EFFECT OF IRRIGATION WATER SALINITY AND TEMPERATURE ON AMMONIA VOLATILIZATION FROM CALCAREOUS SOIL

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(Received: June 3, 2021; Accepted for Publication: June 24, 2021)

ABSTRACT

This investigation was done during (January 2020 to July 2020) in the laboratories of the College of Agricultural Engineering Sciences/University of Duhok/Kurdistan Region-Iraq, to study the influence of five differ irrigation water in their salinity (EC= dS m⁻¹) and two temperature degrees (25 and 45)°C on nitrogen volatilization from calcareous soil, using closed chamber techniques. The irrigated water (W1= 0.70 dS m⁻¹) was natural water from the College well considered as control treatment. While the others were synthesized from W1 which were W2, W3, W4, and W5, with EC values (1.5, 3.0, 4.5 and 6.0) dS m⁻¹ respectively, using MgCl₂ salt. The soil fertilized with urea 46% N at rate 320KgN ha⁻¹. The soil characterized with [clayey texture, high pH-value, high CaCO₃, low organic matter content, low available nitrogen, with CEC (28.6 Cmol⁻³ kg⁻¹ soil)]. The experiment implemented in randomized complete block design (RCBD), with three replicate. The averages were compared using adjusted L.S.D. (P ≤ 0.05). The results show an increasing in the temperature degrees of incubation significantly increased the nitrogen volatilization as ammonia both accumulated and total amount. Increasing in the water salinity levels increased the soil salinity positively, when negatively affected the amount of nitrogen losses through volatilization. As well as the combined effects of temperature and salinity of the waters found to have significant negative effects on accumulated volatilized ammonia from the soil. The highest amount of total and accumulated losses of ammonia from the soil obtained from the interaction effect between the highest level of water salinity and the highest incubated temperature degree. Also the results shows that the amount of accumulated volatilized ammonia from the soil with the time under the effect of studied factors increased at the beginning and after a period reached to fixed level, and after that there was no nitrogen volatilization from the soil.

KEYWORDS: water salinity, temperature, nitrogen volatilization

1. INTRODUCTION

Nitrogen considered as an essential nutrient for plant growth and development, because it is an important constituents of many cell components. Nitrogen considered as the most lacking nutrient in most cultivated lands over the entire world, due to the requirement of most plants to N is high, as well as it expose to losses from lands by different methods under specific environmental states.

Generally, nitrogen is a plentiful element in the atmosphere, it found in the soil in different forms, as nitrogen gas in the air organic nitrogen e.g. amine, amide and protein, (Frame, 2012 and Huang et al., 2012). The stable form of the nitrogen in the nature is nitrogen gas (N₂) which compost 79% of the air (Weathers et al., 2013). Although the nitrogen exists in the atmosphere in huge quantities but it is found in non-useable form by most organisms and plants, due i it exist in inert form (N₂). So, it is necessary converted to available form for plant, through biological fixation process from the air (symbiotically and non-symbiotically), lightning from air (Huang et al., 2012), and fixing artificially from atmosphere by Haber-Bosch method (Mosier et al., 2004 and Huang et al., 2012).

The amount of total nitrogen in soils is fluctuated from less than (0.02%) in sub-soils to more than (2.5%) in organic soils, (Havlin et al., 2005). Sabiene et al., (2010), mentioned that about 90% to 98% of the total nitrogen of the soil is related to organic nitrogen source, while the remains 2% is linked to inorganic nitrogen forms in the soil. While Roy et al., (2007), reported that < 5% of the total nitrogen in the soil is exist in form of nitrate and ammonium ions that are accessible to organisms.

Nowadays is urea [CO(NH₂)₂] is one of the most common fertilizers used by growers overall
the entire world, due to its high value of nitrogen content (46%N), it is inexpensive compared with other types of nitrogen fertilizers. Roy et al., (2007) and Cameron, et al., (2013), mentioned that it uses widely by the farmers attributed to its inert molecules, high, rapid solubility in the water, and hydrolyze enzymatically to ammonium ions and CO2 by urease enzyme that acts as a catalyst which exists in plant litters (organic matter) in the soils. The released NH3 from hydrolyzed urea can transform to NH3 under specific soil conditions, and lost to the atmosphere when applied to the surface of the land through broadcasting, (Yeomans, 1991).

