5th Annual Conference of the Ireland Chinese Association of Environment, Resources & Energy (ICAERE)

Calls for Papers

The 5th Annual Conference of the Ireland Chinese Association of Environment, Resources & Energy (ICAERE) will be held on the 13th May 2015 in the new Civil Engineering Building, National University of Ireland, Galway. No registration fee is required.

The conference will provide an opportunity for the presentation of new scientific information relating to Environment & Energy Management and Engineering application. This conference is to share the combined wisdom of research and practical experience on R&D among scholars, especially Chinese scholars from the mainland and Ireland. It aims to enable a deeper understanding of the approaches needed for Environmental treatment, and create more collaboration opportunities between China and Ireland.

Summary Papers

- A 1-page summary is required for all students.
- Strict guidelines are set (see accompanying page) to ensure uniformity of all 1-page summaries.
- The paper submission deadline is 30th April, 2015. All papers must be sent to Miss Yan Yang (y.yang1@nuigalway.ie) by email. Please note the required format of the file name (see below). Summaries received after this date will not be accepted.

ICAERE Committee

Chairman  Prof. Xinmin Zhan (xinmin.zhan@nuigalway.ie)
Vice Chairman  Dr. Yaqian Zhao (yaqian.zhao@ucd.ie)
              Dr. Liwen Xiao (liwen.xiao@tcd.ie)
              Dr. Chaosheng Zhang (chaosheng.zhang@nuigalway.ie)
Secretary-General  Ms. Sujie Lane (sujie.lane@gmail.com)
Senior Advisor  Prof. Xiaochuang Wu (First Secretary, Embassy of China in Ireland)

ICAERE website
http://www.icaere.ie/
Instructions to Authors of 1-Page Summaries

Please ensure that all authors agree to be named in the summary and that it has been thoroughly evaluated by the senior author. The summaries should be complete in themselves. The 1-page summary should be typed on A4 paper using Times New Roman, font size 10, with single line spacing using MS Word '97 or later. The page should be divided into two columns; each with a width of 8.0 cm. The final version of the summary should be camera ready and will be sent directly to the printers.

The following format should be followed.

Margins
- Top 1.5 cm
- Bottom 1.5 cm
- Left 2.0 cm
- Right 2.0 cm

The summary (including Figures & Tables) must fit on a single page within the specified margins.

Text

Main headings in lowercase in bold to the left and over text, second order headings (if any) in lower case italics to the left and over text. References (if any, and kept to a minimum) should be inserted as (Stagg et al., 1998) or Stagg et al. (1988), as appropriate, throughout text.

a) Title and Addresses
- The title should be written in lower case in Times New Roman 10 bold. Do not use abbreviations or have a full stop (point) at the end. The title should be descriptive, specific, and concise.
- Name of author(s) in lower case (Times New Roman 10) should be followed by their address in italics (Times New Roman 10 italics).
- Leave one line between title and authors

b) Introduction
- The Introduction should be brief, stating the background and the objectives of the study.

c) Material and Methods
- The methods used should be clearly stated.
- The experimental design and the statistical methods used to analyse the data must be clear.

d) Results and Discussion
- If possible, present data in tabular or graphical format.
- Position tables in the text. They should not be larger than the width (including 2 columns) of the page. The title should be precise and placed over Tables.
- Position figures in the text. They should not be larger than the width of the page. The title should be precise and placed below Figures.

e) Conclusions
- Ensure that the conclusions drawn are supported by the data presented.

f) Acknowledgements

g) References


Please ensure that the layout corresponds with the attached example Summary.

All summaries must be sent to Miss Yan Yang by email (y.yang1@nuigalway.ie). The file name should report:
- Presenter’s first name, then last name. The subject of the email should be the title of your presentation.
  For example: John_ _Smith
Irish PDI\textsuperscript{†} values of perennial ryegrass cultivars differing in heading date and ploidy

V. Olsson\textsuperscript{1, 3}, J.J. Murphy\textsuperscript{1}, S. Kavanagh\textsuperscript{1}, P. Dillon\textsuperscript{1}, M.A. Mara\textsuperscript{2} and F.J. Mulligan\textsuperscript{3}

\textsuperscript{1}Dairy Production Department, Teagasc, Moorepark, Fermoy, Co. Cork, \textsuperscript{2}Department of Animal Science and Production, University College Dublin, D4
\textsuperscript{3}Department of Animal Husbandry and Production, University College Dublin, D4

\textbf{Introduction}

Grazed grass is the predominant feed in Irish beef and dairy cattle production systems. With increasing environmental and financial pressure on agriculture it is desirable to balance diets in cost and nutrient efficient ways. The PDI\textsuperscript{†} (protein truly digestible in the small intestine) protein system has been adopted in Ireland and offers the potential to formulate dairy and beef cattle diets that reduce nitrogen (N) excretion and expensive protein supplementation. The aim of this experiment was to determine PDA, PDIE, PDIA and PDIN values of perennial ryegrass cultivars in this study.

\textbf{Materials and Methods}

The cultivars, Spellga (S), Napoleon (Nn), Portstewart (P) and Millennium (M), differed in heading date (intermediate – I (S), (Nn) and late – L (P), (M)) and ploidy – diploid – D (S), (P) and tetraploid – T (Nn), (M)). Grass cuts, representative of the herbage selected by grazing dairy cows, were manually collected during May, June, July 9-14 in 2001 and May 13-18, July 1-6, August 12-17 and September 9-14 in 2002. The samples were frozen, freeze-dried, ground through a 1 mm screen and analysed in situ for Crude Protein (CP) using 3 Holstein Friesian steers fitted with rumen cannulas.

\textbf{Results and Discussion}

The average crude protein content was 199 (S), 203 (Nn), 191 (P) and 198 (M) g/kg DM. Calculated PDIE and PDIN values ranged from 89.9 to 96.0 to 134.6 and g/kg DM respectively. There was a significant effect of time, hd or pl on PDIA, PDIE and PDIN (Table 1) and no significant effect of year on PDIA or PDIN. There were no significant interactions between time and hd, time and pl or time by hd by ploidy for PDIA and PDIN (Table 1). There was a significant interaction between time and hd for PDIE in September (Fig 1). The PDIE values were greater than those reported by Bohane et al. (2002) which probably is a reflection of the higher OMD of the grasses.

\textbf{Table 1. Effect of heading date and ploidy on PDIA, PDIE and PDIN (g/kg DM)}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ploidy</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PDIA</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDIE</td>
<td>95.0</td>
<td>94.1</td>
<td>95.1</td>
<td>94.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDIN</td>
<td>124.4</td>
<td>119.7</td>
<td>121.2</td>
<td>123.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textbf{Acknowledgements}

We acknowledge the Department of Agriculture.

\textbf{References}
