Institute of Plant Breeding, Genetics & Genomics
2022 Retreat, May 25-27, Jekyll Island

Poster Guidelines

To be considered for the Poster competition, **abstracts** should be submitted to Patrick Conner (pconner@uga.edu) by **8 am** on **May 9, 2022**.

- Include title, authors, and text. Corresponding author (*) should indicate whether M.S. or Ph.D. student, or staff/postdoc. Limit abstract body to 250 words. Use Times New Roman, font 12 for the abstract. See example on next page.

- Please name the abstract file you submit as follows:
  YOURLASTNAME_category_whateveryouwant
  Example: King_PhD_RetreatPoster"

- There will be three categories (M.S., Ph.D., staff/postdoc) eligible for poster awards. The number of winners in each category will be determined once abstracts are submitted.

- Poster dimensions: up to 48" wide x 36" tall

Cash prizes!!!!!!!!!

Criteria for judging posters: 0 (poor) - 5 (excellent) scale for each of the following:

- Design and layout that readily conveys information
- Quality of data
- Experimental design and sound results that support conclusions
- Presenter thoroughness and clarity
- Creativity

Agronomy Journal - How to Write an Abstract

	Dryland Grain Sorghum Water Use, Light Interception, and Growth Responses to Planting Geometry	A good title identifies the subject and purpose of the study. Use common names of crops where possible, and avoid abbreviations. Length is 12 words or less.
	J.L. Steiner	Author(s).
	ABSTRACT	Abstract < 250 words for papers and < 150 words for notes. Identify crops or organisms involved, soil type, chemicals, and other details important for using results. Do not cite figures, tables, or references. Avoid equations.
Rationale	Crop yields are primarily water-limited under dryland production system in semiarid regions.	Reasons for conducting this research
Objectives	This study was conducted to determine whether the growing season water balance could be manipulated through planting geometry.	Goal to be obtained.
Methods	The effects of row spacing, row direction, and plant population on the water use, light interception, and growth on grain sorghum [Sorghum bicolor (L.) Moench] were investigated at Bushland, TX on a Pullman clay loam (fine, mixed, thermic Torertic Paleustoll).	Procedures to be used.
Results	In 1983, which was a dry growing season, narrow-row spacing and higher population increased seasonal evapotranspiration (ET) by 7 and 9%, respectively, and shifted the partitioning of ET to the vegetative period. Medium population crops yielded 6.2 and 2.3 Mg/ha of dry matter and grain, respectively. High population resulted in high dry matter (6.1 Mg/ha) and low grain yield (1.6 Mg/ha), whereas low population resulted in low dry matter (5.4 Mg/ha) and high grain yield (2.3 Mg/ha). Row direction did not affect water use or yield. In 1984, dry matter production for a given amount of ET and light interception was higher in the narrow-row crops. Evapotranspiration was less for a given amount of light interception in the narrow-row crops and in the north-south row crops.	Major findings of your experiments.
Conclusions	Narrow-row planting geometry appears to increase the partitioning of ET to the transpiration component and may improve the efficiency of dryland cropping systems.	Relevant usefulness of your studies.