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Terri A. Lorenzon, Director
Environmental Quality Council

February 15, 2007

Wyoming Environmental Quality Council
122 West 25th Street
Herschler Building, Room 1714
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002

Subject: Written testimony pertaining to the proposed revisions to the Chapter 1 Water Quality Rules and Regulations – Section 20 Agricultural Use Protection Policy.

Dear Council Members:

I respectfully submit for your consideration the following comments regarding the draft Section 20 Agricultural Use Protection Policy as it pertains to the derivation of default effluent limits for electrical conductivity (EC) and sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) and the proposal to make it part of the Chapter 1 rules and regulations. On May 4, 2006, I submitted two letters to Mr. Bill DiRienzo of the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality regarding the derivation of EC and SAR limits, respectively. I have attached them to this summary letter in the event you have not received them as part of the administrative record on this matter.

By way of introduction, I am a board-certified professional soil scientist having practiced as an environmental consultant in Montana and Wyoming, and throughout the world, for over 25 years. I have an M.S. degree in Land Rehabilitation (soil science emphasis) from Montana State University, and a B.S. in Resource Conservation (soil science emphasis) from the University of Montana. I am currently President of KC Harvey, Inc., a Wyoming corporation with nearly 20 employees specializing in the difficult problems associated with soil and water chemistry, water management and land reclamation. For the past eight years, my practice has focused on water management and soil and water salinity/sodicity issues associated with oil and gas development. I am credited as the first to research, develop, and apply managed irrigation techniques for the beneficial use of coalbed natural gas produced water in Wyoming. I have directed or participated in over 100 separate projects related to produced water management, WYPDES permitting, soil and water chemistry investigations, and reclamation for coalbed and conventional natural gas projects in Wyoming, Colorado, and Montana. Four years ago, I convinced the leading coalbed natural gas producer in Montana to fund an unprecedented soil, water and crop monitoring and landowner assistance program for the entire Tongue River drainage. I am an applied scientist; I use science, and the truth it yields, to prevent and solve problems, and alleviate fear.

I was invited by Mr. Bill DiRienzo of the WDEQ Water Quality Division to participate and contribute to the development of the Agricultural Use Protection policy over two years ago. Since then I have participated in committee meetings, draft review, public comment, and several hearings by the Water and Waste Advisory Board and others. My comments in this letter

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February 15, 2007

summarize my findings presented in the attached letters and to summarize what I have learned since submitting them last May.

I strongly urge you, and for you to urge your colleagues on the Council, to please read the attached letters that I submitted last May. I have been told that they are the most comprehensive science based comments to be submitted regarding the Agricultural Use Protection Policy. I spent over three months researching many dozens of research articles and other written material from the world-wide scientific literature. I interviewed leading scientists in the field. I compiled and analyzed actual soil, water and plant data collected by me and others in Wyoming to gain insight into the regional specific relationships between salinity, sodicity, soils, climate, crop production, hydrology, etc.

General Comments

Northeastern Wyoming is essentially a desert, or at most a semi-arid environment. This area is experiencing the worst long-term drought on record. Coalbed natural gas produced water is unaltered groundwater. It is not terribly salty; rather it is naturally enriched in sodium and low in calcium making it "soft." Similar and worse quality water is put to use around the world and in Wyoming to grow food for people and forage for livestock as well as livestock watering. We should view the availability of this water as a resource that has many opportunities for use and is, in fact, being used beneficially by many landowners in Wyoming. Somewhere along the line we allowed fear, not science, to dictate policy and management of this water. We should not be so afraid of this water. Because the interaction between soil and all water is complex, regulating discharges of produced water should be based on well-reasoned and scientifically supported information and not on a "one-size fits all" mentality. We should respect it and put it to beneficial use through flexible policies that recognize the complex interactions of soil and water through science- and risk-based mitigation, monitoring and, if necessary, remediation programs. Yes, it is a technical and complex set of issues; therefore, it is the obligation of us all to learn as much about them as possible before we regulate them.

While soil and water interactions are complex, we can make predictions regarding the outcome of these interactions based on the available information. Predictions regarding the potential impacts associated with soil and water salinity/sodicity and the potential for a measurable decrease in forage and livestock production can be separate; i.e., just because there is an incremental increase in soil salinity and/or sodicity, there will not necessarily be a measurable decrease in agricultural production. In addition, any potential decrease in forage production brought on by the presence of water in a watershed must be weighed against the potential increase in livestock production due to the availability of the same water for stock watering. This relationship has been left out of the WYPDES permitting and Section 20 evaluation process. Often, there are positive impacts to be considered.

