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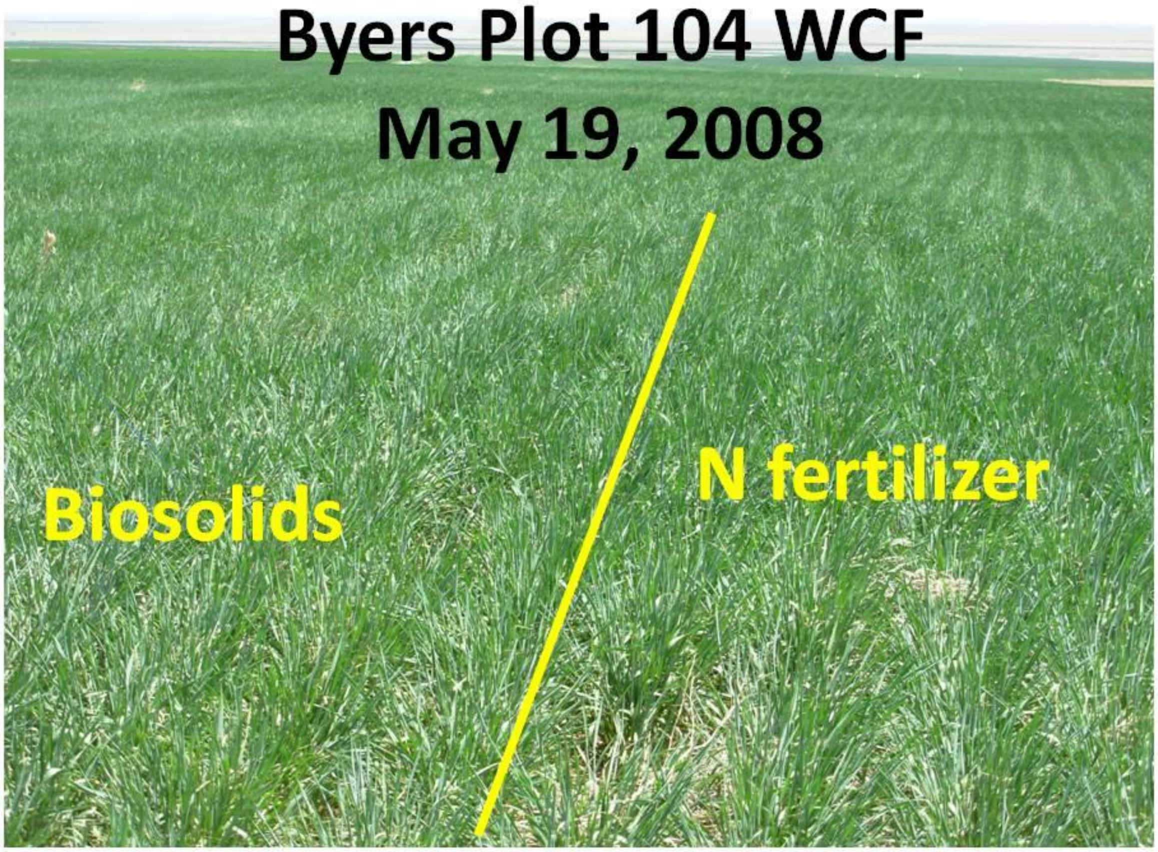
Biosolids Application to No-Till Dryland Rotations: 2008 Results



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INTRODUCTION

Biosolids recycling on dryland winter wheat (*Triticum aestivum*, L.) can supply a reliable, slow-release source of nitrogen (N) (Barbarick et al., 1992). Barbarick and Ippolito (2000, 2007) found that continuous application of biosolids from the Littleton/Englewood, CO wastewater treatment facility to dryland winter wheat-fallow rotation provides about 16 lbs N per dry ton. This research involved tilling the biosolids into the top 8 inches of soil. A new question related to soil management in a biosolids beneficial-use program is: How much N would be available if the biosolids were surface-applied in a no-till dryland agroecosystem with winter wheat-fallow (WF) and winter wheat-corn (*Zea mays*, L.)-fallow (WCF) crop rotations?

Our objective was to compare agronomic rates of commercial N fertilizer to an equivalent rate of biosolids in combination with WF and WCF crop rotations. Our hypotheses were that biosolids addition, compared to N fertilizer, will:

1. Produce similar crop yields;
2. Not differ in grain P, Zn, and Cu levels (Ippolito and Barbarick, 2000).
3. Not differ in soil P, Zn, and Cu AB-DTPA extractable concentrations, a measure of plant availability (Barbarick and Workman, 1987); and
4. Not affect soil salinity (electrical conductivity of saturated soil-paste extract, EC), pH or soil accumulation of nitrate-N (NO_3-N).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In 1999, we established our research on land owned by the Cities of Littleton and Englewood (L/E) in eastern Adams County, approximately 28 miles east of Byers, CO. The Linnebur family manages the farming operations for L/E. Soils belong to the Adena-Colby association where the Adena soil is classified as an Ustollic Paleargid and Colby is classified as an Ustic Torriorthent. No-till management is used in conjunction with crop rotations of WF and WCF. We originally also used a wheat-wheat-corn-sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*, L.)-fallow rotation. After the 2004 growing season, we abandoned this rotation because of persistent droughty conditions that restricted sunflower production.

We installed a Campbell Scientific weather station at the site in April 2000; Tables 1 and 2 present mean temperature and precipitation data, and growing season precipitation, respectively.

With biosolids application in August 1999, we initiated the study. Planting sequences are given in Table 3. We used four replications of each rotation (WF and WCF) and we completely randomized each replicated block. Each phase of each rotation was present every year for 20 total plots. Each plot was 100 feet wide by approximately 0.5 mile (2640 feet) long. The width of each plot was split so that one 50-foot wide section received commercial N fertilizer applied with the seed and sidedressed after plant establishment (Table 3), and the second 50-foot wide section received biosolids applied by L/E with a manure spreader. We randomly selected which strip in each rotation received N fertilizer or biosolids. Characteristics of the L/E biosolids are provided in Table 4. We based the N fertilizer and biosolids applications on soil test recommendations determined on each plot before planting each crop. The Cities of L/E completed biosolids application for wheat in August 1999, 2001, 2003, and 2004 and for the summer crops in March 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005. We planted the first corn crop in May 2000. We also established wheat rotations in September 2000 through 2008 and corn rotations in May 2001 through 2008, and sunflower plantings in June 2001, 2002, and 2003. Soil moisture was inadequate in June 2004 to plant sunflowers (see Table 1). We abandoned the sunflower portion of the study in 2004.

We completed wheat harvests in July 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2007 , and 2008 and corn and sunflowers in October 2000 and 2001, sunflowers in December 2003, and corn in 2004, 2006, 2007, and 2008. We experienced corn and sunflower crop failures in 2002, a corn crop failure in 2003 and 2005, and a wheat-crop failure in 2006 due to lack and proper timing of precipitation (Table 1). For each harvest, we cut grain from four areas of 5 feet by approximately 100 feet within each subplot. We determined the yield for each area and then took a subsample from each cutting for subsequent grain protein or N, P, Zn, and Cu analyses (Huang and Schulte, 1985).

Following each harvest, we collected soil samples using a Giddings hydraulic probe. For AB-DTPA extractable Cu, P, and Zn (Barbarick and Workman, 1987) and EC (Rhoades, 1996) and pH (Thomas, 1996), we sampled to one foot and separated the samples into 0-2, 2-4, 4-8, and 8-12 inch depth increments. For soil NO_3-N (Mulvaney, 1996) analyses, we sampled to 6 feet and separated the samples into 0-2, 2-4, 4-8, 8-12, 12-24, 24-36, 36-48, 48-60, and 60-72 inch depth increments.

For the wheat rotations, the experimental design was a split-plot design where type of rotation was the main plot and type of nutrient addition (commercial N fertilizer versus L/E biosolids) was the subplot. For crop yields and soil-sample analyses, main plot effects, subplot effects, and interactions were tested for significance using least significant difference (LSD) at the 0.10 probability level. Since we only had one corn rotation, we could only compare the commercial N versus L/E biosolids using a “t” test at the 0.10 probability level.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Precipitation Data

Table 1 presents the monthly precipitation records from the time we established the weather station at the Byers research site. The plots received more than 11 inches of total annual rainfall in 2000, 2001, 2007, and 2008, only 5 inches in 2002, about 12 inches in 2003, 10 inches in 2004 and 2005, and 9 inches in 2006. The critical precipitation months for corn are July and August (Nielsen et al., 1996). The Byers site received 6.0, 3.8, 1.3, 2.6, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.4, and 7.4 inches of precipitation in July and August 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008, respectively.

