

In terms of structure, the abstract follows a version of the IMRaD model (Introduction-Method-Results-and-Discussion) typical of abstracts and research articles in STEM fields.

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RESEARCH

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This research article is published in the journal *Forest Ecosystems*. This suggests that the audience of the article includes professionals from the discipline of Forestry. The title of the research article suggests the same.

Spatial distribution pattern of taxonomic and phylogenetic diversity of woody flora in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India

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In the first *move*, the authors provide the background information for the research study. The use of the terms “despite” and “no efforts” highlights the *gap* in previous research and sets the research question of the study.

Abstract

Background: The insular nature and unique geographical set up of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has led to the evolution of variety of rare and distinct flora with high endemism. Despite several efforts to document the floristic richness of the islands, there are no efforts to understand the spatial patterns in the taxonomic and phylogenetic diversity, and thence to arrive at the biogeographic origin and evolutionary history of the vegetation of this Island archipelago.

Methods: We used a fine scale spatial distribution and abundance data of woody plants documented from 841 grids along with their phylogenetic data and estimated metrics of taxonomic and phylogenetic similarity to identify taxonomically and phylogenetically distinct woody plant ‘phytoregions’ within Andaman and Nicobar Islands. We then arrived at the spatial patterns of the taxonomic richness and diversity and, of phylogenetic diversity across the entire Archipelago.

Results: We found that taxonomic richness and diversity of woody flora is high in Andaman and low in Nicobar Islands, whereas Nicobar Islands have a more phylogenetically diverse woody flora compared to Andaman. We identified three distinct woody plant ‘phytoregions’ within Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The three identified ‘phytoregions’ broadly match with the geographically isolated Island groups such as Andaman, Car Nicobar and Great Nicobar Islands; these ‘phytoregions’ also highlight the existence of two broadly distinct biogeographic zones of woody plants within the Islands.

Conclusion: Our analysis provides new insights into the spatial patterns of diversity of woody flora in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. We show that (i) both taxonomic and evolutionary affinities identify distinct ‘phytoregions’ closely segregated across the geographic distribution of the major islands of the archipelago, and (ii) there are two distinct biogeographic zones, i.e. Andaman flora most closely allied with flora of South western Burma and Nicobar more related with the flora of Malayan peninsula and Sumatra.

Keywords: Biogeographic zones, Phytoregions, Cluster analysis, Evolutionary distinctiveness, Phylogenetic beta diversity, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Woody flora

The methodology of the abstract describes the actions taken by the authors to investigate the problem (research question) raised in the previous *move*. The use of first person pronouns “we” helps construct the author’s identity in the research article.

Here, the authors provide the key findings of their research and draw inferences. Note the repeated use of *self-mention*, which foregrounds for readers the contribution to the discipline.

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