

**New Technology for Commercial Vegetable and Fruit Production (XIII)**

*Wednesday, February 26, 2025, from 8:45 to 4:00 PM*

**Blueberry Classroom 154 (behind Fifield Hall) & via Canvas**

County: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip code: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ (Use the **same** name or symbol for pre- and post-tests)

**Post-test**

**Presentation Title:**

**Oxygen Fertilization: A Game Changer for Soil and Crops**

**Presenter:** Dr. Guodong Liu (David) (352-273-4814) [guodong@ufl.edu](mailto:guodong@ufl.edu)

1. Soil Eh generally varies from -300 to +900 mV, with the optimal range for maximizing crop production being \_\_\_\_\_ mV.
  - A. +250 to +300 mV.
  - B. +300 to +350 mV.
  - C. +350 to +400 mV.
  - D. +400 to +450 mV.
  - E. +450 to +500 mV
2. Global warming reduces oxygen levels in water. At 77°F (25°C), freshwater contains 8.26 ppm of dissolved oxygen, but at 95°F (35°C), the dissolved oxygen level drops to approximately \_\_\_\_\_ ppm.
  - A. 6.95.
  - B. 6.62.
  - C. 5.93.
  - D. 4.94
3. Potassium nitrate is a type of oxygen fertilizer.
  - A. False.
  - B. True.
4. Oxygen fertilization can significantly enhance seed germination. For instance, the germination rate of three-year-old corn seeds increased by \_\_\_\_\_% after oxygen fertilizer treatment.
  - A. 30
  - B. 40
  - C. 50
  - D. 60
  - E. More than 60