



ICED^{6th} Guidance for Authors

1 Manuscript Requirements

1.1 Copyright

According to the "Copyright Law of the People's Republic of China", the author of the manuscript must ensure that he owns the copyright of the manuscript, and is responsible for his own work. Once a manuscript is found to have plagiarism, multiple submissions per manuscript, unknown copyright ownership, or copyright disputes, it shall be rejected.

1.2 Manuscript

It should be scientific and practical, with clear arguments, rigorous logic, reliable data, refined text, clear levels, accurate data, and standardized writing. The order of the manuscript content is title, author's signature and unit, abstract, keywords, introduction, materials and methods, results and discussion, conclusions, acknowledgments, and references.

***The size of the manuscript does not exceed 1MB.**

1.3 Title

It should be concise and accurate, and can accurately reflect the specific content of the article. Generally, abbreviations, codes, punctuation marks are not used, and the first letter of each word in the title is capitalized (except function words),

And provide a short title of no more than 50 characters.

1.4 Author's name & Organization

The author's name is listed below the title, the author's organization starts on a new line, and the corresponding author's email address is provided under the organization.

(1) Name Writing Form:

All use "first name before last name", both first name and last name are full names.

Capitalize the first letter of the first name + space + capitalize the first letter of the last name, and use ", and" before the last author to connect with the previous author.

(2) Author Superscript:

Different organizers can be distinguished by Arabic numerals in the upper right corner of the author (the corresponding author is indicated by *). The organization name is listed in the order of the tag number, including organization name, city, organization zip code, and country. If the same author needs to indicate different organizations or corresponding authors, there is no need for a comma between the symbols.

1.5 Abstract

The abstract should be divided into four elements: purpose, method, result, and conclusion, **The number of abstract words is controlled within 300 words**; The abstract should not contain any undefined abbreviations or references, tables, equations, formulas, etc.

Purpose: Explain the purpose of the research and show the importance of the research.

Methods: Explain the basic design of the research content, what materials and methods are used, how to group and compare, the scope and accuracy of the research, how the data are obtained, and what statistical methods are used to process them..

Results: List the main result data of the research, what new findings are there, and explain its value and limitations. The description should be specific and accurate; and the confidence of the result and the exact value of the statistical significance test should be given.

Conclusion: Explain whether the theoretical value or application value of the correct viewpoint obtained through experimentation and argumentation can be promoted.

1.6 Keyword

Manuscripts need to be indexed with 5-7 keywords, The first letter of the keyword is capitalized, used in the middle, separated, and ended with..

1.7 Text format and body format

Manuscripts should be submitted in .doc or .docx format. The font of the body part: Times New Roman, font size: 10.

1.8 Title Level

In principle, the sequence numbers of each level of the title in the text are arranged consecutively with Arabic numerals, and the numbers of different levels are separated by a dot ".", and the last number is not punctuated, such as "2", "2.1", "2.1.2", etc., Write in the top left grid. The first-level and second-level headings in the text should be in lowercase letters (except for the first letter), such as 1 (first-level heading), 1.1 (second-level heading). All first-level headings should be written in bold. Other titles should use ordinary characters (not bold).

1.9 Punctuation

(1) All punctuation marks are entered in English.

(2) There needs to be a space after each word, and a space between the word and the brackets.

***Notes:**

Chinese punctuation marks are not allowed in English manuscripts. For example, using "," instead of ","; using "-" instead of "~"; using "italic" instead of "''"; using "[]" instead of "[]"; using "..." instead of "...", etc.

1.10 Numbers and Units

Gregorian calendar century, year, year, month, day, time and Arabic numerals for counting and measurement, **When there are more than 3 digits before and after the decimal point, each group of 3 digits should be separated by commas.** Such as 1,200, 0.250, 6. The old units that have been discontinued cannot be used anymore. The unit of measurement is indicated by the international standard symbol. **There is a space between the unit name and the unit symbol,** For specific use, please refer to Table 1 at the end of the text. The unit name and unit symbol in the text cannot be mixed.

1.11 Abbreviation

Abbreviations that are not well-known and recognized should be given their full name when the word or phrase is mentioned for the first time, and be used consistently thereafter.

1.12 Letter Format

The correct italics, uppercase and lowercase, upper and lower corners of the letters should be used correctly to avoid misunderstandings. For example: "t" (ton) and "t" (time), "V" (volt) and "V" (volume) should not be confused.

Common Situations for Letter Italics:

- ① All quantity symbols and subscript symbols that represent quantities and variable numbers in quantity symbols;
- ② Numbers and general functions represented by letters;
- ③ Statistical symbols;
- ④ The Latin literary name of the genus (including the genus) in biology;
- ⑤ Latin letters in gene symbols (Note: gene symbols are represented by uppercase Latin letters or are formed by a combination of uppercase Latin letters and Arabic numerals).

Commonly used cases of regular letters:

- ① Unit of measure symbol;
- ② Operation symbols, exponential and logarithmic function symbols, special constant symbols, abbreviation symbols, etc. in mathematical formulas. For example: \sum (continuous addition), lg (common logarithm), lim (limit), max

(maximum), min (minimum);

- ③ Latin literary names and celebrities above the Asian tribes (including sub tribes) in biology;
- ④ Symbols of chemical elements;
- ⑤ Model or code of instrument, sample, etc;
- ⑦ The names of persons, places and institutions, as well as abbreviations, acronyms, etc.

1.13 Figure

The figure should have a clear theme, have the function of further explanation and supplementary text, or have the function of providing evidence (such as a photo map). The quantities, units, symbols, abbreviations, etc. in the figure must be consistent with those used in the text. **Figures should be numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals and quoted in the text. The title of the figure should be placed below the figure.** The figure title and the font size on the figure should be one size smaller than the text. Figure 2 cannot be cited before Figure 1. If no reference to the figure is found in the text, the figure will be deleted.

Note:

- a. The quantity and unit symbols of the vertical and horizontal markings of the graph should be complete and placed in the center on the outside of the vertical and horizontal axes. The horizontal axis headings are arranged from left to right; the vertical axis headings are arranged from bottom to top.
- b. All composite graphics should be lined up together, and the notes in the figure are selected in the order of lowercase letters: a, b, c, d... In the legend, they are marked in the order of vertical and horizontal.

1.14 Form

Each table needs to be marked in the text, and its content must not overlap with each other or repeat with the text description. All tables are numbered with Arabic numerals and quoted in the text. Table 2 cannot be quoted before Table 1. If no reference to the table is found in the text, the table will be deleted. (If there is only one figure or table, it can be written as "Figure 1" or "Table 1"; if there are two or more, it can be written as Figures 3-5 or Tables 3-5). Each table should have a short descriptive title above the main body of the table. The font size in the title and the form should be one size smaller than the text. **The form should be a three-line form** (Refer to the format of Table 1 at the end of the text). If there are total rows or rows expressing the results of statistical processing, add auxiliary lines. The effective digits after the decimal point in the data in the table should be consistent; when there is no data for the index value of a heading word, it is indicated by "-".

- Note:
- a. For vertical and horizontal headings, the subject is generally placed on the left side of the table, and the predicate is generally placed on the top side of the table;
 - b. Each column in the table should be marked with heading words. The heading words in the parameter column are generally quantities or test items and their unit symbols. If the units of all the parameters in the table are the same, they can be marked after the table title (with brackets). The unit of each column parameter is different, the unit symbol should be marked in brackets after the heading of each column (brackets);
 - c. The quantities, units, symbols, abbreviations, etc. in the table must be consistent with those in the text. In order to maintain the self-evidence of the table, the abbreviations used in the table should be annotated.

1.15 Statistical Analysis

All statistical symbols are in italics, See Table 2 for specific requirements and formats. The description of the statistical treatment "difference" between two or more groups in the article is expressed as "the difference between the two groups is statistically significant". Statistical processing must be marked with the test method, and specific test values such as χ^2 value, t value, and then P value should be listed. Generally, the experimental data (including percentage) retain one decimal place. After statistical processing, the t, χ^2 , and P values retain two decimal places.

