

## DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS for preparation and modification of papers

The following instructions should help authors to prepare their papers in a proper style. Complying with these rules limits the amount of correspondence between an author and the editorial office and can speed up the publication of a paper.

A list of *most often neglected formal matters* is placed at the end of these instructions.

**IMPORTANT:** All original files [text and tables in Word, figures in a graphic format (not Word, not PDF) as described in Detailed instructions] have to be combined in one PDF file. **Submit, please, both the original files and the PDF file! Without adding all the files the manuscript cannot be reviewed.**

Follow also basic [Instructions for authors](#) and/or any recent issue of the journal. Papers already published or those elsewhere under consideration are not published. If the paper is published on any **preprint server**, the **author is obliged** to announce that fact to the editorial office and **assign it on the title page** below the title of the paper. **The author is responsible** for the correct assignment of a paper state on the preprint server (e.g. the paper must not be under review in any other journal, book, etc.)

**Authors are recommended** to read also the *EASE Guidelines for Authors and Translators of Scientific Articles* to be published in English and apply the relevant suggestions to their manuscripts before submission. [ENGLISH version](#); [CHINESE version](#). For Guidelines in other languages, see <https://ease.org.uk/publications/author-guidelines-authors-and-translators>.

*Papers suspicious of plagiarism may be checked by the plagiarism checker software.*

**New: Graphical abstract invited**

### GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT

A graphical abstract is a unique, simple, concise, and visual summary of the main findings of the article and helps readers identify more quickly papers most relevant to their research. We prefer a figure that is specially designed for this purpose.

The graphical abstract will be displayed on our home page at a special place within the list of other graphical abstracts, the online content of the article, but will not appear in the article PDF file.

The graphical abstract is **optional**.

Authors must provide an original image that represents the summary of the work described in the paper. Graphical abstract should be submitted as a separate file.

The graphical abstract should have a clear start and end, preferably "reading" from top to bottom or left to right.

**Submit the graphical abstract as a PowerPoint file by using Photosynthetica template.**

■ **Image size:** For the graphical abstract insert images with a minimum of 1600 × 900 pixels (w × h) using a minimum resolution of 600 dpi.

■ **Font:** use Times, Arial, Symbol with a large enough font size as the image will be reduced in size.

■ **File type:** use, please, the template on [https://ps.ueb.cas.cz/artkey/inf-990000-0200\\_For-Authors.php](https://ps.ueb.cas.cz/artkey/inf-990000-0200_For-Authors.php) below among the attached files.

- Any text or label must be part of the image file.

A basic graphical abstract template is provided below along with advice and further tips on how to create one.

[Professor Andrew Ibrahim's visual abstract primer](#)

[Free visual/graphical abstract template](#)

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## LANGUAGE

The authors who are not native English speakers are strongly advised to get their manuscript checked by a native English-speaking colleague before submission. Editorial language corrections may be a reason for a delay in the publication of the paper. For professional language editing services, *see* <http://www.enago.com/> or <http://www.editage.com/get-quote>.

Rephrase the sentences such as:

„The value of XXX at different groundwater depths showed an **increase** when the temperature **increased** to XX°C, moreover, its **increase** trend **increased** with the **increase** of groundwater depth.“

Check spelling carefully throughout the whole text.

Keep the British (expected but not obligatory in the papers of European authors) or American English in the whole paper.

## TITLE

The title should describe the content of the paper accurately but briefly. The title is one of the sources of terms used by indexing journals. Its length should not exceed 140 characters.

## AUTHORS' NAMES

Use capital letters, first name(s) abbreviated. In case of different addresses of the authors, use \*, \*\*, \*\*\*, #, and + for the corresponding author (all in superscript).

### *Example:*

R.L. SMITH<sup>\*</sup>, J. WANG<sup>\*,\*\*</sup>, and V. NOWAK<sup>\*,+</sup>

Authors may provide their **ORCID** numbers (<https://orcid.org/>). The ORCID profile has to be completed before.

## ADDRESSES

In italics, assigned with \*, \*\*, \*\*\*, and # in superscript correspondingly to the authors (*see* AUTHOR'S NAMES).

### *Example:*

*Stress Physiology Laboratory, Water Technology Centre, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi – 110 012, India<sup>\*</sup>*

*Department of Plant Physiology, Agriculture University, 160 00 Praha 6, Czech Republic<sup>\*\*</sup>*

## ABSTRACT

### **Abstract**

Do not use abbreviations without their explanation. If a term is explained in the Abstract, use only its abbreviation in the whole following text (except for tables and figures which should be self-explanatory). In the Abstract, use only inevitable abbreviations, which are used further in this section. The whole name of a plant is mentioned only for the first time and then the genera name is abbreviated in the text. Since the Abstract is often the only text, which a reader considers before citing the paper in her/his research, make sure that it contains all necessary information and data of your paper. Abstract, together with the title of the paper, is also a source of data for indexing journals and thus important for a quotation of your paper by other authors.

Include a few of your article's **keywords in the title** of the article.

Use the maximum amount of **keywords in the first two sentences** of the abstract.

## KEYWORDS

Written in alphabetical order, keywords should be divided by semicolons and finished by a full stop. Do not use abbreviations in this section. **As the keywords, use other words than in the title and the abstract.**

**Example:**

*Keywords:* chlorophyll fluorescence; gas exchange; growth analysis; productivity; soybean; wheat; zearalenone.

**ABBREVIATIONS**

Abbreviations **have to be included if used** in the text, ordered alphabetically, and written in the same form throughout the whole text, figures, tables, and equations (subscripts and superscripts, italic font, uppercase letters). Single terms should be divided by semicolons, n-dash (–) with spaces around is used between the abbreviation and its explanation. Use the abbreviations in a form usual for Photosynthetica (*see below*). Greek symbols are ordered alphabetically after Latin symbols. Listed abbreviations (*see below*) can be used without explanation. Abbreviations of elements, ions, and chemical formulas are used without explanation.

**Example:**

*Abbreviations:*  $C_i$  – intercellular  $CO_2$  concentration; Chl – chlorophyll;  $F_v/F_m$  – maximum photochemical efficiency of PSII;  $g_s$  – stomatal conductance; MDA – malondialdehyde content; NPQ – nonphotochemical quenching;  $P_{max}$  – light-saturated photosynthetic rate;  $\Phi_{PSII}$  – actual photochemical efficiency of PSII.

**Abbreviations that do not need to be explained in the abbreviations' list:**

ATP – adenosine triphosphate  
 $C_{3(4)}$  –  $C_3$  or  $C_4$  (plants, mechanisms, *etc.*)  
 CAM – crassulacean acid metabolism  
 LHC – light-harvesting complex  
 NADP(H) – nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate  
 PAR – photosynthetically active radiation  
 PPFD – photosynthetic photon flux density  
 PSI – photosystem I  
 PSII – photosystem II  
 $Q_A$  – primary quinone acceptor of PSII  
 $Q_B$  – secondary quinone acceptor of PSII  
 Rubisco – ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase

**Most frequent radicals:**

Superoxide radical:  $O_2^{\bullet-}$

hydroxyl radical:  $\bullet OH$ , please, do not mismatch with hydroxyl anion  $OH^-$

hydroperoxyl radical:  $HO_2^{\bullet}$

**Statistical parameters:**

SE – standard error

SD – standard deviation

**Recommended symbols and most frequently used abbreviations**

Car – carotenoids	adapted state
Chl $a(b)$ – chlorophyll $a(b)$	$F_0'$ – minimal fluorescence yield of the light-
$C_i$ – intercellular $CO_2$ concentration	adapted state
DM – dry mass	$F_m$ – maximal fluorescence yield of the dark-
$E$ – transpiration rate	adapted state
ETR – electron transport rate	$F_m'$ – maximal fluorescence yield of the light-
$F_0$ – minimal fluorescence yield of the dark-	adapted state

$F_s$ – steady-state fluorescence yield	$P_{gmax}$ – light-saturated gross photosynthetic rate
$F_v$ – variable fluorescence	$P_{Nmax}$ – light-saturated net photosynthetic rate
$F_v/F_m$ – maximal quantum yield of PSII photochemistry	$q_N$ – nonphotochemical quenching coefficient
FM – fresh mass	$q_P$ – photochemical quenching coefficient
FRET – fluorescence resonance energy transfer	$R_D$ – respiration rate
$g_s$ – stomatal conductance	RWC – relative water content
LA – leaf area	VPD – vapour pressure deficit
NPQ – nonphotochemical quenching	WUE – water-use efficiency ( $= P_N/E$ )
OEC – oxygen-evolving complex	$WUE_i$ – intrinsic water-use efficiency ( $= P_N/g_s$ )
$P_g$ – gross photosynthetic rate	$\Phi_{PSII}$ – effective quantum yield of PSII photochemistry
$P_N$ – net photosynthetic rate	$\psi_w$ – water potential

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Acknowledgements of people, grants, *etc.* should be placed in a separate section after the list of abbreviations.

## HIGHLIGHTS

Three bullet points that help increase the discoverability of your article via search engines. These bullet points should be maximum of 85 characters or fewer, including spaces. Highlights should not contain abbreviations except of those generally known.

### *Example:*

- Elevated CO<sub>2</sub> concentration enhances water-use efficiency under water stress.
- Plants show rapid oxidation of P700 upon dark-to-light transition.
- Monochromatic light negatively affects PSII photochemical efficiency.
- Dichromatic red and blue light improves physiological performance and growth.

## INTRODUCTION

### Quotations

Do not use a comma between the name of the author and the year of publication. Do not use semicolons but commas for the separation of single quotations.

The surname(s) of the author(s) are followed by a year of publication without a comma. „*et al.*“ is written in italics.

