

Atlantic Geology
EDITORIAL POLICIES

Publication of your paper will be facilitated if you follow the policy guidelines itemized below. Note the reference format in particular.

GENERAL

1. The word “Canada” appears after the postal code.
2. List all authors together followed by addresses (each on a new line). Superscripts should be used to indicate address for each author, if different.
3. Provide an e-mail address for the senior or corresponding author.
4. Contribution numbers should be given in the acknowledgements

ABSTRACT

5. Format as a single paragraph.
6. Abstract should be less than 250 words.
7. Except for SI abbreviations, no abbreviations in abstract (if they are essential, spell them out as a footnote for the benefit of the translator).
8. No literature citations or footnotes in abstract.

OVERALL LAYOUT

9. Set in a standard font (Times New Roman 12 pt. is preferred).
10. Text should be left-justified only (not fully justified), except for titles, authors list and headings, which are centred.
11. Remove underline or italic font from “et al”.
12. Use correct symbol for degrees: 25° [not 25^o (superscript letter “o”) or 25⁰ (superscript number “0”)].
13. Correct format: e.g., / i.e.,/ cf. / ca. /vs. (No italics.).
14. In references cited in text:
 - No comma between author and year for references, figure captions and appendices. (e.g., Smith 1997)
 - Separate a list of papers by different authors with a semicolon. (e.g., Smith 1977; Watkins et al. 1979)
 - Separate papers by the same author with a comma. (e.g., Woods 1994, 1997a)

HEADINGS

15. Do not number headings
16. Please confirm your heading style:
 - First-order: **Boldface**, all upper case, centred, 14 pt.
 - Second-order: **Boldface**, lower case. centred, 12 pt.
 - Third-order: *Italics* or underline, lower case, flush left, 12 pt.
 - Fourth-order: *Italics* or underline with colon, lower case, run-on with single paragraph, 12 pt.
 Second to fourth order headings without initial capitals except for first word and proper nouns

ABBREVIATIONS, NUMBERS AND UNITS

17. Reduce the number of abbreviations for rock units or geological features used in the text to one or at the most two. All other abbreviations must be spelled out in the text, except when making reference to figures on which the abbreviations are used, for example "... (TBF and HGF in Fig.3)".
18. Use correct abbreviations (e.g., lowercase s, min, h, cm, m, km, etc., not sec, hr, Km, KM, etc.) in the text, tables, and figures.
19. Leave a space between a number and the unit (e.g. 5 cm, not 5cm).
20. The SI abbreviation for years is a (ka, Ma as appropriate), not yr. [According to Gradstein et al. (2004, p.xix) and other authorities, Ma is "million years ago" and myr is "millions of years duration": hence "The Cretaceous period ended 65 Ma and lasted 80 myr".]
21. Use MPa or GPa in preference to kbars, or cite both.
22. Cite dates in the following format; 2354 BP (no space or punctuation except a space before BP) or for ages greater than 9999 years 11 324 BP or 11 324 + 1234 BP (no punctuation, space between the thousands and the hundreds). If you use the BC or AD convention, use the format AD 1066 or 44 BC (BC follows age, AD precedes age).
23. Leave no spaces between digits after a decimal.
24. Add zeros before decimal point for values less than 1 in text, tables, and figures.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

25. Spell out the names of funding sources such as the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council or the Ontario Geological Survey.
26. Unless there is a reason to do otherwise, lists in the acknowledgements should be alphabetized and names rendered in a consistent manner: e.g., Joe Bloggs and Fred Smith OR J. Bloggs and F. Smith, BUT NOT Joe Bloggs and F. Smith.]

REFERENCE LIST- Atlantic Geology EXAMPLE included at the end of this document)

27. Set Authors' names in lower case **NOT** all capitals.
28. Double-space references.
29. Do not leave a blank line between references.
30. No comma after initial of final author and before date.
31. No abbreviations other than the authors' initials, except for standard abbreviations of countries, provinces, and states after a publisher's name; abbreviations used in the original titles of works; and names of academic degrees.
32. Replace ----- with name of author.
33. Replace "and" in list of authors with "&"
34. Replace first (given) names of authors with initials.
35. Separate multiple authors' names with a comma, not a semi-colon.
36. Insert a comma before the "&" in the list of authors.
37. References with numerous authors should have at least the first three authors listed, followed by "et al." [Note the period is after al., not et]
38. Use "*In Title. Edited by A.N. Others*" as in example on page 5.
39. Total number of pages in books, theses, memoirs, etc. is needed.

