DESCRIPTION

Scope

Geoderma - the global journal of soil science - welcomes authors, readers and soil research from all parts of the world, encourages worldwide soil studies, and embraces all aspects of soil science and its associated pedagogy. The journal particularly welcomes interdisciplinary work focusing on dynamic soil processes and functions across space and time.

Instructions for authors

Geoderma aims to stimulate cooperation and understanding among workers in the different fields of soil science by bringing together papers from the entire field of soil research rather than emphasizing any single sub-discipline. The journal publishes primary studies, reviews as well as scientific correspondence with respect to all types of soils, including agricultural, forest, and urban soils. We particularly welcome interdisciplinary work focusing on soil processes and functions across space and time. In order to facilitate extrapolation of published results, we strongly encourage our authors to include a soil classification according to the World Reference Base for Soil Resources and, if appropriate, a published national classification system.

Benefits to authors

We also provide many author benefits, such as free PDFs, a liberal copyright policy, special discounts on Elsevier publications and much more. Please click here for more information on our author services.

Please see our Guide for Authors for information on article submission. If you require any further information or help, please visit our Support Center.

AUDIENCE

Soil Scientists.

IMPACT FACTOR

2018: 4.336 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2019
ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

EMBiology
Scopus
AGI's Bibliography and Index of Geology
BIOSIS Citation Index
Bulletin Signalétique
Chemical Abstracts
Current Contents - Agriculture, Biology & Environmental Sciences
Elsevier BIOBASE
Environmental Periodicals Bibliography
Engineering Village - GEOBASE
Irrigation, Drainage Abstracts
Pascal Francis
Science Citation Index
Web of Science
Soils and Fertilizers
INSPEC

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editors-in-Chief
Jan Willem van Groenigen, Wageningen University, Wageningen, Netherlands
Yvan Capowiez, French National Institute for Agricultural Research Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Avignon cedex 9, France
Ingrid Kögel-Knabner, Technical University of Munich Research Department Ecology and Eco-System Management, Freising, Germany
David Laird, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, United States
Alex McBratney, The University of Sydney, Fac. of Agriculture & Environment, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia
Budiman Minasny, The University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia
Christine Morgan, Texas A&M University College Station, United States
Naoise Nunan, National Centre for Scientific Research, Paris, France

Associate Editors
Diego Abalos, Aarhus University Department of Agroecology, Tjele, Denmark
Alberto Agnelli, University of Perugia Department of Agricultural Food and Environmental Sciences, Perugia, Italy
Barbara Cade-Menun, Swift-Current Research and Development Centre, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, Canada
Mariluz Cayuela, Center for Edaphology and Applied Biology of the Segura River, Murcia, Spain
Kristin Piikki, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences Department of Soil and Environment Skara, Skara, Sweden
Cornelia Rumpel, Environments Transfers and Interactions in Hydrosystems and Soils, Paris, France
Daniel Said-Pullicino, University of Turin Department of Agriculture Forestry and Food, Torino, Italy
Jing Song, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China
Cathelijne Stoof, Wageningen University, Wageningen, Netherlands
Matthew Tighe, University of New England, Armidale, Australia
Karen Vancampenhout, KU Leuven Association, Leuven, Belgium