### *Example:*

(Styring and Rutherford 1988, Evelo *et al.* 1989a, Koulougliotis *et al.* 1992, MacLachlan 1994a,b; Peterson *et al.* 1999, 2003; Åhrling and Peterson 2003, Smith 2004).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

All instruments used should be specified by type, producer, and country of origin. All methods should be described in a way that enables a reader to reproduce the experiment, *i.e.*: use references only if the full-text is available in English and describe modifications in detail.

Check the correct writing of the names of the used chemicals.

## Statistics

In this section, the statistical procedure and the program used for calculations should be named.

## Equations

Use the equation editor (*Math Type* if possible) for writing complex equations. Single-line equations may be written as a normal text. Use multiplier (×) instead of „x“ in the equations and spaces between factors. The size of normal letters in equations should be 10 pt. All abbreviations should have the same shape as in the text and figures.

### Examples:

$$F_o' = F_o / [(F_v/F_m) + (F_o/F_m')] \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta [‰] = \frac{\delta^{13}C_{\text{air}} - \delta^{13}C_{\text{plant}}}{1 - \frac{\delta^{13}C_{\text{plant}}}{1000}} \quad (2)$$

## Units

Units should be written in square brackets (also in the figures), without dots in the multiple ones (space only), SI units are preferred. Write a space between a value and its unit except for % and °C. Do not use a slash mark for a combination of units. Describe time as 08:00 or 14:00 h instead of 8:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. Use n-dash (–) instead of a hyphen in superscripts (*see* Dashes). It is not necessary to use units in the text if the parameters with their units are a part of a figure or a table.

Use a comma as a thousand's separator (*e.g.* 5,000).

### Examples:

10%; 30°C

$P_N$  [ $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ ]

PAR [ $\mu\text{mol}(\text{photon}) \text{m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ ]

$E$  [ $\text{mmol}(\text{H}_2\text{O}) \text{m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ ]

$g_s$  [ $\text{mol}(\text{H}_2\text{O}) \text{m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ ]

$C_i$  [ $\mu\text{mol}(\text{CO}_2) \text{mol}^{-1}$ ]

WUE [ $\text{mol}(\text{CO}_2) \text{mol}(\text{H}_2\text{O})^{-1}$ ]

Chl *a* [ $\text{mg g}^{-1}(\text{DM})$ ]

$\text{kg m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ ; if plant as reference unit:  $\mu\text{g}$  per plant

### Avoid the following usage:

$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{kg/m}^2\text{s}$ , or completely incorrect  $\text{kg/m}^2/\text{s}$

## SI units and symbols. Basic SI units

metre	m	kelvin	K
kilogram	kg	candela	cd
second	s	mole	mol
ampere	A	katal	kat

**Remarks:**

Unit, dimension	Symbol	Do not use
micrometre	$\mu\text{m}$	$\mu$
nanometre	nm	m $\mu$ , Å
gram	g	gr
microgram	$\mu\text{g}$	-
second	s	sec
minute*	min	min.
hour*	h	hr, hrs
day	d	-
kelvin	K	°K
degree Celsius (centigrade)	°C (e.g. 20°C)	° C (e.g. 20° C)
pascal	Pa	atm, torr, mm Hg, bar
Unit, dimension	Symbol	Do not use
joule	J	cal, kWh
watt per metre square	$\text{W m}^{-2}$	$\text{cal cm}^{-2} \text{ min}^{-1}$
mole, millimole	mol, mmol	-
molar, millimolar	M, mM	-
becquerel	Bq	Ci, C, c
counts per second	$\text{s}^{-1}$	cpm
hertz	Hz	c/sec
volume per volume	$\text{cm}^3 \text{ m}^{-3}$	vpm

Note that mW is milliwatt  
m W is metre $\times$  watt

The abbreviation kDa is acceptable for characterizing proteins.

\*Units h (for an hour; not hr, hrs) and min (for a minute; not min.) can be used only for description (e.g. centrifuged for 50 min), not as dimensions.

**Text table**

For the presentation of small data sets in the section of Materials and methods, a text table is recommended. (For detailed information, see the corresponding chapter in the [EASE guidelines](#) on page 14.)

*Original text:*

As previously mentioned, *C. moritziana* grows on rock outcroppings with well-drained and poorly developed soils. Three well-differentiated size classes were selected: juvenile, intermediate, and adult stages. Juveniles grew close to the ground, with a rosette diameter and plant height between 20 and 25 cm and leaves between 15 and 18 cm in length and 0.8 to 1.5 cm in width. Juvenile stages did not show an apparent stem and rosettes appeared sessile. Intermediate plants had an early developing stem, with rosettes between 30 and 35 cm in both diameter and plant height and leaves were between 20 and 25 cm in length and 1.5 to 2.5 cm in width. Adult individuals presented a well-developed stem of approximately 40 cm in length, covered with marcescent leaves. The rosettes had a diameter between 55 and 60 cm and plant height was between 90 and 100 cm. Leaves were between 25 and 30 cm in length and 2.0 to 2.5 cm in width. Adult individuals were the only ones that had any signs of earlier reproductive events.

*Text with the text table:*

As previously mentioned, *C. moritziana* grows on rock outcroppings with well-drained and poorly developed soils. Three well-differentiated size classes were selected: juvenile, intermediate, and adult stages.

Stage	Rosette diameter; plant height [cm]	Leaf length [cm]	Leaf width [cm]
Juvenile	20–25; 20–25	15–18	0.8–1.5
Intermediate	30–35; 30–35	20–25	1.5–2.5
Adult	55–60; 90–100	25–30	2.0–2.5

Juveniles grew close to the ground and did not show an apparent stem and rosettes appeared sessile. Intermediate plants had an early developing stem. Adult individuals presented a well-developed stem of approximately 40 cm in length, covered with marcescent leaves. Adult individuals were the only ones that had any signs of earlier reproductive events.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It is not necessary to assign a place where a figure or a table should be situated – it will be placed in the nearest possible place after the quotation in the text. Place tables and figures at the end of the paper.

### Tables

Tables should be written by using table function, situated from left, without left-hand margin, simple spaced. The whole legend is placed above the table. The used abbreviations should be explained in the same way as in the Abbreviations section and in the same shape (italics, sub- and superscripts) as in the text and figures (*e.g.*  $P_N$  – net photosynthetic rate; ...). The units are in square brackets, directly in a table. The symbols of statistical significance (a, b, \*) follow the values as superscripts without space. The desirable font size is 9 pt.

### Statistical evaluation

The number of repetitions (*e.g.*  $n = 5$ ) is written in italics with spaces around the equal sign.  $P$ ,  $R$ ,  $R^2$ , or  $p$ ,  $r$ ,  $r^2$  (both is acceptable when used consistently through the whole paper) is written in italics without spaces (*e.g.*  $p=0.05$ ,  $p<0.1$ ). SE (SD) without full stops.

When used in the figures and tables legends, do not repeat the statistical data (*e.g.*  $p<0.05$ ) in the text of Results.

## REFERENCES

Check carefully if all references are mentioned in the text and *vice versa*. Use n-dash (–) with spaces around between the name of the article and the journal and hyphen (-) for the range of pages. Use bold numbers for journals' volumes. Use a paragraph indent after the first line of references. **The author is responsible for the accuracy of the references.** Check them carefully by using [Web of Science, Journal Title Abbreviations](#). Use full stops after the abbreviations, not after the unabbreviated names.

The EndNote template file is available down on the journal website [https://ps.ueb.cas.cz/artkey/inf-990000-0200\\_For-Authors.php](https://ps.ueb.cas.cz/artkey/inf-990000-0200_For-Authors.php).

If available, please **always include DOIs as full DOI links in your reference list** (*e.g.* “<https://doi.org/abc>”).

In the case of more than four authors in a reference, use only three first names and *et al.*

### Examples:

*Articles in journals:*



- Alric J., Johnson X.: Alternative electron transport pathways in photosynthesis: a confluence of regulation. – *Curr. Opin. Plant Biol.* **37**: 78–86, 2017. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pbi.2017.03.014>
- Gao G.L., Feng Q., Zhang X.Y. *et al.*: [An overview of stomatal and non-stomatal limitations to photosynthesis of plants.] – *Arid Zone Res.* **35**: 929–937, 2018. [In Chinese] <https://doi.org/10.13866/j.azr.2018.04.22>
- Jain L., Jajoo A.: Protection of PSI and PSII complexes of wheat from toxic effect of anthracene by *Bacillus subtilis* (NCIM 5594). – *Photosynth. Res.* **146**: 197–211, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11120-019-00692-z>
- Lavorel J.: Hétérogénéité de la chlorophylle *in vivo*: II. Polarisation et spectres d'action de fluorescence. [Heterogeneity of chlorophyll *in vivo*: II. Polarisation and fluorescence action spectra.] – *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* **88**: 20–36, 1964. [In French] [https://doi.org/10.1016/0926-6577\(64\)90151-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/0926-6577(64)90151-2)
- Nath K., Jajoo A., Poudyal R.S. *et al.*: Towards a critical understanding of the photosystem II repair mechanism and its regulation during stress conditions. – *FEBS Lett.* **587**: 3372–3381, 2013a. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.febslet.2013.09.015>
- Nath K., Poudyal R.S., Eom J.-S. *et al.*: Loss-of-function of OsSTN8 suppresses the photosystem II core protein phosphorylation and interferes with the photosystem II repair mechanism in rice (*Oryza sativa*). – *Plant J.* **76**: 675–686, 2013b. <https://doi.org/10.1111/tpj.12331>

#### Books:

- Baker S., Satish S., Prasad N., Chouhan R.S.: Nanoagro-materials: Influence on plant growth and crop protection. – In: Thomas S., Grohens Y., Pottathara Y.B. (ed.): *Industrial Applications of Nanomaterials*. Pp. 341–363. Elsevier Academic Press, Amsterdam 2019. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-815749-7.00012-8>

Only fully accepted and reviewed articles should be cited. **Do not cite articles published only on preprint servers.**

#### In bold

the title of the paper

titles of the chapters (**Abstract, Introduction, ...**)

subtitles (*see RESULTS*)

#### In italics

*see, e.g., i.e., via, etc., et al.*;  $p(P)$  and  $r(R)$  in statistics

the panels of the figures (*see FIGURES*)

some abbreviations or their parts (*see ABBREVIATIONS*)

type and producer of the measuring equipment (*see MATERIALS AND METHODS*)

*Do not use italics* for subscripts and greek symbols.

