

# Saltwater Intrusion: an expanding problem in coastal agriculture

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## **Objectives: 2014**

- Use NCDA&CS well sample data
- Develop SAR vs EC chart
  - SAR: sodium adsorption ratio, or relative concentration of Na compared to Ca and Mg
  - EC: electrical conductivity
- Two issues:
  - Impacts on soils
  - Impacts on crops







# **Objectives: 2018**

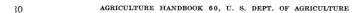
- Use recent NCDA&CS irrigation well data
- Install shallow GW wells in Hyde, Camden, and Pasquotank ag. fields that are having plant growth problems
- Perform EC studies of the ag. fields (O'Driscoll, Manda; ECU)
- Two issues:
  - Source of salinity: surface or ground?
  - Feasible steps: mitigate or adapt?

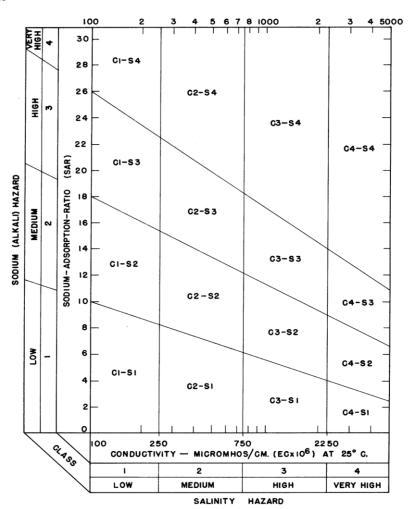






# **USDA Irrigation Water Classification Chart**





Classification and Use of Irrigation
Waters (USDA, Circular 969, 1955):
<a href="https://www.ars.usda.gov/arsuserfiles/20360500/pdf">https://www.ars.usda.gov/arsuserfiles/20360500/pdf</a> pubs/P0192.pdf







### **Caveats!**

- The "classification of irrigation waters" was developed for arid regions.
- Recent research that focuses on wet regions seems to be in India, Bangladesh, and surrounding countries.
- Despite our rainfall, salts can build and problems occur if leaching below the root zone does not occur – which is more likely an issue in low lying, high WT coastal fields where flushing is not achieved, and in greenhouses.







