

TABLE OF CONTENTS

•	Description	p.1
•	Impact Factor	p.2
•	Abstracting and Indexing	p.3
•	Editorial Board	p.3
•	Guide for Authors	p.5



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DESCRIPTION

Environmental Modelling & Software publishes contributions, in the form of research articles, reviews and short communications, on recent advances in **environmental modelling** and/or **software**. The aim is to improve our capacity to represent, understand, predict or manage the behaviour of **environmental systems** at all practical scales, and to communicate those improvements to a wide scientific and professional audience.

It seeks presentation of:

- Generic frameworks, techniques and issues which either integrate a range of disciplines and sectors or apply across a range
- **Model development**, model evaluation, process identification and applications in diverse sectors of the environment (as outlined below) provided they reveal insights and contribute to the store of knowledge. Insights can relate to the generality and limitations of the modelling, methods, the model application and/or the systems modelled. Insights should be ones that are generalizable in some way and are likely to be of interest to those studying other systems and, preferably, other system types.
- Development and application of **environmental software**, information and decision support systems
- Real-world applications of software technologies - particularly state-of-the-art environmental software able to deal with complex requirements, conflicting user perspectives, and/or evolving data structures. Aspects related to software usability, reliability, verification and validation should be backed up with quantitative results as much as possible. Development and maintenance costs, and adoption and penetration of the software in the target user groups should be addressed. Licensing issues and open source access should be clearly specified.
- Issues and methods related to the integrated modeling, assessment and management of environmental systems - including relevant policy and institutional analysis, public participation principles and methods, decision making methods, model integration, quality assurance and evaluation of models, data and procedures.

Authors must specify clearly the objectives of their models and/or software, and report on the essential steps that were used in their development, normally including the rationale for the type of approach selected and substantial testing and evaluation of it - comparisons with alternative approaches and methods are encouraged. The purpose of this specification, evaluation and reporting is to convey the rigour and credibility of the work and therefore its potential to contribute to knowledge acquisition. To this latter end, authors are expected to briefly review and cite the historical progress made for their problem and clearly show how their work adds value to the literature.

The journal encourages [submission](#) of Short Communications of less than 3,000 words. For these and the regular papers, supplementary material such as software demonstrations, model simulations and additional performance tests, can be posted in electronic form and commented upon by users.

Authors are invited to submit relevant contributions in the following areas:

- Generic and pervasive frameworks, techniques and issues - including system identification theory and practice, model conception, model integration, model and/or software evaluation, sensitivity and uncertainty assessment, visualization, scale and regionalization issues.
- Integrated assessment and management of systems (river basins, regions etc.) for enhancing sustainability outcomes - including linked socioeconomic and biophysical models that may be developed with stakeholders for understanding systems, communication and learning, and improving system outcomes.
- Artificial Intelligence (AI) techniques and systems, such as knowledge-based systems / expert systems, case-based reasoning systems, data mining, multi-agent systems, Bayesian networks, artificial neural networks, fuzzy logic, or knowledge elicitation and knowledge acquisition methods.
- Decision support systems and environmental information systems- implementation and use of environmental data and models to support all phases and aspects of decision making, in particular supporting group and participatory decision making processes. Intelligent Environmental Decision Support Systems can include qualitative, quantitative, mathematical, statistical, AI models and meta-models.
- Process-identification of environmental dynamics for instance of surface and subsurface hydrology, limnology, meteorology, geophysics with special respect to the interaction of anthroposphere and biosphere.
- GIS, remote sensing and image processing

These methodological developments should be illustrated with applications in the environmental fields, e.g.

- Resource management including water, land, biological, transport systems
- Pollution of different media such as air, water, soil, noise, radiation, as well as multimedia problems
- Global pollution and global climate change
- Regional studies of resource consumption and/or nature conservation in open landscapes as well as in urban regions
- Environmental accidents, prevention and emergency response - resilience, vulnerability, self-repair, damage limitation, and security in infrastructures
- Environmental engineering and technology

Environmental Modelling and Software welcomes review articles on the topics above, especially ones that relate to generic modelling and/or software issues, or are cross-disciplinary in their problem treatment.

Potential authors of review articles should contact either Dr Jakeman or Dr Rizzoli to discuss the topic and coverage of their review. The journal has also published several Position Papers on key topics within its aims and scope at <http://www.iesm.org/society/index.php/position-papers>

Introductory Overviews are designed to provide a concise topic overview that caters to the eclectic readership of EMS. These articles aim to break down barriers to shared understanding and dialogue within multidisciplinary teams, and to make environmental modelling dimensions more accessible to a wider audience. Introductory Overviews include an introduction to the fundamentals of the topic and reference to key literature. Relevant concepts are presented in relatively simple terms, but with the audience assumed to have some basic knowledge of environmental modelling and mathematics. These articles are not intended to be comprehensive reviews but non-technical primers on essential modelling concepts. Introductory Overviews are peer reviewed and are by invitation only; ideas for Introductory Overviews can however be canvassed with any of the Editors.

