

# REQUIREMENTS FOR ABSTRACTS

## 2022 JOINT MEETING OF NARC/W3008/STOP-THE-ROT TEAM

All abstracts for oral or poster presentations at the **NARC/W3008 meeting** ***MUST*** be ***EMAILED*** to Michael Havey ([mjhavey@wisc.edu](mailto:mjhavey@wisc.edu)) and ***RECEIVED*** by 18:00 (US Central Standard Time) on December 15, 2021. ABSTRACTS SUBMITTED AFTER 15 DECEMBER 2021 WILL BE CONSIDERED FOR POSTERS ONLY.

Abstracts for oral or poster presentations for the ‘**Stop the Rot**’ session on Tuesday March 1 will be coordinated by Lindsey du Toit and Heather MacKay.

The organizing team will assemble the program and make decisions regarding oral versus poster presentations. We will post the preliminary meeting program before December 21, 2022.

Please remember that this is a joint meeting with growers, processors, and researchers, so do not assume that all members of the audience will understand terminology specific to your discipline. Please clearly describe why the research was done and why it is important, and present the results and impacts in a manner clear to a diverse audience.

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### Abstract format for both Oral and Poster Presentations:

- Abstract title in all CAPITAL LETTERS.
- List of authors with brief description of affiliations. Please underline name of presenter and provide the email(s) of the corresponding author(s).
- Limit number of words in abstract to 200 or less.
- **PLEASE INDICATE PREFERENCE FOR ORAL OR POSTER PRESENTATION.** We will try and accommodate preferences considering time limitations.

### Example of correct abstract format:

VARIATION FOR EPICUTICULAR WAXES ACROSS DIVERSE ONION GERMPLASM

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Epicuticular waxes are present on the foliage of almost all terrestrial plants and are important for avoidance of abiotic and biotic stresses. Onions can be visually classified into glossy, semi-glossy, and waxy phenotypes based on the amount and types of epicuticular waxes. Research has shown that onions with semi-glossy and glossy phenotypes suffer less damage by onion thrips. Onion accessions from the USDA germplasm collection were grown in greenhouse and field environments and amounts and types of epicuticular waxes measured by gas chromatography and mass spectrometry (GCMS). Accessions were identified that accumulated significantly different amounts of total wax on foliage, as well as different amounts of individual waxes. Selection of plants with relatively high amounts of total wax coupled with lower amounts of hentriacontrane-16 should show thrips resistance and accumulate enough waxes on foliage to be commercially acceptable.

**ORAL (or POSTER) presentation preferred**