

**/ Reduce Of Nitrate Leaching Using Localized Compaction And Irrigation Management In Sandy Loam Soils**

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Reproduction Of All life Forms. It Must Usually Nitrogen Is An Essential Element For plant Growth And / ملخص، الخ / (sustain food, feed and fiber production (Dinnes et al., 2002 Be supplemented to tonnes, with half being applied in nitrogen (N) fertilizer applications are approximately 80 million ,Globally the year half in developed countries (FAO, 1990). It has been estimated that by developing countries and the other to 90 percent, with two-thirds of this being applied in 2025, the consumption of nitrogen fertilizer will increase 60 developing countries to keep food world. This trend in fertilizer use is mostly driven by the need of the developing (Rajaram et al., 1993) supply up with population growth mobile elements, its management is difficult, especially in irrigated Since N is one of the most dynamic and denitrification. Delgado (2002) stated that the systems where significant losses can be occurred by leaching or al., (2004) reported loss are ammonia (NH3) volatilization and leaching of nitrate. Tani et major pathways for N are the major loss pathways of nitrogen. So improvement of fertilizer that leaching, volatilization and denitrification	التبصرة الخاصة بالتعليق أو التلخيص

environmental pollution use efficiency is necessary to increase crop productivity and reduce considered a potential pollutant by the Environmental Protection Agency N form of fertilizers is-3-Recently, the NO croplands, lawns, nurseries, orchards, gardens, and EPA). This is due to excess amount of applied N fertilizer (to N is -3-Excess NO .can move into streams by runoff and into ground water by leaching golf courses) which environmentally to water quality (Power and Schepers, 1989). conceded as water contaminant and hazardous of drainage and ground the environmental and health risks associated with nitrate contamination Because of .N in water by 10 mg/L-3-NO water, the EPA delineated the critical level of including to water resources is affected by combinations of many factors Although, nitrate leaching from root zone selection, soil organic matter, microbial activities, tillage, drainage, soil physical and chemical properties, crop fertilizers, time of application system, soil hydrology and temperature, method and amount of applied irrigation drainage water Dinnes et al., 2002), Strategies to reduce nitrate leaching to) and kind of nitrogen fertilizer applied application, soil tillage, and controlled irrigation techniques. can be realized through optimizing nitrogen fertilizer altered to reduce the amount of mentioned that nitrogen fertilizer application techniques can be (2002) Baker of different N increased over excess N-fertilizer application or ill-timed application N) leaching, which may be-3-(NO 3-plant available N and increase the potential for NO sources (organic and inorganic) that can provide too much .leaching health, environmental, economical concern for widespread of surface and ground water nitrate pollution is of a The water bodies may N) concentrations in surface-3-Environmentally, elevated nitrate (NO .both humans and animals or more in drinking water have caused infant death contribute to eutrophication. Concentration of 10 ppm/L nitrosamines in the soil from nitrite methaemoglobinaemia". Formation of potentially carcinogenic" because of negatively N and NO2-N have been shown to-3-also a health concern. Both NO (NO2-N) and secondary amines is Economically, a loss of applied nitrate by .(2004 ,.affect the metabolism in domestic animals (Hubbard et al farmers. In addition, uncontrolled surface irrigation in Egypt means financial waste for the leaching through large amounts of fossil fuels may not be economically or reliance on nitrogen fertilizers produced with .(sustainable in the future (Magdoff, 1991 environmentally fertilizers are applied practiced on only 13 percent of agriculture land and 87 percent of the In Egypt, fertigation is it is important to improve application methods of nitrogen fertilizers ,by traditional methods (FAO, 1990). Therefore nitrogen fertilizers, volatilization can be limited even in in order to increase fertilizers use efficiency. In incorporated .(soils (Ressler et al., 1997 calcareous fertilizers can water from the fertilizers and compacting the soil above the injected Diverting the flow of infiltrating investigated by (Baker et al., 1997); this device forms a small leaching. A new fertilizer applicator was 3-reduce NO by measuring soil physical properties for compacted layer of a localized compaction. The applicator is evaluated .the compacted layer leaching toward water recourses and improve Objectives of the present research work were, (i) reduce nitrate The practices, (ii) through the adoption of the improved nitrogen and water management ,ground water quality N leaching and improve its use efficiency in -3-to reduce NO evaluate the effectiveness of the localized compaction compacted layer, (iii) determine soil under different water regimes and different locations of the soil a corn field calculate (after crop yielding as affected by localized compaction treatments, (iv nitrate vertical distribution water regimes with different locations of localized compaction dependency and yield response under different localized compaction assess the relationship between some physical properties of soil and (compaction, and (v .treatments

.Text In English And Abstracts In English And Arabic / اللغة

.Agriculture / مصطلح موضوعي أو اسم جغرافي كعنصر مدخل

تبصرة اللغة

رءوس

					الموضوعات
					المدخل الإضافي - اسم شخصي اسم شخصي / رابط / Supervisor, Nassar, Ibrahim Nassar
					المدخل الإضافي - اسم شخصي اسم شخصي / رابط / Supervisor, Aggag, Ahmed M. A
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