2008 Crop Grain Data

No significant wheat (Figure 1) or corn yield (Table 5) differences were found for type of rotation or nutrient source.

Neither rotation nor nutrient source affected the wheat grain protein, P, or Cu concentrations (Figures 2, 3, and 5). The highest wheat-grain Zn concentration was found in the biosolids-WF treatment (Figure 4). The biosolids treatment increased corn-grain P but did not affect grain Cu or Zn concentrations (Table 5).

2008 Soil Data

The AB-DTPA-extractable soil P concentration (Figure 6) in the 0-2-inch depth is considered medium or high according to the Colorado P Index Risk Assessment (Sharkoff, 2008). Overall, this site would most likely have a "no risk" assessment in terms of the potential for off-site P movement since runoff to surface bodies of water is unlikely. This means that biosolids land application can still follow crop N requirements.

The biosolids treatment produced higher AB-DTPA-extractable P in the 0-2, 2-4, and 8-12 inch soil depths. We found a rotation by nutrient source interaction for all soil depths (Figure 6) with the highest concentrations found in the WF biosolids treatment.

The WF had significantly higher AB-DTPA-extractable Zn from 6-12 inches while biosolids increased AB-DTPA-extractable Zn at all depths. Rotation by treatment interactions were found in all depths except for 8-12 inches (Figure 7).

As shown in Figure 8, biosolids addition resulted in higher AB-DTPA-extractable Cu concentrations at 0-2 and 8-12 inches. The rotation by nutrient source interaction affected AB-DTPA-extractable Cu at 2-8 inches with the highest concentration occurring in the WF biosolids treatment.

The salinity level (EC; Figure 9) showed significant increases with biosolids addition at the 0-2 and 8-12 inch soil depths. Soil pH (Figure 10) was greater in the N-fertilizer treatment at 2-4 inches and was highest in WCF rotation with N fertilizer as the nutrient source. None of the treatments significantly affected soil NO_3-N concentrations. The residual NO_3-N in the top 36 inches also indicates that future biosolids and fertilizer applications to both wheat and corn should cease until the soil NO_3-N levels are reduced to below 15 mg kg^{-1} (ppm). Nitrogen additions to winter wheat are needed when soil NO_3-N concentrations are less than 15 mg kg^{-1} (ppm) in the top foot (Davis and Westfall, 2009).

For the corn rotation (CFW), biosolids produced higher AB-DTPA Zn and Cu in the top 2 inches of soil (Table 6). Biosolids also increased the NO_3-N in the 4 to 48 inch soil depth. Nitrogen additions to dryland corn are needed when soil NO_3-N concentrations are less than 12 mg kg^{-1} (ppm) in the top foot (Davis and Westfall, 2009). Again, more extensive crop removal in the CFW rotation is needed before more biosolids should be applied.

CONCLUSIONS

Relative to our hypotheses listed on page 3, we have found the following trends:

1. In the wheat plots, we observed similar grain yields and protein, P, and Cu concentrations regardless of rotation or nutrient type (biosolids versus N fertilizer). In the corn plots, biosolids created higher grain P.

2. For dryland wheat, we observed that biosolids additions did affect some soil levels of AB-DTPA P, Zn, and Cu; and, we found some rotation by nutrient source interactions. We found no differences in soil NO_3-N concentrations. In the corn plots, biosolids additions resulted in higher AB-DTPA Zn and Cu in the top 2 inches of soil, and NO_3-N in the 4-48 soil depth.

3. We found that biosolids application did not produce higher soil salinity (EC) levels at the 0-2 and 8-12 inch depths in the wheat plots as compared to N fertilizer applications. No consistent trends were found for soil pH.

4. Previous biosolids and N fertilizer applications, based on soil test N and crop N requirements, have caused an accumulation of NO_3-N in the soil profile. Therefore, near-future biosolids and N fertilizer applications will be ceased until soil NO_3-N is reduced by wheat and corn removal.

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Table 1. Monthly mean maximum (Max) and minimum (Min) temperatures and precipitation (Precip) in inches at the Byers research site, 2000-2007. (Weather station was installed in April, 2000).

Month	2000			2001			2002			2003			2004		
	Max °F	Min °F	Precip inches	Max °F	Min °F	Precip inches	Max °F	Min °F	Precip inches	Max °F	Min °F	Precip inches	Max °F	Min °F	Precip inches
January	†	†	†	41.0	20.7	0.2	44.1	17.0	0.1	50.4	23.3	0.0	44.9	20.2	0.0
February	†	†	†	42.1	19.0	0.1	48.2	19.7	0.2	39.9	17.1	0.1	42.6	20.4	0.1
March	†	†	†	49.9	27.5	0.2	46.5	17.7	0.2	55.0	29.6	1.0	61.2	31.3	0.1
April	68.9	38.4	0.6	64.2	36.4	1.5	65.8	35.2	0.3	65.0	37.5	1.5	61.9	35.6	0.9
May	78.4	47.0	0.9	70.0	43.7	2.4	73.5	41.8	0.7	71.3	45.3	1.8	75.8	44.8	1.4
June	80.4	49.3	0.9	85.9	53.5	2.4	89.0	56.9	1.2	76.8	51.1	4.7	78.3	51.1	4.1
July	91.9	61.0	2.5	92.2	61.1	1.9	93.3	62.2	0.2	97.4	62.1	0.2	86.9	57.6	1.0
August	90.8	60.2	3.5	88.8	59.0	1.9	88.2	57.0	1.1	91.0	60.5	2.4	85.2	54.6	1.5
September	80.6	49.8	0.8	82.0	51.6	0.8	78.1	50.5	0.7	76.2	45.6	0.1	80.8	50.7	0.6
October	65.9	38.7	1.6	68.0	37.2	0.2	58.6	33.0	0.2	72.3	41.2	0.1	67.3	38.6	0.4
November	40.8	20.0	0.3	56.2	28.9	0.8	50.2	27.1	0.1	51.3	24.3	0.0	48.0	26.6	0.3
December	41.7	17.0	0.3	45.4	21.4	0.0	47.1	22.8	0.0	47.2	20.8	0.0	46.4	22.4	0.1
Total			11.4			12.4			5.0			11.9			10.5

Month	2005			2006			2007			2008		
	Max °F	Min °F	Precip inches	Max °F	Min °F	Precip inches	Max °F	Min °F	Precip inches	Max °F	Min °F	Precip inches
January	43.9	21.5	0.1	52.2	24.6	0.0	30.9	11.1	0.1	39.2	15.1	0.0
February	49.4	24.5	0.0	41.2	15.3	0.0	34.7	16.3	0.1	45.7	20.2	0.1
March	53.0	27.2	0.2	52.9	25.5	0.6	59.1	33.5	0.7	53.2	23.8	0.2
April	59.0	34.0	1.1	65.0	34.5	0.4	57.8	32.8	1.8	61.4	31.6	0.3
May	72.0	44.6	0.8	76.5	44.6	0.7	73.2	45.3	1.5	71.2	41.4	0.8
June	80.1	50.4	2.4	86.5	54.2	0.2	81.3	52.0	0.4	83.1	51.5	1.1
July	94.2	61.1	1.3	90.6	61.8	1.9	91.5	61.6	2.8	92.9	61.6	0.6
August	84.6	56.7	2.2	86.1	59.0	2.6	89.3	61.5	2.6	83.4	57.7	6.8
September	83.3	51.9	0.1	69.5	43.3	1.4	80.8	51.3	0.6	76.2	47.6	0.5
October	65.1	39.1	1.3	62.5	35.9	1.1	68.7	38.8	0.3	66.5	38.3	0.7
November	56.5	29.7	0.5	53.3	26.9	0.0	56.9	27.9	0.1	56.0	30.1	0.3
December	41.6	17.5	0.0	42.2	21.1	0.1	38.5	15.8	0.2	40.3	13.7	0.1
Total			10.0			9.0			11.2			11.5

† We installed the weather station in mid-April, 2000.

Table 2. Growing season precipitation.

