Layout guide for Journal of Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering using Microsoft World

First Author1, Second Author1, Third Author2, Fourth Author2

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**Abstract.** The abstract should be in English and Uzbek. The abstract text should be formatted using 10-point Times New Roman and indented 25 mm from the left margin. Leave 10 mm space after the abstract before you begin the main text of your article, starting on the same page as the abstract. The abstract should give readers concise information about the content of the article and indicate the main results obtained and conclusions drawn. The abstract is not part of the text and should be complete in itself; no table numbers, figure numbers, references or displayed mathematical expressions should be included. It should be suitable for direct inclusion in abstracting services and should not normally exceed 250 words in a single paragraph.

**Keywords:** 5-8 words, alphabetic. Keywords and phrases are separated by comma. The given keywords should clearly describe the topic of research.

**The author(s) are responsible for the accuracy of the information provided in the articles**

1. INTRODUCTION

In the introduction, the general information, the results of the literature analysis, the relevance of the research, the scientific problem, and the purpose and tasks of the research are described. An analysis of scientific articles published by world scientists is provided. If you don’t wish to use the Word template provided, please use the following page setup measurements. The text of your paper should be formatted as follows: 1)12-point Times or Times New Roman; 2)The text should be set to single line spacing; 3) The first paragraph after a section or subsection heading should not be indented; subsequent paragraphs should be indented by 5 mm.

**Table 1**. Page setup measurements

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Margin | **A4 ONLY – DO NOT USE US LETTER** |
| Top | 2.0 cm |
| Bottom | 2.0 cm |
| Left | 2.5 cm |
| Right | 2.5 cm |
| Gutter | 0 cm |
| Header | 0 cm |
| Footer | 1. cm |

* 1. Formatting the title, authors and affiliations

Please follow these instructions as carefully as possible so all articles have the same style to the title page. This paragraph follows a section title so it should not be indented.

* 1. Formatting the title

The title is set 12-point Times Bold, flush left, unjustified. The first letter of the title should be capitalized with the rest in lower case. It should not be indented. Leave 28 mm of space above the title and 10 mm after the title.

* 1. Formatting author names

The list of authors should be indented 25 mm to match the abstract. The style for the names is initials then surname, with a comma after all but the last two names, which are separated by ‘and’. Initials should not have full stops—for example **A J Smith** and not **A. J. Smith**. First names in full may be used if desired. If an author has additional information to appear as a footnote, such as a permanent address or to indicate that they are the corresponding author, the footnote should be entered after the surname.

* 1. Formatting author affiliations

Please ensure that affiliations are as full and complete as possible and include the country. The addresses of the authors’ affiliations follow the list of authors and should also be indented 25 mm to match the abstract. If the authors are at different addresses, numbered superscripts should be used after each surname to reference an author to his/her address. Furthermore, author needs to indicate their ORDIC and SCOPUS numbers too.

**2 MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Information about the object of research and the sources and materials useful in this scientific work is provided. The selected methods are clearly described and explained. The given or used methods should be understandable for researcher. The used data and how it is obtained should be explained.

**3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

It is recommended to present the results mainly in the form of tables, graphs and other pictures. This section includes the analysis of the obtained results, their interpretation, comparison with the results of other authors, and statistical analysis. In this section, scientific-research results are summarized. The results include numerical conclusions summarizing the main scientific results of the article, which are defined by the authors as the relationship between the parameters of the object of research. The results should be logically interlinked with research objective, questions and tasks.

Graphic materials (color pictures, drawings, diagrams, photographs) should represent the summarized materials of the research. Graphical materials must be of high quality, if necessary, the editors may request to submit these materials in a separate file in jpg format with a size of not less than 300 dpi. The name and order number of the graphic material must be given at the bottom.

1. 3.1. Sections, subsections and subsubsections

The use of sections to divide the text of the paper is optional and left as a decision for the author. Where the author wishes to divide the paper into sections the formatting shown in table 2 should be used.

