

YOUR TITLE GOES HERE WITH 14-POINT BOLD ARIAL FONT

First A. Author,^a [John B. Liu](#),^{a*} 12-Pt_TNRoman Font,^b and Fourth D. F. Author^c

Your abstract, in 10-point Arial font, all indented 0.5 inches, having a maximum length of 200 words (ideally 150 words), goes here. The abstract briefly summarizes your main findings, using terms understandable to a general scientific audience. Briefly summarize the context and the significance of the findings, describing how your results contribute to the field of science and potential or actual applications. Remember that the journal's audience is multidisciplinary. Acronyms are discouraged in the Abstract. Special characters are not permitted. Because the Abstract tends to be the most frequently read part of an article (with the exception of the title), authors are urged to take particular care in its preparation. Also, due to the higher proportion of readers of abstracts, relative to other parts of an article text, *BioResources* has opted to use a 10-point, sans-serif font for this item. This example of an abstract is 150 words in length.

Keywords: Format; Author guidelines; TNRoman 10-point italic; Up to 10 brief terms

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INTRODUCTION

Skip one line after each heading (including sub-headings). Indent all paragraphs. Your introduction should provide sufficient background in your topic area so that the reader will be able to understand the context and importance of your research findings. The text should be justified at the right margin, in addition to the left margin. The first few paragraphs of your research article should lay out the motivation and importance of the work, and show how the work relates to other recent advances in science or technology. The explanations should be sufficiently broad so that scientists and technologists who are unfamiliar with your subject area can gain an appreciation of how your research results might be applied, if they are further developed and successfully implemented.

Subsequent paragraphs are indented also. Your introduction should make reference to key publications, emphasizing work that is most relevant to your research results (Jones et al. 2002; Chu and Knoll 2003; Mallouk 2004a). The format of the citations, as shown in the present example, should match the system used in *J. Water Resources Planning and Management* (sometimes called “*J. Water Resources Mangement*” in versions of EndNote® software). Notice the form in which different kinds of citations appear at the end of the article (Adams and Spencer 2001; Arunkumar 2002; Bannix et al. 2003).

Manuscripts must be prepared and submitted in one of the following editable formats: MS WORD, or RTF (Rich Text Format). The purpose of requiring one of these formats is to facilitate the editing process and minimize the time between submission and publication. For purposes of the review process, the editorial staff will convert drafts to PDF (Portable Document Format) files. In cases where the editors recommend a revised version to be submitted, the revised document, once again, needs to be submitted in one of the two editable text systems listed.

As you may have noticed, the present document has been set up in such a way as to serve as a template for the format of your own research article that you are submitting for publications in *BioResources*. It is recommended to start with a fresh copy of this template document, rename your copy of it, and then gradually replace the contents with your own contents. The editors request that the file name begin with the primary author's last name (family name) or at least the first six letters of that name. You don't need to worry about the material in the Header and the Footer; the editorial staff will take care of those items after an article has been reviewed, any issues raised by the reviewers have been satisfactorily addressed, and the article has been approved for publication. Authors are responsible for formatting all of the pages, including accurate formatting of the title, author list, the abstract (including indentation), key words, main headings (as provided), optional subheadings, text, figures, graphs, and citations. All of these must match the format of the examples shown in this template article.

Except in the case of review articles, it is recommended that introductory material be kept suitable brief, usually between one and three pages. Reviewers will be required to answer a question about whether your article can be improved by shortening, and the editors will act upon such recommendations. An exception will be made in cases where the background material of an article includes a substantial advance in theory, which needs to be explained for the first time.

It is recommended that the overall length of a research article, submitted for publication in *BioResources* have a length between 4 and 20 pages, still with the understanding that a majority of articles as long as 20 pages probably can be improved in quality by judicious culling and rewriting. The editors reserve the right to accept even longer articles in cases of exceptional quality, novelty, and importance of the work. In the case of very brief works, authors should consider the option of non-peer-reviewed Brief Notes, which also will be considered for publication, and which will appear after the research articles in an issue of *BioResources*.

Subheading in 12-point Arial Bold

Use subheadings sparingly to set off different subject matter, especially in parts of your article that extend beyond one page in length. Notice that the subheading is in "Title Case," with major words capitalized.

Authors are encouraged to make judicious use of links, if that is their preference. For instance, this template includes one link to a co-author's website and a "mailto:" link. Also, it may make sense to create web links in the references section, especially when citing information on the Internet. Word processing systems such as MS WORD have ways to defined links, and such links usually survive conversion to PDF format. Additional links within the text may be used, at the authors' discretion.

Skip 2 spaces before a major heading, as shown below.