Stage	Dates	Precipitation, inches
Wheat vegetative	September 2000 - March 2001	3.3
Wheat reproductive	April 2001 - June 2001	6.3
Corn/Sunflowers preplant	July 2000 – April 2001	9.5
Corn/Sunflowers growing season	May 2001 – October 2001	9.6
Wheat vegetative	September 2001 - March 2002	2.1
Wheat reproductive	April 2002 - June 2002	2.2
Corn/Sunflowers preplant	July 2001 – April 2002	6.1
Corn/Sunflowers growing season	May 2002 – October 2002	3.9
Wheat vegetative	September 2002 - March 2003	1.1
Wheat reproductive	April 2003 - June 2003	3.3
Corn/Sunflowers preplant	July 2002 – April 2003	3.4
Corn/Sunflowers growing season	May 2003 – October 2003	9.2
Wheat vegetative	September 2003 - March 2004	0.3
Wheat reproductive	April 2004 - June 2004	2.3
Corn/Sunflowers preplant	July 2003 – April 2004	3.0
Corn/Sunflowers growing season	May 2004 – October 2004	8.6
Wheat vegetative	September 2004 - March 2005	1.7
Wheat reproductive	April 2005 - June 2005	4.3
Corn preplant	July 2004 – April 2005	5.3
Corn growing season	May 2005 – October 2005	8.6
Wheat vegetative	September 2005 - March 2006	2.5
Wheat reproductive	April 2006 - June 2006	1.3
Corn preplant	July 2005 – April 2006	6.4
Corn growing season	May 2006 – October 2006	7.9
Wheat vegetative	September 2006 - March 2007	3.5
Wheat reproductive	April 2007 - June 2007	3.7
Corn preplant	July 2006 – April 2007	8.8
Corn growing season	May 2007 – October 2007	8.2
Wheat vegetative	September 2007 - March 2008	1.5
Wheat reproductive	April 2008 - June 2008	2.2
Corn preplant	July 2007 – April 2008	7.2
Corn growing season	May 2008 – October 2008	10.5

Table 3. Biosolids and fertilizer applications and crop varieties used at the Byers research site, 1999-2007.

Year Planted	Date Planted	Crop	Variety	Biosolids Biosolids tons/acre	Treatment Bio/N equiv. lbs	Nitrogen N lbs/acre with seed	Fertilizer N lbs/acre after planting	Treatment Total N lbs/acre	P_2O_5 lbs/acre	Zn lbs/acre
1999	Early Oct.	Wheat	Halt	2.4	38.4	5	40	45	20	0
2000	May	Corn	Pioneer 3752	4	64	5	40	45	15	5
2000	June	Sunflowers	Triumph 765, 766 (confection type)	2	32	5	40	45	15	5
2000	9/25/00	Wheat	Prairie Red	0	0	4	0	4	20	0
2001	5/11/01	Corn	DK493 Round Ready	5.5	88	5	40	45	15	5
2001	6/20/01	Sunflowers	Triumph 765C	2	32	5	40	45	15	5
2001	09/17/01	Wheat	Prairie Red	Variable	Variable	5	Variable	Variable	20	0
2002		Corn	Pioneer 37M81	Variable	Variable	5	Variable	Variable	15	5
2002		Sunflowers	Triumph 545A	0	0	5	0	0	15	5
2002		Wheat	Stanton	Variable	Variable	5	Variable	Variable	20	0
2003	05/21/03	Corn	Pioneer K06							
2003	06/28/03	Sunflowers	Unknown							
2003		Wheat	Stanton	Variable	Variable	5	Variable	Variable	20	0
2004		Corn	Triumph 9066 Roundup Ready	Variable	Variable	5	Variable	Variable	15	5
2004		Sunflowers	Triumph 765 (confection type)	0	0	5	0	0	15	5
2004	09/17/04	Wheat	Yumar	3	54	0	50	50	15	5
2005	05/10/05	Corn	Pioneer J99	4	72	0	75	75	15	5
2005	Sept.	Wheat	Yumar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	May	Corn	Pioneer J99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	Sept.	Wheat	Yumar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	May	Corn	Pioneer J99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	Sept.	Wheat	Yumar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	May	Corn	Pioneer J99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4. Littleton/Englewood biosolids composition used at the Byers Research site, 1999-2005.

Parameter	1999 Wheat	2000 Corn, Sunflowers	2001 Corn, Sunflowers	2001 Wheat	2003 Corn, sunflowers	2003 Wheat	2004 Wheat	2005 Corn	Avg.	Range
Solids, g kg^{-1}	217	---	210	220	254	192	197	211	214	192-254
pH	7.6	7.8	8.4	8.1	8.5	8.2	8.8	8.2	8.2	7.6-8.8
EC, dS m^{-1}	6.2	11.2	10.6	8.7	7.6	7.4	4.5	5.1	7.7	4.5-11.2
Org. N, g kg^{-1}	50	47	58	39	54	46	43	38	47	38-58
NH_4-N, g kg^{-1}	12	7	14	16	9	13	14	14	12	7-16
NO_3-N, g kg^{-1}	0.023	0.068	0.020	0.021	0.027	0.016	0.010	0	0.023	0-0.068
K, g kg^{-1}	5.1	2.6	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.7	2.5	1.6-5.1
P, g kg^{-1}	29	18	34	32	26	28	29	13	26	13-34
Al, g kg^{-1}	28	18	15	18	14	15	17	10	17	10-28
Fe, g kg^{-1}	31	22	34	33	23	24	20	20	26	20-34
Cu, mg kg^{-1}	560	820	650	750	596	689	696	611	672	560-820
Zn, mg kg^{-1}	410	543	710	770	506	629	676	716	620	410-770
Ni, mg kg^{-1}	22	6	11	9	11	12	16	4	11	4-22
Mo, mg kg^{-1}	19	22	36	17	21	34	21	13	23	13-36
Cd, mg kg^{-1}	6.2	2.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.2	4.2	2.0	2.7	1.5-6.2
Cr, mg kg^{-1}	44	17	17	13	9	14	18	14	18	9-44
Pb, mg kg^{-1}	43	17	16	18	15	21	26	16	22	15-43
As, mg kg^{-1}	5.5	2.6	1.4	3.8	1.4	1.6	0.5	0.05	2.1	0.05-5.5
Se, mg kg^{-1}	20	16	7	6	17	1	3	0.07	8.8	0.07-20
Hg, mg kg^{-1}	3.4	0.5	2.6	2.0	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.1	1.4	0.1-3.4
Ag, mg kg^{-1}	---	---	---	---	15	7	0.5	1.2	5.9	0.5-15
Ba, mg kg^{-1}	---	---	---	---	---	---	533	7	270	7-533
Be, mg kg^{-1}	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.05	<0.001	0.05	<0.05
Mn, mg kg^{-1}	---	---	---	---	---	---	239	199	219	199-239

Table 5. Corn grain characteristics for the corn rotation (CFW) at the Byers research site for 2008. ***Highlighted parameters*** are significant at the 0.10 probability level.

Parameter, units	Biosolids	Nitrogen	Probability level
Yield, bushels/acre	15.2	19.2	0.276
Cu, mg/kg	1.8	1.4	0.412
P, g/kg	***3.6***	***3.4***	***0.007***
Zn, mg/kg	16	16	0.686

Table 6. Soil characteristics for the corn rotation (CFW) at the Byers research site for 2008. ***Highlighted parameters*** are significant at the 10% probability level.

Parameter, units	Depth, inches	Biosolids	Nitrogen	Probability level
AB-DTPA Zn, mg kg^{-1}	***0-2***	***6.6***	***0.8***	***0.036***
	2-4	1.2	0.3	0.153
	4-8	0.1	0.1	0.358
	8-12	0.1	0.1	0.255
AB-DTPA Cu, mg kg^{-1}	***0-2***	***15.1***	***1.5***	***0.048***
	2-4	2.8	1.6	0.117
	4-8	2.6	2.5	0.830
	8-12	2.3	2.4	0.932
ECe, dS m^{-1}	0-2	0.7	0.6	0.905
	2-4	0.5	0.6	0.868
	4-8	0.6	0.7	0.729
	8-12	0.6	0.5	0.673
NO_3-N, mg kg^{-1}	0-2	14.3	11.2	0.174
	2-4	22.3	7.8	0.254
	4-8	***27.4***	***10.5***	***0.047***
	8-12	***23.9***	***8.8***	***0.053***
	12-24	***43.1***	***8.8***	***0.080***
	24-36	***40.5***	***10.0***	***0.026***
	36-48	***24.8***	***6.8***	***0.094***
	48-60	36.2	2.1	0.231
	60-72	11.4	2.2	0.113

Figure 1. Wheat grain yields for 2008 dryland-wheat-rotation harvests comparing Littleton/Englewood biosolids to commercial fertilizer. In the statistical summary, $LSD_{0.10}$ represents the least significant difference at the 10% probability level and NS indicates non-significant differences. (WF = wheat-fallow and WCF = wheat-corn-fallow rotations).

