



TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY

Department of
Biological Sciences

**The Association of Biologists at Texas Tech University
Announces the CALL FOR ABSTRACTS for the
9th Texas Tech Annual Biological Sciences Symposium
6- 7th April 2018**

**Texas Tech University
Department of Biological Sciences**

[TTABSS IX Website](#)

**Venue: Texas Tech University Museum
Lubbock, TX- 79409**

The Texas Tech Annual Biological Sciences Symposium (TTABSS) is a great opportunity for all levels of undergraduate and graduate researchers to present proposals, preliminary results, and completed projects. We encourage presenters to use this event to gain experience in making research presentations. Judges are qualified in several biological fields and provide a great resource for networking and discussing science.

POSTER AND ORAL PRESENTATIONS:

The Poster Session will take place Friday evening, April 6th. Presenters should be at the venue (TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY MUSEUM) between 5:00 and 5:30 pm for poster set up. Judging of posters will be between 6:00 and 8:00 PM and presenters need to be present at their posters for judging. Poster dimensions should be no more than **34" high by 46" wide**.

Categories: Undergraduate Student
Graduate Student

Oral presentations will take place on Saturday, April 7th. The talk format will follow a 12 and 3-minute timeframe for presentation and questions, respectively. Visual aid media available for oral presentations include PowerPoint (PC on site only, bring your own laptop if Mac compatibility is requested), overhead projectors, and laser pointers. If presenter will be using on site PC, please prepare presentations in 1997-2003 PowerPoint (.ppt) saved to a USB drive that will be uploaded at the beginning of your session. Therefore, please arrive at your session early enough for file transfer to occur. Judging of the presentations, by a volunteer committee of Biology faculty and instructors from across the region, will be based on the scientific merit (e.g., methods, design, interpretation) and presentation quality.

Categories:

Wildlife & Fisheries Conservation
Microbiology & Medicine
Undergraduate
Proposal
Ecology & Environmental Biology

Physiology & Evolutionary Biology
Genetics & Genomics
Molecular Biology & Biochemistry
Toxicology
Plant & Soil Science



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The entrant must determine which category matches the subject matter of their presentation. This will help us to distribute individuals among the categories evenly.

AWARDS: Prizes are to be in the form of monies to be used for the advancement of the research described in the presentation (amount to be announced). Award winners will be announced during the Saturday evening banquet.

ABSTRACTS: Please submit abstracts for oral and poster presentations by submitting a formatted abstract as a 1997-2003 Word Document (.doc) to ttabss.ttu@gmail.com. Abstracts that are submitted for poster and oral presentations should not have been submitted in previous years for consideration. Refer to the **SAMPLE ABSTRACT** at the end of this document for formatting details. **Please contact Taylor Soniat (taylor.soniat@ttu.edu) if you encounter any problems with abstract submission procedures.** To ensure inclusion in the program, all abstracts, and registration forms, or online registrations must be received by **March 6, 2018**.

OTHER INFORMATION: Early Submission and Registration (\$30.00) is due by **March 6th at 5:00 pm** and late registration (\$40.00) is due by **March 20th**. Guest registration for the Saturday night banquet is \$15. Complete registration at the door with or without presentation is \$40. All presenters are encouraged to register early to ensure a spot in the program. The registration desk will open at 5:00 pm on Friday, April 6th in the Texas Tech University Museum.

Please visit the 2018 TTABSS website ([TTABSS IX](#)) for registration details.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Bravada Hill, TTABSS Chair, Association of Biologists, Department of Biological Sciences, Texas Tech University, bravada.hill@ttu.edu

SAMPLE ABSTRACT FORMATTING GUIDELINES:

- Education level – Please indicate **Undergraduate** or **Graduate**
- Presentation category – Please indicate **Poster** or **Oral**, and which of the 9 categories (Wildlife & Fisheries Conservation, Microbiology & Medicine, Undergraduate, Proposal, Ecology & Environmental Biology, Physiology & Evolutionary Biology, Genetics & Genomics, Molecular Biology & Biochemistry, Toxicology, Plant & Soil Science) if giving an oral presentation.
- Presentation title – **boldfaced, ALL CAPS**
- Authors – First Name, Middle Initial, Last Name
- Author affiliations – Designated using superscripts (indicate presenter with an asterisk)
- Abstract body – 250 words or less
- Paragraph Spacing – Justified
- Font & spacing – Arial, 12 point, single-spaced
- File type – 2003-2016 Word Document (.doc)



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EXAMPLE

Education – Graduate

Category – Oral/Ecology

ISOMETRIC SCALING IN HOME-RANGE SIZE OF MALE AND FEMALE BOBCATS (*LYNX RUFUS*)

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For solitary carnivores a polygynous mating system should lead to predictable patterns in spaceuse dynamics. Females should be most influenced by resource distribution and abundance, whereas polygynous males should be strongly influenced by female spatial dynamics. We gathered mean annual home-range size estimates for male and female bobcats (*Lynx rufus* (Schreber, 1777)) from previous studies to address variation in home-range size for this solitary, polygynous carnivore that ranges over much of North America. Mean annual home ranges for bobcats (171 males, 214 females) from 29 populations covering the entire north to south and east to west range demonstrated female home-range sizes varied more than an order of magnitude and that, on average, males maintained home ranges 1.65 times the size of females. Male home-range sizes scaled isometrically with female home-ranges sizes indicating that male bobcats increase their home-range size proportional to female home-range size. Using partial correlation analysis we also detected an inverse relationship between environmental productivity, estimated using the normalized difference vegetation index, and homerange size for females but not males. This study provides one of the few empirical assessments of how polygyny influences home-range dynamics for a wide-ranging carnivore.