



14th Australian Wine Industry Technical Conference
Adelaide, 3 - 8 July 2010

Submission of Poster Abstracts, Poster Summary and Poster PDFs

Important dates

- **26 March 2010**
Deadline for submission of abstracts
- **21 May 2010**
Poster author will have received confirmation and information about times and dates for poster display at the Conference.
- **25 June 2010**
Deadline for submission of poster summaries and poster PDFs for publication in the Conference proceedings.
- **9:00 am–5:00 pm, Saturday 3 July 2010 & Sunday 8:00 am – 1:00 pm**
Posters need to be mounted and ready for viewing by **Sunday 4 July 2010 1:00 pm**
- **5:00-6:30 pm Monday 5 July 2010**
Group 1 viewing time. Authors to be present with their posters.
- **4:30-6:00 pm Tuesday 5 July 2010**
Group 2 viewing time. Authors to be present with their posters.
- **6:00 pm, Wednesday 7 July 2010**
Posters to be removed from the display area. Any posters not collected will be disposed of.

Any changes to this information will be announced on the Conference web site:
<http://www.awitc.com.au>

Further information:

Eveline Bartowsky
Poster Coordinator
t: +61-8-8313 6600
f: +61-8-8313 6601
e: posters@awitc.com.au

Preparation and submission of ABSTRACTS for publication in the Conference information booklet

A brief abstract of all posters will be printed in the Conference information booklet. The deadline for submission of this abstract is **26 March 2010**. A PDF copy of the poster must be submitted **BEFORE** it can be mounted at the conference. The poster PDF must be submitted by **25 June 2010** and it will be available on the website until the proceedings are printed and published. A poster summary will be published in the Conference proceedings and must be submitted by **25 June 2010**. The poster summary may be longer than the abstract, and may contain tables and figures.

The **deadline** for the receipt of the abstract for publication in the Conference information booklet is **26 March 2010**.

1. The abstract must summarise the main body of the poster in fewer than 250 words. Abstracts that are too long or poorly written will be returned for editing.
2. Supply the complete name, affiliation, and mailing address of each author and the email address of the corresponding author. Underline the name of the presenting author.

Example of abstract for Conference Information book:

An evaluation of the technical performance of wine bottle closures

P.W. Godden¹, I.L. Francis², J.B.F. Field², M. Gishen¹, A.D. Counter¹, P.J. Valente¹, P.B. Høj¹ and E.M.C. Robinson¹

¹The Australian Wine Research Institute, PO Box 197, Glen Osmond SA 5064, Australia. ²John Field Consulting Pty Ltd, 10 High Street, Burnside SA 5066, Australia. Peter.Godden@awri.com.au

Abstract

The abstract must summarise the main body of the poster in fewer than 250 words. Abstracts that are too long or poorly written will be returned for editing. The abstract should be text only. Do not include figures or tables.

3. Text should be in 12 point Times New Roman, fully justified, with margins set at 2.5 cm top, bottom, left and right. All headings to be in 'sentence-case', that is, in upper and lower letters, with the capital letter used on the first word only.
4. The abstract should be text only. Do not include figures or tables. Figures and tables may be included in the *poster summary*, which will be published in the Conference proceedings.
5. Abstracts must be submitted on-line (<http://www.awitc.com.au>).

Note: Receipt of abstracts will be acknowledged. Authors should ensure this acknowledgement is received, to ensure the abstract appears in the Conference Information booklet.
Poster presenter will receive further information about poster display at the Conference by **21 May 2010**.

Preparation and submission of POSTER PDF for publication in the Conference information booklet

The proceedings will be published as a book and on CD-ROM. The CD-ROM format will enable all the information contained in the poster to be captured. The CD-ROM will be fully searchable and viewable via a web browser. Posters and summaries will be printable.

Authors of posters must submit a PDF of their poster **before** they are permitted to mount their poster. The PDF will be available on the website until the proceedings are printed and published. In view of being environmentally friendly, we are **not** encouraging authors to have printed copies of their poster available during the Conference.

The **deadline** for the submission of poster PDFs for publication in the Conference Proceedings is **25 June 2010**.

Submission of electronic copy of poster for CD-ROM publication

The poster may be prepared with any software package but must be submitted as a PDF.

