Manuscript formatting and publication guidelines of the "Geosystems of Transition Zones" Journal

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The List of scientific specialties

and corresponding scientific branches, by which the "Geosystems of Transition Zones" Journal is included in the List of peer-reviewed scientific journals, where the main research results of dissertations for degrees of Candidate and Doctor of science should be published

Code	Name of scientific specialties group, name of scientific specialty	Name of scientific branches, by which the academic degree is awarded
25.00.00	Earth Sciences	
25.00.01	General and regional geology	Geological and mineralogical
25.00.03	Geotectonics and geodynamics	Geological and mineralogical
25.00.04	Petrology and volcanology	Geological and mineralogical
25.00.10	Geophysics, geophysical methods of mineral exploration	Geological and mineralogical Physical and mathematical
25.00.25	Geomorphology and evolutionary geography	Geographical
25.00.28	Oceanology	Geographical Geological and mineralogical Physical and mathematical
25.00.35	Geoinformatics	Geological and mineralogical Physical and mathematical
25.00.36	Geoecology	Geological and mineralogical Geographical
01.02.00	Mechanics	
01.02.04	Mechanics of deformable solids	Physical and mathematical Engineering sciences

Periodicity: no. 1 – March; no.2 – June; no. 3 – September; no. 4 – December.

Original and review research papers, short reports, discussion letters on the articles, peer reviews on scientific publications, as well as reports on conferences, workshops, expeditions, and published scientific literature are published in the Journal.

Scientific articles and reports are assigned a CrossRef – DOI (Digital Object Identification). The "Geosystems of Transition Zones" Journal has a DOI: <u>https://doi.org/10.30730/gtrz</u>

The manuscripts are submitted electronically throughout the year via the e-mail: <u>gtrz-journal@mail.ru.</u> The Editorial Office does not receive registered and insured letters and small parcels.

The Journal adheres to the policy of double-blind peer-review (for more details see the Journal's website). Peerreviewers are invited well-known experts in this field, who have publications on the subject of the reviewed article and the necessary citation level.

The choice of a reviewer is the prerogative of the Editorial Board, but authors can indicate 4-6 potential reviewers of their work in the cover letter (at least from two different regions or different countries; experts in this field; lack of cooperation, including co-authorship over the past three years; non-members of the Editorial Board of the Journal). The authors have the right to indicate the names of those experts, who, in their opinion, should not be sent the manuscript for review due to a potential conflict of interest. This information is strictly confidential and is taken into account when organizing the review, except the cases when the editor has more reasonable grounds than the author.

If the article does not correspond to the scope of the journal, does not contain the subject of scientific research, does not meet ethical requirements, duplicates already published materials, is not logically structured, is presented in indigestible manner, etc., the editors may reject the manuscript on the grounds of initial screening, prior to reviewing.

The Editorial Board makes a decision on publication or rejection within three months from the date of receipt of the materials on the basis of at least two reviews. Reviews remain deposited in the Editorial Office for five years.

The article with copies of reviews and editorial notes is sent to the author. Returning a manuscript for revision does not mean its acceptance for publication. In the editorial file, the author finalizes the material and sends it along with a response letter. All further work on the article is carried out in the editorial file, in which the author finalizes the text and sends it along

with a response letter. A response letter must be written in the file with a review or editorial report. In this letter the author should:

- point-by-point respond to the peer-reviewer's comments;
- indicate exactly what revisions were made in the article;
- write a convincing, polite objection if, in the opinion of the author, the reviewer is wrong;
- thank the reviewer for helpful comments and constructive criticism.

The Editorial Board determines the fate of the manuscript on the basis of the reviews and the author's response.

The editor reads the article accepted for publication again and agrees on the revisions related to the content with the author. The file ready for layout should be carefully read, since only minor edits are allowed in the layout.