EXPERIMENTAL

Your Subheading, e.g. Materials

Provide sufficient detail so that another researcher in your field, with sufficient funding, would be able to repeat the work. Brand names of chemicals and other materials are to be mentioned once in the Experimental section, where appropriate, in order to make it possible of future researchers to obtain the same starting materials or equipment. Brand names are not to be used elsewhere in the article, including the Abstract or the Conclusions sections. Rather, authors should employ appropriate generic nomenclature, chemical names, or descriptive names. Alternatively, the Experimental section may include a table in which brand name products or devices are assigned suitable labels. Please see the Editorial Policies on the website regarding the non-commercial, scientific nature of items to be submitted to *BioResources*.

Your third-level heading

In case you want three levels of headings, please use non-bonded italics, with a Times New Roman 12-point font for the lowest level headings. Capitalize only the first word in the heading.

Another third-level heading

Most articles are likely to have only two levels of headings.

Your Subheading, e.g. Methods

Because *BioResources* is intended for a broad range of readers, authors are encouraged to provide brief background explanations of experimental procedures and theories which, though well known to some, may not generally be well known to a random group of college-educated people having an interest in biomass utilization technology.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results of the experimentation are to be presented clearly and concisely. Acronyms and abbreviations are permitted, especially if they are used sparingly, and they must be spelled out when they are first utilized, e.g. scanning electron microscopy (SEM).

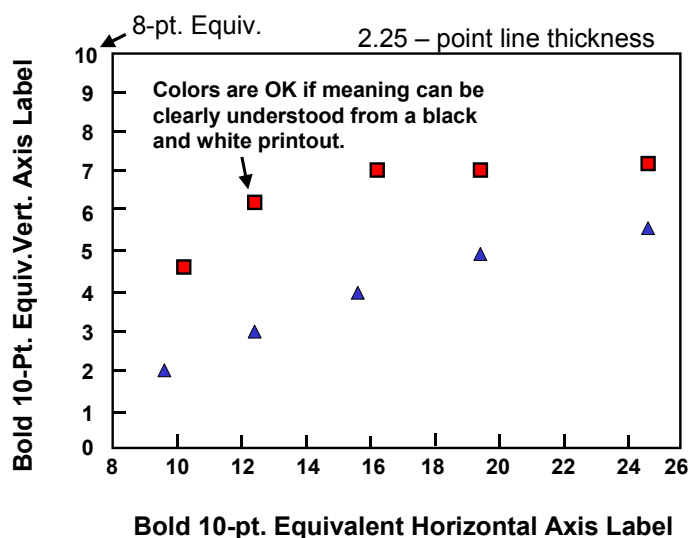


Fig. 1. Example of a figure, prepared so that the axis labels are near to the size of the surrounding text. Note that the caption is 10-point Arial font with left and right justification.

Authors are encouraged to use figures or tables, whichever are the most appropriate, to clearly elucidate the research findings. The graph above shows the expected format of plotted information in terms of the following parameters: The vertical and horizontal labels should be prepared in bold Arial font of a suitable size so that they appear in the page view with a size equivalent to a 10-point font or somewhat larger in the final view (noting that this present text is in 12-point Times New Roman font). Number axis labels can appear somewhat smaller, e.g. 8-point font. Although colors are encouraged, graphics must be prepared in such a way that symbols and lines show up clearly in a black-and-white printout, and that they remain clearly differentiated from each other in such a format. Authors will have control of both the size and positioning of figures, though the example shown below can be used for general guidance.

Where possible, figures or tables should be placed soon after the location where they are first mentioned in the text.

Let's suppose that the next set of results will be reported in tabular form. The following table can serve as a representative example of how the heading and the remaining table might appear, depending on the nature of the data. Note that "title case" format, with capitalization of major words, is used for the table headings.

Table 1. Example of Tabular Results (12-point Arial here)

Biomaterials In (kg)	Parameter A *	Parameter B	Bioproduct Out (kg)
0.0	8.3	0.2	0.0
30.2	9.7	99.3	0.5
35.8	10-point Arial here	-46.8	0.6
42.6	6.1	5.0	0.7
52.6	7.3	0.1	0.7

* This parameter normalized according to the procedure of Mallouk (2004b)

As appropriate, results should be discussed and interpreted in the context of other published work. Note again, there are two spaces before a major heading.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Your conclusions should be numbered. Though there is no fixed rule, it is preferred that the strongest or most general conclusion supported by the research results should be placed first.
2. Additional conclusions, especially if they deal with more particular issues of the research, would be placed later in the list, though authors may use their own discretion.
3. Speculative statements, opinions, or statements about future work do not belong in the Conclusions section. Such statements often may be appropriate in the Results and Discussions section, especially if they can help readers understand the potential implications of the research findings.
4. Notice that a space is inserted between references in the list that follows. There are also two spaces between this text and the major heading that follows. The purpose of this formatting is to enhance readability, taking advantage of the fact that page costs are very low (limited to occasional hard copies) in the case of an online journal. The style of the reference cited information matches the style used in the *Journal of Water Resources Planning and Management* or *Journal of Water Resources Management*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Article submitted: