

Saltwater intrusion impacts on agriculture

Kate Tully
Associate Professor of Agroecology
University of Maryland

Salty STAC Meeting | 27 May 2026

Dani Weissman
Alison Schulenburg
Jesse Wyner
Elizabeth de la Reguera
Brian Moyer
Keryn Gedan
Jarrod Miller
Pinki Mondal
Becky Epanchin-Niell



Saltwater intrusion impacts on agriculture



Stages of SWI on farmlands



Managing salty farms

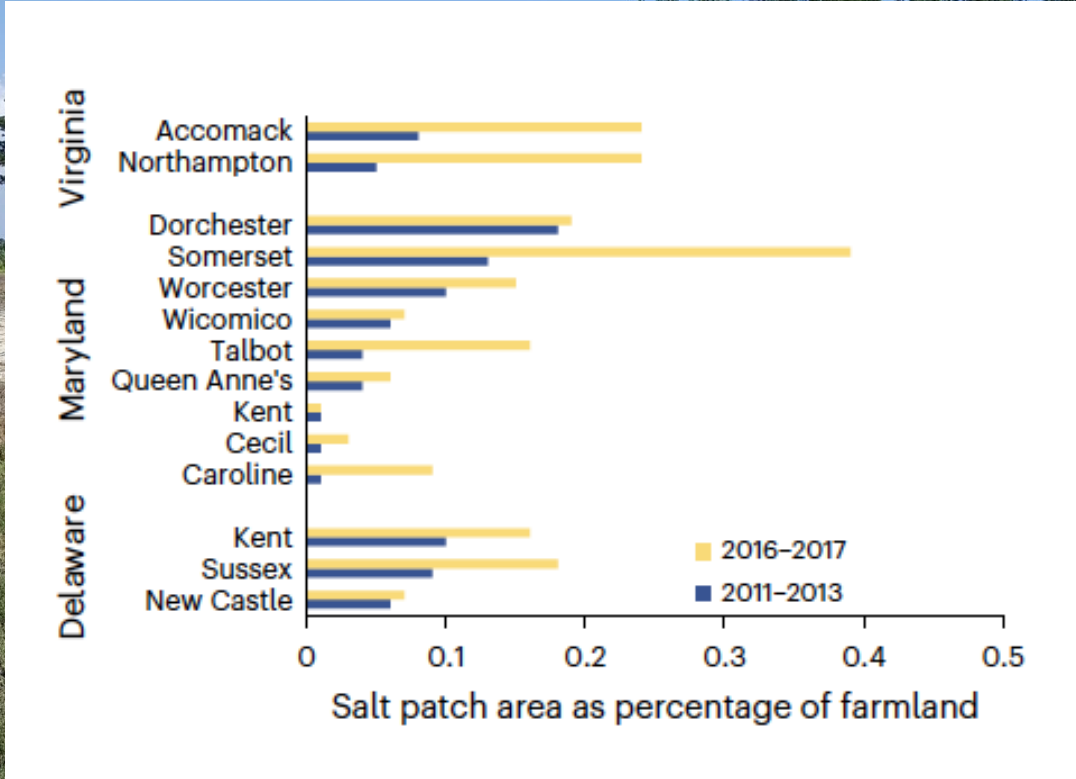


Looking ahead

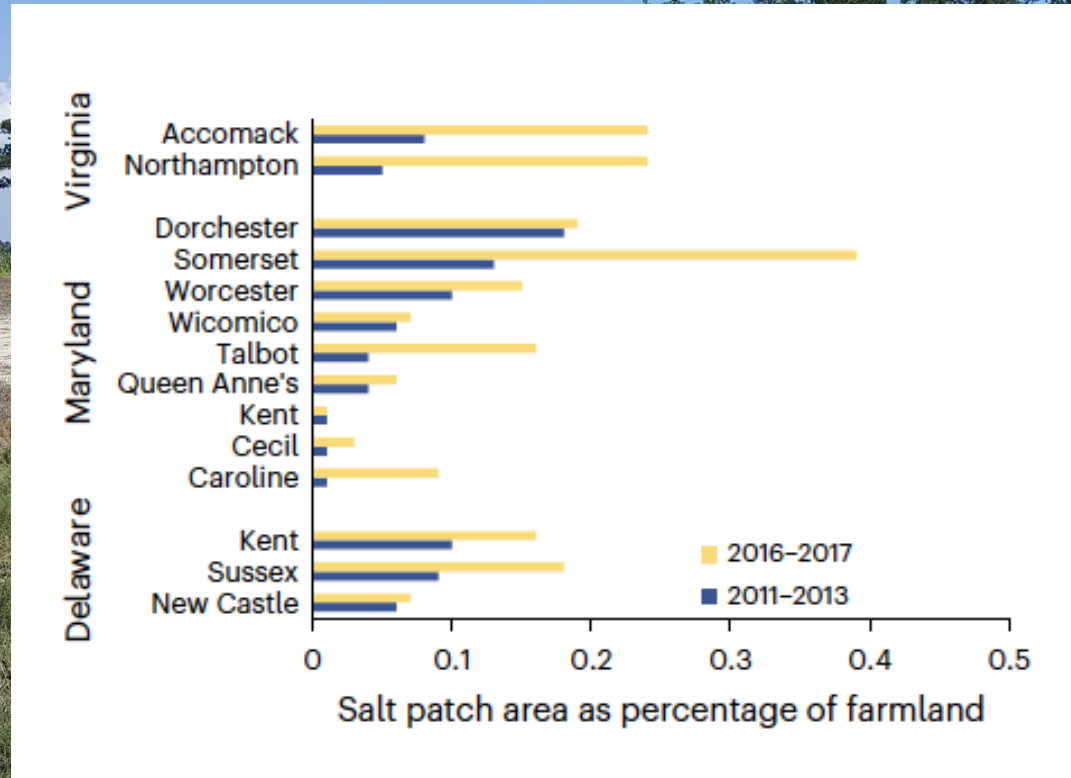




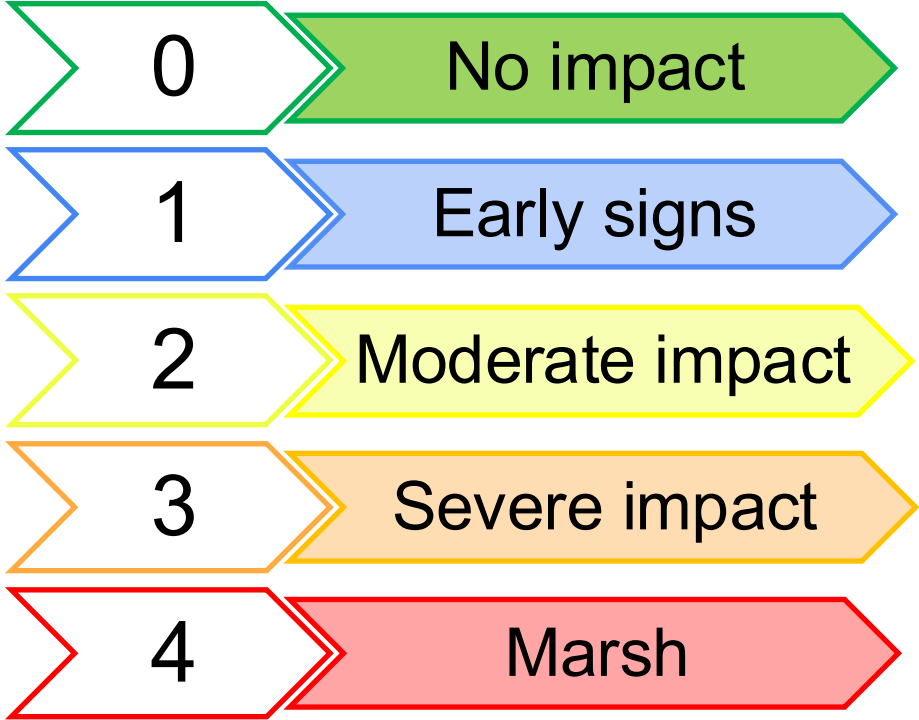
Between 2011 and 2017, visible salt patches doubled across the Delmarva and...



Between 2011 and 2017, visible salt patches doubled across the Delmarva and **20,000 acres** farmland converted to marsh.



Proposed stages of SWI on ag fields



Visual indicators of SWI on ag lands

Description	Plants	Soil Appearance	Hydrology
No impact	Healthy crop	No visible salt	Well-drained



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Moderate impact	Poor germination, uneven stands, bare patches, marsh species on field edges	Expansion of salt damage and/or bare areas, algae on soil near field edges or ditches	Poor drainage or slow drainage areas expand



