Pecos River Salinity and Crop Tolerance



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Irrigation Salinity and Sodicity

Salinity refers to the concentration of cations in irrigation water

Upsets osmotic balance Mimics water deficiency

Sodicity occurs when there is a relative abundance of Sodium (Na⁺) compared to other cations.



Ca²⁺

Mg

K⁺

Sodium is toxic to plants: Degrades soil structure Decreases soil porosity and permeability Described as Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR)



Salinity of Pecos River Water, USGS 2005



Source	PPM
Drinking Water*	500
Agricultural	
Tolerance**	600-4,480
Sea Water	34,700

*EPA recommended maximum **agricultural tolerance is highly crop dependent



Toxicity of Pecos River at Diversion Point ★

Salinity causes issues with the osmotic balance for crops. The damage mimics water deficiency.

Sodium is a part of salinity, but this ion can also be toxic to plants at high ratios of Na⁺ to Ca²⁺ and Mg²+ This ratio is called 'Sodium Adsorption Ratio' or SAR.

Chloride ion toxicity is also a risk across many crops.

Characteristic	Average Crop Threshold	Actual June 6 2017	Actual Oct. 30 2019
Salinity (ppm)	<600- 4,500	4,330	4,740
Sodium Toxicity (SAR)	<3	9.4	9.6
Chloride Toxicity (mol/L)	<4-10	34	39



Significant Yield Reduction as Salinity Increases





Final Thoughts

The salinity of the Pecos River at the Carlsbad Diversion point has over **4,740 ppm**, whereas most key New Mexico crops tolerate under 2,560 ppm.

The concentration of sodium and chloride are each at levels toxic to most plants.



THANK YOU

Reach Out! <u>https://www.intrepidpotash.com/</u> Dr. Libby Rens Agronomist and Technical Sales Manager Libby.Rens@IntrepidPotash.com