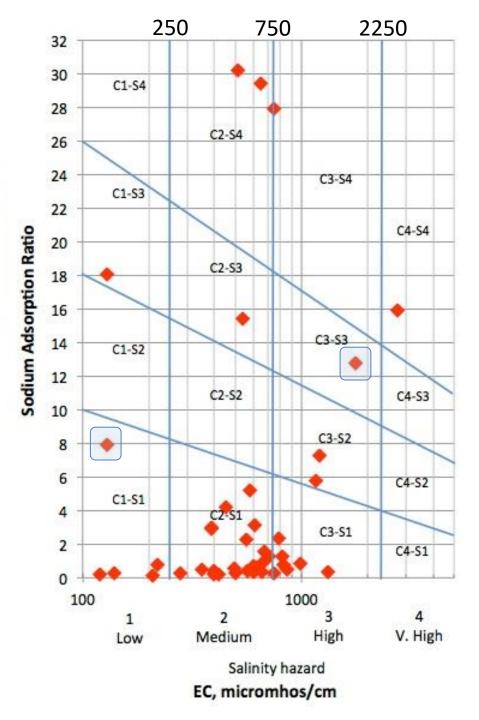
## SAR vs EC

2 Medium High Sodium (alkali) hazard

V. High

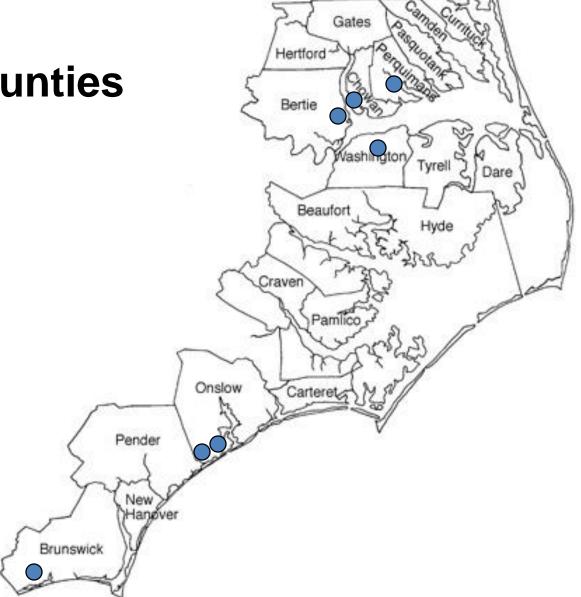
10%

- 2014 data
- 52 NCDA&CS well samples





**Coastal Counties** 









## **SAR Calculation**

SAR = Na 
$$\sqrt{(Ca + Mg)/2}$$

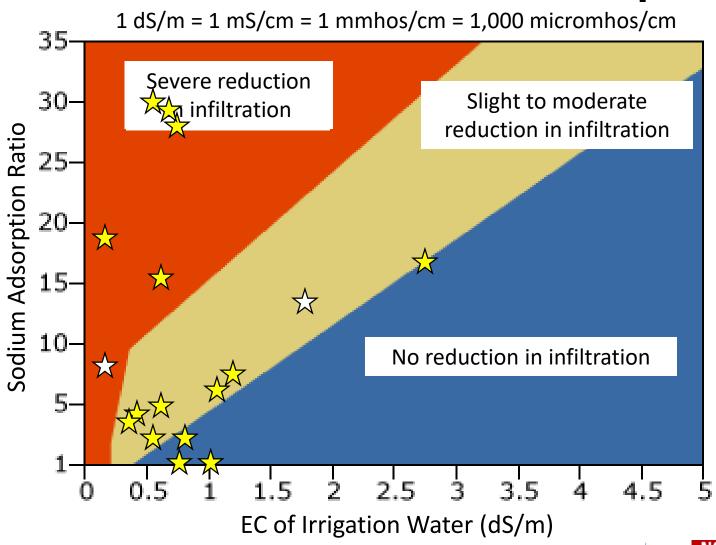
- If Ca and Mg low, water is soft and SAR is larger
- As Ca and Mg increase, hardness increases, and SAR decreases







# Soil SAR – EC relationship





# 2015-2018 Update

- Spring 2018 several agents reported crop producers with soil problems
  - Soil samples came back high SS-I and/or ESP
  - Led to current project and monitoring wells
- November 2018 an area agent reported greenhouse grower with elevated sodium irrigation water that is impacting his plants
  - Did update of NCDA irrigation well samples

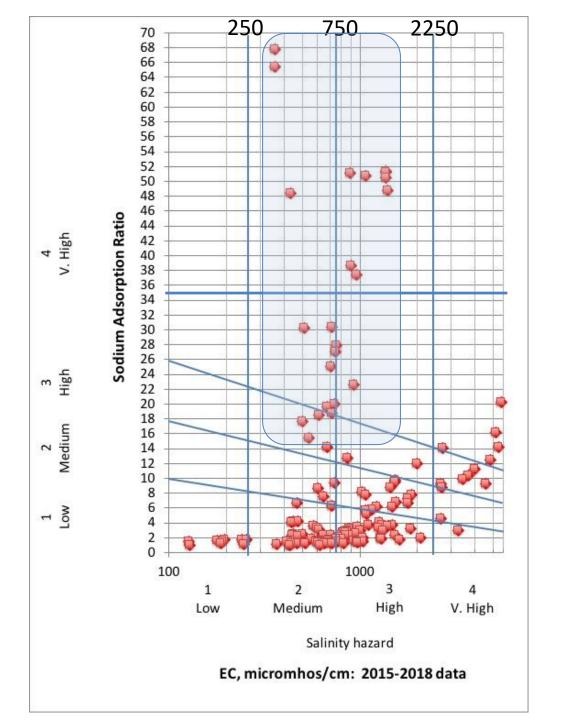






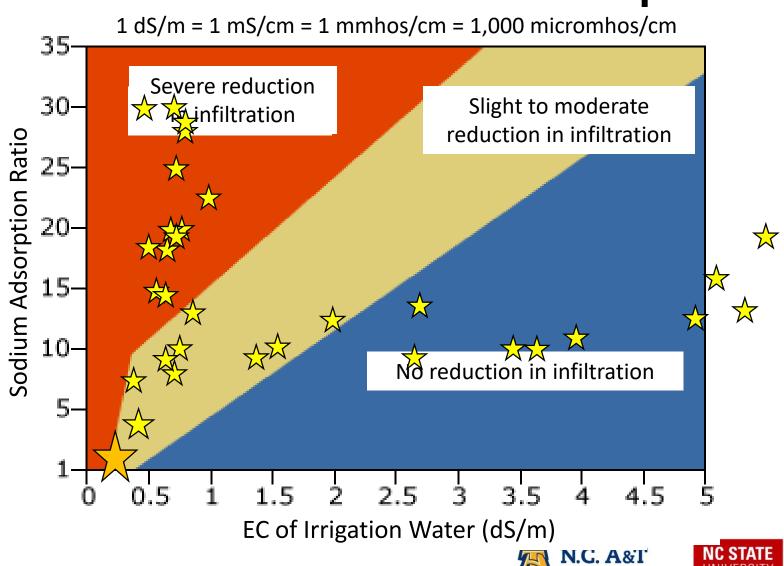
# SAR vs EC: 2015-2018 NCDA data

- N = 157
- SAR > 32 counties:
  - Pender (4)
  - Onslow (2)
  - Carteret (2)
  - Craven (1)
  - Gates (1)





