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**ABSTRACT:** The summary/abstract must contain the article's objective with brief reports of the methodology, results and conclusions. It should not exceed 200 words. After the summary/abstract, 3 to 5 keywords must be inserted; these cannot be included in the paper's title.

**Keywords:** keyword1, keyword2, keyword3, ... up to 6 keywords (not repeated from the title)

TÍTULO DO ARTIGO CIENTÍFICO EM INGLÊS TÍTULO DO ARTIGO CIENTÍFICO EM INGLÊS TÍTULO DO ARTIGO CIENTÍFICO EM INGLÊS

**(quando a submissão for em inglês/espanhol – apenas inverter a ordem)**

**RESUMO:** O resumo/abstract deve conter objetivo do trabalho com breves relatos da metodologia, resultados e conclusões. Não deverá exceder 200 palavras. Após o resumo/abstract, devem ser inseridas as palavras-chaves/keywords, de 3 a 5, não podendo estas, estarem inclusas no título do trabalho.

**Palavras-chave:** palavra1, palavra2, palavra3, ... até 6 palavras-chaves (não repetidas do título)

**1. INTRODUCTION**

The text must contain a maximum of 5 (technical note), 12 (scientific article) or 20 (literature review) pages, written in single space on A4 size paper, using Times New Roman font size 10, with top and bottom margins, left and right 2.0 cm; The title of the work in Portuguese must be centralized, with capital letters, not exceeding 15 words. The title in English/Spanish must be included after the keywords and before the abstract/resumen. It must be written in capital letters, centered, and in italics.

Avoid abbreviations and scientific names in the title. The scientific name should only be used when strictly necessary. When necessary, these should appear in the keywords, summary, and other sections.

It must succinctly present the importance of the scientific problem addressed (justification) and establish its relationship with other works published on the subject (literature review). At the end of the introduction, it is suggested that the objective of the work be included in a manner consistent with the abstract.

Parts in red included in this Template must only be completed at the time of the editorial committee's final editing of the work. From the date of publication of this Template, all works (even those in press or the editing process) must fully comply with the standards specified here.

**2. MATERIAL AND METHODS**

**2.1. General rules**

In this regard, the materials, equipment and methodologies used to develop the work must be systematically described. When consulting the article, these aspects must be presented so that other researchers can reproduce it based only on what was described in the work.

It should preferably be organized in chronological order, avoiding superfluous details and extensive descriptions of techniques in current use (in these cases, present citations).

**2.2. Figures and graphs**

The titles of figures and tables must be self-explanatory (in Portuguese/English), and their formatting must be as shown in Figure 1 and Table 1. The dimensions in both cases must not exceed 16 cm in width and must always be included with the page's orientation in portrait format.

Figures and tables must be numbered sequentially, with Arabic numerals, and presented immediately after their citation in the text. Calls can be at the beginning or end of the sentence in parentheses. For example: In Figure 1, you can see... (Figure 1).

The title of the Figure must come right below the image, preceded by the name Figure and the image identification number. The font used must be TNR 9. If the image has a name inside, it must use the same font as the Figure title.



Figure 1. Figure Title in English (when the submission is in English, the Figure Titles must be presented in Portuguese).

Figura 1. Título da Figura em inglês (quando a submissão estiver em inglês, devem ser apresentados os Títulos das Figuras em Português).

Figures are considered: graphs, drawings, maps and photographs used to illustrate the text. They should only accompany the text when necessary to document the facts described and be self-explanatory. The caption (key to the adopted conventions) must be included in the figure's body, in the title, or between the figure and the title.

In graphs, the designations of variables on the X and Y axes must be capitalized and followed by units in parentheses. The curve points must be represented by contrasting markers, such as a circle, square, triangle, or diamond (filled or empty). The numbers representing the quantities and respective brands must be outside the quadrant. The curves must be identified in the Figure itself (in the case of just one “trend line” curve, there is no need for identification), avoiding excess information that compromises the understanding of the graph.

Non-original figures (own authorship) must contain, after the title, the source from which they were extracted; Sources must be referenced. Credit to the author of photographs is mandatory, as is credit to the author of drawings and graphics that required creative action in their preparation. - The units, font (Times New Roman), and body of letters in all figures must be standardized.

