

General Guidelines for Preparing Plant Fact Sheets and Plant Guides

Updated October 2011

This document provides guidance for the **development** and **preparation** of Plant Fact Sheets (FS) and Plant Guides (PG). The Plant Materials Program, and specifically the National Plant Materials Center (NPMC), has overall responsibility for coordination of this effort.

Development Process:

1. Select a species for a FS or PG. There are several ways to do this:
 - Check to see if all your current and popular releases or conservation plants have a FS and PG on the PLANTS Web site (<http://plants.usda.gov>). Click on [Fact Sheets & Plant Guides](#) to access the list of existing FS and PG.
 - Consider current requests or trends in your state or area that are of vital importance, such as the need to include more native species as conservation plants.
 - Contact Julie DePue, Data Manager of the NPMC, to inquire about species on the national priority list. OR
2. Revise an existing FS or PG based on availability of new releases or other criteria.
 - Pull the FS or PG Word document from PLANTS (not from PMC Web site).
 - Correct the document using Tools/Track changes in Word.
3. Communicate your selection to the NPMC
 - Contact Julie DePue by e-mail (julie.depue@md.usda.gov) or by phone at 301-504-8175.
 - NPMC will record your selection in the reservation database. This will assure that we do not have duplication of effort.
4. Prepare your FS or PG using the guidelines in this document and the FS and PG templates located on the Plant Materials page [Plant Fact Sheets and Plant Guides Coordination](#)
A NOTE ON TEMPLATES: The files located here for download are “true” templates, meaning they have the file extension of “.dotx” instead of a document extension of “.docx”. When you open a template file, you are opening **a copy** of it. Any changes you make to the copy are saved to a new “.docx” file, not to the template. This protects the template from unintended changes. Every time you create a new file from your template, it is a brand new file, ready for you to modify as needed. You can read about managing templates on Microsoft Support [here](#). If you’d like the template to appear in the New Document pane under My Templates, or learn how to put it on the network and appear in the New Document pane, you can read instructions [here](#). **TIPS** – Always double-click to open a template. (Right-clicking and choosing “Open” WILL open the template for modification – not what you want to do.) Once opened by double-clicking, the file automatically has the document extension of “.docx”. ALWAYS use the template to begin creating a new document – not an already completed PG or FS.

5. Author has the document reviewed by others
 - Have your document undergo technical review as mandated by your State and any other peer review by others as needed.
 - Send the document for review to your NTSC Plant Materials Specialist. The NTSC PM Specialist will do a technical review of the document as well as ensure it meets FS and PG guidelines. There is no need to send interim versions of the document to your NTSC PM Specialist unless you have specific questions about the content of the document.
6. Author finalizes the document
 - Incorporate any additional edits and changes needed into the document as indicated by PM Specialist input.
 - Ensure that the Word document contains all 508 accessibility elements.
 - Ensure that File Properties are entered for the Word file.
 - Ensure the Word file is named correctly according to the naming conventions.
 - Send file to Gerry Moore, National Plant Data Center at gerry.moore@gnb.usda.gov, (336-370-3337) for final review. The file will be returned to you from an NPDT member.
 - Incorporate any additional edits and changes needed into the document as indicated by NPDT input.
7. Author sends final files (both PDF and Word) to the NPMC Data Manager Julie DePue (Julie.depue@md.usda.gov)
 - Author creates a tagged PDF file with accessibility elements, correcting any accessibility issues.
 - Author enters information into POMS using the PDF file name
 - NPMC Secretary will perform 508 checks on the PDF document and review.
 - Depending on any 508 errors which are found, the document may be returned to the author.
 - The NPMC Secretary will forward both files to the PM Webmaster (Leslie Glass).
8. NPMC coordinates posting the document to the PLANTS Database.
 - NPMC updates the master database to indicate completion of the document.
 - NPMC sends new and updated documents, usually on a monthly basis, to the PLANTS database for posting. NPMC verifies that new documents are posted to the website.

Questions about Process:

Please contact the Julie DePue at the NPMC by email (julie.depue@md.usda.gov) with any questions.

