

Australian Journal of Mineralogy

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GUIDE TO AUTHORS

The *Australian Journal of Mineralogy* (AJM) welcomes original contributions not previously published in English covering all aspects of mineralogy and, specifically, contributions related to the Australian and Australasian region. We aim to publish content that appeals both to amateur mineral collectors and professional mineralogists and geologists. The Editorial Board will consider for publication original papers on mineralogy, geochemistry, crystallography, mineral deposits, mining history and the history of mineral collections and collectors. Short communications on unusual minerals or new occurrences at a known locality are also welcome.

This guide outlines the policy for submissions of papers for publication and provides useful suggestions for authors to ensure the submitted paper can move through peer review, production and publication smoothly.

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Manuscripts should be submitted electronically to the email address listed above. The manuscript must be accompanied by the following:

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CONTENT

Manuscripts of all articles should be presented as follows: Title page, Abstract, Keywords, Text, Acknowledgements, References, Figure Captions, Tables, and Appendices (if any). Figures are better supplied as separate, individual files.

Title page

A title page must include:

- the paper's title
- the name(s) of the author(s)
- the author(s) affiliation and/or address(es)
- the email for the senior/corresponding author

The title should begin with a key word, be short and informative, and succinctly state the main findings of your research.

Acknowledgments are better positioned at the end of the paper, before the reference section.

Abstract and keywords

An **abstract** of up to 250 words should summarise the essential elements/results of the paper. Please avoid references and uncommon abbreviations.

The authors are requested to supply four to six keywords that can be used for indexing/abstracting purposes.

Text

The text should be written in clear, concise English in the third person. Short sentences are preferable to long ones. The AJM has opted to follow the spelling used by the Geological Survey of Western Australia, a well-established publishing house.

Your paper will be clearer for the reader if it is broken into logical sections under subheadings (e.g. Introduction, Methods/Analytical details, Mineralogy, Discussions, Conclusions). Up to four levels of subheadings are allowed; styles for headings and text are contained in the AJM template (available on the "Information for Authors" page).

Within subheadings, paragraphs will ideally cover a specific topic, and have a topic sentence (at the start) which encapsulates the theme of the paragraph. The topic sentence helps the reader relate the paragraph to the whole paper, and also conveys the scope of the paragraph.

Sections are to be numbered consecutively (excluding abstract, acknowledgments and references).

Abbreviations

Abbreviations should conform to normal standards and should be spelled out in full the first time and the abbreviation given in parentheses. Colloquial shortenings often used verbally should be presented in full.

AJM publications follow modern convention by using minimal punctuation. This is particularly applicable to abbreviations and initials. Do not use full stops unless to indicate the end of a sentence.

Mineral names and abbreviations

Mineral names should follow IMA approved nomenclature. This can be found on the RRUFF website (<http://rruff.info/ima/>) and should be consulted for mineral spelling and formulae.

For figures, the recommended list of mineral abbreviations is:

Kretz R 1983. Symbols for rock-forming minerals: *American Mineralogist*, v. 68, 277–279.

Formulae

Chemical formulae should be carefully typed for clarity for subsequent formatting by the AJM publications staff.

Measurements

All units of measurement should be in the metric form and should be abbreviated as specified in the International System of Units (SI, *Système International d'Unités*):

<http://physics.nist.gov/Pubs/SP330/sp330.pdf>

Atomic and molecular weights should conform to those of IUPAC Commission on Atomic Weights and Isotopic Abundances, 'Atomic Weights of the Elements 2005':

<http://old.iupac.org/publications/pac/2006/pdf/7811x2051.pdf>

Numbers

Use numerals for all units of measurement and all which involve abbreviations, for example 4 km, 2 cm. Spell out numbers from one to ten when used without a unit. Use numerals for 11 and above. Do not use commas or spaces for figures between 1000 and 9999. Numbers above 10 000 have a non-breaking space (not a comma).

All numbers at the start of a sentence must be spelled out. Where possible, express fractions as decimals, for example 2.5 or 3.75.

