TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Description p.1
- Audience p.1
- Abstracting and Indexing p.2
- Editorial Board p.2
- Guide for Authors p.4

DESCRIPTION

An international research journal with focus on volcanic and geothermal processes and their impact on the environment and society.

Submission of papers covering the following aspects of volcanology and geothermal research are encouraged:

1. Geophysical aspects of volcanic systems: physical properties of volcanic rocks, silicate melts, and magmas; heat flow studies; volcano seismology, geodesy and remote sensing.

2. Volcano hazard and risk research: hazard zonation methodology, development of forecasting tools; assessment techniques for vulnerability and impact.

3. Computational modeling and experimental simulation of magmatic and hydrothermal processes: eruption dynamics; magma transport and storage; plume dynamics and ash dispersal; lava flow dynamics; hydrothermal fluid flow; thermodynamics of aqueous fluids and melts.

4. Geological and geochemical measurements of active volcanic systems and volcanic processes: volcano stratigraphy, eruptive history; evolution of volcanic landforms; eruption style and progress; dispersal patterns of lava and ash; analysis of real-time eruption observations, volcanic compositions and degassing; textural analysis of volcanic rocks.

5. Hydrology, geochemistry and measurement of magmatic, volcanic and hydrothermal fluids (the latter only if these propose novel aspects and processes of volcano-hosted hydrothermal systems); monitoring and modelling of volcanic gas emissions (including direct, in-situ, and remote measurements) and diffuse degassing (soils and springs/aquifers); crater lakes; hydrothermal mineralization.

The journal does not accept geothermal or other research papers that are not related to volcanism.

AUDIENCE

Volcanologists, petrologists, geochemists, geothermics.
ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

AGI's Bibliography and Index of Geology
Chemical Abstracts
Current Contents
Engineering Village - GEOBASE
Mineralogical Abstracts
Physikalische Berichte
Pascal Francis
Engineering Index
Petroleum Abstracts
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To find out more, please visit the Preparation section below.

INTRODUCTION
An international research journal with focus on volcanic and geothermal processes and their impact on the environment and society. Submission of papers covering the following aspects of volcanology and geothermal research are encouraged:

1. Geological aspects of volcanic systems: volcano stratigraphy, structure and tectonic influence; eruptive history; evolution of volcanic landforms; eruption style and progress; dispersal patterns of lava and ash; analysis of real-time eruption observations.
2. Geochemical and petrological aspects of volcanic rocks: magma genesis and evolution; crystallization; volatile compositions, solubility, and degassing; volcanic petrography and textural analysis.
3. Hydrology, geochemistry and measurement of volcanic and hydrothermal fluids: volcanic gas emissions; fumaroles and springs; crater lakes; hydrothermal mineralization.
4. Geophysical aspects of volcanic systems: physical properties of volcanic rocks and magmas; heat flow studies; volcano seismology, geodesy and remote sensing.
5. Computational modeling and experimental simulation of magmatic and hydrothermal processes: eruption dynamics; magma transport and storage; plume dynamics and ash dispersal; lava flow dynamics; hydrothermal fluid flow; thermodynamics of aqueous fluids and melts.
6. Volcano hazard and risk research: hazard zonation methodology, development of forecasting tools; assessment techniques for vulnerability and impact.

Types of paper

Research Articles
Most articles published in the Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research are Research Articles. These are either submitted by the author unsolicited or can be invited. Research Articles present substantial and novel results and interpretations that will be of interest to a wide readership within the international volcanological and/or geothermal communities. Research that is incremental, not supported by data, or is lacking in in-depth analysis and interpretation will not be accepted. Research Articles can appear as stand alone or as part of a Special Issue. There is no minimum or maximum size limit. However authors are reminded that it is much more difficult to find reviewers for very long articles and that the readership shrinks. We therefore expect articles to be written as concisely as possible and for authors to make good use of Supplementary Information for supporting material. Research Articles are generally expected not to exceed ~15 journal pages.

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Review Articles are by invitation only, however the Editors in Chief welcome suggestions for Review Articles from prospective authors or other members of the community. Review Articles are expected to be both wide-ranging and in-depth in their scope. They should not be focused on the work of a single author or group. Moreover, Review Articles will be timely and will provide new insights by presenting novel re-analysis or synthesis and possibly new data or observations. Review Articles must therefore go beyond a straightforward presentation of previously published work. There is no maximum size limit for a Review Article. However, we expect Review Articles to be written as concisely as Research Articles and for authors to make good use of Supplementary Information for supporting material. Review Articles can be longer than Research Articles, due to the breadth of their scope. Nevertheless, we would generally expect Review Articles not to exceed ~20 journal pages.

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Manuscripts involve a brief discussion (Commentary, maximum 2 journal pages) on a previous Article. The author of the Article is invited to respond (Reply, maximum 2 journal pages). Only one round of Commentary/Reply is permitted per Commentary (i.e. it is possible for an Article to prompt several Commentaries by separate people to which the Author of the Article can provide separate Replies). A Commentary should be submitted within 12 months of the publication of the relevant Article. Special Issues are collections of Research Articles and possibly Review Articles.

Special Issues

Notes

- All of the above are subject to the same standards of peer review.

- The page limits above refer to the complete, published Article or Commentary/Reply i.e. the page limit includes everything: header; abstract; text; figures and tables including captions and footnotes; appendices, where these are to appear in the published Article; acknowledgements; and references. Supplementary Information is additional. For reference, the Editors in Chief use as a rule of thumb that manuscripts should not exceed approximately: ~30 pages of double-spaced 12pt text, ~10 figures, and ~3 tables.

