

## Formatting for APA Style Extended Abstracts

### Page Setup

- Abstracts should be typed using single line spacing and 12-point Times/Times New Roman font.
- Abstracts should be one to five single-spaced pages in length (maximum of five pages including references, tables, and figures). Please use Letter page size (not A4).
- Margins should be one inch on each side, top, and bottom of all pages. Text should be full justified.

### Titles and Authorship

- Abstract titles should appear using Title Case at the top of the first page.
- Names of all authors should be listed after the title at the top of the first page. The name of the presenting author should be marked with an asterisk. The list of Author names should be followed by a list of corresponding affiliations and current addresses. Identify each author and corresponding address with numbered superscripts.
- Titles are in bold font, and use Title Case formatting
- Names of all authors should be listed after the title at the top of the first page. The name of the presenting author should be marked with an asterisk. The list of Author names should be followed by a list of corresponding affiliations and current addresses. Identify each author and corresponding address with numbered superscripts.

### Headings

- Headings should be used in the Abstract to differentiate appropriate sections using the following formatting:  
Primary heading: **Bold font, 12-pt**  
Secondary heading: *Italics, 12-pt*

### Figures

- Figures need to be in JPG format only.
- As the Proceedings are electronic, color can be used in figures.
- Figures must be of sufficient quality, and each one should be no larger than one 8.5 x 11 inch page.
- All figures should have explanatory captions placed below the figure, with the following format:

**Figure 1.** *The relationship between ADDM by total collection and by fecal Mn.*

### Tables

- Tables need to be made in Word and NOT as a JPG (nor imbedded Microsoft objects) to allow for formatting. All numbers should be decimal aligned in Tables.
- All Tables should have explanatory caption placed above the Table, with the following format:

**Table 1.** *Feeding and digestive traits in two Old World vulture species.*

### References

- The CNS Symposium Proceedings use the APA v7 style for all references appearing in-text and in the **Literature Cited** section. Many citation programs provide this formatting

option. The most pertinent points are detailed below, but additional information is readily available online.

- **Abstracts that are improperly formatted may be returned to the author for correction.**

#### *APA Style Summary:*

##### In-text citations:

- In-text citation style uses the author's last name and the year of publication: (Field, 2005)
- When the citation includes two or more works, order them the same way they appear in the reference list (viz., alphabetically), separated by a semi-colon: (Berndt, 2002; Harlow, 1983)
- If you cite multiple works by the same author in the same parenthetical citation, give the author's name only once and follow with dates. "No date" citations go first, then years, then in-press citations: (Smith, n.d., 1995, 2002, in press)
- For multiple authors, list only the first author's name followed by "et al." in every citation, even the first, unless doing so would create ambiguity between different sources: (Kernis et al., 1993), or Kernis et al. (1993) suggest...
- In the *et al.*, *et* should not be followed by a period. Only "al" should be followed by a period.
- If you're citing multiple works with similar groups of authors, and the shortened "et al." citation form of each source would be the same, you'll need to avoid ambiguity by writing out more names. If you cited works with these authors:  
Jones, Smith, Liu, Huang, and Kim (2020)  
Jones, Smith, Ruiz, Wang, and Stanton (2020)  
They would be cited in-text as follows to avoid ambiguity:  
(Jones, Smith, Liu, et al., 2020)  
(Jones, Smith, Ruiz, et al., 2020)
- Personal communications: For interviews, letters, e-mails, and other person-to-person communication, cite the communicator's name, the fact that it was personal communication, and the date of the communication. Do not include personal communication in the reference list. Example:  
(E. Robbins, personal communication, January 4, 2001).

##### References Cited list:

- Use single line spacing, and each entry in the reference list has a **hanging indent**, so that the first References should appear in the "**Literature Cited**" list at the end of the abstract.
- All in-text and List citations must follow APA formatting (detailed below).
- The reference list is arranged in **alphabetical order** of authors' surnames. Arrange by first author's name, then by second author if you have the same first author, etc.
- If there are two references by the **same author**, list them in order of publication date *with the older one first* (e.g., 2016 first, then 2018)
- Use **sentence case** for all titles except for journal titles.
- Begin each title and subtitle with a capital letter, but only names should be capitalised for all titles other than journal titles.
- DOI and websites can be included, but ensure you disable hyperlinks.

*Examples of formatting for different types of references*

Author and editor lists:

One author: Rosen, D.A.S. (2005)

Two authors: Soles, D., & Soles, P. (2005).

Multiple authors: Turner, K., Krenus, B., Ireland, L., & Pointon, L. (2011).

Book:

Author, A. A. (year of publication). *Title of work (italicized)*. Publisher.

Barnet, S., Bellanca, P., & Stubbs, M. (2013). *A short guide to college writing*. Pearson Education.

Journal article:

Author (year). Title. *Full Journal Name*, Vol(Issue), page-page. DOI

Caron, T. (2008). Teaching writing as a con-artist: When is a writing problem not? *College Teaching*, 56(3), 137-139. <https://doi.org/10.3200/CTCH.56.3.137-139>

Notes:

-the article title is in sentence case and is not italicised

- only the JOURNAL TITLE and the VOLUME NUMBER are italicised

- the journal title is in "title case" (i.e., the first letter of each word is capitalised)

Chapter in book:

Cismas, S. C. (2010). Educating academic writing skills in engineering. In P. Dondon & O. Martin (Eds.), *Latest trends on engineering education* (pp. 225-247). WSEAS Press.

