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Abbreviations are listed in the end of Instructions to Authors.

Statistics. Describe statistical methods with enough detail to enable a knowledgeable reader to verify the reported results. Give details of randomization and blocking, as well as number of replications, blocks, or observations. Clearly distinguish between true replications and sub samples within a replication/treatment combination. Always specify the experimental design and indicate whether the design was balanced. When means (or medians) are followed by ± *x*, indicate whether *x* refers to the standard deviation, standard error, or half the confidence interval; error bars should similarly be defined. Except for simple procedures (e.g., *t*-tests, one-way analysis of variance, simple linear regression), cite an appropriate and accessible statistical text and indicate the computer program used (Name, Version, Year). In general, statistical techniques should be described in the Material and Methods.

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The main text of scientific paper must be developed under the following headings:
Introduction
Material and Methods
Results
Discussion

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Material and Methods. All material, experiments conducted, their extent, conditions and course should be described in detail in this section. All original procedures that were used for the processing of experimental material and all analytical methods used for evaluation should also be detailed. The entire methodology is only to be described if it is an original one, otherwise it is sufficient to cite the author of the method and to mention any particular differences. Methods of statistical processing including the software used should also be given in this section.

Results and Discussion. The results obtained from the experiments including their statistical evaluation and any commentary should be presented graphically or in tables in this section. Each phenomenon should be commented and explained, using scientific arguments. The author should confront partial results with data published by other authors, whose names and year of publication are to be cited by including them in the text directly, e.g. ... as published by Foss (2004), Welsh and McClelland (2001) found ..., or citing authors and years of publication in parenthesis (Renard *et al*. 1991; Welsh & McClelland 2001; Foss 2004). Diacritical signs of national Latin-based alphabets should be preserved. Names in non-Latin alphabets should be transcribed according to international standards. The manuscript should be carefully checked to ensure that the spellings of authors' names and publication years are exactly the same in the text as in the reference list. The citations should be limited to items really needed for placing the paper into a proper context.

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Examples of references in the list:

Journal article:

Foss J.E. (2004): Innovative approaches to the on-site assessment and remediation of contaminated sites. Soil Science, 169: 398–399.

Renard K.G., Forster G.R., Weesues G.A., Porter J.P. (1991): Revised universal soil loss equation. Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, 46: 30–33.

Papers published in monographs or proceedings:

Brown R.H. (1988): CRC Handbook of Engineering in Agriculture. Vol. I. Boca Raton, CRC Press: 219–221.

Cajuste L.J., Laure R.J., Palomino G.U., Carrillo R.G., Cajuste L., Osores R.C. (1994): Inorganic and organic phosphate fractions as related to liming and some soil components. In: Senesi N., Miamo T.M. (eds): Humic Substances in the Global Environment and Implications on Human Health. Amsterdam, Elsevier: 549–556.

Monastra F., Martelli S., Dascanio R. (1997): Comparison of water regimes on pistachio. In: Proc. 2nd Int. Symposium on Pistachio and Almonds, Davis, Aug 24–29, 1997: 516–525.

Patent:

Norman L.O. (1998): Lightning rods. US Patent, 4, 379, 752, 9 September 1998.

Dissertation:

Hakrová P. (2003): The research of conditions of the support of the specific diversity grasslands. [Ph.D. Thesis.] České Budějovice, University of South Bohemia in České Budějovice, Faculty of Agriculture. (in Czech)

In press articles:

Kubátová E., Janeček M., Kobzová D. (2009): Time variations of rainfall erosivity factor in the Czech Republic. Soil and Water Research, 4. (in print)

Šanda M., Kulasová A., Císlerová M. (2009): Hydrological response of a small catchment examined by isotopic and modelling tools. In: Chełmicki W., Siwek J. (eds): Hydrological Extremes in Small Basins. 12th Biennial Int. Conf. Euromediterranean Network of Experimental and Representative Basins (ERB), Kraków, Sept 18–20, 2008. (in print)

Internet publication/Online document

Racko S. (2007): Typing of the synoptic events for the Czech Republic region. CHMI. Available at http://www.chmi.cz/meteo/om/mk/syntypiz/kalendar.html (accessed Feb 2008) (in Czech)

IAEA (2006): Isotope Hydrology Information System. The ISOHIS Database. Available at http://isohis.iaea.org

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

The metric system is adopted as standard. You should use the international system of units. If non-standard abbreviations must be used they should be defined in the text.

