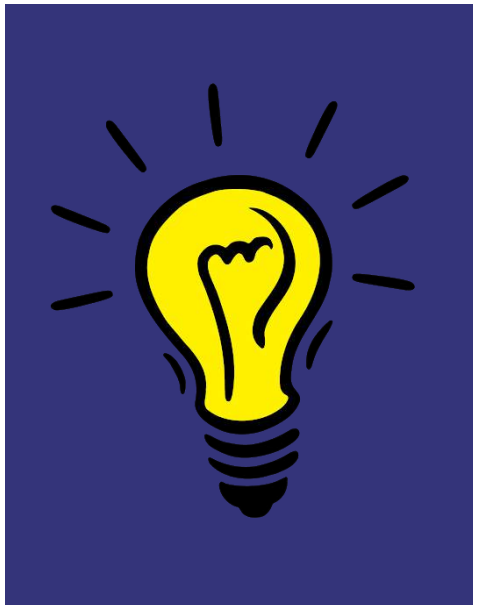
Ação de Formação da Finisterra

1 Junho 2021

15 - 17 h, Evento online: https://hp.zoom.com/j/97181042981?pwd=bHRJd2tBZUVzVzJLN0ptZFI5dEVWdz09

Artigo Científico: da ideia ao PDF



Ângela Santos

Teresa Cabrita

Finisterra, XLIX, 98, 2014, pp. 197-220

IMPACTS OF THE STORM *HERCULES* IN PORTUGAL

ÂNGELA SANTOS[1]
SUSANA MENDES[2]
JOÃO CORTE-REAL[3]

Abstract –The aim of this study is to analyse the impacts of the *Hercules* storm in Portugal. The storm occurred from January 5th to 7th, 2014. A brief characterization of the storm was conducted and the witnesses' accounts were compiled, complemented with field survey before and after the storm. The results show that this event had origin in a strong system of low pressure that hit Portugal. The system triggered strong sea waves with long periods, run-ups between 6 to 9 m, and inundation depths mostly under 1 m. The effects on the Portuguese coastline showed some weaknesses in the spatial planning management: (i) the fact that a wave train restricted to the beaches, front streets, ports and marinas caused significant damage; (ii) some people ignored the emergency management authorities, putting themselves in a risk situation.

Keywords: *Hercules* storm, media, witnesses' accounts, field survey, risk awareness.

Resumo – IMPACTO DA TEMPESTADE *HERCULES* EM PORTUGAL. Neste estudo, analisam-se os impactos da tempestade Hércules, que atingiu Portugal entre os dias 5 e 7 de Janeiro de 2014. Caracteriza-se brevemente a tempestade, e apresentam-se os relatos das testemunhas e os resultados do trabalho de campo anterior e posterior à tempestade. Este evento teve origem num forte sistema depressionário que provocou forte agitação marítima, ondas de longo período, *run-ups* de 6 a 9 m, com profundidades de inundação em geral inferiores a 1m. Os efeitos no litoral português ilustram algumas fraquezas no ordenamento e gestão do território: (i) o facto de um conjunto de ondas, mesmo restringidas às praias, marginais, portos e marinas, ter causado elevados prejuízos materiais; (ii) a circunstância de os avisos das autoridades da gestão da emergência terem sido ignorados por indivíduos, que assim se colocaram em situação de risco.

Palavras-chave: Tempestade Hércules, comunicação social, testemunhos, trabalho de campo, sensibilização ao risco.

[1] Centre for Geographical Studies, Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning,Universidade de Lisboa, Edifício da Faculdade de Letras, Alameda da Universidade, 1600-214, Lisboa, Portugal. Email: angela.santos@campus.ul.pt

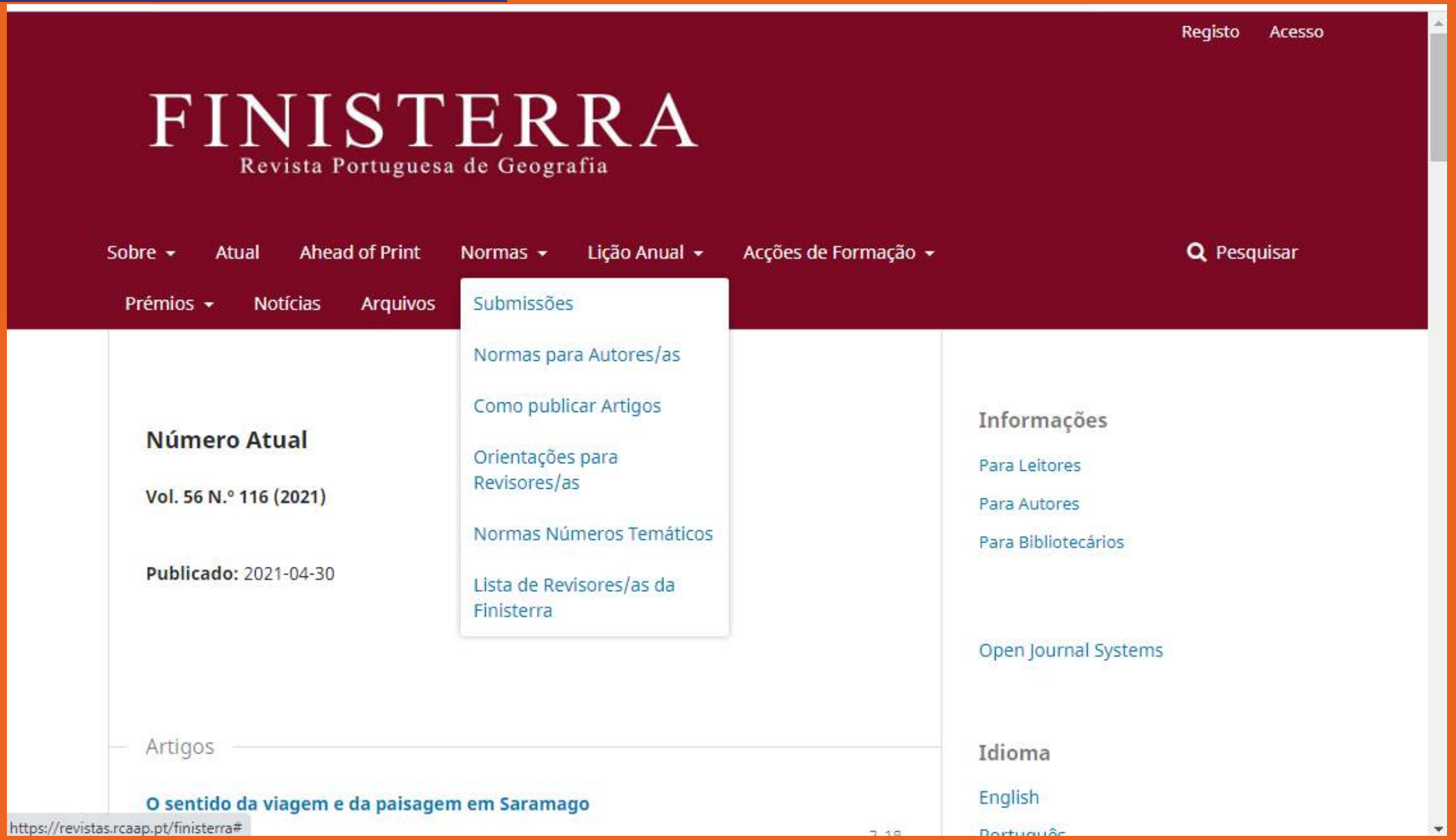
[2] Geophysical Institute, University of Bergen, Allegaten 70, 5007 Bergen, Norway and Bjerknes Centre for Climate Research, Bergen, Norway. Email: Susana.Mendes@gfi.uib.no

[3] Institute of Mediterranean Agrarian and Environmental Sciences (ICAAM), University of Évora, Évora, Portugal. Email: jmcr@uevora.pt and Department of Aeronautics and Transports, University Lusófona of Humanities and Technologies, Research Unit DREAMS, Lisbon, Portugal. Email: joao.cortereal@ulusofona.pt

Journal's Guide for Authors

STEP 1

Journal's Guide for Authors



SECTION OF THE PAPER	EXPERIMENTAL PROCESS
Abstract	What did I do in a nutshell?
Introduction	What is the problem? What are the objectives of the study? Previous studies and literature review
Materials and Methods	How did I solve the problem?
Results	What did I find out?
Discussion and Conclusions	What does it mean? / key goals
Acknowledgments	Who helped me out?
References	Whose work did I refer to?

SECTION OF THE PAPER	GUIDELINES FOR SIZE
Title	< 100 characters
Abstract	150 - 200 words
Introduction	1.5 - 2 pages
Materials and Methods	2-3 pages
Results	3-5 pages
Discussion	4-6 pages
Conclusions	1/3 page, 1-2 paragraphs
Figures	5-8
Tables	1-3
References	(20-50 references) 2-4 pages

Sequência das secções no artigo

Title	01
Authors and Affiliation	02
Abstract	03
Keywords	04
Introduction	05
Materials and Methods	06
Results	07
Discussion and Conclusions	08
Acknowledgments	09
References	10

