Guidelines for Contributed Papers for the International Temperate Rice Conference

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Oral presentation/poster presentation

*I am interested in submitting for the Special Issue of Field Crops Research

ABSTRACT

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> You have been invited to prepare a paper for consideration for inclusion in the 2017 International Temperate Rice (ITR) conference. The deadline for submission is Friday, 4 November 2016. Please send your paper to Russell Ford at rford@rrapl.com. All papers will be reviewed by an expert in the field upon submission, with feedback provided on any changes to be made. You will then have the chance to edit your paper, with revised papers to be submitted by Friday 13 January. The timetable is summarized in Table 1.

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Table 1. Timeline for the production of the proceedings of the 2017 International Temperate Rice Conference

Due date	Activity
29 August 2016	Invitations for oral and poster presentations and papers
September-December 2016	Ongoing peer review and feedback of papers
4 November 2016	Deadline for submission of full papers
13 January 2017	Deadline for submission of revised papers
6-9 March 2017	International Temperate Rice Conference

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1. Structure and content of papers

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The contents of your paper should include:

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- **Title** concise, informative, containing key words; do not exceed 1 line length; ideally ≤**10** words
- Authors *initials and family name*
- For each author, their organization, city, country, and email address (see format above)
- **Presentation type** you should specify whether your submission if for an oral or poster presentation
- **Statement of interest** only required by those interested in submitting for Field Crops Research
- **ABSTRACT** state concisely the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions (≤350 words)
- **Key words** a maximum of five, separated by commas; do not use words that appear in the title
- 1. Introduction the reasons for the work, essential background, rationale (why the work is needed) and objectives of your research (<750 words)
- **2. Methods** provide sufficient information for the reader to be able to understand the methods used and to demonstrate the rigor of the work; where standard methods are used, refer to

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- 42 appropriate scientific literature rather than providing the details. Please give special attention to statistical design and analyses (<1,000 words)
 - **3. Results** results should be clear and concise; use tables and figures; results of statistical analysis should be presented where appropriate. Results should be presented in a separate section from discussion
 - **4. Discussion** the discussion should focus on the significance of the results, and not repeat them
 - Conclusions present the main conclusions of the study (<500 words)
 - Acknowledgements please acknowledge all donors and partners who contributed to the research
 - **References** Maximum of 10. Please see the style guide below

53542. Style and format

2.1 General

2.1 Genera

- Papers should not exceed 10 pages (including figures and tables and captions)
- Papers and tables should be prepared using Microsoft Word, and submitted in a single word file
- Insert tables, figures and photos in the text at the appropriate location **between paragraphs** (do not wrap text around tables etc.)
- Figures should also be provided separately in Excel files, and photos should also be provided as .jpg files or equivalent
- Include line numbering

2.2 Spelling

Both British spelling and American spelling are acceptable.

3.3 Manuscript format

3.3.1 Font

Please use Calibri 11 pt. script for all text and headings. For title use Calibri 14 pt.

3.3.2 Page size

Please use page size A4: 210 x 297 mm (8.27 x 11.7 in).

3.3.3 Margins

Left/right margins should be set to 3.2 cm (1.25 in), while top/bottom margins should be set at 2.5 cm (1 in). Text should be aligned left. Do not right justify.

3.3.4 Spacing

The entire text should be vertically single-spaced. Indent (1.25 cm) the start of each paragraph. A single character space, not two spaces, should be left after periods ("full stops") at the ends of sentences and after colons and semi-colons.

There should be no line space between table and box captions and the border of the table/box (as for Table 1 above and Box 1 below).

3.3.5 Style of headings

 The example in Box 1 provides four levels of headings in addition to the title. For most manuscripts, three heading levels should be sufficient. Use of numbering for headings and sub-headings is preferable.

Box 1. Title and heading styles

This is the Title

The title is in bold, centered, 14 pt Calibri. Capitalize all words of the title except for articles, prepositions, and conjunctions

1. This is heading level 1

The first-level heading is in bold, and flush to the left margin. Capitalize only the first word of the heading 1, and proper names. A single blank line should be inserted after the heading.

