

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF ABSTRACTS FOR THE 2024 ITRC

Microsoft Word (Windows) should be used for abstract preparation.

Each electronic file should include:

- 1) title**
- 2) corresponding ITRC panel, and**
- 3) corresponding author's name and e-mail address.**

These criteria apply uniformly to 1) presented paper abstracts, 2) poster abstracts, and 3) symposia abstracts.

Presented Paper, Poster, and Symposia Abstracts

To be published in the proceedings, presented paper, poster, and symposia abstracts for the ITRC 2024 meeting must be prepared as follows. Please follow these instructions – doing so will expedite the publishing of the proceedings.

1. An electronic file is to be submitted to the respective panel chair no later than February 1, 2024, as stated in the Call for Papers issued by the ITRC meeting chair and/or panel chairs.
 - a. Use the following file naming system:
(LastName)(Poster/Paper/Symposia)(Panel)
 - b. For example: Linscombe_Paper_BG
 - c. Panel Chair abbreviations in file name should follow:
 - i. Student Contest – SC
 - ii. Breeding and Genomics – BG
 - iii. Postharvest (Economics & Quality)– PH
 - iv. Plant Protection (Entomology & Pathology)– PP
 - v. Culture & Soil Science – CSS
 - vi. Weed Control - WC
2. Use the Box upload link to upload your abstract directly to the panel chair (link available in email receipt of Interpretive Summary submission).
3. Margins: Set 1-inch for side margins; 1-inch top margin; and 1-inch bottom margin. Use a ragged right margin (do not full justify) and do not use hard carriage returns except at the end of paragraphs.
4. Type: Do not use any word processing format codes to indicate boldface, etc. **Use 10 point Times New Roman font.**
5. Heading:
 - a. Panel: Center and all words capital first letter excepts articles and prepositions.
 - b. Title: Center and all words capital first letter excepts articles and prepositions.
 - c. Authors: Center name(s) and type in caps and lower case with last name first, then first and middle initials, with no space between the initials (e.g., Linscombe S.D.).
 - d. **DO NOT GIVE AFFILIATION OR LOCATION.** Attendance list will provide each author's affiliation and location.
6. Body: Single space, using a ragged right margin. Do not indent paragraphs. Leave a single blank line between paragraphs.
7. Content is limited to one page.
 - a. Include a statement of rationale for the study.

- b. Briefly outline methods used.
 - c. Summarize results.
8. **Tables and figures are not allowed.**
 9. **Literature citations are not allowed.**
 10. **Means, error terms and statistical outputs are not allowed.**
 11. **Use the metric system of units.** English units may be shown in parentheses.
 12. **When scientific names are used, *italicize* them – do not underline.**

Example:

Breeding and Genomics

Rice Cultivar Response to Seeding Date
Linscombe, S.D.; and Levy, R.J.

New rice, *Oryza sativa* L., cultivars are continuously developed and released. To determine optimum seeding dates, new and existing cultivars (12-15) are planted each year over a broad range of seeding dates. Seeding normally begins in mid-late February and continues approximately every 15 days until late June. These studies have been conducted over the previous thirty plus years at the H. Rouse Caffey Rice Research Station near Crowley, Louisiana, USA.

The research has shown that in the southwest Louisiana rice production region, optimum planting dates for most lines are late February through early April. However, some lines yield very well at earlier planting dates, but yields fall off significantly as planting is delayed to later dates. In contrast, for some lines, while yield is reduced at later dates, the falloff is not as significant. Ratoon cropping is important in southwest Louisiana as in most years approximately 50% of the crop is ratooned. All planting dates that are harvested by the end of April are also ratoon cropped in these studies. This research has shown that some lines will produce excellent ratoon yields at earlier harvest dates, but ratoon yields are significantly reduced at later harvest dates. Conversely, some lines have much more consistent ratoon yield performance ranging across harvest dates. In addition to yield, milling performance is also evaluated in these studies.

This research is critical to assist rice producers in southwest Louisiana in deciding on which cultivars to use depending on planting date and whether they will attempt to produce a ratoon crop. These studies also provide information on the impact of planting date on cultivar milling performance.

In case of other questions or in the absence of being able to access the Call for Papers, contact:

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