Bouwman et al., (2002), reported that the amount nitrogen losses from the total added worldwide 78 million tons N per year of inorganic nitrogen fertilizers and total applied of animal manure 33 million tons N per year is [14%N (10–19) %N and 23%N (19–29) % N], respectively. The amount of nitrogen volatilization in developing and industrialized countries as ammonia from applied inorganic fertilizers is expected to be around (18 and 7) % N of the total added N, respectively. The estimated amount of nitrogen losses as ammonia from total animal manure is about (21 and 26) %N in industrialized and developing countries, respectively. This is due to high temperatures and the intense use of urea, ammonium sulfate, and ammonium bicarbonate in that area.

As it is known that soil salinity is one of the most problems in irrigated lands of most countries in arid and semiarid areas, due to climatic changes, that negatively influences plant growth, development, and production, (Zhu, 2001). Because the irrigation water content dissolved salts, when the land irrigation the water evaporates lift the salts behind to accumulate in the soil resulting (building) soil salinity, causes stress to plants due to the effects of (salinity, osmotic, toxicity, and specific ) of the salts, in addition to its impact on the soil properties and soil microorganisms activity, urease activity, (Volkmor et al., 1997, Chowdhury, et al., 2011, Morrissey et al., 2014, and Zhang, et al., 2019).

As a result of continuous growth in the human population, their food demands increases, which needed to cultivate the land intensively, continuously, with using high rates of nitrogen fertilizers and irrigating the land with saline water to overcome their requirements from food, all these affect on the soil productivity, through changes in the soil properties, microbial activity that affect on nitrogen losses from the soil as ammonia.

Therefore, it is necessary to analyze water, identify its quality and its suitability for a given purpose depending on the ionic composition of water before using, (Dohuki, 1997, Dohuki and Esmail, 2000, Esmail, et al., 2007, Ashraf, 2011, Dohuki, et al., 2013, and Rekani, (2013). While Muthanna, (2011), Alexander and Mahalingam, (2011), and Mirza et al., (2012), reported that the water quality has a direct negative impact on soil properties, and soil management, and finally influences plant production. Shirazi et al., (2011) and Dohuki, 1997, Ackah et al., (2011), state that differences in climate factors lead to changes in water quality. Since there is no studies in Iraqi Kurdistan Region about the influence of irrigation water quality or salinity on nitrogen volatilization, for this reason this study was selected to focus on the role of irrigation water salinity in nitrogen volatilization.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

2.1. Collecting and preparation of the soil samples for experimental and analysis

Soil sampling was done randomly, when the sub-samples were collected homogeneously from the depth (0-30) cm from the research field of the College of Agricultural Engineering Sciences/ University of Duhok/ Kurdistan Region-Iraq, Figure (1). The collected soil samples were air-dried, well mixed, divided according to a regular (standards method) process to obtain a representative composite soil sample for the soil in the field. The compound soil sample was sifted through a sieve having (4 mm) slot to represent the soil state in the field.

A given quantity of the compound soil sample ground using a wooden hammer, sieved through a sieve (2 mm) in capacity, then placed in plastic bags and stored in a refrigerator adjusted at (4°C) in the lab. for physiochemical analysis. Some selected physical and chemical properties were analyzed according to (Motsara, and Roy, 2008, Karim, 1999, Ryan, et al., 2001, and Hesse, 1972) table (1).
Table (1):- Some selected physical and chemical Properties of the soil used in the laboratory Experiment before implementing the experiment.

| Soil properties         | Units         | Value    |
|-------------------------|--------------|----------|
| Sand                    | g kg⁻¹        | 97.60    |
| Silt                    |              | 361.00   |
| Clay                    |              | 541.40   |
| Soil Texture            |              | Clay     |
| CEC                     | Cmol kg⁻¹    | 28.60    |
| Organic matter          | (kg ha⁻¹)    | 8.50     |
| Field Capacity          | %            | 34.95    |
| P.W.P.                  | %            | 28.68    |
| Calcium Carbonate       | g kg⁻¹       | 14.14    |
| pH in Soil extract (1:2)| 25°C         | 7.74     |
| EC Soil extract (1:2)   | dS m⁻¹       | 0.302    |
| Available N before      | mg Kg⁻¹      | 280.00   |
| experimentation         |              |          |
| Available N after       |              | 500.00   |
| experimentation         |              |          |

2.2. The Laboratory Experiment

An experiment was done in the laboratory of the department of the soil and water Sciences / College of Agricultural Engineering Sciences/ University of Duhok/ KRG-Iraq, to study the effect of five irrigated waters differing in their salinity, and under the effect of two different incubation temperature degrees on ammonia volatilization from the fertilized soil with (320 kg N ha⁻¹) urea fertilizer (46% N), by broadcasting then mixing the added urea with the surface soil.

