International Journal of Economic Plants

www.pphouse.org

Instruction for Authors

Types of contribution

1. Original full papers (Regular papers)
2. Review articles
3. Short communications
4. Article on indigenous resources/innovative technologies/methods

- *Regular papers* should report the results of original research not **published already,** or **under consideration for publication,** or **in press elsewhere.**
- *Review articles* should cover a part of the subject of active current interest. They may be submitted or invited.
- A *short communication* is a concise and complete description of an investigation of academic interest. It must be completely documented.
- *Article on indigenous resources/innovative technologies or methodologies* is a new feature of *IJBSM* where author can present ideas, techniques or methodologies developed indigenously or locally which must be a feature or a part of global interest. Investigation, documentation or observation on indigenous or local resources will be published with priority.

Preparation of manuscripts

1. Manuscripts should be written in English; spelling and grammar must be checked well. Author may get help using Microsoft Office Tools. Authors whose native language is not English are strongly advised to have their manuscripts checked by an English-speaking colleague prior to submission.
2. Manuscripts should be type written in **12 size Times New Roman font** with **normal margins** (1'' at top, bottom, left and right) and **line spacing of 1.5 throughout** including abstract, tables, footnotes and references. Scientific name, and local name which is absent in oxford dictionary should be represented as *italics* to emphasize it.
3. 'Per' (/) in text or table to be typed as superscript, e.g. yield/plant must be yield plant^{-1}.
4. 'Per cent' or 'percentage' in the text and table to be corrected as '%'.
5. 'et al.', 'viz.' should be presented as normal text, NOT in italics
6. Manuscripts should be organized in the following order:

- **Title** should be clear, descriptive, not too long typed in bold letter in upper-lower case. Use subjective statement only, e.g. **Effect of Salinity on Morphological Characteristics of Seven Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) Genotypes Differing in Salt Tolerance**.
- Title will be followed by name(s) of author(s) which will be followed by complete address of affiliation with PIN/ZIP, without designation, superscripted with numerical, e.g. R. K. Maiti[1], H. G. Rodríguez[2], N. C. Sarkar[3] and S. K. Das[4] followed by [1-4] address of affiliation.
- All these to be arranged in central alignment (including title) which will be followed by e-mail ID of corresponding author in left alignment indicated with an asterisk (*), e.g. R. K. Maiti[1], H. G. Rodríguez[2], N. C. Sarkar[3*] and S. K. Das[4]

**E-mail*: ncsiari@rediffmail.com

- Present address (es) of author(s), if applicable, should be given just below the particular author as below-

[1]National Research Centre on Mithun (ICAR), Jharnapani, Nagaland (797 106) India
Presently Veterinary University Training and Research Centre, TANUVAS, Salem (636 001) India

- as footer only in the first page using symbol '#' as superscript.
- E-mail ID will be followed by **Abstract** which will be followed by **Keywords** (indexing terms) maximum up to 8 words in lower case only,

e.g. ***Keywords*:** Genetic variability, pest resistance, high yielding variety (without a full stop at the end).

- **Abstract** should be stated clearly highlighting the objective, method and implication of the study within 300 words.
- **Introduction**
- **Materials and Methods**
- **Results and Discussion**
- **Conclusion**
- **Further Research**, if any
- **Acknowledgements** including any additional information concerning research grants, etc.
- **References**
- Tables
- Figure/bar diagram/artwork with caption

In the manuscript, headings and sub-headings should be numbered (up to third order headings). All the first order headings should be

typed in bold letter in lower case only with number starting from introduction, e.g. **1. Introduction, 2. Materials and Methods**, **3. Results and Discussion**, **4. Conclusion**, **5. Further Research**, **6. Acknowledgements,** and **7. References**. Second, third and fourth order headings, if any, should be typed in *italics* in lower case only (but not bold) in the following manner:

- **3. Results and Discussion**
- *3.1. Average of phenotypic traits*
- *3.1.1. Growth traits*
- *3.1.1.1 Birth weight*
- **However, authors are suggested to limit level of headings preferably up to second order as far as possible.**

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Study sites

2.2. Method of data collection

7. *IJBSM* reserves the right to return manuscript after initial revision if found **unsuitable** for the journal or **not in proper format**.

8. Formulae

- Subscripts and superscripts should be clear.
- Care must be taken to clearly show the difference between zero (0) and the letter 'O', and between one (1) and the letter 'l'. Elaboration of the meaning of all symbols must be done immediately after the equation in which they are first used.
- Use the solidus (/) instead of a horizontal line for simple fraction, e.g. 5/14
- Equations should be numbered serially at the right-hand side in parenthesis, e.g. $y=mc^x$.....(1)
- Use root sign (√), and power of 'e' must be denoted as 'exp.'
- Levels of statistical significance should be represented as $*p < 0.05$, $**p < 0.01$ and $***P < 0.001$.
- In chemical formulae, valence of ions to be presented as Mg^{2+}, not Mg^{++}; Isotope numbering as ^{3}H; phosphate as P_2O_5.

