

(Polyacrylamide)

(2)

(1)

(3)

	(PAM)	
(Seedling emergence)		(Gypsiferouscrust)
	4	
/ 45		/ 20
		(Rainfallsimulator)
. 2± 25		
	(Crust strength)	(Soil penetrometer)
%90		(PAM)
/ 25.6	/ 16.8	(G)
/ 17.7		(K)
		/ 26.8
² / 6.3 G		² / 3.1
² / 7.6 (K)		² / 1.6
² / 13.2 (T)	.PAM	² / 3.0

:

Effect of Polyacrylamide on Gypsiferous Crust Strength, and Seedling Emergence

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and Isam Bashour⁽³⁾

ABSTRACT

The effect of applying polyacrylamide polymer on soil crusting, seedling emergence, infiltration and runoff rates were studied on gypsiferous soils collected from the Euphrate Basin in Syria. The boxes were exposed to the rainfall 45.48 mm/h using a rainfall simulator. Total runoff and infiltration measurements for all boxes were recorded. The boxes were then transferred to a temperature-controlled room (25±2 °C) for drying. Soil moisture content and crust strength were measured periodically until 90% water loss was recorded in the soil. Seedling emergence was also counted daily. The results indicated that there is significant difference in infiltration rates between the polymer treatment and the control. In Granada soil (G), the final infiltration (FIR) increased from 16.8mm/h in the control to 25.6mm/h for the polymer treatment. In kseer soil (k), the FIR increased from 17.7mm/h for the control to 26.8mm/h for the polymer treatment. The results also indicated that the gypsiferous crust strength decreased significantly in G soil from 6.3kg/cm² for the control to 3.1kg/cm² in PAM treatment. In K soil the crust strength decreased from 9kg/cm² in the control treatment to 1.6 kg/cm² for PAM treatment. And in tishreen soil (T) crust strength decreased from 13.2 kg/cm² for the control to 3.0 kg/cm² for PAM treatment. The emergence rate increased significantly in all tested soils with PAM treatment.

Key Words: Gypsiferous crust, Seedling emergence, Polyacrylamide.

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%20

(
.(1983 Ilaiwi)

%93 1

(gypsiferous crust)

Shainberg *et al.*,) (2000 Rapp *et al.*,) (2000 Zinck Jafarzadeh)
Watson 1982 Nuttal) (2003

1990 Michael Daniel 1986 Abrol Painuli 1985 Chartres 1982
.(1999 Rapp Levy

(1982 Watson)

.(1997 Verplanckeh Poch) (1985 Chartres *et al.*,)
.(1996 Almekdad)

1950

.(1975 Stewart)

Ben Hur *et al.*,)

(2002 Flangan *et al.*,) (1999 Rapp Levy) (1989
(2003 Jian *et al.*,)

/ 20

/ 40

.(1999 Rapp Levy)

.(1989 Letey Helilla) (1986 Darrel *et al.*,)

1

2

3

4

%18.7 -%47.0)

.(%13.5

: -1

(1)

-0)

.(20

(20-0)

(1)

USDA texture				pH	ECs dS/m	% (OM)	CaCO ₃ %	%	
CL	30	38	32	7.6	4.1	1.4	21.1	13.5	(T)
SCL	22	23	55	7.6	4.0	1.0	24.7	18.7	K
SiL	9	55	36	7.8	4.2	1.2	13.1	47.0	G

: -2

2

: -3

(10×24×28)

%7

5

4

.(5

)

18

:

-4

2

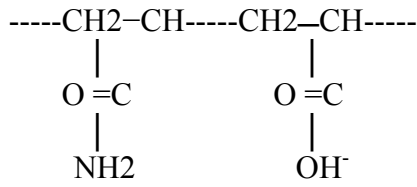
: -5

(2)

(2)

/ .									EC	pH
TH	HMg	HCa	Fe ⁺⁺	NH ₄ ⁺	Mg ⁺⁺	Ca ⁺⁺	k ⁺	Na ⁺	dS/m	
3.65	1.25	2.4	0.001	0	1.25	2.4	0	0.14	0.318	7.71
/ .										
^{NO} 3 ⁻	^{PO} 4 ⁻⁻⁻⁻	^{NO} -2	^{HCO} -3	^{SO} 4 ⁻⁻	Cl ⁻					
0.20	0.003	0.0001	3.2	0.16	0.4					
=TH			=HCa			=HMg				

: -6



200

:(Soil penetrometer)

-7

198
 0.63 15.24 1.905
² / 0.25 0.635
 ² / 4.5

: (Rainfall simulator)

-8

(Nozzles)

:

.(G.P.S)

:

38° 59' 2" E 35° 43' 9" N (K)
 38° 48' 49" E 35° 57' 9" N (G)
 38° 48' 49" E 36° 07' 25" N (T)

