Guide for Authors
Agriculture and Natural Resources (ANRES)

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1. Field and scope

_Agriculture and Natural Resources_ is a peer-reviewed, international, scientific journal containing review articles, research articles, short communications and technical notes from all areas related to agricultural disciplines. It covers original, previously unpublished research regarding any theories and practices that are related to agricultural applications. Submitted articles are examined by a scientific committee and anonymous evaluators. The Journal is published every two months (January, March, May, July, September and November) in HTML and PDF formats. _Agriculture and Natural Resources_ is produced by Kasetsart University. The following areas are specifically covered in the Journal:

- Biodiversity, Environment, Ecology
- Bio-resource, Genetics and Genomic
- Agricultural Biotechnology, Biochemistry and Microbiology
- Soil, Water and Environmental Sciences
- Plant Sciences (Agronomy, Horticulture, Forestry, etc.)
- Plant Protections and Natural Products
  (Entomology, Plant Pathology, Biological Controls, Pest Controls, etc.)
- Animal Sciences, Fisheries, Aquaculture, and Veterinary Sciences (including Pets and Wildlife)
- Agricultural Technology, Logistics, Engineer, and Data Sciences
- Food Sciences and Industry

2. Editorial board

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3. Peer review process

All submitted manuscripts are screened by the Scientific Editor for importance, substance, appropriateness for the Journal, general scientific quality and the amount of new information provided. Those failing to meet current standards are rejected without further review. Those meeting these initial standards are sent to expert referees for peer review. The identities of referees are not disclosed to the author (single blind review). Referee comments are reviewed by the Editor-in-chief and the editorial board (after allowing the author to make changes in response to the referee’s comments) and the Editor-in-chief then either accepts or rejects the manuscript and informs the corresponding author of the final decision. However, publication is subject to successful completion of any follow-up requested by the native-speaking English Editor. The review process ordinarily is completed within 4–6 months. If the process is delayed beyond that point, the corresponding author will be notified (Fig. 1).
Fig. 1 Peer review process

Rejected manuscripts
Rejected manuscripts including original illustrations and photographs will be returned to authors.

Accepted manuscripts
The corresponding author will be asked to review a copyedited page proof. The corresponding author is responsible for all statements appearing in the galley proofs. The corresponding author will be informed of the estimated date of publication.

4. Publishing process and timing

Editorial process (4–6 months)
1) Author submission
2) Format checking and aim and scope screening  1 week
3) Section editor process  3 weeks
4) Reviewer process  1–2 months
5) Revision process  3–4 weeks
6) Edition process  1 month
7) Production process  2 weeks
5. Submission items

Accepted file types:

- Title page in Microsoft Word doc or docx file
- Manuscript in Microsoft Word doc or docx file include tables or figures in JPEP, PNG, TIFF, EPS or MS Office files can be submitted as a single composite or separate file.

All manuscripts must be consistent with the Journal’s manuscript preparation requirements. Submit the following items:

(You can download a template of title page and manuscript at our website: anres.kasetsart.org)

5.1 Title page

The title page is the first page of the manuscript (3 pages) and should be submitted in a separate Word document from the manuscript. This page should include all the information of the contents of the article, author(s), origin of the article, and the article type.

5.2 Manuscript

Agriculture and Natural Resources accepts Microsoft Word file types (doc or docx) for article text. Set 1.5 line spacing for all components of the manuscript except tables (use 1 line spacing), using 12 points of Times New Roman font. Submitted manuscripts must be less than 18 pages (including first page, all figures, tables, references, and supplementary information). Abstracts must not exceed 250 words. Subdivision sections should divide your article into clearly defined sections. Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line. Level I headings are bold and Level II headings are italic. The author can use the manuscript template provided at our website: anres.kasetsart.org (Word file download).

- Go to the web address https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WqF76UkOdOE for changing the line spacing in a portion of the document
- Go to web address https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aD6W-yWsjLI for setting 1 inch margins
A manuscript on original research should strictly follow the section order and include the following elements:

- **Title page**
  - Article title
  - Author names
  - Author affiliations
  - Keywords (up to 5)
  - Corresponding author section

- **Manuscript**
  - Abstract
  - Keywords
  - Introduction
  - Materials and Methods (Ethics statements)
  - Results (Results and Discussion)
  - Discussion (Results and Discussion)
  - Conflict of Interest Statement
  - Acknowledgments
  - References
  - Tables + captions (if any)
  - Figures + captions (if any)
  - Supplementary (if any)

**Article title**

- Bold font. Only the first word is capitalized unless the word usually is capitalized.