1.16 Formula or Equation

It is best to use MathType software when editing mathematical symbols and formulas. The important mathematical

formulas, reaction formulas, etc. in the article can be placed in a new row and placed in the middle row, and consecutively numbered with Arabic numerals. The serial number is enclosed in parentheses, and the top right grid is arranged. The formula should be consistent with the font and size of the text.

1.17 References

There are two forms of references: digital format and Harvard format.

The references at the end of the text are arranged in the order of the cited documents in the main text, and the serial number is in Arabic numerals and placed in square brackets (if it is a single reference, it is [1]; if it is two consecutive serial numbers, it is [3,4], if it is more than two consecutive serial numbers, it is [3-6]). References cited in the figure are numbered in the order in which they appear in the full text, and the annotations are written in the description or notes of the figure, and the citation label should not appear in the figure. References cited in the table are numbered in the order in which they appear in the full text, and are marked in order in the table notes. The total number of references should generally not exceed 40.

2 Body Structure

2.1 introduction

Readers should be guided to understand the importance of research; combine the published literature with the purpose of the research, and clearly point out the reasons behind the investigation. Do not involve the data or conclusions in this research, and do not write abstracts.

2.2 Materials and Methods

All important materials and their sources should be mentioned. Citing references should briefly describe the main methods used. The new method or the substantially modified method can be described in sufficient detail. The selected statistical method and statistical significance should be clearly stated (describe the statistical method and its selection basis, and explain the statistical software used).

2.3 Result

The narrative of the results should be concise and clear, the data should be accurate, and the hierarchy should be clear, and should not be confused with the discussion content. If the manuscript has diagrams, the main text does not need to repeat all the data, only the main findings or data need to be briefly described. The data should be statistically analyzed and whether it is statistically significant.

2.4 Discuss

Focus on the conclusions drawn from the results, including theoretical significance, practical application value, limitations and enlightenment for further research. The discussion should explain the possibility of revealing the results, and further discussion is needed. It is not necessary to repeat the data or information that has been described in the preface and results, and do not list too much literature. Generally, the discussion part should not list graphs.

2.5 Thanks

Before referencing documents, information about individuals, grants, funds, etc. should be placed in the acknowledgment section, and the name of the funding agency should be stated in full, and should be after the text rather than in the form of footnotes.

2.6 References

Please typesetting in strict accordance with the following format:

***note:**

a. References in English manuscripts are not allowed to have document identification codes, such as [J], [M], [S], etc. must be deleted.

b. To list all author names (et al cannot be used), the title of the journal should list the full name (abbreviations

cannot be used).

(1) Periodicals: First and last name, full name (first letter capitalized), first name abbreviation (upper case). Year. Article title (first letter of the first word is capitalized, other words are lowercase). Journal (full name), volume (Period): start and end page number.

[1] Fleming R. A., Barclay H. J., Candau J. N., 2002. Scaling-up an autoregressive time-series model (of spruce budworm population dynamics) changes its qualitative behaviour. *Ecological Modelling*, 149 (1-2): 127-142.

(2) Books: First and last name, full surname (first letter capitalized), initials (upper case), publication year, book title, publisher name, city.

[2] Podani J., 1994. *Multivariate Data Analysis in Ecology and Systematics*. SPB Publishing, The Hague.

(3) A chapter in a book: the first and last name, the full name of the surname (initial case), the abbreviation (upper case), the year of publication. The chapter name. In: the full name of the editor, the abbreviation of the editor's surname. (Eds.), Title. Publisher name, city. Chapter page number.

[3] GR Mettam, LB Adams, 2009. How to prepare an electronic version of your article. In: Jones, BS, Smith, RZ (Eds.), *Introduction to the Electronic Age*. E-Publishing Inc., New York. pp. 281-304.

(4) Meeting: after the first name, the full name of the surname (the first letter is capitalized), the abbreviation of the first name (uppercase), the year. Title. In: the name of the meeting. The city. Page number.

[4] J. N. Thompson, 1984. Insect diversity and the trophic structure of communities. In: *Ecological Entomology*. New York. 165-178.

(5) Online resources: author (source), year of publication, article name, website link.

[5] Cancer Research UK, 1975. Cancer statistics reports for UK.

<http://www.cancerresearch.org/aboutcancer/statistics>.

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