

## Author Instructions

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### 1. PUBLICATION POLICIES

#### 1-1. Policies

Papers to be published in the Journal must deal with results of original research of scientific value in horticultural science. Types of manuscripts consist of REVIEWS and ARTICLES. REVIEWS are written by persons commissioned by the Editorial Committee.

The essential contents of articles must not have been published in a referred publication (including in press and submission). Materials previously published in extension bulletins, commercial magazines, etc. will be examined carefully by the Editorial Committee to prevent duplication on receipt of a copy of the publication in question together with the manuscript. Publication of abstracts in the Annual Meeting of the Society, however, does not preclude a later publication of a full report in the Journal.

#### 1-2. Membership

Membership of the Society is a requirement for submission. Senior and corresponding authors must be individual members (including Student members) of the Society. Nonmembers may be coauthors, but are urged to consider membership.

#### 1-3. Copyright

The Japanese Society for Horticultural Science shall retain the copyright to all REVIEWS and ARTICLES published in the Journal.

#### 1-4. Submission

Manuscripts should be submitted via the on-line submission system of Japan Science and Technology Information Aggregator, Electronic (J-STAGE). After accessing the WEB site, you will be conducted through the on-line submission procedure of the Journal in a stepwise manner. The manuscripts should be written

in English based on our Society's PUBLICATION POLICIES and PREPARATION OF MANUSCRIPTS. ARTICLES are desired not to exceed 6 printed pages, tables and figures included. About 55 characters × 114 lines will be composed on one printed page.

#### 1-5. Review procedure

A Journal manuscript number will be assigned to each new manuscript. Always refer to the Journal manuscript number in all correspondence about the manuscript and proofing. The acceptance of manuscripts for publication in the Journal is based on the review by the Editorial Committee. The author(s) will usually be requested to perform some revision of the contents and wording after the review, and final acceptance may depend on the extent of revision. The acceptance will be cancelled when the manuscript is not returned within a month for any revision. When the manuscript is not returned for two months, the manuscript will be considered withdrawn.

#### 1-6. Procedure after acceptance

After the acceptance for publication, the manuscript will be proof-read by an English editor. Then, the final edition of the manuscript should be submitted to the Editorial Office through the on-line system.

The first galley proof will be sent to the corresponding author. The galley should be proofread carefully, corrected if necessary, and returned via the on-line system to the Editorial Office immediately upon receipt. Correction must be limited to the typographical errors, and any change or addition to the wording or in Tables and Figures is not permitted. The corrected proof will be published online as Preview paper until the final, copy-edited issue is published online.

When corrections are necessary to the printed article, the author should apply for erratum within a month after publication in the following format:

Author(s)'s name(s), Page, Column, Line, Error, and Correction.

#### 1-7. Publishing fee

The author(s) must pay a publication fee and the cost price if art paper or color printing is desired. These fees must be defrayed without delay at the request of the Managing Accountant of the Society. No fees will be charged for REVIEWS. The article will be made open and accessible online at J-STAGE without any additional fees. With support of a Grant-in Aid for Publication of Scientific Research Results by Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), colored figures can appear on online articles free of charge, upon request and submission of colored figures by the authors.

Fifty reprints without covers will be sent to the corresponding author free of charge. Additional reprints can

be purchased at a fixed price. The fees for the reprints and their covers must be also defrayed without delay at the request of the Managing Accountant of the Society. Without payment of the publication fee, acceptance and publication of the manuscript will be cancelled.

The following fees must be paid by the author(s).

**Publication fee** (Including online article with colored figures):

One ARTICLE (not more than 6 pages): JPY 10,000

More than 6 pages: JPY 13,000 per excess page

**Reprint fee:**

50 reprints: no charge

More than 50 reprints: JPY 6.5 per page

**Reprint cover fee** (If the cover is desired):

Less than 100 copies: JPY 7,875

101–200 copies: JPY 9,450

201–300 copies: JPY 11,025

**Proofreading fee:** JPY 10,000

**Color printing fee** (as of January 2015): JPY 75,000 per page

To encourage international submissions of manuscripts to the Journal and with support of a Grant-in-Aid for Publication of Scientific Research Results by JSPS, international individual members (including international student members) of the Society may file an application to the Editorial Committee for waiver of publication fee and proofreading fee. The applicant must be the corresponding author of the manuscript, and the list of authors should not include a Japanese author. The applicants must write a letter to Managing Editor indicating request of fee waiver. The application may not always be accepted because of budget limitation. The final decision for acceptance will be made by the Editorial Committee. When the application is accepted, the publication fee for an ARTICLE no longer than 6 pages and proofreading fee will be waived. However, a page charge of JPY 13,000 will be imposed for every page exceeding the six-page limit.

## 2. PREPARATION OF MANUSCRIPTS

### 2-1. Format

Manuscripts should be typed on one side of A4 size white paper or the near equivalent with black ink, 25 lines per sheet and double spacing throughout, leaving a margin of at least 25 mm all around. The manuscript should be printed about 12 point. Only Times New Roman and Symbol fonts must be used for text. Manuscripts should be numbered and text should be line-numbered, every five lines, in the left margin. The manuscripts should be prepared as PDF or image PDF files for on-line submission.

Manuscripts should, in general, be arranged in the following order: 1) Title, 2) Author(s)'s name(s), 3)

Affiliation(s) and Mailing address(es), 4) Abstract, 5) Key Words, 6) Text (Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, or Results and Discussion), 7) Literature Cited, 8) Tables and Figures, 9) Abstract in Japanese with title, author(s)'s name(s), and affiliation(s). State Acknowledgements after Discussion. Abstract in Japanese is not necessary for submission from foreign countries.