  Example:
  Application of electrical voltage to reduce microbial and floret drop in cut orchids (*Dendrobium candidum*) during display

**Author Names**

- Author names are spelled out in full and separated by commas
- Family name (surname) appears last
- Affiliations are indicated by superscripted letter placed before the comma
- If an author has more than one affiliation, the superscripted numbers are separated by a comma (closed up)
- There is an asterisk (*) to indicate the corresponding author
- There is an obelisk (†) to indicate the equal contribution(s) of authors to a published work

Example:
Pitcha-orn Sirichewakesron⁸,†, Kanyarat Suwannateep⁸,†, Arinthip Thamchaipenet⁸,⁎
†Equal contribution
⁎Corresponding author
E-mail address: arinthip.t@ku.ac.th (A. Thamchaipenet)

Author affiliations

- Each affiliation starts a new line and has complete details including the city, post code and country
- Do not include the street address in this section
- Corresponding letters linking each affiliation to authors are placed at the beginning of each affiliation
- There is no period at the end of the affiliations

Example:
⁸Kasetsart University Research and Development Institute, Kasetsart University, Bangkok 10900, Thailand
⁹Department of Genetics, Faculty of Science, Kasetsart University, Bangkok 10900, Thailand

Keywords

- Note “Keywords:” as the heading (left-align and bold, note there is a terminal colon)
- Keywords are in alphabetical order and separated by a comma
- There is no period after the last keyword
- Up to five (5) keywords are allowed
- In keywords, only the first word is capitalized (unless other words are a proper noun, species name, etc.)

Corresponding author section

- “⁎Corresponding author” followed by the corresponding author’s email address. (asterisk is not superscripted)
- E-mail address is on the next line. “E-mail address” is hyphenated, and there are no hyperlinks
  There are no telephone/fax numbers and no mailing address
Abstract

- There is an “Abstract” heading (left-align and bold)
- Abstracts must not exceed 250 words
- Informative abstract includes: importance of the work, objectives, results, and main finding
- **Importance of the work**: Explain in brief of how importance is your research. What is a research gap? What exactly a research question? (not more than 20 words)
- **Objectives**: State the objectives of the research (not more than 20 words)
- **Materials & Methods**: Explain only important information about materials and methods to enable the reader understand the approach used for answering your research question(s). (not more than 50 words)
- **Results**: Present the results according to the objective(s) include important numerical data. (not more than 120 words)
- **Main finding**: Give a conclusion of main finding of the work and point out what is new and/or how does the finding contribute to advancement of the field or how does the finding be applied. (not more than 40 words)
- Where a term/definition is continually referred to, it is written in full when it first appears, followed by the subsequent abbreviation in parentheses; thereafter, the abbreviation is used
- Do not use the first person
- Use the past tense unless describing something that is independent of time
  
  **Example:**
  
  Measuring upper stem diameters in trees is difficult. A new technique was developed to...

Section Headings

- Original articles generally use these Level I headings (bold): **Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgments, References**
- Depending on the manuscript, there may be Level II headings (italic)
- Depending on the manuscript, there may be Level III headings (italic and single tab)
- Review Articles headings may be more flexible but should be appropriate to each section of the article
- Level I headings: bold font, with a single line of space before it and a single line of space after it
- Level II headings: only the first word is capitalized, in italic font, with a single line of space before it and no lines of space after it
- Level III headings: Single tab, only the first word is capitalized, in italic font, with a single line of space before it and no lines of space after it
- But if it follows immediately after a Level II heading, then there are no lines of space before it and no lines of space after it
Paragraphs

- First paragraph under any level of section heading is indented
- Subsequent paragraphs are indented

Abbreviations

- Where a term/definition is continually referred to, it is written in full when it first appears, followed by the subsequent abbreviation in brackets (even if it were previously defined in the abstract); thereafter, the abbreviation is used
- Ensure that an abbreviation so defined does actually appear later in the text (excluding in figures/tables), otherwise, if used only once then spell it in full
- Abbreviations list (Please refer to: Dorland’s Medical Abbreviations. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1992.)
  - ANRES abbreviations (with both singular and plural use) for time are: s = second; min = minute; hr = hour, d = day, wk = week; mo = month; y = year

Drug Names

- The generic term for all drugs and chemicals should be used, unless the specific trade name of a drug is directly relevant to the discussion

