

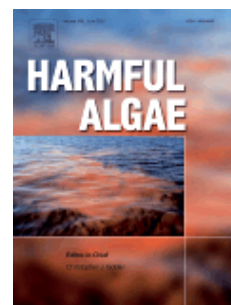


HARMFUL ALGAE

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

TABLE OF CONTENTS

•	Description	p.1
•	Audience	p.1
•	Impact Factor	p.1
•	Abstracting and Indexing	p.2
•	Editorial Board	p.2
•	Guide for Authors	p.4



ISSN: 1568-9883

DESCRIPTION

This journal provides a forum to promote knowledge of **harmful microalgae** and **macroalgae**, including **cyanobacteria**, as well as monitoring, management and control of these organisms. Both original research and review papers will be considered.

Papers dealing with the following aspects of harmful microalgae and cyanobacteria in marine and fresh waters will be considered:

- The distribution, life histories and taxonomy of harmful microalgae;
- The physiology and toxicology of harmful microalgae;
- Harmful microalgal bloom ecology;
- Trophic, socio-economic, public health and aquacultural impacts of harmful microalgal bloom events;
- Occurrence, methods of detection and chemical structure of toxins in harmful microalgae, cyanobacteria, foodwebs and seafood;
- Factors controlling toxin production, biosynthesis and chemical ecology.

Note: Papers dealing with pharmacology fall outside of the scope of the journal.

All papers will be subject to peer review. Authors will receive proofs. The [editors](#), referees, and publisher will make every effort to expedite publication, the co-operation of authors in this task is welcomed.

Cover picture by Joe Hlebica, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, Multi-Media Group

AUDIENCE

Marine Biologists, Aquaculturalists, Fisheries Biologists, Oceanographers, Ecologists, Environmental Scientists, Chemists, Food Scientists, and Toxicologists.

IMPACT FACTOR

2020: 4.273 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2021

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

Scopus
EMBIology
AGRICOLA
Elsevier BIOBASE
FSTA (Food Science and Technology Abstracts)

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor-in-Chief

Christopher Gobler, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York, United States of America

Associate Editors

Michele Burford, Griffith University, Nathan, Queensland, Australia

Raphael Kudela, University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, California, United States of America

Subject Editors

Holly Bowers, Moss Landing Marine Laboratories, Moss Landing, California, United States of America

Po Teen Lim, University of Malaya Institute of Ocean and Earth Sciences, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Urban Tillmann, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Bremerhaven, Germany

Editorial Advisory Board

Stefano Accoroni, Polytechnic University of Marche Department of Life and Environmental Sciences, Ancona, Italy

Benthic HABs, Microphytobenthos, Environmental factors, Allelopathy, Mixotrophy

Lotfi Aleya, Chrono-environment, Besancon, France

Harmful algae, microbiology, protistology, Medicine, Toxicology

Donald M. Anderson, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution Department of Biology, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, United States of America

Alexandrium; sensors; harmful algal blooms; HABs; phytoplankton

Christine J. Band-Schmidt, National Polytechnic Institute Interdisciplinary Centre of Marine Sciences Dr Reuben Lasker Library, La Paz, Mexico

Cultures, dinoflagellates, ecophysiology, paralytic toxins, raphidophyte

Leila Basti, Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology School of Marine Resources and Environment, Minato-Ku, Japan

Eileen Bresnan, Marine Scotland Science, Marine Laboratory, Aberdeen, United Kingdom

Harmful algae, assessment, time series, taxonomy, environmental drivers

Justin D. Chaffin, Ohio Sea Grant Stone Laboratory, Columbus, Ohio, United States of America

Cyanobacteria, Eutrophication, Lake Erie, Limnology

Keith Davidson, Scottish Association for Marine Science, Oban, United Kingdom

Timothy W. Davis, Bowling Green State University Department of Biological Sciences, Bowling Green, Ohio, United States of America

Great Lakes, Harmful algal bloom, genetics, climate change, zooplankton

Gregory Doucette, NOAA National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science Charleston Laboratory, Charleston, South Carolina, United States of America

Peter Franks, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, California, United States of America

Physical-biological interactions Fronts Planktonic ecosystem dynamics

Ken Furuya, Soka University Faculty of Engineering Graduate School of Engineering, Hachioji, Japan

Noctiluca, eutrophication, expansion of distribution

Esther Garcés, Institute of Marine Sciences, Barcelona, Spain

Laure Guillou, Biological Research Station Roscoff, Roscoff, France

Gustaaf Hallegraeff, University of Tasmania Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies, Hobart, Australia

HABs, phytoplankton taxonomy, fish-kills, ship ballast water, global change

Per Juel Hansen, University of Copenhagen Marine Biology Unit, Helsingør, Denmark

Fish-killing algae, Toxins, Mixotrophy, Food web, functional biology

Tim Harwood, Cawthron Institute, Department of Analytical Sciences, Nelson, New Zealand