The Five saline irrigated water used in the experiment were different in their salinity levels which were [(W1= 0.707 which was natural water from the College well-considered as control treatment), the others were (W2= 1.5. W3=3.0, W4=4.5 and W5= 6) dS m⁻¹], which prepared artificially from (W1), using MgCl₂ depending on the following equation, (welch, 1952).

\[
TDS = EC \times F
\]

Where: EC = Electrical conductivity in (dS m⁻¹).

F = Factor equal to 640 this factor is not stable,

Following formula used in saline water preparation:

\[
TDS \text{ mg } l^{-1} = 0.64 \times EC \text{ dS m}^{-1}
\]

2.2.1. The soil treatments preparation

For this purpose, transparent plastic containers with dimensions (length 18 width 18 and height 17) cm were used. One kg of the prepared air-dried composite soil sample, which prepared before, soil sieved by a sieve...
(4mm) in capacity), was placed in each plastic container (pots). Soil treatment (pots) were fertilized at recommended rate of nitrogen (320 kg N ha⁻¹), (for corn in the studied region), (Sebahi, et al., 1991). Urea fertilizer 46%N was used in fertilizing the soil treatments (pots) in one dose, through broadcasting method.

The pots were irrigated to 50% of the filed capacity, in first irrigation, with synthesized irrigation waters different in electrical conductivity (EC) or salinity (W1=0.70, W2=1.5, W3=3.0, W4=4.5, and W5= 6.0) dSm⁻¹. The p

Fig. (2):- A sides of conducted laboratory experiment

2.3. Measurement the Volatilize Nitrogen (NH₃)

A closed chamber technique was used for assessing the volatilized ammonia from the soil in the pots. After packing the soil in transparent plastic pots, the pots were irrigated with five irrigation water different in their salinity levels from prepared saline waters. A beaker with 50ml capacity was placed, containing 20ml Boric acid (4%) and few drops of mixture indicator (Bromocrysol green blue + Methyl red), which changed the color of the solution to pink color in all treated pots.

The treated soil pots and beaker containing boric acid and mixture indicator were covered with transparent plastic containers with covered area (19.625cm²). The edges of covered plastic containers are closed tightly with the soil in order, to prevent loss out volatilized ammonia from the enclosed area, to trap the volatilized ammonia in the covered plastic containers in order to react with the boric acid in the placed beakers in the pots. After that, the treated pots were incubated in a cabinet calibrated at (25± 0.2) °C Figure (3).

The same experiment was repeated but this
time incubation at (45± 0.2) °C. The experiment was monitored with time whenever the color of the solution in the beakers changed from pink color to blue-greenish color, the beakers were removed and titrated with (0.0143 N) HCl, for measuring the amount of volatilized N, as ammonia. At the same time of removing the first beaker, another beaker containing boric acid with a mixture indicator was placed in the container and incubation continued for the same treatment and monitored with time. This process continued till reached a state no change event in color of the solution in the beaker, which indicates to that there no more enough nitrogen to be volatilized from the soil.

Fig. (3):- Show aside of the process of calibrating the incubator cabinet used in the experiment.

2.4. The Statistical analysis

The obtained data analyzed statistically using Randomized complete block Design (RCBD), three times replicated, and differences between treatments means will calculated using adjusted L.S.D, (0.05), Total No. of treatments = 5×2×3= 30 experimental units

The data was analyzed using analysis of variance (Two-way ANOVA) following general linear model (GLM) procedure at (p <0.05) to identify the significant differences for the selected parameters among studied treatments. Significant differences between treatment means were tested using Fisher’s LDS method. The statistical analysis was performed using the Minitab software package 17.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Effect of the saline water and incubated temperature on soil salinity

Table (2) show that the irrigated water salinity, incubated temperature degrees (25 and 45) °C and their interaction, were significantly influenced on studied soil parameters after the experiment at (p ≤ 0.05).