Capitals

Initial capital letters should only be used for proper names and for headings. Avoid excessive use of capital letters unless the word is a proprietary or brand name. Some abbreviations are commonly used as capitals, whilst in full they should remain all lower case, for example banded iron-formation (BIF). Mine, quarry and open cut names are lower case unless gazetted.

Footnotes

Footnotes should be used only where they are absolutely essential. They should be noted in the text with a sequential number and then the information typed at the bottom of the page under a clearly defined ruled line. References must not be shown as footnotes.

Tables

Tables must be referred to in the text and must be consecutively numbered in Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, etc.) in the order in which they are mentioned. Each table will be inserted and printed as near as possible to the first reference to it.

Tables should not be inserted in the text but provided separately. They will be recreated during desktop publishing and so must be provided in an editable format (rather than as a graphic), for example in Word or Excel.

Each table must be concisely titled, and can include a brief caption at the top of the table. Explanatory notes can be added as footnotes to tables.

Units of measurement, properly abbreviated and bracketed, should be placed at the top of columns or in side headings rather than in the body of the table.

Figures

Figures refer to all illustrations including line drawings, graphs and photographs; no distinction is made between these types of illustrations and all should be referred to as figures in the paper. Illustrations should be submitted as Greyscale or CMYK colour schemes; the AJM is produced in full colour.

All figures must be cited in the text in consecutive order by using Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, ...). Parts of figures should be labelled in lower case (e.g. Figure 2a, not 2A). Each figure will be printed as near as possible to the first reference to it.

Figures should be provided as clearly numbered, separate files. Captions should be supplied as a list at the end of the text file and should not be part of the illustration itself. The captions should include any necessary explanatory notes (including magnification and acknowledged source of illustrations when appropriate).

Figure sizes and resolution

Figures should ideally be provided at the exact size preferred for printing, ideally to fit within one column (81 mm), intermediate (114 mm) or full text width (171 mm) to fit within the house style. If they are not, they will be reduced to fit and quality may suffer.

Drawings and graphs prepared with thin lines and small lettering and printed with lower quality printers or hand drawn will not reproduce well. Suggested type size is 9 to 12 point using a standard font such as Arial or Helvetica. Minimum line thickness should be 0.5 pt at final resolution. Authors are reminded to include scale bars, grid ticks and north points as appropriate on illustrations.

Digital illustrations should be supplied as .ai or .jpg, or .tif files between 300 and 1200 dpi resolution; digital photographs should be supplied as .jpg or .tif files of at least 600 dpi resolution.

Acknowledgments

The contributions of colleagues, institutions and reviewers should be acknowledged at the end of the article, in a separate section before the references.

References

Most referenced work should ideally be peer-reviewed and in journals or volumes that are easy to access. Avoid unpublished reports that are not available to the general public, as well as website references that might be short-lived. DOIs (Digital Object Identifiers) or hyperlinks to publicly available publications should be added if available.

References are cited in the text by the author's name and year of publication of the document, for example 'as Christy (2018) showed ...', or 'Various workers (Dana, 1837; Dunn and Mandarin, 1987) found that ...'.

For three or more authors the name of the first author followed by 'et al.' should be given in the text. However, in the list of references at the end of the paper the names of all the authors and their initials should be given (i.e. Binns et al., 1969 in text and Binns RA, Davis RJ and Reed SJB, 1969... in the reference list).

Personal communications (preferably of a written nature) and unpublished data are not to be listed in the reference list but should be mentioned in full in the text with a date associated with it (e.g. A. Smith, written comm. 2000). For manuscript not yet published:

'in prep.' should be used for publications submitted but not yet accepted. Do not quote the name of the Journal. These references should be kept to a minimum.

'in press' refers to a submission that has been accepted for publication. Volume and page numbers should be quoted if known.

Information obtained from websites must also be referenced. The date the information has been viewed or accessed (i.e. downloaded) must be stated both in the text and reference list. Please note that any material published on a website is subject to the same copyright restrictions as printed material.

