

Status, priorities and needs for sustainable soil management in Iran

M.R.Balali, K. Eftekhari and A. Momenie

And

B.Eskandarie

MENA Soil Partnership Conference,

Jordani7-19 June 2014

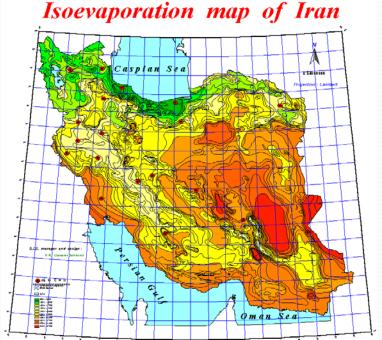


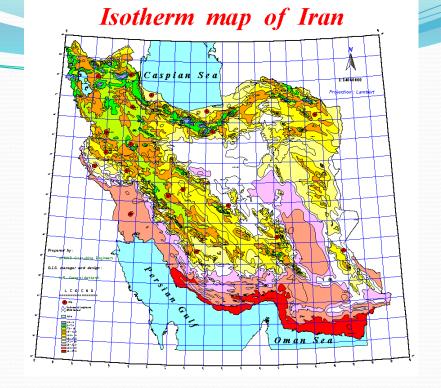
General perspective

- Population: 75 Million
- Area 1,648,000 km²
- Average annual rainfall: about 250 mm
- Climate: Arid and semi-arid
- Five main physiographic units:
 - Zagros Mountains in the west,
 - Alborz Mountains in the north,
 - Central Plateau,
 - Caspian Coastal Plain in the north,
 - Khuzestan and Southern Coastal Plains.









These are the main reasons that approximately 90% of the country is arid and semi-arid. The average annual precipitation is about 250 mm and evaporation amounts to 16 times of precipitation.

The Islamic Republic of Iran Ministry of Jihad-e Agriculture

Deputy for water and soil and industry Water and soil affairs office

- Report
- On
- Status priorities and needs for sustainable soil management in Iran
- Prepared by :
- M.R.Balali, K. Eftekhari and A. Momenie
- And presented by B.Eskandarie

Distribution of Agro-Ecological Zones and Provinces

Distribution of Agro-Leological 20						
	Agro-Ecological Zone(AEZ)	Province				
1	Central Zone	Markazi				
		Qom				
2	Caspian Coastal Plain Zone	Golestan				
3	North-Western Zone	East Azarbaijan				
		Ilam				
4	Central Zagros Zone	Kermanshah				
5	Khuzestan Zone	Khuzestan				
6	Arid Central Zone	Esfahan				
		Yazd				
7	Southern Zagros zone	Fars				
8	Southern Coastal Plain Zone	Hormozgan				
9		Kerman				
	Arid Southern Zone	Sistan& Baluchestan				
10	Kharasan Zana	Kharacan				

Forbidden of economic and other activities that inevitably involve pollution of the environment or cause irreparable damage to it (Article 50, Constitution)

Achieving the economic independence of the society...emphasis on increase of agricultural...to satisfy public needs...(Article 3, Constituton)

Developed in accordance with its cultural, geographical and historical circumstances, and relied upon the moral principles and upon the Islamic,... (*Iran's 20-year vision plan*).

Achieving sustainable development in the social, economical, cultural and environmental sphere, in which quality of life be increased and the right of present as well as the future generations be protected

(Policy principles 43,44Iran's long vision plan)

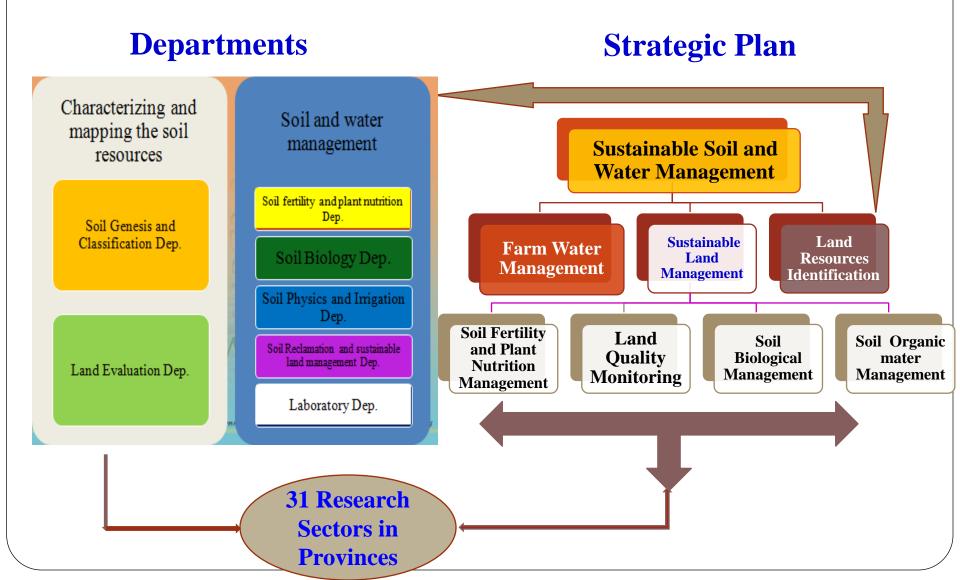
Achieving <u>sustainable agriculture</u> through <u>Integrated Watershed Management</u> and Developed agricultural region, Rural and Nomadic Area (Agricultural Sector Vision Plan)