Editorial Board
G. Angst, Biology Centre Czech Academy of Sciences, ?eské Bud?jovice, Czech Republic
L.H.C. Anjos, Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro, SEROPEDICA, Brazil
D. Arrouays, Info Sol Service Unit, Ardon, France
Y. Audette, University of Guelph School of Environmental Sciences, Guelph, Ontario, Canada
V. Bagarello, University of Palermo, Palermo, Italy
A.J. Bento-Gonçalves, University of Minho Department of Geography, Guimarães, Portugal
R. Bhattacharyya, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, India
T.F.A. Bishop, The University of Sydney, Fac. of Agriculture & Environment, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia
A. Blaud, Edinburgh Napier University, Edinburgh, United Kingdom
E. Bonifacio, University of Turin, Department of Agricultural, Forest and Food Sciences, Grugliasco (TO), Italy
O.K. Borggaard, University of Copenhagen Department of Plant and Environmental Sciences, Frederikshberg, Denmark
D.J. Brown, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington, United States
G. Brown, Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation Forests, COLOMBO, Brazil
K.R. Brye, University of Arkansas, Department of Crop, Soil, and Environmental Sciences, Fayetteville, Arkansas, United States
T.G. Caldwell, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas, United States
M. Camps-Ardestain, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand
L. Celi, University of Turin, Turin, Italy
S. Chakraborty, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, Kharagpur, India
V. Chaplot, Institute of Research for Development, Laboratory of Oceanography and Climate, Paris, France
P. C. Chivenge, International Rice Research Institute, Manila, Philippines
G. Corti, Polytechnic University of Marche, Ancona, Italy
E. Cramer, Research Centre for Soil Science and Agrobiology, Firenze, Italy
I. Cousin, Soil Science Research Unit, Orleans, France
D.D. Davis, Alabama A&M University, Normal, Alabama, United States
J.A.M. Demattê, University of Sao Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil
J. Dieckow, Federal University of Parana, Curitiba, Brazil
M. Egli, University of Zurich, Zürich, Switzerland
R. Ellerbrock, Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research, Muncheberg, Germany
D. Field, The University of Sydney Institute of Agriculture, Eveleigh, Australia
P.A. Finke, Ghent University, Gent, Belgium
B. Foei, Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research, Ås, Norway
E. Frossard, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Eschikon, Switzerland
Y. Ge, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska, United States
A.S. Gregory, Rothamsted Research, Harpenden, United Kingdom
A.E. Hartemink, University of Wisconsin-Madison Department of Soil Science, Madison, Wisconsin, United States
M. M. Hefting, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands
G.B.M. Heuvelink, Wageningen University Soil Geography and Landscape, Wageningen, Netherlands
D. Hirmas, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, United States
R. Horn, University of Kiel Institute of Plant Nutrition and Soil Science, Kiel, Germany
A. Horta, The University of Sydney Institute of Agriculture, Eveleigh, Australia
J.A. Howe, Texas A&M University College Station, College Station, Texas, United States
B. Huang, Institute of Soil Science Chinese Academy of Sciences, Nanjing, China
S. Imhoff, Veterinary Sciences Institute of the Litoral, Esperanza, Argentina
S. Jeffery, Harper Adams University, Newport, United Kingdom
J. Jiménez, Pyrenean Institute of Ecology, Zaragoza, Spain
R.G. Jörgensen, University of Kassel Department of Soil Biology and Plant Nutrition, Witzenhausen, Germany
K. Kaiser, Martin Luther University Halle Wittenberg, Halle (Saale), Germany
M. Kaiser, University of Nebraska-Lincoln Department of Agronomy and Horticulture, Lincoln, Nebraska, United States
M.B. Kirkham, Kansas State University Department of Agronomy, Manhattan, Kansas, United States
P. Krasilnikov, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moskva, Russian Federation
P. Lagacherie, INRA Montpellier Research Centre, Montpellier, France
R.M. Lark, University of Nottingham School of Biosciences, Loughborough, United Kingdom
B. Ludwig, University of Kassel Department of Environmental Chemistry, Witzenhausen, Germany
B. Malone, The University of Sydney Institute of Agriculture, Eveleigh, Australia
B.P. Marchant, British Geological Survey, Nottingham, United Kingdom
V.L. Mulder, Wageningen University, Wageningen, Netherlands
L.J. Munkholm, Aarhus University Department of Agroecology, Tjele, Denmark
E.A. Nater, University of Minnesota Department of Soil Water and Climate, St. Paul, Minnesota, United States
H.L. Neely, Texas A&M University Department of Soil and Crop Sciences, College Station, Texas, United States
N. Odgers, Landcare Research New Zealand, Lincoln, New Zealand
Y.A. Pachepsky, USDA-ARS Hydrology and Remote Sensing Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland, United States
Paulo Pereira, Mykolas Romeris University, Vilnius, Lithuania
J. Pausch, University of Bayreuth, Bayreuth, Germany
X. Peng, Institute of Soil Science Chinese Academy of Sciences, Nanjing, China
O. Pisani, USDA-ARS Southeast Watershed Research Laboratory, Tifton, Georgia, United States
D. Plaza-Bonilla, University of Lleida Department of Vegetable Production and Forest Sciences, Lleida, Spain
L. Poggio, Wageningen University, Wageningen, Netherlands
M. Pulleman, Wageningen University, Wageningen, Netherlands
T. Rennert, University of Hohenheim, Stuttgart, Germany
J. Rinkleie, University of Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany
C.R. Robins, Claremont McKenna College, Claremont, California, United States
D.G. Rossiter, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, United States
N. Saby, Info Sol Service Unit, Ardon, France
R. Schaetzl, Michigan State University Department of Geography, East Lansing, Michigan, United States
J. Schellekens, University of Sao Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil
M. Soubrand, Limoges University, Limoges, France
D.L. Sparks, University of Delaware Department of Plant and Soil Sciences, Newark, Delaware, United States
S. Spielvogel, University of Kiel Institute of Plant Nutrition and Soil Science, Kiel, Germany
GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION
For many years, Geoderma has helped to stimulate wide interdisciplinary cooperation and understanding among workers in the different fields of soil science by bringing together papers from the entire field of soil research rather than emphasizing any one sub-discipline. The Journal welcomes interdisciplinary work preferably focusing on occurrence and dynamic characterization in space and time of soils in the field.

Incorporating Soil Science Reviews from 2004

Types of Paper
1. Original research papers (Regular Papers)
2. Review articles
3. Short Communication
4. Letters to editor
5. Discussions papers

1. Regular papers. These should report the results of original research. The material should not have been previously published elsewhere, except in a preliminary form. They should consist of a title page; abstract; introduction including aims and hypotheses; materials & methods; results; discussions; conclusions; reference list; tables; and figures. The results and discussion sections may be combined; the conclusions can be a separate section or the last paragraph of the discussion section. For more details, see below.

