執筆要領 (I)

ー日本語原稿の作成ー

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Instructions to Authors (I)

-Preparation of Japanese Manuscripts-

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Abstract: Instructions are given to prepare the manuscript of a Japanese paper submitted to the Journal of the Japanese Society of Coastal Forest. Being a model in itself, the document demonstratively prescribes the layout of the manuscript. Manuscripts should be typed on one side of white A4 size paper when they are submitted. Accepted manuscripts will be off-set printed. Titles of papers, names and affiliations of authors, abstracts, main texts, headings, references, equations, mathematical symbols, captions of figures and tables and so on should be in specified fonts. All references cited should be collected together at the end of the paper. Figures and Tables with their captions should be placed appropriately.

1 はじめに

本稿は,海岸林学会誌日本語論文原稿作成の手引きである.この原稿自体が,論文原稿のレイアウト,使用すべきフォントのサイズやスタイルの例となっている.

論文の原稿枚数は原則として6枚以内とする.受 理された論文は、そのままオフセット印刷される.

2 レイアウト

原稿には、A4 版白紙用紙の片面を使用する.上下のマージンは 25mm とする.フォントは、漢字、ひらがな、カタカナについては明朝体全角を、英数字については Times などの代表的ローマン体半角を用いる.句読点には「、」、「.」を用い、「、」、「。」は用いない.

論文は、表題部、本文からなり、必要に応じて引用文献の一覧を含む、また、数式、図、表が含まれていてもよい、本文に対する脚注、付録は用いないこと、

2.1 表題部

表題部は一段組で、論文の表題、著者名、Abstract からなる. Abstract 以外は中央寄せで和文併記する. Abstract は 75~200 語、両端揃えで英文のみ記載する. 左右のマージンは 30mm とする. 連載形式の論文は、(I)、(II)、…のように番号を付け、その下に副題を添える. 著者の所属、住所は、略称などは用いず、脚注に和文併記する. 各著者との対応にはアラビア数字を用いる. 表題部で使用すべきフォン

表 1: 表題部のフォント

表題	13pt ゴシック
副題	10pt
著者名	11pt
Abstract	9pt
所属	9pt

トを表1に示す.

2.2 本文

本文は、横 23 文字×縦 59 行、段間隔 10mm の二段組とする. 左右のマージンは 20mm とし、両端揃えする. フォントは 10pt のものを用いる. 用語を強調するため、「」を用いてもよい.

見出しは第3レベルまで用いることができる.それらは左寄せし、小数点で区切った番号をつけ、10ptのゴシックフォントを用いる.各見出しの上には1行の空白を置く.

2.3 引用文献

文献の引用に際しては、著者名と発行年を明記する. 著者が3名以上の場合には、第2著者以降を「ら」(日本語文献の場合)あるいはイタリックの「et al.」(外国語文献の場合)で置き換える.

引用したすべての文献は,筆頭著者の姓のアルファベット順に配列し,9ptフォントを用いて論文の末尾に置く.そして,[1],[2],…のように番号をつける.見出しは10ptゴシックで引用文献とする.

2.4 数式と数学記号

各数式は, 欄幅でセンタリングすることを原則とする. 数式には(1), (2), …のように番号をつける. この番号は, 数式の行(2 行以上にわたる場合は最後の行)に右寄せして配置する. 数式を本文から分離するため, その上下にそれぞれ 1 行の空白行を残す. 数式が長く, 途中で切断する場合は, 各行の間に半

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行の空白行を入れる.

数式記号を本文中で用いるときには,数式中途と 同じフォントを用いる.また,それが変数を表すと きは斜体とする.

2.5 図と表

図と表は、初出のページに置くことを原則とするが、次のページに繰り込むこともできる。すべての図や表を論文の末尾に置くことは避ける.

2.5.1 図

図は、写真も含め、そのままオフセット印刷されることを考慮した鮮明なものに限る.このため、特に図については、ペイント系(ビットマップ系)ではなく、必ずドロー系(ベクトル系)で描写すること.すべての図には、本文中で出現の順に図1、図2、…のように番号をつける.説明文は10ptフォントを用い、図の下に置いて、図幅でセンタリングする.