Status of Soil Resources

Background information

- Soil and Water Research Institute (SWRI) is affiliated to AREEO is engaged in soil and water research activities since early sixties
- SWRI was established in 1952 in collaboration with FAO
- The headquarters is situated in Karaj and 31 regional offices are located in the countries' provinces

SWRI Sustainable Soil and Water Management Framework



Soil Information

Level

National

Regional

Local

Kinds and scales

Soil Map of Iran (Scale 1:2500000-1960)

Soil Moisture and Temperature Regimes Map of Iran

(Scale 1:2500000-1998)

Soil Resources and Use Potentiality Map of Iran

(Scale 1:1000000-2001)

Soil Resources and Land Capability Map of Iran

(1:250000)

Soil Maps With Different Scales

(Scales 1:50000 and Larger)

Applications

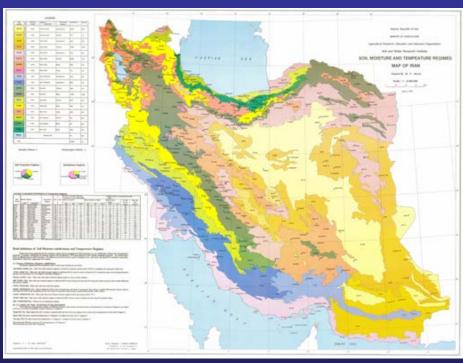
Planning for Agricultural Development and Construction Projects at National Level Planning for Agricultural Development and Construction Projects at Regional Level

General Information About
Different Major Kind of Land
Uses Including Forest,
Pastures, Agriculture lands,
Land use and Land Cover
Maps, and Refinement Plans
in Order to Improving Soil
Qualities etc.

Soil Characteristics in Agricultural Lands

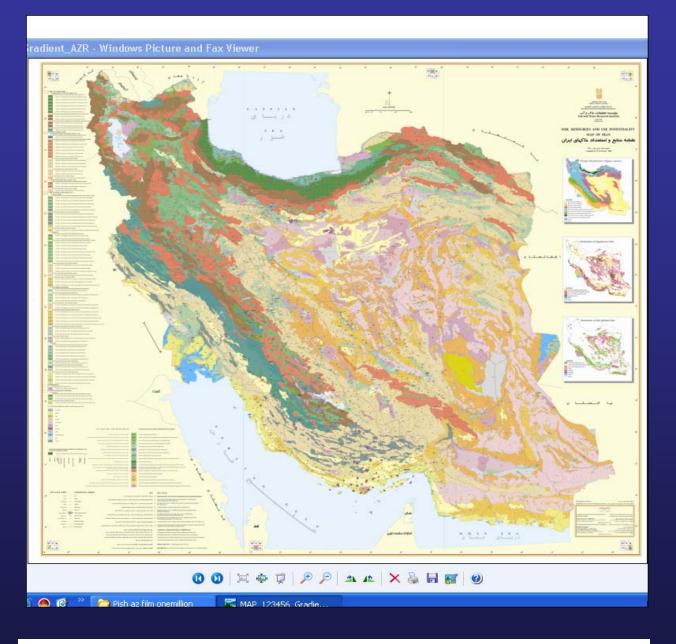
Soil Physical and Chemical Characteristics Including: Soil texture, Soil infiltration rates, Soil depth, Water table depth, Soil salinity and alkalinity etc.





Soil Map of Iran 1: 2,500,000

Soil Moisture and Temperature Map of Iran 1: 2,500,000



Soil Resources and Capability Use Map of Iran 1: 1,000,000

Surveyed Area (1:100,000-1:20,000)



ماخلهٔ مؤمنی، هزیز ۱۲۸۹. پراکنش جدرافیایی و معلوح شوری منابع خاک ایران. پژوهش های خاک، جلل ۲۴، شماره ۲.

