SEMINAR

Coordinator: Carlos M. A. Lopes (ISA/ULisboa)
Office: main building, 1st floor, “Secção de Horticultura”
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SEMINAR

Program

- Organization, writing and presentation of scientific documents;
- Structure of scientific articles and dissertations;
- Rules for bibliographic citation and for the list of references;
- Bibliographic sources and computer tools to search, manage and create the list of references;
- Audio-visual communication techniques;
- **Selection of thesis topics and preparation of thesis structure;**
- **Criteria to elaborate the state of the art of the Master thesis;**
- Workshops and Seminars

Possible Types of Master Thesis

Regulamento n.º 334/2015

Regulamento dos Ciclos de Estudo Conducentes ao Grau de Mestre do Instituto Superior de Agronomia

Ao abrigo do Decreto-Lei n.º 74/2006, de 24 de março, alterado pelos Decretos-Leis n.ºs 107/2008, de 25 de junho, e 230/2009, de 14 de setembro, com a retificação n.º 81/2009, de 27 de outubro, e pelo Decreto-Lei n.º 115/2013, de 7 de agosto, assim como do Regulamento de Estudos de Pós-Graduação da Universidade de Lisboa aprovado pelo Despacho n.º 2950/2015, de 12 de fevereiro, publicado no *Diário da República*, 2.ª série, n.º 57, de 23 de março, e dos Estatutos do Instituto Superior de Agronomia, publicados pelo Despacho n.º 339/2014, de 20 de dezembro de 2013, o Conselho Científico do Instituto Superior de Agronomia (ISA) aprova o seguinte regulamento dos ciclos de estudo conducentes ao grau de mestre do ISA.

a) Conventional scientific dissertation

b) Project

c) Professional training and corresponding Report

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Assessment

The evaluation is composed of two components: an oral presentation and a written report synthetizing the state of the art and methodologies of the Master thesis subject.

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Universidade de Lisboa
Hinc Patriam Sustinet

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Some Literature

Bui, YN, 2014. How to Write a Master's Thesis. 2nd edition. SAGE Publications, Inc, CA, USA.

Doumont, J, 2010. English Communication for Scientists. Cambridge, MA. NPG Education.

Madeira AC, Abreu MM, 2004. Comunicar em Ciência: como Redigir e Apresentar Trabalhos Científicos. Lisboa: Escolar Editora.

Malmfors B, Garnsworthy P, Grossman M, 2004. Writing and presenting scientific papers. 2nd Edition. Notthingham University Press. Notthingham, UK.

Ruxton GD, Colegrave N, 2006. Experimental design for the life sciences. 2nd edition, Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK.

Schimel J, 2012 Writing Science. Oxford University Press. Oxford. UK.

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Selection of thesis topics

All students should try to find their topic for master thesis until the beginning of November

Dissertation

- ❖ Final stage of the Masters degree;
- ❖ Demonstration that you have gained the skills and knowledge for:

- organise and conduct a **research project** or to elaborate a **project** for a vineyard or winery or to elaborate a **technical report** in a detailed way (describing, justifying, criticizing and, if appropriate, making relevant recommendations for the use of more sustainable alternatives) of all the practices you have participated during a professional training;

Rules and regulations for the organization, writing and presentation of the master's dissertation

- General structure of dissertations;
- The research Proposal:
- title, introduction and definition of the dissertation aim and objectives;
- **Literature review:** state of the art based on bibliographical sources and computer tools to search, manage and create the list of references; rules for bibliographic citation and for creating the list of references.

Thesis structure

e.g. Conventional scientific dissertation

1. **Introduction**: brief description of the topic, aim, research objectives and questions to be addressed.

2- **Literature Review (State of the art)**

3- Research design and methods

4- Results and Discussion or

4- Results

5- Discussion

6- Conclusions

References

Annexes

1. INTRODUCTION

- Introduction to the topic.

- Context in which research is inserted, evidencing and illustrating the pertinence, importance and timeliness of the central issue of the work to be developed.

- Emphasizing the motivation and justifying that the problem exists and need to be solved. Conclude with the hypothesis involved and/or the purpose of the investigation and how it will address deficiencies in existing knowledge.
- In addition, the introduction should guide the reading of the thesis by indicating the content of each of the chapters and the way they are interconnected, ensuring the total coherence of the thesis as a whole.

2. Literature Review

- ✓ Aims at understand the state of the art of your thesis topic;
- ✓ Comprises a review, an evaluation and a critical analysis of the most relevant and recent published literature related to your topic;
- ✓ Should be done at the beginning of the research and updated whenever possible;
- ✓ Should be based on a combination of several sources: **scientific journal articles**, textbooks, conference proceedings, thesis, etc. however it is not possible (and useful or realistic) to read all;

2. Literature Review

- ✓ Start to read the abstracts and go deeply only when you realize that the document can have a strong relation to you research;
- ✓ Instead of being just a catalogue of authors, frameworks and ideas, the literature review should be a critical evaluation of the work of the cited authors;
- ✓ The literature review should allow to justify the research objectives and questions addressed on your dissertation.

2. Literature Review

- The literature review should be updated – avoid very old papers unless there is no further updated information;
- choose representative case studies published in peer review papers to well ilustrate your topic (choose important and robust data to be used on your paper and presentation);
- the choosed case studies should be very well referenced on your report – some parts of Material and Methods may be transcript (with the corresponding reference);
- Some plots or tables can also be used but is better to adapt them to your objectives;
- all data presented should be well referenced;
- copy and paste “ipsis verb” is not allowed (plagiarism) – try to use your own words;

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATABASES

- E.g. **CAB abstracts**
- **CAB Abstracts** is an applied life sciences bibliographic database emphasizing agricultural literature, which is international in scope. It contains 6 million records, with coverage from 1973 to present day, adding 300,000 abstracts per year. Subject coverage includes agriculture, environment, veterinary sciences, applied economics, food science and nutrition.

How to access:

- **ISA WEB page: http://www.isa.ulisboa.pt/**
- At the bottom of the page**: Shortcuts/ ISA Library**
- **Bases bibliográficas/Recursos online/Outras bases/**CAB Abstracts

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATABASES

- E.g. ISI Web of Knowledge

How to access:

- **ISA WEB page: http://www.isa.ulisboa.pt/**
- At the bottom of the page**: Shortcuts/ ISA Library**
- **Bases bibliográficas/Recursos online/Outras bases/**ISI Web of Knowledge

