



Food and Agriculture
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Managing salt-affected soils for sustainable future

2nd Meeting of the International Network of Salt-Affected Soils (INSAS)



| Hybrid meeting
| Tashkent/Nukus, **Uzbekistan**
| May 22-26, 2023



Monitoring salt affected soils by NIR spectroscopy in the Colombian Caribbean banana plantations.

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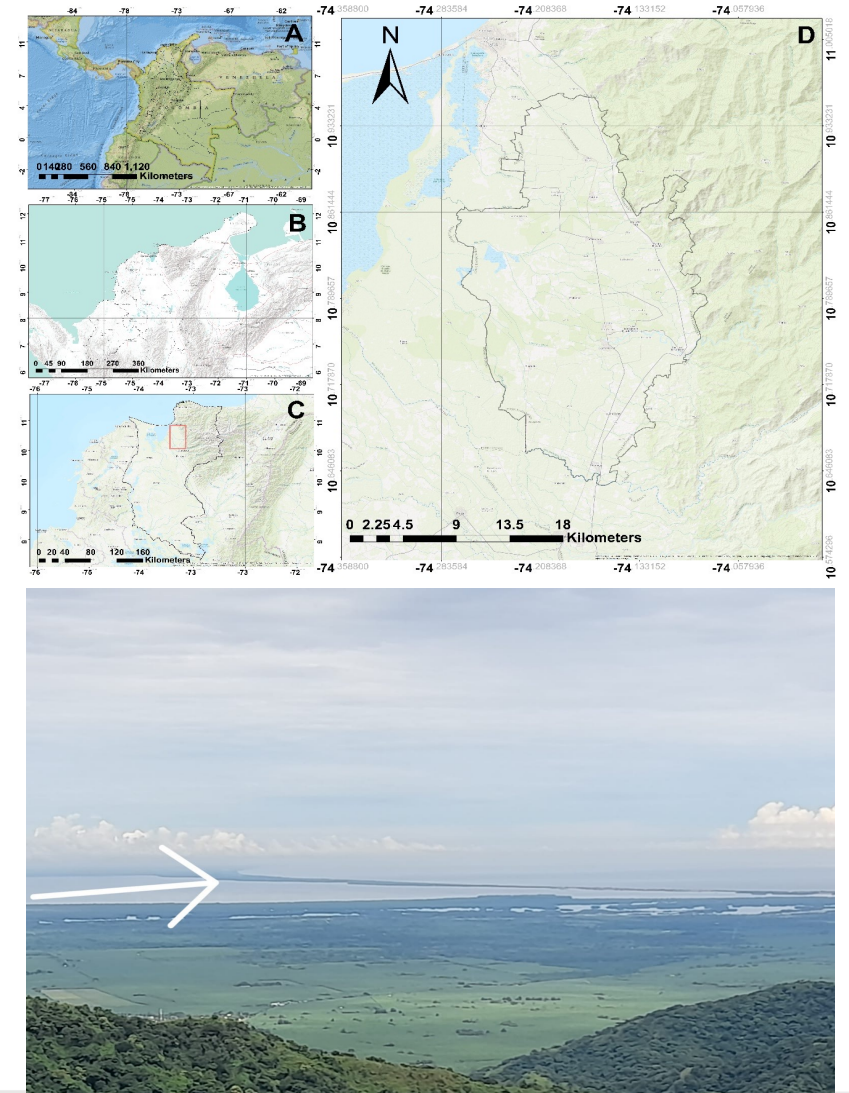
Introduction

