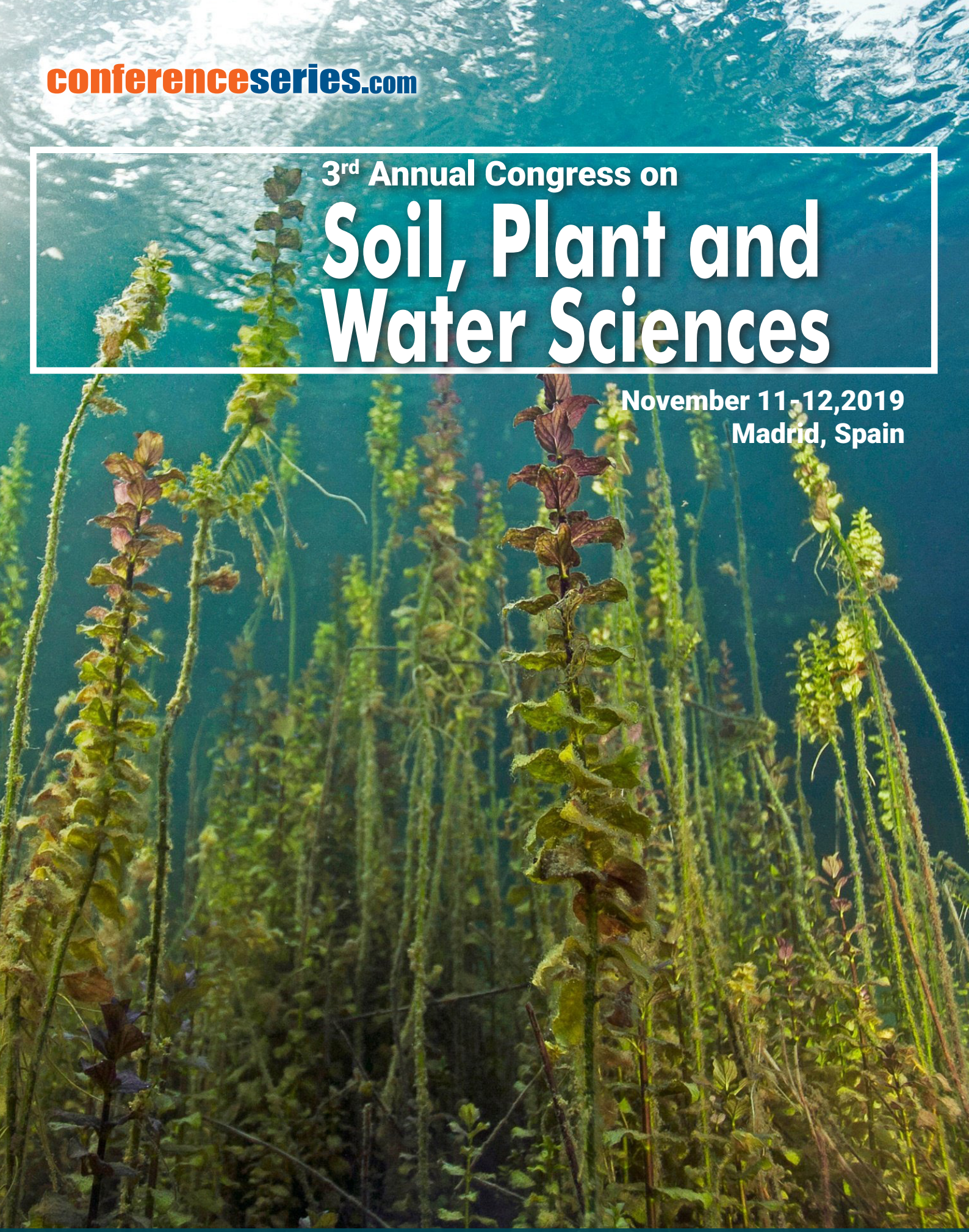
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3rd Annual Congress on