Marine toxins; Analytical chemistry; Compound discovery; Harmful algae

Philip Hess, French Research Institute for Exploitation of the Sea Phycotoxins Laboratory, Nantes, France

Porter Hoagland, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution Marine Policy Center, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, United States of America

Marine policy, Natural resource economics, Natural hazards, Policy analysis, Governance

Mitsunori Iwataki, University of Tokyo, Asian Natural Environmental Science Center, Tokyo, Japan

Taxonomy, Phylogeny, Dinoflagellate, Ultrastructure

Uwe John, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Bremerhaven, Germany

Anke Kremp, Institute for Baltic Sea Research Warnemuende, Department of Biological Oceanography, Rostock, Germany

Phytoplankton Ecology, Biodiversity, Harmful Algae, Climate Change, Adaptation

Kathi Ann Lefebvre, NOAA Fisheries Northwest Fisheries Science Center, Seattle, Washington, United States of America

Algal Toxins, Acute exposure, toxins in food web, trophic transfer, exposure risks

Rodolphe Lemée, Oceanography Laboratory Villefranche, Villefranche sur Mer, France

Marine ecology, chemical ecology, dinoflagellates, *Ostreopsis*

Renhui Li, Institute of Hydrobiology Chinese Academy of Sciences, Wuhan, China

Nina Lundholm, University of Copenhagen, Natural History Museum of Denmark, København, Denmark

Ecology, Taxonomy, Evolution, Toxinology, Diatoms

Angus Lincoln Mackenzie, Cawthron Institute, Environmental Technologies, Nelson, New Zealand

Phytoplankton, Ecology, Toxins, Dinoflagellates, Aquaculture

Yukihiko Matsuyama, National Research Institute of Fisheries and Environment of Inland Sea Fisheries, Hatsukaichi, Japan

Linda K. Medlin, The Marine Biological Association, Plymouth, United Kingdom

Marine phytoplankton; Early warning systems for toxic algae and freshwater pathogens; Analyzing marine biodiversity

Øjvind Moestrup, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

Marina Montresor, Zoological Station Anton Dohrn, Napoli, Italy

Sauna A. Murray, University of Technology Sydney, Sydney, Australia

Phylogenetics, genetics, *Alexandrium*, *Gambierdiscus*, molecular ecology

Michael L. Parsons, Florida Gulf Coast University, Marine and Earth Sciences, Fort Myers, Florida, United States of America

Ciguatera; Eutrophication; Modeling; Pseudo-Nitzschia

Tawnya Peterson, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, Oregon, United States of America

Grant Pitcher, Republic of South Africa Oceans and Coasts Branch, Cape Town, South Africa

Dinoflagellate taxonomy and systematics; dinoflagellate ultrastructure and cytology; warm temperate; subtropical, and tropical dinoflagellate blooms; coastal and estuarine phytoplankton communities and distribution; harmful algal bloom contingency plans

Kaytee Pokrzywinski (Boyd), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science, Beaufort, North Carolina, United States of America

Dinoflagellates, algal physiology, biological control

Robin Raine, National University of Ireland Galway, Galway, Ireland

Lesley L. Rhodes, Cawthron Institute Coastal and Freshwater Group, Nelson, New Zealand

Harmful microalgae blooms, taxonomy, benthic dinoflagellates, climate change, microalgae culture collection

Mindy L. Richlen, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution Department of Biology, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, United States of America

Ciguatera, *Gambierdiscus*, benthic dinoflagellates

Juliette L. Smith, William & Mary Virginia Institute of Marine Science, Gloucester Point, Virginia, United States of America

Phycotoxins, HAB ecology, algal culturing

Vera Trainer, NOAA Western Regional Center, Seattle, Washington, United States of America

Charles Trick, Western University, London, Ontario, Canada

Dedmer van de Waal, Netherlands Institute of Ecology, Wageningen, Netherlands

Ecological Stoichiometry, Trade-based ecology, Global environmental change, Cyanotoxins, Dinoflagellates

Steven Wilhelm, The University of Tennessee System, Knoxville, Tennessee, United States of America

Alan E. Wilson, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama, United States of America

GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

Types of paper

Original research articles (Regular Articles)
Review Papers
Book Reviews
Policy Analysis (Short Communication)
Mini-Reviews (Short Communication)
Perspectives (Short Communication)

Original research articles should report the results of original research. The material should not have been previously published elsewhere, except in a preliminary form.

Review Articles Review papers are considered, authors should consult with the Editor prior to preparation and submission.

Book Reviews will be included in the journal on a range of relevant books which are not more than 2 years old.