Sequência da escrita das secções no artigo

01 Results

02 Materials and Methods

03 Discussion and Conclusions

04 Introduction

05 Abstract

06 Title

07 Authors and Affiliation

08 Keywords

09 Acknowledgments

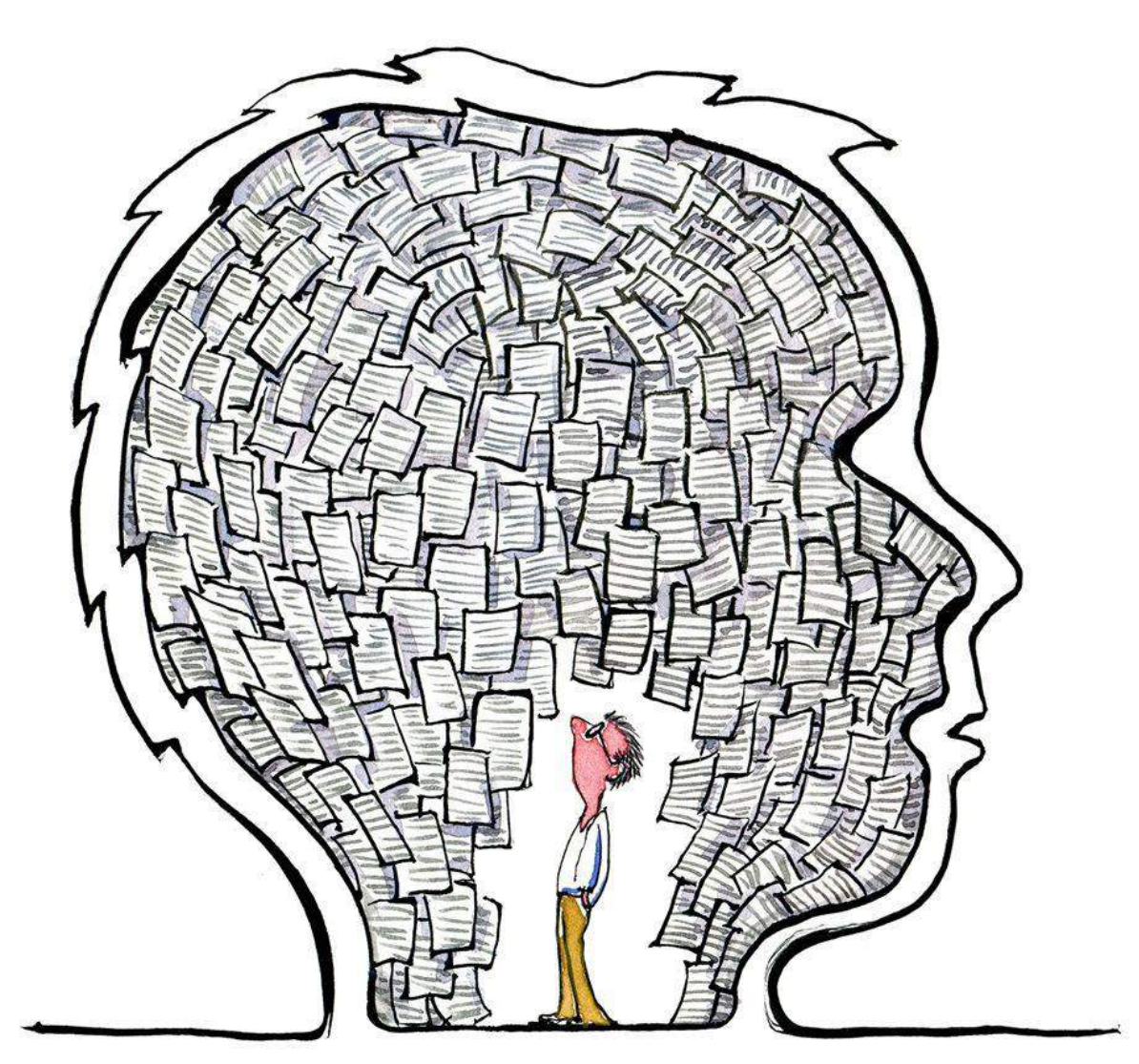
10 References

Figures, graphs and tables

Figures, graphs and tables

STEP 2

Figures, graphs and tables



Uma imagem
vale mais
do que mil palavras

Your data are the driving force
of the paper,
so your illustrations are
critical!

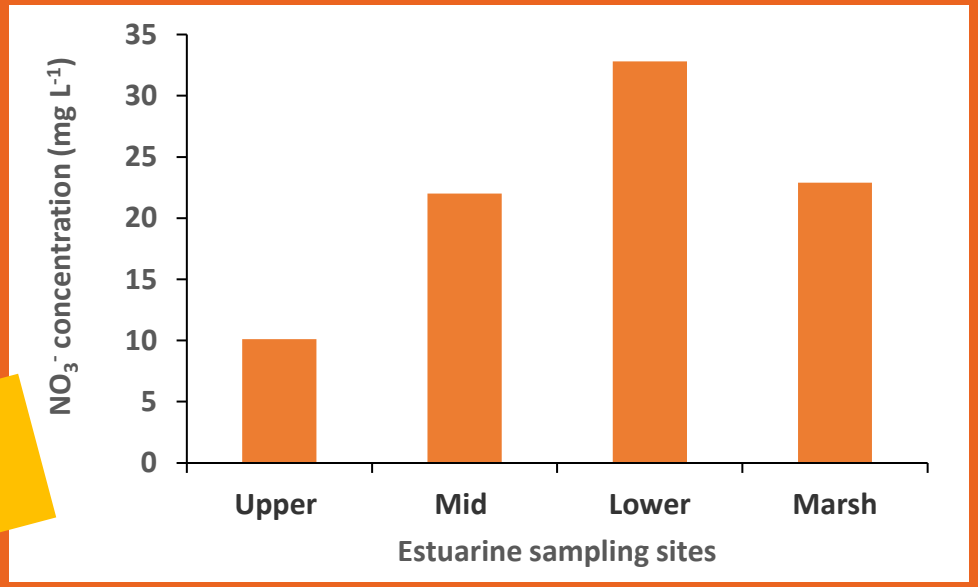
Figures, graphs and tables

Figures, graphs and tables

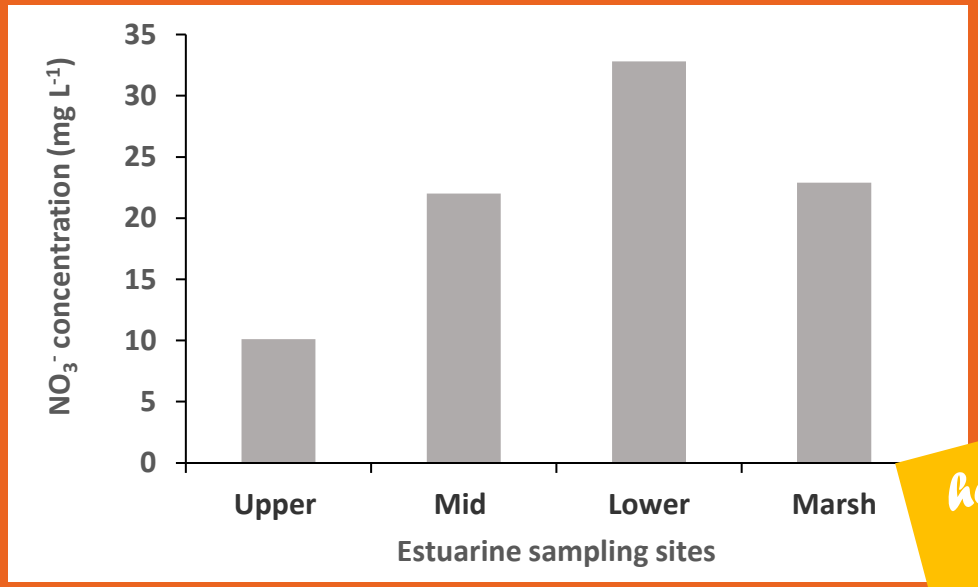
In photographs and figures, use COLOUR only when necessary when submitting to a print publication.

Never use colours or other thrilling effects or you will be charged with expensive fees. Of course, this does not apply to online journals.

For many journals, you can submit duplicate figures: one in colour for the online version, and another in black and white for the hardcopy



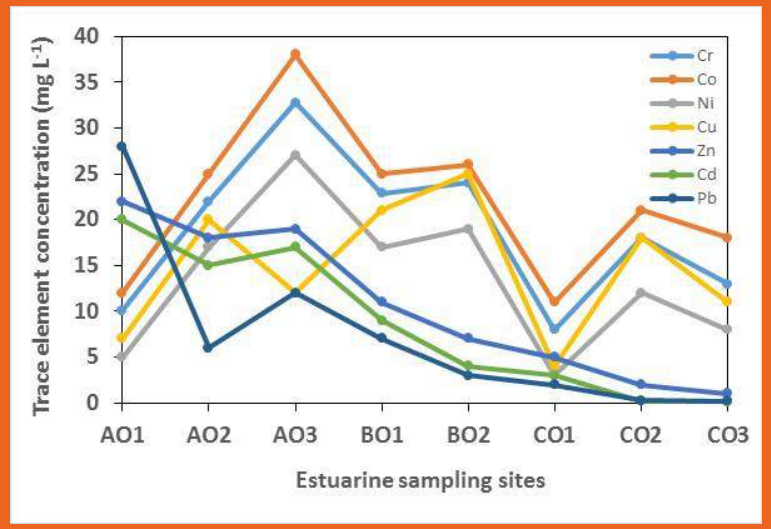
online version

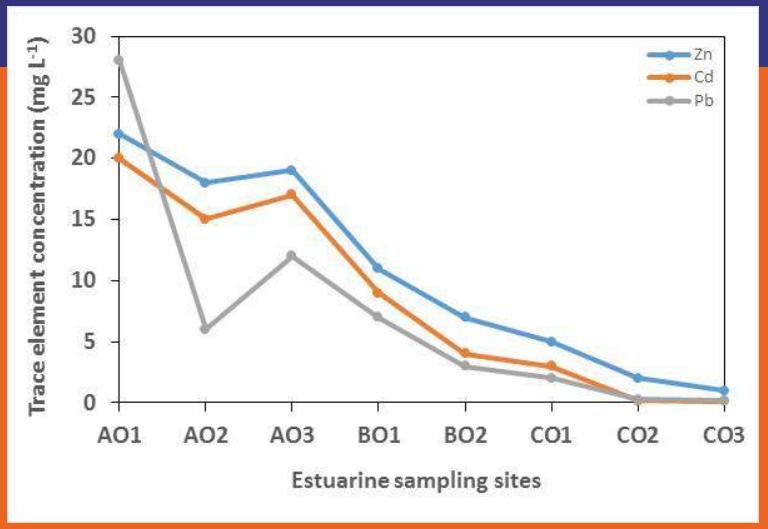


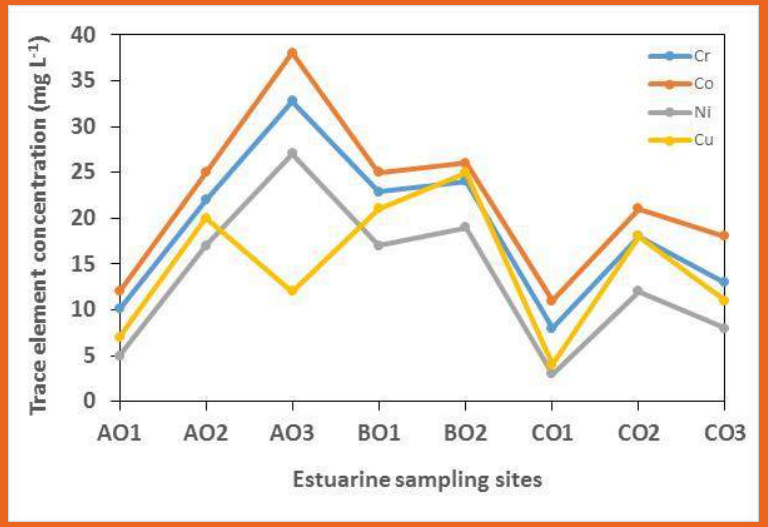
hardcopy version

Figures, graphs and tables

Avoid crowded plots, using only three or four data sets per figure; use well-selected scales.



