

SOME PROPERTIES OF DUMYAT GOVERNORATE SOILS AS AFFECTED BY THE DISTANCE FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

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ABSTRACT

To evaluate the effect of the Mediterranean sea on some soil chemical and physical properties of Dumyat Governorate, nineteen soil profiles (1 Km apart)were studied . Soil samples were taken from each profile at four depths, (0-30, 30-60, 60-90 and 90-120 cm). The obtained results can be summarized in:

- Very little differences were found between layers of each profile (1-3) in coarse sand . In the fourth and fifth profiles the highest values (24.72 and 18.13 %) of coarse sand were observed in layer c (60-90cm). Coarse sand of profiles 6 to 19 was very little, where it did not exceeds than 2.65 % (means of layers of each profiles).
- Fine sand is the predominant component of soil profiles from 1 to 5. The positive correlation were found between fine sand in each layer and the distance from the sea (profile 6-19 data), where the correlation coefficient are 0.70, 0.63, 0.63, and 0.41.
- Silt content was increased with increasing the distance up to 22.65 % in profile 5. Silt content of profiles 6-19 are ranged from 20.61% to 48.42% where the highest value for profile 6. The highest value of clay percentage (86.86%) was found in profile 7 at the depth of 60-90 cm.
- Soil organic matter content tend to be high in profiles 6-19 , where it is amounted by 0.36 % (layers mean of profile 19) at the farthest point from the sea and 0.46 % at the nearest point from the sea (layers mean of profile 6). In most cases of profiles 6-19 soil organic matter contents were higher in surface layer.
- Total carbonates of the heavy textured soils (from 6 -19) lie in the normal range of total carbonate of delta soil (1.42% layers mean of profile 11 and 4.42 % means of profile 14). In most cases the second layers have the highest amount of total carbonate compared with the other layers.
- The obtained results of saturation percentage of soils nearest the sea are high (33.5 to 40.2 %) compared with the other soil lie in the same textured class. This due to the dominance of very fine sand and silt in soil particles and to the higher soil salinity level.
- Soil pH of layer A and B was increased with increasing the distance from the sea in the two groups of profiles. Where the pH of layers C and D was decrease with increasing distance in the first group of profiles (1-5) then increased with increasing distance in the second group (profile 6-19).
- The relation between cation exchange capacity of the studied soils and thier clay content was explained by the following equation $y = 0.9984x + 8.7467$.
- No constant trend was found in exchangeable sodium percentage with increasing the distance from the sea up to 5 km in A, B, and C layer where in layer D the exchangeable sodium percentage was increased with increasing the distance up to 4 km then decreased. This decrease may be due to presence of drain beside.

INTRODUCTION

The coastal soils of Dumyat Governorate is one of the distinguished fluvial land forms. The area consists of deposition of sediments particles due to the reduction of the river Nile velocity as the flow enters the body of the Mediterranean Sea water. Sediment deposits in the delta are usually fine sand, silt and clay depending on controlling variables.

Nile sediments particles contains a lot of expanding clay minerals such as montmorillonite (62.68% to 85.04%) (Abd-Allah *et al.*, 2009)

This study deals with the effect of the sea on these fluvial land properties such as particle size distribution, cation exchange capacity, organic matter, total carbonate , pH , saturation percentage and exchangeable sodium percentage of Dumyat Governorate and how far the effect of the distance from the sea on these soil properties.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

To evaluate the effect of the Mediterranean sea on some soil chemical and physical properties of Dumyat Governorate, nineteen soil profiles were done in nineteen site of Dumyat governorate (Fig. 1), which were studied to achieve the target of this research .The studied area exists in between latitude 30° ; 32 N and 31°; 15 N and between longitude 31°;45 E and 31° ; 30 E.

The first profile is far 1.0 Km from the Mediterranean Sea and the distance between each adjacent two profiles was 1.0 Km intervals. Soil samples were taken from each profile at four depths, (0-30, 30-60, 60-90 and 90-120 cm).

Soil samples were taken at March 2009 then air dried, ground, and sieved through a 2 mm sieve and preserved for further analysis. The selected soil analysis were particles size distribution, soil organic matter, total carbonate, cation exchange capacity, saturation percentage, soil reaction, and exchangeable sodium percent.

- Particle size distribution was determined using the international pipette, method as described by Black (1965).
- Total carbonate percentage (using collin's calcimeter) and organic matter content (welkly black rapid titration method) were determined as described by Dewis and Freitas (1970).
- pH value of soil was determined in soil paste using Beckman pH meter, Exchangeable sodium, Exchangeable sodium percentage and cation exchange capacity were analyzed as described by Jakson (1967).
- correlations coefficients between parameters were estimated by Costat Program (Version 6.303, CoHort, USA, 1998-2004)



Fig. (1): Studied area map of Dumyat governorate.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Particle Size Distribution and soil texture.

Data of Fig. (2) show that the coarse sand of profile 1 differed from 24.81 % to 9.39 %. The highest value was recorded in 0.0 -30 cm layer. The whole mean of coarse sand of that profiles 15.18 %. Coarse sand in second and third profiles were similar, where no much change was found (13.29 and 13.28%) as whole mean. At the same time, very little differences were found between layers of each profile. In the fourth and fifth profiles the highest values (24.72 and 18.13 %) of coarse sand were observed in layer c (60-90cm). These profiles (1-5) had no constant trend of coarse sand with depth. Coarse sand in the rest profiles (from 6 to 19) is very little, where it did not exceeds than 2.65 % (profile 18 mean). In general coarse sand percentage in the soil profile was negatively and significantly correlated with the distance from the sea (-0.634). On the other hand, non-significant correlation was found between soil layers depth and coarse sand (-0.118). Coarse sand percentage in profiles from 6 to 19 except number 9 decreased with soil depth. These results are in agreement with the results of Tayel *et al.*, (2010) who found that coarse sand percentage was higher in the surface soil then decrease downwards and attributed that to soil management. Data presented in Fig. (3) reveal that fine sand is the predominant component of soil profiles from 1 to 5, it represents 71.85, 61.45, 58.64, 46.48 and 52.98% (whole mean of layer of profiles). The lower layers of profiles (1 and 2) have the highest values (79.69 and 69.6%). In profiles 3 and 4 the highest values were found in layer of 30-60 cm whereas in profile 5 the highest value was found in layer of 0.0 -30 cm. A negative significant correlations between fine sand percentage in each layer and the distance from the Mediterranean Sea were found, where the correlation coefficient are 0.70, 0.74, 0.88, and 0.92.

