

## **Abstract Style and Submission Guidelines Soil and Crop Science Society of Florida**

To prepare abstracts for submission:

1. Use only Times New Roman font with 12 pt. font size.
2. Use only left justification.
3. Do not center text on page.
4. Please **bold** the title.
5. Capitalize first letter of every word in the title.
6. Use italics to indicate Latin names of genus and species.
7. Capitalize proper nouns.
8. After the title, skip a single line and begin the author's name(s) and affiliation(s).
9. Underline the author who will be presenting the paper.
10. Follow each author's name with their affiliation. A single affiliation with multiple authors should only be listed once. UF affiliations only need the location followed by "UF"; all other Florida affiliations need only the company name and city. Affiliations outside Florida must contain the location, city, state, and, if outside the US, the country.
11. After the author's name(s) and affiliation(s), skip a line, then begin the body of the abstract.
12. Do not indent the first line of the abstract.
13. Limit the abstract to 250 words or less.
14. Below is an example abstract:

### **Agronomic Impact of Land Applied Water Treatment Residuals: Soil Test Methods and Application Rates**

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Aluminum-rich water treatment residuals (WTR) are being suggested as amendments to immobilize excessive phosphorus (P) in Florida soils that sorb P poorly. This study evaluated the influence of application rates of WTR and P source on immobilization of plant available P and attempted to identify suitable agronomic soil test methods for WTR amended soils. Bahiagrass (*Paspalum notatum* Fluggae) was grown in a P deficient soil amended with four sources of P at two application rates (N and P-based rates) and three WTR rates (0, 1, and 2.5% oven dry basis). Time zero soil was tested for Mehlich-1 P (M-1 P), water extractable P (WEP) and iron strip P (ISP). Plant dry matter yield and P uptake were also determined. Plant dry matter yields were poorly correlated with soil test P: M-1 P ( $r^2 = 0.14^{***}$ ), ISP ( $r^2 = 0.23^{***}$ ) and WEP ( $r^2 = 0.25^{***}$ ). However, correlations with P uptake were stronger, and WEP ( $r^2 = 0.72^{***}$ ) and ISP ( $r^2 = 0.64^{***}$ ) correlated better than M-1 P ( $r^2 = 0.35^{***}$ ). Soil WEP and ISP and plant P uptake were reduced by application of WTR, but plant dry matter yield was similar for treatments with and without WTR. Thus, WTR has potential to reduce P loss to the environment as indicated by reduced WEP with little or no reduction in plant yield, but plant P uptake may be affected.