#### Dashes and hyphens

Use **n-dash** (–, Alt0150) by writing a range of values (5–10°C, 48–72 h), minus sign (–30°C), in equations [ $F_v/F_m = (F_m - F_0)/F_m$ ], in superscripts of units ( $m^{-2} s^{-1}$ ) and References in front of journal names.

Use a **hyphen** (–) in References between the numbers of pages. Another use *e.g.*: 14-h drying, 3-leaf stage, water-stressed plants, *etc.*

*Do not use* the hyphen in words with re-, non-, pre-, sub- (*e.g.* rewatered, nonstressed, predawn, suboptimal).

#### Spaces

Use space around =, ±, in multiple units, and between chapters. *Do not use* spaces around a slash.

#### Fonts

Use **Times New Roman** for the text and **Arial** for figures.

## Figures

Assign and cite figures as Fig. 1, Fig. 2A, Fig. 3C–E; Figs. 1, 2, 4; Figs. 1B, 3. Use uppercase *italic* letters to assign figure panels. In case of more figures cited together (not for different panels of the same figure), write Figs.

For examples of the figures' style *see* the following examples or any recent issue of Photosynthetica. Authors are requested to prepare figures ready for printing. The requested format is **TIFF**, **do not send figures as Word documents**. The figures' files should be assigned with a four-digit editorial number of the paper and a number of the figure (*e.g.* 1027 Fig. 1, 1027 Fig. 2, *etc.*).

**Lettering** for labels and inside legends should be a **consistent (best the same) size** (*e.g.* do not use 8-pt size on an axis and 15-pt size for the axis label), **font Arial**, capital letters. Use values as 0, 5, 10, 15,... preferably instead of 0, 14, 28, 42,... if possible. *Do not use* bold letters and numbers in figures.

***Print the figures before submission to ensure that all parts are well visible and legible.***

All abbreviations and symbols used in figures have to be explained in the legend below even if they were already described in the text and the section of Abbreviations. They should be in the same shape as in the text (italics, sub-, and superscripts). Gridmarks should be oriented inward, do not use the minor ones. All lines should be at least 0.2 mm wide.

Combine figures' panels if possible. Single panels are assigned A, B, C (uppercase letters in italics, font Arial).

**The size of the figures should be at least 1,500 pixels in one dimension.**

See the following table for **REQUESTED FIGURES' RESOLUTIONS**.

Image Type	Description	Color Mode	Resolution
<b>Line Art</b>	An image composed of lines and text, which does not contain tonal or shaded areas	Monochrome 1-bit or RGB	<b>900 - 1200 dpi</b>
<b>Halftone</b>	A continuous tone photograph, which contains no text	RGB or Grayscale	<b>300 dpi</b>
<b>Combo</b>	Image contains halftone + text or line art elements	RGB or Grayscale	<b>500 - 900 dpi</b>

**Graphics must be legible throughout all submissions:**

- The smallest visible text is no less than 8 points in height, when viewed at intended display size.
- Solid lines are not broken up.
- Image areas are not pixilated.
- Text is legible and of high quality.

- All text that was in the original graphic is present in the digital file submission.
- Any lines in the graphic are no smaller than 2 points width.
- The quality of the graphic is the same as, or better than, the PDF.

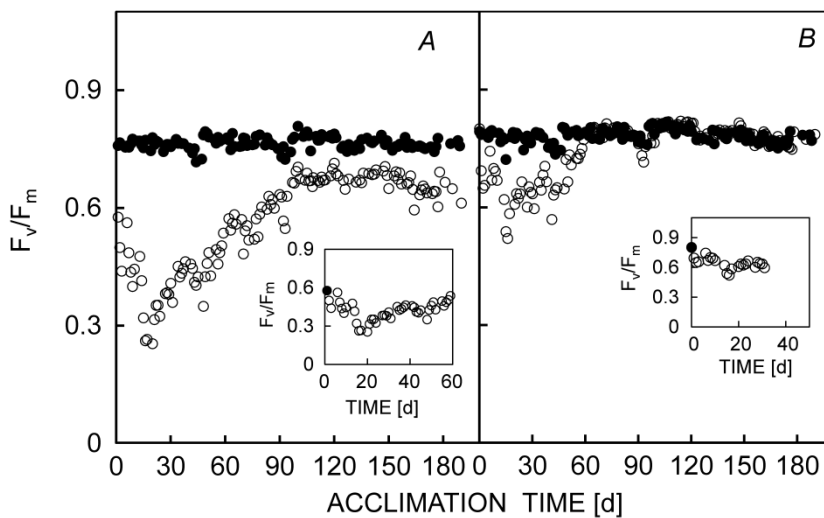
### Formatting figures

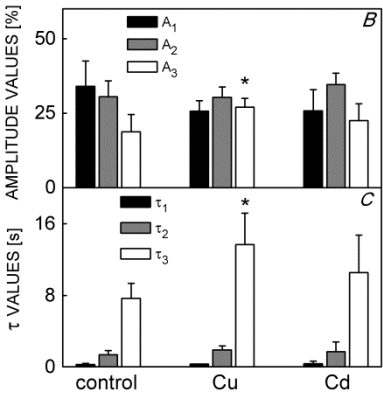
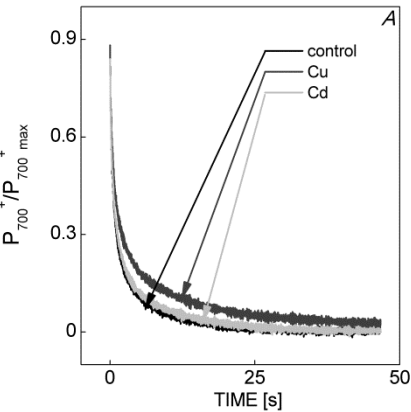
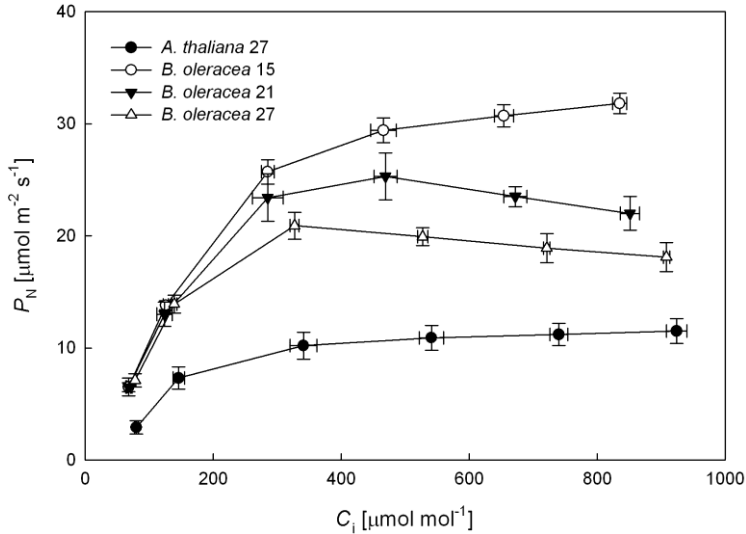
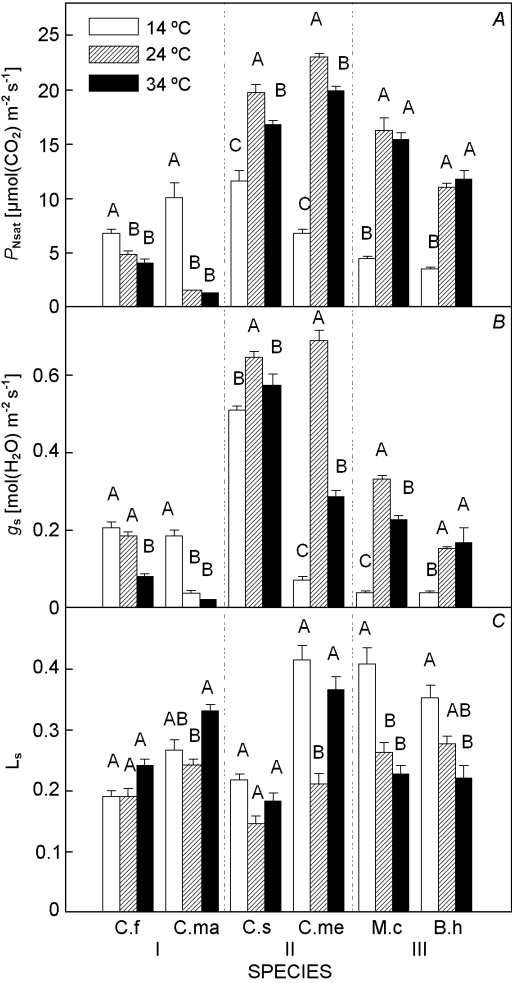
For figures formatting, the authors may also use the services of professional editing companies (*e.g.* American Journal Experts, *etc.*).

