

ECOHYDROLOGY & HYDROBIOLOGY

Instructions for Authors

Scope of the Journal

The international journal *Ecohydrology & Hydrobiology* has been created to promote the concept of ecohydrology, which is defined as *The study of the functional interrelations between hydrology and biota at the catchment scale* (Zalewski 2000)

Ecohydrology extends from a molecular level to a catchment scale processes and is based on the three principles:

- framework (hydrological principle) – quantification and integration of hydrological and ecological processes at a basin scale,
 - target (ecological principle) – necessity of enhancing ecosystem absorbing capacity and ecosystem services, and
 - management tool (ecological engineering) – use of ecosystem properties for regulation of the interplay between hydrology and biota.
- (Zalewski, M. [Ed.] 2002. *Guidelines for the Integrated Management of the Watershed - Phytotechnology and Ecohydrology*. UNEP, IETC Freshwater Management Series No 5, <http://www.unep.or.jp/ietc/publications/index.asp>)

The Journal will be pleased to receive manuscripts which adopt an integrative approach such as this to aquatic sciences, explaining ecological and hydrological processes at a river basin scale, or propose practical application of this knowledge. It will also consider papers in other hydrobiological fields.

Ecohydrology & Hydrobiology publishes:

- original research papers;
- invited or submitted review papers;
- short communications;
- book reviews;
- occasional special issues highlighting and integrating new directions of research.

General editorial practice

There is no page charge for published papers. Submission of a paper implies that:

- it is original, unpublished work and not under consideration for publication elsewhere,
- it has been read and approved by all co-authors,
- the authors assign exclusive copyright to the Journal if and when the manuscript is accepted for publication.

Papers should be submitted by electronic mail to one of the e-mail addresses given below. Manuscripts are presented to referees for evaluation. Decisions on acceptance, rejection or need for revision are made by the editor and are final. Rejected manuscripts will be returned to the authors only if they contain important comments from the referees.

The publisher cannot take responsibility for loss or damage of mailed materials, so the author should keep a backup copy of the paper.

Along with the **revised version of the paper** (one copy) the authors should send a covering letter explaining (in points) how they handled the suggestions and criticism of the referees and the editor.

Proofs are sent to the authors and they are responsible for correcting typographic errors. Alterations to the content must be avoided. In case of not receiving the authors' corrections within two weeks, the paper are published after editorial correction only.

Offprint. The first author receives 10 offprint copies of the paper free of charge. Additional copies must be ordered at a cost, when sending back proofs.

Manuscripts

Length. Papers should be double-spaced (about 30 lines per page, 60 characters per line). Succinctness of style is a prerequisite. In general, research papers are limited to 25 pages of a standard typescript, including illustrations, references etc. Review papers can attain 40 pages. Short communications should be structured as research papers but cannot exceed 12 pages.

Language. *Ecohydrology & Hydrobiology* publishes papers in English only. Authors whose native language is other than English are strongly advised to have their manuscripts checked by an English speaking colleague prior to submission.

Paper organisation. A paper should be arranged as follows:

- Title of the paper.
- Authors name(s) and surname(s) (not initials).
- Address: full postal address of author(s) followed by an e-mail address.
- Abstract: a statement of the findings only, not exceeding 110 words. It should not include repetition of the title.
- Key words: up to six, excluding words used in the title.
- Running headline: a shortened title not exceeding 45 characters.
- Content: a paper should contain the following sections:
 1. **Introduction:** containing a formulation of the subject, a statement on its present stage of elaboration, and a clear definition of the aim of the paper, leading to the hypothesis(es) tested.
 2. **Materials and methods:** the description must be sufficiently detailed to enable others to repeat the procedure.
 3. **Results:** only the results achieved in the work, followed by their analysis should be dealt with under this heading.
 4. **Discussion:** the interpretation of the presented results in the wider context of published works from elsewhere, an elucidation of theoretical and logical aspects, deductions, etc. Repetition of results must be avoided. Clearly formulated conclusions must be included at the end of discussion, in accordance with the stated aim and hypotheses of the paper.
 5. **References.** See below for examples.
- Tables, figures, list of figures' captions (separately from figures).

A review paper may not contain hypothesis-testing and original data, but should generally follow the same guidelines, particularly in respect of Discussion.

