

Further notes on style

1. General style

1.1. Authors are asked to take account of the **diverse audience** of the journal. Please avoid the use of terms that might be meaningful only to a local or national audience, or provide a clear explanation where this is unavoidable. However, papers that reflect the particularities of a social and cultural system are acceptable. Note that 'EU' is preferred to 'Common Market' or 'EC'; 'US' is preferred to 'American', 'USA' to 'United States', and 'UK' to 'United Kingdom'.

1.2. **Conventional British spelling**, based on the *Concise Oxford Dictionary*, is preferred, for example, colour not "color"; behaviour (behavioural) not "behavior (behavioral)"; [school] programme not "program"; [he] practises, not "practices"; centre not "center"; organization not "organisation"; analyse not "analyze", and so on.

1.3. Single **quotation marks** rather than double are used unless the 'quotation is "within" another'.

1.4. **Punctuation** should follow the British style, e.g. 'quotation marks precede punctuation'.

1.5. Punctuation of **common abbreviations** should adhere to the following conventions: 'e.g.'; 'i.e.'; 'cf.'. Note that such abbreviations should not generally be followed by a comma or a (double) point/period.

1.6. **Dashes**: Spaced N- or en-rules (–) are used for parenthetical dashes, that is, to extract a part of a sentence: "The idea – and it was her idea – was exciting." Otherwise, unspaced N-rules (—) are used when the first part of a compound does not modify the second, and are used in place of 'and' or 'to', for example, the "research–practitioner interface"; "red–green shift"; the "period 1920–1930". Unspaced M- or em-rules (—) are only used to indicate the omission of a name, part of a name or date, for example, "Mr S— entered the class."

1.7. **Hyphenation** should be used sparingly. Generally, prefixes usually require hyphens: pre-, mid- (eg, mid-1960s, pre-1978).

1.8. **Upper case characters** in headings and references should be used sparingly, e.g. only the first word of paper titles, subheadings and any proper nouns begin upper case; similarly for the titles of papers from journals in the references and elsewhere.

1.9. **Apostrophes** should be used sparingly. Thus, decades should be referred to as follows: 'The 1980s [not the 1980's] saw...'. Possessives associated with acronyms (e.g. APU), should be written as follows: 'The AVHRR's findings that ...', but note the plural of 'AVHRR' is 'AVHRRs'.

1.10. All **acronyms** for national agencies, examinations, etc., should be spelt out the first time they are introduced in text or references. Thereafter the acronym can be used if appropriate, e.g. 'The work of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in the early 1980s...' and subsequently, 'The NOAA studies of achievement...'; in a reference (Jet Propulsion Laboratory [JPL] 1989a).

1.11. Brief **biographies** of significant national figures should be outlined in the text unless it is quite clear that the person concerned would be known internationally. Some suggested editorial comments in a 'typical' text are indicated in the following with square brackets: 'From the time of H. E. Armstrong [in the 19th century] to the curriculum development work associated with the Nuffield Foundation [in the 1960s], there has been a shift from constructivism to heurism in the design of [British] science courses'.

1.12. The preferred **local (national) usage** for **ethnic** and other **minorities** should be used in all papers. For the USA, 'African-American', 'Hispanic' and 'Native American' are used, e.g. 'The African-American presidential candidate, Jesse Jackson...'. The term 'Least Developed World' should be used in place of 'Third World'.

1.13. Material to be emphasized by **italicization** in the printed version should preferably be italicized in the typescript rather than underlined. Please use such emphasis sparingly.

1.14. To indicate the size of a **data set**, n (not N), % (not per cent) should be used in typescripts.

1.15. **Numbers** in text should take the following forms:

300, 3000, 30 000 (not 30,000)

Spell out numbers under 10 unless used with a unit of measure, e.g. nine pupils but 9 mm (*nota bene*: do not introduce periods with units). For decimals, use the form 0.05 (not .05, 0,05, × 05 or 0× 05).

1.16. **Appendices** should appear before the references section and after any acknowledgments section. The Appendix title is as follows:

Appendix C: The random network generator

Each Appendix should be identified by a capital letter, alphabetically, viz., Appendix A, Appendix B, and so on.

