



2024 Annual Meeting - Abstract Format and Submission Guidelines

Southwestern Ontario Regional Association of the Canadian
Phytopathological Society

Deadline for abstract submission: Friday October 18th

How to submit: Upload to the [Abstract Submission Dropbox](#)

To ensure that the abstracts have a uniform format for rapid publication, please adhere to the following guidelines for submitting abstracts.

File format: .doc or .docx

Font: Times New Roman, 12 Point

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, letters capitalized (e.g. A. B. SMITH)

Affiliation:

- 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 author's initials, e.g. (C.B.J.)

Abstract body:

- in normal font with scientific names italicised
- should be no more than 250 words
- abbreviations, nomenclature, symbols for units of measurements, etc. are to conform to the requirements for manuscripts submitted to CJPP (see [CJPP instructions to authors](#))

Sample Abstract:

The following is an example of an abstract. Other examples of abstracts published in CJPP can be found in volume 39(4):540-586(2017). Complete addresses should be given in the format shown below.

Screening root-knot nematode resistant carrot lines for resistance to carrot cyst nematode.

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Bacterial spot (*Xanthomonas gardneri*) of tomatoes (*Solanum lycopersicum* L.) is a major issue in Ontario field tomato production. There is widespread tolerance to copper-based chemical controls and few effective alternatives. The importance of transmission at or just prior to transplanting is unknown. To evaluate this, *X. gardneri* movement in irrigated trailers and planting equipment was studied in controlled environments. In the first study, symptomatic seedlings were placed at the top of a simulated plug trailer with healthy seedlings placed 30.5, 61.0, 91.5 and 122 cm below in four separate replicated experiments with different irrigation treatments. The Irrigation treatments (top to bottom, bottom to top, tray dip) were applied and trays were incubated overnight inside the trailer. Disease incidence (per cent seedlings with symptoms) in the top to bottom (3.9%) and bottom to top (5.4%) irrigation treatments were equivalent and greater than the dip treatment (0.4%) 14 days after irrigation. All irrigation treatments had higher disease incidence than the control. Symptoms were observed on seedlings located at all distances below the inoculation tray. In a separate study, wet or dry symptomatic seedlings were passed through a transplanter prior to healthy seedlings. Epiphytic *X. gardneri* (4627–1405 CFU g⁻¹ of fresh tissue) was detected on healthy seedlings after 14 days on wet and dry treatments, demonstrating the potential for disease spread on transplanting equipment. Preliminary results indicate *X. gardneri* transmission is possible in plug trailers and during transplanting; this may play a role in field epidemics.