Improvement of Some Soil Characteristics Using Gypsum and Compost

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ملخص رسالة الماجستبر الخاصة بالدكتورة/ ايمان امبابي السيد بلال المتقدمة للجنة العلمية الدائمة للأراضي والهندسة الزراعية لترقية الاساتذة والاساتذة المساعدين

عنوإن الرسالة

(Improvement of some soil characteristics using gypsum and compost)

The present study comprised three experiments (pot, field and incubation). Saline sodic clay soil was used with each experiment. The three experiments are aimed to study the effect of increasing rates of gypsum and rice straw compost each alone and in combination on the improvement efficiency of soil physical and chemical properties. Also, on humic substances, enzyme catalase activity, availability of macronutrients (N. P micronutrients (Fe and Mn) and yield of grains and straw of wheat. The obtained results of the three experiments could be and K) and summarized in the following:

- 1- Treating the tested saline-sodic soil with increasing rates of gypsum and/or rice straw compost each alone or in combination significantly improved the tested soil properties only, Fe and Mn not affected significantly.
- 2- Significant interaction effects were statistically proved mostly on the focused soil properties.
- 3- The highest values of interaction were obtained with the soil treated with 2.0 GR+ 30 ton rice straw compost/feddan.
- 4- The improvement efficiency percentages (IEP) were calculated according to the following:
 - I. E. P = Change in soil property values due to the treatment X 100

Value of soil property of the control														
5-	The	IEP	values	gained	with th	ne	treatments	of	2.0	GR +	30	ton	rice s	straw
				compo	st/fedda	n	on the focus	ed s	soil p	ropert	ies w	vere (calcula	ated.