

Top margin 25mm

Left margin 20mm

abstract ..... 9pt  
 key words ..... 9pt

Please put the title in boldface and the affiliations should be in italics. The title, subtitle, authors' names, and affiliations (addresses) should be centered.

Please be sure to specify the correspondent author.  
 "Correspondence: Corresponding Author, e-mail: electronic mail address"

The abstract and key words should be adjusted to the left and right margins. The abstract should be within 12 lines and the key words should be kept at 5-7 words and within 3 lines.

Please use asterisks to identify the author with the affiliation.

#### 4. MAIN TEXT LAYOUT

The main text should be in two columns separated by a 6mm wide space. One column should be about 55 lines long. The font size for the main text should be in 10pt.

##### 4.1 Headings (If they are longer than one line, please indent the second line as you see here.)

Up to three kinds of headings are allowed so the text should be organized accordingly.

###### 4.1.1 Primary Headings

Please put the primary headings in 10pt boldface, capital letters. Leave one space after the identifying number (e.g. 4.) before typing the heading itself. Leave one line open (about 5mm) above and below the headings.

###### 4.1.2 Secondary Headings

Please put the secondary headings in 10pt boldface. Leave one space after the identifying number before typing the heading itself. Leave one line open above the headings and no open space below.

###### 4.1.3 Tertiary Headings

Please put the tertiary headings in 10pt boldface. Leave one space after the identifying number before typing the heading itself. There should be no open spaces either above or below the heading.

##### 4.2 Equations and Mathematical Symbols

Please refer to the equations below for writing equations.

$$Z = \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{5} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos \frac{(2n-1)}{2} \pi + \int_0^{2\pi} (2 \sin \theta \cos \theta - 2\theta) d\theta \quad (1)$$

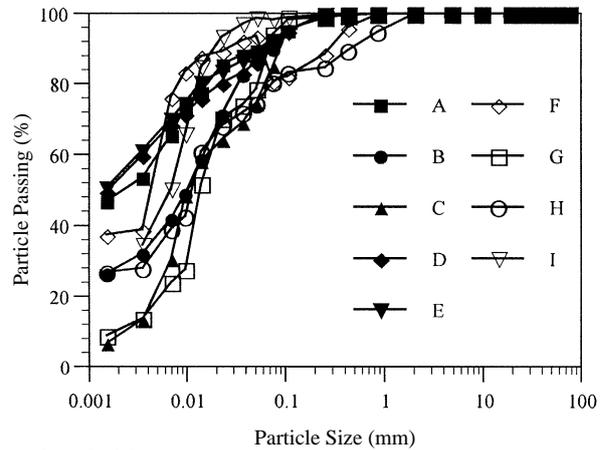
$$F_c = k^2 z^2 \left( \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \right) \left( \frac{\partial p_c}{\partial z} \right) \left( \frac{K_c}{k_m} \phi_m^{-2} \right) \quad (2)$$

When referring to mathematical symbols in the text (e.g.  $F_c$ ), please use the same font as the equation. Put equation number to the right, flush with the margin.

8pt Bold

**Table 1** Example of the table (If the caption is longer than one line, indent the following lines.) ← 8pt

Height (m)	A		B	
	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)
0.5	15.3	76	16.3	74
1.0	14.7	73	15.2	72
1.5	14.5	72	14.7	70



8pt Bold → **Fig. 1** Example of the figure ← 8pt

↑ one line space between text and tables or figs

##### 4.3 Figures and Tables

Please refer to **Table 1** and **Fig. 1** for inserting tables and figures.

###### 4.3.1 Position of Figures and Tables

As a general rule, figures and tables should appear on the same page that they are first mentioned in the text. If there is not enough space to fit it on the same page then it is acceptable to insert it on the next page. Please do not put all the figures and tables together at the end of the paper. The width of the figure or table should be the same or wider than one of the columns of the main text. Please do not type in text on either side of the figures or tables. Leave one line open above and below each figure and table.

