

### **Abstract requirements:**

Your abstract will be 250 words in length and must be submitted by the due on the website. You will have 20 minutes to present, this is made up of 15 minutes for the presentation and 5 minutes question time.

**For more information on writing an Abstract see –**

[RYAN JC - Writing an Abstract presentation](#) – **Webinar**

[RYAN JC – Writing an Abstract presentation](#) – **PPT slides**

## **Example - Humanities Based Abstract**

**Title**

**Author and Co-Authors**

**Faculty / School**

**Oral/Poster Presentation**

Beer is the most popular alcoholic beverage in the world by volume consumed, and yields of its main ingredient, barley and decline sharply in periods of extreme drought and heat. Although the frequency and severity of drought and heat extremes increase substantially in range of future climate scenarios by five Earth System Models, the vulnerability of beer supply to such extremes has never been assessed. We couple a process-based crop model (decision support system for agro technology transfer) and a global economic model (Global Trade Analysis Project model) to evaluate the effects of concurrent drought and heat extremes projected under a range of future climate scenarios. We find that these extreme events may cause substantial decreases in barley yields worldwide. Average yield losses range from 3% to 17% depending on the severity of the conditions. Decreases in the global supply of barley lead to proportionally larger decreases in barley used to make beer and ultimately result in dramatic regional decreases in beer consumption (for example, -32% in Argentina) and increases in beer prices (for example, +193% in Ireland). Although not the most concerning impact of future climate change, climate-related weather extremes may threaten the availability and economic accessibility of beer.

Research method:

Keywords: (min 3; max 6)

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## **Example - Science Based Abstract**

**Title****Author and Co-Authors****Faculty / School****Oral/Poster Presentation**

We investigated the differential diffusion of all of the verified true and false news stories distributed on Twitter from 2006 to 2017. The data comprise ~126,000 stories tweeted by ~3 million people more than 4.5 million times. We classified news as true or false using information from six independent fact-checking organizations that exhibited 95 to 98% agreement on the classifications. Falsehood diffused significantly farther, faster, deeper, and more broadly than the truth in all categories of information, and the effects were more pronounced for false political news than for false news about terrorism, natural disasters, science, urban legends, or financial information. We found that false news was more novel than true news, which suggests that people were more likely to share novel information. Whereas false stories inspired fear, disgust, and surprise in replies, true stories inspired anticipation, sadness, joy, and trust. Contrary to conventional wisdom, robots accelerated the spread of true and false news at the same rate, implying that false news spreads more than the truth because humans, not robots, are more likely to spread it.

Research method:

Keywords: (min 3; max 6)