1.17. **Sections** within **appendices** should be numbered, for example, C.1, C.2, ... as should equations within appendixes, for example, (C 1), (C 2), ... **Figures** and **tables** within appendixes should begin a new sequence, correlating with the Appendix's letter, viz., Table C 3.

2. Title and Authors

2.1. **Title**: the title should be initial capital letter only (except for names), bold and centred on the page:

Application of multiple endmember spectral mixture analysis (MESMA) to AVIRIS imagery for coastal salt marsh mapping: a case study in China Camp, CA, USA

For over-long titles, please supply a shortened version, which can be used as a running head for the article:

Estuarine ecosystem analysis

Care should be taken to ensure that the title properly reflects the content of the paper: web search-and-retrieval will be enhanced by careful choice of words, as the title forms part of the metadata within the online version of the article.

2.2. **Authors**: Author names should be in block capitals and followed by the link to the relevant affiliation (if there is more than one) and an asterisk to indicate the corresponding author, centred on the page:

L. LI * †‡, S. L. USTIN ‡ and M. LAY ‡

2.3. **Affiliation**: Centred on the page, preceded by the link to the appropriate authors, each affiliation appearing on its own line; e.g.

† Center for Spatial Technologies and Remote Sensing, Department of Land, Air and Water Resources, One Shield Avenue, University California, Davis, CA 95616, USA

‡ Department of Geology, 723 West Michigan Street, Purdue University, Indianapolis, IN 46202-5132, USA

3. Abstracts

3.1. **Structured abstracts** of 100 – 150 words, summarizing the significant coverage and findings of the paper are required for all papers, and should be submitted as detailed below, following the title and authors' names and addresses, preceding the main text.

3.1.1. For papers reporting **original research**, state the **primary objective** and any hypothesis tested; describe the **research design** and your reasons for adopting that methodology; state the **methods** and **procedures** employed, including where appropriate tools, hardware, software, the selection and number of study areas/subjects, and the central **experimental interventions**; state the main **outcomes** and **results**, including relevant data; and state the conclusions that

might be drawn from these data and results, including their **implications** for further research or application/practice.

3.1.2. For **review essays**, state the **primary objective** of the review; the reasoning behind your literature selection; and the way you **critically analyse** the **literature**; state the main **outcomes** and **results** of your review; and state the **conclusions** that might be drawn, including their **implications** for further research or application/practice.

3.2. **Format**: The 'Abstract' does not require its own title. Abstract text should be indented on both sides.

4. Headings

4.1. Three **levels** of **numbered** headings should be used, as described below.

(A) Headings = Bold. Uppercase first word only

2. Study area and data set

The first paragraph of text following an A heading should not be indented. All consecutive paragraphs should be indented.

(B) Headings = Bold Italic. Uppercase first word only

2.1. Study area

The first paragraph of text following a B heading should not be indented. All consecutive paragraphs should be indented.

(C) Headings = Bold. Uppercase first word only, followed by full point, and the text runs on.

2.2.1 **AVIRIS data and atmospheric correction**. The Airborne Visible and Infrared Imaging Spectrometer (AVIRIS) is a whiskbroom scanner with ...

5. Tables and figures

5.1. Tables and figures should be informative, relevant and visually attractive. **The style, spelling, and lettering in figures must correspond to the main text of the manuscript.**

Tables and figures must be referred to in the text and numbered with consecutive numbers in the order of their appearance ('see table/figure 1'; 'see tables/figures 1–4'). Each table and figure should have a standalone descriptive caption that explains its purpose without reference to the text; each table column should have an appropriate heading. Avoid the use of vertical rules in tables.

Table 1. Comparison of estimated percentage cover for five materials within the field polygons.

Figure 5. Comparison of field spectra between senescent Salicornia and green Grindelia.

5.2. Figures and tables must be in **separate files** and **must not be embedded in the text**.

The scale of figures should allow for reduction to column width (130 mm) or page width (160 mm) and should be supplied at resolutions of no less than 300 dpi for halftones and 600dpi for line drawings. Figures that require landscape reproduction (i.e. reading from bottom to top of the page) should be avoided. Photographs may be sent as black and white glossy prints or negatives. The legends to any illustrations must be typed separately following the text and should be grouped together. Maps must have a scale and north point. Graph axes must state terms and units.

