

Consejería de Agricultura, Ganadería,

Pesca y Desarrollo Sostenible



Scope

- B-XII irrigation district (SW Spain, 14000 ha)
- Reclaimed saline marshes; subsurface drainage system
 2 1m depth and 5-10 m spacing; 500 x 250 m plots
- Heavy clay (60-70%); saline water table @ \sim 1-1.5 m
- Conversion from furrow/sprinkler to drip irrigation
- Climate change (less winter rainfall)
- ⇒ Concerns about sustainability of this system
- ⇒ Demand for efficient salinity monitoring tools

B-XII irrigation district





Objectives

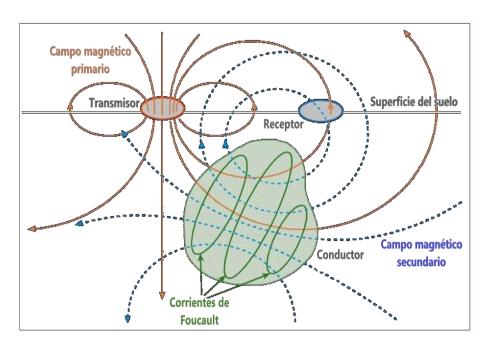
Evaluate **EMI sensing + inversion** as soil salinity monitoring tool in this hyperconductive environment

- Evaluate calibration equations to estimate ECe and ESP
- Map depth-specific changes in soil salinity/sodicity status at field scale





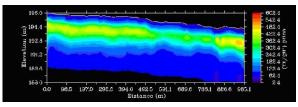
Methods - Electromagnetic induction (EMI) + inversion

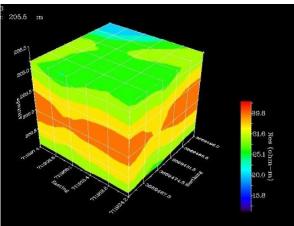


DUALEM-21S DOE: 1,5 m 0.5 m 3.0 m 1.0 m

EM4Soil → EC imaging (Triantafilis & Monteiro Santos, 2013)

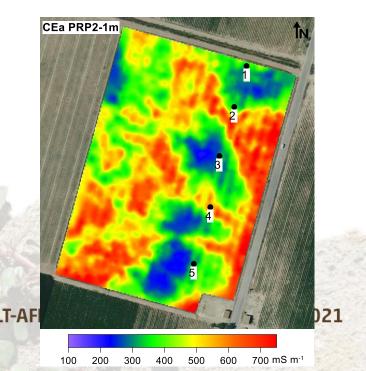






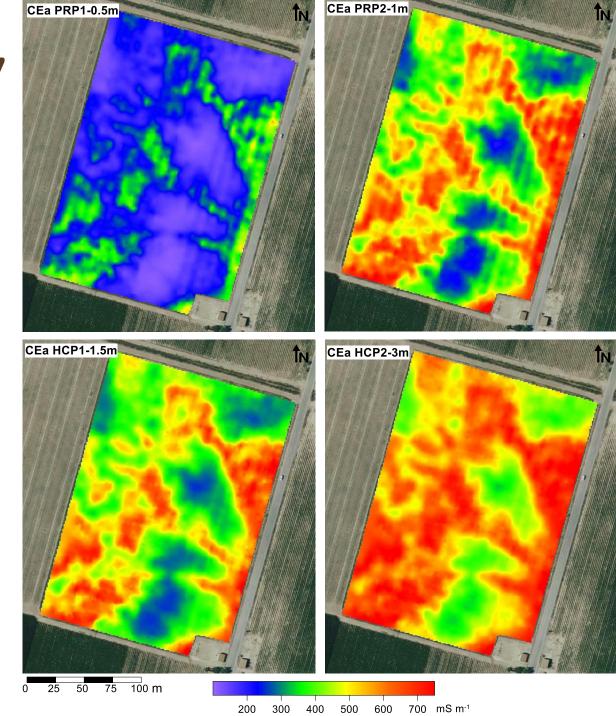
Soil sampling & analysis

- ECa measurements in 4-ha field in Nov. 2017 and Feb. 2020
- Soil samples at 5 locations along transect; 5 depths, down to 1 m
- Analyzed for ECe and ESP

