

1. The minimum article size is 6 pages plus References (font 14, single spacing).
 2. Only "portrait" page format.
 3. The structure of the text of the article must comply with the IMRAD standard
- REQUIREMENTS FOR THE STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS**
IMRAD (For indexing in the WoS and Scopus databases)

Title of the article (Title) The title of your article can be reprinted in bibliographies and subject indexes, stored in bibliographic databases and cited in other articles. Therefore, it is an extremely important component of the article.

A correctly worded title should:

- Consist of no more than 10 words
- Be understandable
- Accurately and concisely describe the content of your work
- Not contain abbreviations and jargon
- Not contain verbs
- Not contain general words or phrases such as “ To question about...” “Research...” “Study...”
- Talk about the object of research, not the results
- Follow the stylistic norms of the scientific publication.

Abstract (font 12, single spacing). An abstract is a short version of an article (150-250 words). The abstract begins with a statement of the rationale for the research and its objectives and then indicates the methods used, the main results, including new data or facts discovered in the course of the research, as well as the main conclusions and their implications.

The abstract should not include:

- Abbreviations or acronyms
- Links to tables or figures in the article, quotes
- Generalizing statements

1 Introduction. The introduction part identifies the nature and depth of the problems studied, correlates the work with previous scientific research (usually by a brief review of the literature related to this issue) (" Research shows that ... "), or (" Research has shown that ... "). The introduction explains the objectives of the study ("The purpose of this study was ...") and defines specialized terms or abbreviations that will be used in the future. The introduction should logically indicate the hypothesis or the main topic of the article. You should not repeat well-known facts or state the obvious.

2 Materials and Methods. The purpose of this section in the article is objective presentation what, how and when was done in the course of research, how the data were analyzed and presented. This section should provide all the information necessary for other researchers to judge the scientific work or actually repeat the experiment.

The section should include the following:

- Description of the research site (e.g. climate, soil, etc., to the extent that such information is relevant)
- Used materials and devices with precise technical characteristics.
- Assumptions and their rationale
- Statistical and mathematical calculations used to analyze and summarize data.

The methods used in the study should be described in accordance with the order of their application, with accuracy and the necessary details. It is enough to mention or describe standard methods with reference to the literature. New previously unused methods should be described in detail.

3 Results. This section presents the information obtained during the research, i.e. this is the main part of the article. The value of the article depends on what is contained in this section (Results), and they must be presented with complete clarity. It is usually easier to assess the importance of results when they are presented in the same logical order as the goals presented in the introduction.

Some recommendations for the presentation of the results of scientific work in the article:

- When describing the results, do it in simple and clear language.
- Provide only representative data, not endlessly repetitive information

- Do not give too large data sets in the article; limit them to analytically verifiable summary forms and present them in tables or diagrams along with basic statistical information so that the data can be easily understood and compared

- Cite in the text only the most important data shown in tables, figures and graphs; in other words do not repeat all or most of the data presented in tabular or graphical form in the text of the article

- Include negative results - what has not been found or confirmed - only if it is helpful to interpret the results achieved

- Use only such tables and figures that are really necessary, understandable and useful for the perception of information

- Avoid verbose and complex constructions

Tables and figures / diagrams are an integral part of a well-written scientific article and are used extensively in the Results section (although there are exceptions). It is important to remember that tables should represent accurate numbers and pictures / diagrams should illustrate trends, features, etc. Do not include the same data in tables and figures / diagrams.

4 Discussion. This is the section in which the authors explain the meaning and value of their results. It connects everything together, showing the importance and value of the work done, and therefore is the most creative and difficult part of the article. The ability of the authors to interpret the results obtained in the light of already known facts, as well as to use them as evidence for innovative approaches to the observed phenomenon, should push the boundaries of knowledge and arouse the interest of readers. Without such a fascinating element, the reader can stop reading and ask: "What is all this for? ... ", And move on to other more interesting articles.

A well-written "Discussion" section should:

- Not repeat what has already been said in the literature review
- Correlate the results obtained with the questions posed in the introduction part
- Show how the results and scientific findings are consistent or inconsistent with current knowledge on the subject that is with previously published information

- Explain the theoretical background of the results obtained

- Indicate the significance of these results

- Outline future research that is already planned or needed to continue scientific work in this direction

- Be based only on the results presented in the study

- Avoid generalizations and assumptions that are not supported by the presented results

Inconsistency between the stated objectives and the content of the discussion / conclusion is a very common problem in many manuscripts of scientific articles. Often authors make superficial statements such as "This work is consistent with the work of author N (some other author), "as if the purpose of their research was only to find out if their results were consistent with the work of another author published 20 or more years ago. Another common mistake in Discussion sections is when authors deviate from their stated goals in an attempt to "fix all the problems".

Conclusions. Conclusions that were made on the basis of the results obtained and the subsequent discussion. In this section, one should not only repeat the information about the results obtained, but clearly and clearly formulate the scientific results of the study, as well as briefly outline further directions of research in this area based on the results presented in the work. In the final part of some, not the most successfully prepared scientific manuscripts, one can often find the following formulations: "additional research is needed in order to draw conclusions ...". In that case, why the article should be published if no conclusions can be drawn?

References. References to sources are cited in the text in square brackets [1]. Two or more references at the same time can be enclosed in the same brackets [3, 4]. References should be numbered in the order in which they are cited in the text (for example, "as stated by Smith [9]"; "as noted by such and such ... [9, 10]"). All links must be indicated in the text; those that are not indicated in the text of the article will be automatically deleted. The recommended number of links is 15-25. Cited sources must be relatively recent (no older than 15 years old!)

Conference materials in "Word" format are accepted until 08.08.2021 to the e-mail address: konf_wos_scopus@mail.ru.