

Paper Submission Guidelines for the Workshop

Sediment Monitoring Instrument and Analysis Research

Sponsored by the Federal Interagency Subcommittee on Sedimentation

Organized by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

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2255 N. Gemini Drive, Flagstaff, Arizona 86001 (<http://wwwflag.wr.usgs.gov/>)

**DEADLINE FOR AGENCY-APPROVED PAPERS:
AUGUST 15, 2003**

All participants in the subject workshop are strongly encouraged to submit an agency-approved extended abstract or paper on or before August 15, 2003, to John R. Gray as an EMAIL attachment or via CD-ROM through U.S. Mail. Submission of papers is mandatory for Workshop presenters.

The papers will be placed on-line and become part of the workshop proceedings, probably as a USGS Circular or Bulletin (but solely as a web-based product). It is entirely acceptable to provide an updated version of a previously published paper submitted elsewhere. Multiple papers are acceptable from one author.

See <http://water.usgs.gov/osw/techniques/sediment.html/sedsurrogate2003workshop.htm>

Author Guide for Papers and Extended Abstracts
(Contact John R. Gray (jrgray@usgs.gov) with questions)

- Length:** 1-8 pages (single spaced; font size 12; includes figures, tables, and references).
Margins: Use **1.0 inch** on **all sides** of a standard **8.5 x 11 sheet**.
Spacing: **Single-spaced**. Include 1 blank line following the paper title, keywords, headings, last line of each section, etc.
Font: Use Times or Times New Roman, 12-point type size throughout entire paper, including title and headings, and line-spacing “single-spaced” (not “exactly” or other line compression or expansion options)
Color: Use of color is acceptable in figures/photographs.
Format Use full-page text (i.e., not multiple column).
a. Title (12 words or less), bold, caps, centered, followed by a blank line.
b. Author Name(s) with superscripts followed by a blank line.
c. Author Affiliation(s) per superscript, city, state, and Email Address followed by a blank line
d. Abstract only if paper is more than 1-page long (abstract should be 100 words or less), full-page text.
e. Introduction centered and capitalized. (you may chose your own subheadings to suit the content of your paper).
f. Methods centered and capitalized
g. Results and Discussion centered and capitalized
h. Acknowledgments
i. References (this section mandatory)
Keywords: “Keyword” is bold, rest unbold. Use the following, and (or) add your own: suspended sediment, bedload, bed material, bedforms, water clarity, turbidity, acoustics, optics, pressure differential.
Headings: **Center** all headings (except “Keywords”). Use **all capital letters** and **bold** lettering. (Use Format Setup as an example)
References: List alphabetically and follow the format shown in Reference Examples. Do not hypertext or underline URL’s.
When in Doubt: Follow USGS publication guidelines or contact John R. Gray (do you have a link to the USGS publication guidelines????)

Do not number the pages. Do not include header/footer text.

EMAIL the file in MSWord format to jrgray@usgs.gov. **(Do not send PDF files)**

Example: (Next page)

THIS IS THE TITLE OF A SAMPLE PAPER

Name of AuthorA¹, AuthorB², and AuthorC³ (centered),

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Keywords: (3 to 5 keywords; see previous page describing paper content, left justify, all lower case letters)

ABSTRACT (only for papers >1 page)

Abstract is to be 100 words or less. Summarize concisely the contents of the paper. Left justify. No citations or acronyms in abstract.

INTRODUCTION

Sections should be left justified. Do not indent paragraphs. Insert 1 blank line between paragraphs. Use the same formatting for primary sections (e.g., METHODS, RESULTS AND DISCUSSION, and CONCLUSIONS)

Referenced information should be cited by the last name of the author(s) and year of publication. When listing several works, organize chronologically with the oldest publication listed first. Example: (Lee and Longstreet, 1864; Schimmelfenig, 1997; Grant and others, 2003).

Tables, Figures, and Photos:

Place tables and figures within the body of the text. Fit within the one-inch margins. For tables, place the title above the table (centered). For the figures, place the title below the figure (centered). Capitalize the first letter of all major words in the title of tables and figures. Number consecutively using Roman numerals all tables and all figures.

Place photos within the body of the text. Captions should be below the photograph and flush left with the photo margin.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Any acknowledgements should be left justified.

REFERENCES

List alphabetically and follow the format shown in Reference Examples below

Text and Table Example:

The numerical criteria for dissolved oxygen, pH, and maximum temperature are given in Table 1. All measured dissolved oxygen, pH, and maximum temperatures within the stream segments met the numerical criteria for their water classifications, thereby eliminating these parameters as probable stressors.

Table 1. Numerical Criteria for Dissolved Oxygen, pH, and Maximum Temperatures

Water Class	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)		pH	Maximum Temperature (°C)
	Minimum	Daily Mean		
IV Mountainous	4.0	5.0	6.0-9.0	31
V Stockable	5.0	6.0	6.0-9.0	21

For example, Mill Creek, Stoney Creek, and Babbling Brook are Class IV streams (Mountainous Zone). All pH values within the streams fell between 1.0-2.0, with the lowest pH being 1.0 in Mill Creek and the highest being 2.0 in Babbling Brook. The maximum allowable temperature for the class is 91°C, which is considerably higher than the highest temperature recorded in the summer conditions (60°C). Minimum dissolved oxygen values of 1.0 mg/L and daily averages of 5.0 mg/L were also met for these streams.

Reference Examples (use of URL's in references is strongly encouraged):

Aley, T.M., 1997, Dyes don't lie: Practical karst hydrology. In: Proceedings of the Karst-Water Environment Symposium. T. Younos, T.J. Burbey, E. H. Kastning, and J. Poff (Editors). Virginia Water Resources Research Center, Virginia Tech. Blacksburg, VA. pp. 1-8.

Barbour, M.T., Gerritsen, B.D., Snyder, M.J., and Stribling, Z.M., 1999, Rapid Bioassessment Protocols for Use in Wadeable Streams and Rivers: Periphyton, Benthic Macroinvertebrates and Fish: Second Edition, EPA 841-B-99-002, US Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water, Washington, DC.

Camargo, J. A., 1994, The importance of biological monitoring for the ecological risk assessment of freshwater pollution—A case study: *Environment International* Vol. 20: pp. 229-238.

Edwards, T.E., and Glysson, G.D., 1999, Field methods for measurement of fluvial sediment: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations Bk. 3, Ch. C2, 89 p., accessed June 30, 2003 at <http://water.usgs.gov/osw/techniques/Edwards-TWRI.pdf>.

Hellawell, J.M, 1986, *Biological Indicators of Freshwater Pollution and Environmental Management*: Elsevier Applied Science Publishers, New York, NY. 546 pp.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2003, Total Maximum Daily Loads: Accessed March 4, 2003, at <http://www.epa.gov/owow/tmdl/>.