

Inland Waters

Journal of the International Society of Limnology

After 30 Volumes dating from 1923, the International Society of Limnology has discontinued publication of the Verhandlungen and will replace it with a peer-reviewed journal entitled Inland Waters. It will be published and maintained by the Freshwater Biological Association (FBA) with Jack Jones as the Editor-in-Chief and David Hamilton the Senior Associate Editor. Some 22 colleagues have offered to serve as Associate Editors.

The new journal will be launched at the forthcoming Congress in Cape Town, South Africa with first publication in 2011. The journal is supported by the electronic submission and tracking system of the Freshwater Biological Association (available in August). Manuscripts will be published consecutively online (as accepted) and quarterly in paper format. Access to the electronic version is provided to all SIL members and subscribers.

The journal aims to publish an internationally diverse set of limnological submissions that serve SIL members. Subject matter will parallel the content of SIL Congresses, and submissions based on presentations, including plenary lectures, are encouraged but not required. Submissions from members and nonmembers will be accepted independent of Congress dates. Some issues may be dedicated to syntheses on a particular theme, conditions in a specific water body or highlight aquatic ecosystems in a geographical area. All aspects of physical, chemical, and biological limnology across organizational levels from autecology to ecosystem studies are appropriate, as are papers on applied and regional limnology.

The intent is to publish standard manuscripts of about 5000 words (with appropriate tables and figures) and focal articles entitled "Research Briefs" (<2500 words). Review of these short communications will be fast-tracked and posted online with open access to accelerate publication of emerging issues and novel findings and to promote scholarly exchange.

Additional information will soon be available on the SIL website and the website of the Congress in South Africa. Specific questions can be directed to Jack Jones at jonesj@missouri.edu

Aims & Scope

Inland Waters – Journal of the International Society of Limnology (SIL) is the peer-reviewed, scholarly outlet for original papers that advance science within the framework of the society. The journal promotes understanding of inland aquatic ecosystems and their management.

The journal aims to publish:

- a set of internationally diverse limnological submissions that serve the needs of SIL. Subject matter parallels the content of SIL Congresses, and submissions based on presentations are encouraged. All aspects of physical, chemical, and biological limnology across organizational levels from autecology to ecosystem studies are appropriate, as are papers on applied and regional limnology.
- articles resulting from plenary lectures presented at SIL Congresses and occasional synthesis articles.
- issues dedicated to a particular theme, specific water body, or aquatic ecosystem in a geographical area.

Inland Waters publishes standard manuscripts of about 5000 words (with appropriate tables and figures) and focal articles entitled "Research Briefs" (<2500 words, with limited tables and figures). Review and publication of these short articles are fast-tracked to accelerate communication of emerging issues, novel findings, and advance scholarly exchange.

Inland Waters is published consecutively (as papers are accepted for publication) online and in paper format in 4 printed issues per year. It is published and maintained by the Freshwater Biological Association (FBA). Access to the electronic version is provided to all SIL members and subscribers, and printed issues are available for an extra charge. Publication is not restricted to SIL members.

Manuscripts suitable for publishing in *Inland Waters*:

- **contain original material or contemporary reviews** – material must not be published elsewhere in any medium, either by the authors or others, and must not be currently under consideration for publication in any other medium.
- **focus on the core aims and scope of the journal.**
- **are scientifically sound** – should contain all essential features of a scientific contribution such as sound data base, sample design, statistical analysis, and interpretation.
- **are written in English** – should be composed in a clear, direct style (attention to details of language avoids misunderstandings; authors who are not native-speakers of English are encouraged to seek help before submission).
- **are submitted in electronic format** – see Inland Water Style Guidelines for details.

Inland Waters

Journal of the International Society of Limnology

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Inland Waters Style Guidelines

Please familiarize yourself with the style for Inland Waters: manuscript organization, text style, and abbreviations. Please follow the examples of text citations and reference lists provided.

This style guide largely follows the CSE Manual of Scientific Style and Format, 7th edition – Council of Science Editors. For text citations and references, please follow the examples provided here. Where additional detail is desired, see the referenced text.

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Manuscript presentation

Text format: Submit in Word (PC), Times New Roman font, 12-pt type size. Double-space all text components of document. Leave standard Word program margins on all sides (or ~2.5 cm). **Do not** embed tables and figures in text, number lines, put text in columns, lock references into a block that cannot be individually edited, or use specialized formatting of any kind. Include only one space between sentences.

