Guidelines for Authors

(1) Format

Manuscripts should be prepared in MS Word. The total word count should ideally be 1,500–4,000 words, excluding author profiles, references, figures, photos, and pictures. If any monetary amounts are mentioned, please also provide the equivalent value in USD.

The text should be single-spaced and arranged in the following order:

- Manuscript title
- Author profiles (author(s)'s name(s), affiliation(s), email of corresponding author(s))
- Abstract (max. 300 words) and keywords (mx. 6 words, not already used in the title)
- Main text (including e.g., Introduction, Materials and Methods, Tables, Figures, Results, Discussion, Conclusion, or other Headlines)
- References (APA style, arranged alphabetically)

Format style, please refer to Annex 1 – Manuscript template.

(2) Manuscript Title

The title should be a concise description of the contents of the paper. Capitalize the first letter of all words except articles, prepositions, and conjunctions.

(3) Main Text

Headings

Center and capitalize each word in the main headings of the paper and type in bold letters: e.g., Introduction, Materials and Methods.

Subheadings

Place secondary headings, if necessary, in bold letters at the beginning of a paragraph with the first letter of the first word capitalized.

Third level headings

Place the third level headings in bold letters and *italics* at the beginning of a paragraph with the first letter of the first word capitalized.

Citation and quotations in text

If reference is made in the text to the publications listed in the Reference, refer to them by the author(s)'s name(s) and the year published in parentheses ( ). Citations in the text can

be ordered alphabetically or chronologically, but should be consistent throughout the text. Single- or double-authored item should be cited such as: (Kataoka, 2007; Kataoka and Takamura, 2004) and items with more than three authors should be cited as: (Kataoka *et al*., 1988, 1991; Yoshida *et al*., 1998a, b).

Unpublished references should be indicated parenthetically in the paper as (unpublished), (unpublished data), or (personal communication).

Quotation of online journal and online literature is limited in case that the journal or literature does not have paper publishing, but has ISSN, DOI, or ISBN.

Quotation of other internet page is limited if the editorial committee allows. Online journal and online literature should be listed in References, but other internet page should be quote only in the text, e.g., (Thompson ISI Web of Science, http://www.***.**/, April 11, 2021).

Abbreviations

Organic chemicals, enzymes, standard procedures, and other cases, which are abbreviated for the reader's convenience, should always be named first in full, with parenthetical reference to the abbreviation used subsequently: e. g., 2-(3-chlorophenoxy) propionic acid (3-CP), phenylalanine ammonialyase (PAL), thin layer chromatograph (TLC).

Name of commercial products

Use of trade or brand names is not desirable in scientific literature and it should be avoided especially in the title. When obliged to use them, the active ingredient, chemical formula, purity, diluent or solvent, etc. should be stated clearly in parentheses. The first letter of trade or brand names should be capitalized.
The preceding clause applies also to the names of commercial fertilizers. When giving the amounts of mineral nutrients, state clearly whether they are expressed in terms of the nutrient elements or their oxides.

Nomenclature

The scientific name of the genus, species, and subspecies should be given in italics with the authority in roman letters and, if necessary, the cultivar name(s)─e.g., *Diospyros kaki* Thunb. ‘Fuyu’─the first time a species is mentioned in the paper. The scientific names of the major organisms in the paper should be listed in the title or abstract. If the authority is listed in the title or abstract, it can be dispensed with thereafter. Common names of well-known crops (apple, tomato, rose, etc.) can be used in titles. Cultivar name(s) should be enclosed by single quotes unless they appear in the body of a table or a figure. Cultivar names should be always capitalized.

Units

The metric system is required for all measurements. SI units should be used, but some other units, which are important practically, can be used. Examples of units are:

Length:	m, km, cm, mm, µm, nm
Area:	m^2, km^2, cm^2, mm^2, a, ha
Volume:	m3, cm3, mm3, L, mL, µL, nL, pL
Time:	s, min, h, day(s), week(s), month(s), year(s)
Frequency:	Hz, rpm
Mass:	kg, g, mg, µg, ng, pg, t
Pressure:	Pa, N·m−2, bar, mbar, atm, mmHg (only for blood pressure), Torr (only for pressure in vivo), pF
Temperature:	K, °C
Work, Calory:	J, cal (only for nutritive and metabolic value)
Electricity:	A, mA; V, mV; Ω; W, kW, mW
Light:	cd; µmol·m−2·s−1; lx, klx; lm
Molar concentration:	mol, mmol; mol·L−1 = M, mM, µM; N (normal)
Radioactivity:	Bq, Ci; Gy, rad; R
Miscellaneous:	× g, pH, cpm, %, ppm, ppb

Always use abbreviations for standard units as gram (g), milligram (mg), centimeter (cm) and hectare (ha). In other words, authors should avoid using abbreviations without any information. However, in tables and figures, standard abbreviations may be used, if necessary, for format considerations, in addition to those for standard units: e.g., no., wt, ht, conc, FW, DW, vol.

