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4 First A. Author,^a Given Name Surname,^{a,*} 12-Pt_TNRoman Font,^b and
5 Fourth D. F. Author^c

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7 **Corresponding author: liujb3@ncsu.edu*

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9 *DOI:*

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GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT

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14 Your optional graphical abstract can go here. A graphical abstract is a single image file that
15 visually shows the main message of your research study. You can think of a graphical
16 abstract as a presentation of three parts: The context of your research topic; methodology;
17 and main conclusions. The graphic should be concise and not too cluttered with images or
18 diagrams. Authors can submit a *single picture file* in a preferred format of JPEG, PNG, or
19 TIFF. Please make sure the font size is large enough for viewing and the file has good
20 resolution. Examples can be found here: [BioResources Format Instructions](#)

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27 Fourth D. F. Author^c

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

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55 **INTRODUCTION**

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Skip one line after each major heading (as shown here, but not after subheadings). 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.

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Subsequent paragraphs are indented also. Your introduction should make reference to key publications, emphasizing work that is most relevant to your research results (Bell *et al.* 1954; Chu and Knoll 2003; Mallouk 2004a; Cook 2013). The format of the citations should match the system used in *J. Water Resources Planning and Management*. 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; Maminski *et al.* 2015; Montoya 2015). Within parenthetical citations, references are listed in chronological order, reverting to alphabetical order when articles appeared in the same year.

73 Italics should be used for Latin words and contractions (*i.e.*, *viz.*, *e.g.*, *et al.*, *etc.*),
74 for journal titles (*J. Phys. Chem.*), and for genus and species (*Pinus taeda*). Make sure to
75 define acronyms and abbreviations when they are first utilized, *e.g.*, scanning electron
76 microscopy (SEM).

77 Manuscripts must be prepared and submitted in one of the following editable
78 formats: MS WORD (“docx” suffix preferred), or Open Office Writer (any version). The
79 purpose of requiring one of these formats is to facilitate the editing process and minimize
80 the time between submission and publication. For purposes of the review process, the
81 editorial staff will convert drafts to portable document format (PDF) files. In cases where
82 the editors recommend a revised version to be submitted, the revised document, once again,
83 needs to be submitted in one of the editable text systems listed.

84 The editors request that the file name begin with the primary author’s surname
85 (family name) or at least the first six letters of that name. You don’t need to worry about
86 the material in the Header and the Footer; the editorial staff will take care of those items
87 after an article has been reviewed, any issues raised by the reviewers have been
88 satisfactorily addressed, and the article has been approved for publication. Authors are
89 responsible for formatting all of the pages, including accurate formatting of the title, author
90 list, the abstract (including indentation), key words, main headings (as provided), optional
91 subheadings, text, figures, graphs, and citations. All of these must match the format of the
92 examples shown in this template article.

93 Except in the case of review articles, it is recommended that introductory material
94 be kept suitably brief, usually between one and three pages. Peer-reviewers who may study
95 your submitted articles will consider whether your article can be improved by shortening,
96 and the editors will act upon such recommendations. An exception will be made in cases
97 where the background material of an article includes a substantial advance in theory that
98 needs to be explained for the first time.

99 It is recommended that the overall length of a research article submitted for
100 publication in *BioResources* be between 6 and 25 pages, still with the understanding that a
101 majority of articles as long as 25 pages probably can be improved in quality by judicious
102 culling and rewriting. The editors reserve the right to accept even longer articles in cases
103 of exceptional quality, novelty, and importance of the work.

104 The whole submission, with the exception of an optional graphic abstract, should
105 be prepared as a single document. Authors who wish to include “supplementary materials”
106 are asked to please include it as an Appendix (see later) in your document.

107 The last paragraph in the Introduction section is where readers will expect to find a
108 “gap statement.” In other words, that is where you explain what piece of important
109 knowledge, in your specific topic area, is not yet known to scholars. This statement may
110 come after one or several paragraphs that describe relevant published work. Readers also
111 may be looking for a “novelty statement,” which (in one to three sentences) explains what
112 aspects of the present work are the main new findings that have not been reported before.

114 **Subheading in 12-point Arial Bold**

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

118 Skip 2 spaces before a major (**ALL CAPS**) heading, and one space after, as shown
119 below.

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122 **EXPERIMENTAL**

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124 **Your Subheading, e.g., Materials**

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

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136 Please include the supplier's name and location (City, Country) for all specialized
137 reagents, equipment, and software.

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138 *Your third-level heading*

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

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143 *Another third-level heading*

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145 Some articles may have only two levels of headings.

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146 **Equations**

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148 Sometimes it is appropriate to show an equation in the Introduction, Experimental,
149 or Results and Discussion section. Here is an example of Eq. 1,

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$$E = mc^2 \quad (1)$$

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151 where *E* is energy (kJ), *m* is mass (kg), and *c* is the speed of light (m/s). Note that the
152 variables are in italics; the equation is left-indented with one tab. The units are included
153 when the variable is defined. By contrast, statistical quantities, such as the coefficient of
154 determination R^2 , are not italicized in this journal.

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155 **Test Standards**

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157 All test standards used should be referenced in the Experimental section. In-text
158 citations should include the year of publication. For example, you may choose to cite the
159 TAPPI T222 om-11 standard (2011), ISO 9087 (1998), ASTM D570-098 (2010), and
160 GB/T 2677.20 (1995). See the References Cited for the correct formatting.