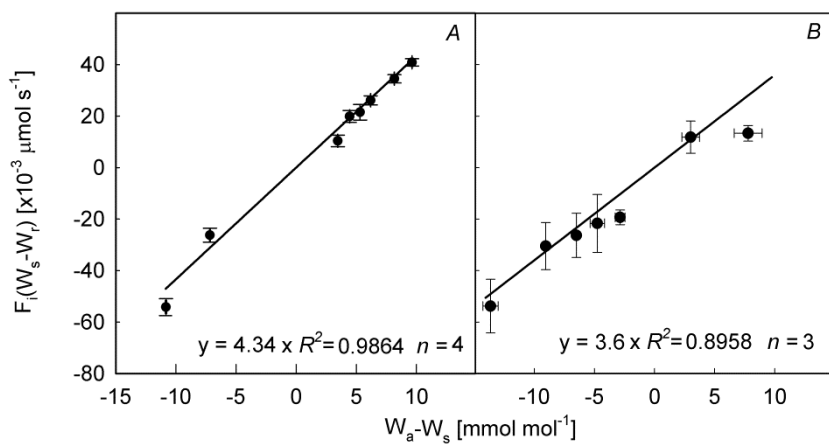
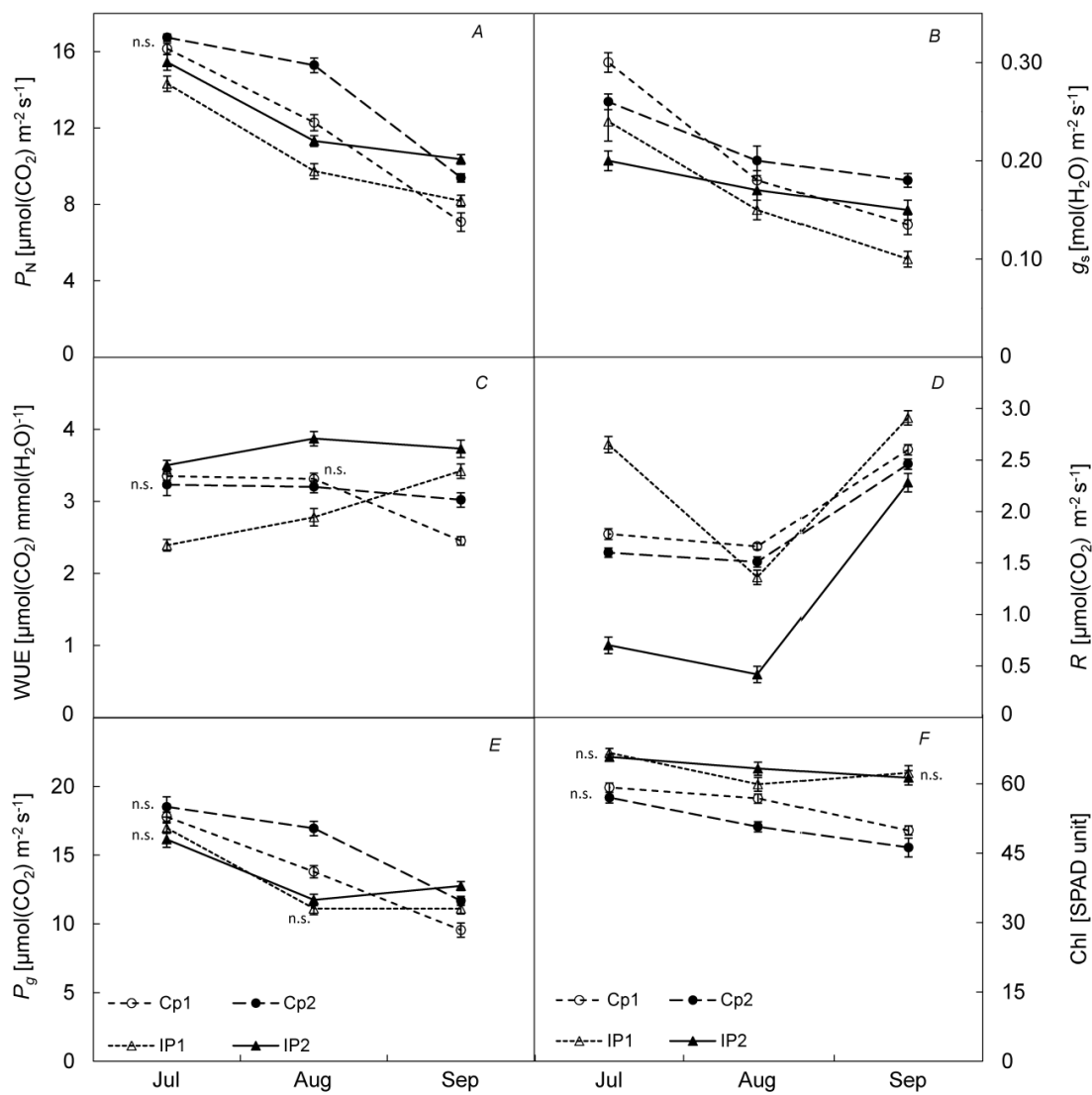
The figures have to be sent in the form which enables their formatting. They must not be blurred and their size and resolution should agree with the journal requests.

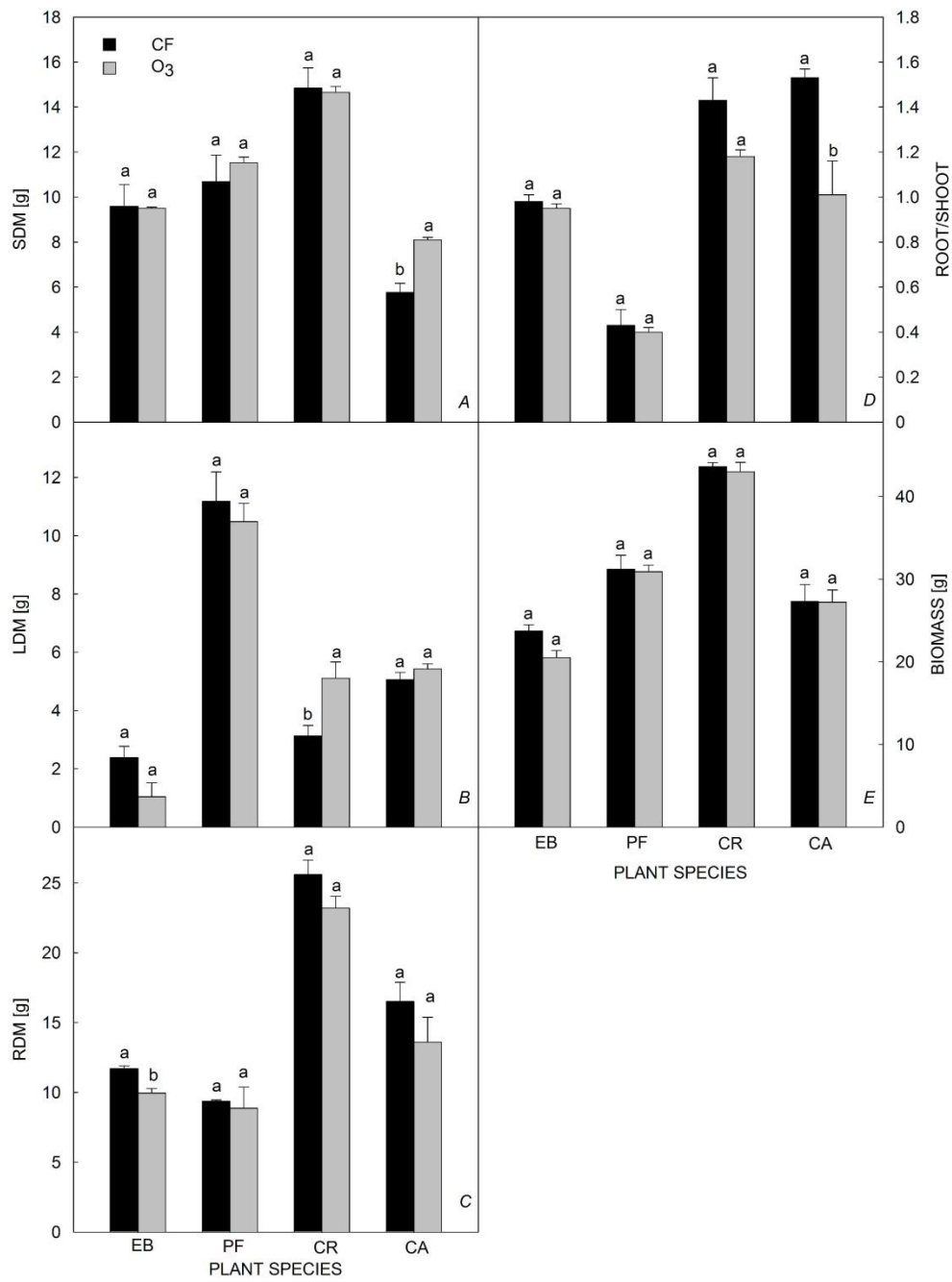
### Examples:

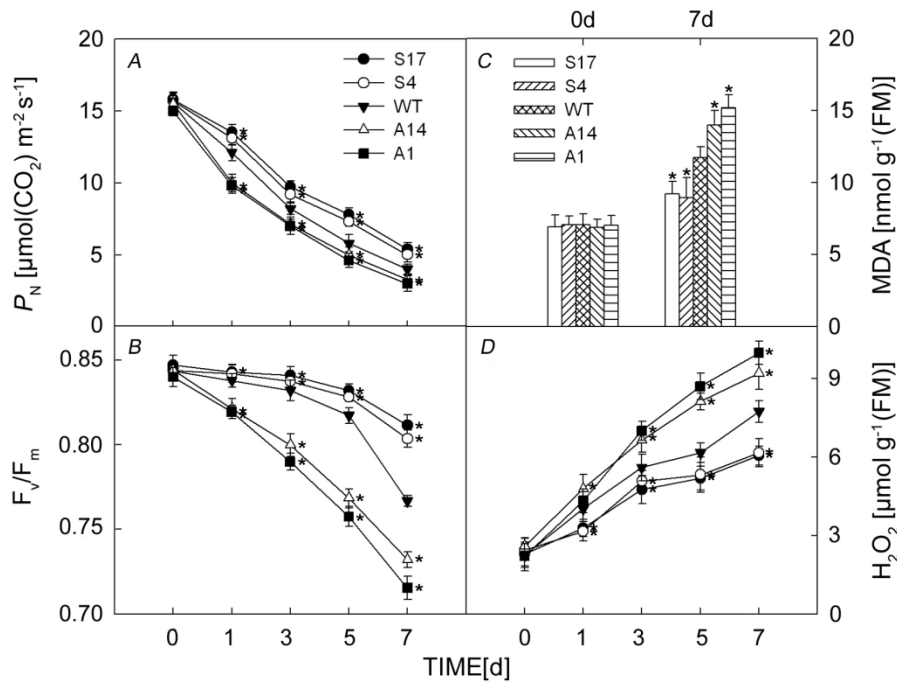
The following sample figures are published with kind permissions of their authors.