Preparation Guidelines:

Plant Fact Sheets and Plant Guides are similar, but keep in mind the following differences when preparing one of these documents:

FACT SHEETS	PLANT GUIDES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide less detail and more of an overview for a species versus release fact sheets which focus on the particular release. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contain more detail and typically describe the entire process of establishment, management, and production
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are <u>one sheet</u> (front and back), and <u>include maps</u> and a color photo. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are several pages long, do not contain distribution maps, and do include references
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are often used to provide general information about a conservation species, versus a specific release to a landowner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May contain details on seed or plant production for growers, and are provided to individuals looking for more specific information about a conservation species
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CS (Culturally Significant) plant guides are developed to either <i>primarily</i> focus on the ethnobotanical nature of the plant species, or <i>equally</i> focus on both the ethnobotanical nature and conservation aspects of the plant species.

FS should contain information geared to a layperson. Avoid technical jargon in FS, and define any terms or colloquialisms (e.g. “greening up”, “boot date”) used in the text. PG should be clearly written with a minimum of jargon, but some technical terms are acceptable.

1. Template/Page Setup: Use template for FS or PG by downloading Word template file from the Plant Fact Sheet Coordination Web page or the SharePoint site. All FS and PG should be written in Times New Roman type face; Margins: .50" all sides, 0.5" header and footer. It is important to use these templates as they contain "styles" for each section of the document

(e.g. **TITLE HEADER**, *Header 2*, **Header 3**, Body text). These styles are critical to follow and keep consistent throughout the document, since they are needed to make the document handicapped accessible in Adobe Acrobat. If there are questions about using styles, contact the NPMC.

2. Titles: All titles in upper and lower case. Common name, scientific name, & symbol centered; common name 20 pt, all upper case, bold (style = **TITLE HEADER**); scientific name 16 pt, bold scientific name portion in italics, author normal (style = **Title subheader 1**); plant symbol 12 pt, normal, with a space before and after the equal sign (style = Title subheader 2). Please do not insert a table for the plant name, scientific name, and plant symbol.

Identifying Header example:

DOUGLAS IRIS
Iris douglasiana Herbert
plant symbol = IRDO

3. Alternative Names:

Alternative common names: In lower case, except for proper names

Alternative scientific names: scientific name portion in italics, author normal

4. Main Headings: Main paragraph headings-10 pt, bold (style = **Header 3**).

5. Subheadings: Subparagraph headings-10 pt, italicized (style = *Header 2*).

6. Contributed By: Italics, 10 pt (style = *Header 2*). Sections should consist of office or affiliation of preparer.

Contributed By: USDA NRCS National Plant Data Center & Louisiana State Office

7a. Images: Images used should be high quality and in jpg format. For PG only: This information should be shown in the reference section also. If you use an image from a non-government source, please obtain a release statement permitting the NRCS to place the image on the FS and PG via the PLANTS Web site. If no release statement is available, cite communication with responsible party with note that you file.

Use an image editing software to resize the incorporated image(s) to less than 100 KB (or thereabouts; the real target is that the entire document be less than 500 KB). Or you can do it in Word 2007:

1. Right click on a picture
2. Format picture
3. Picture tab
4. Compress
5. Apply to: All pictures in document

6. Change resolution: Print
7. Options: Compress pictures and Delete cropped areas
8. Apply
9. Ok

Images should be formatted “In line with text” for problem-free tagging by Adobe Acrobat:

1. Right click on a picture
2. Format picture
3. Layout tab
4. Wrapping style
5. In line with text

For Section 508 disability access compliance, please enter alt text as follows:

1. Right click on a picture
2. Size
3. Click Alt Text tab
4. Enter a short description of the image in the Alternate Text box
 - Example: Color image of showy partridge pea by David Fairchild

7b. Image Captions: On FS and PG, show copyright (if applicable) and photographer name, institution (web site, if taken from web URL), and/or publication. The best way to insert a caption will allow the caption to be grouped with the image, and to be recognized by screen readers as a caption. Here’s how to do it:

1. Select the image
2. Insert/Reference/Caption
3. Type in your caption text, e.g., ©*John Muir, Yosemite Institute*
4. Format your caption text using Format/Styles and Formatting
 - Select the style called Caption NRCS (which is just 8 pt. Times New Roman, flush left).