Headings: Limit to three levels:

For example:

Level I – 14-pt font, bold, left-justified

Level II – 14-pt font, italic type, not bold, left-justified

Level III – 12-pt font, bold, end with a colon. Include as part of paragraph

Lower case except for first letter of first word and proper nouns.

Title: Capitalize only first letter of first word and proper names (level I heading style). Title should clearly and concisely identify content of manuscript. Do not use scientific names in title except for organisms that do not have, or are easily confused with, common names.

Authors: Contributing authors should be in Times New Roman 12 pt type with affiliations given immediately after the list of authors, using the following format:

*Jane A. Brown¹, **Graham Smith² and Mary P. Jones^{1,2}

¹*University of Somewhere, Something Street, Town, Postcode, State or Province, Country*

²*Institute of Limnology, Something Street, Town, Postcode, State or Province, Country*

Titles (Dr, Prof) are not given; initials only, rather than first name, are acceptable if the author prefers. Telephone numbers are not included. Only email of corresponding author is needed.

If a corresponding author or a current address needs to be identified, mark the author with an asterisk (*J.A. Brown) and insert a footnote after the affiliations (*Current address:):

*Corresponding author: Email j.a.brown@uni.ac.uk

**Current address: University of Newtown, PO Box 123, Newtown, Postcode, State or Province, Country.

Abstract: Must not exceed 250 words (one paragraph) and must succinctly state the findings of the study. Begin with the main conclusion from the study and follow with the most important findings. Methods should be included as needed for the reader to understand what was done, with greater detail only if the method is the primary topic of the paper. The abstract should allow a reader to determine relevance of the paper to the reader and also should be able to stand alone (it will appear in abstracting services and may be all some readers ever see).

Introduction: A brief explanation of importance of topic and a concise synthesis of literature specific to the manuscript's main topic, followed by objectives or hypotheses tested.

Key words (two words, bold, followed by a colon): Include 5–8 key words in alphabetical order. Suggestions: significant words from title; common and scientific names of principal organisms; geographic area; phenomena studied; specialized method names.

Study site: Use past verb tense to describe the area, with the exception of geological formations and geographical locations (e.g., the lake is located east of the mountains; depth of the lake was 2.5 m).

Methods: Use past verb tense to present a brief description of dates, sampling regimes, experimental design, and data analysis. Previously published methods should be cited without explanation; new or modified methods should be identified as such and explained in detail.

Results: Use past verb tense to present a clear, concise, organized summary of findings. Avoid explaining in detail what is evident in figures and tables. Interpretation of results or comparison with results from the literature should be allocated to the Discussion section. Be as specific as possible by replacing vague descriptors such as “many,” “few,” or “larger” with numbers.

Discussion: Present your interpretation of findings and literature comparisons. Include reasonable speculation and new hypotheses to be tested when appropriate. Synthesize most important findings and relate to study objectives. When appropriate, management implications derived from your results should be included. Do not repeat any part of the results in this section.

Acknowledgements (include second “e”): A brief and straightforward recognition only to those whose assistance made the paper possible, either through provision of assistance (review, analyses) or funding.

References: See section following **STYLE AND USAGE**.

Tables and Figures: Place in chronological order following References. Provide a list of all figure legends separate from the actual graphics; include an explanation of all symbols and abbreviations in the graphic and provide sufficient information for the graphic to stand alone. Graphics should be the highest quality possible so that when reduced to 6.8 cm or 14 cm clarity of lines, labels, and text is not lost. Figures are published in color online but black and white in print copy, so be sure the information is readable in black and white; color figures in print copy may be requested but are at the author's expense.

Style and word usage

Common problems

Spelling: Due to the international content of this journal, US or English/international spellings are accepted, but style must be consistent throughout manuscript.

Voice: Use first person, active voice in text when possible to avoid wordiness.

No: The purpose of this study was to test the hypothesis that ...

Yes: We hypothesized that ...

Verb tense: Study site is described in past tense unless describing geographic locations or geological formations, such as glacial lakes and mountain chains. Area rainfall, lake depths, watershed land cover, and other attributes should be in past tense. Established facts and findings from past research can be in past or present tense, but methods and results of current study are in past tense.

