Sample Paper for *Boundary-Layer Meteorology*: Instructions for Authors

First Author · Second Author · Third Author · {...}

Abstract
Limit the Abstract to 250 words. The Abstract should not be overly descriptive, should focus on main results and conclusions, and should not contain any undefined abbreviations. Acronyms, if needed, must be defined at first use. Avoid citing literature, but if absolutely necessary, the reference should be given as, e.g., "based on Gheynani and Taylor (Boundary-Layer Meteorology, 2010, Vol. 137, 223–236)". The use of mathematical symbols in the Abstract should be avoided.

Keywords Alphabetical order · Boundary-layer meteorology · Five · LaTeX · Manuscript preparation
{Keywords should be in alphabetical order with the first letter of each keyword in upper case. No more than five keywords should be used and the terms themselves should be no more than three words in length, as a rule.}

1 Introduction

Start writing the Introduction here. Carry on to the next page, ensuring that author information remains at the bottom of the first page. Lines and pages should be numbered. The font used should be clearly legible, and symbols in the font (including subscripts and superscripts) should be checked for legibility.

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2 Section Title

The remaining body of the text should be placed here, divided appropriately into sections. Individual words in all section, subsection, and secondary subsection titles should start with upper case letters. Avoid hanging titles by keeping the title and section text together on the same page. Do not use acronyms in section titles. Sections should be referred to in the text as Sect. 1, unless starting a new sentence, in which case Section 1 should be used. Multiple sections should be referred as Sects. 1 and 2, or Sects. 3–5.

3 Next Section Title

Text can be further divided into subsections as demonstrated below.

3.1 Acronyms

All acronyms should be defined at first use, both within the Abstract and in the main text. If an acronym is defined in the Abstract, it should be defined again at first use in the main body of text. Acronyms should not be used in manuscript titles, and excessive usage of acronyms should be avoided, particularly of those which are not commonly employed in meteorological literature. Two-letter acronyms should be used in exceptional cases and only for well-established word combinations. When making acronyms plural, make sure to use an "s" (e.g., the term "low-level jets" becomes "LLJs"). Acronyms that are used as variables should be written in Italic (e.g., TKE, LAI), however, one-letter notation for variables, such as e for turbulence kinetic energy (TKE), is preferable.

3.2 Spelling and Grammar

Generally, British (UK) spelling should be used. Spelling examples for frequently used terms include: airflow, anticyclonic, autocorrelation, behaviour, centre, colour, cospectrum, covariance, cross-section, cross-spectrum, dataset, daytime, freestream, grey, lidar, metre, nonlinear, night-time, point-of-view, set-up, subgrid, subrange, time scale, timestep, turbulence intensity, turbulence kinetic energy.

It should be noted that though British spelling is generally used, when it comes to words ending in yse/yze and ise/ize, the American z-form is used, such as in analyze, characterize, idealize, normalize, and parametrize.

Personal names should be spelled and formatted correctly, in particular: Boussinesq, Kolmogorov, Obukhov, Prandtl, Väisälä, and von Kármán.

Above ground level, above sea level, left-hand side, random mean square, and right-hand side are abbreviated, respectively, as a.g.l., a.s.l., l.h.s., r.m.s., and r.h.s.

Geographical directions should be written as south, north-west, south-east, north-north-west, etc. A clause involving two words should be hyphenated (-) when used as an adjective, but not when otherwise used (e.g., boundary layer, boundary-layer depth, wind tunnel, wind-tunnel observations, turbulence of small scale, small-scale turbulence, 10-m wind speed). The en dash (–) should be used in Monin–Obukhov theory, Brunt–Väisälä frequency, London–Paris railway, linear–log plot, atmosphere–ocean interaction, north–south, in the period 1970–2000, and in other cases when it could be replaced with the words "and", "to", "through", etc. Use of the Oxford comma is required.

3.3 Units

The International System of Units (SI) and derived SI units should be used (e.g., m, km, s). The units should be typed in Roman font, not in Italic. Units requiring an exponent should be typed with a space between the portions of the unit, and using superscripts for the power, e.g., $\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$, $\mathrm{kg\,m^{-3}}$, $\mathrm{J\,kg^{-1}\,K^{-1}}$ (do not write these as m/s, $\mathrm{kg/m^3}$, J/kg/K).

