

Poster abstract guidelines

State of the World's Plants Symposium

25–26 May 2017

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

Please prepare your abstract according to the following format and email it to sotwp@kew.org by **Friday 21 April 2017**. Abstracts prepared in the incorrect format or missing any of the required information will be rejected. An example abstract is shown on the next page, for guidance.

Poster title: bold font, sentence case

Authors' names: Surname followed by initials. Underline the name of the presenting author (e.g. Smith, R.J., Rozario, L.A. & Tanimoto, M.)

Author affiliations: Institution and country (separated by a comma). Where more than one institution is involved, please use superscript numbers after each of the authors' names and list the affiliations directly below.

Abstract body text: 250 words maximum, left justified, single line spacing

Poster category: Please assign your poster to one of the following categories:

- Naming and counting the world's plants
- Newly discovered plant species
- Plant evolutionary relationships and plant genomes
- Useful plants
- Important plant areas
- Madagascan plants
- Climate change
- Global land-cover change
- Invasive species
- Natural capital
- Plant health
- Extinction risk
- Policy

Poster competition: If you would like to enter our poster competition for early career researchers, please indicate whether you are either:

- (a) a student
- (b) an early career postdoc (within five years of completing your PhD)

Example abstract for guidance:

Impacts of past and future sea level rise on the Puerto Rican Bank Endemic, *Varronia rupicola* (Boraginaceae)

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Varronia rupicola (Boraginaceae) is a woody shrub endemic to the Caribbean where the effects of climate change and anthropogenic induced threats could push the species to extinction over the coming century. Population genetic and biogeographical research have shown that *V. rupicola* is endemic to the islands of Puerto Rico, Vieques and Anegada where five populations were detected. Eustatic changes have caused significant variations in the amount of submerged and exposed land across the PRB in the past and are projected to continue to do so into the future. IPCC RCP sea level rise scenarios by 2100 will have varying direct impacts on *V. rupicola* ranging from a loss of 29 (4%) to 75 (12%) individual localities on Anegada to none expected on Vieques or Puerto Rico. The 1 m, 2 m, 3 m and 6 m scenarios explored for 2100 to 2300 will have no direct impact on extant plant locations on Vieques or Puerto Rico; however, these scenarios will have significant impact on the species current locations across Anegada with losses of extant individual's locations varying from 20% to 99% between the 1 m and 6 m scenarios. The indirect impacts of future sea level rise on all three islands could be very high, especially on Puerto Rico Island outside of existing protected areas. An integrated approach to the species conservation is needed to maximise genetic diversity and potentiality allow adaptation of *V. rupicola* to environmental change and new threats.

Poster category: Climate change

Poster competition: Student entry