PALAEOGEOGRAPHY, PALAEOCLIMATOLOGY, PALAEOECOLOGY
An International Journal for the Geo-Sciences

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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DESCRIPTION

*Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* is an international medium for the publication of high quality and multidisciplinary, original studies and comprehensive reviews in the field of *palaeo-environmental geology* including palaeoclimatology. Please note that palaeogeographical and plate tectonic papers are considered to be outside the scope of the journal, and as such we kindly request that papers of this nature are not submitted. The journal aims at bringing together data with global implications from research in the many different disciplines involved in palaeo-environmental investigations.

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AUDIENCE

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

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With regard to units of time, Palaeo-3 follows the "dual units" approach. Absolute ages are given in units of "Ga", "Ma", and "ka", which are read as "billions of years ago", "millions of years ago", and "thousands of years ago", respectively. For example, "The Permian-Triassic boundary has been dated to ~252 Ma." Durations of time, including for rates and fluxes, are given in units of "Gyr", "Myr", and "kyr", which are read as "billions of years", "millions of years", and "thousands of years", respectively. For example, "The Induan Stage of the Early Triassic lasted ~1 Myr" or "Sedimentation rates in the study units ranged from 12 to 16 m Myr-1". For Quaternary studies, note that "ka B.P." is redundant because "ka" is equivalent to "thousands of years ago", but "kyr B.P." is fine. Note that "cal B.P." alone is not acceptable, but "cal yr B.P." or "cal kyr B.P." are fine. By analogy, "a" stands for "years ago", so "a B.P." is also redundant. However, "B.C." and "A.D." (or "C.E." for "Christian Era") may be used for recent dates.

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"Early" and "Late" are used in reference to geologic time, e.g., "basin subsidence during the Late Cretaceous" or "a negative 13C trend through the Late Cretaceous (time)". "Lower" and "Upper" are used in reference to rock units or constituents of rock units, e.g., "an Upper Cretaceous limestone (or formation or member)", an "Upper Cretaceous ammonite fossil", or "a negative 13C trend through the Upper Cretaceous (strata)". With regard to capitalization of these terms ("early/late" and "lower/upper"), they should be capitalized for formally defined units and not capitalized if used in an informal or general sense. "lowermost" and "uppermost" are always informal and are never capitalized.
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