Visual indicators of SWI on ag lands

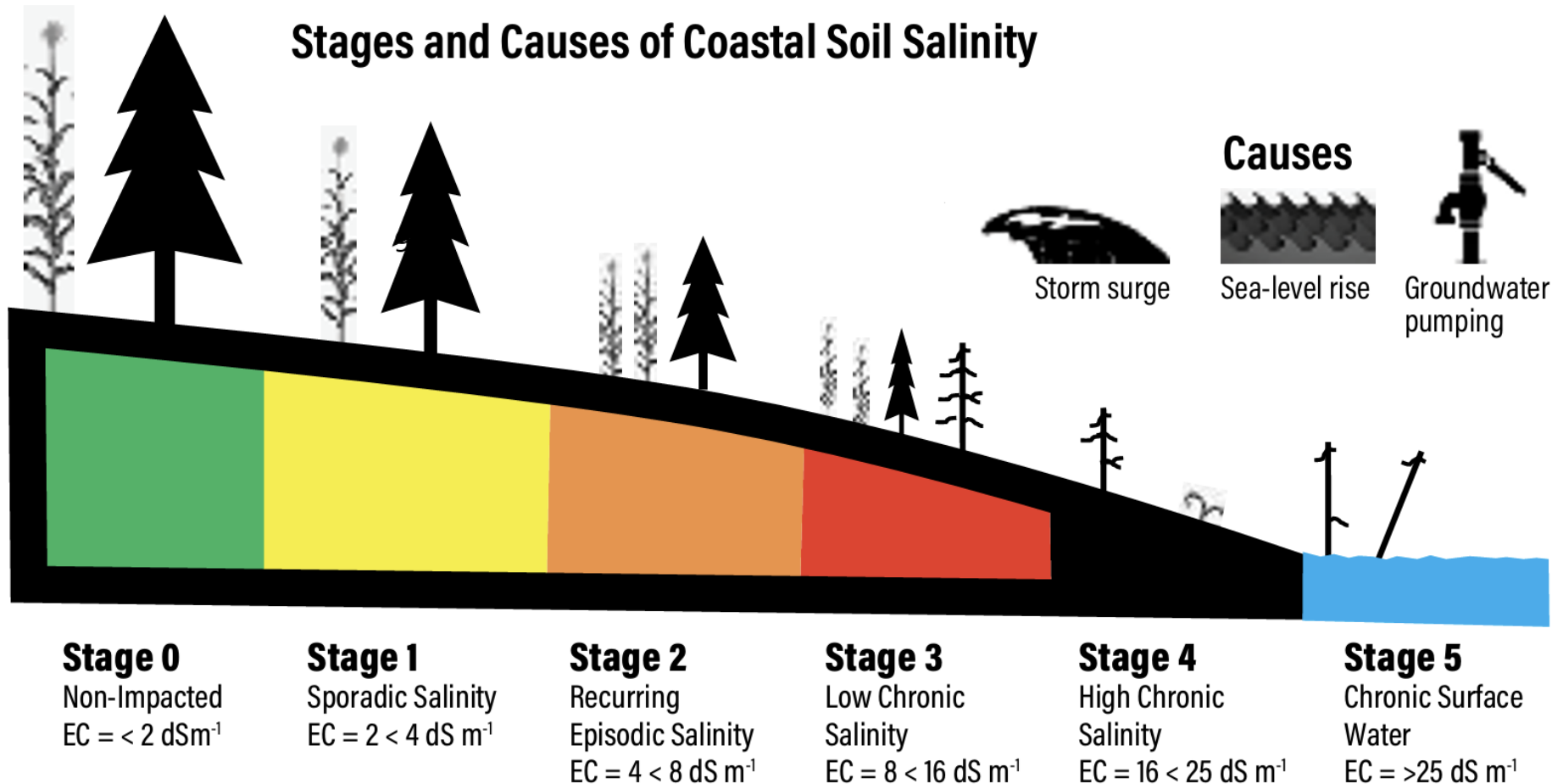


	Soil Appearance	Hydrology
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Damage	Salt on field edges and near ditches	Low-lying areas slow to drain
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Severe impact	Very low to no crop productivity, established stands of marsh plants on field	Large visible salt or white patches, soil dispersion, cracking, algae
		Prolonged saturation

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Marsh conversion	Native marsh vegetation	Hummocky soils, saturated, organic matter	Standing water, tidally influenced water cycles

Stages and Causes of Coastal Soil Salinity



Saltwater intrusion impacts on agriculture



Stages of SWI on farmlands



Managing salty farms



Looking ahead



**Becky
Epanchin-Niell**

Landowner responses or adaptive measures



Protective measures



Ag practice adjustments



Land transition

Landowner responses or adaptive measures



Protective measures



Ag practice adjustments

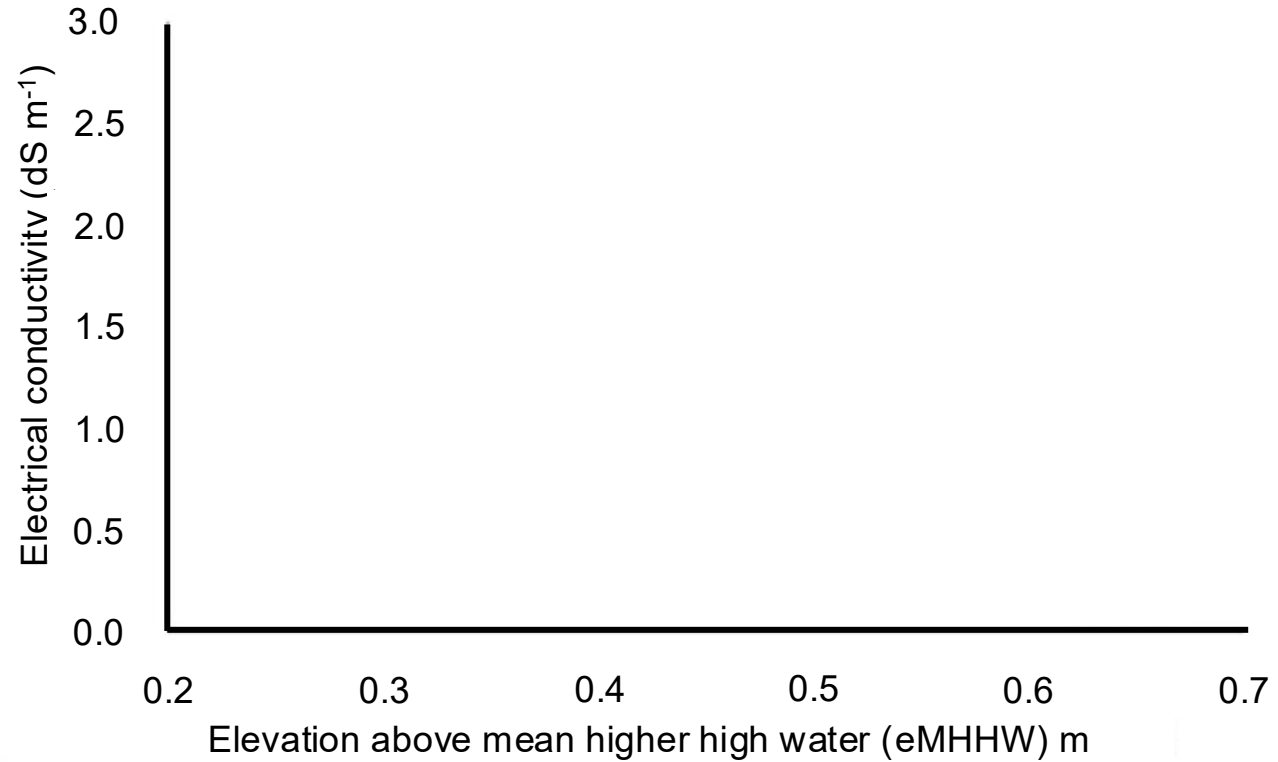


Land transition

A young corn seedling with three green leaves stands in a field of dark, tilled soil. The background shows a line of trees under a clear sky.