6. Mathematics

6.1. **Special care** should be taken with mathematical scripts, especially subscripts and superscripts and differentiation between the letter 'ell' and the figure 'one', and the letter 'oh' and the figure 'zero'. It is essential to differentiate between K and k; X, x

and \times (multiplication signs). **Asterisks should never be used in place of multiplication signs**. Special symbols, and others used to stand for symbols not available in the character set of LaTeX or Word should be highlighted in the text and explained in a

marginal note or footnote. In some cases it is helpful to supply annotated lists of symbols for the guidance of the sub-editor and the typesetter, and/or a 'Nomenclature' section preceding the 'Introduction'.

6.2. In both displayed equations and in text, *scalar variables and quantities* must be in italics. All **vector quantities** must be in bold. In both cases these formats apply whether the text is normal, subscript or superscript.

6.3. For **simple fractions** in the text, the solidus '/' should be used instead of a horizontal line, care being taken to insert parentheses where necessary to avoid ambiguity, for example, $1/(n-1)$. Exceptions are the proper fractions available as single type on keyboards and in character sets (e.g., $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$).

6.4. Full **formulae** or **equations** should be displayed, that is, written on a separate line. Horizontal lines are preferable to solidi.

$$R(\lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^m R(i, \lambda) f_i + e(\lambda) \quad (5)$$

6.5. If a quantity represented by an abbreviation or acronym appears on the **right-hand side** of a mathematical equation it should be replaced by a *single* symbol (with brackets, subscripts or superscripts if necessary). Acronyms in equations must be in normal font or replaced by symbols where possible. If appearing on the right-hand side of the equation the acronym must have brackets around it.

6.6. The solidus is not generally used for units: m s^{-1} not m/s, but note electrons/s, counts/channel, etc.

6.7. **Displayed equations** referred to in the text should be numbered serially ((1), (2), etc.) on the right-hand side of the page. Short expressions not referred to by any number will usually be incorporated in the text, but are discouraged.

$$\Sigma = m - \beta \rightarrow \alpha \quad (2)$$

6.8. **In-text references** to equations should be in the form '... as shown in equation (2) ...'

6.9. If not available in your software package, **symbols** used to represent **tensors, matrices, vectors** and **scalar variables** by underlining with a wavy underline for bold, a straight underline for italic and a straight red underline for sans serif. The following styles are preferred:

6.9.1. upright bold sans serif **r** for **tensors**

6.9.2. upright bold serif for vectors **r**

6.9.3. upright bold sans serif for matrices **r**

6.9.4. medium face italic serif *r* for scalar variables

6.9.5. the use of "d" for differential should be made clear and coded in roman, not italic.

With respect to LaTeX-prepared manuscripts, as some fonts are not available in some dialects of LaTeX, bold roman may be used.

6.10. **Typographical requirements** must be clearly indicated at their first occurrence, e.g. Greek, Roman, script, sans serif, bold, italic. Authors will be charged for corrections at proof stage resulting from a failure to do so.

6.11. **Braces, brackets and parentheses** are used in the order

$$\{ [()] \}$$

except where mathematical convention dictates otherwise (e.g. square brackets for commutators and anticommutators; braces for the exponent in exponentials).

6.12. For **units** and **symbols**, the **International System of Units** (abbreviated 'SI' from the French language name *Système International d'Unités*)¹ must be used. Please note the following style conventions:

34° 17' S

36 ° N
2 ° C
metre m
kilogramme kg
kilometre km [note lower case k]
second s
minute min
hour h
kelvin K
differences in temp deg K
radian rad
steradian sr
watt W
hertz Hz
hectares ha
litre l
decibel dB
¹ <http://www.bipm.org/en/si/>

6.13. Where measurements are given in other systems, conversion factors or conversions should be inserted by the author.

6.14. To **simplify typesetting**, please use: (1) the "exp" form of complex exponential functions; (2) fractional exponents instead of root signs; and (3) the solidus (/) to simplify fractions e.g. 3/4, exp x^{1/2}. Other letters not marked will be set in roman type. Please supply reproducible artwork for equations containing ring formulae and other complex chemical structures. Schemes should also be numbered with consecutive Arabic numbers.