3.4 Variables and Symbols

All variables should be typed in an appropriate font (see Sect. 3.1), and written consistently throughout the main text, the figure captions, figure axis legends, and in tables. Generally, variables should be written in Italic (e.g., p, T, ρ, β, γ, θ, e, LAI), except for Greek capital letters, which should not be italicized and vectors, which are Bold (e.g., $\mathbf{v}$, $\mathbf{F}$). Mathematical signs used in the text should have a space on either side of the sign (e.g., write $x = 0.1$ m, $\beta < 3$, $z/L \geq 5$, etc.). Functions (e.g., log, ln, exp, sin, cos, tan, arcsin, arccos, arctan, min, max, etc.), e (base of natural logarithm), i (imaginary unit), and π (the number Pi) should be in Roman font. Dimensionless parameters/numbers, like Reynolds number (Re), Richardson number (Ri), Rossby number (Ro), etc., should be written in Italic.

When writing numbers in scientific notation, use the multiplication symbol rather than the letter x (e.g., write 4×10^{-3} rather than $4 \text{ x } 10^{-3}$). To indicate approximate equality, use the symbol $\approx$ rather than the symbol $\sim$, which should be used to indicate "on the order of". The symbol $\propto$ is reserved to indicate proportionality. Avoid beginning sentences with mathematical symbols or expressions.

In *Boundary-Layer Meteorology*, "Obukhov length" is used rather than "Monin–Obukhov length". The surface-layer and boundary-layer 'star' variables (scales) should be written in the format T_*, u_*, q_*, and w_*, i.e., with a subscript asterisk.

3.5 Equations

Line equations should be centred in the line. Equations to which reference is made elsewhere in the text must be numbered sequentially, starting with (1), and equations that are not referenced in the text need not be numbered. The numbering should continue through the text and into the appendices, if present. Symbols used in the equations should appear in the same format as in the text. Where an equation (e.g., number 10) has several parts, these parts should be indicated as (10a), (10b), (10c), etc., with each part on a separate line. Equations should be included within sentence structures, if possible, with surrounding punctuation used as appropriate. All variables that appear in the equations for the first time should be explained.

A numbered line equation example:

$$\overline{(\delta T)^2}(\mathbf{r},t) = \overline{[T(\mathbf{x},t) - T(\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{r},t)]^2}, \tag{1}$$

where T is temperature, $\overline{(\delta T)^2}$ is the temperature structure function, $\mathbf{x}$ is a position vector, $\mathbf{r}$ is a separation vector, the overbar denotes spatial averaging, and t is time. A non-numbered equation example:

$$\overline{(\delta T)^2}(\mathbf{r},t) = \overline{[T(\mathbf{x},t) - T(\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{r},t)]^2}.$$

The paragraph following a line equation should not be indented. Equations should be referred to in the text as Eq. 1, unless starting a new sentence, in which case Equation 1 should be used. Referring to equations by their number, e.g., "as indicated by (1)", or "the right-hand side of (25)" is also acceptable.

Equations presented in the appendices should continue the sequential numbering from the main text, i.e., if the last equation in the main text is (20), then the first equation in the appendices should be (21). If multiple appendices with equations are included then the sequential numbering continues throughout the appendices in the order the equations are presented.

3.6 Times and Dates

Times should be written in the format 0000 UTC, 1523 UTC, etc., using the 24-hour clock and no colons. If times correspond to local time, then at first introduction LT should be defined and the difference from UTC should be stated, e.g., "at 1945 LT (local time = UTC − 6 h)". The acronym UTC does not need to be defined.

Dates in the main text of a manuscript should be written in a date-month-year format, e.g., 23 April 2011, 7 January 2016. Dates that are being included in a table or figure can be shortened to the format 23/04/2011, 07/01/2016, with day before month.

3.7 Instruments

The make and model of instruments used in experimental campaigns reported in the manuscript should be listed. For example, "An eddy-covariance gas analyzer (LI-7500DS, LI-COR, Lincoln, Nebraska, USA) was used to measure the water vapour density" or "wind profiles were recorded using a PCS.2000 Doppler sodar (Metek, Elmshorn, Germany)".