8. Alternate Names: This small section should note other common names and key scientific synonym names used in principal floras (ex. *Schenoplectus acutus* fact sheet would note *Scirpus acutus*). If the species name in the header has been recently changed for taxonomic reasons, emphasize this by including the statement ““Previously known as *Genus1 Species1*, the currently accepted name is *Genus species*.” where *Genus species* is the current name in the header.

9. General Document Requirements:

- **Units:** Please use English units (e.g., inches, feet, miles, etc.).
- **Document Size:** The file size for the entire document should be less than 500 KB after incorporation of any images or tables.
- **Punctuation:** At the end of each sentence, there should be two spaces; only one space after colons.

10. Uses: This section may include subheadings (italics, followed by colon) on such topics as the following: erosion control, ethnobotanic, wildlife, landscaping, fiber production, oil production, forage, noxiousness, ornamental, conservation practices, etc. If the plant has toxic characteristics, please identify this above the “Uses” category with a statement similar to the following example, but tailored to the situation. If it is a warning, make the font bold and **red**.

Warning: Milkweed may be toxic when taken internally without sufficient preparation.

11. Status: Use boilerplate below, but preface with additional information if it is a T&E species, noxious, or invasive.

Status

Please consult the PLANTS Web site and your State Department of Natural Resources for this plant's current status (e.g., threatened or endangered species, state noxious status, and wetland indicator values).

12. Weediness: Optional. If the plant is a weedy or potentially weedy species, add at least the paragraph below (if more control / management information is available, you may want to add the information under an appropriate heading). This section may not be pertinent to your species, in which case it should be omitted.

Weediness

This plant may become weedy or invasive in some regions or habitats and may displace desirable vegetation if not properly managed. Please consult with your local NRCS Field Office, Cooperative Extension Service office, or state natural resource or agriculture department regarding its status and use. Weed information is also available from the PLANTS Web site. Please consult the Related Web Sites on the Plant Profile for this species for further information.

If the plant can become particularly invasive please insert a caution statement just below the image on the document first page as follows:

Caution: This plant may become invasive.

13. Description and Adaptation (For FS only): Please use English units (e.g. inches, feet, miles, etc.). You can use organizational subheadings (as for PG) if you like. Include a brief description of the species. This includes a short botanical description, key identification characteristics, habitat and distribution information; it should be understandable by the layperson. Include nativity information here. Add the distribution map from PLANTS (right click, copy, then resize and paste into FS). In addition to the brief distribution summary in text, add the boilerplate statement:

For updated distribution, please consult the Plant Profile page for this species on the PLANTS Web site.

14a. Description (For PG only): Please use English units (e.g. inches, feet, miles, etc.). Include a detailed description of the species. This should include a botanical description, key or identification characteristics, general habitat information, and distribution information; it should be understandable by a layperson. Use *General*, *Distribution*, and *Habitat* subheadings, if needed. Include nativity information here. Under *Distribution* subheading, summarize distribution, then refer user to PLANTS database for the most current map using this boilerplate (which should always be included):

Distribution: For current distribution, please consult the Plant Profile page for this species on the PLANTS Web site.

14b. Ethnobotany

For Culturally Significant Plant Guides- Identify the cultural concepts around the perception of the species; how the plant fits into the culture, the plant's historical and contemporary uses, how the ecosystems that contain the plant are faring given the absence of indigenous stewardship, and any restoration of the plant on Reservations/public lands and how that was done and what we can learn from it.

For regular plant guides – this section should briefly address how the plant fits into the culture for such things as food, shelter, medicine, clothing, hunting, and religious ceremonies. A few paragraphs (if

applicable) are all that is required – for Culturally Significant Plant Guides, this section should be significantly longer.

14c. Adaptation (For PG only): Indicate where species is adapted to – may include geographic area, climate, hardiness zones, soils, etc.

