Revista
Fitotecnia Mexicana
Version
GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS 2021

The Journal 'Revista Fitotecnia Mexicana' (RFM) was founded in 1971 by the MEXICAN SOCIETY OF PLANT GENETICS, A. C. (SOMEFI, A.C.), to promote the dissemination of research results in plant biological sciences focused on agricultural production, genetic improvement, physiology, food quality and other related areas, by publishing scientific papers totally **original and unpublished.**

An original scientific document is the result of the author's creativity, and provides valuable, verifiable and novel information. An unpublished scientific document is the one that contains information that has not been published in another journal or book, except as a summary of a congress or thesis of one of the authors, and has not been simultaneously sent to another journal or publishing house for publication.

These documents can be of three types: Scientific Article, Scientific Note and Description of New Varieties, whose specific rules are described below. Based on the opinion of the Editorial Committee, Review Articles and Scientific Essays may also be accepted.

I. SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES

GENERAL FEATURES

Revista Fitotecnia Mexicana will publish, after peer-reviewing and editing, manuscripts in which results of original research focused on plants or associated organisms are presented, and have not been published or are in the process of doing so in another national or international Journal. All published manuscripts, without exception, must be approved by the reviewers and editors assigned by the Journal, through a process of double-blind peer arbitration, that is, without identifying the authors nor the reviewers.

The Mexican Society of Plant Genetics, the institution that created and sponsors Revista Fitotecnia Mexicana, will charge a fee for receiving each manuscript submitted and another fee for publication rights of each manuscript approved. The current fees are specified in the website of the Journal (www.revistafitotecniamexicana.org/cuotas.html).

Articles will be published either in Spanish or English, and may cover areas related to plant breeding, genetic resources, genetics, cytology, evolution, plant physiology, postharvest physiology, food quality, production systems, physio technology, extension, seed production, agricultural biotechnology and other areas related to agricultural science, covering fruit, ornamental, vegetables and pastures, as well as staple and industrial crops. Articles dealing with forestry, statistics, and other disciplines can be accepted, as long as they are related to the areas of interest of the Mexican Society of Plant Genetics and the Editorial Committee of the Journal.

Results from experimental research that are presented in the form of articles should be of regional, national or international importance, and be supported with information obtained by verifiable and valid scientific procedures.

Articles that do not comply with the present guidelines will not be accepted. Exceptions to it are the prerogative of the Editorial Committee, since the quality of Revista Fitotecnia Mexicana and of the articles published in it is a shared responsibility of the authors and the Editorial Committee. The previous point is described in depth in the Code of Ethics of the journal which is located in its website (https://www.revistafitotecniamexicana.org/codigo_de_etica_RFM.pdf).

POSTULATION LETTER

Articles submitted to the Journal must be accompanied of a cover letter in which originality of the content is declared, and the relevant aspects of the manuscript and its contribution to knowledge are highlighted. Such letter must contain the names and autograph signatures of each author, expressing their conformity with the content and with the editorial procedures of the Journal. In order for a manuscript to be submitted to the editorial process, authors should also propose six specialists on the subject with whom they have no conflict of interest, providing their full names, academic degrees, current affiliation and current email.

For each manuscript, the Journal will respect the initial order of the authors and their affiliation institutions. To modify that order or to add or remove authors it is essential that the change is requested in writing to the Editor in Chief of the Journal, with the autograph signature of each of the authors initially registered, as well as the signatures of those that are added, along with a brief justification of the change

TEXT

The article will have a total length of no more than 20 pages, which includes tables and figures, not counting the presentation page. Its content must refer to information of a concluded study and written in Microsoft Word 10 or later, for Windows 10 or later, with font size 12, Times New Roman or

Arial type, double spaced both in text and in tables, figures and Bibliography, with an upper margin of 3.0 cm and 2.0 cm the rest of the margins, with justification on both margins. Each paragraph will start with an indentation of three spaces, except for the Bibliography. Each page will be numbered in the bottom margin in a centered position and finish with complete words.

A copy of the original article will be sent to the Journal in digital version, through the platform https://form.jotform.com/200615350488958, in addition to the letter of postulation signed by all authors in pdf format, and the check list of essential points, whose template can be downloaded from the Journal website (https://cdn.somefi.mx/rfm/Verificacion_RFM.pdf).

The contributions that do not meet the above requirements may not be received.

PRESENTATION PAGE

The first page (not numbered), corresponding to the presentation page, must contain only the title in Spanish and English, both in capital letters, bold and centered, as well as the names of the authors in the following order: name(s), middle name and surname (hyphenated surnames in the case of Spanish), linked by a script, and the respective affiliation, in which the institution, city and country of location will be noted. If all the authors work in the same institution and department, it will not be necessary to number the authors. The name of the corresponding author must be marked with an asterisk, and he/she will be the only responsible before the Journal to follow up on the manuscript during the editorial process, and to keep informed his/her co-authors. The Journal accepts only this author as the correspondent for any follow-up of the article and no information will be provided on the status of the process to another person. When the responsible author no longer works or studies at the institution where the research was conducted, it is recommended to add the new affiliation, without removing the original one.

