Lotus Newsletter guidelines for publication

Lotus Newsletter (*L*N) publishes research and development results, reviews of the state of knowledge, notes and communications in all topics that could be of potential interest to scientists working with *Lotus*. Papers from all climatic zones are welcome.

Manuscripts/abstracts resulting from symposia/workshops having appropriate subject matter could be published as a compilation in a single issue of *L*N. Symposia/workshops organizers desiring to publish a compilation of manuscripts/abstracts in *L*N must provide the following materials: (i) title, location, and date of the symposium/workshop; (ii) the organization affiliated with the symposium/workshop; (iii) titles and abstracts, written according to these guidelines.

*L*N is a free publication available on line. There is no publication charge. *L*N membership is free and it is not a requirement for publishing in *L*N. Authors should submit manuscripts electronically to the Editor Mónica Rebuffo. Email address: lnl@inia.org.uy

Manuscript format and structure

Language
The language of publication is English. Authors for whom English is a second language may have their manuscript published in their language as well as English, provided that the characters could be correctly displayed on line. Contact the editor for further information.

Manuscript format
Authors should compose all manuscripts in Word. Avoid using word processing features such as automated bulleting and numbering, head and subhead formatting, internal linking, or styles. Use Times New Roman font size 12 single-spaced for the main text and page size letter with top, left and right margin of 3 cm and bottom margin of 2.5 cm. Limited use of italics, bold, superscripts, and subscripts is acceptable.

Nomenclature, abbreviations and, symbols
The Latin binomial or trinomial and authority must be shown in italic font for all plants, insects, pathogens, and animals scientific names at first listing. For example: "The yield of birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus* L.) was evaluated…" Define all abbreviations at first mention in the abstract or text and again in the tables and figures. Abbreviations may be used for other physical quantities (e.g. OM for organic matter) provided that they are given in full when first mentioned in the paper and are followed by the abbreviation in brackets, e.g. dry matter (DM). Once an abbreviation is used, it should be used throughout the entire article, except at the beginning of a sentence. Abbreviations that are regularly used in journals may be used without definition at the first occurrence (P, N, K in fertilizer composition). Proportions, rather than percentages, should be used except where there is a scientific convention to use percentages (germination rate). All numerical data must be presented in System International (SI) units. Non-SI units may be added in parentheses. The 24-hour clock should be used for time. Abbreviations should be used for all units and numerical

values should be given in figures except where the number begins a sentence. If a number does not refer to a unit of measurement, it should be spelled out if it is ten or less.

Manuscript structure

The typical sequence for a paper is title, abstract, keywords, a list of abbreviations, introduction, materials and methods, results, discussion, summary or conclusions, acknowledgements, references. Some papers may have different lay out, with no materials and methods or the results and discussion section may be combined, and the summary may be incorporated into the discussion. Appendixes should be avoided.

Title

The title should represent the article's content and facilitate retrieval in indexes developed by secondary literature services. A good title briefly identifies the subject and indicates the purpose of the study or the major findings. The recommended limit is 12 words. Use Times New Roman font size 14 single-spaced centered.

Authorship and documentation

*L*N encourages the use of full names in bylines (e.g., Juan Sanjuán instead of just J. Sanjuán). The *corresponding author* is the person that will deal with email requests. An asterisk (*) follows the name of the corresponding author in the byline, matched to the words "*Corresponding author" at the end of the author–paper documentation paragraph; the corresponding author name is link to email address at the time of publication. If authors are at different addresses, identify the institutions with number set in superscript type following authors' sequence.

Author documentation appears after the author's list in Times New Roman Italic Size 12. Provide addresses for all authors. If authors are at different addresses, numbers set in superscript type at the beginning of the paragraph identify each department and institution to which the work should be attributed, followed by complete addresses. Please provide the email address for the author for correspondence.

Keywords

Provide up to six keywords to aid indexing.

Running title

The author should also provide a brief title for page heading (less than six words).

Abstract

An abstract for each paper is recommended, a single self-contained paragraph of 250 words or less for articles and reviews and 150 words or less for notes/communications. State the rationale, objectives, methods, results, and their meaning or scope of application. Be brief, specific, to provide a comprehensive summary of the contents of the manuscript. At first mention in the abstract, give the complete scientific name (with authority) for plants and other organisms; identify other key details for interpreting the results (soil type, chemicals). Do not cite figures, tables, references, and avoid equations. This definition applies to abstracts of manuscripts submitted to *L*N. Abstracts of symposia/workshops may be an

entirely different, since the format could be defined by the symposia/workshops organizers; each format will be adapted to *L*N. Abstracts are also incorporated in the Literature database of *L*N and may be indexed by CABI.

Introduction

The introduction of the paper should explain briefly the reasons for conducting the investigation and its nature. A thorough introduction will help the reader recognize what your research contributes to the current knowledge in your subject area. Clearly identify the subject, and state the hypothesis or definition of the problem the research was designed to solve (general approach and objectives). Use the introduction to review published literature and issues related to your topic, although a full review of the literature is not essential. To orient readers, give a brief reference to previous concepts and the findings of others that will be further developed.

