

**4TH INTERNATIONAL RHIZOCTONIA SYMPOSIUM,
BERLIN, GERMANY, AUGUST 20-22, 2008**

Instructions to Authors

For invited speakers, submitted oral presentations and submitted posters the deadline for submission of the manuscripts will be 1 June 2008. Authors may submit more than one poster. Due to limited available time, submitted oral presentations will be at the discretion of the organising Committees, and authors may not receive their requested presentation style.

SYMPOSIUM PROCEEDINGS

All abstracts should be submitted as MS-Word or RTF documents. We will convert them to PDF format and they will be distributed in a book at the meeting and after the meeting will be posted on the Rhizoctonia web site. If desired by the author, the full poster may also be included as a PDF if supplied in PowerPoint Format. All PDF files on the website will be locked with read-only restrictions and with alterations and copy/paste disabled.

The deadline for submission is June 1, 2008 Name the file with your last name and if you have more than one submission, also include a number in the filename to make it unique. E-mail your abstract to ispp@rhizoctonia.org

If submitting the full poster for uploading to the web site and it is 5 megabytes or less, email to the above address. If it is over 5 megabytes, a CD will need to be handed to a Committee member at the Symposium or posted to,

Stephen Neate
353 Walster Hall
NDSU-Plant Pathology
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ND 58105

POSTER

Display Facilities

- One panel is available for display of each poster. To fit within the poster frame, posters must not exceed DIN A 0 format, 84 cm X 114 cm
- Authors will need to supply their own Velcro for attaching the poster display to the fabric panel backing or use pins supplied by the conference organizers

Preparation of a Poster

- The official language for the posters is English
- Prepare the poster on lightweight material either as a single sheet or separate panels for individual mounting
- Posters should be readable from a distance of 2 m. For adequate visibility, capital letters should be at least 1 cm high after enlargement to full poster size. Photographs should be a minimum of 12cm x 18cm after enlargement.
- Handouts directly related to the topic of the poster can be placed next to the display
- Arrange the material in main sections, each of them without too many details, but with a common theme and logical progression. Posters should not be merely a full scientific paper enlarged then cut and affixed to the panel. Avoid overcrowding figures and having very large tables. Legends and titles should accompany all figures, tables and photographs.

ORAL PRESENTATION

Only LCD projectors will be used for presentations, presentations must be in PowerPoint.

Time Allocated (may be subject to change)

Invited talks will be 25 minutes plus 5 minutes for discussion

Regular talks will be 12 minutes plus 3 minutes for discussion

Preloading PowerPoint Presentations

All presenters of oral presentations are required to submit their PowerPoint presentation to the session chair by 1st August for testing on the meeting computer.

Organizing the Presentation

A well-organized lecture should be easily understood and listened to by the audience.

- Select and arrange the major points in logical order
- The lecture should explain the work in simple general terms.
- Avoid excessive technical details and extensive literature citations.
- During the discussion period, to help the audience, repeat the question before responding

The lecture should explain:

- The purpose of the work
- A brief review of the methods used

- The results obtained
- The conclusions drawn

POWERPOINT SLIDES

Slide Format and Content

- All slides must be in horizontal (landscape) format.
- Prepare slides that support and supplement, not duplicate, what you are saying.
- Design slides specifically for an oral presentation, simple and clear
- Maximum resolution is 1024 x 768 pixels.

Color

A high contrast between the lettering and the background is important. Use a dark background with light text. Avoid use of red and green as many people can not differentiate between the two.

Lettering

Lettering should not be less than 1/40th of the height of the effective area of the slide. Use a maximum of 7 words in the title, 7 lines high and 7 words per line.

Text

Text slides are appropriate for introducing the objectives of a study and the summary.

Tables and Figures

Tables and figures should be limited to 4 columns and 7 lines.

Graphics

Choose the type of graphic most suitable for the variables concerned. Use the same design and labeling in all related charts or diagrams.

Backup of Presentation

Presenters may also bring their own laptop computer or USB drive with their PowerPoint presentation preloaded to use as a backup.

ABSTRACT

Use Arial size 10 font.

- Presentation title (bold) Capitalize only the first letter of the first word and any proper nouns
- Presenter (bold) and co-author information
 - First Name, Middle Initial, Last Name

- E-mail Address (presenter only)
- Affiliation (company/institution, city, state or province, country)
- Presentation title (bold)
Capitalize only the first letter of the first word and any proper nouns, e.g.,
Effect of pesticides on growth of *R. solani* AG 3 on potato residue.
- Abstract Body
One single paragraph, fully justified, maximum of 2000 characters including spaces.

ABSTRACT EXAMPLE

Persistence of DNA of *Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *tritici* in soil as measured by a DNA-based assay

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There are an increasing number of assays available for fungal plant pathogens based on DNA technology. We have developed such an assay for *Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *tritici* (*Ggt*) in soil, using slot-blot hybridization. To ensure the validity of DNA-based soil assays for the fungus, it is important to determine the DNA stability of *Ggt* in soil. This study was undertaken to quantify the DNA degradation of dead *Ggt* in soil using a DNA-based assay. Mycelia were killed using various treatments, then DNA was extracted and estimated by a slot-blot hybridisation technique using the specific *Ggt* DNA probe, pG158. Mycelia were also killed using a fungicide (triadimefon) at a concentration of 150 to 250 µg ml⁻¹. The amount of detectable DNA of *Ggt*, killed using triadimefon, declined by 82-93%. Inoculum in the form of diseased wheat roots, artificially inoculated ryegrass seed, particulate soil organic matter and whole soil was killed using heat-treatment. The amount of detectable DNA of *Ggt* declined markedly (90%) in both heat-treated roots and inoculated ryegrass seeds, and declined by 50% in both treated soil and soil organic matter. The rate of DNA degradation of *Ggt* in soil varied with the type of inoculum. The amount of detectable DNA of *Ggt* in dead mycelia declined by 99.8% after 4 d incubation in soil. No DNA was detected after 8 d of incubation. In contrast, *Ggt* DNA in live mycelia declined by 70% after 8 d of incubation and declined to 10% of original DNA level after 32 d. In ground ryegrass seed inoculum, DNA in both killed and live *Ggt* declined by 50% after 8 d. In diseased roots, DNA from both live and killed *Ggt* did not appear to decline over 16 d. Estimates of the amount of *Ggt* in the soil using a DNA-based assay reflect both live and dead populations of the fungus, but the rate of breakdown of DNA of the dead fungus is very high, so the DNA from dead fungus probably contributes little to the total DNA level detected using this assay.