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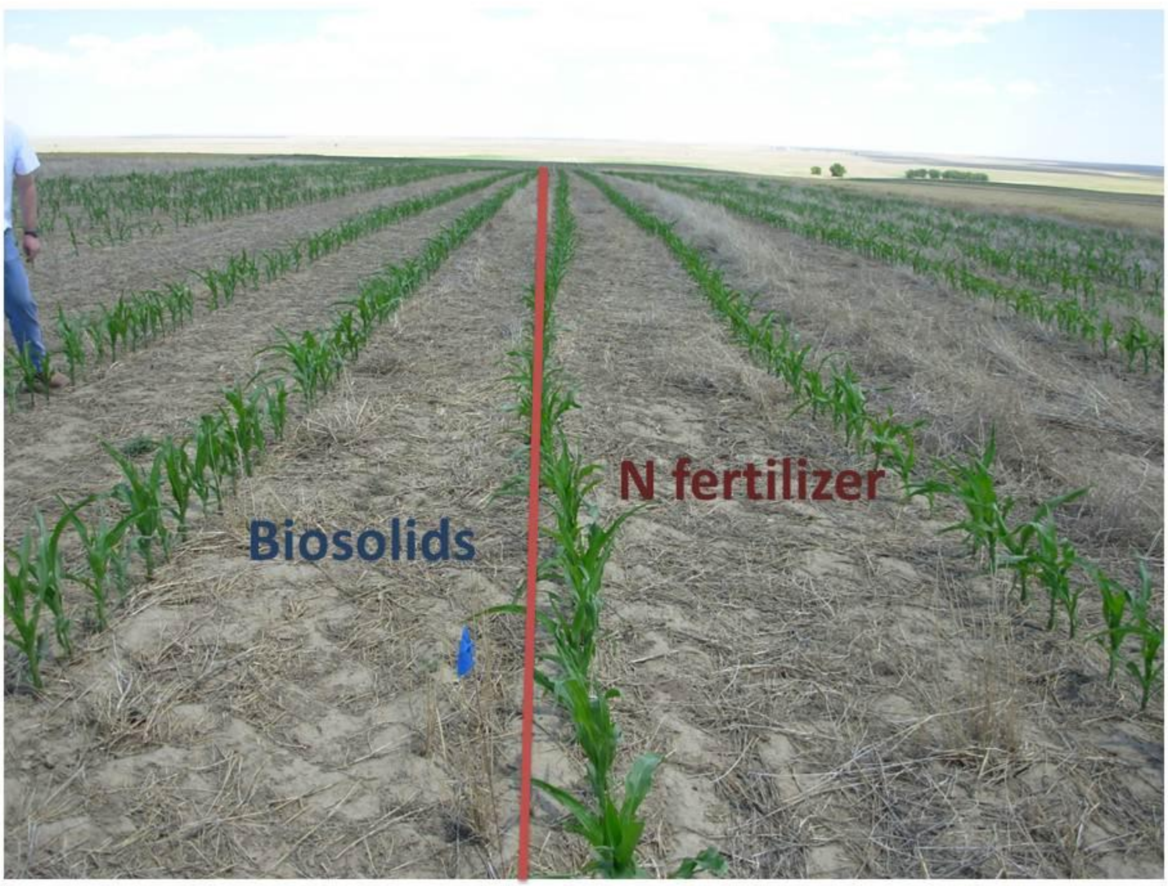
Biosolids Application to No-Till Dryland Rotations: 2012 Results



K.A. Barbarick, N.C. Hansen,
and J.P. McDaniel

Professor, Associate Professor, and Research Associate

Department of Soil and Crop Sciences

Biosolids Application to No-Till Dryland Crop Rotations: 2012 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, would:

1. Produce similar crop yields;
2. Not differ in grain P, Zn, and Cu levels.
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 latitude longitude for the plot corners are 39^o 45’47”/103^{o}47”50” (southwest), 39^o 45’47”/103^{o}47”17” (southeast), 39^o 46’7”/103^{o}47”50” (northwest), 39^o 46’7”/103^{o}47”17” (northeast). 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.

The first biosolids application occurred in August 1999. Planting sequences are given in Table 3. We used a randomized complete block design with four blocks. Each phase of each rotation was present every year. 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 half of the strip in each rotation received N fertilizer or biosolids. Characteristics of the L/E biosolids are provided in Table 4. The N fertilizer and biosolids applications were based 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, 2005, and 2012. We planted the first corn crop in May 2000. We also established wheat rotations in September 2000 through 2012 and corn rotations in May 2001 through 2012, and sunflower plantings in June 2001, 2002, and 2003. Soil moisture was inadequate in June 2004 to plant sunflowers (see Table 1). The sunflower portion of the study was abandoned in 2004.

Wheat was harvested in July 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012, and corn and sunflowers in October 2000 and 2001, sunflowers in December 2003, and corn in 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012The corn and sunflower crops failed in 2002, corn crop failures occurred in 2003 and 2005, and a wheat-crop failure occurred in 2006 due to lack and proper timing of precipitation (Table 1). At 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

Tables 1 and 2 present 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, 2008, 2009 and 2011, between 5 and 6 inches in 2002 and 2012, about 12 inches in 2003, 10 inches in 2004, 2005, and 2010, and 9 inches in 2006. The critical precipitation months for corn are July and August (Nielsen et al., 2010). The Byers site received 6.0, 3.8, 1.3, 2.6, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.4, 7.4, 4.4, 3.9, 5.2, and 1.3 inches of precipitation in July and August 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012, respectively.

2012 Crop Grain Data

No significant wheat (Figure 1) or corn yield (Table 5) differences were found for type of rotation or nutrient source. Average wheat yield for our treatments was 45 bushels/acre while the Colorado state average was 46 bushels/acre (USDA NASS Colorado Field Office, 2012). The corn yields indicate a near crop failure. Only 3.8 inches of rain were received during the corn growing season (Table 2).