15. Establishment:

For FS: Considerations when planting – seedbed prep, fertility, equipment or techniques for planting; include seeds/pound and seeding rate; rate may include a range or different rates whether drilled or broadcast. For woody plants, may include spacing if that is important. Since this information may vary by region of the US, indicate if necessary which region the recommendation applies to.

For PG: Include detailed instructions for establishing a planting, covering all considerations for planting – seedbed prep, fertility, equipment or techniques for planting; include seeds/pound and seeding rate; rate may include a range or different rates whether drilled or broadcast. For woody plants and vegetative propagules, may include spacing if that is important. Since this information may vary by region of the US, indicate if necessary which region the recommendation applies to. Include average number of seeds/pound if applicable. Include special requirements for individual cultivars/releases if applicable.

16. Management: How do you maintain the plants after they have established? This includes fertilization, watering, weed control, mowing, pruning, haying/grazing considerations etc. Also include a warning and control methods if there is a chance the plant might be overly aggressive or invasive. Since this information may vary by region of the US, indicate if necessary which region the recommendation applies to. If this is a Culturally Significant plant guide, and if applicable, outline Indigenous Stewardship Methods (ISM) to manage the plant.

17. Pests and Potential Problems: What pests or potential problems might there be with using this species? Since this information may vary by region of the US, indicate if necessary to which region the recommendation applies. This may not be pertinent to your species, in which case a statement to that effect is desirable, e.g. “There are no known pests or problems associated with pecan.”

18. Environmental Concerns: What potential problems might there be with using this species? Potential problems may include aggressiveness, invasiveness, other environmental problems (i.e., changes hydrology of wet areas), difficult to control once established, and toxicity of foliage to domestic animals. Since this information may vary by region of the US, indicate if necessary to which region the recommendation applies. This section may not be pertinent to your species, in which case a statement to that effect is desirable, e.g. “There are no known environmental concerns associated with pecan.”

19. Control: Optional. If the plant is a weed and there is a “Control” section, you may wish to eliminate sections on “Establishment”, “Seeds and Plant Production”, and “Cultivars”. This section may not be pertinent to your species. If it is, please start your control section with this paragraph, and amend if necessary [e.g., if plant is weedy and may require control but no specific measures or products are mentioned, then delete the last two sentences]:

Control

Please contact your local agricultural extension specialist or county weed specialist to learn what works best in your area and how to use it safely. Always read label and safety instructions for each control method. Trade names and control measures appear in this document only to provide specific information. USDA, NRCS does not guarantee or warranty the products and control methods named, and other products may be equally effective.

20. Seeds and Plant Production (PG only): Include information for the commercial grower to produce seed or plants. Include spacing, irrigation, fertilizer, and weed control requirements. Indicate general harvest information, including dates, method for determining maturity, harvesting techniques and seed cleaning techniques. Indicate seed or plant yields that may be expected, and longevity of the seed in storage. Include information on where Foundation seed may be obtained.

21. Cultivars, Improved and Selected Materials (and area of origin): The beginning of this section should include the following: “These plant materials are not/somewhat/readily [*select one choice*] available from commercial sources.” Cultivar names should be first letter CAPS, all other letters lower case, single quotes around cv. names; i.e., ‘Blackwell’. Do not put in all caps. The quotation marks are not necessary in subsequent uses of the same cultivar name. Pre-varietal releases should be the same but without single quote. Indicate the origin, by state, of the release in parentheses, i.e. ‘Shelter’ (WV).

For FS: If there are a lot of releases, may indicate where they are best adapted to by region of the US.

For PG: Include brief descriptions of the cultivars/releases, such as why developed, unique characteristics, special uses, general adaptation information, and if the material is available. Should include which cultivars/releases are best used under unique conditions, i.e. low precipitation, high elevation, low pH, etc.

22. References (normally PG only)

Important: Any material taken from other sources should be referenced. All material taken verbatim from another source should be in quotes and properly cited as to the source.

Important: Plant Fact Sheets are supposed to be fairly brief, general summaries and as such do not need references. However, if material is taken directly from another source or if it is used verbatim, FS should be referenced.

