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- *Microsoft Word 97–2003 is the preferred word processing format; please save Word files as .doc version (not .docx).*
- *write in English or French*
- *present the material simply and concisely; cross-check details of references*
- *use 11 pt Times New Roman font, and 11 pt in Equation Editor 3.0; set the paper size to A4 (21 × 29.7 cm), or use the **template** in which different styles for abstract, text, references etc. can be applied*
- *use figures and tables sparingly; plan their layout to use page space economically and ensure all figures and tables are cited in the text in numerical order*
- *check all figures and tables are legible and will be clear when printed in black and white; if colour printing is required, there is a charge of 300 GBP per colour page*
- *embed graphics for all figures saved in the MSWord file, or provide graphics files of figures separately; use only standard fonts in graphics files, embed any non-standard fonts*
- *refer to the Editor's instructions for page length (single-spaced 11 pt typescript, including figures)*

PUBLICATION PROCEDURE

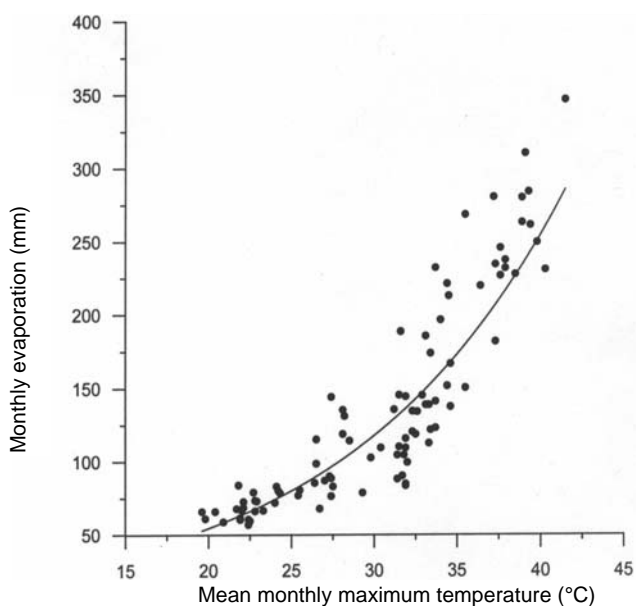
Please refer to the book Editor's instructions: papers should be submitted to him/her.

All papers will be reviewed and edited, including language review. Authors may be asked to revise their papers according to the recommendations of the reviewer(s), and/or to answer queries raised by the Editor(s). Accepted papers will be edited and formatted in a standard style; figures will be adjusted if necessary. The corresponding author will be sent a page-proof for correction by email, and will be asked to correct and return it quickly. The papers will then be assembled and paginated in final publication order. (Note: final printed pages will be reduced to 87%.)

Hydrological Sciences Journal Manuscripts for the journal should be submitted online at: <http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/hsj>. Please refer to the journal Instructions for Authors at: <http://www.informaworld.com/thsj>

Before sending your paper to the Editor, please note the detailed instructions below:

STYLE	EXAMPLE:
Paper title Maximum 16 words	Perception of the risk of flooding: the case of the 1995 flood in Norway
Authors First and second names; use numbers to indicate affiliations if necessary	IRINA KRASOVSKAIA¹, LARS GOTTSCHALK², NILS ROAR SÆLTHUN³ & HALLVARD BERG¹
Affiliation Full addresses including zip/post codes, and the email address of the corresponding author	1 Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate, NVE, PO Box 5091, Maj., N-0301 Oslo, Norway irina.gottschalk@telia.com 2 Institute of Geophysics, University of Oslo, PO Box 1022, N-0315 Oslo, Norway 3 Norwegian Institute for Water Research, PO Box 173, N-0411 Oslo, Norway
Abstract / Résumé	Abstract Present the main points of the paper and give the principal conclusions. It should be a single paragraph of <150 words and follow after the heading. Symbols, equations and references should be avoided.
Key words / Mots clefs Up to 10 key words/phrases, indicating the approach; location; methods used	Key words flooding; risk; public perception; decision making; Norway (Key words will be compiled in an index at the end of the volume)
Bilingual title, abstract and key words	Papers in French should include English translations of the title, abstract and key words.
Notation (see also Mathematics)	All symbols should be defined either in the body text, immediately after their first appearance, or in a separate section, immediately after the key words. Do not use both methods. If a list of Notation is used, put it in alphabetical order (Roman letters first, then Greek letters).
Body text Section headings – three levels.	HEADING 1 Upper case, bold, left justified Heading 2 Lower case, bold, left justified Heading 3 Lower case, bold, indented 0.7 cm; text run on