3.8 Citations

Citations should be presented in an appropriate format, for example: "as found by Mason and Thomson (1987)", "Garratt (1994) demonstrated that...", "as found in previous studies (Mason and Thomson 1987; Garratt 1994; Wyngaard 2004; Marusic et al. 2011)", and should be given in order of year. Note that commas are not used to separate author name and citation year. This is accomplished by adding `setcitestyle{aysep={}}` after `usepackage{natbib}` at the beginning of the document.

If two papers within a group of citations are from the same authors, these should be listed together and ordered by the oldest cited article, for example, "(Mason and Thomson 1987; Beljaars and Holtslag 1990, 1991; Garratt 1994)". Please note that articles currently in preparation or in review should not be cited, but those available via early online release may be cited using the DOI.

3.8.1 Further Subsections

If secondary subsections are required, the headings should be italicized.

4 Figures

Figures should be included as demonstrated by Fig. 1 and numbered sequentially, starting at number 1. Figures with multiple panels should have panels labelled as a, b, c, etc. When referring to a figure in the text, use "Fig." unless starting a new sentence, when "Figure" is appropriate. For example, "... as illustrated by the blue dashed line in Fig. 1." or "Figure 1 shows that ...". Multiple-panel figures can be referred to using, for example, "... as illustrated by the blue dashed line in Fig. 2b, d." or "Figure 2c shows that ...".

All figures should include a caption. The figures should be placed within the appropriate section in the main text. The number of figures should not exceed 15. All figures should be checked for legibility and consistency of the figure contents, axes labels, and any legends. It is preferable to use mathematical notation for variables in the labels rather than their names. Variables should be defined not in the figure legend but in the text describing the figure in the paper or in the caption.

Units and variables used within figures should be in the same format and font as in the main text, i.e., variables should be written in Italic font and
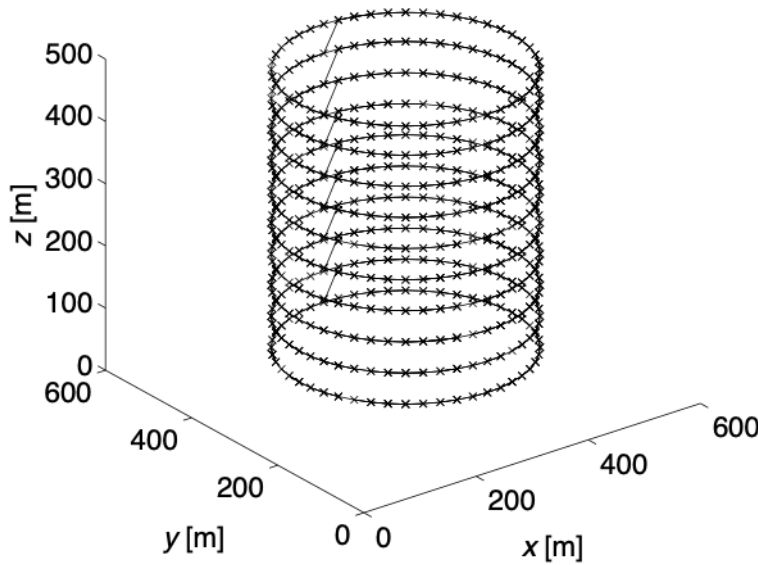
Fig. 1 Write an appropriate figure caption here. Discussions of the implications of the results shown in the figure should be left for the main text. Captions do not end with periods

units in Roman font. Figures included in any appendices should continue the sequential numbering from the main text, e.g., if there are 11 figures in the main text then the first figure in the first appendix should be labelled as Fig. 12 and not Fig. A1. File types that can be used are: .pdf, .jpeg, .jpg, .png, .eps, .epsf, .epsi, .pgf, .tikz, .ps.

5 Tables

Tables should be clearly presented, easy to read, and should be numbered sequentially. Variables presented in the tables should be formatted in the same manner as in the text (e.g., Italic variables and Bold vectors). Each table should include a preceding caption. Tables should be cited as "Table 1", e.g., "Table 1 shows ..." or "the sensible heat flux values are presented in Table 1". If tables are included in the appendices, then these tables should be numbered sequentially continuing from the last table in the main text. Limit the number of tables to five.