Policy Analysis These are short commentary pieces on contemporary, internationally relevant environmental management issues related to HABs that will enable researchers, policy makers, and practitioners to make timely contributions to policy debates and action. Contributions are based on research, expert analysis, literature review, or practitioner reflections regarding specific policy issues. Pure opinion pieces will not be considered for this paper type. Policy analysis articles should be written in an accessible style and supported by real world examples and/or referenced scientific evidence and should not exceed **4,000 words**.

Mini-Reviews Authors of Mini Reviews must be a scientific authority for the topic of the manuscript, they must document their relevant own experience for the area by listing their own publications in the cover letter. All Mini reviews should be within **3000 words and should not include more than 100 references**.

Perspective Papers These articles provide an opportunity for authors to present a novel, distinctive viewpoint on any subject within the journal's scope. The article should be well grounded in evidence and adequately supported by citations but may focus on a stimulating and thought-provoking line of argument that represents a significant advance in thinking about HAB problems and solutions. Perspectives articles should not exceed **3000 words**.

Submission checklist

You can use this list to carry out a final check of your submission before you send it to the journal for review. Please check the relevant section in this Guide for Authors for more details.

Ensure that the following items are present:

One author has been designated as the corresponding author with contact details:

- E-mail address
- Full postal address

All necessary files have been uploaded:

Manuscript:

- Include keywords
- All figures (include relevant captions)
- All tables (including titles, description, footnotes)
- Ensure all figure and table citations in the text match the files provided
- Indicate clearly if color should be used for any figures in print

Graphical Abstracts / Highlights files (where applicable)

Supplemental files (where applicable)

Further considerations

- Manuscript has been 'spell checked' and 'grammar checked'
- All references mentioned in the Reference List are cited in the text, and vice versa
- Permission has been obtained for use of copyrighted material from other sources (including the Internet)

- A competing interests statement is provided, even if the authors have no competing interests to declare
- Journal policies detailed in this guide have been reviewed
- Referee suggestions and contact details provided, based on journal requirements

For further information, visit our [Support Center](#).

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ethics in publishing

Please see our information on [Ethics in publishing](#).

Ethics in Publishing

The work described in your article must have been carried out in accordance with *The Code of Ethics of the World Medical Association* (Declaration of Helsinki) for animal experiments <http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/en/s23000.htm>; *Uniform Requirements for manuscripts submitted to Biomedical journals* <http://www.nejm.org/general/text/requirements/1.htm>. This must be stated at an appropriate point in the article.

Declaration of competing interest

All authors must disclose any financial and personal relationships with other people or organizations that could inappropriately influence (bias) their work. Examples of potential conflicts of interest include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patent applications/registrations, and grants or other funding. Authors should complete the declaration of competing interest statement using [this template](#) and upload to the submission system at the Attach/Upload Files step. **Note: Please do not convert the .docx template to another file type. Author signatures are not required.** If there are no interests to declare, please choose the first option in the template. [More information](#).

Submission declaration and verification

Submission of an article implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract, a published lecture or academic thesis, see '[Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication](#)' for more information), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or in any other language, including electronically without the written consent of the copyright-holder. To verify originality, your article may be checked by the originality detection service [Crossref Similarity Check](#).

Preprints

Please note that [preprints](#) can be shared anywhere at any time, in line with Elsevier's [sharing policy](#). Sharing your preprints e.g. on a preprint server will not count as prior publication (see '[Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication](#)' for more information).

Use of inclusive language

Inclusive language acknowledges diversity, conveys respect to all people, is sensitive to differences, and promotes equal opportunities. Content should make no assumptions about the beliefs or commitments of any reader; contain nothing which might imply that one individual is superior to another on the grounds of age, gender, race, ethnicity, culture, sexual orientation, disability or health condition; and use inclusive language throughout. Authors should ensure that writing is free from bias, stereotypes, slang, reference to dominant culture and/or cultural assumptions. We advise to seek gender neutrality by using plural nouns ("clinicians, patients/clients") as default/wherever possible to avoid using "he, she," or "he/she." We recommend avoiding the use of descriptors that refer to personal attributes such as age, gender, race, ethnicity, culture, sexual orientation, disability or health condition unless they are relevant and valid. These guidelines are meant as a point of reference to help identify appropriate language but are by no means exhaustive or definitive.

Contributors

Each author is required to declare his or her individual contribution to the article: all authors must have materially participated in the research and/or article preparation, so roles for all authors should be described. The statement that all authors have approved the final article should be true and included in the disclosure.

Changes to authorship

Authors are expected to consider carefully the list and order of authors **before** submitting their manuscript and provide the definitive list of authors at the time of the original submission. Any addition, deletion or rearrangement of author names in the authorship list should be made only **before** the manuscript has been accepted and only if approved by the journal Editor. To request such a change, the Editor must receive the following from the **corresponding author**: (a) the reason for the change in author list and (b) written confirmation (e-mail, letter) from all authors that they agree with the addition, removal or rearrangement. In the case of addition or removal of authors, this includes confirmation from the author being added or removed.