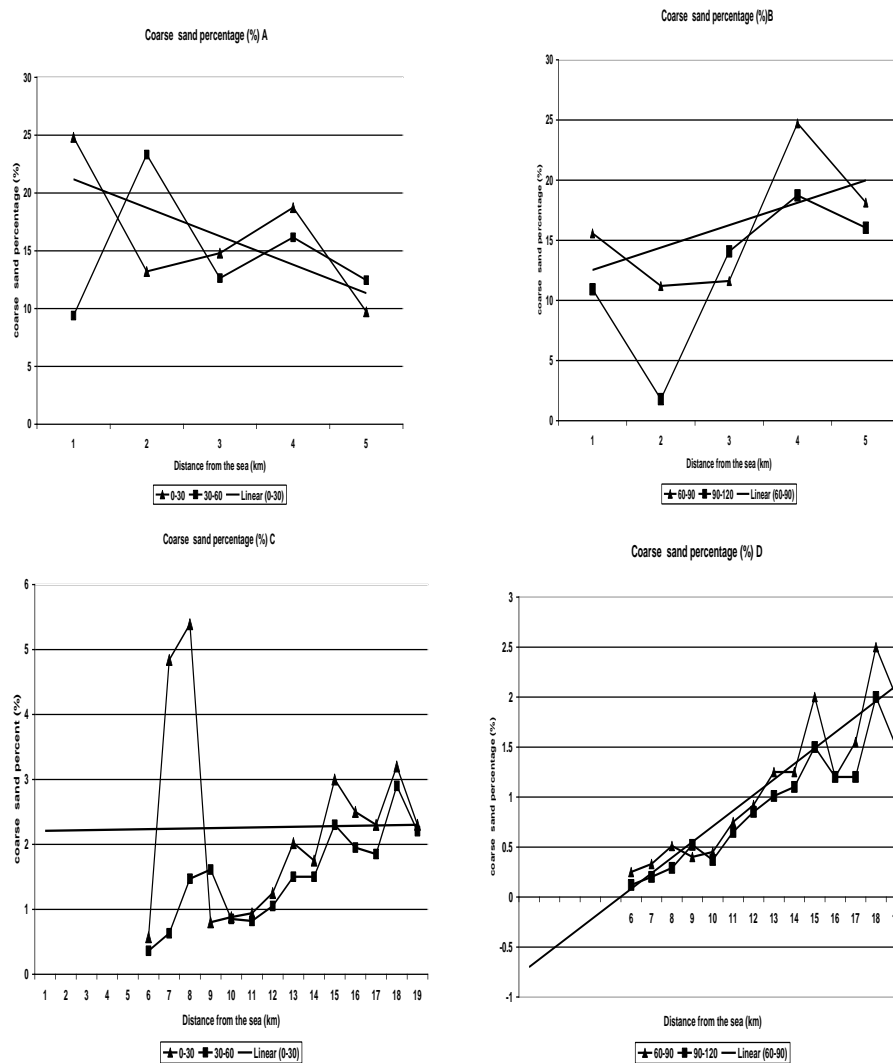


Fig. (2): Coarse sand percentage of the studied soil layer in relation to the distance from the sea. (A = profiles from 1 to 5 – 0-30 and 30-60 cm depth, B = profiles from 1 to 5 – 60-90 and 90-120 cm depth, C = profiles from 6 to 19 – 0-30 and 30-60 cm depth and D = profiles from 6 to 19 – 60-90 and 90-120 cm depth)

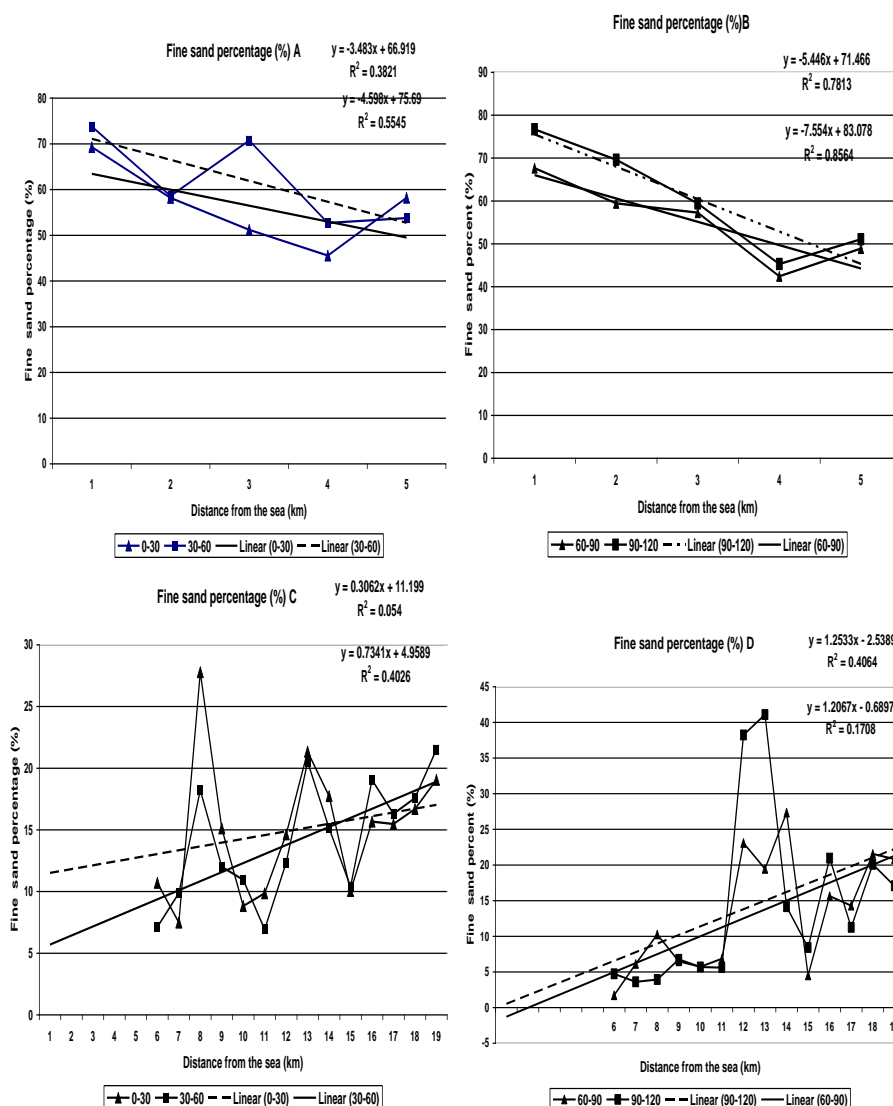


Fig. (3): Fine sand percentage of the studied soil layer in relation to the distance from the sea. (A = profiles from 1 to 5 – 0-30 and 30-60 cm depth, B= profiles from 1 to 5 – 60-90 and 90-120 cm depth, C = profiles from 6 to 19 – 0-30 and 30-60 cm depth and D = profiles from 6 to 19 – 60-90 and 90-120 cm depth)

Fine sand of profiles 6 to 19 varied from 6.07 % to 25.59 %. In that profiles the fine sand didn't took a constant trend with layer depth. In spite of lower values of fine sand in each layer for each profile (from 6-19) the positive correlations were found between fine sand in each layer and the distance from the sea, where the correlation coefficient are 0.70, 0.63,

0.63, and 0.41. The lowest value of fine sand (1.78 %) was found at the depth of (60-90 cm) in profile number 6.

Data of Fig. (4) reveal that silt content of the profiles adjacent Mediterranean sea is very low where it represent 2.26, 3.37, 8.40 and 1.77% only (by whole mean of 3.98 %). Silt content was increased (up to 22.65 %) with increasing the distance in profile 5. The correlation coefficient of silt with distance from the sea are 0.80, 0.87, 0.48 and 0.87 for 0.0 -30.0, 30.0- 60.0, 60.0 -90.0 and 90.0- 120.0 layer, respectively.

Silt content of profiles 6-19 are ranged from 20.61% to 48.42% where, the highest value for profile 6 which is the nearest one of these group to the sea , meaning that this point is the end of the Nile sediment precipitation. The correlation between silt content and the distance from the sea prove that, very little increase or decrease in that trait toward the sea in each layer , where the correlation coefficient values are - 0.29, 0.15, - 0.19 and 0.08 for 0.0 -30.0, 30.0- 60.0, 60.0 -90.0 and 90.0- 120.0 layer.

No significant correlation between silt percentage and soil layers depth. The highest values of silt percentage were found in profile number 6 (46.98 and 57.1%) at the depths of 30-60 and 90-120 cm. These may be regarded to internal zone between the sea and the Nile River where the river precipitate the finest particles with lowering of its speed in the same time the sea precipitate the finest particles in the same site.

Data of Fig.(5) A and B profiles show that the mean values of clay didn't differ among the first five profiles, (9.01, 10.45, 11.53, 12.12 and 10.30 %), so little migration of clay between layers was found in the second, third, fourth and fifth profile.