The rotation by nutrient source interaction affected the wheat grain P and Zn content with the highest concentrations found in the WF rotation that received biosolids (Figures 3 and 4). The nitrogen fertilizer treatment increased corn-grain Cu compared the biosolids treatment (Table 5).

2012 Soil Data

In the wheat plots, several rotation effects and rotation by nutrient source interactions were found for ABDTPA P, Zn, and Cu and for EC and NO_3-N (Figures 5-10); however, no consistent trend with soil depth was noted. Biosolids application led to larger ABDTPA Cu concentrations in the top 4 inches of soil and larger salt content (EC) in the top 2 inches.

In the CFW rotation, we found that the biosolids produced higher ABDTPA P, Zn, and Cu in the top 2 inches and ABDTPA P in the 2to 4 inch depth (Table 6). We expected this result since the biosolids were surface applied and not incorporated. Biosolids also led to higher levels of NO_3-N in the 0 to 2, 2 to 4, 36 to 48, 48 to 60, and 60 to 72 inch depths.

CONCLUSIONS

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

1. In the 2012 wheat and corn plots, we observed that biosolids did not significantly increase yields or grain concentrations of protein, P, Zn, and Cu compared to N fertilizer.

2. For dryland wheat in 2012, we observed that biosolids additions did increase some soil levels of ABDTPA-extractable P, Zn, Cu, and soil NO_3-N concentrations.

3. We found that biosolids application did produce higher soil salinity (EC) levels in the top 2 inches in the wheat plots as compared to N fertilizer applications. No consistent trends were found for soil pH.

4. We applied biosolids to the 2012-13 wheat plots.

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Table 1. Monthly mean maximum (Max) and minimum (Min) temperatures and precipitation (Precip) in inches at the Byers research site, 2000-2011. (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			2009		
	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	43.9	21.5	0.1	52.2	24.6	0.0	30.9	11.1	0.1	39.2	15.1	0.0	47.1	21.8	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	52.3	23.3	0.0
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	56.4	27.0	0.5
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	58.5	33.3	2.2
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	71.1	45.8	3.2
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	78.1	51.7	2.9
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	86.8	57.1	1.6
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	86.1	55.3	2.8
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	77.4	49.2	1.3
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	53.9	31.0	1.1
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	55.7	30.2	0.2
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	36.1	12.4	0.0
Total			10.0			9.0			11.2			11.5			15.8

† We installed the weather station in mid-April, 2000. The tipping bucket rain gauge may not accurately measure precipitation received as snow.

Table 1 (continued). Monthly mean maximum (Max) and minimum (Min) temperatures and precipitation (Precip) in inches at the Byers research site, 2000-2011. (Weather station was installed in April, 2000).

Month	2010			2011			2012		
	Max °F	Min °F	Precip inches	Max °F	Min °F	Precip inches	Max °F	Min °F	Precip inches
January	44.6	19.9	0.1	40.8	17.6	0.3	49.8	20.6	0.1
February	39.7	18.0	0.2	42.8	15.4	0.0	36.1	16.8	0.2
March	53.7	28.2	0.4	57.2	28.1	0.2	62.8	33.1	0.2
April	62.4	33.6	2.5	61.4	29.9	0.9	68.3	37.2	1.4
May	68.4	38.1	1.6	66.0	38.7	3.8	75.8	44.4	0.6
June	83.6	54.6	1.4	83.3	53.2	0.6	91.0	57.1	0.4
July	89.1	59.7	2.3	92.9	57.4	3.6	93.4	62.5	1.2
August	88.8	59.4	1.6	87.3	60.9	1.6	89.7	57.8	0.1
September	84.2	50.5	0.0	77.8	49.5	1.0	78.6	50.3	1.1
October	69.5	39.9	0.1	67.0	38.1	0.9	63.4	36.3	0.4
November	52.3	25.1	0.2	55.3	25.4	0.2	59.6	30.7	0.1
December	47.8	22.0	0.0	41.1	16.8	0.1	44.3	19.6	0.0
Total			10.4			13.2			5.8

† We installed the weather station in mid-April, 2000. The tipping bucket rain gauge may not accurately measure precipitation received as snow.

Table 2. Growing season precipitation.

Stage	Dates	Precipitation, inches	Stage	Dates	Precipitation, inches
Wheat vegetative	September 2000 - March 2001	3.3	Wheat vegetative	September 2006 - March 2007	3.5
Wheat reproductive	April 2001 - June 2001	6.3	Wheat reproductive	April 2007 - June 2007	3.7
Corn/Sunflowers preplant	July 2000 – April 2001	9.5	Corn preplant	July 2006 – April 2007	8.8
Corn/Sunflowers growing season	May 2001 – October 2001	9.6	Corn growing season	May 2007 – October 2007	8.2
Wheat vegetative	September 2001 - March 2002	2.1	Wheat vegetative	September 2007 - March 2008	1.5
Wheat reproductive	April 2002 - June 2002	2.2	Wheat reproductive	April 2008 - June 2008	2.2
Corn/Sunflowers preplant	July 2001 – April 2002	6.1	Corn preplant	July 2007 – April 2008	7.2
Corn/Sunflowers growing season	May 2002 – October 2002	3.9	Corn growing season	May 2008 – October 2008	10.5
Wheat vegetative	September 2002 - March 2003	1.1	Wheat vegetative	September 2008 - March 2009	2.1
Wheat reproductive	April 2003 - June 2003	3.3	Wheat reproductive	April 2009 - June 2009	8.3
Corn/Sunflowers preplant	July 2002 – April 2003	3.4	Corn preplant	July 2008 – April 2009	11.8
Corn/Sunflowers growing season	May 2003 – October 2003	9.2	Corn growing season	May 2009 – October 2009	12.9
Wheat vegetative	September 2003 - March 2004	0.3	Wheat vegetative	September 2009 - March 2010	3.3
Wheat reproductive	April 2004 - June 2004	2.3	Wheat reproductive	April 2010 - June 2010	5.5
Corn/Sunflowers preplant	July 2003 – April 2004	3.0	Corn preplant	July 2009 – April 2010	10.2
Corn/Sunflowers growing season	May 2004 – October 2004	8.6	Corn growing season	May 2010 – October 2010	7.0
Wheat vegetative	September 2004 - March 2005	1.7	Wheat vegetative	September 2010 - March 2011	0.8
Wheat reproductive	April 2005 - June 2005	4.3	Wheat reproductive	April 2011 - June 2011	5.3
Corn preplant	July 2004 – April 2005	5.3	Corn preplant	July 2010 – April 2011	5.6
Corn growing season	May 2005 – October 2005	8.6	Corn growing season	May 2011 – October 2011	11.5
Wheat vegetative	September 2005 - March 2006	2.5	Wheat vegetative	September 2011 - March 2012	2.7
Wheat reproductive	April 2006 - June 2006	1.3	Wheat reproductive	April 2012 - June 2012	2.4
Corn preplant	July 2005 – April 2006	6.4	Corn preplant	July 2011 – April 2012	7.4
Corn growing season	May 2006 – October 2006	7.9	Corn growing season	May 2012 – October 2012	3.8