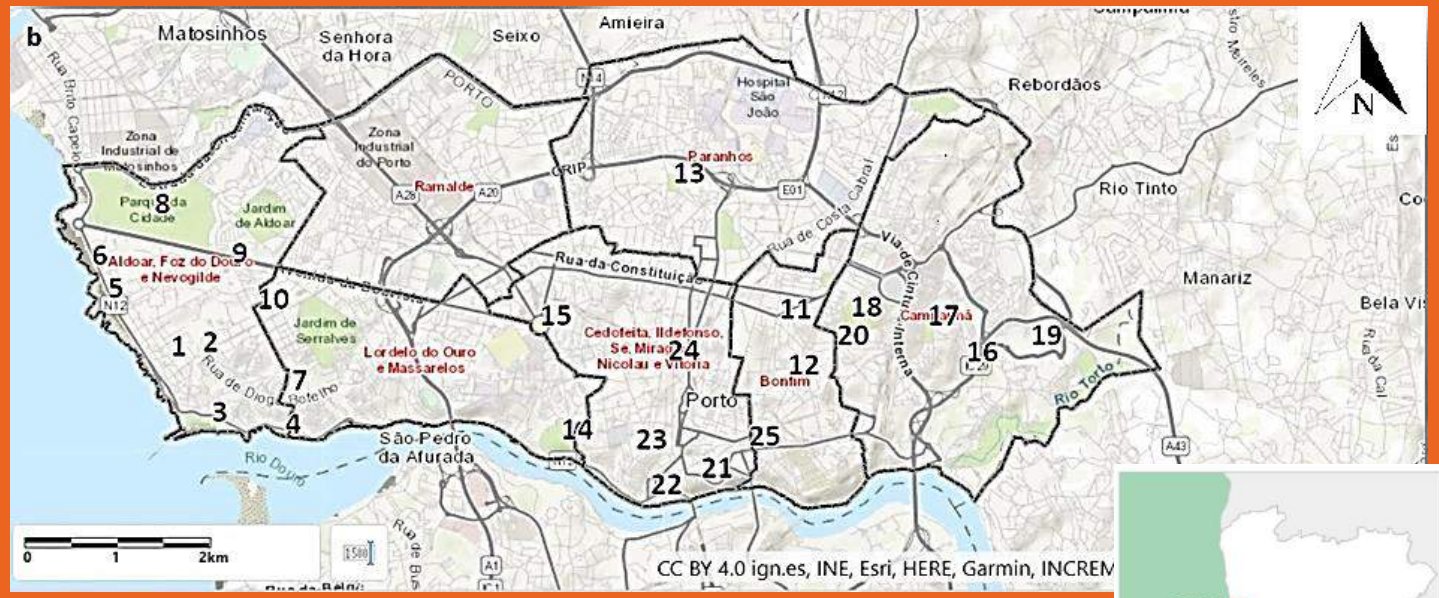




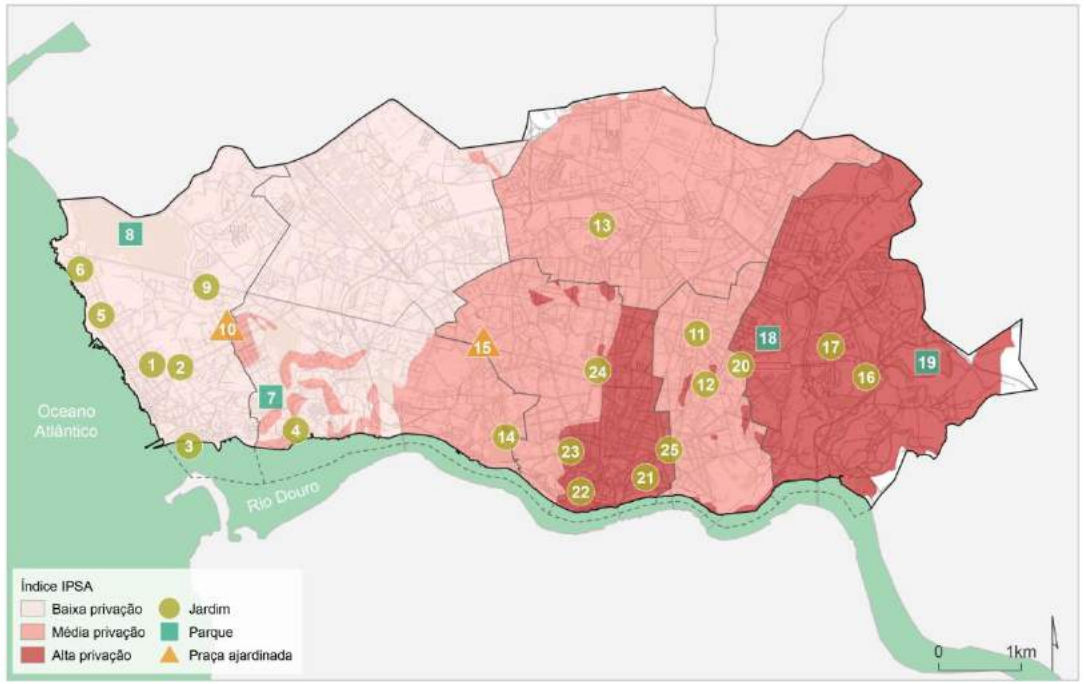
Appearances count!

Don’t clutter your charts with too much data!

Figures, graphs and tables



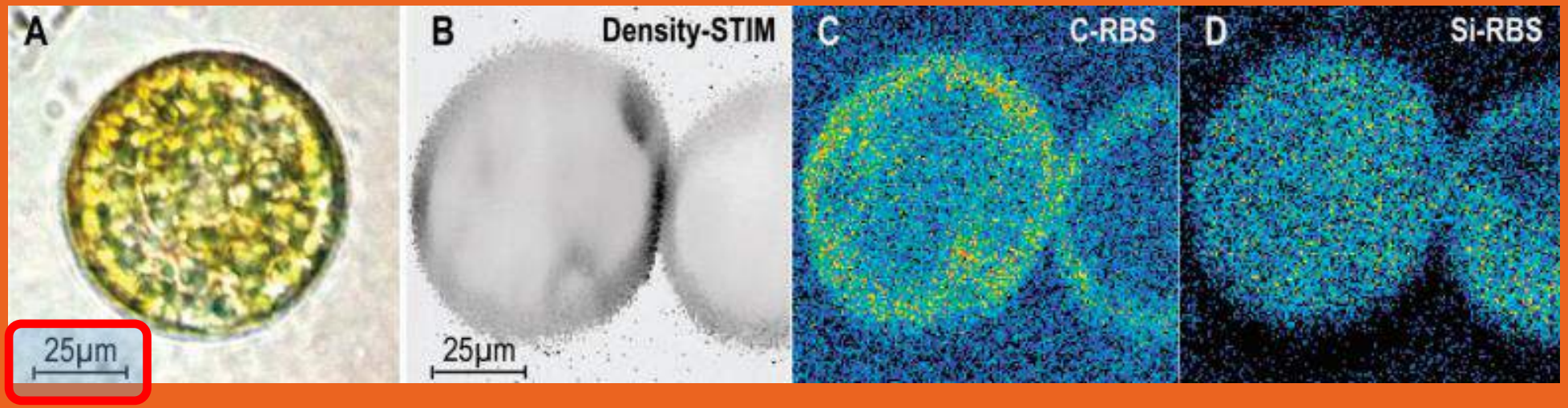
- Retirar elementos desnecessários;
-Enquadrar área de estudo (evitar área como "ilha");
- verificar a qualidade da imagem



ID19813

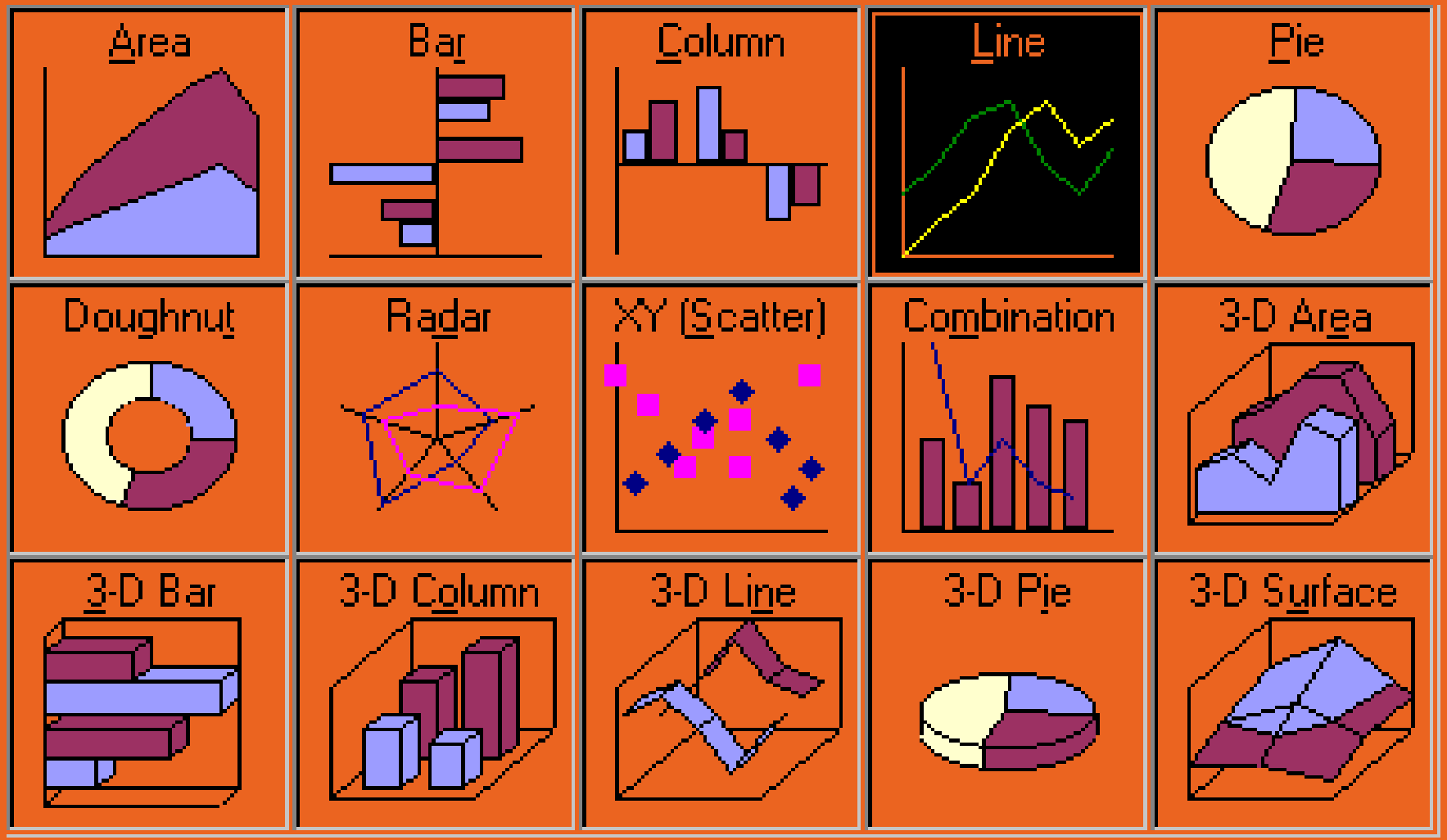
Figures

Photographs must have a scale marker, or scale bar, of professional quality in one corner



Retirado de GODINHO R, et al., 2014. Metallomics 6(9):1626-1631, DOI 10.1039/c4mt00105b

