

Guide for Authors

Manuscript

1. Manuscripts should be written in English. Authors whose native language is not English are strongly advised to have their manuscripts checked by an English speaking colleague prior to submitting.
2. Submit the original and two copies of your manuscript. Enclose the original illustrations and two sets of photo-copies (three prints of any photographs).
3. Manuscripts should be typewritten, typed on one side of the paper, with wide margins and double spacing throughout, i.e. also for abstracts, footnotes and references. Every page of the manuscript, including the title page, references, tables, etc. should be numbered in the upper right-hand corner. However, in the text no reference should be made to page numbers; if necessary, one may refer to sections. Underline words that should be in italics, and do not underline any other words. Avoid excessive usage of italics to emphasize part of the text.
4. Manuscripts in general should be organized in the following order:
 - Title (should be clear, descriptive and not too long)
 - Name(s) of author(s)
 - Affiliation(s)
 - Present address(es) of author(s)
 - Complete correspondence address to which the proofs should be sent
 - Any (short) additional information concerning research grants, etc., may be included on the title page under the address(es). If this information is long, please include it in the text, either at the end of the introduction or in a separate acknowledgement section preceding the references.
 - Abstract
 - Introduction
 - Material studied, area descriptions, methods, techniques
 - Results
 - Discussion
 - Conclusion
 - Acknowledgements
 - References
 - Tables
 - Figure captions
5. In typing the manuscript, titles and subtitles should not be run within the text. They should be typed on a separate line, without indentation. Use lower-case lettertype.
6. SI units should be used.
7. If a special instruction to the copy editor or typesetter is written on the copy it should be encircled. The typesetter will then know that the enclosed matter is not to be set in type. When a typewritten character may have more than one meaning (e.g., the lower case letter l may be confused with the numeral 1), a note should be inserted in a circle in the margin to make the meaning clear to the typesetter. If Greek letters or

uncommon symbols are used in the manuscript, they should be written very clearly, and if necessary a note such as “Greek lower-case chi” should be put in the margin and encircled.

8. Elsevier reserves the privilege of returning to the author for revision accepted manuscripts and illustrations which are not in the proper form given in this guide.

Abstracts

1. The abstract should be clear, descriptive and not longer than 400 words.
2. At the beginning of each abstract provide the complete bibliographic entry by which the paper will be referenced.

Tables

1. Authors should take notice of the limitations set by the size and lay-out of the journal. Large tables should be avoided. Reversing columns and rows will often reduce the dimensions of a table.
2. If many data are to be presented, an attempt should be made to divide them over two or more tables.
3. Drawn tables, from which blocks need to be made, should not be folded.
4. Tables should be numbered according to their sequence in the text. The text should include references to all tables.
5. Each table should be typewritten on a separate page of the manuscript. Tables should never be included in the text.
6. Each table should have a brief and self-explanatory title.
7. Column headings should be brief, but sufficiently explanatory. Standard abbreviations of units of measurement should be added between parentheses.
8. Vertical lines should not be used to separate columns. Leave some extra space between the columns instead.
9. Any explanation essential to the understanding of the table should be given as a footnote at the bottom of the table.

Illustrations

1. All illustrations (line drawings and photographs) should be submitted separately, unmounted and not folded.
2. Illustrations should be numbered according to their sequence in the text. References should be made in the text to each illustration.
3. Each illustration should be identified on the reverse side (or – in the case of line drawings – on the lower front side) by its number and the name of the author. An indication of the top of the illustrations is required in photographs of profiles, thin sections, and other cases where doubt can arise.
4. Illustrations should be designed with the format of the page of the journal in mind. Illustrations should be of such a size as to allow a reduction of 50%.
5. Lettering should be in Indian ink or by printed labels. Make sure that the size of the lettering is big enough to allow a reduction of 50% without becoming illegible. The

lettering should be in English. Use the same kind of lettering throughout and follow the style of the journal.

6. If a scale should be given, use bar scales on all illustrations instead of numerical scales that must be changed with reduction.
7. Each illustration should have a caption. The captions to all illustrations should be typed on a separate sheet of the manuscript.
8. Explanations should be given in the typewritten legend. Drawn text in the illustrations should be kept to a minimum.
9. Photographs are only acceptable if they have good contrast and intensity. Sharp and glossy copies are required. Reproductions of photographs already printed cannot be accepted.
10. Colour illustrations cannot usually be included, unless the cost of their reproduction is paid for by the author.