Concerning the interaction effect of water salinity and temperature degree25°C on soil salinity after experiment, table (2) show that the salinity of irrigated water significantly increased the soil salinity, significant differences were found in the value of the soil salinity between soil treatments. Increasing in the salinity of irrigated water caused an increase the soil salinity in all soil treatments in comparing with control treatment (W1). The minimum value of soil salinity was 0.387 dS m⁻¹, recorded in
control treatment with EC value $W_1=0.7 \text{ dS m}^{-1}$, while the maximum value of soil salinity was $1.279 \text{ dS m}^{-1}$ treatment ($W_5$) when irrigated with irrigation water $6.0 \text{ dS m}^{-1}$.

From the results in the table (2) appear that the interaction effect between temperature degree $45^\circ \text{C}$ and salinity of irrigation water on soil salinity after the experiment, it took the same trend of that incubation under $25^\circ \text{C}$. Significant differences were recorded between all soil treatments. The lowest value of the soil salinity registered at the interaction treatment of (temperature $45^\circ \text{C}$ and $W_1=0.70 \text{ dS m}^{-1}$) which was $0.358 \text{ dS m}^{-1}$, and the highest value obtained at the interaction treatment (incubation temperature $45^\circ \text{C}$ and $W_5=6.0 \text{ dS m}^{-1}$) which was $1.483 \text{ dS m}^{-1}$.

By comparing the interaction effects of both incubated temperature degrees ($25$ and $45$) $^\circ \text{C}$ and the salinity of irrigated water on the salinity of soil after experimenting. The results indicated that incubation at temperature $45^\circ \text{C}$ was superior significantly of that at $25^\circ \text{C}$. The higher soil salinity were $1.483 \text{ dS m}^{-1}$, recorded at treatment when irrigated with saline water $W_5=6.0 \text{ dS m}^{-1}$ at temperature degree $45^\circ \text{C}$, but when treated with the same saline water level but incubated at $25^\circ \text{C}$ the salinity of the soil was $1.279 \text{ dS m}^{-1}$ comparing of that incubated at $45^\circ \text{C}$.

Rely on the effect of the salinity of the irrigated water on the means of the soil salinity after experimenting under incubation temperature degrees $25^\circ \text{C}$ and $45^\circ \text{C}$. The results demonstrate that the water salinity at both incubated temperatures degrees, affected significantly the soil salinity, which were ($0.780$ and $0.805$) $\text{dS m}^{-1}$ respectively. The salinity of the soil increased after the experiment in comparing with the salinity of the soil before the experiment which was ($0.302 \text{ dS.m}^{-1}$) table (1).

### Table (2):- Effect of the EC values of irrigation water, incubated temperature degrees and their interaction on EC value of the soil

| Treatments | Soil parameter |
|------------|----------------|
| Temperature ($^\circ \text{C}$) | EC values of Irrigation water($\text{dS m}^{-1}$) | EC ($\text{dS m}^{-1}$) |
| $25^\circ \text{C}$ | $W_1(0.7)$ | 0.387 $^a$ |
| | $W_2(1.5)$ | 0.510 $^a$ |
| | $W_3(3.0)$ | 0.725 $^a$ |
| | $W_4(4.5)$ | 1.000 $^a$ |
| | $W_5(6.0)$ | 1.279 $^a$ |
| Mean effect of temp. $25^\circ \text{C}$ | - | 0.780 $^a$ |
| $45^\circ \text{C}$ | $W_1(0.7)$ | 0.358 $^a$ |
| | $W_1(1.5)$ | 0.460 $^a$ |
| | $W_3(3.0)$ | 0.693 $^a$ |
| | $W_4(4.5)$ | 1.031 $^c$ |
| | $W_5(6.0)$ | 1.483 $^a$ |
| Mean effect of temp. $45^\circ \text{C}$ | - | 0.805 $^a$ |

The treatment in columns with same letters means that there is no significant different between them, at $p$- value $\leq 0.05$

An increasing in the soil salinity after the experiment under the interaction effect of incubation temperature degrees and salinity of the irrigated water attributed to that an increase in incubation temperature degrees will increases the amount of evaporated water and soil dehydration then leading to precipitating more soluble salts from irrigation water, and accumulation in the soil, finally leading to soil salinization. Generally, the soil salinity increased in comparing with its value before experimentation which was ($0.302 \text{ dS m}^{-1}$) table (1). These results are going with those found by (Dohuki, 1997, Esmail, 1986, 1992, Baba, 2010, Hashim, 2011, Rekani, 2013, and Dohuki, et al., 2013).

