

Title

- Should be written in Times New Roman, 12-point font.
- The first letters of the words should be capitalized, while conjunctions and prepositions should be in lowercase.
- If there are any Latin words in the title, they must be italicized.
- It should be short, concise, and appropriate to the article text.
- The Turkish title should fully correspond to its English counterpart.

EXAMPLES

- Effect of Different Sowing Times on Yield and Quality Characteristics of Second Crop Silage Corn Varieties in Diyarbakır Conditions
- Determination of Vegetation Characteristics, Pasture Condition, and Health of Some Natural Pasture Areas
- Morphological Evaluation of Local Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) Genotypes Originating from the Southeastern Anatolia Region

Abstract

- Should be written in Times New Roman, 12-point font.
- Should be concise, cover all important aspects of the article, including why, what, and how the study was conducted, what was found, and what these findings mean.
- The summary should not exceed 250 words.
- No literature should be used in this section.

EXAMPLE

This study was conducted during the 2020/21 growing season at locations in Mardin and Diyarbakır. In Diyarbakır, the study was conducted under rainfed conditions, while in Mardin, supplemental irrigation was applied. The trials were established according to the Augmented experimental design, using 78 local barley varieties and 7 standard varieties. The experimental design included 26 local genotypes and 7 control varieties in each block, arranged in 3 blocks. The aim of this research was to morphologically characterize local barley varieties collected from different areas of the Southeastern Anatolia region. The results obtained from the Diyarbakır location showed that the grain yield for local genotypes and control varieties was 150.1 kg da⁻¹ and 134.62 kg da⁻¹, respectively; while in the Mardin location, the grain yield for local genotypes and control varieties was recorded as 325 kg da⁻¹ and 460.7 kg da⁻¹, respectively. Due to supplemental irrigation at the Mardin location during a drought-stressed season, higher values for grain yield, thousand-grain weight, plant height, and other parameters were obtained compared to the Diyarbakır location. The study identified a high degree of variation in the traits examined, which will be useful for barley breeding programs. Additionally, it was recommended that these local barley varieties be conserved for sustainable agricultural activities and future breeding programs.

Keywords

Should be written in Times New Roman, 12-point font.

- The first letter of the first word should be capitalized, and all other words should be in lowercase (except for proper nouns).
- If possible, should consist of words not used in the title.
- Should consist of words that best describe the study.
- Should consist of no more than 6 words.

EXAMPLES

- Quality, protein, Mardin, yield
- ADF, pasture, plant height, vegetation

1. Introduction

- Should be written in Times New Roman, 12-point font.
- This section should explain the content and the reason for the study with literature information.
- It should clearly present the purpose of the study and the hypothesis to be tested.

EXAMPLE

Introduction barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.), which belongs to the tribe Triticeae of the Poaceae family, is used in feed and malt industries. The Southeastern Anatolia Region of Turkey is a gene center for many cereals, including barley. Wild forms of cultivated barley, *Hordeum bulbosum* and *Hordeum spontaneum*, grow naturally in the Karacadağ area of the Southeastern Anatolia Region and have extensive genetic diversity (Akıncı and Yıldırım, 2009). Barley is classified as two-rowed (*Hordeum vulgare* cv. distichon) and six-rowed (*Hordeum vulgare* cv. hexastichon) according to the number of rows in the spike. Barley can also be characterized by the color and condition of the hull and awn. Two-rowed barley varieties are mainly used in the malt industry due to their uniform and large grains, while six-rowed barleys are used in the feed industry because of their non-uniform and small grain structures. For feed barleys, a high protein content, digestibility, and soft grain structure are desired, while for malt barleys, a high malt ratio and low protein content are preferred. The presence of awn fragments adhering to the grain can cause issues in animal nutrition, thus feed barleys are ground before being given to animals. In Turkey, barley is primarily produced for animal feed. Barley grain, containing approximately 67 % carbohydrates, 10 % protein, 2 % fat, and 5 % cellulose, and being rich in calcium, potassium, phosphorus, and vitamins A, E, and B, is considered an indispensable source of nutrition for animal feed (Sönmez et al., 2000; Guo et al., 2003).

2. Materials and Methods

Should be written in Times New Roman, 12-point font.