References

1. All publications cited in the text should be presented in a list of references following the text of the manuscript. The manuscript should be carefully checked to ensure that the spelling of author's names and dates are exactly the same in the text as in the reference list.
2. In the text refer to the author's name (without initial) and year of publication, followed – if necessary – by a short reference to appropriate pages. Examples: "Since Peterson (1983) has shown that..." "This is in agreement with results obtained later (Kramer, 1984, pp. 12–16)".
3. If reference is made in the text to a publication written by more than two authors the name of the first author should be used followed by "et al.". This indication, however, should never be used in the list of references. In this list names of first author and co-authors should be mentioned.
4. References cited together in the text should be arranged chronologically. The list of references should be arranged alphabetically on authors' names, and chronologically per author. If an author's name in the list is also mentioned with co-authors the following order should be used: publications of the single author, arranged according to publication dates—publications of the same author with one co-author – publications of the author with more than one co-author. Publications by the same author(s) in the same year should be listed as 1974a, 1974b, etc.
5. Use the following system for arranging your references:
 - a. *For periodicals*
Moschini, G., 1991. Economic issues in tariffication: an overview. *Agric. Econ.*, 5: 101–120.
 - b. *For edited symposia, special issues, etc., published in a periodical*
Kimball, B.A. and Idso, S.B., 1983. Increasing atmospheric CO₂: effects on crop yield, water use and climate. In: J.F. Stone and W.O. Willis (Editors), *Symp. Plant Production and Management under Drought Conditions*, 4–6 October 1982, Tulsa, OK. *Agric. Water Manage.*, 7: 55–72.
 - c. *For books*
De Groot, M.N. and Zachariasse, L.C. (Editors), 1991. *Agricultural Economics and Policy. Developments in Agricultural Economics*, 7. Elsevier, Amsterdam, 226 pp.

- d. *For multi-author books*
 Lasley, F.A., 1986. Food prices and rising energy costs. In: R.P. Singh (Editor), *Energy in Food Processing. Energy in World Agriculture*, 1. Elsevier, Amsterdam, pp. 315–326.
- e. *For unpublished reports, departmental notes, etc.*
 Gull, D.D., 1981. Ripening tomatoes with ethylene. Vegetable Crops Fact Sheet, VC-29. Vegetable Crops Department, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL.
6. Do not abbreviate the titles of periodicals mentioned in the list of references; alternatively use the International List of Periodical Title Word Abbreviations.
 7. In the case of publications in any language other than English, the original title is to be retained. However, the titles of publications in non-Latin alphabets should be transliterated, and a notation such as “(in Russian)” or “(in Greek with English abstract)” should be added.
 8. In referring to a personal communication the two words are followed by the year, e.g., “(J. McNary, personal communication, 1984)”.

Formulae

1. Formulae should be typewritten, if possible. Leave ample space around the formulae.
2. Subscripts and superscripts should be clear.
3. Greek letters and other non-Latin or handwritten symbols should be explained in the margin where they are first used. Take special care to show clearly the difference between zero (0) and the letter O, and between one (1) and the letter l.
4. Give the meaning of all symbols immediately after the equation in which they are first used.
5. For simple fractions use the solidus (/) instead of a horizontal line, e.g. $I_p/2_m$ rather than $\frac{I_p}{2_m}$.
6. Equations should be numbered serially at the right-hand side in parentheses. In general only equations explicitly referred to in the text need be numbered.
7. The use of fractional powers instead of root signs is recommended. Also powers of e are often more conveniently denoted by exp.
8. Levels of statistical significance which can be mentioned without further explanation are $*P < 0.05$, $**P < 0.01$ and $***P < 0.001$.
9. In chemical formulae, valence of ions should be given as, e.g., Ca^{2+} and CO_3^{2-} , not as Ca^{++} or CO_3^{--} .
10. Isotope numbers should precede the symbols, e.g., ^{18}O .
11. The repeated writing of chemical formulae in the text is to be avoided where reasonably possible; instead, the name of the compound should be given in full. Exceptions may be made in the case of a very long name occurring very frequently or in the case of a compound being described as the end product of a gravimetric determination (e.g., phosphate as P_2O_5).