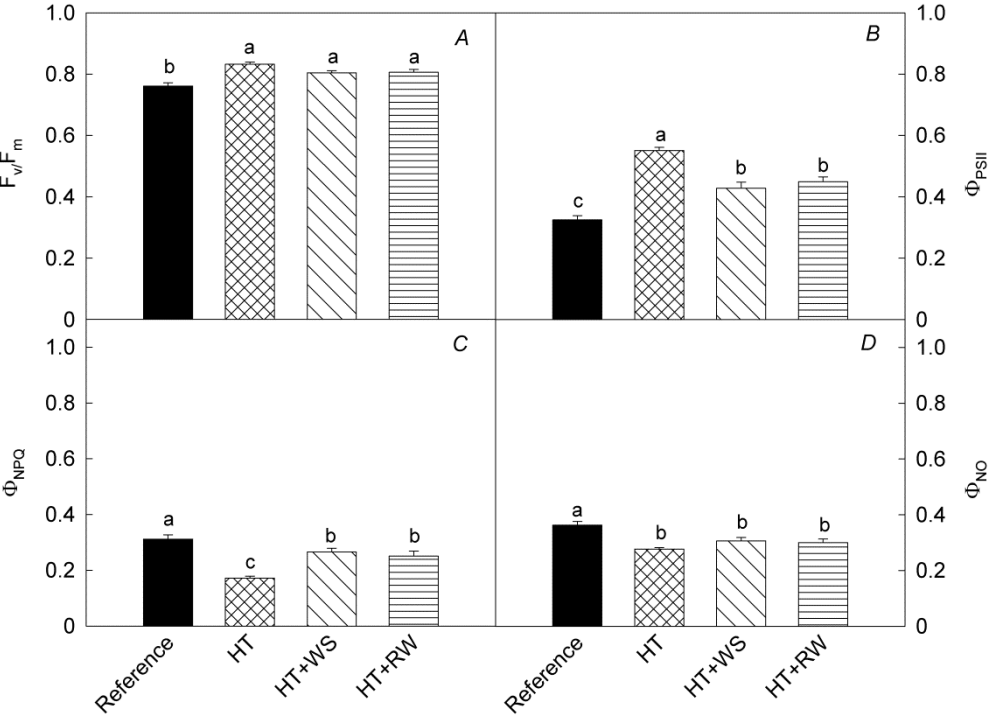
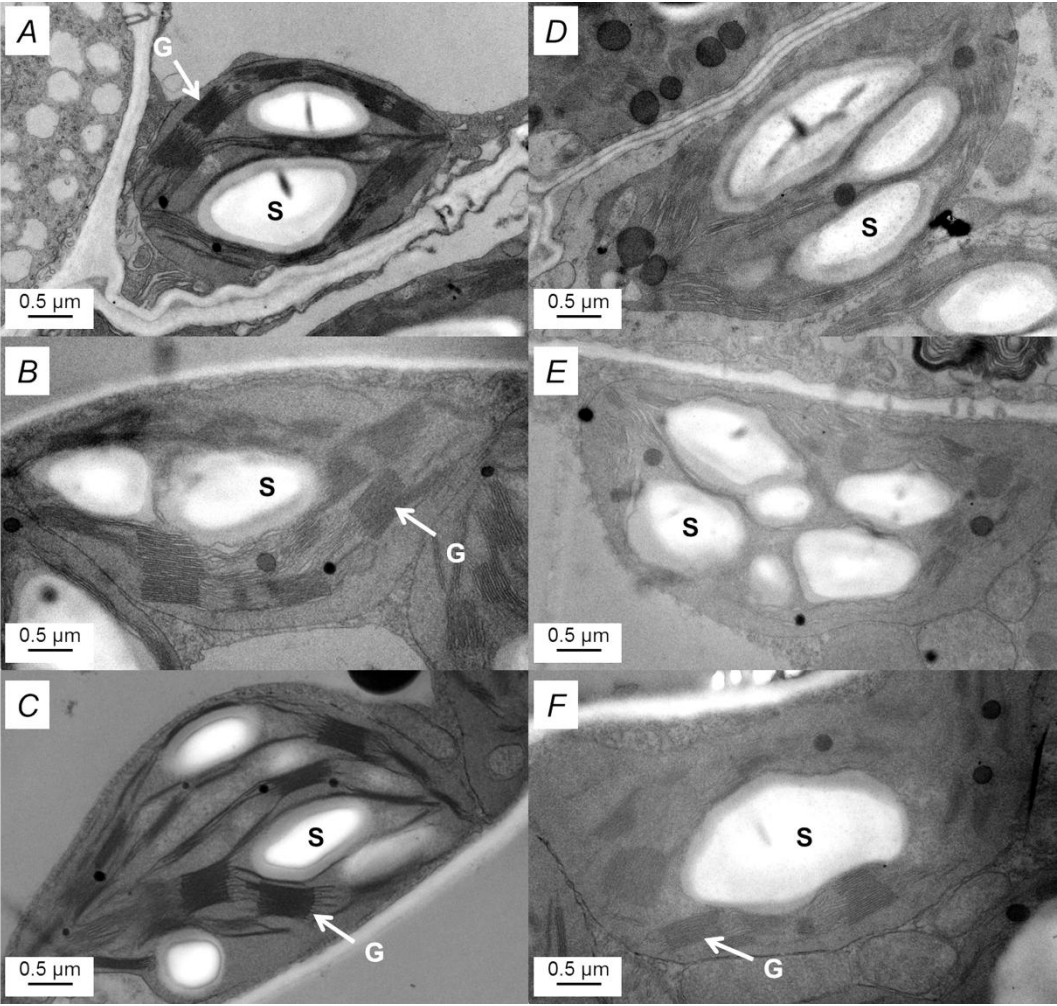




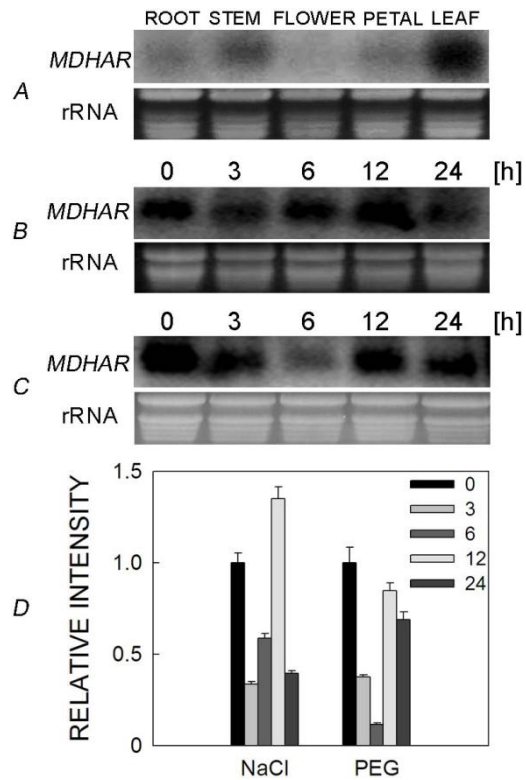
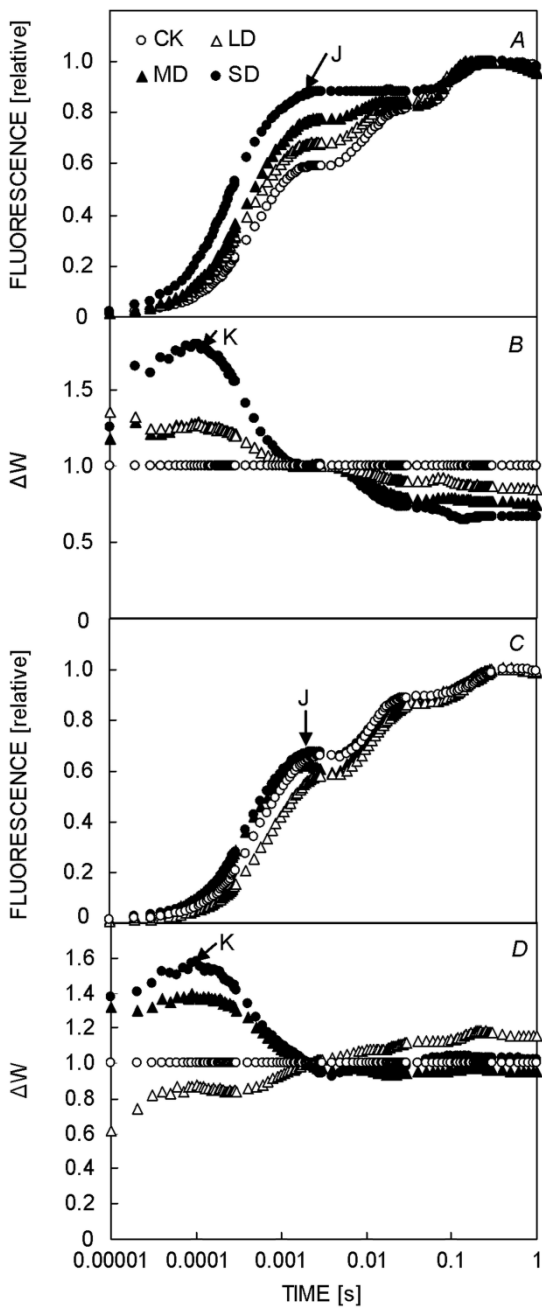