Text. Do not use capitals in the titles or the section headings. Use only the international system of units of measure (SI), e.g. joule (J) instead of calories (cal), dm³ instead of l (litre), and write e.g. indiv. m⁻² instead of indiv./m². The scientific (Latin) names of species are preferred: a full name (e.g. *Coregonus lavaretus* (L.)) in the title and first citation and a shortened name (e.g. *C. lavaretus*) in the rest of the paper. The text should be prepared as MS Word file.

Tables and Figures. Tables should be double-spaced, numbered with Roman numerals, with a brief title above each table. Avoid tables exceeding the size of a printed page. Figures must bear an Arabic numeral and the name of the authors. Figures should not be framed. Maps should be framed and should indicate North and scale. Use bar scales instead of numerical ones. Figures and tables

should not duplicate information and should be understandable without reference to the text. Tables and figures must be referred to in the text, e.g. (Fig. 1), (Table I) in their ascending order. Written copyright permission must be obtained for any table or figure already published elsewhere in the same form. All artwork in electronic format is preferred as a separate file (not pasted to text document). Size should be adjusted to the format of publication. Resolution required is min. 1000 dpi for colour and min. 300 dpi for greyscale artwork. TIFF, EPS and PDF file formats are preferred, however MS Office files are also accepted.

List of references should contain all the references cited in the text, and only these, arranged as follows: surnames and initials of the authors, separated by commas (not "and" or "&"), year of publication, title of paper, title of journal, abbreviated according to the *Serial Sources for the BIOSIS Previews Database* (if in doubt, give the full title), volume number (in bold) and pages. Titles of books and of journals should be printed in *italics* (examples below).

When a paper published in a language other than English, French or German is quoted, its title in English should be given and the language of its summary stated (see examples 4 and 5). Titles and authors' names written in a non-Latin alphabet should be transliterated according to international ISO rules. Books should be cited as in example 5. Full special issues of journals - example 6. UNESCO and other international organisation documents - example 7.

Examples:

1. Statzner, B., Higl, B. 1986. Stream hydraulics as a major determinant of benthic invertebrate zonation patterns. *Freshwat. Biol.* **16**, 127-139.
2. Odum, E.P. 1971. *Fundamentals of Ecology*. Saunders, Philadelphia.
3. Schiemer, F., Waidbacher, H. 1992. Strategies for conservation of a Danubian fish fauna. In: Boon, P.J., Calow, P., Petts, G.E. [Eds] *River conservation and management*. John Wiley and Sons Ltd. New York, pp. 363-382.
4. Kufel, L. 2000. Eutrofizacja jezior, czyli o niedostatkach pewnych modeli empirycznych i potrzebie spójnej koncepcji zjawiska [Eutrophication of lakes or on the shortcomings of some empirical models and the need for a coherent concept of this phenomenon]. *Wiad. Ekol.* **46**, 267-281 [Engl. summ.].
5. Imšeneckij, A.A. 1948. Optimal'nye pitatel'nye sredy dla anaerobnyh celluloznyh bakterij [Optimal nutritional environments for anaerobic cellulose bacteria]. *Mikrobiologija* **18**, 215-223.
6. Zalewski, M. [Ed.] 2000. Ecohydrology. *Ecol. Eng.* Special issue **16**, 1-197.
7. Zalewski, M., Janauer, G.A., Jolankai, G. 1997. Conceptual background. In: Zalewski, M., Janauer, G.A., Jolankai G. [Eds] *Ecohydrology: A new paradigm for the sustainable use of aquatic resources*. International Hydrological Programme UNESCO, Paris, Technical Document in Hydrology **7**.

When in the text references should be quoted by mentioning the author's name and date, e.g. (Kufel 2000) or (Statzner, Higl 1986). If a work by more than two authors is referred to, only the name of the first among them should be mentioned, followed by *et al.* e.g. (Zalewski *et al.* 1997). Papers by the same authors published in the same year should be distinguished by small letters of the alphabet added after the year, e.g. Huisman (1999a).

Unpublished work should be cited as follows:

unpubl. – Not expected to be published at any definite time (to be mentioned in the text only).

in press – Only when formal acceptance has been granted. State the author's name, title of the work and the journal, the year and volume whenever possible.

The following guides to style are recommended:

CBE Style Manual (Council of Biology Editors 1972, 3rd ed.). American Institute of Biological Sciences. Washington D. C.;

O' Connor, M., Woodford, F.P. 1979. *Writing scientific papers in English*. Excerpta Medica, Amsterdam.

O' Connor, M. 1991. *Writing successfully in science*. Harper, Collins, London.

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