The article is included in the issue plan. The content of the issue is approved by the person responsible for the issue and / or the Editor-in-Chief, who retains the right to reject the article on serious grounds (conflict of interest, insufficient level of research novelty, etc.). If the article is accepted for publication, the author is informed in which issue it will be published.

The authors bear responsibility for the content and the very publication fact of the article, about what they sign the Author's Statement.

The editors have the right to retract already published article, if it is founded that someone's rights or generally accepted ethical standards are infringed during its publication process. The editors have the right to retract an already published article, if it turns out that someone's rights or common ethical standards are infringed during the process of its publication. The fact of retraction is reported to the author, to the experts, who have given the recommendation or review, to the affiliation, where the work was carried out, and to the scientific database in which the journal is indexed.

Publication of the articles is free of charge for the authors. Upon the author's request, the Editorial Office will send a pdf file with the published article after the journal issuance. Printed copies of the journal can be purchased in the Editorial Office or by subscribing to the "Pressa Rossii" web-catalog (subscription index is 80882). Subscribers to the journal, having made a timely request to the editor by e-mail, will receive a free pdf file with an electronic version of the journal within a week after signing it to print.

Structure of the main file

Subject sections from the list of specialties given above.

UDC index by the tables of Universal Decimal Classification available in the libraries or on the <u>http://teacode.com/online/udc/</u> web site.

Title. 10–12 word. Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Please, avoid general terms, scientific slang and abbreviations where possible. Ideally, all words of the title can be used in information-retrieval systems when the scientific searching as keywords.

Authors full names (the corresponding author is marked with an asterisk and e-mail is indicated).

Affiliations (as they appear in the Statute). Provide their location (city, country).

Abstract. 200–300 words. The abstract should give an insight into the purpose of the research, its scientific novelty and obtained results without reading the whole article.

For the scientists, the abstract is often the only information source of article content and stated research results.

The author abstract should:

- describe the main objectives of the study;
- explain how the study was done, without methodological details;
- summarize the most important results and their significance;
- not include citations, abbreviations, if possible.

Please avoid passive verbal forms (*In this study we tested*, not *It was tested in this study*. We proved sounds than *It was proved by us*). Usual impersonal phrases such as *Was demonstrated*, *Was described* etc. put the responsibility on a back burner.

Keywords (provide no more than 10, phrases of two words are acceptable) reflect the subject of research, methods, object, specific of this work. These keywords are used for indexing and searching purposes. They are intended to facilitate the article finding in databases.

Acknowledgements and information on financial support for the work (provide the numbers of grants in parentheses).

Text of the article with inserted illustrations and tables in the MS Word program of any version without macros using. File is duplicated in pdf.

List of cited sources (References)

Information on all authors (in the end of the article): full names, scientific degree, position, laboratory, department or division (provide full name or abbreviation of the affiliation (according to the Statute)), ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID), as well as (if any) the ResearcherID (ID WoS) and Scopus ID for each author, postal address, e-mail.

The followings are attached as separate files:

1) The Author's statement (can be downloaded on the website of the Journal);

2) Scanned copy of the Expert report (in the form accepted in your organization) on the possibility of publication in the open press;

3) graphic material;

4) Permission to publish separate materials, if necessary (see the file On the permissions to use the third-party material on the Journal website).

The followings are duplicated in the article file in English:

- title,
- full names of the authors,
- affiliations names (as they appear in the Statute),
- abstract and keywords,
- figure captions,
- tables headings,
- information on financial support and acknowledgements,
- full information about the authors.

Elements transliteration (if necessary) is performed in the BSI system using the website http://translit.ru/

The scheme of an article formatting see in the file "Example of the article format" on the Journal website

It is advisable to adhere a clear structure according to the recommendations of ASEP (Association of Scientific Editors and Publishers) as well to the recommendations of EASE (European Association of Science Editors) for authors and translators of scientific papers, which should be published in English, for a better perception and citing of the article.

