
Style example of articles for *Emporia State Research Studies* -- Science format

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Abstract: The abstract is a condensed summary of the main topics covered in the article. The abstract should review the purpose, methods, data, results, analysis, and conclusions concerning the subject. A typical abstract is half a page or less in length, and should be written concisely without technical jargon, acronyms, abbreviations, or references. Following the abstract, authors should list a few keywords or phrases that would be most useful for search purposes.

Keywords: *geographic place names, species names, organizations, methods, special techniques or materials.*

INTRODUCTION

The general format for published articles is double-column text on 8½-by-11-inch paper. Times New Roman is the type font for text; Arial is utilized for figure and table captions. Text is justified, and soft-hyphens are not used. All Latin characters, including Slavic letters, are available as well as various math symbols.

Standard style is employed for citing references in the body of articles (author name and date). For one, two or three authors list all names (e.g. Skelton 1998; Zeuner and Manning 1976; Lidmar-Bergström, Elvhage and Ringberg 1991). For citations with four (or more) authors, list only the first author's name (e.g. Bauer et al. 1997; Elliott et al. 1999). Only those references cited in the text should be included in the bibliography.

Footnotes are not used; however, end notes may be included following the list of references.¹ Authors are requested to provide references in the style given below or in a style appropriate to the specific discipline. Names of publications should be given fully (no abbreviations).

Image files may be black-and-white or color pictures, and should be provided separately in tiff, gif or jpeg format. Do not embed images in the text file. Figures and tables should be sized for single-column or full-page width (see sample figures). Digital image resolution should be at least 300 dpi. Column width is 3.375 inches (~1000 dots); full page width is 7.0 inches (~2100 dots).

ARTICLE STRUCTURE

In general, articles should include the following sections or subdivisions. The exact structure of articles may vary according to discipline and subject matter.

Introduction

This section gives an overview of the topic covered in the article and may include such information as nature of the problem, geographic location, review of previous scholarship, goals of the project, and other relevant background information about the topic.

Methodology

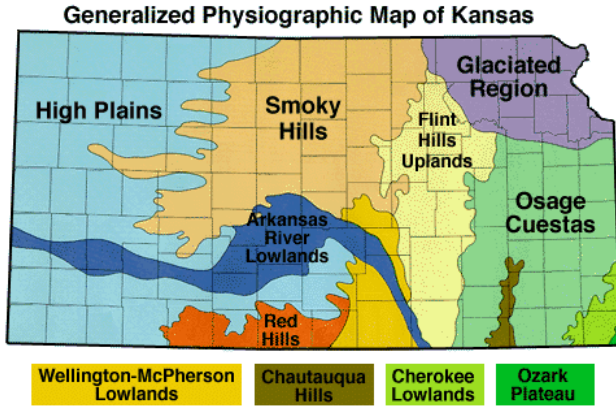
This section should describe the techniques, procedures, apparatus, species, surveys, materials, datasets, software, statistics or any other methods utilized in the design and implementation of the scholarly research. In some cases, it may be sufficient to cite a standard methodology employed in the discipline.

Results

The data, observations, creative works, and other products are presented in this section. Results may include tables of data, statistical analyses, photographs, maps, graphical illustrations, specimen descriptions, musical scores, or other tangible products appropriate to the discipline. In this regard, color images, animated illustrations, video and audio clips, and other web media are encouraged as a means to present the results.

Discussion

Interpretation of the results goes into this section. This may involve both local (internal) and global (external) aspects of the scholarly work. In some cases, discussion is largely a factual assessment of how the results compare to similar scholarship. In other cases, a philosophical approach may be appropriate, in which the relevance and cultural significance of the work are analyzed.



Sample figure 1. Physiographic map of Kansas. Taken from Kansas Geological Survey (2005).

Conclusions

Concise statement or listing of the primary conclusions based on the methods, results, and discussion. Conclusions should not introduce new materials or ideas that are not elaborated in previous sections.

Acknowledgements

Authors have the option to mention other individuals, organizations or sources of funding that were significant for the scholarly effort represented in the article.

References cited

The following examples illustrate typical references from journal articles, books, dissertations, and online sources.



Sample figure 2. Near-vertical space-shuttle photograph of the Finger Lakes and Lake Ontario region of western New York. Image adapted from NASA Johnson Space Center, STS 51B-33-028, 4/85.

Anonymous 2002. Balloon lift with lighter than air gases. Hawaii Ham Radio Information pages. URL <http://www.chem.hawaii.edu/uham/lift.html>. Date accessed Jan. 2004.

Bauer, M., Befort, W., Coppin, Ir. Pol R. and Huberty, B. 1997. Proceedings of the first North American symposium on small format aerial photography. American Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, 218 p.

Elliott, E.T., Heil, J.W., Kelly, E.F. and Monger, H.C. 1999. Soil structural and other physical properties. In Robertson, G.P., Coleman, D.C., Bledsoe, C.S. and Sollins, P. (eds.), Standard soil methods for long-term ecological research, p. 74-85. Oxford University Press Inc., New York.



Sample figure 3. Panoramic image of Keuka Lake, New York, viewing toward the northeast. The lake is about 1.2 km wide to right and branches in two major arms toward left. Photo by J.S. Aber, Aug. 2005.

- Lidmar-Bergström, K., Elvhage, C. and Ringberg, B. 1991. Landforms in Skåne, South Sweden. *Geografiska Annaler* 73, p. 61-91.
- Kansas Geological Survey 2005. Physiographic map of Kansas. URL <http://www.kgs.ku.edu/Physio/physio.html>. Date accessed Oct. 2005.
- Marzolff, I. 1999. Großmaßstäbige Fernerkundung mit einem unbemannten Heißluftzeppelin für GIS-gestütztes Monitoring von Vegetationsentwicklung und Geomorphodynamik in Aragón (Spanien). Doctoral dissertation, Institutes für Physische Geographie der Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Freiburg, Germany, 227 p.
- Skelton, L.H. 1998. A brief history of the Kansas Academy of Science. *Kansas Academy Science, Transactions* 101, p. 140-145.
- Zeuner, F.E. and Manning, F.J. 1976. A monograph on fossil bees (Hymenoptera: Apoidea). *Bulletin British Museum (Natural History), Geology* 27, p. 149-268.

End notes

1. Numbered end notes may be utilized to elaborate specific points in the text of the article. Such end notes are, of course, optional.

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