

DETERMINING THE ECONOMIC RESPONSE OF SODIC SOILS TO REMEDIATION BY GYPSUM, ELEMENTAL SULFUR AND VERSALIME IN NORTHEAST NORTH DAKOTA ON TILED FIELDS

Naeem Kalwar (Extension Soil Health Specialist)



Figure 1. The NDSU Langdon Research Extension Center Groundwater Management Research Project Lift Station.

This research report is an extension of an ongoing long-term research trial on a tiled saline and sodic site. **The main objectives of the trial have been:**

- Does existing soil sodicity negatively affect tile drainage performance?
- Will tiling lower soil salinity under wet and dry weather conditions?
- Does the tile-drained water increase salinity and sodicity levels of the surface water resources?

This abbreviated report only summarizes annual soil electrical conductivity (EC), sodium adsorption ratio (SAR), pH, bulk density and tiled-drained water quality results. If information about the trial background, objectives, location, site description, design, methodology and complete set of data collected annually is needed, please contact the NDSU Langdon Research Extension Center:

Mail: 9280 107th Avenue NE, Langdon, ND 58249

Phone: (701) 256-2582

Email: ndsu.langdon.rec@ndsu.edu

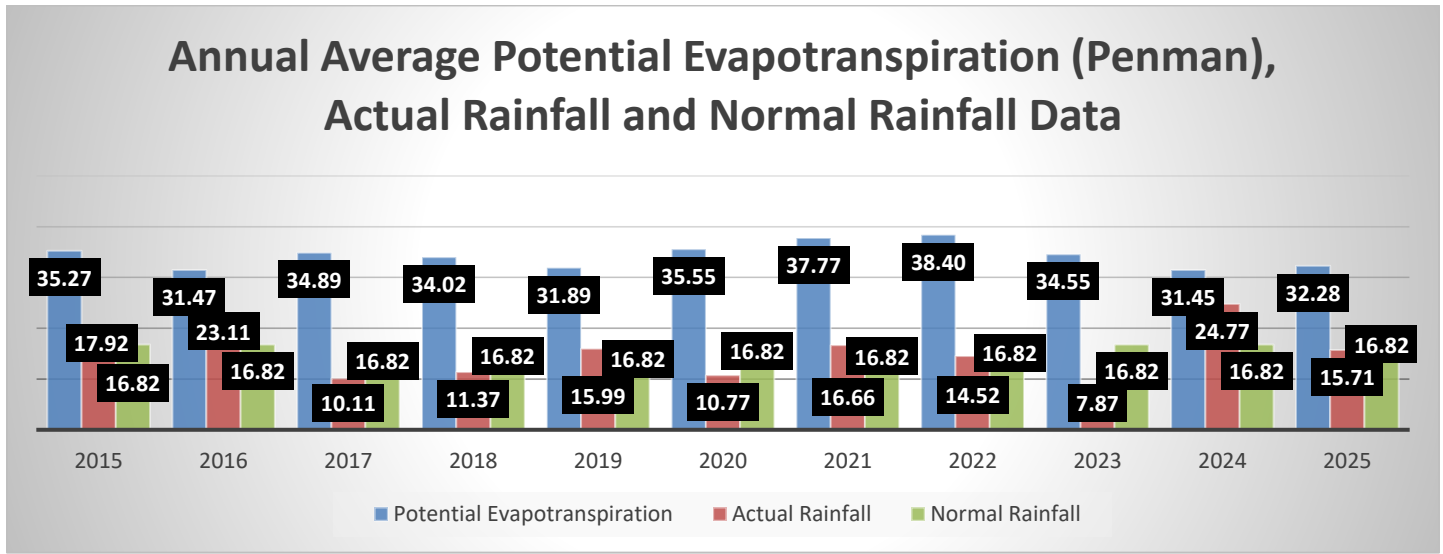
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Considering the main objectives of the study, this report includes the statistical analysis of soil EC (salinity), SAR (sodicity), pH and soil bulk density (BD) and its corresponding gravimetric water content (GW in %). Differences in these properties are compared at the time of tiling in 2014 versus after applying the soil amendments (treatments) on tiled land in 2015 and onwards. The treatment means of EC, SAR and pH represent 2014 and 2016-2025 results of three replications for the zero to four-foot soil depths. The treatment means of soil bulk density represent 2015-2025 results of three replications for the zero to ten-inch soil depths. The water quality results of the tile-drained field were compared with the results of upstream and downstream water samples.