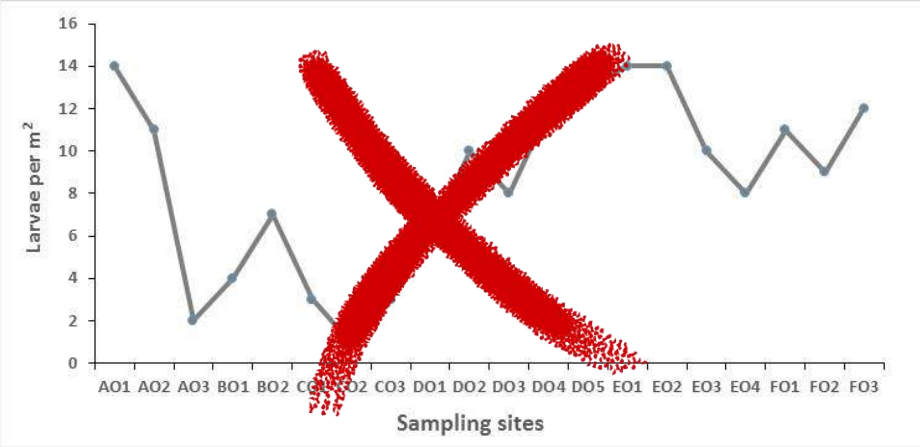
Graphs

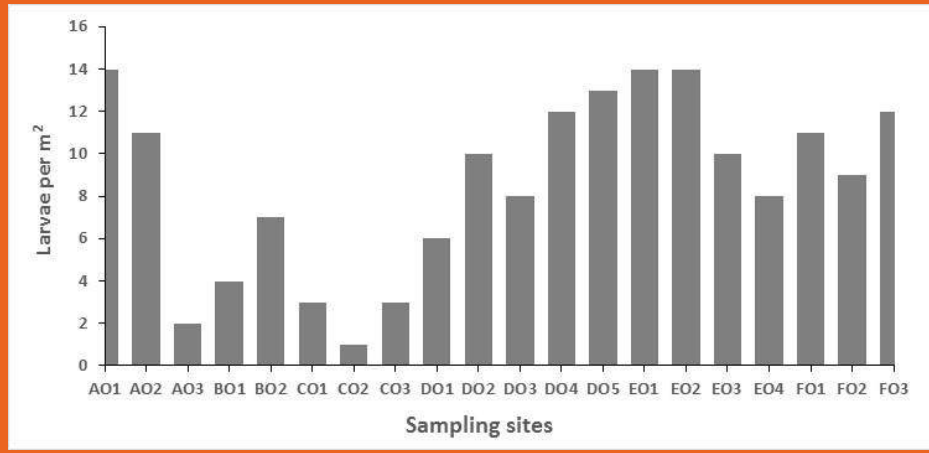

Area
Bar
Column
Line
Pie
Doughnut
Radar
XY (Scatter)
Combination
3-D Area
3-D Bar
3-D Column
3-D Line
3-D Pie
3-D Surface

Graphs

Line graphs joining data can only be used when presenting time series or consecutive samples data

When there is no connection between samples or there is no gradient, you must use histograms or scatter graphs



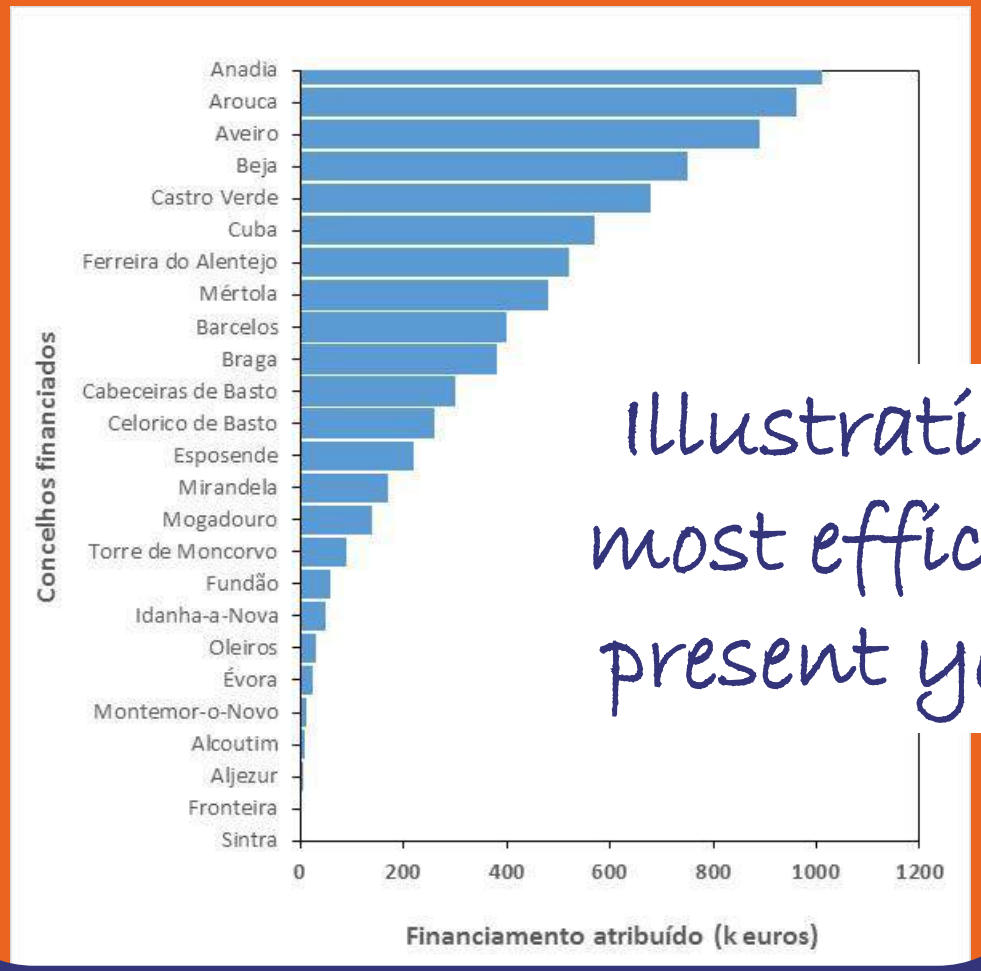


Graphs and tables

TABLE

Concelhos financiados	Financiamento atribuído (k euros)
Alcoutim	8
Aljezur	6
Anadia	1011
Arouca	960
Aveiro	890
Barcelos	400
Beja	750
Braga	380
Cabeceiras de Basto	300
Castro Verde	680
Celorico de Basto	260
Cuba	570
Esposende	220
Évora	25
Ferreira do Alentejo	520
Fronteira	2
Fundão	60
Idanha-a-Nova	50
Mértola	480
Mirandela	170
Mogadouro	140
Montemor-o-Novo	11
Oleiros	30
Sintra	1
Torre de Moncorvo	90

GRAPH



Illustrations are the most efficient way to present your results.

Tables

Importaciones de China y exportaciones de Argentina (millones de dólares) - 2016

Productos	Importaciones de China	Exportaciones de Argentina
Autos, motor de émbolo y cilindrada 1.500-3.000 cm^3	35.433	557
Minerales de cobre y sus concentrados	20.569	1.138
Cajas de cambio	11.404	463
Demás medicamentos envasados	9.751	491
Aceites medios y preparaciones de petróleo	7.652	10.820
Polietileno en formas primarias	5.996	157
Propano, licuado	4.397	234
Polímeros de etileno, en formas primarias	4.139	183
Aceites ligeros y preparaciones de petróleo	3.478	6.030
Butanos, licuados	1.685	186

Fuente: Ideal en base a ITC y Aduana Argentina.

Importância de traduzir os textos para a língua do manuscrito

Retirado de ID18725

Quadro V – Comparativo das importações e exportações da Agertina para a China por setor, em 2016 (milhões de US$).

Table V – Comparative of imports and exports from Argentina to China by sectors, in 2016 (million US$).

Produtos	Importações da China	Exportações da Argentina
Carros, motor a pistão e cilindrada de 1500-3000 cm^3	35 433	557
Minérios de cobre e concentrados	20 569	1138
Caixas de câmbio	11 404	463
Outros medicamentos embalados	9751	491
Óleos médios e preparações de petróleo	7652	10 820
Polietileno em formas primárias	5996	157
Propano, liquefeito	4397	234
Polímeros de etileno, em formas primárias	4139	183
Óleos leves e preparações de petróleo	3478	6030
Butanos, liquefeitos	1685	186

Fonte: Adaptado de El Cronista (mayo, 2017)

Tables

Attention to the use of decimals, significant figures, lines, alignment, etc.

Check Journal's Guide for Authors and layout!

Depth	Gravel	Sand	Mud
5 m	3,42%	81.41%	15,17%
50 m	2,5%	58.42%	39.08%
100 m	0,0%	32.5%	67.5%

Water depth (m)	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Mud (%)
5	3.4	81.4	15.2
50	2.5	58.4	39.1
100	0.0	32.5	67.5

Legends for Figures and Tables

Must contain all the relevant information, to capture the attention of people that start reading a paper by looking at Figures and Tables

Must be self-explanatory and concise

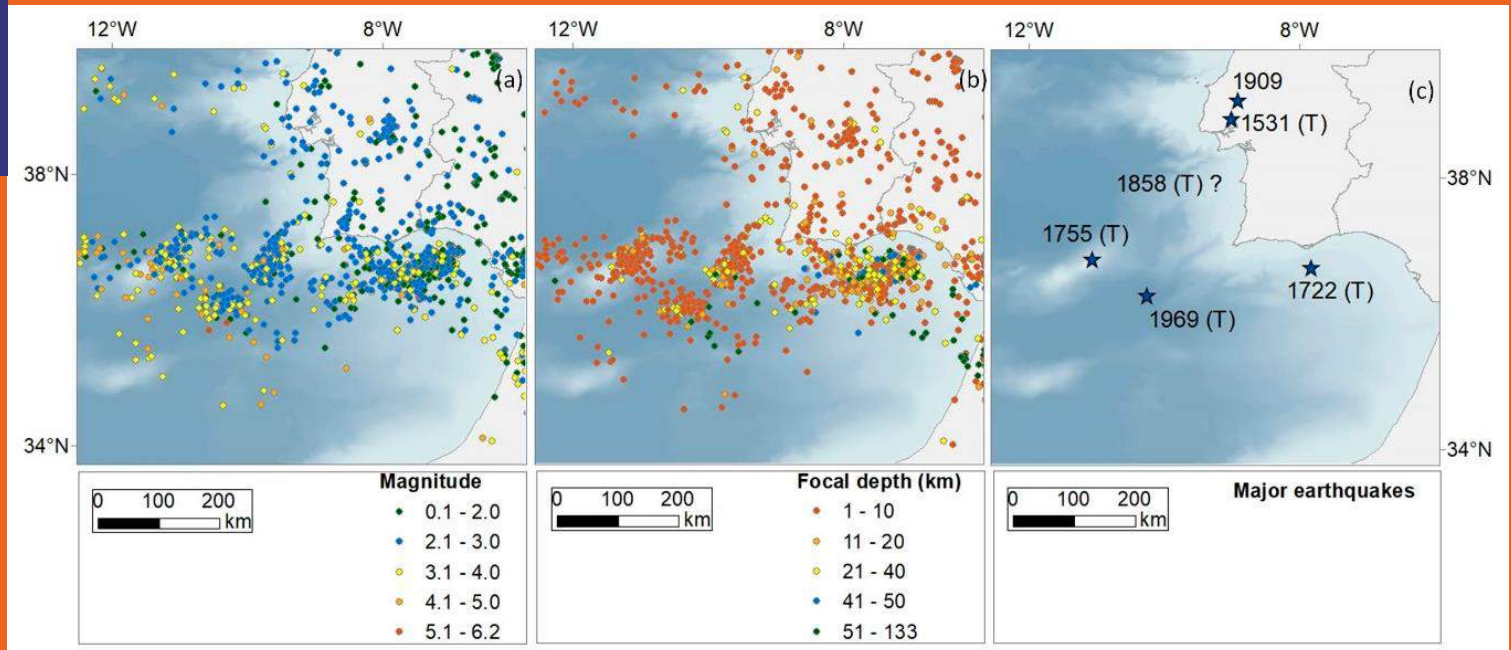
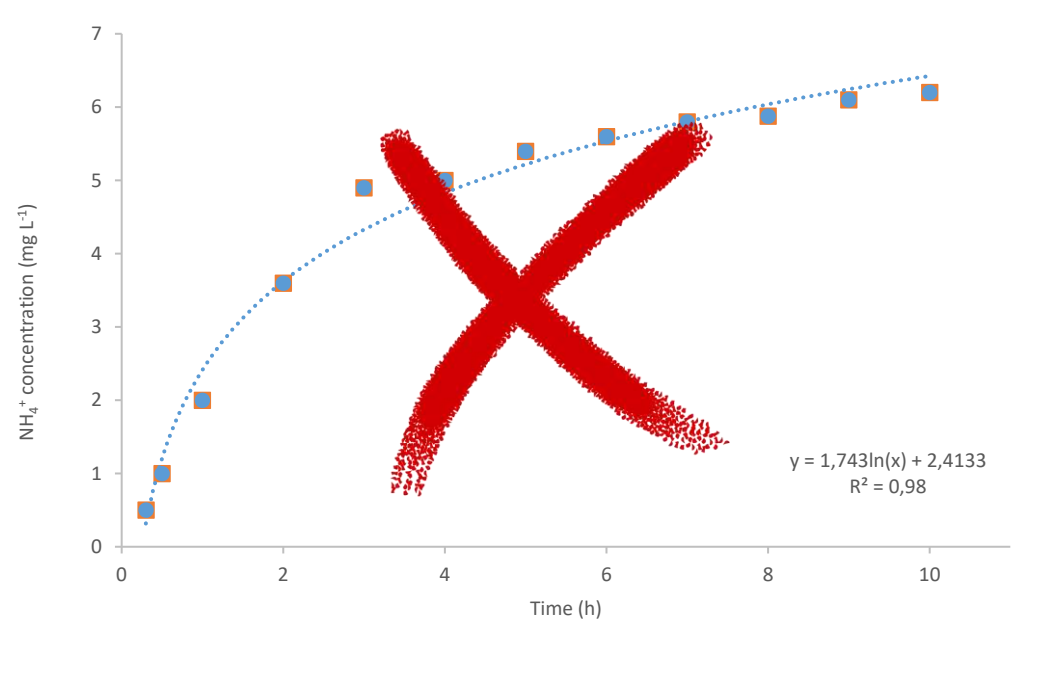


