



Abstract Guidelines

Please format your abstract according to the following guidelines:

1. Submit your abstract as a Word (.doc or .docx) file.
2. Font type for the whole abstract is Arial. The title, author names and body of the abstract should be 12 pt., all other information, 10 pt.
3. Use single spacing.
4. Do not use special spacing or tabs.
5. Maximum length of abstract excluding title, authors and affiliations is 250 words.
6. Abstract must only contain text and not references, pictures or graphs.
7. Justify the body of the abstract, the rest of the information and title should be left aligned.
8. First line
 - Presenting author's full name(s), surname and e-mail address.
9. Second line
 - Indicate whether it is an oral or poster presentation.
10. Third line
 - Indicate in which category/session your presentation will fit best.
11. Fourth line
 - Indicate for which prize categories you are eligible. Remember, to be in consideration for the Best Young Botanist reward, you must give your ID number in brackets. For students, please also indicate your current level of study (Hons, MSc, PhD).

12. Fifth line.

- Leave open.

13. Sixth line.

- Give a concise and informative title for your presentation.
- Use:
 - Lower case
 - Text in **Bold**

14. Seventh line.

- Leave open.

15. Eighth line.

- List the authors.
- Use:
 - Lower case.
 - Initials before the surname.
 - Full stop after initial(s).
 - No spaces between initials.
 - Commas between authors.
 - No “and” between the last two authors.
 - Underline the presenting author’s name.

16. Ninth line.

- Leave open.

17. Tenth line.

- List the author’s full postal addresses.
- Use:
 - Lower case.
 - Multiple addresses on separate lines.
- Where more than one institution is represented, use:
 - Superscript numbers after each author’s name.
 - Link the author with the particular institution with the same superscript number before the address.

18. Eleventh line.

- Leave open.

19. Twelfth line.

- Give the abstract.
- Use:
 - A single paragraph for the whole abstract.

EXAMPLE ON NEXT PAGE.

Abigail Taylor, e-mail: abigail4taylor@gmail.com
Oral
Category: Taxonomy
SAAB student award: Hons

A new species of *Stylochaeton* Lepr. from the Sekhukhuneland Centre of Plant Endemism.

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Stylochaeton is a genus of about 17 species classified in Araceae, tribe Stylochaetoneae. Species of *Stylochaeton* grow in humid tropical and deciduous forests, and in tropical savannas throughout Africa. In South Africa, a single species of *Stylochaeton* is currently recognized, namely *Stylochaeton natalensis*. It is found in the north-eastern regions of South Africa (Gauteng, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and KwaZulu Natal) with some populations extending into Swaziland. A new species of *Stylochaeton* was discovered from Sekhukhuneland, Limpopo, in 1999. The morphology and palynology of the new species were investigated using herbarium specimens and specimens fixed in FAA. Morphological characters investigated were roots, stems, petioles, leaves, inflorescence, flowers, pollen and fruits, and compared to that of *S. natalensis*. Both species are similar in habit, root, fruit, flowers and stem morphology, but differ in leaf morphology and inflorescence colour. The leaves of *Stylochaeton* sp. nov. are blue-green and sagittate, whereas the leaves of *S. natalensis* are green and sagittate-hastate, cordate-sagittate or hastate-cordate. The leaves of *S. natalensis* are wider (85-170 mm) and shorter (220-505 mm) than those of *Stylochaeton* sp. nov. (100-150 mm wide and 300-555 mm long). The spathe of *Stylochaeton* sp. nov. is brownish-cream white while that of *S. natalensis* is green outside and yellowish inside. The pollen grains of both species are also similar (isopolar, spheroidal, inapaurate, about 42.2 µm in length). The leaf morphology and inflorescence colour provide the most reliable diagnostic characters, with leaf shape and size being the most prominent distinguishing feature of the new species.