Non significant correlation between the clay percentage and the soil layers depth was found (Fig 5, C and D). Clay percentage in profiles 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16 and 4 took a constant trend where it increased with increasing soil layer depth up to 90 cm then decreased, where the other profiles didn't took a constant trend. The highest value of clay percentage (86.86%) was found in profile 7 at the depth of 60-90 cm. These results may be attributed to the precipitating of finest particles (clay) from Nile water due to the difference between particles volume and time of precipitation in the connected zone between the Nile precipitates and the Mediterranean Sea output.

Data in Table (1) illustrate that soil texture in the most of profiles ranged between sandy loam and loamy sand in the first five profiles and between silty clay, clay loam and clay in the other profiles. Data in the Table (1) reveal that the internal zone between the deposits of Nile River and the Mediterranean Sea was found at the profile number 6 and 7 where soil texture was silty clay and clay.

Table (1): Soil texture of the studied soil layer in relation to the distance from the sea.

Profile layers Profile no,	A (0.0-30.0 cm)	B (30.0-60.0 cm)	C(60-90 cm)	D (90-120 cm)
1	Loamy sand	Loamy sand	Loamy sand	Sandy
2	Sandy loam	Loamy sand	Sandy loam	Sandy loam
3	Sandy loam	Loamy sand	Sandy loam	Sandy loam
4	Sandy loam	Sandy loam	Sandy loam	Sandy loam
5	Sandy loam	Sandy loam	Sandy loam	Sandy loam
6	Silty clay	Silty clay	Silty clay	Silty clay
7	Silty clay	Clay	Clay	Clay
8	Clay	Clay	Clay	Clay
9	Clay	Clay	Clay	Clay
10	Silty clay	Clay	Clay	Clay
11	Clay	Clay	Clay	Clay
12	Clay	Clay	Clay	Clay loam
13	Clay	Clay	Clay	Clay loam
14	Clay	Clay	loam	clay
15	Clay	Clay	Clay	Clay
16	Clay	Clay	Clay	Clay
17	Clay	Clay	Clay	Silty clay
18	Clay	Clay	Clay loam	Clay
19	Clay	Clay	Clay	Clay

Soil organic matter content

Data of Fig. (6) show organic matter content of the 19th studied profiles. In the first five profiles the organic matter content didn't exceed than 0.2 %. In profile 1 layers of 0.0 -30.0 and 60.0-90.0 cm have a slightly higher organic matter than that of the other layers. Organic matter content are higher in the higher layers of profiles 2 and 3, where in profile 5, constant percentage (0.19 %) of organic matter was found with the depth. In profile 4, organic matter content increased from 0.17 % to 0.19 % with increasing the soil layer depth from 0.0- 30.0 to 30.0- 60.0 cm, then decreased to 0.17 and 0.11% with increasing the layer depth to 60.0-90.0 and to 90.0 – 120.0 cm, respectively.

Data of Fig. 6 (A and B) illustrate a highly positive significant correlation between soil organic matter content and the distance from the sea, where the correlation coefficients are 0.84, 0.91, 0.74 and 0.78 for layers 0.0 -30.0, 30.0- 60.0, 60.0 -90.0 and 90.0- 120.0 ,respectively. The correlation studied also reveal that the means of organic matter of profiles significantly and positively correlated with the distance from the sea ($R = 0.91$).

Soil organic matter content tend to be high in the rest profiles (6-19) , where it is amounted by 0.36 % (layers mean of profile 19) at the farthest point from the sea and 0.46 % at the nearest point from the sea (layers mean of profile 6). In most cases of profiles 6-19 soil organic matter contents were higher in surface layer then decreased with increasing the soil depth. The correlation studied also reveal that the means of organic matter of profiles significantly positive correlated with the distance from the sea as it is shown in Fig. (6) ($R= 0.4$).

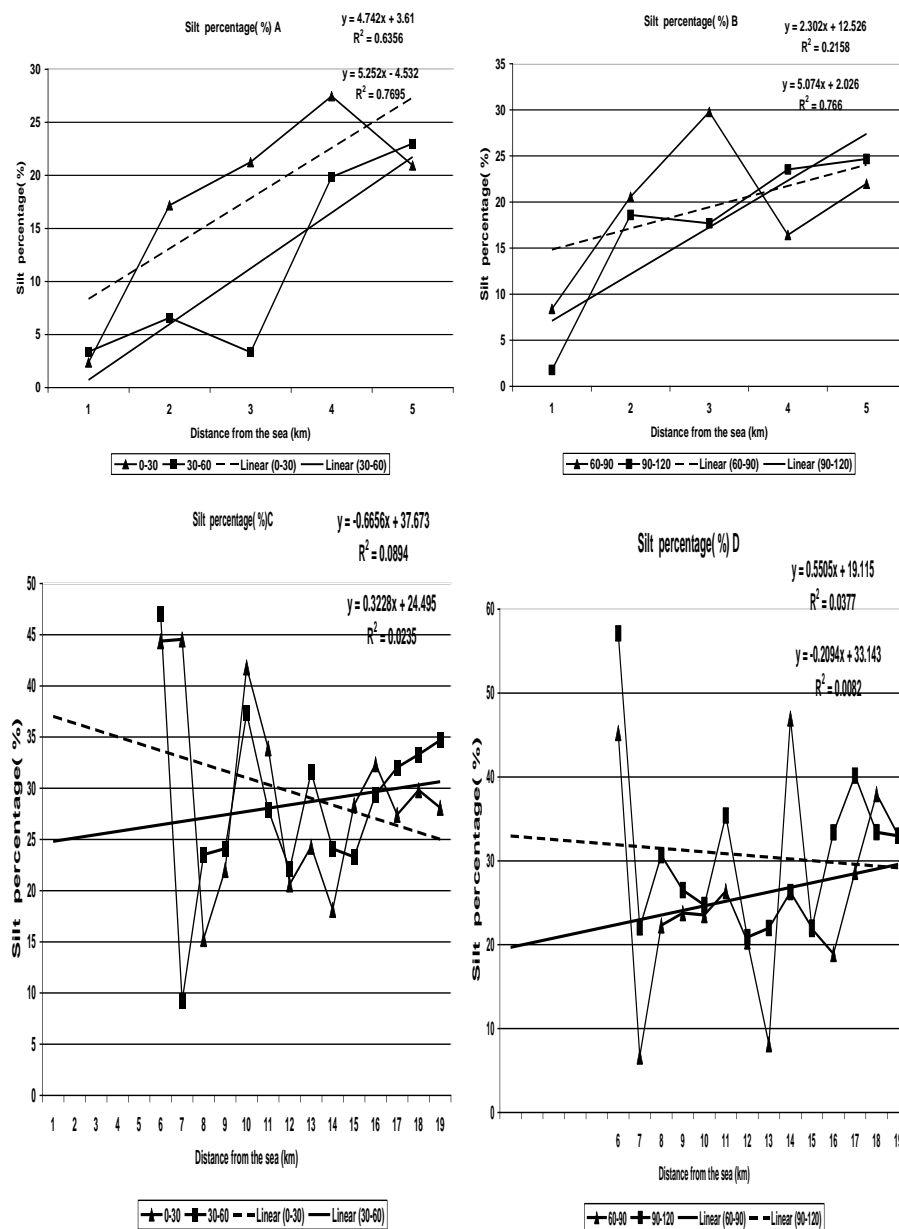


Fig.(4): Silt percentage of the studied soil layer in relation to the distance from the sea. (A = profiles from 1 to 5 – 0-30 and 30-60 cm depth, B= profiles from 1 to 5 – 60-90 and 90-120 cm depth, C = profiles from 6 to 19 – 0-30 and 30-60 cm depth and D = profiles from 6 to 19 – 60-90 and 90-120 cm depth)