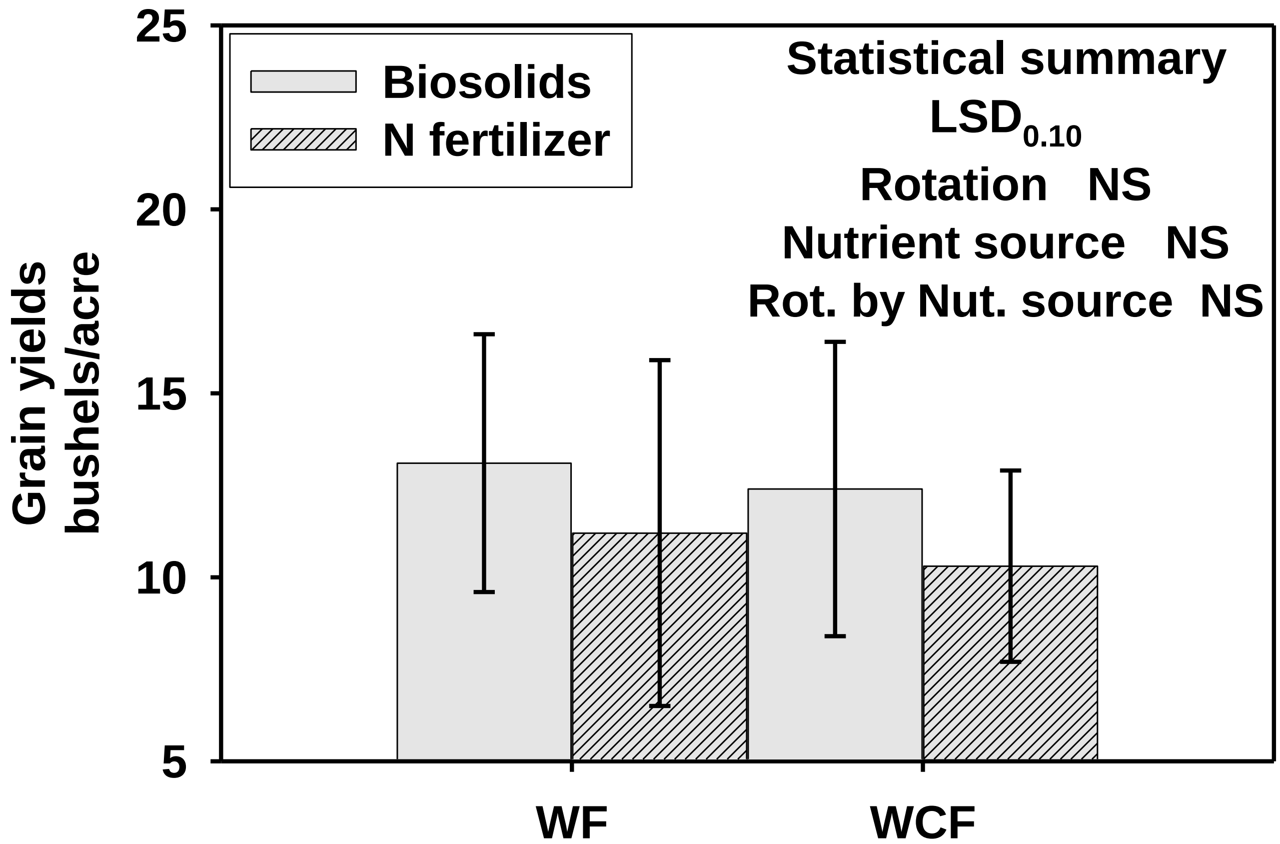


Figure 2. Wheat grain protein concentrations for 2008 dryland-wheat-rotation harvests comparing Littleton/Englewood biosolids to commercial fertilizer. In the statistical summary, $LSD_{0.10}$ represents the least significant difference at the 10% probability level and NS indicates non-significant differences. (WF = wheat-fallow and WCF = wheat-corn-fallow rotations).

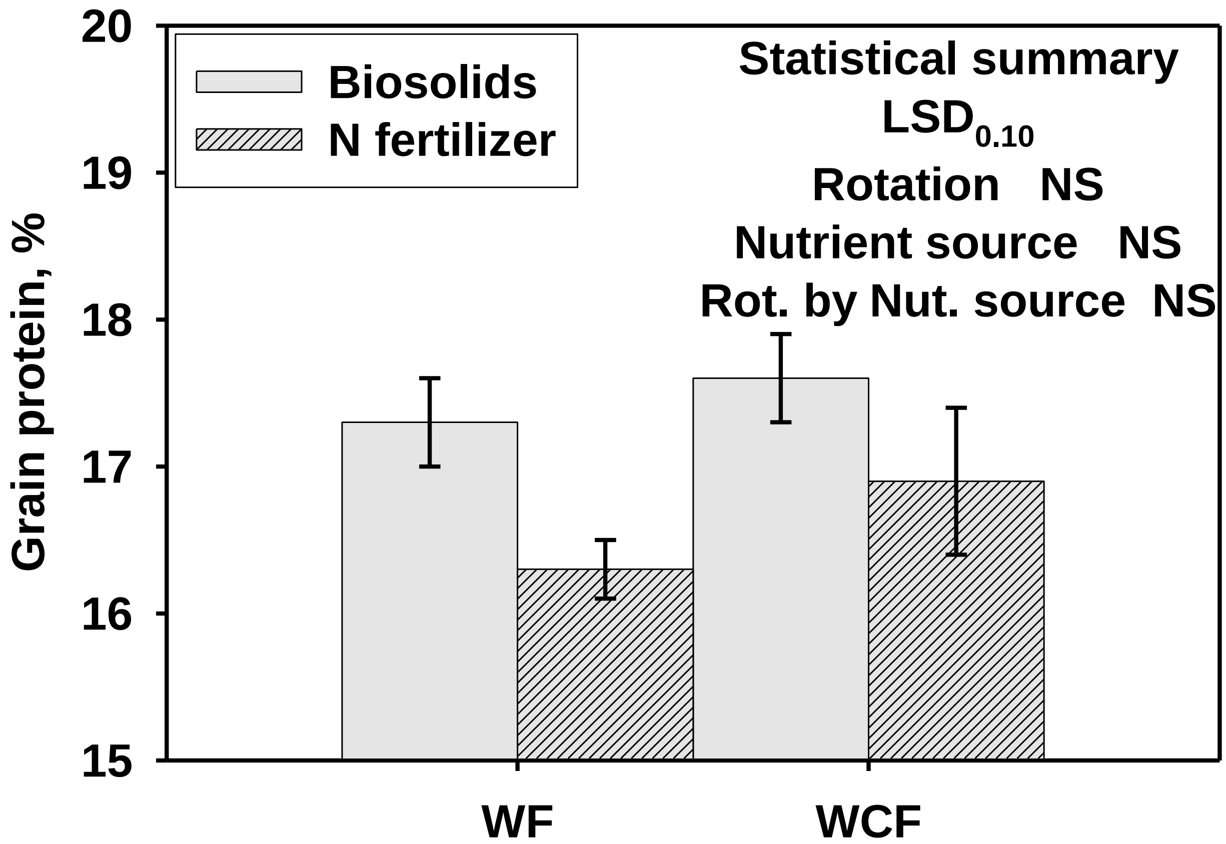


Figure 3. Wheat grain P concentrations for 2008 dryland-wheat-rotation harvests comparing Littleton/Englewood biosolids to commercial fertilizer. In the statistical summary, $LSD_{0.10}$ represents the least significant difference at the 10% probability level and NS indicates non-significant differences. (WF = wheat-fallow and WCF = wheat-corn-fallow rotations).