Table 1 Write an appropriate caption for the table here. Captions do not end with periods

Variable	Number	Date
x	1	15/05/2019
y	2	16/05/2019
z	3	17/05/2019

6 Reference Formatting

References should be presented in alphabetical order (not in the order of their appearance in the text). They should not be numbered. The total number of pages is not required for book references. List all authors (editors) of referred publications. References can be entered manually using the bibitem structure, or through BibTex (recommended). BibTex users should use the spbasic bibliography style and the natbib package. Sample references of several types are shown below: a journal article (Mason and Thomson 1987), a book (Garratt 1994), a book chapter (Wyngaard 2004), a dissertation (Fedorovich 1986; Salesky 2014), a technical report (Newsom et al. 2015), and a paper in conference proceedings (Kaimal 1979; Batchvarova and Gryning 2003; Marusic et al. 2011).

Acknowledgements These should follow the concluding section of the paper and precede the References and any appendices, if they are present. The acknowledgements section does not require a section number.

Appendix 1: Title of Appendix

{Appendices are optional, as are appendix titles}
Appendices should precede the references and should be numbered (if there is more than one appendix). Equations, tables, and figures contained within the appendices should be numbered sequentially following those in the main text.

References

Batchvarova E, Gryning SE (2003) Use of Richardson number methods in regional models to calculate the mixed-layer height. In: NATO advanced workshop on air pollution processes in regional scale, 13–15 June 2003, Kallithea. Halkidiki, Greece, pp 21–29

Beljaars ACM, Holtslag AAM (1990) A software library for the calculation of surface fluxes over land and sea. Environ Softw 5(2):60–68

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Fedorovich E (1986) Numerical modelling of atmospheric boundary layer flow over topography elements. PhD thesis, Voeikov Main Geophysical Observatory, Leningrad, USSR

Garratt JR (1994) The atmospheric boundary layer. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK

Kaimal JC (1979) Sonic anemometer measurement of atmospheric turbulence. In: Proceedings of the dynamic flow conference, Skovlunde. DISA Electronic A/S, pp 551–565

Marusic I, Mathis R, Hutchins N (2011) A wall-shear stress predictive model. In: Journal of Physics conference series. Proceedings of the 13th European turbulence conference, Warsaw, Poland 318:012003

Mason PJ, Thomson DJ (1987) Large-eddy simulations of the neutral-static-stability planetary boundary layer. Q J R Meteorol Soc 113:413–433

Newsom RK, Sivaraman C, Shippert T, Riihimaki LD (2015) Doppler lidar vertical velocity statistics value-added product. DOE ARM Climate Research Facility, Tech Rep DOE/SC-ARM/TR-149

Salesky ST (2014) Monin–Obukhov similarity and convective organization in the unstable atmospheric boundary layer. PhD thesis, The Pennsylvania State University, Pennsylvania, USA

Wyngaard JC (2004) Changing the face of small-scale meteorology. In: Fedorovich E, Rotunno R, Stevens B (eds) Atmospheric turbulence and mesoscale meteorology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, pp 17–34

Supplementary Material for *Boundary-Layer Meteorology* Sample Paper: Instructions for Authors

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1 Supplementary Electronic Materials

Supplementary multimedia files and other supplementary materials are also accepted for online publication in *Boundary-Layer Meteorology* alongside an article. The supplementary files should be provided in standard file formats.

To accommodate user downloads, please keep in mind that larger-sized files may require very long download times and that some users may experience other problems during downloading.

1.1 Audio, Video, and Animations

Video and animation files should be provided at an aspect ratio of 16:9 or 4:3. The maximum file size that can be accommodated is 25 GB. The minimum allowable video length is 1 s. The supported file formats include avi, wmv, mp4, mov, m2p, mp2, mpg, mpeg, flv, mxf, mts, m4v, and 3gp. Video files should not contain more than three flashes per second.

1.2 Presentations, Text Files, and Spreadsheets

Supplemental text files and presentations should be submitted as pdf files. Files in doc or ppt format cannot be accepted. Spreadsheets should also be converted to pdf format if they are intended for viewing only. If readers are encouraged to download and use the spreadsheet, then it can be provided in xls format.

1.3 Specialized Formats

Other specialized file formats can also be supplied (e.g., tex, pdb, wrl, nb). It is also possible to provide multiple files within a zip or gz file.