2. Review articles. These are peer-reviewed and can be invited as well as submitted. Topics should cover subjects falling within the scope of the journal. Reviews (which can include meta-analyses) should provide significant new syntheses and insights rather than summarizing the literature. Based on a combination of well-selected previous publications, reasoned arguments and analyses, these papers should identify research directions for the future. It is advisable to check with one of the Editors-in-Chief before submitting whether the topic is of interest for Geoderma. The format generally follows that of regular papers.

3. Short communications. These are peer-reviewed and present original research that is less suitable for a regular paper because they are based on a relatively limited dataset. They typically describe relatively small experiments or studies which nevertheless provide interesting new insights. They should not exceed three printed pages, including references, tables and figures. Within these constraints, a maximum of 1500 words; 2 figures/tables; and 15 references are allowed. The bulk of the text should be written in continuous form (no subsections). However, a cover page, (short) abstract and a list of Keywords are required; acknowledgements and references are allowed. In other respects the format guidelines for Regular Papers should be followed.

4. Letters to the editor. These are not peer-reviewed and are accepted from time to time on matters of topical interest at the discretion of the Editors-in-Chief. They can relate to published papers in Geoderma or can discuss other timely issues within the journal's scope. They should be submitted directly to the Chair of the Editors-in-Chief (Jan Willem van Groenigen; JanWillem.vanGroenigen@wur.nl). Letters to the editor are generally short and should be written in continuous form (i.e. no abstract and no other subsections except for an optional list of references). They generally do not have figures or tables and very few references.

5. Discussions papers. These are not peer-reviewed and are solicited by the Editors-in-Chief. They include invited discussions on published papers or on other topical subjects falling within the scope of Geoderma. They should be submitted directly the chair of the editors in chief (Jan Willem van Groenigen; JanWillem.vanGroenigen@wur.nl). The format generally follows that of a letter to the editor.

Submission checklist
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.

Ensure that the following items are present:
One author has been designated as the corresponding author with contact details:
- E-mail address
- Full postal address

All necessary files have been uploaded:

**Manuscript:**
- Include keywords
- All figures (include relevant captions)
- All tables (including titles, description, footnotes)
- Ensure all figure and table citations in the text match the files provided
- Indicate clearly if color should be used for any figures in print

**Graphical Abstracts / Highlights files** (where applicable)

**Supplemental files** (where applicable)

Further considerations
- Manuscript has been 'spell checked' and 'grammar checked'
- All references mentioned in the Reference List are cited in the text, and vice versa
- Permission has been obtained for use of copyrighted material from other sources (including the Internet)
- A competing interests statement is provided, even if the authors have no competing interests to declare
- Journal policies detailed in this guide have been reviewed
- Referee suggestions and contact details provided, based on journal requirements

For further information, visit our [Support Center](https://www.elsevier.com/locate/geoderma).

**BEFORE YOU BEGIN**

**Ethics in publishing**
Please see our information pages on [Ethics in publishing](https://www.elsevier.com/locate/geoderma) and [Ethical guidelines for journal publication](https://www.elsevier.com/locate/geoderma).

**Declaration of interest**
All authors must disclose any financial and personal relationships with other people or organizations that could inappropriately influence (bias) their work. Examples of potential conflicts of interest include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patent applications/registrations, and grants or other funding. Authors should complete the declaration of interest statement using this [template](https://www.elsevier.com/locate/geoderma) and upload to the submission system at the Attach/Upload Files step. If there are no interests to declare, please choose: 'Declarations of interest: none' in the template. This statement will be published within the article if accepted. More information.

**Submission declaration and verification**
Submission of an article implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract, a published lecture or academic thesis, see 'Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication' for more information), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or in any other language, including electronically without the written consent of the copyright-holder. To verify originality, your article may be checked by the originality detection service [Crossref Similarity Check](https://www.elsevier.com/locate/geoderma).

**Preprints**
Please note that preprints can be shared anywhere at any time, in line with Elsevier's [sharing policy](https://www.elsevier.com/locate/geoderma). Sharing your preprints e.g. on a preprint server will not count as prior publication (see 'Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication' for more information).

**Use of inclusive language**
Inclusive language acknowledges diversity, conveys respect to all people, is sensitive to differences, and promotes equal opportunities. Articles should make no assumptions about the beliefs or commitments of any reader; should contain nothing which might imply that one individual is superior to another on the grounds of race, sex, culture or any other characteristic, and should use inclusive
language throughout. Authors should ensure that writing is free from bias, for instance by using 'he or she', 'his/her' instead of 'he' or 'his', and by making use of job titles that are free of stereotyping (e.g. 'chairperson' instead of 'chairman' and 'flight attendant' instead of 'stewardess').

**Changes to authorship**

Authors are expected to consider carefully the list and order of authors before submitting their manuscript and provide the definitive list of authors at the time of the original submission. Any addition, deletion or rearrangement of author names in the authorship list should be made only before the manuscript has been accepted and only if approved by the journal Editor. To request such a change, the Editor must receive the following from the corresponding author: (a) the reason for the change in author list and (b) written confirmation (e-mail, letter) from all authors that they agree with the addition, removal or rearrangement. In the case of addition or removal of authors, this includes confirmation from the author being added or removed.