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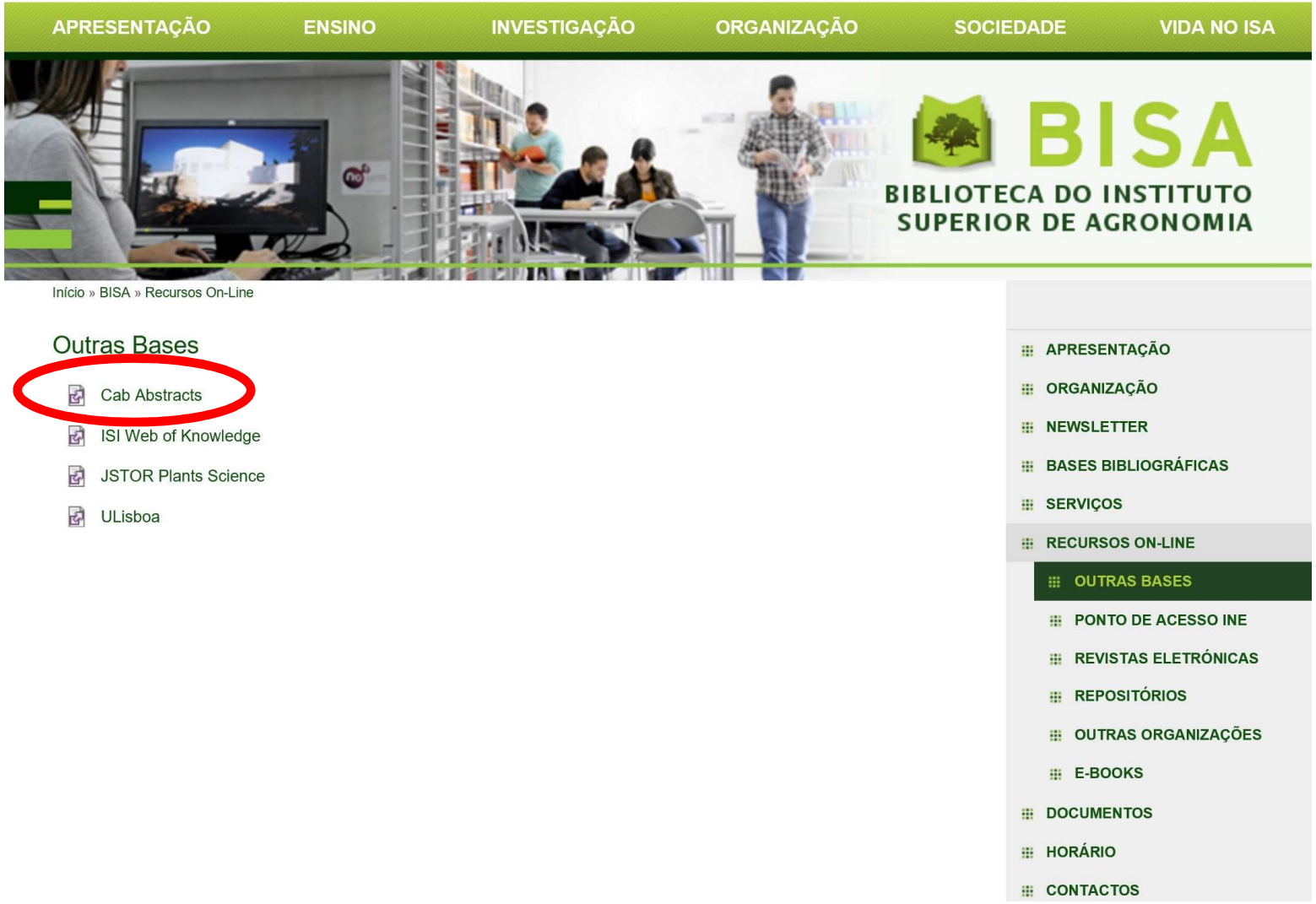

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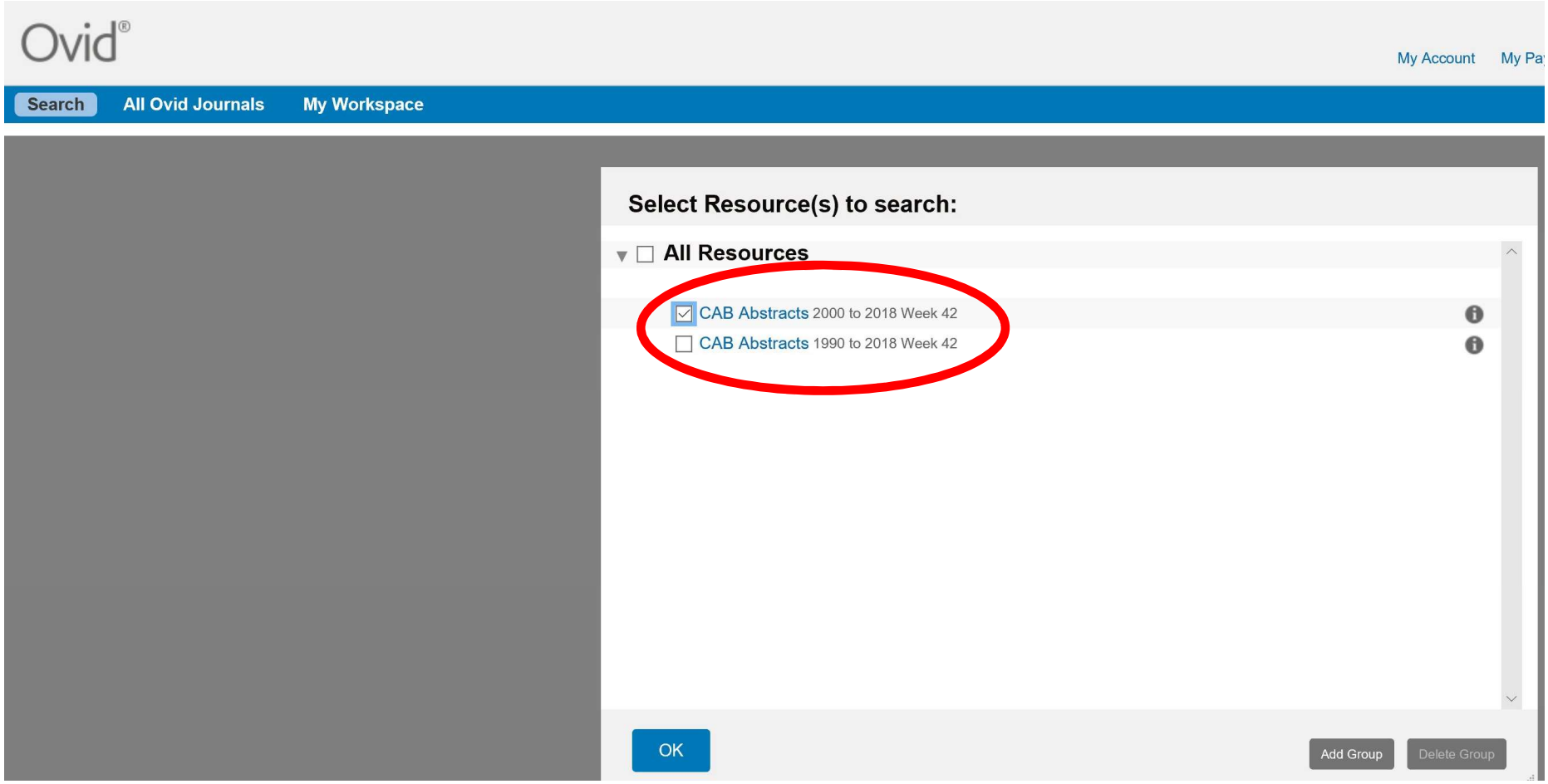
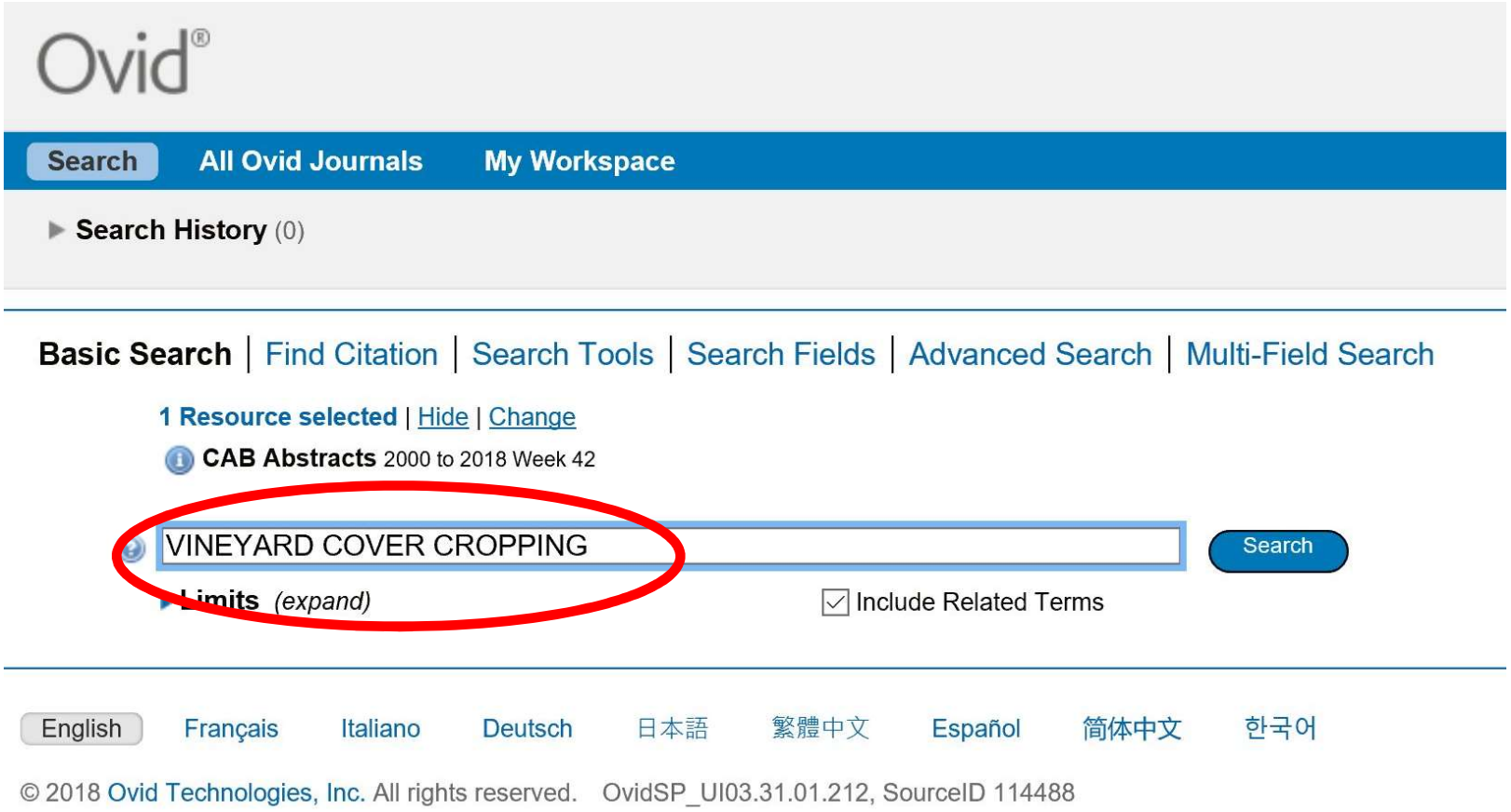