7. Footnotes

7.1. **Footnotes to the text are prohibited.** Information concerning grant support of research should appear in a separate **Acknowledgements** section at the end of the paper. Acknowledgements of the assistance of colleagues or similar notes of appreciation also properly belong in an Acknowledgements section.

7.2. **Footnotes to tables** should be typed directly below the table and are indicated by the following symbols: *(asterisk or star), † (dagger), ‡ (double dagger), ¶ (paragraph mark), § (section mark), || (parallels), # (number sign). Reinitialize symbol sequence within tables.

8. Acknowledgments and bio-notes

8.1. **Acknowledgments** may be mandatory, as with recognition of grant-awarding agencies, or personal to authors. Acknowledgments should be stated in a separate headed section at the end of the manuscript, preceding any appendixes and before the references section. Please do not incorporate acknowledgments into notes or biographical notes.

8.2. **Biographical notes** can only be included with the consent of the Editor-in-Chief. A photograph (.tif or .jpg image) should be supplied for each author, with a concise academic or professional biography.

9. Appendices – see Section 1.15 above

10. References

10.1. **References** should be indicated in the text using the name-date or Harvard system, inside parentheses, detailing the author(s) surname and year of publication. Publications from the same author in a single year should use a, b, c, etc. References should be cited in chronological order. Where there are three or more authors, the citation should give only the first author followed by “*et al.*” (e.g., Smith *et al.* 2006). Spelling in the reference list should follow the original, with misspellings

annotated [*sic*]. References should be listed in alphabetical order at the end of the article.

10.2. Reference to a published book:

BRADLEY, S., and VON HUNERBEIN, S., 2006, *Atmospheric Acoustic Remote Sensing* (Boca Raton, FL: Taylor & Francis).

10.3. Reference to a published book chapter:

CLARK, J. and BOBBE, T., 2006, Using remote sensing to map and monitor fire damage in forest ecosystems. In *Understanding Forest Disturbance and Spatial Pattern: Remote Sensing and GIS Approaches*, M. Wulder and S. E. Franklin (eds), pp. 113 – 131 (Boca Raton, FL: Taylor & Francis).

10.4. Reference to a published journal article:

ANDERSON, K. and MILTON, E.J., 2006, On the temporal stability of ground calibration targets: implications for the reproducibility of remote sensing methodologies. *International Journal of Remote Sensing*, **27**, 3365 – 3374.

10.5. Reference to a journal article published on internet:

WULDER, M. and NELSON, T., 2002, EOSD land cover classification legend report. Version 2. Canadian Forest Service/TNT Geoservices. Available online at: [www.pfc.forestry.ca/eosd/cover/EOSD legend report-v2.pdf](http://www.pfc.forestry.ca/eosd/cover/EOSD%20legend%20report-v2.pdf) (accessed 10 December 2005).

10.6. Reference to a published chapter in a conference proceedings volume

BILGE, F., DOGEROGLU, T. AND AYDAY, C., 1997, Mapping of water quality parameters by using Landsat images in Porsuk Dam lake, Eskisehir, Turkey. In *Proceedings of the International Symposium on Geology and Environment, Istanbul, Turkey, 1999*, I. Yilmazer (Ed.) (Ankara: Geoenv'97, Chamber of Metallurgical Engineers (UCEAT) Metalurji Mühendisleri Odası (TMMOB)), pp. 101 – 107.

10.7. Reference to an unpublished Dissertation or Thesis:

MANGIE, E.D., 1991, A comparative study of the perceptions of illness in New Kingdom Egypt and Mesopotamia of the early first millennium. PhD dissertation, University of Akron, Akron, OH.

10.8. Reference to a published translation:

SARTRE, J.-P., 1948, Being and Nothingness [L'Être et le néant: Essai d'ontologie phénoménologique], tr. Hazel E. Barnes (New York: Philosophical Library) (original work published in 1943).

10.9. Reference to an unpublished personal communication

Personal communications are not considered verifiable or recoverable; they should be cited in the text only, and even then rarely, and should not be included in the reference list. An in-text example would be (R.Steele, personal communication, 08 August 2006