



**AgEcon** SEARCH  
RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL & APPLIED ECONOMICS

*The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library*

**This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.**

**Help ensure our sustainability.**

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search  
<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu>  
[aesearch@umn.edu](mailto:aesearch@umn.edu)

*Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.*



ELSEVIER

Agricultural Economics 25 (2001) 131–135

---

AGRICULTURAL  
ECONOMICS

---

[www.elsevier.com/locate/agecon](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/agecon)

## Guide for Authors

*Agricultural Economics* publishes articles covering the range of work done on agricultural economics, divided into three categories. (1) Disciplinary work: improvement of theories, techniques and descriptive knowledge of economics and its contributing disciplines such as statistics, mathematics and philosophy. (2) Multidisciplinary subject matter areas: energy, technical change, institutional change, natural resources, farm management, rural communities, marketing, human development and the environment – areas which are important to fairly well-defined groups of public and private decision makers facing well-defined sets of problems. (3) Problem solving: the definition, solution and management of specific practical problems. Work in each of these three categories may deal with teaching, extension and outreach, consulting, advising, entrepreneurship and administration, as well as research. All of these may require knowledge of values, non-monetary as well as monetary. The Editor and Editorial Board, under the general direction of the IAAE's President, Executive Committee and Council, are charged with implementing Journal policy to serve members of IAAE around the world.

### Submission of manuscripts

Submission of an article is understood to imply that the article is original and is not being considered for publication elsewhere. Upon acceptance of the article by the journal, the author(s) will be asked to transfer the copyright of the article to the publisher. This transfer will ensure the widest possible dissemination of information.

Papers for consideration should be submitted to:

Stephan von Crraron-Taubadel  
Editor-in-Chief Agricultural Economics  
Department of Agriculture Economics  
Georg-August-Universität Göttingen  
Platz der Göttinger Sieben, 5  
D-37073 Göttingen, Germany  
E-mail: [iaae-agecon@gwdg.de](mailto:iaae-agecon@gwdg.de)

Book reviews will be included in the journal on a range of relevant books which are not more than 2 years old. Book reviews will be solicited by the Book Review Editor. Unsolicited reviews will not usually be accepted, but suggestions for appropriate books for review may be sent to the Book Review Editor:

George Norton  
Book Review Editor, Agricultural Economics  
Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics  
205B Hutcheson Hall  
Virginia Tech  
Blacksburg, Virginia 24061, USA  
E-mail: [gnorton@vt.edu](mailto:gnorton@vt.edu)

### Electronic manuscripts

Electronic manuscripts have the advantage that there is no need for the rekeying of text, thereby avoiding the possibility of introducing errors and resulting in reliable and fast delivery of proofs.

For the initial submission of manuscripts for consideration, hardcopies are sufficient. For the processing of *accepted papers*, electronic versions are preferred. After *final acceptance*, your disk plus two, final and

exactly matching printed versions should be submitted together. Double density (DD) or high density (HD) diskettes (preferably 3.5 inch) are acceptable. It is important that the file saved is in the native format of the word processor program used. Label the disk with the name of the computer and word-processing package used, your name, and the name of the file on the disk. Further information may be obtained from the Publisher.

### Preparation of manuscripts

1. Manuscripts should be written in English. Authors whose native language is not English are strongly advised to have their manuscripts checked by an English-speaking colleague prior to submitting. Authors in Japan please note: Upon request, Elsevier Science Japan will provide authors with a list of people who can check and improve the English of their paper (before submission). Please contact our Tokyo office: Elsevier Science Japan, 1-9-15 Higashi-Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106; Tel. (03)-5561-5032; Fax (03)-5561-5045.
2. Submit the original of your manuscript (plus two copies omitting author names for double-blind refereeing process). Enclose the original illustrations and two sets of photocopies (three prints of any photographs).
3. Manuscripts should be typewritten, typed on one side of the paper, with wide margins and double spacing throughout, i.e. also for abstracts, footnotes and references. Every page of the manuscript including the title page, references, tables, etc. should be numbered in the upper right-hand corner. However, in the text no reference should be made to page numbers: if necessary, one may refer to sections. Underline words that should be in italics, and do not underline any other words. Avoid excessive usage of italics to emphasize part of the text.
4. Manuscripts in general should be organized in the following order:  
Title (should be clear, descriptive and not too long)  
Name(s) of author(s)  
Affiliation(s)  
Present address(es) of author(s)  
Complete correspondence address to which the proofs should be sent

Any (short) additional information concerning research grants, etc., may be included on the title page under the address(es). If this information is long, please include it in the text, either at the end of the introduction or in a separate acknowledgement section preceding the references.