References need to be properly cited throughout the body of the plant guide. It is important in developing technical documents that references are accurately reported in the reference section so others are able to go to the original source for additional information. Examples of references cited in the text:

“Side oats grama possesses the C-4 photosynthetic pathway common to warm season grasses (Waller and Lewis, 1979).”

“Walter and Lewis (1979) demonstrated that side oats grama possesses the C-4 photosynthetic pathway common to warm season grasses.”

The reference standard for Plant Guides follows the American Society of Agronomy (ASA) *Publications Handbook and Style Manual* available at <https://www.agronomy.org/publications/style>. This is the *de facto* PMC standard that has been circulated to PMCs, so let’s use it exactly as it is put forth by the ASA. That keeps things simple. Some principles:

- Hanging indent, no blank lines between the entries
 - Because Plant Guides and Fact sheets use a 2-column format, the hanging indent should be ¼” rather than the ½” used in a full page layout.
- No double spaces
- No underlines
- No bold anywhere
- Latin names italicized (but upright if in an italicized title)
- Major parts (Author, year, title, publisher, etc.) are separated by periods, and subparts (publisher, city, etc.) are separated by commas.

- Author initials only, no spaces between them
- Only the initial lead author of the article or book is listed last name first, otherwise all authors (including editors of a collection) are listed initials first.
- Corporate or government authors use a descending organizational hierarchy separated by dashes, e.g., USDI-FWS-Branch of Ecology or USDA-National Agricultural Statistics Service, or USDA-NRCS Kansas Plant Materials Center. If there's a separate publisher then list that.
- Book, Proceedings, and Journal names not italicized
- Book names, and article titles in books and journals lower case except for first word and proper names
- Journal names are abbreviated according to ASA Appendix 1. Abbreviations for Journals (<https://www.agronomy.org/files/publications/style/appendix-a.pdf>)
- Proceedings names are Title Case
- Publisher, City format is used (no state or country given ordinarily except if city is obscure and or ambiguous); when states are given use the state postal codes)
- No pagination except journals or articles in collections, and specific page references for images, etc.
- Online: Give the URL, but DO NOT use live links in references. They limit the effective lifespan of the document since links go bad so quickly, and it will in many cases be impossible to update the links. Also, these documents are often printed and the live links are then useless.

Literature Citation Examples

Journal Article

- Bordoli, J.M., and A.P. Mallarino. 1998. Deep and shallow banding of phosphorous and potassium as alternatives to broadcast fertilization for no-till corn. *Agron. J.* 90:27–33.
- Lemmon, H. 1986. Comax: An expert system for cotton crop management. *Science* (Washington, DC) 233:29–32.
- Lyle, W.M., and J.P. Bordovsky. 1995. LEPA corn irrigation with limited water supplies. *Trans. ASAE* 38:455–462.
- Tiessen, H., E. Cuevas, and P. Chacon. 1994. The role of soil organic matter in sustaining soil fertility. *Nature* (London) 371:783–785.

Article in Serial Publication

- Brown, P.D., and M.J. Morra. 1997. Control of soil-borne plant pests using glucosinolate-containing plants. *Adv. Agron.* 61:167–231.
- Edwards, A.C., and M.S. Cresser. 1992. Freezing and its effect on chemical and biological properties of the soil. *Adv. Soil Sci.* 18:59–79. [*After Vol. 20, Advances in Soil Science is no longer published as a serial with volume numbers. Treat listings in later editions as you would a chapter in a book.*]

Article Not in English With English Abstract

Title translated into English

- Rosolem, C.A., J.C.O. Silverio, and O. Primaves. 1982. Foliar fertilization of soybean: II. Effects of NPK and micronutrients. (In Portuguese, with English abstract.) *Pesq. Agropec. Bras.* 17:1559–1562.

Title in original language

- Rosolem, C.A., J.C.O. Silverio, and O. Primaves. 1982. Adubação foliar de soja: II. Efeitos de NPK e micronutrientes. (In Portuguese, with English abstract.) *Pesq. Agropec. Bras.* 17:1559–1562.

