

CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

DUE DATE EXTENDED TO: July 30, 2010

AAIC members and non-members are invited to give oral and poster presentations at the Annual Meeting
“2010 New Crops: Exploring Diversity, Preserving our Future”
Fort Collins, Colorado - September 18-22, 2010

Abstracts (E-mail or printed copy of the text and diskette or CD-Rom disk with Word™ or WordPerfect™ format)
are to be submitted to:

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In your letter of transmittal, please indicate the method of presentation (oral or poster) and the Section (Fiber and Cellulosic, Oilseeds, General Crops, Natural Rubber and Resins, or Medicinal and Nutraceutical) where you prefer your abstract to be considered for presentation. Space and time constraints may limit the total number of oral presentations.

FORMAT: One page only [letter-size, 8.5 x 11 in (21.59 x 27.94 cm) with 1-in (2.54 cm) margins at the top, bottom, and sides) with Times New Roman or similar font at 12-point size. Files should be saved in Word™ or WordPerfect™ format. Electronic files can be transmitted as E-mail attachments to Dr. Terry Isbell at the E-mail address: Terry.Isbell@ars.usda.gov. A hard copy is required in case files transmitted by E-mail are lost or corrupted.

TITLE: The title should be all capital letters and centered on the page.

AUTHOR(s): Author names should be centered under the title with one blank line between the author names and the title. The presenting author's name should be underlined.

AFFILIATION(s) and ADDRESS(es): Skip one line after author name(s) before affiliations(s) and address(es). Use superscript numbers to designate authors that have different affiliations or addresses. Do not include position descriptions or title of author(s).

BODY OF ABSTRACT: Skip one line after affiliations and addresses before beginning text. Text should be single-spaced and left justified. Indent the first sentence of a paragraph. No figure, table, reference, or acknowledgment is permitted.

ORGANIZATION: The abstract should be organized to include the following:

1. A rationale or justification for the study
2. The objective of the study
3. Brief materials and methods used
4. Results and discussion
5. Conclusion

CONTACT: Skip one line after the last sentence of the body of the abstract. Include the name of corresponding author, complete postal address, telephone number, and E-mail address.

Abstracts will be reviewed and may be revised for grammar, clarity, and format. A sample abstract is attached.

SAMPLE ABSTRACT

(NOTE: Do not include headings “*Rationale, Objective.....*” in the actual abstract)

GUAYULE AS A WOOD PRESERVATIVE

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Rationale

Conventional chemically-derived preservatives used to protect wood from insect and microbial damages are presently of major concern to human health and the environment. Reliable replacements must be found. Resinous extracts obtained from the guayule plant (*Parthenium argentatum*, Gray) when impregnated into wood have been demonstrated to protect the wood against both termite and fungal attacks. The large amounts of waste wood material or bagasse resulting from the production of hypoallergenic rubber latex from guayule could be a source of natural biocontrol agents.

Objective

The objective of this preliminary study was to determine whether wood composites made from guayule bagasse, and also, wood treated with the resinous material extracted from the bagasse are resistant to termite and wood-rot damage.

Method

Bagasse was obtained by extracting latex from ground guayule shrub using a water-based extraction procedure. The composite boards were prepared by mixing the bagasse with a plastic adhesive and molding this mixture under heat and pressure. Resinous material in the bagasse and whole plant was extracted with acetone or an azeotropic mixture of acetone and hexane. The extract was impregnated into soft yellow pine wood blocks.

The prepared composite board, resin-treated wood blocks, and plant stem were exposed to Eastern subterranean termites and wood-rot fungi in the laboratory. ASTM test procedures were used to evaluate the resistance of the fabricated wood products against the wood damaging organisms.

Results & discussion

Additional adhesives were necessary to fabricate guayule composite boards that had adequate physical properties even though the plant had some natural adhesives. The composite board, resin-impregnated wood, and plant stem all exhibited resistance to termite and wood fungal attack. The resistance of the resin-treated wood depended upon the amount of resin contained in the wood.

Conclusion

Guayule's drought tolerance and biocontrol properties in protecting wood will help conserve water and forest resources and improve its commercialization as an alternative crop.

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