Only in exceptional circumstances will the Editor consider the addition, deletion or rearrangement of authors after the manuscript has been accepted. While the Editor considers the request, publication of the manuscript will be suspended. If the manuscript has already been published in an online issue, any requests approved by the Editor will result in a corrigendum.

**Article transfer service**

This journal is part of our Article Transfer Service. This means that if the Editor feels your article is more suitable in one of our other participating journals, then you may be asked to consider transferring the article to one of those. If you agree, your article will be transferred automatically on your behalf with no need to reformat. Please note that your article will be reviewed again by the new journal.

[More information.](https://www.elsevier.com/authors/article-transfer-service)

**Copyright**

Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete a 'Journal Publishing Agreement' (see more information on this). An e-mail will be sent to the corresponding author confirming receipt of the manuscript together with a 'Journal Publishing Agreement' form or a link to the online version of this agreement.

Subscribers may reproduce tables of contents or prepare lists of articles including abstracts for internal circulation within their institutions. Permission of the Publisher is required for resale or distribution outside the institution and for all other derivative works, including compilations and translations. If excerpts from other copyrighted works are included, the author(s) must obtain written permission from the copyright owners and credit the source(s) in the article. Elsevier has preprinted forms for use by authors in these cases.

For gold open access articles: Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete an 'Exclusive License Agreement' (more information). Permitted third party reuse of gold open access articles is determined by the author's choice of user license.

**Author rights**

As an author you (or your employer or institution) have certain rights to reuse your work. More information.

Elsevier supports responsible sharing

Find out how you can share your research published in Elsevier journals.

**Role of the funding source**

You are requested to identify who provided financial support for the conduct of the research and/or preparation of the article and to briefly describe the role of the sponsor(s), if any, in study design; in the collection, analysis and interpretation of data; in the writing of the report; and in the decision to submit the article for publication. If the funding source(s) had no such involvement then this should be stated.
Funding body agreements and policies
Elsevier has established a number of agreements with funding bodies which allow authors to comply with their funder's open access policies. Some funding bodies will reimburse the author for the gold open access publication fee. Details of existing agreements are available online.

Open access
This journal offers authors a choice in publishing their research:

Subscription
- Articles are made available to subscribers as well as developing countries and patient groups through our universal access programs.
- No open access publication fee payable by authors.
- The Author is entitled to post the accepted manuscript in their institution's repository and make this public after an embargo period (known as green Open Access). The published journal article cannot be shared publicly, for example on ResearchGate or Academia.edu, to ensure the sustainability of peer-reviewed research in journal publications. The embargo period for this journal can be found below.

Gold open access
- Articles are freely available to both subscribers and the wider public with permitted reuse.
- A gold open access publication fee is payable by authors or on their behalf, e.g. by their research funder or institution.

Regardless of how you choose to publish your article, the journal will apply the same peer review criteria and acceptance standards.

For gold open access articles, permitted third party (re)use is defined by the following Creative Commons user licenses:

Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY)
Lets others distribute and copy the article, create extracts, abstracts, and other revised versions, adaptations or derivative works of or from an article (such as a translation), include in a collective work (such as an anthology), text or data mine the article, even for commercial purposes, as long as they credit the author(s), do not represent the author as endorsing their adaptation of the article, and do not modify the article in such a way as to damage the author's honor or reputation.

Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs (CC BY-NC-ND)
For non-commercial purposes, lets others distribute and copy the article, and to include in a collective work (such as an anthology), as long as they credit the author(s) and provided they do not alter or modify the article.

The gold open access publication fee for this journal is **USD 3350**, excluding taxes. Learn more about Elsevier's pricing policy: [https://www.elsevier.com/openaccesspricing](https://www.elsevier.com/openaccesspricing).

Green open access
Authors can share their research in a variety of different ways and Elsevier has a number of green open access options available. We recommend authors see our [open access page](https://www.elsevier.com/openaccess) for further information. Authors can also self-archive their manuscripts immediately and enable public access from their institution's repository after an embargo period. This is the version that has been accepted for publication and which typically includes author-incorporated changes suggested during submission, peer review and in editor-author communications. Embargo period: For subscription articles, an appropriate amount of time is needed for journals to deliver value to subscribing customers before an article becomes freely available to the public. This is the embargo period and it begins from the date the article is formally published online in its final and fully citable form. [Find out more](https://www.elsevier.com/openaccess).

This journal has an embargo period of 24 months.

Elsevier Researcher Academy
Researcher Academy is a free e-learning platform designed to support early and mid-career researchers throughout their research journey. The "Learn" environment at Researcher Academy offers several interactive modules, webinars, downloadable guides and resources to guide you through the process of writing for research and going through peer review. Feel free to use these free resources to improve your submission and navigate the publication process with ease.
Language (usage and editing services)
Please write your text in good English (American or British usage is accepted, but not a mixture of these). Authors who feel their English language manuscript may require editing to eliminate possible grammatical or spelling errors and to conform to correct scientific English may wish to use the English Language Editing service available from Elsevier's Author Services.