40. Do not list in the references personal communications or manuscripts not yet formally accepted. Designate such unpublished work (J. Bloggs, unpublished data) or (J. Bloggs, personal communication, 1999).
41. References must be listed according to the name of the first author and not numbered. References with the same first author are listed in the following order: 1) papers with **one author only** are listed first, in chronological order, beginning with the earliest paper; 2) papers with **dual authorship** follow and are listed in alphabetical order by the last name of the second author; for references by the same two authors list in chronological order; 3) papers with **three or more authors** appear after the dual-authored papers and are arranged chronologically. The following list indicates the correct order for references with the same first author:
- Green, G. 1970.
 - Green, G. 1976.
 - Green, G., & Brown, B. 1981.
 - Green, G., & Brown, B. 1994.
 - Green, G., & White, W. 1969.
 - Green, G., White, W., & Brown, B. 1969.
 - Green, G., Smith, S., & White, W. 1972a
 - Green, G., Brown, B., & White, W. 1972b
- 41a St. John is ordered between “ss” and “su” as appropriate, not as if it were spelled “Saint”

TABLES [Excel preferred]

- 42. Delete list of table titles.
- 43. Type titles above corresponding tables.
- 44. Move explanatory material from table caption to notes at end of table.
- 45. Remove vertical lines from tables.
- 46. Layout tables so that it is obvious how you want them to look in the *Journal*.

PALEONTOLOGY PAPERS: SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

- 47. Use consistent and correct style for authority names and dates of genera and species (example included below)
- 47a. Papers with new or revised lithostratigraphic units should be accompanied by an Appendix with a Lexicon style entry for each new or revised unit.

FIGURES (in text/captions)

- 48. Use “Fig.” unless it is the first word of the sentence; then use “Figure.”
- 49. When referring to multiple figures, use “Figs.” to identify multiple parts of figures: e.g., Figs. 8a, 8b (in body of text) or Figs. 8a-d.
- 50. Use lower case “f” when referring to figures in other works.
- 51. Include a separate list of figure captions.
- 52. Double-space captions.
- 53. Do not leave a blank line between captions.
- 54. Remove each caption from its corresponding figure.
- 55. Define all abbreviations used in figures in corresponding figure captions.

FIGURES [CorelDraw is preferred]

56. Figures should be numbered on the front, in the sequence in which they are cited in text.
57. Figures should be prepared at the size desirable for publication – one column figures should 3.5” (8.75 cm) wide; full page width figures should be 7.25” (18.1 cm) wide. Figures should be no longer than 9.5” (24 cm).
58. The Journal does not publish numbered plates. Renumber plates as figures, appropriately in sequence.
59. Lettering in figures should be in a sans serif font (e.g., Arial). Fonts must be no smaller than 6 pt at final figure size.
60. Make font style and size, thickness of lines, and patterns consistent throughout all figures.
61. Ensure that colours, patterns, and/or shading in figures are sufficiently clear and distinctive to look different in black and white prints.
62. Use no more than 4 different shades of grey separated by at least 15% (i.e., 15, 30, 45 and 60% grey shades)
63. Remove “hairlines”. Minimum line thickness should be ca. 0.1 mm (both in hard copy and on disk).
64. Pattern repeat interval in electronic files must be no less than 0.25” (7 mm).
65. Label components of Fig. (a), (b), (c), etc. Components must be provided at the same scale.
66. Remove shadows around boxes.
67. All maps should have either latitude and longitude or UTM ticks (at least two in each direction). If using latitude and longitude, include N, S, E or W and degree symbol.
68. In general, put symbols in a separate legend.
69. Halftone or photographic plates should be scanned and submitted as tiff format files at a minimum 600 dpi.
70. Line art prepared electronically can be submitted in most vector file formats (cdr, ai, pdf, among others) though CorelDRAW (cdr format) is preferred.
71. Hand-drawn line art illustrations without grey shading should be scanned as black and white (1-bit) tiff images with a minimum 1200 dpi resolution.
72. Hand-drawn line art illustrations with grey shading should be scanned as greyscale (8-bit) tiff images with a minimum 600 dpi resolution.

Atlantic Geology Reference Style (examples) as required in manuscript**Journal article:**

- a) Hyndman, R.D., Yorath, C.J., Clowes, R.M., & Davis, E.E. 1990. The northern Cascadia subduction zone at Vancouver Island: seismic structure and tectonic history. *Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences*, 27, pp. 313–329.
- b) Ohmoto, H. 1986. Stable isotope geochemistry of ore deposits. *In* Stable isotopes in high temperature geological processes. *Edited by* J.W. Valley, H.P. Taylor, and J.R. O’Neil. *Reviews in Mineralogy*, 16, pp. 491–560.
- c) Walker, R.G. 1984. Turbidites and associated coarse clastic deposits. *In* Facies models. 2nd edition. *Edited by* R.G. Walker. Geoscience Canada, Reprint Series 1, pp. 171–188.

Book:

- d) Billings, M.P. 1972. Structural geology. 3rd edition. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 421 p.
- e) Keppie, J.D., Nance, R.D., Murphy, J.B., & Dostal, J. 1991. Northern Appalachians: Avalon and Meguma terranes. *In* Tectonothermal evolution of the west African orogens and circum-Atlantic correlatives. *Edited by* R.D. Dallmeyer and J.P. L  corch  . Springer-Verlag, Heidelberg, pp. 298–315.