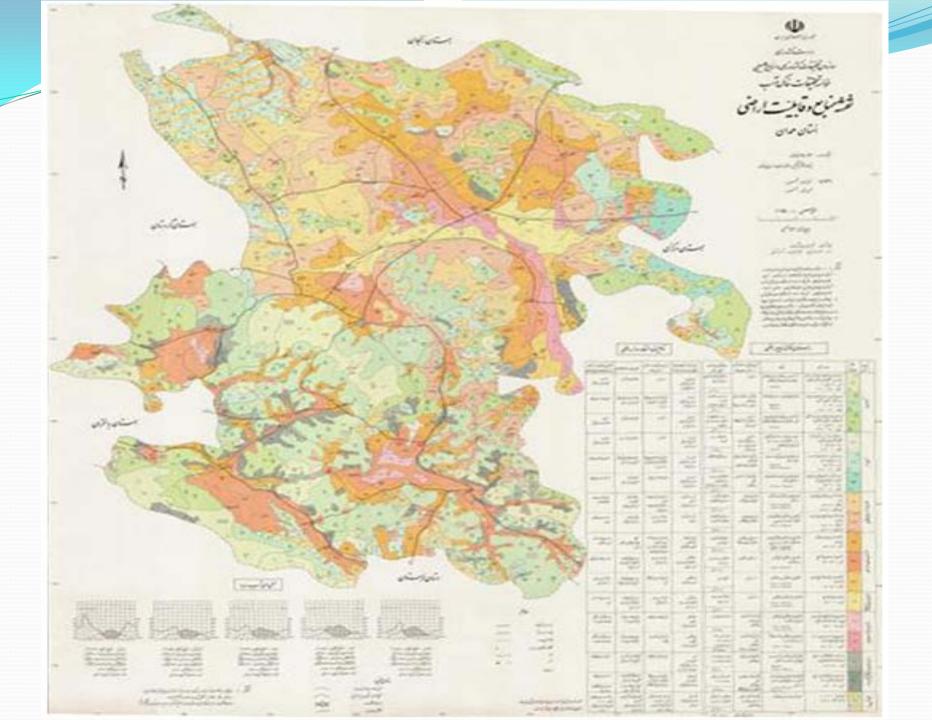


Table 1: Definitions of the main land classes and the basic subclass

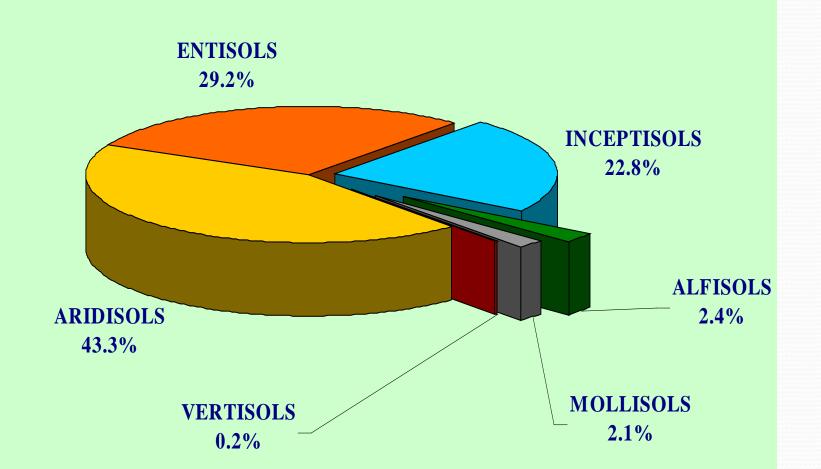
Land classes	Basic subclasses
Class I: Arable	S = Soil limitation, (texture, dept, soil permeability, infiltration rate, etc.).
Class II: Arable	A = Salinity or alkalinity limitation.
Class III: Marginal Arable	T = Topography/erosion limitation.
Class IV: Restricted Arable	W = Drainage limitation (flooding, ponding, presence of groundwater, pseudo gley, etc.)
Class V: Undetermined Arable	
Class VI: Non-Arable	

Table 2: Area covered by land classes in Iran

Land classes	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Class I	1,300,000	6.5
Class II	4,290,000	21.5
Class III	5,340,000	26.7
Class IV	3,120,000	15.6
Class V	2,700,000	13.5
Class VI	2,250,000	11.3
Complexes (any cross bred of above land	1,000,000	
classes)		5.0
Total	20,000,000	100.0



Dominant Soil Orders of Iran



THE SOILS OF IRAN

BY

M. L. DEWAN

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

AND

J. FAMOURI

DIRECTOR, SOILS INSTITUTE, TEHRAN, IRAN

Study conducted (1955-61) as a joint project with the Soil Department of Irrigation Bongah of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Plan Organization, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Justification and analysis of strengths and weakness points

- The existing of research and educational soil related centers
- The existing of background research related to executive experiences recognizing in soil resources management
- Incongruity in macro policies and sectorial attitude in soil tenure and management
- Impaired soil position in policy makers outlook, planner, stockholders and citizens as well

