

Guidelines for Authors

Journal of Renewable Natural Resources Bhutan

Content

The Journal of Renewable Natural Resources (RNR) Bhutan focuses on original and innovative scientific research relevant to sustainable development of RNR sector in Bhutan.

Types of contribution

Research articles: Original research papers reporting the results of original research. The material should not have been previously published elsewhere.

Papers should

- Present original and innovative research insights;
- Be well researched and documented, and clearly describe the methodology used; results should be presented based on sound facts, scientific procedures and well-founded arguments;
- Be embedded in the relevant local, national or international debate;
- Refer to the most recent academic literature on the issues discussed;
- Be presented in a clearly structured and comprehensible manner; in the interest of disciplinary and interdisciplinary communication.

Short communication: A concise and complete with description of an investigation. The bulk of the text should be organized in a continuous form with separate sections such as Introduction, Materials and Method, Results and Discussion. It should, however, include a short Abstract and a list of keywords at the beginning of the communication, and Acknowledgements (if any) and References at the end. These components are to be prepared in the same format as used for full-length research papers.

Target audience

Papers should address a scientific community interested in agriculture, livestock, forestry and cross-cutting themes including; markets, biodiversity, water, soils, farming systems and, climate change aspects of sustainable RNR sector development in Bhutan.

Preparing your submission

Manuscripts submitted to the Journal of RNR Bhutan should strictly conform to the following instructions and technical guidelines given below:

Total length of the article: Maximum 5000-25000 words including spaces and list of references. 5000 words for short communication; 25000 words for full-length research articles.

Title

The first page of each manuscript starts with the title of the paper which should be typed in bold-faced print using both upper and lower case letters and set in the center of the

page. The title should be as concise and catchy to reflect what the paper is all about? Abbreviations are not permitted in the title. 14 point bold Times New Roman.

Author(s) and agency

The names of the author(s) should be written in full. Indications of titles, professorial ranks or other professional titles should not be used.

The address of the agency to which the author belongs to shall be written as footnote. Please provide the email address of the first corresponding author only in italic, 8 Times New Roman.

Abstract and key words:

The abstract consists of 150 – 300 words in one paragraph. The abstract should summarize pertinent results in a brief but understandable form. The abstract should start with a clear statement of rationale, brief objectives of the experiment/research/study and methods, results and must conclude with one or two sentences that highlight important conclusions. References are never cited in the abstract. 10 point italic, Times New Roman

Below the abstract, list up to five key words that best describe the nature of the research. The term "Keywords" is typed in bold-faced print followed by a semicolon. The first letter of each key word is capitalized and key words are separated by semicolon.

Keywords should include the main attributes of your papers; should not be more than 5 keywords; font 10 point italic Times New Roman.

Introduction

The introduction starts on a new page following the abstract. The introduction briefly justifies the research and specifies the hypotheses to be tested. Discussion of relevant literature should be cited to support/justify your research in the introduction. Introduction should be divided in to concise paragraph, each paragraph dealing with a topic of your research theme. Mention of **objectives** of the study or research will be not done under separate heading. If at all necessary, it can be included in the introduction. Objectives should be clear, concise and realistic.

Materials and Method

Other terminology such as methodology shall be not used in place of Method. Materials and Method should be clearly described in a step-by-step guide for others to understand and follow.

General: Study area, location and their description must be given with illustration if possible. Authors must supply latitude and longitude coordinates for the study area /location referred to. Equations must be numbered and placed directly in the text with serial number. Figures, tables, and boxes must be referred to in the text, in numerical order.

A clear description or specific original reference is required for all biological, analytical, and statistical procedures used in the experiment. All modifications of procedures must be explained. Diets, animals (breed, sex, age, body weight, and weighing conditions [i.e., with or without restriction of feed and (or) water]), surgical techniques, measurements, and statistical models should be described clearly and concisely.

Statistics: The use of incorrect or inadequate statistical models to analyze and interpret biological data is not acceptable. Consultation with a statistician is recommended. The statistical model, classes, blocks, and experimental unit must be described. Statistical test (S) used should be clearly stated. LSD and P-value at 95% confidence level should be given to test the mean differences between treatments. A statement of the results of statistical analysis should justify the interpretations and conclusions.

Results and Discussion

Results (written under sub-heading(s)) should be presented in tabular or graphical form with description of key results in the text. The text should explain or elaborate on the tabular/graphical data, but numbers should not be repeated extensively within the text. Sufficient data with index of variation should be presented to allow the reader to interpret the results of the experiment.

Discussion (written under sub-heading) should interpret the results clearly and concisely in terms of biological mechanisms and should integrate similar literature results with the research findings to provide the reader with a broad base on which to accept or reject the hypotheses tested.

Conclusion

This section, consisting of not more than 500 words, follows the discussion and should explain in lay terms, without abbreviations, acronyms, or citations, what the findings of research/study are. Though some speculation is permitted, this section should also caution the reader against over extrapolation of results.