CAB ABSTRACTS

e.g. Search the topic: VINEYARD COVER CROPPING



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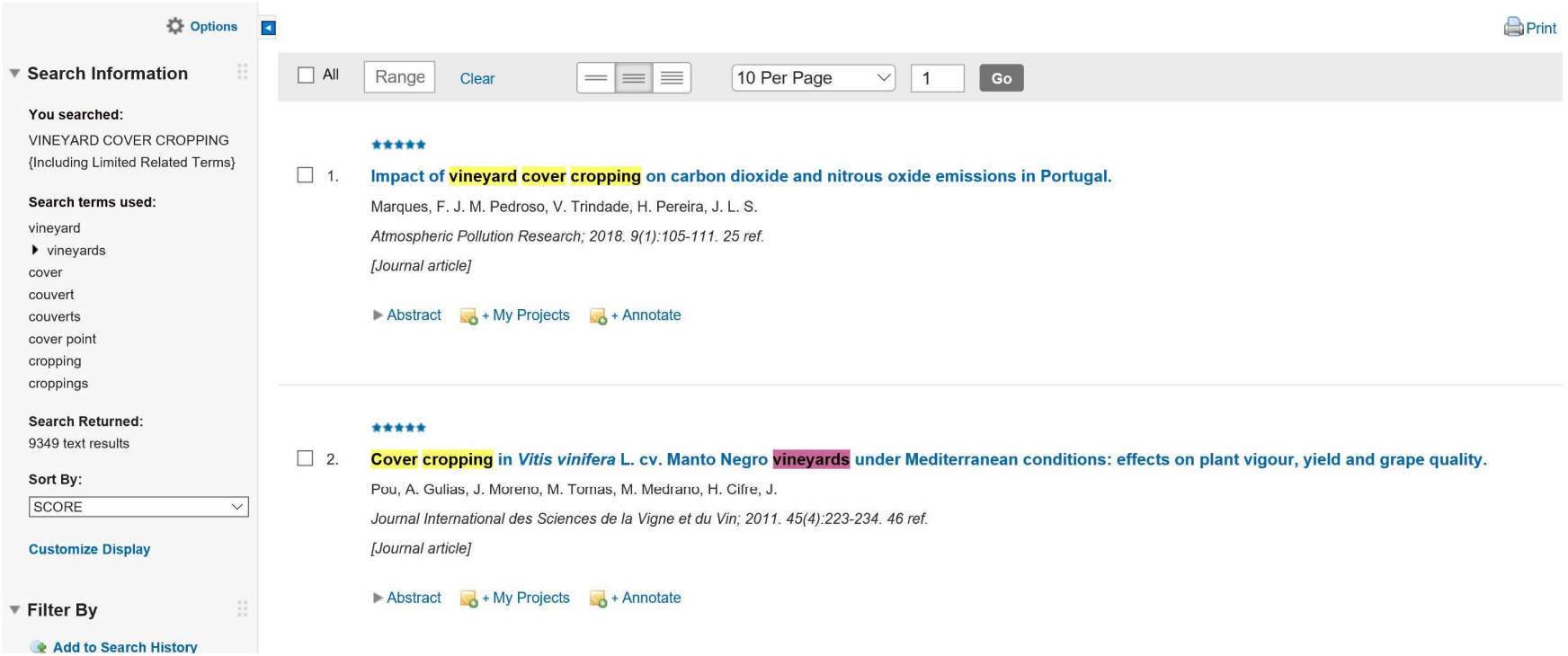
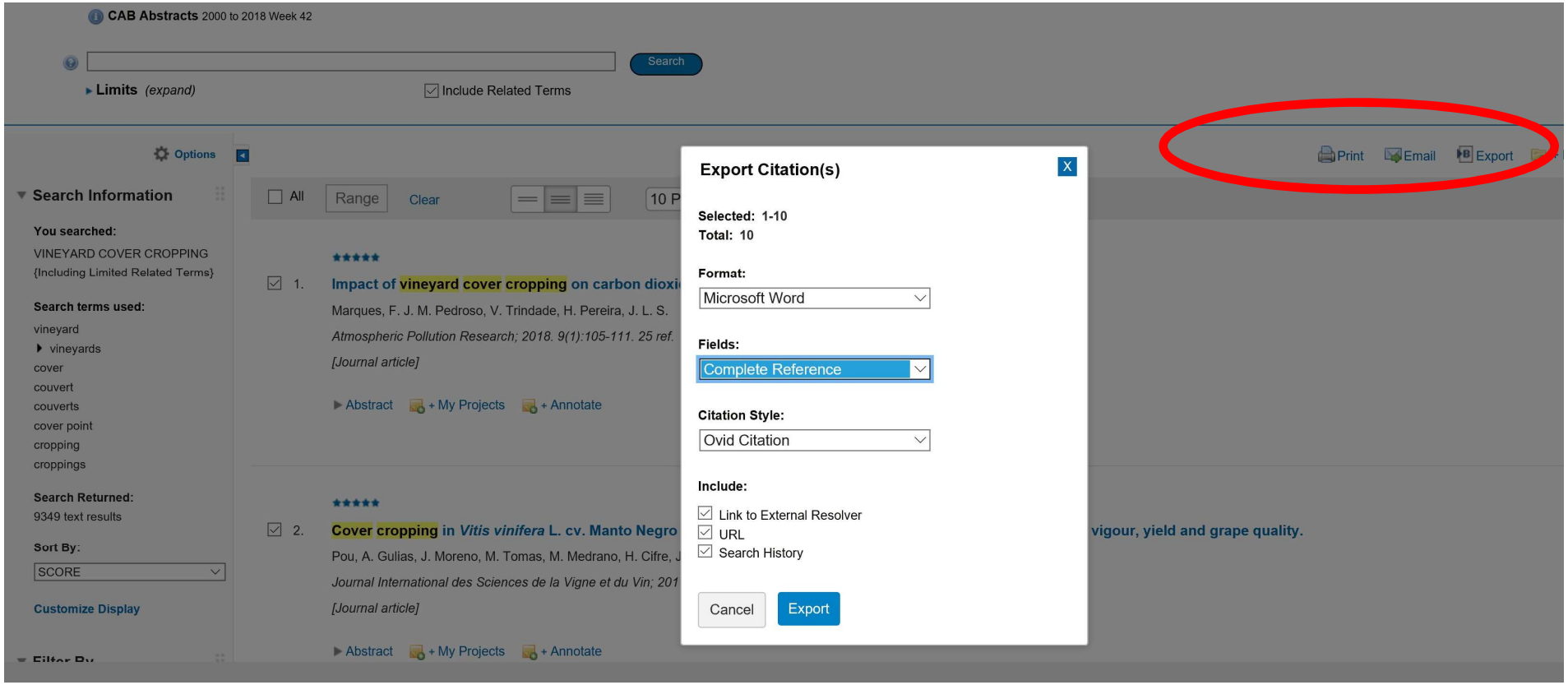