3.2. Effect of the EC values of irrigated water and incubated temperature degrees on ammonia volatilization from the soil

From table (3) appear significant variation in the amount of cumulative volatilized ammonia and total volatilized ammonia from studied soil when treated with irrigation water different in their salinity and incubation under temperature degrees($25$ and $45$) $^\circ \text{C}$, at ($p \leq 0.05$).
Depending on the interaction effects of the salinity of irrigated water and incubation degrees of temperature (25°C) on the cumulative volatilized ammonia from the soil, significant differences exhibited between most treatments and control treatment (W1=0.70 dS m⁻¹), an increasing the salinity of irrigated water from 0.70 dS m⁻¹ to 6.00 dS m⁻¹ caused decreases in the amount of accumulated volatilized ammonia from both actual (19.625 cm²) area and per hectare. The maximum value of the accumulated volatilized ammonia was recorded at treatment (W1= 0.70 dS m⁻¹) when irrigated with the lowest water salinity level, which was (1.685 mg N 19.625 cm⁻²) and (8.584 Kg N ha⁻¹). While the minimum amount of accumulated volatilized ammonia was obtained when the soil irrigated with irrigation water (W5= 6.0 dS m⁻¹) which was (0.789 mg N 19.625 cm⁻²) and (4.019 Kg N ha⁻¹).

Concerning the effect of studied parameters (waters salinity and temperature degrees of incubation) on the total amount of volatilized nitrogen as ammonia, significant differences were found between studied treatments. The results took the same trend of the accumulated volatilized nitrogen. With increasing the salinity of irrigated waters and incubated degrees of temperature, the total amount of nitrogen losses from the actual area and per hectare decreased. The highest values of the total amounts of nitrogen losses as ammonia were obtained from treatment (W1) which was (1.283 mg N 19.625 cm⁻²) and (6.539 kg N ha⁻¹), while the lowest value was recorded at treatment W5 when incubated under temperature degree (45°C), which was (0.681 mg N 19.625 cm⁻²) and (3.471 kg N ha⁻¹). The results also indicated that increasing in the temperature degree of the incubation to (45°C) caused increases in the losses of total and accumulated volatilized nitrogen, in comparison of that incubation under temperature degree (25°C).

These decreases in the losses of nitrogen from the soil as ammonia under the effect of irrigation waters having different levels of the EC values and incubation under the different degrees of temperature may be attributed to the effect of the soil salinity which increased with increasing the EC values of the irrigated waters from (W1=0.70 to W5=6.00) dS m⁻¹, that reduces the soil microbial and urease activities, due to increase in the osmotic potential of soil solution with increasing the levels of soil salinity that causes stress to the soil organisms.

| Treatments                        | Soil parameters                      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Temperature (°C)                 | EC values of Irrigation water (d S m⁻¹) | Cumulative Volatilized N (mg 19.625cm²) | Cumulative Volatilized (N Kg ha⁻¹) | Total Volatilized N (mg 19.625cm²) | Total Volatilized N (Kg ha⁻¹) |
| 25°C                             | W1(0.7)                              | 1.685                                 | 8.584                                 | 0.476                                 | 2.425                                 |
|                                  | W2(1.5)                              | 1.358                                 | 6.920                                 | 0.411                                 | 2.092                                 |
|                                  | W3(3.0)                              | 1.297                                 | 6.611                                 | 0.397                                 | 2.021                                 |
|                                  | W4(4.5)                              | 1.087                                 | 5.541                                 | 0.331                                 | 1.688                                 |
|                                  | W5(6.0)                              | 0.789                                 | 4.019                                 | 0.229                                 | 1.165                                 |
| Mean effect of temp. 25°C        | W1(0.7)                              | 1.243                                 | 6.335                                 | 0.369                                 | 1.879                                 |
|                                  | W2(1.5)                              | 6.664                                 | 33.957                                | 1.283                                 | 6.539                                 |
|                                  | W3(3.0)                              | 5.628                                 | 28.678                                | 1.064                                 | 5.421                                 |
|                                  | W4(4.5)                              | 4.611                                 | 23.494                                | 0.863                                 | 4.399                                 |
|                                  | W5(6.0)                              | 3.878                                 | 19.761                                | 0.756                                 | 3.852                                 |
| Mean effect of temp. 45°C        | W1(0.7)                              | 4.411                                 | 17.383                                | 0.681                                 | 3.471                                 |
|                                  | W2(1.5)                              | 4.838                                 | 24.654                                | 0.930                                 | 4.737                                 |
|                                  | W3(3.0)                              | 4.399                                 | 20.764                                | 0.863                                 | 4.399                                 |
|                                  | W4(4.5)                              | 4.286                                 | 20.134                                | 0.805                                 | 4.286                                 |
|                                  | W5(6.0)                              | 4.200                                 | 21.574                                | 0.840                                 | 4.200                                 |