Wordiness: Avoid unnecessary introductory phrases such as “in order to” and “a total of.” Below is a sample of common wordy expressions and their preferred alternatives:

Wordy phrases

a total of
a limited number of
a majority of
all macrophytes, irrespective of species
at the present time
by means of
for the duration of the study
despite the fact that
due to the fact that
during the course of
if conditions are such that
in order to
in close proximity to
in the absence of
in view of the fact that
it is reasonable to assume that
it is worth pointing out that
it would thus appear that
might be the mechanism responsible for
necessitates the inclusion of
occur in areas of the Atlantic
prior to; previous to
sample sites were separated by more than 20 m
separated by a maximum distance of 10 m
and a minimum distance of 3 m
serves the function of being
showed a tendency toward
small in size, green in color
summer months
take into consideration

Alternative phrases

(delete)
few (or use a number when possible)
most
all macrophytes
now or currently (not presently, which means soon)
by
during
although
because (not since, which refers to time)
during or while
if or when
to
near
without
because
(delete)
note that
apparently
might have caused
needs or requires
are in the Atlantic
before
sample sites were >20 m apart
3–10 m apart
is
had or were
small, green
summer
consider

the analysis presented in this paper
the purpose of this study was to test
was of the opinion that
we demonstrated that there was a direct
were responsible for
which is; that were; there is
within the realm of possibility

our analysis
we tested
thought
we demonstrated a direct
caused
(usually delete and recast sentence)
possible

Table and figure citations: Do not use tables and figures as sentence subjects or objects. Instead, describe the event or phenomena and refer to the figure or table in parentheses.

No: Figure 4 shows that total phosphorus increased over time.
Yes: Total phosphorus increased over time (Fig. 4).

No: As can be seen in Table 2, the volume increased.
Yes: The volume increased (Table 2).

Secchi: Spell as disk, not disc. Secchi is capitalized.

Abbreviations and acronyms

Country, province and state names: In general, include the unabbreviated name of the country, state, territory, possession, or province with the name of a city or town when the names are used in running text. Where abbreviation of US state or Canadian province names are needed for reasons of brevity, as in tables and end references, use the 2-letter postal abbreviations.

Metric units, prefixes, abbreviations, and acronyms: Follow conventions of the International System of Units (SI; <http://physics.nist.gov/cuu/pdf/sp811.pdf>); identify first time used in text unless listed below. Do not begin a sentence with an acronym or measurement.

Standard abbreviations

acre	ac
meters above sea level	m a.s.l.
amount	amt
approximately	~
degrees Celcius	°C
day	d
diameter	dia
gram	g
greater than	>
hectare	ha
height	ht
hour	h
inside diameter	i.d.
less than	<
liter	L

meter (metre)	m
milligram per liter (litre)	mg L ⁻¹
milliliter (milliliter)	mL
minute	min
month names (3-letter)	Jan, Feb, etc.
outside diameter	o.d.
percent	%
second	s
versus	vs.
volume	vol
weight	wt
year	yr

Limnological abbreviations: Identify first time used in text.

Some common examples:

Biochemical oxygen demand	BOD
Chlorophyll	Chl
Chlorophyll <i>a</i>	Chl- <i>a</i>
Dissolved oxygen	DO
Dissolved organic carbon	DOC
Dissolved inorganic nitrogen	DIN
Total nitrogen	TN
Total organic carbon	TOC
Total phosphorus	TP
Total suspended solids	TSS

Abbreviations unique to a paper are allowed to reduce the word count as long as they are clearly defined upon first use in the text and on any tables and figures

We surveyed confined animal feeding operations (CAFO) in the watershed.

Acronyms represent both singular and plural uses; do not add an “s” to indicate plural.

Punctuation notes

Comma: Include a comma after the next-to-last item (serial comma) in a series of 3 or more items.

We surveyed oligotrophic, mesotrophic, and eutrophic lakes.

Semicolon: Items in a series that require additional punctuation or explanation are separated by semicolons.

Many reasons can be found for the decline, including loss of ground cover from erosion, agriculture, and development; external loading from the watershed; and increased recreational use.

Enumerated items should be preceded by numbers in parentheses.

Many reasons can be found for the decline, including (1) loss of ground cover from erosion, agriculture, and development; (2) external loading from the watershed; and (3) increased recreational use.

Two complete but related sentences are separated by a semicolon.

The lake had a mean depth of 9.7 m; the surface area was 266 ha.