CAB ABSTRACTS

e.g. Search the topic: VINEYARD COVER CROPPING



CAB ABSTRACTS

e.g. Search the topic: VINEYARD COVER CROPPING

Exportation to a WORD DOC:

Database: CAB Abstracts <2000 to 2018 Week 42>
Search Strategy:
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1 VINEYARD COVER CROPPING {Including Limited Related Terms} (9349)

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1.
Impact of vineyard cover cropping on carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide emissions in Portugal.
Marques, F. J. M. Pedroso, V. Trindade, H. Pereira, J. L. S.
Atmospheric Pollution Research; 2018. 9(1):105-111. 25 ref.
[Journal article]
AN: 20183321549
Scarce studies have been published reporting field measurements of nitrous oxide (N2O) emissions from vineyards, particularly for European conditions. The aim this study was to assess the effect of conventional tillage and no-tillage cover crops on direct N2O …

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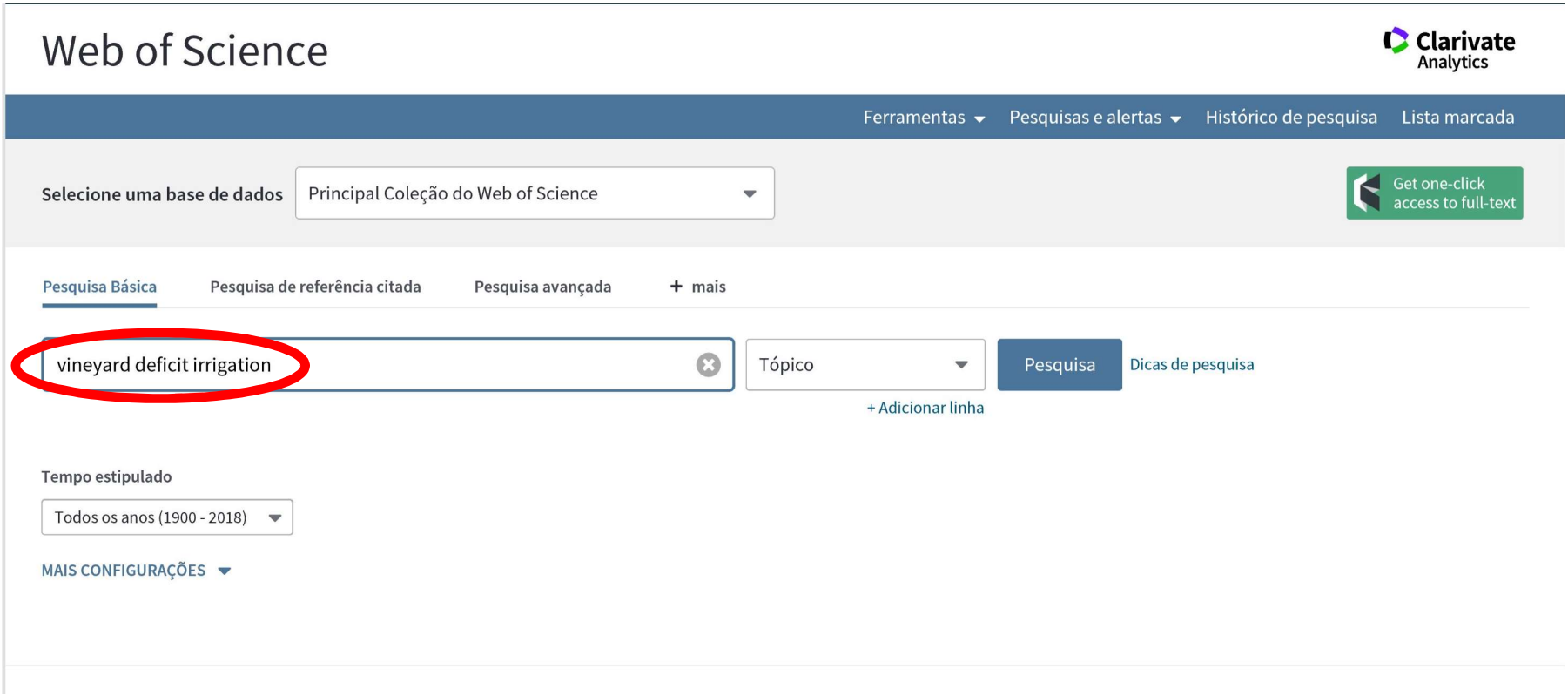
http://www.isa.ulisboa.pt/bisa/apresentacao