Figures must be saved in Word, Excel, or CorelDRAW programs to enable editing in English and possible corrections.

For bar and column charts, whenever possible, use a gray scale (for example, 0, 25, 50, 75, and 100% for five variables). Figures can be colored.

In the table titles, the variables' names that represent each column's content must be written in full; If this is not possible, explain the meaning of abbreviations in the title or footnotes. Tables cannot be wider than 17 cm and must fit on just one page, including the title (Portuguese/English).

Tables must only present horizontal lines, as shown in Table 1. Callouts in the text must follow the same pattern adopted for figures. The text and title of the tables must be in TNR size 9 font, and the footnotes in TNR size 8.

Table 1. Table Title in English (when the submission is in English, the Table Titles must be presented in Portuguese).

Tabela 1. Título da Tabela em inglês (quando a submissão estiver em inglês, devem ser apresentados os Títulos das Tabelas em Português).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Species | Carbonization Yield (%) | | |
| Charcoal | Condensed | Ñ-Cond. |
| A | 40.76 a | 40.35 a | 18.90 b |
| B | 39.42 a | 32.77 b | 27.81 a |
| C | 40.98 a | 40.22 a | 18.81 b |
| D | 40.00 a | 32.31 b | 12.10 d |
| Means | 40.29 | 36.41 | 19.40 |

Ñ-Cond. = non-condensed; Means followed by the same letter, in each column, do not differ statistically (Tukey, p > 0.05).

All units of measurement must be presented according to the International System of Units. No cell (row crossing with column) must be empty in the body of the table. A hyphen and an explanatory footnote must represent data not presented.

When comparing treatment averages, lowercase or uppercase letters are used in the table's body, column, or line, to the right of the data, indicating the test used and the probability in the footnote. To indicate statistical significance, the so-called ns (non-significant) are used in the body of the table, in the form of an exponent, to the right of the data; \* and \*\* (significant at 5 and 1% probability, respectively).

2.3. Equations

Equations cited in the text must be indicated and placed in sequence (Equation 1), aligned to the right and with the equation called in parentheses, as shown in the example below. Symbols and abbreviations in formulas must be identified immediately after the formula is presented.

(1)

where: *ρ* = specific mass of a sample, in g cm-3; Ms = dry mass of a sample, in g; Vs = saturated volume of a sample in, g cm-3.

2.4. Page break

Whenever Figures are used where it is impossible to view them in the layout that uses two columns, a continuous section break must be used to include this image, as shown in Figure 2 exclusively. The same rule must be used for large Tables.

**3. RESULTS** (**separate from the Discussion – this format will be adopted to serve international indexing bases)**

3.1. General rules

The results must be presented in the text itself or with the help of graphs, figures, and/or tables. The data in tables and figures should not be repeated in the text, but discussed about those presented by other authors. Do not present the same data in tables and figures.

**4. DISCUSSION**

The discussion of data must be carried out using technical-scientific articles published preferably in national and/or international journals as a basis. Citations of theses, dissertations and works published in conferences, when possible, should be avoided. The results obtained in articles and technical notes must present associated statistical analyses. The choice of the type of analysis (variance, factorial, regression, etc.) is at the discretion of the author(s).

**5. CONCLUSIONS**

In this topic, conclusions should be drawn regarding the most significant results obtained in the work, and these should be interconnected with the initial objective of the article proposed in the introduction and with verbs in the present tense. They cannot consist of a summary of results.

The authors' final considerations and recommendations for further research related to the work may also be included.

**6. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

Optional topic. Insert, when appropriate, thanks to institutions, companies, or funding bodies and/or those responsible for carrying out the activities.