- Materials and methods used should be provided under the same heading.
- If subheadings are to be given, they should be numbered along with the section number (2.1.; 2.2.; 2.3., etc.).
- The first letter of subheadings should be capitalized, and the other words should be in lowercase.
- The material used in the research and especially new or modified methods should be explained in detail to allow replication by other researchers.
- However, if they are already published, they should be cited without extensive explanation.
- Appropriate statistical methods to address the hypothesis should be used and explained.
- If there is a table title, the first letter should be capitalized, and all other words should be in lowercase.
- Table titles should be written in Times New Roman, 10-point font.
- The content within the table should be written in Times New Roman, 10-point font.
- Figure titles should be written in Times New Roman, 11-point font and should be centered.

EXAMPLE

Material and Methods In this study, a total of 78 local barley genotypes, mostly collected from the Southeastern Anatolia Region and some from the Eastern Anatolia Region, and 7 registered barley varieties as standards were used as plant material. The list of plant material used in the study is provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Provinces where local barley varieties were collected

Genotype	Place of collection	Spike type
G1	Siverek-Karabahçe	2 rows
G2	Siverek-Karabahçe	2 rows
G3	Siverek-Karabahçe	2 rows
G4	Siverek-Karabahçe	2 rows
G5	Siverek-Karabahçe	2 rows
G6	Siverek-Karabahçe	2 rows
G7	Siverek-Karabahçe	2 rows
G8	Siverek-Karabahçe	2 rows
G9	Erzincan	2 rows
G10	Erzincan	2 rows
G11	Erzincan	2 rows
G12	Mardin-Mazıdağı	2 rows
G13	Mardin-Mazıdağı	2 rows
G14	Mardin-Mazıdağı	2 rows
G15	Mardin-Mazıdağı	2 rows
G16	Mardin-Mazıdağı	2 rows
G17	Mardin-Mazıdağı	2 rows
G18	Mardin-Mazıdağı	2 rows
G19	Siirt-Eruh	2 rows
G20	Siirt-Eruh	2 rows
G21	Siirt-Eruh	2 rows
G22	Siirt-Eruh	2 rows
G23	Siirt-Eruh	2 rows
G24	Erzincan	2 rows
G25	Erzincan	2 rows
G26	Erzincan	2 rows
G27	Elazığ-Kovancılar	2 rows
G28	Elazığ-Kovancılar	2 rows
G29	Şırnak-Uludere	2 rows
G30	Şırnak-Uludere	2 rows