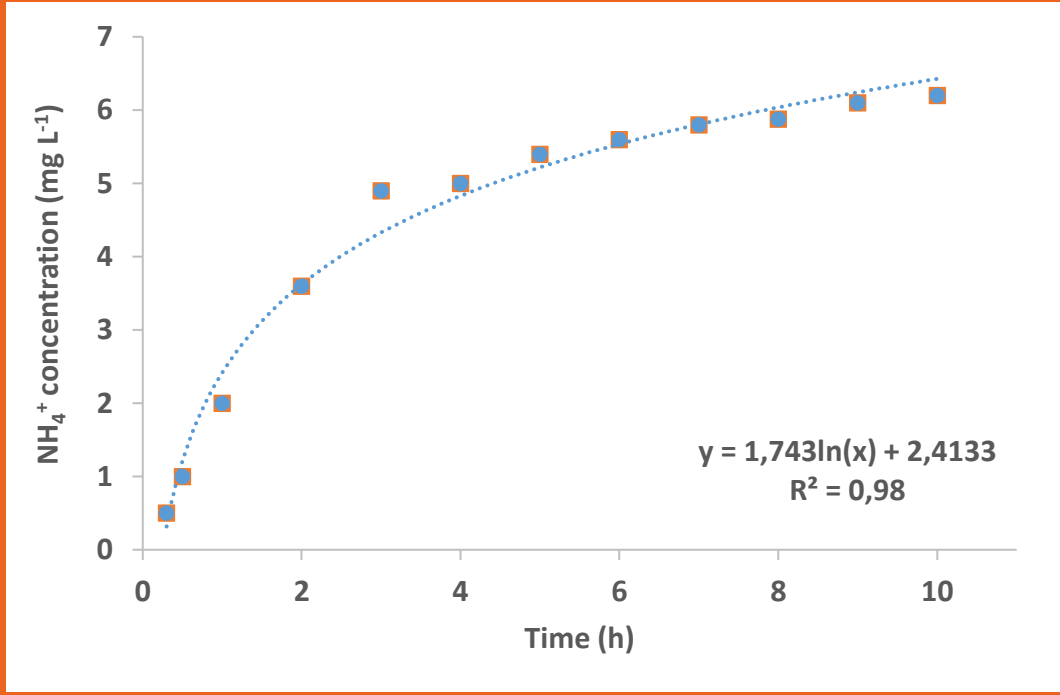
Figure 4. Seismicity of the East Section: (**a**) magnitude, (**b**) focal depth, (**c**) major earthquake. (T) indicates that the earthquake generated a tsunami. Data from United States Geological Survey (USGS), from 14 December 2000 to 14 December 2007 (adapted from [4,17]).

Retirado de Santos A, Correia, M., Loureiro, C., Fernandes, P., Costa, N. The historical reconstruction of the 1755 earthquake and tsunami in downtown Lisbon, Portugal, J. Mar. Sci. Eng. 2019, 7, 208; doi:10.3390/jmse7070208

Fonts on Figures and Tables

Use FONTS legible to readers





Results

STEP 3

Results

- This section responds to the question "What have you found?"
- Only representative results from your research, that are essential to the discussion, should be presented in this section
- Must be very clear and concise

Results

- For the data, decide on a logical order that tells a clear story and makes it easy to understand.
- Generally, the chosen order is the same that will be used in the Materials & Methods section.
- Use sub-headings to keep results of the same type together, which is easier to review and read

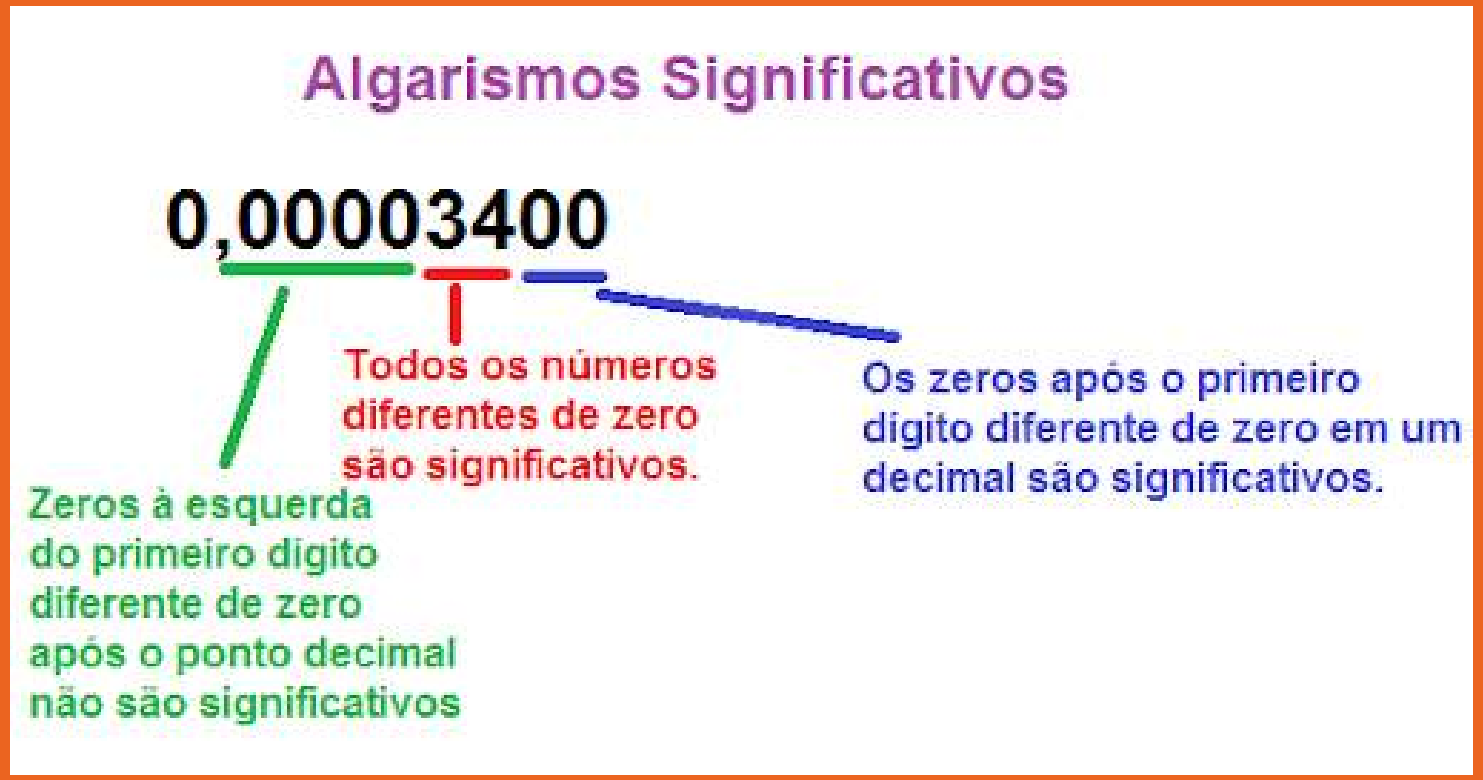
Results

No references in this section; you are presenting your results, so you cannot refer to others here.

---- If you refer to others, is because you are discussing your results, and this must be included in the Discussion section.-----

Results

- For numbers, use two significant digits unless more precision is necessary (0.28, not 0.27856444)



Results

For statistics, indicate all relevant parameters for the statistical tests used

A significantly positive correlation regarding ^{199}Hg concentrations was found between roots and stems ($r = 0.93$, $p < 0.01$, $n = 9$) and between stems and leaves ($r = 0.94$, $p < 0.01$, $n = 9$).

Concentrations of ^{199}Hg were significantly higher ($p < 0.05$) in roots than in stems and leaves, for each sampling time.

Materials and Methods

STEP 4

Materials and Methods

- This section responds to the question "How did I solve the problem?"
- Detailed information should be included so a knowledgeable reader can reproduce the experiment or study
- Details of established methods should never be repeated

Materials and Methods

- In this section, avoid adding comments, results and discussion
- Broad summaries or key references are sufficient, for previously published procedures
- Reviewers will criticize incomplete or incorrect methods descriptions and may recommend rejection, because this section is critical in the process of reproducing the investigation

Materials and Methods

Number these sub-sections for the convenience of internal cross-referencing, but always taking into account the publisher's **Guide for Authors.**

List the methods in the same order they will appear in the Results section, in the logical order

Materials and Methods

Standard systems for numbers and nomenclature must be used

EXAMPLES

For chemicals, use the conventions of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry and the official recommendations of the IUPAC–IUB Combined Commission on Biochemical Nomenclature

For species, use accepted taxonomical nomenclature (WoRMS: World Register of Marine Species, ERMS: European Register of Marine Species), and write them always in italics

For units of measurement, follow the International System of Units (SI)

Materials and Methods

Description of the study area

Stands alone

OR

Introduction

(What is the problem?)