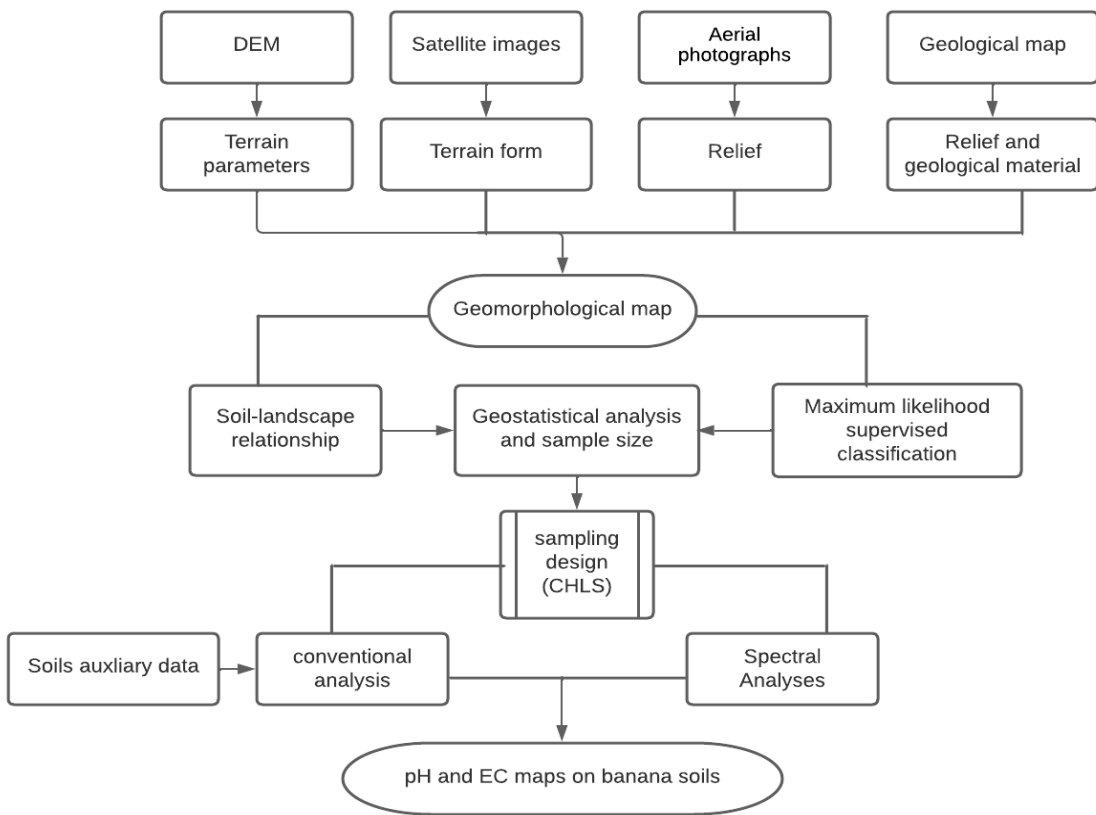
- ✓ Colombia has more than 14 million of hectares affected by salts.
- ✓ The banana crop is the most important agriculture activity in the Caribbean region.
- ✓ 14,0000 ha in banana for Zona Bananera in Colombian Caribbean region.
- ✓ The use of wetland and mangrove soils with groundwater affected by saltwater intrusion increase soil salinity problems.
- ✓ Due to the high cost salinity maps doesn't exist.
- ✓ NIR become cheap & fast alternative for monitoring salt affected soils (SAS).



Methodology

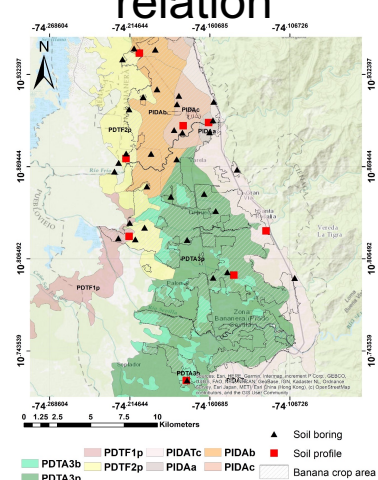
- ✓ The study area is located between the Cienaga Grande de Santa Marta (CGSM), and Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta (SNSM).
- ✓ Entisols and Inceptisols (SSS, 2022) are the most common soil orders.
- ✓ Ustic soil moisture regime predominate, except near the CGSM (Aquic)
- ✓ Mean precipitation is 1332 mm/year, evapotranspiration is 1825 mm/year





