原稿執筆要領（日本語）は末尾参照

"Journal of the Japanese Society of Soil Physics" Manuscript Preparation Guidelines

General Matters

1. Manuscripts should be written in Japanese or English.
2. Japanese manuscripts should be formatted as A4 size, 25 characters per line, 26 lines per page, with margins of at least 30 mm on all sides (4 pages per page).
3. For Japanese manuscripts (excluding book reviews), the title and author's name should be written in Japanese first, followed by the title and author's name (full name) in English, after which the main text should begin. The English title should have only the first letter of the first word capitalized, with all subsequent letters in lowercase, except for proper nouns or other cases where capitalization is necessary. The English author's name should have the first letter of the given name and the entire surname in uppercase. Additionally, on the footnote at the bottom of the first page, the author's affiliation and location should be written in English, and the name and affiliation of the corresponding author should be written in Japanese.
4. Japanese manuscripts (excluding miscellaneous, readers' column, and book reviews) should include an abstract of approximately 300 words and up to five keywords in English between the English title, author name, and main text.
5. For Japanese manuscripts (excluding miscellaneous, readers' column, and book reviews), include a summary of approximately 350 characters and up to five keywords in Japanese after the references.
6. English manuscripts should be formatted in A4 size with double spacing (approximately 600 words per page).
7. For English manuscripts (excluding book reviews), begin the main text after writing Manuscript title, and the full names of the authors. Author names should be written with the first letter of the first name and the entire family name in uppercase. Additionally, include the addresses of the authors' institutions and the corresponding author in a footnote at the bottom of the first page.
8. For English manuscripts (excluding miscellaneous, readers' column, and book reviews), include an English abstract of approximately 300 words and up to five English keywords between the full names of the authors and the main text.
9. For English manuscripts (excluding miscellaneous, readers' column, and book reviews), after the references, include the title, author names, affiliations, locations, an abstract of approximately 350 characters, and up to five keywords in Japanese. If the authors are all foreigners and it is difficult to create the Japanese section, the editorial committee will create these sections based on a translation from the English section.
10. All English language corrections are the responsibility of the author. It is desirable that the manuscript be checked by a native English speaker with experience in writing and proofreading scientific papers.
11. When submitting the final manuscript after review, submit an electronic file in the format specified by the editorial board.

Main Text

12. To improve the efficiency of the review process, include line numbers every 5 lines in the main text of the manuscript.
13. Chapter headings should be numbered 1., 2., 3., section headings 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, and subsection headings 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, using Gothic typeface.
14. When using abbreviations or acronyms, the full name should be provided the first time they appear (e.g., cation exchange capacity (CEC)).
15. Units should be expressed in accordance with the International System of Units (SI).

Figures and Tables

16. In both Japanese and English manuscripts, figures and photographs should be numbered as Fig. 1, and tables as Table 2.
17. In Japanese manuscripts (excluding Miscellaneous, Readers' column, and Book reviews), the titles of figures, tables, and photographs should be accompanied by English translations.
18. Figures, tables, and photographs should be kept to the minimum necessary, and avoid duplicating the same information in both tables and figures.
19. Figures, tables, and photographs should be placed one per page, with their numbers noted in the margins.
20. Figures and photographs will be reproduced as submitted, so submit clear, high-quality versions (1 column width should be 7.5 cm, 2 columns (1 page width) should be 14 cm).
21. Include a scale on maps and microscope photographs, but do not include a scale or magnification ratio.
22. Compile a list of figure, table, and photograph numbers and titles on a separate sheet.

Supplemental online material

23. Supplemental materials not included in the main manuscript can be posted in PDF format or other file formats (e.g., Excel files, image files, program files) on the Soil Physics Society website and J-Stage.
24. When citing within the text, figures should be referenced as Fig. S1, tables as Table S2, and other materials as Supplement 1.
25. A description of supplemental materials should be provided before the references.