Tables and Figures

Tables and figures (including photographs) should be labeled with and numbered separately with Arabic numerals according to the sequence in which they are cited.

The first letter of the titles, legends, column and row headings, and explanations should be capitalized. The titles, legends and explanations should be terminated with a period. The same data should not be displayed in both tables and figures.

The title of each table should be brief and self-explanatory so that reference to the text is absolutely unnecessary. Information to legends in figures should be also clear and concise. Place the title above the body of the table. Avoid the use of vertical lines to separate columns, and also minimize the use of horizontal lines. Column and row headings, with footnotes, should be self-explanatory.

Use lower case letters at the end of the alphabet (z, y, x, ...) in superscription to identify tabular footnotes. However, do not use the superscript of letters in figures, and spell out the abbreviation(s) in the legend of the Figure to explain.

Use lower case letters at the beginning of the alphabet (a, b, c, ...) or asterisk (*), with explanatory footnotes, to indicate statistical significance at the 5% level and capitals or

** for significance at the 1% level. *P* (probability) and R^2 (coefficient of determination) should be uppercase and italic, and *r* (sample coefficient of linear correlation) should be lowercase and italic. “Standard deviation of a sample”, “standard error of the mean of a sample”, and “not statistically significant” should be denoted by SD, SE, and NS, respectively.

Both printed figures including photographs and figures in electric files can be used as originals for publication.

(4) Reference (APA style)

All publications cited in the paper should be listed in Reference. They should be arranged alphabetically with the author(s)’s name(s), and then chronologically per author.

Examples for literature citation are given below:

Periodicals

Forshey, C. G., R. W. Weires, B. H. Stanley and R. C. Seem. 1983. Dry weight partitioning of 'McIntosh' apple trees. J. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci. 108: 149–154.

Nishizawa, T., H. Toya, Y. Kondo and Y. Shishido. 2004. Effect of alkalized organic waste application in bed soil on growth, flesh firmness and calcium concentration in the plant and soil of ‘Prince’ melon. Hort. Res. (Japan) 3: 39–44 (In Japanese with English abstract).

Yoshida, M. 2002. White peach, Suimitsuto of Okayama. Agric. Hortic. (Noko-to-Engei) 57: 210 (In Japanese).

Kikuti, K. and E. Taira. 2009. Relationship between near infrared rays (NIR) evaluation and sensory evaluation in mango fruit. Agric. Hortic. (Nogyo-oyobi-Engei) 84: 614–623 (In Japanese).

Books

Grey-Wilson, C. 2003. Cyclamen. B T Batsford, London.

Hara, N. 1994. Shokubutsukeitaigaku (In Japanese). Asakurashoten, Tokyo.

Book chapters or multi-author books

Brown, G. E. 1980. Fruit handling and decay control techniques affecting quality. p. 193–224. In: S. Nagy and J. A. Attaway (eds.). Citrus nutrition and quality. ACS Symp. Series 143. ACS, Washington, D.C.

Theses

Kraut, C. W. 1974. A study of the nutritional composition of selected carrot varieties. Ph.D. Thesis. Mich. State Univ., East Lansing.

Bulletins

Jenes, J. G., R. J. Constantin and T. P. Hernandes. 1979. The response of sweet potatoes to fertilizer phosphorus and potassium as related to levels of their elements available in the soil. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 722.

Abstracts

Nesmith, A. C. and W. M. Dowler. 1973. Cold hardiness of peach trees as affected by certain cultural practices. HortScience 8: 267 (Abstr.).

Shishido, Y. and Y. Hori. 1978. Retranslocation of 14C-assimilates once translocated into the roots. Abstr. Japan. Soc. Hort. Sci. Autumn Meet.: 248–249 (In Japanese).