Annual Changes in Weather

Changes in the soil chemical, physical and biological properties are greatly influenced by the fluctuations in the weather such as annual potential evapotranspiration (Penman) and actual rainfall versus normal rain and resulting groundwater depths and capillary rise of soil water. In this report focus is given to the effects of weather on the soil chemical and physical properties. The annual growing-season rainfall and potential evapotranspiration (Penman) data was collected from the NDAWN (North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network) Langdon station from May 1 to October 31. The average annual growing-season groundwater depths were calculated by averaging the actual weekly measurements for the same time period.

Figure 2. Annual average growing-season potential evapotranspiration (Penman), actual rainfall and normal rainfall in inches measured from May 1 to October 31 by the NDSU Langdon NDAWN (North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network) station.

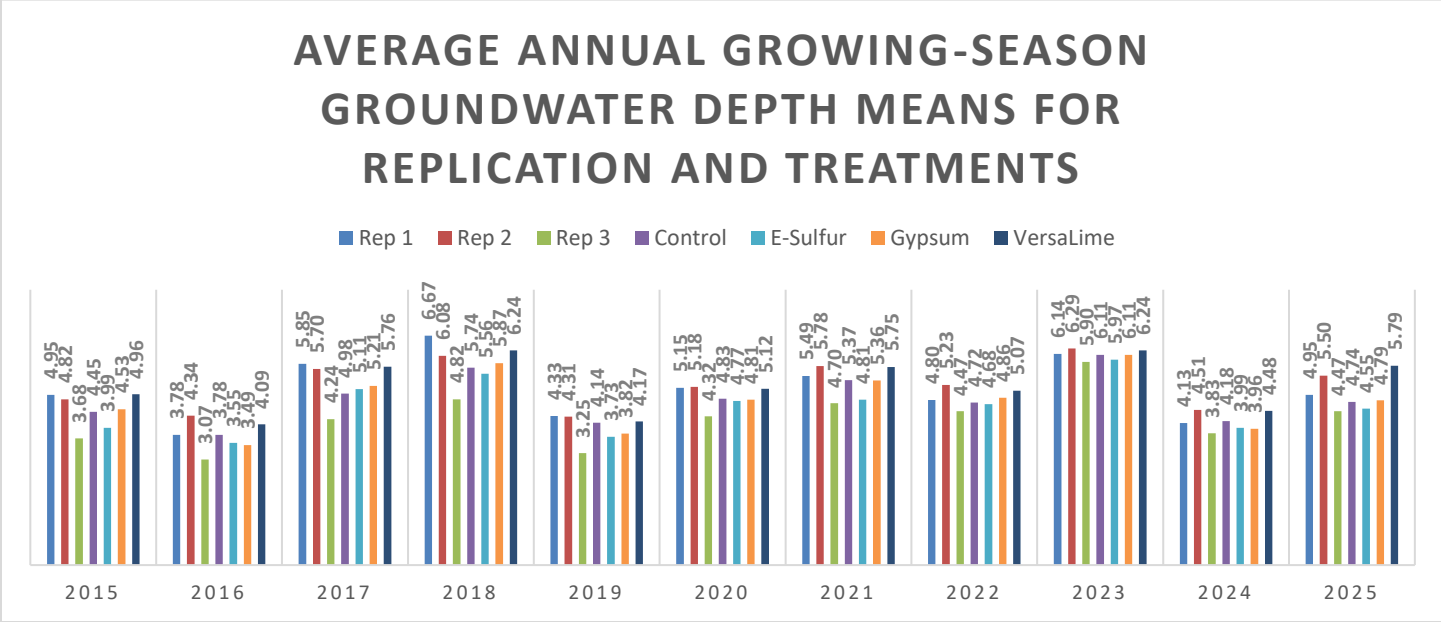


Note: The normal rainfall for 2015-2025 for May 1 to October 31 was 16.82-inches.