Comments Regarding the Derivation of Effluent Limits for EC

The Water Quality Division has historically taken the position that the default effluent limits for EC should be based on the USDA Agricultural Research Service (ARS) Salt Tolerance Database (USDA ARS, 2006). The ARS Salt Tolerance Database relies on California-based salinity

KC HARVEY, INC.

February 15, 2007

thresholds developed to approximate the specific plant, soil and environmental variables associated with that region. Regional differences in soil chemistry, climate and agricultural practices have a profound influence on the effects of salinity on soil. Therefore, the applicability of California-based salinity threshold data to crops is questionable, at best, when attempting to apply them to crops growing in Wyoming. The extreme climate, lack of soil development, lack of moisture, lack of soil nutrients, high altitude and cropping practices, among other things, in Wyoming will limit a plant's ability to reach its 100 percent physiological yield potential before an incremental increase in soil salinity will. I confirmed this simple principle with leading soil and crop scientists from California. These are the same experts relied upon by the Water Quality Division and invited to Wyoming by Director Corra.

Because it focuses on soils more typical of Wyoming soils, I urge the Council to maintain the use of the USDA Bridger Plant Materials Center guidelines for plant salinity thresholds. These guidelines were developed by the USDA for use in Montana and Wyoming. They correspond to similar guidelines coming from Alberta and Saskatchewan, which are very similar with respect to climate, soils, etc. to that of northeastern Wyoming. These guidelines are confirmed every day in Wyoming where forage yields for plants such as alfalfa do not vary due to variations in soil salinity.

As an example of the difference between California soils versus Wyoming soils, I reviewed literature and evidence concerning the effects of salinity on alfalfa (considered the most salt sensitive plant irrigated in northeastern Wyoming). The California database lists alfalfa as having a 100 percent yield threshold due to soil EC of 2 dS/m (in other words, in California, if the average soil EC increases above 2 dS/m, then alfalfa yield will theoretically decrease). Sources of research and field guidance outside of California suggest alfalfa has a higher relative 100 percent yield threshold for soil EC, perhaps as high as 4 to 8 dS/m. In Wyoming, identical yields for alfalfa were reported in fields with soil EC values ranging from 1.8 dS/m to as high as 6.5 dS/m (see the attached letter to Bill DiRienzo regarding EC limits). In other words, under Wyoming conditions, I have reviewed publicly available data which demonstrate that no measurable decrease in alfalfa production occurred with soil salinities of up to 6.5 dS/m. In addition, I have reviewed data available to the public that demonstrates alfalfa yields from California and Wyoming were independent of soil salinity (i.e., the yield did not correlate with soil salinity). These findings demonstrate that the impact of the other Wyoming factors on crop and forage production (extreme climate, lack of soil development, lack of moisture, lack of soil nutrients, high altitude, and cropping practices), reduce the utility of the California database for Wyoming conditions.

Comments Regarding the Derivation of Effluent Limits for SAR

Plant growth problems associated with excess sodium adsorption are in response to negative changes in soil structure resulting in reduced air exchange, water infiltration and hydraulic conductivity. Excess sodium adsorption by the clay minerals in soils can lead to dispersion of soil particles, plugging of soil pores and sealing of the soil. SAR is a measure of the sodicity risk in irrigation water. The higher the salinity of irrigation water, the higher the SAR can be without impacting soil structure and impairing soil infiltration and permeability. Excess sodium adsorption is caused by the long-term application of water with a high SAR. The universally

KC HARVEY, INC.

February 15, 2007

applied sodic soil threshold is an exchangeable sodium percentage (ESP) greater than 15. This definition does not mean that degradation of soil structure will occur in all soils once the ESP exceeds 15. This phenomenon is dependent on a multitude of physical and chemical variables.

I agree that a cap on the Tier 1 default SAR limit should be established. In an effort to obtain the most credible data, rather than rely on SAR water quality thresholds based on dated information from another region with soils that are not representative of Wyoming soils, I looked at actual soil data from the Powder River Basin of Wyoming. This region-specific analysis is based on 382 soil samples. Based on the statistical relationship between ESP and SAR in the 382 soil samples, an SAR effluent limit of 16 would correspond to an ESP of 10 in the soil. On average, this would provide a 33% margin of safety against the formation of sodic soil conditions (i.e., that the SAR of the water would cause the ESP of the soil to exceed 15% leading to soil structure degradation and soil sealing). I would expect this relationship to be relatively the same throughout Wyoming based on field experience.