Abstract

Keywords (indexing terms), normally 3–6 items

Introduction

Material studied, area descriptions, methods, techniques

Results

Discussion

Conclusion

Acknowledgements

References

Tables

Figure captions

5. In typing the manuscript, titles and subtitles should not be run within the text. They should be typed on a separate line, without indentation. Use lower-case letters.
6. SI units should be used.
7. If a special instruction to the copy editor or typesetter is written on the copy it should be encircled. The typesetter will then know that the enclosed matter is not to be set in type. When a typewritten character may have more than one meaning (e.g., the lower case letter l may be confused with the numeral 1), a note should be inserted in a circle in the margin to make the meaning clear to the typesetter. If Greek letters or uncommon symbols are used in the manuscript, they should be written very clearly, and if necessary a note such as “Greek lowercase chi” should be put in the margin and encircled.
8. Elsevier reserves the privilege of returning to the author for revision accepted manuscripts and illustrations which are not in the proper form given in this guide.

### Abstracts

The abstract should be clear, descriptive and not longer than 400 words.

## Tables

1. Authors should take notice of the limitations set by the size and layout of the journal. Large tables should be avoided. Reversing columns and rows will often reduce the dimensions of a table.
2. If many data are to be presented, an attempt should be made to divide them over two or more tables.
3. Drawn tables, from which blocks need to be made, should not be folded.
4. Tables should be numbered according to their sequence in the text. The text should include references to all tables.
5. Each table should be typewritten on a separate page of the manuscript. Tables should never be included in the text.
6. Each table should have a brief and self-explanatory title.
7. Column headings should be brief, but sufficiently explanatory. Standard abbreviations of units of measurement should be added between parentheses.
8. Vertical lines should not be used to separate columns. Leave some extra space between the columns instead.
9. Any explanation essential to the understanding of the table should be given as a footnote at the bottom of the table.

## Illustrations

1. All illustrations (line drawings and photographs) should be submitted separately, un-mounted and not folded.
2. Illustrations should be numbered according to their sequence in the text. References should be made in the text to each illustration.
3. Each illustration should be identified on the reverse side (or in the case of line drawings on the lower front side) by its number and the name of the author. An indication of the top of the illustrations is required in photographs of profiles, thin sections, and other cases where doubt can arise.
4. Illustrations should be designed with the format of the page of the journal in mind. Illustrations

should be of such a size as to allow a reduction of 50%.

5. Lettering should be in Indian ink or by printed labels. Make sure that the size of the lettering is big enough to allow a reduction of 50% without becoming illegible. The lettering should be in English. Use the same kind of lettering throughout and follow the style of the journal.
6. If a scale should be given, use bar scales on all illustrations instead of numerical scales that must be changed with reduction.
7. Each illustration should have a caption. The captions to all illustrations should be typed on a separate sheet of the manuscript.
8. Explanations should be given in the typewritten legend. Drawn text in the illustrations should be kept to a minimum.
9. Photographs are only acceptable if they have good contrast and intensity. Sharp and glossy copies are required. Reproductions and photographs already printed cannot be accepted.
10. Colour illustrations cannot usually be included, unless the cost of their reproduction is paid for by the author.

## References

1. All publications cited in the text should be presented in a list of references following the text of the manuscript. The manuscript should be carefully checked to ensure that the spelling of author's names and dates are exactly the same in the text as in the reference list.
2. In the text refer to the author's name (without initial) and year of publication, followed – if necessary – by a short reference to appropriate pages. Examples: "Since Peterson (1993) has shown that..." "This is in agreement with results obtained later (Peterson and Kramer, 1994, pp. 12–16)".
3. If reference is made in the text to a publication written by more than two authors the name of the first author should be used followed by "et al.". This indication, however, should never be used in the list of references. In this list names of first author and co-authors should be mentioned.

4. References cited together in the text should be arranged chronologically. The list of references should be arranged alphabetically on authors' names, and chronologically per author. If an author's name in the list is also mentioned with co-authors the following order should be used: publications of the single author, arranged according to publication dates – publications of the same author with one co-author – publications of the author with more than one co-author. Publications by the same author(s) in the same year should be listed as 1974a, 1974b, etc.
5. Use the following system for arranging your references:
  - a. *For periodicals*  
 Arnade, C.A., 1994. Testing two trade models in Latin American agriculture. *Agric. Econ.* 10, 49–159.
  - b. *For books*  
 Polopolus, L.C., Alvarez, J., 1991. Marketing sugar and other sweeteners. *Developments in Agricultural Economics*, 9. Elsevier, Amsterdam, 361 pp.
  - c. *For edited symposia*  
 Edwards, F., Spawton, T., 1991. Pricing in the Australian wine industry: a marketing perspective. In: Botos, E.P. (Ed.), *Vine and Wine Economy. Proceedings of an International Symposium*, 25–29 June 1990, Kecskemét, Hungary. *Developments in Agricultural Economics*, 8. Elsevier, Amsterdam, pp. 203–212.
  - d. *For multi-author books*  
 Grinnell, G.E., 1992. Economics of energy in Agriculture. In: Fluck, R.C. (Ed.), *Energy in Farm Production. Energy in World Agriculture*, 6. Elsevier, Amsterdam, pp. 33–46.
  - e. *For unpublished reports, departmental notes, etc.*  
 Setzinger, A.H., Paarlberg, P.L., 1990. The export enhancement program: How has it affected wheat exports? *Agric. Inf. Bull.* 575, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC.
6. Do not abbreviate the titles of periodicals mentioned in the list of references; alternatively use the International List of Periodical Title Word Abbreviations.
7. In the case of publications in any language other than English, the original title is to be retained. However, the titles of publications in non-Latin alphabets should be transliterated, and a notation such as “(in Russian)” or “(in Greek with English abstract)” should be added.
8. In referring to a personal communication the two words are followed by the year, e.g., “(J. McNary, personal communication, 1984)”.

