



Conservation Practice Overview

October 2020

Saline and Sodic Soil Management (Code 610)

This practice is designed to reduce or redistribute harmful concentrations of salt and/or sodium in a saline soil.

Practice Information

Salinity reduction (leaching) is used in arid and semiarid areas where rainfall is insufficient to reduce salt concentration on or near the soil surface. The source of the salt is generally irrigation water. Plants utilize the water, but the salt remains in the soil where it accumulates and causes problems. The soil is considered saline when soluble salt begins to have adverse effects on plants. The purpose of the practice is to reduce the accumulation of salt in the soil to permit the desired plants to grow. This practice applies primarily to irrigated land because the leaching process depends on surface-applied water to dissolve the salt and carry it deeper into the soil profile. Additional information including design criteria and specifications are in the local NRCS Field Office Technical Guide.



Common Associated Practices

NRCS Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) Saline and Sodic Soil Management (Code 610) is commonly applied with other conservation practices such as NRCS CPSs Irrigation Water Management (Code 449) and Drainage Water Management (Code 554). For further information, contact your local NRCS field office.