

Title of presentation (Times New Roman 12)

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Presenting author¹, Co-authors² (TNR size 10, centered, bold, author presenting underlined)

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^{1,2}Name of the Scientific Center - University, Faculty, Department or Institute

Address of the center (italics, centered, TNR font, size 8)

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presenter's email address

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Abstract:

The abstract should be written according to the provided template in A5 page format (1.0 cm each of all margins). The text of the abstract should be written in Times New Roman font, size 10, justified - indentation of paragraphs 0.5 cm. If you wish to use formatting, edit the main text by bold, italic or underline. Literature references should be included according to the example given - publication [1]. Interline spacing after and before should be 0 cm.

The maximum volume of the abstract should not exceed one A5 page (including illustration and literature) and the maximum number of characters is 3500 (including spaces).

The abstract can include illustration in good digital quality - pasted directly into the word file in png, jpg, jpeg, tif format. The illustration should be centered and the caption should appear below it.

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Fig. 1. Figure title (caption - Times New Roman 9, centered).

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Name the abstract file in .docx format as follows:

or/pop_pres/post_name_ surname.docx, where or - own research, pop - popular science, pres - presentation (oral communication), post - poster (poster communication).

The abstract should be sent through the application form during registration.

Acknowledgements and more (TNR font, size 8, centered)

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Literature:

[1] Remke E., Brouwer E., Kooijman A., Blindow I., Esselink H., Roelofs J. G.M. 2009. Even low to medium nitrogen deposition impacts vegetation of dry, coastal dunes around the Baltic Sea. Environmental Pollution, 157(3): 792-800 (Times New Roman, size 8).

Vegetation of dunes on the coast of the Gulf of Gdansk (Baltic Sea)

Adrianna Kosiróg-Ceynowa¹¹University of Gdansk, Faculty of Biology, Department of Plant Taxonomy and Nature Conservationnsbc@studms.ug.edu.pl**Abstract:**

The purpose of this study was to determine the influence of the occurrence and cover of vegetation on the white and gray dunes on the coast of the Gulf of Gdansk (Baltic Sea). In addition, a more detailed study of the plant parts from the morphological, micromorphological and molecular aspects occurring on the dunes can be a potential source of taxonomic information. Vegetation is one of the main environmental factors through which white and gray dunes are formed. Importantly, they contribute to protecting the dunes from aeolian processes. Therefore, it is important to continue to keep dune areas under Natura 2000 legal protection and to delve into their occurrence and morphology [1,2].



Fig. 1. Natural Science Baltic Conference logo.

The author is sincerely grateful to the head and curator of Herbarium UGDA, as well as D. Łada for valuable guidance and comments.

Literature:

- [1] Remke E., Brouwer E., Kooijman A., Blindow I., Esselink H., Roelofs J. G.M. 2009. Even low to medium nitrogen deposition impacts vegetation of dry, coastal dunes around the Baltic Sea. *Environmental Pollution*, 157(3): 792-800.
- [2] Urbonienė R., Kelpšaitė L., Borisenko I. 2015. Vegetation impact on the dune stability and formation on the Lithuanian coast of the Baltic sea. *Journal of Environmental Engineering and Landscape Management*, 23(3): 230-239.