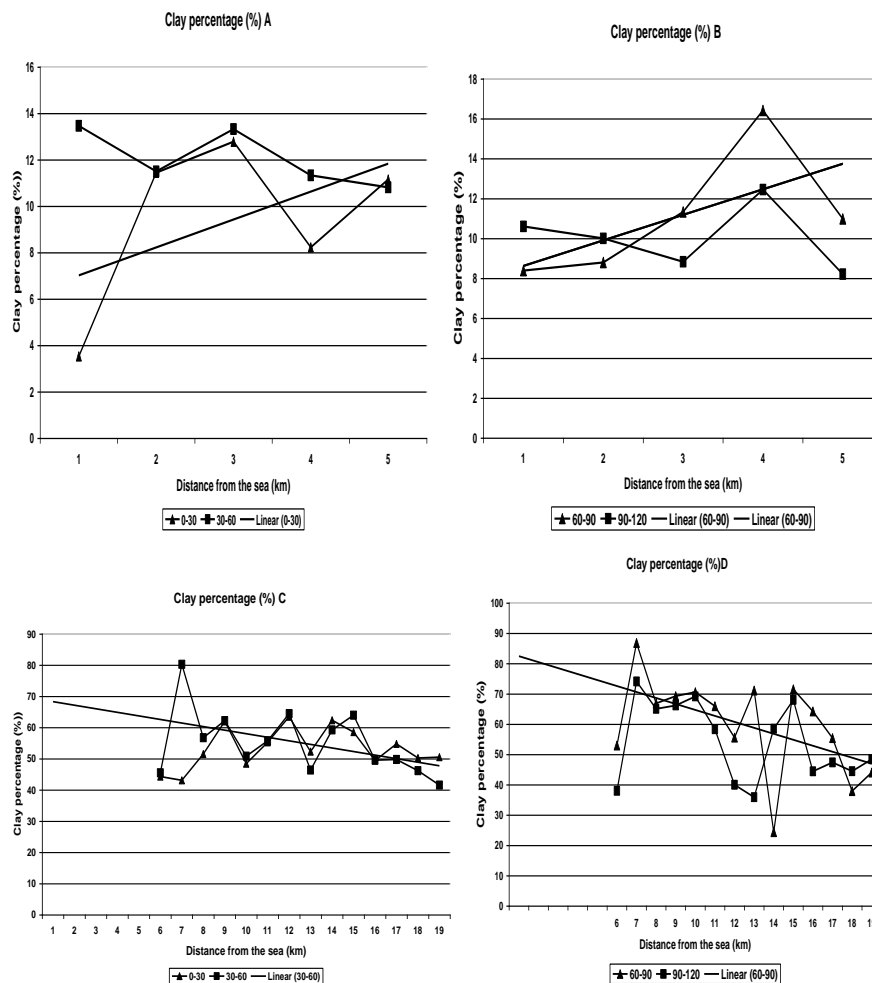


Fig. (5): Clay percentage of the studied soil layer in relation to the distance from the sea. (A = profiles from 1 to 5 – 0-30 and 30-60 cm depth, B = profiles from 1 to 5 – 60-90 and 90-120 cm depth, C = profiles from 6 to 19 – 0-30 and 30-60 cm depth and D = profiles from 6 to 19 – 60-90 and 90-120 cm depth).

The highest organic matter content value (0.86 %) was found in profile 10 at the depth of 0-30 cm, while the lowest value (0.04 %) was found in profile 2 at the depth of 90-120 cm. These results may be attributed to organic fertilizers addition and soil management. These results are in agreement with the results of Hayn and Naidu (1998) who stated that additions of organic manures result in increasing soil organic matter content. The content of Dumyat soil under study from organic matter was lower and its content considered low than optimum.

Total carbonate content

Data of Fig (7) show the total carbonate of the studied layers of profiles. In general, total carbonate percentage increased with increasing the distance from the Mediterranean Sea. Data indicates also that total carbonate content of the upper layers 0.0 – 30.0 and 30.0 - 60.0 cm of first five profiles were very low , where it didn't increase than 0.73% (profile no 5 from 0.0 – 30.0 cm layers). The lower layers of these profiles also have a lower content of total carbonate except of profile 4. The total carbonate of layers 60.0 – 90.0 and 90.0 -120 cm are higher (3.0 and 2.2 %).

The total carbonate of the heavy textured soil (from 6 -19) as it is found in the previous Fig. 7 lie in the normal range of total carbonate of delta soil (1.42% layers mean of profile 11 and 4.42 5 means of profile 14). Total carbonate distribution within each profile didn't have a stable trend, but in most cases the second layers have the highest amount of total carbonate compared with the upper or the lower layer. The linear correlation between total carbonate content and the distance from the sea is positive, but the increasing rate is very high in the first 5 profiles than that of the remains profile (6 - 19). As it is shown in Fig. (7) and the concomitant linear equations. Dumyat soils under study content of total carbonate percentage were low and it considers a non calcareous soil, except at the depth of 30- 60 cm in profiles number 14 and 16.

Saturation percentage

Saturation percentage reflects the void distribution which affected by particle size distribution, in the same textured class soils with high salinity content they have a higher saturation percentage. The presence of expanded clay minerals to a large extent controls the saturation percentage value.

Data of Fig. (8) show the saturation percentage of studied soil. The first five profiles (light textured soil) exhibited a lower saturation percentage compared to the other profile (from 6 to 19) which classified as a heavy textured soil. Relatively, the obtained results of saturation percentage of soils nearest the sea are high (33.5 to 40.2 %) compared with the other soil lie in the same textured class. This may be due to dominance of very fine sand and silt in soil particles and to the higher soil salinity level. So, relatively higher values of saturation percentage of all studied profile layers (from 6 to 19) were found due to presence of expanding clay minerals such as montmorillonite. The montmorillonite percent ranges from 62.68% to 85.04% with an average of 73.42%, and Kaolinite varies from 14.96% to 37.32% with an average of 26.43% in delta soils (Abd-Allah *et al.*, 2009) .

In most cases, saturation percentage of the lower layers is higher than that of the upper layers. The contrast trend was found in profile 11 (saturation percentage of layer C is the lowest values than that of the other layers), in profiles 12, 13 and 18 (saturation percentage of layer D is the lowest values than that of the other layers), that caused by a slight coarse textured of this layer compared with the other layers.

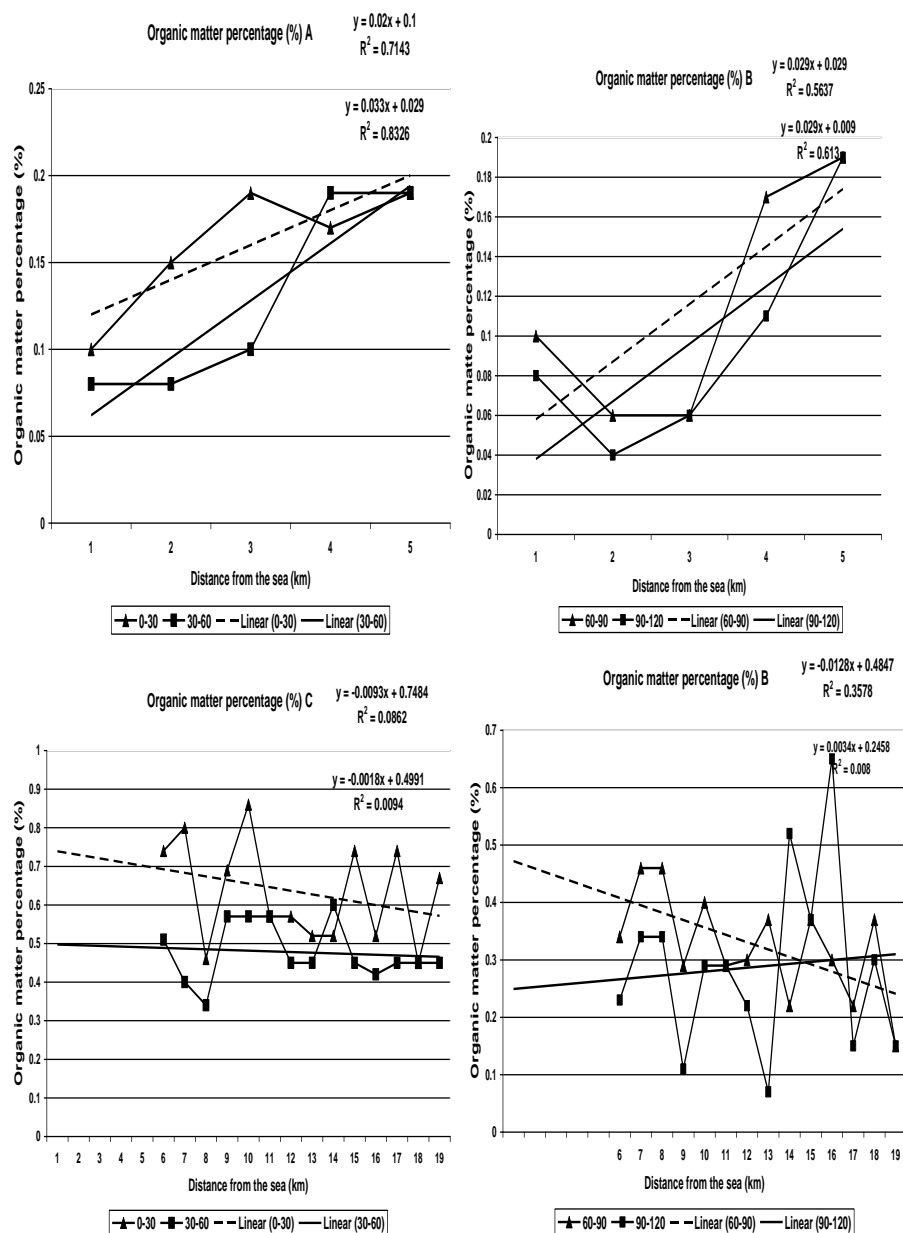


Fig. (6): Soil organic matter percentage of the studied soil layer in relation to the distance from the sea. (A = profiles from 1 to 5 – 0-30 and 30-60 cm depth, B= profiles from 1 to 5 – 60-90 and 90-120 cm depth, C = profiles from 6 to 19 – 0-30 and 30-60 cm depth and D = profiles from 6 to 19 – 60-90 and 90-120 cm depth).

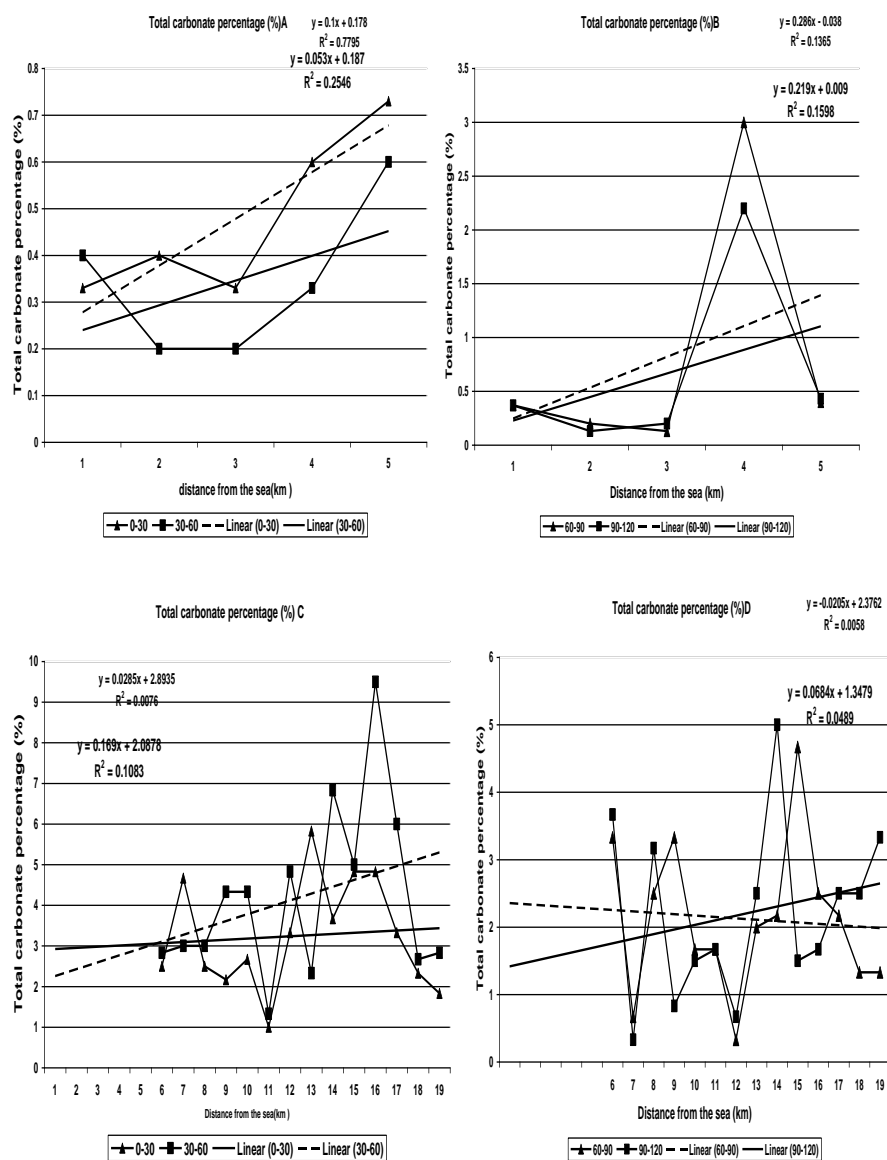


Fig. (7): Total carbonate percentage of the studied soil layer in relation to the distance from the sea. (A = profiles from 1 to 5 – 0-30 and 30-60 cm depth, B = profiles from 1 to 5 – 60-90 and 90-120 cm depth, C = profiles from 6 to 19 – 0-30 and 30-60 cm depth and D = profiles from 6 to 19 – 60-90 and 90-120 cm depth).

