

Guidelines for the Preparation of Abstracts 2021

Abstract structure

Sample abstracts on page 3 and 4.

1. **Title:** should be an indication of the abstract's contents ([blue in the sample](#)).
2. **Authors and affiliations:** multiple affiliations (organisation/company) should be indicated as shown below. The principal author should be listed first.
e.g. McEWAN M.(1); GALE N.(1); HARDIE G.(1); SCHERER M.(2); PLUYM N.(2); EBAJEMITO J.K.(1); CAMACHO O.M.(1); GRIFFITHS A.(1); PROCTOR C.J.(1)
(1) British American Tobacco (Investments) Limited, Research and Development,
Regents Park Road, Southampton SO15 8TL, U.K.
(2) ABF GmbH, Semmelweisstraße 5, D-82152 Planegg, Germany
3. **Introduction or background:** should be a summary of current knowledge in relation to the work ([green in the sample](#)).
4. **Objective:** should state the aim of the study and a short statement of the study's hypothesis ([purple in the sample](#)).
5. **Methods:** should be a concise description of the methods and design of the study. ([brown in the sample](#)).
6. **Results:** should be a summary of the most important results, on which your conclusions are based ([red in the sample](#)). Some actual data should be included.
7. **Conclusions:** should briefly describe the implications of your findings (black in the sample).

Length: Abstracts should be 180 to 300 words in length.

Essential details

1. **Acronyms** must be spelt out the first time that they are mentioned (the acronym can be used thereafter).
e.g. N'-nitrosonornicotine (NNN)
2. **Units** must be metric (SI – International System of Units).
3. **Results** must be included. Abstracts with no results, or “results will be presented” will not be accepted.
4. **References** should not be included in abstracts, unless they are an integral part of the work.
e.g. The objective was to compare the methods of Bloggs (2001) and Smith (2003).
5. **Living organisms** should have scientific names (Latin) as well as common names the first time they are mentioned.
e.g. bacterial wilt (*Ralstonia solanacearum*)

6. Agrochemicals. If the trade name is used, the active ingredient must also be stated in parentheses.

e.g. Orthene (acephate)

If application rates are specified in terms of amount/ha of commercial product, then the amount of active ingredient should also be stated in parentheses

e.g. Orthene (97 % acephate) at 1 kg/ha

or

e.g. Orthene at 1 kg/ha (970 g acephate/ha)

7. Unnecessary details should be avoided, particularly in the methods.

e.g. soil type is not relevant unless it is an integral part of the study

e.g. not necessary to state significance level ($p<0.05$)

Editorial details

1. Numbers 1-10 should be in words, >10 should be in numbers

e.g. one to ten, 11 upwards

2. Numbers and units of measure should be spelt out in full at the beginning of a sentence, but numbers and abbreviations should be used within a sentence.

e.g. Fifteen litres were applied over 12 ha.

Always put a space between the number and the unit.

3. Percent should be % when used with a number, the word "percent" when used on its own.

e.g. 10 %

e.g. To determine the percent active ingredient in a spray mixture ...

Always put a space between the number and % symbol.

SAMPLE ABSTRACT

CORESTA AP2021 - ABSTRACT FORM

Please provide the following information.

Title:	Changes in nicotine to nornicotine conversion levels during the production of Burley Foundation and Certified seed.
Author(s): Principal author's name first	JACK A.M.; LI Xiaolong; FANNIN F.F.; BUSH L.P.
Author(s) Affiliation(s): Company name(s) and address(es)	University of Kentucky, Plant Science Building, 1405 Veterans Drive, Lexington, KY 40546, U.S.A.
Abstract Body (180-300 words):	
Burley tobaccos have higher and more variable levels of nornicotine and N'-nitrosonornicotine (NNN) than other tobacco types. Because of this, Burley Foundation seed stocks are routinely rogued or "screened" of plants which convert, or demethylate, nicotine to nornicotine. The subsequent generation, Certified seed, is increased without screening, because screening on this scale is not practical. However, it is known that conversion tends to increase with each cycle of unscreened seed increase. The objective of this study was to quantify the decrease in conversion from the unscreened Breeder seed to screened Foundation seed, and the subsequent increase from Foundation seed to Certified seed. Three sequential seedlots (Breeder seed, Foundation seed and Certified seed) were grown for each of three varieties (a high converter, VA509; a moderate-high converter, TN86; a moderate converter, TN90). Individual plants were sampled accordingly to the LC protocol, and analyzed for alkaloids. Conversion in the VA509 Breeder seed was 34.7 %. It decreased to 14.3 % in the Foundation seed and increased to 25.1 % in the Certified seed; these differences were significant. In the TN86 and TN90, the trend was similar but not significant; the respective values for Breeder seed, Foundation seed and Certified seed for TN86 were 11.2 %, 6.7 % and 9.1 %, and for TN90 were 7.8 %, 6.4 % and 6.4 %. It therefore appears that the lack of screening during Certified seed production does not result in appreciable increases in conversion in most varieties. These data are consistent with many of our other studies, where we have found that treatment differences in high converters are generally significant, while those in more moderate converters follow the same trend but are not significant. It should be noted that the LC method measures the maximum potential conversion, and these conversion figures would be expected to be lower in a commercial crop.	
Key Words:	nornicotine; seed; varieties; breeding

SAMPLE ABSTRACT

CORESTA SSPT2021 - ABSTRACT FORM

Please provide the following information.

Title:	The influence of cross-sectional distribution of charcoal in cigarette filters on adsorption efficiency for volatile organic compounds.
Author(s): Principal author's name first	HASEGAWA T.; SUZUKI A.; YAMASHITA Y.
Author(s) Affiliation(s): Company name(s) and address(es)	Japan Tobacco Inc., Tobacco Science Research Center, 6-2, Umegaoka, Aoba-ku, Yokohama, Kanagawa 227- 8512, Japan.
Abstract Body (180-300 words):	
Charcoal is one of the most effective technologies applied to cigarette filters to remove volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from cigarette smoke in large quantities and substantially changes the characteristics of the smoke mainly due to adsorption. And a number of extensive research studies have been conducted to optimize the removal potential of charcoal. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the influence of cross-sectional charcoal distribution in cigarette filters on the adsorption behaviour for VOCs in cigarette smoke. Benzene was adopted for evaluation as a typical compound of VOCs, and an adsorption-model of charcoal filters considering the flow of cigarette smoke in filter-tips was constructed by using a fluid analysis software, FLUENT. The experimental adsorption efficiencies of various types of charcoal filters were compared with efficiencies calculated by the adsorption-model assuming that charcoals were homogeneously distributed in cross-section of filter-tips. In the case of paper-charcoal-filters (PCF), experimental adsorption efficiency for benzene was approximately equal to calculated ones. This result showed that charcoals were distributed homogeneously in cross-section of PCF. As for acetate-charcoal-filters (ACF), on the other hand, experimental value was about 20 % lower than calculated value. This result indicated a heterogeneous distribution of charcoals in cross-section of ACF. It was found that the cross-sectional distribution of charcoals in the filter-tips has a large impact on the adsorption efficiency for VOCs in cigarette smoke.	
Key Words:	charcoal; filters; adsorption; benzene