Only in exceptional circumstances will the Editor consider the addition, deletion or rearrangement of authors **after** the manuscript has been accepted. While the Editor considers the request, publication of the manuscript will be suspended. If the manuscript has already been published in an online issue, any requests approved by the Editor will result in a corrigendum.

Copyright

Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete a 'Journal Publishing Agreement' (see [more information](#) on this). An e-mail will be sent to the corresponding author confirming receipt of the manuscript together with a 'Journal Publishing Agreement' form or a link to the online version of this agreement.

Subscribers may reproduce tables of contents or prepare lists of articles including abstracts for internal circulation within their institutions. [Permission](#) of the Publisher is required for resale or distribution outside the institution and for all other derivative works, including compilations and translations. If excerpts from other copyrighted works are included, the author(s) must obtain written permission from the copyright owners and credit the source(s) in the article. Elsevier has [preprinted forms](#) for use by authors in these cases.

For gold open access articles: Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete a 'License Agreement' ([more information](#)). Permitted third party reuse of gold open access articles is determined by the author's choice of [user license](#).

Author rights

As an author you (or your employer or institution) have certain rights to reuse your work. [More information](#).

Elsevier supports responsible sharing

Find out how you can [share your research](#) published in Elsevier journals.

Role of the funding source

You are requested to identify who provided financial support for the conduct of the research and/or preparation of the article and to briefly describe the role of the sponsor(s), if any, in study design; in the collection, analysis and interpretation of data; in the writing of the report; and in the decision to submit the article for publication. If the funding source(s) had no such involvement then this should be stated.

Open access

Please visit our [Open Access page](#) for more information.

Elsevier Researcher Academy

[Researcher Academy](#) is a free e-learning platform designed to support early and mid-career researchers throughout their research journey. The "Learn" environment at Researcher Academy offers several interactive modules, webinars, downloadable guides and resources to guide you through the process of writing for research and going through peer review. Feel free to use these free resources to improve your submission and navigate the publication process with ease.

Language Services

Manuscripts should be written in English. Authors who are unsure of correct English usage should have their manuscript checked by someone proficient in the language. Manuscripts in which the English is difficult to understand may be returned to the author for revision before scientific review.

Authors who require information about language editing and copyediting services pre- and post-submission please visit <https://www.elsevier.com/languagepolishing> or our customer support site at service.elsevier.com for more information. Please note Elsevier neither endorses nor takes

responsibility for any products, goods or services offered by outside vendors through our services or in any advertising. For more information please refer to our Terms & Conditions: <https://www.elsevier.com/termsandconditions>.

Submission

Our online submission system guides you stepwise through the process of entering your article details and uploading your files. The system converts your article files to a single PDF file used in the peer-review process. Editable files (e.g., Word, LaTeX) are required to typeset your article for final publication. All correspondence, including notification of the Editor's decision and requests for revision, is sent by e-mail.

Please submit your article via <https://www.editorialmanager.com/haralg>

With your article please also upload the Author Declaration form for this journal, [Please click here](#)

Referees

Please submit the names and institutional e-mail addresses of at least four potential referees. Please pay strict attention to conflicts of interest. Co-authors from the past five years, current collaborators, former students, or advisors are not eligible reviewers. Note that the editor retains the sole right to decide whether or not the suggested reviewers are used. Papers will be 'rejected without prejudice' if it is determined that full review is not warranted.

Page charges

Harmful Algae has no page charges.

PREPARATION

Peer review

This journal operates a single anonymized review process. All contributions will be initially assessed by the editor for suitability for the journal. Papers deemed suitable are then typically sent to a minimum of two independent expert reviewers to assess the scientific quality of the paper. The Editor is responsible for the final decision regarding acceptance or rejection of articles. The Editor's decision is final. Editors are not involved in decisions about papers which they have written themselves or have been written by family members or colleagues or which relate to products or services in which the editor has an interest. Any such submission is subject to all of the journal's usual procedures, with peer review handled independently of the relevant editor and their research groups. [More information on types of peer review](#).

Use of wordprocessing software

All papers should all be written in third person, passive voice. It is important that the file be saved in the native format of the word processor used. The text should be in single-column format. Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible. Most formatting codes will be removed and replaced on processing the article. In particular, do not use the word processor's options to justify text or to hyphenate words. However, do use bold face, italics, subscripts, superscripts etc. When preparing tables, if you are using a table grid, use only one grid for each individual table and not a grid for each row. If no grid is used, use tabs, not spaces, to align columns. The electronic text should be prepared in a way very similar to that of conventional manuscripts (see also the Guide to Publishing with Elsevier: <https://www.elsevier.com/guidepublication>). Note that source files of figures, tables and text graphics will be required whether or not you embed your figures in the text. See also the section on Electronic artwork.