Introduction

Cover the following questions:

- Current views of the problem.
- What has been done previously (make a review of the literature; indicate original and essential works, including the latest survey articles)? Please avoid the references to the obsolete results. Highlight the unsolved questions within the general problem.
- What are your hypothesis and objectives (problem definition with novelty emphasis, please, state the aim of the article clearly)?
- What did you perform?

Material (object) and method of the research

- Describe how you studied the stated problem.
- Do not describe the procedures and methods that have been already published.
- Specify the equipment applied and describe the materials used.

Research results or Experiment (study, simulation, etc.)

- Systematic author analytical and statistical material (emphasis on "systematic").
- Tables, graphs and text should not duplicate each other.
- Figures and tables are the research history. They must be comprehensible without text reading. Tables should not be overloaded. Provide all elements with the captions and put them in appropriate place. Please, provide the figures captions and tables headings in English, besides the Russian.

Results discussion - the most essential section.

- It is advisable to compare the results with the previous works in this field both by the author, and other researchers. The most obvious way to increase citing is not to only present your own data, but compare them with worldwide or regional analogs. Model and conclusions should be universal from the point of view of the scientists of not only your specialty. If the model is good and the conclusions are correctly drawn and proved, they should be clear to anyone.
- Do not ignore the works which results contradict to yours, enter into constructive discussion with them, and convince the reader of your rightness.
- To preempt the possible comments of peer-reviewers, discuss the limits of the obtained results, what you were unable to do and why.

You may introduce subject subheadings, combine some sections (Introduction and methods, Results and discussions, Discussion and conclusions, etc.) if necessary.

Resume and Conclusions are not the same. But they are often combined under the Conclusions subheading.

Resume briefly states the principal results preferably in phrases that differ from those expressed in the main part of the article.

Important: resume should neatly correlate with formulation of the aim, results of the work and the annotation content. *Conclusions*

- Provide answers to the questions of what new the article adds to the already published results and how much the work allows to move forward in this field of knowledge.
- Suggest generalizations and recommendations arising from the work, emphasize their practical significance, determine the directions for further research in this field and, preferably, a forecast for the development of the issues considered.

References

The works of the last 5–10 years are required. Please, do not forget the works of foreign colleagues. In the survey articles, along with modern, up-to-date sources, indicate those in which the research subject was touched upon or developed

for the first time. Minimize references to tutorials, reference books, encyclopedias, etc., which cannot be a serious basis for scientific research.

Self-citation level should not exceed 15-20 % of the total.

Data

In this section, the author can post additional information such as the data received from experiments, auxiliary research methods and the like data support the conclusions in the article. Essentially, this is an appendix to the article. Such information can also be placed as supplementary material to the article in the electronic version of the journal.

An extensive database, together with the methods of their processing, which has independent scientific value, can be published as a separate work with a reference to the scientific article itself, which discusses the results of the analysis of these data.

If results of the experiment are not comprehended yet at the generalization level appropriate to the article, but seem to be important for the scientific problem resolving, prepare them in a form of a **short report** (problem definition, experimental material, conclusions, short reference list).

What do the peer-reviewers usually examine?

- First of all, the abstract.
- The illustrations. The experienced peer-reviewers reveal the following correlation, if the illustrations are problem, the
 article will raise questions too.

Then the peer-reviewers will examine:

- how accurately the title reflects the content of the article;
- whether the conclusions clearly correlate with the formulation of the goals and objectives of the work, the presentation
 of the results and the content of the abstract;
- whether the conclusions are sufficiently substantiated by the presented material;
- quality of the reference list: a representative list of references demonstrates the professional horizon and the scientific level of the research.

Main requirements to the article format

Sheet size	A4
Margins	1.5 cm on all sides
Fonts	Times New Roman – for text,
Fonts	Symbol – for Greek letters
Font size	12–13
Decimal separator	point, not a comma
Line spacing	1,15–1,5
Text alignment	left
Automatic hyphenation	none

All text elements (including those in bibliographic lists), except for the cases conforming generally accepted spelling rules, are typed in *lowercase letters* (not in uppercase!). «Quotes» are used, but not "quotes". Dates in the text in the form "day.month.year" are typed as follows: 05.02.1991.