Soil Resources Challenges

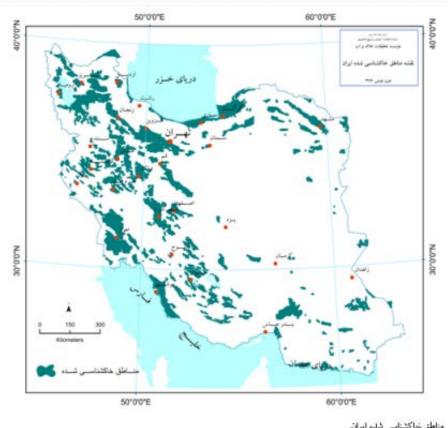
- 1- Soil Salinization
- 2- Land use change
- 3- Soil fertility degradation

Major challenges of water and soil resources

- 1-Population growth and food demand increasing of agricultural production
 2-Legislative lack of soil laws and regulation
- 3-influx of various inputs to the soil such as sewage, various fertilizer to the agricultural lands
- 4-water resources limitation and the low water productivity and water efficiency in agricultural activities
 - 5- Rapid soil fertility decline and drop leading and resulting salinity, soil nutrient decreasing and organic matter
 - Decreasing of cultivated lands due to land use changes and land increase cultivation difficulties

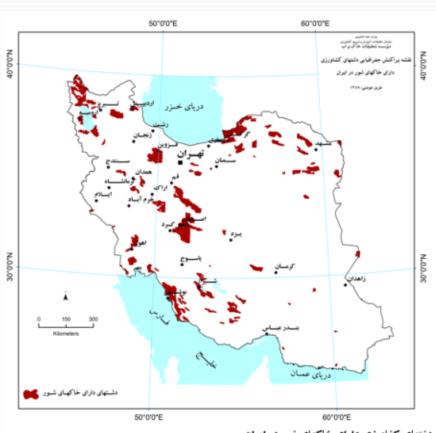


1- Soil Salinization



مناطق خاكشناسي شده إيراق

ماخلهٔ مؤمنی، طریز ۱۲۸۹. پراکنش جغرافیایی و مطوح شوری منابع خاک ایران پژوهش های خاک، جله ۲۴. شماره ۳.



دشتهای کشاورزی دارای خاکهای شور در ایران.

ماخلهٔ مؤمنی، هزیز ۱۳۸۹. پراکنش جدرافیایی و مطوح شوری منابع خاک ایران. پژوهش های خاک، جلد ۲۴، شماره ۳.

Table 3: Regional distribution and proportion of estimated surfaces of salt-affected soils to total land area (1,648,000 km²) of Iran (Banaei, 2000)

Land type	Area (mha)	Area (%)	Geographical distribution
Land with non-saline soils*	77.5	47	Zagros-Alborz intermountain basins, Caspian Coastal Plain
Slightly saline soils	4.9	3	Central Plateau, Khuzestan and Southern
Moderately saline soils	18.2	11	Coastal Plains
Strongly saline soils	21.4	13	
Miscellaneous lands (playas, salt flats, marches, salt plugs and dune lands)	42.8	26	Central Plateau, Khuzestan and Southern Coastal Plains
Total	164.8	100	

^{*} Including the cultivated areas within the Zagros-Alborz intermountain basins and mountainous areas

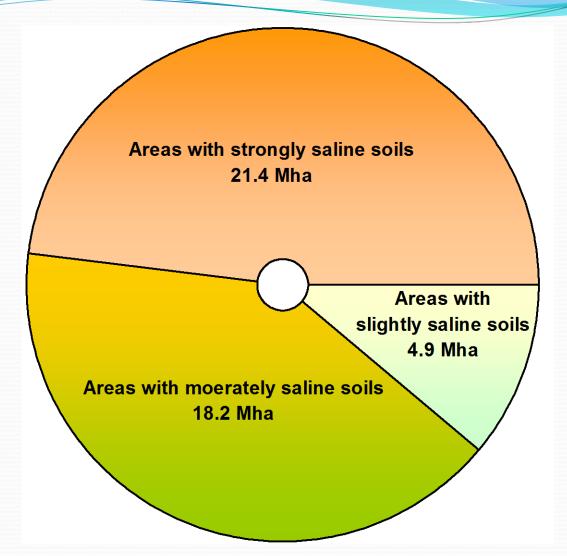
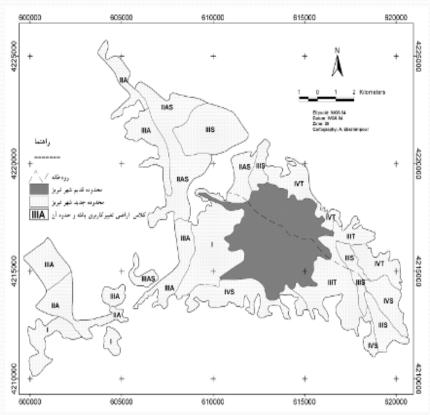