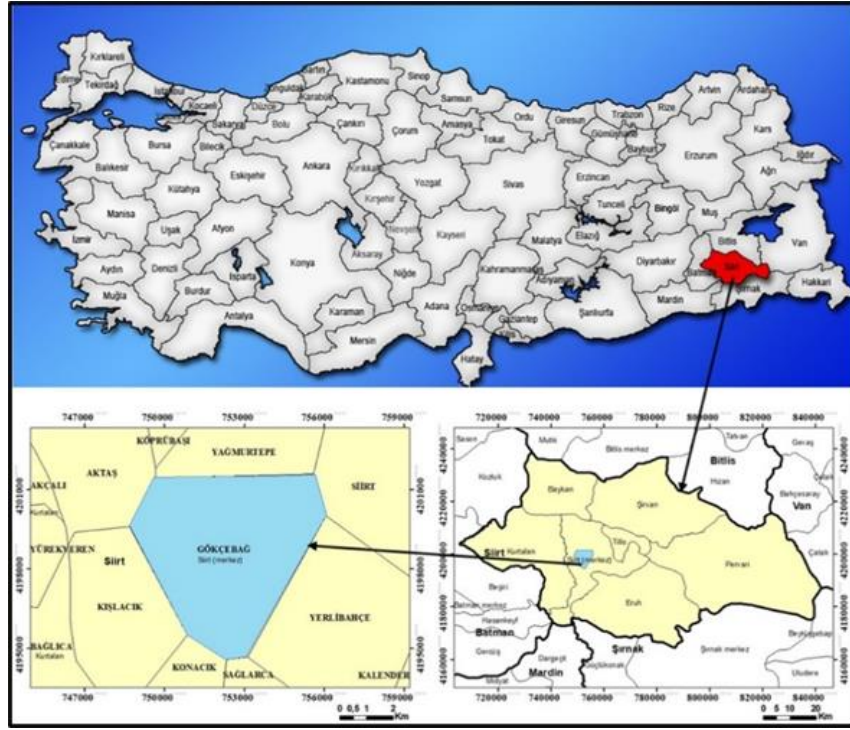


Figure 1. Map of the study area

2.1. Experimental design, fertilization, irrigation, observations and statistical analysis under field conditions

This study was conducted in Diyarbakır rainfed and Mardin support irrigated conditions. The experiments were established in 3 blocks according to Augmented Experimental Design in both locations. Standard varieties were planted in each block. Each genotype was sown in a single row of 1 meter in length with 30 cm between the rows and 35 seeds in each row between 15-20 November by hand. Due to severe drought stress at Mardin location, irrigation was done once with 50 mm of water per square meter.

2.2. Soil characteristics

The physical and chemical properties of the samples taken from 0-30 cm depth from the soil in the experimental area at Diyarbakır and Mardin locations are as follows. In both locations, the soil texture was clayey-loamy, pH value was between 7.7 and 7.9, salt content was low, lime content was moderate, organic matter content was low, phosphorus content was moderate and potassium rich.

3. Results and Discussion

- It should be written in Times New Roman font and 12 pt.
- The findings obtained should be explained in this section, supported by tables, figures and graphs if necessary.
- If subheadings or headings are to be given, they should be numbered together with the section number (such as 3.1.; 3.2.; 3.3., etc.).
- If subheadings are to be given, the first letter should be capitalized and other words should be lowercase.
- Especially the data presented in the table should not be repeated in the text and figures. However, important data in figures should also be given in the text.
- In cases where the statistical analysis method is not selected correctly and/or the analysis is not performed properly, the Statistical Editors may exclude the article from the evaluation.
- The importance of the result obtained in the discussion, its contribution to science and practice should be discussed, evaluated or interpreted with literature information.

EXAMPLE

3.Results and Discussion

The characteristics of all traits examined in this study are given in Table 2. As a result of the statistical analysis, the difference between the mean values of all traits of the control varieties used in the study in both loci was found statistically significant ($P<0.01$).

Table 2. Characteristics analyzed in the study

Doses	Plant height	Leaf blade length	Dry plant weight
0 mM (Kontrol)	27.8 a	7.5 a	2.5 a
60 mM	26.2 a	6.8 ab	2.4 a
120 mM	23.7 ab	5.7 b	1.6 b
180 mM	21.3 b	3.5 c	1.0 bc
240 mM	13.9 c	1.6 d	0.4 c
Ortalama	22.6**	5.02**	1.6**
Varyasyon katsayısı (%)	12	20.7	23.6

* $p<0.05$: significant, ** $p<0.01$: very significant, same letters indicate same group.

4. Conclusion

Should be written in 12-point Times New Roman font.

- The contributions of the obtained results to science and practice, and any recommendations, should be given concisely.
- Statements made in the Introduction and the Results and Discussion sections should not be repeated in this section.

Example

In the study using 78 local barley varieties and 5 modern breeding varieties from the Southeastern Anatolia Region during the 2020/21 growing season, it was found that local barley varieties had higher values in morphological traits such as plant height, thousand kernel weight, and days to maturity. The breeding varieties used as control stood out in terms of the number of grains per spike, which is a characteristic that contributes to the high grain yield potential of breeding varieties. In the Diyarbakır location, which experienced low rainfall and drought stress, local barley varieties outperformed in almost all traits, including grain yield. Therefore, it was determined that local barley genotypes have the genetic potential to be used in breeding programs for developing varieties suitable for drought and stress conditions. The results suggest that preserving local barley varieties using ex situ and in situ conservation methods is essential. In conditions that may restrict barley production, local barley varieties will be the most important genetic resources. Therefore, it is the responsibility of all stakeholders to preserve these genetic resources and pass them on to future generations, as recommended by researchers who have previously worked in this field.

Conflict of Interest Statement (If any)

- Should be written in 12-point Times New Roman font.
- Not required in single-author studies.
- Each author is assumed to have made significant scientific contributions to the article and to carry equal ethical responsibility.
- All authors of the article are obliged to make retractions or corrections in case of errors.