Dot is not put after: UDC, title, addresses, headings and subheadings, tables names, units (s – second, g – gram, min – minute, h - hour, but mo. – month, yr. – year), M - million, B - billion etc.), in the subscripts ($T_{melt} - melting$ temperature).

Space separates the initials from the last name (*A.A. Ivanov*); unit from the number: 100 kPa, 77 K, 50 %, 10 ‰, except for degrees: 90° (but 20 °C); sequence number of any caption: fig. 1, table 2; latitudes and longitudes in geographical coordinates: 56.5° N; 85.0° E.

The dash (press the Ctrl and dash on the left side of the keyboard simultaneously), not the hyphen, is put between the numbers: 1984–1991, 6–8 m.

Math formulae, formatted separately from the text and containing the symbols absent in the Times New Roman, should be fully typed in an editor compatible with the Microsoft Office.

Formulae and symbols that can be inserted in the text without using the special editor are typed in Latin and/or by means the option Insert – Symbol. It is undesirable to use symbols in abstracts in Russian and English, since the symbols are not displayed on the Internet.

Latin characters are typed in italics, Greek characters are in straight type.

Tables must be titled and have no empty cells. Dashed are obligatory explained in the note. Use MS Word tools to create the tables (Insert – Table – Insert Table).

Illustrative materials are placed in the text of the article (by means of the option *Insert – Picture – Wrap – In Text*, (do not tie the pictures to the text and do not place them together with captions in the form of tables!). If MS Word does not give you another opportunity to show the desired arrangement of figures and their parts, make a layout and present it in PDF.

For the layout of an article, figures are presented as separate files in the version they were created.

Size of the figures and fonts of their inscriptions must be chosen taking into account the size of the page and the column. The width of a figure taking into account its reduction in the book orientation of the page is not more than 170 mm, and not more than 230 mm in the album orientation. Publication of maps and schemes, which do no fit into the standard A4 sheet, is possible in the electronic form (attached to the article as additional files).

The thickness of grid lines in a figure – 0.15 mm, main lines are from 0.2 mm, but not more than 0.4 mm. Figures are drawn up without frames.

All inscriptions in the figures should be made with the Arial font (main) of 9–10 size. Font size may be reduced to 8 pt for the secondary, subordinate inscriptions. An alphabet numbering of parts of the figures is made with the Arial font (italic) of 10 size.

The inscriptions on the axes begin with a capital letter: Depth, m. Use the point in figures (as well as in the text) as a decimal separator, not comma.

In the figure captions, there is a general title to the figure first, and then the explanation of its parts and the legend. Letters for the parts of the figure designation are put in parentheses: (a), (b), etc.

Graphics is presented in the formats of tiff, cdr (CorelDraw) version 12.0 (2004) or X4(2008) able of editing (requirements to font, line thickness and other illustration parameters above). Use the PostScript (.eps) format when exporting from other programs with the resolution of at least 300 dpi.

Photos, scanned materials are presented in tiff and jpg formats (saving in jpg format must be done in maximum or high quality). The resolution of raster graphics must be at least 300 dpi. This also applies to the basis for the production of vector images.

The size of each graphical file must not exceed 10 Mb.

References to all figures must be provided in the text.

Quantities and units must conform to the standard notations in accordance with the International System of Units (SI).

Reference list (see *Reference format* on the website of the Journal) is placed after the main text of the article. It is compiled in the order in which the sources are mentioned in the text and numbered. References are given in the square brackets specifying the sequence number of the source in the list [2, 4–6].

Authors up to ten are all listed.

Title of the work when describing the mono edition and the source name in the analytical description are put in italics.

Subject to the requirements of international citation systems, reference lists should be adapted for automatic processing in order to identify the references.

