

### IJRS Style checklist for revisions

1	The IJRS house style should be implemented strictly to avoid later delays in publication while corrections are sought. <b>Variables and abbreviations must be clearly defined on first use, and all notation must be consistent throughout the text, equations, figures and tables.</b> It is not acceptable, for example, for the same quantity to be represented in three different ways.
2	<b>Scalar variables</b> should be represented by <u>single</u> , italic letters, e.g. $x$ , and not by strings of letters. (This also applies to letters representing functions.) For example, $T_{new}$ is not correct. Variables can often be changed to an acceptable form by using subscripts, for example, $T_{new}$ . Subscripts and superscripts should be italic <u>only</u> if they represent variable quantities themselves. For example $T_i$ where ' $i$ ' refers to a point ' $i$ ' (one of a series); $T_{Red}$ should be formatted as $T_{Red}$ if 'Red' is a label meaning 'red wavelengths'.
3	<b>Vectors</b> should be represented by bold, italic letters, e.g. $\mathbf{x}$ . Note that individual elements that make up a vector are scalars. Thus if you refer to entire vector is it is formatted as $\mathbf{x}$ , but vector element $i$ is formatted as $x_i$ . <b>Matrices</b> should be represented by bold, non-italic letters, e.g. $\mathbf{x}$ .
4	<b>Abbreviations and words should not be used in equations</b> (this follows from the rule given in point 2). An exception is made for commonly used abbreviations such as 'NDVI', and, sparingly, some words, e.g. 'red'. These may be used in equations if they are roman (not italic) and included in a separate set of parentheses each time they appear on the right-hand side of an equation, e.g., (NDVI). If subscripts are also included, only the abbreviation itself should appear inside the parentheses, thus, for example, (NDVI) <sub><math>i</math></sub> .
5	Avoid using multiplication symbols in equations if possible. Where multiplication symbols are used, use the symbol $\times$ , not the letter $x$ , or $X$ , or asterisk $*$ .
6	Add an indication in the text showing approximately where each figure and table should be inserted.
7	Figures should be of good enough quality and appropriate size for publication: graphs and line-drawn maps with a resolution of at least <b>600 dpi</b> , other figures at least <b>300 dpi</b> . The relative sizes of the different parts of the figure are as important to consider as the overall size; for example, axis labels must be of an appropriate size compared to the graph they are labelling. Efforts should be made to make figures from different sources conform to house style, and to be legible and as consistent as possible with one another.
8	Parts of figures should be labelled with (a), (b), (c); sub-parts with (i), (ii), (iii) using italic letters with roman parentheses. The figure itself, the caption, and references to figures in text should follow the same format. Note that in this style, the " $a$ ", " $b$ ", " $c$ ", etc are printed in italics, but the brackets are not printed in italics.
9	All axes on graphs must have labels, with appropriate units as in, for example, 'Annual increase in area (km <sup>2</sup> )'. (Note that only the first letter of the label is upper case.)
10	Maps should have a scale bar (in 'km' or 'm'), a north arrow and be labelled with geographical coordinates, unless (a) the area covered is very large and the location is immediately recognisable (for example, in a map of India); or (b) the location is clear from other information given in the paper (for example, the map is part of a larger map described in an earlier figure).
11	All tables should have headings above all columns or rows (depending on how the table is laid out), and headings should always be followed by units in round brackets, as needed. For example, "Area (km <sup>2</sup> )"
12	All units should be written without a solidus (slash). Thus m s <sup>-1</sup> , not m/s.
13	The IJRS requires good quality British ( <i>not</i> American) English for clarity and communication. Badly constructed sentences can create ambiguities. If your native language is not English, we strongly recommend that the English grammar should be checked by a fluent native English speaker before you submit your paper.

**Notes:** 1. Papers that do not follow these conventions will be returned to authors.

2. Questions? Please see the detailed instructions on the journal website:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/action/authorSubmission?journalCode=tres20&page=instructions#.VZPzJE3D-Uk>