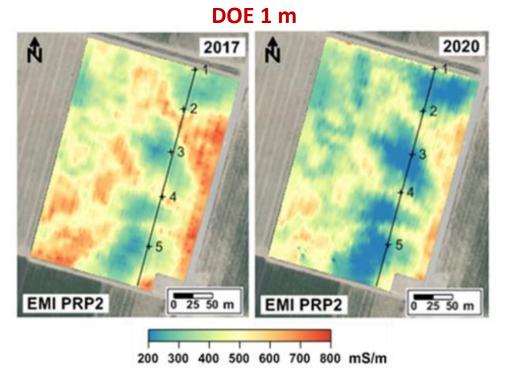


Results – ECa images 2017

- Increasing ECa with DOE
- ECa > 600 mS/m for DOE ≥ 1 m!
 - → shallow saline groundwater
- Areas with ECa > 400 mS/m for 0.5-m signal potentially harmful for crops
- Within field variability?
 - ⇒ Clogged drainage pipes?
 - ⇒ Road along eastern edge limits water+solute movement
 - ⇒ Variability of soil physical properties?

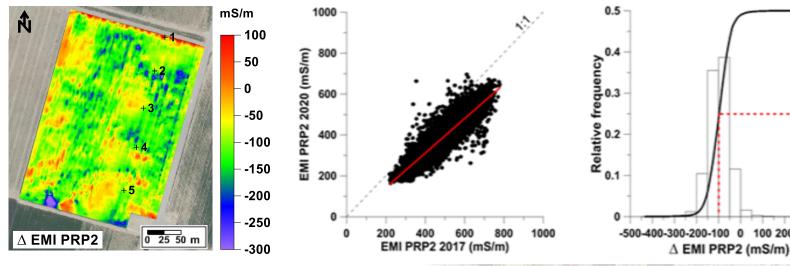


Results – ECa Nov. 2017 vs. Feb. 2020

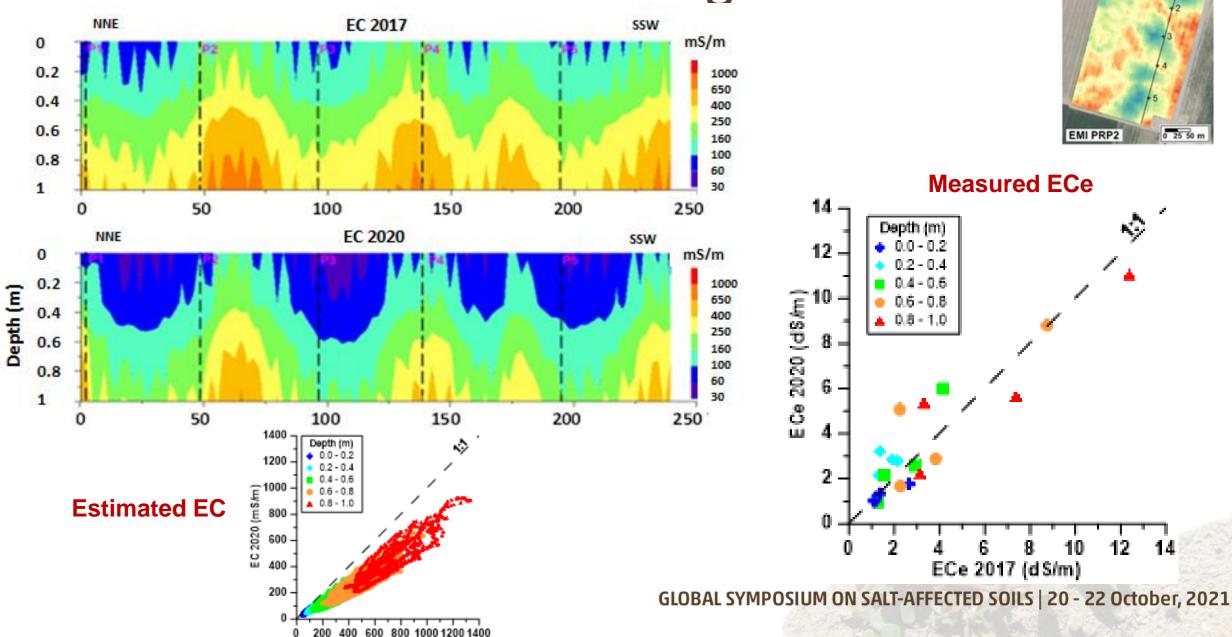


DOE ~ 0-1 m			~ 0-3 m		
ECa	PRP2	PRP2	HCP2	HCP2	
	2017	2020	2017	2020	
m*	474.0	376.0	566.8	484.2	
min	204.9	96.1	337.1	266.3	
max	831.0	753.1	790.0	780.7	