2.5.2 表

すべての表には,本文中で出現の順に,表 1,表 2,…のように番号をつける.説明文は 10pt フォントを用い,表の上に置いて,表幅でセンダリングする.

3 例

以上に則して作成された原稿の例を以下に示す.

Lions(1968)によって導かれた支配方程式について,多くの解放がこれまで提案されている(Liu et al., 1992; Ligget and Chen, 1994). したがって,連続方程式は,「状態方程式」と呼ばれ,

$$\Delta V = q \tag{1}$$

のように書き直すことができる。ここに、 $\Delta = 9$ プラス演算子、V = 速度ポテンシャル、<math>q =湧出強度である。土壌水分が減少する時には、湧出強度 q は

$$q = q(\theta) = 64.7 + 0.00017 \theta + 4.76 \theta^{2} +$$

$$3.92 \theta^{3} -0.40 \theta^{4} + 29.03 \theta^{5}$$
(2)

によって評価される. ここに, θ = 温度である. 大東ら(1996)によって提案された手法を用い, (1)を空

間領域で数値的に解く.変換座標系における計算格子を図1に示す.

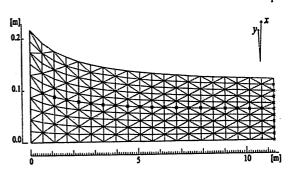


図1:計算格子

4 おわりに

海岸林学会誌に投稿する際の手引を示した.この執筆要領に沿って作成され、かつ、審査を通過した原稿のみが論文として掲載される.本稿は日本語原稿用であるので、英語原稿の作成に際しては Instructions to Authors (II) by Nakashima and Ezaki (2002)を参照されたい.

引用文献

- [1] 大東憲二・植下 協・市川悦男 (1996): 掘削構造物 周辺の地下水流動状態保全に関する研究, 土木学会 論文集, 535(III-34), PP.13-21.
- [2] Fukushima, T., and Kawachi, T. (1988): Instructions to Authors (II) -Preparation of Japanese Manuscripts-, JRCSA. (in Japanese)
- [3] Liggett, J.A., and Chen, L. (1994): Inverse transient analysis in pipe networks *J. Hydr. Engrg.*, ASCE, 120(8), pp.934-955.
- [4] Lions, J.L. (1968): Contrôl Optimal de Systèmes Gouvernés par des Équations aux Dérivées Partielles, Dunod, Paris, pp.34-89. (in French)
- [5] Liu, F., Feyen, J., and Berlamont, J. (1992): Computation method for regulating unsteady flow in open channels, J. Irrig. And Drain. Engrg., ASCE, 118(10), pp.674-689.
- [6] Nakashina, Y., and Ezaki, T. (2002): Instructions to Authors(II) Preparation of English Manuscripts Journal of the Japanese Society of Coastal Forest.

Instructions to Authors (II)

-Preparation of English Manuscripts-

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Abstract: Instructions are given to prepare the manuscript of an English paper submitted to the Journal of the Japanese Society of Coastal Forest. Being a model in itself, the document demonstratively prescribes the layout of the manuscript. Manuscripts should be typed on one side of white A4 size paper when they are submitted. Accepted manuscripts will be off-set printed. Titles of papers, names and affiliations of authors, abstracts, main texts, headings, references, equations, mathematical symbols, captions of figures and tables and so on should be in specified fonts. All references cited should be collected together at the end of the paper. Figures and Tables with their captions should be placed appropriately.

1 Introduction

This text gives the instructions to be respected when an English manuscript is prepared for the *Journal of the Japanese Society of Coastal Forest*. The Present text should be considered as a model for the layout and font size/style to be used.

As for the length of a paper, 6 or less pages are desirable. An accepted paper is off-set printed as it is submitted.

2 Layout

The manuscript of a paper should be typed on one side of white A4 size paper. Top and bottom margins should be 25mm. The font should be of typical Roman face such as Times.

The paper should contain a title section, the main text, and a list of references, if any. It may also contain equations, figures, and tables. Footnotes to the text and appendices should not be used.

2.1 Title section

The title section is in one column and consists of the title of the paper, the names(s) of the author(s), and an abstract. Left and right margins should be 30mm. If the paper is serialized, the title should be numbered as (I), (II), etc., and a subtitle should be provided below it. The full affiliation(s) and address(es) of the author(s) should appear as footnotes, where Arabic numbers are used for identification. The title, the subtitle, and the name(s) of the author(s) should be centered. The abstract may be 75 to 200 words and it should be justified. The font to be used is shown in Table 1.

