

PAKISTAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING AND VETERINARY SCIENCES (PJAAEVS)

SCOPE

Pakistan Journal of Agriculture, Agricultural Engineering and Veterinary Sciences (PJAAEVS) is a peer reviewed, official, biannual publication of Sindh Agriculture University Tandojam being published since 1985. It publishes original research on various domains of Agriculture including Plant Production, Plant Protection, Agricultural Engineering, Agro-information Technology, and Animal and Veterinary Sciences. The PJAAEVS publishes full length research articles, short communications and case reports. The journal is published both online and in print.

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

Manuscripts are accepted for publication on the understanding that the work is original, has not been submitted for publication elsewhere, or has not been published previously.

Manuscript should be typed in 'Times New Roman' with 12 font size, paginated and double spaced on A4 paper with one inch margin on each side.

Plagiarism

All received manuscripts are processed through "*Turnitin*" and manuscripts having Similarity Index more than 18% will not be processed.

Word count

Full length articles should not exceed 4500 words (excluding References) while short communications and case reports should not have more than 2000 words.

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Manuscript should be sent in duplicate (one hard copy and one softcopy through Email) to the Managing Editor, on the contact information given below:

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Provide names and contact information (affiliation, Email, and Physical Address) of four experts (two from overseas and two from inland) as potential Reviewers for your manuscript.

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Line numbers

All the manuscripts should be submitted with continuous line numbers.

TITLE

It should be brief, specific and informative. Keep the title less than 20 words. Avoid using abbreviations in the title.

Authorship

Provide information of author(s) names (First and Second names' initials and last name/surname in full), institutional affiliation, and Email Address of Corresponding Author. In case of more than one authors with different Institutions, use numbering in superscripts (1, 2, 3,.....) to separate the authors' affiliations. A symbol of asterisk (*) should be added for Corresponding Author. It is a responsibility of Submitting Author to notify all coauthors about submission of the manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

Abstract should be concise and not having more than 300 words. It should briefly mention objective of research, brief methodology, main results and a conclusion. It should be in the form of one continuous paragraph.

Keywords

Suitable keywords (up to five in number and alphabetical in order) should be given at the end of the Abstract.

INTRODUCTION

It should give essential background to the study and identify gaps in scientific knowledge. Avoid a detailed literature survey. Clearly describe the objectives of the study. Highlight the novelty of your work.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Clearly provide information about materials and techniques used in the experiment. If standard/already published methodology is used, relevant reference should be provided. When a modified technique is used, sufficient details should be provided to enable other scientist to replicate it. Statistical methods used should be mentioned in detail, along with level of significance used.

RESULTS

It may either be kept separate or combined with Discussion. Results should be concisely shown in the form of Tables or Figures. However, there should be no duplicate presentation of data in two forms (Table and Figure). Tables and figures should be few in number and have a brief and self-explanatory title. A Table and Figure should stand alone with all required information. The data should be clearly described in the text with proper reference to relevant Table or Figure.

Tables and figures should not be embedded in the manuscript text but be arranged at the end of the text. Captions should be typed separately from the figures/tables and numbered. Tables and figures should be numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals (e.g. Table 1, 2, 3, or Figure 1, 2, 3,). Figures including diagrams and photographs must be black and white. Colored figures can only be included if the author pays the cost incurred. Tables should be uncrowded having only the essential data. Tables should be of reasonable size. Large tables should be split into components. Tables and Figures should be prepared in consistent format.

DISCUSSION

It should not simply summarize results but should discuss the findings, postulate explanations for the data, and compare the findings with previous works. It should avoid comparisons and contrasts with irrelevant data and provision of long string of references.

CONCLUSION

It should be brief and only the main findings of the study must be presented. Suggestions may be included at the end.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The sources of financial grants and other funding must be acknowledged. The contribution of colleagues or institutions should also be acknowledged.

REFERENCES

At least 1/3rd of citations should be from last five years. Total number of references should preferably be not more than thirty (30). Make sure that references quoted in the text are listed. List of references should be in alphabetical order.

Reference style for text

References in the text may be followed as

In case of Single Author: John (2016), or (John, 2016)

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The references in the text should be given in yearly order by writing the older years first, e.g. (Bhatti, 2000; Paul and Robinson, 2010; Wright *et al.* 2015).

If more than one reference by the same author (s) are published in the same year, they should be distinguished from each other by placing Small Alphabets (a, b, c,..) after the year, e.g. (Rajper, 1999 a, b).

Reference style for reference section

The following Reference Style should be used for preparation of References list.

Journal articles

Alloway, B. J. 2009. Soil factors associated with Zn deficiency in crops and humans. *Environmental Geochemistry and Health*, 31: 537-548.

Abedin, M. J. and A. A. Meharg. 2002. Relative toxicity of arsenite and arsenate on germination and early seedling growth of rice (*Oryza sativa* L.). *Plant and Soil*, 243 (1): 57-66.

Ahmed, W., A. Niaz, S. Kanwal, Rahmatullah and M. K. Rasheed. 2009. Role of boron in plant growth: A review. *Journal of Agriculture Research*, 47: 329-338.

Book

Khoso, A. W. 1992. *Crops of Sindh*. 4th edition. Sardar Printing Press, Hyderabad.

Brady, N. C. and R. R. Weil. 2008. *The Nature and Properties of Soils*. 14th edition. Pearson Education Inc. New Jersey.

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White, P. J. 2012. Ion uptake mechanisms of individual cells and roots: short-distance transport. *In*: P. Marschner (editor), Mineral Nutrition of Higher Plants. Elsevier Limited.

Thesis

Jeyakumar, P. 2010. Copper and zinc dynamics and bioavailability in soils amended with biosolids. Ph.D Thesis, Massey University New Zealand.

Conference proceedings

M. K. Soothar, S. M. Bhatti, M. Subhopoto, I. Rajpar, and N. Depar. 2016. Effect of wastewater irrigation on Na⁺ and K⁺ content in rice cultivars and irrigated soil. *In*: Abstract Book of the 16th International Congress of Soil Science, Rawalpindi, Pakistan (Page 143-144).

Report

WWF. 2007. Pakistan's waters at risk: water and health related issues in Pakistan and key recommendations. Freshwater and Toxics Programme, WWF, Pakistan.

Magazine or bulletin

Ahmad, Z. and R. Anwar. 1986. Some exotic legume plants of high economic value. *Progressive Farming*, 6 (2): 5-7.

FAO. 1984. Fertilizer and plant nutrition guide, Fertilizer and plant nutrition Bulletin 9, FAO Rome.

Website

Khuhro, R. D., S. M. Nizamani, M. M. Jiskani, and M. A. Talpur. 2006. AAB monitoring device, cultural practices and chemicals for management of mango tree mortality. http://www.pakissan.com/english/advisory/aab.monitoringm_device.shtml [accessed 4/6/2016].

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