Gene nomenclature

- Current standard international nomenclature for genes should be adhered to
- Genes should be typed in italic font

Numbers

- Numbers that begin a sentence or those < 10 that is, one to nine are spelled out as words
- Laboratory parameters, time (24 hour format = 0800 hours), temperature, length, area, mass, and volume are expressed using digits
- Centuries and decades are written using digits
  Example: the 1980s or 19th century (note use of superscript and no apostrophe for the “s”)
- Numbers within parentheses are expressed in digits even if < 10
- A comma is used as a thousand separator except for wavelengths (no separator)
  Example: 10,581; 6,293,470
Statistics

- Student’s t test NOT Student’s t-test and no italics and similarly for F test
- \( \chi^2 \) test NOT chi-squared test [note: \( \chi \) is NOT in italics]
- ANOVA is spelled out in full as analysis of variance (no capitals)
- ANCOVA is spelled out in full as analysis of covariance (no capitals)
- SE (standard error) and SD (standard deviation) do not need to be defined wherever used
- For sample size, use an italicized lower case letter, with a space on either side: \( n = 36 \)
- For \( p \) values, use an italicized lower case letter, with a space on either side: \( p < 0.05; p = 0.562 \)
- \( p \) should NEVER start a sentence: so use A \( p \) value < 0.05 was taken to be significant.
- There is always a zero before a decimal point, 0.75 NOT .75

Units

- Système International (SI) units are used
  http://chemed.chem.purdue.edu/genchem/topicreview/bp/ch1/index.php#derivsi
- The metric system is used for the expression of length, area, mass and volume
- Note the time abbreviations listed under segment Abbreviations above
- Temperatures are given in degrees Celsius, 33°C (no space between number and degree symbol)
- Virgule (/) is used: 74 beats/min NOT 74 beats min\(^{-1}\)
- Either use: 74 beats per minute (all full words) or 74 beats/min (virgule and abbreviation) but apply a consistent style. Note that non SI units are spelled in full and take a plural “s”
- Liter always has a capital letter: mL/s

Miscellaneous style points

- Use e.g. or i.e. only in tables or figures where space is tight (note: use italics and no comma, so NOT e.g., (not with a comma) and in normal text, spell these term in full = for example, that is
- 95% confidence interval (CI)…
- Avoid recurring sets of brackets and use square brackets for nesting [using round bracket (like this) inside square brackets]
- Italicize all foreign-language terms, such as in vivo, in vitro, in utero, en bloc, etc.
- Italicize species names: Klebsiella pneumoniae and Escherichia coli were found in…
- Superscripted ordinal qualifiers after numbers: 1\(^{st}\), 2\(^{nd}\), 3\(^{rd}\), 4\(^{th}\)
- Use en dashes for ranges in text and do not repeat the unit: 25–30°C
- Use closed-up em dashes for parenthetical dashes: Three species—E. grandis, E. viminalis and E. obliqua—were studied.
- Do not use an “Oxford comma”, which is the comma before the “and” at the end of a list of three or more items, so NOT E. grandis, E. viminalis, and E. obliqua
- Use repetitive/serial units: 60%, 74% and 25% NOT 60, 74 and 25%
- Contractions do not have end period: Dr NOT Dr. and Prof NOT Prof.
- Quotations: use double quotes, but use single quotes for quotes within a quote
- For equipment, software, chemical reagents, the complete details of the manufacturer should be provided, separated by semicolons and including the state, if applicable, as well as the country: Statistical analysis used the SPSS software (version 11; SPSS Inc.; Chicago, IL, USA).
- OR if the name of the product appears within parentheses: (SPSS version 11; SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA)

Equations

- Present simple formulae in the line of normal text where possible and use the solidus (/) instead of a horizontal line for small fractional terms, e.g., X / Y (note there is always a space either side of an operand such as +, -, / or ×
- In principle, variables are to be presented in italics
- Powers of e (Euler’s number) are often more conveniently denoted by exp.
- Number consecutively any equations that have to be displayed separately from the text (if referred to explicitly in the text)
- Equations and mathematical expressions should be provided in the main text of the paper
- Equations that are referred to in the text are identified by parenthetical numbers, such as (1), and are referred to in the manuscript as "Equation 1".
- Insert equations using the tool in Microsoft Word
- Equation: “Equation” not “equation” or “eq.”

You can insert equations in one of the two ways listed below.

If you have already composed your article as .docx and used its built-in equation editing tool, your equations will become images when the file is saved down to .doc. To resolve this problem, re-key your equations in one of the two following ways.