Increased evapotranspiration versus lower rainfall generally results in lower groundwater depths but less leaching of water-soluble salts, increased capillary rise of soil water (or groundwater) and slower breakdown of soil amendments. A smaller gap between these two (high rainfall combined with lower evapotranspiration) could result in shallower groundwater depths. However, under good soil water infiltration and improved drainage, not only excess salts can be moved (or leached) out of the fields but soil amendments can also produce favorable results. A smaller gap between evapotranspiration and rainfall will also result in reduced capillary rise of soil water (wicking up) as capillary water moves from higher to lower moisture levels.

The average annual growing-season groundwater depths (also called water table levels) varied annually depending upon the rainfall. The shallowest groundwater depths were observed in 2016. The deepest groundwater depths were recorded in 2018 and 2023. It is important to note that weekly groundwater depths were measured randomly; sometimes right after a heavy rain and sometimes during dry periods. Those differences in the timings of recording the groundwater depths reflect on the averages and should be taken into consideration.

Figure 3. Annual means of average growing-season groundwater depths for replications and treatments in feet measured from May 1 to October 31 on a weekly basis.

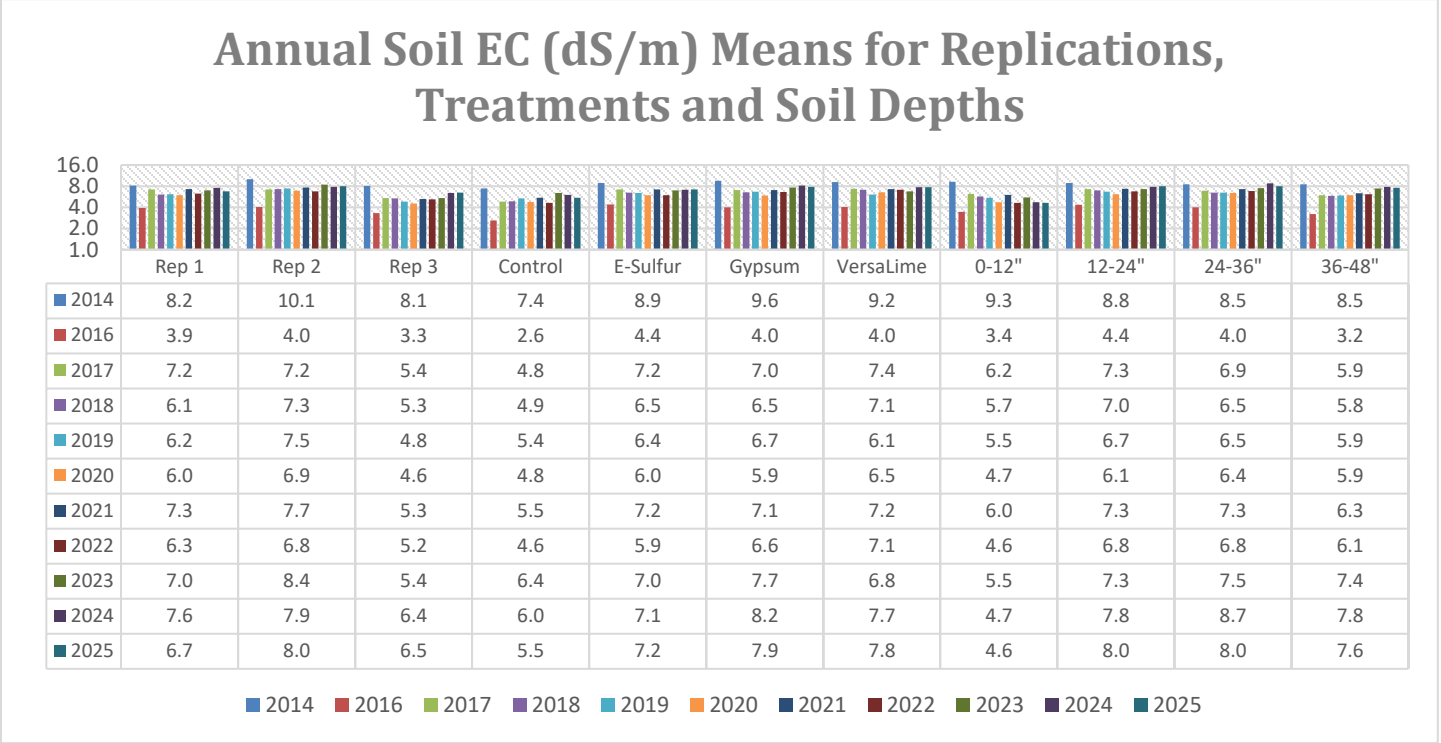


Note: In 2015, groundwater depths were only measured from mid-June to the end of October.