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161 **Your Subheading, e.g., Methods**

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

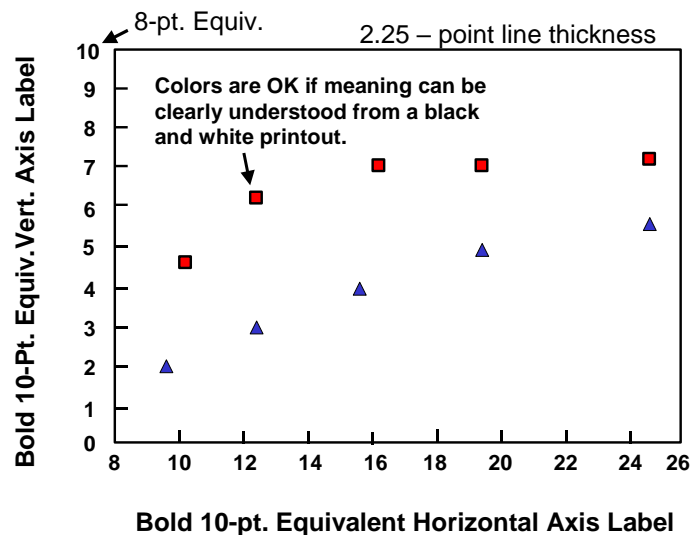
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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results should be presented clearly and concisely. Please use past tense when describing the work that was carried out. For example, “Four milliliters of NaOH solution (0.1 N) was added...”. Present tense can be used when making a statement that the authors believe to have general validity, especially when supported by other publications. For example, “The addition of NaOH increases the swelling of this type of lignocellulosic material (Chu and Knoll 2003).” Please use your best judgment when using other verb tenses to clearly convey your intended meaning.

Note that the term “significant” usually implies statistical significance. If this is your intended meaning when discussing your results, please include a description of your statistical analysis in the Experimental section. Otherwise, please use the terms “noticeable”, “important”, “major”, *etc.*, to indicate important changes in results.



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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 justification.

Authors are encouraged to use figures or tables, whichever are the most appropriate, to clearly elucidate the research findings. The graph above (Fig. 1) 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.*, equivalent to 8-point font. Although colors are encouraged, graphics must be prepared so that symbols and lines show up clearly in a black-and-white printout, and they should remain clearly differentiated from each other in such a format. Regarding the size and positioning of figures, Fig. 1 can be used for general guidance. Figures or tables usually are placed after the points where they are first mentioned in the text. All figures and tables should be mentioned in the text.

The next set of results is reported in tabular form. The following table serves as a representative example of how the heading and the remaining table might appear,

200 depending on the nature of the data. Note that “title case” format, with capitalization of
 201 major words, is used for the table headings. Notes and abbreviations are listed below the
 202 table. Tables usually should fit within the page margins, *i.e.*, they are aligned with text on
 203 both sides. The editors occasionally widen some tables when preparing the PROOF of an
 204 accepted article, when that makes sense. All rows of the table should fit on one page. As
 205 appropriate, results should be discussed and interpreted in the context of other published
 206 work.

207

208 **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)

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210 **Notes about References Cited**

211 Authors are requested to take whatever time is needed to format the References
 212 cited section (at the end of the article) accurately in the format of the examples given.
 213 Authors are encouraged not to use EndNote® or other citation management software. All
 214 of the authors should be listed, unless there are more than ten of them. As can be seen,
 215 there are somewhat different systems used in case of a journal article, a book, a chapter in
 216 an edited book, a paper in a proceedings, or an item from the Internet. The names of
 217 scientific journals either can be spelled out completely or abbreviated using the forms in
 218 common use, but please be consistent. Journal abbreviations can be found at
 219 <https://www.library.caltech.edu/journal-title-abbreviations>.

220 All articles must include digital object identifier (DOI) codes (if they exist) for each
 221 cited work. As shown in the examples, the DOI code goes at the end of the citation record,
 222 using approximately the same format as provided in the Web of Science database. The
 223 Internet can be used to quickly obtain the correct DOI information, if it exists: go to the
 224 website <http://www.crossref.org/SimpleTextQuery/> and follow the instructions given
 225 there. This service is free.

226 Note again, there are two spaces before a major heading.

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229 **CONCLUSIONS**

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- 231 1. Your conclusions should be numbered. Although there is no fixed rule, it is preferred
 232 that the strongest or most general conclusion supported by the research results should
 233 be placed first.
- 234 2. Additional conclusions, especially if they deal with more particular issues of the
 235 research, would be placed later in the list, though authors may use their own discretion.
- 236 3. Speculative statements, opinions, or statements about future work do not belong in the
 237 Conclusions section. Such statements often may be appropriate in the Results and
 238 Discussions section, especially if they can help readers understand the potential
 239 implications of the research findings.

- 240 4. Note that there is a half-space (6 points) between each of the numbered conclusions.
241 There are also two spaces between this text and the major heading that follows. The
242 purpose of this formatting is to enhance readability. The style of the reference cited
243 information approximately matches the style used in the *Journal of Water Resources*
244 *Planning and Management* or *Journal of Water Resources Management*.
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247 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

248
249 The authors are grateful for the support of the U.S. Department of Biomaterials
250 Research, Grant No. 2005-1234.
251

252 REFERENCES CITED

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288 Article submitted:

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291 **APPENDIX**

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293 This optional section always starts on a fresh page.

294

295 Where some other journal have “Supplementary Materials” available through a website,
296 the journal *BioResources* wants any such content to be placed as an Appendix as part of
297 the same document. This content is not expected to receive major editing attention and it
298 is usually not included in figuring out the number of pages when determining the author
299 fee.