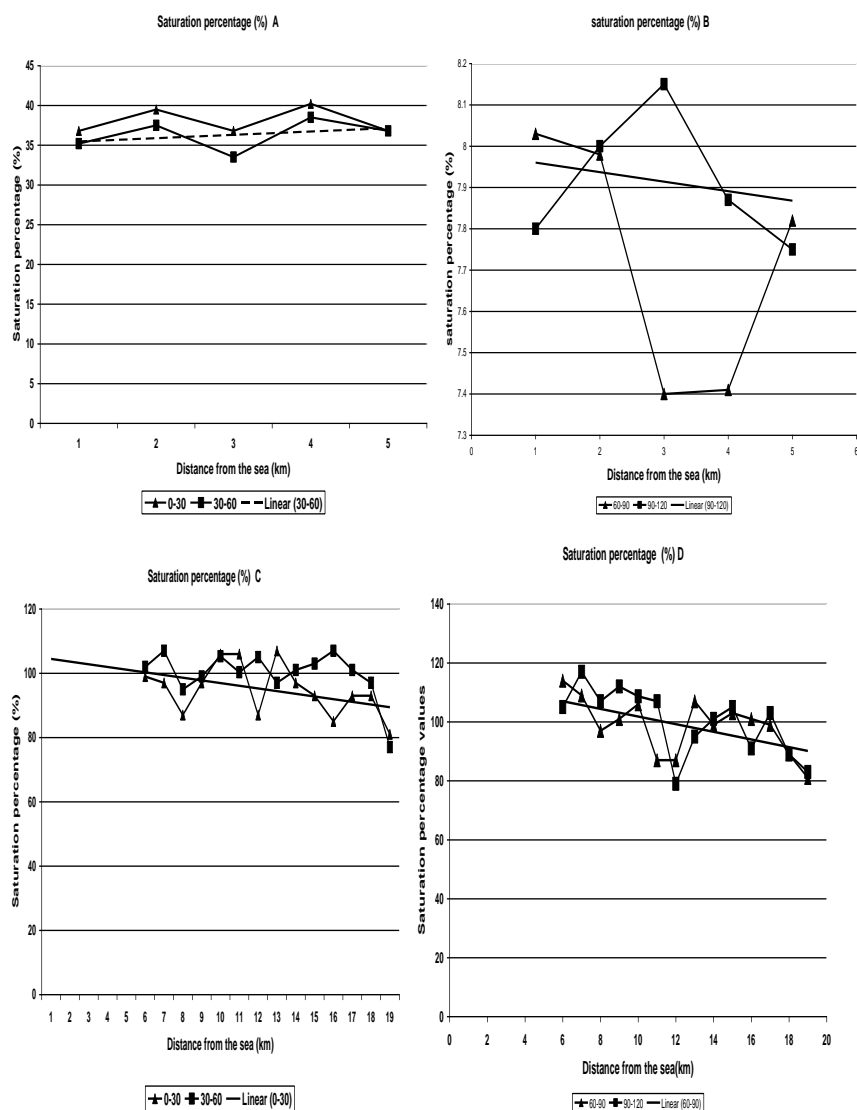


Fig. (8): Soil saturation percentage of the studied soil layer in relation to the distance from the sea. (A = profiles from 1 to 5 – 0-30 and 30-60 cm depth, B= profiles from 1 to 5 – 60-90 and 90-120 cm depth, C = profiles from 6 to 19 – 0-30 and 30-60 cm depth and D = profiles from 6 to 19 – 60-90 and 90-120 cm depth).

Non significant correlation (0.039) between soil saturation percentage and the soil layer depth was noticed. These results may be due to soil clay content and sand which have a significant correlation between soil saturation percentage and clay content , soil saturation percentage and silt content , soil

saturation percentage and fine sand and between soil saturation percentage and coarse sand were 0.912, 0.47, -0.66 and -0.52, respectively.

Soil reaction (pH)

Data of Fig. (9) reveal the soil pH values along 19 km from the sea beach. In general the highest value of soil pH (8.4) was in the upper layer 0.0 -30.0 cm (less than the critical level of alkaline soil 8.5) at 16 km from the sea beach. In layer B, C, and D the highest values also were found at the same location (8.85, 8.65, and 8.6, respectively). The lowest values (7.52, 7.4 and 7.7) were recorded at 11, 3 and 10 km for layers B, C, and D, respectively. As it is shown in Fig. (9), the linear correlation between soil pH and the distance from the sea, soil pH of layer A and B was increased with increasing the distance from the sea in the two groups of profiles. Where pH of layers C and D was decrease with increasing distance in the first group of profiles (1-5) then increased with increasing distance in the second group (profiles 6-19).

No constant trend was found between soil pH and soil depth where, soil pH in profiles 2, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15 and 19 tends to increase with soil depth. Soil pH in profiles 1, 3, 6, 7, and 16 tends to increase with soil depth up to 60 cm, on the other hand soil pH of profiles 4, 5, 10, 11, 13 and 18 tended to decrease up to 60 cm. These results may be regarded to its content of organic matter and total carbonate which is correlated with soil reaction (pH) by 0.12 and 0.41, respectively.

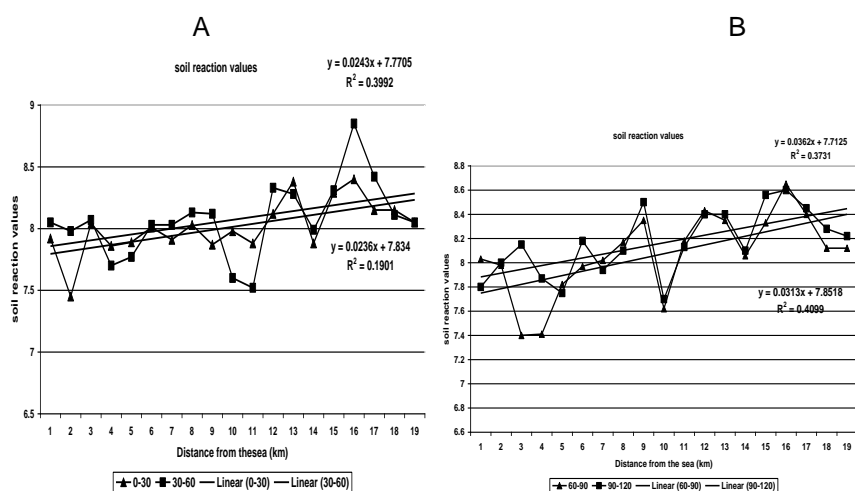


Fig. (9): Soil pH of the studied soil layer in relation to the distance from the sea. (A = profiles from 1 to 19 – 0-30 and 30-60 cm depth, B= profiles from 1 to 19 – 60-90 and 90-120 cm depth.

Cation Exchange Capacities of the studied soils

As it is shown in Fig.10 the cation exchange capacities of the studied soil profiles were varied from 3.38 cmol / kg to 67.56 cmol /kg. The lowest values were 3.38, 12.59, 10.19, 11.56 and 12.3 cmol /kg for the first,

second, third, fourth and fifth profile, which was loamy sand or sandy loam in texture. The heavy textured soil (silty clay to clay) from profile 6 to profile 19 have a CEC values ranged between 33.88 cmol /kg for profile 19 and 67.56 cmol /kg for profile 18.

Layer C of profile 10 and 16 have the highest values of cation exchange capacity (60.75 and 95 cmol /kg). This is concomitant with the highest clay content of these layers (70.62 and 64.27 %) in spite of lower organic matter content of these layers (0.4 and 0.3%). The relation between cation exchange capacity of the studied soil and its clay content (Fig. 11) was explained by the following equation $y = 0.9984x + 8.7467$.

As it is shown in Fig.10 (C and D) in all studied profiles, cation exchange capacity of B layer is higher or equal to that of A layer except in profile 7 where the cation exchange capacity value of layer A and B were 42.5 and 38.75 cmol/ kg. This trend is acceptable, where the fine particle migration was happened. In profiles 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15 and 16 the cation exchange capacity of C layer are higher than that of A and B layers due to high clay content of this layer than A and B layer (clay content exceeds than two fold of silt , the mains two components with active surface area in soil). In profiles 3 and 14 silt is the dominant component.

Regarding to the effect of the distance from the sea, Fig.10 reveals that cation exchange capacity of each layer increased with increasing the distance from the sea. The correlation coefficients for A, B, C, and D layer of cation exchange capacity and the distance from the sea are 0.72, 0.73, 0.65 and 0.42.

Sharp increase or decrease was noticed with increasing the distance from the sea in each soil layer and lower correlation coefficient values declare the absence of the sea effect on that trait (Fig.10), hence the agriculture practices effects play the dominant role in these changes.