Differences in Soil EC (Salinity) Levels

Soil EC levels have been directly related to the annual growing-season rainfall and resulting moisture levels in the topsoil. Details of soil EC levels are shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4. Annual soil EC (dS/m) means for replications, treatments and soil depths.



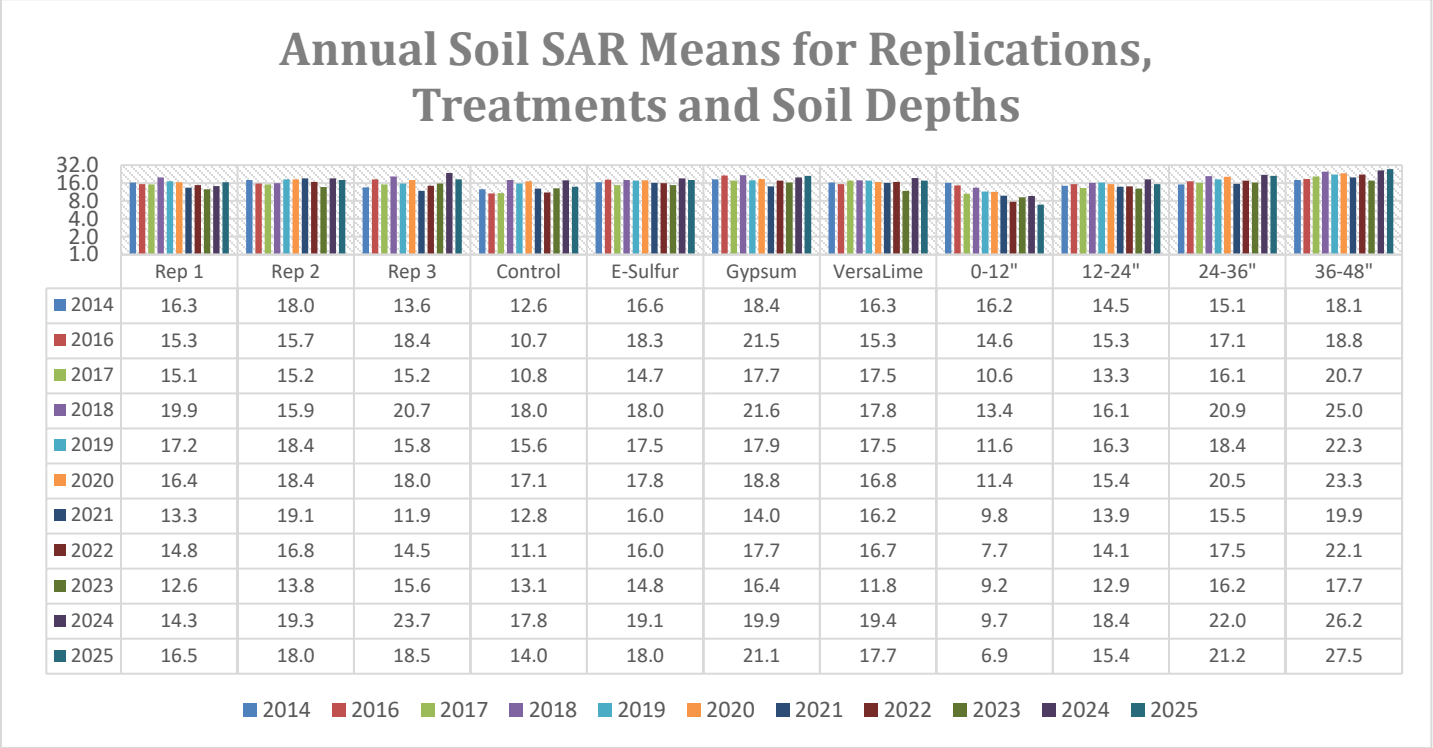
Soil EC levels in 2016, were significantly lower versus 2014 (at the time of tiling) despite shallow average annual growing-season groundwater depths due to excess rainfall and improved drainage under tiling. EC levels increased in 2017 due to dry weather resulting in increased capillary rise of groundwater and that trend continued in 2018-2025 despite the fact that land has been tiled and the average annual growing-season groundwater depths mostly had been deeper than the depth of the tiles (four-feet). Increase in salinity on tiled-land was a result of increased capillary rise of soil/groundwater

water due to low rainfall and higher evapotranspiration. This indicates that tiling the land is just one-tool in the toolbox and lowering soil EC levels will need an optimum combination of low enough groundwater depths combined with sufficient rain and good soil water infiltration to push the salts into deeper depths. Sufficient rain will also result in higher moisture levels in the topsoil resulting in decreased rise of capillary soil water (groundwater) and water-soluble salts.