The treatment in columns with same letters means that there is no significant different between them, at p-value \( \leq 0.05 \)
As well the higher amount of nitrogen losses from the soil under the effect of irrigated water salinity at a low degree of incubation (25°C), may be correlated with the degree of temperature (25°C) which may enhances the soil microbial activity and urease activity, that are responsible for organic matter decomposition, and hydrolyzing urea from both added urea and organic matter degradation to ammonium. Soil organisms under these condition suffer from only the stress of soil salinity while when incubated at a higher degree of temperature (45°C) the soil conditions were changed and under these new conditions the soil microorganisms growth and urease activity reduced, due to the stress which resulted from both increasing in the soil salinity and increasing in the temperature degree of the soil, that decreases the rate N transformation and urease activity in hydrolyzing urea to ammonia and its losses from the soil. Perhaps the properties of the studied soil and method of urea application also may enhances N losses as ammonia, (e.g. soil pH value and soil CaCO₃ content, low soil organic matter content at low-temperature degree) table (1). These results are agreed with those found by many researchers, who indicated that the soil factors influence on the microorganisms and urease activity. Therefore, N losses decreased from soil, (Al Rashidi, et al., 1997, Havlin et al., 2005, Ghollarata and Raisi, 2007, Freire, 2009, Zhenghu and Honglang, 2000, Rousk et al., 2011, Kujur, et al., 2012, Akmal, et al., 2012, Setia et al., 2012, Wen-wen et al., 2019, and Wang, et al., 2020).

Many researchers as well found that increasing in the temperature influences on nitrogen volatilization through enhancement N transformation and hydrolysis of the urea in the soil by urease. This can demonstrate that the soil microbial activity and urease activity influenced by temperature within a given degree of the temperature. When temperature increased to a high level caused stress to soil microorganism and urease activity. Perhaps the losing water from the soil which found to be insufficient for their growth and activities, (Hargrove et al., 1977, Bremmer and Mulvaney, 1978, Titko, et al., 1987 Lai and Tabatabai, 1992, Olesen and Sommer, 1993, Maulood, 1997, Darwesh, 1998, Sander, 1999, Staudinger and Roberts, 2001, Al-Hamdany, 2005, Akmal, et al., 2012, Sharifinia, et al., 2016, and Wahid, 2017).

3.3. Effect of EC value of irrigated water and incubated temperature degrees on ammonia volatilization from soil with time

Figure (4) shows the effect of the accumulated volatilized nitrogen from the studied soil when fertilized with urea fertilizers 46%N under inter action effect of salinity of irrigated waters (W1=0.70, W2=1.50, W3=3.00, W4=4.50, and W5=6.00) dS.m⁻¹, and under incubation temperature degree (25 °C) with time. Generally, the results indicated that with increasing salinity of the irrigated water, the cumulative amount of volatilized ammonia from the soil decreased with the time. A higher amount of accumulated volatilized nitrogen as ammonia measured with the higher level of the irrigation water salinity (W6=6.0 dS m⁻¹) with time, and the lowest value obtained when treated with (W1=0.70 dS m⁻¹). The treatment can be ranked as follows depending on the effect of the salinity of irrigated waters on accumulated N volatilization as ammonia from the soil with time, (W5 > W4 > W3 > W2 > W1). Also the figure (4) show that volatilized ammonia from the soil took place within 9 days of incubation [From date (22-Janu.) to (1-Mar.)/2020] under the effect of studied parameters (salinity of irrigated waters and temperature degree (25°C), then decreased with time of incubation after 18 days of incubation [From date (22-Jan.) to (10Mar.)/2020] and a more time within 32 days of incubation [From date(22-Jan.) to (26-Mar./2020] and after 59 days of incubation the amount of volatilized ammonia fixed and there was no or very low amount of volatilized ammonia found, in all treatments. This demonstrate that the salinity of the studied water caused soil salinity and affected on the microorganisms growth and urease activity which are responsible of N transformation and urea hydrolyses as mentioned before. This results are similar with those found by, many researches with small differences may be due to the differences in the effect of studied parameters on ammonia volatilization, (Hargrove et al., 1977, Bremmer and Mulvaney, 1978, Titko, et al., 1987 Lai and Tabatabai, 1992, Olesen and Sommer, 1993, Maulood, 1997, Darwesh, 1998, Sander, 1999, Staudinger and Roberts, 2001, Al-Hamdany, 2005, Akmal, et al., 2012, Sharifinia, et al., 2016, and Wahid, 2017).