References

26. When citing references in the text, use the author's name (year) or (author's name, year) (e.g., Tanaka (1994), (Nakamura and Suzuki, 1981)). If there are three or more authors, add "et al." after the first author's name (e.g., Yamada et al. (1978), (Tayler et al., 1945)).
27. References should be listed in alphabetical order by author's last name after the main text. Unpublished works and private correspondence should not be included as references.
28. When citing articles on the Journal of the Japanese Society of Soil Physics, it is preferable to use English format of citation in the reference list even for Japanese articles.
29. References should be formatted as follows:

<Journal>

Kikuchi, S., Saito, H., and Oishi, M. (2025): Effect of different latent heat treatments on numerical analysis of ground freezing processes. J. Jpn. Soc. Soil Phys., 159: 13-24, https://doi.org/10.34467/jssoilphysics.159.0_13 (in Japanese with English abstract).

Fujimaki, H., Ando, Y., Cui, Y., and Inoue, M. (2008): Parameter estimation of root water uptake model under salinity stress. Vadose Zone Journal, 7: 31-38.

Millington, R.J. and Quirk, J.P. (1959): Permeability of porous media. Nature, 183: 387-388, doi:10.1038/183387a0.

Bitteli, M., Flury, M., and Campbell, G.S. (2003): A thermo-dielectric analyzer to measure the freezing and moisture characteristics of porous media. Water Resour. Res., 39(2): W1041, doi:10.1029/2001WR000930.

<Monograph>

Tinker, P.B. and Nye, P.H. (2000): Solute movement in the rhizosphere, p.308. Oxford University Press, New York.

Soil Environment Analysis Methods Editorial Committee (1997): Soil Environment Analysis Methods, pp.129-138. Hakuyosha, Tokyo.

Matsumori, K. (2005): Nitrogen load prediction model using geographic information systems. In Hatano, T. and Inubushi, K. (eds.), Predicting Environmental Loads, pp. 60-79. Hakuyusha, Tokyo.

Jury, W.A. (1996): Stochastic solute transport modeling trends and their potential compatibility with GIS. In Corwin, D.L. and Loague, K. (eds.) Application of GIS to the modeling of non-point source pollutants in the vadose zone, pp. 57-67. SSSA Special Publication No. 48, Madison.

<Web Page>

FAO-AGL (2000): Global extent and location of sodic soils. Available at http://www.fao.org/ag/AGL/agll/prosoil/sodic.html. (Date of access)

Vegetable and Tea Research Institute (2006): Manual for reducing nitrate ions in vegetables. http://vegetea.naro.affrc.go.jp/joho/manual/shousan/index.html. (Date of access)

<Patent>

Kawahara, Y., Shigeta, R., Miyamoto, N., Nishioka, K., Kojima, Y., Shirahama, Y., and Morisawa, Y. (2017): Moisture content detecting device (translated by the authors). Japan patent JP2017-151042.

(Do not use p. or pp. on magazine pages. Use p. for a single page in a book and pp. for multiple pages.)

Other

30. In addition to these guidelines, comply with the Science and Technology Information Circulation Technical Standards (SIST).

(Revised on October 25, 2025)

[Examples of SI unit usage in soil physics]

Since the International System of Units (SI) is explained in many publications, this section shows examples of units closely related to soil physics.

	Recommended units	Acceptable units
Gravimetric water content	$kg\ kg^{-1}$	*
Volumetric water content	$m^3\ m^{-3}$	
Volume	m^3	L, cm^3, mL
Density	$kg\ m^{-3}$, $Mg\ m^{-3}$	
Concentration	$kg\ m^{-3}$, $Mg\ m^{-3}$	$g\ L^{-1}$, $mg\ L^{-1}$
Molar concentration	$mol\ m^{-3}$	$mol\ L^{-1}$
Force	N	
Water potential	$J\ kg^{-1}$	kPa, m, cm, **
Hydraulic conductivity	$m\ s^{-1}$	$cm\ s^{-1}$
Ion exchange capacity	$mol_c\ kg^{-1}$, $cmol_c\ kg^{-1}$	
Rotational speed	s^{-1}	min^{-1}
Yield	$kg\ m^{-2}$	$kg\ ha^{-1}$, $Mg\ ha^{-1}$, $t\ ha^{-1}$

* % notation is used only when the denominator and numerator have the same content.

** cm H_2O is not used.

Other items in question will be reviewed by the editorial board after soliciting opinions.

