

THE TITLE OF YOUR SCHOLARLY REVIEW ARTICLE GOES HERE WITH 14-POINT BOLD ARIAL FONT

First A. Author,^a John B. Liu,^{a,*} 12-Pt_TNRoman Font,^b and Fourth D. F. Author^c

Your abstract, in 10-point Arial font, all indented 0.5 inches, having a maximum length of 200 words (ideally 150 words), goes here. The abstract should mention the context and motivation for the review article, as well as any main themes. The Abstract will appear separately online in HTML form, and it also will appear in this form in the PDF version. Remember that the journal audience is multidisciplinary. Acronyms are discouraged in the Abstract and special symbols are not permitted. Because the Abstract tends to be the most frequently read part of an article (with the exception of the title), authors are urged to take particular care in its preparation. Also, due to the higher proportion of readers of abstracts, relative to other parts of an article text, *BioResources* has opted to use a 10-point, sans-serif font for this item. This example of an abstract is 150 words in length.

Keywords: Format; Author guidelines; TNRoman 10-point italics; Up to 10 brief terms

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YOUR FIRST HEADING

Skip one line after each heading (including sub-headings). 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. When laying out the structure of your review article, please aim to engage the reader with an interesting account, with sufficient discussion of reasons why readers, having different backgrounds, ought to care about what you are presenting. The explanations should be sufficiently broad so that scientists and technologists who are unfamiliar with your subject area can gain an appreciation of how research and the area covered by your review might be applied, if they are further developed and successfully implemented.

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49 Italics should be used for Latin words and contractions (*i.e.*, *viz.*, *e.g.*, *et al.*, *etc.*),
50 for journal titles (*J. Phys. Chem.*), and for genus and species (*Pinus taeda*).

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79 not going to be included in the page count. The editors reserve the right to accept even
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94

95 **ANOTHER HEADING, SUITED TO YOUR REVIEW ARTICLE**

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97 **Your Subheading**

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 99 encouraged to provide brief background explanations of nomenclature, experimental
 100 procedures, and theories which, though well known to some, may not generally be well
 101 known to a random group of college-educated people having an interest in biomass
 102 utilization technology.

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 106 New Roman font for the lowest level headings. Capitalize only the first word in the
 107 heading.

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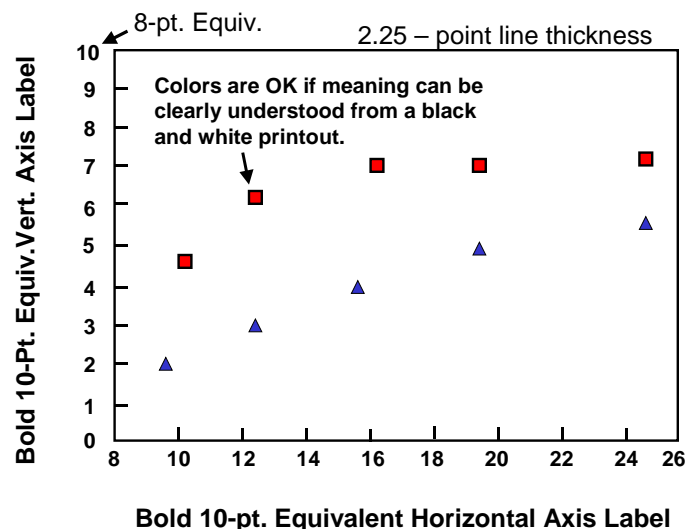
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 121 with a suitable software, as in the case of the example below. In other words, scanned
 122 images of figures obtained from printed material will not be considered acceptable.

123



124

125 **Fig. 1.** Example of a figure, prepared so that the axis labels are near to the size of the
 126 surrounding text. Note that the caption is 10-point Arial font with left and right justification. Figure
 127 republished from Chu and Knoll (1993) with permission from Ace Publishing Co.
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 136 a notation such as (redrawn from the data of Chu and Knoll 2003).

137 The graph above shows the expected format of plotted information in terms of the
 138 following parameters: The vertical and horizontal labels should be prepared in bold Arial
 139 font of a suitable size so that they appear in the page view with a size equivalent to a 10-
 140 point font or somewhat larger in the final view (noting that this present text is in 12-point
 141 Times New Roman font). Number axis labels can appear somewhat smaller, e.g. 8-point
 142 font. Although colors are encouraged, graphics must be prepared in such a way that
 143 symbols and lines show up clearly in a black-and-white printout, and that they remain
 144 clearly differentiated from each other in such a format. Authors will have control of both
 145 the size and positioning of figures, though the example shown below can be used for
 146 general guidance.

147 Where possible, figures or tables should be placed soon after the location where
 148 they are first mentioned in the text.

149 Let's suppose that the next set of results to be discussed will be reported in tabular
 150 form. The following table can serve as a representative example of how the heading and
 151 the remaining table might appear, depending on the nature of the data. Note that "title
 152 case" format, with capitalization of major words, is used for the table headings.
 153

154 **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)

155
 156 As appropriate, results should be discussed and interpreted in the context of other
 157 published work. Note again, there are two spaces before a major heading.

158 Authors may use their own discretion regarding whether it is appropriate to end
 159 their review article with a section titled "Summary," "Future Directions," or something of
 160 that nature.
 161
 162

163 **REFERENCES CITED**

164

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183 Article submitted:

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