Soil, Plant and Water Sciences

November 11-12,2019
Madrid, Spain



SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

DAY 1
Monday, November 11th, 2019

08:30-09:00 **Registrations**

09:00-09:30 **Introduction**

09:30-09:50 COFFEE BREAK

09:50-11:50 Meeting Hall 01 **KEYNOTE LECTURES**

11:50-13:10

MEETING HALL 01	MEETING HALL 02
Talks On: Water pollution	**Talks On: Soil Biota : Ecosystem Stability**
Water Environment	Agro Sciences
Wastewater Management	Water resources
Wastewater treatment	Nutrient Pollution
Nutrient Management	Crop Plants Improvements

13:10-13:15 GROUP PHOTO

13:15-14:00 LUNCH BREAK

14:00-16:00

MEETING HALL 01	MEETING HALL 02
Talks On: Soil Regeneration	**Talks On: Plant Nutrition and Soil Sciences**
Soil Physics and Soil Mechanics	Plant disease Management
Soil Metabolism	Structural Root System Model
Plant and Agro Sciences	Plant root symbiosis and microbiome interactions
Soil and Plant Ecology	Soil pollution
Agricultural and Natural Resources	Stem Cell Homeostasis
Plant Physiology	

16:00-16:20 COFFEE BREAK

MEETING HALL 01 (16:20-17:00)	MEETING HALL 01 (17:00-18:00)
Young Researchers in Soil Sciences, Plant Sciences and Water Sciences	**Workshop**

DAY 2
November 12th, 2019

09:00-10:30 Meeting Hall 01 — **KEYNOTE LECTURES**

10:30-10:50 COFFEE BREAK

10:50-12:50

MEETING HALL 01	MEETING HALL 02
Talks On: Water resources and Wastewater Management	**Talks On: Watershed Sustainability and Nutrient Pollution**
Stormwater Management	Water quality Monitoring
Water Nutrient Management	Watershed Sustainability and Nutrient Pollution
Soil Erosion	Soil Biota : Ecosystem Stability
Hydrology	Rice straw Management
Soil Fertility	

12:50-13:35 LUNCH BREAK

13:35-15:55

MEETING HALL 01	MEETING HALL 02
Talks On: Agronomy and Agricultural Research	**Talks On: Agricultural and Natural Resources**
Water and Wastewater treatment	Plant Physiology
Soil and Plant Ecology	Plant disease Management
Plant and Agro Sciences	RNA interference: Crop Plants Improvements
Soil Metabolism	Morphological plant modeling

15:55-16:15 COFFEE BREAK

MEETING HALL 01 (16:15-17:00)	MEETING HALL 01 (17:00-18:00)
Poster Presentations	Workshop

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3rd Annual Congress on Soil, Plant and Water

NOVEMBER 11-12, 2019 | MADRID, SPAIN

AGENDA

Title: Numerical modeling of dye adsorption in three layered soil

Asma Jedidi
National School of Engineers of Monastir

Soil contamination has severely increased over the last years due to industrial wastes and human activities; they are dumping their chemical and other waste wherever they want and polluting the air, water, and soil, which is dangerous for earth's biodiversity. The adsorption technique is quite popular due to its simplicity and it is proved to be an effective and attractive process for removal of polluants from soils. The present work aim to study the transport of methylene blue (MB) in layered soil.:

Title: Study on groundwater flow and salinity distribution cycling controlled by seawater/freshwater interaction in Woodville Karst Plain, Florida, USA

Bill X. Hu
Jinan University

Seawater intrusion due to sea level rise and climate change could significantly damage coastal groundwater resources, in Florida, the flattest state in the US. Based on field observation and measurement, a three phase conceptual model was proposed for describing seawater and fresh water interaction at Woodville Karst Plain(WKP), Florida, a typical karst system in the Floridan aquifer

Title: Integration of high-resolution airborne thermal data, satellite data and field measurements for soil moisture retrieval at the field scale

Simone Pascucci
CNR IMAA

An accurate estimate of surface soil moisture (SSM) using the actual remote sensing technology is still a demanding and expensive task due to surface moisture spatial-temporal variability and to the scale problems characteristic of this application. Many authors has highlighted the importance of measuring and monitoring SSM at various spatial scales.