See an example of the presentation page in the box below.

COMPONENTES DEL CRECIMIENTO DE GRANO DE VARIEDADES PROLÍFICAS DE MAÍZ

GRAIN GROWTH COMPONENTS OF PROLIFIC MAIZE CULTIVARS

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TITLE AND CHAPTERS

The title indicates the precise topic of the study and must not exceed 15 words. The scientific names as part of the title are recommended only for uncommon species and, in this case, they will be written in italics, with capital letters only in the first letter of the genus and in that of the surname(s) of the classifier(s); the latter is not written in italics. The title will be written centered, with bold capital letters accented, and without using a final period.

In addition to the title indicated above, the authors must write down a short running title with a maximum of six words, which will be printed on the cornices of the text in the formatted publication, in case the manuscript is accepted.

After the title in Spanish the title will be written in English following the same rules.

The names of the chapters should also be centered, written in bold, with accented capital letters and no final period, and they will appear in the following order:

SUMMARY, RESUMEN (In Spanish), INTRODUCTION, MATERIALS AND METHODS, RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (RESULTS AND DISCUSSION CAN BE WRITTEN IN SEPARATE CHAPTERS), CONCLUSIONS, ACKNOWLEDGMENTS and BIBLIOGRAPHY.

When dealing with articles that describe theoretical approaches, development of new methodologies or other cases that require different sections or divisions, each one will be centered, in bold, with accented capital letters and without final period.

SUMMARY AND INDEX WORDS

The summary will contain a maximum of 300 words. It is essential that this includes the relevance of the work, in terms of justification, objectives, methodology, results and conclusions. It is preferable to mention specific data; for example, instead of writing "three doses of N were compared" authors should indicate "the doses of 60, 100 and 140 kg N ha^{-1} were compared"; it is better to indicate "there was a 25 % increase in yield" than "there was an increase in yield". Please do not include bibliographic references in this chapter.

The appreciation of the reader on the value of the research and the decision of reading the full article or not depend on the wording and content of the Summary. Since this section is the one reproduced in national and international indexes, it should include the scientific name of each of the species mentioned in this chapter.

At the end of the Summary, four to six words will be written as index words that allow to locate it in any index the subject treated in the article. It is recommended to start the index words with the scientific name of the species studied, and continue with the others in alphabetical order; in this section it is allowed to repeat important words of the title. Example:

Index words: *Zea mays*, grain filling period, grain filling rate, population density, prolificacy,

RESUMEN AND PALABRAS CLAVE

The content of the Resumen and Palabras clave must be exactly the same as that of the Summary and Index words, translated into Spanish. It is the responsibility of authors to seek for advice from whoever is fluent in the Spanish language.

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter it will be clearly and briefly specified the reason for conducting the study. It must include the background, the justification and the objectives of the study; that is, it will contain the scientific, technical, social or economic argumentation that motivated the study, or the importance of having developed a theory, method or process. Literature review should be included in this section, rather than considered as a separate chapter.

It is important that the authors verify that the objectives raised in the article have a direct relationship with the conclusions, so it is emphasized that the objectives must be clearly and correctly exposed in this chapter.

The literature review should be updated and relevant to the subject of the study; preferably, with less than five years of being published. It is recommended to select references directly connected to the topic and to avoid multiple references (two or more references) to support simple or widely known concepts.

To write down references, if the authors are the subject of the sentence the system used will be: Author (year). When there are more than two authors in the same citation, the last name of the first author and then the Latin words et al. will be registered, but in the chapter of Bibliography the names of all the authors will be included. When the reference is not expressed as the subject of the sentence, it will be written in parenthesis, separating the author and the year with a comma, and each reference with a semicolon. In each sentence, citations will be presented in alphabetical order, or if more than one publication by the same author(s) are cited they will be written in chronological order according to the year of publication.

It is recommended to use references published in peer-reviewed journals. References with restricted availability or not peer-reviewed as thesis, conference proceedings, technical reports, annual reports and typed notes are not accepted. If this type of information is indispensable, you can cite them as personal communication (Pers. Com.) linked by a script, at the bottom of the respective page write the name, specialty and affiliation of the person responsible for that source of information, or the restricted publication if applicable. The final decision about the incorporation of this type of information will depend on the Editorial Committee.

It is preferable that the authors directly review each reference instead of doing it through third parties; so, the authors will have their own judgment of the concepts, conclusions and value of what is reported in the literature.

When two or more references belong to the same author(s) and have been published in the same year, they will be differentiated by a progressive lowercase letter (a, b, c, etc.), placed immediately after the year of publication.

