

Abstract Submission Form

Presenting Author

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Presenting Preference (Please select the check list)

Oral [] Poster [] Oral/Poster []

(Session selection is not guaranteed. The committee reserves the right of final decision)

Poster size: 4 ft (Height) x 3 ft (Width)

Abstract Preparation Guidelines

1. Use English language only.
2. Limit your title to 100 letters and abstracts to 300 words.
3. Authors: Type authors names without degree or titles
4. Prepare structured abstract with objectives, methods, results and conclusions
5. Define each abbreviation the first time it is used in the text by placing in parentheses
6. Do not include references in the abstract
7. Submitted abstracts should be unpublished and have not been presented before.

Reviewing Procedure and Selection

1. Submitted abstracts will be reviewed by the Scientific Committee before they are accepted.
2. Notification of presentation time slot will be e-mailed to the author

Secretariat Use Only	Abstract reviewer detail
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Secretariat Address

Dr. M. S. Sachdev
Conference coordinator, N2010
Room 225, NRC on Plant Biotechnology
LBS Building, IARI, New Delhi-110012

Phone: +91-11-32077187
Telefax : +91-11-25843842
Mobile: +91-9811379500
E-mail: ing.scon@gmail.com
website: www.n2010.org

Abstract Title (Limit 100 letters)

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Abstract Category (Please Select from Conference Theme)

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Authors

Presenting Author _____

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Abstract (Limit 300 words)

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N-2010 Conference Theme

FOOD SECURITY

1. N in crop production systems in developed and developing countries
2. N in livestock production systems in developed and developing countries
3. N in integrated cropping-livestock production systems
4. N fertilizer management and fertilizer N use efficiency
5. Biological N fixation and its importance in food production
6. Plant biology and biotechnology of N use efficiency
7. Management of manures and agro-wastes
8. Policy issues in fertilizer N management in too much and too little N use regions

ENERGY SECURITY / INDUSTRY

9. Impacts of consumption of fossil fuels on the global-regional N cycle
10. Impact of fertilizer production on the global-regional N cycle
11. Influence of biofuel production on N cycle
12. Policy imperatives for fuel consumption and clean energy technologies

HUMAN HEALTH & ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

13. Impacts of reactive N on human health
14. Protein consumption challenges in under-nourished and over-nourished populations
15. Implications of agro and urban wastes in N cycling
16. Agricultural N management options in water and air pollution mitigation

ECOSYSTEM HEALTH AND BIODIVERSITY

17. Reactive N transport from land systems to aquatic systems and atmosphere
18. Atmospheric transport and deposition
19. Impacts of changes in global-regional N cycle on ecosystems and biodiversity
20. Modeling the impacts of nitrogen on ecosystem health and biodiversity

CLIMATE CHANGE

21. Influence of Carbon-Nitrogen interactions on greenhouse gas balance
22. GHG mitigation technologies in transport and energy production sector
23. Influence of land management practices on GHG emissions
24. Policy issues on Reactive N production and emissions

INTEGRATION

25. Improving the mechanistic understanding of N cycle processes
26. Assessing N flows on multiple spatial scales
27. New directions in modeling the N cascade
28. Future scenarios of N flows and impacts
29. Challenges of integrating nitrogen science and policies

Note:

Suggestions for additional sessions are welcome. We also welcome and invite proposals for organizations of Symposia, Side Event, Scoping Meetings / Workshops etc. on related aspects. Suggestions and Proposals may please be sent to Conference Coordinator by 30 April 2010.

Secretariat Address

Dr. M. S. Sachdev
Conference coordinator, N2010
Room 225, NRC on Plant Biotechnology
LBS Building, IARI, New Delhi-110012

Phone: +91-11-32077187, Fax : +91-11-25843842
Mobile : +91-9811379500
E-mail : ing.scon@gmail.com
website: www.n2010.org

SAMPLE ABSTRACT

14 pt, bold, ALL
CAPS, Times New

ABSORPTION OF MOLECULAR UREA BY RICE UNDER FLOODED AND NON-FLOODED CONDITIONS

12 pt, bold, Times New

A.N. Safeena¹, P.A. Wahid¹, P.V. Balachandran² and M.S. Sachdev^{3*}

¹*Kerala Agricultural University, College of Agriculture, Nilesishwar, Padnakkad 671 328*

²*Radiotracer Laboratory, Kerala Agricultural University,
College of Horticulture, Vellanikkara 680 654*

³*Nuclear Research Laboratory, Indian Agricultural Research Institute
New Delhi 110 012, INDIA*

12 pt, italics, Times New

ABSTRACT 12 pt, bold, ALL CAPS, Times New

A pot culture experiment was conducted with rice to study the relative absorption of urea in molecular form compared to the other forms of N produced in soil from the applied urea. A method involving application of ¹⁴C-labelled urea and ¹⁵N-labelled urea alternately in two splits was used to quantify the absorption of molecular urea and other forms of N formed from it. Biomass production and N uptake were greater in plants growing under flooded soil conditions than in plants grown under non-flooded (upland) conditions. Absorption of N by rice increased with increasing rate of urea application up to 250 mg pot⁻¹ and declined thereafter. The absorption of urea from the flooded soil constituted 9.4% of total N uptake from applied N compared to only 0.2% from the non-flooded soil. Under submerged conditions, absorption of urea from topdressing was about twice that from application at planting. High water solubility of the fertilizer and better developed rice root system might have enhanced the absorption of molecular urea by flooded rice, especially from topdressing. Thus, in the flooded rice system, the direct absorption of molecular urea from topdressing accounted for 6.3% of the total N uptake from added urea. Under upland condition, it was 0.12%.

12 pt, Times New Roman

* Presenting author (E-mail : sachdevms@gmail.com)