

INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

The contents of articles/manuscripts submitted to the Revista Colombiana de Ciencias Hortícolas (Colombian Journal of Horticultural Science) must not have been previously published in a refereed publication and submission to the Revista implies no concurrent submissions to other journals. The manuscripts already published in other journals or technical or extension reports will not be accepted. The Revista Colombiana de Ciencias Hortícolas publishes the articles of the following types accordingly to the program Publindex, Colciencias (Colombia):

Research paper on scientific or technological topic: document presenting detailed results of the original investigation project. The structure of the article includes four essential parts: introduction, materials and methods, results and discussion, and conclusions.

Critical paper: papers reporting research results from an analytic, interpretative and critical perspective of the author on a specific topic using original sources.

Review article: documents of limited scope on timely subjects written for a general, albeit well-informed audience. The review article should analyze, systematize, or summarize the published or non-published results of an area of science or technology for the purpose of providing information of the current state and perspectives of development of a particular research. The review article should be supported by not less than 50 references.

Format and structure of text

The article length should not exceed 5200 words or 20 pages double-spaced, on 8.5 in. × 11 in. (or ISO A4) paper, typed with Times New Roman 12 and having margins of 3 cm (upper part), 2 cm (bottom), and 2.5 cm (left and right). Tables and figures (graphics, drawings, schemes, diagrams, photographs, and maps) must be placed on separate pages after the list of references and numbered with Arabic numerals (Table 1, Table 2, ..., Table n; Figure 1, Figure 2, ..., Figure n) in the order cited in the text.

The text and tables should be prepared using processor MS-Word®. The tables and original diagrams should be submitted in original manuscript-ready form and also in format MS-Excel®. Other figures including photographs and drawings should be submitted as originals or scanned copies in digital JPG (o JPEG) format with a preferred resolution of 600 x 600 dpi (minimum 300 dpi). As a general rule, the tables and figures should be only submitted in black and white with exception of those utilized for cover pages of the Journal or in the cases when it is absolutely necessary to present them in color and when only granted by the editor, or when the costs of color publication are covered by the authors.

Languages, units and style

The official languages of the Journal are Spanish, English and Portuguese. In the case of English manuscripts, British or American English written and terminology may be used, but either should be consistently used throughout the article. The metric system (SI) should be consistently utilized through the manuscript. All abbreviations should be explained when first appeared in the manuscript. The style of writing should be impersonal, in the past tense, avoiding conjugation of words in the first or third person of single or plural.

Title and authors

The title should not exceed 15 words and should be accompanied by the English translation if the article's text is in Spanish or Portuguese and vice-versa. The scientific name of plants and animals should be italicized and written in Latin with the generic name starting with a capitalized letter. Under the titles, the authors should be listed in the order in which they contributed to the investigation and preparation of the manuscript. The affiliation and addresses should not appear at the head of the printed article. Indicate in a footnote of the first page the current affiliations and addresses (including city, state, institution, and e-mail addresses) of each author.

Abstract, resumen and key words

The "resumen" should be written in Spanish (or Portuguese) and the "abstract" should include an English translation. Both texts should contain accurate descriptive wording that will inform the reader about the content including the paper's premise, content, methods, and significance. Include why your paper is of interest to both your sub-discipline and the scientific community in general. The abstract should be written in one concise paragraph, between 100 and 250 words. Provide a list of up to six "key words" that may not appear in the title. When translated into English, the key words equally may not appear in English-written version of the title.

Introduction

In the introduction, include the theoretical or conceptual basis for your work, literature review of the studied area, objectives and justification of the research. The scientific and common name of plants should be given along with necessary abbreviations that will further appear in the text.

Materials and methods

In this section, describe the materials used for the study in a precise, concrete, and consecutive order. Add name, city, and country of manufacturers/suppliers after brand names of each chemical. Sources of biological materials, experimental methods, geographical locations, research protocols, and statistical methods should be described. Abbreviations must be described when first used.

Results and discussion

Results should be presented in a logical, objective, and consecutive order using text, tables and figures. The last two should be easily understandable and self-explained, although thoroughly cited in the text. The graphics should be two-dimensional and prepared in black and white. All lines should be of uniform thickness. The curves should be prepared in black, dashed or continuous (- - - or -----) using designations, such as ○, ●, ▲, △, etc. The tables should contain minimum columns and lines. Footnotes to tables should be indicated by lower-case superscript letters. If you use data from another published or unpublished source, obtain permission and cite accurately. Do not repeat in text all data presented in tables and /or illustrations; emphasize or summarize only important observations. The discussion consists in the implications of findings and their limitations and relates the observations to other relevant studies. Avoid repeating Introduction or Results.