Methodology

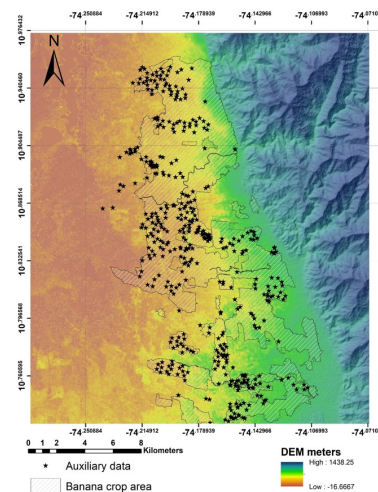
Soil & landscape relation



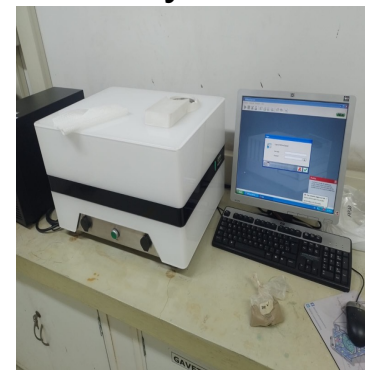
Conventional analyses



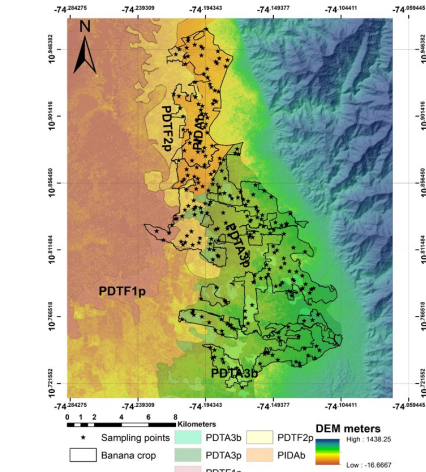
Soils data



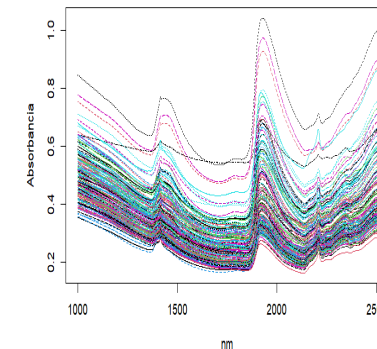
Spectroscopy analyses



CHLs (Minasny & McBratney, 2006)



Spectral models

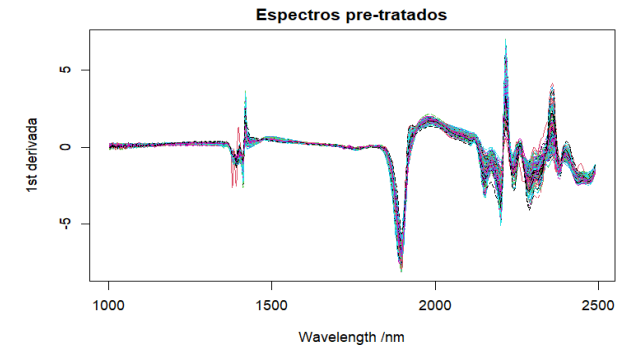
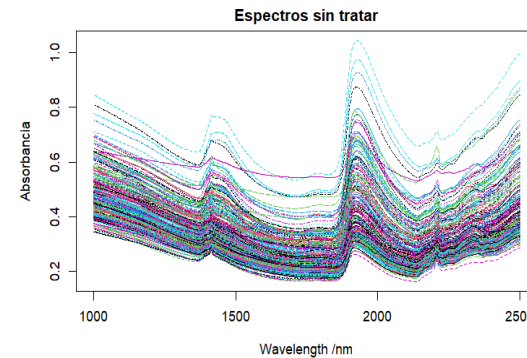


Conventional analyses

Variable	Method	Determination	Units
pH		Potenciometri	-
EC		Conductimetry	dS/m
Cl		Volumetri	meq/l
SO ₄	Saturation paste	Turbimetry	meq/l
CO ₃		Volumetri	meq/l
HCO ₃		Volumetri	meq/l
Ca, Mg, K, Na		Atomic absorption	meq/l
RAS	Estimated by sum of exchange bases	-	-
PSI		-	%