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: The effect of land covers on soil microbial and enzyme activities

Yahya Kooch
Tarbiat Modares University

Degradation of forest habitats and land use change are among the factors affecting the variability of soil characteristics. With the aim of studying and evaluating the effect of forest, rangeland and crop cover on microbial characteristics and soil enzymes activities, the mountainous habitat of Kodir was considered from the Kojur region in the south-east of the Noshahr city.

Title: Groundwater Contamination in Millennium City Estate and NDA Dumpsite in Kaduna, Kaduna State, Nigeria

Shaibu
Federal University

Investigation of groundwater contamination level in Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna (NDA) and Millennium City dump sites in Kaduna, Northwest, Nigeria, using Resistivity and Seismic tomography methods, was carried out in two major large waste dump sites within the Pre-Cambrian Basement Complex of Northern Nigeria.

Title: Transportation process of plant protection products due to runoff and erosion during rainstorm events – an artificial irrigation study

Arno Buchhol
Freiberg University

Environmental fate modelling and monitoring of active substances from plant protection products and their metabolites contribute considerably to surface water protection. In this context, surface runoff and erosion processes are seen as substantial entry pathways. The active substance Chloridazone and its non-relevant metabolites were used as substitutes for compounds with different adsorption coefficients and half-lives

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: Evaluating the drought-induced mortality for R. pseudoacacia plantation along the precipitation gradient on the Chinese Loess Plateau

Mingbin Huang
Northwest A&F University

The Chinese Loess Plateau (CLP) has the most severe soil erosion in the world. Increasing plant coverage can effectively control soil erosion. As an exotic species, black Locust (Robinia pseudoacacia) has been extensively planted for vegetation restoration on CLP due to tolerances to drought and barren soil. Extensive afforestation with black locust on some regions of CLP faces great risk of drought-induced mortality due to the severe soil desiccation and large fluctuations in annual precipitation

Title: The effects of agricultural practices on soil fertility and degradation

Haritha Saranga
Indian Institute of Management

Soil degradation has become a major problem in recent years, especially in agricultural lands. One of the causes of soil degradation and associated yield losses has been identified as excessive chemical usage during cultivation of food and agriculture, specifically in the developing world.

Title: Sequential extraction of trace metals in soil and sediments with intensive agricultural activity within the basin of la villa river-panama

Jose Ezequiel
IDIAP

The present study was carried out within the basin of the La Villa river-Panama. In these lands a great agricultural activity has been developed, subjected to an intensive use of agrochemicals and influenced by discharges of products of some agroindustry companies. The objective of the study was to determine the environmental risk represented by the concentrations of trace metals in soil and sediments in areas with intensive agricultural activity within the La Villa river basin.

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: A study on the microstructure of colloidal silica-soil systems to passively lift groundwater

Matteo Pedrotti

University of strathclyde

By 2030, a third of the population in developing countries will reside in areas where the gap between water demand and water supply is predicted to be over 50%. Meeting this shortfall by exploiting alternative water resources, using traditional engineering technologies, will deplete valuable energy resources and incur significant cost.

Title: Soil fertility Mapping in the Central Highlands of Madagascar

Raharimanana

university of Antananarivo

Soil fertility mapping aims to characterize and to update chemically and physically soil properties in a given area. It is very important for fertilizers formula concept in a given area for a given crop and for a given target yield. This study has been conducted in Vakinankaratra region of Madagascar (19°42'0''S et 46°54'0''E), in the sub area of Alakamisy Ambano and Ambano. This area is mainly characterized by many crops such as rice, fruit trees, and vegetables to provide food for urban people.

Title: Earth Observation in support of sustainability soil, plant and water science. Innovative role of Copernicus Global Land Service products

Lopez-Baeza Ernesto

University of Valencia

Water in the soil is probably the most significant factor affecting plant growth. Productivity depends on water and both, drought and excess water, cause significant crop damages. People depend upon plants for food, being population limited by the productivity of land and more significantly in less developed regions. Production will have to far outpace population growth as the developing world grows prosperous and healthy.