# Soil SAR – EC relationship





# **Current Ag Situation – Hyde Co. site**



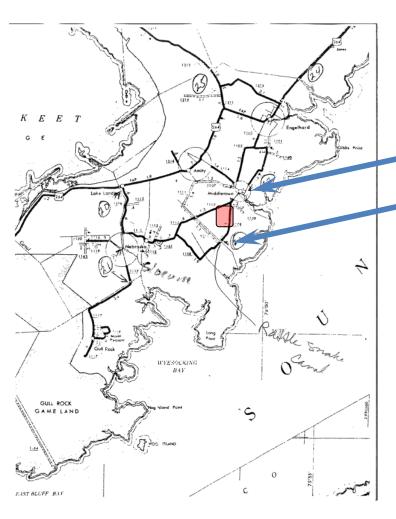








## Middle Creek & Rattlesnake Canal



- Salinity date from 3/1984-3/1985 (n=12):
  - Middle Crk
  - Rattlesnake Canal
  - Both ~8 ppt
- Recent sampling (n=10):
  - Middle Crk: ~ 15 ppt
  - Rattlesnake Canal: ~14 ppt
- Project site drains to Middle Crk.; has tide gates







## Not new!

"Where by cutting a canal from swamp land into a body of water the salt-water is allowed to enter the canal and progress inland, there is great danger of the saltwater seeping through the adjacent lands to render them infertile."

" A Study of the Physiographic History of Swamp Lands in Relation to The Problem of their Drainage" by - Henry Travis Thompson Chapel Hill- 1928 (Thesis, Dept. of Geology)

ficient vegetation to hold the canal banks in place so that no revetting is necessary. Also firm soil is necessary in drainage ditches to prevent crumbling.

Swamps high a bove sea level are usually advantageously drained, because no levee construction is necessary and no expensive pumping apparatus must be installed.

There lagoons are so situated that their waters can drain readily through sluice gates operated by tidal currents, their reclamation is not difficult. The feasibility of sea level projects depends, however, upon the density of population and the consequent need for new lands.

There by cutting a canal from awamp land into a body of water the salt-water is allowed to enter the canal and progress inlend, there is great danger of the salt-water sceping through the adjacent lands to render them infertile.  $\Lambda$  case is pointed out in which many acres of farm land have been ruined in this menner in Hyde County.







# **Options?**

- Salt tolerant versions of current crops
  - Already tried at sites and didn't perform well
- Apply gypsum but need drainage below roots!
- Alternative crops
  - Asparagus
  - Seashore mallow (Kosteletzkya pentacarpos)
  - Sugar beets
  - Barley
  - Sorghum, etc.







- SAR-EC graph reference:
  - http://www.salinitymanagement.org/Salinity%20Management%20Guide/dw/dw\_3.html
  - http://www.salinitymanagement.org/Salinity%20Management%20Guide/dw/dw\_3a.html
  - Classification and Use of Irrigation Waters (USDA, Circular 969, 1955):
    - https://www.ars.usda.gov/arsuserfiles/20360500/pdf\_pubs/P0192.pdf







- Soil salinity basics (Ullman agent training):
  - https://hos.ifas.ufl.edu/media/hosifasufledu/document s/IST30688---7.pdf
- Crop salt tolerance data (compiled article with references):
  - http://www.fao.org/docrep/005/y4263e/y4263e0e.htm
- SAR calculator:
  - http://turf.okstate.edu/water-quality/sar-calculator/







- Strategies to Mitigate the Impacts of Sea Level Rise and Salt Water Intrusion on Agricultural Lands (NRCS webinar):
  - http://www.conservationwebinars.net/webinars/strateg
     ies-to-mitigate-the-impacts-of-sea-level-rise-and-salt-water-intrusion-on-cropland/







- Determining the Suitability of Salt-affected Water and Soil for Tree and Shrub Plantings (USDA):
  - <u>https://prod.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE\_DOCUMENT</u><u>S/nrcs144p2\_050264.pdf</u>

### **Questions?**



