

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

Crop quality is considerably reduced due to adverse environmental factors, diseases and pests. The fight against these diseases should not be based on the intensive use of agrochemicals, which threaten the environment and the consumer. Therefore, the use of resistant varieties is especially important to improve yield, quality and sustainability. Plants have mechanisms to defend themselves against pathogens with different safety systems. The objective has been to study these resistance mechanisms in order to improve crops and reduce the use of agrochemicals, as well as to identify them, since some are more durable in the field than others.

Different barley varieties (Riso S, Riso R, Pallas, and P01), grown in plastic pots for 2 weeks, were inoculated with powdery mildew, a biotrophic fungus. A few pennies, a plastic inoculation tower, and a pressurized air gun were used. Conidia and infection structures of the fungus were identified under the microscope.

Infected leaves were destained for 48 hours and then specific staining for fungal structures was performed, which allowed microscopic identification of the different resistance mechanisms. Data on germination and different stages of infection of the fungus were collected, allowing the deduction of resistance mechanisms (papillae and HR). The data show that Riso R and P01 genotypes are more resistant, with Riso R showing resistance to cell penetration and P01 hypersensitive resistance, while Riso S and Pallas are susceptible to powdery mildew infection.

Keywords: powdery mildew, yield, resistance, sustainability