Without English Abstract (Translated Title)

- Vigerust, E., and A.R. Selmer-Olsen. 1981. Uptake of heavy metals by some plants from sewage sludge. (In Norwegian.) *Fast Avfall.* 2:26–29.

Article with Known Erratum Follow-Up

- Baker, J.M., E.J.A. Spaans, and C.F. Reece. 1996. Conductimetric measurement of CO₂ concentration: Theoretical basis and its verification. *Agron. J.* 88:675–682 [erratum: 88(6):vi].

Magazine Article

Davenport, C.H. 1981. Sowing the seeds. *Barron's*. 2 March, p. 10. Mulvaney, D.L., and L. Paul. 1984. Rotating crops and tillage. *Crops Soils* 36(7):18–19.

Book (including bulletins, reports, multivolume works, series)

- Brown, J. 1966. Soils of the Okpilak River region, Alaska. CRREL Res. Rep. 188. U.S. Army Cold Reg. Res. Eng. Lab, Hanover, NH.
- Budavari, S. (ed.) 1996. The Merck index. 12th ed. Merck Publ. Group, Rahway, NJ. California Certified Organic Farmers. 1995. California Certified Organic Farmers certification handbook. CCOF, Santa Cruz.
- Chemical Abstracts Service. 1989. Chemical Abstracts Service source index: 1907–1984 cumulative, plus annual supplements. Chem. Abstr. Serv., Columbus, OH.
- Doty, W.T., M. Amacher, and D.E. Baker. 1982. Manual of methods: Soil and environmental chemistry laboratory. Rep. 121. Dep. of Agronomy, Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park.
- Dzombak, D.A., and F.M.M. Morel. 1990. Surface complexation modeling: Hydrous ferric oxide. John Wiley & Sons, New York.
- Fehr, W.R., and C.E. Caviness. 1977. Stages of soybean development. Spec. Rep. 80. Iowa Agric. Home Econ. Exp. Stn., Iowa State Univ., Ames.
- Food and Agricultural Organization. 1994. Production and trade yearbook, 1993. FAO, Rome.
- Goering, H.K., and P.J. Van Soest. 1971. Forage fiber analysis (apparatus, reagents, procedures, and some applications). *Agric. Handb.* 379. U.S. Gov. Print. Office, Washington, DC.
- Schneiter, A.A. (ed.) 1997. Sunflower technology and production. *Agron. Monogr.* 35. ASA, CSSA, and SSSA, Madison, WI.
- Snedecor, G.W., and W.G. Cochran. 1989. Statistical methods. 8th ed. Iowa State Univ. Press, Ames.
- Soil Survey Staff. 1975. Soil taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. USDA-SCS *Agric. Handb.* 436. U.S. Gov. Print. Office, Washington, DC.
- Southern Cooperative Series. 1983. Reference soil test methods for the southern region of the United States. S. Coop. Ser. Bull. 289. Georgia Agric. Exp. Stn., Athens, GA.
- [Publisher varies as the series rotates among institutions.]
- Steel, R.G.D., and J.H. Torrie. 1960. Principles and procedures of statistics, with special reference to the biological sciences. 1st ed. McGraw-Hill, New York.
- Steel, R.G.D., and J.H. Torrie. 1980. Principles and procedures of statistics: A biometrical approach. 2nd ed. McGraw-Hill, New York.
- Taylor, B.N. 1995. Guide for the use of the International System of Units (SI). NIST Spec. Publ. 811. U.S. Gov. Print. Office, Washington, DC.
- USEPA. 1981. Process design manual for land treatment of municipal wastewater. USEPA Rep. 625/1-77-008 (COE EM1110-1-501). U.S. Gov. Print. Office, Washington, DC.
- Westerman, R.L. (ed.) 1990. Soil testing and plant analysis. 3rd ed. SSSA Book Ser. 3. SSSA, Madison, WI.