Recommendations will be not made under this section.

Acknowledgement

Acknowledgement should be done to key persons other than authors and co-authors including the anonymous reviewers. However, it should not be lengthy.

References

Tables and Boxes

Tables are used to present numerical data in a self-explanatory manner. They should be intelligible without consulting the text and should not duplicate data already given in the text or in illustrations. Any abbreviation used in a table must be defined in that table. All tables should be cited in the text. Arabic numerals are used to number tables. The table number (i.e. Table 1) is typed followed by a period. The title of the table should be given

just above the table with only the first letter capitalized; font 10 Times New Roman. Do not use a period at the end of the title. Column headings should have the first letter of each word capitalized while the names of variables are typed with only the first letter capitalized (i.e. Average daily gain).

For numerals less than 1, insert a zero to the left of the decimal point (columns should be set up so that decimal points are aligned). If there are no data for a particular entry, insert a dash. If an explanation is necessary, use an abbreviation in the body of the table (e.g. NA) and explain clearly what the abbreviation means.

- In boxes, include caption in a title bar (topmost line across entire box)
- Your submission may have no more than 5 tables or boxes in total
- Very large tables and long lists should be avoided.
- No border lines, only boundary lines will be used, 8 point Times New Roman and no colors
- Text in tables must always be horizontal; no bold.

Example

Table 1. Mean growth rate and intakes of supplement, milk and water for four diets

Supplement	Growth rate (g/day)	Supplement intake (g/day)	Milk intake (ml/kg ^{0.75})	Milk intake (ml/kg ^{0.75})
Lucerne	145	450	10.5	144
Sesbania	132	476	9.2	128
Leucauna	128	364	8.9	121
None	89	0	9.8	108

Figures

- Possible file formats: .JPG, PDF, .XLS, .GRF.
- Figures should be black and white print
- Your submission may have no more than 5 figures (including photos, diagrams, maps)
- Put captions below the figures; 10 point Times New Roman
- No color, but choose different shade(s) that is appropriate for black/white printing

Example (Figure 1)

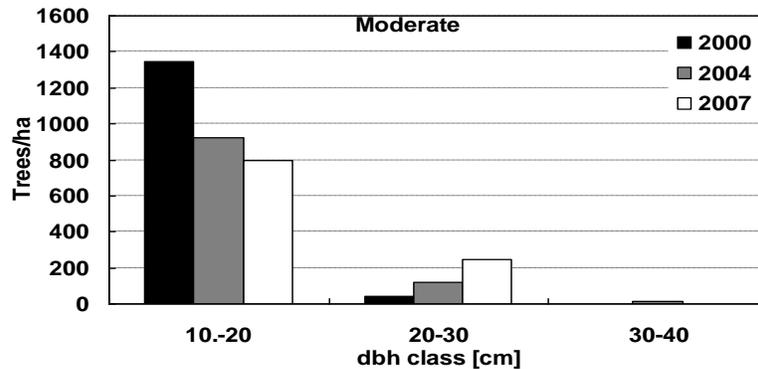


Figure 1. Dbh frequency distribution of trees in moderate cut blue pine stands

List of references

All literature cited in any part of your paper should be listed at the end of the body text file in a section entitled “Reference,” without numbering, alphabetically by author and then chronologically, giving the complete unabbreviated source citation.

General rule

In-text references

Use author–year style in chronological, then alphabetical, order. Use “et al” with three or more authors. Use colon and number to indicate page reference.

Examples:

- Campbell (1993, 1995a, 1995b)
- Ridal and Moore (2004)
- (Phillips et al 1975)
- (Stremlow 1998; Antrop 1999; Tress and Tress 2001; Backhaus et al 2007a, 2007b)
- (see figures 4 and 5 in Keen et al 1971)
- Campbell (1993: 55); (Campbell 1993: 55)
- If there are several works by the same author(s), they should be arranged chronologically by year of publication with oldest reference first; if several works by the same author were published in the same year, arrange them alphabetically and add a letter to the year of publication, e.g. 1999a, 1999b, etc
- Always provide city and country of publication, e.g. “Thimphu, Bhutan
- Use English version of cities and other place names
- All items listed under References must be publicly available, i.e. in a library or on the Internet; personal communications, or unpublished data can be included; exception: unpublished articles can be listed if you provide an address at which a copy can be requested; ideally, this will be your own address; example: “available from corresponding author of this article”
- “In press” items should include volume and year of publication
- If you translate the title of a publication written in another language into English, indicate the original language in square brackets following the title (see examples below)

The format of references is different depending on the type of literature (e.g. journal article, book chapter, conference proceedings, etc); please see the following examples.

Journal article

Antrop M. 1999. Background concepts for integrated landscape analysis. *Agriculture, Ecosystems, and Environment* 77:17–28.