Hyphen: Excepting prefixes of ex-, self-, and quasi-, do not hyphenate prefixes, suffixes, or combined word forms unless needed to avoid confusion (e.g., pretreatment and post-treatment).

Hyphenate compound modifiers that precede nouns, but not if they follow the word being modified.

We conducted a small-reservoir study.
We conducted a study of small reservoirs

Do not hyphenate modifiers ending in -ly (e.g., freely available nutrients).

Hyphenate fractions (e.g., two-thirds; one-half).

En dash: A line the length of the capital letter N, not to be confused with a hyphen. The symbol, found in the Insert Symbol menu of Word, is commonly used to indicate a range of times or amounts, with no spaces between the number and the dash.

We placed the traps 8–10 m from the surface.

Omit the en dash if the range includes “from” or “between.”

The amount in each sample ranged from 3 to 6 mg.
Each core measured between 12 and 15 m.

Do not use an en dash with negative numbers (see **Equations and measurements** for minus sign information)

No: -17–24 mg
Yes: -17 to 24 mg

Use an en dash, not a slash, to indicate progression, relationships, or alternatives.

Transects were plotted in a north–south direction.
Communication is critical for a researcher–manager relationship.
Managers are required to conduct a cost–benefit analysis.

Parentheses: Avoid parentheses within parentheses (()), but if absolutely necessary, use brackets within parentheses; ([]). Do not use abutting parentheses. Instead, enclose all text within one set and separate with a semicolon:

No: (Fig. 8 and 9) (Wetzel 2001)
Yes: (Fig. 8 and 9; Wetzel 2001)

No: (as referred to in previous map (Fig. 1)).

Yes: (as referred to in previous map [Fig. 1]).

Quotations marks: Punctuation is always placed inside the quotation marks in American writing style (e.g., “phase,” or “phase.”). American-style writing uses double, not single, quotation marks to denote a unique word or phrase. Enclose in quotations first use, define, and omit quotation marks in subsequent uses.

Geographic locations

Latitude and longitude: Use degrees, minutes, and direction, or Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) system. For the former, use single and double prime symbols (found in Insert Symbol menu), not quotation marks or apostrophes, for minutes and seconds. Separate latitude and longitude with a semicolon and space.

43°15'09"N; 116°40'18"E

For UTM, list zone followed by directional measures:

50 North, 473348mE, 4788907mN

Generic geographical terms such as lake, mountain, and river: Capitalize only if part of a proper name (e.g., Missouri River and Mississippi River). Generic terms that follow or precede 2 or more proper names are not capitalized (e.g., Missouri and Mississippi rivers; lakes Crystal and Clear).

Compass points: Capitalize if they refer to a geographical region or form part of a place name (e.g., Central America; Southern California; Middle East). Use lower case when they refer to a simple direction (e.g., central Europe; western California; northern Atlantic).

Numbers

Cardinal numbers: Use numerals for cardinal numbers indicating amount or quantity, unless the number is the first word of a sentence or is used in a nonquantitative sense.

The 2 lakes were oligotrophic.
We collected samples on days 1, 5, and 10.

This one is the preferred method.
One reason for the change is agriculture.

Use numerals to express mathematical relationships, such as ratios and multiplication factors (e.g., 2:1; 10× magnification; 3-fold).

Numerals “1” and “0” are easily confused with letters “l,” “I,” and “O”; therefore, one and zero are usually spelled out when standing alone, unless connected to a unit of measure (e.g., 1 yr; 0 mm), used as an assigned value (e.g., a mean value of 0; $x = 0$), or are part of a series of other numbers (e.g., 0, 1, 8, and 12).

When a numerical qualifier is adjacent to a numerical measurement, spell one out or recast the sentence.

No: We tested 8 50 mL samples.
Yes: We tested eight 50 mL samples.
Yes: We tested 8 samples of 50 mL each.

Use spaces as space-holders in numbers >9999.

4290
12 876
438 907

Ordinal numbers: Use digits for ordinal numbers 10 and above, but spell out single-digit ordinals unless used in a series.

The third sample was contaminated.
We did not see a change until the 12th trial.
We tested the 1st, 9th, and 15th samples.

Fractions: Spell out and hyphenate (e.g., two-thirds) unless using a mixed fraction (e.g., 3½ yr). Decimal or percent form is preferred when possible.