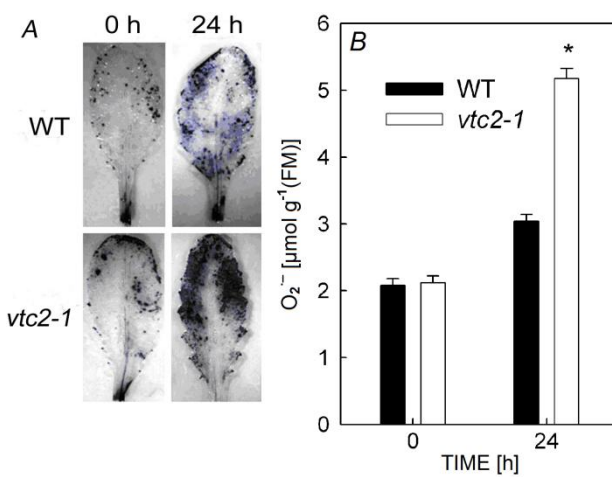
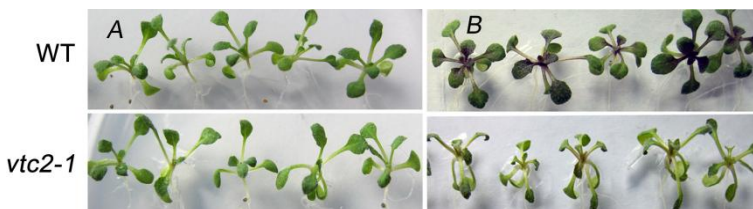
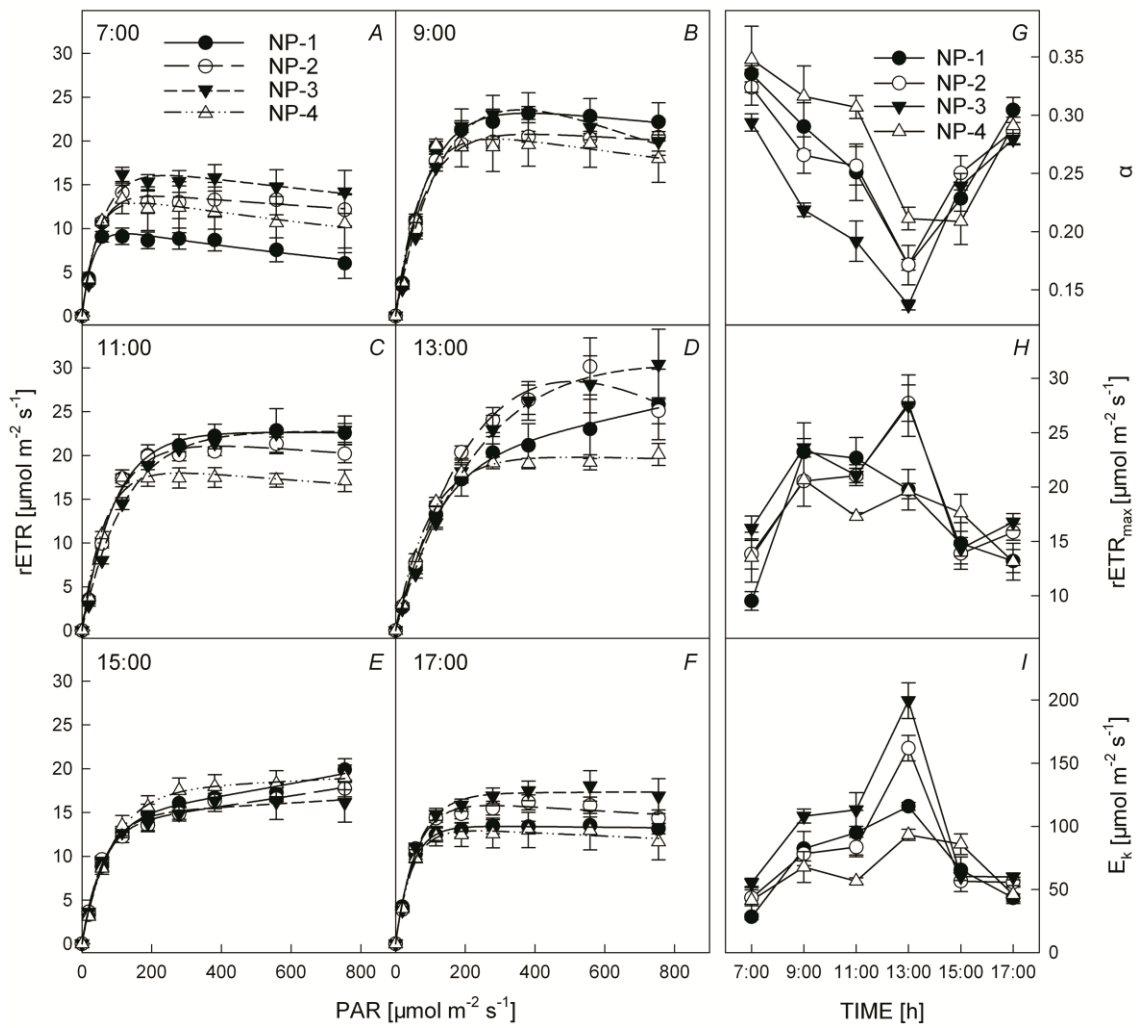


