

Appendix 1

Instructions for the preparation of abstracts and papers for the proceedings

Abstracts are mandatory for all authors.

The final formatting and changes in font size for paragraphs and various headings will be done by the editor.

General instructions:

Word processor:	If at all possible, please submit your text in a PC compatible format, using either WordPerfect for Windows (version 6 or up) or Microsoft Word for Windows (.doc not .docx). Otherwise, save your text as a RTF file (rich text format).
Paper format:	A4 (210 x 297 mm)
Page margins:	20 mm on every side except for the top where the margin is 30 mm
Line spacing:	Single space
Font:	Times New Roman
Font size:	12 pt. everywhere in the text, including headings, title, etc. Text in the tables can be smaller to make it fit but no less than 8 pt. Superscript and subscript can be used anywhere.
Text justification:	Left justified everywhere, for all the text, title, authors, etc
Page numbering:	NONE
Headers, footers:	NONE
Latin names:	Use italics for Latin names. Do not underline. Use common names for crops and Latin names for weeds. Common names for weeds may be indicated in parenthesis after the first mention of the Latin binomial.
Paragraphs:	No indentation
Between paragraphs:	Insert a blank line between paragraphs
Headings:	Four levels of heading can be used. All in Times Roman at 12 pt. <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The first level is bold, preceded and followed by a blank line- The second level is in italics, preceded by a blank line- The third level is underlined, preceded by a blank line- The fourth level is underlined and in italics, preceded by a blank line
Measurement units:	Standard international units should be used
Space preceding and following various headings:	One blank line
Insert only one single blank space after a full stop in a sentence.	
File name:	Please note that you must use file names that are informative when submitting your abstract or full paper. When submitting your text, please use you name and use underscore (_) between words. Example: Bo_Melander.doc. If you submit more than 1 file, use numbers. Example: Bo_Melander_1.doc, etc.

Abstracts:

Mandatory for all authors is the submission of a one-page abstract for each oral or poster presentation. These abstracts will appear in the hard-copy booklet that will be distributed at the

workshop and also in the proceedings of the workshop. Your text must conform to the general instructions above and to the following instructions:

Headings: No more than two levels
Tables and figures: Should be avoided in the abstracts
References: Maximum of three references should appear in the abstracts.

See the example at the end of this Appendix.

Full papers (optional):

There is an example at the end of this Appendix.

Authors who want to publish full papers are requested to upload their contributions **no later than 15 January 2009**. These papers will appear in the proceedings which will be made available on the web. **Papers received after 15 January 2009 will not appear in the Proceedings.**

The language for the texts will be English. The texts will not be refereed and therefore the author(s) must assume full responsibility for any errors or omissions. The maximum number of pages allowed for a manuscript is 15 pages (including tables, figures and pictures). The submitted paper must be formatted exactly as it is intended to appear, with the tables and figures included in the text. Left align everything, title, headings, etc.

Title:

Bold. Capitalise only the first word and proper names in the title. Include only the scientific names of weeds and of uncommon crops in the title, but only the common names of well-known crops.

Author(s):

Skip one line after the Title. The author(s) list and affiliation/location are left aligned and in bold-face. Use first name initials prior to family name (e.g. D.W.M. Pullen¹ and P.A. Cowell²). Use the same numbers in superscript after family name to identify authors with same mailing address. On the line below the author's name(s), when there is more than one author, put the number in superscript, followed by the author's name of institution, city, country and email.

Body of the text:

Skip one line after the last author's address. Main headings are left justified on one line in bold-face. In Materials and methods, include location of manufacturers or suppliers with brand names. Discussion must incorporate conclusions. Skip one line before each heading and skip a line after each heading.

Normally, main headings are:

Abstract, Introduction, Material and Methods, Results, Discussion (or Results and discussion), Acknowledgements, References but other headings could be used if relevant.

Standard international units (SIU) must be used. For SI usage see Standard Practice for Use of the International System of Units E380-91a, available from American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race St., Philadelphia, PA 19103. Use mass rather than weight; use negative exponents for units in the denominator (e.g., kg m⁻²) and use L for litre (mL for millilitre).

Use "Figure" only at start of sentence; otherwise "Fig." or "Figs."

