SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNAL OF BOTANY
An International Interdisciplinary Journal for Plant Sciences

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DESCRIPTION

The South African Journal of Botany publishes original papers that deal with the classification, biodiversity, morphology, physiology, molecular biology, ecology, biotechnology, ethnobotany and other botanically related aspects of species that are of importance to southern Africa. Manuscripts dealing with significant new findings on other species of the world and general botanical principles will also be considered and are encouraged.

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AUDIENCE

Plant biochemists, physiologists, molecular biologists, taxonomists, ecologists and ethnobotanists

IMPACT FACTOR

2019: 1.792 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2020
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Biochemistry and Biophysics Citation Index
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Index Veterinarius
INIS Atomindex
ISI Alerting Services
PubMed/Medline
Nematological Abstracts
NISC - National Information Services Corporation
Nutrition Abstracts and Reviews Series A: Human and Experimental
Referativnyi Zhurnal VINTI-RAN (Russian Academy of Sciences)
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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION
Official Journal of the South African Association of Botanists (http://www.sabotany.com)

The South African Journal of Botany publishes original papers that deal with the classification, biodiversity, morphology, physiology, molecular biology, ecology, biotechnology, ethnobotany and other botanically related aspects of plants

Types of Paper
Reviews, Short-Reviews, Research Papers and Technical Notes will be considered.

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Descriptions of new species should form part of a revision of a genus or infrageneric taxon. If the author(s) can give a reasonable motivation why this is not possible, then new species descriptions will be considered for publication only as Research Notes, with a maximum of one title page and two additional pages per species (including illustrations and maps, both of which should preferably be designed for printing in single column width). The author(s) are encouraged to submit multiple new species from the same genus in one article. Only new species from the Flora of southern Africa region will be considered for publication.

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The basionym and other homotypic combinations are arranged chronologically in the same paragraph. Heterotypic names are in separate paragraphs.

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Original type locality information in a foreign language or using archaic/outdated place names should be indicated using inverted commas, with any relevant corrections for modern usage, including conversions to metric units, added in square brackets.

When the collection date is known this data should be included in the type citation and preferably in the additional specimens examined. Months of the year are to be given as: Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec.

GPS co-ordinates are to be excluded from all specimens cited.

Examples: Type: South Africa. Western Cape, Beaufort West (3222): 'Renosterkopf' [Renosterkopf] (-BB), 1850, Zeyher 854 (TCD, lecto.- image!, here designated; SAM!, P - image! [2 sheets], isolec.).

Type: South Africa. Western Cape, Caledon (3419): Ratelrivier flats (-DC), 12 Feb 1958, Willems 19 (NBG, holo.!, NBG!, K!, iso.).

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Type: South Africa. KwaZulu Natal, Stanger (2931): Natal, near 'Port Natal' [Durban] (-CC), Krauss 418 (MO, sheet with collection label in bottom left corner, lecto.!, here designated; BM!, K!, iso. [2 sheets], MO!, NBG!, S!, isolec.).
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Distributional data for each of the species should be recorded using Quarter Degree Grid Cells (outlined in Leistner and Morris 1976). In this system, the basic unit is the one-degree square of latitude and longitude, which is designated by a degree reference number (viz., degrees of latitude and longitude of the north-west corner) and the district name of that square.

**EXAMPLES:**

**Additional specimens examined.**


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