2027 Long Island Natural History Conference: Call for Research Posters

Are you conducting local research on Wildlife, Botany, Fungi, Geology, Paleontology, Hydrology, Climate, Ecology, Conservation, Invasive species, Pollution, Green space, or related topics in Kings, Queens, Nassau, or Suffolk counties? We are pleased to invite researchers who work on any aspect of Long Island (Kings, Queens, Nassau, & Suffolk counties) Natural History to present posters on their research. There will be official judging and prizes at High School, Undergraduate, M.S., and Ph.D. levels.

Poster abstracts must be received by the LINHC committee (see guidelines below) no later than 12 February 2027. All abstracts must be reviewed in advance; approved student presenters will have their conference registration fee waived.

The 2027 Long Island Natural History Conference will be held Friday, February 27 at the Stony Brook University Charles B. Wang Center from 9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. For more information, please visit https://seatuck.org/li-natural-history-conference-2/#

Guidelines for Poster Presentations

Posters will be presented at a conference reception during which presenters should be available to discuss their work. Each poster presentation needs to fit on a 3-foot by 4-foot-wide area. No tables or auxiliary projecting or free-standing display support mechanisms can be accommodated. Please bring your own push pins to affix your posters to the boards.

* Titles must be limited to 100 characters to facilitate inclusion in the conference schedule.
* Abstracts should be in simple paragraph format and a maximum of 350 words.
* Send the abstract, formatted as described below, as a Word file to Dr. Russell Burke at biorlb@hofstra.edu by **12 February 2027.**
* Use "LINHC 2027 Poster - [your name]" as both the title of the file and as the email subject line.

ABSTRACT FORMATTING GUIDELINES

- Avoid the use of all caps. Please use upper and lower case when providing the requested information about your presentation.
- Italicize scientific names of all genera and species mentioned.
- Capitalize the first letters of common names of all species.
- The first time a species is mentioned in the text of an abstract, give both its scientific name (listed first) and, if it has one, its common name (following in parentheses).
- Author affiliation/institution and location (city, state) and email address for the presenter as well as for each co-author needs to be placed in parentheses immediately following the person's name.
- Avoid the use of specialized mathematical symbols as much as possible.

SAMPLE ABSTRACT

Title: Effect of White-tailed Deer Browsing on Small Mammal Populations

Presenter: John H. Smith (SUNY Stony Brook, NY; john.smith@stonybrook.edu)
[full name comes first, followed by affiliation with location and e-mail address in parentheses, with a semicolon separating affiliation and e-mail address]

Co-authors: Mary White (Hofstra University, Hempstead, NY; m.white@hofstra.edu), and Larry Johnson (C.W. Post University, Brookville, NY; lj450@optonline.net)
[same as above, but separate each co-author with a comma, with an "and" before the last co-author listed]

Abstract: Surveys of small mammal populations conducted in plots with and without *Odocoileus virginianus* (White-tailed Deer) exclosure fences in three Nature Conservancy preserves revealed that the presence of deer is negatively correlated with small mammal abundances. *Peromyscus leucopus* (White-footed Mouse), *Tamias striatus* (Eastern Chipmunk), and *Sylvilagus floridanus* (Eastern Cottontail) were all found in higher numbers in the exclosed fenced plots compared to the unfenced control plots. The authors propose that the significant ($P < 0.01$) relationships observed are due to the effect of deer browsing resulting in reduced cover in which small mammals can take refuge.

[*Note that scientific names are italicized, and common names are capitalized. Common names are listed in parentheses following the scientific names the first time the species is mentioned. After the first mention, either the common or scientific name can be used to refer to the species.*]

Long Island
NATURAL HISTORY CONFERENCE