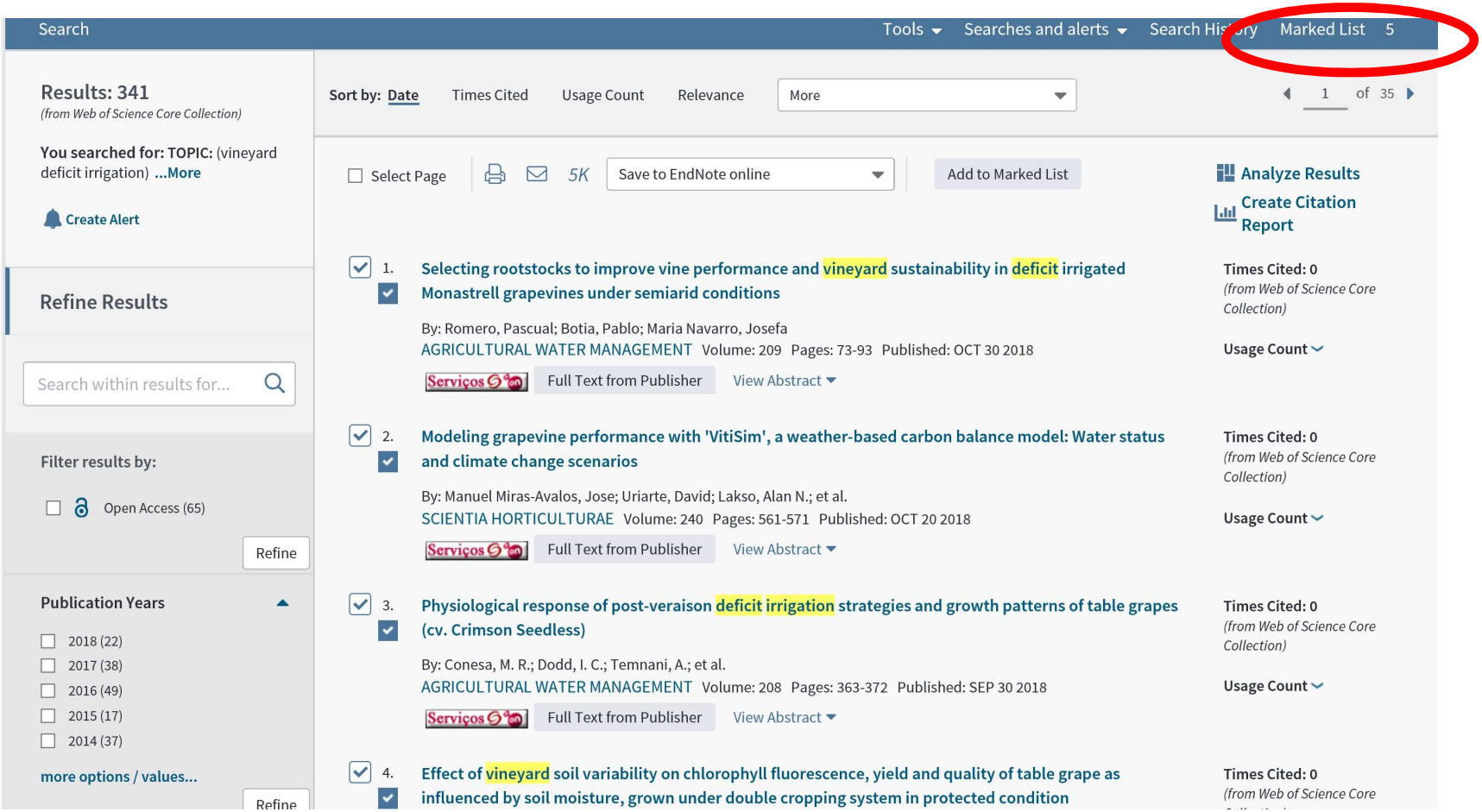
ISI WEB of Knowledge

e.g. Search: vineyard deficit irrigation



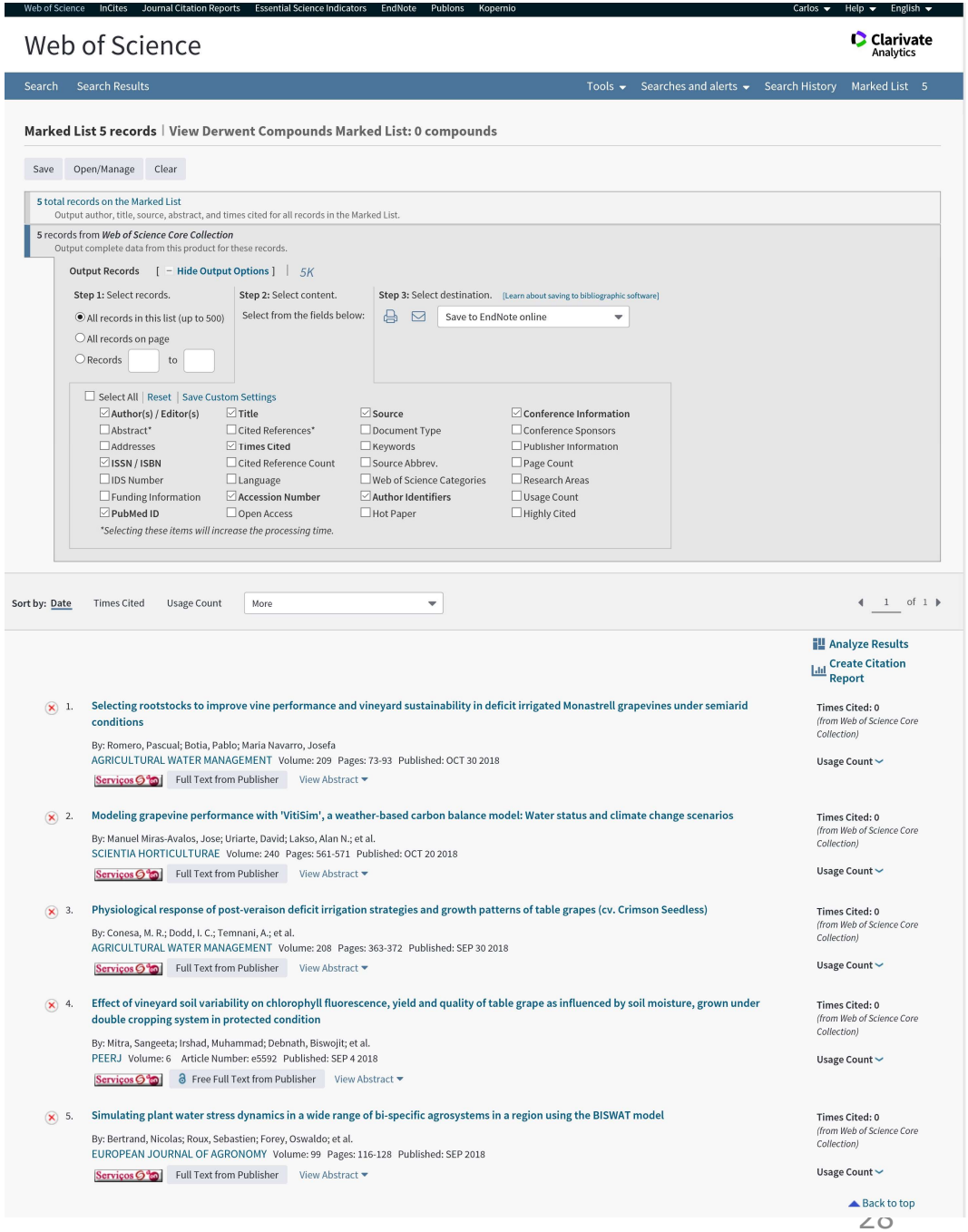
ISI WEB of Knowledge

e.g. Search: vineyard deficit irrigation



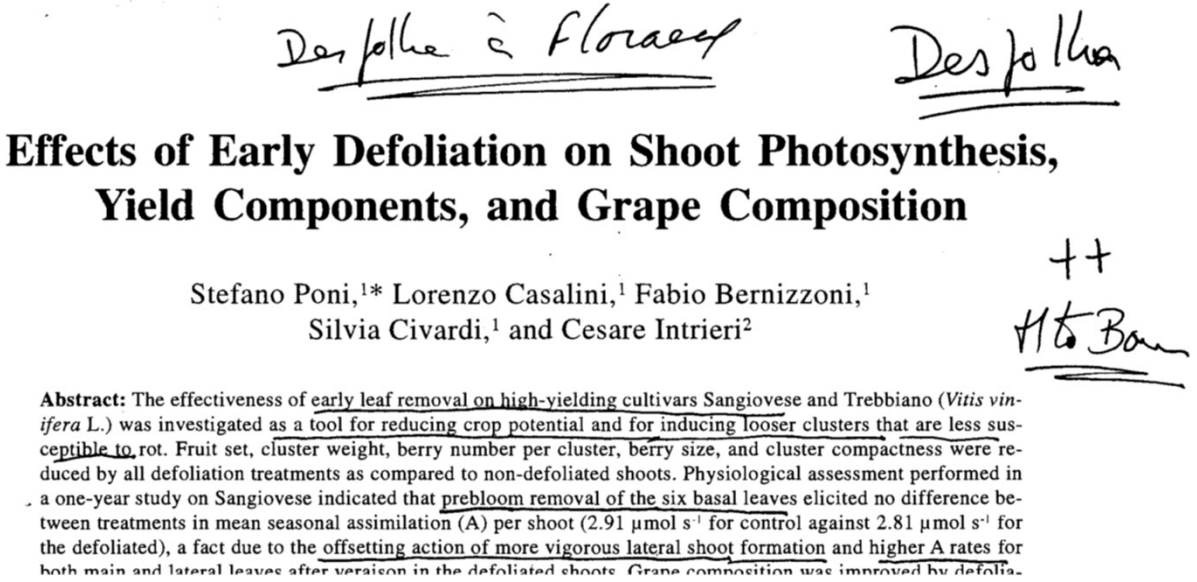
ISI WEB of Knowledge

e.g. Search: vineyard deficit irrigation



Take notes on the literature you have read

- Every time you read a document, don´t forget to take notes regarding the thoughts the texts have evoked and the relation to your thesis, as well as the complete bibliographical reference.



Desfolha à Floração

Desfolha

Effects of Early Defoliation on Shoot Photosynthesis, Yield Components, and Grape Composition

++

Stefano Poni,[1]* Lorenzo Casalini,[1] Fabio Bernizzoni,[1]
Silvia Civardi,[1] and Cesare Intrieri[2]

Abstract: The effectiveness of early leaf removal on high-yielding cultivars Sangiovese and Trebbiano (*Vitis vinifera* L.) was investigated as a tool for reducing crop potential and for inducing looser clusters that are less susceptible to rot. Fruit set, cluster weight, berry number per cluster, berry size, and cluster compactness were reduced by all defoliation treatments as compared to non-defoliated shoots. Physiological assessment performed in a one-year study on Sangiovese indicated that prebloom removal of the six basal leaves elicited no difference between treatments in mean seasonal assimilation (A) per shoot (2.91 μmol s^{-1} for control against 2.81 μmol s^{-1} for the defoliated), a fact due to the offsetting action of more vigorous lateral shoot formation and higher A rates for both main and lateral leaves after veraison in the defoliated shoots. Grape composition was improved by defolia-

Citations and References

- All the sources used in your dissertation should be cited; the absence or inadequate citation could leave you open to the suspicion of plagiarism;
- **Within text citation:** whenever you make a formal mention to something written by someone else you must support it by a **reference**.

- Case of a single author: the author's last name (without initials) and the year of publication. e.g. Costa (2017).
- Case of two authors: both authors' last names (without initials) and the year of publication; e.g. Lopes and Costa (2017).
- Case of three or more authors: first author's last name followed by *et al.* and the year of publication. e.g. Lopes *et al.* (2011)

Within text citation

- e.g. If you refer to the work of an author in your text then it should be cited as, for example:

