



# SEDIMENTARY GEOLOGY

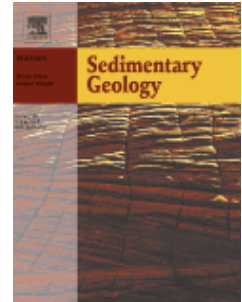
An International Journal of Pure and Applied Sedimentology

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### DESCRIPTION

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*Sedimentary Geology* is a journal that rapidly publishes high quality, cutting edge research papers of general interest across the entire range of subjects falling under the umbrella of sedimentary geology, from techniques of sediment analysis to geodynamical aspects of sedimentary-basin evolution. Papers that discuss the latest developments in topics such as processes, techniques and models that can be applied to sediment analysis, particularly in emerging subject areas, are also actively invited.

In scope, the journal encompasses all aspects of research into sediments and sedimentary rocks at all spatial and temporal scales. We encourage the submission of papers dealing with linkages between sedimentology and other earth systems, for example climate and biogeochemistry. We also welcome papers that deal with sedimentology, sediments and sedimentary rocks from past, present and future contexts.

Papers submitted to *Sedimentary Geology* should place the research in a broad context so that it is of interest to the diverse, international readership of the journal. Thus, papers that are largely descriptive in nature and/or of limited or local significance will not be considered for publication.

### AUDIENCE

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Sedimentologists.

### IMPACT FACTOR

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2016: 2.373 © Thomson Reuters Journal Citation Reports 2017

## ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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AESIS  
AGI's Bibliography and Index of Geology  
Bulletin Signalétique  
Chemical Abstracts  
Compendex  
Current Contents  
EBSCOhost  
GEOBASE  
GeoRef  
OCLC Contents Alert  
PASCAL/CNRS  
Petroleum Abstracts  
Referativnyi Zhurnal VINTI-RAN (Russian Academy of Sciences)  
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## GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

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### INTRODUCTION

All authors must read the [Editorial](#) in vol 241 issues 1-4, which provides advice on how to prepare manuscripts for the journal.

Sedimentary Geology is a journal that rapidly publishes high quality, cutting edge research papers of general interest across the entire range of subjects falling under the umbrella of sedimentary geology, from techniques of sediment analysis to geodynamical aspects of sedimentary-basin evolution. Papers that discuss the latest developments in topics such as processes, techniques and models that can be applied to sediment analysis, particularly in emerging subject areas, are also actively invited.

In scope, the journal encompasses all aspects of research into sediments and sedimentary rocks at all spatial and temporal scales. We encourage the submission of papers dealing with linkages between sedimentology and other earth systems, for example climate and biogeochemistry. We also welcome papers that deal with sedimentology, sediments and sedimentary rocks from past, present and future contexts.

Papers submitted to Sedimentary Geology should place the research in a broad context so that it is of interest to the diverse, international readership of the journal. Thus, papers that are largely descriptive in nature and/or of limited or local significance will not be considered for publication.

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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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*Graphical Abstracts / Highlights files* (where applicable)

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Further considerations

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- The entire manuscript should be paginated. However, in the text no reference should be made to page numbers; if necessary, you may refer to section numbers.
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Please note that the editors may ask you to suggest more potential reviewers in cases where it has not been possible to secure sufficient reviewers from the initial round of invitations; at this point authors have the option to withdraw their paper if they prefer. In exceptional circumstances the editors regret that it may be necessary to reject papers where there have been continued problems in finding reviewers.

## **PREPARATION**

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### *Use of word processing 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](#)). 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.

### **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.

Manuscripts should generally be organized in the following order:

- a. Title
- b. Name(s) of the author(s) and their affiliations and fax and e-mail numbers. Fax and e-mail numbers should be placed as footnotes. In the case of more than one author please indicate to whom the correspondence should be addressed.
- c. Abstract
- d. Keywords
- e. Introduction
- f. Area descriptions, methods and material studied
- g. Results and analyses
- h. Discussion and conclusions
- i. Acknowledgements
- j. Appendices
- k. References
- l. Tables
- m. Figure captions
- n. Figures

### *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.

### *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.

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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.

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Authors must 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.

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Footnotes should be used sparingly. Number them consecutively throughout the article. Many word processors can build footnotes into the text, and this feature may be used. Otherwise, please indicate the position of footnotes in the text and list the footnotes themselves separately at the end of the article. Do not include footnotes in the Reference list.

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3. Tables should be numbered according to their sequence in the text. The text must include references to all tables.

4. Each table must have a brief and self-explanatory title. Column headings should be brief, but sufficiently explanatory. Units of measurement should be given in parentheses. Vertical lines must not be used to separate columns - leave extra space between the columns instead.

5. Explanations that are necessary to the understanding of the table should be given as footnotes at the bottom of the table. A footnote should be indicated by a lower-case letter.

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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.

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