Table 3. Biosolids and fertilizer applications and crop varieties used at the Byers research site, 1999-2009.

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

Table 3. (continued) Biosolids and fertilizer applications and crop varieties used at the Byers research site, 1999-2009.

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
2008	Sept.	Wheat	Yumar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	May	Corn	Pioneer J99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	Sept.	Wheat	Yumar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	May	Corn	Pioneer J99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	Sept.	Wheat	Yumar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	May	Corn	Pioneer J99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	Sept.	Wheat	Snowmass	2	32	5	30	35	20	0
2012	May	Corn	Triumph 9958	2	32	5	30	35	15	5

Table 4. Littleton/Englewood biosolids composition used at the Byers research site, 1999-2012.

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

Table 4 (continued). Littleton/Englewood biosolids composition used at the Byers research site, 1999-2012.

Parameter	2012 Corn	Avg.	Range
Solids, g kg^{-1}	170	208	170-254
pH	8.7	8.3	7.6-8.8
EC, dS m^{-1}	3.5	7.2	3.5-11.2
Org. N, g kg^{-1}	12	43	12-58
NH_4-N, g kg^{-1}	2	11	2-16
NO_3-N, g kg^{-1}	0.003	0.021	0-0.068
K, g kg^{-1}	0.3	2.3	0.3-5.1
P, g kg^{-1}	5	24	5-34
Al, g kg^{-1}	1	15	1-28
Fe, g kg^{-1}	4	24	4-34
Cu, mg kg^{-1}	138	613	138-820
Zn, mg kg^{-1}	140	567	140-770
Ni, mg kg^{-1}	4	10	4-22
Mo, mg kg^{-1}	2	10	2-36
Cd, mg kg^{-1}	0.2	2.4	0.2-6.2
Cr, mg kg^{-1}	2	16	2-44
Pb, mg kg^{-1}	6	10	6-43
As, mg kg^{-1}	2.0	1.2	0.05-5.5
Se, mg kg^{-1}	12	9	0.07-20
Hg, mg kg^{-1}	0.01	1.2	0.01-3.4
Ag, mg kg^{-1}	3.5	4.9	0.5-15
Ba, mg kg^{-1}	76	205	7-533
Be, mg kg^{-1}	<0.01	<0.05	<0.05
Mn, mg kg^{-1}	73	170	73-239

Table 5. Corn grain characteristics for the corn rotation (CFW) at the Byers research site for 2012. ***Highlighted parameters*** are significant at the 0.10 probability level.

Parameter, units	Biosolids	Nitrogen	Probability level
Yield, bushels/acre	12	16	0.373
Protein, %	12.1	12.2	0.444
P, g/kg	6.0	6.1	0.888
Zn, mg/kg	32	34	0.393
Cu, mg/kg	***3.0***	***3.3***	***0.085***

Table 6. Soil characteristics for the corn rotation (CFW) at the Byers research site for 2012. ***Highlighted parameters*** are significant at the 10% probability level.

Parameter, units	Depth, inches	Biosolids	Nitrogen	Probability level
ABDTPA P, mg kg^{-1}	***0-2***	***39.5***	***14.3***	***0.008***
	2-4	***9.9***	***1.8***	***0.024***
	4-8	1.1	0.01	0.164
	8-12	0.8	0.2	0.383
ABDTPA Zn, mg kg^{-1}	***0-2***	***4.07***	***0.89***	***0.006***
	2-4	0.35	0.21	0.261
	4-8	0.20	0.33	0.630
	8-12	0.24	0.05	0.132
ABDTPA Cu, mg kg^{-1}	***0-2***	***7.6***	***1.8***	***0.004***
	2-4	2.0	2.0	0.951
	4-8	2.7	2.6	0.845
	8-12	2.4	2.2	0.269
pH	***0-2***	***5.8***	***6.6***	***0.045***
	2-4	6.4	6.7	0.246
	4-8	7.3	7.4	0.708
	8-12	7.7	7.7	0.878
ECe, dS m^{-1}	0-2	0.87	0.56	0.348
	2-4	0.63	0.48	0.540
	4-8	0.44	0.32	0.334
	8-12	0.31	0.26	0.451
NO_3-N, mg kg^{-1}	***0-2***	***48.7***	***17.2***	***0.063***
	2-4	31.8	17.0	0.195
	4-8	***15.4***	***7.7***	***0.070***
	8-12	8.0	4.3	0.277
	12-24	13.3	2.2	0.207
	24-36	17.1	1.5	0.293
	36-48	***16.1***	***2.8***	***0.096***
	48-60	***24.7***	***3.0***	***0.036***
	60-72	***22.1***	***3.4***	***0.023***

Figure 1. Wheat grain yields for 2012 dryland-wheat-rotation harvests comparing Littleton/Englewood biosolids to commercial fertilizer. Error bars represent the standard error of the mean. 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).

