# ABSTRACTS' LAYOUT

Titles must be:

- bold and in 9 point Arial;
- preferably less than 100 characters long (including spaces and punctuation);
- must fit in no more than 2 lines;
- in lower case except for:
    - the first letter;
    - first letter of: proper names, names of genera and higher taxonomic grouping;
- scientific names of genera and species should be in italics;
- the rest of the title should be in Times New Roman 9 point.

Authors:

- must be listed in upper and lower case, with initials before the family name and in italics;
- each initial must be followed by a full stop, but with no space between initials;
- insert a space between the full stop of the final initial and the family name;
- underline the name of the presenting author;
- separate authors' names with a comma, except for the last two names in the list, which should be separated by "and".

Address of presenting author:

- in italics, with sufficient information to enable readers to contact him/her, but no more;
- start on a separate line, and avoid breaking lines within the address;
- the e-mail address of the presenting author should be included.

The body of the abstract should:

- be in Times New Roman 9 point;
- not exceed 250 words;
- not include subheadings, tables or figures or references;
- be written as one paragraph

Title, author list, addresses and the body of the abstract to be fully justified.

See the **Abstract exmple** in the next page.

# ABSTRACT EXAMPLE

**Strategies for biological control of sclerotialpathogens**

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Control of sclerotial pathogens can be achieved using a range of biological control strategies. *Coniothyrium minitans* A69 gave effective control of the soil-borne pathogen *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on bean and brassica crops when incorporated into the soil 6 weeks before planting. In contrast, control of *S. minor* on lettuce was achieved by incorporating A69 in the transplant potting mix. Sclerotial parasitism was shown to be the main mechanism of biocontrol operating against *S. sclerotiorum* whilst localized antibiosis was the underlying mechanism operating against *S. minor*. Although A69 was able to parasite sclerotia of the onion pathogen *Sclerotium cepivorum*, this strategy was considered impratical for control of the disease in commercial cropping because of the small size of the sclerotia and their extensive distribution throughout the soil profile. An alternative strategy, based upon application of *Thrichoderma atroviride* C52 pellets to the planting furrow, provided 75% disease control. C52 was shown to colonise the root region and suppress pathogen growth via nutrient competition and localised antibiosis. Sclerotial parasites effective against *Sclerotinia* and *Sclerotium* species were not effective against sclerotia of *Ciborinia cameliae*, the causal agent of camellia blight. Research identified a modified strategy for control of this pathogen. Bark mulches amended with white rot fungi, applied to the base of camellia, brought about rapid decay of sclerotia and a significant reduction in disease. In conclusion, although each pathogen produces scleritia as an important component of its life cycle, different biocontrol strateguies were needed to provide effective control of each disease.