Language In Word, set the language to English (UK), and/or use the Oxford English Dictionary spelling	See Appendix for commonly used IAHS house style expressions.																																								
Lists	Listed points should begin with (a), (b), (c) ..., and further subdivisions denoted by (i), (ii), (iii) ...																																								
Initial capitals	(a) proper names, e.g. River Amazon, Aswan Dam, the Earth; (b) adjectives derived from proper names, e.g. Markov series, Mediterranean climate; (c) geological eras and formations etc., e.g. Cambrian, Holocene, Upper Greensand; (d) references to tables and figures, e.g. "it is seen from Fig. 2 and Table 4 that ...".																																								
Numerals	See Appendix																																								
Units	(a) Use SI units or SI derived units. (b) Do not abbreviate week, month or year, which are non SI units. Use s, min, h and d (rather than sec, mins, hr/hrs, day/days) for second, minute, hour and day, respectively. (c) Use L (not l) for litre; use hm ³ (not Mm ³ , which means 10 ¹⁸ m ³) for million cubic metres. (d) Multiplication of units should be indicated by a space, e.g. N m, and division either by negative exponents (e.g. m s ⁻²) or by use of the solidus (e.g. m/s ²); however repeated use of the solidus (e.g. m/s/s) is not permitted. The convention adopted must be used consistently throughout the paper. (e) Prefixes of units such as M (mega = 10 ⁶) and μ (micro = 10 ⁻⁶) have no space between (e.g. μ s, MW). Note that any power to a unit applies also to the prefix. Note also that the prefix kilo is lower case k (e.g. km, not Km – the upper case K is the symbol of Kelvin). (f) All units should be typeset using upright (Roman) fonts, not italic or bold.																																								
Abbreviations	See Appendix																																								
Tables Generate a table in Word. Provide a short explanatory caption above each table and, if necessary, an explanation/legend below it.	<p>Example:</p> <p>Table 1 Summary of water resources in each continent (estimated for 1995).</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Continent</th> <th>Population (10³)</th> <th><i>Q</i> (km³)</th> <th><i>D</i> (km³)</th> <th><i>I</i> (km³)</th> <th><i>A</i> (km³)</th> <th><i>W</i> (km³)</th> <th><i>R</i>_{ws} (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: left;">Africa</td> <td>690 550</td> <td>3616.5</td> <td>13.9</td> <td>9.1</td> <td>136.1</td> <td>159.1</td> <td>4.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: left;">Asia</td> <td>4 691 800</td> <td>9384.9</td> <td>142.4</td> <td>203.8</td> <td>1697.4</td> <td>2043.7</td> <td>21.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: left;">North America</td> <td>454 926</td> <td>3824.4</td> <td>80.5</td> <td>263.7</td> <td>315.8</td> <td>660.0</td> <td>17.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: left;">South America</td> <td>319 214</td> <td>8789.3</td> <td>22.2</td> <td>13.1</td> <td>102.1</td> <td>137.4</td> <td>1.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Q</i>: annual water availability; <i>D</i>: annual domestic abstraction; <i>I</i>: annual industrial abstraction; <i>A</i>: annual agricultural abstraction; <i>W</i>: total annual abstraction (= <i>D</i> + <i>I</i> + <i>A</i>); <i>R</i>_{ws}: ratio of abstraction to availability.</p>	Continent	Population (10 ³)	<i>Q</i> (km ³)	<i>D</i> (km ³)	<i>I</i> (km ³)	<i>A</i> (km ³)	<i>W</i> (km ³)	<i>R</i> _{ws} (%)	Africa	690 550	3616.5	13.9	9.1	136.1	159.1	4.4	Asia	4 691 800	9384.9	142.4	203.8	1697.4	2043.7	21.8	North America	454 926	3824.4	80.5	263.7	315.8	660.0	17.3	South America	319 214	8789.3	22.2	13.1	102.1	137.4	1.6
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Figures All diagrams and photographs should be referred to as figures and numbered serially in the order they appear. If reference is made to separate parts of a figure, label these (a), (b), (c), etc. Put figures in line with text. Legends Use sans serif fonts (e.g. Arial) and ~8pt (1.5 mm). Figure caption A brief description of the figure it refers to. To avoid lengthy captions, include legends and appropriate labelling on the figures themselves The acceptable resolution of electronic images depends on the type of figure. Recommended resolutions are: half-tone, 300 dpi; line art, minimum 1200 dpi; images using grey scale, 600–1200 dpi.	<p>Example:</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Fig. 1 Relationship between mean monthly maximum temperature and monthly pan evaporation at Bhakra.</p> <p>Please note the following: (a) Graphics embedded in documents are acceptable; for graphics in separate files, the preferred formats are *.tif, *.gif and *.jpg. Excel (*.xls) graphics are also accepted.</p>																																								