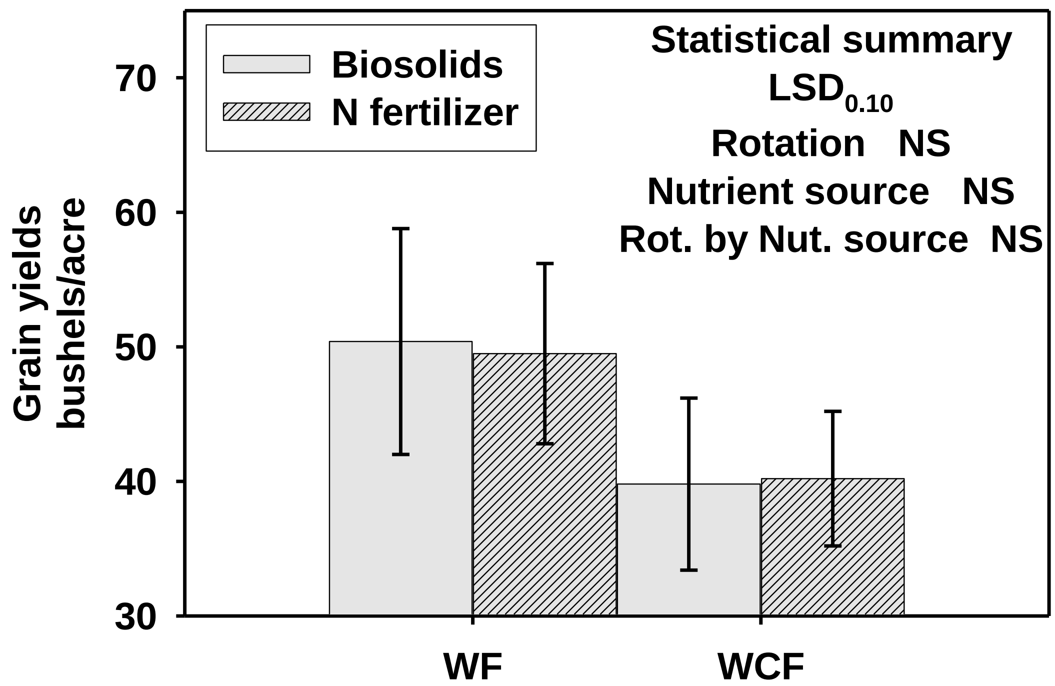


Figure 2. Wheat grain P concentrations for 2012 dryland-wheat-rotation harvests comparing Littleton/Englewood biosolids to commercial fertilizer. Error bars represent the standard error of the mean. In the statistical summary, $LSD_{0.10}$ represents the least significant difference at the 10% probability level and NS indicates non-significant differences. (WF = wheat-fallow and WCF = wheat-corn-fallow rotations).

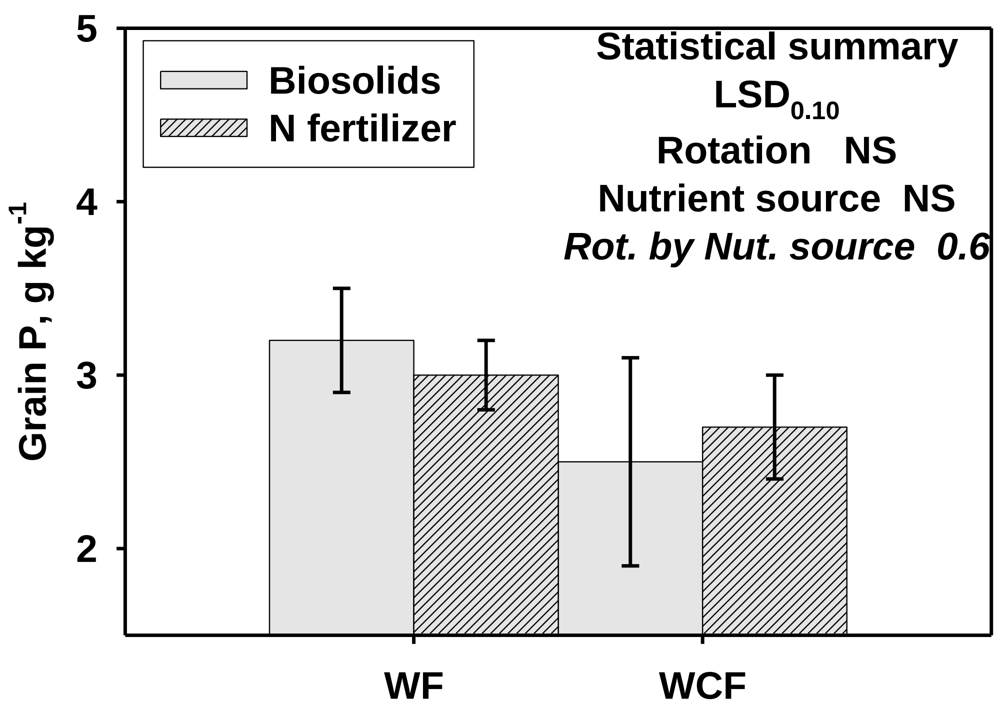


Figure 3. Wheat grain Zn concentrations for 2012 dryland-wheat-rotation harvests comparing Littleton/Englewood biosolids to commercial fertilizer. Error bars represent the standard error of the mean. In the statistical summary, $LSD_{0.10}$ represents the least significant difference at the 10% probability level and NS indicates non-significant differences. (WF = wheat-fallow and WCF = wheat-corn-fallow rotations).