These results may reflect the percentage of sand and clay in this soil, where, the correlations between the cation exchange capacity and coarse sand (-0.77), cations exchange capacity and fine sand (-0.80), cation exchange capacity and silt percentage (0.42) and cation exchange capacity and clay (0.78) were observed. These results are in agreement with that of Tayel, *et al.* (2010) who stated that increase and decrease of cation exchange capacity values is closely correlated to the clay content from one side and from the other one the lowest effects of CaCO_3 and organic matter and Drake and motto (1982) which , their results show that, greater than 50% of the variation in CEC could be explained by the variation in clay and organic carbon content for several soil types in New Jersey.

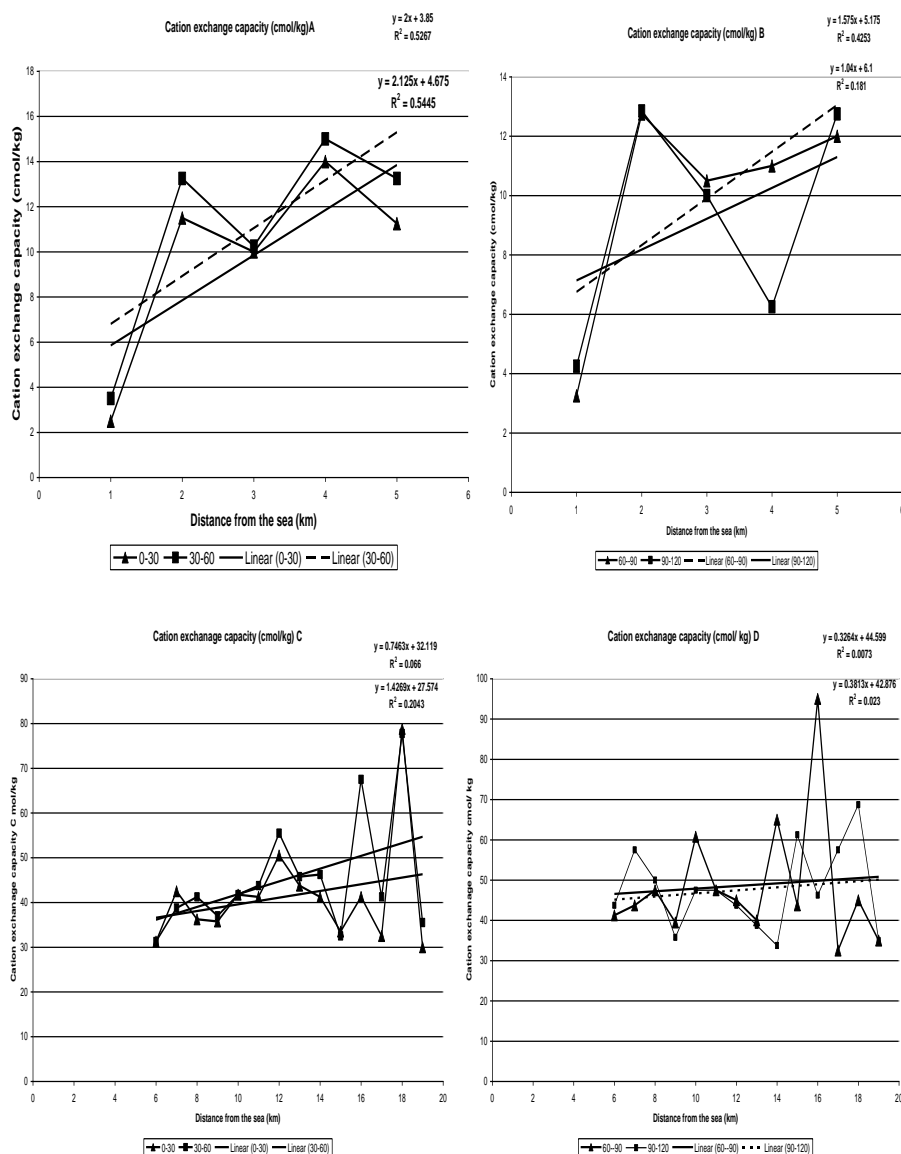


Fig. (10): Cation exchange capacity of the studied soil layer in relation to the distance from the sea. (A = profiles from 1 to 5 – 0-30 and 30-60 cm depth, B = profiles from 1 to 5 – 60-90 and 90-120 cm depth, C = profiles from 6 to 19 – 0-30 and 30-60 cm depth and D = profiles from 6 to 19 – 60-90 and 90-120 cm depth)

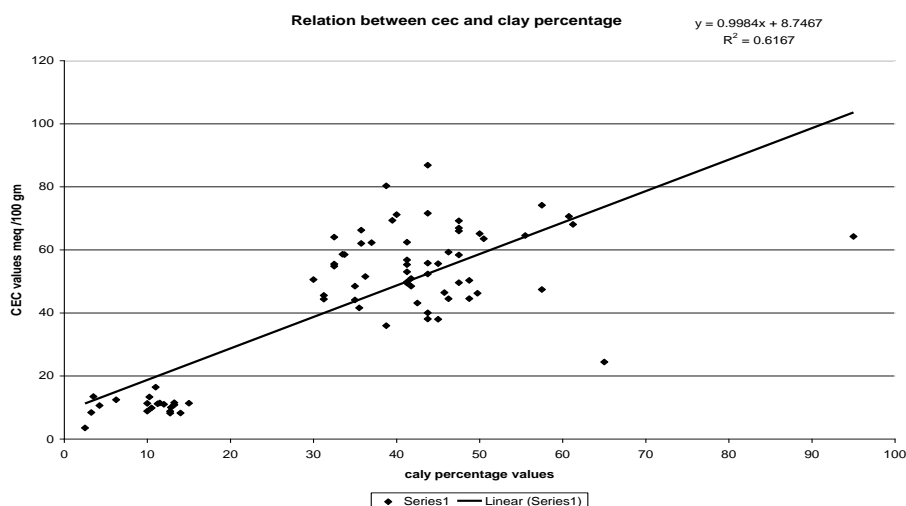


Fig. (11): The relation between cation exchange capacity of the studied soil and its clay content.

Exchangeable sodium percentage (ESP %)

Data of Fig. 12 (A, B, C and D) reveal the exchangeable sodium percentage of the studied soils. The exchangeable sodium percentage of the studied soil layers (profile 1 to 5) ranging between 0.99 % (layer D of profile 1) to 15.84 % (layer A of profile 1). Exchangeable sodium percentage of profile 1 layer A, only exhibited sodicity feature in this trait, where its value was above the threshold level (15%). No constant trend was found in exchangeable sodium percentage with increasing the distance from the sea up to 5 km in A, B, and C layers, where in layer D exchangeable sodium percentage increased with increasing the distance up to 4 km then decreased. This decrease may be due to the presence of drain lines.

Profiles from 6 to 10 have a higher exchangeable sodium percentage values in soil layers. The exchangeable sodium percentage values of layer B of profile 6, 7 and 10 are the highest within each profile, 56.94, 34.37 and 18.79%, respectively. The highest values of exchangeable sodium percentage in profile 8 and 9 were found in layer A and D (43.55 % for profile 8 layer A and 57.66% for profile 9 layer D). The exchangeable sodium percentage profile means of these profiles (6-9) are 44.94, 21.06, 33.78 and 36.5 %, respectively. This increase in exchangeable sodium percentage didn't accompanied with organic matter and fine particle fractions of soil. A non significant correlation between ESP % and the soil depth (0.131) was found.

The exchangeable sodium percentage profiles means of profiles 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 are 15.20, 10.38, 19.77, 16.60, 10.73, 10.10, 10.17, 5.66 and 5.16 % respectively. In Domyat soils under study, adding gypsum is required (profiles from 6-14) to reduce ESP below 15% hence improve most of soil properties.