Use MathType to create the equation. MathType is the recommended method for creating equations. Go to Insert > Object > Microsoft Equation 3.0 and create the equation. If, when saving your final document, you see a message saying "Equations will be converted to images", your equations are no longer editable and we will not be able to accept your file. (Fig. 1)
Fig. 2 How to use MathType to create the equation

Examples:

The polymorphism information content (PIC) was calculated based on polymorphism scoring from SSR and SNP analysis using Equation 1:

\[
PIC = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{k} P_i^2 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^{k} \sum_{j=i+1}^{k} p_i^2 P_j^2
\]

where \(P_i^2\) is the genotype frequency of the \(i^{th}\) allele and \(P_j^2\) is the genotype frequency of the \(j^{th}\) allele and \(k\) is the number of markers.

DO NOT use separate lines for the superscript and subscript components

\[
PIC = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{k} P_i^2 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^{k} \sum_{j=i+1}^{k} p_i^2 P_j^2
\]

DO NOT use text boxes and “float them above or below the main equation”

\[
PIC = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{k} P_i^2 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^{k} \sum_{j=i+1}^{k} p_i^2 P_j^2
\]
Ethics Statements

Research using human, animal and biosafety subjects must include required ethics statements in the Materials and Methods section.

Examples:
1. Human/Animal care or biosafety and all experimental procedures were approved by the Human/Animal Experiment Committee, Biosafety Committee ______ University (Approval no._______)
2. This study was approved by the ethics committee of ______ University (Approval no._______)

Conflict of Interest Statement

Please provide a conflict of interest statement. If there is no conflict of interest, state that.

Acknowledgements

- Level I section heading “Acknowledgements” (left-align and bold and is spelled with an “e” after the “g”)
- Positioned after main body of text, before the references
- Include an honorific for all people named Professor, Asst. Prof, Dr, Mr, Mrs, Ms (no period after the abbreviation)
- Do not use the first person (no “I” or “we” as the subject of a sentence)

References

- Level I section heading “References” (left-align and bold)
- In text, figure legends, tables
  o Each reference is identified using parentheses: (Smith et al., 2015) (et al. is an exception and is NOT italicized)
  o References are chronologically ordered and then year ordered
  o Multiple references are separated by a semi-colon (;)
  o An abstract should not be cited unless it is the only available reference to an important concept
  o Uncompleted work or work that has not yet been accepted for publication (“unpublished data”, “personal communication”) must not be cited as references
  o If a reference cited only has two authors, both surnames are listed, e.g. Hawkins and Price (2015) reported that…
  o If ≥ 3 authors, then: Hawkins et al. (2015) reported that…
- In References section
  - References are limited to those cited in the text and listed in alphabetical order
  - They should include, in order: author names, year, article title, journal name, volume and inclusive page numbers
  - The last names and all initials of all the authors up to eight (8) should be included, but when authors number more than eight (8), list the first three (3) authors only followed by “et al.”
  - Abbreviations for journal names should conform to those used in MEDLINE
  - If referencing a website, then author information, article title, website address and date the site was accessed must be provided
  - For an in press article, the article must have been accepted for publication and the journal name and, if possible, the year and volume, must be provided
  - Use en dashes (−) to indicate page number such as pp. 51–59
  - **DO NOT** use a hyphen or minus (-) NOT “pp. 51-59”

**Examples**

*Journal publication:*

*Book:*

*Chapter in an edited book:*


*Conference proceedings:*

Thesis:


Website: (no hyperlinks)


Tables

- Tables are numbered consecutively, in the order of their citation in the text
- Citations in text: see Table 1; see Tables 1 and 2; see Tables 1–3; (Table 1); (Tables 1 and 2); (Tables 1–3)
- Table caption example: Table 1 Properties of microencapsulated Litsea cubeba essential oil (LCEO) in β-cyclodextrin (BCD) using paste method (note: “Table 1” in bold font; no end period after caption)
- Column and row headings: only first word is capitalized
- Use en dashes (−) for empty entries
- Tables that include statistical analysis of data should describe their standards of error analysis and ranges in the table caption.
- Footnotes are indicated using these symbols (in order of appearance): *, †, ‡, §, ||, ¶, #, **, ††, ‡‡ (note: when > 10 footnotes, use superscripted lowercase letters) Do not use a symbol if it is required for any other scientific use in the table (for example, the asterisk may be used to indicate significance levels where * = p < 0.05, ** = p < 0.01, *** = p < 0.001)
- Footnotes are separated by semi-colons
- Abbreviations used in the table, even when already defined in the text, should be defined and placed after the footnotes or in the caption if appropriate and presented like in this example: CT = computed tomography; MRI = magnetic resonance imaging. (note the use of “=” with a space on either side, a semi-colon to separate items and include an end period to indicate the list is completed)
- Use the multiplication symbol (not the lower case letter x) for magnification after the number, e.g. 100×
- Citations like Table 1A and 1B are not allowed—either they are combined into one table or split into two tables
- Please submit tables in your main article document in an editable format (Word or TeX/LaTeX, as appropriate), and not as images.