Differences in Soil SAR (Sodicity) Levels

Changes in soil SAR levels have been inconsistent. That could be due to the relatively dry weather resulting in the slow breakdown of soil amendments for lowering sodicity from 2017-2023. The major changes in the SAR levels were in 2022 and 2025 in the 0-12-inch depth that were significantly lower compared to 2014-2021, in 2023 and in 2024. The SAR levels in the 0-12-inch depth has been decreasing numerically since 2014 (at the time of tiling), especially since 2021, however, increased slightly again in 2023-2024. Details of soil SAR levels are shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5. Annual soil SAR means for replications, treatments and soil depths.

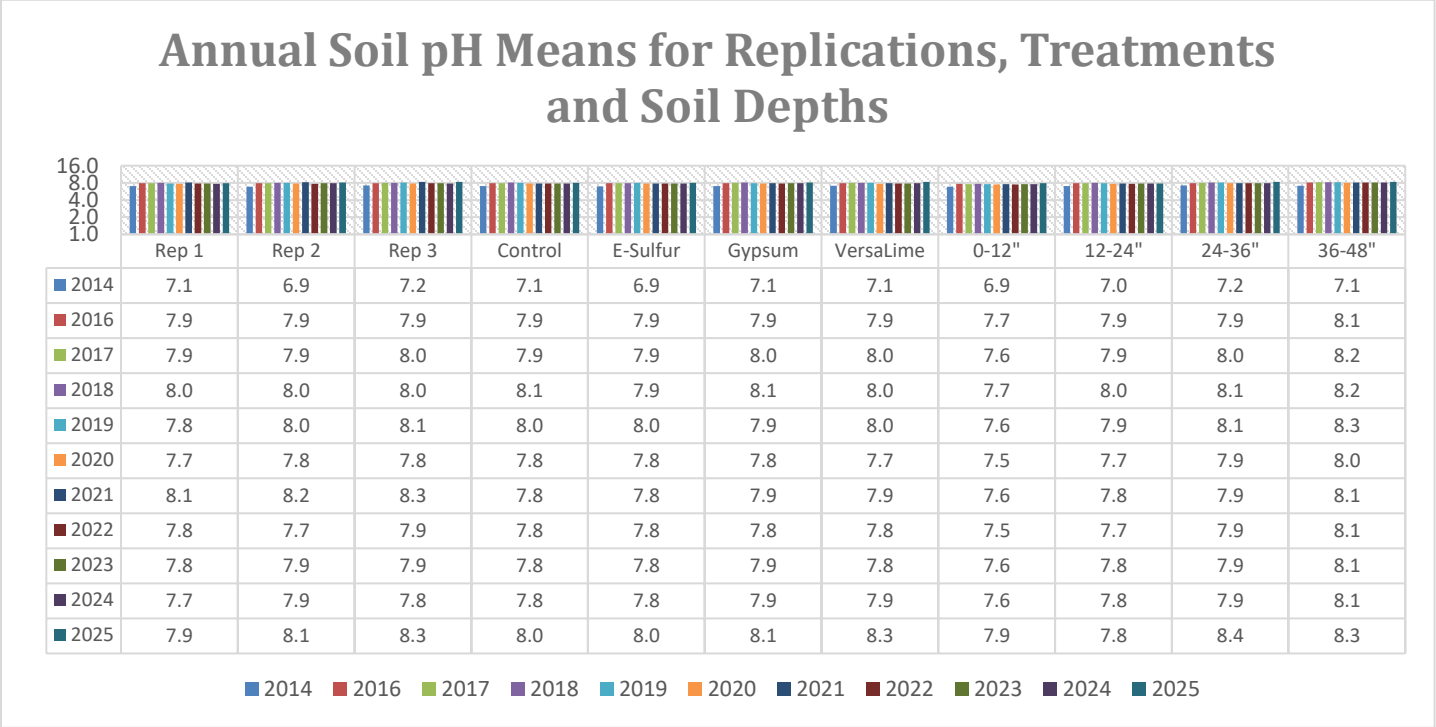


Differences in Soil pH Levels

Soil pH levels were generally consistent with the soil moisture levels at the time of sampling and have had no impact so far related to the application of soil amendments (Figure 6). Details of soil pH levels are shown in Figure 6.

