

# Abstract Submission

**CPS-BC Regional Meeting 2011, Kelowna, B.C.**  
*October 19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup>, 2011*

Please complete the following and return it along with a complete copy of your abstract to:  
Dan O’Gorman, [daniel.ogorman@agr.gc.ca](mailto:daniel.ogorman@agr.gc.ca)

## **Presentation and Abstract Submission Form**

- I wish to present a paper, for which the abstract is to be published in the Canadian Journal of Plant Pathology. A fee of \$35.00 is required for each abstract.
- I wish to present a paper, with no published abstract (general talk, updates, etc).
- I wish to present a paper for the Student Competition

Number of Presentations:

### **Presentation title:**

Authors:

Authors’ affiliation(s):

Name of presenting author:

Presentation:  Oral presentation                       Poster presentation

### **2<sup>nd</sup> Presentation title (if more than one):**

Authors:

Authors’ affiliation(s):

Name of presenting author:

Presentation:                       Oral presentation                       Poster presentation

## Canadian Journal of Plant Pathology, Abstract Submission Requirements

**Format for abstracts submitted to the Canadian Journal of Plant Pathology from the annual meeting of the Canadian Phytopathological Society and from all regional meetings of the CPS:**

### **Abstract font**

- Times New Roman font and 12 po preferred

### **Abstract title**

- in bold, scientific names italicised
- only the first word of the title, proper names, and scientific names have the first letter capitalized

### **Author names**

- in normal font, initial(s) first, followed by last name (e.g. A.B. Smith and C.B. Jones)

### **Affiliations**

- in italics and need to include postal address and postal code (no abbreviations except for province or state names)
- first affiliation should be that of the first author. If other authors have different affiliations, those affiliations should start with the authors initials, e.g. (C.B.J.)

### **Abstract body**

- in normal font with scientific names italicised
- should be no more than 250 words
- scientific authorities are to be given for all Latin names the first time they are mentioned in the body of the abstract
- abbreviations, nomenclature, symbols for units of measurements, etc. are to conform to the requirements for manuscripts submitted to CJPP (see CJPP instructions to authors)

### **Below the abstract clearly indicate the following:**

- name of the person presenting the abstract along with a telephone number and/or email address
- names of two people (other than the authors) who critically read the abstract
- when the abstracts are compiled for publication in CJPP, this information will be omitted and the abstracts put in alphabetical order according to the author names

**The following is an example of a recently published abstract. Other examples of abstracts published in CJPP can be found in volume 33(2):268-296(2011). Complete addresses should be given in the format shown below. If authors do not provide the correct format, they may be asked to do so before their abstract will be published.**

Example Abstract:

**Impacts of ring nematodes ( *Mesocriconema xenoplax* ) on self-rooted Merlot and selected rootstocks under Okanagan Valley growing conditions.** R. SMIT, T. A. FORGE, C. KOCH, G. H. NEILSEN AND D. NEILSEN. *Pacific Agri-Food Research Centre (PAFRC), Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC), 6947 Highway 7, Agassiz, BC V0M 1A0, Canada; and (G.N., D.N.) PAFRC, AAFC, P.O. Box 5000, 4200 Highway 97, Summerland, BC VOH IZO, Canada*

Several species of plant parasitic nematodes, including *Mesocriconema xenoplax* (Raski) Loof & De Grisse have been found in Okanagan Valley vineyards that appear to be declining in productivity and have sparse, often necrotic root systems. Research conducted on relatively fine-textured soils in coastal Oregon and California indicated that *M. xenoplax* can cause significant reductions in grapevine root growth and vigour, but the impact of *M. xenoplax* on grapevines under Okanagan Valley growing conditions is unknown. Our research objectives were to: (1) determine if *M. xenoplax* has detrimental effects on growth of self-rooted vines and three rootstocks growing in a sandy soil typical of many Okanagan Valley vineyards, and (2) determine if application of compost to the root zone of grape affects *M. xenoplax* population densities. In spring 2007, field microplots were fumigated, inoculated with the nematode (control microplots were not inoculated), and planted with self-rooted Merlot or plants of Merlot grafted onto rootstocks of Riparia Gloire, 44-53M or 3309C. In spring 2009, *M. xenoplax* trunk diameters and pruning weights of self-rooted vines were lower in *M. xenoplax*-inoculated microplots than in non-inoculated microplots. In contrast, rootstocks were not affected by the nematode. Composted poultry manure was applied as the primary source of nitrogen to experimental plots in two different mature vineyards; the application rate was intended to result in similar available N as fertilizer-treated control plots. The compost was applied for three years and then nematode populations were assessed at the end of the third year and at three dates in the fourth year. Population densities of *M. xenoplax* were greater in compost-amended plots than in fertilizer-treated plots.

Abstracts reviewed by:

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