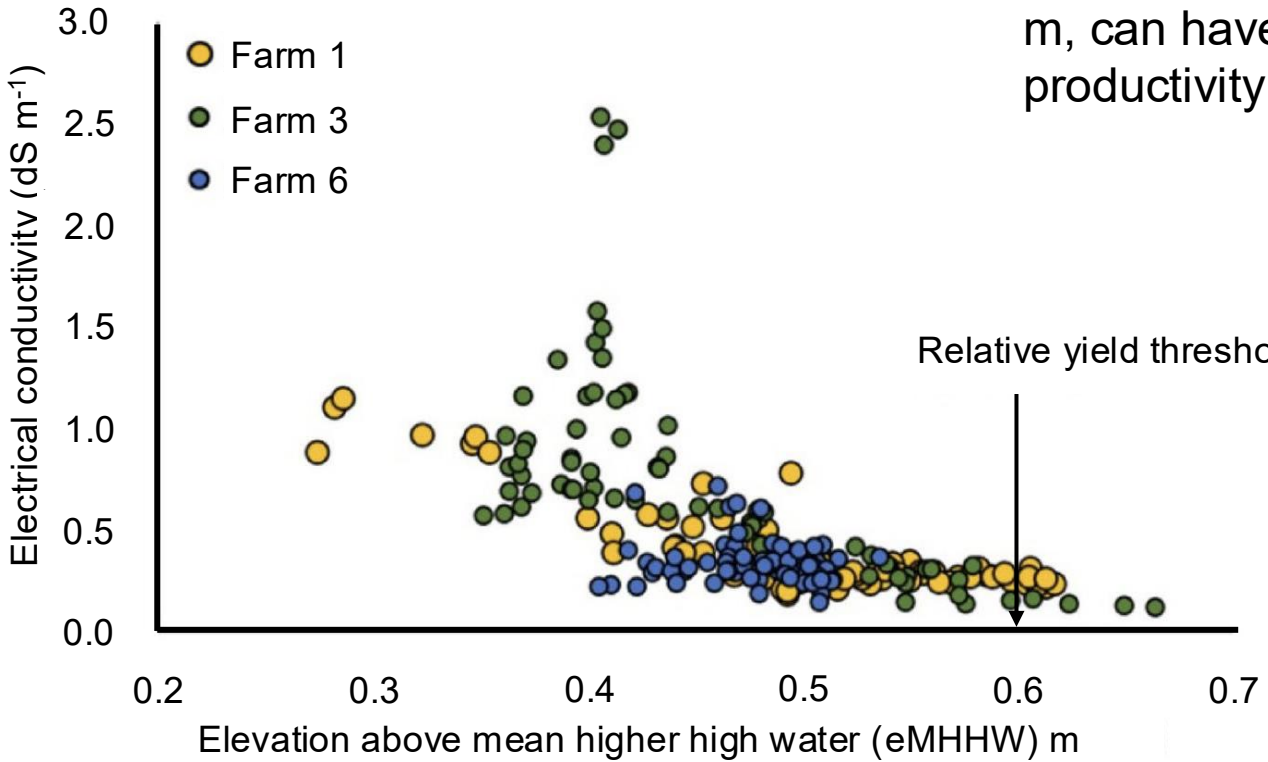
 PBS
NEWS
HOUR

Fighting for inches



Fighting for inches

Very small changes in elevation <1 m, can have huge impact on crop productivity.





Landowner responses or adaptive measures



Protective measures

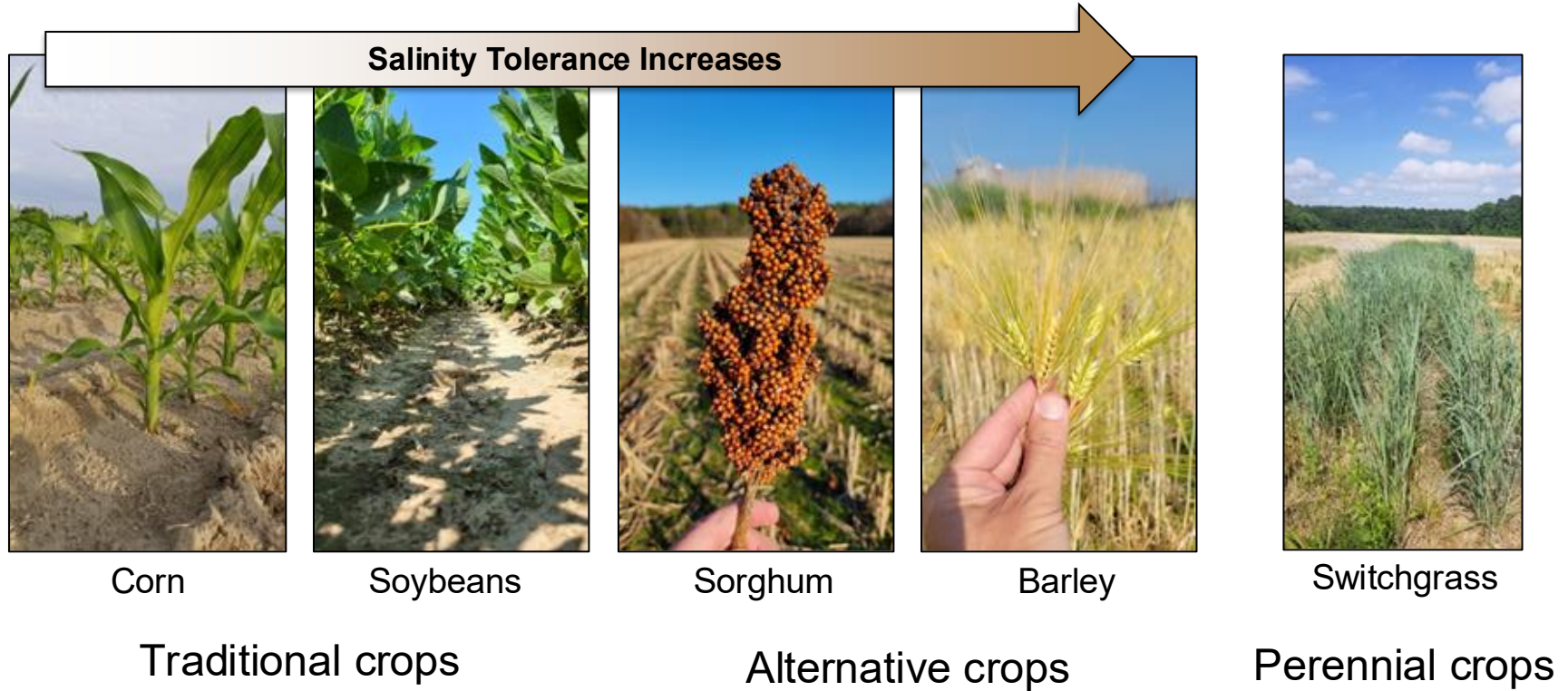


Ag practice adjustments



Land transition

Farmers respond through crop management



It's hard to watch crops die



Barley can germinate under salty conditions, but often fails in fields.