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: Re-usable organic materials as long-term sources of soil organic matter

Collins Amoah
Warsaw University

Statement of the Problem: Application of manure and compost with high organic matter (OM) content for improving fertility and productivity of soil is well-reported. Re-usable organic materials including biochar and brown coal wastes are also rich sources of OM with high concentrations of organic carbon (OC).

Title: Effect of fly ash and bagasse ash on soil properties, yield and quality of wheat in an Inceptisol

Durgude S.A.
MPKV University

A field experiment was conducted during the year 2016-17 at the Post Graduate Institute Research Farm, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri,The experiment was laid out in randomised block design with three replications and ten treatments. Which comprised of T1: Absolute control,

Title: In-situ Moisture Conservation Technologies to Cope with Moisture Stress Situation for Augmenting Yield Productivity in Eastern India

Feroze Hasan
ICAR-Agricultural Technology Application Research Institute

Enhancing resilience of agriculture to climate risk is of paramount importance for protecting livelihoods of small and marginal farmers. Farmers need to adapt quickly to enhance their resilience to increasing threats of climatic variability such as droughts, floods and other extreme climatic events. Over the years, an array of practices and technologies has been developed by researchers towards fostering stability in agricultural production against the onslaught of seasonal variations.

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: Assessment of ecological conditions of soil, plant and water recourses of Shirvan territory of Azerbaijan

Tubukhanim
Institute of Dendrology of ANAS

Statement of the Problem: Ecological assessment of soils, plant, rivers of Shirvan zones (territory of East and West part of Great Caucasus, Steepe plateau, Kur plain, Kur-Araz lowland and Gobustan) of Azerbaijan is interested from scientific theoretical and practical urgency.

Title: Anthill soil utilization in maize cropping systems in Sub-Saharan Africa: an endogenous soil fertility management practice by smallholders in Zambia

Kafula Chisanga
Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology

Statement of the Problem: To date there is limited information on anthill soil utilization for southern Zambia which can be used and integrated in conservation agriculture programmes for enhancing production and productivity at smallholder farmer scale, more so for the staple crop, maize which currently stands at less than 2 t ha -1 (CSO, 2017).

Title: Characteristics of Total Organic Carbon and Correlations between Organic Matters of industrial wastewater

Seounghwa Choi
Busan Institute of Health & Environment

Background: The industrial development has increased and diversified refractory organic compounds in wastewater. The Ministry of Environment of South Korea is reviewing the introduction of a new organic pollutant index and discussing the conversion of the existing indices to the total organic carbon (TOC).

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: Geotechnical Properties of Soil and its effects on Road Construction Case Study of Itakpe-Lokoja Road, Kogi State

Omejeh
Itakpe Campus

The aim of this paper is to carry out geotechnical investigation on road constructed on expansive soils. The method of the study is to carry out field and laboratory identification of expansive soil. Two different pits known to be problematic along Okene-Lokoja road site were carefully selected for geotechnical site investigation.

Title: Climate variability induced shifts in nitrogen loading from terrestrial to aquatic ecosystems

Asit Mazumder
University of Victoria

Nitrogen is a critical nutrient linked to degradation of freshwater and marine ecosystems. The nitrogen inputs to terrestrial ecosystems and subsequent loadings to aquatic ecosystems have been doubled and changed the nitrogen cycle as population and human activities increased over the past century

Title: Impact of tailings on environments: example of elemental transfers from spoil tips in the North of the France.

Emily Lloret
Université de Lille

The North of the France was the scene of an active past coal mining activity, whose wastes form about 300 spoil tips. Although these materials are considered as sterile, spoil tips are colonized by pioneer species, which contribute to the weathering of parent geological material and the formation of a neo-soil.

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: Monitoring Nitrogen uptake of wheat using digital camera.

J. Ben-Asher
Ben Gurion University

The advancements in remote sensing enable growers to analyze an entire crop field, its local features and crop conditions. Nitrogen t deficiency, may cause substantial yield losses. This deficiency needs to be identified immediately. A faster the detection and correction, a lesser the damage to the crop yield. In the present work, an applicability of digital color imaging to monitor nitrogen uptake in crops is demonstrated.