Materials and Methods

Description of the study area

- Why the area was chosen?
- What is the problem in the area? (Introduction)
- Use census data to indicate Human population at risk and Land use data;

Materials and Methods

Description of the study area

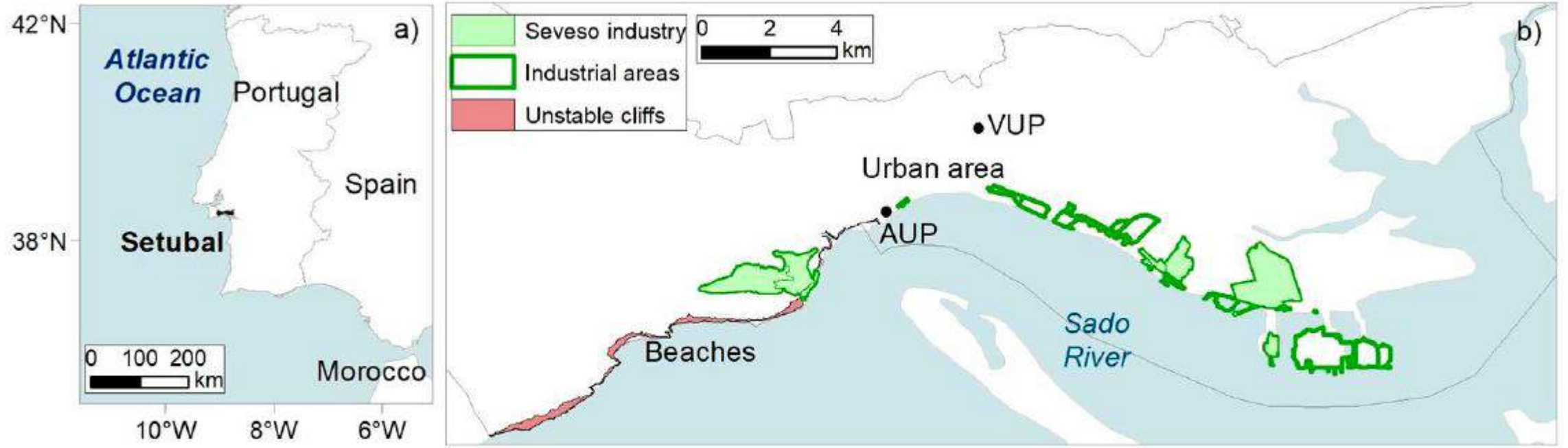


Figure 1. Coastline land use of the studied area: (**a**) Location of Setubal municipality; (**b**) Main areas including the Albarquel Urban Park (AUP) and the Varzea Urban Park (VUP). Adapted from [13,14].

Retirado de Santos, A., Sousa, N., Kremers, H., Bucho, J.L. Building Resilient Urban Communities: The Case Study of Setubal Municipality, Portugal, Geosciences, 2020, 10, 243; doi:10.3390/geosciences10060243

Materials and Methods

Detailed description of the type of data used, and how data were analysed:

Primary sources of data -- Collected by the authors –

Description of field survey, questionnaires or experiments done giving information on dates and other relevant details

Secondary sources of data -- The authors compiled data from other publications such as archives (INE, DGS, Torre do Tombo) --

List the websites and the appropriate citations; if the data was re-organized, explain how

Materials and Methods

Description of the laboratory methods, including treatment of samples, analytical methods (follow the order of waters, sediments and biomonitors).
If you have worked with different biodiversity components start from the simplest (i.e. microbes) to the more complex (i.e. mammals)

Description of the statistical methods used, including software (SPSS, etc.), confidence levels, etc.

Description of the numerical methods and simulations used

Indication the software used to construct maps and graphs (GIS or Excel) with description of the tools and licenses if appropriate

Discussion

STEP 5

Discussion

- This section responds to the question "What does it mean?"
- Probably it is the easiest section to write, but the hardest section to get right. This is because it is the most important section of your paper.
- A huge numbers of manuscripts are rejected because the Discussion is weak.

Discussion

- How do these results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section?
- Do the data support your hypothesis?
- Are your results consistent with what other investigators have reported?
- Discuss weaknesses and discrepancies. If your results were unexpected, try to explain why
- Is there another way to interpret your results?
- What further research would be necessary to answer the questions raised by your results?
- Explain what is new without exaggerating

Discussion

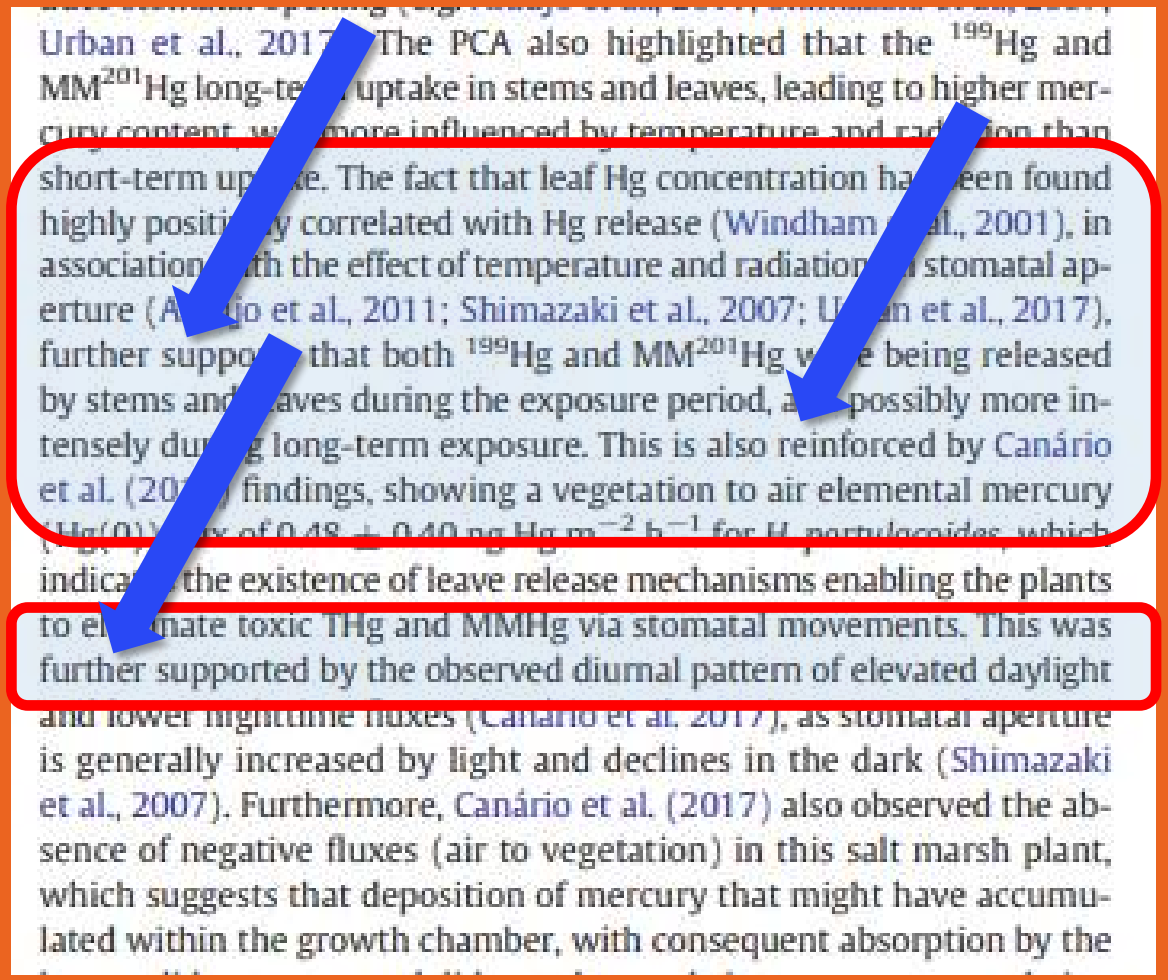
Compare the published results by your colleagues with yours (using some of the references included in the Introduction)

grown in contaminated soils displaying more apoplastic barriers (Redjala et al., 2011). This way it was possible to clarify if translocation to leaves was a valid pathway in *H. portulacoides*. Levels of $T^{199}Hg$ and $MM^{201}Hg$ in roots significantly exceeded the concentrations found in stems and leaves. These results corroborate previous studies showing that roots are the main sites of mercury retention for *H. portulacoides* collected directly from salt marshes (Anjum et al., 2011; Canário et al. 2007, 2010; Castro et al., 2009; Válega et al. 2008a, b), other salt

Retirado de CABRITA MT, et al., 2018. Science of the Total Environment, 650(1):111-120, DOI: 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2018.08.335

Discussion

Compare the published results by your colleagues with yours (using some of the references included in the Introduction)

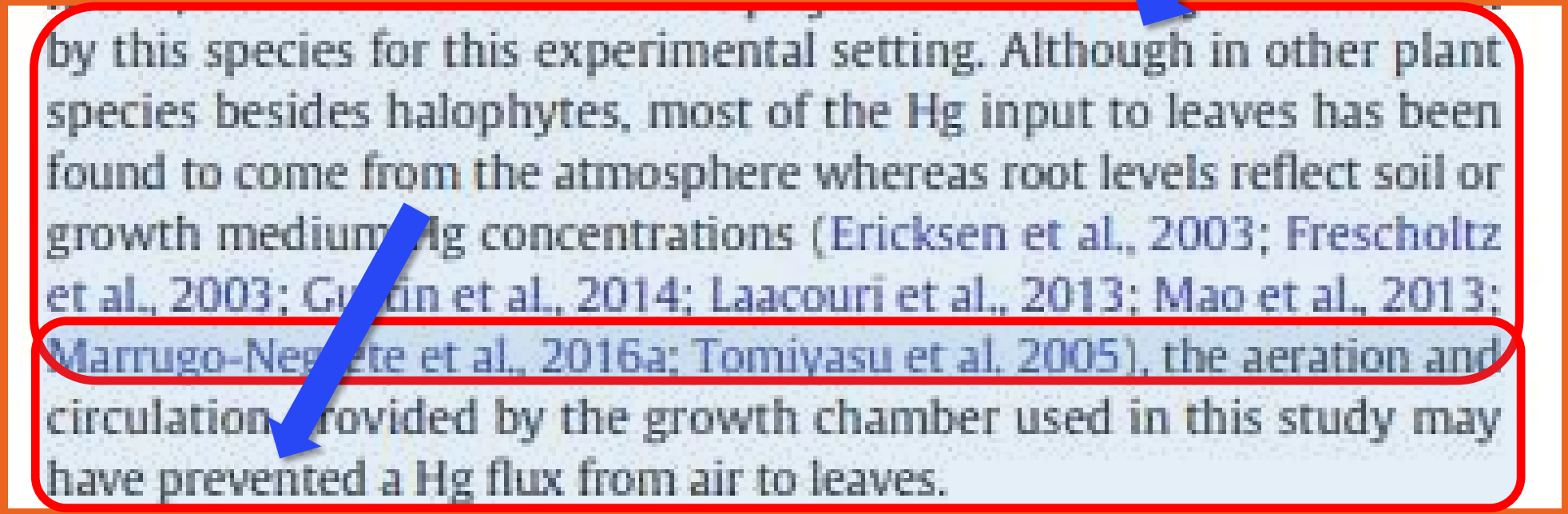


Urban et al., 201[illegible] The PCA also highlighted that the ^{199}Hg and $MM^{201}Hg$ long-te[illegible] uptake in stems and leaves, leading to higher mercury content, w[illegible] more influenced by temperature and rad[illegible]ion than short-term up[illegible]e. The fact that leaf Hg concentration ha[illegible]een found highly positi[illegible]y correlated with Hg release (Windham [illegible]l., 2001), in association [illegible]th the effect of temperature and radiation [illegible] stomatal aperture (A[illegible]jo et al., 2011; Shimazaki et al., 2007; U[illegible]n et al., 2017), further suppo[illegible] that both ^{199}Hg and $MM^{201}Hg$ v[illegible]e being released by stems and [illegible]aves during the exposure period, a[illegible] possibly more intensely du[illegible]g long-term exposure. This is also reinforced by Canário et al. (20[illegible]) findings, showing a vegetation to air elemental mercury ([illegible]) [illegible]y of 0.48 ± 0.40 ng Hg m^{-2} h^{-1} for *H. portulacoides*, which indica[illegible] the existence of leave release mechanisms enabling the plants to el[illegible]nate toxic THg and MMHg via stomatal movements. This was further supported by the observed diurnal pattern of elevated daylight and lower nighttime fluxes (Canário et al. 2017), as stomatal aperture is generally increased by light and declines in the dark (Shimazaki et al., 2007). Furthermore, Canário et al. (2017) also observed the absence of negative fluxes (air to vegetation) in this salt marsh plant, which suggests that deposition of mercury that might have accumulated within the growth chamber, with consequent absorption by the