1.1 This is heading level 2 (sub-heading)

The second-level heading is in italics, and flush to the left margin. Capitalize only the first word of the heading 2, and proper names. A single blank line should be inserted after the heading.

1.1.1 This is heading level 3 (sub-sub-heading)

The third-level heading is in italics and indented 1.25 cm (0.5 \leq in). Capitalize only the first word of the heading 3, and proper names. No line space after heading 3.

This is heading level 4 (sub-sub-heading). Heading 4 is in italics and the text continues on the same line as in this example.

3.3.6 Tables

Each table should have a number and brief title (capitalize first letter and proper names only) that describes the content. Table numbering should be in the same order as the first mention of the table in the text. Tables should be left aligned on the page. Number footnotes to explain abbreviations in tables. See Table 2 for example. Do not use more than two to three significant figures for data in tables (two is normally adequate). Use units to keep the number of digits ≤ 3 e.g. 3.6 t ha⁻¹ (not 3,630 kg ha⁻¹). Use multipliers in column headings for very large or small numbers e.g. use $$\times$ x 10^3$ as column heading if values are of the order 10,000 to 1,000,000.

3. Units, numerals and punctuation

3.1 Units

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Use the International System of Units (SI) except in the case of widely used units such as liter (I), metric ton (t) and hour (h).

3.2 Numerals

When a number begins a sentence, it is always spelled out. In general, spell out numbers below 10 except when they appear with units of time, money, or measurement (e.g., six parts, four plants; 8 years, 3.5 t/ha, \$6.00). Use numerals for all if some numbers are higher than 10 and some are lower than 10, in the same unit (12 eggs, 9 of which were broken rather than 12 eggs, nine of which were broken). When in doubt, err on the side of consistency. Percentages are always given in numerals. In scientific manuscripts, the symbol % is correct (e.g., the treatment resulted in a 10 to 15% increase in yield).

4.3 Punctuation of series

Use a comma before "and" or "or" in a series of three or more words or phrases in order to prevent ambiguity. For example, "I visited Paris, London, Rome, and Cairo"; "The ministry does planning, research and development, and extension."

3.3 Non-English words

¹NS = nonsignificant

Italicize uncommon non-English words such as aus, aman, kharif, khal.

5. Citing literature

5.1 Text citations

A citation in a text, table, figure, or footnote consists of the author's last name and the year of publication, usually placed in parentheses (Costa, 1994). Give the names of all authors unless there are more than two, in which case, give the name of the first author followed by "et al.," (Costa et al., 2003). Where more than one publication is cited, list alphabetically, and then sort further chronologically if needed e.g. (Adams et al., 2006; Bagadion and Corton, 1985; Costa 1994, 1995a, 1995b; Smith et al., 2001).

5.2 List of citations ("References")

All literature cited in the text should be listed alphabetically by the surname of the first author. Make sure the "References" section contains only citations that can be found in the text.

5.2.1 Books

In the following examples, note order of author names, punctuation, capitalization of various elements, and the use of italics only for publication titles. Use a hanging indent of 1.3 cm (0.5 in) and a single blank line between references.

Cowlishaw, G., Dunbar, R., 2000. Primate Conservation Biology. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

5.2.2 Chapter in an edited book

Mettam, G.R., Adams, L.B., 1999. How to prepare an electronic version of your article. In: Jones, B.S., Smith, R.Z. (Eds), Introduction to the Electronic Age. E-Publishing Inc., New York, pp. 281-304.

5.2.3 Articles in periodicals or journals

 Smith, J.M., 1998. The origin of altruism. Nature 393, 639–640.

 Hlatky, M. A., Boothroyd, D., Vittinghoff, E., Sharp, P., Whooley, M.A., 2002. Quality-of-life and depressive symptoms in postmenopausal women after receiving hormone therapy. Field Crops Res. 23, 221-229.