15ECPA

AUTHOR INSTRUCTIONS FOR PAPER PREPARATION

Authors are required to follow instructions for preparing their paper as laid out below. The final copy of the paper will be checked by the Editor to ensure that assessor/editor requirements on the first draft have been fully met. He will also check formatting, spelling and English construction. The Editor and Organising Committee reserve the right to reject papers that do not substantially meet the instructions below or where the spelling/grammar/English construction would require considerable work by the Editor to bring the paper up to the standards required for the Proceedings. Only accepted papers may be given as oral presentations at the conference. For the first time, all oral papers will be open access and available to delegates at the start of the conference. Hard copy Proceedings will be available for a payment.

GENERAL POINTS

1 If your abstract is accepted, you will get an invitation by e-mail to write a paper from the editor. The paper with a minimum length of 6 pages and a maximum of 8 pages, carefully following the formatting rules described below, must be supplied as a Microsoft Word file. An e-mail will be sent from the OASES web site and will include a link for submitting your paper. Follow that link and upload the file.

2 Authors who are not native English speakers are strongly advised to have their papers checked/corrected by a competent native English speaker before submitting the paper.

3 There is no flexibility on the date that will be in the email from the editor for manuscripts to be submitted to the publisher. Authors must therefore keep to the deadline indicated to them.

4 Colour figures can be included in the paper. In the pdf file of the proceedings and online, all figures will be in colour. However, the hardcopy of the proceedings will be printed in B/W so do check that your figures will appear OK in grayscale.

5 Avoid use of personal pronouns / royal 'we' throughout paper – use passive.

6 What was done must be in past tense.

7 All abbreviations in full at first use.

8 Remember that this is an agriculture conference with delegates who are knowledgeable in agriculture. Avoid generalised comments to start your Abstract or Intro that will be well-known to delegates such as, 'The population of the world will be…', The increasing need for food…', 'The amount of rice grown in…', 'Remote sensing is used in many disciplines…' etc.

FORMAT & STRUCTURE

FONT: [12 pt.] in Times New Roman

LINE SPACING: Single

MARGINS: 30 mm all sides

Paragraphs should be **fully justified**

PAGE SIZE: A4

One blank line **before** sub-section titles No section numbering

No line or page numbers. **No** headers or footers. Footnotes only if really essential. Do **not** include paper/abstract ID number

One blank line **before** and **after** main section titles No section numbering

Section titles – **main sections:** left adjusted, bold, sentence case; **sub-sections:** left adjusted, regular, sentence case, under scored. No section numbering

THE STRUCTURE OF THE PAPER MUST BE:

1. **TITLE**: Bold, left adjusted, sentence case
2. **AUTHORS:** Surname and initial only (no first names), regular, left adjusted, sentence case
3. **INSTITUTIONS AND ADDRESSES OF AUTHORS:** Italics, left adjusted, sentence case
4. **EMAIL ADDRESS OF CORRESPONDING AUTHOR:** Regular, left adjusted, sentence case
5. **ABSTRACT:** Approximately 100 words
6. **KEYWORDS:** 5 maximum (do not include 'precision agriculture' or similar)
7. **INTRODUCTION**
8. **FURTHER SECTIONS**
9. **CONCLUSION**
10. **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**
11. **REFERENCES**