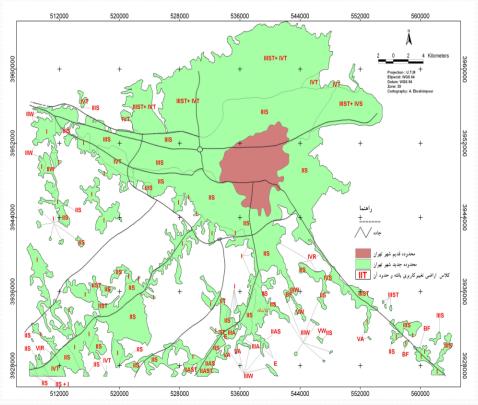
Figure 3: Distribution of soils with varied degrees of salinity limitations. Source: 1:1,000,000 Soil Resources and Use Potential Map of Iran (Banaei, 2000).

2- Land use change

درجه مرغوبیت اراضی تغییر کاربری یافته در اثر گسترش افقی کلان شهر تبریز از سال 1334 تا 1380 (مومنی و همکاران، 1386)

درجه مرغوبیت اراضی تغییر کاربری یافته در اثر گسترش افقی کلان شهر تهران از سال 1334 تا 1380 (مومنی و همکاران، 1386)





مساحت اراضی تنییر کاربری یافته در اثر گسترش افتی کلان شهرهای ایران (1334-1380)

به طور متوسط هر سال حدود 3 هزار هکتار از اراضی کشاورزی فقط در حوالی شش کلان شهر کشور به طور غیر قابل برگشت از چرخه تولید کشاوزی خارج می شود.

مساحت اراضی تغییر کاربری یافته (هکتار)	كلان شهر
70835	تهران
25180	کرج
8285	تبريز
22775	اهواز
36640	شيراز
34890	مشهد
194605	جمع



Land use changes

before

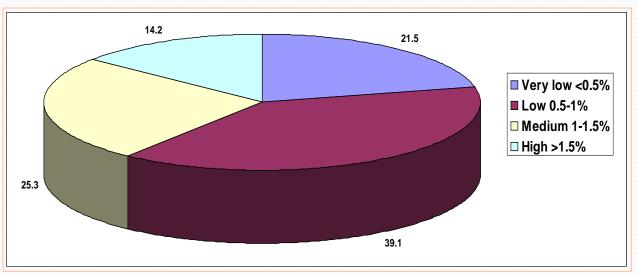


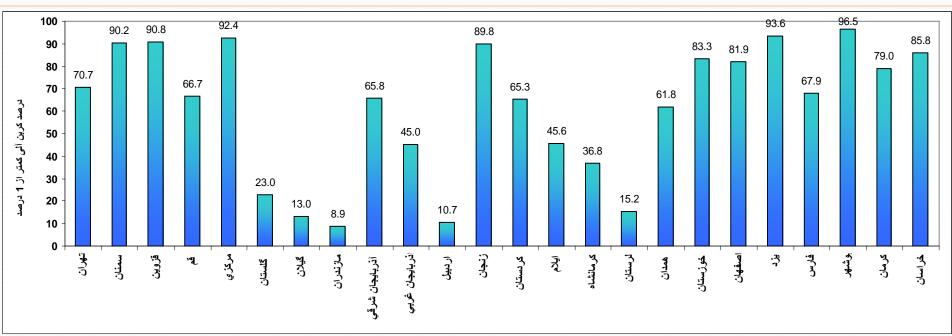
Discharge of soil nutrition elements Soil fertility