3.1.1. Style and spacing

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 1.** Formatting sections, subsections and subsubsections. | | |
|  | Font | Spacing |
| Section | 11 point **Times bold** | 1 line space before a section  No additional space after a section heading |
| Subsection | 11 point *Times Italic* | 1 line space before a subsection  No space after a subsubsection heading |
| Subsubsection | 11 point *Times Italic* | Subsubsections should end with a full stop (period) and run into the text of the paragraph |

1. 3.2. Figures

Each figure should have a brief caption describing it and, if necessary, a key to interpret the various lines and symbols on the figure.

3.2.1. Space considerations

Authors should try to make economical use of the space on the page; for example:

* avoid excessively large white space borders *around* your graphics;
* try to design illustrations that make good use of the available space—avoid unnecessarily large amounts of white space *within* the graphic;

3.2.1. Text in figures

Wherever possible try to ensure that the size of the text in your figures (apart from superscripts/subscripts) is approximately the same size as the main text (12 points).

3.2.2. Positioning figures

Individual figures should normally be centred but place two figures side-by-side if they will fit comfortably like this as it saves space. Place the figure as close as possible after the point where it is first referenced in the text. If there are a large number of figures it might be necessary to place some before their text citation. Figures should never appear within or after the reference list.

3.2.3. Figure captions/numbering

Captions should be below the figure and separated from it by a distance of 6 points—although to save space it is acceptable to put the caption next to the figure. Figures should be numbered sequentially through the text— ‘Figure 1’, ‘Figure 2’ and so forth and should be referenced in the text as ‘figure 1’, ‘figure 2’… and not ‘fig. 1’, ‘fig. 2’, ….

For captions not placed at the side of the figure, captions should be set to the width of the figure for wider figures, centred across the width of the figure, or, for narrow figures with wide captions, slightly extended beyond the width of the figure. The caption should finish with a full stop (period).

1. 3.3. Tables

Note that as a general principle, for large tables font sizes can be reduced to make the table fit on a page or fit to the width of the text. The font size of the table should be 10 Times New Roman

3.3.1. Positioning tables

Tables should be centred unless they occupy the full width of the text.

3.3.2. Tables in parts

If a table is divided into parts these should be labelled (a), (b), (c) etc but there should only be one caption for the whole table, not separate ones for each part.

3.3.2. Table captions/numbering

Tables should be numbered sequentially throughout the text and referred to in the text by number (table 1, **not** tab. 1 etc). Captions should be placed at the top of the table and should have a full stop (period) at the end. Except for very narrow tables with a wide caption (see examples below) the caption should be the same width as the table.

3.3.3. Rules in tables

Tables should have only horizontal rules and no vertical ones. Generally, only three rules should be used: one at the top of the table, one at the bottom, and one to separate the entries from the column headings. Table rules should be 0.5 points wide.

3.3.4. Examples

Because tables can take many forms, it is difficult to provide detailed guidelines; however, the following examples demonstrate our preferred styles.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 2.** A simple table. Place the caption above the table. Here the caption is wider than the table so we extend it slightly outside the width of the table. Justify the text. Leave 6 pt of space between the caption and the top of the table. | | |
|  |  |
| Distance (m) | Velocity (ms–1) |
| 100 | 23.56 |
| 150 | 34.64 |
| 200 | 23.76 |
| 250 | 27.9 |

1. 3.4. Equations and mathematics

Formulas and mathematical symbols should be done in MS Word’s built-in format editor or using the MathType editor. Tables, graphic materials should not go beyond the specified area.

3.4.1. Fonts in Equation Editor (or MathType)

Make sure that your Equation Editor or MathType fonts, including sizes, are set up to match the text of your document.

3.4.2. Points of style

3.4.3. Vectors. Bold italic characters is our preferred style but the author may use any standard notation; for example, any of these styles for vectors is acceptable:

‘the vector cross product of ***a*** and ***b*** is given by …’, or

‘the vector cross product of **a** and **b** is given by …’, or

‘the vector cross product of and is given by …’.