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Fig. (4): Interaction effect of EC value of water and Temperature at 25°C on accumulated Vol. N Kg/1ha with time.

From figure (5) appear the effect of the salinity of the irrigation water when incubated under the temperature degree (45°C) on accumulated volatilized ammonia with time. The results were took the same trend of that incubation under (45°C) with variation in the amount of volatilized ammonia from the soil, and with time of volatilization. The effect of the salinity of the irrigation water on accumulated volatilized ammonia from the soil can be ranked as follows (W1 > W2 > W3 > W4 > W5), with variation in the time and amount of ammonia volatilization. The results indicated that the incubated temperature degree (45°C), enhanced the ammonia volatilization from added urea to the soil.

Ammonia volatilization were took place after 3 days of incubation [ from date (13-May) to (15-May) /2020], and increased the amount of accumulated volatilized ammonia 5 days of incubation [ from date (13-May ) to (17-May)/2020] and increased with time of incubation after 10 days [ from (13-May) to(22-May)/2020] and increased after 13 days of incubation [ from (13-May) to (25-May)/2020] and continued in increasing after 21 days, after 33 days of incubation fixed, after that no volatilized ammonia found in all treatments.
these attributed to the same reasons mentioned before.

4- CONCLUSION

From this study it can be concluded that ammonia volatilization is a complex process that cannot be expressed simply through study the effect of one factor on nitrogen losses alone, due to interaction between soil, environment and management factors, and nitrogen losses through different processes and forms. The higher temperature degrees (45°C) are more effective on nitrogen losses as ammonia in comparison with low degree of temperature 25°C. The results indicated that irrigating soil with saline water increases soil salinity after implementing the experimental. Increasing in water salinity decreases nitrogen volatilized. The interaction effect of both studied temperature and water salinity levels also decreased nitrogen volatilization from soil.

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کارترکینا سویریاتی یا ناقتی ناقادمان و پیل همگمن ل سر هلوژوونا گازا نه مونیا ز تاخا کسی یو خته

تاکرکینا لابوریی همان لفندامدن ل (شوناتا 2020 هه تیرمەه 2020) ل لابورییێت پێشکا زانستیت
تاخ و تانون / کۆلیدا زانستیت لەندیاراییت گەیاندن / زانکۆیا دهەول - هەرێمی کوردیستنی عەراقیت بە مەرەمادا
فەکۆلئیین ل سرە مەلەویوندا گازا نه مونیا ز تاخا، ب رێکا بە کارترکینا ەکثریکە سیستەمەتە لە لائی
نێونیتەی ەکاریانانە تاخا سروشتی سیبا (well) کۆلیدا زانستیت گەیاندن بە (W1) = 0.70 ەیسیپسیمینز م
1 و هەنە دەستیشناکەن وەکو مامە ل کەنتریواو، وەکو چوار دەی (W2) = 1.5، 3.0 = W4

(1) MgCl2 0.5 و 4.5 W5 = 6.0 ) ەیسیپسیمینز م 1، هەنە نامادیکەن ز تاخا نیکەکان (W1) بینک (CaCO3)
مانشیت تاخا ژن مادکێک بژێن کە بەڵامی (نیروژ) ب تێکەرا لایا (320 کەم تاییدی (RCBD)
راپەئەوەیەن بەر دەست بەو وەکوکە ەیا کەوەیەوە، وەکوەوە یازیکەوە گەرتنە گەنەیو (تێدا) ژین
بەر بوداوارەوەکان سیجارکەکان، وەکوەیەوەکان ژیکەن ەکه نێخەوە بەکەیکەیە لەگەڵ یا بە کارترکینا
بەچووکێرێن چوادەیەیەن نەرەنی (Adj. LSD) ل ناسنت (P ≤ 0.05).