Examples:

- The authors declare that they contributed equally to the article, have seen/read, and approved the final version ready for publication.
- Author SS conducted the statistical analysis, and MF checked the final pre-publication version of the article.

Funding (If any)

- Should be written in 12-point Times New Roman font.
- Not required in single-author studies.
- Authors must disclose any potential conflicts of interest during the submission process, including those involving other researchers in similar fields or potential reviewers.
- If no conflicts of interest are believed to exist, this should also be stated.

Example:

- All authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding this study.
- Should be written in 12-point Times New Roman font.
- Acknowledgments for individuals, grants, funds, projects, etc., should be kept brief and placed immediately after the Results section.

Example:

- "This study was supported by the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (Grant number:)."
- "This study was supported by the Ege University Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit. Project Number:"
- "Author Mary Lee received research support from Company A."

Ethics Statement (If any)

- Should be written in 12-point Times New Roman font.
- All animal and human experiments in the research must comply with ARRIVE guidelines, EU Directive 2010/63/EU, World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki, and National Ethical Committees (HADMEK, HADYEK) guidelines. Studies involving humans must comply with the World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki.

Examples:

- “Approval was obtained from the Ethics Committee of University A (Date.../No....).”
- “This is an observational study. The ABC Research Ethics Committee confirmed that no ethical approval is required.”
- “This article does not contain any studies with human or animal subjects.”
- “The authors declare that all applicable guidelines for the care and use of animals were followed.”
- “Sampling and examination procedures for fish were conducted in accordance with protocol approved by ... University.”
- “No specific ethical approval was required for this study.”

Acknowledgements (If any)

- Should be written in 12-point Times New Roman font.
- Acknowledgments to individuals, funds, etc., should be brief and placed just before the References section. Full names should be used.

Examples:

- "This study is derived from the first author's master's/doctoral thesis."
- "The authors are grateful to Kagan KÖKTEN for his friendly cooperation and hospitality during protein analysis."
- "The authors thank Arzu ÇİĞ for language revision."

References

- Should be written in 12-point Times New Roman font.
- All references cited in the text should be listed alphabetically (by authors' last names) in their original language.
- Journal and conference/symposium names should be written in full without abbreviation and in italics.
- The indentation for all lines after the first line should be 0.5 cm. Titles of articles should be written in lowercase letters except for proper nouns.

In-text Citation

Single Author: Consider the following examples:

-(Seydoşođlu, 2020).
- Seydoşođlu (2020).....reports.
- Seydoşođlu's 2020 study on freshwater ecology showed.

Two Authors: When there are two authors, both last names should be indicated and separated by "and" (Kökten and Seydoşođlu, 2022). Consider the following examples: -

-(Kökten and Seydoşođlu, 2022).
- Kökten and Seydoşođlu (2022).....report.
- Similar results were expressed by Kökten and Seydoşođlu (2022), and Turan (2021).

More than Two Authors: For citations with more than two authors, only the first author's last name should be given, followed by "et al." and the date (Seydoşođlu et al., 2021; Kökten et al., 2022). See the following examples:

- Seydoşođlu et al. (2021)report (for articles submitted in English) -(Seydoşođlu et al., 2021).

- There are few studies on this subject (Seydoşođlu et al., 2022).

Two or More Works by Different Authors: When citing two or more works together, in-text citations should be arranged alphabetically by authors' last names and separated by semicolons. Example: Several studies have reported similar results (Geldi and Ergen, 2021; Kocataş, 2000; Tunçtürk, 1987).

Two or More Works by the Same Author: If there are two or more works by the same author, they should be listed in chronological order, from earliest to most recent. Example: (Seydoşođlu, 2017, 2018, 2019) or Seydoşođlu (2017, 2018, 2019).

Works by the Same Author in the Same Year: Cite the works by adding a, b, c, etc., after the date. These letters should be assigned based on the alphabetical order of the sources in the reference list. Example:

- Kökten and Seydoşođlu, 2022a
- Kökten and Seydoşođlu, 2022a, b

Works without Authors: For Turkish publications; Anonim, 2021. Bitkisel Üretim İstatistikleri. Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu, (<http://www.tuik.gov.tr>), (Accessed: 20.02.2020).