*EXAMPLE ABSTRACT – PLEASE MIMIC THIS FORMAT*

## **Wondering Where The Lions Are: The Effect Of Predation Pressure On Digestive Efficiency In Grassland Ungulates**

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### **Introduction**

Grazing animals must maintain constant vigilance against the threat of predation. Previous studies have shown that ungulates on the African plains spend almost 15% of their time scanning for predators (Beauchamp, 2016). The threat of predation also contributes to more prolonged interruptions via herd dispersal due to false alarms by group members (Beauchamp & Ruxton, 2007). However, the physiological requirements for digestion and flight are, in many ways, mutually exclusive (Wirsing et al., 2010; Wirsing et al., 2007a, 2007b, 2011). Surprisingly, there have been no studies to date examining how an individual balances these systems.

We examined changes in blood flow and digestive efficiency in a group of managed Thomson's gazelle (*Gazella thomsonii*) subject to controlled artificial predation attempts in order to test whether high levels of potential predation pressure decreased their energy intake via changes in metabolic strategies.

### **Methods**

#### *Experimental animals*

The experiment was conducted at the South Campus holding facility at the University of South Africa, using a herd of 18 Thomson's gazelle held long-term for research purposes.

#### *General protocol*

The gazelles were exposed to a pre-determined, randomized schedule of potential predation events. The events used a stuffed lion that was brought into view at the edge of the habitat (Fig. 1). We measured many interesting things, including .....

### **Results**

The appearance of the artificial predator significantly decreased the gazelle's foraging time through concurrent increases in vigilance behavior (Table 1). Digestive efficiency, as measured

through fecal energy loss, was also significantly lower in the 4-hr period following a predation event (Fig. 2). We also found that .....

## Discussion

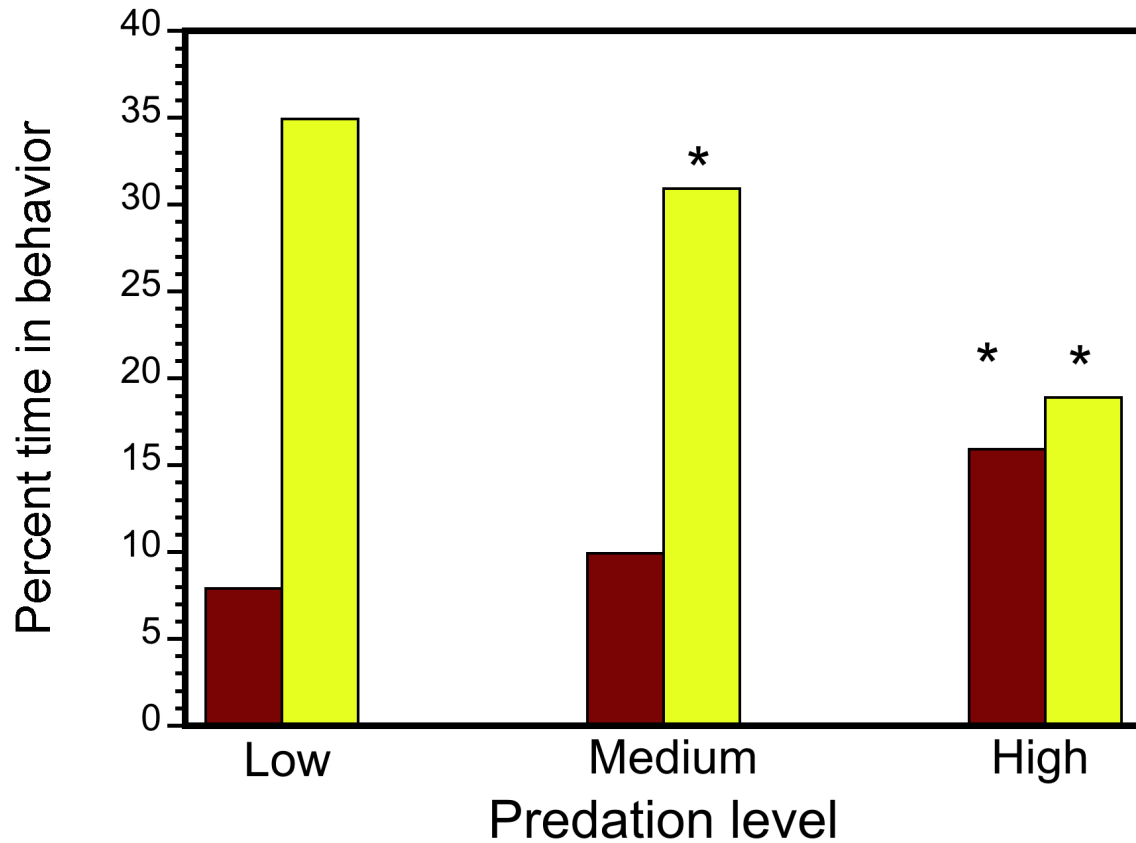
The results of our study indicate that increased predation risk has a direct consequence on energy intake, through changes in both grazing behavior and physiology. This is in contrast to previous studies that suggested minimal indirect impact (Barbosa & Castellanos, 2005; Turner & Peacor, 2012; Zalewska, 1965). .....

## Acknowledgements

This work was undertaken under Penn State Animal Care Permit #A-101. We would like to thank ...

## Literature Cited

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**Figure 1.** Changes in proportion of time spent vigilant (red) and foraging (yellow) of total observation time in relation to artificial predation pressure. Significant differences due to predation pressure level are indicated by a star.

**Table 1.** Heart rate (beats per minute) and metabolic rates ( $\text{mL O}_2 \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ hr}^{-1}$ ) under different predation levels. Values are given as mean  $\pm$  SE.

	Heart Rate (bpm)	Metabolic rate
Low predation	96.3 $\pm$ 3.6	9.64 $\pm$ 0.44
Medium predation	101.5 $\pm$ 10.7	11.59 $\pm$ 1.10
High predation	156.3 $\pm$ 22.4	18.61 $\pm$ 4.01