تاخا هاتیە بە کارترکینا د تاکرکیندا نا هەفە سالاخویەت بەخۆی گرتنە، تاخە جۆری کسی بەوە، رایجه
وئ (texture) وئ ژۆڵیە (clay) (پێه وەل بەش و تەفتیت یا (PH)
لیا بڵند بەوە، پێژەسەدەی پای کسی (Clay)
لیا بڵند بەوە، پێژەسەدەی پای مادیتە لە ندەمی (NaCl)
راپەئەوەیەن بەر دەست بەو وەکوکە ەیا کەوەیەوە، وەکوەوە یازیکەوە گەنەیو (تێدا) ژین
بەر بوداوارەوەکان سیجارکەکان، وەکوەیەوەکان ژیکەن ەکه نێخەوە بەکەیکەیە لەگەڵ یا بە کارترکینا
بەچووکێرێن چوادەیەیەن نەرەنی (Adj. LSD) ل ناسنت (P ≤ 0.05).

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تأثير ملوحة مياه الري و درجات الحرارة على تطايروالامونيا من نترات كلسبية

الخلاصة

نفذت تجربة مختبرية (من شباط 2020 إلى تموز 2020) في مختبرات قسم علوم الري بمياه / كلية علوم الهندسة الزراعية / جامعة دهوك – العراق، لدراسة تأثير خمسة أنواع مختلفة من مياه الري الملوحة في درجات الحرارة (25 و 45 درجة مئوية) على درجة تطايروالامونيا من التربة، باستخدام تقنية النظام المغلق. مياه الري كانت مياه طبيعية ممثلة ببئر علوم الهندسة الزراعية W1 = 0.70 ديسيمتر م، واعترفت كمعاملة السيطرة، وبقية الماء كـ (W2 = 1.5، W3 = 3.0 = W4 = 4.5 = W5 = 6.0) ديسيمتر م حيث تم تصنيعها من مياه W1 باستخدام ملح MgCl2. سمدت معاملات التربة بسماد اليوريا (46% نترات) بمعدل (320 كجم نترات هكتار⁻¹)م، تم تنفيذ التجربة باستخدام تصميم القطاعات العشوائية الكاملة (RCBD) وثلاث مكررات، وتم المقارنة بين المتوسطات باقل الفروقات المعنوية المعدلة (Adj. LSD) عند مستوى احتمالي (0.05). تميزت التربة المدروسة بصفاتها الكلسبية ذات قوام طيني، بارتفاع درجة تفاعل التربة، محتواها العالي من كربونات البوتاسيوم، ذات محترفا المنخفض من المواد العضوية ونترات النيتروجين والذات سعة تبادلية كاتيونية (28.6 مليمول شحنة / كغم تربة⁻¹). اظهرت النتائج انه بزيادة درجة حرارة الحضانة أدى الى زيادة معنوية في تطايروالامونيا التراكم. كما وجد أنه بزيادة مستويات ملوحة المياه زادت قيمة ملوحة التربة بشكل معنوي موجب، وانخفاض درجة التربة المفقود من خلال تطايروالامونيا. كما وجد أن التأثير الداخلي لدرجة الحرارة وقيمة ملوحة المياه على تطايروالامونيا التراكم كانا ذا معنوية عالية اي خفضت من معدل تطايروالامونيا التراكم على شكل غاز الامونيا. ظهرت أعلى فقد للغاز الأمونيا من الري عند معاملة التربة بالقيم الأعلى لكل مياه ملوحة المدروسة وعند الحضانة تحت درجة الحرارة الأعلى. أظهرت النتائج ان تأثير درجات الحرارة كانت أكثر بكثير على قيمة التربة التراكمية للنترات الامونيا على هيئة غاز الامونيا من الري مع الزمن، إذ زادت في البداية و من ثم مع مرور الزمن استقرت و بعد ذلك لم يحدث تطاير.