



Figure 6. Liquidambar (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) is considered a salt sensitive species. When sprinkler-irrigated with recycled water containing 200 mg L^{-1} sodium and 300 mg L^{-1} chloride, liquidambar leaves become chlorotic and develop scorch-like symptoms along the margins (left). These sodium and chloride levels are in the upper range of concentrations found in most recycled waters. Drip irrigation with recycled water containing the identical sodium and chloride concentrations may not induce salt stress symptoms on liquidambar leaves if the soil salinity remains below $2 \text{ dS}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$. Other stress factors such as drought, heat or poor drainage can, however, make these plants more susceptible to salt stress.