When preparing the poster PDF;

- Ensure that it is sized for A4;
- The file is no larger than 5 MB;
- Ensure that the PDF is not password protected.

We will secure the poster PDF such that it cannot be copied and can only be printed as low resolution.

Note: Receipt of the electronic version of the poster will be acknowledged.
Authors should ensure this acknowledgement is received, to ensure the poster appears on the CD-ROM.

Guidelines for the preparation of posters

A poster paper should be a synopsis of the project, and include at most a brief statement of the materials, methods and experimental design. The emphasis must be on the results and conclusions, to enable viewers to gain an impression of the work and its relevance to their interests.

Poster specifications

1. Posters must be mounted on the poster walling, as indicated by the Poster Coordinator, **before** 1:00 pm on Sunday 4 July 2010. Velcro fastening strips will be supplied. Presenting poster authors will be required to be in attendance during the programmed Poster Sessions (see program). The Conference program will provide ample time for poster viewing that will not clash with formal presentation sessions.
2. Posters must be displayed for the duration of the Conference. If the presenter is unable to stay until the close of the Conference, they should supply a stamped, self-addressed mailing tube for the poster to be returned. Uncollected posters will be disposed of at the end of the Conference.
3. Posters should comply to the DIN A0 dimensions: 0.84 m (width) x 1.18 m (height).
4. All information on the poster must be clearly visible from a distance of at least 1.5 m. As a guide, text should be at least 6 mm (18 point) high and headings at least 25 mm high in an easily read font such as Helvetica, Univers, Swiss, Times, Bookman, or Roman.
5. Do not prepare a poster as if it were a manuscript—use tables and figures and limit text. The information presented should follow a logical order; for example: introduction, aims, methods, results; and conclusions.

Preparation and submission of POSTER SUMMARY for publication in the Conference information booklet

The proceedings will be published as a book and on CD-ROM. The CD-ROM format will enable all the information contained in the poster to be captured. The CD-ROM will be fully searchable and viewable via a web browser. Posters and summaries will be printable.

The **deadline** for the submission of poster summaries for publication in the Proceedings is **25 June 2010**.

1. Write your summary set in an A4 page with top and bottom margins of 2.5 cm. Authors are requested to adhere to the layout shown in the example. Summaries that are too long or poorly written will be returned for editing.
2. The font is Arial 11 or Helvetica 11, with the paragraphs fully justified and the lines at single spacing.
3. The document may be prepared with any of the word processor packages listed on the previous page.
4. Tables and figures should be submitted as separate files. Figure captions and tables should be included in the Word file but do not embed graphics in the Word file.
5. Figures should be submitted as separate files in their original format, e.g. EPS, TIFF, JPEG, Excel graphs or Powerpoint graphs. Indicate the preferred location of each figure in the body of the text by typing the caption, for example:
‘Figure 1. Glycerol production in yeast.’
Lettering in the figure must be at least 1.5 mm high in the final reduction.
6. Guidelines for reference formatting are on page 6.

Note: Receipt of the electronic version of the poster will be acknowledged. Authors should ensure this acknowledgement is received, to ensure the poster summary appears in the Proceedings.

Example of a Poster Summary

Role of cytosolic aldehyde dehydrogenase in the production of acetic acid by *Saccharomyces* yeast

Jeff M. Eglinton^{1,3} and Paul A. Henschke^{1,2}

¹The Australian Wine Research Institute, PO Box 197, Glen Osmond, SA 5064; ²Cooperative Research Centre for Viticulture, PO Box 154, Glen Osmond, SA 5064. Corresponding author's email Jeff.Eglinton@awri.com.au

Acetic acid, a quantitatively important end-product of grape juice fermentation by *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, can have a significant impact on the sensory character of wine. Aldehyde dehydrogenase (AIDH) is the enzyme that catalyzes the oxidation of acetaldehyde to acetic acid. One cytosolic and two mitochondrial iso-enzymes have been reported in this yeast and, during growth on glucose, the cytosolic enzyme and one of the mitochondrial enzymes are active. The relative contribution of the activity of these enzymes to acetic acid production during vinification is not known, however. A respiratory-deficient (ρ^0) *Sacch. cerevisiae* mutant, which has an active cytosolic aldehyde dehydrogenase only, has been used to examine the role of this enzyme in the regulation of acetate formation.