9. Nomenclature

- Authors are obliged to accept the rules governing biological nomenclature as laid down in the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature*, the *International Code of Nomenclature of Bacteria,* and the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*.
- Binomial Latin names are used in accordance with International Rules of Nomenclature.
- All biotica (crops, plants, insects, birds, mammals, etc.) should be identified by their scientific names when the English term is first used with the exception of common domestic animals.
- Biocides and other organic compounds must be identified by their Geneva names when first used in the text. Active ingredients of all formulations should be identified likewise.
- For chemical nomenclature, the conventions of the *International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry* and the official recommendations of the *IUPAC-IUB Combined Commission on Biochemical Nomenclature* must be followed.

10. Tables

- Table should be of convenient size. However, large tables may be adjusted after changing of layout from portrait to landscape. Reversing columns and rows will often reduce the dimensions of a table.
- If many data are to be presented, an attempt should be made to divide them over two or more tables.
- If results are already given in graphs or diagrams, tables should not be used. Double documentation is not acceptable.
- Tables must be numbered in the run of the text. Text should include references to all tables.
- ALL TABLES SHOULD BE PRESENT IN THE RUN OF THE TEXT, preferably after table number mentioned in bracket with a brief and self-explanatory title.
- Title of table should be left aligned and kept inside the top row within the table in lower case (but not bold) letter only.
- Use the international system of units (SI) as far as possible. If other units are mentioned, please give their equivalent in SI.
- Column headings should be brief, but sufficiently explanatory with standard abbreviations of units of measurement (e.g. 'Gram' as 'g', 'hectare' as 'ha', 'centimeter' as 'cm', meter as 'm' etc.) in parenthesis.
- Column headings should be centrally aligned in lower case (but not bold) letter only. Figures/values/data inside the table should be centrally aligned, but descriptive data/information should be 'justify' aligned.
- Figures/values in the column of the table should be uniform regarding the number of digits after decimal point. One can show either one or two digits after decimal point depending on the types of data or values, e.g. (100.0), (0.0), (3.1) or (100.00) (0.00) (3.19)
- Vertical lines should not be used to separate a column.

- Explanation, if any, essential for understanding the table should be given as a footnote inside the bottom last row of the table.

11. Graph/bar diagram/artwork/figure

- All graphs or diagrams should have clarity to represent the values and should be well explained.
- Avoid shading for better quality printing. Lines or bars of black and white will be preferred. If colored, authors need to pay extra charges.
- ALL GRAPHS/BAR DIAGRAMS/ARTWORKS/FIGURES SHOULD BE PRESENTED IN THE RUN OF THE TEXT.
- In case of lack of knowledge or inability to follow the instructions as above, one may request Editor for further help after sending original excel data sheet.

12. Color illustration

Make sure that artwork files are in an acceptable format (TIFF, JPEG, GIF, PSD, PDD, and BMP) or pasted in MS Office files with correct resolution. *IJBSM* publishes **picture or artwork in black and white only**. However, author has right to get published it in color after payment of extra charges. For illustrations unable to be uploaded electronically hard copies will be accepted provided that all illustrations are high-quality printouts suitable for reproduction (including reduction) without retouching. Original photographs printed on glossy paper, very sharp and with good contrast must be submitted for reproduction. Do not mount photographs unless they form part of a composite figure. Photocopies of photographs will not be accepted.

13. References

- All publications (except general type) cited in the text should be presented in a list of references at the end of the manuscript. List of references should be arranged alphabetically by authors' names, and chronologically per author. In case of an author having more than one paper in a same year, it should be stated in following orders, e.g. 1995a, 1995b, and so on.
- In the list, full title of publication must be given without abbreviation of any form.
- The 1st letter of second line of the reference must be aligned at 4th word of the 1st line as shown in the following examples of reference

Chakraborthi, A.K., Rao, V.V., Shanker, M., Suresh Babu, A.V., 2001. Performance evaluation of an irrigation project using satellite Remote Sensing, GIS and GPS Water Resources Group, NRSA. Project Report, February 2001, 168.