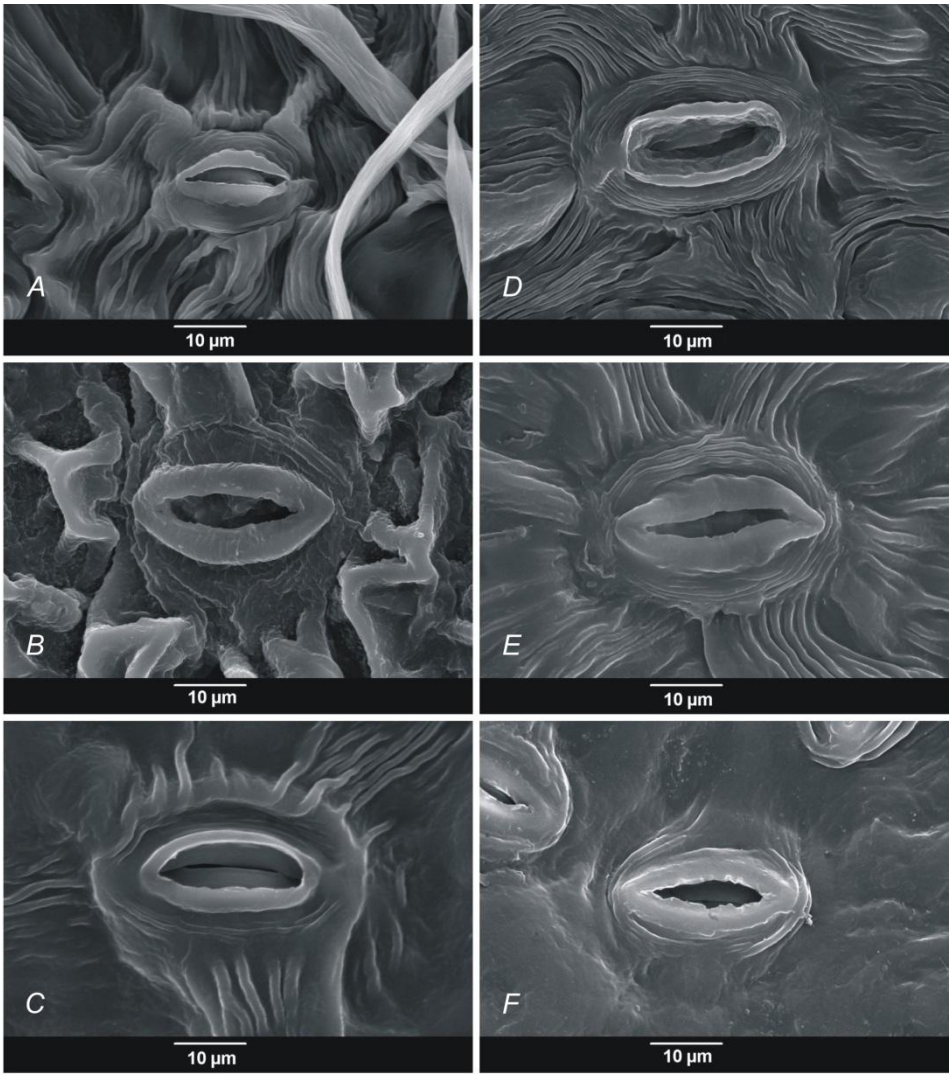
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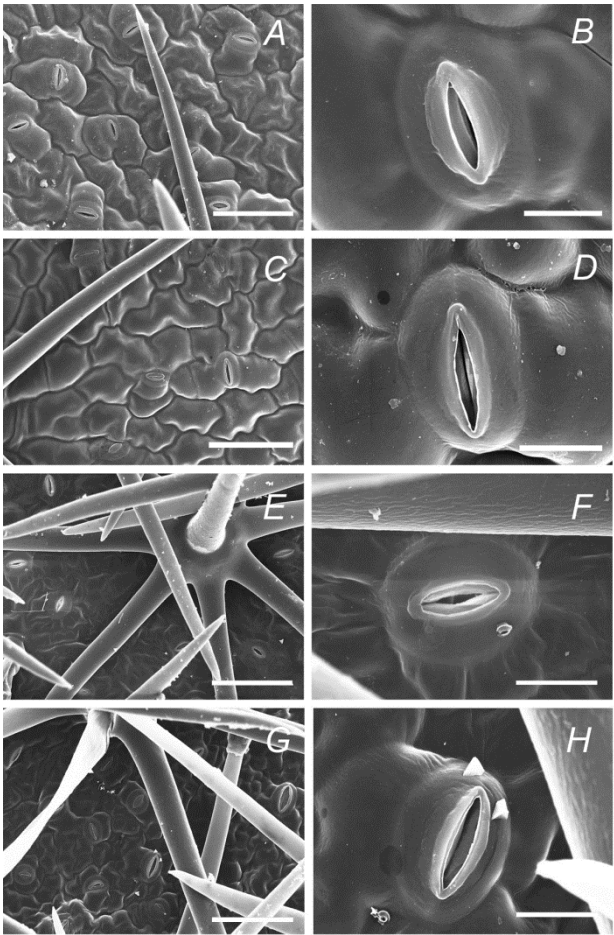
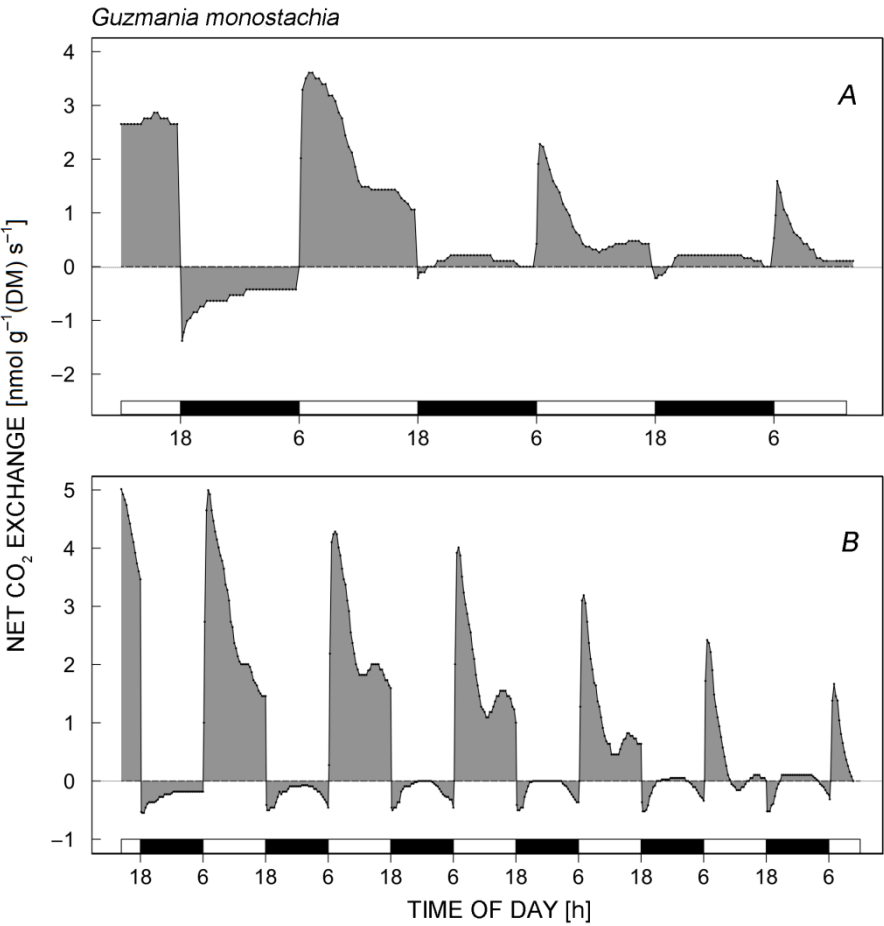