**Example:**

**Table 1** Occurrence of *Pogostemon helferi* callus induction (percentage ± SD) after 3 wk when grown in Murashige and Skoog media containing various concentrations of 3-indoleacetic acid (IAA) and indole 6-benzylaminopurine (BA). Each data point is derived from 15 replicates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BA (mg/L)</th>
<th>IAA (mg/L)</th>
<th>Mean ± SE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00 ± 0.00</td>
<td>0.00 ± 0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>33.33 ± 12.60</td>
<td>46.67 ± 13.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>53.33 ± 13.33</td>
<td>73.33 ± 11.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>80.00 ± 10.69</td>
<td>93.33 ± 6.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean±SE* | 41.67 ± 6.42 | 53.33 ± 6.49 | 50.00 ± 6.51 | 45.00 ± 6.48 |

* mean values with different superscript letters within each column denote significant (*p* < 0.05) differences between groups.

**Figures**

- In text and in the figure caption, “Fig. 3” is used, NOT “Figure 3”
- Figures are numbered consecutively, in the order of their citation in the text
- Citations in text: see Fig. 1; see Figs. 1 and 2; see Figs. 1–3; see Figs. 1A and 1C; see Figs. 1B–1E; (Fig. 1); (Figs. 1 and 2); (Figs. 1–3); (Figs. 1A and 1C); (Figs. 1B–1E)
- Figure caption example: **Fig. 1** Infrared spectra of polyethylene/palm fiber composites at 0–30% by weight of fiber contents before ageing (note: **Fig 1** in bold font and no period at the end of the caption)
- Figure captions begin with a brief title sentence for the whole figure and continue with a short description of what is shown in each panel in sequence and the symbols used; methodological details should be minimized as much as possible.
- If footnotes are required, follow the same instructions as for tables
- If abbreviations are required, follow the same instructions as for tables
- Use the multiplication symbol for magnification after the number, e.g. 100×
- If a figure has more than one part, then the different parts are labelled using capital letters in round brackets: (A), (B), (C) and placed at the top right
- In text, if referring to a specific part of a figure, write as in these examples: Fig. 4B shows that… OR Figs. 4A and 4B show that…

Examples:

**Fig. 1** Seed packet on a tree: (A) seed packet covered with *Sphagnum* moss and gutter mesh; (B) cluster of seed packets affixed to tree bark

**Fig. 2** *D. friedericksianum* protocorms: (A) appearance of protomeristem (white arrow); (B) peloton colonization in protocorm (black arrows)
Fig. 3 Three-dimensional model of chitinase protein constructed using Swiss-PdbView: (A) homology modeling of the chitinase and its active domains; (B) homology modeling of superposition between the chitinase protein (gray) and 3g6m as template (black).

Fig. 4 Influence of medium affecting chitinase production by Paecilomyces sp. Each point represents the mean of three independent experiments and error bars indicate ± SD.
**Fig. 5** Mean percentage ± SD of egg hatching period of *Pomacea canaliculata* after exposure to controls and four different levels of three types of essential oil compounds at 24 hr after treatment, where the same letters at each concentration indicate not significantly different among chemicals and ppm = parts per million.

**Fig. 5** Sucrose, glucose and fructose contents in the outer (green) petals of the sacred lotus (*Nelumbo nucifera* spp. nucifera) cv. Saddabutra. Stages of flower development as in Fig. 1. (A) Intact plants (B) Cut flowers harvested at the normal harvest stage (stage 5) and placed in water at 25°C. Sucrose (■), glucose (▲), fructose (○), FW = fresh weight. Data are means of three replicate biological samples. Error bars show least significant difference (LSD) at *p* < 0.05 level.
**Fig. 6** Average percentage runoff reduction versus mulch rates from three rainfall intensities (error bars = ± SD)

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