(Revised on March 10, 2000)

「土壌の物理性」原稿執筆要領

全般的事項

1. 原稿は，日本語または英語で執筆する．
2. 日本語の原稿は，A4 判，25 字，26 行とし，上下左右に30 mm 以上の余白をとる（4 枚で1 ページになる）．
3. 日本語の投稿原稿（ただし，書評は除く）は，はじめに日本語で表題，著者名を書き，そのあとに英語で表題と著者名（フルネーム）を書いてから本文を書き始める．英語の表題は，冒頭の単語の頭文字のみを大文字とし，それ以降は固有名詞等，特に大文字が必要な場合を除き，全て小文字とする．英語の著者名は名の1 文字目および姓の全てを大文字で記す．また，第1 ページ下の脚注に，著者の所属機関と所在地を英語で，Corresponding Author とする著者の氏名と所属を日本語で記す．
4. 日本語の投稿原稿（ただし，資料と土粒子，書評を除く）は，英語による表題・著者名と本文との間に英語で300 words 程度のAbstract と5 個以内のKey words を入れる．
5. 日本語の投稿原稿（ただし，資料と土粒子，書評を除く）は，引用文献の後に日本語で350 字程度の要旨，および5 個以内のキーワードを書く．
6. 英語の原稿は，A4 判，ダブルスペースで作成する（約600 words で1 ページになる）．
7. 英語の投稿原稿（ただし，書評は除く）は，Manuscript, title，Full name of authors を書いてから本文を書き始める．著者名はFirst name の1文字目およびFamily name の全てを大文字で記す．また，第1ページ下の脚注に，Address of institutions of authorsおよびCorresponding author を記す．
8. 英語の投稿原稿（ただし，資料と土粒子，書評は除く）は，Full name of authorsと本文の間に300 words 程度の英文Abstract と5 個以内の英語のKey words を入れる．
9. 英語の投稿原稿（ただし，資料と土粒子，書評は除く）は，引用文献の後に，日本語で表題と著者名，所属機関，所在地，350 字程度の要旨，5 個以内のキーワードをつける．なお，著者が外国人のみのために日本語部分の作成が困難な場合，英語部分からの和訳により，編集委員会の責任でこれらを作成する．
10. 英語の適正化はすべて著者の責任において行うこと．自然科学論文の執筆や校正に経験のある英語のネイティブスピーカーによってチェックされている事が望ましい．
11. 閲読終了後に最終原稿を提出するときには，編集委員会が指示する形式の電子ファイルを送付する．

本文

12. 原稿には，閲読作業の効率化を図るため，本文に行番号を5 行毎に書き入れる．
13. 章の見出しは1.，2.，3.，節の見出しは1.1，1.2，1.3，項の見出しは1.1.1，1.1.2，1.1.3 のようにし，字体はゴシック体とする．
14. 略語，略号を使うときには，はじめにそれが出たときに正式名称とともに示す（例：陽イオン交換容量（CEC））．
15. 単位の使い方は，国際単位系（SI）による．

図表

16. 日本語および英語の原稿ともに，図または写真の番号はFig. 1，表はTable 2 のように書く．
17. 日本語の投稿原稿（ただし，資料と土粒子，書評を除く）の場合，図，表，写真の題名には英語を併記する．
18. 図，表，写真は必要最小限度とし，同一事項を表と図に重複して表示する事は避ける．
19. 図，表，写真は1 ページに1つずつ貼り付け，余白に図表等の番号を記す．
20. 図と写真はそのまま製版されるので，鮮明なものを提出する（1カラム幅は7.5 cm、2カラム（1ページ幅）は14 cmを目安とする）．
21. 地図や顕微鏡写真には定尺をつけ，縮尺や倍率はつけない．
22. 図，表，写真の番号と題名は，別紙にまとめて一覧表とする．

電子付録

23. 原稿中に掲載しない補足資料として，PDFファイル形式，またはその他のファイル形式（Excelファイル，画像ファイル，プログラムファイルなど）の電子付録を土壌物理学会ホームページとJ-Stageに掲載することができる．
24. 本文中で引用する場合，図はFig. S1，表はTable S2，その他はSupplement 1の様に書く．
25. 引用文献の前に付録内容の説明を記載する．

引用文献

26. 本文中で文献を引用する場合は，著者名（西暦），または（著者名，西暦）とする（例：Tanaka（1994），（Nakamura and Suzuki, 1981））．著者が3 名以上の場合は第1 著者名のあとに―ら，またはet al. をつける（例：山田ら（1978），（Tayler et al., 1945））．
27. 引用文献は，本文のあとに著者名のABC 順に書く．未発表，私信は引用文献として記載しない．
28. 土壌の物理性の記事を引用する際は，日本語の文献であっても英語表記で引用文献に書く事が望ましい．
29. 引用文献の書き方は以下のようにする．

<雑誌>

Kikuchi, S., Saito, H., and Oishi, M. (2025): Effect of different latent heat treatments on numerical analysis of ground freezing processes. J. Jpn. Soc. Soil Phys., 159: 13-24, https://doi.org/10.34467/jssoilphysics.159.0_13 (in Japanese with English abstract).