###### 4.3.2 Captions and Font for Figures and Tables

Please use a font size of about 8pt in the figures and tables. The caption should be in 8pt as follows:

**Fig** + period + space + number + space + caption

**Table** + space + number + space + caption

Please type the captions as in **Fig. 1** and **Table 1** with the number in boldface. Captions should be centered. If caption is long, go to the second line and indent as seen in **Table 1**.

##### 4.4 Footnotes and Appendixes

Please avoid the use of footnotes\*<sup>1</sup> and appendixes. If it is necessary to use a footnote, put an asterisk and the number to the upper right of the place to be footnoted and enter the footnote at the bottom of the same column. If

\*1 The footnote number and the content should be in 9pt.

Bottom margin 20mm

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the contents are too long or have no direct relation to the contents of that page. Then please enter it at the end of the paper in the appendix.

#### 4.5 Reference

The text citation should consist of the author's name and year of publication, e.g., "according to Fast et al. (1996)" or "as has previously been noted (Maruyama et al., 1986; Nakano et al., 1992b)."

All references cited should be listed at the end of the paper in the reference section. Please put the heading **REFERENCES** in 9pt boldface. The list should be in 8pt and in alphabetical order by author's name. If there are several listings for the same author in the same year, then add a, b, c after the year of publication.

Please use the following format in making the reference list (be sure to indent two spaces on the lines after the first line).

Paper: "author (year of publication): title, name of journal (in italics), vol. number, page numbers (first and last)."

Book: "Author (year of publication): book's title, (in italics), publisher, number of pages.

#### 5. CONCLUSION

If you have acknowledgments and/or and appendix, please put them at the end of the main text before the reference section. Acknowledgments should come before the appendix.

↑ one line space above the acknowledgment

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS** : Leave one line open between the main text and the acknowledgments. The heading should be in 9pt boldface and the contents should begin on the same line in 9pt directly after the heading.

↑ one line space above the appendix

↓ 9pt Bold Capital

#### **APPENDIX Instructions for the Appendix ← 9pt Bold**

Leave one line space between acknowledgements and the appendix (or between the main text and the appendix if there are no acknowledgments). The heading **APPENDIX** should be in 9pt boldface followed by four blank spaces and then the subject heading in 9pt boldface. The contents should be directly under the heading in 9pt.

↑ one line space above the references

↓ 8pt

#### **REFERENCES ← 9pt Bold Capital**

Fast, J.D., Zong, S. and Whiteman, C.D. (1996): Boundary layer evolution with in a canyonland basin. Part II: Numerical simulation of nocturnal flows and heat budgets, *J. Appl. Meteor.*, **35**(12), 2162-2178.

Jennings, A. (1998) (accessed 2007.5.14): Drying and Oxidation Properties of Sediments from an Urban Lake, (online), <<http://ecivwww.cwru.edu/civil/research/urban.html>>

Maruyama, T., Isozaki, T., Nishida, T., Murakami, Y., Yomota, A., Takahashi, T. and Mitsuno, T. (1986): *New Edition of Irrigation and Drainage*, Vol.1, Yokendo, p.7 (in Japanese).

Nakano, R., Shimizu, H. and Nishimura, S. (1992a): Mechanical properties of severely faulted tuffaceous mudstone with special reference to a squeezing tunnel -Research on fundamental mechanical properties of Neogene mudstones and its practical application (III)-, *Trans. JSIDRE*, **157**, 95-104 (in Japanese with English Summary).

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Schmugge, T.J. and Andre, J.C. (1991): *Land Surface Evaporation*, Springer-Verlag, p.35.

Vose, P.B. and Victoria, R.L. (1986): Re-examination of the limitations of nitrogen-15 isotope dilution technique for the field measurement of dinitrogen fixation, In: Hauck, R.D. and Weaver, R.W. (Eds.), *Field Measurement of Dinitrogen Fixation and Denitrification*, Soil Science Society of America, 23-41.