Submission
Our online submission system guides you stepwise through the process of entering your article details and uploading your files. The system converts your article files to a single PDF file used in the peer-review process. Editable files (e.g., Word, LaTeX) are required to typeset your article for final publication. All correspondence, including notification of the Editor's decision and requests for revision, is sent by e-mail.

Submit your article
Please submit your article via https://www.evise.com/profile/api/navigate/GEODER

Referees
Please submit the names, addresses and e-mail addresses of five potential reviewers. Potential reviewers should be experts in the field of your submitted paper and have published papers on the subject. Please note that no more than two reviewers should come from (i.e. work in) any single country. Do not suggest reviewers who are part of your or your co-authors' institutions, or reviewers with whom you have collaborated in recent years. Note that the editor retains the sole right to decide whether or not the suggested reviewers are used.

PREPARATION
Peer review
This journal operates a single blind review process. All contributions will be initially assessed by the editor for suitability for the journal. Papers deemed suitable are then typically sent to a minimum of two independent expert reviewers to assess the scientific quality of the paper. The Editor is responsible for the final decision regarding acceptance or rejection of articles. The Editor's decision is final. More information on types of peer review.

Use of wordprocessing software
It is important that the file be saved in the native format of the word processor used. The text should be in single-column format. Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible. Most formatting codes will be removed and replaced on processing the article. In particular, do not use the word processor's options to justify text or to hyphenate words. However, do use bold face, italics, subscripts, superscripts etc. When preparing tables, if you are using a table grid, use only one grid for each individual table and not a grid for each row. If no grid is used, use tabs, not spaces, to align columns. The electronic text should be prepared in a way very similar to that of conventional manuscripts (see also the Guide to Publishing with Elsevier: https://www.elsevier.com/guidepublication). Note that source files of figures, tables and text graphics will be required whether or not you embed your figures in the text. See also the section on Electronic artwork.
To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the 'spell-check' and 'grammar-check' functions of your word processor.

Manuscripts should be prepared with numbered lines, with wide margins and double line spacing throughout, i.e. also for abstracts, footnotes and references. Every page of the manuscript, including the title page, references, tables, etc. should be numbered. However, in the text no reference should be made to page numbers; if necessary, one may refer to sections.

Article structure
Subdivision - numbered sections
Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to 'the text'. Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line.

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 details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also 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.

Appendices
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.

Essential title page information

• Title. Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.

• Author names and affiliations. Please clearly indicate the given name(s) and family name(s) of each author and check that all names are accurately spelled. You can add your name between parentheses in your own script behind the English transliteration. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name and, if available, the e-mail address of each author.

• Corresponding author. Clearly indicate who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. This responsibility includes answering any future queries about Methodology and Materials. Ensure that the e-mail address is given and that contact details are kept up to date by the corresponding author.

• Present/permanent address. If an author has moved since the work described in the article was done, or was visiting at the time, a 'Present address' (or 'Permanent address') may be indicated as a footnote to that author's name. The address at which the author actually did the work must be retained as the main, affiliation address. Superscript Arabic numerals are used for such footnotes.

Highlights
Highlights are mandatory for this journal as they help increase the discoverability of your article via search engines. They consist of a short collection of bullet points that capture the novel results of your research as well as new methods that were used during the study (if any). Please have a look at the examples here: example Highlights.

Highlights should be submitted in a separate editable file in the online submission system. Please use 'Highlights' in the file name and include 3 to 5 bullet points (maximum 85 characters, including spaces, per bullet point).

Abstract
A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

Graphical abstract
Although a graphical abstract is optional, its use is encouraged as it draws more attention to the online article. The graphical abstract should summarize the contents of the article in a concise, pictorial form designed to capture the attention of a wide readership. 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. You can view Example Graphical Abstracts on our information site. Authors can make use of Elsevier's Illustration Services to ensure the best presentation of their images and in accordance with all technical requirements.

**Keywords**
Authors should provide 4 to 6 keywords. These must be taken from the most recent American Geological Institute GeoRef Thesaurus and should be placed beneath the abstract.

**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**
Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

**Formatting of funding sources**
List funding sources in this standard way to facilitate compliance to funder's requirements:

Funding: This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health [grant numbers xxxx, yyyy]; the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Seattle, WA [grant number zzzz]; and the United States Institutes of Peace [grant number aaaa].

It is not necessary to include detailed descriptions on the program or type of grants and awards. When funding is from a block grant or other resources available to a university, college, or other research institution, submit the name of the institute or organization that provided the funding.

If no funding has been provided for the research, please include the following sentence:

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

**Nomenclature and units**
Follow internationally accepted rules and conventions: use the international system of units (SI). If other quantities are mentioned, give their equivalent in SI. You are urged to consult IUGS: Nomenclature for geological time scales/rock names for further information.