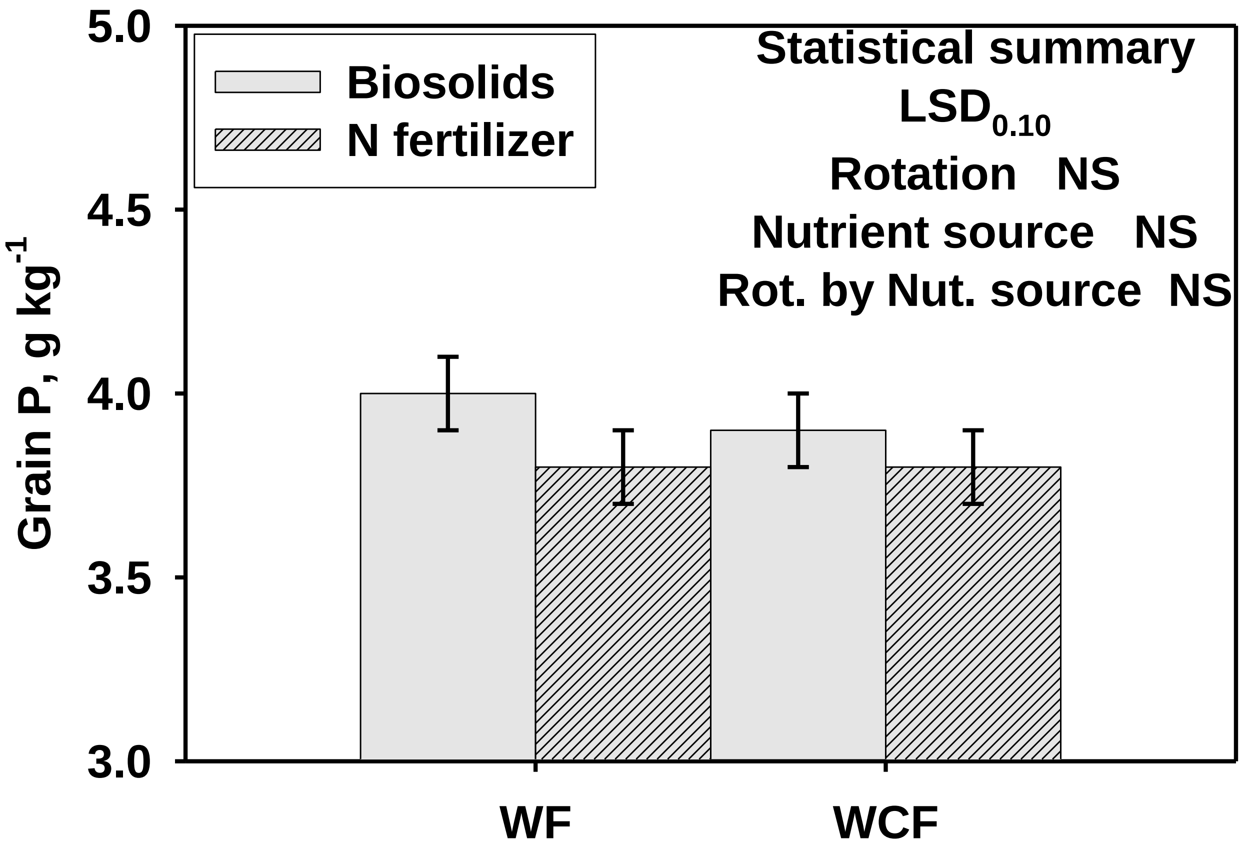


Figure 4. Wheat grain Zn concentrations for 2008 dryland-wheat-rotation harvests comparing Littleton/Englewood biosolids to commercial fertilizer. In the statistical summary, $LSD_{0.10}$ represents the least significant difference at the 10% probability level and NS indicates non-significant differences. (WF = wheat-fallow and WCF = wheat-corn-fallow rotations).

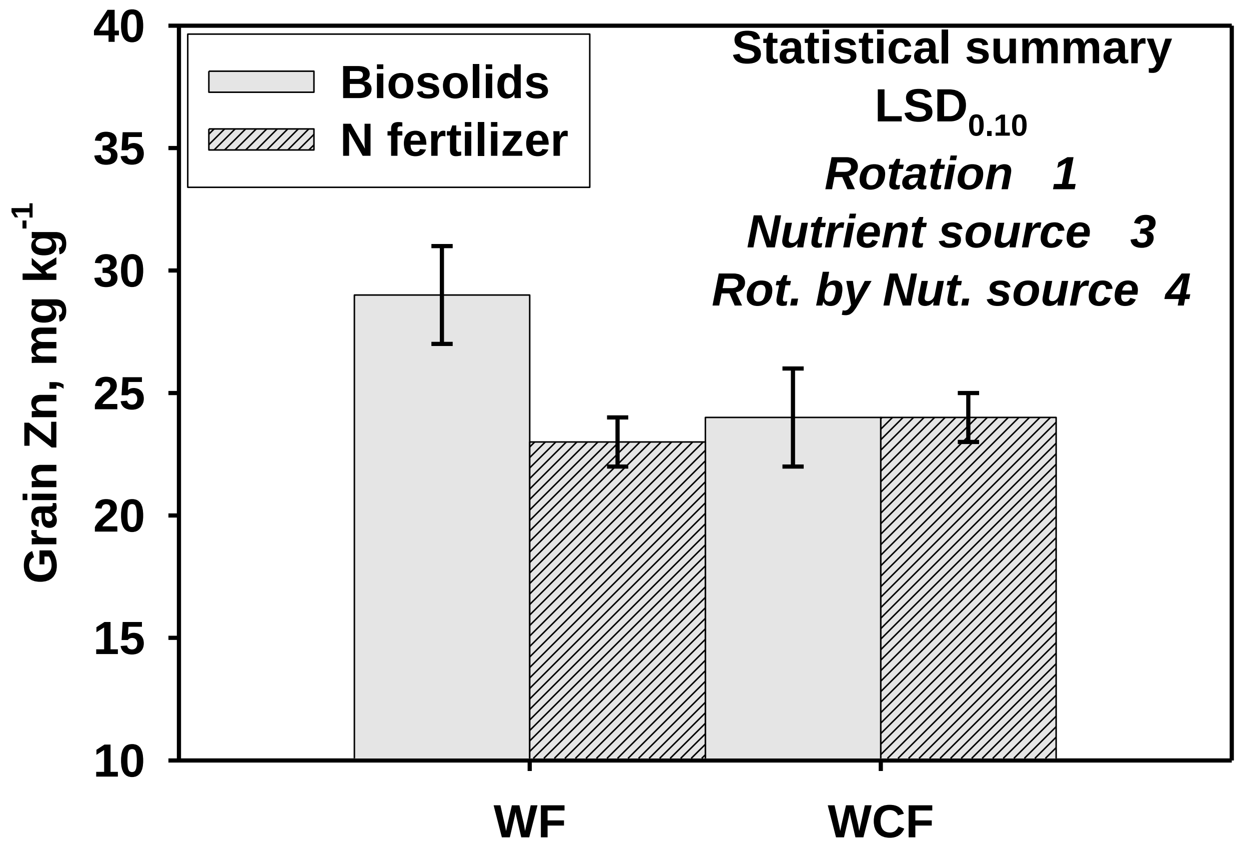


Figure 5. Wheat grain Cu concentrations for 2008 dryland-wheat-rotation harvests comparing Littleton/Englewood biosolids to commercial fertilizer. In the statistical summary, $LSD_{0.10}$ represents the least significant difference at the 10% probability level and NS indicates non-significant differences. (WF = wheat-fallow and WCF = wheat-corn-fallow rotations).