Footnotes

1. Footnotes should only be used if absolutely essential. In most cases it will be possible to incorporate the information in normal text.

2. If used, they should be numbered in the text, indicated by superscript numbers, and kept as short as possible.

Nomenclature

1. Authors and editors are, by general agreement, obliged to accept the rules governing biological nomenclature, as laid down in the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature*, the *International Code of Nomenclature of Bacteria*, and the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*.
2. All botica (crops, plants, insects, birds, mammals, etc.) should be identified by their scientific names when the English term is first used, with the exception of common domestic animals.
3. All biocides and other organic compounds must be identified by their Geneva names when first used in the text. Active ingredients of all formulations should be likewise identified.
4. For chemical nomenclature, the conventions of the *International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry* and the official recommendations of the *IUPAC-IUB Combined Commission on Biochemical Nomenclature* should be followed.

Copyright

1. An author, when quoting from someone else's work or when considering reproducing an illustration or table from a book or journal article, should make sure that he is not infringing a copyright.
2. Although in general an author may quote from other published works, he should obtain permission from the holder of the copyright if he wishes to make substantial extracts or to reproduce tables, plates, or other illustrations. If the copyright-holder is not the author of the quoted or reproduced material, it is recommended that the permission of the author should also be sought.
3. Material in unpublished letters and manuscripts is also protected and must not be published unless permission has been obtained.
4. A suitable acknowledgement of any borrowed material must always be made.

Proofs

1. Copy editing of manuscripts is performed by the staff of Elsevier. The author is asked to check the galley proofs for typographical errors and to answer queries from the copy editor.
2. Elsevier, at its discretion, is entitled to recover from the author of any paper or report published in the journal, any cost occasioned by alterations made by the author in the printer's proofs other than correction of typesetting errors and essential additions which update information in the paper; the latter preferably as sentences at the end of existent paragraphs or as new paragraphs.

Reprints

1. Fifty reprints will be supplied free of charge.
2. Additional reprints can be ordered on a reprint order form, which is included with the proofs.
3. UNESCO coupons are acceptable in payment of extra reprints.

Submission of manuscripts

The preferred medium of submission is on disk with accompanying manuscript (see "Electronic manuscripts" below).

Submission of an article is understood to imply that the article is original and unpublished and is not being considered for publication elsewhere.

Upon acceptance of an article by the journal, the author(s) will be asked to transfer the copyright of the article to the publisher. This transfer will ensure the widest possible dissemination of information.

Papers for consideration should be submitted to:

The Editorial Secretariat
 'Agricultural Economics'
 P.O. Box 181
 1000 AD Amsterdam
 The Netherlands

Electronic manuscripts

Electronic manuscripts have the advantage that there is no need for the rekeying of text, thereby avoiding the possibility of introducing errors and resulting in reliable and fast delivery of proofs.

The preferred storage medium is a 5.25 or 3.5 inch disk in MS-DOS format, although other systems are welcome, e.g., Macintosh (in this case, save your file in the usual manner, do not use the option 'save in MS-DOS format'). Your disk and (exactly matching) printed version (printout, hardcopy) should be submitted together to the accepting editor. In case of revision, the same procedure should be followed such that, on acceptance of the article, **the file on disk and the printout are identical**. Please specify the type of computer and word-processing package used (do not convert your textfile to plain ASCII). Ensure that the letter 'l' and digit '1' (also letter 'O' and digit '0') have been used properly, and format your article (tabs, indents, etc.) consistently. Characters not available on your word processor (Greek letters, mathematical symbols, etc.) should not be left open but indicated by a unique code (e.g., α , @, # the Greek letter α). Such codes should be used consistently throughout the entire text. Please make a list of such codes and provide a key. Do not allow your word processor to introduce word splits and do not use a 'justified' layout. Please adhere strictly to the general instructions on style/arrangement and, in particular, the reference style of the journal. Further information may be obtained from the Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS HAS NO PAGE CHARGES.