Title: Growth behavior of tomato (Lycopersicon esculentum L.) grown under NaCl stress by supplying nitrogen in different NH4+: NO3- ratios

Muhammad Ashraf
Bahauddin Zakariya University

Soil salinization is a major environmental stress challenging the sustainability of agricultural system over the large area throughout the world. Adequate regulation of plant nutrients may constitute a protective strategy against salinity stress. We investigated the ameliorative role of nitrogen (N) against NaCl salinity in tomato (Lycopersicon esculentum L.).

Title: Repeated waterlogging affects soil conditions and growth and physiology of Scots pine saplings

Timo Domisch
Natural Resources Institute Finland

Soil waterlogging (WL) during the growing season is known to have adverse effects on soil conditions and plant growth. This is the case especially on peatlands, where groundwater tables are high and can vary within the growing season, even on drained peatlands.

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: Soil Quality Evaluation in the Different Land Use Types in Kersa Sub Watershed Eastern Harerghe, Ethiopia

Yared Mulat
Hawassa University

Soil quality, which can be inferred using indicators that interact synergistically, is affected by land use types and agricultural management practices.. This study assessed the status of soil quality under three adjacent land uses (cultivated, grazing, and fallow) in Kersa sub watershed (622 ha). Soil samples were collected from the surface soil (0-20 cm depth) of the identified land uses with three replications and the soil quality parameters were analysed.

Title: Behaviour of veterinary antibiotics in soil and soil-manure systems

Beatriz Albero
INIIA

Antibiotics are widely consumed to prevent or treat bacterial infections, and a significant fraction of the antibiotics administered are excreted unchanged. The use of recycled water for irrigation, and the application of sewage sludge, biosolids, and manure as soil amendments and fertilizers are some of the main routes of input of these compounds to the soil1-3.

Title: Capturing Sediment on the go, Enabling Clean Water to Flow!!

Corydon Coppola
CPESC

Industrial, Construction & Post Construction Storm-Water Management Innovations protecting Underground Infrastructures & Bodies of Water via Inlet Protection & Dewatering Systems for Construction and Post Construction Solutions

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: Accumulation of heavy metalsin moss species Pleurozium schreberi and Sphagnum recurvum in theBiałowieża Forest

Izabela Sondej ,
Forest Research Institute

Heavy metals are bio-accumulated in plant and animal tissues, and thus the risk of intoxication grows in successive levels of the trophic chain. Plants react differently to increased heavy metal concentrations in the environment.

Title: Micronutrient distribution in arid and semi-arid agricultural soils under rainfed and irrigated agro-ecosystems of Central India

Kriti Shuka
Kerala Agricultural University

Crop productivity is affected by several biotic and abiotic stress factors. Climatic conditions and soil fertility influence various processes affecting growth, biogeochemistry, development, and yield of crops. Micronutrient distribution in soils are governed by geogenic, pedogenic, anthropogenic and climatic conditions.

Title: Trend surface analysis of Rainfall Variability for sustainable ground water management in Coimbatore District of Tamil Nadu – A geo-spatial approach

M. Dhanusree
CWRM

Water is the vital resource essential for the survival of mankind. Rapid increase in population, urbanization, agricultural expansion and industrialization leads to higher levels of human demand. As water demand increases, issues on water availability and demand become critical. This makes the management of water resources include assessing, managing and planning a complex task.

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: Direct effect of combined and sole application of granite rock dust, poultry manure and *tithonia diversifolia* on soil chemical properties, nutrient uptake and yield of *celosia argentea*

Olowokere
Federal university

Rock dust is rich in plant essential nutrients, therefore, if used as soil amendment, it could improve the properties of soil and crop yield. Field experiments were conducted in 2016 and 2017 at the research farm of the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, Nigeria to evaluate the influence of granite rock dust, poultry manure, Tithonia diversifolia applied either sole or in combination on the chemical properties

Title: Analysis of endocrine disruptors in water using magnetic nanoparticles in the extraction method

Rosa Ana Pérez
Instituto Nacional de Investigación y Tecnología Agraria

The use of nanoparticles (NPs) of magnetite (Fe3O4) in the extraction process have been described as an interesting tool for the analysis of pollutants in liquid samples. These NPs have been successfully applied in the extraction by magnetic solid phase extraction (mSPE) or assisted dispersive liquid-liquid microextraction (DLLME) of endocrine disruptors from water samples.