In the use of bibliographic citations, referees and editors often detect the following deficiencies:

1) The authors do not include in the Bibliography all references cited in the text.
2) The bibliographical references do not have the complete information.
3) The use of unnecessary references that are not directly related to the subject studied or to the objectives of the study.
4) An excess of obsolete or old references (more than two to five years of "age", according to the discipline).
5) Lack of concordance between the names of authors or the year of publication in the Bibliography, with the one mentioned in the text.
6) The use of citations considered as invalid for the Journal, such as thesis, abstracts of congresses and references without formal peer-review.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This chapter indicates where, when and how was the job done. Therefore, the materials and methodology used should be described in a concise, clear and complete way. For example, the location, agricultural cycle, cultural practices, treatments, method and experimental design, experimental unit, evaluated traits, the way and time of the year in which the data were obtained, type of analysis performed, method of comparison of means, as well as other information that allows the research to be repeated and validated.

It is necessary to include references that expand or detail the information of some methodologies, especially when breeding, statistical or laboratory methods are described.

When specialized equipment is used for data collection, the name of the equipment must be reported and in parentheses the make and model, as well as the city and country of manufacture.

It is frequently observed that some methods reported in this chapter are incomplete or do not match with the analysis presented in the Results and Discussion chapter. In other instances, the methodology applied does not allow to meet the objectives of the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is the core of the article, where the results of the study are described and interpreted in accordance with the objectives raised or the hypothesis formulated.

Results correspond to the information obtained and duly analyzed from the statistical point of view, which is usually presented in the form of tables and figures. In this case, the textual description will focus on highlighting the relevant aspects of the results, and not on making a prose repetition of the tabulated or graphed data. The guidelines to elaborate tables and figures are presented in subsequent and specific sections in this guide.

The discussion corresponds to the interpretation of results and its objective and impartial comparison with those of other similar studies. In this section it is recommended to emphasize the relationship between the results and the objectives (or hypotheses) raised. When the results are unforeseen or differ from those obtained by other authors, the possible causes should be discussed and alternatives proposed for future studies, without falling into speculation that lack sustenance.

In this chapter bibliographic references that were not included in the previous chapters can be incorporated to support the results and their discussion. In general, authors should take into account that presenting data is not enough, but they must explain the results according to their relevance and compare them with current knowledge.

Next, the main faults that reviewers and editors often detect in this chapter, which, if avoided, would significantly shorten the editorial process required for the article to be approved for publication.

1. . Presentation of tables and figures that do not conform to the format of the Journal or the author's guide.
2. Inconsistency between the objectives set, the methodology used and the results presented.
3. Inconsistency between the statistical tools used, the results of the analysis and presentation of results.
4. Wrong calculations of percentages, averages, rates, etc.; absence of adequate statistical evidence and use of incorrect units.
5. An excess of tables or figures that are not discussed in the text, and redundancy of data (they are repeated in both tables and figures).
6. Inappropriate inclusion of methodological aspects in this chapter (which should have been indicated in Materials and Methods).
7. Omission of the evidence offered by the statistical tests of comparison of means and discussion (and even drawing of conclusions) about differences that were not validated with such tests.
8. Making erroneous or biased interpretations of the data presented, offering explanations or inferring about traits not included into the article, or speculating through inferences not supported by results.

CONCLUSIONS

This chapter will briefly and concisely register the concrete contributions to knowledge, supported by the results of the study. Do not repeat results nor discuss them in this section. The conclusions derived from possibilities or trends that were not properly demonstrated are not justified, and neither it is acceptable to include in this chapter suggestions for future studies. Do not number each conclusion. The chapter must be totally consistent with the objectives and text of the Summary.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This section is optional and is used to give credit to people or institutions that financed, advised or helped in carrying out the research, other than co-authors.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

It will contain the list of all the references mentioned in the article, in alphabetical order according to the first letter of the surname of the senior author. For presentation of this section the APA Style Standards will be followed with some modifications, among which the following rules stand out:

1. Make sure that only references that were submitted to formal peer-reviewing and editing processes, prior to publication are included. Theses and abstracts of congresses are not accepted as references.
2. In each reference, first place the surname(s) of the senior

author and then the initials of the name or names of that author; next the initial(s) of the second author and then his/her last name(s), in the same way as it appears in the cited article. In the case of the third and other coauthors proceed as in the second one. Such initials will be accompanied by a period, and the separation of authors is through a comma, except at the end where they are separated by the conjunction "and", "e" or "y", as corresponding. The names of authors and the year should be written in bold, the year will be written in parentheses. If there are more than seven authors, mention the first six, followed by three suspension points and then the last author is mentioned.

3. First put the references whose author was unique and then the citations in which he/she was the first author.
4. When in several documents consulted the first author(s) is/are the same, the citations will be sorted alphabetically based on the surname of the first co-author who is different.
5. When several articles have the same authors, the references will be sorted chronologically, starting with the oldest one. If the year of publication was the same for several references, they will be differentiated with the letters a, b, c, etc.
6. Write down each reference, depending on whether it is an article or a book, separating each part with a period, except for the year, since it should appear in parenthesis.

a) In the case of articles, the following order should be applied: author(s), year of publication, title of the article, name of the Journal (without abbreviations and in italics), volume (without fascicle number), initial and final pages separated by a hyphen, a comma and the URL link of the DOI (Digital Object Identifier).

b) In the case of books, the order is as follows: author(s), year, title, translator's name (if any), number of the edition (if not the first), name and location of the publisher or institution where it was printed and total pagination (i.e. 150 p.).