Tables and Figures will be inserted in the printed article at the places prescribed in the text, but, at submission, should be numbered separately, arranged in this order and placed after Literature Cited. All legends of figures should be typed on a separate and numbered sheet, and the sheet should be placed immediately following tables.

Arabic numerals should be used in all cases except the beginning of sentences. For technical terms, refer to the Horticultural Terminology edited by the Society. In principal, Romanized Japanese in the Hepburn style should be used.

### 2-2. Title page

Title, name(s) of author(s), affiliation(s), and mailing address(es) should be typed on the first page of the manuscript. The title should be a concise description of the contents of the paper. Serial titles indicating a series of related papers are undesirable. Capitalize the first letter of all words except articles, prepositions, and conjunctions.

The by-lines should include the name(s) of the author(s) on one line and a concise mailing address in italics below. When multiple authors are from separate institutions, indicate their respective addresses separately by superscript numbers.

The date when received for publication, identifications of the paper as part of serial numbers, or part of an institution's Journal series, sponsorship by any fund and presentation of the paper at the Annual Meeting of the Society should be indicated in footnotes on the title page.

Indicate the corresponding author with superscript of \* and state as “\* Corresponding author (E-mail: xxxxx@yyy.zz)” in a footnote. When a change occurs in author(s)'s institution(s), indicate with a superscript of \*\* and state the new institution in footnote on the title page.

### 2-3. Abstract and Key Words

The abstract should be a concise summation of the findings and typed beginning on the second sheet. It must not exceed 350 words and be written in one paragraph, not itemized. Five or less than five keywords, not already used in the title, should be also indicated after the abstract. The keywords should be arranged alphabetically.

### 2-4. Text

#### Headings

Center and capitalize the first letter of each word in the

main headings of the paper and type in bold letters: e.g., **Introduction, Materials and Methods**. Variations of these subheadings may be used. Place secondary headings in *italics*, if necessary, at the beginning of a paragraph with the first letter of the first word capitalized. If they are numbered, the arrangement should be in the following order: 1., 2., 3., ...; 1), 2), 3), ...; (1), (2), (3), ...; i), ii), iii), ....

#### *Quotations in text*

If reference is made in the text to the publications listed in Literature Cited, refer to them by the author(s)'s name(s) and the year published in parentheses ( ). They can also be referred to by the author(s)'s name(s) (the last name(s) alone in roman letters), and in the case of publications written by three or more authors, the name of the senior author should be used followed by et al. 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 Literature Cited, but other internet page should be quote only in the text, e.g., (Thompson ISI Web of Science, [http://www.\\*\\*\\*.\\*/](http://www.***.*/), April 11, 2012).

Quotations in the text should be listed alphabetically with the senior author's name surrounded by parentheses with the following format: (Kataoka, 2007; Kataoka and Takamura, 2004; Kataoka et al., 1988, 1991; Yoshida et al., 1998a, b)

#### *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. For the scientific and common names of the horticultural crops, refer to the List of Horticultural Crops edited by the Society.

#### *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,  $\mu\text{m}$ , nm  
Area:  $\text{m}^2$ ,  $\text{km}^2$ ,  $\text{cm}^2$ ,  $\text{mm}^2$ , a, ha  
Volume:  $\text{m}^3$ ,  $\text{cm}^3$ ,  $\text{mm}^3$ , L, mL,  $\mu\text{L}$ , nL, pL  
Time: s, min, h, day(s), week(s), month(s), year(s)

Frequency: Hz, rpm

Mass: kg, g, mg,  $\mu\text{g}$ , ng, pg, t

Pressure: Pa,  $\text{N}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ , bar, mbar, atm, mmHg (only for blood pressure), Torr (only for pressure *in vivo*), pF

Temperature: K,  $^{\circ}\text{C}$

Work, Calory: J, cal (only for nutritive and metabolic value)

Electricity: A, mA; V, mV;  $\Omega$ ; W, kW, mW

Light: cd;  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ ; lx, klx; lm

Molar concentration: mol, mmol;  $\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1} = \text{M}$ , mM,  $\mu\text{M}$ ; N (normal)

Radioactivity: Bq, Ci; Gy, rad; R

Miscellaneous:  $\times$  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.

#### *Letter indication*

Use italics in the byline address, in secondary headings and for scientific names of organisms. Use bold letters for main headings and Literature Cited. Literal quotations and words giving a special meaning should be enclosed with double quotes.

## **2-5. Literature Cited**

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

Type in full and do not abbreviate the titles, author(s)'s name(s), names of periodicals etc., even if they appear in the successive papers. The papers accepted for publication should be listed in Literature Cited as (In press).

Names of Periodicals, etc. should be abbreviated as prescribed by the societies concerned. In book titles, only the first letter of the first word should be capitalized except for proper nouns. The issue number of the Journal is not necessary if pagination is continuous within each volume.

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 alkalinized 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. Hernandez. 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 <sup>14</sup>C-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 bend-

ing 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. <[http://www.\\*\\*\\*.\\*\\*/](http://www.***.**/)>.

## **2-6. 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. At submission, place tables, figures, and photographs separately in this order after Literature Cited.

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*<sup>2</sup> (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. If figures in electric files are used as originals, figures prepared by micro-soft and adobe programs are acceptable as well as those in PDF and EPS formats (font embedding, high resolution). Resolution required is at least 360 dpi in photographs or 1200 dpi in other figures. If printed figures are used as originals, the figures should be set out on A4 size white paper or the near equivalent and photographs should be mounted on cardboard. (These instructions are effective as from January 15, 2015.)