

撰写位置：

Geolocation information. Submitting a geolocation information section, as a separate paragraph before your acknowledgements, means we can index your paper's study area accurately in JournalMap's geographic literature database and make your article more discoverable to others. More information.

以期刊 Environmental Research Letters (ERL)的说明为例：

Geolocation information

ERL is delighted to be collaborating with JournalMap, a location-based literature search engine. To ensure your article is accurately indexed in JournalMap's geographic literature database (and therefore enhancing the discoverability of your work), ERL authors are encouraged to include geolocation information in a section within their articles, as well as providing a supplementary file with this information. Please clearly indicate in the manuscript the location(s) where the research was conducted using location names and geographic coordinate values which define, at a minimum, the centre of the study area. For work conducted in multiple locations, names and coordinates should be provided for each one.

Coordinates for research locations that are reported in the article can either be a point location, or mark the corners of a bounding box. Location names should be a concise text description of the study area. For linear areas or larger regions/areas with irregular boundaries, coordinates for a bounding box should be included in the article and the polylines or polygons defining the study area should be included in a supplementary file (see below).

Well-formatted coordinates enable automated georeferencing of articles and reduce geolocation errors. Coordinate values should be given in a latitude and longitude format (WGS84 datum). Coordinates should be given as latitude first, and then longitude separated by a comma and in decimal degrees format, e.g., 51.4509°N, 2.5850°W, rather than in degrees, minutes and seconds format, e.g., 51°27'32"N, 2°35'63"W, . Use letters after the coordinate value to designate the hemisphere (i.e., 'N' or 'S' for latitude, and 'E' or 'W' for longitude) rather than negative signs for south latitudes and west longitudes. If you are defining a boundary box provide the range of latitudes first separated by a hyphen followed by the range of longitudes. Use a comma to separate latitude and longitude values for a bounding box, e.g. '51.4509°N–3.4582°N, 2.5850°W–3.2359°W'.

In cases where the decimal degrees coordinate format is inappropriate (e.g. polar regions) and a different coordinate system is used, please provide all of the information necessary to transform those coordinates to another coordinate system.

Location names should be sufficiently detailed in order to be unequivocal. If a name is uncommon, refers to a local landmark, or is used commonly in different regions, a reference should be given using a universal geographical dictionary or directory. Resources for coordinates and location names include; GeoNames Geographical Database, Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names, GEOLocate, Google Earth.

For inclusion of the geolocation information within a supplementary file alongside your article, please ensure the file(s) are submitted in one of the following formats; spreadsheet (.xls or .csv), or Google Earth (.kml). For spreadsheet formats, list latitude and longitude values in separate columns and use one row for each study area.

Please visit JournalMap for more information on how this geolocation data will be used to enable accurate indexing and enhance discoverability of your article.