2 General Information

All supplementary materials should be specifically cited within the main text of the manuscript, in a manner similar to citing tables and figures. The supplementary materials should be cited as "Online Resource", e.g., "... as shown

in the animation (Online Resource 3)", "... additional data are provided in Online Resource 4". If more than one supplementary file is provided, these files should be numbered sequentially following the order they are cited in the main text, e.g., "ESM_1.mpg", "ESM_2.avi". Each supplementary file also requires a concise caption that describes the contents of the file. These captions should be listed at the end of the manuscript at initial submission.

Authors should note that supplementary materials will be published without any conversion, editing, or reformatting.

Journal Abbreviations used in *Boundary-Layer Meteorology*

Journal Name	Abbreviation used in BLM
ACM Transactions of Mathematical Software	ACM Trans Math Soft
Acoustics Australia	Acoust Aust
Acta Geophysica	Acta Geophys
Acta Mechanica Synica	Acta Mech Sinica
Acta Mechanica Supplement	Acta Mech Suppl
Advances in Atmospheric Science	Adv Atmos Sci
Advances in Ecological Research	Adv Ecol Res
Advances in Meteorology	Adv Meteorol
Advances in Science and Research	Adv Sci Res
Advances in Water Resources	Adv Water Resour
Aeolian Research	Aeolian Res
Aerospace Science and Technology	Aerosp Sci Technol
Agricultural Meteorology	Agric Meteorol
Agricultural and Forest Meteorology	Agric For Meteorol
Agricultural Water Management	Agric Water Manag
American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics	Am Inst Aeronaut Astronaut
Annals of Glaciology	Ann Glaciol
Annalen der Meteorologie	Ann Meteorol
Annals of Statistics	Ann Stat
Antarctic Science	Antarct Sci
Annual Review of Fluid Mechanics	Annu Rev Fluid Mech
Applied Energy	Appl Energy
Applied Mechanics Review	Appl Mech Rev
Applied Numerical Mathematics	Appl Numer Math
Applied Physics B	Appl Phys B
Applied Optics	Appl Opt
Aquatic Botany	Aquat Bot
Archiv für Meteorologie Geophysik und Bioklimatologie Serie A-Meteorologie und Geophysik	Arch Meteorol Geophys Bioklim Ser A
Archiv fur Hydrobiologie	Arch Hydrobiol
Artificial Intelligence	Artif Intell
Astronomy & Astrophysics	Astron Astrophys
Atmospheric Measurement Techniques	Atmos Meas Tech
Atmosphere-Ocean	Atmos-Ocean
Atmospheric Research	Atmos Res
Atmospheric Science Letters	Atmos Sci Lett
Australian Journal of Physics	Aust J Phys
Australian Journal of Botany	Aust J Bot
Beitraege zur Physik der Atmosphaere	Beitr Phys Atmos
Biogeosciences	Biogeosciences
Biometrika	Biometrika
Biosystems Engineering	Biosyst Eng

Journal Name	Abbreviation used in BLM
Boreal Environment Research	Boreal Environ Res
Boundary-Layer Meteorology	Boundary-Layer Meteorol
Building and Environment	Build Environ
Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society	Bull Am Meteorol Soc
Climate Research	Clim Res
Cold Regions Science and Technology	Cold Reg Sci Technol
Communications in Agricultural and Applied Biological Sciences	Commun Agric Appl Biol Sci
Communications in Mathematical Physics	Commun Math Phys
Communications on Pure and Applied Mathematics	Commun Pure Appl Math
Comptes Rendus Physique	C R Phys
Computers and Electronics in Agriculture	Comput Electron Agric
Computing and Informatics	Comput Inf
Computer Methods in Applied Mechanical Engineering	Comput Methods Appl Mech Eng
Computational Statistics and Data Analysis	Comput Stat Data Anal
Contributions to Atmospheric Physics	Contr Atmos Phys
Crop Protection	Crop Prot
Deep Sea Research Part II	Deep Sea Res II
Dynamics of Atmpsheres and Oceans	Dyn Atmos Oceans
Earth System Science Data Discussions	Earth Syst Sci Data Discuss
Earth Surface Processes and Landforms	Earth Surf Process Landf
Ecological Applications	Ecol Appl
Ecological Indicators	Ecol Indic
Ecological Modelling	Ecol Model
Ecology	Ecology
Electronic Journal of Operational Meteorology	Electron J Oper Meteorol
Energies	Energies
Energy and Buildings	Energy Buil
Energy Conversion and Management	Energy Convers Manag
Environmental Fluid Mechanics	Environ Fluid Mech
Environmental Modelling and Software	Environ Modell Softw
Environmental Pollution	Environ Pollut
Environmental Research Letters	Environ Res Lett
Environmental Science and Technology	Environ Sci Technol
Environmental Software	Environ Softw
Eos, Transactions, American Geophysical Union	Eos Trans AGU
European Journal of Forest Research	Eur J For Res
Experiments in Fluids	Exp Fluids
Fisheries Research	Fish Res
Flow Turbulence and Combustion	Flow Turbul Combust
Forestry	Forestry
Freshwater Biology	Freshwater Biol