The solidus (). A two-line solidus should be avoided where possible; for example, use

* instead of 
*  instead of 

Roman and italic in mathematics. Variables should be in italic; however, there are some cases where it is better to use a Roman font:

* Use a Roman d for a differential d, for example, 
* Use a Roman e for an exponential e; for example, 
* Use a Roman i for the square root of –1; e.g., 
* Certain other common mathematical functions, such as cos, sin, det and ker, should appear in Roman type.
* Subscripts and superscripts should be in Roman type if they are labels rather than variables or characters that take values. For example, in the equation



*m*, the *z* component of the nuclear spin, is italic because it can have different values whereas n is Roman because it is a label meaning nuclear.

Equation numbering

Equations may be numbered sequentially throughout the text (i.e., (1), (2), (3),…) or numbered by section (i.e., (1.1), (1.2), (2.1) ,…) depending on the author’s personal preference. In articles with several appendices equation numbering by section is useful in the appendices even when sequential numbering has been used throughout the main body of the text: for example, A.1, A.2 and so forth. When referring to an equation in the text, always put the equation number in brackets—e.g. ‘as in equation (2)’ or ‘as in equation (2.1)’—and always spell out the word ‘equation’ in full, e.g. ‘if equation (5) is factorized’; do not use abbreviations such as ‘eqn.’ or ‘eq.’.

**CONCLUSIONS**

Although a conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions. Authors are strongly encouraged not to call out multiple figures or tables in the conclusion—these should be referenced in the body of the paper.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

Authors wishing to acknowledge assistance or encouragement from colleagues, special work by technical staff or financial support from organizations should do so in an unnumbered Acknowledgments section immediately following the last numbered section of the paper.

1. APPENDICES

Technical detail that it is necessary to include, but that interrupts the flow of the article, may be consigned to an appendix. Any appendices should be included at the end of the main text of the paper, after the acknowledgments section (if any) but before the reference list. If there are two or more appendices they should be called appendix A, appendix B, etc. Numbered equations should be in the form (A.1), (A.2), etc, figures should appear as figure A1, figure B1, etc and tables as table A1, table B1, etc.

1. REFERENCES

References (literature). A reference list should contain no less than 20 scientific works, in which the APA (American Psychological Association version 7) should be used, and there is exception for hard-to-find and regulatory documents, as well as references from Internet sources (periodical documents are not taken into account). It is not possible to include textbooks, training manuals in the list of references. Most references should be accessible and comprehensible to English-speaking international readers (an article-specific DOI number should be provided). Strict requirements are imposed on the relevance of sources. All sources should be given in the form of numbered references inside the article. References in the text are given in square brackets (for example, M. Juliev [7], [9, 10]). All reference must be cited in the text, otherwise, the article will be rejected.

*APA format:*

1. Arifjanov, A., Akmalov, S., Akhmedov, I., & Atakulov, D. (2019, December). Evaluation of deformation procedure in waterbed of rivers. In IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science (Vol. 403, No. 1, p. 012155). IOP Publishing.
2. Arifjanov, A., Samiev, L., & Akmalov, S. (2019). Dependence of fractional structure of river sediments on chemical composition. International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering, 9(1), 2646-2649.
3. Juliev, M., Mergili, M., Mondal, I., Nurtaev, B., Pulatov, A., & Hübl, J. (2019). Comparative analysis of statistical methods for landslide susceptibility mapping in the Bostanlik District, Uzbekistan. Science of the total environment, 653, 801-814.
4. Khasanov, S., Juliev, M., Uzbekov, U., Aslanov, I., Agzamova, I., Normatova, N., ... & Holov, N. (2021). Landslides in Central Asia: a review of papers published in 2000–2020 with a particular focus on the importance of GIS and remote sensing techniques. GeoScape, 15(2).
5. Chen, Z., Song, D., Juliev, M., & Pourghasemi, H. R. (2021). Landslide susceptibility mapping using statistical bivariate models and their hybrid with normalized spatial-correlated scale index and weighted calibrated landslide potential model. Environmental Earth Sciences, 80(8), 1-19.