To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the 'spell-check' and 'grammar-check' functions of your word processor.

LaTeX

You are recommended to use the Elsevier article class [elsarticle.cls](#) to prepare your manuscript and [BibTeX](#) to generate your bibliography.

Our [LaTeX site](#) has detailed submission instructions, templates and other information.

Article Structure

Manuscripts should be typewritten with numbered lines, with wide margins and double spacing throughout, i.e. also for abstracts, footnotes and references. **Every page of the manuscript, including the title page, references, tables, etc., should be numbered in the upper right-hand corner.** However, in the text no reference should be made to page numbers; if necessary, one may refer to sections. Avoid excessive usage of italics to emphasize part of the text.

Subdivision - numbered sections

Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to 'the text'. Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line.

Introduction

State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

Material and methods

Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described.

Theory/calculation

A Theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and lay the foundation for further work. In contrast, a Calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis.

Results

Results should be clear and concise.

Discussion

This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them.

Conclusions

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

Essential title page information

- **Title.** Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.
- **Author names and affiliations.** Please clearly indicate the given name(s) and family name(s) of each author and check that all names are accurately spelled. You can add your name between parentheses in your own script behind the English transliteration. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name and, if available, the e-mail address of each author.
- **Corresponding author.** Clearly indicate who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. This responsibility includes answering any future queries about Methodology and Materials. **Ensure that the e-mail address is given and that contact details are kept up to date by the corresponding author.**
- **Present/permanent address.** If an author has moved since the work described in the article was done, or was visiting at the time, a 'Present address' (or 'Permanent address') may be indicated as a footnote to that author's name. The address at which the author actually did the work must be retained as the main, affiliation address. Superscript Arabic numerals are used for such footnotes.

Highlights

Highlights are mandatory for this journal as they help increase the discoverability of your article via search engines. They consist of a short collection of bullet points that capture the novel results of your research as well as new methods that were used during the study (if any). Please have a look at the examples here: [example Highlights](#).

Highlights should be submitted in a separate editable file in the online submission system. Please use 'Highlights' in the file name and include 3 to 5 bullet points (maximum 85 characters, including spaces, per bullet point).

Graphical abstract

Although a graphical abstract is optional, its use is encouraged as it draws more attention to the online article. The graphical abstract should summarize the contents of the article in a concise, pictorial form designed to capture the attention of a wide readership. Graphical abstracts should be submitted as a separate file in the online submission system. Image size: Please provide an image with a minimum

of 531 × 1328 pixels (h × w) or proportionally more. The image should be readable at a size of 5 × 13 cm using a regular screen resolution of 96 dpi. Preferred file types: TIFF, EPS, PDF or MS Office files. You can view [Example Graphical Abstracts](#) on our information site.

Authors can make use of Elsevier's [Illustration Services](#) to ensure the best presentation of their images and in accordance with all technical requirements.

Keywords

Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 6 keywords, using American spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

Abbreviations

Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field in a footnote to be placed on the first page of the article. Such abbreviations that are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention there, as well as in the footnote. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article.

Acknowledgements

Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

Formatting of funding sources

List funding sources in this standard way to facilitate compliance to funder's requirements:

Funding: This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health [grant numbers xxxx, yyyy]; the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Seattle, WA [grant number zzzz]; and the United States Institutes of Peace [grant number aaaa].

It is not necessary to include detailed descriptions on the program or type of grants and awards. When funding is from a block grant or other resources available to a university, college, or other research institution, submit the name of the institute or organization that provided the funding.

If no funding has been provided for the research, please include the following sentence:

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Nomenclature and Units

1. Authors and editors are, by general agreement, obliged to accept the rules governing biological nomenclature, as laid down in the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature*, the *International Code of Nomenclature of Bacteria*, and the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*.
2. All biota (crops, plants, insects, birds, mammals, etc.) should be identified by their scientific names when the English term is used, with the exception of common domestic animals.
3. The first mention of the scientific names of the species used in the work - in title or text - should be accompanied by the taxonomic authority unless they can all be referred to a general work in which the authorities are given. Scientific names of species referred to in other studies need no authority. Generic names should only be abbreviated when immediately preceded in the text by the mention of the same species or another of the same genus.
4. All biocides and other organic compounds must be identified by their Geneva names when first used in text. Active ingredients of all formulations should be likewise identified.
5. For chemical nomenclature, the conventions of the *International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry* and the official recommendations of the *IUPAC-IUB Combined Commission on Biochemical Nomenclature* should be followed.
6. When referring to salinity, please do not use units i.e. no PSU or 0/00. Please use "a salinity of X, or salinity" instead of adding units.

Artwork

Electronic Artwork

- Make sure you use uniform lettering and sizing of your original artwork.
- Save text in illustrations as 'graphics' or enclose the font.
- Only use the following font in your illustrations: Arial.