Chapter in a Book

- Achorn, F.P., and H.L. Balay. 1985. Developments in potassium fertilizer technology. p. 49–66. In R.D. Munson (ed.) Potassium in agriculture. ASA, CSSA, and SSSA, Madison, WI.
- Boutton, T.W. 1991. Stable carbon isotope ratios of natural materials: II. Atmospheric, terrestrial, marine, and freshwater environments. p. 173–185. In D.C. Coleman and B. Fry (ed.) Carbon isotope techniques. Academic Press, New York.
- Buresh, R.J., P.C. Smithson, and D.T. Hellums. 1997. Building soil phosphorus capital in Africa. p. 111–149. In R.J. Buresh et al. (ed.) Replenishing soil fertility in Africa. SSSA Spec. Publ. 51. SSSA, Madison, WI.
- Campbell, G.S., and J.M. Norman. 1989. The description and measurement of plant canopy structure. p. 1–19. In G. Russell et al. (ed.) Plant canopies: Their growth, form and function. SEB Seminar Ser. 31. Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge.
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- Johnson, D.W., and D.E. Todd. 1998. Effects of harvesting intensity on forest productivity and soil carbon storage. p. 351–363. In R. Lal et al. (ed.) Management of carbon sequestration in soils. *Advances in Soil Science*. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL.

Conference, Symposium, or Workshop Proceedings and Transactions

Bailey, S.W. (ed.) 1976. Proc. Int. Clay Conf., Mexico City. 16–23 July 1975. Applied Publ., Ltd., Wilmette, IL.

- Faw, W. (ed.) 1992. Proc. Am. Forage Grassl. Counc., 1992, Grand Rapids, MI. 5–9 Apr. 1992. AFGC, Georgetown, TX.
- Pascale, A.J. (ed.) 1989. Proc. World Soybean Res. Conf., 4th, Buenos Aires. 5–9 Mar. 1989. Orientación Gráfica Editora S.R.L., Buenos Aires.
- Ramanujam, S. (ed.) 1979. Proc. Int. Wheat Genet. Symp., 5th, New Delhi, India. 23–28 Feb. 1978. Indian Soc. Genet. Plant Breeding, Indian Agric. Res. Inst., New Delhi.
- Sakamoto, S. (ed.) 1983. Proc. Int. Wheat Genet. Symp., 6th, Kyoto, Japan. 28 Nov.–3 Dec. 1983. Plant Germ-Plasm Inst., Fac. Agric., Kyoto Univ., Kyoto.
- Wilkinson, D. (ed.) 1993. Proc. Annu. Corn and Sorghum Ind. Res. Conf., 49th, Chicago. 8–9 Dec. 1993. Am. Seed Trade Assoc., Washington, DC.

Chapter in a Proceedings Volume

- Dolstra, O., M.A. Jongmans, and A.W. de Jong. 1987. Genetic variation for digestibility of cell-wall constituents in the stalks and its relation to feeding value and various stalk traits in maize (*Zea mays* L.). p. 394–402. *In* Proc. Congr. Maize and Sorghum Section of EUCARPIA (European Association for Research on Plant Breeding), 14th, Nitra, Czechoslovakia. 7–11 Sept. 1987. PUDOC, Wageningen, the Netherlands.
- Harris, W.F., R.A. Goldstein, and G.S. Henderson. 1973. Analysis of forest biomass pools, annual production, and turnover of biomass for a mixed deciduous forest watershed. p. 41–61. *In* H.E. Young (ed.) Proc. Working Group Party on Forest Biomass of IUFRO, Nancy, France. 25–29 June 1973. Univ. of Maine Press, Orono.
- Power, J.F., and V.O. Biederbeck. 1991. Role of cover crops in integrated crop production systems. p. 167–174. *In* W.L. Hargrove (ed.) Cover crops for clean water. Proc. Int. Conf., Jackson, TN. 9–11 Apr. 1991. Soil and Water Conserv. Soc., Ankeny, IA.

Dissertation

- Kirkegaard, J.A. 1990. Effect of compaction on the growth of pigeonpea on clay soils. Ph.D. diss. Univ. of Queensland, St Lucia, QLD, Australia.
- Maraq, M.A. 1995. Transport of dissolved volatile organic compounds in the unsaturated zone. Ph.D. diss. Michigan State Univ., East Lansing (Diss. Abstr. 96-05907).

Abstract

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