Salt-tolerant soybeans are not worth the higher seed cost.



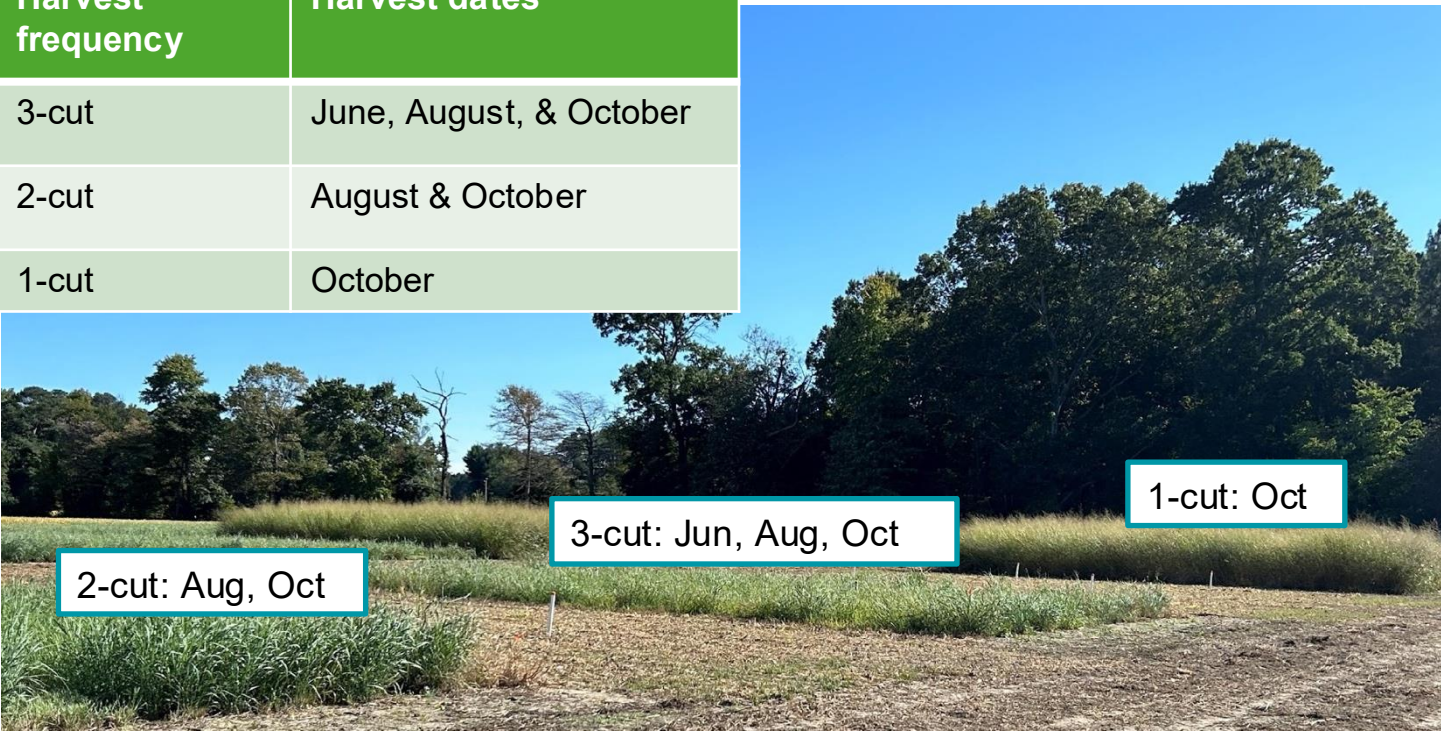
Sorghum is promising
31-53 bu/ac on some fields

Ag practice adjustments: Growing switchgrass



Schulenburg

Harvest frequency	Harvest dates
3-cut	June, August, & October
2-cut	August & October
1-cut	October



Panicum virgatum switchgrass

Day before October harvest (2024)

Landowner responses or adaptive measures



Protective measures

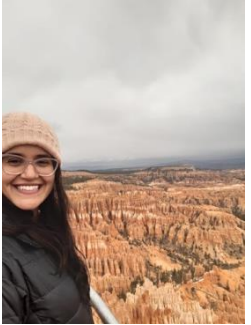


Ag practice adjustments



Land transition

Land transition: Candidate restoration species



Dr. Barros



Schulenburg

What will grow on salty fields?
Eligible for USDA-NRCS programs?



