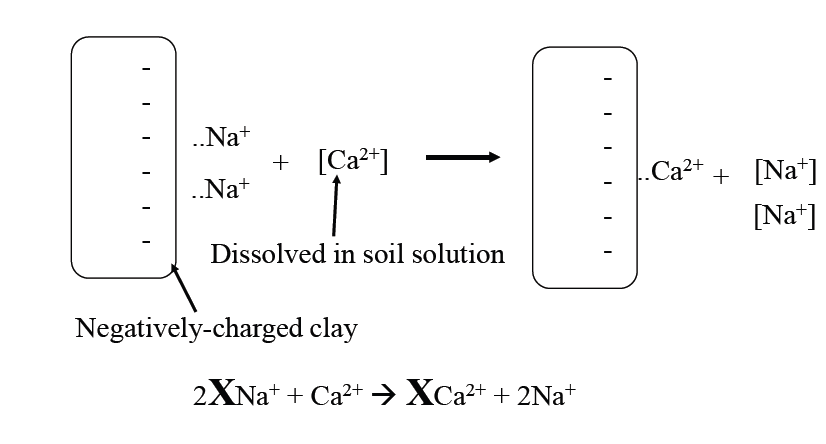
***Determined the CEC***

It is most commonly determined by saturating the soil with buffered cations (e.g., sodium acetate) and measuring the amount of sodium exchanged. Cation exchange capacity is a characteristic of the soil, not the cations, because it is measured as the total positive charge per mass of soil that can be exchanged. Soil with higher clay and organic matters are characterized by higher CEC. Cation exchange capacities range from 2-7 meq/100 gr for sandy soils, 9-27 7 meq/100 gr for silt loams, and 5-60 7 meq/100 gr for clay soils.



* 1 meq = 1 mmole
* Molecular weight MW 

**Example// cation exchange capacities**

Using solution of sodium acetate as an exchange medium, a sandy soil was found to have a CEC of 0.14 meq/100gr. Additional analyses using Atomic adsorption spectrophotometry showed that 40% of the sites contained sodium. 50% of the sites contained calcium, and 10% of the sites exchange with chromium (III). Determine the concentrations of the three exchanged species in mg/Kg.

**Solution //** The mass concentration of each cation may be determined by first converting its concentration to moles/gr of soil, followed by conversion to its mass equivalent based on its molecular weight,

For sodium

(0.4)\*0.00056 meq/gr soil

**)=**5.6\*10-4 mmole/ gr soil

For calcium

(0.5)\*0.0007 meq/gr soil

**)=**3.5\*10-4 mmole/ gr soil

For chromium (III)(

For sodium

(0.1)\*0.00014 meq/gr soil

**)=**4.67\*10-5 mmole/ gr soil