7. When the document cited is part of a publication whose chapters were written by different authors, as extensive and valid peer-reviewed abstracts (four or more pages) of congresses, symposia, etc., the bibliographical citation will be structured in the following way: author(s), year, title of the chapter; then write down In: title of the book (capitalizing the first letter of each word), name(s) of the editor(s) or compiler(s), and (ed., eds.) or (comp., comps.) in parenthesis will be indicated; location and date of the event, name of the publishing house or institution where the publication was printed out, city and country of publication and the numbering of pages of the article or chapter.
8. Titles of articles and book chapters will be written with lowercase, except for the first letter of the title and that of proper names. In contrast, the titles of books should start with a capital letter in all the words, except for prepositions and grammatical articles.
9. References must include DOI if they have it; it will be shown in lowercase at the end of each reference with no final period.
10. Internet references are accepted, as long as they come from electronic sites of recognized institutions. The elements that they must contain are basically the same as for other types of references: author(s) or organization, year of publication, document or database title, organization that supports the information, location of the organization, specific and valid URL where the information is available, month and year of consultation of the information in parenthesis.

Examples:

Articles

Binh L. T., L. T. Muoi, H. T. K. Oanh, T. D. Thang and D. T. Phong (1990) Rapid propagation of agave by in vitro tissue culture. Plant Cell, Tissue and Organ Culture 23:67-70, htpps://doi.org//10.1007/BF00116091

Higuchi H., N. Utsunomiya and T. Sakuratani (1998) High temperatura effects on cherimoya fruit set, growth and development under greenhouse conditions. Scientia Horticulturae 77:23-27, https://doi.org/10.1016/S0304-4238(98)00160-5

Mastretta-Yanes A., M. R. Bellon, F. Acevedo, C. Burgeff, D. Piñero y J. Sarukhán (2019) Un programa para México de conservación y uso de la diversidad genética de las plantas domesticadas y sus parientes silvestres. Revista Fitotecnia Mexicana 42:321-334, https://doi.org/10.35196/rfm.2019.4.321-334

Cai R., J. Lewis, S. Yan, H. Liu, C. R. Clarke, F. Campanile, … and B. A. Vinatzer (2011) The plant athogen Pseudomonas syringae pv. tomato is genetically monomorphic and under strong selection to evade tomato immunity. PLoS Pathogens 7:e1002130, https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1002130

Katagiri F., R. Thilmony and S. Y. He (2002) The Arabidopsis thaliana-Pseudomonas syringae interaction. The Arabidopsis Book. American Society of Plant Biologists e0039, https://doi.org/10.1199/tab.0039

Books

Macheix J. J., A. Fleuriet and J. Billot (1990) Fruits Phenolics. CRC Press. Boca Raton, Florida, USA. 378 p.

Pimienta E. (1987) Polinización y Fecundación en Frutales Perennes. Tema Didáctico No. 4. SARH-INIFAP. México, D. F. 27 p.

Steel R. G. D. and J. H. Torrie (1960) Principles and Procedure of Statistics. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc. New York,

USA. 481 p.

Whitam F. D., D. F. Blaydes and R. M. Devlin (1971) Experiments in Plant Physiology. Van Nonstrand Reinhold C. New York, USA. 245 p.

Book chapters

Burdon J. J. and A. M. Jarosz (1989) Wild relatives as sources of disease resistance: *In*: The Use of Plant Genetic Resources. A. H. Brown, O. H. Frankel, D. R. Marshall and J. T. Willams (eds.). Cambridge University Press. Cambridge, UK. pp:281-296.

Roelfs A. P. (1988) Resistance to leaf and stem rusts in wheat. *In:* Breeding Strategies for Resistance to the Rusts of Wheat. N. W. Simmonds and S. Rajaram (eds.). CIMMYT, México, D. F. pp:10-22.

Peer-reviewed extensive proceedings (more than four printed pages)

Crosbie T. M. (1982) Changes in physiological traits associated with long-term breeding efforts to improve grain yield of maize. *In:* Proc. 37th Annual Corn and Sorghum Industry. H. D. Loden and D. Wilkinson (eds.). Research Conference. Chicago IL. 5-9. Dec. Am. Seed Trade Assoc., Washington, D.C. pp:206-233.

Internet references

SIAP, Servicio de Información Agroalimentaria y Pesquera (2019) Anuario estadístico de la producción agrícola. Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural. Ciudad de México. https://nube.siap.gob.mx/cierreagricola/ (November 2019).

SNICS, Servicio Nacional de Inspección y Certificación de Semillas (2019) Catálogo Nacional de Variedades Vegetales 2019. Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural. Ciudad de México. https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/547394/Catalogo_CNVV_WEB-2019.pdf. (November 2019).