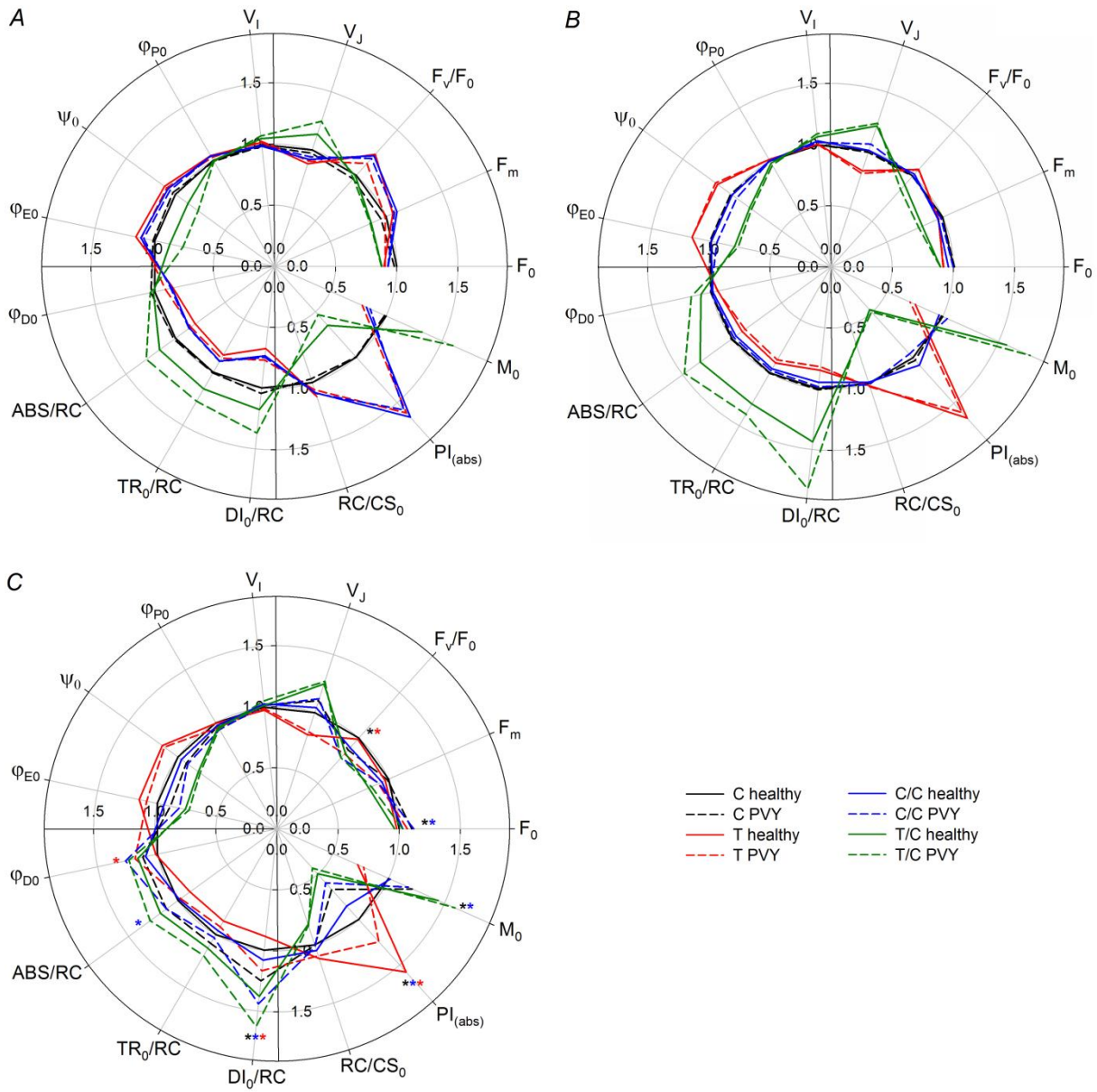




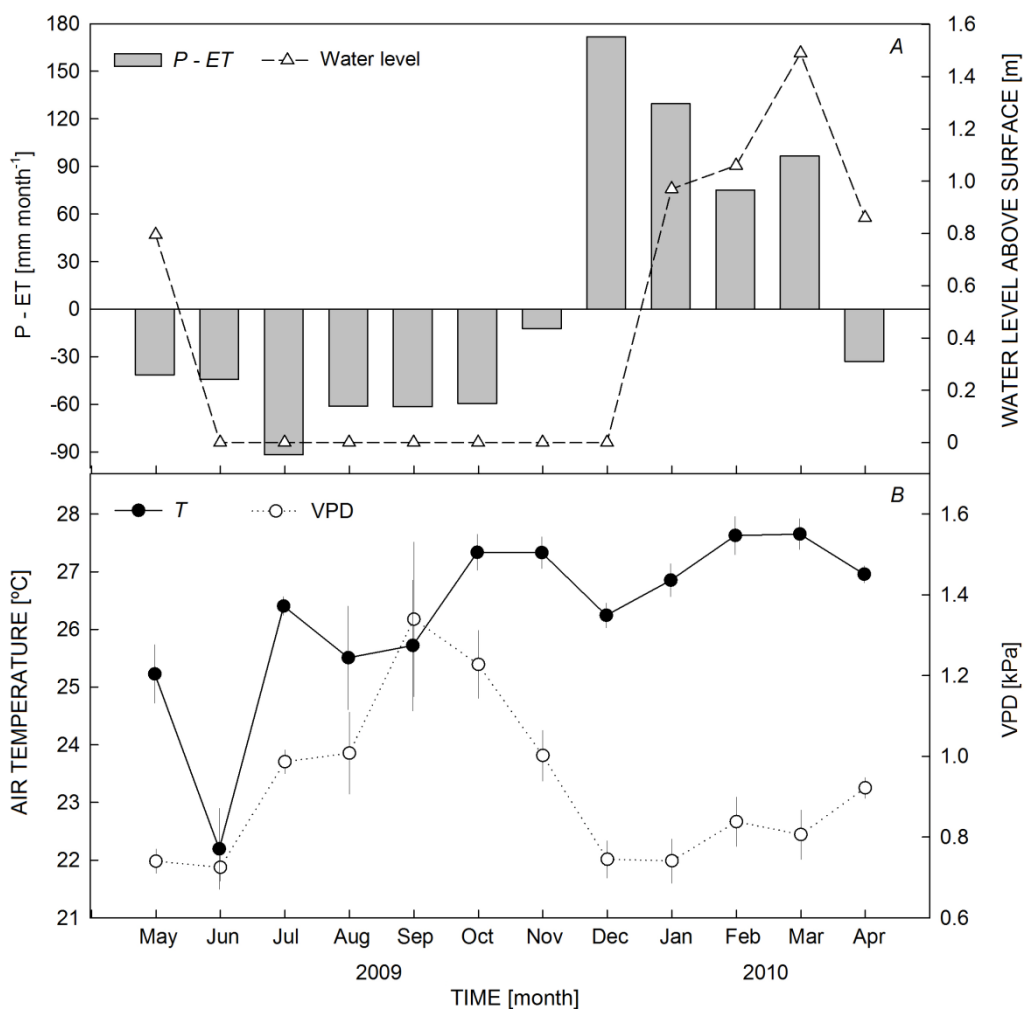
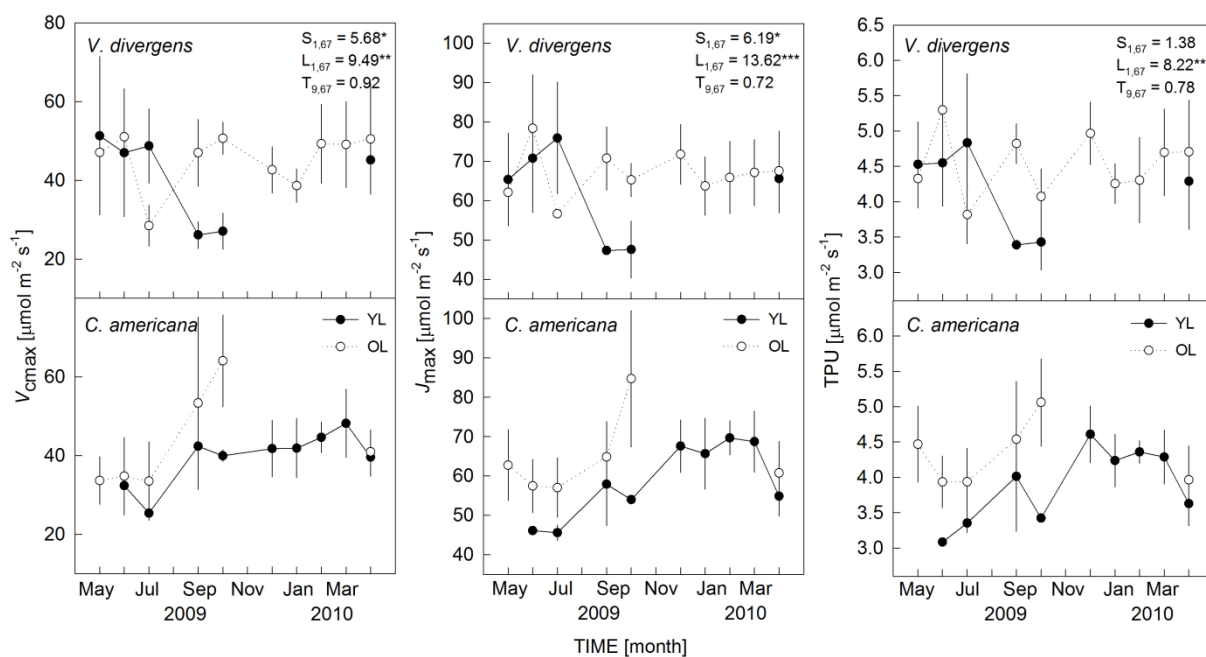




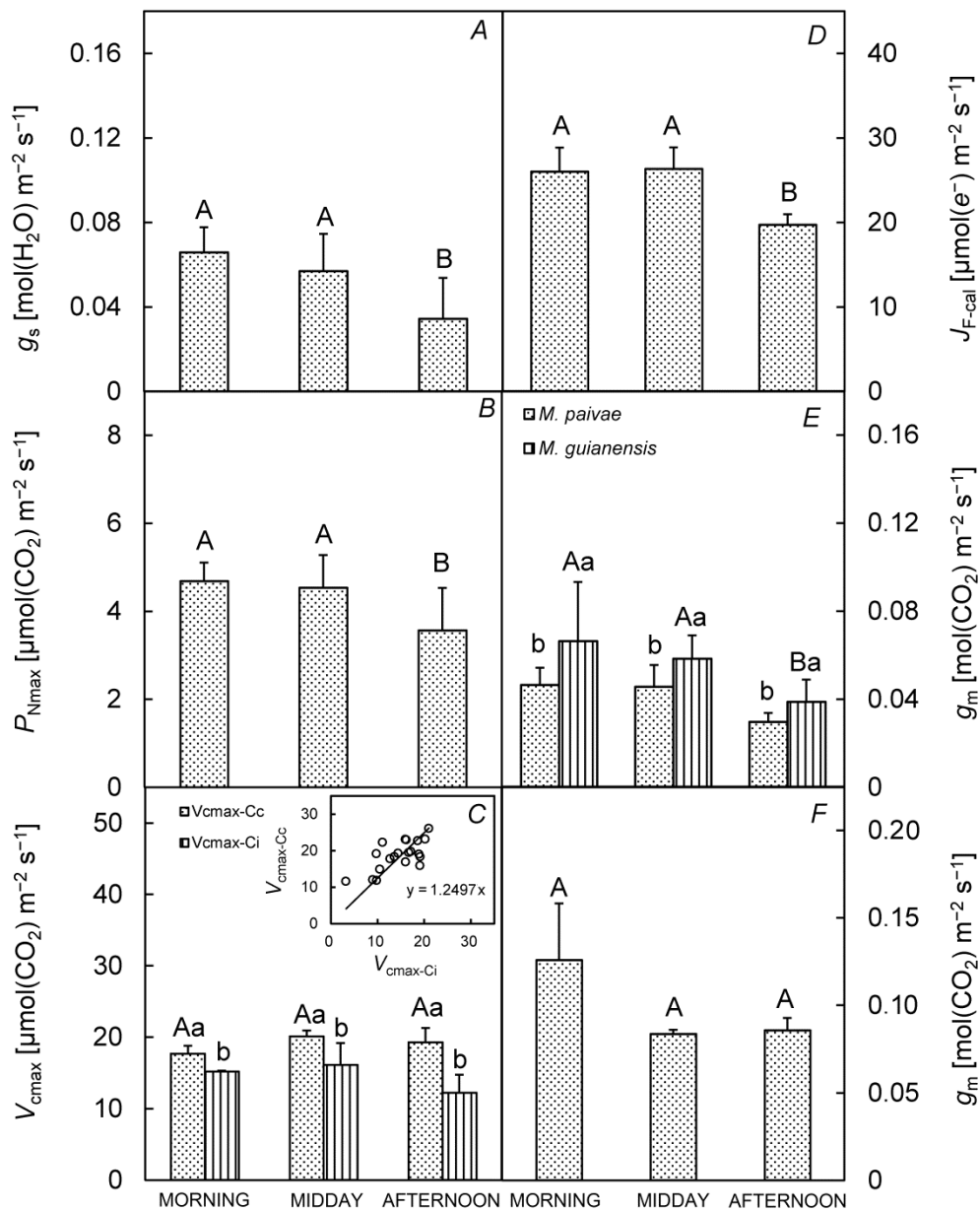












USE	DO NOT USE	
dry (fresh) mass, DM, FM	dry (fresh) weight, DW, FW	
5%, 20°C	5 %, 20 °C	space
0.52	0,52	decimal point
1,603 m a.s.l.	1603 m a.s.l.	comma as thousands separator
[mg g <sup>-1</sup> ] (space between, no dot)	mg/g, (mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	no slash and dots, square brackets
$P_N$ [ $\mu\text{mol}(\text{CO}_2) \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ]	$P_N$ [ $\mu\text{mol CO}_2 \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ]	brackets
A,B,C	a,b,c	designation of panels in figures
Chl – chlorophyll	Chl, chlorophyll	abbreviations
Wang <i>et al.</i> 2009	(Wang et al., 2009)	quotation
(Smith 2001)	(see Smith 2001)	quotation
14:00 h	2:00 pm	time
SD, SE	S.D., S.E.	statistics
Fig. 1, Figs. 2,3	Figure 1, fig. 1, figures 2 and 3	quotation of figure



**Most often neglected formal matters**

Uploading figures in a graphic format.

Form of figures following the instructions and in the style of the journal.

Combine figure panels with common axes.

The same size for all axes labels.

Use of the recommended resolution.

Sufficient size of the figures.

Assignment of figure panels in italics.

Missing abbreviations list.

Form of the abbreviations list.

Use of the recommended abbreviations.

Use of the correct shape of abbreviations (subscripts, italics).

Keywords – use of other words than in the title and the abstract.

Use of comma as the thousand separators.

Form of quotations.

Correct use of dashes and hyphens.

Correct use of italics.

The correct form of references – dashes and hyphens, journal abbreviations, full stops, bold numbers of volumes.

Mass should be used instead of weight.

Tables – units in square brackets, significance letters in superscript.

The correct form of units in tables and figures.

Missing space in multiple units.

**Thank you very much for reading the instructions up to the end! 😊**  
**Following them will save a lot of your and our time in the review process.**