Mineralogical, chemical, physical and biological properties



وضعیت کربن آلی در خاکهای کشور



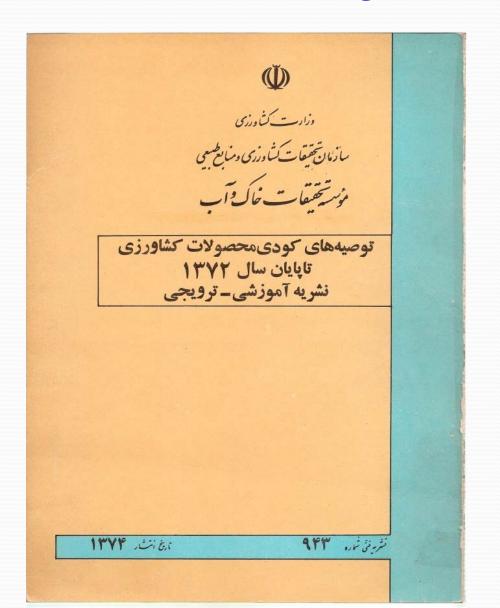


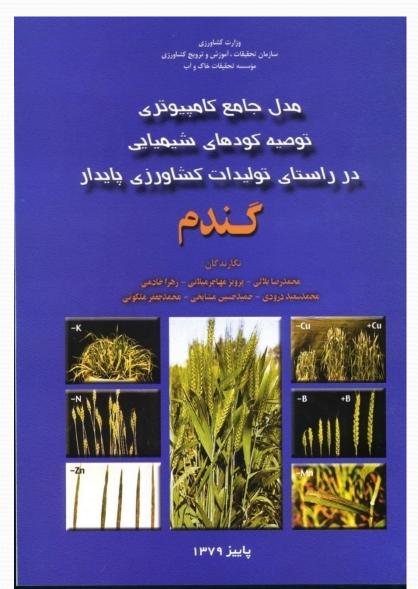
توزیع کلی و استانی عناصر غذایی خاکهای تحت کشت کشور (برحسب درصد)

Cu	Mn	7	T 7		_		
<0.75 mg/kg	<4 mg/kg	Zn <0.75 mg/kg	Fe <5 mg/kg	K <200 mg/kg	P <15 mg/kg	OC <1%	نام استان
3/5	7/13	7/44	2/57	6/11	0/71	7/70	تهران
0/0	0/0	5/61	9/76	3/14	6/84	2/90	سمنان
0/0	6/5	8/55	3/18	7/6	2/72	8/90	الزوين
0/0	3/27	0/52	0/0	-	-	7/66	قم
3/32	2/11	0/28	0/68	7/14	0/63	4/92	هرکزی
4/0	3/32	7/51	2/10	4/29	6/78	0/23	گاستان
5/6	6/6	6/32	7/6	1/75	7/49	0/13	گيلان
7/1	2/9	6/34	0/5	5/41	1/43	9/8	مازندران
2/22	8/30	7/40	6/73	5/17	0/74	8/65	أذرباليجان شرقى
9/16	3/36	1/70	8/56	9/10	8/74	0/45	الذرباليجان غربى
5/3	3/2	7/56	3/9	7/6	3/93	7/10	ارىيىل
4/29	0/0	9/60	2/54	5/5	7/77	8/89	زنجان
9/6	1/1	1/44	9/52	8/8	0/51	3/65	كردستان
6/22	5/10	8/41	1/44	2/31	9/79	6/45	ايلام
4/13	9/20	3/62	9/47/	3/12	5/66	8/36	كرمانشاه
3/14	5/34	3/63	7/56	0/3	6/63	2/15	الرستتان
5/19	9/17	2/73	9/64	0/12	9/64	8/61	همدان
4/23	2/67	5/54	1/47	8/46	0/88	3/83	خوزستان
4/4	4/4	3/31	8/16	7/30	4/78	9/81	الصقهان
0/0	6/13	7/44	0/100	2/50	1/52	6/93	يزد
0/8	0/5	3/52	2/25	8/18	8/56	9/67	فارس
			•	•	9/93	5/96	بوشهر
7/14	4/11	5/38	1/43	0/27	7/62	0/79	عرمان
0/91	3/8	3/56	0/0	-	-		سيستان وبلوچستان
147/ 4	Y+//Y	۵۵/۱	40/2	44.5	Y +// Y	۵۵/۲	ځل ^ا

بیش از 50 درصد خاکهای کشور دچار کمبود یک یا چند عنصر غذایی

Fertilizer recommendation for main agricultural crops and fruit orchards in agricultural land of the country





Experiences & Examples

Ministry of Agriculture
Agricultural Research, Education and Extension, organization
Soil and Water Research Institute

A Comprehensive Computer Model for Fertilizer Recommendation Towards Sustainable Agriculture.