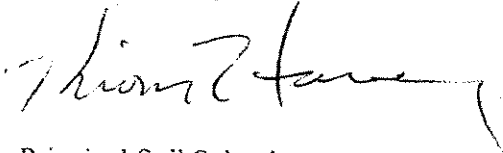
The Agricultural Use Protection Policy recommended by the Water and Waste Advisory Board (Board) sets forth default limits for SAR that are extrapolated from the Hanson et al. (1999) chart relating the established EC effluent limit to SAR, up to a maximum of 16. The Board's determination that the appropriate cap for SAR is 16 (and not 10, as argued by the WQD) is based on the fact that scientific research and evidence indicates that a higher cap is appropriate in Wyoming due to the difference in Wyoming soils versus California soils. The effluent limit for SAR will be determined in conjunction with EC so that the relationship of SAR to EC remains within the "no reduction in rate of infiltration" zone of the Hanson et al. (1999) diagram.

Based on the available science and when soil characteristics typically found in Wyoming are taken into account, if Appendix H is to be adopted, the Tier 1 default effluent limitation for SAR should be capped at 16, not 10 as recommended by the Water Quality Division. This corresponds to an EC effluent limitation of 2.7 dS/m based on the widely-accepted Hansen diagram. Interestingly, based on the USDA Bridger Plant Materials Center guidelines, an EC of 2.7 dS/m is also the proposed EC limit when protection of alfalfa is the goal.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration of these comments. If I can be of service to the EQC in any way, or if you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Kevin C. Harvey, M.Sc., CPSSc.



Principal Soil Scientist

Copy



May 4, 2006

Mr. Bill DiRienzo
Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality
Water Quality Division
Herschler Building, 4th Floor West
122 West 25th Street
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002

Subject: Comments pertaining to the derivation of default effluent limits for EC in the Draft Section 20 Agricultural Use Protection Policy.

Dear Mr. DiRienzo:

I respectfully submit for your consideration the following comments regarding the fourth draft of the Section 20 Agricultural Use Protection Policy as it pertains to the derivation of default effluent limits for electrical conductivity (EC). These comments are being submitted on behalf of Yates Petroleum Company, Williams Production RMT Company, Petro-Canada Resources (USA) Inc., Marathon Oil Company, Lance Oil & Gas Company, Inc., Fidelity Exploration & Production Company, Devon Energy Production Company L.P., Bill Barrett Corporation, and Anadarko Petroleum Corporation. I have submitted additional comments regarding the derivation of sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) limits and the proposed SAR cap to you in a separate letter.

By way of introduction, I am a board-certified professional soil scientist having practiced as an environmental consultant in Montana and Wyoming, and throughout the world, for nearly 25 years. For the past seven years, my practice has focused on water management and soil and water salinity/sodicity issues associated with oil and gas development. I am credited as the first to research, develop, and apply managed irrigation techniques for the beneficial use of coalbed natural gas produced water. I have directed or participated in over 100 separate projects related to produced water management, WPDES permitting, soil and water chemistry investigations, and reclamation for coalbed and conventional natural gas projects in Wyoming, Colorado, and Montana. I have a M.S. degree in land rehabilitation (soil science emphasis) from Montana State University, and a B.S. in Resource Conservation (soil science emphasis) from the University of Montana.

I would like to comment on the proposed changes made to the Agricultural Use Protection Policy by the WDEQ subsequent to the January 26, 2006 meeting of the Water and Waste Advisory Board. My comments will focus on the comments provided by Dr. Larry Munn in his letter to the DEQ dated December 5, 2005. It is my understanding that Dr. Munn's comments resulted in the changes made to the proposed Policy. Specifically, I comment on Dr. Munn's request that

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May 4, 2006

the California-based soil salinity tolerance thresholds be used to establish default effluent limits for electrical conductivity (EC) under the Tier 1 process.

Summary of Findings

The fourth draft of the Agricultural Use Protection Policy describes a 3-tiered decision making process for deriving appropriate effluent limits for EC and SAR whenever a proposed discharge may reach irrigated lands. The Tier 1 process would be followed for deriving "default" limits, and as such, this procedure would require a minimum of background information from the applicant. Specifically, the default EC limits would be based on the species-specific 100 percent yield potential values for soil EC reported by the USDA Agricultural Research Service (ARS) Salt Tolerance Database (USDA ARS, 2006).

