

INSTRUCTIONS TO CONTRIBUTORS

The *Journal of Biodiversity Conservation and Bioresource Management* is published twice in a year (June and December). Research papers of high standard in all frontiers of Biodiversity Conservation and Bioresource Management; and all branches of biological science are considered to be published in the Journal.

The following instructions shall be followed to prepare the manuscript intended for publication in the journal:

1. Two hard copies of manuscript should be submitted. The manuscript should be typed following double-line spacings with wide (one inch) margin on A4-size bond paper.
2. Manuscript for full papers should not exceed twelve typed pages including figures and tables according to the following sub-titles in sequence: **Title, Abstract, Key words, Introduction, Material and Methods, Results and Discussion, Acknowledgements**, (if any), and **References**.
 - a. **Title:** Title should be typed in capital letters. Title of the paper should be brief, specific and be typed on a separate page. The title page should have the author(s) name, address, and a running title. The e-mail address of the corresponding author should be mentioned at the footnote. First letter of the author's name shall be typed in capital in a line to be followed by the address (in italics), where the research was carried out. Individual addresses may be given in the footnote.

The second page should carry the Title of the paper, Abstract, and Key words followed by the Introduction.
 - b. **Abstract:** The Abstract should not exceed 150 words. It may include only the results obtained in brief.
 - c. **Key words:** Key words should go up to six (6).
 - d. **Introduction:** The Introduction of the paper should be concise and relevant to the objectives of the study. Objective(s) should be indicated with clarity. Relevant literature should be cited briefly.
 - e. **Material and Methods:** Methods should be cited only as references and should not be described; if any modification has been made, that part should be described only. If any new method has been used, it should be stated briefly, but clearly. Biodiversitcal terminology should be used as adopted by CBD and by Manuals of Biological Symbols in the related fields.
 - f. **Results and Discussion:** Results, figures, tables, graphs and photographs- all these are included in the section. Graph is unnecessary for the same data/results if table is mentioned and *vice-versa*.

Tables, Graphs and Figures in the paper should be minimum in number and be typed separately. Each table should be typed on separate page with a descriptive and self-explanatory title. Components of the table must be suitably headed. Large and clumsy tables should be avoided. Figures and Graphs should be clearly drawn and properly labeled with bold solid lines. Photographs should be submitted on glossy papers or JPEG format. Black and white photographs are allowed. In contrast, coloured photographs will also be accepted. In that case, the author(s) will have to carry the expenses for the colour production. Addition of Tables, Figures and Graphs in the text must be clearly indicated on the back of each illustration. Figures should be numbered in accordance to the order in which they are mentioned in the text. Analysis and interpretation of results should be focused through describing the text.
 - g. **Acknowledgements:** Authors may acknowledge an individual/ institution/ organization/ society/ ministry and other bodies if they feel necessary.
 - h. **References:** Attention must be given on scientific names, citations, references and spellings, etc. in the section of the paper. Reference should be cited within brackets quoting author's surname and the year of publication in the appropriate place, e.g. Bhuiyan (1964), (Khan and Rahman 1970). Two or more references should be separated by a comma when put

within the same bracket. For more than two authors, the reference should be cited with the surname of the first author and then *et al.* (year). For example, Ahmed *et al.* (1999).

At the end of the manuscript, References should be arranged alphabetically according to the author's surname, following the year of publication and full title of the work. Name of Journals and Books should be in italics font style, following by volume number and page ranges. Authors are advised to follow the *World List of Scientific Periodicals* for abbreviations of the Journal. Title of books should be in italics following by the name of publisher and page number.

Examples:

Ahmed, F. and M. Z. Alam. 1993. Mango leaf consumption by *Cricula trifenestrata* Heifer (Lepidoptera: Saturniidae) larvae under field conditions. *Bangladesh J. Entomol.* **31**: 9-17.

Dixon, A. F. G. 1970. Quality and availability of food for a sycamore aphid population. In: A. Watson (ed.). *Animal populations in relation to their food resources*. Brit. Ecol. Sco. Symp. No. 10, pp. 271-286.

Price, P. W., C. E. Bouton, P. Gross, B. A. McPheron, J. N. Thompson and A. E. Weis. 1980. Interactions among three trophic levels: Influence of plants on interactions between insect herbivores and natural enemies. *Annu. Rev. Ecol. Syst.* **11**: 41- 65.

Pijl, L. Van Der and C. H. Dodson. 1966. *Orchid Flowers, their Pollination and Evolution*. University of Miami Press, Coral Gables, Fla. 214 pp.