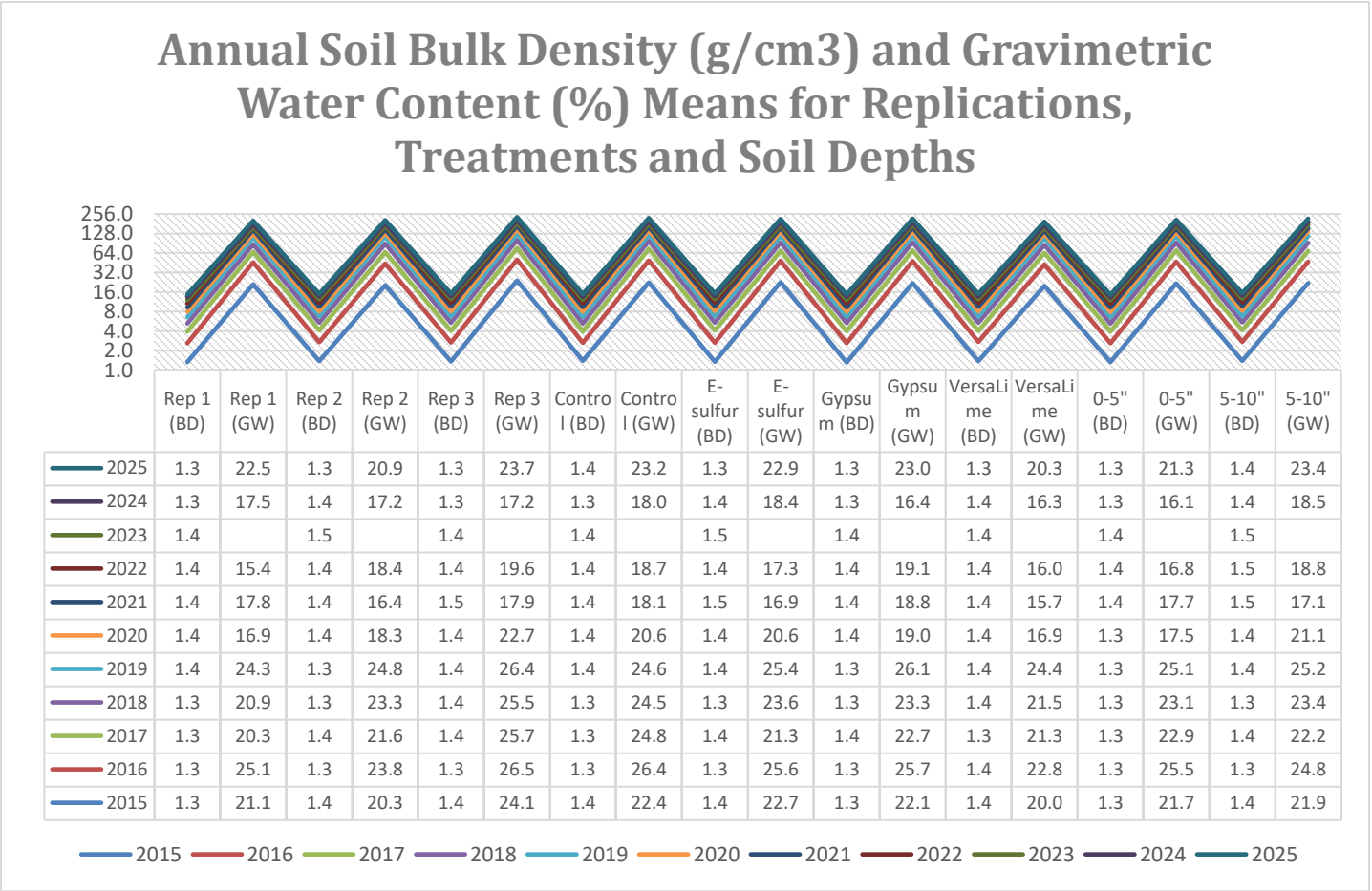
Overall, soil pH levels remained the highest in 2021 followed by 2025, 2018, 2019, 2017, 2016, 2023, 2022, 2024, 2020 and 2014. Replication 3 had the highest pH levels followed by replications 2 and 1. Replication 3 has the shallowest average annual growing-season groundwater depths followed by replications 2 and 1 in most years. VersaLime treatment had the highest pH levels followed by gypsum, control and E-sulfur treatments. Soil pH significantly increased with soil depth and 0-12-inch depths had the lowest pH levels, like SAR. The highest pH levels were at the 36-48 inch depths. Soil pH typically increases with moisture and soil moisture generally increases with increase in depth. Details of soil pH levels are shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6. Annual soil pH means for replications, treatments and soil depths.