Material and Methods

The materials and methods section of the paper should describe the experimental details so that the study could be repeated. Cite references for your methods, and reference the edition you actually used, even if later editions are available. If the techniques are widely familiar, use only their names. If a method is modified, outline the modification or cite a reference. Give details of unusual experimental designs or statistical methods.

Results

Experimental results should be presented in either tabular or diagrammatic form (graphs and other illustrations) but not in both forms. Minimal results could be described in the text. This section should provide the reader with a clear understanding of representative data obtained from the experiments. Call attention to significant findings and special features in the text. For the discussion within this section, relate the results to your objectives, and to each other.

Discussion

Use the discussion section, whether it is combined with the results section or stands alone, to focus on the meaning of the results, with particular attention to the hypothesis and objectives presented in the introduction. Relate the results to the original objectives. Explain the principles, relationships, and generalizations that can be supported by the results. Address any exceptions or lack of correlation, or difficulties that point to areas for further research. Explain how the results relate to previous findings, whether in support, contradiction, or simply as added data. The discussion of the results usually concludes with a clear statement of their importance and application.

Acknowledgements

This must include a statement of the sources of funding used for the work. Specify contributors to the article other than the authors accredited. Include a statement of the sources of funding used for the work. Suppliers of materials should be named and their location (town, state/county, country) included.

Figures
All graphs, drawings and photographs are considered figures and should be numbered in sequence with Arabic numerals. Prepare figures and provide them in high-resolution TIF, JPG, or EPS files. Scans (TIFF only) should have a resolution of at least 300 dpi (halftone). EPS files should be saved with fonts embedded (and with a TIFF preview if possible). You can provide high-quality PDF files for figures composed in other formats. To maintain clear contrast, use black and white or color line patterns instead of shading and avoid thin, light lines. Keep relative sizes in mind when adding symbols, letters, and numbers. LN will publish color images. Authors may publish color illustrations such as photos, figures, or maps in papers. Provide figures either within the manuscript text or in separate pages at the end of the manuscript.

Figure Legends
Each figure should have a legend which makes the material comprehensible without reference to the text and all legends should be typed together on a separate sheet and numbered correspondingly. Identify each panel of multipart figures. Group the captions for all figures together on the page or pages following the references.

Permissions
If all or parts of previously published illustrations are used, permission must be obtained from the copyright holder concerned. It is the author's responsibility to obtain it.

Tables
Tables, each one starting on a new page, follow the figure legends. Tables must be self-explanatory, as far as possible. The tables should be on a separate page and numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals. Always use your word processor’s (Word or WordPerfect) table feature. That is, the table that you create should have defined cells. Do not use the space bar and/or tab keys. Do not insert blank columns or rows. Asterisks or letters next to values indicating statistical significance should appear in the same cell as the value, not an adjacent cell (i.e., they should not have their own column). Use the following symbols for footnotes in the order shown: †, ‡, §, ¶, #, ††, ‡‡, etc. The symbols *, **, and *** are always used to show 0.05, 0.01, and 0.001 probability levels, respectively, and are not used for other footnotes. Footnote symbols should not be set in superscript type, and all footnotes should be set on separate lines. Spell out abbreviations on first mention in tables, even if they have already been defined in the text. The reader should be able to understand the table content without referring back to the text. Provide figures either within the manuscript text or in separate pages at the end of the manuscript.

References in the text
References should be made in the text by giving the author's name with the year of publication in round brackets. For within-text citations of papers with two authors, name both. When reference is made to work by more than three authors, only the first author's name should be given followed by *et al*. If several papers by the same first or by first authors with the same surname and publishes in the same year are cited, the year of publication should be suffixed by the letters a, b, c etc. Separate citations with a semicolon. For citations

of multiple works by the same authors, the author names do not need to be repeated (Akashi *et al.*, 1998a, 1998b).

The reference section is typically limited to published literature and unpublished but available reports, abstracts, theses, and dissertations. Cite unpublished data, personal communications, and reports not available to the public in the text only (in parentheses; state the year).

Reference List

The purpose of a reference list is to give readers a document that they can use to retrieve information from the same sources. The reference list must contain accurate information about material that is readily available only. Add [In press] for the material that is has been accepted for publication but has not yet appeared in print. All other material, such as personal communications (information from someone other than the authors) or unpublished data (information from one or more author named in the byline), is cited in the text as parenthetical matter (source, date for the information).

LN does not verify the accuracy of the literature citations. Please check the alphabetical reference list against the citations in the body of the manuscript as one of the last steps before submitting the manuscript for publication.