The editors compile References on the basis of a reference list given in a manuscript. Inaccuracy in bibliographic descriptions brings to the loss of links in the citation bases and consequently is unacceptable.

All sources should be easily found with search engines (Google, Yandex, etc.).

All references to the sources provided in the list must be present in the text.

The following is not included in the Reference list:

- text-books, manual;
- articles from nonscientific journals;
- normative and legal acts;
- statistical compendiums and archives;

• electronic nonpublished sources (online articles, newspaper and any other news sources, reports and various researches on websites, sites of institutions and organizations);

dictionaries, encyclopedias, other handbooks;

• reports, notes, protocols.

The indicated sources are formed as in-text references in parentheses or as footnotes at the bottom of the page (their descriptions are compiled according to general rules).

Author should provide descriptions of the English versions of publications or bibliographic information in English available in the original (full names of the authors in Latin letters. English-language title of a work, name of a source (journal) in transliteration and English in parallel, if it is in the original or on the website), indicating the publication language after the output data (for example, In Russ., In Chin., In Japan). If authors themselves translate titles of articles, monographs, collections of scientific papers, conferences etc., the editors ask to enclose such translation into the square brackets.

In order not to lose the references in the databases, the author, when submitting a manuscript to the editors, must insist on an identical, once chosen form of transliteration of his surname. However, the last names and initials of the authors in the Latin alphabet should be provided in the Reference list as they are given in the original publication.

The bibliographic description rules are the same for Russian-language and English-language sources. The Journal adopted a style of bibliographic descriptions close to the APA – American Psychological Association style (with elements of the Chicago style).

Required elements: authors (editors), year of publication, full name of the book or article, place of publication, publisher, full source name, volume, issue, quantitative characteristics (for a book – the total number of pages, for an article or chapter – page range, for example: 5–10), the DOI (<u>https://doi.org/</u>) (if any) or the uniform resource identifier URI (URL) and the date of access.

Examples of bibliographical description in the list of references

A monography

- 1. Rebetsky Yu.L. 2007. Tectonic stresses and strength of mountain ranges. Moscow: Akademkniga, 406 p. (In Russ.).
- Krammer K., Lange-Bertalot H. 1986. Bacillariophyceae. 1. Teil: Naviculaceae. Jena: Gustav Fischer Verlag, 876 p. (Ettl H., Gerloff J., Heynig H., Mollenhauer D. (eds) Süsswasserflora von Mitteleuropa; 2).
- Max M.D. (ed.) 2000. Natural gas hydrate. Dordrecht, Netherlands, Kluwer Acad. Publ., 410 p. (Oceanic and Permafrost Environments; 5). <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-011-4387-5</u>
- IPCC: Climate Change 2013 The Physical Science Basis Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2013. Cambridge, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1535 p. URL: <u>https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg1/</u> (accessed 13.11.2019).

