TABLE 1. Analysis of water samples

S.S.P		47.0	45.6	52.2	18.0	28.2	43.8	25.3	26.2	47.1	45.8	50.4	17.1	34.2	73.6	64.7	78.5	38.5	38,4	39.0	64.9	86.2	55.5	72.3	69.1
S.A.R		3.24	4.35	5.03	0.48	1.37	2.68	1.19	0.99	2.40	2.73	3.53	0.70	1.64	6.76	9.83	11.78	2.30	2.20	2.25	3.66	19.91	7.33	10.45	11.87
R.S.C		0.5	2.5	0.4	0.7	1.7	4.9	2.2	9.0	2.2	4.6	7.7	6.0	2.9	7.5	nes ob	5.8	2.3	1.0	2.0	5.0	4.8	.]I	2.0	5.4
Hd		7.4	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.0	7.5	7.8	8.2	7.7	8.6	8.9	8.0	8.7	8.6	9.0	8.6	8.8	8.7
E C	milli-mhos	1.9	1.8	2.0	9.0	8.0	6.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.45	9.0	1.20	4.8	1.92	1.2	1.2	96.0	09.0	1.92	4.2	8.24	4.2
Total	1	15.8	18.2	20.9	4.9	8.5	10.5	8.3	27.7	8.7	9.6	11,3	7.0	7.6	16.1	40.1	24.2	10.9	9.9	10.0	5.7	23.2	38.7	28.9	37.6
Na	n A	5.9	8.3	10.9	0.7	2.4	4.6	2.1	1.6	4.1	4.4	5.7	1.2	2.6	10.9	26.0	19.0	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.7	20.0	21.5	20.9	26.0
×	(A)	8.3	2.6	9.0	الر	od	5	n l	0.9	1	1	1	1	1.	ıd)	0.1	In	oli	0.1	0.1	116	,dj	h	11	2.0
Ma	CUS	4.0	3.1	5.4	0.4	3.3	3.3	2.2	2.2	1.6	3.4	2.8	2.4	2.8	1.9	12.4	4.0	5.2	5.2	5.5	0.8	2.8	13.6	7.6	9.2
Ca	dol.	2.6	4.2	4.0	3.8	2.8	2.6	4.0	3.0	3.0	1.8	2.8	3.4	2.2	3.3	1.6	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.4	3.6	0.4	0 do
Total	nts/litre	13.7	15.6	17.7	0.9	9.0	12.9	10.2	8.3	11.5	10.9	14.0	8.0	9.1	13.8	44.2	22.3	15.2	14.0	14.5	8.6	19.3	35.3	33.3	42.4
SO <sub>4</sub>	-	0.9	8.0	6.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0,5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	12.2	4.3	3.2	4.0	3.5	1.8	5.3	7.3	5.3	5.4
3	milli	5.0	5.0	7.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	27.0	7.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.1.0	0.9	24.0	18.0	22.0
HCO3		5.0	7.9	5.9	4.9	3.9	8.0	4.9	3.9	4.9	5.9	11.0	3.0	4.0	6.9	4.0	0.6	7.0	2.0	0.9	5.0	0.9	2.0	8.0	10.0
000	Jaio	1.9	1.9	3.9	9 10	3.9	1.9	3.9	1.9	3.0	3.9	1.9	3.9	3.9	2.8	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	5.0
S	No	es ine	2.	'n	4.	, ,	6.	7.	o°	ő	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17,	18	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.

mined as per the standard laboratory methods (Sankaram, 1965) and expressed as m. e/lit. The pH and E. C. were also determined

The analytical values are tabulated in Table 1. Soluble sodium percentage (S.S.P) residual sodium carbonate(R.S.C) and sodium adsorption ratio (S.A.R) were worked out and are presented in Table 1. Soil analysis, crops grown and the classification of water under different methods are given in Table 2 and 3.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

All the twenty four water samples are free from any suspended materials and are quite c'ear. From the pH values it is observed that most of the samples have neutral to mildly alkaline The sample 14 falls under reaction. moderately alkaline and few samples (i. e) 16, 17 and 19 to 24 are strongly alkaline. Therefore in case these water samples are to be used for irrigation proper application of ameleoratives is The other samples are necessary suitable for irrigation for all the soil types and crops.

Water samples containing carbonates and bicarbonates in excess of calcium and magnesium are harmful. Eaton (1950) classified waters on the basis of residual sodium carbonate as: (CO<sub>3</sub> + HCO<sub>3</sub>) — (Ca + Mg) all in terms of m.e/lit. If the values are negative and less than 1.25 the water is suitable and values above 2.5 are considered as unsuitable. Accordingly the samples 1, 3, 4, 8, 12, 15, 18 and 22 are suitable for irrigation. Samples 2, 5,

7, 9, 17, 19 and 23 are marginal. The samples 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 20, 21 and 24 are unsuitable for irrigation and most of them fall in the range of doubtful to unsuitable in the E. C. class also.