Conclusions

This section should summarize in a brief and concise form the most important findings of the research, such as those containing the most significant support in the studied area.

Acknowledgements

If necessary, the authors may acknowledge the researchers or entities that contributed to the concept, financing or execution of the research: specialists, commercial organizations, governmental or private entities, associations of professionals or technicians.

Literature cited

List citations in alphabetical order by author. Single-author titles precede multi-authored titles by the same senior author, regardless of date. Each reference must be cited in the text using the surnames of authors and the year, for example (Klodt, 1985) or Klodt and Slone (1990). If there are three or more authors, the citation should give the name of the first author followed by et al. (e.g., Klodt et al., 1991). The groups of references should be ordered chronologically and alphabetically, if published in the same year. Private communications submitted should not be included in the list of references, but instead should be placed as footnotes or in parentheses in the text, giving author names, initials, and year of communication (e.g., J.S. Klodt (personal communication, 1999)). Examples of literature citations are given below:

- For books: Author (s), year. Title of the book, edition, publisher and the place of publication, pages consulted (pp. # - #) or total number of pages (# p.). Example: Uhhovostskiy, W. 2003. Physiological plant ecology. Fourth edition. Springer, Berlin. 513 p.
- For book chapters: Author (s), year. Title of the chapter, pages consulted (pp. # - #). In: Surnames and names of contributors or authors (eds.), title of the book, publisher

and the place of publication, total number of pages (# p.). Example: Bernal, H. 1996. Chapter 6: Evapotranspiration. pp. 112-125. In: Gómez, G. (ed.). Phytopathology. Second edition. Editorial Limusa, Mexico D.C. 400 p.

- For journal articles: : Author (s), year. Title of the article, journal number, volume, pages. Example: García, S., W. Clinton, L. Kukshin and R. García. 2004. Inhibitory effect of flowering and early fruit growth on leaf photosynthesis in mango. *Tree Physiol.* 24(3), 387-399.
- For citations from the Internet: Author (s), year. Title of the article. In: Title of the electronic publication, website o webpage with respective URL, pages consulted (pp. #) or total pages (# p.); date of consultation. Example: Arashat, Y. 1996. Siembra de olivos en el desierto palestino. In: *Agricultura Tropical*, <http://agrotropical.edunet.es>. 25 p.; consultation: November 2003.

International unit system (SI) o metrical unit system

For units of measurements, SI units (Système international d'unités) as metric units and Celsius (Centigrade) temperatures should be used.

The numbers of multiplication and the negative numbers of the supercripts should be used only in conjunction with SI units (for example, $m^3 \cdot s^{-1}$ but not m^3s^{-1} that may indicate millisecond). Do not place the non-SI units in SI units because units are the mathematical expressions. Reorganize the phrase respectively, for example, as:

P at $20 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, but not $20 \text{ g P} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, neither 20 g P/L . The yield measured in dry mass was $10 \text{ g} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$, but not $10 \text{ g of dry mass} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$. The active ingredient was applied at $25 \text{ g} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1}$, but not 25 g a.i./ha . Each plant received water at $30 \text{ g} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1}$, but not irrigation was applied at $30 \text{ g H}_2\text{O/ha}$ per plant.

The slant line (/) is a symbol of mathematic operation that means “division”; in science, it may be substituted by the word “per” in the meaning of “per each” and indicate rates or degrees. Use the slant line to connect SI units with non-SI units (for example: 10°C/h or 10 L/plant). Never use the raised period and slant line in the same expression. If you mix SI and non-SI units, use the slant line first and then the word “per” in the second terminus. Never use two or more slashes (/) or words “per” more than once in the same phrase because these two are equivalent, for example: irrigation/day per plant should be changed to: each plant was irrigated two times per day. For the units totally verbal, use one slash, as: three flowers/plant or 10 fruits/branch.

In order to cite the units based on names, use minor letters, such as: “one siemens represents...”. Nevertheless, the Celsius units should be written with first letter capitalized. Use the same abbreviation or symbol for the singular and plural forms of a unit (for example, 1 kg and 25 kg). Leave the blank space between the numerical value and the symbol (for example, 35 g, but not 35g), except for percentage and $^\circ\text{C}$ sign, such as: between 14 and 20°C or growth up to 3, 6, and 9 m, but 14%, 16%, and 18%.