An article (a report) in a periodical

- Pletchov P.Y., Gerya T.V. 1998. Effect of H₂O on plagioclase-melt equilibrium. *Experiment in Geosciences*, 7(2): 7– 9. URL: <u>http://library.iem.ac.ru/exper/v7_2/khitar.html#pletchov</u> (accessed 14.11.2019).
- Elliott S., Maltrud M., Reagan M., Moridis G., Cameron-Smith P. 2011. Marine methane cycle simulations for the period of early global warming. *J. of Geophysical Research: Biogeosciences*, 116(G1): G01010, 13 p. <u>https://doi.org/10.1029/2010jg001300</u>
- Blunden J., Arndt D.S. (eds) 2017. State of the Climate in 2016. Bull. of the American Meteorological Society, 98(8): Si–S277. <u>https://doi.org/10.1175/2017BAMSStateoftheClimate.1</u>
- Archer D., Buffett B., Brovkin V. 2009. Ocean methane hydrates as a slow tipping point in the global carbon cycle. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, U.S.A*, 106(49): 20596–20601. <u>https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0800885105</u>
- Shcherbakov V.D., Nekrylov N.A., Savostin G.G., Popov D.V., Dirksen O.V. 2018. The composition of melt inclusions in phenocrysts in tephra of the Simushir Island, Central Kuriles. *Moscow University Geology Bull.*, 73(1): 31–42. <u>https://doi.org/10.3103/s014587521801009x</u>
- 10. Gavrilov A.V., Romanovskii N.N., Hubberten H.-W. **2006.** [Paleogeographic scenario of the postglacial transgression on the Laptev Sea shelf]. *Kriosphera Zemli*, 10(1): 39–50. (In Russ.). *The journal does not have an English-language name; name of the article is translated by the author, translation enclosed into the square brackets*
- Rybin A.V., Chibisova M.V., Smirnov S.Z., Martynov Yu.A., Degterev A.V. Petrochemical features of volcanic complexes of Medvezh'ya caldera (Iturup Island, Kuril Islands). *Geosistemy perehodnykh zon = Geosystems of Transition Zones*, 2(4): 377–385. (In Russ., abstract in Engl.). <u>https://doi.org/10.30730/2541-8912.2018.2.4.377-385</u> An article with metadata in English given in a source

An article in papers collection and conference proceedings, a chapter of monography

- 12. Sim L.A., Bogomolov L.M., Bryantseva G.V. **2016**. [On the possible border between the Amur and Okhotsk microplates on the Sakhalin]. In: *Tectonophysics and Actual Issues of Earth Sciences: Proceedings of the 4th Tectonophysical conference, October 3–7, 2016, Moscow.* Moscow: IPE RAS, vol. 1: 256–263. (In Russ.).
- 13. Grebennikova T.A. **2011.** Diatom flora of lakes, ponds and streams of Kuril Islands. In: *Diatoms: Ecology and Life Cycle*. New York, Nova Publ., 93–124.
- Hinrichs K.U., Boetius A. 2002. The anaerobic oxidation of methane: new insights in microbial ecology and biogeochemistry. In: Wefer G., Billett D., Hebbeln D. et al. (eds) *Ocean Margin Systems*. Berlin, Heidelberg, Springer, 457–477.

Patent

Isakevich V.V., Isakevich D.V., Grunskaya L.V., Firstov P.P. 2014. [Signaling device for changes in the main components]: patent RU 141416. № 2013147112; appl. 22.10.2013; publ. 10.06.2014, Bull. № 16. (In Russ.). OR: Patent RF 141416. Signalizator izmeneniy glavnykh komponent. 2014. Authors: Isakevich V.V., Isakevich D.V., Grunskaya L.V., Firstov P.P. no. 2013147112; appl. 22.10.2013; publ. 10.06.2014. (In Russ.).

Dissertation extended abstract

- 16. Bondarenko V.I. **1990.** Stroenie podvodnykh kal'der po dannym seysmoakusticheskogo profilirovaniya (na primere Kuril'skoy ostrovnoy dugi) [The structure of submarine calderas according to the data of seismoacoustic profiling (by the example of the Kuril island arc]: extended abstr. of diss. ... Cand. Sci. (Geol. and Miner.). Moscow, Geological Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. (In Russ.).
- 17. Semenov V.I. **2003.** *Matematicheskoe modelirovanie plazmy v sisteme kompaktnyi tor* [*Mathematical modeling of the plasma in the compact torus*]: extended abstr. of diss. ... Cand. Sci. (Phys. and Math.). Moscow, MFTI = MIPT. (In Russ.).
- 18. Bowkett D. 2015. Investigating the ligandability of plant homeodomains: PhD thesis. Oxford University.

Internet source

- 19. Kondratyev V.B. **2011**. *The global pharmaceutical industry*. (In Russ). URL: http://perspektivy.info/rus/ekob/2011-07-18.html (accessed 23.06.2013).
- 20. *NGDC: Tsunami Data and Information*. URL: <u>https://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/hazard/tsu_db.shtml</u> (accessed 29.09.2019).