- All references must contain **page number,** except electronic source.
Research work accepted for publication but not yet published should be referred to as '**in press',** e.g. López-Hernández, J.M., González-Rodríguez, H., Cantú-Silva, I., Ramírez-Lozano, R.G., Gómez-Meza, M.V., Pando-Moreno, M., Sarquís-Ramírez, J.I., Coria-Gil, N., Maiti, R.K., Sarkar, N.C. 2010. Adaption of native shrubs to drought stress, north-eastern Mexico. International Journal of Bio-resource and Stress Management 1(1), 15-20, in press.
- AVOID listing of unpublished data source and personal communication in reference.
- Authors are requested to take necessary permission while using copyrighted material from other sources (including the Web).
- Be careful that manuscript should not have **missing** (mentioned in text but not in reference) or **extra** (not mentioned in text but in reference) **references.**
- Use the following system for correct citation of references. Note the proper position of the punctuation:

Periodicals

Schlecht, E., Buerkert, A., Tielkes, E., Bationo, A., 2006. A critical analysis of challenges and opportunities for soil fertility restoration in Sudano-Sahelian West Africa. Nutrient Cycling in Agroecosystems 76(2-3), 109–136.

Schermerhorn, T., 2005. Has at-home glucose monitoring for management of diabetic dogs and cats come of age? Advances in Small Animal Medicine and Surgery 18(2), 1-3.

Books

Maiti, R.K., Sarkar, N.C., Singh, V. P., 2006. Principles of Post-Harvest Seed Physiology and Technology. Agrobios (India), Jodhpur, India, 640.
Dawn E. Christenson, 2008. Veterinary Medical Terminology (2nd Edn.). W.B. Saunders Company, 408.

Book chapter

DeLacy, I.H., Cooper, M., Lawrence, P.K., 1990. Pattern analysis over years of regional variety trials: relationship among sites. In: Kang, M.S. (Ed.), Genotype by Environment Interaction and Plant Breeding. Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA, 189-213.

Linder, G., Bishop, C., Krest, S., 2010. Recent advancements in amphibian and reptile ecotoxicology. In: Sparling, D.W., Linder, G., Bishop, C.A., Krest, S. (Eds.), Ecotoxicology of Amphibians and Reptiles (2nd Edn.). CRC Press, 944.

Proceeding/Conference/ Reports

Baker, A.J.M., Ewart, K., Hendry, G.A.F., Thorpe, P.C., Walker, P.L., 1999. The evolutionary basis of cadmium tolerance in higher plants. In: 4th International Conference on Environmental Contamination, Barcelona, 23-29.

Electronic source

FAO, 2001. Global Estimate of Gaseous Emissions of NH_3, NO and N_2O from Agricultural Land. Rome, FAO of UN, International Fertilizer Industry Association. Available from http://www.fao.org/DOCREP/004/Y2780E/y2780e00.htm.

World Climate, 2008. www.worldclimate.com. Accessed in October 2008.

Online submission of manuscripts and proof readings

- Submission of an article implies that the work has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract or as part of a published lecture or academic thesis).
- Submission of manuscript is restricted to **ON-LINE** only. No hard copy is allowed. For online submission, visit www.pphouse.org and click on NEW USER and fill up the form. *Choose **author** if you are interested for submission of article, **guest** if only viewer and **reviewer** if your name is recommeded to do reviewing/ editing.* You will receive a user id and password at your corresponding e-mail. Do LOGIN using user id and password received. For submitting new manuscript, click on **new submission** and follow step by step process till you find success submission message. You can periodically confirm the number of articles by clicking on **submitted by author.** When reviewer/editor will upload the article, you will receive a message in corresponding and can download by clicking on **submitted by reviewer.** When you want to send the same article after incorporating reviewer's comment, click on **re-submission**, select the particular article number and upload. Don't forget to **log out** to restrict any misuse by hackers. ***Online submission helps quick movement of an article, so article can be published within next two issues.*** Manuscript submission is least preferred through e-mail.
- **If you are not able to handle the process and facing any trouble, please quickly send us message at managingeditor@pphouse.org.** Only the manuscripts prepared following *IJBSM* guidelines will be considered for further correspondence.
- *Original full paper* and *short communication* should not exceed **6** and **3 printed pages,** respectively (including figures, tables, graphs, etc.) considering both sides of the printed paper as 2 pages. One printing page is approximately equal to 2.2 times of prescribed manuscript pages (submitted).
- *Review article* and *article on indigenous resources* should not exceed **8 printed pages**.
- When the manuscript is received at the publishing house, it is considered to be in its final form. After finalizing the manuscript in consultation with the author, a **Galley Proof** will be sent to the corresponding author in PDF format for final checking.
- No changes in, or additions to, the accepted (and subsequently edited) manuscript will be allowed after getting final consent from the author. Proof reading is solely author's responsibility.
- For correction, **Reviewer will send comments in text itself in capital letter or in different font and/ size, preferably in red colour. Comments may be marked using 'New Comment' tool or 'Track changes'.** Please answer all queries and make necessary corrections or add required inputs.
- Author has **right to accept or defend the comments/queries**. In case of disagreement, the same will be referred to another reviewer for early solution.
- The **publisher** reserves the **right** to proceed with publication **if corrections are not communicated within the scheduled time** frame set by any of the editorial board members.
- *IJBSM* will do everything possible to get the manuscript corrected and published as quickly and accurately as possible. In order to do this we need your help. It does not mean that author will get short notice to make his corrections.