Alfalfa is considered to be the most salt sensitive plant irrigated in northeastern Wyoming. Given this, my comments focus on the relevant information regarding alfalfa salinity tolerance. The ramifications of the concepts and data discussed herein for alfalfa can be applied to the more tolerant irrigated forage species commonly found in northeastern Wyoming, for example, western wheatgrass and smooth brome.

A considerable amount of research went into preparing these comments, including three months searching and reviewing the relevant scientific literature, and compiling and analyzing available and relevant soil, plant, and water data. The key conclusions of the literature review and data analysis are presented below and will be substantiated by the discussion that follows.

California Based Salinity Thresholds

- The ARS Salt tolerance database relies on California based salinity thresholds developed to approximate the specific plant, soil and environmental variables associated with that region.
- Regional differences in soil chemistry, climate and agricultural practices are likely to have a profound effect on the applicability of California based salinity threshold data to alfalfa growing in Wyoming.

Chloridic Versus Sulfatic Soils

- The natural soil salinity in the Powder River Basin is dominated by the sulfate ion; California soils are dominated by chloride. This conclusion is supported herein by the literature and by an evaluation of actual soil chemistry data provided by the USDA National Soil Survey Center.
- The term "gypsiferous" refers to sulfatic soils and is applicable to the Powder River Basin of Wyoming. Numerous documents, including the ARS Salt Tolerance Database, indicate that in sulfatic (or "gypsiferous") soils, plants will tolerate about 2 dS/m higher salinity than indicated.

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May 4, 2006

The Influence of Soil Salinity on Alfalfa Yield

- Alfalfa is considered the most salt sensitive plant irrigated in northeastern Wyoming. Conditions required for the growth of alfalfa at 100 percent of its physiological yield potential probably do not exist anywhere in northeastern Wyoming and place doubt on the application of this benchmark value there.
- Sources of research and field guidance outside of California suggest alfalfa has a higher relative 100 percent yield soil EC tolerance than 2 dS/m, perhaps as high as 4 to 8 dS/m.
- Alfalfa yield comparisons between California and Wyoming show actual harvest values independent of soil salinity. Identical yields were reported in Wyoming for soil EC values ranging from 1.8 dS/m to 6.5 dS/m.

Based on the review summarized herein, we respectfully suggest that the WDEQ consider adopting an acceptable average root zone EC threshold of 4 dS/m for protection of alfalfa. This would equate to a default (Tier 1) effluent limit of 2.7 dS/m based on the 1.5 concentration factor cited by the draft Agricultural Use Protection Policy. The EC limits for protecting other species of concern in the Powder River Basin, e.g., western wheatgrass, should also be adjusted accordingly, based on the inherent differences in soil chemistry and climate between the northern Great Plains and the California agricultural areas. These conclusions and recommendations are substantiated by the discussion below.

California-based Salinity Thresholds

The majority of salinity tolerance data generated in the United States have been a product of field and laboratory trials conducted by the U.S. Salinity Laboratory (USSL) in Riverside, California. The salinity tolerance data generated by the USSL were prompted in response to agricultural production in the areas of the San Joaquin and Imperial Valleys of California. In 1977, Maas and Hoffman compiled the California research in a seminal article titled "Crop Salt Tolerance -- Current Assessment," listing salt tolerance levels for various crops. The subsequent year, Francois and Maas (1978) published an indexed bibliography of plant responses to salinity from 1900 to 1977 with 2,357 references to about 1,400 species. These articles serve as the primary references regarding crop tolerance and yield potential of selected crops as influenced by irrigation water (EC_w) or the average root zone soil salinity level (EC_e). This information was updated by Mass (1990). The ARS Salt Tolerance Database relies entirely on the Mass (1990) summary as the primary source of relative salt tolerance levels among crops. With respect to alfalfa, the original salt tolerance listings remain unchanged from the original Mass and Hoffman (1977) article.

The Mass and Hoffman (1977) and Mass (1990) listings of salt tolerance levels include the establishment of the 100 percent yield threshold for soil salinity. This value refers to the maximum allowable average root zone salinity level (EC_e) that results in no yield reduction for crops grown in chloritic soils. The term chloritic soil refers to the dominant salt type found in California soils (see below). For alfalfa, Mass and Hoffman (1977) and Mass (1990) list the 100 percent yield potential for alfalfa grown in chloritic soils as 2.0 dS/m (EC_e). The Mass and

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May 4, 2006

Hoffman (1977) and Mass (1990) assessments also contain a disclaimer that the yield potentials listed should only serve as a guide to relative tolerances among crops, and that the absolute salt tolerance of crops is not simply a function of soil EC but is dependent on "many plant, soil, water, and environmental variables."