Hengeveld, R., S. A. L. M. Kooijman and C. Taillie. 1979. A spatial model explaining species-abundance curves. In: J. K. Ord, G. P. Patil and C. Taillie (eds.). *Statistical distributions in ecological work*. Int. Co-operative Pub.House, Burtonsville, Md., pp. 333-347.

3. **Short Communication:** A brief research information should not exceed three printed pages including Graphs, Tables and Figures. Presentation should be continuous and paragraphed, i.e. without headings like Introduction, Material & Methods, etc.
4. **Declaration:** With regard to declaration, author(s) will have to sign for certifying that the work was carried out by them and the contents of the paper were not published before, or submitted for publication in any other journal. Through the way, they have given their consent for the article to be considered by the Editorial Board for publication in the Journal of Biodiversity Conservation and Bioresource Management and shall abide by their decisions.
5. Inclusion of any foreign author(s), consent of such author(s) must be added along with the manuscript.
6. One computer-composed hard copy (in MS-Word version) must be submitted along with the soft copy, after necessary corrections considering reviewer's comments.
7. Final galley proof, if possible, will be sent to authors. Any alteration in the title, or addition in the text are not permitted at the stage.
8. Contributor(s) will have to pay USD 40 (\$ 40) or BDT 4,500/- for each colour print. Authors may receive 20 copies of reprints on payment of BDT 2500/- and a copy of the journal by paying BDT 600/- only.
9. All correspondence for publication should be addressed to the **Editor-in-Chief, Journal of Biodiversity Conservation and Bioresource Management, c/o-EBBL, Department of Zoology, University of Dhaka, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh.**

N.B. No acceptance will be given on the paper submitted without the confirmation to the style specified for the journal. Editorial Board holds the power of authorization, selection and rejection of the manuscript of a paper. Authors are advised to see a recent copy of the journal for the style to be followed in the preparation of the manuscript.

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The Cover Photo

Curvularia genus contains about 80 species worldwide. The species belonging to the genus are mostly soil or plant pathogens. The members of the genus are very important in the field of plant pathogenicity as well as in the soil environment. *Curvularia lunata* has been selected for the cover page of the issue to represent all the members of the genus as a whole.

Most of the species of *Curvularia* are facultative pathogens of soil, plants and cereals in the tropics or subtropics. Few are found in temperate zones. Curvularians are mainly opportunistic leaf spot fungi and weak pathogens that survive mostly as saprophytes. They cause diseases in plants, humans and other animals.

Important plant diseases caused by the curvularians are blight of turf and tomato, fading out of turf, leaf spot of Oyster plant and *Hibiscus* spp., grain mold of sorghum, kernel smudge of wheat, leaf spot of rice, corn, maize, palm and grasses, stem blight in cassava, sheath spot and grain spot of rice, stem rot of citrus, etc. They also cause brown spot of orchids. For cotton, curvularians are most pathogenic fungi. They are seed borne and also transfer from seed to seedling; and cause leaf spot, seedling blight; and sometimes cause the death of seedling.

C. lunata is known as the anamorph of the fungus *Cochliobolus lunatus*. In the literature it is found that *C. lunata* is well known as the causative agent of seedling blight and seed germination failure in monocotyledon crops such as sugarcane, rice, millet and maize. It also causes leaf spot on a wide variety of angiosperm hosts, where each lesion contains a sporulating mass of fungi at its center.

Literature consultation also reveals that *C. lunata* is one of the main causative agents of human phaeohyphomycosis. It is an opportunistic pathogen, infecting immunocompromised patients and those on rigorous steroid drug regimens such as solid organ transplant recipients, advanced AIDS patients and cancer patients. Allergic fungal manifestations include asthma, rhinitis, sinusitis and bronchopulmonary mycoses caused by a variety of etiological fungal agents including *C. lunata*. These agents provoke humoral immune responses, and hypersensitivity reactions. Current research has shown that there is an association between allergic fungal sinusitis and alleles of *C. lunata*, suggesting a genetic component to this chronic inflammatory respiratory tract disorder. Mycotic keratitis and conjunctivitis are more commonly reported in tropical climates. Environmental factors such as wind, temperature, rainfall and humidity have been found to influence the ecology of filamentous fungi. *C. lunata* commonly infects the cornea, and orbit of the eye, and infection can result from trauma, surgery or dissemination from paranasal sinuses.