<p>TIFF or EPS are the preferred formats, but PS, JPEG or PICT (Mac) may be used, preferably with a Bitmap or TIFF preview.</p>	<p>(b) Scanned figures: ensure that the resolution is sufficiently high to give good quality reproduction (300–400 dpi is preferred).</p> <p>(c) In drawing figures, make sure only standard fonts are used; if non-standard fonts are used they must be embedded in the graphic.</p> <p>(d) Colour figures should be adapted so they print and are clear in black and white. If colour printing is essential, authors must pay £300 per page of colour figures. Payment must be made to IAHS Press before the publication goes to press.</p>
<p>Mathematics should be legible and clear, particularly in the position of subscripts, superscripts and multi-line expressions. Use the ISO 80000-2 standard for notation (refer to the summary points opposite). In Equation Editor, use 11 pt and define the font of all Styles (except Symbol) to Times New Roman. Number all displayed equations in parentheses at the right-hand margin, even if they are not referenced in the text. References in the text should be in the form: "... equation (10) ..."</p>	<p>Example:</p> $r_{xy}(k) = \frac{C_{xy}(k)}{\sigma_x \sigma_y} \quad \text{with} \quad C_{xy}(k) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n-k} (x_i - \bar{x})(y_{i+k} - \bar{y}) \quad (1)$ <p>The following rules indicate the final appearance of mathematics in printed papers. The closer you follow these rules in the initial manuscript, the smaller the risk of ambiguity and misprints:</p> <p>(a) Variables and parameters should be italic (e.g. x, Y, $f(x)$, β). However, multi-letter variables (e.g. RMSE) should not be italic.</p> <p>(b) Function names should not be italic (e.g. $\ln x$, $\exp(x^2)$).</p> <p>(c) Textual subscripts or superscripts should not be italic (e.g. x_{\max}, T_{\min} where 'max' and 'min' stand for maximum and minimum, respectively).</p> <p>(d) Mathematical constants and mathematical operators should not be italic (e.g. $e = 2.718\dots$, dx in integrals and derivatives).</p> <p>(e) Vectors, matrices and vector or matrix function names should be bold (e.g. \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{Y}, $\boldsymbol{\omega}$, KH as vectors or matrices; $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$ as a vector function; $\text{diag}(a_1, \dots, a_n)$ as a matrix).</p> <p>(f) Do not use the hyphen (-) as a minus or subtraction sign, use the en-dash (–). Also do not use the letter 'x' or the symbol '*' as a multiplication sign; either use the symbol '×' or middle dot (·) between numerals, or use a thin space (or even no space).</p> <p>(g) For simple expressions in the body of the text, an oblique line or solidus (/) should be used to denote a fraction, rather than a horizontal line, e.g. $(x + y)/2\pi = z$ rather than $\frac{x + y}{2\pi} = z$.