Journal Name	Abbreviation used in BLM
Functional Ecology	Funct Ecol
Acta Geodaetica et Geophysica Hungarica	Geod Geophys
Geografiska Annaler Series A	Geogr Ann Ser A
Geography Compass	Geogr Compass
Geomorphology	Geomorphology
Geophysical Research Letters	Geophys Res Lett
Geoscientific Instrumentation, Methods and Data Systems	Geosci Instrum Method Data Syst
Geoscientific Model Development	Geosci Model Dev
Global Biogeochemical Sciences	Glob Biogeochem Cycles
Global Change Biology	Glob Change Biol
Hydrology and Earth System Sciences	Hydrol Earth Syst Sci
Hydrological Processes	Hydrol Proc
IEEE Journal of Ocean Engineering	IEEE J Ocean Eng
IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing	IEEE Trans Geosci Remote
International Journal of Climatology	Int J Climatol
International Journal of Wildland Fire	Int J Wildland Fire
International Journal of Heat and Fluid Flow	Int J Heat Fluid Flow
International Journal of Numerical Methods for Fluids	Int J Numer Methods Fluids
International Journal of Remote Sensing	Int J Remote Sens
Izvestiya, Atmospheric and Oceanic Physics	Izv Atmos Ocean Phys
Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems	J Adv Model Earth Syst
Journal of Aerosol Science	J Aerosol Sci
Journal of Agricultural Engineering Research	J Agric Eng Res
Journal of the Air Pollution Control Association	J Air Pollut Control Assoc
Journal of Aircraft	J Aircr
Journal of Applied Meteorology and Climatology	J Appl Meteorol Clim
Journal of Applied Meteorology	J Appl Meteorol
Journal of Aquatic Plant Management	J Aquat Plant Manag
Journal of Arid Environments	J Arid Environ
Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology	J Atmos Ocean Technol
Journal of Atmospheric Science	J Atmos Sci
Journal of Climate	J Clim
Journal of Computational Physics	J Comput Phys
Journal of Earth Simulation	J Earth Simul
Journal of Earth System Science	J Earth Syst Sci
Journal of Environmental Engineering	J Environ Eng
Journal of Experimental Botany	J Exp Bot
Journal of the Faculty of Science Hokkaido University	J Fac Sci Hokkaido Univ

Journal Name	Abbreviation used in BLM
Journal of Field Robotics	J Field Robot
Journal of Fluid Mechanics	J Fluid Mech
Journal of Geophysical Research	J Geophys Res
Journal of Geophysical Research-Atmospheres	J Geophys Res Atmos
Journal of Glaciology	J Glaciol
Journal of Great Lakes Research	J Great Lakes Res
Journal of Hazardous Materials	J Hazard Mater A
Journal of Heat Transfer	J Heat Transf
Journal of Hydraulic Engineering	J Hydraul Eng
Journal of Hydrology	J Hydrol
Journal of Hydrometeorology	J Hydrometeorol
Journal of Marine Research	J Mar Res
Journal of Marine Systems	J Mar Syst
Journal de Mathematiques Pures et Appliquees	J Math Pures Appl
Journal of Meteorology	J Meteorol
Journal of the Meteorological Society of Japan	J Meteorol Soc Jpn
Journal of Oceanography	J Oceanogr
Journal of Operational Oceanography	J Oper Oceanogr
Journal of the operational Research Society	J Oper Res Soc
Journal of the Optical Society of America	J Opt Soc Am
Journal of Plankton Research	J Plankton Res
Journal of Solar Energy Engineering	J Sol Energy Eng
Journal of Quantitative Spectroscopy and Radiative Transfer	J Quant Spectrosc Radiat Transf
Journal of Renewable and Sustainable Energy	J Renew Sust Energy
Journal of Scientific Statistical Computing	J Sci Stat Comput
Journal of Statistical Physics	J Stat Phys
Journal of Thermophysics and Heat Transfer	J Thermophys Heat Transf
Journal of Tropical Ecology	J Trop Ecol
Journal of Turbulence	J Turbul
Journal of Wind Engineering and Industrial Aerodynamics	J Wind Eng Ind Aerodyn
Landscape and Urban Planning	Landsc Urban Plan
Limnology and Oceanography	Limnol Oceanogr
Low Temperature Science	Low Temp Sci
Machine Learning	Mach Learn
Marine Chemistry	Mar Chem
Mathematische Annalen	Math Ann
Meteorological Applications	Meteorol Appl
Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics	Meteorol Atmos Phys
Meteorologische Zeitschrift	Meteorol Z
Monthly Weather Review	Mon Weather Rev
Natural Hazards and Earth System Sciences	Nat Hazards Earth Syst Sci