**Math formulae**
Present simple formulae in the line of normal text where possible. In principle, variables are to be presented in italics. Number consecutively any equations that have to be displayed separate from the text (if referred to explicitly in the text).
Subscripts and superscripts should be clear. Greek letters and other non-Roman or handwritten symbols should be explained in the margin where they are first used. Take special care to show clearly the difference between zero (0) and the letter O, and between one (1) and the letter l.
Give the meaning of all symbols immediately after the equation in which they are first used. For simple fractions use the solidus (/) instead of a horizontal line. Equations should be numbered serially at the right-hand side in parentheses. In general only equations explicitly referred to in the text need be numbered.
The use of fractional powers instead of root signs is recommended. Also powers of e are often more conveniently denoted by exp.
Levels of statistical significance which can be mentioned without further explanation are: *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01 and ***P < 0.001.
In chemical formulae, valence of ions should be given as, e.g., Ca^{2+}, not as Ca^{++}. Isotope numbers should precede the symbols, e.g., ^{18}O.
Footnotes
Footnotes should be used sparingly. Number them consecutively throughout the article, using superscript Arabic numbers. Many wordprocessors build footnotes into the text, and this feature may be used. Should this not be the case, indicate the position of footnotes in the text and present the footnotes themselves separately at the end of the article. Do not include footnotes in the Reference list.

Table footnotes
Indicate each footnote in a table with a superscript lowercase letter. Footnotes are not used in figure captions.

Artwork
Electronic artwork
General points
• Make sure you use uniform lettering and sizing of your original artwork.
• Embed the used fonts if the application provides that option.
• Aim to use the following fonts in your illustrations: Arial, Courier, Times New Roman, Symbol, or use fonts that look similar.
• Number the illustrations according to their sequence in the text.
• Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
• Provide captions to illustrations separately.
• Size the illustrations close to the desired dimensions of the published version.
• Submit each illustration as a separate file.
• Ensure that color images are accessible to all, including those with impaired color vision.
A detailed guide on electronic artwork is available.

You are urged to visit this site; some excerpts from the detailed information are given here.

Formats
If your electronic artwork is created in a Microsoft Office application (Word, PowerPoint, Excel) then please supply 'as is' in the native document format.
Regardless of the application used other than Microsoft Office, when your electronic artwork is finalized, please 'Save as' or convert the images to one of the following formats (note the resolution requirements for line drawings, halftones, and line/halftone combinations given below):
EPS (or PDF): Vector drawings, embed all used fonts.
TIFF (or JPEG): Color or grayscale photographs (halftones), keep to a minimum of 300 dpi.
TIFF (or JPEG): Bitmapped (pure black & white pixels) line drawings, keep to a minimum of 1000 dpi.
TIFF (or JPEG): Combinations bitmapped line/half-tone (color or grayscale), keep to a minimum of 500 dpi.
Please do not:
• Supply files that are optimized for screen use (e.g., GIF, BMP, PICT, WPG); these typically have a low number of pixels and limited set of colors;
• Supply files that are too low in resolution;
• Submit graphics that are disproportionately large for the content.

Color artwork
Please make sure that artwork files are in an acceptable format (TIFF (or JPEG), EPS (or PDF), or MS Office files) and with the correct resolution. If, together with your accepted article, you submit usable color figures then Elsevier will ensure, at no additional charge, that these figures will appear in color online (e.g., ScienceDirect and other sites) regardless of whether or not these illustrations are reproduced in color in the printed version. For color reproduction in print, you will receive information regarding the costs from Elsevier after receipt of your accepted article. Please indicate your preference for color: in print or online only. Further information on the preparation of electronic artwork.

Figure captions
Ensure that each illustration has a caption. Supply captions separately, not attached to the figure. A caption should comprise a brief title (not on the figure itself) and a description of the illustration. Keep text in the illustrations themselves to a minimum but explain all symbols and abbreviations used.
Tables
Please submit tables as editable text and not as images. Tables can be placed either next to the relevant text in the article, or on separate page(s) at the end. Number tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text and place any table notes below the table body. Be sparing in the use of tables and ensure that the data presented in them do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article. Please avoid using vertical rules and shading in table cells.

References

Citation in text
Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Any references cited in the abstract must be given in full. Unpublished results and personal communications are not recommended in the reference list, but may be mentioned in the text. If these references are included in the reference list they should follow the standard reference style of the journal and should include a substitution of the publication date with either 'Unpublished results' or 'Personal communication'. Citation of a reference as 'in press' implies that the item has been accepted for publication.

Reference links
Increased discoverability of research and high quality peer review are ensured by online links to the sources cited. In order to allow us to create links to abstracting and indexing services, such as Scopus, CrossRef and PubMed, please ensure that data provided in the references are correct. Please note that incorrect surnames, journal/book titles, publication year and pagination may prevent link creation. When copying references, please be careful as they may already contain errors. Use of the DOI is highly encouraged.

A DOI is guaranteed never to change, so you can use it as a permanent link to any electronic article. An example of a citation using DOI for an article not yet in an issue is: VanDecar J.C., Russo R.M., James D.E., Ambeh W.B., Franke M. (2003). Aseismic continuation of the Lesser Antilles slab beneath northeastern Venezuela. Journal of Geophysical Research, https://doi.org/10.1029/2001JB000884. Please note the format of such citations should be in the same style as all other references in the paper.