Retirado de CABRITA MT, et al., 2018. Science of the Total Environment, 650(1):111-120, DOI: 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2018.08.335

Discussion

Never ignore work in disagreement with yours, in turn, you must confront it and explain differences to convince the reader that you are correct or even better



by this species for this experimental setting. Although in other plant species besides halophytes, most of the Hg input to leaves has been found to come from the atmosphere whereas root levels reflect soil or growth medium Hg concentrations (Ericksen et al., 2003; Frescholtz et al., 2003; Gustin et al., 2014; Laacouri et al., 2013; Mao et al., 2013; Marrugo-Negrete et al., 2016a; Tomiyasu et al. 2005), the aeration and circulation provided by the growth chamber used in this study may have prevented a Hg flux from air to leaves.

Retirado de CABRITA MT, et al., 2018. Science of the Total Environment, 650(1):111-120, DOI: 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2018.08.335

Discussion

- Avoid statements that go beyond what the results can support
- Avoid unspecific expressions such as "higher temperature", "at a lower rate", "highly significant“ unless you quantify. Quantitative descriptions are always preferred (ex. > 35 °C, $p<0.001$).
- Avoid sudden introduction of new terms or ideas; you must present everything in the introduction, to be confronted with your results here.
- Speculations on possible interpretations are allowed, but these should be rooted in fact, rather than imagination.

Conclusions

STEP 6

Conclusions

- This section shows how the work advances the field from the present state of knowledge.
- In some journals, it's a separate section; in others, it's the last paragraph of the Discussion section
- Without a clear conclusion section, reviewers and readers will find it difficult to judge your work and whether it merits publication in the journal.

Conclusions

- Global and specific conclusions, in relation to the objectives included in the introduction
- Uses if appropriate
- Suggestion of future experiments and lines of research, if applicable

Introduction

STEP 7

SECTION OF INTRODUCTION	CONTENT
Problem	Explains the problem
State of the Art	Refers to the highest level of general development, as of a device, technique, or scientific field achieved at a particular time
Research question(s)	Questions arising out from perceived knowledge deficit within a field of study. They specify the population of interest, the interest to the scientific community and potentially to the public, have scientific relevance and further current knowledge in the field
Research hypotheses	Developed from the research question and guides the objectives for research
Objectives	Active statement about how the study is going to answer the specific research question(s)

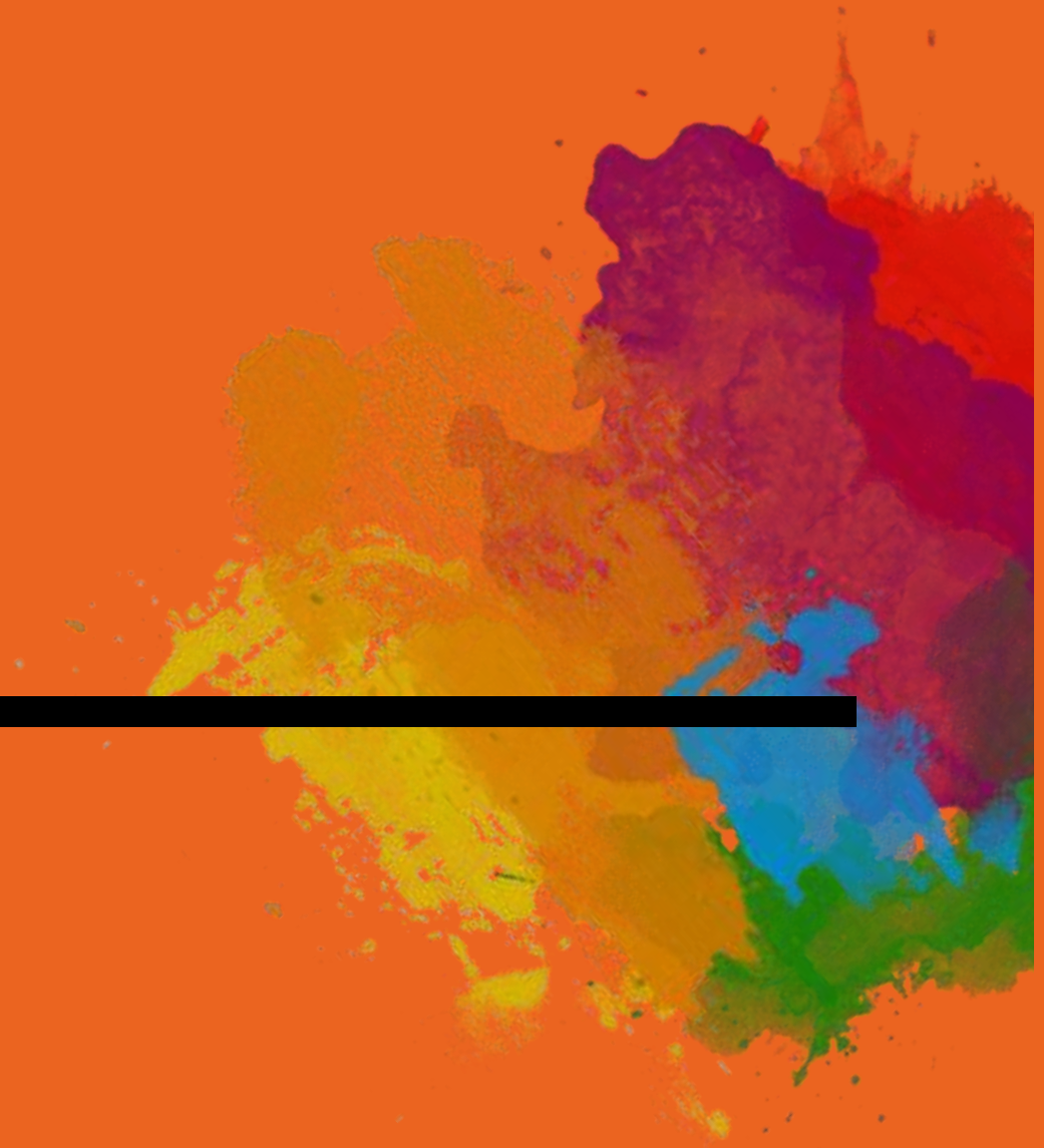
Introduction

- What is the problem to be solved?
- Are there any existing solutions?
- Which is the best?
- What is the solution you want to test and why you chose it?
- What is the selected solution’s main limitation?
- Is it a novel approach? What are the benefits against other solutions?
- What do you hope to achieve? (Objectives)

Introduction

- Concise and to-the-point
- Introduces the main scientific publications on which the work is based, and a few original and important works, including recent review articles
- Perspective consistent with the nature of the journal
- Organized from the global to the particular point of view, guiding the readers to the objectives of the paper.

Abstract



STEP 8

Abstract

- Objective
- M&M at a glance
- Key results
- Main conclusions

concise and to-the-point

interesting and easily understood

Together with the title, it's the advertisement of your article

Abstract

Example of a short Abstract

This work evaluates the impact of phytoplankton[illegible]al availability driven by dredging, in an area of the Sado estuary (Portugal), subject to ongoing dredging o[illegible] the entire sampling period.

Objective

In situ changes of chlorophyll a concentration, bioavailable trace metals (Cr, Mn, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Cd and Pb) in the water column, metal content in particulate matter, and [illegible]etal to bioavailable metal ratios were investigated during pre-bloom, bloom and post-bloom conditions to ev[illegible]tential of the phytoplankton-mediated metal removal.

M&M

Metals in particulate matter significantly enhanced concomitantly with the decline of metals (mostly Mn, Co, Cu, Zn, and Pb) in the water column during the bloom, in comparison with pre- and post-bloom periods. During the peak of the phytoplankton bloom, bioavailable Cr, Mn, Co, Ni[illegible] Pb were reduced to 30, 99, 100, 87, 98, 72, 84 and 88 % of their original levels (pre-bloom values). Copper and Pb, and to a lesser extent, Zn and Mn, were ranked as more particle reactive.

Results

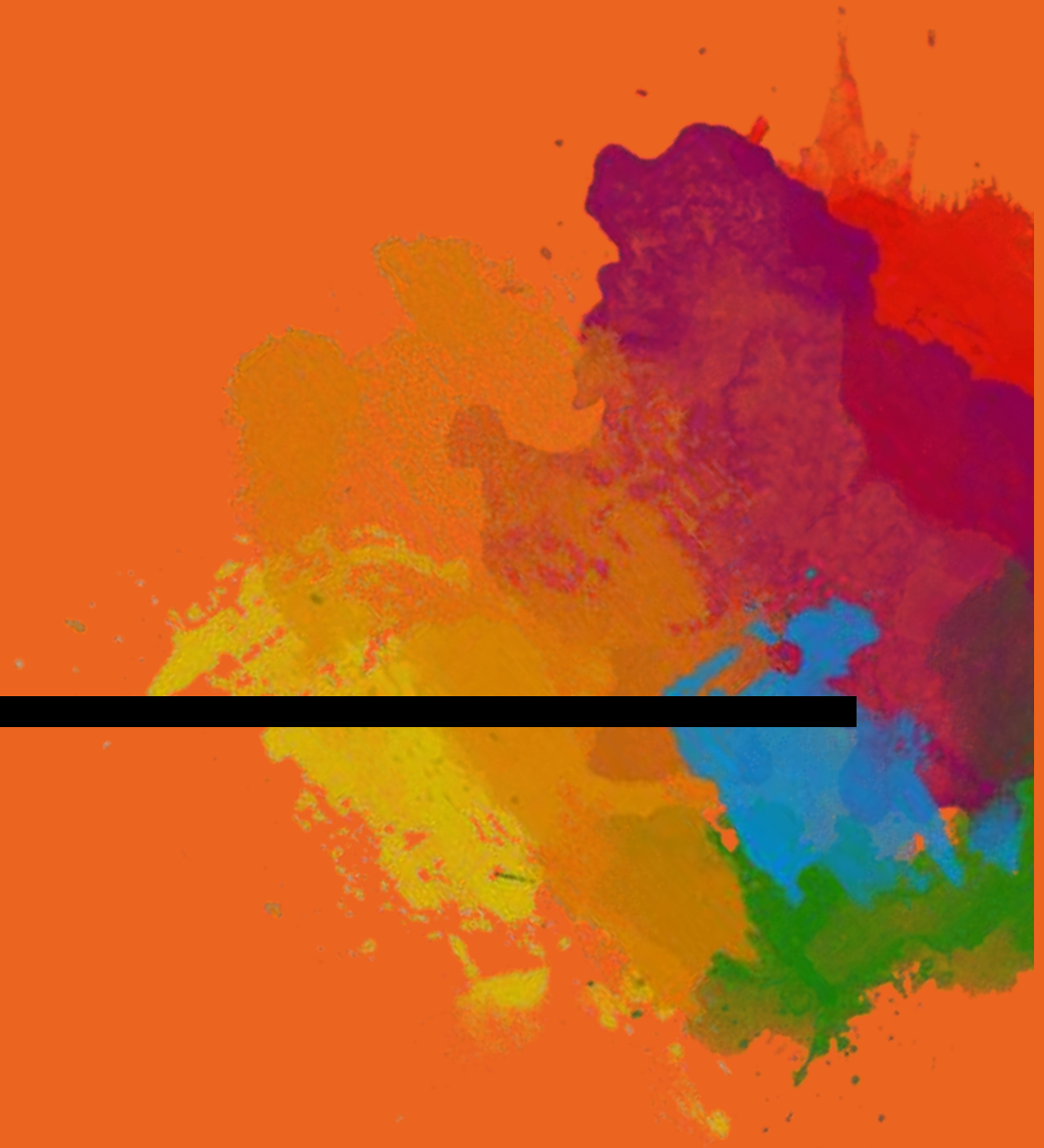
Volume particulate matter concentrations of Mn, Ni, Cu and Pb much higher than the bioavailable concentrations, indicated that phytoplankton is likely to be a dominant sink of these metals during the bloom period. Thus, Mn, Ni, Cu and Pb are prone to be transferred and biomagnif[illegible]d web. These results highlight phytoplankton blooms as important biological sinks of trace metals [illegible] should be taken into consideration in planning and management of dredging, to minimise environmental impacts and protect estuarine and coastal ecosystems.

