

1. INTRODUCTION

Lack of fresh water is an obstacle restricting the development of agriculture in many countries of arid and semi-arid regions including Egypt. Therefore, utilizing water of low qualities such as agricultural drainage water and ground water is of vital importance for these countries to satisfy (partially at least) the increasing need of irrigation water for arable lands to meet the increasing demand of food necessary for the increasing population in most of these countries.

Since the re-use of low water quality waters for irrigation has become major feature in Egypt, it should be expected that management of low quality waters is also vital to overcome the problems which will arise from their use.

The current work aims at assessing a number of methods and techniques to reduce the hazardous effects of increasing salinity and get the maximum efficient use from the application of saline water.