Spectral analyses

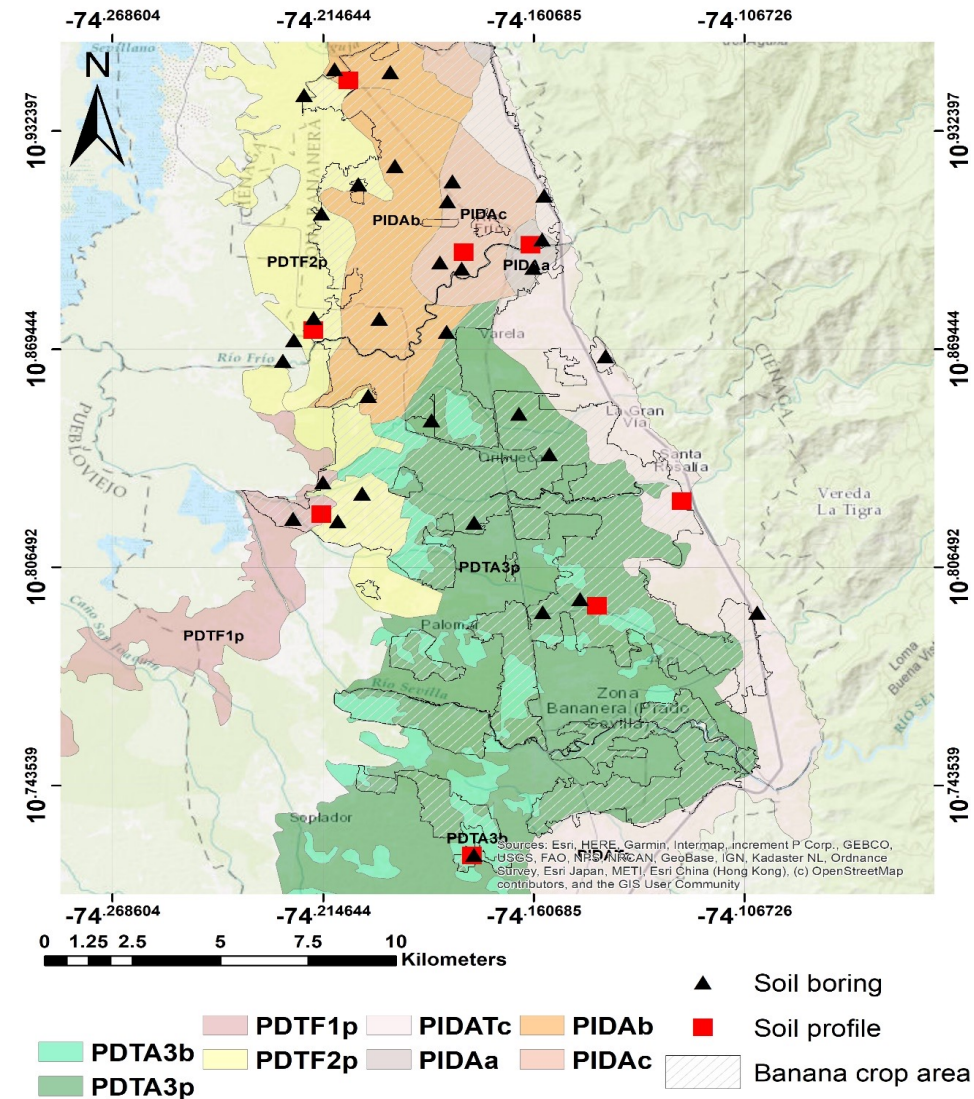
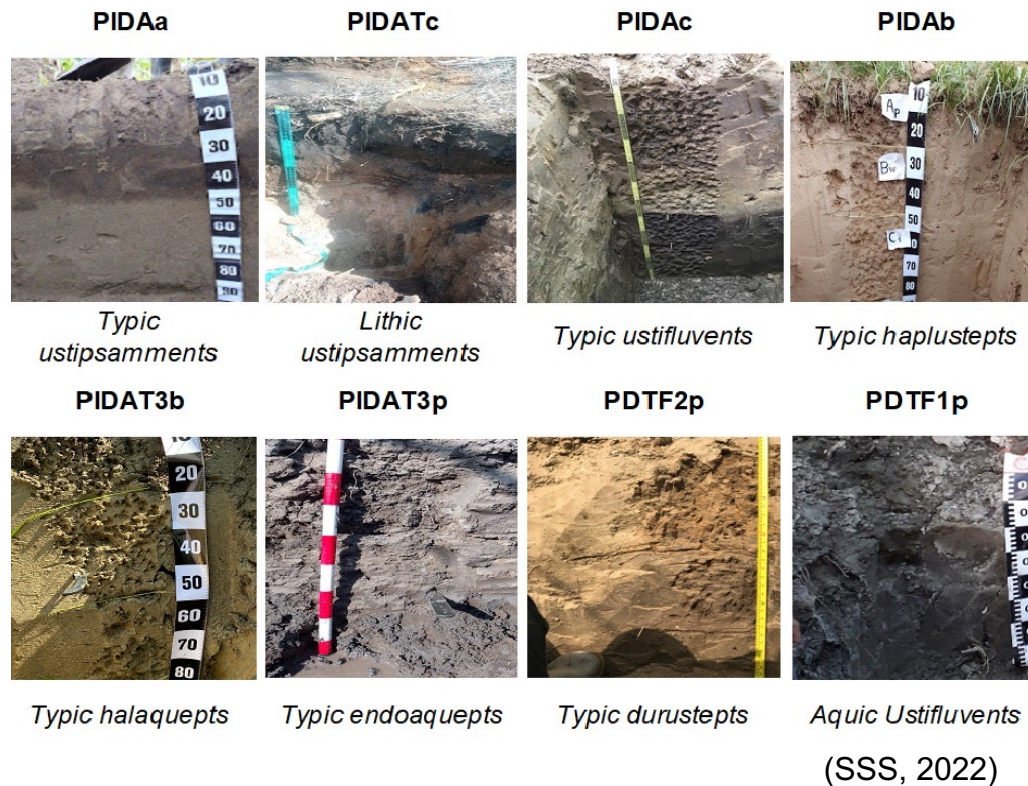
- SIMCA, PLS-DA, OPLS-DA (Supervised analyses)
- PLS, PCR (Prediction model).
- Pretreatments: Savitzky & Golay (1964) smooth & SNV.



