CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

The 19th Meeting of the

International Congress on Marine Corrosion and Fouling

will be held at

Florida Institute of Technology
Melbourne, Florida
June 24-29, 2018

All ICMCF abstracts must be submitted online at http://411.fit.edu/icmcf/register.php

Abstract Topics: You are kindly invited to submit abstracts for both oral and poster presentations on the official ICMCF session topics. For further information and procedures, please visit ICMCF's web page at http://411.fit.edu/icmcf/ or contact the ICMCF Conference Co-Chairs via e-mail at icmcf@fit.edu or via phone at +1 (321) 674-7334.

Abstract Deadline: February 16, 2018
Early submissions are <u>strongly</u> encouraged.
Please note that acceptance is not guaranteed.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

ONLINE SUBMISSION
The abstract online submittal form is available at:

http://411.fit.edu/icmcf/register.php

Authors will be notified of abstract acceptance by early March, 2018.

The online submittal form requests complete names, addresses (including street addresses and ZIP codes), organizational departments, phone numbers, *etc*.

DIRECTIONS FOR ABSTRACT PREPARATION
Abstracts must be typed (or cut-and-pasted) into the appropriate submission box on the website (see URL above). WE ASK ALL AUTHORS TO ADHERE STRICTLY TO THE INSTRUCTIONS SHOWN BELOW IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE UNIFORM SUBMISSION; PLEASE FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY. FAILURE TO ADHERE TO THE INSTRUCTIONS WILL DELAY THE ACCEPTANCE OF YOUR ABSTRACT. Sample abstracts are provided at the end of this document.

> **Abstract Size**: No more than 300 words TOTAL (***including*** title, authors, affiliations, *etc*.).
>
> **Order of Parts**: Title, author(s), affiliation(s), text (including acknowledgment of financial and technical assistance).
>
> **Title:** Upper case 1st letter for the 1st word of the title, and for 1st letter of proper nouns, followed by a period.
>
> **Author(s):** Immediately following title. All upper case letters, except the word "and" if multi-authored, and followed by a period.
>
> **Affiliation(s):** Immediately following author(s). Upper and lower case letters. Full address with zip code, and state abbreviation (FL or others). Use standard abbreviations (*e.g*., Dept., Inst., Univ., Geol.) only if necessary to save space for text, and followed with a period.
>
> **Text:** Immediately following affiliations. According to standard typing of scientific text in respective discipline.

WHEN TO SUBMIT
The deadline for abstract submittal is ***February 16, 2018***, but ICMCF ***strongly*** encourages early submissions.

PLANNING YOUR PRESENTATION
Each speaker will have 20 minutes for his or her presentation. There will be no exceptions to this rule. It is recommended that your presentation last approximately 15 minutes, so that there will be ample time for questions afterward. Please plan on being present when the session in which you are going to speak begins. In addition, if you are going to be using special equipment, such as slide projectors, you should be at the meeting room 15 minutes before the start of your session to ensure your presentation will work properly.

QUESTIONS?

Contact the ICMCF Co-Chairs at: icmcf@fit.edu

Please check the ICMCF website for further updates:

http://411.fit.edu/icmcf/

(See next page for sample abstracts.)

Abstract Examples:

Abstract sample, single author:

A predictive method for uncoupled vessel roll prediction in an irregular seaway. J.T. HUNSUCKER. Department of Marine and Environmental Systems, Florida Institute of Technology, 150 W. University Blvd, Melbourne, FL 32901. The prediction of roll for a vessel in an irregular seaway is a difficult problem, but one that naval architects should be able to answer. In this paper, the author uses strip theory in conjunction with semi-empirical formulas to solve for the damping and added mass and thus an analytical solution for the response amplitude operators (RAO's). The linear superposition technique is then used for calculating the ship response in an irregular seaway. The Pierson-Moskowitz or International Towing Tank Conference (I.T.T.C.) sea spectrum is plotted against encounter frequency of the vessel then combined with the roll amplitude spectrum to statistically determine the significant, average one-tenth, and average one-hundredth largest roll amplitudes. In an effort to validate the method, the results obtained are analyzed against data from the RV Serpent. (Research funded by Ocean Motions Company, Micco, FL 32976)

Abstract sample, more than one author from same institution:

The effects of structure *vs*. chemistry of adult *Balanus eburneus* (Ivory barnacle) skeletons on settlement induction of Indian River Lagoon fauna. J. ROBERTS, T. BRUNNER, R. JORDAN, and K.B. JOHNSON. Department of Marine and Environmental Systems, Florida Institute of Technology, 150 W. University Blvd, Melbourne, FL 32901. Comparisons were done between panels containing skeletal remains of *Balanus eburneus* (n = 5) *vs*. clay skeletal molds (n = 5) on the recruitment of organisms to settlement panels in the Indian River Lagoon (Florida). Clay replicas were fashioned from fire hardened earthen clay to highlight the settlement effects due to structure and topography which are independent of the chemistry of the adult skeletons. Four distinct terrains (clay barnacle, clay plain, skeletal barnacle, and skeletal plain) were considered for possible settlement. An ANOVA statistical analysis ($\alpha = 0.05$) was used to compare settlement patterns between the five most abundant settled fauna. Those fauna were algal propagules, foraminiferans, mollusks, amphipods, and isopods. Significant differences were found between foraminiferans ($p < 0.01$) and mollusks ($p = 0.037$), however no significance was observed between algal propagules ($p = 0.132$), amphipods ($p = 0.078$), and isopods ($p = 0.384$). (Funding provided by Florida Institute of Technology)

Abstract sample, more than one author from two or more institutions:

Tsunami total risk in the Caribbean and adjacent regions. G.A. MAUL (1), X.W. PROENZA (2), and C. VON HILLEBRANDT-ANDRADE (3). (1) Department of Marine and Environmental Systems, Florida Institute of Technology, 150 W. University Blvd, Melbourne, FL 32901, (2) National Weather Service, Fort Worth, TX 76102, (3) NOAA NWS Caribbean Tsunami Warning Program, Mayaguez, PR 00680. Total Risk is defined as hazard (frequency of occurrence of tsunami events) times measures of elements at risk (human exposure including property) times measures of vulnerability (community and government preparedness) in a given epoch (Nott, 2006). While the tsunami hazard in the Caribbean and adjacent regions (averaging 19 ± 22 years between deadly events) is lower than Pacific coastal areas, the total risk to life and property is at least as high as the USA West Coast, Hawaii, or Alaska, because of the higher elements at risk due to Caribbean population density and coastal living, and greater vulnerability due to beach tourism so attractive to more than 35 million visitors a year. Viewed in this light, the allocation of resources by governments, industry, and insurers needs to be adjusted for the better protection of life, for improved coastal engineering, and for infrastructure protection.