Six studies conducted at the US Salinity Laboratory in Riverside, California, served as the foundation for the determination of Maas and Hoffman's 2.0 dS/m threshold value (Gauch and Magistad, 1943; Brown and Hayward, 1956; Bernstein and Ogata, 1966; Bower et al., 1969; Bernstein and Francois, 1973; Hoffman et al., 1975). These studies vary in their methodology, including greenhouse and field experiments, different growth mediums (sand, gravel and soil), various watering regimes (automatic watering, tension-based watering), and multiple sources of chloritic salinity (NaCl, CaCl₂, and MgCl₂). These studies were designed to assess relative yield values, irrigation leaching fractions, root zone salt profiles, or salinity-ozone interactions. They were not specifically designed to determine a threshold salinity value for alfalfa. Usually, only four salinity levels were tested, with data used to produce a crop yield reduction line.

Furthermore, the source of salinity in the six studies was consistently chloride dominated, with either NaCl or a blend of NaCl, CaCl₂, and MgCl₂ added to the irrigation water. In Southern California, where these studies occurred, salts found in the soils are largely chloride-dominated. None of these studies were conducted using sulfate-dominated salts, such as are found in Wyoming soils (see below). Such regional differences in soil salinity are likely to have a profound effect on the application of existing salinity threshold data to alfalfa growing in the Northern Great Plains. Recognizing this, Mass (1990), Ayers and Westcot (1985), Hanson et al. (1999), as well as the ARS Salt Tolerance Database, all indicate that plants grown in sulfatic soils will tolerate average root zone EC_e values about 2 dS/m higher than indicated by each of these references. For alfalfa, this would equate to a 100 percent yield threshold of approximately 4 dS/m. This fact is discussed in detail below.

Chloridic Versus Sulfatic Soils

Research efforts of the USSL in California identified adjustments in effective plant salinity tolerance expressed or repressed in the field by physiological responses to climate, cultural practices, soil fertility, irrigation methods, physical condition of the soils and the distribution and speciation of salts within soil profiles. A critical difference between the environmental conditions in California and the northern Great Plains (including northeastern Wyoming) is soil chemistry and the primary salt constituents found in these soils. It is widely accepted that the soils of the agricultural areas of California are dominated by salts where chloride is the dominant anion, and that the soils of the northern Great Plains are dominated by salts where sulfate is the dominant anion. In earlier publications, sulfatic soils are sometimes termed "gypsiferous," referring to the most common sulfate salt found in semi-arid soils -- gypsum (calcium sulfate dehydrate). The correct term used today is sulfatic soils.

To incorporate the variation of salinity tolerance exhibited by plant response to different salt distributions and dominant salt species, the authors of salt tolerance research included a provision for sulfatic soils. Soils may contain amounts of sparingly soluble salts, such as gypsum and other sulfate salts, many times greater than can be held in solution in the field water-

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May 4, 2006

content range. Sulfatic soils may appear to be saline when exhaustively extracted in the lab (i.e., in a saturated paste extract), but the in-situ soil solution may be nonsaline because of the limited solubility of gypsum and other sulfate salts (Bernstein, 1975). Thus, the EC measured in a saturated paste extract is higher than the actual concentration of salts seen by plants in sulfatic soils. It was suggested originally by Bernstein (1962) that plants will tolerate about 2 dS/m higher soil salinity (EC_e) than indicated in sulfatic soils due to this solubility effect. Since calcium sulfate is disproportionately dissolved in preparing saturated-soil extracts, the EC_e of sulfatic soils will range an average of 2 dS/m higher than that of chloritic soils with the same water conductivity at field capacity (Bernstein 1962). Therefore, plants grown in sulfatic soils will tolerate an EC_e of approximately 2 dS/m higher than those grown where chloride is the predominant ion (Maas, 1990). This narrative provision for sulfatic soils is included in the ARS Salt Tolerance Database, and the classic irrigation guidelines presented in Ayers and Wescot (1985).

Sulfatic soils are the rule not the exception in Wyoming and the northern Great Plains. Sulfatic soils identified by salinity tolerance references are characterized by the presence and influence of gypsum, or calcium sulfate dihydrate ($CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$), within the soil profile, as well as the geological and climactic prerequisites for sulfatic soil conditions. Soil gypsum may stem from one of several sources. Soils formed from geologic material containing anhydrite or gypsum often contains gypsum. The amount of rainfall and the topographic setting will strongly influence the amount and location of gypsum in the soil (Dixon and Weed, 1989).