Wheat

M. R. Balali M. S. Dorodi P. Mohaÿermilani H.H. Mashayekhi

Z. Khademi and M. J. Malakouti

Members of SWRI Scientific board and Prof. of Tarbiat Modarres University



بسواله الرحمن الرحيو

موسسه تحقیقات خاک و آب

مدل جامع کامپیوتری توصیه کودهای شیمیایی و آئی

در راستای تولیدات کشاورزی پایدار



نگارش اول، پاییز ۱۳۷۹

Ħ	_ مدل جامع توصیه کودهای شیمیایی و آلی	BN
	يسه الله عمد، الوجيم	
	🔀 ورود اطلاعات	III.
	_ اطلاعات عمومی نمونه	
	شهرستان: ▼ تاریخ نمونه برداری (روز/ماه/سال):	
	کشت اُبی 📦 کشت دیم 🗘 تولید موردانتظار: 📗 نام صاحب نمونه:	
	طلاعات مربوط به آب آبیاری تعداد آبیاری: B (mg/l) :Na (me/l) :pH :EC (dS/m):	
	:C03+HC03 (me/l) :Ca + Mg (me/l) :Cl (me/l)	
_	اطلاعات تجزيه ذاك	Ш
	رانک (٪):	
	کربن اَلی(٪): فسفر(mg/kg): پتاسیم(mg/kg): DH گل اشباع:	
	:Zn (mg/kg) اَهن(mg/kg) :TNV (٪) :ECe (dS/m)	Ш
	:B (mg/kg) :SP (^X) :Mn (mg/kg) :Cu (mg/kg)	
	پیامهای ترویجی: کشت گندم با ردیفکار و استفاده از سموم قارچ کش برای ضدعفونی نمودن بذر و آبیاری با مقدار وزمان مناسب سبزیکنا	
، تابستان ۱۲۸۰	تاثید انصراف	
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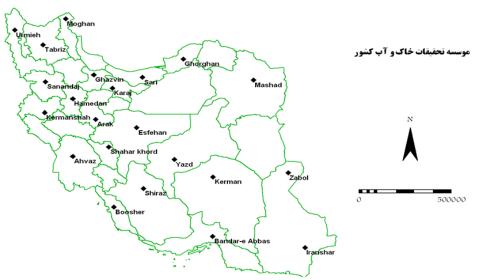


Soil and Water Research Institute

Automated model for chemical fertilizers and manures for wheat

Sample code: 1236		Date: 12/08/2012	
Owner: R. Hamidi		Irrigation: 7 times	
Province: East Azarbayjan		City: Marand	
Irrigation Water Analysis			
Salinity: 2.0 dS/m	Ca+Mg: 1.0 meq/l		B: 0.5 meq/l
Acidity: 7.2	Cl: 3.0 meq/l		SAR: 28.3
Sodium: 20 meq/l	Carbonates: 6.0 meg/l		RSC: 5.0 meq/l
Soil Analysis			
Organic Carbon: 0.4 %	Fe: 2.0 mg/kg		Texture: SCL
Total N: 0.04 %	Zn: 0.5 mg/kg		Clay: 35 %
P: 4.2 mg/kg	Cu: 0.6 mg/kg		Silt: 35 %
K: 190.0 mg/kg	Mn: 5.0 mg/kg		Sand: 30 %
S.P.: 23.0 %	Salinity: 10.0 dS/m		B: 0.9 mg/kg
TNV: 15.0 %	Acidity: 7.8		
Fertilizer Management Recommendations			
Urea: 300 kg/ha	ZnSO4: 13 kg/ha		MnSO4: 0 kg/ha
TSP: 250 kg/ha	FeSO4: 33 kg/ha		Boric acid: 0 kg/ha
SOP: 190 kg/ha	CuSO4: 14 kg/ha		Manure: 11 ton/ha
Recommended seed variety: Pishtaz, Zarrin			
Plantation Date: 1-15, September			
General Recommendations:			
-One time deep irrigation before plantation to relief soil salinity.			
- High bicarbonate content in irrigation water may reduce nutrient uptake.			
- All of P and K fertilizers and one third of N fertilizer should be applied as starter and remained N would be applied in stem elongation and flowering stages.			
Terrialited 14 Would be applied in stelli clotheation and nowering stages.			

Determining and documenting crop water requirements through field research in trial sites in varied climatic conditions of the country