For foreign publications: Anonymous, 2021. Crops and Livestock Products. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, (<https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/QCL>), (Accessed: 20.04.2020).

Information Taken from the Internet: Anonim, 2021. Türkiye'nin Toplam Biyokütle Enerji Potansiyeli. Enerji ve Tabii Kaynaklar Bakanlığı Enerji İşleri Genel Müdürlüğü, Biyokütle Enerjisi Potansiyeli Atlası, (<https://bepa.enerji.gov.tr/>), (Accessed:10.09.2020)

Anonymous, 2013. Classifications and Standards. <http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-standards/en/> (Access date: 10.02.2013).

Scientific Style

For articles involving systematic/biological classifications, adhere strictly to international terminology such as the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN) and the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants (ICNAFP, formerly ICBN). In the first mention of any taxon in the text, the person and year naming it should be stated.

Genus and species names should be italicized. The genus name should be written in full the first time it appears in the text and abbreviated subsequently. Do not refer to a species by the genus name alone; use 'sp' (singular) or 'spp' (plural) as appropriate.

Equations and Units

Ensure equations are editable. In equalities such as $<$, \pm , $=$, etc., leave a space on both sides. Use the SI system for units and symbols. In the text and figures/tables, use a period (.) for decimals (e.g., 4.75 instead of 4,75). Avoid using "/" in units and give a space between units (e.g., m/s should be m s^{-1} , kg m/s^2 should be kg m s^{-2}). Leave a space between the number and the symbol (e.g., 5 cm, not 5cm).

Numerical Values and Symbols A space should be left between the number and the symbol (e.g., 9 kg P_2O_5 ha^{-1} , 13 $\text{kg m}^{-1} \text{s}^{-2}$, 30 N m, 2 dS m^{-1} , 15 °C and 41%). Exceptions to this rule are the degree, minute, and second symbols used for planar angles ($^\circ$, $'$, and $''$). These should be placed immediately after the number (e.g., 22°, 33', 50").

Tables and Figures

All visuals other than tables (drawings, photos, images, graphs, etc.) should be defined as "Figures." Tables and figures should be numbered sequentially using Arabic numerals as "Table 1, Figure 1" unless there is only a single table or figure in the text. Each table and figure should include a brief title. Table and figure titles should be placed appropriately. Tables and figures should be placed in the manuscript after they are cited in the relevant text. **Tables** Tables should be prepared using the table tool in Word; image-based tables will not be accepted.

- The table title should be placed above the table.
- The table title should be written in 11-point Times New Roman font.
- If there are notes and abbreviations in the table, please place them below the table body.
- Prepare tables vertically. Avoid large tables.
- Provide a brief heading for each column.
- Ensure that the data presented in the table does not repeat results described elsewhere.
- Avoid using vertical lines, color, or shading in table cells.

Figures Figures should be in an appropriate size, in JPEG or TIFF format, and at least 300 DPI resolution. Do not submit images with very low resolution or disproportionately large files according to the content. Photos can be in color or grayscale. All figures (graphs, maps, etc.) should be in a clear format. Graphs should be pasted in an editable format and should not be converted into image format. If necessary, original copies of the figures will be requested as separate files from the author(s) after the evaluation process is completed. The font used in graphs within the figure should be Times New Roman. A brief title describing the figure should be provided below the figure, but all symbols and abbreviations used should be explained. Figure titles should be written in 11-point Times New Roman font.

Permissions If authors include figures, tables, or text passages previously published elsewhere or use software, surveys, and scales that require permission, they must obtain permission from the copyright holders. Please note that some publishers do not grant electronic rights free of charge, and ISPEC Journal of Agricultural Sciences cannot reimburse any expenses incurred to obtain such permissions and is not responsible for them. In such cases, materials from other sources should not be used.

Footnotes Footnotes should be numbered consecutively. Footnotes in tables or figures should be indicated with superscript lowercase letters. Asterisks should be used for significance values and other statistical data. Footnotes should not contain bibliographic details of a reference.

References Citation

- Ensure that every source cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa) and avoid excessive citation.
- All citations, except for personal communications and unpublished results, should be listed in the references.
- References should be ordered alphabetically by the author's surname. If there are multiple authors, the surname of the first author should be considered.
- Use a hanging indent (0.5 cm) paragraph style.