Yeast	AIDH iso-enzyme	Specific activity (nmol/min.mg protein)
wild-type	Cytosolic	66.9
	Mitochondrial (K ⁺ -dependent)	49.9
	Mitochondrial (K ⁺ -independent)	0
ρ^0 -mutant	Cytosolic	56.7
	Mitochondrial (K ⁺ -dependent)	0
	Mitochondrial (K ⁺ -independent)	0

Under simulated winemaking conditions (fermentation of a nutrient medium, containing 200 g glucose/L, without aeration at 25°C), the ρ^0 mutant produced 1.0 g acetic acid/L, which was 1.1- to 1.2-fold as much as the wild-type strain from which it was derived. The pattern of cell growth was almost identical for the two yeasts. During cell growth and acetate accumulation by the ρ^0 *Sacch. cerevisiae*, the activity of AIDH was linearly related to the rate of acetic acid production, except at the commencement of fermentation. At this stage, the enzyme activity exceeded the requirement for acetate production.

The results indicate that cytosolic AIDH plays a major regulatory role in the production of acetic acid by *Sacch. cerevisiae* during vinification. Immediately after inoculation, however, other factors are also important in acetate formation.

Now that a major regulatory mechanism of acetic acid production by *Sacch. cerevisiae* has been identified, the role of factors that are known to affect volatile acidity in wine, such as vitamins, aeration and clarification, may be elucidated using this yeast.

Guidelines for References in Poster Summary

Citations

Cite the name(s) of author(s) and year of publication:

Reynolds (2001) or (Reynolds 2001)

Depending on the sentence structure, for more than two authors:

Clingeffer et al. (2001) or (Clingeffer et al. 2001)

Multiple references are cited in chronological order:

(Boidron 1975, Rapp et al. 1979, Intrieri and Filipetti 2001)

Things to note:

- Full stop after et al.
- Comma separating the citations
- No comma between the author's name and the publication date

References

- a) Copy the wording, spelling and punctuation of the title exactly as it appears on the original document. If the information is incorrectly spelt, follow the term with the correct word in square brackets. For example,

Lee, T.H.; Simpson, R.F. (1991) Cork paints [taints]. *Pract. Winery/Vineyard* 12(2): 9–19.
- b) The references cited should be the original source. If this cannot be done, cite a secondary source in the text that refers to the original reference. Give details of the secondary source in the list of references.
- c) Authors should be listed by the surname first, followed by initials. Separate authors by a semi-colon and then a space. Do not use an ampersand or the word 'and' to link authors.
- d) Where there is no identifiable author, or corporate author, cite 'Anonymous' or 'Anon.' in the text and the list of references.
- e) Write the title in 'sentence case' apart from proper nouns. Separate the subtitle from the main title by a colon and a space.
- f) Abbreviate the journal title according to the American National Standard for Abbreviation of Titles of Periodicals (1974). Website services to assist you can be found here:
<http://www2.iastate.edu/~CYBERSTACKS/JAS.htm> (or <http://www.library.ubc.ca/scieng/coden.html>)
- g) Page numbers should be written in full, for example, 336–339, not 336–9.
- h) Some journals have a volume number (which usually covers the whole calendar year) and a number for each issue which appears during the year. If the journal uses continuous pagination throughout the volume, cite the volume number only. If each issue starts from page one, then cite the volume and the issue number. This helps readers locate the cited reference.

Example of a journal which is not continuously paginated:

Aust. N.Z. Wine Ind. J. 3(3): 48–52; 1988.

- i) Journals that use only issue numbers or months should be cited with this information enclosed in curved brackets.
- j) Entries are usually arranged alphabetically by author and then chronologically if two or more references have the same author(s). Use lower case letters **a, b, c**, etc. following the year to distinguish among different publications of the same author(s) in any one year.
- k) The list should be entitled **References**.

Article from a journal

The general format is:

Author(s) (Year of publication) Title of article: subtitle. Abbreviated name of journal (part or supplement number when pertinent). Volume number (number or month of issue when pagination is not continuous throughout the volume): inclusive page numbers.