Panicum amarum



Panicum virgatum



Spartina patens



Spartina pectinata



Paspalum floridanum



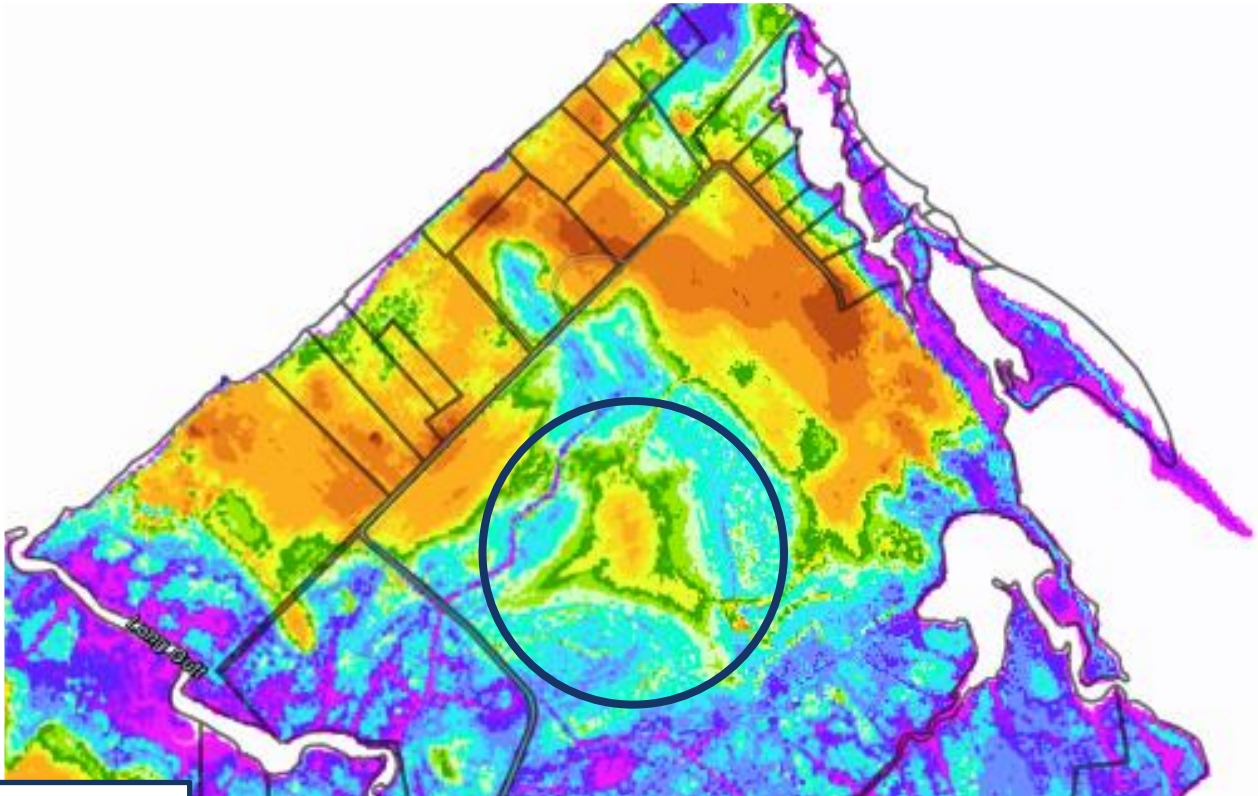
Tripsacum dactyloides

Species	Δ Biomass (g m ⁻²)	Δ Na accumulation (kg ha ⁻¹)	Conservation practice / Potential uses								
			327 – Conservation Cover	386 - Field borders	390 - Riparian Herbaceous Cover	420 - Wildlife habitat	422 - Hedgerow/ wind barrier	512 - Pasture and Hay	512 - Biomass	580 - Stream/Shore stabilization	

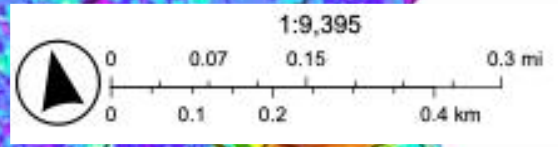
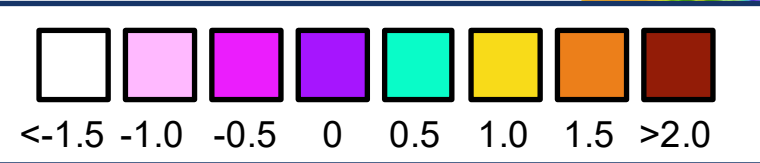
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<i>Panicum amarum</i>	↑ 79.90	↑ 0.27	★	★	★★	★	★★		★	★★
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	↑ 30.58	↑ 0.70	★	★	★★	★	★			★★
<i>Paspalum floridanum</i>	↓ -11.40	0	★★	★	★★	★★		★★	★	★
<i>Spartina patens</i>	↑ 119.93	↑ 2.97			★	★★				★★
<i>Spartina pectinata</i>	↑ 93.01	↑ 2.07			★★	★			★	★★
<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	↑ 184.18	↑ 0.09	★★	★★	★★	★★		★★		★★
★ Acceptable	★★ Optimal									

The values presented in the table represent the average data from both study farms (Oriole and Venton Farm). Arrows indicate trends in biomass and Na accumulation over time: ↑ for an increase and ↓ for a decrease