Grau HR, Aide TM. 2007. Are rural–urban migration and sustainable development compatible in mountain systems? *Mountain Research and Development* 27(2):119–123. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1659/mrd.0906>.

Semwal JK, Gaur RD, Purohit AN. 1981. Floristic pattern of an alpine zone, Tungnath, in Garhwal Himalaya. *Acta Botanica Indica* 9:110–114.

Journal article published online but not (yet) on paper

Dang VH, Shively G. 2007. Coffee boom, coffee bust, and smallholder response in Vietnam's Central Highlands. *Review of Development Economics*, Online Early, 4 September 2007. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9361.2007.00391.x>.

Owen LA, Kamp U, Khattak G, Harp E, Keefer DK, Bauer M. 2007. Landslides triggered by the October 8, 2005, Kashmir Earthquake. *Geomorphology*, Articles in Press, 10 May 2007. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.geomorph.2007.04.007>.

Book

Jackson JB. 1994. *A Sense of Place, a Sense of Time*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.

Small J, Whitherick M. 1991. *A Modern Dictionary of Geography*. 2nd edition (1st edition 1986). London, United Kingdom: Edward Arnold.

Book, organization as author

UNDP [United Nations Development Program]. 1999. *Human Development Report 1999. Globalization With a Human Face*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Edited book

Price M, Butt N, editors. 2000. *Forests in Sustainable Mountain Development. A State of Knowledge Report for 2000*. IUFRO [International Union of Forest Research Organizations] Research Series 5. Oxon, NY: CAB International Publishing.

Chapter in edited book

Meyer W, Turner II BL. 1999. The earth transformed: Trends, trajectories, and patterns. In: Johnston RJ, Taylor PJ, Watts MJ, editors. *Geographies of Global Change. Remapping the World in the Late Twentieth Century*. Oxford, United Kingdom: Blackwell, pp 302–317.

Thesis or dissertation

Walz A. 2006. Land Use Modeling for an Integrated Approach to Regional Development in the Swiss Alps [PhD dissertation]. Zurich, Switzerland: University of Zurich.

Reprint

Arriaga J de. 1968. Extirpacion de la idolatria del Piru [1st edition 1621]. In: Esteve Barba F, editor. Crónicas Peruanas de Interés indigena. Biblioteca de Autores Españoles 209. Madrid, Spain: Atlas, pp 191–277.

Conference Proceedings

Abrol LP, Gupta RK. 1991. Managing salt affected soils and poor-quality irrigation waters for sustainable crop productivity. In: Elliott CR, Dumanski J, Pushparajah E, Latham M, Myers R, editors. Evaluation for Sustainable Land Management in the Developing World. IBSRAM [International Board for Soil Research and Management] Proceedings 12. Vol 2. Bangkok, Thailand: International Board for Soil Research and Management, pp 253–278.

Gray literature (includes technical reports, flyers, brochures etc that often have a very small print run and are not very widely distributed, i.e. poorly accessible):

Byers AC. 1997. Trip Report. Austrian Alpine Association, Innsbruck; Langtang Ecotourism Project, Nepal; NSF Workshop on Landscape / Landuse Change, Kathmandu, Nepal; Sikkim Biodiversity and Ecotourism Project, India, 10 May–15 April 1997. Franklin, WV: The Mountain Institute.

Articles in newspapers and periodicals

[Anonymous]. 2005. Deforestation and floods: Not the root cause. Economist. 15 October 2005, pp 86–88.

Maps and statistics

CSA [Central Statistical Authority]. 1995. Report on Population Size and Characteristics for Amhara Region, Vol 1, Part 1. Addis Abeba, Ethiopia: CSA.

Material available on the Internet

Wangdi K. 2005. Agro-pastoralism—Towards an efficient exploitation of fodder resources? Proceedings of the Fifth Meeting of the Temperate Asia Pasture and Fodder Network (TAPAFON). Held at Renewable Natural Resources Research Centre, Bajo, Wangdue, Bhutan, 29 April to 4 May 2002.
www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPC/doc/Proceedings/Tapafon02/tapafon2.htm; accessed on 24 July 2007.

Spelling and other style details

- Use A4 paper size
- Format margins at 1" all round
- Text font 12 Times New Roman, single space between lines

- Use the United Kingdom English spelling
- Use italics for local words; example: ... leaf litter collection forests (*Sokshing*);
- As a rule, spell out all abbreviations when they first occur in your manuscript; example: Geographic Information System (GIS) ...
- All numerical units should conform to the International System of Units (SI)
- Use the metric system for all measurements
- The monetary unit should be Nu.; please indicate the US\$ equivalent in brackets or provide the current official conversion rate
- Use italics in the following way for Latin names of species: *Genus species*, *Chattonella antique* or *Chattonella* sp.

Manuscripts for publication in the Journal of RNR Bhutan should be submitted in digital version addressed to:

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