</p> <p>(h) Write complex exponential functions in the form: $\exp(\dots)$, e.g. $\exp(a + by^2)^{1/2}$ rather than $e^{(a+by^2)^{1/2}}$.</p> <p>(i) Place limits above and below integral and summation signs, rather than in line with them.</p> <p>(j) Parentheses, brackets and braces are nested in the order $\{[(())]$.</p> <p>(k) Do not punctuate displayed expressions with commas, full points, etc.</p>
<p>Acknowledgements</p>	<p>Between the end of the text and the references</p>
<p>REFERENCES Indicate a reference to someone else's work in the text by inserting the author's surname and date in brackets. e.g. for single authors, use the form: "...Gelhar (1993)"; for two authors: "...(Nunes & Ribeiro, 2000)..."; and for three or more: "...Robson <i>et al.</i> (1998) showed..."</p> <p>The full details of all cited texts must be listed at the end of the text and all entries in the reference list must be cited in the text.</p> <p>See examples opposite.</p> <p>An example list of journal abbreviations is given in the Appendix.</p> <p>Other common abbreviations used in references are: vol., ed. (edited); edn (edition); PhD MSc; Proc. (Proceedings of the); Inst. (Institute); Instn (Institution); Symp.; Conf.</p>	<p>Examples of types of references:</p> <p><u>Journal</u>:</p> <p>Hrisanthou, V. (2002) Comparative application of two erosion models to a basin. <i>Hydrol. Sci. J.</i> 47(2), 279–292.</p> <p>Berg, A. A., Famiglietti, J. S., Walker, J. P. & Houser, P. R. (2003) Impact of bias correction to reanalysis products on simulations of North American soil moisture and hydrological fluxes. <i>J. Geophys. Res.</i> 108(D16), 4490, doi:10.1029/2002JD003334.</p> <p><u>Book</u>:</p> <p>Gelhar, L. W. (1993) <i>Stochastic Subsurface Hydrology</i>. Prentice Hall.</p> <p>Nunes, L. M. & Ribeiro, L. (2000) Permeability field estimation by conditional simulation of geophysical data. In: <i>Calibration and Reliability in Groundwater Modelling</i> (ed. by F. Stauffer, W. Kinzelbach, K. Kovar & E. Hoehn) (ModelCARE'99, Zürich, Switzerland, September 1999), 117–123. IAHS Publ. 265, IAHS Press.</p> <p><u>Edited book</u>:</p> <p>Yoshida, Z. (1963) Physical properties of snow. In: <i>Ice and Snow</i> (ed. by W. Kingery), 124–148. MIT Press.</p> <p><u>Report</u>:</p> <p>Guo, W. & Langevin, C. D. (2002) User guide to SEAWAT: a computer program for simulation of three-dimensional variable-density groundwater flow. <i>US Geol. Survey Open File Report 01-434</i>.</p> <p><u>Thesis</u>:</p> <p>Shane, R. M. (1964) Application of the compound Poisson distribution to the analysis of rainfall records. MSc Thesis, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, USA.</p>