-

-

-

:

20-0

. 2

5

:

4

:

. / 20

5

18 (5)

:

6

3

2

:

) 60

10

(6

:

- =

24 60

48

Bradford)

(1990 Daniel *et al.*)
(1993 Huang

2.7 / 45.5

.1- .-2- . 17.51
2.5

/ 7.6
%7

. ° 2+28

:

-1

:G -

/ 16.8

(3)
%63.1

/ 25.6

%43.7

(/) (PAM) (3)

T		K		G		
PAM		PAM		PAM		
32.3	21.8	38.2	29.7	35.4	16.2	1
32.3	21.8	38.2	29.7	26.4	21.0	2
23.4	22.5	22.1	7.9	23.5	12.0	3
20.7	17.6	18.0	12.0	20.3	18.9	4
19.8	17.0	18.0	9.3	22.5	16.3	5
37.8	21.8	-	-	-	-	6
27.7 ^a	20.4 ^b	26.8 ^a	17.7 ^b	25.6 ^a	16.8 ^b	

%5

(4)

20

40

70

80

50

/ 36.7

80-70

/ 26.7

(/)

(4)

T		K		G		()
PAM		PAM		PAM		
(1) 45.0 ^a	(1) 45.0 ^a	(1) 45.0 ^a	(1) 45.0 ^a	(1) 45.0 ^a	(1) 45.0 ^a	10
43.0 ^a	31.0 ^b	40.0 ^a	45.0 ^a	45.0 ^a	42.0 ^a	20
29.0 ^b	24.0 ^c	31.0 ^b	39.0 ^b	43.0 ^a	36.0 ^a	30
25.5 ^b	19.8 ^c	26.4 ^b	32.2 ^b	38.1 ^a	30.7 ^b	40
23.2 ^c	19.6 ^c	24.8 ^b	23.9 ^c	35.2 ^b	26.7 ^b	50
21.9 ^c	19.6 ^c	21.8 ^b	16.5 ^d	24.5 ^b	21.0 ^b	60
21.3 ^c	19.5 ^c	19.5 ^b	16.5 ^d	22.1 ^c	18.0 ^b	70
21.3 ^c	19.1 ^c	17.8 ^b	11.3 ^c	14.1 ^c	15.7 ^c	80
-	-	17.0 ^b	9.7	-	-	90

%5

(4)

(1)

(2002 Rousseva *et al.*,)

(1957) Lutz Lemos

Van Winkel Morin

.(1999) Mamedov *et al.*,

.(1996)

(2002,Tang *et al.*,)

(2000 Steven Green, *et al.*,)

.(1998) Sojka *et al.*,

.(1997 Keren Ben-Hur)

PAM

.(2001) Deery *et al.*,

: K

17.7

(3)

%61.1

%41.1

/ 26.8

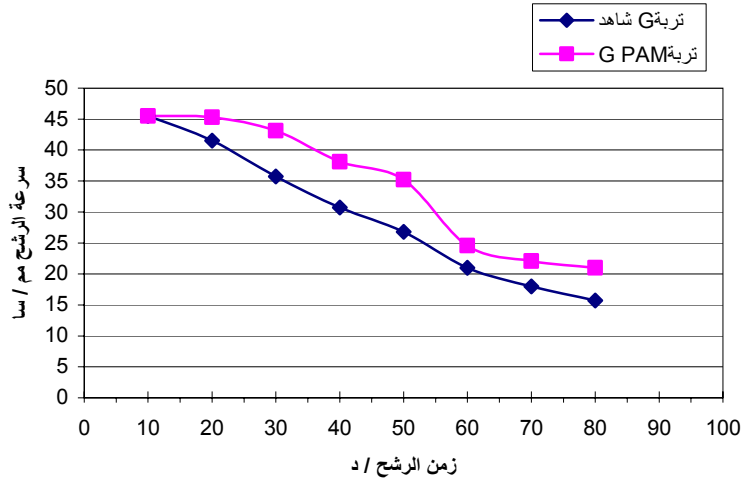
(4)

%20

30

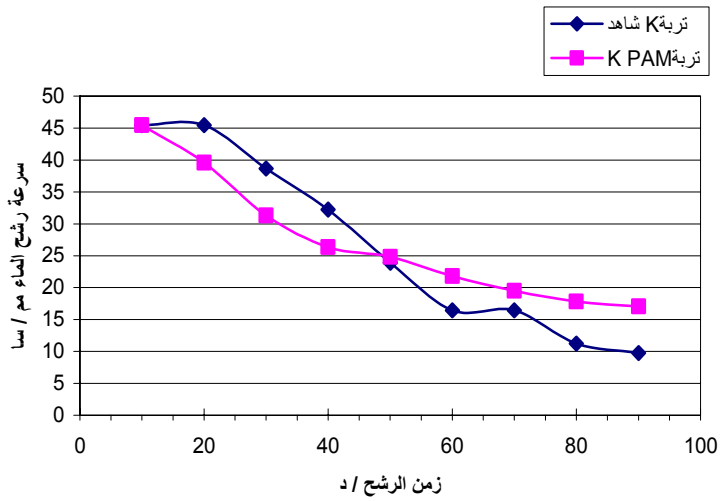
70-50

(4)
20
80-60
40-30
(2)