In this chapter it is common that the references are incomplete: omitting the year of publication, missing names of some co-authors, consulted pages not indicated, missing references that are mentioned in the article, listed citations that are not presented in the text, or that the authors' last names or the year of publication of the references indicated in the text do not match with those that are listed in the Bibliography chapter. It is essential that the authors do not abbreviate the name of the Journal.

ELABORATION OF TABLES

General information:

1. Only tables under Microsoft® Word "table" format will be accepted without grid, and with font size 12 (exceptionally we would accept size 10, but not less). Tables made with a spacer or with tabulator will not be accepted.
2. Only use significant digits in the numerical values, in accordance with the level of precision with which the trait was measured. Columns must be aligned by the decimal point.
3. The tables will be progressively numbered (i.e., Table 1, 2, ..., n) as cited in the text. The legend of each one must contain the title written in bold on the top and with lowercase letters, except the initial of the first word and the first letter of proper names. It is acceptable for tables to be embedded into the text (the same as for figures), but they must also be added in separate files properly identified.
4. In the text the tables are specified as Table 1, Table 2, ..., etc. Each table must present the data in an organized fashion, in a way that it facilitates comparisons, shows classifications, and allows relationships to be observed quickly and, especially, saves text space. Each table must be explained by itself, without repeating its content in figures or in the text of the article.
5. Each trait will be identified by its name and units.
6. Each table will contain three horizontal lines all along the page (although there may be several sub-lines that cover part of the columns, with a thickness of 0.25 pt), in black and a thickness of 0.5 pt. The first line is placed below the title of the table, the second one below the main classification criteria, and the third one at the bottom of the table (Basic Format 1 of Word, that is, the lines should not be done with the drawing tool, because they are different from the format of tables). After the last horizontal line, the table bottom notes are placed, which are of three types:
   a) Those to identify levels of statistical significance of mean squares. In this case only asterisks will be used (*: $P \leq 0.05$, **: $P \leq 0.01$).
   b) Those to differentiate treatment means; they will be used in lowercase letters (a, b, c, etc.) with the following legend: Means with the same letters are not statistically different; type of test applied and level of significance (e.g. Tukey, $P \leq 0.05$) are added in parenthesis.
   c) Those to give complementary information to the title, to the headings or to the data; symbols will be used as superscripts; it is recommended to use them in the following order: †, ††, ¶, ¶¶, x, xx, f, ff, §, §§, ǂ, ǂǂ.
7. Special tables that have subdivisions and that require additional horizontal lines or colors, can be accepted as figures by the Journal.

An example of the format for tables is presented at the end of this guide.

In addition to the previous indications, the authors should take special care not to saturate the manuscript with tables, when the information of several tables can be combined into a sigle one. The size of a table should not exceed a letter-sized page. Exceptionally, multi-page tables will be accepted, if they are properly justified and have been accepted or recommended by the editors of the Journal; when they are too large the Journal will publish them on its website, and the URL where the full table is located will be written in the text of the document. Only traits that were previously described in Materials and Methods can be included in the table.

If a table does not meet the specified requirements that correspond to the style of the Journal, it will be redesigned by the Journal staff and the cost of the redesign will be added to the charge for publishing rights.

PRESENTATION OF FIGURES

1. Figures correspond to drawings, graphs, diagrams and photographs that illustrate results, and their information must not be duplicated in tables.
2. Each figure will be presented separately at the end of the text, in the order in which they are cited therein.
3. The legends of the figures will also be written on a separate page, with bold letters and the same type of letter as in the text.
4. The maximum original size of a figure is one page, and it must allow its reduction up to 1/8 of a page, without losing legibility or details. For this reason, overloaded graphs, with thick lines or large markers are not acceptable.
   a) Lines: the thickness of the main lines will be 0.5 pt and that of secondary lines 0.25 pt. All lines must be clear and in black. If required by the graph and if the author prefers it, the graph can be drawn with colors, with an extra charge in the charge for publishing rights, which must be paid to the Mexican Society of Plant Genetics.
   b) Markers: Size of 0.20 mm per side.
5. Graphs and diagrams can be processed in Excel or Sigma Plot. For each one write the number of the figure and the processor used, and attach the original file for the purpose of edition. In case of using other programs, indicate the program and extension.
   a) Word, it is sent in its original format or as PDF.
   b) Excel, it is sent in its original format or as PDF.
   c) PowerPoint, it is sent in its original format or as PDF.
   d) Sigma Plot, it is sent in its original format or as PDF.
   e) In case of using other programs, indicate the program and the extension, send it in original format and as PDF.
6. Blurred graphs or scratched/shaded background will not be accepted; no two-dimensional graphs with three-dimensional simulation are accepted without technical justification.
7. When the graphs correspond to mathematical models, the respective equations and their determination coefficients should be included in the figure or legend.
8. Illustrative photographs of the subject, preferably in digital format, must be sent in their original version, without retouching, sharp, and clearly related to the subject. In case of doubtful orientation, indicate this with an arrow (,) or with the word "up". The allowed formats are: JPG, PNG and TIFF.
9. The journal may request the data files with which the graph was constructed, or the digitized photographs separately for editing purposes in the format requested by the journal. RFM can make the required correction of figures, with an additional charge.
10. In case of "composite" figures (a set of figures presented with a single legend), in addition to the aforementioned, the components will be identified with capital letters (A, B, C, ...), well aligned, with font of the same size and type, and lines of the same thickness.
11. As in the case of tables, the figures are specified in the text as Figure 1, Figure 2, ..., etc.