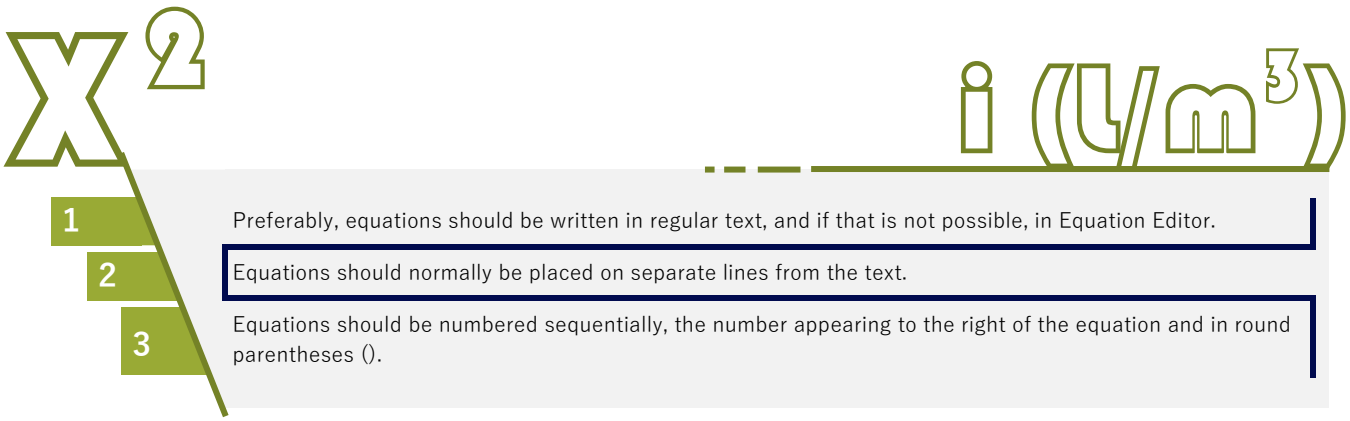
FIGURES

NOTES
1 Figures should be embedded in the paper close to where they are referenced in the text.
2 Figures should preferably be placed at the top or bottom of a page.
3 All figures must have a figure number, and a caption placed underneath the figure.
4 All axes should have legends with units (where appropriate).
5 All captions/legends on a figure must be clearly legible – note that the A4 pages will be reduced to about three quarters in each direction when printed in the Proceedings.
6 All maps must have a length scale.
7 There should be no overall frame to a figure.
8 The proceedings will be printed in B/W. Therefore, authors should check for clarity/quality of colour figures converted to B/W or grayscale to include in their paper.

TABLES

1. Tables should be placed close to where they are referenced in the text. They must be in text format – not a graphics.
2. A table number and caption should be placed above each table.
3. The number of vertical and horizontal lines in a table must be kept to a minimum. Generally, there should be no vertical lines and no horizontal lines within the body of a table.
4. Values in a table should be in regular font.

EQUATIONS



1. Preferably, equations should be written in regular text, and if that is not possible, in Equation Editor.
2. Equations should normally be placed on separate lines from the text.
3. Equations should be numbered sequentially, the number appearing to the right of the equation and in round parentheses ().

REFERENCES

NOTES

1. Literature quoted in the text should be indicated by author and publication year – one author (Smith, 2012); two authors (Smith and Jones, 2012); more than two authors (Smith et al., 2012).
2. References must be listed in alphabetical order of 1st author (then 2nd author etc). Surnames, initials of all authors must be included. If a paper has more than 6 authors, then author names must be truncated to first six and 'et al' added.
3. The reference must contain – author(s) name(s), year, title (sentence case), journal name in full (or 'In: proceedings of….' or book publisher), volume number, issue, page range. Quote publisher in format - publisher name, publisher location (city, country).
4. Non-English titles should be followed by English translation of the title in parentheses.
5. Proceedings (or collected works) editors should be named where known. Publisher and publisher location (city, country) for conference proceedings should be included – not conference location and date.
6. Only published works and those accepted for publication may be included. Submitted but not yet accepted papers may not be included.
7. Internet references are acceptable where necessary. They must be checked for current availability. Web address must be followed by '(Last accessed <date>)' e.g. Last accessed September 2024
8. No references in abstract or conclusions

ILLUSTRATION OF FORMATTING AND STRUCTURE

Mapping infestations of potato cyst nematodes and the potential for spatially varying application of nematicides

Times New Roman 12 pt

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Abstract

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The most important constraint to potato production in the UK is the damage caused by the potato cyst nematodes (PCN) *Globodera pallida* and *G. rostochiensis*. These are serious pests, capable of causing substantial yield loss. Modern management systems depend heavily on nematicides which, at *c*. £360 ha^{-1} for granular and *c*. £550 ha^{-1} for…

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Keywords: maps, nematicides, nematode control, potato cyst nematodes.

