

Figure 1 – Required format for each text description input for MicroPIEWeb. Copy and paste description section from IJSEM pdf. Some papers may describe more than one microbe, so provide separate text descriptions for each.

author: copy and paste all author's names

year: 2014

title: Copy and paste the entire title here

full citation: journal title, issue, page numbers; doi number if available

genus name: Genus name here

species name: species name here

strain number: strain name or number, if available

accession number 16S rRNA: AB123456, if available

morphology: copy and paste the description for this specific microbe that typically is found at the end of a taxonomic paper. The entire description must be in one paragraph.

Make sure there is a single line space between descriptions for different microbes

author: O. I. Nedashkovskaya, S. Bum Kim, M. Vancanneyt, C. Snauwaert, A. M. Lysenko, M. Rohde, G. M. Frolova, N. V. Zhukova, V. V. Mikhailov, K. Sook Bae, H. Woo Oh, J. Swings

Italics are not required

year: 2006

title: *Formosa agariphila* sp. nov., a budding bacterium of the family Flavobacteriaceae isolated from marine environments, and emended description of the genus *Formosa*

full citation: Int J Syst Evol Microbiol January 2006 56:161-167; doi:10.1099/ijs.0.63875-0

genus name: *Formosa*

species name: *agariphila*

strain number: KMM 3904

Include doi, if available

Include strain name, especially type strain name. If there isn't a strain name, type "none"

accession number 16S rRNA: AY187688

morphology: The main characteristics are the same as those given for the genus. In addition, cells are 0.4–0.6 µm in width and 0.8–1.2 µm in length and can be connected by thread-like structures. Budding morphology may be observed. On marine agar, colonies are 2–4 mm in diameter, circular, flat or convex, opaque or translucent, shiny with entire edges, sunken into the agar and yellow-pigmented. Growth occurs at 4–33°C. The optimal temperature for growth is 21–23°C. Growth occurs in 1–8% NaCl. Decomposes agar, gelatin and aesculin. Does not hydrolyse casein, DNA, Tween 80, cellulose (CM-cellulose and filter paper) or chitin. Forms acid from L-fucose, D-galactose, D-glucose, D-maltose, DL-xylose and mannitol, but not from L-arabinose, D-cellobiose, D-lactose, D-melibiose, L-rhamnose, L-raffinose, L-sorbose, D-sucrose, adonitol, glycerol, dulcitol, inositol or sorbitol. Utilizes L-arabinose, D-lactose, D-mannose and D-sucrose, but not inositol, sorbitol, malonate or citrate. Produces β-galactosidase. Nitrate is not reduced to nitrite. H₂S, indole and acetoin (Voges–Proskauer reaction) production are negative. Some strains are susceptible to ampicillin, carbenicillin, lincomycin and oleandomycin. Resistant to benzylpenicillin, gentamicin, kanamycin, neomycin, polymyxin B, tetracycline and streptomycin. The predominant fatty acids are C15:0 (8.7–11.4%), iso-C15:1 G (6.5–11.4%), C15:1 ω6c (6–11.8%), iso-C15:0 (12.7–17.2%), iso-C15:0 3-OH (7.7–10.5%), iso-C17:0 3-OH (8.5–10.7%) and summed feature 3 (15.8–12.1%, comprising any combination of C16:1 ω7c, C16:1 ω7t and iso-C15:0 2-OH). The G+C content of the DNA is 35–36 mol% (Tm). The type strain, KMM 3901^T (=KCTC 12365^T=LMG 23005^T=DSM 15362^T), was isolated from the green alga *Acrosiphonia sonderi*, collected in Troitsa Bay, Gulf of Peter the Great, East Sea (Sea of Japan).

It is very important that the accession # match the strain name

Fix errors that occur from copying pdf into text, such as removing the vertical line and making sure there are decimals and dashes:
0.4 – 0.6 µm

Fix any special characters and units that get pasted incorrectly. Note that cell diameters are typically in micrometer units (µ is m in symbol font), and colony diameter is typically in millimeter units.

Additional description information in separate paragraph(s) need to be added to make a single description paragraph for input to MicroPIEWeb.