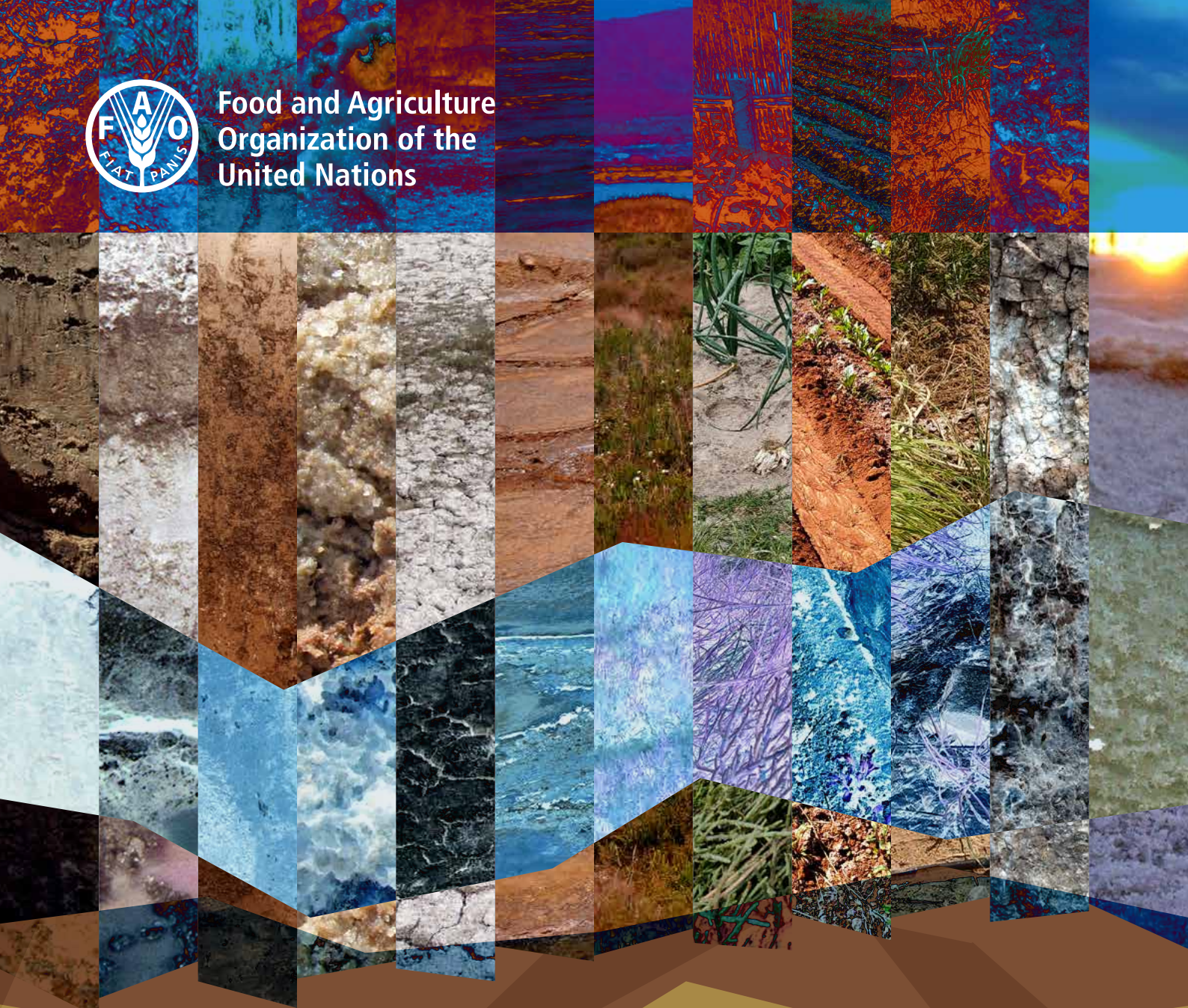




Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



GLOBAL SOIL
PARTNERSHIP



CALENDAR 2023



Solonchak near
salt Lake Elton
under *Salicornia sp.*

Russian Federation, 2009

Photo ©Sergey Khokhlov

JANUARY

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

Saline-sodic soil showing
soda (Na_2CO_3) alkalinity
by phenolphthalein
reaction and
carbonate presence by
effervescence reaction
with hydrochloric acid

Cuenca Libres Oriental, Mexico
Photo ©Jorge Batlle-Sales & Janette Arriola

FEBRUARY


M	T	W	T	F	S	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28					

Sodic soil with gypsum
features (below 30 cm)
under *Artemisia
pauciflora*

Dzhanybek, Kazakhstan, 2009
Photo ©Sergey Khokhlov

MARCH

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

A detailed close-up photograph of soil from Solonchak near salt Lake Elton. The soil is a mix of brown, granular particles and large, translucent, crystalline structures, likely gypsum or other salts. The crystals vary in size and shape, some appearing as flat, plate-like structures and others as more irregular, clumpy masses. The overall texture is rough and uneven.

Gypsum crystals and patches of salts in the soil mass of Solonchak near salt Lake Elton

Russia, 2009
Photo ©Sergey Khokhlov

APRIL

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Very strongly saline soils in the Kur-Araz (Kura-Araks) Lowland

Azerbaijan, 2021

Photo ©Amin Ismayilov

MAY

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				



One of the largest sabkha in the region of Boucraa

South of Morocco

Photo ©Abdelaziz Hirich

JUNE

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

Halophytes zoned according to salinity gradient near Salinas Lake

Alicante, Spain

Photo ©Jorge Battle-Sales



JULY

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						


Salicornia/Sarcocornia
sp. growing on the coast
with salt sensitive onions
and moderately sensitive
potatoes just one meter
behind it

Tunisia, March 2022

Photo ©Bas Bruning

AUGUST

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			



Salt accumulation
between beets (*Beta
vulgaris*) showing the
importance of where
to put drip irrigation
lines in regard to salt
accumulation between
irrigation events

Cuba, February 2022
Photo ©Bas Bruning

SEPTEMBER


M	T	W	T	F	S	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

Salt accumulation in a Sorghum field. Sorghum is rather tolerant to salinity but in this highly saline corner of the field, the growth of the Sorghum plants was visibly affected by the salinity

Aswan, Egypt, September 2022
Photo ©Bas Bruning

OCTOBER

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					



Salty carbonate-rich deposits near Elton Lake

Russian Federation, 2009

Photo ©Sergey Khokhlov

NOVEMBER

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

Saline crusts. Shoreline of Lake Eyre, the biggest saline lake in the world

Central Australia

Photo ©Rosa Poch

DECEMBER

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31



The Global Soil Partnership (GSP) is a globally recognized mechanism established in 2012. Our mission is to position soils in the Global Agenda through collective action. Our key objectives are to promote Sustainable Soil Management (SSM) and improve soil governance to guarantee healthy and productive soils, and support the provision of essential ecosystem services towards food security and improved nutrition, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and sustainable development.



The **International Network of Salt-Affected Soils (INSAS)**, launched in 2019 during the International Center for Biosaline Agriculture's (ICBA) first Global Forum on Innovations for Marginal Environments, is a Technical Network of the Global Soil Partnership (GSP) and follows its Rules of procedure. The Network aims to facilitate the sustainable and productive use of salt-affected soils for current and future generations.

INSAS's mission is to support and facilitate joint efforts towards the sustainable management of SAS for food security, agricultural sustainability and climate change mitigation.

Land and Water Division
GSP-secretariat@fao.org
www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Rome, Italy