PREPARATION OF A SCIENTIFIC SUMMARY

Abstracts are an essential component of scientific communications. They are the main showcase for our work, sometimes the only one that potential readers have access to. We are not usually aware that the acceptance of our work, its publication or its reading will depend on the formal quality and content of the abstract. In fact, the scientific rigor of our abstract will be extrapolated to that of our study.

In order to prepare an abstract, the following considerations should be taken into account:

- The page will be portrait.
- The left and right margins should be three centimeters from the edge of the paper.
- The typeface should be "Times New Roman", normal type and size 12 (except for the key words, which will be italic). The title shall be the same typeface, but in size 16.
- The organization of the document will be in the following order:

1. **Title of the paper.** The entire title should be written in capital letters and centered on the page.

2. **Authors of the paper.** The names and surnames of all the participants should be written, separated by commas, in the following order: first the researchers, second the coordinating professors of the work and then the students who carry out the research. Next to each name will appear a superscript that will correspond to the work centers of the author(s) of the work (research center or teaching center).

3. **Teaching Center.** The name and address of the educational or research centers to which the members of the group belong should be indicated.

4. **Abstract.** The length of the abstract should be a minimum of 15 lines and a maximum of 25. 250 words. It should be written in Spanish and English.

5. **Key words.** A minimum of 4 and a maximum of 5 key words should be used, and they should be written in lower case and in italics at the end of the abstract.

Example of abstract

HOW DO PLANTS DEFEND THEMSELVES AGAINST PATHOGENS?

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Abstract

Adverse environmental factors, diseases and pests reduce the quality of crops, which can represent 22% less yield under optimal conditions. The fight against these diseases should not be done only with the intensive use of agrochemicals since they have a great negative environmental impact and threaten the consumer. Therefore, nowadays, clean and sustainable agriculture is being promoted. In this sense, the use of resistant varieties has a special importance for higher yields, quality and sustainability. This project identifies the resistance mechanisms of different barley varieties (Riso R, Pallas, and P01) to powdery mildew, a phytopathogenic fungus that causes significant economic losses, in order to select plants with durable resistance mechanisms, which is essential in the framework of sustainable agriculture. The different barley varieties were inoculated with powdery mildew using a plastic inoculation tower and a pressurized air gun. Data were collected on germination and the different stages of infection of the fungus. Subsequently, specific staining for fungal structures (conidia and infection structures) was performed, allowing microscopic identification of the different resistance mechanisms. The data show that the Riso R and P01 genotypes are more resistant, with Riso R showing a resistance to cell penetration and P01 a hypersensitive resistance, while the Pallas genotype is more susceptible to powdery mildew infection.

Keywords: powdery mildew, resistance, sustainability, barley