- Number the illustrations according to their sequence in the text.
- When labelling composite figures, please label as A,B,C, etc. in Arial font, positioned on the upper left corner, on the panel whenever possible. Please do not include any periods, parentheses, etc.
- Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
- Provide captions to illustrations separately.
- Produce images near to the desired size of the printed version.
- Submit each figure as a separate file.
- Extra frames and boxes around figures should be eliminated.

Please include only X and Y (and Z if applicable) axes. Background lines on figures should only be included when absolutely necessary.

- Legend material and explanations of symbols, etc. should be on the panel, not hanging off to the side of the figure. No frame is necessary. If this material does not fit on the panel, it should be included in the actual figure legend.
- Submitting figures as they are printed from Excel or other spread sheets is not acceptable formatting for publication.

A detailed guide on electronic artwork is available on our website:

<https://www.elsevier.com/artworkinstructions>

You are urged to visit this site; some excerpts from the detailed information are given here.

Formats

Regardless of the application used, when your electronic artwork is finalised, please 'save as' or convert the images to one of the following formats (note the resolution requirements for line drawings, halftones, and line/halftone combinations given below):

EPS: Vector drawings. Embed the font or save the text as 'graphics'.

TIFF: Color or grayscale photographs (halftones): always use a minimum of 300 dpi.

TIFF: Bitmapped line drawings: use a minimum of 1000 dpi.

TIFF: Combinations bitmapped line/half-tone (color or grayscale): a minimum of 500 dpi is required.

If your electronic artwork is created in a Microsoft Office application (Word, PowerPoint, Excel) then please supply 'as is'. **Please do not:**

- Supply files that are optimised for screen use (e.g., GIF, BMP, PICT, WPG); the resolution is too low;
- Supply files that are too low in resolution;
- Submit graphics that are disproportionately large for the content.

Color artwork

Please make sure that artwork files are in an acceptable format (TIFF (or JPEG), EPS (or PDF) or MS Office files) and with the correct resolution. If, together with your accepted article, you submit usable color figures then Elsevier will ensure, at no additional charge, that these figures will appear in color online (e.g., ScienceDirect and other sites) in addition to color reproduction in print. [Further information on the preparation of electronic artwork.](#)

Figure captions

Ensure that each illustration has a caption. Supply captions separately, not attached to the figure. A caption should comprise a brief title (**not** on the figure itself) and a description of the illustration. Keep text in the illustrations themselves to a minimum but explain all symbols and abbreviations used.

Tables

1. Authors should take notice of the limitations set by the size and lay-out of the journal. Large tables should be avoided. Reversing columns and rows will often reduce the dimensions of a table.
2. If many data are to be presented, an attempt should be made to divide them over two or more tables.
3. Tables should be numbered according to their sequence in the text. The text should include references to all tables.
4. Each table should be typewritten on a separate page of the manuscript. Tables should never be included in the text.
5. Each table should have a brief and self-explanatory title.
6. Column headings should be brief, but sufficiently explanatory. Standard abbreviations of units of measurements should be added between parentheses.
7. Vertical lines should not be used to separate columns. Leave some extra space between the columns instead.
8. Any explanation essential to the understanding of the table should be given as a footnote at the bottom of the table.

9. When preparing tables, if you are using a table grid, use only one grid for each individual table and not a grid for each row. If no grid is used, use tabs, not spaces, to align columns.

References

1. All publications cited in the text should be presented in a list of references following the text of the manuscript. The manuscript should be carefully checked to ensure that the spelling of author's names and dates are exactly the same in the text as in the reference list.
2. In the text refer to the author's name (without initial) and year of publication, followed - if necessary - by a short reference to appropriate pages. Examples: "Since Peterson (1993) has shown that. . ." "This is in agreement with results obtained later (Kramer, 1993, pp. 12-16)".
3. When reference is made to a work by two authors, both names should be given using "and". If reference is made in the text to a publication written by more than two authors, the name of the first author should be used followed by "et al.". This indication, however, should never be used in the list of references. In this list names of first author and co-authors should be mentioned.
4. References cited together in the text should be arranged chronologically. The list of references should be arranged alphabetically on author's names, and chronologically per author. If an author's name in the list is also mentioned with co-authors the following order should be used: publications of the single author, arranged according to publication dates - publications of the same author with one co-author - publications of the author with more than one co-author. Publications by the same author(s) in the same year should be listed as 1993a, 1993b, etc. For Volume (Vol.) Bulletin (Bull.), and No., Arabic numerals should be used (not underlined); the full number of pages should be given in the form of pp. 123-128.
5. Use the following system for arranging your references:
 - a. *For periodicals*
Jones, H.D., Richards, O.G., Southern, T.A., 1992. Gill dimensions, water pumping and body size in the mussel *Mytilus edulis* I. J. Exp. Mar. Biol. Ecol. 155(2), 213-237.
 - b. *For books*
Clark, R.B., 1992. Marine pollution, 3rd ed. Clarendon Press, Oxford.
 - c. *For multi-author books*
Hawkins, A.J.S., Baynes, B.L., 1992. Physiological processes, and the regulation of production. In: Gosling, E. (Ed.), The mussel *Mytilus*: ecology, physiology, genetics and culture. Elsevier Publishers B.V., Amsterdam, pp. 171-222.
 - d. *For Dataset*
[dataset] Oguro, M., Imahiro, S., Saito, S., Nakashizuka, T., 2015. Mortality data for Japanese oak wilt disease and surrounding forest compositions. Mendeley Data, v1. <http://dx.doi.org/10.17632/xwj98nb39r.1>.
6. The name of the journal should be abbreviated according to the International *List of Periodical Title Word Abbreviations*, published by the International Serials Data Systems; Paris, France.
7. In the case of publications in any language other than English, the original title is to be retained. However, the titles of publications in non-Latin alphabets should be transliterated, and a notation such as "(in Russian)" or "(in Greek, with English abstract)" should be added.
8. Work accepted for publication but not yet published should be referred to as "in press".
9. References concerning unpublished data and "personal communications" should not be cited in the reference list but may be mentioned in the text.