Title: Change and Trends of Soil Salinity over Time under Irrigated Fields, the Case of Bochessa Village in Central Ethiopia

Demelash
Arbaminch University

Soils from irrigated fields at Bochessa village in Central Ethiopia was assessed to determine temporal and spatial variation of soil salinity and to determine fertility status of irrigated fields. Eight monitoring locations were selected for this study based on irrigation activities that farmers practiced in the area. From each monitoring locations, three irrigated fields were randomly selected for sampling purpose.

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: Efficiency of WEPP Model Application versus EGEM and Empirically Predicted Ephemeral Gully Erosion around Mubi Area, Adamawa State, Northeast Nigeria

John Tekwaa
Federal University Wukari

Soil loss from ephemeral gully (EG) erosion features around Mubi area was initially observed and later predicted in three folds. The measured (observed) EG erosion was first determined mathematically. The erosion magnitude was then predicted with a WEPP model and later compared with additional two earlier predicted

Title: Arsenic speciation and distribution in rice under Si fertilization

Elena A Bocharnikova
Russian Academy of Sciences

Arsenic (As) has been assigned to Group I human carcinogens according to the IARC. The main sources of As in the soil are weathering of As-containing rocks, coal combustion, As-based pesticides and herbicides, chromated copper arsenate for wood preservation and mining. Arsenate (As(V)) and arsenite (As(III)) are dominating inorganic forms of As in the environment.

Title: A Comparative Study on the Adsorption of Nickel Ion from Industrial Effluent by Sunflower Seed Husk and Zeolite

YasamanTadayon
Shiraz University

Nickle is one of the metals that is highly utilized in industry such as electroplating. Nickel ion disrupts functions of lung, nose and bone activities and causes different kinds of cancers. Therefore, its removal from water through inexpensive and environmental friendly methods has become very important.

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: Geoelectrical resistivity evaluation of ground water potential at university of benin ugbowo campus, benin-city, edo state of nigeria, using the schlumberger array

Peter Bassey
University of Benin

Geo-electrical resistivity survey was conducted at the Vice Chancellor's Lodge area of University of Benin, Benin-City, Nigeria, with a view to establishing the most dependable aquifer bearing zone and the lateral and vertical variation of subsurface lithology with distance and depth respectively. A total of 6 VES stations were engaged within the study area using the schlumberger electrode configuration.

Title: EFORS – Early Flood Forecasting Software

Nasrolah Javaheri Affiliation

The Early Flood Forecasting Software (EFORS) is designed to simulate the complete hydrologic processes of dendritic watershed systems before and during a flood event with a maximum lead time of 5 days (plus basin time of concentration. This software developed based on 4th Generation of flood forecasting systems and coupling of Numerical Weather Forecast (NWF) with some of flood simulation and analysis software that developed by hydrologic engineering center (HEC software series).

Title: QSPR study of the retention/release property of odorant molecules in Water using statistical methods

Assia Belhassan ,
University Moulay Ismail

An integrated approach physicochemistry and structures property relationships has been carried out to study the odorant molecules retention/release phenomenon in Water. This study aimed to identify the molecular properties (molecular descriptors) that govern this phenomenon assuming that modifying the structure leads automatically to a change in the retention/release property of odorant molecules.

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: An assessment of deprived water quality and it's imposed cost on household's health around industrial zones

Ramulu

National Environmental Engineering Research Institute

The environment that supports life and sustains various human activities on this planet is widely known as Biosphere. The most precious elements are Air, Water and Sun light (Heat), which are a vital cog in hydrological cycle and sustainability in economies. Also, Water hoards species, for their sustainable livelihood patterns when it is pure at storage levels (ground, ponds, dams, seas, oceans

Title: Subject

Name

Affiliation

Abstract

Title: Subject

Name

Affiliation

Abstract

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Madrid Attractions



Soil Science Reminisce













Glimpses of Soil Science 2018