References: For reference citations, follow the *Weed Research* style

Tables and figures:

- Number tables and figures in Arabic followed by a full stop. Capitalise the first word of the title; all others should be in lowercase unless a proper noun; place a full stop at the end of the table title.
- Insert a blank line before and after a table or a figure.
- The text in the tables should be no less than 8 pt. in size.
- Tables should be made using the Table option of your word processor rather than using spaces or tabs.
- Capitalise the first word of each entry in each column; do not use vertical lines; indicate footnotes by lowercase superscript letters.
- Tables, figures and pictures should not exceed page margins (170 mm).

For any queries about instructions, please contact Daniel Cloutier (pwc2009@ewrs.org)

**Example of an abstract
(text truncated, used for illustration purposes only, one extra name
was added after Pullen):**

Comparison of alternative interrow weeder steering systems

D.W.M. Pullen¹, A.N. Addedname¹ and P.A. Cowell²

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²Consultant, formerly with Cranfield University at Silsoe

The success of interrow weeding depends on being able to quickly and accurately guide the weeder along the rows. This can only be done by automatically guiding the weeder. Any automatic weeder steering system requires a sensor/s to provide an error or guidance signal and a mechanism to move the hoes to the correct lateral position at the correct time

Results of the study show the modelling technique was accurate. The amplitude of the predicted weeder path was within 2% and the phase angle within 2 degrees of the actual value. The study also suggests fitting steered wheels, whose position moved proportionally with the error signal was overall the most suitable method of steering the weeder. For this steering system the model shows the critical parameters affecting overall performance were the steering gain and hoe position. The tractor type (ICR position), the sensing position, the steered wheel position and steered wheel axle position did not significantly influence performance. However, positioning the steered wheels behind the headstock but in front of the weeding blades would be better practically.

References

Pullen DWM and Cowell PA (2000). Prediction and experimental verification of a rear-mounted inter-row weeder. *J. agric. Engng Res* 77, (2) 137-153.

Jahns G (1976). Automatic guidance of farm vehicles - a monograph. Agricultural Engineering Departmental Series No 1. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University.

Example of a full paper (text truncated, used for illustration purposes only):

Analysis and definition of the close-to-crop area in relation to robotic weeding

M. Nørremark and H.W. Griepentrog

The Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, Department of Agricultural Sciences / AgroTechnology, Copenhagen, Denmark

Abstract

The objective of this paper is to analyse and define the field conditions close to the crop plants of sugar beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.). The aim is to use this study for the choice and.....

Introduction

So far, no commercial mechanical or physical method has been developed for highly selective control of weeds within the crop row. Concerning efficiency, the available.....

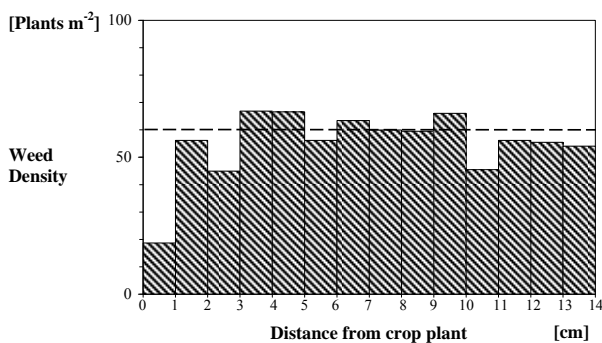


Figure 1. Relationship between weed counts and distance from centre of sugar beet plant at the cotyledon stage. The average weed density of whole plot is indicated by a dotted line.

Table 1. Frequency of weed species on Danish sugar beet fields. Data from a vegetation study during 1987 to 1989 on 47 locations in Denmark (Andreasen, 1990). The weed species, which have a negative impact on yield is indicated by 'Yes'. 'No' means the weed species do not have an negative impact on yield (modified after Melander, 1993)

Latin name	Frequency ^a [%]	Yield reduction impact
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	37.4	Yes
<i>Stellaria media</i>	33.6	Yes
<i>Veronica spp.</i>	23.8	No

^a Percentage of locations with presence of each weeds species.

References

- Andreasen C (1990) The occurrence of weed species in Danish arable fields. PhD thesis, The Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, Copenhagen, Denmark
 Ascard J and Mattson B (1994) Inter-row cultivation in weed-free carrots: the effect on yield of hoeing and brush weeding. *Biological Agriculture and Horticulture* **10**, 161-173.