- In references, the first letter of the article title should be capitalized, while all other words should be in lowercase (except for proper nouns).
- Article titles should be in sentence case (first letter capitalized), and each word in journal titles should start with a capital letter. Journal titles in the references should be written in full and in italics; do not use journal title abbreviations (e.g., use *ISPEC Journal of Agricultural Sciences* instead of *ISPEC JAS*). Article titles should not be italicized. If the journal is published in issues, the issue number should be given in parentheses.

Journal Article

Seydoşoğlu, S., 2018. Determining the vegetation characteristics, condition, and health of some natural pasture areas. *Turkish Journal of Forestry*, 19(4): 368-373.

Seydoşoğlu, S., Kökten, K., 2019. Some characteristics of Batman pasture vegetation. *Harran Journal of Agriculture and Food Sciences*, 23(1): 27-33.

Seydoşoğlu, S., Kökten, K., 2021. Nitrogen requirement of Italian (*Lolium multiflorum*): a review. *Turkish Journal of Range and Forage Sciences*, 2(1): 26-30.

Seydoşoğlu, S., Kökten, K., Sevilmiş, U., 2018. Basic vegetation characteristics of village pastures connected to Mardin province and its provinces. *Turkish Journal of Agricultural and Natural Sciences*, 5(4): 406–413.

Turan, N., Seydoşoğlu, S., Sevilmiş, U., Oluk, C.A., 2020. Determination of macronutrient contents of dry grass of some vetch species in different mixing ratios with barley. *ISPEC Journal of Agricultural Sciences*, 4(3): 597-608.

Book

Kökten, K., Seydoşoğlu, S., 2021. *Legumes Processing and Potential* (1st Ed.). Iksad Publishing House, No: 278, Ankara. Davis, R.A., 1992. *Depositional Systems: An Introduction to Sedimentology and Stratigraphy*. Prentice Hall, New Jersey.

Book Chapter

Özyazıcı, M.A., Bektaş, H., Açıkbay, S., 2021. Legumes processing and potential (Ed: K. Kökten, S. Seydoşoğlu). *Red Clover (Trifolium pratense L.)*, Iksad Publishing House, Ankara, pp. 3-54. Brown, B., Aaron, M., 2001. The politics of nature. In: J. Smith (Ed), *The Rise of Modern Genomics*, 3rd edn., Wiley, New York, pp. 230-257.

Conference or Symposium

Seydoşođlu, S., Sevilmiş, U., 2019. Evaluating black soldier fly (*Hermetia illucens* L.) as an innovative feed source for poultry and fish. *International Congress on Agriculture and Rural Development*, Conference Proceedings Book, June 10-12, Siirt, pp. 559-569.

Seydoşođlu, S., 2020. Calcereous rangelands amelioration applications from the world. *International Euroasia Congress on Scientific Researches and Recent Trends-7*, Conference Proceedings Book, December 6-9, Baku, Azerbaijan, pp. 444-447.

Turan, N., Seydoşođlu, S., 2021. A minor feed legume crop: yellow lupine (*Lupinus luteus* L.). *ISPEC 8th International Conference On Agriculture, Animal Science And Rural Development*, Conference Proceedings Book, December 24-25, Bingöl, pp. 748-756.

Theses

Seydoşođlu, S., 2012. Investigations on the effects of harvest period and density on the yield and yield characteristics of shrub alfalfa (*Medicago arborea* L.). Master's Thesis, Ege University, Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences, İzmir.

Seydoşođlu, S., 2017. The effects of different planting times on yield and quality characteristics of second crop silage maize varieties under Diyarbakır conditions. Doctoral Dissertation, Dicle University, Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences, Diyarbakır.

Foreign Publications:

Anonymous, 2021. Crops and Livestock Products. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, (<https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/QCL>), (Accessed: 20.04.2020).

Information from the Internet

Anonim, 2021. Türkiye'nin Toplam Biyokütle Enerji Potansiyeli. Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, General Directorate of Energy Affairs, Biomass Energy Potential Atlas, (<https://bepa.enerji.gov.tr/>), (Accessed: 10.09.2020)

Anonymous, 2013. Classifications and Standards. <http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-standards/en/> (Accessed: 10.02.2013).