## Formulae

1. Formulae should be typewritten, if possible. Leave ample space around the formulae.
2. Subscripts and superscripts should be clear.
3. Greek letters and other non-Latin or hand-written symbols should be explained in the margin where they are first used. Take special care to show clearly the difference between zero (0) and the letter O, and between one (1) and the letter l.
4. Give the meaning of all symbols immediately after the equation in which they are first used.
5. For simple fractions use the solidus (/) instead of a horizontal line, e.g.  $I_p/2_m$  rather than  $\frac{I_p}{2_m}$ .
6. Equations should be numbered serially at the right-hand side in parentheses. In general only equations explicitly referred to in the text need be numbered.
7. The use of fractional powers instead of root signs is recommended. Also powers of e are often more conveniently denoted by exp.
8. Levels of statistical significance which can be mentioned without further explanation are \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$  and \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ .
9. In chemical formulae, valence of ions should be given as, e.g.,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  and  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ , not as  $\text{Ca}^{++}$  or  $\text{CO}_3^{-}$ .
10. Isotope numbers should precede the symbols, e.g.,  $^{18}\text{O}$ .
11. The repeated writing of chemical formulae in the text is to be avoided where reasonably possible: instead, the name of the compound should be given in full. Exceptions may be made in the case of a very long name occurring very frequently or in the case of a compound being described as the end product of a gravimetric determination (e.g., phosphate as  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ ).

## Footnotes

1. Footnotes should only be used if absolutely essential. In most cases it will be possible to incorporate the information in normal text.
2. If used, they should be numbered in the text, indicated by superscript numbers, and kept as short as possible.

## Nomenclature

1. Authors and editors are, by general agreement, obliged to accept the rules governing biological nomenclature, as laid down in the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature*, the *International Code of Nomenclature of Bacteria*, and the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*.
2. All biotica (crops, plants, insects, birds, mammals, etc.) should be identified by their scientific names when the English term is first used, with the exception of common domestic animals.
3. All biocides and other organic compounds must be identified by their Geneva names when first used in the text. Active ingredients of all formulations should be likewise identified.
4. For chemical nomenclature, the conventions of the *International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry* and the official recommendations of the *IUPAC-IUB Combined Commission on Bio-chemical Nomenclature* should be followed.

## Copyright

1. An author, when quoting from someone else's work or when considering reproducing an illustration or table from a book or journal article, should make sure that he is not infringing a copyright.
2. Although in general an author may quote from other published works, he should obtain permission

from the holder of the copyright if he wishes to make substantial extracts or to reproduce tables, plates, or other illustrations. If the copyright-holder is not the author of the quoted or reproduced material, it is recommended that the permission of the author should also be sought.

3. Material in unpublished letters and manuscripts is also protected and must not be published unless permission has been obtained.
4. A suitable acknowledgement of any borrowed material must always be made.

## Proofs

1. Copy editing of manuscripts is performed by the staff of Elsevier. The author is asked to check the galley proofs for typographical errors and to answer queries from the copy editor.
2. Elsevier, at its discretion, is entitled to recover from the author of any paper or report published in the journal, any cost occasioned by alterations made by the author in the printer's proofs other than correction of typesetting errors and essential additions which update information in the paper; the latter preferably as sentences at the end of existent paragraphs or as new paragraphs.

## Offprints

1. Fifty offprints will be supplied free of charge.
2. Additional offprints can be ordered on an offprint order form, which is included with the proofs.
3. UNESCO coupons are acceptable in payment of extra offprints.

<p>AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS HAS NO PAGE CHARGES</p>
---

*(Continued from outside back cover)*

Income distribution in rice-growing villages during the post-Green Revolution periods: the Philippine case, 1985 and 1998 J.P. Estudillo (Tokyo, Japan), A.R. Quisumbing (Washington, DC, USA and Cambridge, MA, USA) and K. Otsuka (Tokyo, Japan and Cambridge, MA, USA) .....	71
Evolution of land tenure institutions and development of agroforestry: evidence from customary land areas of Sumatra K. Otsuka (Tokyo, Japan), S. Suyanto (Bogor, Indonesia), T. Sonobe (Tokyo, Japan) and T.P. Tomich (Bogor, Indonesia) .....	85
Modeling the impact of technological change on nutrition and marketed surplus M.M. Ahmed (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia), P.V. Preckel, T.G. Baker (West Lafayette, IN, USA) and M. Lopez-Pereira (Honduras, USA) .....	103
Optimal weed control under static and dynamic decision rules J.J. Wu (Corvallis, OR, USA) .....	119
Guide for Authors .....	131