Lopes (2016) states that cover crops is a vineyard management practice that have a positive influence on water use efficiency;

- Or: it has been demonstrated that cover crops is a vineyard management practice that have a positive influence on water use efficiency (Lopes, 2016).
- **Case of more than one author who have made a broadly similar point:**

it has been demonstrated that cover crops is a vineyard management practice that can have a positive influence on water use efficiency (Monteiro and Lopes, 2007; Cellete et al. 2008; Lopes, 2016).

In those cases - group of references - they should be organized firstly in ascending chronological order, and then alphabetically.

CITING OF REFERENCES WITHIN THE TEXT

Source: http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1755-0238/homepage/ForAuthors.html

- ✓ In the text give the author's name followed by the year in parentheses: Smith (2000).
- ✓ If there are two authors use 'and': Smith and Jones (2001).
- ✓ When reference is made to a work by three or more authors, the first name followed by et al. should be used: MacDonald et al. (2002).
- ✓ Within the text cite authors in two ways:
- ..as indicated by Coombe and Iland (1999)
- 'detected for numerous traits (Martinez-Zapater et al. 2010)'
- ✓ Multiple references cited in the one place should be in chronological order, i.e. (Schultz and Mathews 1988, Cramer et al. 2007, Lovisolo et al. 2010)
- ✓ Where two or more articles by an author/s are cited in the text in one place, do not repeat the author/s, i.e. Smith (1986, 2007)
- ✓ Where two or more articles by an author or more than one author published in the one year are cited use letters to distinguish the articles, i.e. Smith (1986a,b)

LITERATURE CITED: *e.g. Journal article:*

Source: http://www.ajevonline.org/sites/default/files/asev/PDFs/GuidetoAus_2016.pdf

Kennedy, J.A., C. Saucier, and Y. Glories. 2006. Grape and wine phenolics: History and perspective. Am. J. Enol. Vitic. 57:239-248.

In-text citation: (Kennedy et al. 2006) [for three or more authors, use “et al.” following the senior author’s name]

LITERATURE CITED:

e.g. *Journal article* - Online article not yet published in an issue:

Source: http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1755-0238/homepage/ForAuthors.html

An online article has no volume issue or page numbers as it was not yet been published in an issue. It can be cited by its **Digital Object Identifier (DOI).**

e.g.