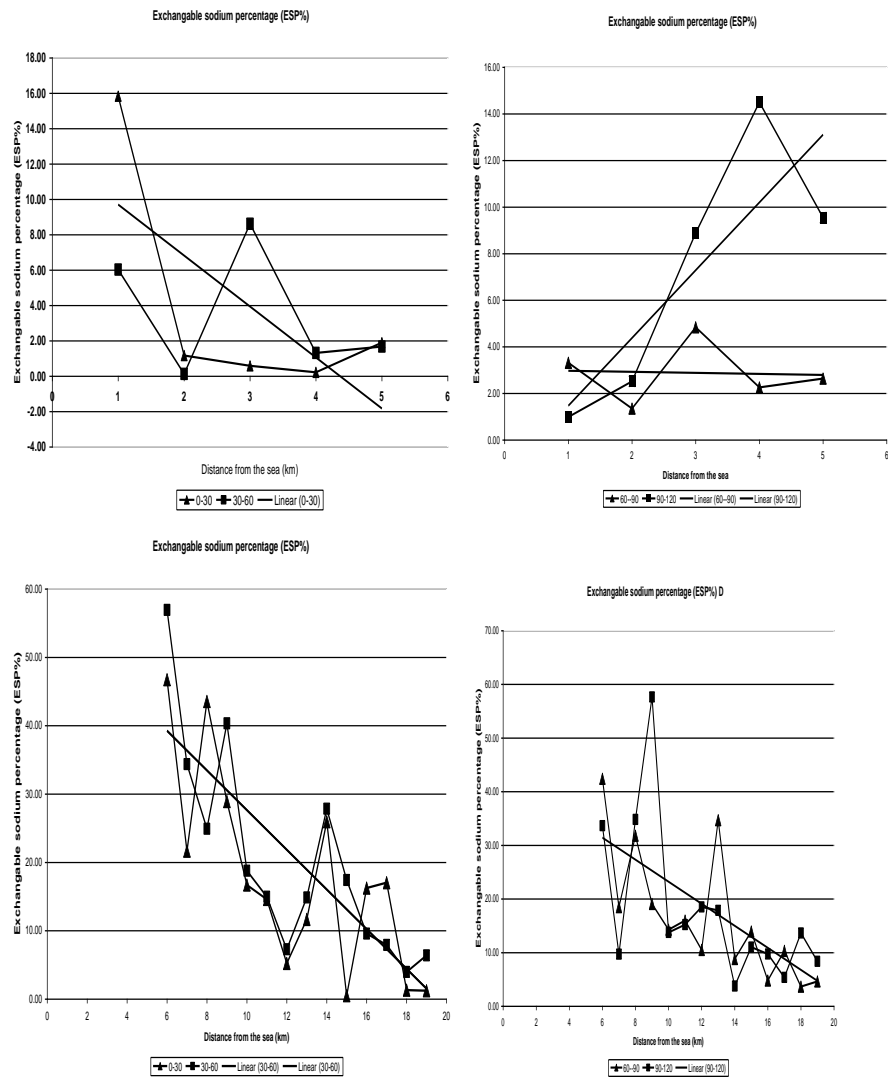


Fig. (12): Exchangeable sodium percentage of the studied soil layer in relation to the distance from the sea. (A = profiles from 1 to 5 – 0-30 and 30-60 cm depth, B = profiles from 1 to 5 – 60-90 and 90-120 cm depth, C = profiles from 6 to 19 – 0-30 and 30-60 cm depth and D = profiles from 6 to 19 – 60-90 and 90-120 cm depth).

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تأثير البعد عن البحر المتوسط علي بعض خواص أراضي محافظة دمياط.
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- تسعة عشرة قطاعا تمت دراستها لتقييم تأثير البعد عن البحر المتوسط علي بعض الخواص الكيميائية والطبيعية لأراضي محافظة دمياط، حيث أخذت عينات التربة علي مسافة 1 كم بين القطاع و الآخر وأربعة طبقات لكل قطاع (صفر- 30 و 30-60 و 60-90 و 90-120 سم) وقد أخذت تلك القطاعات عموديا علي الساحل. وملخص النتائج المتحصل عليها كالتالي :-
- في القطاعات الخمسة الأولى وجدت اختلافات قليلة في نسبة الرمل الخشن بين طبقات القطاعات (3-1) بينما وجدت اعلي قيم للرمل الخشن (24.72 و 18.13%) في القطاع الرابع و الخامس في الطبقة C (60-90 سم)
 - النسبة المئوية للرمل الخشن في القطاعات من 6-19 كانت منخفضة جدا حيث لم تزيد عن 2.65 % (متوسط نسبة الرمل الخشن للقطاع).
 - الرمل الناعم هو المكون السائد في القطاعات من الأول الي الخامس , بالرغم من انخفاض قيم النسبة المئوية للرمل الناعم في كل طبقة من طبقات القطاعات من 6-19 وجد ارتباط موجب بين نسبة الرمل الناعم والبعد عن البحر المتوسط وكان قيمة معامل الارتباط كالتالي: 0.7 و 0.63 و 0.41 .
 - ازدادت نسبة السلت مع زيادة المسافة من البحر حتي وصلت الي 22.65 % في القطاع رقم 5

- محتوى القطاعات من 19-6 من السلت يقع بين 20.61 و 48.42 % حيث وجدت أعلى قيمة للسلت في القطاع رقم 6.
- أعلى قيمة للطين (86.86 %) في القطاع رقم 7 (عمق 60 - 90 سم) .
- محتوى القطاعات (19-6) من المادة العضوية يميل للارتفاع حيث تقدر نسبة المادة العضوية بـ 0.36 % (متوسط طبقات القطاع رقم 19) عند النقطة الأبعد من البحر و 0.46 % عند النقطة الأقرب من البحر (متوسط طبقات القطاع رقم 6) وفي معظم الحالات محتوى الطبقة السطحية من المادة العضوية في القطاعات من 19-6 كان مرتفعاً .
- الكربونات الكلية في الأراضي ثقيلة القوام من 19-6 كانت في المدى الطبيعي للكربونات في أراضي الدلتا (1.42 % متوسط طبقات القطاع رقم 11 و 4.42 % متوسط طبقات القطاع رقم 14) و توزيع الكربونات الكلية في القطاعات لم يأخذ اتجاهها ثابت ولكن في معظم الحالات محتوى الطبقة الثانية (30 - 60 سم) من الكربونات كان أعلى مقارنة بالطبقات الأعلى و الطبقات الأعمق
- النتائج المتحصل عليها للنسبة المئوية للتشبع للأراضي القريبة من البحر كانت مرتفعة نسبياً (33.5 الى 40.2 %) مقارنة بالأراضي الأخرى والتي لها نفس القوام و يرجع هذا الي سيادة الرمل الناعم وحيبيات السلت وكذلك لارتفاع مستوي ملوحة التربة في هذه المنطقة .
- لوحظت زيادة قيم pH التربة مع زيادة البعد عن البحر في الطبقات A و B في كل القطاعات , بينما قل pH الطبقات C و D مع زيادة البعد في مجموعة القطاعات من 1-5 ثم يزيد مع زيادة البعد عن البحر في مجموعة القطاعات من 19-6 .
- العلاقة بين السعة التبادلية الكاتيونية للأراضي المدروسة ومحتواها من الطين تتضح من خلال المعادلة التالية :
- السعة التبادلية الكاتيونية = $0.988 \times \text{طين} + 8.7467$
- لا يوجد اتجاه ثابت بين النسبة المئوية للصوديوم المتبادل و البعد عن البحر حتي 5 كم في الطبقات A و B و C بينما النسبة المئوية للصوديوم المتبادل في الطبقة D يزداد بزيادة البعد عن البحر حتي 4 كم ثم ينخفض و هذا النقص يرجع لوجود مصرف بجوار القطاع 5 .

قام بتحكيم البحث

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