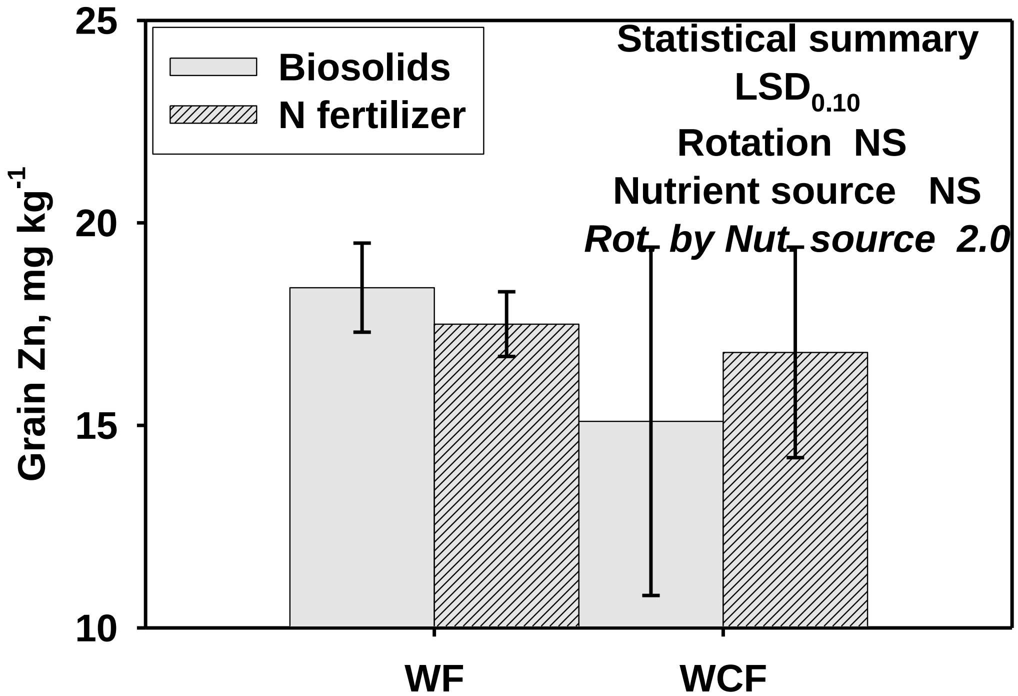


Figure 4. Wheat grain Cu concentrations for 2012 dryland-wheat-rotation harvests comparing Littleton/Englewood biosolids to commercial fertilizer. Error bars represent the standard error of the mean. In the statistical summary, $LSD_{0.10}$ represents the least significant difference at the 10% probability level and NS indicates non-significant differences. (WF = wheat-fallow and WCF = wheat-corn-fallow rotations).

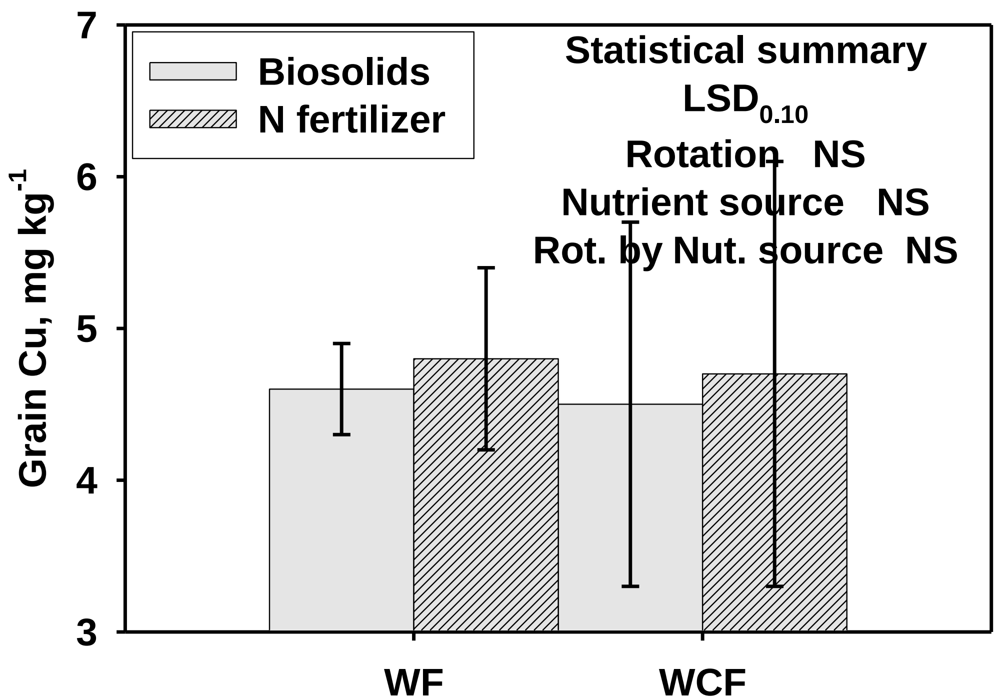
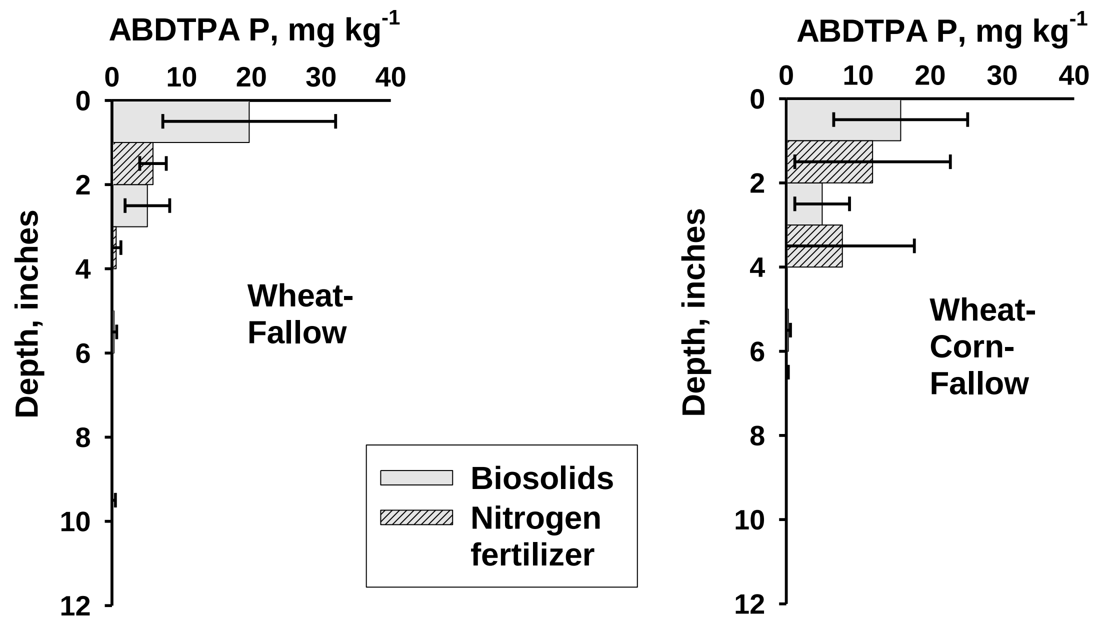