Web references
As a minimum, the full URL should be given and the date when the reference was last accessed. Any further information, if known (DOI, author names, dates, reference to a source publication, etc.), should also be given. Web references can be listed separately (e.g., after the reference list) under a different heading if desired, or can be included in the reference list.

Data references
This journal encourages you to cite underlying or relevant datasets in your manuscript by citing them in your text and including a data reference in your Reference List. Data references should include the following elements: author name(s), dataset title, data repository, version (where available), year, and global persistent identifier. Add [dataset] immediately before the reference so we can properly identify it as a data reference. The [dataset] identifier will not appear in your published article.

References in a special issue
Please ensure that the words 'this issue' are added to any references in the list (and any citations in the text) to other articles in the same Special Issue.

Reference management software
Most Elsevier journals have their reference template available in many of the most popular reference management software products. These include all products that support Citation Style Language styles, such as Mendeley. Using citation plug-ins from these products, authors only need to select the appropriate journal template when preparing their article, after which citations and bibliographies will be automatically formatted in the journal's style. If no template is yet available for this journal, please follow the format of the sample references and citations as shown in this Guide. If you use reference management software, please ensure that you remove all field codes before submitting the electronic manuscript. More information on how to remove field codes from different reference management software.

Users of Mendeley Desktop can easily install the reference style for this journal by clicking the following link:
http://open.mendeley.com/use-citation-style/geoderma
When preparing your manuscript, you will then be able to select this style using the Mendeley plug-ins for Microsoft Word or LibreOffice.
**Reference style**

**Text:** All citations in the text should refer to:

1. **Single author:** the author's name (without initials, unless there is ambiguity) and the year of publication;
2. **Two authors:** both authors' names and the year of publication;
3. **Three or more authors:** first author's name followed by 'et al.' and the year of publication.

Citations may be made directly (or parenthetically). Groups of references can be listed either first alphabetically, then chronologically, or vice versa.

Examples: 'as demonstrated (Allan, 2000a, 2000b, 1999; Allan and Jones, 1999).... Or, as demonstrated (Jones, 1999; Allan, 2000).... Kramer et al. (2010) have recently shown ...'

**List:** References should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary. More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters 'a', 'b', 'c', etc., placed after the year of publication.

**Examples:**

- Reference to a journal publication:
- Reference to a journal publication with an article number:
- Reference to a book:
- Reference to a chapter in an edited book:
- Reference to a website:
- Reference to a dataset:

**Reference style**

**Text:** All citations in the text should refer to:

1. **Single author:** the author's name (without initials, unless there is ambiguity) and the year of publication;
2. **Two authors:** both authors' names and the year of publication;
3. **Three or more authors:** first author's name followed by "et al." and the year of publication.

Citations may be made directly (or parenthetically). Groups of references should be listed first alphabetically, then chronologically.

Examples: "as demonstrated (Allan, 1996a, 1996b, 1999; Allan and Jones, 1995). Kramer et al. (2000) have recently shown ...."

**List:** References should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary. More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters "a", "b", "c", etc., placed after the year of publication.

**Examples:**

- Reference to a journal publication:
- Reference to a book:
- Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

**Journal abbreviations source**

Journal names should be abbreviated according to the List of Title Word Abbreviations.
**Video**

Elsevier accepts video material and animation sequences to support and enhance your scientific research. Authors who have video or animation files that they wish to submit with their article are strongly encouraged to include links to these within the body of the article. This can be done in the same way as a figure or table by referring to the video or animation content and noting in the body text where it should be placed. All submitted files should be properly labeled so that they directly relate to the video file's content. In order to ensure that your video or animation material is directly usable, please provide the file in one of our recommended file formats with a preferred maximum size of 150 MB per file, 1 GB in total. Video and animation files supplied will be published online in the electronic version of your article in Elsevier Web products, including ScienceDirect. Please supply 'stills' with your files: you can choose any frame from the video or animation or make a separate image. These will be used instead of standard icons and will personalize the link to your video data. For more detailed instructions please visit our video instruction pages. Note: since video and animation cannot be embedded in the print version of the journal, please provide text for both the electronic and the print version for the portions of the article that refer to this content.

**Data visualization**

Include interactive data visualizations in your publication and let your readers interact and engage more closely with your research. Follow the instructions here to find out about available data visualization options and how to include them with your article.

**Supplementary material**

Supplementary material such as applications, images and sound clips, can be published with your article to enhance it. Submitted supplementary items are published exactly as they are received (Excel or PowerPoint files will appear as such online). Please submit your material together with the article and supply a concise, descriptive caption for each supplementary file. If you wish to make changes to supplementary material during any stage of the process, please make sure to provide an updated file. Do not annotate any corrections on a previous version. Please switch off the 'Track Changes' option in Microsoft Office files as these will appear in the published version.

