



C/O Nigerian Stored Products Research Institute (NSPRI)

Asa Dam Road, P.M.B 1489, Ilorin. Kwara State.

Guide to Authors and Call for Papers

Aims: The Nigerian Journal of Post-Harvest Research has its main focus on the dissemination of information on the discoveries of new technologies on Post-Harvest Research.

Scope: The manuscripts of research to be accepted for publication would be those that have research finding that are relevant to the subject.

Manuscript Preparation: Manuscript should type-written with usage of words in compliance with succinct Oxford English Dictionary. It should be prepared on Microsoft Word, font size of 12 and font spacing in Time Roman. It should be presented double-spaced with a margin of 2.5cm all round in one side of A4 paper. Full length paper should not surpass 15 pages with tables and illustrations inclusive. An organized manuscript should be in the sequence of arrangement stated below:

Title, Abstract, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, or (Results and Discussion), Conclusion (If necessary), and Referencing.

Title: This should contain a summarized and explicit elucidation of nature of the work or the main theme of the paper. Title page should also contain the name(s) of Author(s) with full address. The address of the Author to whom further correspondence is to be made, should be given in a footnote on this page.

Abstract: This should not exceed 250 words with a concise description of the methodology, results and conclusion. It should contain 5 key words highlighting the main feature of the work.

Introduction: This should comprise of a brief statement on the survey of work(s) previously done with relevance to the study.

Materials and Methods: This should be presented in a way with ease to fathom, indicating the materials used, clear description of the experimental design and analytical procedures. All data should be provided in metric system using SI unit of measurement. Italics should be used for all scientific names. Standard abbreviations should be applied where necessary. Proper interpretation of acronyms should be provided when used.

Results and Discussion: This should be presented concisely, using figures, and illustrations for logical presentation and discussion of the research findings. The importance and insinuation of the study should be clearly indicated in the discussion.

Conclusion (if necessary): This should be highlights of major findings

Referencing: There must be a text citation for each reference and vice visa. The preferred method for giving references in the text is the name-year system, as in Pessu (2022). The form used for citing the references in the text varies according to the construction of the sentence in which it occurs as in Oyebanji (2021) or (Oyebanji, 2021), Pessu and Oyebanji (2021). When there are three or more authors, use the form: Pessu *et al*, (2022) in the text, but include the complete initials and surnames in the reference list. The recommendation style of referencing is APA.

References to a book or bulletin must give the author or authors, the year, title, the edition, if other than the first, the city of publication, and the publisher. If particularly the pages in a book are cited, mention them in the text. Do not capitalize the titles of the articles, bulletins, or reports except for initial letters and proper names. Abbreviate the names of federal agencies when such abbreviations are clearly understood (USDA, EPA, SCS e.t.c.).

i. Books:

Williams, J. O. (2019). Thermodynamics properties of foods in dehydration, New York: CRC Press

ii. Edited Books:

Mutuala, S. M. and Mooko, N. P. (2008). Knowledge Management In L. O. Aina, S. M Mutula, and M. A. Tihamiyu (Eds). Information and knowledgement in the digital age: Concepts, Technologies and African Perspectives (pp.269-29), Ibadan: Third Woerld Information Services.

iii. Journal:

Menkov, N. D. (2000) Moisture Sorption Isotherms of vetch Seeds at four temperatures. Journal of Agricultural Research, 76 ((4), 373-380

iv. Technical Report:

FAO. (1985) Expert Consultation of Fish Technology in Africa (Lusaka) Fisheries (Report F.I . No. 329) Rome.

v. Magazines:

Allan, B. (2004, March). The Food Fight, Consumer, 438, 8-11.

vi. Bulletin:

James, D. 1980. United States fruit and vegetable harvest projections D 1990. USDA – 1007, Washington, D.C.: GPO.

vii. Government Congress:

U.S. House Committee on Conservation Needs and Opportunities. 1986. Soil conservation: Assessing the national resources inventory vol.1. Washington, D.C.: National Academic Press.