Yoshida, T. 1991. Inheritance of immunity of citrus tristeza virus in citrus. J. Japan. Soc. Hort. Sci. 60 (Suppl. 2): 2–3 (In Japanese).

Yamanaka, M., T. Goto and M. Higashimura. 2010. Relationship between hang down angle and bending load of cut flower stem in carnation. Hort. Res. (Japan) 9 (Suppl. 1): 442 (In Japanese).

Patent

Yamazaki, T., S. Murase, K. Suzuki and M. Iwatsuki. 1986. Flower-thinning agent for fruit trees. United States Patent 4613359.

On line journals

Tanaka, A. and B. Suzuki. 2006. ADH gene expressions during apple fruit development. Apple Res. 2006-CF-20. DOI: 10.1029/2005GL024961.

Preprint

Starrfelt, J. & Liow, L.H. 2015. How many dinosaur species were there? Fossil bias and true richness estimated using a Poisson sampling model (TRiPS). Preprint at http://biorxiv.org/content/early/2015/12/04/025940.

Annex 1. Manuscript Template

Title Title Title

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ABSTRACT

Text

Keywords: word, word, word, word, and word

HEADING

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Sub-heading sub-heading sub-heading

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Table 1. Bacterial wilt (Cff) in irrigated fields of common bean (Phaseolus vulgaris) in Alberta[a].

Year	# Fields surveyed	# Fields with BW	(%)	Reference[b]
2001	50	37	74	CPDS 83: 90
2002	58	35	60	CPDS 84: 88
2005	9	9	100	CPDS 87: 107
2007	28	15	54	CPDS 88: 99
2009	25	11	44	CPDS 90: 121

[a]Bacterial wilt of common bean caused by *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* (*Cff*) was first discovered in commercial seed lot of bean crops grown in southern Alberta in 2001 (Hsieh *et al*. 2002). All common beans are grown under irrigation in Alberta.
[b]CPDS = Canadian Plant Disease Survey.

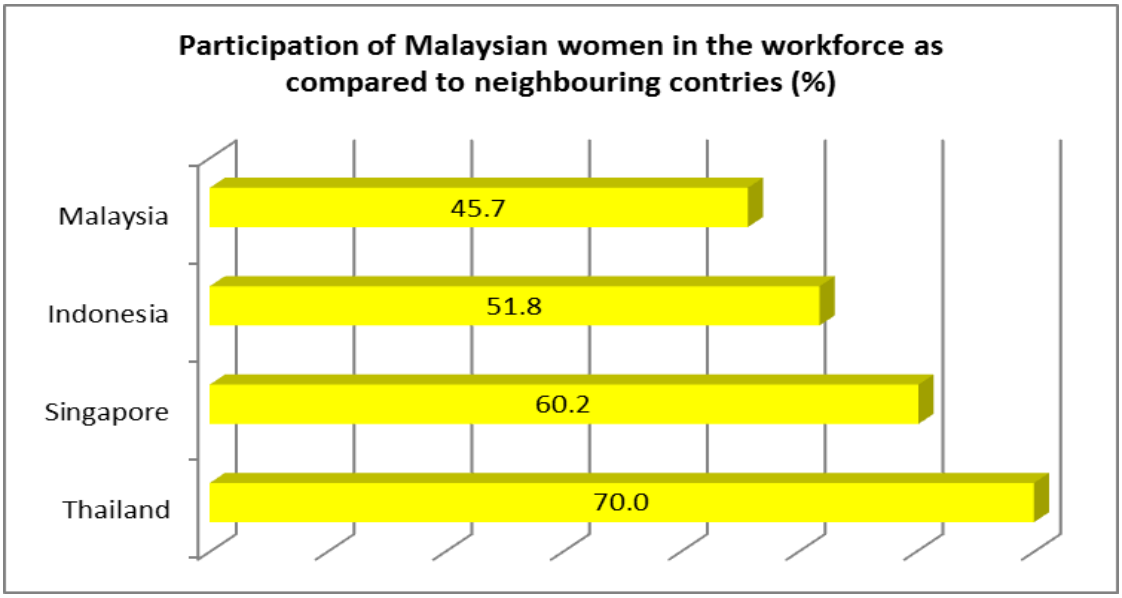


Figure 1: Participation of Malaysian women in the workforce
Source: Economic Planning Unit, Malaysia (2013)

REFERENCES

Reference shall follow the guidance and principles of APA (American Phychological Association) and listed in alphabetical order.