All sources quoted in the text should be listed alphabetically by the author's surname in a list of References at the end of the paper. Alphabetize the list by the surnames of the first authors and then by the second and third authors. For journal articles, give the authors, year, complete article title, complete journal title, volume number, and inclusive pages. Issue numbers within volumes are not required unless each issue is paginated separately. For book chapters, give the authors, year, chapter title, pages, book editor (if any), complete book title, publisher, and place of publication. For proceedings, give also the place and date of the conference. For references in other languages than English translate the title after the original title [within parenthesis] and add the language at the end of the reference [In Spanish etc]. The reader should be able to locate the exact source cited for electronic references, Therefore, give all the usual information as for print publications plus the entire address of URL (uniform resource locator) and the date (information update or work access).

Reference examples

Articles in Journals and Serial Publications

MIYAKE K., ITO T., SENDA M., ISHIKAWA R., HARADA T., NIIZEKI M. and AKADA S. 2003. Isolation of a subfamily of genes for R2R3-MYB transcription factors showing up-regulated expression under nitrogen nutrient-limited conditions. *Plant Molecular Biology,* **53,** 237-245.

THYKJÆR T., DANIELSEN D., SHE Q. and STOUGAAD J. 1997. Organization and expression of genes in the genomic region surrounding the glutamine synthetase gene Gln1 from *Lotus japonicus*. *Molecular Genetics and Genomics,* **255,** 628-636.

Book

MÁRQUEZ A.J., STOUGAARD J., UDVARDI M., PARNISKE M., SPAINK H., SAALBACH G., WEBB J., CHIURAZZI M. and MÁRQUEZ A.J. 2005. *Lotus japonicus* Handbook. Springer, Dordrecht, The Netherlands. 384 p.

Chapter in a book

ROLSTON M.P., ROWARTH J.S., YOUNG III W.C. and MUELLER-WARRANT G.W. 1997. Grass seed crop management. **In** FAIREY D.T. and HAMPTON J.G. (Eds.) Forage Seed Production: vol. I, Temperate species. CAB International Monograph, Wallingford, UK. pp.105-126.

WEBB K.J., ROBBINS M., WANG T.L., PARNISKE M. and MÁRQUEZ A. 2005. Mutagenesis. **In** MÁRQUEZ A.J., STOUGAARD J., UDVARDI M., PARNISKE M., SPAINK H., SAALBACH G., WEBB J., CHIURAZZI M. and MÁRQUEZ A.J. (Eds.) *Lotus japonicus* Handbook. Springer, Dordrecht, The Netherlands. pp. 177-186.

Chapter in proceedings

BEUSELINCK P.R. 1994. The rhizomes of *Lotus corniculatus*. **In** BEUSELINCK P.R. and ROBERTS C.A. (Eds) Proceedings of the 1st International *Lotus* Symposium. St. Louis, Missouri 22–24 March 1994. Publication MX 411, University of Missouri Extension, Columbia, Missouri, USA. p. 215–219.

Alphabetization

Arrange the list alphabetically by the surnames of authors. Two or more articles by the same author (or authors) are listed chronologically; two or more articles with the same in-text citation are indicated by the letters a,b,c, etc. All single-authored articles of a given individual should precede multiple-author articles of which the individual is senior author. Alphabetize entries with the same first author according to surnames of succeeding coauthors and then by year, when the names are repeated exactly. Examples:

AKASHI R., HOFFMAN-TSAY S.S. and HOFFMAN F. 1998a. Selection of a super-growing legume root culture that permits controlled switching between root cloning and direct embryogenesis. *Theoretical and Applied Genetics*, **96,** 758-764.

AKASHI R., UCHIYAMA T. and HOFFMAN F. 1998b. High-frequency embryogenesis from cotyledons of bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) and its effective utilization in *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*-mediated transformation. *Journal of Plant Physiology*, **152,** (1) 84-91.

GRANT W.F. 2002. Seed size and seed weight in some *Lotus* (Fabaceae) species. *Seed Technology*, **24**, 119-121.

GRANT W.F. 2004. List of *Lotus corniculatus* (Birdsfoot trefoil), *L. uliginosus*/ *L. pedunculatus* (Big trefoil), *L. glaber* (Narrowleaf trefoil) and *L. subbiflorus* cultivars. Part 1. Cultivars with known or tentative country origin. *Lotus Newsletter*, **34**, 12-26. http://www.inia.org.uy/sitios/lnl/vol34/grant.pdf (verified 30 November 2007).

GRANT W.F., LEE H.G., LOGAN D.M. and SALAMONE M.F. 1992. The use of Tradescantia and *Vicia faba* bioassays for the in situ detection of mutagens in an aquatic environment. *Mutation Research*, **270**, 53-64.

GRANT W.F. and OWENS E.T. 2002. *Lycopersicon* assays of chemical/radiation genotoxicity for the study of environmental mutagens. *Mutation Research*, **511**, 207-237.

GRANT W.F. and OWENS E.T. 2006. *Zea mays* assays of chemical/radiation genotoxicity for the study of environmental mutagens. *Mutation Research*, **613**, 17-64.

JAY M., HASAN A., VOIRIN B. and VIRICEL M.R. 1978. Les flavonoides du *Lotus corniculatus*. [The flavonoides of *Lotus corniculatus*]. *Phytochemistry*, **17,** 827-829. [In French]