76) can be recommended in Pilot S1 and S2 respectively.

Based on Soil Sodium Adsorption Ratio

In all, soil samples were taken along the northern Ahwaz, Khuzestan province, south eastern Iran. Every soil sample was taken in lands with a high risk of salinization and/or sodification. Climate in this region is characterized by dry summers and winters, with 252.1 mm/year rainfall, and 3222.5 mm/year evapotranspiration. These conditions, in addition to the use of high to medium salt-content irrigation water and/or bad drainage, lead to an increased risk of salinization and/or sodification in agricultural areas.

In this work, two experimental areas (Pilot 1 with silty clay texture & S_A4 Will Cox classification and Pilot 2 with sandy loam texture & S_A2 Will Cox classification) were selected and four treatments with three replications by series of double rings were designed. The treatments were included 25cm, 50cm, 75cm and 100 cm water application by Karoon River that Result of chemical analysis listed in Table 1.
The soil samples were air-dried and sieved to 2 mm with subsequent preparation of the saturation extract for each one. The soil saturation extracts samples were analyzed for various physiochemical parameters such as EC, carbonates, bicarbonates, chlorides, nitrates, sulfates, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, hardness, alkalinity and sulphate as per APHA standards.

The aim of this research was study of evaluating the Linear model for predicting of ESR, Y, based on SAR, X, and comparing those models with statistics of Correlation Coefficient (R), Root Mean Square Error (RMSE), Significant, Mean Bias Error (MBE), Mean Absolute Error (MAE), Maximum Error (ME), Relative Error (RE), Coefficient of Residual Mass (CRM), Standard Error (SE) and Coefficient of Variation (CV).

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 2 & table 3 were indicated the various statistics of linear models of predicting exchangeable sodium ratio (ESR) based on sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) in Pilot S1 & S2 respectively.

### Table I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Pilot S1</th>
<th>Pilot S2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EC (dS/m) concentration</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na⁺ (meq/lit)</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ca²⁺ + Mg²⁺</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>8.25</td>
<td>7.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.D.S (mg/lit)</td>
<td>1260</td>
<td>993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.A.R</td>
<td>5.11</td>
<td>4.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willcox classification</td>
<td>C3-S2</td>
<td>C3-S2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| EC = electrical conductivity, T.D.S = total dissolved solids, S.A.R = sodium absorption ratio.

The calculated linear equation in pilot S1 is as follows:

$$ESR = 0.2048 + 0.0066 \text{SAR} \quad (4)$$

Also the Comparison between observed and predicted data obtained from the mentioned model has been depicted that indicates week match (Fig. 1).

![Fig. 1 Comparison of measured exchangeable sodium ratio (ESR) and ESR estimated from SAR in pilot S1.](image)

Various statistics were used to compare the soil exchangeable sodium ratio (ESR) values predicted using the soil ESR-SAR linear regression model with the soil ESR values predicted by the US Salinity Laboratory (USSL) equation.

The results showed although the new linear regression model has less RMSE than USSL equation but it has less Correlation than USSL equation in pilot S1. The results showed that new linear regression model was the better model than USSL equation that correlation coefficient and RMSE in the new linear regression model were 0.87 & 5.90 and correlation coefficient & RMSE in the USSL equation were 0.86 & 8.03 respectively. Therefore, the soil ESR-SAR model can provide to estimate soil ESR in pilot S2.

The calculated linear equation in pilot S1 is as follows:

$$ESR = 0.2048 + 0.0066 \text{SAR} \quad (4)$$

Also the Comparison between observed and predicted data obtained from the mentioned model has been depicted that indicates week match (Fig. 1).

![Fig. 1 Comparison of measured exchangeable sodium ratio (ESR) and ESR estimated from SAR in pilot S1.](image)

The calculated linear equation in pilot S2 is as follows:

$$ESR = 0.0564 + 0.0171 \text{SAR} \quad (5)$$

Also the Comparison between observed and predicted data obtained from the mentioned model has been depicted that indicates week match (Fig. 1).
obtained from the mentioned model has been depicted that indicates good match (Fig. 2).

Fig. 2 Comparison of measured exchangeable sodium ratio (ESR) and ESR estimated from SAR in pilot S2.

IV. CONCLUSION

Overall from the study, it is concluded that two new linear regression models to relate exchangeable sodium ratio (ESR) to sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) in soil saturation extracts have been the better models than USSL equation. Furthermore, USSL equation can be less correlation & precision than mentioned models, and it was shown that the appropriate model depend on various physiochemical parameters such as salinity of soil saturation extracts, EC, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, alkalinity and etc. Finally it is concluded that ESR-SAR model may not be same for all soil saturation extracts and it varies widely with in themselves. Therefore, the specific objective of the study presented here was to determine a soil ESR-SAR model for Khuzestan plain (northern Ahwaz) in Iran, and to verify the developed model by comparing its results with those of the laboratory tests.

REFERENCES

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