A *list of references*, each of which **must** have been cited in the text, should be listed under the heading 'References' at the end of the paper. This list must be arranged alphabetically by the surname of the first author followed as needed by the second author and so forth. Do not use numbers to identify references within the text. For each paper, the following convention and order is used:

- the names of all authors and their initials must be given (don't use full stops)
- the year of publication

- the title of the paper (using sentence case and no inverted commas)
- the correct name of the book or journal in which the paper appears (spelled in full) and made to appear in italics
- the editor(s) of the book (if appropriate)
- the volume number(s) and page numbers
- the publisher and place of publication (if appropriate).

Some examples of references typed in the desired format are given below. Generally, italics are used for the titles of books or journal names.

For publications not covered by these instructions, please give full details and AJM publications staff will modify the information to conform to a standard style. Remember that it is better to give too much detail than not enough to identify and find the publication.

EXAMPLES OF REFERENCES

Books

Dana ES, 1892. *Dana's System of Mineralogy (6th edition)*: J Wiley Publisher, New York, p. 502–505.

Deer WA, Howie RA and Zussman J, 1963. *Rock-forming minerals, v. 3, sheet silicates*: Longmans Publishing, London, p. 171–175.

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<http://dmpbookshop.eruditetechnologies.com.au/product/dimension-stone-in-western-australia-volume-2-dimension-stones-of-the-southern-central-western-and-northern-regions.do>

Webster, R 1983. *Gems (4th edition)*: Revised by BW Anderson, Butterworths, London, 1006p.

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Carr PF, 1984. *The late Permian shoshonitic province of the southern Sydney Basin*: PhD thesis (unpublished), University of Wollongong, New South Wales, 488p.

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[A chapter or paper by an author in a book edited or compiled by others](#)

Yaroshevsky AA and Bulakh AG, 1994. The Mineral Composition of the Earth's Crust, Mantle, Meteorites, Moon and Planets: *in* Advanced Mineralogy, volume 1: Composition, Structure, and Properties of Mineral Matter: Concepts, Results and Problems, *edited by* Marfunin AS: Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, p. 27–36.

[An author with two publications in the same year](#)

Bowman HN, 1974a. *Geology of the Wollongong, Kiama, and Robertson 1: 50 000 sheets (Geological Series Sheets 9029-II, 9028-I and 9028-IV)*: Department of Mines, Geological Survey of New South Wales, p. 37–38.

Bowman HN, 1974b. *Wollongong 1:50 000 Geological Sheet 9029-II*: Geological Survey of New South Wales, Sydney.

[Article in a journal, magazine, newspaper or other periodical](#)

Binns RA, Davis RJ and Reed SJB, 1969. Ringwoodite, natural $(\text{Mg,Fe})_2\text{SiO}_4$ spinel in the Tenham meteorite: *Nature*, v. 221, p. 943–944.

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Geach CL, 1986. Diamond exploration in WA: *Geology Today*, v. 2(1), p. 16–20.

Schwartz D, 1990. New aspects of the emerald workings in Colombia: *The Australian Gemmologist*, v. 17(5), p. 168–170.

[Map](#)

Johnson SP, Sheppard S, Groenewald PB and Farrell TR, 2012. Yinnetharra, WA sheet 2148 (Version 2.0): Geological Survey of Western Australia, 1:100 000 Geological Series.

[Work not yet published](#)

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Anonymous (1892), 'Stone in Egypt, Greece, & Italy', in *Stone: An Illustrated Magazine*, vol. 5, no. 5, October 1892, p. 207–208, accessed 27 September 2017 at www.quarriesandbeyond.org/articles_and_books/pdf/stone_in_egypt_greece_and_italy_stone_magazine_october_1892.pdf.

Codes

JORC, 2012, Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code) [online]. Available from: www.jorc.org (The Joint Ore Reserves Committee of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia).

Standards and Acts

Department of Mines and Petroleum, 1994. *Mines Safety and Inspection Act 1994*, November 1994.

Software

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