II. SCIENTIFIC NOTES

In general, the requirements that must be met by the authors of this type of contributions and the rules for writing contributions to this section of the Journal are the same as those indicated for Scientific Articles, except for the following points:

1. Types of contributions that may be submitted as Scientific Notes:
   a) Research results of local or restricted importance.
   b) Preliminary, yet important and novel results.
   c) Results of modifications or improvement of breeding methods, experimental technique, statistical analysis, apparatus or instrument of field, greenhouse or laboratory.
2. The total text of this type of contribution will occupy a maximum of 15 double-spaced pages, including tables and figures.
3. The contribution will contain the following chapters: SUMMARY and index, RESUMEN, palabras clave, INTRODUCTION (where literature review will be included),

MATERIALS AND METHODS, RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (in a single chapter, including the main conclusions) and BIBLIOGRAPHY.

III. NEW VARIETIES

This type of contribution is intended to raise awareness of new varieties of plants that were obtained through genetic improvement, because they have at least one clear and verifiable advantage over the best commercial variety of the region of interest and that were already registered at the corresponding governmental office. The description should include the main stages of the improvement applied and the relevant results of evaluation in the field, greenhouse and laboratory where appropriate, in a clear and brief way, but sufficient to demonstrate the usefulness of the new variety. These contributions are also submitted to formal peer-review. The time limit to report a variety as a new one will be two years after receiving official registration.

Authors are recommended to take into consideration the following:

1. In a maximum of six letter-size pages, double-spaced and without separating into chapters, indicate the origin of the variety (inbred lines or parental populations), the breeding method, the most important agronomic characteristics, the main results of the evaluations of its performance and stability, compared with commercial varieties in use, and the registration number in the corresponding governmental office. In case the variety already has commercial use, indicate the release date, as well as the place where the seed can be obtained. The bibliographic references will be the minimum necessary, up to a maximum of ten.
2. At least one color photograph must be included that illustrates the described variety.
3. The authors will attach to their initial communication a copy of all publications (newsletters, technical brochures, brochures for farmers, leaflets, etc.) where variety information is presented, so that the Editorial Committee can issue a better opinion. If necessary, authors must provide the experimental evidence that the Editorial Committee requests.

REVIEWS AND SCIENTIFIC ESSAYS

This type of contributions must conform to the same normativity as Scientific Articles, except for the Materials and Methods and Results and Discussion chapters; that is to say, the chapters should be relevant to the development of the topic dealt with in the manuscript. In this regard, it is recommended to take a look at contributions of this type published in the Journal in recent issues.

GENERAL RULES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Of paramount importance is that both Scientific Articles and Scientific Notes have a proportional size in their chapters. Although the balance depends of the subject matter, the following distribution of the total pages is suggested: 10 % for Summary and Resumen, 15 % for Introduction, 20 % for Materials and Methods, 35 % for Results and Discussion and 20 % for Conclusions and Bibliography.
2. Use the units and symbols of the International System (IS) of measurements. In a series of data with equal unit of measurement, use numerals followed by the abbreviated form of the unit (without writing final period or capital letters at the beginning). For example: 2, 4 and 6 mL L^{-1}; 16, 20 and 33 %; 3400, 1200 and 400 kg; 4 and 9 months. On the other hand, if only there is a number lower than 10, and the units do not correspond to the IS, authors must write them with words (six traits, four replications, eight environments); however, if the number is immediately accompanied with some unit of the decimal metric system, it must be expressed with number (2 m, 6 g, 5 km) as it is when preceded by a name with capital letters (Table 6, Figure 9, Tables 2 and 3).
3. Exponential notation is only accepted with units of the SI measurement. On other units use the notation of fractions, as in kg/tree, m/plant, etc.
4. Do not start a sentence or paragraph with a number. The phrase must be changed or the number written in letters.
5. When dealing with large quantities in the text, try to round the figure and use words as part of the number; thus, 2 128 430 ha can be expressed as "around 2.1 million hectares".
6. Dictionaries of electronic programs (such as "Word") are recommended for spelling corrections, but they do not cover topics related to technical areas nor they recognize the correct use of the diacritic accent. It is better to check the spelling with a good dictionary and to revise the writing. It is also recommended that you request one or more colleagues to review your article before sending it to the Journal, and that such revision is based on this guide.
7. Use a comma to separate thousands in figures of 10,000 and higher, and a point to separate decimals.

Examples:

987,062; 1390; 35,951; 0.3961

REFERENCES ABOUT WRITING AND EDITION OF SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES

Alley M. (1995) The Craft of Scientific Writing. 3rd ed. Springer. New York. 282 p.