med	477.5	376.3	574.4	491.1	
S	118.7	109.3	98.3	100.0	
CV	0.25	0.29	0.17	0.21	
Curt.	-0.826	-0.779	-0.885	-0.866	
Skewn.	0.019	0.128	-0.185	-0.121	

- ✓ Similar spatial ECa patterns
- ✓ Larger ECa in 2017 due to wetter soil
- ✓ ∆ECa ~ ECa

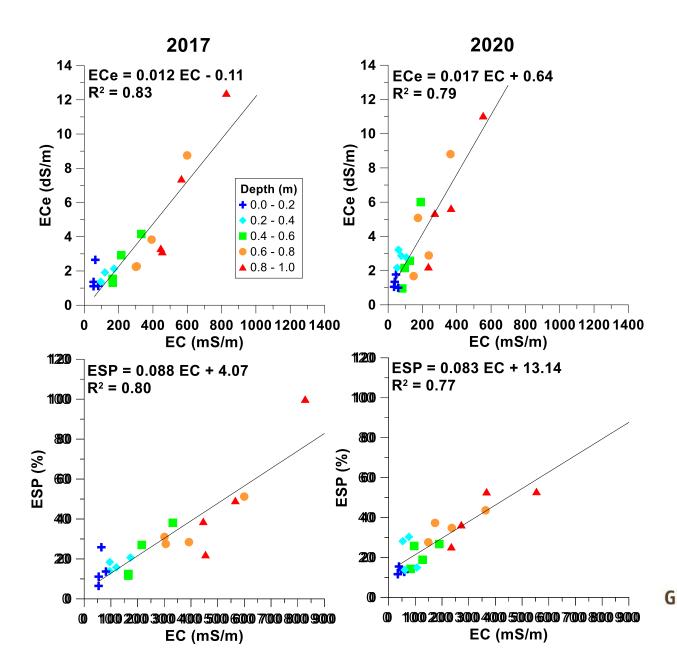


Results – 2D inversion along transect 1-5



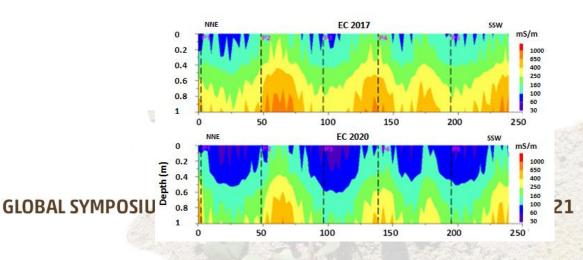
EC 2017 (mS/m)

Results – ECe and ESP calibration 2D inversion

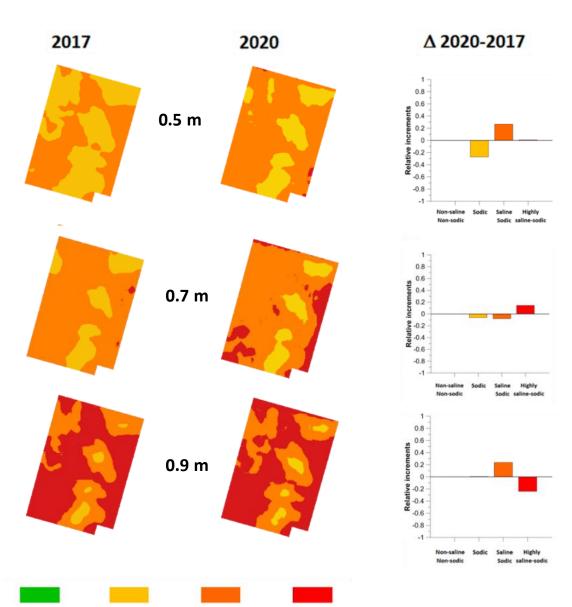


Depth-specific correlations with EC

R		0.1 m	0.3 m	0.5 m	0.7 m	0.9 m
ECe	2017	-0.02	0.92	0.96	0.99	0.99
	2020	-0.12	0.22	0.98	0.84	0.96
ESP	2017	0.33	0.72	0.96	0.71	0.83
	2020	-0.06	-0.37	0.61	0.85	0.83