**7. REFERENCES**

The references used in the works must address the current “state of the art” of the researched topic and be easily found by readers. In other words, the bibliographies cited in articles must be current, have their content fully or partially available on the web, and be scientifically relevant. Such characteristics are requirements and/or recommendations made by the main indexing databases that the journal currently has, as well as those that Nativa magazine seeks to integrate shortly. Based on the premise, the preparation and use of references in works submitted to Nativa magazine must consider the following aspects:

**6.1. Should not be cited**

Papers that are difficult to access should not be used as a bibliographic source, such as:

• Monographs of course completion work;

• Works published in ANNALS of events, whether national or international (exceptions can be made depending on their importance for the work, only in cases where there are no scientific articles on the topic or region);

The following should not be used as a bibliographic source without scientific support:

• Information published on generic websites without institutional support;

• Works published in non-scientific technical journals or any other that does not have an editorial (scientific) committee and/or peer review process;

Outdated works, or those that do not represent information regarding the latest discoveries on the topic analyzed, should not be used as a bibliographic source:

• Works published more than 20 years ago (exceptions can be made for parts of the work where a historical analysis of the topic is carried out);

**6.2. Conditioning**

References used as a basis for preparing and discussing works must have the following characteristics:

• At least 70% must be articles published in the last 10 years;

• At least 50% must be articles in journals indexed in the Web of Science, Scopus, or Scielo databases;

• The maximum number of citations allowed for each article will be 20 for technical notes, 30-50 for scientific articles, and 50-100 for literature reviews.

**6.3. Features that should be avoided**

Whenever possible, the use of references should be avoided in the following cases:

• Self-citation of authors (authors of the work must avoid citing works of their own as a source);

• Citations from Theses and Dissertations should be replaced, whenever possible, by articles originating from these works;

• Citing software should be avoided whenever possible. If citation is essential, authors must present the institutional and/or individual license that allows the use of the software.

• Quotes from books or book chapters should only be used when their use is essential and indispensable for the work. Otherwise, these should give way to articles published in journals.

**6.4. Standards**

All citations and references in the text must follow the standards established by the Brazilian Association of Technical Standards (ABNT), NBR 10520 and NBR 6023, respectively.

***6.4.1. Citations***

Bibliographic citations in the text must be made using the "author-date" system, as per the following examples:

1 or 2 authors:

Silva (2010) or Kollmann; Côtê, (1968) for citations throughout the paragraph.

(SILVA, 2010) or (KOLLMANN; CÔTÊ, 1968) for citations at the end of the paragraph.

3 or more authors:

Schilling et al. (1988) for citations throughout the paragraph.

(SCHILLING et al., 1998) for citations at the end of the paragraph.

Acronyms:

ASTM (1995); LPF (1998) for citations throughout the paragraph.

(ASTM, 1995); (LPF, 1998) for citations at the end of the paragraph.

When cited for the first time, the meaning must be cited in full: American Society for Testing and Materials – ASTM (1995); Forest Products Laboratory – LPF (1998).

Documents by the same author or group of authors, published in the same year:

Calegari (1999a); Calegari (1999b).

(CALEGARI, 1999a); (CALEGARI, 1999b).

All citations included in the text must have their complete references included in the References item, organized in alphabetical order, and following the standards listed below:

General rules: single spacing and justified text.

***6.4.2. References***

Below, some reference models prepared, adapted from the NBR 6023, will be presented.

Technical norm

BRAZILIAN ASSOCIATION OF TECHNICAL STANDARDS (ABNT). NBR 8112: Charcoal: immediate analysis. Rio de Janeiro: ABNT, 1983. 6p.

Scientific article

KERBER, P. R.; STANGERLIN, D. M.; PARIZ, E.; MELO, R. R.; SOUZA, A. P. CALEGARI, L. Colorimetry and surface roughness of three Amazon woods submitted to natural weathering. Native, v. 4, no. 5, p. 303-307, 2016. http://dx.doi.org/10.14583/2318-7670.v04n05a06

Book

STEEL, R. G. D.; TORRIE, J. H. Principles and procedures of statistics: a biometrical approach. 2nd ed. New York: Mc-Graw Hill, 1980. 633p.

Book chapter

OLIVEIRA, J. B.; VIVACQUA FILHO, A.; GOMES, P. A. Charcoal production: technical aspects. In: PENEDO, W.R. (Ed.). Production and use of charcoal. Belo Horizonte: CETEC, 1982c. P. 60-73.

Content of internet pages

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION (FAO). Energy supply and demand: trends and prospects. Available at: <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao /010/i0139e/i0139e03.pdf>. Accessed on: Aug 15, 2009.