Alvarado L. J. (2000) Redacción y Preparación del Artículo Científico. 2da ed. Sociedad Mexicana de la Ciencia del Suelo y Colegio de Postgraduados. Texcoco, Estado de México. 2da ed. 241 p.

ASA, CSSA, SSSA (1998) Publications Handbook and Style Manual. American Society of Agronomy, Crop Science of America and Soil Science Society of America. Madison, WI. USA. 92 p.

Carballo Q. A. (s/f) Escribir Ciencia, un Manual Básico de Estilo. Colegio de Postgraduados. Montecillo, Texcoco, México. 300 p.

Day R. A. and B. Gastel (2012) How to Write and Publish a Scientific Paper. 7th ed. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge, MA, USA. 305 p.

Mari M. J. A. (2004) Manual de Redacción Científica. Publicación Especial No. 3. Caribbean Journal of Science (caribjusci.org/epub1/).

Examples of tables and figures with the publication format of the Journal

Table 1. Chemical analysis of the soil a the depth of 0 to 30 cm of each fertilization treatment.

Treatment of fertilización†	OM	N	P	K	Ca	Mg	Fe	Cu	Zn	Mn	B
	%		mg kg^{-1}	Meq / 100 g of soil			mg kg^{-1}				
E + T 17	3.5 a	0.2 a	107.5 a	1.6 a	14.4 a	4.2 a	6.1 a	0.3 a	1.7 a	3.0 b	1.1 a
C + M	3.2 a	0.2 a	30.2 bc	1.2 a	12.0 a	4.2 a	4.6 a	0.4 a	1.8 a	4.2 a	1.0 a
FM	2.4 a	0.1 b	21.3 c	1.8 a	17.7 a	4.2 a	2.8 a	0.2 a	1.0 a	3.3 b	0.7 a
Check	2.3 a	0.1 b	41.1 b	1.5 a	15.7 a	4.8 a	2.3 a	0.2 a	1.3 a	2.3 c	1.0 a
CV (%)	16.7	13.0	12.0	16.8	27.5	12.1	39.5	29.0	20.7	6.8	24.6 a
DMS (0.05)	1.3	0.05	13.7	0.7	11.5	1.6	4.4	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.6

Means with the same letters are not statistically different (Tukey, 0.05). †E + T 17: cattle manure plus triple 17 fertilizer, C + M: compost plus inoculation with the mycorrhizal fungus *Glomus mosseae*, FM: mineral fertilizers, CV : coefficient of variation, HSD: honest least significant difference, OM: organic matter.

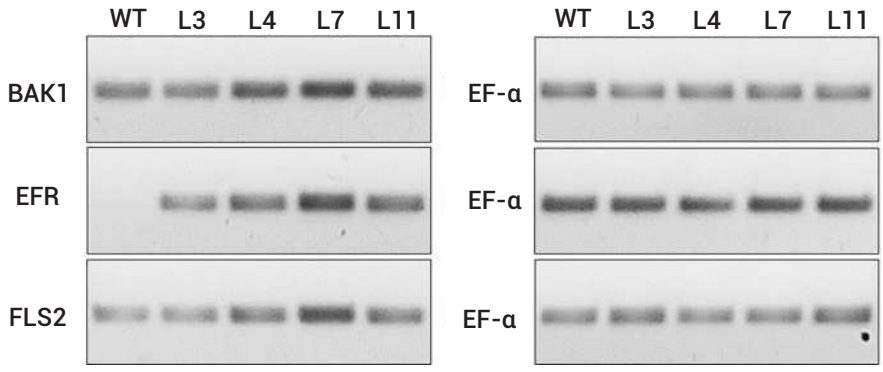


Figure 5. RT-PCR analysis of pCAMBIA-*EFR:Ub:BAK1:Ub:FLS2* transgenic tomato lines using *BAK1*, *EFR* and *FLS2* specific primers. A control RT-PCR of the house-keeping gene *EF-α* indicates equal loading.

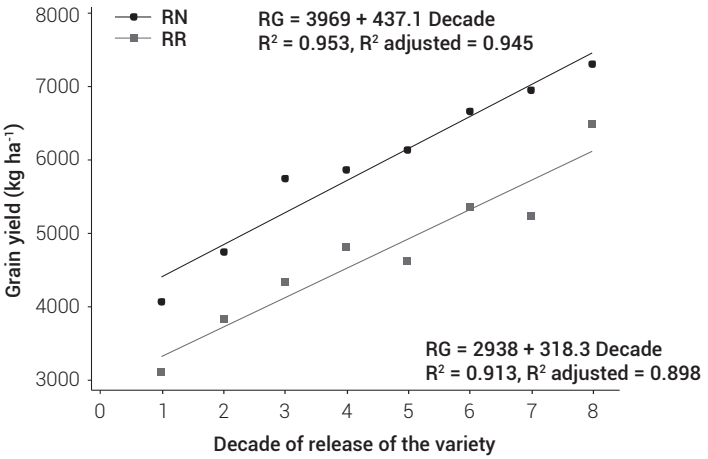


Figure 4. Relationship between the decade of release of varieties and the grain yield (GY) under normal irrigation (NI) and restricted irrigation (RI) as the average of the four experiments. Celaya, Guanajuato and Montecillo, State of Mexico, Fall-Winter cycle of 2014 and 2015.