Accumulations of soluble salts, including sulfates in the surface layers, are characteristic of saline soils of arid and semiarid regions (Brady, 1974), including Wyoming. Research conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey confirms the presence of gypsiferous parent materials in the Powder River Basin (Johnson, 1993). At this point, it is important to differentiate between the soil taxonomic terms "gypsic" or "petrogypsic," which are used to describe significant gypsum accumulation within soil horizons, from the terms "gypsiferous" or "sulfatic" soils which refer to the dominate salt type in soils of Wyoming and the northern Great Plains.

Published research has addressed the issue of prevailing salt distribution and climate influenced salt dominance. In Springer et al. (1999), Curtin et al. (1993) and Trooien (2001), northern Great Plains prairie soil chemistry is comparatively summarized and/or contrasted to soils of California. Research suggests that recommendations developed for the western United States, where chloride is the major anion in soil and water chemistry, may not be appropriate for sulfatic soils (Springer et al., 1999). Trooien (2001) notes that most plant salinity tolerance information is developed in California and that the chemistry of salinity is different in the northern Great Plains (i.e., sulfate dominated salinity). Therefore, Trooien (2001) indicates that salinity thresholds are greater and yield losses are somewhat smaller in the Northern Great Plains compared to those of California (i.e., chloride dominated salinity). Research in Canadian prairie soils by Curtin et al. (1993) and Wentz (2001) suggest that salt tolerance testing at the Swift Current, Saskatchewan, salinity laboratory (and also at the US Salinity Laboratory) has mostly involved the determination of crop responses to chloride salinity. However, there is reason to suspect that responses to sulfate salinity, which is the predominant form of salinity in prairie soils, may differ from those observed in chloride salt systems. Wentz (2001) summarizes that crop tolerances developed for chloride dominated soils, such as those in California, may not be applicable to crops grown on the sulfate dominated soils typically found in western Canada.

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May 4, 2006

Comparison of actual soil analytical data from the NSSC Soil Survey Laboratory, Lincoln, Nebraska, supports the chloride and sulfate salt dominance designations suggested by Springer et al. (1999), Curtin et al. (1993), Trooien (2001), and Wentz (2001). Analyses from the U.S. Soil Survey Laboratory are available online at <http://ssldata.nrcs.usda.gov/> and organized by soil pedon. Data from selected counties in Wyoming and California were obtained from the NSSC Soil Survey Laboratory Research Database in order to determine the dominance of chloride or sulfate soil chemistry in the respective regions. Soil chemistry data were downloaded for use in this study for counties of the Powder River Basin in Wyoming (Sheridan, Campbell and Johnson Counties). Soil chemistry data were also downloaded for counties in California where intensive agricultural production takes place (Imperial, Fresno, Kern, Kings and Tulare).

Data pertaining to soil chloride and sulfate in the saturated paste extract are arranged and averaged by county and state in Table 1 below. These values are based on all of the available data provided by the U.S. Soil Survey Laboratory.

Table 1
A Comparison of Average Soil Saturated Paste Extract Sulfate and Chloride Levels from Counties in Wyoming and California.

County	Average Soil Sulfate Level (meq/L)	Average Soil Chloride Level (meq/L)
Sheridan, WY	14.9	4.1
Campbell, WY	130.4	3.0
Johnson, WY	30.9	1.8
Wyoming Average	58.7	2.9
Imperial, CA	48.4	295.7
Fresno, CA	98.6	26.3
Kern, CA	44.3	73.0
Kings, CA	110.7	23.9
Tulare, CA	9.3	21.6
California Average	62.3	88.1

The summary data suggest that the relative proportion of chloride salts in the selected California counties outweigh the proportion of sulfate salts and verify the chloride dominance suggested by the literature summarized above. In northeastern Wyoming, the relative proportion of sulfate salts in selected counties outweigh the proportion of chloride by an order of magnitude and verify the sulfate dominance and sulfatic conditions implied by the literature. Therefore, the recommendation by the ARS Salt Tolerance Database signifying that plants grown in sulfatic soils will tolerate average root zone EC_e values about 2 dS/m higher than indicated, is valid for the Powder River Basin, and probably all of Wyoming. For alfalfa, this would equate to a 100 percent yield threshold of 4 dS/m.