Hall, A. and Jones, G.V. (2008) Effect of potential atmospheric warming on temperature-based indices describing Australian winegrape growing conditions. The Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research doi: 10.1111/ajgw.12000

LITERATURE CITED:
e.g. WEB-based Information

Source: http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1755-0238/homepage/ForAuthors.html

e.g.

Bureau of Meteorology (2007) Bureau of Meteorology website. (Australian Government). http://www.bom.gov.au/cgi-bin/silo/reg/cli_chg/timeseries.cgi [accessed 29/10/07].

Literature Cited: e.g. Book & Book chapter

Source:
http://www.ajevonline.org/sites/default/files/asev/PDFs/GuidetoAus_2016.pdf

Book

Boulton, R.B., V.L. Singleton, L.F. Bisson, and R.E. Kunkee. 1996. Principles and Practices of Winemaking. Chapman & Hall, New York.

In-text citation: (Boulton et al. 1996)

Chapter in book*:*

Sponholz, W.R. 1993. Wine spoilage by microorganisms. *In* Wine Microbiology and Biotechnology. G.H. Fleet (ed.), pp. 395-420. Harwood Academic Publishers, Chur, Switzerland.

In-text citation: (Sponholz 1993)

Literature Cited: e.g. *Symposium/meeting proceedings*

Source:
http://www.ajevonline.org/sites/default/files/asev/PDFs/GuidetoAus_2016.pdf

Wample, R.L., and T.K. Wolf. 1996. Practical considerations that impact vine cold hardiness. *In* Proceedings for the Fourth International Symposium on Cool Climate Enology and Viticulture. T. Henick-Kling et al. (eds.), pp. 23-38. New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva.

In-text citation: (Wample and Wolf 1996)

Literature Cited: e.g. Thesis

Source:
http://www.ajevonline.org/sites/default/files/asev/PDFs/GuidetoAus_2016.pdf

Wolpert, J.A. 1983. Cold acclimation of Concord grapevines. Thesis, Michigan State University, East Lansing.

In-text citation: (Wolpert 1983)

Literature Cited: e.g. Abstract

Source:
http://www.ajevonline.org/sites/default/files/asev/PDFs/GuidetoAus_2016.pdf

Walker, M.A., H. Ferris, and L. Zheng. 2006. Rootstocks with broad and durable nematode resistance. Abstr. Am. J. Enol. Vitic. 57:383A.

In-text citation: (Walker et al. 2006)

End of text referencing: REFERENCES

- The list of references should be placed at the end of the dissertation in the chapter entitled **REFERENCES**
- The list of references should be organized in alphabetical order of first author's surname. All authors of an article must be listed in the References section, unless there are over 12 authors (if so, list the first author and "et al."). If a source has no author, list the sponsoring organization or publisher; do not use "Anonymous."

References

Afonso, J.M., Monteiro, A., Lopes, C.M., Lourenço, J., 2003. Enrelvamento do solo em vinha na região dos Vinhos Verdes. Três anos de estudo na casta 'Alvarinho'. Ciênc. Téc. Vitiv. 18, 47–63.

Allen, R.G., Pereira, L.S., Raes, D., Smith, M., 1998. Crop evapotranspiration. Guidelines for computing Crop Water Requirements. FAO irrigation and drainage paper no. 56, Rome.

Antolin, M.C., Ayari, M., Sanchez-Dias, M., 2006. Effects of partial rootzone drying on yield, ripening and berry ABA in potted Tempranillo grapevines with split roots. Aust. J. Grape Wine Res. 12, 13–20.

Battilani, A., 2000. Application of the regulated deficit irrigation to grapevines *Vitis vinifera* in a sub-humid area. Acta Hort. 537, 887–893.

Bergqvist, J., Dokoozlian, N., Ebisuda, N., 2001. Sunlight exposure and temperature effects on berry growth and composition of Cabernet Sauvignon and Grenache in the Central San Joaquin Valley of California. Am. J. Enol. Vitic. 52, 1–7.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Source: http://www.ajevonline.org/sites/default/files/asev/PDFs/GuidetoAus_2016.pdf

- ✓ This section should give **enough detail in order that others may repeat your work.** Identify the number of replications of experimental treatments and the number of times individual experiments were duplicated.

- ✓ For standard methods, cite the corresponding literature; describe in adequate detail those procedures that have not been fully described in cited publications.

- ✓ List model number and sources of equipment and media. Include statistical analysis. Specify conditions or variables whose control influences the experimental results.

RESULTS

Source: http://www.ajevonline.org/sites/default/files/asev/PDFs/GuidetoAus_2016.pdf

- Report the results of your study here and present results concisely in the text and any accompanying tables and figures, if necessary.
- Avoid extensive use of graphs; tables are often more effective. If specific results are given in tables, then it is not necessary to repeat that information in the text (e.g., exact significance values).
- Reserve your interpretation of the results for the discussion section.

RESULTS - Tables

Source: http://www.ajevonline.org/sites/default/files/asev/PDFs/GuidetoAus_2016.pdf

- In a table information **must be self-explanatory** and agree with the text. If only a few values are presented then place the information in the text rather than in a table. Do not repeat data in the text that are given in a table or figure and make sure tables and figures are not redundant.
- Use word-processing program, not Excel, o construc tables. The table caption should summarize the information without repeating the column headings. Each column must have a brief heading that names the variable being measured and indicates the unit of measure within parentheses. Use a lowercase letter (not superscript) o indicate significance of value.
- Designate footnotes with superscript lowercase letters beginning with a (a, b, c). Use the same style for all tables. Cite tables in numeric order in the manuscript.

RESULTS - Figures

Source: http://www.ajevonline.org/sites/default/files/asev/PDFs/GuidetoAus_2016.pdf

- Cite all figures in numeric order. Captions must describe the contents so that each illustration is understandable when considered apart from the text.
- Use symbols to indicate data points: open circles for the first set and filled circles for the second; then triangles, open and filled; then squares, open and filled.
- If a graph requires more than six symbols, consider presenting the data in two graphs. Keys to symbols should be set in a small box in the graph (or next to it); do not place them within the legend/caption.

RESULTS – Tables – e.g.

Table I Effect of soil management techniques on vine vegetative growth and canopy wideness at fruit zone. ST– soil tillage over the between row; RV – resident vegetation between row; SCC - permanent sown cover crop between row. In each row, different letter suffixes show statistically significant differences at *P*<0.05 by LSD test.