Journal Name	Abbreviation used in BLM
Nature Climate Change	Nat Clim Change
Nature Letters	Nat Lett
Nature Geoscience	Nat Geosci
Neural Computation	Neural Comput
Nonlinear Processes in Geophysics	Nonlin Process Geophys
New Zealand Journal of Science	N Z J Sci
Oceanography	Oceanography
Ocean Dynamics	Ocean Dyn
Ocean Engineering Science	Ocean Eng Sci
Ocean Modeling	Ocean Model
Papers in Physical Oceanography and Meteorology	Pap Phys Oceanogr Meteorol
Particle & Particle Systems Characterization	Part Part Syst Charact
Particuology	Particuology
Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London	Philos Trans R Soc
Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing	Photogramm Eng Remote Sens
Physical Review Letters	Phys Rev Lett
Physical Review E	Phys Rev E
Physics and Chemistry of the Earth	Phys Chem Earth
Physics of Fluids	Phys Fluids
Physics A - Statistical Mechanics and its Applications	Physica A Stat Mech Appl
Physica D	Physica D
Plant Biosystems	Plant Biosyst
PLOS One	PLOS One
Powder technology	Powder Technol
Proceedings of the Royal Society	Proc Roy Soc
Progress in Aerospace Science	Prog Aerosp Sci
Progress in Heat and Mass Transfer	Prog Heat Mass Transf
Progress in Physical Geography	Prog Phys Geogr
Pure and Applied Geophysics	Pure Appl Geophys
Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society	Q J R Meteorol Soc
Remote Sensing	Remote Sens
Remote Sensing of Environment	Remote Sens Environ
Renewable Energy	Renew Energy
Reviews of Geophysics	Rev Geophys
Reviews of Geophysics and Space Physics	Rev Geophys Space Phys
Review of Scientific Instruments	Rev Sci Inst
Science	Science
Science of the Total Environment	Sci Tot Environ
Sedimentology	Sedimentol
Siam Journal on Applied Mathematics	SIAM J Appl Math

Journal Name	Abbreviation used in BLM
Tellus	Tellus
Tellus Series B - Chemical and Physical Meteorology	Tellus Ser B Chem Phys Meteorol
Theoretical and Applied Climatology	Theor Appl Climatol
Theoretical and Computational Fluid Dynamics	Theor Comput Fluid Dyn
Theoretical Computational Fluid Dynamics	Theor Comput Fluid Mech
Thermal Science Engineering	Therm Sci Eng
Transactions of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers	Trans ASAE
Tree Physiology	Tree Physiol
Trudy Geofizicheskogo Instituta, Akademiya Nauk SSSR	Trudy Geofiz Inst AN SSSR
Urban Climate	Urban Clim
Water Air and Soil Pollution	Water Air Soil Pollut
Water Resources Research	Water Resour Res
Waterway Port Coastal and Ocean Engineering	Waterw Port Coast Ocean Eng
Weather	Weather
Weather and Forecasting	Weather Forecast
Wind Energy	Wind Energy
Wind Engineering	Wind Eng
Zeitschrift für Angewandte Mathematik und Mechanik	Z Agnew Math Mech