Land transition: Elevation above mean higher high water



Meters above MHHW



Land transition: Targeted planting

Saltmeadow cordgrass

Switchgrass

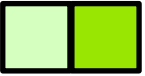
Eastern gamagrass



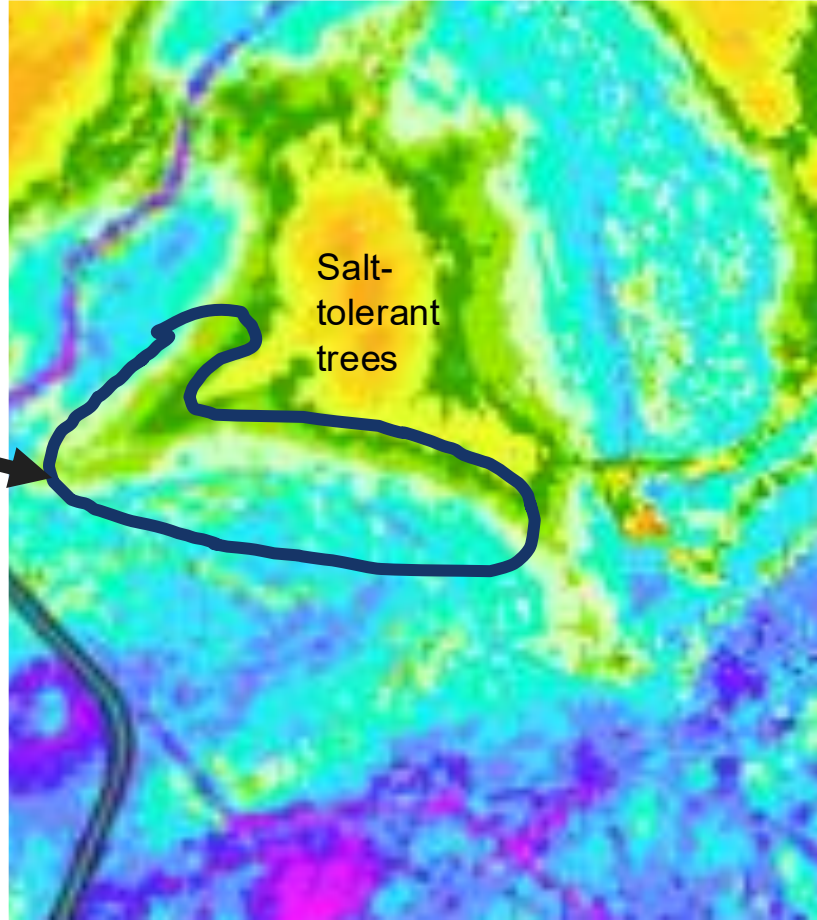
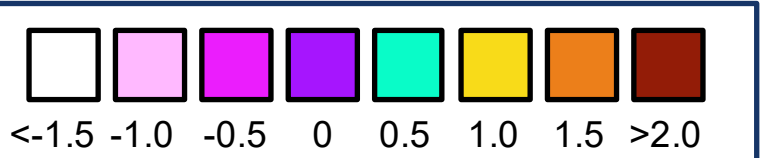
Spartina patens

Panicum virgatum

Tripsacum dactyloides

 Threshold where crops fail and salinity levels are high
0.6-0.7

Meters above MHHW



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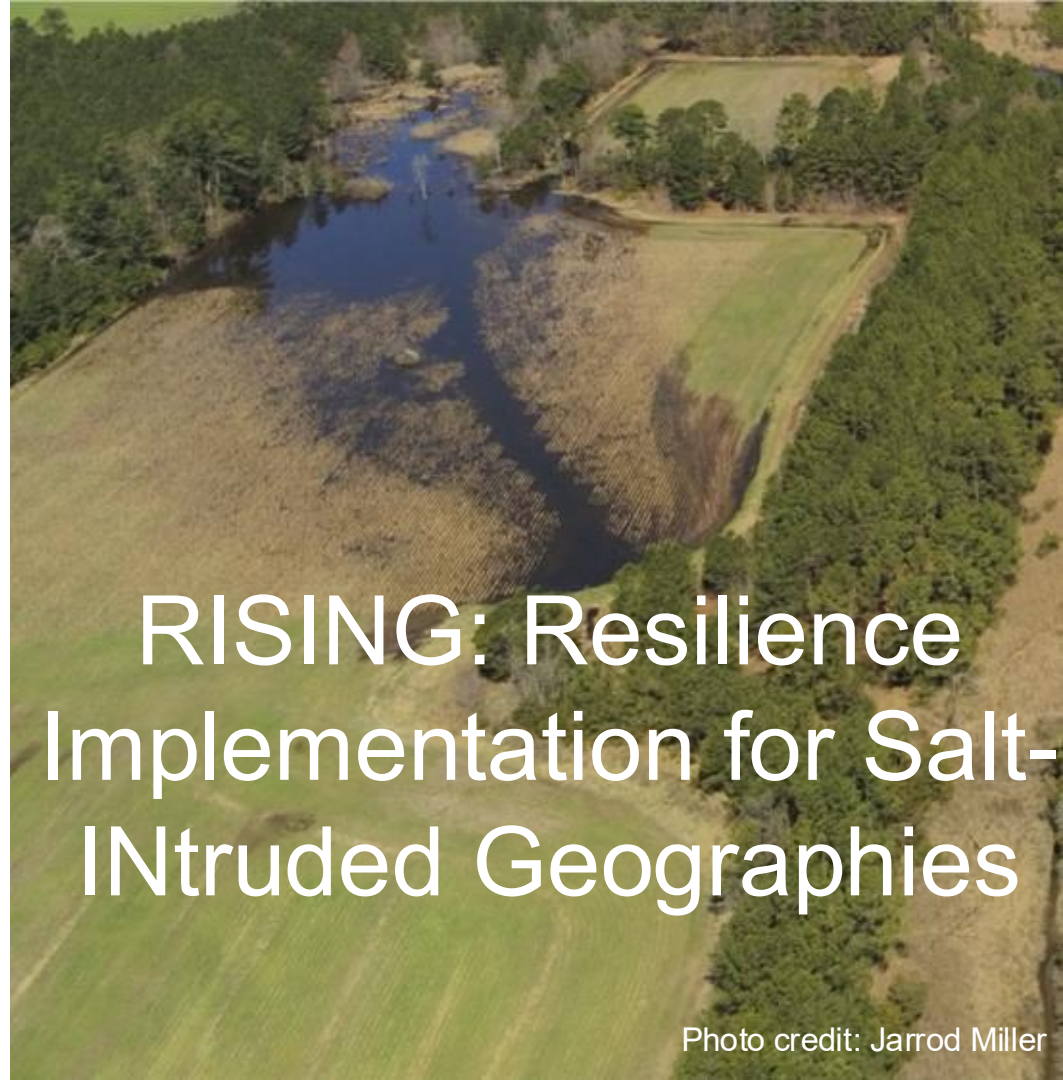
Managing salty farms



