

Posters and Oral Presentations

SUBMISSION DEADLINE: June 1, 2016

We would like to invite all graduate students and postdocs to submit a poster for the National Association Plant Breeders meeting. Advanced graduate students and post-docs are encouraged to compete for three 15-minute invited speaker slots. **The NAPB Education Committee will rank eligible abstracts and select three winners. Each will be reimbursed with a travel scholarship to Raleigh and be required to give a 12 minute PowerPoint presentation.** In addition to the oral presentation competition, there will be a poster competition. The NAPB Education Committee will acknowledge up to six outstanding posters with awards. Up to 50 presenters will have the option to give a one-minute 'elevator talk' about their research. To be eligible for the competitions, the presenting author must either be a graduate student or a post-doctoral researcher who earned his/her PhD between 2014 and 2016. Each registrant is encouraged to submit a research poster regardless of their eligibility for the competitions.

In order to present a poster, the presenting author must do the following by **June 1, 2016**

1. Register for the Annual Meeting
2. [Complete the Abstract submission and data sheet](#)
3. Receive an email indicating that the abstract has been approved

Poster Information

1. Maximum dimensions per poster: 48 inches high x 42 inches wide
2. Poster boards will have Velcro backing, so please bring Velcro to affix posters to boards.
3. Recommendations:
 - o Presenters - include a small picture of yourself on your poster so that interested viewers can recognize you if they have questions for you.
 - o Provide a one-page handout of your poster for interested viewers to take home.
 - o Practice delivering a succinct summary of your project.
4. No electrical outlets, tables, or chairs will be provided for poster displays.
5. Recommendations to enhance the readability of posters include using 2- to 3-inch title lettering, numbered figures, and at least 14-point caption text. In general, the most effective posters lean toward simplicity, not complexity.

Abstract Information

- Page format: 1-inch margins, letter-sized paper (8.5 x 11-inch), portrait orientation
- Font: Times New Roman, 12 pt.
- Line spacing: Single-spaced lines
- All components of the abstract must fit on a single page
- File format MS Word (*.doc or *.docx)

Starting at the top margin, include:

- TITLE of abstract (ALL IN CAPITAL LETTERS). **Do not** use bold face or underline
- Center on page
- (Skip one line)
- Names and institutional affiliations of each author (see example for proper format)
- Denote the presenting author with a preceding asterisk (*), e.g., "* Firstname Lastname"
- (Skip one line)
- Body of abstract
- Full-justified (left and right justified).
- Single-spaced
- Include significance of the work, objectives, methods, results, and conclusions
- Do not include references.

ABSTRACT EXAMPLE (Improperly formatted abstracts will be returned)

EVALUATION OF HIGH ANTIOXIDANT CLONES AMONG PRODUCTION SITES

*Sarah Rosenthal, University of Wisconsin-Madison Department of Horticulture; Shelley Jansky, USDA Vegetable Crops Research Unit; and Doug Rouse, University of Wisconsin-Madison Department of Plant Pathology

An increasing interest in the antioxidant capacity of vegetables has led to the development of novel potato clones. However, little is known about the effect of production environment on antioxidant levels in potato. The main purpose of this study was to determine the effect of genotype and environment on antioxidant activity of potato tubers. In this study, three replications of 22 high antioxidant breeding clones (developed by C. Brown) and three controls (Yukon Gold, Russet Burbank, and Snowden) were planted in four environments: organic (no irrigation), organic (irrigation), conventional (central sands), and conventional (northern Wisconsin). Samples of freshly harvested tubers were diced into 1 cm cubes (including the pel), frozen in liquid nitrogen, and stored at -80°C until analysis. In addition, tuber samples were stored at 5.6°C for four months and processed similarly. The TEAC (Trolox equivalent antioxidant capacity) assay for evaluating antioxidant levels in human tissue was adapted for tuber tissue. Antioxidant activity was determined for all clones at all sites for both fresh and stored tubers. Antioxidant activity of fresh tubers at all locations was higher in 2006 than in 2005. Cooler late-season temperatures in 2006 may have been responsible for the increased levels of antioxidants. Stored tubers had higher levels of antioxidant activity than fresh tubers, with a larger storage effect in 2005, when antioxidant levels in fresh tubers were lower. There was no consistent effect of production system (organic versus conventional) on antioxidant activity in tubers. For the specialty potato clones we evaluated, antioxidant levels were generally highest in potatoes grown in high-yielding production environments, and they increased during storage. Therefore, potatoes with high nutritional value, in terms of antioxidant activity, can be produced using conventional production and storage systems.

[If two or more authors are at the same institution they should be separated by commas before the institution: Sarah Rosenthal, Shelley Jansky, USDA Vegetable Crops Research Unit; and Doug Rouse, University of Wisconsin-Madison Department of Plant Pathology]