Figure 5. Soil ABDTPA-extractable P concentration following 2012 dryland-wheat-rotation harvests comparing Littleton/Englewood biosolids to commercial N fertilizer. Error bars represent the standard error of the mean. In the statistical summary, $LSD_{0.10}$ represents the least significant difference at the 0.10 probability level and NS indicates non-significant differences.



Statistical summary by soil depth:

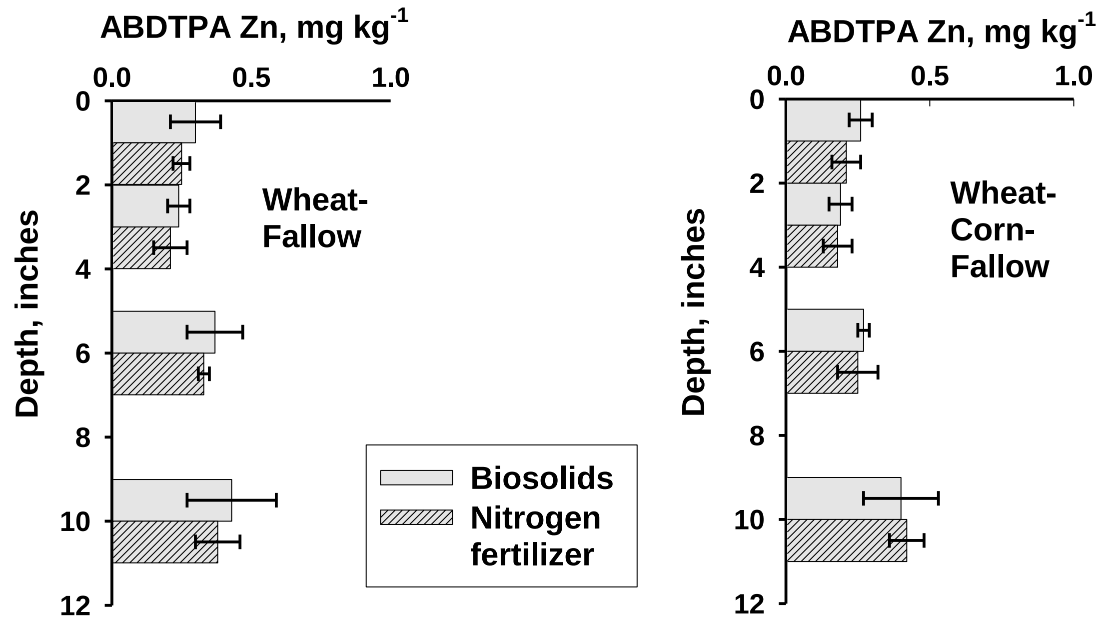
<u>0-2 inches</u>
$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations NS
Treatment NS
Rot. X Treat. NS

<u>2-4 inches</u>
$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations NS
Treatment NS
Rot. X Treat. 2.8

<u>4-8 inches</u>
$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations NS
Treatment NS
Rot. X Treat. NS

<u>8-12 inches</u>
$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations NS
Treatment NS
Rot. X Treat. NS

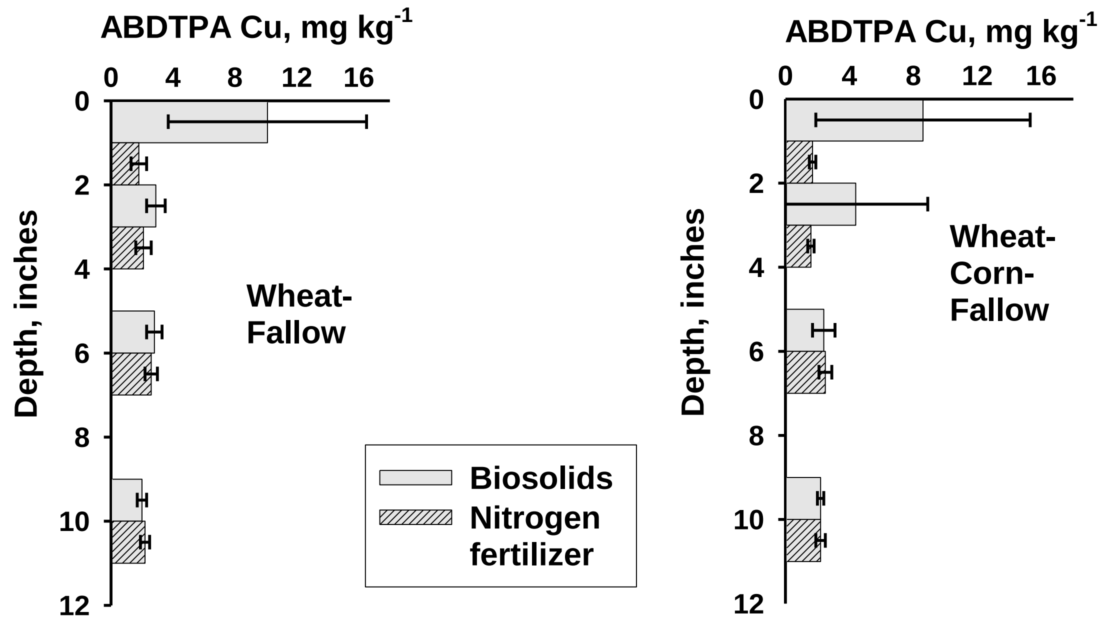
Figure 6. Soil ABDTPA-extractable Zn concentration following 2012 dryland-wheat-rotation harvests comparing Littleton/Englewood biosolids to commercial N fertilizer. Error bars represent the standard error of the mean. In the statistical summary, $LSD_{0.10}$ represents the least significant difference 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 0.03*	*Rotations 0.10*	Rotations NS
Treatment NS	Treatment NS	Treatment NS	Treatment NS
Rot. X Treat. NS	Rot. X Treat. NS	Rot. X Treat. NS	Rot. X Treat. NS

