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Saline Soils Salinity situation in Cuba

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Opinion

Saline and salinized soils are the result of excessive accumulation of soluble salts in the surface horizon of the earth's crust. In Cuba, 14% of cultivable areas present this problem, among them, a part is located in Pinar del Río with more than 54,000 ha, as well as in the provinces of Sancti Spiritus and Camagüey with more than 100,000 and 140,000 ha, respectively. In the eastern region of the country, more than 65% of these are concentrated and the provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Granma are the largest, with around 213,000 and 228,000 ha, respectively [1,2]. Most of the soils affected by saline processes in Cuba originated as a product of secondary salinity. The main causes of the salinity of these soils are the anthropic action of man, totally eliminating salinity is practically impossible, so it is necessary to use some alternative methods that reduce the negative effect caused by the accumulation of salts in the soil.

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