Equations and measurements

Equations: Separate equations from text with double spaces (12-pt type). Indent equation 2.5 cm from left margin and include equation number in parentheses at right margin. Include a space before and after mathematical function symbols:

The individual abundance (N ; inds. m^{-2}) of each genus was estimated as

$$N = (S \times N_{\text{Bottom}} + L \times D \times N_{\text{Bank}}) / S \quad (1)$$

where S is the surface area, L and D the length and depth of the bank, and N_{Bottom} and N_{Bank} the individual abundances at the bottom and bank, respectively.

Minus sign: Use the appropriate minus symbol (–) found in the Insert Symbol menu, not a hyphen (-) or dash (–). Minus signs will move as part of the number it accompanies, even on a line or page break, but hyphens and dashes will not.

Multiplication sign: Use the appropriate symbol (×) in equations, not the letter x .

Mathematical expressions: Leave a space between the symbol and numbers when used in a mathematical expression (e.g., $X < 2.0$ m) but not when the symbol is a modifier (e.g., X was <2.0 m).

Decimals: Do not use “naked” decimals (e.g., 0.005, not .005); use a period to indicate a decimal point, not a comma (e.g., 0.005, not 0,005).

Sub- and superscripts: Use where appropriate, with subscript preceding any superscripts (e.g., X_i^3).

Liter measurements and designation: Abbreviate as L and mL in all text, tables, and figures.

Unit style: Present units of measure as mg L⁻¹ (preferred style). Use same style throughout the manuscript, including all figures and tables. Leave a single space between measurement and unit (e.g., 45.7 mm; 25.8 °C).

Time and date

Spell out units when not connected to a number, but abbreviate day (d), hour (h), minute (min), and year (yr) when used with a numeric value.

Bottles were turned each day.
Bottles were turned every 4 d.
Traps were emptied every 12 h.

Use the 24-hr system for times: 12:00 h (noon) through 24:00 h (midnight) through 00:01 h (1 min past midnight)

Date sequence: Present as day, month, year, without punctuation (e.g., 20 September 1989). Spell out months except in tables, figures, references, and inside parentheses, in which 3-letter abbreviations are used with no period (e.g., 26 Sep 2002).

Plural dates: Do not use an apostrophe for plural dates (e.g., 1970s).

Common and scientific names

Common names: Do not capitalize common names of species (e.g., rainbow trout) except for proper names (e.g., Canada goose).

Scientific names: Should follow first use of common or vernacular name, if one is widely used for the organism, in parentheses. Use italic font, with first letter of genus uppercase. Abbreviate genus names with the first letter when repeated within a few paragraphs, provided the meaning is clear and cannot be confused with another genus in the manuscript with the same first letter. Subspecies names are also italicized.

The fourth species is a hybrid of the Mozambique tilapia (*Oreochromis mossambicus*) and the Wami River tilapia (*O. Urolepis hornorum*).

Genus names are always capitalized and italicized, even when used to describe the entire genera of organisms, unless the genus vernacular names are the same, as with *Gorilla* and gorilla; and *Python* and python. Family and order names are not italicized.

Micropterus [meaning all bass] are common inhabitants in these lakes.
Python molurus is an invasive python species in North America.

Other name qualifiers: Do not use unless essential; omit taxonomic author names unless critical to the identification of the species.

Generic species indicators: Use sp. (not italicized) to designate a single, unknown species name and spp. for plural.

Micropterus spp. are common inhabitants in these lakes, but *M. salmoides* is most abundant.

Latin usage

Try to avoid using in text with the exception of et al. in citations. Other acceptable abbreviations are i.e. (meaning “that is,” or “specifically”) and e.g. (meaning “for example”), in regular type, followed by a comma. Phrases using i.e. and e.g. should be enclosed in parentheses. If use of Latin is necessary, italicize phrases (e.g., *in situ*).

Do not use etc. to indicate an extended list of items, ca. to indicate approximately (unless approximating a date), sensu to mean in the style of, or cf. to indicate a comparison.

References

Incorrect citations and references require more editing time than any other manuscript problem. Each text citation must have a corresponding reference, and each reference must be cited in the text. The name spellings and year of publication of the citation and corresponding reference must match exactly. Please check carefully before submitting your manuscript.

Citations in text

General guidelines

Do not number citations. Use a comma between citations but not between author and year.