Use the fundamental quantity with appropriate prefix:

kilo	k
mega	M
giga	G
tera	T
milli	m
micro	μ
nano	n
pico	p

Units of length:

meter	m
kilometer	km
centimeter	cm
millimeter	mm
micrometer	μm
nanometer	nm

Units of area:

square meter	m^2
kilometer	km^2
hectare (10 000 m^2)	ha
square centimeter	cm^2
square millimeter	mm^2

Units of volume:

cubic meter	m^3
cubic centimeter	cm^3
liter	l
milliliter	ml
microliter	μl

Units of mass:

gram	g
kilogram	kg
tonne	t
milligram	mg
microgram	μg

Units of density:

g/cm^3, kg/m^3, t/m^3, g/l, kg/l

Units of pressure:

pascal	Pa
megapascal	MPa

Units of time:

second	s
minute	min
hour	h
day, week, month, year	day, week, month, year

Units of temperature:

Celsius	°C
Kelvin	K

Additional physical units:

dalton	Da
hertz	Hz
joule	J
volt	V
watt	W

Relative units:

parts/million parts	ppm
parts/billion parts	ppb
parts/trillion parts	ppt
percentage	%
weight	w
volume	V

Units of electrical conductivity:

siemens per meter	S/m
millisiemens per meter (mS/cm; μS/cm)	mS/m
ohm	Ω

Units of concentration:

mole per kilogram (liter)	mol/kg (mol/l)
millimole (micromole) per kilogram	mmol/kg (μmol/kg)
gram per kilogram	g/kg
milligram per kilogram	mg/kg
microgram per kilogram	μg/kg

Similar units for volume:

g/l, mg/l, mg/ml, μg/l, μg/ml

Units of irradiation:

watt per square meter	W/m^2

Units of photon flux density:

mol per square meter per second	$mol/m^2/s$

Units of yield, sampling and rate:

kilogram per hectare	kg/ha
tonnes per hectare	t/ha
liter per hectare	l/ha

gram per hectare	g/ha
gram per square meter	g/m^2
gram per kilogram	g/kg
milligram per kilogram	mg/kg

Unis of cation exhance capacity (CEC):

mmol of chemical equivalent per kilogram of soil or another materials $mmol_+/kg$

Similar units for volume of cation exchange.

Content of nutrients in plants, soils and another materials is necessary to state always as pure element (C, N, P, K, Ca, S, Fe, etc.), so dose of nutrients or compounds, for example 1 g S in calcium sulphate ($CaSO_4$). You should state the dose of nutrients as pure element per specified area, or weight soil, container, etc. and you should use the slash, for instance 110 kg N/ha, or write 110 kg N per ha. You should **not** use the indexes as 110 kg $N.ha^{-1}$.

Forms of nutrients:

Nitrite nitrogen	NO_2^--N
Nitrate nitrogen	NO_3^--N
Ammonia	NH_4^+-N
Total nitrogen	N_{tot}
Sulfur in sulfate	SO_4^{2-}-S

You should state the content of organic matter in soils (topsoil, soil organic matter, etc.) entirely as C. You should specify the form of determined element, possibly the method of determination, by using subscripts. For example, content of carbon determined by oxidometric methods as C_{ox}, futhermore C_{org}, C_{tot}, C_{ox} humic acids and its solubility C_{hwe}, etc.

You should use the FAO guidelines (Food and Agriculture Organization) for characterization of habitat conditions (soil type description according WRB – World References Base for Soil Resources 2006 version, soil textural class), as well as altitude, average rainfall and temperature, and if possidle so coordinates.

You should assess the weather in different years and months according to recommendatons of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) – according to deviations from long-term average or normal.

You should state the method of determination nutrients in soil, for example content P (Olsen, Egner, Mehlich, etc.), possibly P_{Olsen}, P_{Egner} etc.

You should not use the symbol of magnesium (Mg) for 1000 kg (megagram), but use as the unit tonne (t). Don´t use the symbol M for the expression of amount of substance, but use the mol (mmol, μmol).

To siplify the expression of contents, use relative units, especially % (10^{-2}) and ppm (10^{-6}). If it is possible you should keep the same unit in tables and graphs (in any case you should not use absolute and relative units, such as g/kg and %)

Statistical symbols and abbreviations

analysis of variance	ANOVA
coefficient of variation	CV
degree of freedom	df
F-distribution	*F*
least significant difference	LSD
sample size	*n*
probability	*P*
simple correlation coefficient	*r*
simple correlation of determination	r^2
multiple correlation coefficient	*R*
multiple correlation of determination	R^2
variance (sample)	s^2
standard deviation (sample)	SD
standard error	SE
standard error of the differences of means	SED
standard error of mean	SEM
t-(or Student) test	*t*
mean	*x*

Additional use symbols

dry weight (matter)	DW (DM)
fresh weight	FW (FM)
water use efficiency	WUE

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