Fujimaki, H., Ando, Y., Cui, Y. and Inoue, M. (2008): Parameter estimation of root water uptake model under salinity stress. Vadose Zone Journal, 7: 31-38.

Millington, R.J. and Quirk, J.P. (1959): Permeability of porous media. Nature, 183: 387-388, doi:10.1038/183387a0.

Bitteli, M., Flury, M. and Campbell, G.S. (2003): A thermo dielectric analyzer to measure the freezing and moisture characteristic of porous media. Water Resour. Res., 39(2): W1041, doi:10.1029/2001WR000930.

<単行本>

Tinker, P.B. and Nye, P.H. (2000): Solute movement in the rhizosphere, p.308. Oxford University Press, New York.

土壌環境分析法編集委員会編(1997): 土壌環境分析法, pp.129-138. 博友社, 東京.

松森堅治(2005): 地理情報システムを用いた窒素負荷予測モデル. 波夛野隆介_ 犬伏和之編 続_ 環境負荷を予測する, pp. 60-79. 博友社, 東京.

Jury, W.A. (1996): Stochastic solute transport modeling trends and their potential compatibility with GIS. In Corwin, D.L. and Loague, K. (ed.) Application of GIS to the modeling of non-point source pollutants in the vadose zone, pp.57-67. SSSA Special Publication No. 48, Madison.

<Web ページ>

FAO-AGL (2000): Global extent and location of sodic soils. Available at http://www.fao.org/ag/AGL/agll/prosoil/sodic.html.（確認年月日）

野菜茶業研究所(2006): 野菜の硝酸イオン低減化マニュアル. http://vegetea.naro.affrc.go.jp/joho/manual/shousan/index.html.（確認年月日）

<特許>

川原圭博, 繁田亮, 宮元直也, 西岡一洋, 小島悠揮, 白浜妥知, 森澤雄太(2017): 水分量検出装置. 特開2017-151042.

Kawahara, Y., Shigeta, R., Miyamoto, N., Nishioka, K., Kojima, Y., Shirahama, Y. and Morisawa, Y. (2017): Moisture content detecting device(著者らが英訳する). Japan patent JP2017-151042.

（雑誌のページにはp. やpp. をつけない．本の単数ページを示す場合にはp.，複数ページを示す場合にはpp. をつける）

その他

30. 本要項のほか，科学技術情報流通技術基準（SIST）に準拠する．

（2025. 10.25 改正）

[土壌物理分野のSI 使用例]

国際単位系（SI）については多くの出版物で解説されているので，ここには，土壌物理に特に関連の深い単位の使用例を示す．

	推奨される単位	認められる単位
含水比	$kg\ kg^{-1}$	*
体積含水率	$m^3\ m^{-3}$	
体積	m^3	L, cm^3, mL
密度	$kg\ m^{-3}$, $Mg\ m^{-3}$	
濃度	$kg\ m^{-3}$, $Mg\ m^{-3}$	$g\ L^{-1}$, $mg\ L^{-1}$
モル濃度	$mol\ m^{-3}$	$mol\ L^{-1}$
力	N	
水分ポテンシャル	$J\ kg^{-1}$	kPa, m, cm, **
透水係数	$m\ s^{-1}$	$cm\ s^{-1}$
イオン交換容量	$mol_c\ kg^{-1}$, $cmol_c\ kg^{-1}$	
回転数	s^{-1}	min^{-1}
収量	$kg\ m^{-2}$	$kg\ ha^{-1}$,$Mg\ ha^{-1}$,$t\ ha^{-1}$

* % 表示は，原則として分母と分子の内容が同じものの場合にだけ用いる．

** $cm\ H_2O$ は使わない．

その他，疑問のあるものについては意見を聞いて編集委員会で検討する．

（2000. 3.10 改正）