- There is no limit on the length of Supplementary Information. However it is expected that everything presented in Supplementary Information is referred to in the text and that the Supplementary Information is presented with the same care as the Article that it supports.

- The Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research does not accept geothermal Articles not related to volcanism.

Special Issues

Special Issues are generally proposed by prospective authors or guest editors. For information regarding Special Issues and how to submit a proposal, please refer below

Special Issues and Eruption Issues in the Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research are volumes focussed on recent research that advances our understanding of volcanic systems, eruption processes and volcano-hosted geothermal systems. In particular, Special Issues are theme-based and can be focussed on a specific volcano or volcanic region, whereas Eruption Issues are focussed on specific ongoing active or very recent eruptions. All, however, are expected to represent a major contribution to the volcanological or geothermal literature that will advance the field and be of broad interest to the international volcanological or geothermal communities.

Special Issues and Eruption Issues can address fundamental research directed at understanding physico-chemical processes or applications including monitoring and forecasting of events and the assessment, management or mitigation of hazard and risk. The subject matter can be focussed on novel field, laboratory, numerical or theoretical research, including methods, data and analysis.

Proposals for Specials or Eruption Issue will be assessed by the Editors-in-Chief on the basis of the criteria set out in Section 5 below and the likelihood of the proposed volume being submitted. We expect the individual papers to meet the usual high standard set within the Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research.

The Editors-in-Chief may request further information beyond what is set out below. They may also require changes. Ultimately, they may decline proposals that do not meet the high standards of originality, interest, and rigour expected of research published in the Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research.

The Editors-in-Chief reserve the right to cancel a Special Issue or Eruption Issue at any time during its production for any reason, including if it is not being delivered on a sensible timescale or where many manuscripts are failing to materialise. In such a case, those manuscripts already submitted will be processed as standard manuscripts in the Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research (i.e. it would be the Special Issue or Eruption Issue that would be cancelled, not the submitted papers).
Please submit your proposal to the Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research as a manuscript through the EM system. Please present your proposal as a single pdf including all the information requested below.

Please use the following as a template for your proposal:

- Specify whether you are proposing a Special Issue or an Eruption Issue
- Volume
- Title
- List of Guest Editors (names, titles, affiliations and contact information). Guest Editors should not exceed three. For large Special or Eruption Issues with more than 15 papers, four Guest Editors might be warranted. You may also choose to suggest an Issue Editor-in-Chief to be associated with your proposal, however the ultimate decision on this rests with the Editors-in-Chief.

4. List of all expected papers to include for each paper proposed:

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- Full author list including affiliations
- Full abstract (The abstract should be written to address the criteria used to assess the proposal, specifically: originality and timeliness.)
- Submission deadline with an accompanying clear statement of how far along the research is a statement from the lead author that all authors have agreed to produce the paper to the stated deadline which Guest Editor will handle the peer review

Please note:

Special Issues and Eruptions Issues would normally include 10-15 papers. It is not generally appropriate for any author to appear on more than 2 or 20% - whichever is the greater - of the papers in the Special Issue or Eruption Issue. This is particularly true of an author who is also a Guest Editor.

5. Written proposal for the Special Issue or Eruption Issue of maximum 2 pages. This is an essential item. This must set out the need for the proposed volume by stating:

- The advances and the original contributions provided by the papers in relation to existing knowledge (why this topic/eruption?)
- The timeliness of the volume (why now?), the common theme(s) that make the papers a coherent set, and the expected readership (who cares?)

6. If any of the proposed papers are to be 'review' papers, please provide an outline for those paper(s).

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8. A proposed time schedule for

when the first submission is expected, submission deadlines for all expected manuscripts, completion of the review and revision process (i.e. the date when all papers are accepted for publication).

9. A brief statement confirming that the proposal has been shared with all expected contributors (not just lead authors).

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Reporting guidance
For research involving or pertaining to humans, animals or eukaryotic cells, investigators should integrate sex and gender-based analyses (SGBA) into their research design according to funder/sponsor requirements and best practices within a field. Authors should address the sex and/or gender dimensions of their research in their article. In cases where they cannot, they should discuss this as a limitation to their research's generalizability. Importantly, authors should explicitly state what definitions of sex and/or gender they are applying to enhance the precision, rigor and reproducibility of their research and to avoid ambiguity or conflation of terms and the constructs to which they refer (see Definitions section below). Authors can refer to the Sex and Gender Equity in Research (SAGER) guidelines and the SAGER guidelines checklist. These offer systematic approaches to the use and editorial review of sex and gender information in study design, data analysis, outcome reporting and research interpretation - however, please note there is no single, universally agreed-upon set of guidelines for defining sex and gender.

Definitions
Sex generally refers to a set of biological attributes that are associated with physical and physiological features (e.g., chromosomal genotype, hormonal levels, internal and external anatomy). A binary sex categorization (male/female) is usually designated at birth ("sex assigned at birth"), most often based solely on the visible external anatomy of a newborn. Gender generally refers to socially constructed roles, behaviors, and identities of women, men and gender-diverse people that occur in a historical and cultural context and may vary across societies and over time. Gender influences how people view themselves and each other, how they behave and interact and how power is distributed in society. Sex and gender are often incorrectly portrayed as binary (female/male or woman/man) and unchanging whereas these constructs actually exist along a spectrum and include additional sex categorizations and gender identities such as people who are intersex/have differences of sex development (DSD) or identify as non-binary. Moreover, the terms "sex" and "gender" can be ambiguous—thus it is important for authors to define the manner in which they are used. In addition to this definition guidance and the SAGER guidelines, the resources on this page offer further insight around sex and gender in research studies.
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To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the 'spell-check' and 'grammar-check' functions of your word processor.

LaTeX
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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.

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