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May 4, 2006

The Influence of Soil Salinity on Alfalfa Yield

As indicated above, the *relative* 100 percent yield potential reported for alfalfa in the ARS Salt Tolerance Database is 2 dS/m (EC_e). As such, alfalfa is regarded in the California-based literature as “moderately sensitive” to salinity. An *absolute* salinity tolerance would reflect predictable inherent physiological responses by plants, but cannot be determined because interactions among plant, salt, water and environmental factors influence the plant’s ability to tolerate salt. *Relative* salt tolerance is a value based on the climatic and cultural conditions under which a crop is grown (Maas and Hoffman, 1977). Research generated outside the U.S. Salinity Laboratory in the U.S. and Canada has introduced alternative salinity tolerance values for alfalfa influenced by these climatic and cultural conditions.

In a study based on field trials in western Canada, McKenzie (1988) reported the “relative maximum salinity crops will tolerate when combined with intermittent moisture stress throughout the growing season.” McKenzie (1988) places alfalfa within a moderate tolerance category, as opposed to moderate sensitivity, and extends alfalfa’s 100 percent yield tolerance to an EC range of 4-8 dS/m, as opposed to 2 dS/m. Similar tolerance descriptors and EC values for alfalfa can be found associated with Britton et al. (1977), who supports moderate salt tolerance and an EC range of 5-10 dS/m for alfalfa. Likewise, Milne and Rapp (1968) present alfalfa with a moderate tolerance and an EC range of 4-8 dS/m. Cavers (2002); Wentz (2001); Schafer (1983); Holzworth and Wiesner (1990) and Dodds and Vasey (1985) also contribute to a departure from the established Maas classification of alfalfa salinity tolerance and threshold values. Bower et al., suggests an alfalfa tolerance somewhat between the previous authors and Maas (1990), suggesting maximum alfalfa yield is obtained when the average EC_e value for the root zone is 3 dS/m. Using salinized field plots in southern Saskatchewan, Holm (1983) reported a small, 0.037 ton/acre, reduction in alfalfa yields resulting from an increase in the surface EC_e (0 to 15 cm sample) from a 0 to 4 dS/m range to a 4 to 8 dS/m range. Holm presented these scales as representative of low and medium EC levels.

Relative salinity tolerances reported outside of peer reviewed literature stem from professional observations and judgments, roundtable discussions, experience in the field, and experience with the region, culture and climate; not from experimental data. Incorporation of field experience, observation, and limited data into supporting documents of the Salt Tolerance Database is acknowledged in Ayers and Wescot (1985). Alternative sources listed herein do not always report EC values in terms of 100 percent yield thresholds for alfalfa, but should not be discounted, as they pertain to what is realistic in the field. As an example, the Montana Salinity Control Association reports forage salt tolerances in terms of marginal establishment levels, not 100 percent yield potentials. Conditions allowing alfalfa to produce at 100 percent of its physiochemical yield potential probably do not exist anywhere within the northern Great Plains.

A suggested field-yield value corresponding to the 100 percent yield of alfalfa has never been reported by authors of salinity literature. Specifically, what yield of alfalfa, in tons per acre, could one expect if it was grown under conditions supporting 100 percent yield? Conditions supporting 100 percent alfalfa yields recommended by the ARS Salt Tolerance Database and its supporting documents would be: a soil EC_e of 2 dS/m or less, an irrigation water EC_w less than or equal to 1.3 dS/m, water contents maintained at field capacity, available N, P and K nutrient

KC HARVEY, LLC

May 4, 2006

levels maximized for alfalfa growth, a sufficiently long growing season, no associated phytotoxicity or pest issues, etc. This data limitation precludes the direct comparison of alfalfa yields generated in an agricultural area to the potential yields theoretically available under optimized conditions. The only available analysis is to compare an alfalfa yield to the average yield generated in its area, or generated between areas.

Using data available from the National Agricultural Statistics Service, selected county agricultural commissioner's data, and the U.S. Census of Agriculture (2002, 1997), irrigated alfalfa yield data were obtained for periods of interest. Alfalfa yield data for Wyoming counties are available from 1959 through 2005, but were averaged from 1970-2005 to reflect the integration of new irrigation technologies. Alfalfa yield data were summarized for the area encompassing the Powder River Basin: Sheridan, Johnson and Campbell counties. Alfalfa yield data for California counties are available from 1980-2004 so the entire dataset was averaged. Alfalfa data were summarized for counties in California related to intensive agriculture: Imperial, Fresno, Kern, Kings and Tulare counties.