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

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To find out more, please visit the Preparation section below.

INTRODUCTION EMS

Rapid evaluation process: EMS has a rapid evaluation process in the first stage to assess if manuscripts warrant being sent out for full review. Submissions that have problems related to the following may be rejected outright and not considered for resubmission:

1. Topic and its treatment should be within the scope of the journal.
2. Presentation and good structure and grammar - manuscripts may need to be edited by a professional or native English speaker.
3. Citations in the text should be included in the Reference list and each reference in the list should be complete in detail and style.
4. Adequate coverage of the literature through the references, especially more recent articles, including those in the Environmental Modelling and Software Journal.
5. The mathematics should be clear and all variables explained/defined.
6. Figures and tables should be of good quality, and must be embedded in the text as well as uploaded separately.
7. Model and/or software evaluation and testing must be adequate.
8. A Software Availability Section must be included if relevant

Types of paper

Types of Contributions: Research articles, review papers, short communications, commentaries, and book reviews.

Research articles are archival, high quality research contributions that improve the state of the art on topics treated by the journal. The work reported needs to be technically sound and sufficiently unique, with the mathematical (algorithmic) foundations of models or software need to be properly documented. It is important to report on model or software performance against data and other considerations, and the relevance to user needs.

Review papers provide an extensive overview of recent developments in specific areas that fall within the scope of the journal. They are expected to have an extensive literature review followed by an in- depth analysis of the state of the art, and identify challenges for future research.

Position papers position Papers aim to synthesize some key aspect of the knowledge platform for environmental modelling and software issues. The review process is twofold following a diverse collaborative effort - a normal external review process and an extensive review by EMS Board members.

Commentaries are short articles commenting on previously published work in Environmental Modelling and Software and on topics of interest to the wide readership. They can be submitted after discussion with the Editor-in-Chief.

Short communications are concise articles that are no longer than 3000 words (7-8 double spaced pages). They aim to report new ideas, recent advances in modelling and software. Short communications do not cover in detail background information about the problems treated or the applications, rather they provide key pointers to the reader. The work reported needs to be technically sound, innovative and significantly unique, advancing the state of the art. Our intent is to keep the review time for ShortComs short (ideally less than a month) to make sure that your new ideas get disseminated as fast as possible. Authors must include a statement about the word count in their submission.

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You can use this list to carry out a final check of your submission before you send it to the journal for review. Please check the relevant section in this Guide for Authors for more details.

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- Journal policies detailed in this guide have been reviewed
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PREPARATION

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Divide the article into clearly defined sections.

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Please ensure the figures and the tables included in the single file are placed next to the relevant text in the manuscript, rather than at the bottom or the top of the file. The corresponding caption should be placed directly below the figure or table.

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General structure

Title, Authors, Affiliations and Contact details Abstract Keywords Software and/or data availability Introduction Material and methods Results Discussion Conclusions Acknowledgements References Appendices

Essential title page information

- **Title.** Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Omit names of models and software. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.

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A Graphical abstract is optional and should summarize the contents of the article in a concise, pictorial form designed to capture the attention of a wide readership online. Authors must provide images that clearly represent the work described in the article. Graphical abstracts should be submitted as a separate file in the online submission system. Image size: Please provide an image with a minimum of 531 × 1328 pixels (h × w) or proportionally more. The image should be readable at a size of 5 × 13 cm using a regular screen resolution of 96 dpi. Preferred file types: TIFF, EPS, PDF or MS Office files. See <http://www.elsevier.com/graphicalabstracts> for examples.

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Where appropriate, a software/data availability section should be provided, containing as much of the following information as possible: name of software or data set, developer and contact address, telephone, fax and e-mail numbers, year first available, hardware required, software required, availability and cost. Also for software: program language, program size; for data: form of repository (data base, files, spreadsheet), size of archive, access form.

When a software component is an essential part of the paper presentation, authors should be prepared to make it available to reviewers during the review process. To preserve the anonymity of reviewers, the authors should make the software available for a download, protecting it if needed by a password that is communicated to the editors.

Introduction

State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

Material and methods

Provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described.

Results

Results should be clear and concise.

Discussion

This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

Conclusions

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

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If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly for tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.

Abbreviations

Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field in a footnote to be placed on the first page of the article. Such abbreviations that are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention there, as well as in the footnote. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article.

Acknowledgements

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