Conclusions

Abstract

A clear abstract
will strongly influence whether or not
your work is further considered.

Title



STEP 9

Title

- The title is the first (and probably only) opportunity to attract the reader's attention
- The first readers are the Editor and the referees
- Readers are the potential authors who will cite your article, so the first impression is powerful!

Title

- Specific and reflect the content of the manuscript
- Informative and concise (clear, descriptive, and not too long)
- Original

Title

Examples of original titles, and how they were changed after reviewers' comments:

Original title

Preliminary observations on the effect of salinity on benthic community distribution within a estuarine system, in the North Sea

Revised title

Effect of salinity on benthic distribution within the Scheldt estuary (North Sea)

Comments: Long title distracts readers. Remove all redundancies such as "studies on", "the nature of," etc. Never use expressions such as "preliminary." Be precise.

Title

Examples of original titles, and how they were changed after reviewers' comments:

Original title

Action of antibiotics on bacteria

Revised title

Inhibition of growth of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* by streptomycin

Comments: Titles should be specific. Think about "how will I search for this piece of information" when you design the title.

Authors and Affiliation

STEP 10

Authors and Affiliation

Marine Environmental Research 153 (2020) 104837

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Marine Environmental Research

journal homepage: http://www.elsevier.com/locate/marenvrev

Impacts of phytoplankton blooms on trace metal recycling and bioavailability during dredging events in the Sado estuary (Portugal)

Maria Teresa Cabrita [a,*,1], Pedro Brito [a,b], Isabel Caçador [b], Bernardo Duarte [b]

[a] Instituto do Mar e da Atmosfera (IPMA), Rua Alfredo Magalhães Ramalho, 6, 1495-006, Algés, Lisboa, Portugal
[b] Marine and Environmental Sciences Centre (MARE), Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade de Lisboa, Campo Grande, 1749-016, Lisboa, Portugal

Authors and Affiliation

Authors contributions to the paper

Conceptualization, S.C.P. and S.Y.W.; Methodology, A.B., S.C.P., and S.Y.W.; Investigation, M.E., A.N.V., N.A.V., S.C.P., and S.Y.W.; Writing – Original Draft, S.C.P. and S.Y.W.; Writing – Review & Editing, S.C.P. and S.Y.W.; Funding Acquisition, S.C.P. and S.Y.W.; Resources, M.E.V and C.K.B.; Supervision, A.B., N.L.W., and A.A.D.

publications

MDPI

Article

Grades of Openness: Open and Closed Articles in Norway

Susanne Mikki *, Øyvind L. Gjesdal and Tormod E. Strømme

University of Bergen Library, University of Bergen, 5007 Bergen, Norway; oyvind.gjesdal@uib.no (Ø.L.G.); tormod.stromme@uib.no (T.E.S.)

* Correspondence: susanne.mikki@uib.no; Tel.: +47-909-082-66

Received: 29 August 2018; Accepted: 19 November 2018; Published: 22 November 2018

check for updates

Publications **2018**, *6*, 46 10 of 12

Supplementary Materials: Data are openly available on BORA (https://bora.uib.no/handle/1956/18308). The code used to scrape data from Google Scholar is available on GitHub [17].

Author Contributions: Conceptualization: S.M., T.E.S., and Ø.L.G.; methodology: S.M. and Ø.L.G.; validation: S.M., T.E.S., and Ø.L.G.; formal analysis: S.M.; writing—original draft preparation: S.M.; writing—review and editing: T.E.S.; visualization: S.M.

Funding: This work is a result of our project Frie, vitenskapelige publikasjoner (Free, scholarly publications), funded by the National Library of Norway (Ref a68f29d9).

Acknowledgments: We thank Hemed Ali Al Ruwehy for some of the data preparation and Ingrid Cutler and Irene Eikefjord for reading and discussing the manuscript.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest. The funders had no role in the design of the study; in the collection, analyses, or interpretation of the data; in the writing of the manuscript; or in the decision to publish the results.

Keywords

STEP 11

Keywords

- Keywords are used for indexing the paper.
- Avoid words with a broad meaning and words already included in the title
- Some journals require that the keywords are not those from the journal name, because it is implicit that the topic is that.
  For example, the journal Soil Biology & Biochemistry requires that the word "soil" not be selected as a keyword
- Only abbreviations firmly established in the field are eligible (e.g., TOC, CTD)

Acknowledgements

STEP 12

Acknowledgements

- Thank funding agency or the agency giving you a grant (indicating grant number or reference)
- Thank funding institutions
- Thank funding projects (include project number or reference)
- Thank people who have contributed to the manuscript but not to the extent where that would justify authorship
  - *Scientific discussion*
  - *Technical help*
  - *Proofreading assistance*

Acknowledgements

Example of Acknowledgements

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would [illegible]ndação para a Ciência e Tecnologia (FCT) [illegible]research in the Marine and Environmental Sciences Centre (MARE) through project UID/MAR/[illegible]systems and Integrative Sciences [illegible] through project UID/MULTI/04046/2013. [illegible] was funded through the ECOSAM project [illegible]LI/104085/2008). B. Duarte was supported by [illegible]rough a PhD grant (SFRH/BD/75951/2011).

Funding agency

Funding institution

Funding project

Grant

Acknowledgements

Example of Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements

I wish to acknow para a Ciência e a Tecnologia" (FCT, G 09). I would like to thank Miriam Guerr nd for introducing PRIMER Version 6.0 the collaboration of Joana Raimundo and k.

Grant and Funding agency

Scientific discussion

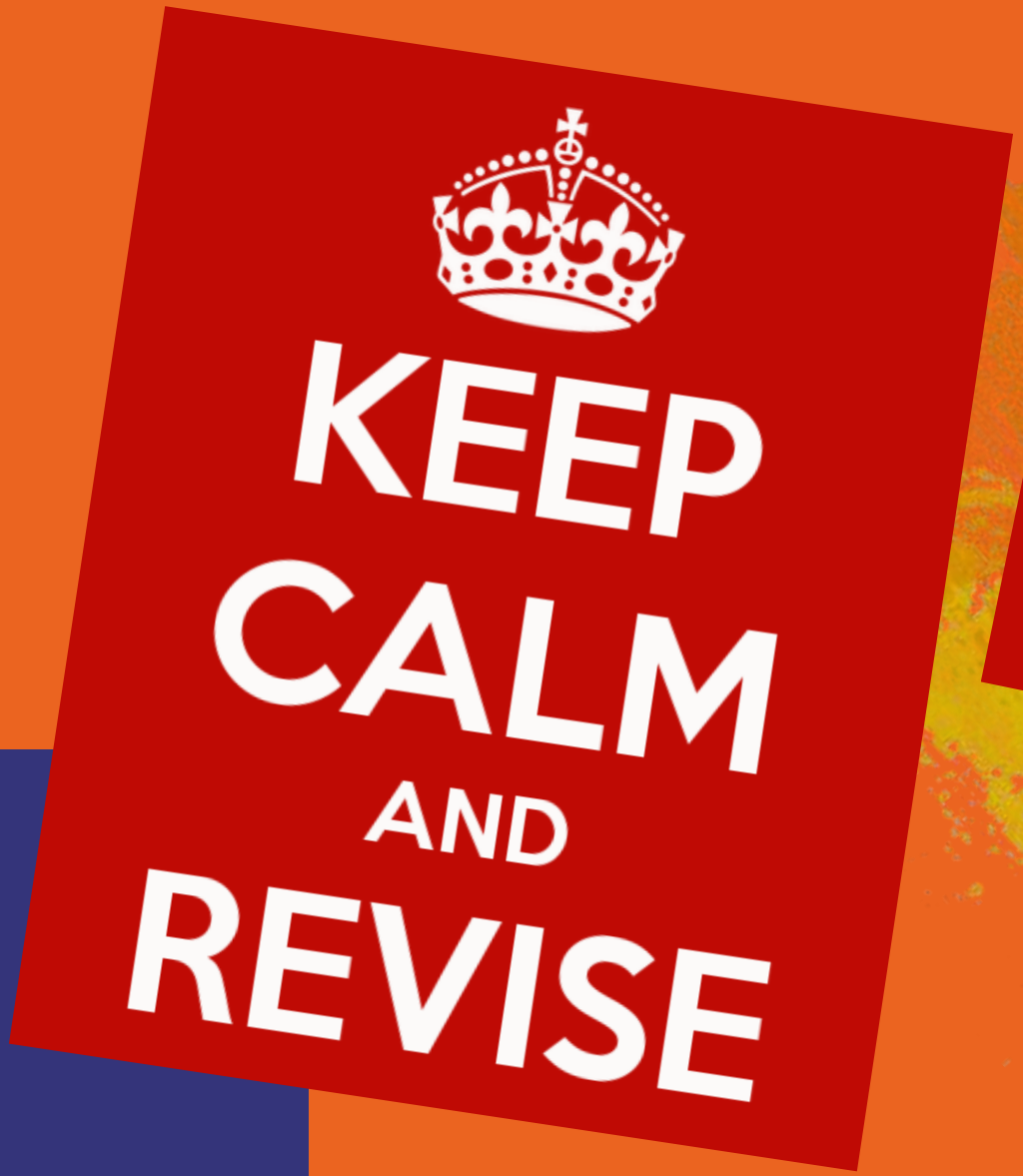
Technical support

References

STEP 13

References

- Always cite a few papers from the journal where you want to publish the paper
- Include papers with authors from different countries, if applicable, to highlight extent and relevance of the scientific topic



REVISE

REVISE

REVISE

STEP 14