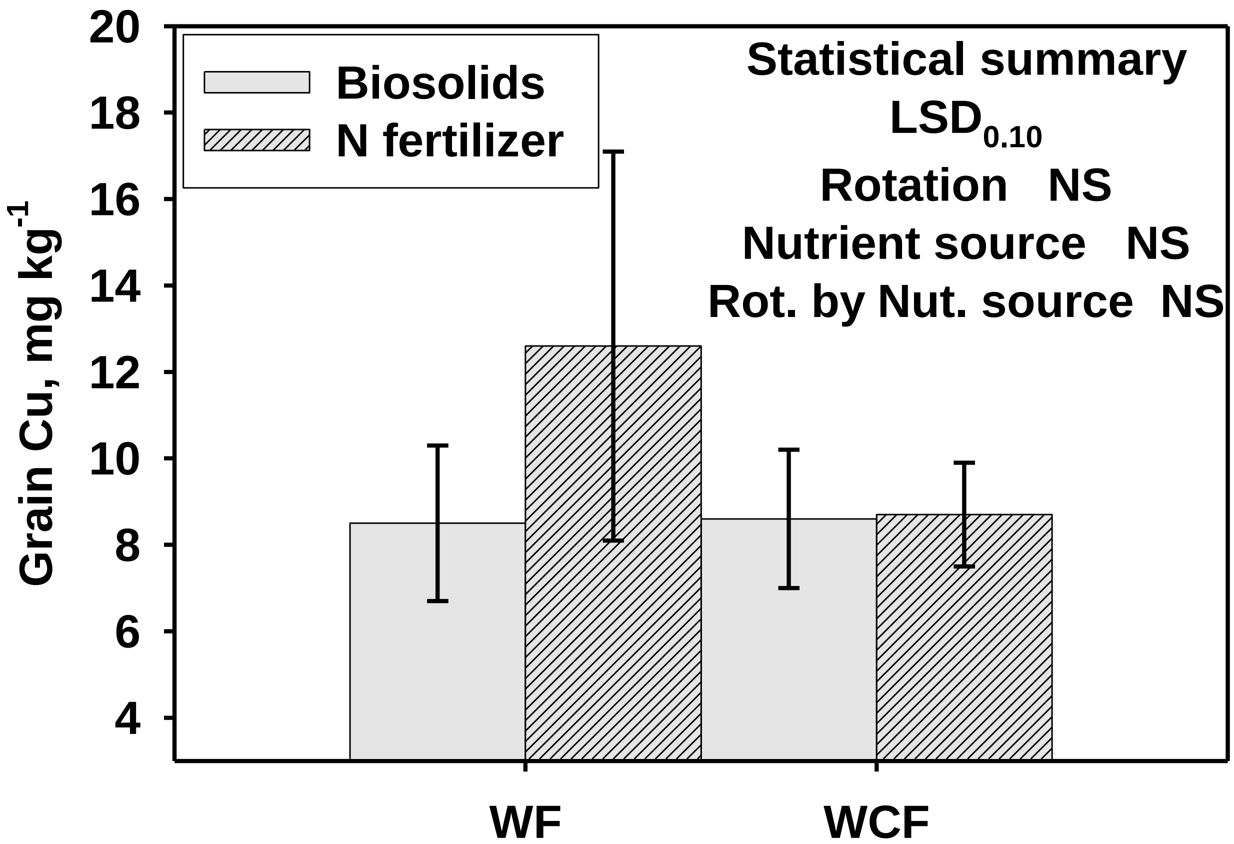
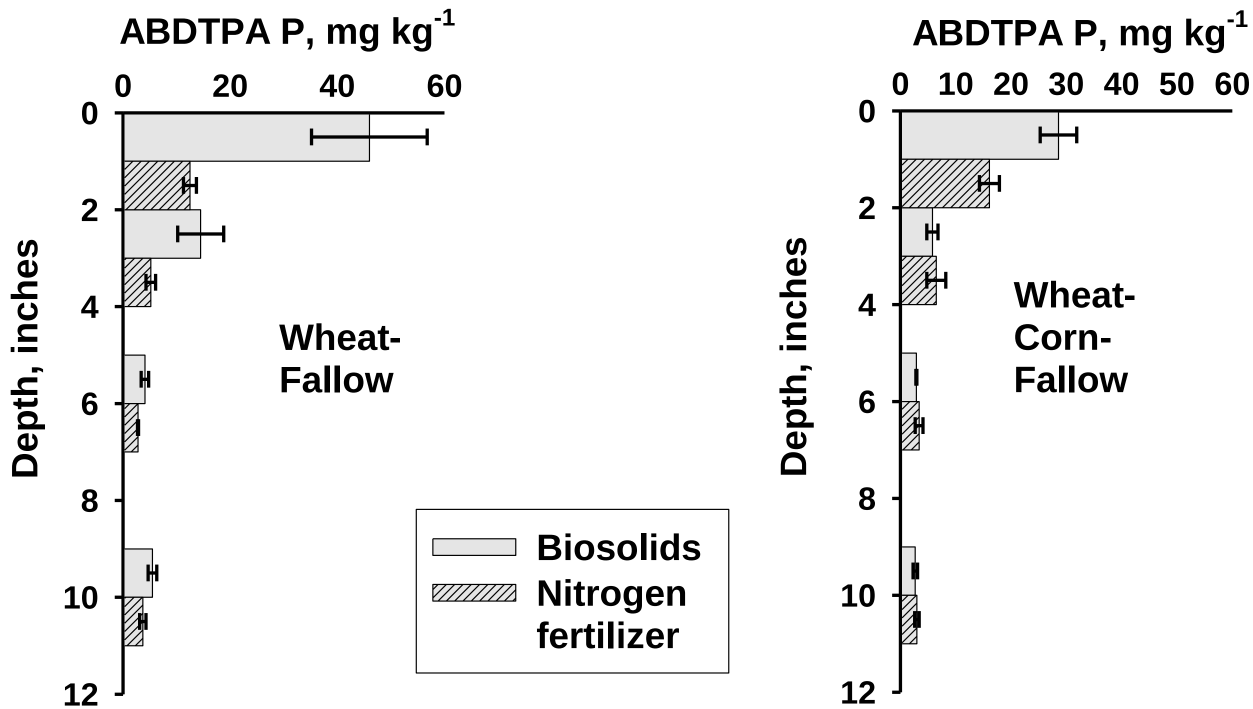


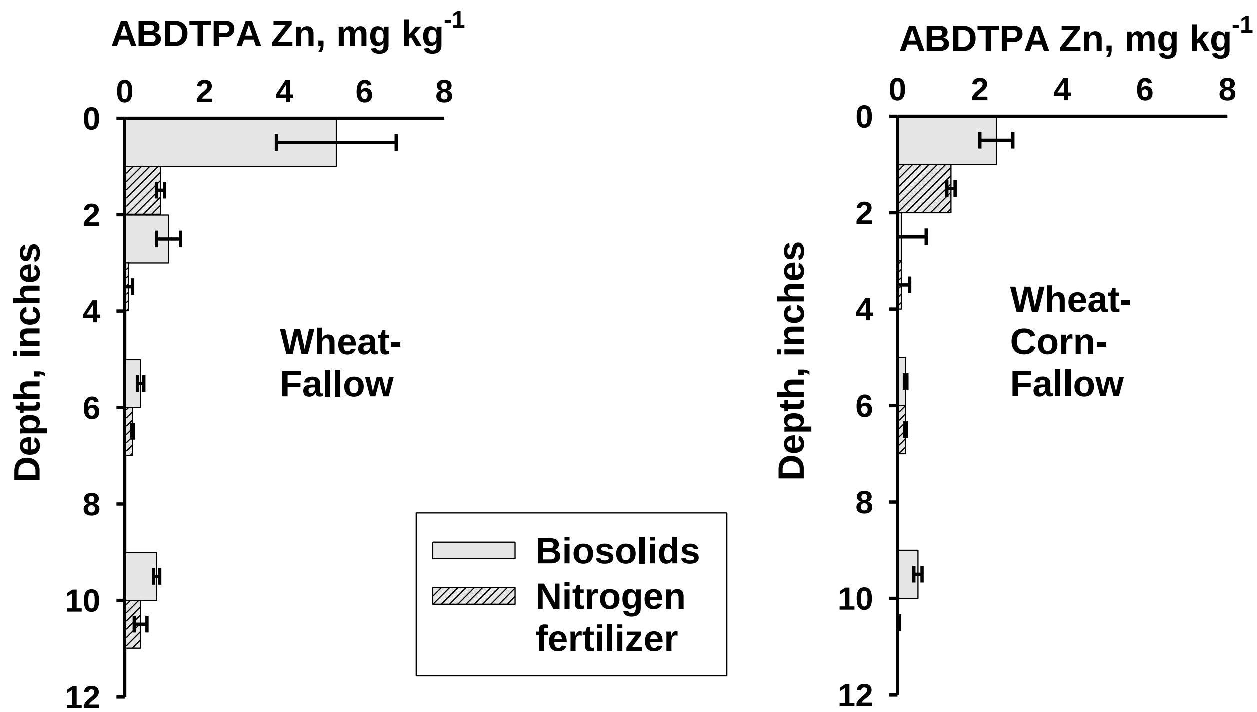
Figure 6. Soil AB-DTPA-extractable P concentration following 2008 dryland-wheat-rotation harvests comparing Littleton/Englewood biosolids to commercial N fertilizer. In the statistical summary, $LSD_{0.10}$ represents the least significant difference at the 0.10 probability level and NS indicates non-significant differences.