Soil salinity data (as measured by EC) collected by the USDA National Soil Survey and analyzed by the National Soil Survey Center (NSSC) Soil Survey Laboratory were also obtained and summarized for the aforementioned counties. Average root zone EC values were calculated to a maximum depth of five feet. The county alfalfa yield and average root zone EC summaries are presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2
Comparison of Average Root Zone Soil Salinity (EC) Values with Historical Alfalfa Yields for Selected Counties in Wyoming and California.

County	Average Root Zone Soil Salinity (EC as dS/m)	Historical Average Alfalfa Yield (tons/acre)
Sheridan, WY	1.5	2.7
Johnson, WY	1.9	2.4
Campbell, WY	2.0	2.4
Wyoming Average	1.8	2.5
Tulare, CA	2.8	8.4
Kings, CA	6.9	6.9
Kern, CA	4.6	8.0
Fresno, CA	6.7	7.9
Imperial, CA	6.7	7.8
California Average	5.5	8.0

Values expressed in Table 2 show substantially higher average root zone salinities in California than in Wyoming. Alfalfa yields reported in California are three times greater than those in Wyoming, even though, on average, the soil salinity values are nearly three times higher than those reported for the Wyoming counties. The values generated in this exercise suggest that environmental factors other than salinity, e.g., climate, may be dictating the obtainable degree of alfalfa yield produced. However, the data also suggest that the California-based 100 percent yield threshold of 2 dS/m may not be appropriate for even the chloritic soils of California. For

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May 4, 2006

example, the historical average yield of alfalfa in Tulare County is 8.4 tons per acre with a corresponding average root zone EC of 2.8 dS/m. The yield from Tulare County is actually slightly greater than the yields from Fresno and Imperial Counties where the corresponding average root zone EC values are substantially higher at 6.7 and 6.7 dS/m, respectively. Regardless, there does not appear to be a substantial difference in yields reported by the California counties with soil EC values ranging from 2.8 to 6.7 dS/m.

Other field data from Wyoming have been reviewed that also suggest an alternative to the California-based salinity tolerance values. The Use Attainability Analysis (UAA) report for Cottonwood Creek (SWWRC et al., 2002) was downloaded from the Wyoming Department of Quality, Water Quality Division webpage. Cottonwood Creek is located in Hot Springs County within the Bighorn Basin of Wyoming. This is an area of extensive conventional oil and gas production. According to the UAA report, discharge of produced water from the Hamilton Dome oil field to Cottonwood Creek constitutes the majority of flow to the ephemeral stream and constitutes the only irrigation water source for approximately 35 ranching operations. The waters of Cottonwood Creek exhibit an EC_w between 4.1 and 4.5 dS/m. At an average EC_w of 4.3 dS/m, an average root zone soil EC_e value can be calculated using the widely accepted relationship: $EC_e = 1.5 EC_w$ (Ayers and Wescot, 1985). This relationship is expressed in the draft Section 20 Agricultural Use Protection Policy. From this relationship, an average root zone soil EC value of 6.5 is estimated for the fields irrigated long-term with water from Cottonwood Creek. Average alfalfa hay yields reported in the UAA amount to 2.5 tons per acre. This yield is identical to the average of the three Wyoming counties reported in Table 2 above. This is compelling given that the average soil EC value for the three other Wyoming counties is 1.8 dS/m, while the estimated soil EC for the fields irrigated with water from Cottonwood Creek is 6.5.

Closing Statement

Based on the review summarized herein, we respectfully suggest that the WDEQ consider adopting an acceptable average root zone EC threshold of 4 dS/m for protection of alfalfa. This would equate to a default (Tier 1) effluent limit of 2.7 dS/m based on the 1.5 concentration factor cited by the draft Agricultural Use Protection Policy. Other species of concern, including western wheatgrass, should be given equal consideration due to the inherent differences in soil chemistry between the northern Great Plains and the California agricultural areas for which the ARS Salt Tolerance Database is based. Factors such as extreme climate, periodic drought, soil moisture regime, duration of growing season, soil depth, and fertility limitations can collectively exert an overriding regional influence on the yield potential of forage crops. Based on this, we ask that the WDEQ exercise caution interpreting the applicability of specific salinity tolerances outlined by the ARS Salt Tolerance Database and thoughtfully consider the difficulty in detecting a "measurable" change in plant production due to soil salinity alone.

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Thank you very much for your time and consideration of this review and the recommendations stemming from it. If you, your WDEQ colleagues, or the members of the Water and Waste Advisory Board have any questions or comments regarding our findings, please contact me.

Sincerely,

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