Paper in conference proceedings:

- f) Dickenson, W.T., & Wall, G.J. 1978. Temporal and spatial patterns in erosion and fluvial processes. *In* Research in Geomorphology. Geo-Books, Norwich, U.K., pp. 133–148.

Institutional publications:

- g) Robson, M.J. 1985. Lower Paleozoic stratigraphy of northwestern Melville Island, District of Franklin. *In* Current research, part B. Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 85-1B, pp. 281–284.
- h) Heaman, L.M. 1988. A precise U-Pb zircon age for a Hearst dyke. Geological Association of Canada-Mineralogical Association of Canada, Program with Abstracts, 13, p. A53.
- i) Teller, J.T., & Clayton, L. (*Editors*). 1983. Glacial Lake Agassiz. The Geological Association of Canada, Special Paper 26. 43 p.

Thesis:

- j) Van de Poll, H.W. 1970. Stratigraphical and sedimentological aspects of Pennsylvanian strata in southern New Brunswick. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of Wales, Aberystwyth, Wales, 194 p.

Note #1:

- A) Reference in text for articles appearing in same issue should be cited: e.g., (Davis and Green 1999)
- B) In reference list: Davis, D.W., and Green, J.C. 1999. Title of article. Atlantic Geology, 36, pp. XXX–XXX. (We will fill in page range later).

Style for Systematic Paleontology (example)**Taxonomy**

Class Demospongia Sollas, 1875
 Order Lithistida Schmidt, 1870
 Suborder Sphaerocladina Schrammen, 1912
 Family Astylospongiidea Zittel, 1877
 Genus *Caryospongia* Rauff, 1894
Caryospongia jaglans Rauff, 1894
 (Figs. 5c, 6L)

Synonymy

Caryospongina juglans Rauff, 1894, pp. 297-300, Pl.9, Figs. 6-11.

Caryospongia juglans var. *nuxmoschatata* Rauff, 1894, Pl. 11, Figs. 4-6

Description

Of the numerous spherical types of sponges...etc.

Format for Headings

The term “**Systematic paleontology**” should be used as a First-order heading in place of “**Taxonomy**”. Use second-order heading for items such as **Type material**, **Referred specimen**, **Synonymy**, and as necessary, **Discussion**, if they are relatively short.

A First-order heading may be more appropriate for a long **Discussion** or **Description**.

Note that a comma appears after names in designation taxa.

ATLANTIC GEOLOGY PREFERRED USEAGE SUMMARY

Only use single quotes within double quotes

Appalachian orogen, not Appalachian Orogen

Avoid: (1) starting sentences with "There is...." Or similar constructions (weak writing); (2) using adjectives as nouns (volcanics should be volcanic rocks); (3) using constructions like "This means that..." instead of "This result means that...".

brackets [] as in [()] can commonly be avoided through judicious use of commas and hyphens

coalfield

cross-section

dates: preferably 12 November 2004 (progressing logically from smallest to largest unit) rather than November 12 2004 (progressing illogically from middle sized unit to smallest to biggest)

dyke - (not dike)

earth - as in “they threw earth all over it”

Earth - as in “the Earth is one of the planets of the Solar System”

equator - as in “the equator of any sphere forms a circle”

Equator - as in “the country of Equador was so named because it is on the Equator”

foraminifera is acceptable as a vernacular plural for foraminifera

freshwater - as in “this is a freshwater river rather than a tidal river” (cf. saltwater)

fresh water as in “there is fresh water in the river” (cf. salt water)

full moon

Greenwich Meridian

groundwater (noun and adjective)

ibid – avoid. Use reference again or if doesn't need repeating, just use author's name.

ice age - not capitalized, could be a Precambrian ice age, or a Carboniferous ice age.

Ice Age - capitalized, means the ongoing Pleistocene-Holocene episode (global warming notwithstanding), and can be subdivided into glacials and interglacials

landmass

macroflora, not megaflora

Magnetic North Pole

Magnetic South Pole

Maritime Provinces - a compound noun referring to a region, but the “Maritime provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island”

moon - as in one of the moons of Jupiter

Moon - as in the Moon is a satellite of Earth; but full moon, new moon, first quarter of the moon

Northern Hemisphere (of the Earth)

North Pole

oxidize, not oxidise, etc.

paleo..., not palaeo...

Post-glacial

[first or last] quarter of the moon

red beds, not redbeds

saltwater - as in “here is a saltwater creek”

salt water - as in “the sea is composed of salt water”

Scotian Shelf

sea level (noun), sea-level (adjective)

semi-diurnal

Southern Hemisphere (of the Earth)

South Pole

storey – as in multistorey sandstone packages

Sun (in reference to the Solar System's star)

terrane (not Terrane)

Visean, not Viséan