Looking ahead



www.rising-midatlantic.org



RISING: Resilience Implementation for Salt- INtruded Geographies

Photo credit: Jarrod Miller

RISING



- Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey
- Privately-owned coastal farms and forests
- Co-develop strategies



Photo credit: Jarrod Miller

RISING Project Leaders



Kate Tully
Univ. of Maryland
Project Lead



Holly Michaels
Univ. of Delaware
Co-Lead



Amanda Archer
Jacques Cousteau NERR
Co-Lead



Marccus Hendricks
Univ. of Maryland
Co-PI



Becky Epanchin-Niell
Univ. of Maryland
Co-PI



Priscila Alves
Univ. of Maryland
Researcher



Emmie Woerner
Univ. of Maryland
Postdoc

Collaborative effort to address saltwater intrusion



Farmers



Foresters



Landowners



Government



Academia



Non-profits



Private sector

Cross-State Workshop – Feb 2026



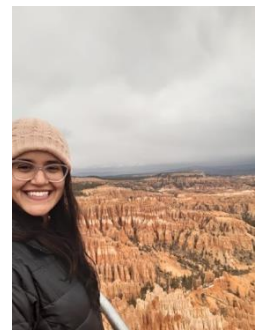
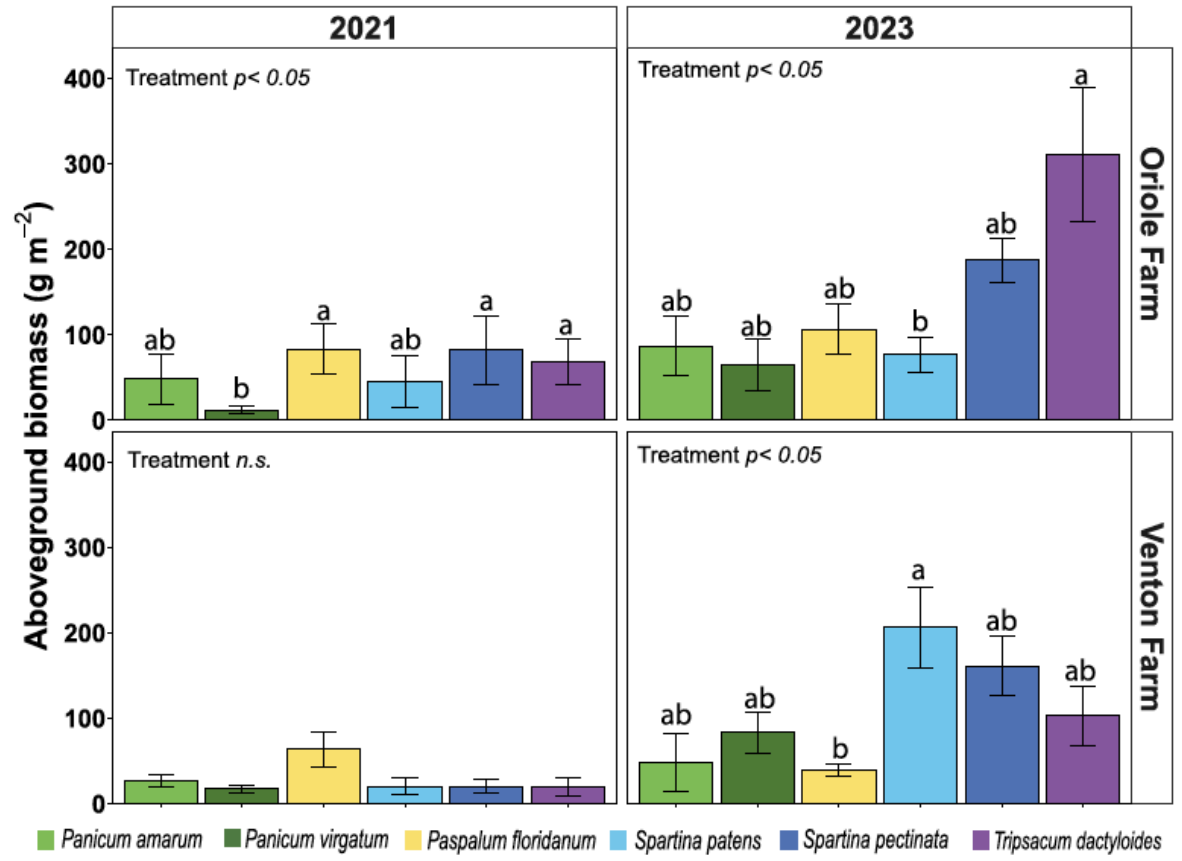
kltully@umd.edu
www.agroecolab.org
www.rising-midatlantic.org

Thank you!



	Protective	Alternative cropping	Transition
Financial incentive programs & policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental Quality Incentive Program - Management of tax ditches - Crop insurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specialty Crop Block Grants - Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental Quality Incentive Program - Conservation Reserve Program - Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program - Conservation Stewardship Program - Nature-Based Solutions
Technical assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tide gates maintenance - Amendment rates - Program and practice selection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market development - Equipment adjustments - Crop selection and management information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sources of native seed plugs - High tide maps for planting plans - Program and practice selection

Land transition: Candidate restoration species



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THE ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE JOURNALISM INITIATIVE PRESENTS

ERODING HISTORY

A FILM BY ANDRÉ CHUNG

PRODUCED BY RONA KOBELL | CO-PRODUCED BY SEAN YOES AND ANDRÉ CHUNG

WRITTEN BY RONA KOBELL AND SEAN YOES | DIRECTED BY ANDRÉ CHUNG

A CLIMATE JUSTICE STORY AT THE INTERSECTION OF SEA LEVEL RISE,
HISTORIC RACISM AND THE DISAPPEARANCE OF BLACK COMMUNITIES