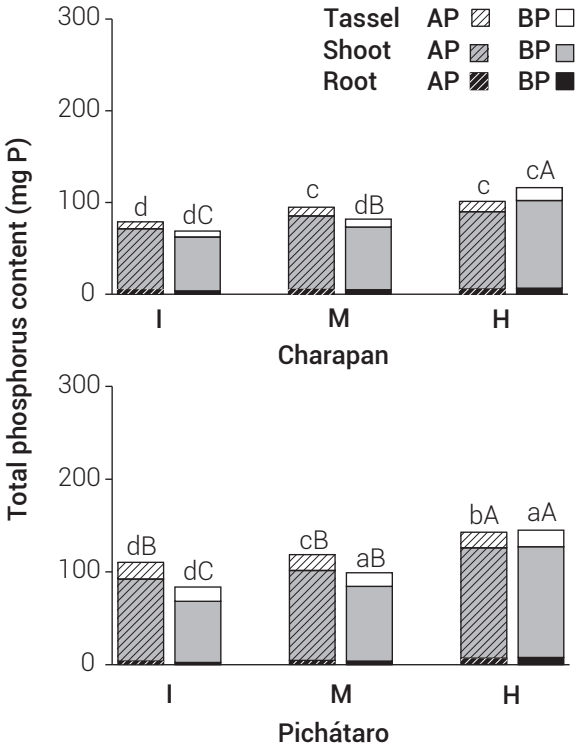


Figure 3. Phosphorus content in root, shoot and tassel in conditions of reduced (R), moderate (M) and high (H) efficiency of phosphorus. The bars represent the means of 4, 12 and 11 genotypes. Means with equal letters between locations (lowercase) and between efficiency groups (uppercase) by phosphorus levels are statistically equal to each other (Tukey, 0.05).

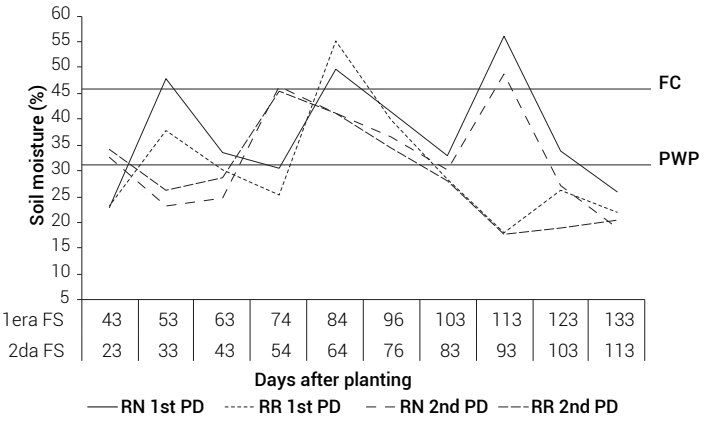


Figure 1. Content of soil moisture at a depth of 0 to 30 cm under normal irrigation (NI) and restricted irrigation (RI) of the first (1st PD) and second (2nd PD) planting dates in Celaya, Guanajuato. FC= field capacity, PWP= point of permanent wilting.

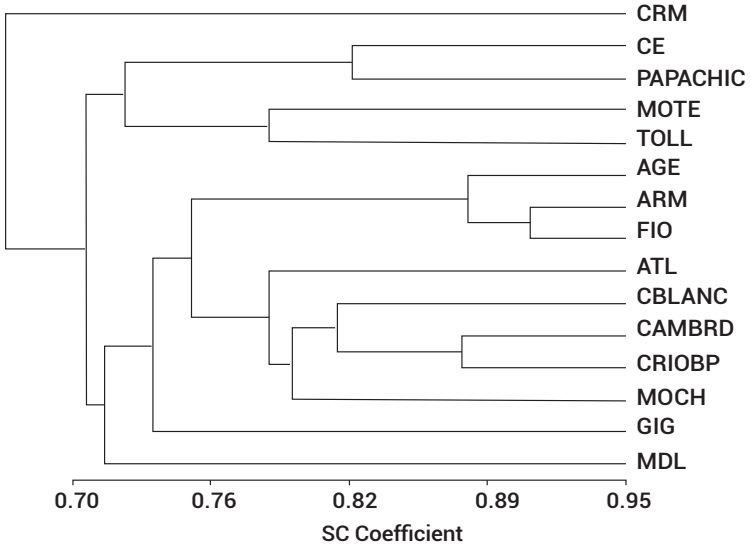


Figure 4. Dendrogram generated from combined data of morphological and molecular markers through the simple concordance coefficient (SC) and the UPGMA method of grouping, for 15 potato cultivars.