According to the U.S.D. A., classification the E. C. values for all samples were analysed and classified as follows. Samples 7, 8 and 9 are low salinity; samples 4, 10, 12, 13 and 20 are medium: 1, 2, 3, 6, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 21 are high and samples 5, 15, 22, 23 and 24 are unsuitable for irrigation. It was observed that C3 classes contain maximum number of the samples i.e., 46 per cent (11) and all the other classes C1, C2 and C4 contain 54 per cent (13). Verma (1973) also relationship and observed a similar noted 35.4 per cent of samples to be under C<sub>s</sub> class. As per this S.A.R value 20 samples fall under S, and can be used on almost all soils. Water samples collected from Muthiampatti, Konganapuram and Rakkiyampatti villages with sample numbers 16, 23, 24 respectively fall under S2 and are considered to have appreciable sodium hazard with fine textured soils and can be used on coarse textured soils. The water is used for irrigating sandy clay loam textured, Mallasamuthiram soils and therefore it must be irrigated with caution using proper ameleoratives under garden land condition. The sample from Avaniur village with the sample No. 21 alone is having a very high S.A.R value and fall under S<sub>s</sub>. This water is used for irrigating Thulukkanur soils of pH 7.0 with light texture and rapid permeability.

TABLE 2. Crop response to soil types and irrigation water

S IC	Crop	Medium	Poop	Medium	Good	Good	Good	Good	pesses	2000		2000	nut	61	Good	Good	Good		10 m	Medium	Medium	
3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Crops grown	Ragi, Cotton	Paddy cotton sugarcane	Cotton, paddy fooder cholam	Paddy, ragi, cotton, gingelly	Sugarcane, paddy cotton	Paddy	Paddy, sugarcane			cane, fodder cholam	Sugarcane, paddy,	ragi, cotton groundnut	Moderately Paddy, sugarcane,	ragi, cotton	Ragi, paddy,banana	Sugarcane		sly Silve No.	cholam, tobacco	Very rapid Chillies, paddy,	cholam, cumbu.
177	Soil per- meability	Rapid	Rapid	Rapid	Rapid	Rapid	Rapid	Rapid	Rapid	Moderately	rapid	Rapid		Moderate	rapid		Rapid	Rapid	100	Rapid	Very rap	
cl	Soil	lsb	lsb	lsb	noit.	lsb	S	Is	S	scl		S		scl		scl	S	scl		S	-w	
is si	Soil E.C. milli mhos	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.36	0.12	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.7		0.2		0.7		0.7	0.36	0.24		0.2	0.24	
di Gi	Soil pH	7.5	7.5	7.5	8.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.5		6.4		8.5		8.5	8.0	0.6		6.4	7.3	
	Soil series used for irrigation	Chittalandur	Chittalandur	Chittalandur	Tiruchengode	Tulukkanur	Tiruchengode	Tiruchengode	Tiruchengode	Kuppanda-	palayam	Thondipatti		Kuppanda-	palayam	-op-	Tiruchengode	Mallasamudram		Thondipatti	Vannapatti	amp node node ikab ikab
WOLL Z.	Depth of water ta- ble in m.	12.0	12.0	21.0	10.0 l	18.0	21.0	16.4	15.0	12.0		15.0		12.0		13.6	15.0	3.0		12.0	0.6	rope ecer uitat ypes
B N S	Owner's opinion of water	Slightly	Sood	Good	Pood	Poog	Good	Good	da t	Good		Good		Good	2 00 91 111	Good	Good	gm neb		Saltish	Goog	
	Place of collection	Pakkaliur	Morur	Uppupalayam	Irchi de	Mettikkadu	Varinthampatti	Ravalur	Kadukarpalayam	Srirangagoun-	danpalayam	Ukkilipatti	18) 8 8 9)	Pudur -	M M ple ne	Vettalabalvam	Konakaluthanur	Mc. Donald's-	choultry.	Koolanur	Mithiamosti	Macilianiparii
	Si. No.	T.	2.	e,	6.4	5.	ď	1 0	. 00	6	20	10.	th an	11 4		12	13	14.		15.	40	0