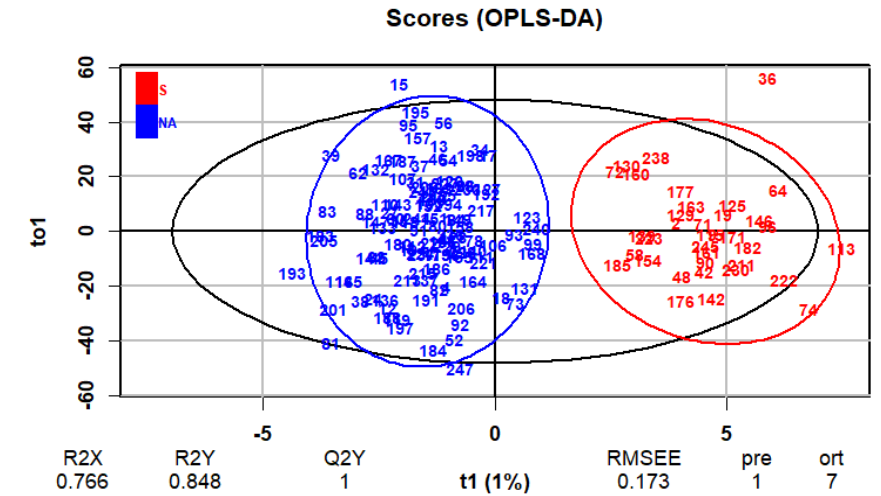
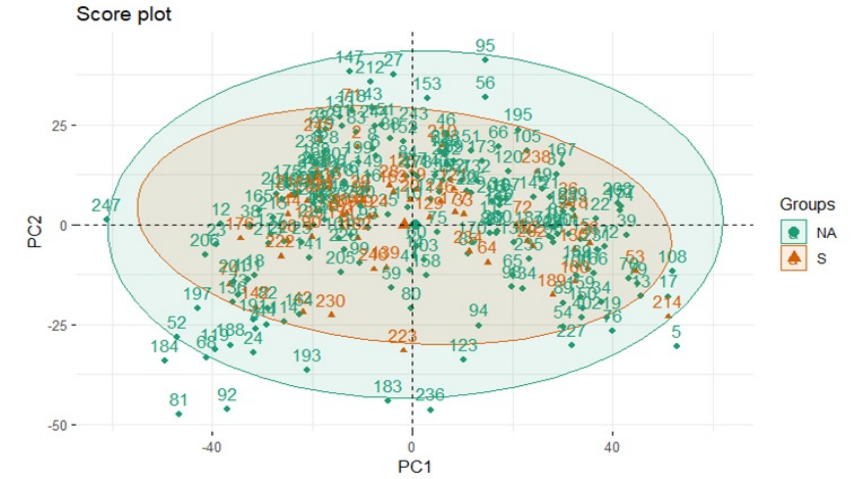
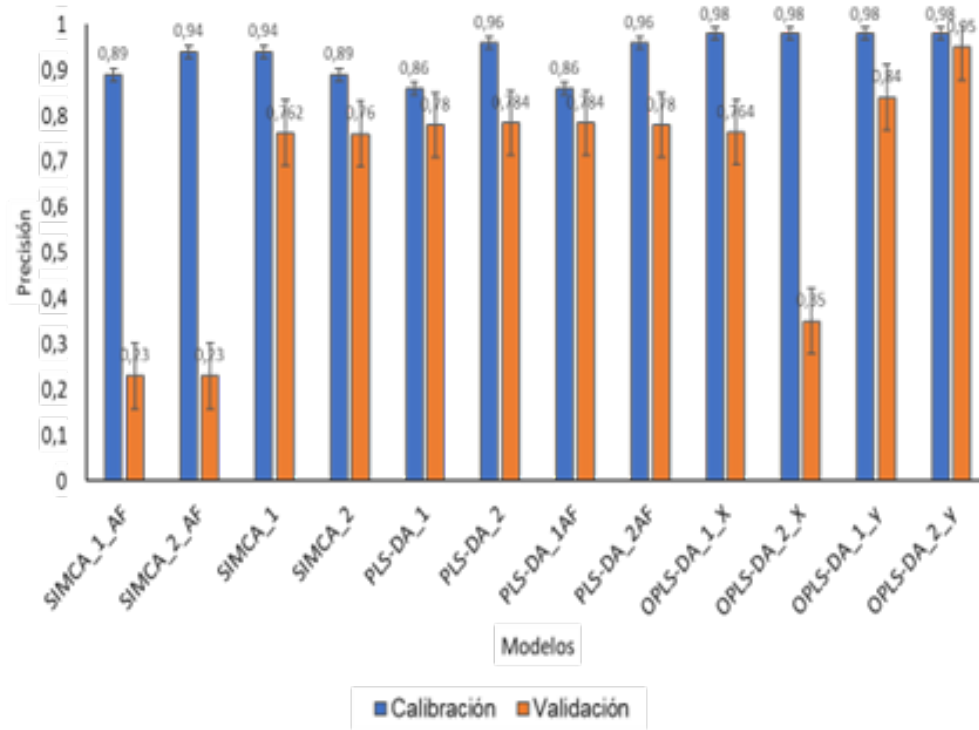
Methodology