**Research data**

This journal encourages and enables you to share data that supports your research publication where appropriate, and enables you to interlink the data with your published articles. Research data refers to the results of observations or experimentation that validate research findings. To facilitate reproducibility and data reuse, this journal also encourages you to share your software, code, models, algorithms, protocols, methods and other useful materials related to the project.

Below are a number of ways in which you can associate data with your article or make a statement about the availability of your data when submitting your manuscript. If you are sharing data in one of these ways, you are encouraged to cite the data in your manuscript and reference list. Please refer to the "References" section for more information about data citation. For more information on depositing, sharing and using research data and other relevant research materials, visit the research data page.

**Data linking**

If you have made your research data available in a data repository, you can link your article directly to the dataset. Elsevier collaborates with a number of repositories to link articles on ScienceDirect with relevant repositories, giving readers access to underlying data that gives them a better understanding of the research described.

There are different ways to link your datasets to your article. When available, you can directly link your dataset to your article by providing the relevant information in the submission system. For more information, visit the database linking page.

For supported data repositories a repository banner will automatically appear next to your published article on ScienceDirect.

In addition, you can link to relevant data or entities through identifiers within the text of your manuscript, using the following format: Database: xxxx (e.g., TAIR: AT1G01020; CCDC: 734053; PDB: 1XFN).
Mendeley Data
This journal supports Mendeley Data, enabling you to deposit any research data (including raw and processed data, video, code, software, algorithms, protocols, and methods) associated with your manuscript in a free-to-use, open access repository. During the submission process, after uploading your manuscript, you will have the opportunity to upload your relevant datasets directly to Mendeley Data. The datasets will be listed and directly accessible to readers next to your published article online.

For more information, visit the Mendeley Data for journals page.

Data in Brief
You have the option of converting any or all parts of your supplementary or additional raw data into one or multiple data articles, a new kind of article that houses and describes your data. Data articles ensure that your data is actively reviewed, curated, formatted, indexed, given a DOI and publicly available to all upon publication. You are encouraged to submit your article for Data in Brief as an additional item directly alongside the revised version of your manuscript. If your research article is accepted, your data article will automatically be transferred over to Data in Brief where it will be editorially reviewed and published in the open access data journal, Data in Brief. Please note an open access fee of 600 USD is payable for publication in Data in Brief. Full details can be found on the Data in Brief website. Please use this template to write your Data in Brief.

MethodsX
You have the option of converting relevant protocols and methods into one or multiple MethodsX articles, a new kind of article that describes the details of customized research methods. Many researchers spend a significant amount of time on developing methods to fit their specific needs or setting, but often without getting credit for this part of their work. MethodsX, an open access journal, now publishes this information in order to make it searchable, peer reviewed, citable and reproducible. Authors are encouraged to submit their MethodsX article as an additional item directly alongside the revised version of their manuscript. If your research article is accepted, your methods article will automatically be transferred over to MethodsX where it will be editorially reviewed. Please note an open access fee is payable for publication in MethodsX. Full details can be found on the MethodsX website. Please use this template to prepare your MethodsX article.

Data statement
To foster transparency, we encourage you to state the availability of your data in your submission. This may be a requirement of your funding body or institution. If your data is unavailable to access or unsuitable to post, you will have the opportunity to indicate why during the submission process, for example by stating that the research data is confidential. The statement will appear with your published article on ScienceDirect. For more information, visit the Data Statement page.

AFTER ACCEPTANCE

Online proof correction
Corresponding authors will receive an e-mail with a link to our online proofing system, allowing annotation and correction of proofs online. The environment is similar to MS Word: in addition to editing text, you can also comment on figures/tables and answer questions from the Copy Editor. Web-based proofing provides a faster and less error-prone process by allowing you to directly type your corrections, eliminating the potential introduction of errors.
If preferred, you can still choose to annotate and upload your edits on the PDF version. All instructions for proofing will be given in the e-mail we send to authors, including alternative methods to the online version and PDF.
We will do everything possible to get your article published quickly and accurately. Please use this proof only for checking the typesetting, editing, completeness and correctness of the text, tables and figures. Significant changes to the article as accepted for publication will only be considered at this stage with permission from the Editor. It is important to ensure that all corrections are sent back to us in one communication. Please check carefully before replying, as inclusion of any subsequent corrections cannot be guaranteed. Proofreading is solely your responsibility.

Offprints
The corresponding author will, at no cost, receive a customized Share Link providing 50 days free access to the final published version of the article on ScienceDirect. The Share Link can be used for sharing the article via any communication channel, including email and social media. For an extra charge, paper offprints can be ordered via the offprint order form which is sent once the article is accepted for publication. Both corresponding and co-authors may order offprints at any time via
Elsevier's Author Services. Corresponding authors who have published their article gold open access do not receive a Share Link as their final published version of the article is available open access on ScienceDirect and can be shared through the article DOI link.

**AUTHOR INQUIRIES**

Visit the Elsevier Support Center to find the answers you need. Here you will find everything from Frequently Asked Questions to ways to get in touch.

You can also check the status of your submitted article or find out when your accepted article will be published.

© Copyright 2018 Elsevier | https://www.elsevier.com