APPENDIX

Commonly used IAHS Press house-style expressions:

autocorrelation	drawdown	infrared	northwest	semi-arid	sub-basin
baseflow	field work	interdisciplinary	raingauge	semi-axis	subsurface
bed load	flash flood	lag time	rain recorder	set-up	surface water
borehole	flood plain	lognormal	rainstorm	sheet flow	time series
cooperate	freshwater	meltwater	real time	snow cover	upstream
coordinate	groundwater	multidimensional	river bed	snowmelt	wastewater
cross-correlation	geochemistry	nongovernmental	runoff	storm water	water table
database	headwater	nonlinear	seawater	streamflow	worldwide

Example journal abbreviations:

<i>Acta Geophys. Pol.</i>	<i>Environ. Pollut.</i>	<i>J. Glaciol.</i>	<i>Met. Gidrol.</i>	<i>US Geol. Survey Water</i>
<i>Adv. Water Resour.</i>	<i>Eos (AGU)</i>	<i>J. Hydraul. Div. ASCE</i>	<i>Monthly Weather Rev.</i>	<i>Supply Paper</i>
<i>Appl. Statist.</i>	<i>Geophys. Res. Lett.</i>	<i>J. Hydroinformatics</i>	<i>Natural Hazards</i>	<i>Vodohospod. Casopis</i>
<i>Bull. Am. Met. Soc.</i>	<i>Ground Water</i>	<i>J. Hydrol.</i>	<i>Nature, London</i>	<i>Water Int.</i>
<i>C. R. Acad. Sci., Paris</i>	<i>Hydrol. Earth System</i>	<i>J. Hydrol. Engng ASCE</i>	<i>Nordic Hydrol.</i>	<i>Water Resour. Bull.</i>
<i>Cah. ORSTOM</i>	<i>Sci.</i>	<i>J. Hydrol., NZ</i>	<i>Photogramm. Engng and</i>	<i>Water Resour.</i>
<i>Can. J. Earth Sci.</i>	<i>Hydrol. Processes</i>	<i>J. Irrig. Drain. Div. ASCE</i>	<i>Remote Sens.</i>	<i>Management</i>
<i>Catena</i>	<i>Hydrol. Sci. J.</i>	<i>J. Royal Statist. Soc.</i>	<i>Quart. J. Roy. Met. Soc.</i>	<i>Water Resour. Res.</i>
<i>Climatic Change</i>	<i>Int. J. Climatol.</i>	<i>J. Sanit. Engng Div.</i>	<i>Remote Sens. Environ.</i>	<i>Water SA</i>
<i>Earth Surf. Processes</i>	<i>J. Agric. Engng Res.</i>	<i>ASCE</i>	<i>Rev. Sci. Eau</i>	<i>Z. Geomorphol.</i>
<i>Landf.</i>	<i>J. Appl. Met.</i>	<i>La Houille Blanche</i>	<i>Trans. Am. Geophys.</i>	<i>Z. Gletscher.</i>
<i>Ecol. Modelling</i>	<i>J. Climate</i>	<i>Limnol. Oceanogr.</i>	<i>Union</i>	<i>Glazialgeol.</i>

General abbreviations:

(a) Commonly used abbreviations such as:

a.m.s.l.	above mean sea level	RMS	root mean square
BOD	biochemical oxygen demand	SD	standard deviation
DO	dissolved oxygen	TDS	total dissolved solids

need not be defined. Less obvious ones, such as ADCP (Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler), ANN (artificial neural networks) and PCA (principal components analysis), should be given in full when first used.

- (b) Abbreviations such as FAO, IAHS, UK, USA, UNESCO, WMO, do NOT have full points.
- (c) Use °N, °S, °E, °W when defining geographical locations by lines of latitude and longitude, but north, south, northeast, southwestern, etc., otherwise.
- (d) Dr, Mr, Engng etc. (which end with the last letter of the word they abbreviate) do NOT have a full point.
- (f) For times of day use, 04:30 h or 04:30 GMT; 18.00 UCT.
- (g) Cross-references to equations, tables and figures in the text should be in the form "equation (1)", "Table 2", "Fig. 3" or "Figs 4 and 5".
- (h) Use: i.e., e.g., etc., cf., viz.
- (i) Avoid starting a sentence with an abbreviation: spell out the abbreviation in full or rearrange the sentence.

Numerals

- (a) Use numerals before units of measurement unless the number is at the beginning of a sentence, e.g. "Fifty-millilitre samples were taken every 10 s ...".
- (b) Leave a character space between the number and the unit, except before units such as %, ‰, °C, °N.
- (c) Numbers from one to nine should be spelt out, except where there are units or the number implies arithmetical manipulation, e.g. a factor of 7. The decimal sign is a full point (period) on the line (in both English and French). Numerals of five or more digits on either side of the decimal point are grouped in three-digit blocks by spaces, e.g. 25 421.9314, 0.421 09. Numbers less than one must have 0 before the decimal point, e.g. 0.37, -0.824.
- (d) Ranges should be given in full, e.g. 1956–1963, pages 241–243; to avoid confusion with subtraction, there should be no space either side of the en-dash. Units need not be repeated in ranges, e.g. 0–213°C, from 829 to 32 100 km², between 829 and 32 100 km².
- (e) Spell out first, second, etc.
- (f) Set out dates in the form 1 April 2010; 20–23 October 1980; the 1950s; 17th century.