Figure 7. Soil ABDTPA-extractable Cu concentration following 2012 dryland-wheat-rotation harvests comparing Littleton/Englewood biosolids to commercial N fertilizer. Error bars represent the standard error of the mean. 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:

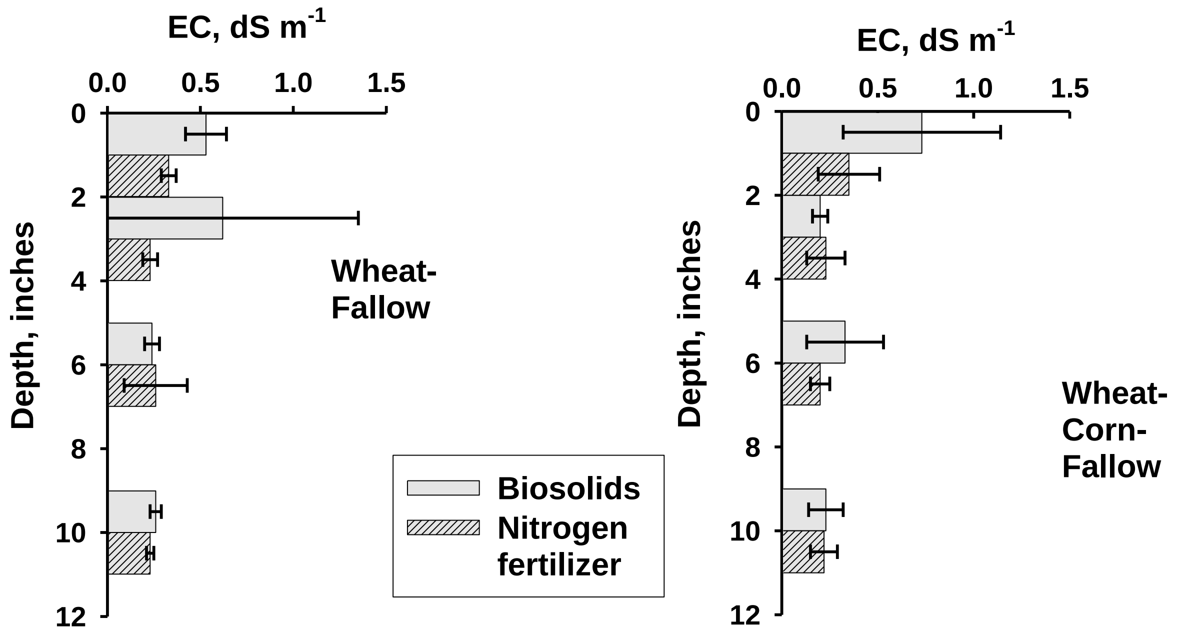
0-2 inches
$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations NS
Treatment 5.6
Rot. X Treat. NS

2-4 inches
$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations NS
Treatment 0.2
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. 0.7

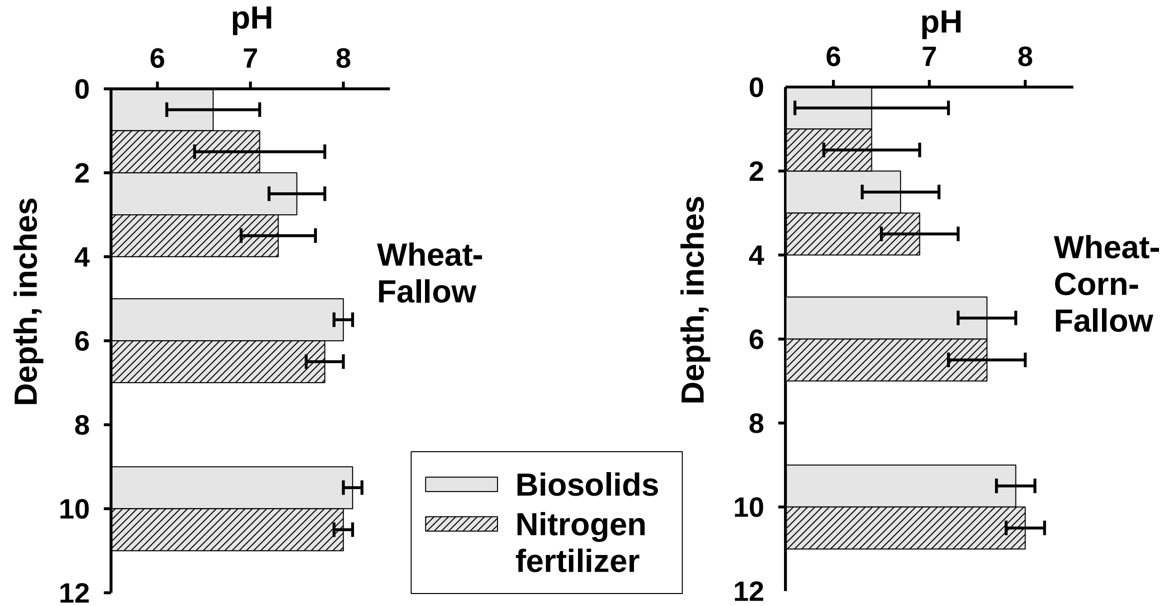
Figure 8. Soil saturated-paste electrical conductivity (EC) following 2012 dryland-wheat-rotation harvests comparing Littleton/Englewood biosolids to commercial N fertilizer. Error bars represent the standard error of the mean. In the statistical summary, $LSD_{0.10}$ represents the least significant difference at the 0.10 probability level and NS indicates non-significant differences.