Data references

This journal encourages you to cite underlying or relevant datasets in your manuscript by citing them in your text and including a data reference in your Reference List. Data references should include the following elements: author name(s), dataset title, data repository, version (where available), year, and global persistent identifier. Add [dataset] immediately before the reference so we can properly identify it as a data reference. The [dataset] identifier will not appear in your published article.

Reference management software

Most Elsevier journals have their reference template available in many of the most popular reference management software products. These include all products that support [Citation Style Language styles](#), such as [Mendeley](#). Using citation plug-ins from these products, authors only need to select the appropriate journal template when preparing their article, after which citations and bibliographies will be automatically formatted in the journal's style. If no template is yet available for this journal, please follow the format of the sample references and citations as shown in this Guide. If you use reference management software, please ensure that you remove all field codes before submitting the electronic manuscript. [More information on how to remove field codes from different reference management software](#).

Users of Mendeley Desktop can easily install the reference style for this journal by clicking the following link:

<http://open.mendeley.com/use-citation-style/harmful-algae>

When preparing your manuscript, you will then be able to select this style using the Mendeley plugins for Microsoft Word or LibreOffice.

Video

Elsevier accepts video material and animation sequences to support and enhance your scientific research. Authors who have video or animation files that they wish to submit with their article are strongly encouraged to include links to these within the body of the article. This can be done in the same way as a figure or table by referring to the video or animation content and noting in the body text where it should be placed. All submitted files should be properly labeled so that they directly relate to the video file's content. In order to ensure that your video or animation material is directly usable, please provide the file in one of our recommended file formats with a preferred maximum size of 150 MB per file, 1 GB in total. Video and animation files supplied will be published online in the electronic version of your article in Elsevier Web products, including [ScienceDirect](#). Please supply 'stills' with your files: you can choose any frame from the video or animation or make a separate image. These will be used instead of standard icons and will personalize the link to your video data. For more detailed instructions please visit our [video instruction pages](#). Note: since video and animation cannot be embedded in the print version of the journal, please provide text for both the electronic and the print version for the portions of the article that refer to this content.

Data visualization

Include interactive data visualizations in your publication and let your readers interact and engage more closely with your research. Follow the instructions [here](#) to find out about available data visualization options and how to include them with your article.

Supplementary material

Supplementary material such as applications, images and sound clips, can be published with your article to enhance it. Submitted supplementary items are published exactly as they are received (Excel or PowerPoint files will appear as such online). Please submit your material together with the article and supply a concise, descriptive caption for each supplementary file. If you wish to make changes to supplementary material during any stage of the process, please make sure to provide an updated file. Do not annotate any corrections on a previous version. Please switch off the 'Track Changes' option in Microsoft Office files as these will appear in the published version.

Research data

This journal encourages and enables you to share data that supports your research publication where appropriate, and enables you to interlink the data with your published articles. Research data refers to the results of observations or experimentation that validate research findings. To facilitate reproducibility and data reuse, this journal also encourages you to share your software, code, models, algorithms, protocols, methods and other useful materials related to the project.

Below are a number of ways in which you can associate data with your article or make a statement about the availability of your data when submitting your manuscript. If you are sharing data in one of these ways, you are encouraged to cite the data in your manuscript and reference list. Please refer to the "References" section for more information about data citation. For more information on depositing, sharing and using research data and other relevant research materials, visit the [research data](#) page.

Data linking

If you have made your research data available in a data repository, you can link your article directly to the dataset. Elsevier collaborates with a number of repositories to link articles on ScienceDirect with relevant repositories, giving readers access to underlying data that gives them a better understanding of the research described.