Smith (2000) and Adams (2003) concluded the lakes were eutrophic.
The lakes have become eutrophic (Smith 2000, Adams 2003).

For more than one citation, cite in ascending order of year of publication. For 2 or more citations with the same year, cite alphabetically.

(Jones 1995, Kline 1995, Bailey 2001, Yeats 2001, Allen 2003).

For more than one citation with the same author and year, designate citations alphabetically with lower case letters.

(Rogers 1998a, 1998b, Rogers and Andrews 1998, Rogers 1999, Clark 2000a, 2000b).

For 2 authors, separate names with “and.” For >2 authors use “et al.” in regular font; no period after et.

(LaBounty and Burns 2005, Holdren et al. 2006).

Unpublished citation information (use sparingly if at all) must include name, employer or title, and date, followed by type of communication, such as unpubl. or pers. comm. Unpublished citations are not listed in references.

(A. Beatty, U.S. Forest Service, May 2006, pers. comm.).

End references

General style

References immediately follow Acknowledgements. Use hanging indents (paragraph indentation option under Word format menu).

Published literature is listed alphabetically by first author or agency name. Anonymous is not used.

First author surname is followed by initials with no comma between and no periods after initials. Subsequent author names are separated by commas, with no “and” between the final 2 authors.

Nürnberg GK, Hartley RH, Davis E. 1987. Hypolimnetic withdrawal in two North American lakes with anoxic phosphorus release from the sediment. *Water Res.* 21:923-928.

For several references by the same first author, list single-author publications first, in ascending order of year of publication, followed by multi-authored papers alphabetically by second author regardless of year of publication.

Likens GE. 1972.
Likens GE. 1985.
Likens GE, Bormann FH. 1974.
Likens GE, Bormann FH. 1995.
Likens GE, Bormann FH, Johnson NM. 1972.
Likens GE, Busco DC. 2006.
Likens GE, Busco DC, Butler TJ. 2005.
Likens GE, Busco DC, Hornbeck JW. 2002.
Likens GE, Moeller RE. 1985.

Surname prefixes such as de, la, van, van de, and von, are part of the surname and are alphabetized as such.

Bade DL, Cole JJ. 2006.
del Giorgio PA, Cole JJ, Caraco NF, Peters RH. 1999.
Duarte CM, Prairie YT. 2005.

Surname titles follow the initials, with no punctuation between.

Samuels B Jr, Rogers T III.

For more than one reference with the same lead author and year, but multiple other authors, designate alphabetically with lower case letters.

Karjalainen J, Holopainen AL, Huttunen P. 1996a.
Karjalainen J, Rahkola M, Viljanen M, Andronikova IN, Avinskii V. 1996b.

Cite in text as (Karjalainen et al.1996a, 1996b).

List all author names 1–10, followed by et al. if authors number >10.

Alphabetize agency names by first word of agency, not by acronym used in text citation.

Capitalize only first word and proper nouns in titles (sentence style). Do not italicize or underline titles.

Regeneration of silicic acid from sediment in Lake Biwa, Japan.

Separate page numbers with a hyphen, with no spaces: 32-39.

Journal references

List volume, issue number (if available and relevant), and page range of article.

No space between colon and page number range (e.g., 33:12-20).

Use journal abbreviations denoted in accepted lists, with no periods following abbreviations. A few examples of journal abbreviation sites are:

BIOSIS (<http://www.library.uq.edu.au/faqs/endnote/biosciences.txt>)

Caltech Library (<http://library.caltech.edu/reference/abbreviations/>)

ISI (http://www.efm.leeds.ac.uk/~mark/ISlabbr/A_abrvjt.html)

General style: Author(s). Year. Journal title. J abbr. vol(issue):pp-pp.

Kumagai M. 2008. Lake Biwa in the context of world lake problems. *Verh Internat Verein Limnol.* 30(1):1-15.

MacIntyre S, Melack JM. 1995. Vertical and horizontal transport in lakes: linking littoral, benthic, and pelagic habitats. *J N Am Benthol Soc.* 14:599-615.

Book references

Single volume

Dodds WK. 2002. *Freshwater ecology: concepts and environmental applications.* San Diego (CA): Academic Press.

Multiple volumes or editions

Wetzel RG. 2001. *Limnology: Lake and river ecosystems.* 3rd ed. San Diego (CA): Academic Press.

Editors as authors

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Examples of in-text citations:

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