Statistical summary by soil depth:

0-2 inches	2-4 inches	4-8 inches	8-12 inches
$LSD_{0.10}$	$LSD_{0.10}$	$LSD_{0.10}$	$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations NS	Rotations NS	Rotations NS	Rotations NS
Treatment 13.5	*Treatment 3.1*	Treatment NS	*Treatment 0.6*
Rot. X Treat. 9.5	*Rot. X Treat. 2.2*	*Rot. X Treat. 0.6*	*Rot. X Treat. 0.4*

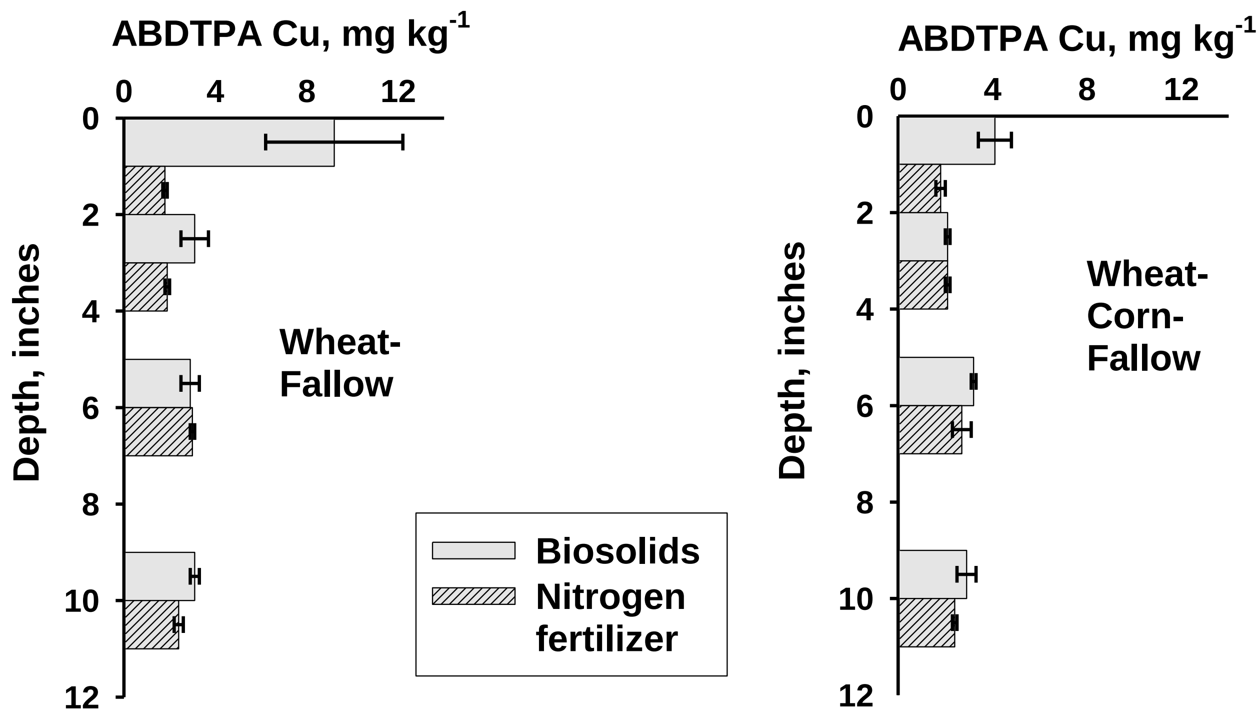
Figure 7. Soil AB-DTPA-extractable Zn concentration following 2008 dryland-wheat-rotation harvests comparing Littleton/Englewood biosolids to commercial N fertilizer. In the statistical summary, $LSD_{0.10}$ represents the least significant difference at the 0.10 probability level and NS indicates non-significant differences.



Statistical summary by soil depth:

0-2 inches	2-4 inches	4-8 inches	8-12 inches
$LSD_{0.10}$	$LSD_{0.10}$	$LSD_{0.10}$	$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations NS	Rotations NS	*Rotations 0.1*	*Rotations 0.2*
Treatment 2.0	*Treatment 0.3*	*Treatment 0.1*	*Treatment 0.2*
Rot. X Treat. 1.4	*Rot. X Treat. 0.2*	*Rot. X Treat. 0.1*	Rot. X Treat. NS

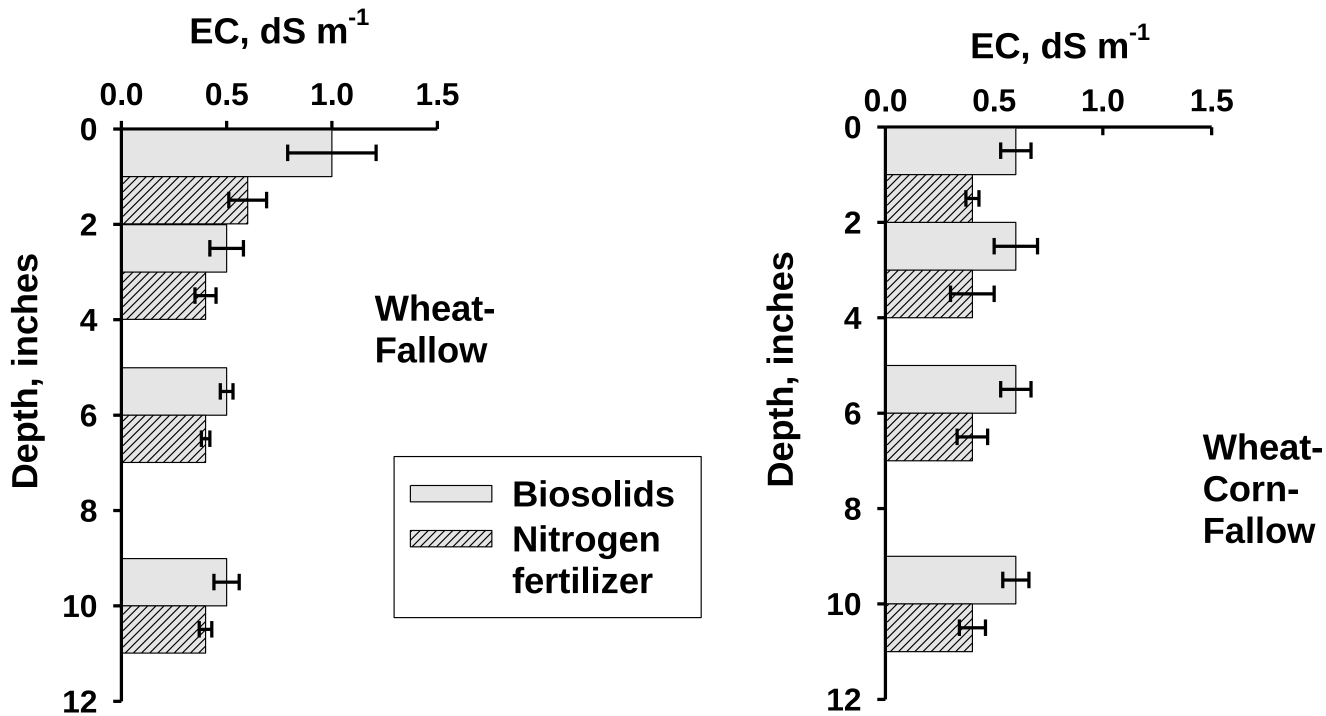
Figure 8. Soil AB-DTPA-extractable Cu concentration following 2008 dryland-wheat-rotation harvests comparing Littleton/Englewood biosolids to commercial N fertilizer. In the statistical summary, $LSD_{0.10}$ represents the least significant difference at the 0.10 probability level and NS indicates non-significant differences.