There are different ways to link your datasets to your article. When available, you can directly link your dataset to your article by providing the relevant information in the submission system. For more information, visit the [database linking page](#).

For [supported data repositories](#) a repository banner will automatically appear next to your published article on ScienceDirect.

In addition, you can link to relevant data or entities through identifiers within the text of your manuscript, using the following format: Database: xxxx (e.g., TAIR: AT1G01020; CCDC: 734053; PDB: 1XFN).

Mendeley Data

This journal supports Mendeley Data, enabling you to deposit any research data (including raw and processed data, video, code, software, algorithms, protocols, and methods) associated with your manuscript in a free-to-use, open access repository. During the submission process, after uploading your manuscript, you will have the opportunity to upload your relevant datasets directly to *Mendeley Data*. The datasets will be listed and directly accessible to readers next to your published article online.

For more information, visit the [Mendeley Data for journals page](#).

Data in Brief

You have the option of converting any or all parts of your supplementary or additional raw data into a data article published in *Data in Brief*. A data article is a new kind of article that ensures that your data are actively reviewed, curated, formatted, indexed, given a DOI and made publicly available to all upon publication (watch this [video](#) describing the benefits of publishing your data in *Data in Brief*). You are encouraged to submit your data article for *Data in Brief* as an additional item directly alongside the revised version of your manuscript. If your research article is accepted, your data article will automatically be transferred over to *Data in Brief* where it will be editorially reviewed, published open access and linked to your research article on ScienceDirect. Please note an [open access fee](#) is payable for publication in *Data in Brief*. Full details can be found on the [Data in Brief website](#). Please use [this template](#) to write your *Data in Brief* data article.

MethodsX

You have the option of converting relevant protocols and methods into one or multiple MethodsX articles, a new kind of article that describes the details of customized research methods. Many researchers spend a significant amount of time on developing methods to fit their specific needs or setting, but often without getting credit for this part of their work. MethodsX, an open access journal, now publishes this information in order to make it searchable, peer reviewed, citable and reproducible. Authors are encouraged to submit their MethodsX article as an additional item directly alongside the revised version of their manuscript. If your research article is accepted, your methods article will automatically be transferred over to MethodsX where it will be editorially reviewed. Please note an open access fee is payable for publication in MethodsX. Full details can be found on the [MethodsX website](#). Please use [this template](#) to prepare your MethodsX article.

Data statement

To foster transparency, we encourage you to state the availability of your data in your submission. This may be a requirement of your funding body or institution. If your data is unavailable to access or unsuitable to post, you will have the opportunity to indicate why during the submission process, for example by stating that the research data is confidential. The statement will appear with your published article on ScienceDirect. For more information, visit the [Data Statement page](#).

AFTER ACCEPTANCE

Online proof correction

To ensure a fast publication process of the article, we kindly ask authors to provide us with their proof corrections within two days. Corresponding authors will receive an e-mail with a link to our online proofing system, allowing annotation and correction of proofs online. The environment is similar to MS Word: in addition to editing text, you can also comment on figures/tables and answer questions from the Copy Editor. Web-based proofing provides a faster and less error-prone process by allowing you to directly type your corrections, eliminating the potential introduction of errors.

If preferred, you can still choose to annotate and upload your edits on the PDF version. All instructions for proofing will be given in the e-mail we send to authors, including alternative methods to the online version and PDF.

We will do everything possible to get your article published quickly and accurately. Please use this proof only for checking the typesetting, editing, completeness and correctness of the text, tables and figures. Significant changes to the article as accepted for publication will only be considered at this stage with permission from the Editor. It is important to ensure that all corrections are sent back to us in one communication. Please check carefully before replying, as inclusion of any subsequent corrections cannot be guaranteed. Proofreading is solely your responsibility.

Offprints

The corresponding author will, at no cost, receive a customized [Share Link](#) providing 50 days free access to the final published version of the article on [ScienceDirect](#). The Share Link can be used for sharing the article via any communication channel, including email and social media. For an extra charge, paper offprints can be ordered via the offprint order form which is sent once the article is accepted for publication. Both corresponding and co-authors may order offprints at any time via Elsevier's [Author Services](#). Corresponding authors who have published their article gold open access do not receive a Share Link as their final published version of the article is available open access on ScienceDirect and can be shared through the article DOI link.

Author's Discount

Contributors to Elsevier journals are entitled to a 30% discount on most Elsevier books, if ordered directly from Elsevier.

AUTHOR INQUIRIES

Visit the [Elsevier Support Center](#) to find the answers you need. Here you will find everything from Frequently Asked Questions to ways to get in touch.

You can also [check the status of your submitted article](#) or find out [when your accepted article will be published](#).

© Copyright 2018 Elsevier | <https://www.elsevier.com>