

## TITLE (15-WORD MAXIMUM)

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<sup>1</sup>Affiliation/Institute Name, Address, and E-mail Address for Author 1

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### **Abstract**

The abstract should be a concise summary of no more than 250 words. It should contain a clear statement of the problem or rationale for research; a very brief description of the study area, materials, and methods; a very brief summary of the results; and a concise and informative statement of the significant findings and conclusions.

### **1 Introduction**

Briefly review the key literature and clearly establish the rationale for research or state the problem being addressed.

The text of the paper, excluding the abstract and including reference list ( $\leq 10$  references), should be  $\leq 2500$  words. Format the paper as illustrated in this example using margins of 1-inch (2.5-cm) at top, bottom, left, and right. Each paper is allowed up to six (6) total figures plus tables.

The subsections listed are for illustration purposes and may not be applicable for all papers.

### **2 Materials and Methods**

#### *2.1 Study Area*

Clearly and briefly describe the study area location and biophysical characteristics. A figure illustrating the study area location and/or key biophysical characteristics is often useful (Figure 1).

#### *2.2 Digital and Field Data*

Briefly list and describe the digital data types, sources, pre-processing steps, etc. used in the study. Listing data layers in a table can be useful (Table 1). Describe the sampling design and field sampling methods used.

#### *2.3 Inference Models*

Briefly describe and provide references (if applicable) for the inference models used to predict soil properties or classes and methods for estimating uncertainty or assessing the accuracy of the models. A figure is often useful for illustrating the rules or components in an inference model (Figure 2).

### **3 Results**

#### *3.1 Results from Model*

Briefly describe the results, providing all relevant statistics either in the text or in a table. Show key maps or relationships in figures (Figure 3).

#### *3.2 Accuracy Assessment of Model*

If needed for clarity, divide the Results section into subsections.

### **4 Discussion**

Either separate Results and Discussion sections or a combined Results and Discussion section are acceptable. Briefly discuss the significance of the results, relating your findings to the literature where possible.

### **5 Conclusions**

The Conclusions section should clearly state the key finding(s) or “take-home message(s)” from your study. The Conclusions section should not be a summary of the paper and should not be continuation of the Discussion.

**6 References** (The following are key examples of a book, a chapter in a book, a journal article and a website.)

Jenny, H., 1941. Factors of soil formation. McGraw-Hill, New York.

Kienast-Brown, S., and Boettinger, J.L. 2007. Land cover classification from Landsat imagery for mapping dynamic wet and saline soils. p. 235-244. In: P. Lagacherie, A.B. McBratney, and M. Voltz (eds.) Digital Soil Mapping: An introductory perspective. Developments in Soil Science Vol. 31, Elsevier, Amsterdam.

McBratney, A.B., Mendonça Santos, M.L., and Minasny, B. 2003. On digital soil mapping. Geoderma 117:3-52.

NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration). 2008. The Landsat program. <http://landsat.gsfc.nasa.gov/about/> (last verified 25 July 2008).



Figure 1. The figure caption should clearly identify what is illustrated in the figure. For example, the location of DSM 2008 is in the city of Logan, which is in northern Utah.

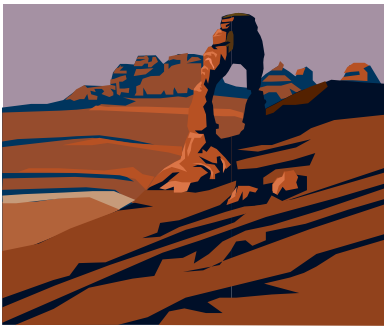


Figure 2. This Clip Art file graphically represents Delicate Arch in Arches National Park, near Moab, Utah.

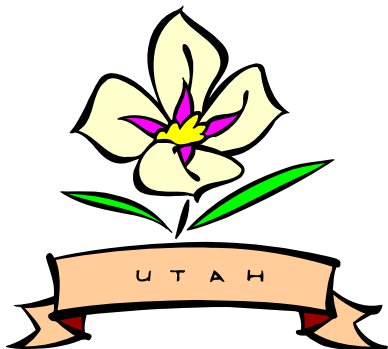


Figure 3. The official state flower of Utah is the Segoe Lily (*Calochortus nuttallii*).

Table 1. Example of a table illustrating the spatial and spectral resolutions of Landsat 7 ETM+ data used in a digital soil mapping project. The table heading must be at the top of each table. Each paper can have a maximum of six (6) tables and figures total.

| Band | Spatial Resolution | Spectral Range | Common Name   |
|------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|
|      | m                  | $\mu\text{m}$  |               |
| 1    | 30                 | 0.450 - 0.515  | Blue          |
| 2    | 30                 | 0.525 - 0.605  | Green         |
| 3    | 30                 | 0.630 - 0.690  | Red           |
| 4    | 30                 | 0.775 - 0.900  | NIR           |
| 5    | 30                 | 1.550 - 1.750  | SWIR (MIR)    |
| 6    | 60                 | 10.40 - 12.50  | TIR           |
| 7    | 30                 | 2.090 - 2.350  | SWIR (MIR)    |
| Pan  | 15                 | 0.520 - 0.900  | Visible + NIR |

Abbreviations: NIR = near infrared; SWIR = short-wave infrared (formerly MIR = middle infrared, 1-3  $\mu\text{m}$ ; Lillesand and Kiefer, 2000); TIR = thermal infrared.