State/Local-

Arizona Water Commission. 1992. Arizona State Water Plan, Phase I, Inventory of resources and uses. Phoenix: State of Arizona.

viii. Published Conference Paper in Proceedings

Cundiff, J. D., Vanghan, D. H., and Pamish, D. J. (1985). Pith Separation procedure for processing whole stalk sweet sorghum. In proceedings 5th Annual Solar and Biomass Workshop, Atlanta Da from APRIL 23-25, 1985.

ix. Patent:

Boulart, J. 1983. Process for protecting a fluid product and installations for the realization of that process. French Patent No.2513087 (In French).

x. Theses and Dissertations:

Amanze, K. C. (2010). Nursing Management of the Rheumatic Fever Secondary Prophylaxis Programme (Unpublished master's thesis). University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria/pp.24-39

xi. Internet Sources:

Gorizalez-Maria, J. (2007). Diversity in early care and education: W. Honoring differences. Available form: <http://findarticles.com/product.php/isbn=007722289x>.

xii. Series

Agricultural Engineers Yearbook of Standards. 1983. S358.1. Moisture measurement-Grain and seeds. ST. Joseph, Mich.: ASAE.

Anthony, W. S. 1989. Performance characteristics of cotton ginning machinery ASAE Paper No. 89-1010. Joseph, Mich.: ASAE.

ASAE Standards, 36th Ed. 1989. S352.1. Moisture measurement – Grain and seeds. St. Joseph, Mich.: ASAE.

Figures, Graphs and Charts

Title

You should include figures to emphasize points made in the text, not merely to illustrate tabular materials graphically. Illustrations attract the reader's attention, clarify the text, and should not be included unless discussed in the text. Graphs and charts should be designed to

improve the general presentation of a technical publication by reporting data in a manner easy to comprehend.

Tables

Tables are used for reporting extensive numerical data in an organized manner. They show classifications, facilitate comparisons, reveal relationships, and save space. They should be self-explanatory. Data presented in tables should neither be duplicated in figures nor reviewed extensively in the text. Give specific references and explanation in the text to introduce each table.

It is seldom necessary to use a table for fewer than eight items of data. Table captions should be brief, but must sufficiently explain the data included. Number your tables consecutively and refer to them in the text as Table 1, Table 2, etc.

Numbers

When you are reporting a number, the number of significant digits must be commensurate with the precision of your experimental method. If the quantity must be converted to SI units, multiply the quantity by the exact Conversion factor and then round to the appropriate number of significant digits. When you are using a numeral (s) to express a unit of measure, follow these methods:

5g

37%

16mm

27°C

20 ha

3/ha

1.2 in.

Compound (three or more) units should be expressed in the exponent form:

12kgm⁻²s⁻¹

32 mjm⁻² d⁻¹

5g min⁻¹ m⁻²

8Ls⁻¹ ha⁻¹

7kg s⁻¹ m⁻⁴

When only two units are combined, the solidus (/) can be used: 9 mg/m³

You should keep in mind that numbers one through nine in a sentence are spelled out, while number 10 and over generally appear as numerals. If you are using a series of numbers within a sentence, any of which are over 10, use all numerals.

For example:

- There were nine compounds used to create the substance.
- The component consisted of 231 parts
- The substance contained 2 parts magnesium, 12 parts copper and 8 parts lead.
- Where there are two adjacent numbers, spell out one of them: there were thirty, 12-mm holes in first section.

Chemical Structures:

These should be prepared on separate sheet; the individual formulae should be numbered with Roman numerals (I, II, III, etc). Bonds, charges, free radicals etc should be positioned accordingly, while double bonds should be used to indicate aromatic and unsaturated heterocyclic forms. General structures should be used in distinguishing related compounds by substituents R1, R2, R3, etc.

Copyright:

For any paper accepted by the journal, the author(s) will be requested to sign a form of transferring the copyright of the paper to NJPHR. This is to ensure extensive dissemination of information.

CHARGES

- (i) Author(s) are expected to pay handling charges of six thousand naira (N6, 000.00) Pair review for every paper submitted to the Editor, and Nineteen Thousand naira (N19,000.00) for Publication and other Handling charges. This should be in Bank draft by generating RRR
- (ii) Corrected proof and page charges (to be communicated to the author(s)), along with duly signed copyright form must be returned to the Editor-in-Chief soonest. All payment must be in bank draft or as may be otherwise stated.

All correspondences must be directed to:

The Editor-in-Chief

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