Cardwell, T.; Nan, C.G.; Scollary, G.; Sneyd, T.N. (1989) Collaborative study on the determination of sulfur dioxide in wine. *Aust. Grapegrower Winemaker* (304): 18–20.

Delin, C.R.; Lee, T.H. (1991) Thiamine in our bread and wine. (Letter to the editor). *Med. J. Aust.* 154: 222–223.

Monk, P.R.; Iland, P.G. (1984) Ion-exclusion chromatography of carboxylic acids with conductimetric estimation. 2. Application to fruit juice and wine. *Food Technol. Aust.* 36: 18–20.

Petering, J.E.; Langridge, P.; Henschke, P.A. (1988) Fingerprinting wine yeasts: the application of chromosome electrophoresis. *Aust. N.Z. Wine Ind. J.* 3(3): 48–52.

Rankine, B.C. (1955) Studies on wine yeasts. I. Influence of fermentation conditions on the yield of ethanol. II. Comparison of ethanol production in different samples of grape juice. III. Comparisons of yeast in unpasteurized grape juice. *Aust. J. Appl. Sci.* 6: 408–413, 414–420, 421–425.

Rankine, B.C. (1963) Principles and pitfalls of winery analysis. *Aust. Wine Brew. Spirit Rev.* 81(6): 22, 24 and 81(7): 17, 18, 20.

Strauss, C.R.; Heresztyn, T. (1984) 2-Acetyltetrahydropyridines—a cause of the 'mousy' taint in wine. *Chem. Ind. (London)* (3): 109–110.

Paper in a conference proceedings or a chapter in a book

The general format is:

Author(s). (Year of publication) Title of paper or chapter. (Editor[s]). Title of book: subtitle. Number of edition after first edition. Place of publication: name of publisher: page number(s). (Series title; volume number).

Goekowiak, H. (1987) The significance of zymocidal yeast in winemaking. Lee, T.H. (ed.) *Proceedings of the sixth Australian wine industry technical conference; 14–17 July 1986; Adelaide, SA: Australian Industrial Publishers: 103–106.*

Henschke, P.A.; Rose, A.H. (1991) Plasma membranes. Rose, A.H.; Harrison, J.S. (eds.) *The yeasts. Volume 4. Yeast organelles. 2nd ed. London: Academic Press: 297–345.*

Somers, T.C.; Vérette, E. (1988) Phenolic composition of natural wine types. Linskens, H.F.; Jackson, J.F., (eds.) *Wine analysis. Berlin: Springer-Verlag: 219–257. (Modern methods of plant analysis, new series; 6).*

Book or conference proceedings

The general format is:

Author(s) or Editor(s) (Year of publication) Title of book: subtitle. Number of edition after first edition. Translator. Place of publication: name of publisher: total number of pages or particular page cited. (Series title; volume number).

Galet, P. (1979) A practical ampelography: grapevine identification. Morton, L.T., trans. New York: Cornell University Press: 248 p.

Lee, T.H., (ed.) (1987) Proceedings of the sixth Australian wine industry technical conference; 14–17 July 1986; Adelaide, SA: Australian Industrial Publishers: 280 p.

Linskens, H.F.; Jackson, J.F. (eds.) (1988) Wine analysis. Berlin: Springer-Verlag: 381 p. (Modern methods of plant analysis, new series; 6).

Thesis

The general format is:

Author (year of publication) Title of thesis: subtitle. Location of university: university; year presented: total number of pages. Type of thesis.

Skouroumounis, G.K. (1991) β -Damascenone precursors in grapes and wine. Adelaide, SA: University of Adelaide: 228 p. PhD thesis.

Referencing Internet sources

The general format is:

Author(s) or Editor(s). Name of publication or article. Page numbers; year. [Insert web address]. Date of access.

Jorgensen, G.; Escalera, B.M.; Wienman, D.R.; Striegler, R.K.; Zoldoske, D.; Krauter, C. Microsprayer frost protection in vineyards. CATI publication 960803 [monograph online] 1–11; 1996. Available from: [insert web address] via the INTERNET. Accessed 1996 Sep 3.