Medium	Medium	Good	Good	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Cotton, paddy,	tapioca. Ragi, cotton, tapioca	Very rapid Paddy, cotton, fodder cholam.	Very rapid Paddy, tapioca, ragi,	Ragi, chillies, cholam	Ragi, chillies, cholam	Sugarcane, cotton, paddy, cholam, raqi.	Sugarcane, cotton, cholam
Rapid	Rapid	Very rap	Very rap	Rapid	Rapid	Rapid	Rapid
Is	e i un i un i	ls.	S	lsb	200	scl	scl
0.12	0.5	0.24	0.24	0.12	0.2	0.24	0.24
6.4	6.4	7.3	0.9	7.0	6.4	0.6	0.6
Thulukkanur	Thondipatti	Vannapatti	Chavadiparai	Thulukkanur	Thondipatti	Mallasamudram	Mallasamudram
18.0	12.0	13.6	10.6	7.5	10.6	0.0	6.0
Slightly	Slightly saltish	<b>G</b> 000	Good	Slightly	Saltish	Saltish	Saltish
Nadupatti-	Kattuvalasu Chittur	Pudurakkarai- patti	Anaipalam- kattuvalavu	Avaniur	Odapatti	Kongana- puram	Rakkiampatti
17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.

Lal and Singh (1974) observed that pH of soils was closely related to the SAR of irrigation water. They have also stated that pH value decreased with an incease in the salt concentration of irrigation water, while it tended to increase with a rise in clay percentage of the soil. In the present investigation also it was observed that water samples 16, 21, 23 and 24 recorded higher SAR values and soil samples of 23 and 25 only recorded higher soil pH values and samples 16 and 21 recorded normal pH values. This variation was, as explained by Lal and Singh (1974), could be attributed to an increase in clay content in samples 23 and 24.

Based on the soluble sodium percentage, sample numbers 1 to 13, 17 to 19 and 22 are classed as excellent to good; sample numbers 14, 15, 20, 23 and 24 are classed as good to injurious and sample numbers 16 and 21 are classed as injurious to unsatisfactory. Crop growth was adversely affected when water in samples 1, 3, 15 to 18 and 21 to 24 was used due to higher salt content.

Devision (AVELAGE). Classification on suitablelity of irrigation water

at betalon	lessis saves	lips to Ha tedt	7 7 7	5 5
Sample The Your decreased	gation.c.uer.	Soluble sodium percetage (S.S.P)	E.C	R.S.C
alt concen-	C3-S1 981	Excellent to good	Doubtful	Suitable
12. while .	C3-S1	Excellent to good	Doubtful	Marginal
ise in city	C3-S1	Excellent to good	Doubtful	Suitable
the present	C2-S1	Excellent to good	Good	Suitable
Served the	C4-S1	Excellent to good	Doubtful	Marginal
6. DIE C	C3-S1	Excellent to good	Doubtful	Unsuitable
is and sell	C1-S1	Excellent to good	Excellent	Marginal
y recorded	C1-S1	Excellent to good	Excellent	Suitable
samples e6	C1-S1	Excellent to good	Excellent	Marginal
10° USV HO	C2-S1	Exceilent to good	Good G	Unsuitabie
med by M	C3-S1	Excellent to good	Doubtful	Unsuitable
12.Juditta	C2-S1	Excellent to good	Good	Suitable
18,82 11 119	C2-S1	Excellent to good	Good	Unsuitable
14.	C3-S1	Good to injurious	Doubtful	Unsuit <b>a</b> ble
15	C4-S1	Good to injurious	Unsuitable	Suitable
16in muibo	9 03-52 911	Injurious to	Doubtful	Unsuitable
17'en	C3-S1	unsatisfactory	Ton You	ulun ulun
s excellent	C3-S1	Excellent to good  Excellent to good	Doubtful Doubtful	Marginal Suitable
. 15, 20, 23	C3-S1	Excellent to good	Doubtful	Marginal
20.	C2-S1	Good to injurious	Good	Unsuitable
21.	C4-S3	Injurious to	Doubtful	Unsuitable
Saustactory	Jurious (8 uns	unsatisfactory	Doubtrui	Olisuitable
22.09116 4	C4-S1 26W	Excellent to good	Unsuitable	Suitable
23.	C4-S2	Good to injurious	Unsuitable	Marginal
24. 01 9	C4-S2 28W	Good to injurious	Unsuitable	Unsuitable

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In recent times, sandy soils have been successfully cultivated in Israel and United Arab Republic, adopting methods of water, conservation disc sprinkler and drip irrigation systems. The potentialities of sandy soils mentioned above motivated the present study. In this study an attempt was made to evaluate the progressive made to evaluate the progressive changes in available nutrient status of changes in available nutrient status of performance and uptake of nutrients in representative sandy soils or Tamil Nadu.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A pot culture experiment was conducted with Cp 7 ragi as test crop in the sandy soils collected from Thiruthurain