Off-prints

Corresponding author will be provided with a PDF file of the article via e-mail free of cost. A hard copy of the journal will also be surface mailed to the corresponding author soon after publication. Author must feel free to ask at **managingeditor@pphouse.org** in this regard.

International Journal of Economic Plants

www.pphouse.org

Deposition of Micro-elements through Leaf Fallen from Different Types of Vegetation, North-eastern Mexico

Tilo G. Dominguez-Gomez[1], Humberto Gonzalez-Rodriguez[1], Israel Cantu-Silva[1], Roque G. Ramirez-Lozano[2*], Marco V. Gomez-Meza[3], Maria Del Socorro Alvarado[1]

[1]Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo Leon, Facultad de Ciencias Forestales, Carr. Nac. No 85, km 145. Linares, Nuevo Leon (67700), Mexico

[2]Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo Leon, Facultad de Ciencias Biologicas, Av. Pedro de Alba s/n. San Nicolas de los Garza, Nuevo Leon (66400), Mexico

[3]Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo Leon, Facultad de Economía, Av. Lazaro Cardenas 4600 Ote, Frac. Residencial Las Torres, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon (64930), Mexico

Abstract

The aim of the study was to determine monthly (2007) the content and deposition of Cu, Fe, Mn and Zn in leaf fallen litterfall samples collected in four sites, northeastern Mexico. Site 1 was located at 1600 m of altitude in a pine forest, mixed with deciduous trees; site 2 was at 550 m in the ecotone of a *Quercus* spp. forest and submontane scrub; sites 3 and 4 (at 350 m and at 300 m, respectively) were located in the Tamaulipan Thornscrub vegetation. Leaf fallen litterfall samples at each site (2,500 m^2) were obtained from ten canisters of 1.0^2 m that were randomly situated at each site. The Cu annual deposition (g ha^{-1} yr^{-1}) was significantly different among sites being higher in site 4 (23.2) and lower in site 1 (4.1). Fe deposition was also significantly higher in site 4 (522.2) and lower in site 1 (120.0). Mn was higher in site 2 (479.4) and lower in site 1 (64.6). Zn was significantly higher in site 1 (62.8) and lower in site 1 (24.3). Micronutrient annual order deposition was as follows: Fe > Mn > Zn > Cu. Differences in deposition may be attributable to environmental conditions and plant species composition at each studied plant community.

1. Introduction

In northeastern Mexico there are different types of vegetation such as pine forest, oak forest, the pine-oak forest, and the subtropical woodlands, typical of the semi-arid plains (Vargas, 1999). These ecosystems include a variety of deciduous species used as forage to domestic and wild ruminants; in addition, as forestry resources to human beings, reforestation practices, timber and charcoal production. Therefore, this region provides an opportunity to investigate the nutrient return and biogeochemical cycles as a measure of ecosystem productivity through litterfall deposition (leaves, twigs, inflorescences, fruits, seeds and others) and to characterize their contribution of nutrients to the forest soil.

Litterfall is an important process in the nutrient cycle, which determines the renewal and input of organic matter to the soil (Cantu and Gonzalez, 2001). More than half of the annual absorption of nutrients in the woods is due to the return of litter to soil (Del Valle, 2003). The production and litter decomposition are important mechanisms in the nutrient cycling in vegetation areas (Steubing et al., 2001). Nevertheless, Palma et al. (2000) argue that seasonal differences in production and nutritional quality of litter could be related to extreme climatic fluctuations and/or phenological changes such as abscission and bud initiation, flowering and fruiting.

Deposition of micronutrients from leaves plays an important role through soil covering and modifying its environment. In addition, litterfall decomposition becomes a source of organic matter enhancing the geochemical cycles of elements (Gliessman, 2002). Studies conducted by Del Valle (2003), Vasconcelos and Luizão (2004) and Gonzalez et al. (2008) agreed about the quantities of annual inputs of nutrients through literfall, which are cycled by the leaf fallen litterfall as a main source.