

SUBMISSION OF ABSTRACTS

Deadline April 15, 2016

SUBMITTING YOUR ABSTRACT

- Abstracts for all ONTA and SON oral and poster presentations should be submitted via the SON website <http://www.nematologists.org/>.
- Your abstract will be limited to 500 words written in either English or Spanish.
- Abstracts must be received by **April 15, 2016**.
- If you are not able to submit your abstract(s) via the SON webpage, please send your abstract in a PC compatible format as an e-mail attachment to:
Patricia.Timper@ars.usda.gov

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- Abstracts must be received by **April 15, 2016**.
- Abstracts will be presented in a program booklet that will be distributed at the meeting. This version is unedited; therefore, you are requested to have your abstract reviewed by two colleagues before submission.
- Abstracts for oral and poster presentations will be published in the *Journal of Nematology*. This version is edited before it is accepted for publication. The abstract may be returned to the author for revision.
- If you do not attend the meeting, your abstract will not be published. Please inform the Program Chairs if you need to withdraw your abstract for any reason.
Patricia.Timper@ars.usda.gov or Ignacio Cid del Prado Vera icid@colpos.mx
- Time for oral presentations = 12 minutes, plus 3 minutes for discussion.
- Presentations should be in English or Spanish.
- An LCD projector will be available for oral presentations. A laptop and a LCD in a preview room will be available, and presenters should bring their talks prepared in Powerpoint or Powerpoint-compatible format. **All talks will need to be preloaded before the beginning of the session.**

ABSTRACT FORMATTING INSTRUCTIONS

- The abstract should be in 12-pt font (a Times font is preferred), single spaced and with left justified margins.
- Abstracts can be written in English or Spanish.
- Capitalize the abstract title.
- Include the full name of the first author (last name, first name).
- Additional authors should be listed by initials followed by surname.
- All authors should be listed using bold print.
- List author addresses immediately after list of authors. Use superscript numbers to clarify authors and addresses.
- Start the abstract on the line following the line with the last author's address.
- Indent the first line of the abstract 5 spaces.
- Scientific names should be italicized but omit taxonomic authorities and references.
- Abstracts are limited to 500 words including title, authors, and addresses.

Sample Abstract

RESILIENCY OF A NEMATODE COMMUNITY AND SUPPRESSIVE SERVICE TO TILLAGE AND NEMATICIDE APPLICATION. **Timper, Patricia¹, R.F. Davis¹, and G. B. Jagdale².** ¹USDA ARS, P.O. Box 748, Tifton, GA 31793, ²Plant Pathology Dept., University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

We hypothesized that populations of predatory and omnivorous nematodes would be slower to recover from conventional tillage and nematicide application than other nematode trophic groups, and that lower populations of predators and omnivores would lead to greater survival and reproduction of plant-feeding nematodes (i.e., pest resurgence). A field study was conducted from 2008-2010 with two tillage regimes (strip and conventional) and two nematicide treatments (the fumigant 1,3-dichloropropene and a no-nematicide control) with six replications. Soil samples were collected pre-fumigation, post plant, and mid season during each year. Tillage had little impact on the nematode community, but 1,3-D reduced numbers of all trophic groups compared to the control at post plant and mid season. Omnivores and predators were not severely impacted by the nematicide treatment; populations of both groups repeatedly recovered by the following spring from the yearly application of 1,3-D, with the exception of predators in 2008. We used two bioassays to measure the suppressive service of the soil community: one determined survival of the reniform nematode (*Rotylenchulus reniformis*) and the other reproduction of *Meloidogyne arenaria* on peanut. Survival of *R. reniformis* was greater in defaunated compared to native soil indicating that the soil contained organisms that consumed

nematodes. Application of 1,3-D led to an increase in survival of the *R. reniformis* from 53% in the control to 78% in treated plots at post plant, and from 55% in the control plots to 66% in treated plots at mid season. Likewise, reproduction of *M. arenaria* was greater in soil treated with the nematicide. At post plant, survival (%) of *R. reniformis* was negatively correlated with abundance of predators + omnivores. Organisms other than nematodes were likely involved in the suppressive service. This was particularly evident at pre-fumigation, when survival of *R. reniformis* was lower in plots previously treated with 1,3-D than in control plots. The nematicide may have altered the soil community to allow a fungal, bacterial, or invertebrate antagonist of nematodes to increase in abundance.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR POSTER PRESENTATIONS

Each poster will be given a number and allotted a space **90 cm wide x 110 high (or 35 inches x 43 inches)**. The spaces will be numbered ahead of time so that you will know where to place your poster. Pushpins will be provided for mounting the poster.

Indicate the title, and name(s) of author(s) at the top of your poster so that it may be identified easily; the lettering for this heading should be at least 1" (30.5 cm or 72 points) high.

As a general guideline, text and illustrations should be comfortably read from a distance of 3 to 4 feet (or 1 m), so make them large enough to be seen clearly. Charts, drawings, photographs and illustrations might well be similar to those used in making slides and more heavily drawn. Simple use of color can effectively add emphasis. Your poster should be printed on lightweight materials that could be supported by pushpins. Hand-lettered material is generally unsuitable for professional and effective poster presentation. Typed material should use the largest font possible, but at least 30 points in size. Illustrated materials should be kept simple. It also might be useful to have small copies of the poster for handouts, and a tablet of suitable sketch paper as well as a felt marker to use in discussion and further illustration.