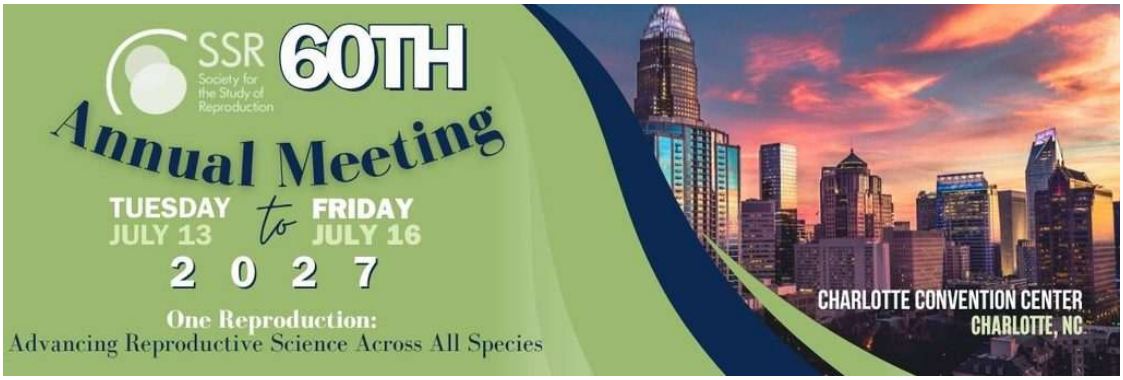


QUICK GUIDE TO FORMATTING YOUR SSR ABSTRACT:

Kindly be aware that, during the 2027 SSR Conference submission process, you are required to submit your abstract both within the designated text fields and as a PDF document. Please adhere to the provided guidelines when preparing your abstract and ensure it is saved as a PDF for the mandatory final upload during the submission process. The word limit is 550 (does not include your Title or Authors/ Credentials. Please see the example abstract on the following page.)

Abstract Title

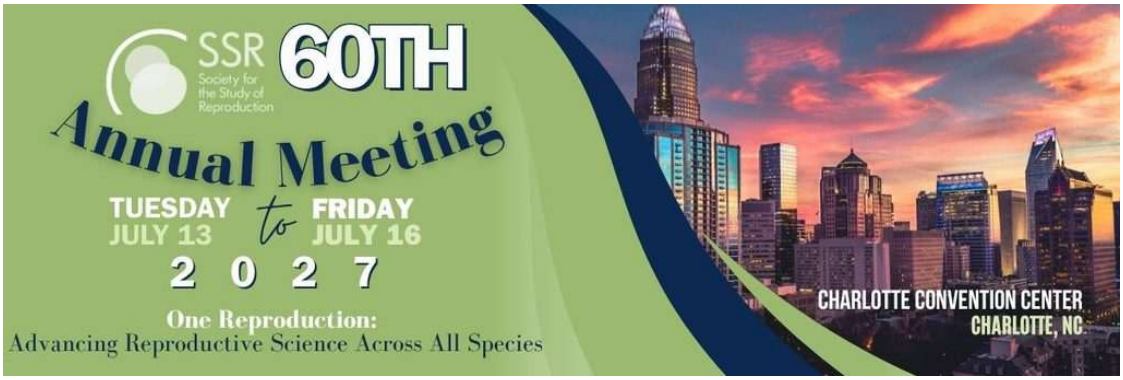
- Use title case (Ex: Using Title Case is Important).
- Bold the title text.

Author Names

- The presenting author's name is first, underlined, and is followed by each co-author's name.
- Each author should be listed as follows: first name, middle initial (if desired), and last name.
- Do not use titles (Dr.) or degrees (Ph.D.).
- The appropriate department/school superscript should be listed after each author.

Author Department and School Affiliation

- List the department and school of each author.
- Use official department and school names.
- Begin each department and school affiliation with a different numbered superscript.
- If the affiliation is the same for multiple authors, one entry and superscript should be used.
- ADD City and Country after each affiliation.
- Separate each affiliation by a semicolon.



EXAMPLE ABSTRACT:

Exploring Novel Approaches for Reproductive Biology Research

G. O. Nad[1], O. V. Ary[2], U. T. Urus[2], E. P. Dydimus[3], H.P.G. Axis[4].

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2. Institute of FRT, BlueSky University, Townsville, Green Country
3. Institute of MRT, BlueSky University, Townsville, Green Country
4. Systemic Reproduction Institute, Country Town, State.

Studying reproductive biology is one of the most important and interesting fields of research. In the pursuit of understanding reproduction we tested the hypothesis that reproductive biology is the most interesting discipline to work in. To test this hypothesis, we used the following methods.

The results of these studies demonstrated significantly happier researchers when studying reproduction compared to competitor subjects ($p < 0.05$). In addition, analysis revealed interdisciplinary approaches to studies increased joy by 26%.

These data demonstrate that reproductive sciences are happier and more (re)Productive than non repro counterparts.