2.2 Main text

The main text should be in two columns separated by a 10mm wide space. Left and right margins should be 20mm. Lines should be single-spaced and justified. The font should be in 10pt. Italics may be used to emphasize terms.

Up to three levels of headings are allowed. They

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Tsuzuki, Yokohama, 224-8551 Japan

should be all blocked against the left-hand margin, numbered decimally, and typed in 10pt bold font. 1 blank line should be left above each heading.

Table 1: Font in title section

Title	13pt bold
Subtitle	10pt
Name(s) of author(s)	11pt
Abstract	9pt
Affiliation(s)	9pt

2.3 References

The name(s) of author(s) and the year of publication should appear in the citation of a reference. If there are more than two authors, the names of the authors but the first one should be replaced by "et al." in italics.

Written in 9pt font, all the references cited are collected together in alphabetical order by the first author's name at the end of the manuscript. They are to be numbered as [1], [2], etc. The heading **References** should be in 10pt bold font.

2.4 Equations and mathematical symbols

Equations are to be numbered as (1), (2), etc. This number should be placed on the (or the last) line of the equation and drawn up on the right margin. The equations should be separated from the text by single blank lines left above and below them. If the equation is so long as to be cut, half a line should be left between the lines of the question. When a mathematical symbol appears in the text, the same font as in the equation should be used.

2.5 Figures and tables

In general, figures and tables should appear on the same page as they are first mentioned in the text. However, it is acceptable to insert it on the next page. It should be avoided to put all the figures and/or tables at the end of the paper. The figures and the tables should be separated from the text by single blank lines left above and below them.

2.5.1 Figures

The figures, including photographs, should be of good

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2.5.2 **Tables**

The tables are to be numbered as Table 1, Table 2, etc. Written in 10pt font, the captions should be placed above the table.

3 Example

According to the instructions prescribed above, a typical example can be given as follows.

Many solution methods of the governing equation deduced by Lions (1968) have been developed so far (Liu et al., 1992; Ligget and Chen, 1994). Thus, the equation of continuity, which is referred to as state equation, can be rewritten as

$$\Delta V = q \tag{1}$$

Where Δ = Laplace operator, V= velocity potential, and q= source intensity. When the soil moisture decreases, the source intensity q is estimated as

$$q = q(\theta) = 64.7 + 0.00017 \theta + 4.76 \theta^{2} +$$

$$3.92 \theta^{3} - 0.40 \theta^{4} + 29.03 \theta^{5}$$
(2)

Where θ = temperature. Using the method proposed by El Harrouni *et al.* (1996), (1) is numerically solved in the spatial domain. The computational grid in the transformed coordinate system is shown in Figure 1.

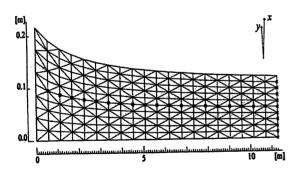


Figure 1: Computational grid

4 Conclusions

The instructions to authors who contribute to the Journal of the Japanese Society of Coastal Forest are given. A paper shall be published if and only if the manuscript follows this instruction and passes in the review process. Since this is for manuscripts in English, Instructions to Authors (I) by Nakashima and Ezaki (2002) should be referred when the paper is in Japanese.

References

- [1] El Harrouni, K., Ouzar, D., and Cheng, A.H.D. (1996):
 Boundary and parameter identification using genetic algorithms and boundary element method, Computer Methods and Water Resources III, Computational Mechanics Publications, Southampton, pp.487-495.
- [2] Fukushima, T., and Kawachi, T. (1988): Instructions to Authors (I) -Preparation of English Manuscripts -, JRCSA.
- [3] Liggett, J.A., and Chen, L. (1994): Inverse transient analysis in pipe networks *J. Hydr. Engrg.*, ASCE, 120(8), pp.934-955.
- [4] Lions, J.L. (1968): Contrôl Optimal de Systèmes Gouvernés par des Équations aux Dérivées Partielles, Dunod, Paris, pp.34-89. (in French)
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