(G)

(1)



(K)

(2)

: T -

20.4

(3)

%39.1

%55.2

/ 27.7

T

(4)

%15.9

30

90

(4)

20

30

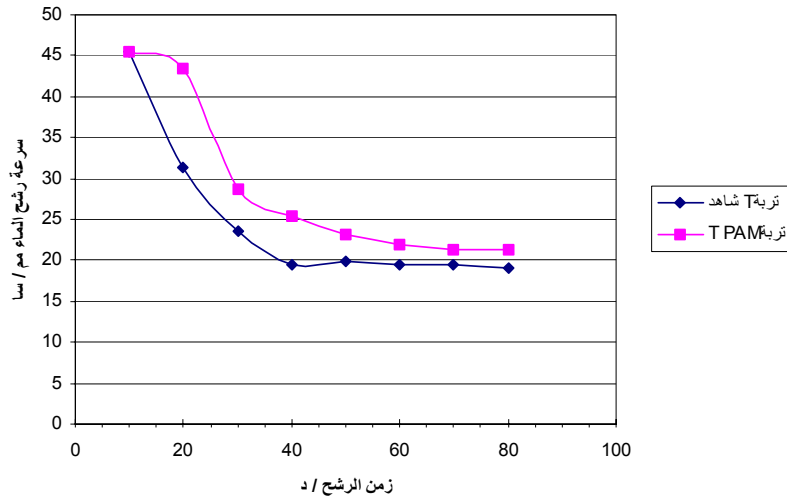
80

50

40

(3)

80



(T)

(3)

(G-K-T) : (3)

(1)
G

(1990) Shainberg *et al.*,

-2

: G -

(5)

$\frac{.}{.}^2 / 6.36$
 $\frac{.}{.}^2 / 3.13$

G

G

Poch)

(1997 Verplanckeh

(1965 Gerard) G

($^2 /$)

(5)

T		K		G		
PAM		PAM		PAM		
2.5	20.0	3.6	9.0	4.3	7.4	1
2.6	20.0	1.1	4.5	2.7	7.0	2
3.7	20.0	0.9	11.9	3.4	7.4	3
3.1	8.0	1.2	8.4	1.7	5	4
2.6	9.0	1.3	7.7	3.5	5	5
3.0 ^a	15.4 ^b	1.6 ^a	7.6 ^b	3.1 ^a	6.3 ^b	

%5

(1999 Rapp Levy)

$^2 / 1.6$: **K** -
(5)
k
 $^2 / 7.6$
.
: **T** -
(5)
 $^2 / 3$
.
 $^2 / 20$
 $^2 / 15.4$
(5)
T

(1965 Gerard)

11.8 (6)
4.4 (6)
:**G** -3
-

(1986 Nelson Cook)

12.8 (6)
5.3 (6)
:**K** -

(/)

(6)

T		K		G		
PAM		PAM		PAM		
15	3	9	2	11	7	1
10	7	14	5	9	2	2
9	5	13	7	14	2	3
16	11	16	4	16	6	4
13	3	12	7	9	5	5
12.6 ^a	5.8 ^b	12.8 ^a	5.0 ^b	11.8 ^a	4.4 ^b	

%5

: T -

(6)

12.6

5.8

(6)

: G -

(7)

% 7.3

.% 12.5

(7)

: K -

(7)

% 7.1

.%16.5

(7)

: T -
(7)

% 5.5

.%6.9

(7)

(%)

(PAM)

(7)

T		K		G		
PAM		PAM		PAM		
17.6	5.7	3.0	3.1	17.2	3.1	1
9.9	6.3	3.1	12.1	20.4	16.9	2
3.9	7.7	2.8	5.3	14.9	7.8	3
3.3	4.1	18.4	3.4	8.6	3.3	4
3.8	3.5	27.3	3.0	15.1	3.5	5
6.3	7.3	18.5	13.3	5.9	5.3	6
5.3	5.0	29.4	8.0	5.2	7.3	7
5.2	4.9	22.0	7.1	17.0	12.4	8
-	-	23.8	8.6	8.8	6.3	9
6.9 ^a	5.5 ^a	16.5 ^a	7.1 ^b	12.5 ^a	7.3 ^b	%

%5

. / 20

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