Results – 3D inversion and saline/sodic classification



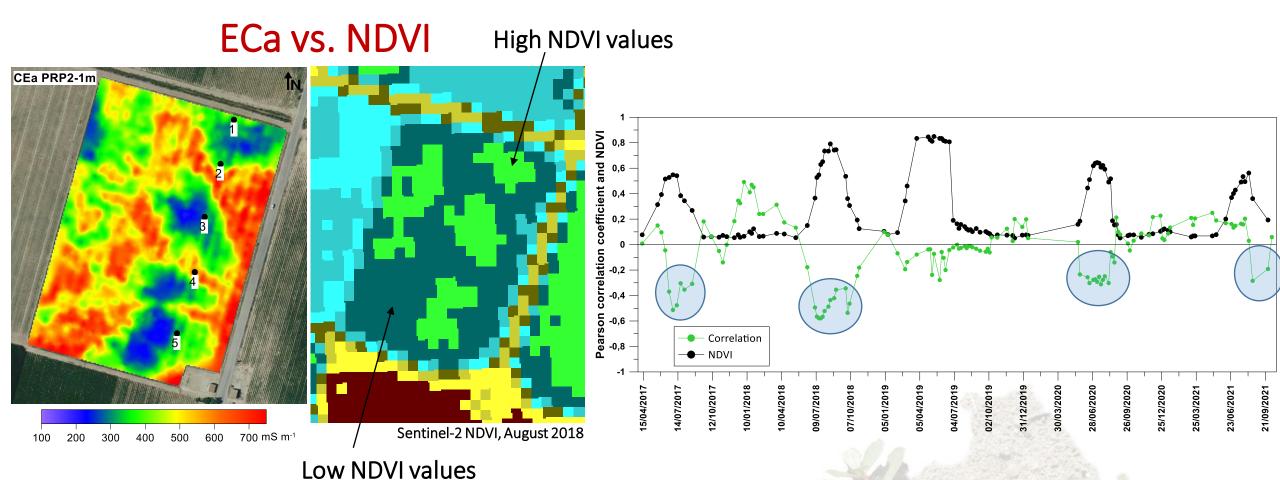
saline-sodic

Sodic

Non-saline Non-sodic Saline-sodic

- ✓ Potential for detailed depthspecific classification of salinity/sodicity status
- ✓ So far no reliable estimates for topsoil (0-0.4 m)

Results – Relationship with crop development

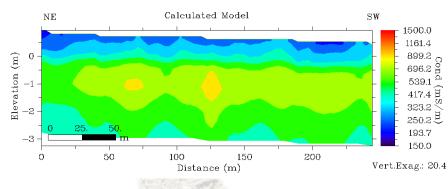


ECa-related pattern emerges in NDVI images (Sentinel-2) of irrigated summer crops (e.g. tomato, cotton)

Conclusions

- ✓ Overall useful **EC-ECe and EC-ESP relationships** ($R^2 \approx 0.8$)
- ✓ Reliable depth-specific relations only for > 0.4 m depth
- ✓ Depth-specific classification of salinity/sodicity status
- ✓ Inverse relationship between **ECa and NDVI** during growing season (summer!)
 - ⇒ Potential for use of EMI + inversion for monitoring soil salinity status in B-XII irrigation district
 - ⇒ Use EMI sensor that provides more detail in the topsoil
 - ⇒ Consider soil water content in EC-ECe and EC-ESP relationships









GLOBAL SYMPOSIUM ON SALT-AFFECTED SOILS

Monitoring three-dimensional soil salinity patterns at the field scale using electromagnetic induction sensing and inversion

20 - 22 October, 2021 Virtual meeting



Thank you!







Instituto Andaluz de Investigación y Formación Agraria, Pesquera, Alimentaria y de la Producción Ecológica

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