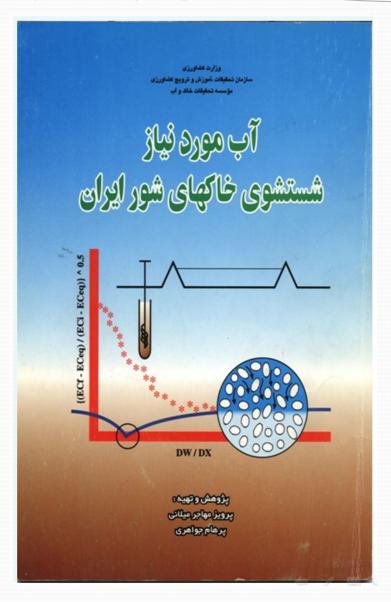


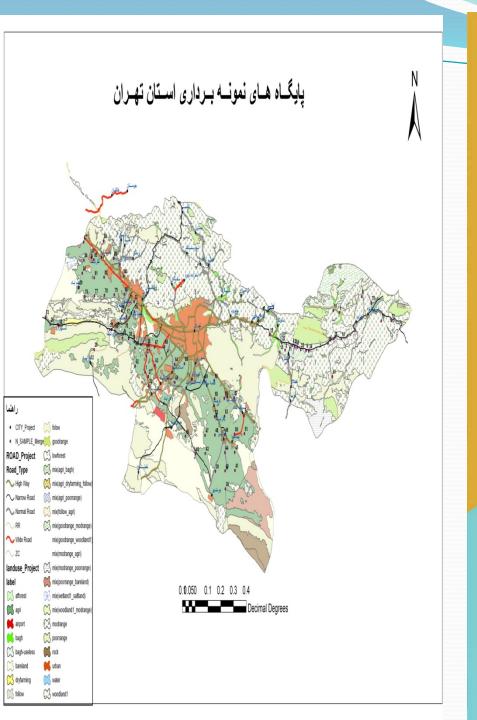


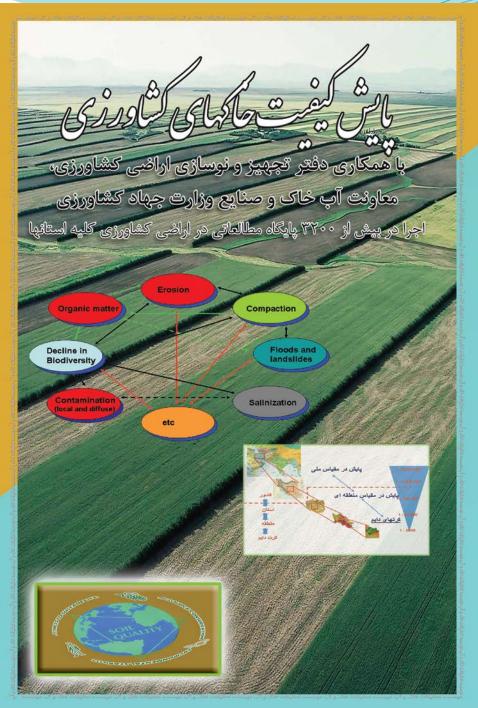




Determining leaching requirement for desalinization of saline soils





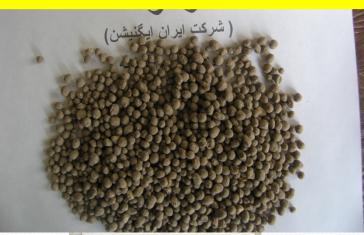


Acquiring the knowledge of biofertilizer production



















بولتن ویژه بزرگداشت روز جهانی خاک

World Soil Day in collaboration

of Tehran University and Soil

Science Society Of Iran(2012)

فهرست مطالب

مقدمه

معرفی روز جهانی خاک

اهمیت و جایگاه خاک

خاک در ادبیات، احادیث و روایات

خواص پزشکی خاک

معرفي علوم خاك

آیا می دانید؟

فرسایش خاک، زنگ خطربرای نابودی طبیعت و جامعه

تامین امنیت غذایی ازطریق حفاظت و مدیریت منابع خاک

آبخیزداری راهکاری بخردانه برای حفاظت خاک و آب

معرفی سازمان های مرتبط با علوم خاک

معرفی برخی از خادمان خاک

مقالات تحليلي مرتبط

World Soil Day



بی آدم سرشت از خاک دارند اگر خاکی نباشد آدمی نیت (سدی)

مکان: گرچ- پردیس کشاورزی و منابع طبیعی دانشگاه تهران- تالار صهدوی زمان: ۱۵ آفر ۱۳۹۱ ۱۳۹۸ Dec. 5, 2012

http://utcan.ut.ac.ir/wseri

@.VVIY77-87.



























ين آدم برشد المطال بالمالي بال

Priority and needs

- Preparation of manageable soil maps of 1; 250000
 - Determination of levels and the grade of agriculture land salinity
- Implementation research in the field of soil conservation and improvement
 - Change of cultivation pattern based on land suitability for different uses
- Execution of the existing laws and in case of necessity enacting new laws to prevention land use changes and uses of agricultural lands
- Enhancing of policy makers and planners



Determination of long-term goal

conservation and increasing of soil quality • in the trend of sustainable production .food security and environment protection

Determination of middle-term goal

Establishment of scientific – technical mechanism and foundation attaining the long-term goals

Strategies determination

Strategies

- Reduction and prevention of land salinity progress
- Prevention of land use changes and uses of agricultural lands
 - Fertility protection and plant nutrition improvement
- Investigation of agricultural soil conditions under unconventional water irrigation such as waste water and urban and industerial backwater





- Establishment of determined permanent special entitlement to land change use encounter long term challenges such as salinity soil fertility and permanent soil monitoring over five year phases
- Raising awareness of policy makers to the extreme changes •
- Establishment and arrangement of long and middle term analogous and suitable to the entitlements for confrontation of aforementioned challenges
- Prosecuting of soil law enacting by authorized governmental departments
- Establishment of soil independent organization and implementation of soil specialized personnel to fulfillment of the mid and long term goals and program