Results

Soils and Landscape Relation

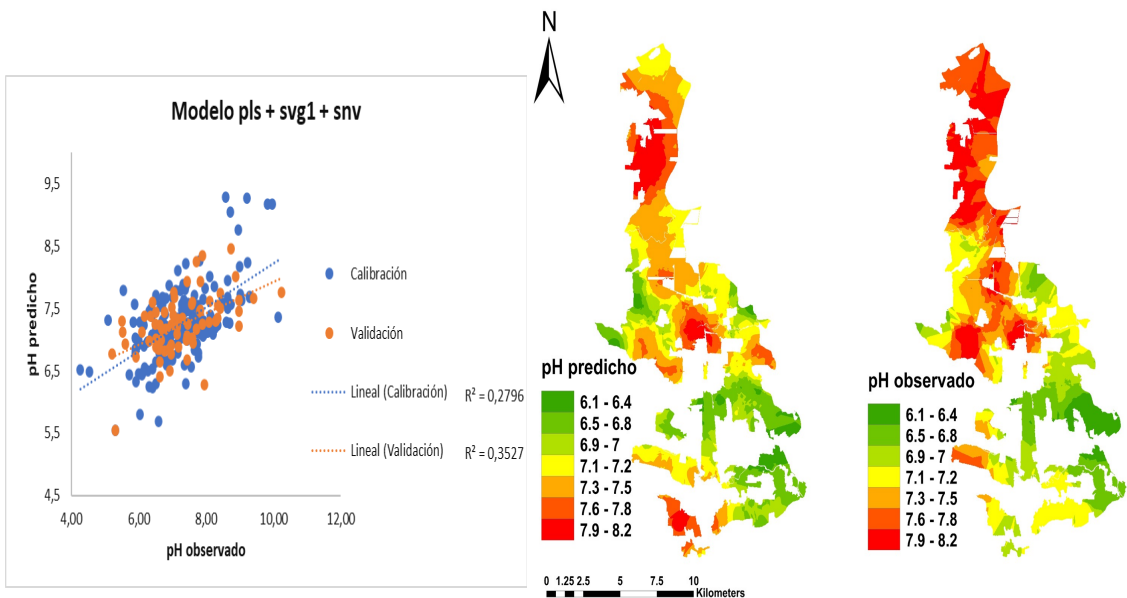


Spectroscopy model by supervised method

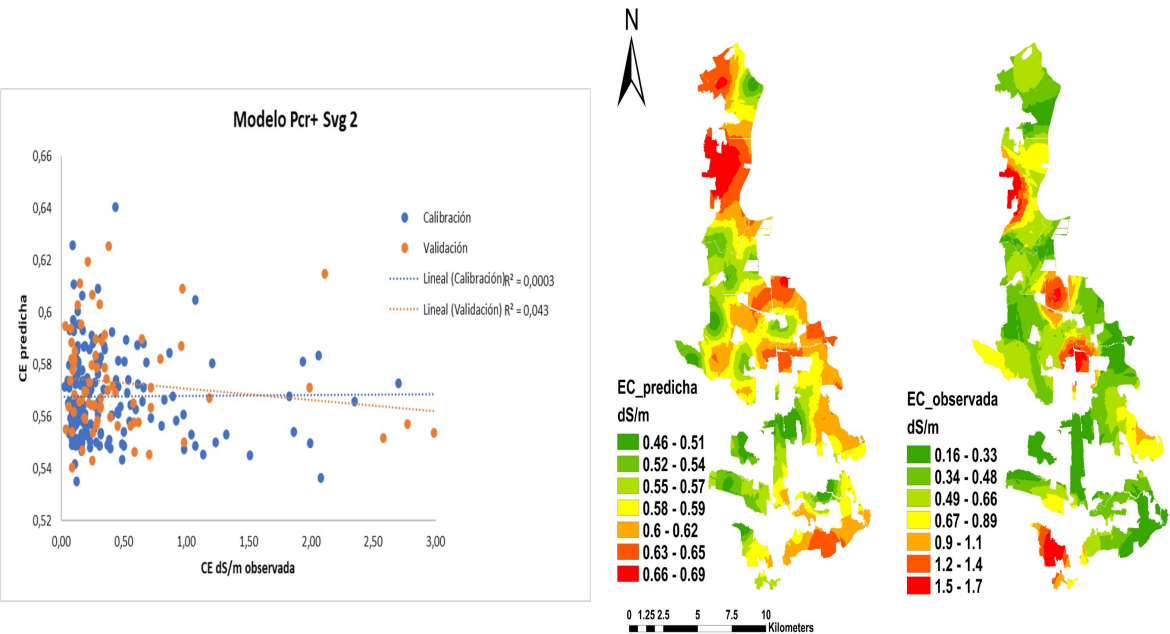


Results

pH Spectroscopy model by prediction method



EC Spectroscopy model by prediction method



Results



Conclusions

- Parental material, weather and the landscape were the most important factors in relation to SAS.
- Soils in low fluvio-marine terraces had high concentration of Cl^- & HCO_3^- .
- Parental material and geomorphology conditioned water table fluctuations and SAS presence.
- Wetlands, mangrove and low lands areas were affected by soil sodicity.
- The relation soil and landscape was an useful tool in the study of SAS.
- Near-infrared spectroscopy (NIR) improve the precision and reduced cost in SAS maps.
- Through calibration, validation and soil sampling was possible improve the accuracy of propose methodology.

References

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- Savitzky, A., Golay, M.J.E. (1964). Smoothing and Differentiation of Data by Simplified Least Squares Procedures. *Analytical Chemistry*, 36(8), 1627–1639. <https://doi.org/10.1021/ac60214a047>

Thank you!.

Some questions?



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