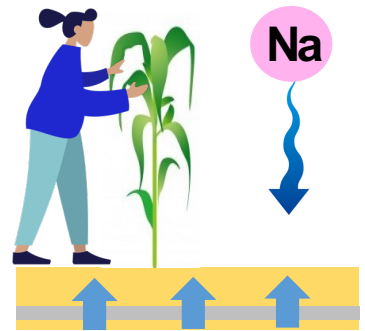


Let's insert capillary barrier in soil for salt-damage control and water-saving agriculture

SOIL

Ca

Na



1. Ion exchange suppresses salt accumulation.
2. It does not use large amounts of water to control salt damage.
3. It supplies minerals to the soil.

1 Scraping



Scrape/Plow the of the salty field surface. In the case of mild salt damage, a carry-on barrier can be installed without scraping.

2 Leaching



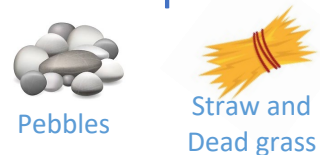
In severely salt-damaged fields, Scrape at a depth of 20 cm and desalt the soil with water. Using micro-bubble water saves water.

3 Calcareous materials



Prepare a calcareous material for ion exchange. The effect depends on the calcareous material. It can also be mixed with other calcareous materials.

4 Gravel and plant residue



The gravel is used to block capillarity and store water, and the plant residue is used to deliver water to the ground surface.

5 Mixing



Mix the gravel, calcareous material, and plant residue that are the materials of the capillary barrier. (Amount is per 1a)

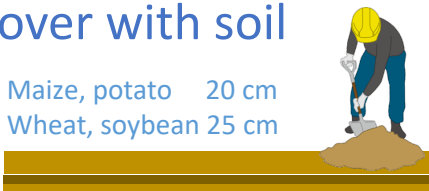
6 Spread the material



Mix the ingredients and spread on the soil to a thickness of 1 to 3 cm to create a capillary barrier.

7 Cover with soil

Maize, potato 20 cm
Wheat, soybean 25 cm



Cover the capillary barrier with washed soil. The depth of soil should be around 20 cm for most field crops.

8 Cultivation



Capillary barriers suppress salt accumulation. Calcium prevents Physiological disorders of crops.

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