



**CALL FOR ABSTRACTS
32ND ANNUAL TOMATO DISEASE
WORKSHOP**

OCTOBER 23-25, 2017

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA/IFAS GULF COAST
RESEARCH CENTER

Oral Presentations

Presentation Topics

Topics may cover any aspect of tomato pathogen biology or disease management including disease etiology, pathogen epidemiology, breeding for disease resistance, chemical, cultural, and biological management strategies, disease diagnostics, and food safety of both field and greenhouse tomatoes.

Presentation Format

PowerPoint presentations are requested. Please bring presentation on a USB flash drive.

Time slots

Presentations will be assigned a 15-20 minute time slot. Please contact Aimin Wen (aimin.wen@ufl.edu) to make arrangements for additional time, if needed. Additional time may be available if the session is not full when the schedule is complete.

Poster Presentations

Presentation Topics

Posters may be similar topics as described above. The recommended poster size is 46" wide by 36" high and should not exceed 48" x 48". Tools to hang the posters will be provided.

Abstract Instructions

Authors and Affiliations

Author's names should be written using first initial(s) and full last name.

Presenting authors should be displayed in **bold** type.

Please include presenting author's email for correspondence.

Reference institutions with superscript numbers and include:

- institution name (if applicable)
- institution's city
- two letter state/province abbreviation
- country

Abstract Text

Abstracts may have up to 300 words (one page).

Space will be left at the bottom of each page so that participants can take notes.

Use Arial (Body) font, size 12.

Use 1.15 spacing.

Left margin must be 1.5" inches to allow for program binding and 1" on right, upper, and lower margins.

Submit To

Please email abstracts to Aimin Wen at aimin.wen@ufl.edu

In the subject line, please include: **Tomato Disease Workshop Abstract**

In the body please indicate the type of presentation (Oral or Poster)

Please submit your abstract by **25 September**. All abstracts submitted on time will be included in the program; there is no selection process. However, oral presentations are limited, so please submit your abstracts early.

We look forward to seeing you in Tampa!

Example abstract in Word

Burn times influence smut distribution in longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) savannas

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Longleaf pine savannas are unique to the Southeastern U.S.; they are characterized by an open canopy dominated by longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) and a dense ground layer dominated by herbaceous species. A high frequency, low intensity surface fire regime maintains and facilitates the classic longleaf pine forest structure. Once the predominant forest type in the southeast, longleaf pine ecosystems have been reduced to a fraction of their size due to land use changes, urbanization, and fire suppression. Longleaf pine and wiregrass bunchgrasses, *Aristida stricta* and *A. beyrichiana*, are keystone species and efforts are being made to preserve and propagate them. Smut teliospores have been reported from ovaries of developing flowers of *Aristida stricta* and *A. beyrichiana*, and the effect of this pathogen on seed viability is a concern. DNA sequences of ITS and GADPH show similarity to species in the genus *Langdonia*. The effects of fire timing and soil factors on incidence of smut infection also were examined. We predicted that later burn dates would reduce smut infections. In 2014, 85 sites (nested within 15 properties) were sampled; samples were distributed across the middle and south Atlantic coastal plain, 4 soil orders, and burning in every month from December 2013 through July 2014. At each site the presence of smut was tallied at 20-m intervals along transects, and culms were collected from 8 clumps. We quantified the presence of smut at site, clump, and culm levels. Both the burn month and soil order had significant effects (ANOVA; $p < .05$) on stand smut abundance; the interaction was not significant. Clump and culm infection were correlated (Pearson; $r = .53$; $p < .01$) and showed patterns similar to the stand level. Results showed that sites burned in May-July had significantly higher rates than early burns, contrary to expectation. Reasons behind these results are under examination.