Differences in Soil Bulk Density Levels

Figure 7. Annual means of soil bulk density (g/cm³) and gravimetric water (%) levels for replications, treatments and soil depths.



Note: In 2023 soil gravimetric (GWC) water could not be measured and GWC results are missing in Figure 7.

There were no significant changes in soil bulk density due to the application of soil amendments. The site has not been tilled since 2015 when a perennial salt-tolerant grass mix was established. This may have also contributed to no significant differences in bulk density. There was a relationship between the gravimetric soil water contents and the corresponding bulk density. For example, 2023 was a very dry year and the bulk density levels remained one of the highest whereas the 2016 bulk density levels have been one of the lowest under wet weather. Details of soil bulk density and gravimetric soil water levels are shown in Figure 7.

SUMMARY

Research data and observations are not conclusive at this point and this trial is ongoing. Since most soils in North Dakota are clayey, the general belief is that these soils will infiltrate water slow. That is correct if clayey soils are compared with silty or sandy soils. A clayey soil with high to very high dispersion or swelling caused by sodicity will infiltrate water much slower than the same clay type not having these issues. Reducing soil dispersion and/or swelling with the application of soil amendments that add free Ca^{2+} to the soils directly or indirectly combined with no or minimum-till practices and practices that help increase organic matter will improve soil particle aggregation, structure, pore space and water infiltration.

Below are the answers for the three objectives of this long-term research trial:

Does existing soil sodicity negatively affect tile drainage performance?

Soil sodicity has negatively affected the performance of tile drainage at this site. Despite heavy rains, and standing water at the soil surface, it generally takes 3-5 days for the lift station to start pumping the excess water in the surface water ditch. High soil sodicity results in slow soil water infiltration caused by dispersion. Excess water drains but it takes time. Slow water infiltration also results in very little changes in groundwater depth for three to five days after a heavy rain despite ponding of water at the soil surface.

Will tiling lower soil salinity under wet and dry weather conditions?

Tiling helped lower soil salinity (EC) levels under wet weather in 2016. The drier weather from 2017-2021 and in 2023 resulted in increased salinity levels compared to 2016 levels. The lack of rain water fails to produce excess and non-plant available “gravitational soil water” which forces water-soluble salts into deeper depths. This increases the rise of “capillary soil water” due to increased evapotranspiration. This data proves salinity can occur or increase after lowered even on tiled-lands under dry weather. This happens due to the fact that capillary water is not intercepted by tiles. Tiles only collect gravitational water, which will be prominent after a heavy rain or during wet weather. Capillary water will be more prominent and relevant with dry weather.

Does the tile-drained water increase salinity and sodicity levels of the surface water resources?

Depending upon the soil chemistry of the site, tile-drained water can increase salinity and sodicity of the surface water resources. Based on the average 2015-2024 water quality analysis results, tile-drained water added conductivity, total dissolved solids, sodium adsorption ratio (SAR), calcium carbonate (CaCO_3), calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), sodium (Na), sulfates (SO_4), chloride (Cl), bicarbonates (HCO_3), total Nitrogen (N), copper (Cu), zinc (Zn), selenium (Se) and bromide (Br) to the surface water-ditch or the surface water resource. That means over time depending upon the site-specific soil chemistry, tile drainage water can add salts and sodicity to the surface water resources.