ORGANIC GEOCHEMISTRY
The International Journal for the Rapid Publication of Current Research in Organic
Geochemistry and Biogeochemistry and The Official Journal of the European
Association of Organic Geochemists

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DESCRIPTION

*Organic Geochemistry* serves as the only dedicated medium for the publication of peer-reviewed research on all phases of *geochemistry* in which *organic compounds* play a major role. The Editors welcome contributions covering a wide spectrum of subjects in the geosciences broadly based on *organic chemistry* (including molecular and isotopic geochemistry), and involving geology, biogeochemistry, environmental geochemistry, chemical oceanography and hydrology.

The scope of the journal includes research involving *petroleum* (including *natural gas*), *coal*, organic matter in the aqueous environment and recent sediments, organic-rich rocks and soils and the role of organics in the *geochemical cycling* of the elements.

Sedimentological, paleontological and organic petrographic studies will also be considered for publication, provided that they are geochemically oriented. Papers cover the full range of research activities in organic geochemistry, and include comprehensive review articles, technical communications, discussion/reply correspondence and short technical notes. Peer-reviews organised through three Chief Editors and a staff of *Associate Editors*, are conducted by well known, respected scientists from academia, government and industry. The journal also publishes reviews of books, announcements of important conferences and meetings and other matters of direct interest to the organic geochemical community.

*This journal welcomes contributions that support and advance the UN's sustainable development goals, in particular SDG 14 (Life below water)*

AUDIENCE

Organic geochemists, geologists, petroleum geologists, oceanographers, biogeochemists, organic petrologists and environmental scientists.

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

Organic Geochemistry occupies a unique position as a journal publishing peer reviewed research on all fields in which organic chemistry plays a major role within a geological context. The Editors welcome contributions with relevance to geosciences including but not limited to: geology (including sedimentology, stratigraphy and structural geology), biogeochemistry, environmental geochemistry, palaeo-oceanography, palaeo-climatology, archaeometry, organic petrology, coal science, soil science and hydrology (e.g. movement of water soluble organics in the sub-surface).

Paper types accepted in the journal include:
Regular full-length research papers Comprehensive review articles Short technical notes Discussion/reply correspondence

In addition, the journal occasionally publishes book reviews, conference announcements, and other matters of direct interest to the organic geochemistry community.

Peer-review is arranged through the Chief Editors and Associate Editor team and conducted by well known, respected scientists from academia, government and industry.

Types of contributions
Types of Contributions: Papers may be published as a Full Paper, a Review, a Note or a Discussion/Reply. A full paper should describe original research in the general area of Organic Geochemistry (see Introduction). A note is a short (see strict length limits below) original contribution, which can be used to inform readers of preliminary or limited results of research. Papers in the form of a Discussion/Reply will be published when a reader wishes to comment on a paper published previously. This format will be of two back-to-back short communications, one from the communicator and one from the original author(s).

Paper Length: Papers generally average 10-15 printed pages, including tables, figures and references. A full page of text in Organic Geochemistry contains about 850 words. For Notes, the manuscript MUST NOT EXCEED 10 PAGES OF A4 SIZE, including text, references and all tables, figures, appendices, legends, supplementary material, etc. A 3 cm border must be left all round each page: the preferred type is Century Schoolbook (12 pt). The type MUST be double spaced (i.e. about 10 mm between the centre of lines). Papers of more than 10 pages that are submitted as NOTES will automatically be treated as normal submissions and will not be fast tracked.

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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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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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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.).

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c. The text must have line numbering to make it easier for the reviewers
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**Lipidmaps**

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