Year		ST	RV	SCC	Significance (*F*-test)
2002	Shoot number/vine	16.7	14.6	15.4	ns
	Primary leaf area (m^2/shoot) (1)	0.15	0.15	0.16	ns
	Secondary leaf area (m^2/shoot) (1)	0.19	0.17	0.18	ns
	Pruning weight (kg/vine)	0.48	0.43	0.55	ns
	Shoot weight (g/shoot)	28.7	29.5	35.7	ns
	Canopy wideness at cluster zone (1) (m)	0.61a	0.54b	0.59a	*
2003	Shoot number/vine	17.7	17.7	15.7	ns
	Primary leaf area (m^2/shoot) (1)	0.20	0.20	0.18	ns
	Secondary leaf area (m^2/shoot) (1)	0.22a	0.13b	0.16b	*
	Pruning weight (kg/vine)	0.84	0.72	0.71	ns
	Shoot weight (g/shoot)	47.7	41.0	45.2	ns
	Canopy wideness at cluster zone (m) (1)	0.63a	0.55b	0.56b	*
2004	Shoot number/vine	20.2	20.1	19.2	ns
	Primary leaf area (m^2/shoot) (1)	0.21	0.20	0.20	ns
	Secondary leaf area (m^2/shoot) (1)	0.19a	0.12b	0.11b	*
	Pruning weight (kg/vine)	0.95a	0.78b	0.75b	*
	Shoot weight (g/shoot)	47.1a	39b	39.2b	*
	Canopy wideness at cluster zone (m) (1)	0.57a	0.51b	0.51b	*

(1)- measured at veraison

* = significant at P < 0.05. ns = not significant.

RESULTS – Figures – e.g.

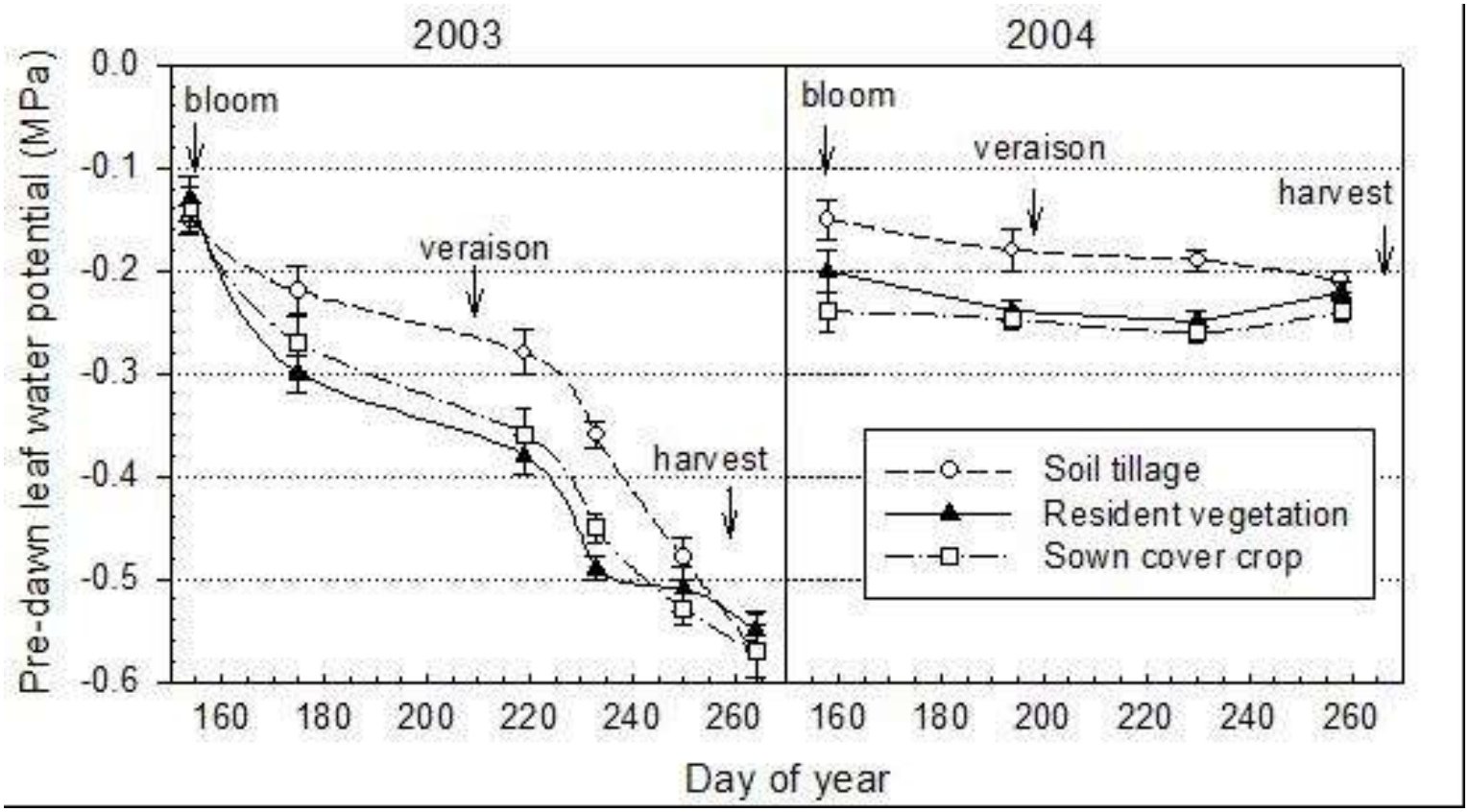


Figure 1 – Effect of soil management techniques on pre-dawn vine leaf water potential measured during 2003 and 2004 growing seasons. Each point represents the average of 6 leaves with the standard error.

RESULTS - Units

Source: http://www.ajevonline.org/sites/default/files/asev/PDFs/GuidetoAus_2016.pdf

- Units of measure are treated as collective nouns and take singular verbs (e.g., "2.5 mL of bentonite was added to the sample"). The International System of Units (SI) is preferred, and the solidus (/) is preferred to the negative index form (e.g., g/L rather than g L-1). Also observe the following:

- *Wine volume*: report as liter (L) or milliliter (mL). Hectoliters are not recommended. Abbreviate liter as a capital L, not lowercase.

- *Grape weights*: report as grams (g), kilograms (kg), and metric tons (t).

- *Temperature*: report as degrees Celsius (°C) only.

- *Parts per million* (ppm) and *parts per billion* (ppb) are not recommended. Use the equivalent milligrams per L (mg/L) and micrograms per liter (µg/L).

- *Wine or juice yield*: report as liters per 1000 kg (L/1000 kg) or milliliters per kilogram (mL/kg) (equivalent).

- *Land area*: report as hectares (ha).

- For reporting time, use the 24-hour system with 4 digits (e.g., 0400 hr for 4:00 a.m., 1630 hr for 4:30 p.m.). Report dates as day, month, year (9 Apr 2007).

RESULTS - Abbreviations and symbols

Source: http://www.ajevonline.org/sites/default/files/asev/PDFs/GuidetoAus_2016.pdf

- See the accompanying list of abbreviations. Replacement of certain unwieldy chemical names by well-known abbreviations is acceptable (e.g., HPLC, DNA).
- Standard chemical symbols may be used after an initial definition (Ca, NaOH). With the exception of those standard for international usage (e.g., HPLC, ATP), do not use abbreviations in the title or abstract. The metric system is standard, and SI units are preferred (other units may be placed in parenthesis after the SI). Symbols and abbreviations in figures and tables must also conform to guidelines.

DISCUSSION

Source: http://www.ajevonline.org/sites/default/files/asev/PDFs/GuidetoAus_2016.pdf

The purpose of this section is to interpret the results in relation to previous literature, to propose explanations for the results observed, and to discuss possible applications.

Avoid speculation unsupported by the data obtained.

CONCLUSIONS

Source: http://www.ajevonline.org/sites/default/files/asev/PDFs/GuidetoAus_2016.pdf

This final section should specify conclusions concerning the original problem/hypothesis and the information given in the article. Do not simply summarize the article and do not introduce new information or cite literature sources.