SI units only

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Introduction

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The potato cyst nematodes (PCN) *Globodera pallida* and *G. rostochiensis* are the most problematic pests faced by potato growers in Britain, being both persistent and capable of causing substantial loss of yield (Trudgill, 1986). A recent survey of potato production in England and Wales revealed that 64% of the fields surveyed were infested with PCN and that, of the infested fields, 67% were essentially pure *G.*

The Global Positioning System (GPS) has made it possible for modulated treatments with nematicides to be accurately targeted (Haydock & Evans, 1995), and commercial packages have followed (e.g. Anon., 1997).

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Materials and methods

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The field surveyed, covering *c*. 8 ha, at Ram Farm, Nocton, Lincolnshire, grew spring barley in 1996. On 1 May 1996, the field was sampled at 20-m intervals along the tramlines, which were 24 m apart and ran parallel to the western boundary of the field.

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Instrumentation

A DGPS receiver was mounted…

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Results

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The data for the pre- and post-cropping Ram Farm samples are summarised in Table 2. After harvesting, the average density of the PCN population over the whole field was found to have increased more than eight-fold, from 8 to 66 eggs g^{-1} soil, and the…

Table 1. Inputs for potato production and their potential for spatial application. Costs are taken from ABC (1999).

Input	Potentially variable?	Cost (£ ha^{-1})	Potential saving (£ ha^{-1})
N, P, K fertiliser	Yes	220	33 (15%)
Lime	Yes	30	6 (20%)
Herbicides (i) pre-emergence	No	60	-
(ii) post-emergence	Yes	60	60 (100%)
Fungicides	No	144	-
Insecticides	Yes	26	26 (100%)
Nematicides (i) Granular	Yes	360	360 (100%)

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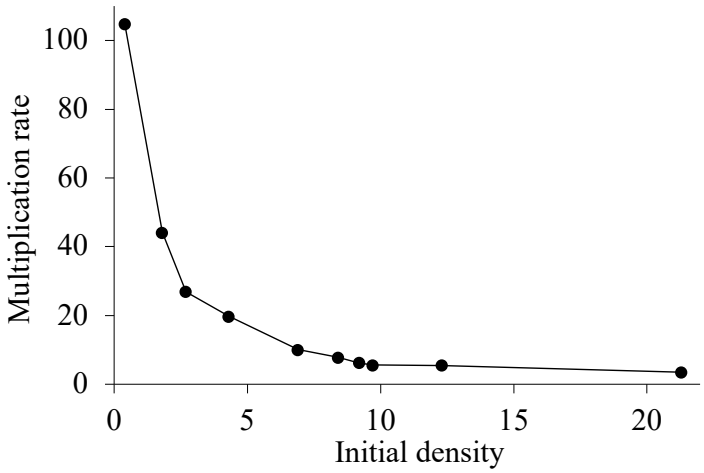

Figure 1. Relationship between initial population density (P_i) and multiplication rate (P_f/P_i) from hectare blocks at Ram Farm.

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$$Sph\,(a) = \frac{3h}{2a} - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{h}{a}\right)^3 \; for\; 0 < h \leq a \; and \; 1 \; for \; h > a \qquad (1)$$

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Discussion

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Although PCN, in common with other species of plant parasitic nematodes, are fairly immobile and are spread mainly by operations that move the soil, apparently discrete patches that are surrounded by uninfested areas are often actually surrounded by areas…

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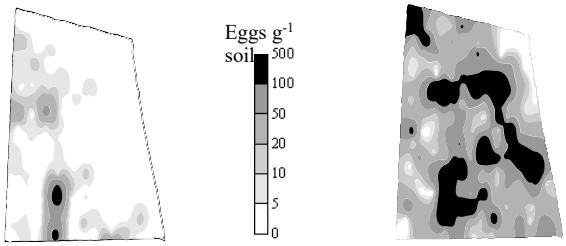

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Figure 2. Pre-crop (left) and post-harvest (right) distributions of PCN at Ram Farm.

Conclusions

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Full spatial application of both nematicides would be possible if growers were to accept the possibilities of PCN patches being missed by the sampling procedure and of areas of zero count simply being below detection threshold and likely to increase dramatically if not treated.

Acknowledgements

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This project was funded…

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