Statistical summary by soil depth:

~~0-2 inches~~	~~2-4 inches~~	~~4-8 inches~~	~~8-12 inches~~
$LSD_{0.10}$	$LSD_{0.10}$	$LSD_{0.10}$	$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations	Rotations NS	Rotations NS	Rotations NS
Treatment 4.0	Treatment NS	Treatment NS	*Treatment 0.3*
Rot. X Treat. NS	*Rot. X Treat. 0.5*	*Rot. X Treat. 0.2*	Rot. X Treat. NS

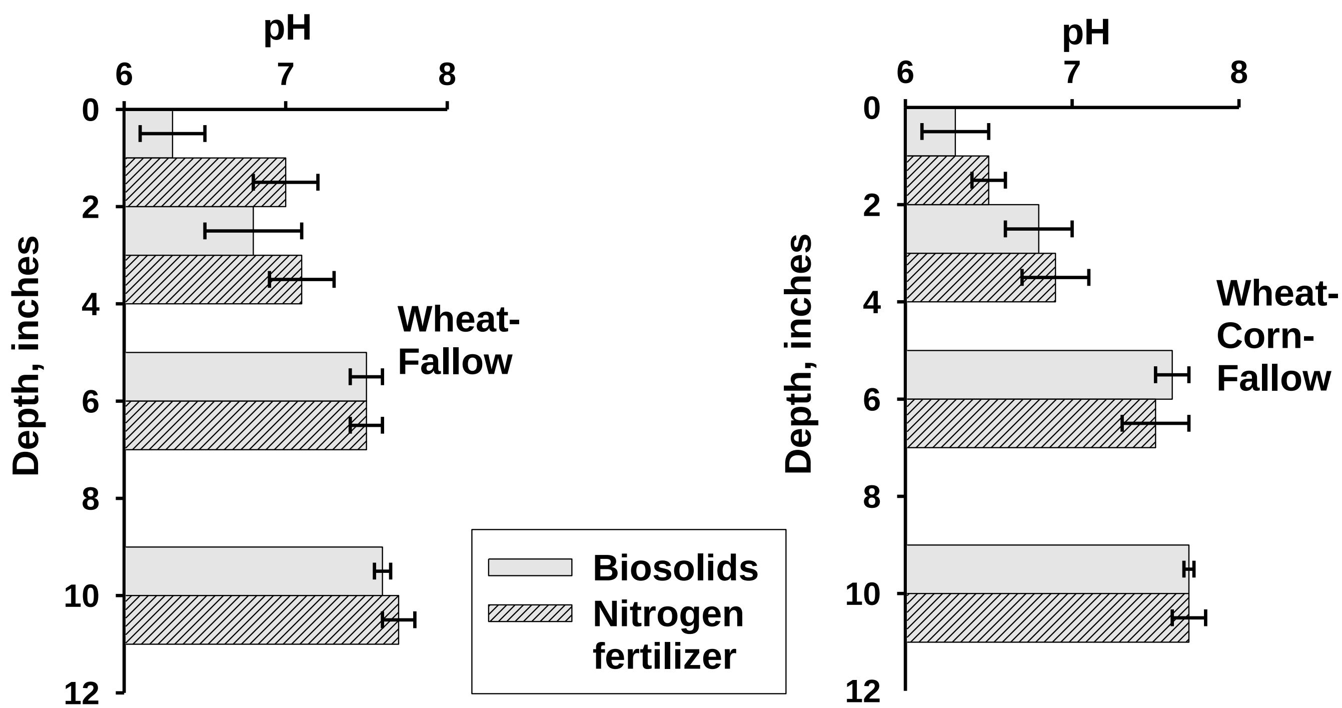
Figure 9. Soil saturated-paste electrical conductivity (EC) following 2008 dryland-wheat-rotation harvests comparing Littleton/Englewood biosolids to commercial N fertilizer. In the statistical summary, $LSD_{0.10}$ represents the least significant difference at the 0.10 probability level and NS indicates non-significant differences.



Statistical summary by soil depth:

0-2 inches	2-4 inches	4-8 inches	8-12 inches
$LSD_{0.10}$	$LSD_{0.10}$	*$LSD_{0.10}$*	*$LSD_{0.10}$*
Rotations NS	Rotations NS	Rotations NS	Rotations NS
Treatment 0.2	Treatment NS	Treatment NS	*Treatment 0.2*
Rot. X Treat. NS	Rot. X Treat. NS	Rot. X Treat. NS	Rot. X Treat. NS

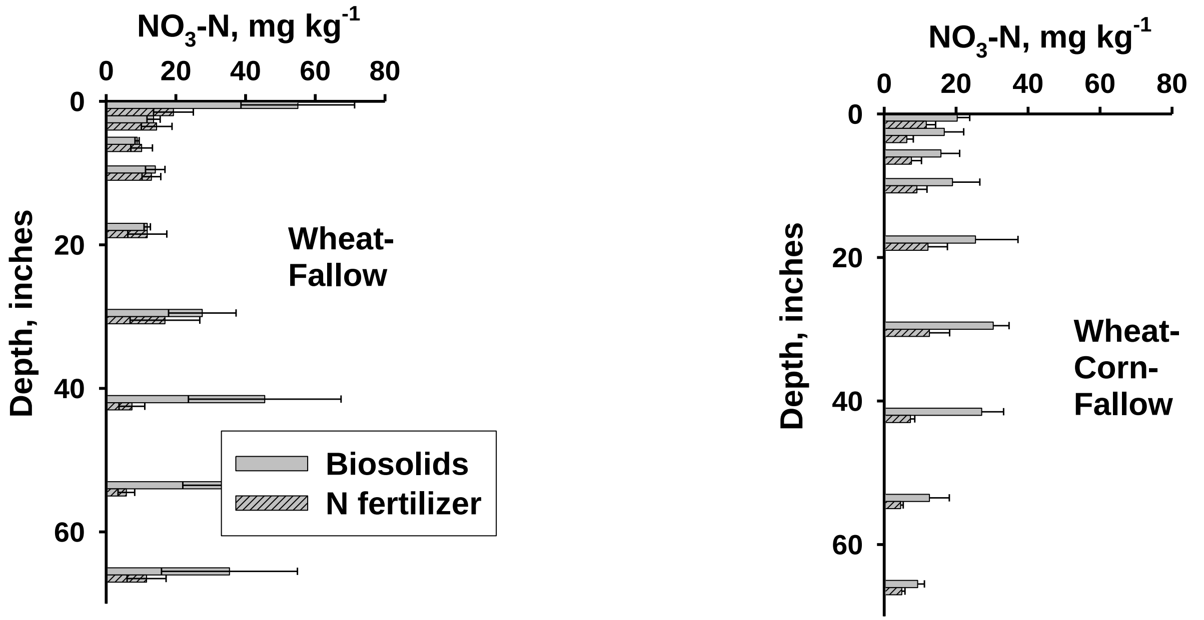
Figure 10. Soil saturated-paste pH following 2008 dryland-wheat-rotation harvests comparing Littleton/Englewood biosolids to commercial N fertilizer. In the statistical summary, $LSD_{0.10}$ represents the least significant difference at the 0.10 probability level and NS indicates non-significant differences.



Statistical summary by soil depth:

0-2 inches	2-4 inches	4-8 inches	8-12 inches
$LSD_{0.10}$	$LSD_{0.10}$	$LSD_{0.10}$	$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations NS	Rotations NS	Rotations NS	Rotations NS
Treatment NS	*Treatment 0.2*	Treatment NS	Treatment NS
Rot. X Treat. NS	Rot. X Treat. NS	*Rot. X Treat. 0.1*	Rot. X Treat. NS

Figure 11. Soil NO_3-N concentrations following 2008 dryland-wheat-rotation harvests comparing Littleton/Englewood biosolids to commercial N fertilizer. In the statistical summary, $LSD_{0.10}$ represents the least significant difference at the 0.10 probability level and NS indicates non-significant differences.



Statistical summary by soil depth:

~~0-2 inches~~
$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations NS
Treatment NS
Rot. X Treat. NS

~~2-4 inches~~
$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations NS
Treatment NS
Rot. X Treat. NS

~~4-8 inches~~
$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations NS
Treatment NS
Rot. X Treat. NS

~~8-12 inches~~
$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations NS
Treatment NS
Rot. X Treat. NS

~~12-24 inches~~
$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations NS
Treatment NS
Rot. X Treat. NS

~~24-36 inches~~
$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations NS
Treatment NS
Rot. X Treat. NS

~~36-48 inches~~
$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations NS
Treatment NS
Rot. X Treat. NS

~~48-60 inches~~
$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations NS
Treatment NS
Rot. X Treat. NS

~~60-72 inches~~
$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations NS
Treatment NS
Rot. X Treat. NS