Statistical summary by soil depth:

<u>0-2 inches</u>	<u>2-4 inches</u>	<u>4-8 inches</u>	<u>8-12 inches</u>
$LSD_{0.10}$	$LSD_{0.10}$	$LSD_{0.10}$	$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations NS	Rotations NS	Rotations NS	Rotations NS
Treatment 0.05	Treatment NS	Treatment NS	Treatment NS
Rot. X Treat. NS	Rot. X Treat. NS	Rot. X Treat. NS	Rot. X Treat. NS

Figure 9. Soil saturated-paste pH following 2012 dryland-wheat-rotation harvests comparing Littleton/Englewood biosolids to commercial N fertilizer. Error bars represent the standard error of the mean. 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:

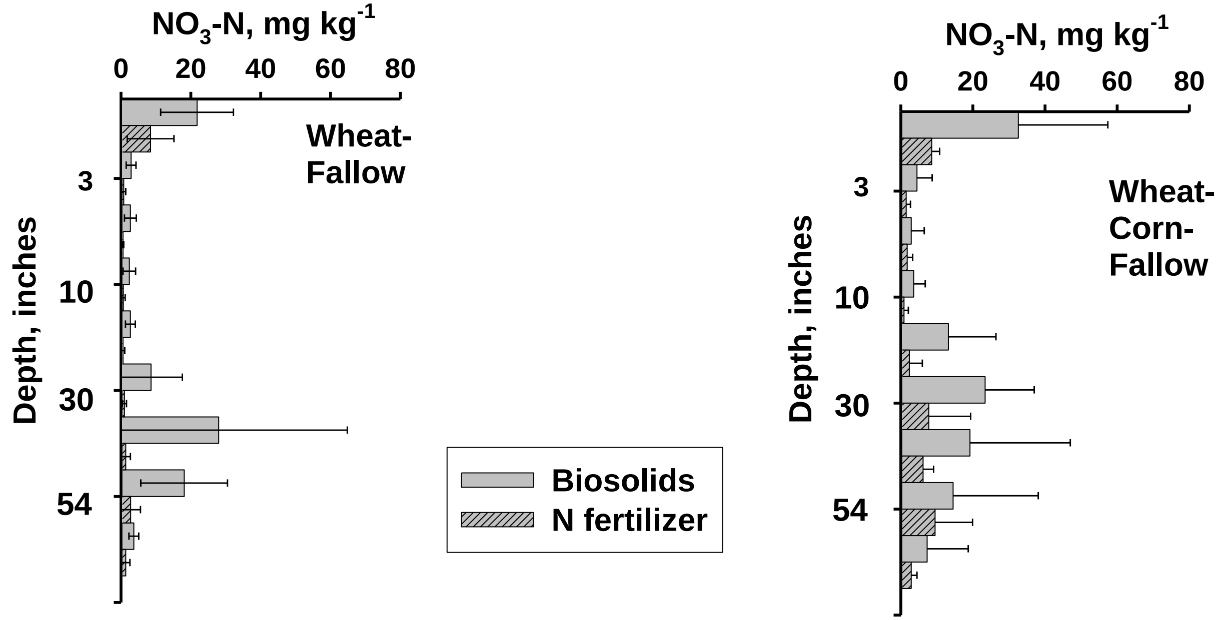
<u>0-2 inches</u>
$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations NS
Treatment NS
Rot. X Treat. NS

<u>2-4 inches</u>
$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations NS
Treatment NS
Rot. X Treat. 0.2

<u>4-8 inches</u>
$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations 0.4
Treatment NS
Rot. X Treat. NS

<u>8-12 inches</u>
$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations 0.2
Treatment NS
Rot. X Treat. 0.1

Figure 10. Soil NO_3-N concentrations following 2012 dryland-wheat-rotation harvests comparing Littleton/Englewood biosolids to commercial N fertilizer. Error bars represent the standard error of the mean. 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:

<u>0-2 inches</u>
$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations NS
Treatment 10.0
Rot. X Treat. NS

<u>2-4 inches</u>
$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations NS
Treatment 1.1
Rot. X Treat. NS

<u>4-8 inches</u>
$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations NS
Treatment 2.8
Rot. X Treat. NS

<u>8-12 inches</u>
$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations NS
Treatment NS
Rot. X Treat. NS

<u>12-24 inches</u>
$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations NS
Treatment NS
Rot. X Treat. NS

<u>24-36 inches</u>
$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations NS
Treatment NS
Rot. X Treat. NS

<u>36-48 inches</u>
$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations NS
Treatment NS
Rot. X Treat. NS

<u>48-60 inches</u>
$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations NS
Treatment NS
Rot. X Treat. NS

<u>60-72 inches</u>
$LSD_{0.10}$
Rotations NS
Treatment 15.8
Rot. X Treat. NS