

Instructions for authors

Journal of Hydrology and Hydromechanics publishes original research papers and reviews that deal with hydrology and hydromechanics and are of general interest. Review articles should be submitted only after agreement with the editor. The scope of hydrology encompasses catchment hydrology, vadose zone hydrology and biohydrology, primarily of temperate zone.

Hydromechanics covers theoretical, experimental and computational hydraulics and fluid mechanics in various fields, two- and multiphase flows, including non-Newtonian flow and new frontiers in hydraulics. Manuscript (with maximum length of 30 pages and size of 5 MB) should be sent as an attachment to e-mail to Dr. Ľubomír Lichner, Institute of Hydrology SAS, Dúbravská cesta 9, 841 04 Bratislava, Slovakia; e-mail: lichner@uh.savba.sk. The names, addresses and e-mail addresses of 5 potential referees should be submitted with the manuscript.

Manuscript preparation

Manuscript should be prepared as Microsoft Word file with numbered lines and pages, paper size A4 (297 mm x 210 mm), font type Times New Roman, font size 12, double-spaced with margins of 25 mm. Sections and subsections should not be numbered. Manuscript should be written in English. Authors who are unsure of correct English usage should have their manuscript reviewed for clarity by a colleague whose native language is English or seek help at a professional English writing and editing service.

Manuscript should begin with a concise but informative title followed by the names of all authors with first name given in full for each author and the affiliations of the authors (without abbreviations) including complete postal addresses. Telephone number (with country and area code) as well as e-mail address of the corresponding author should be presented in the next line. The abstract not exceeding 200 words should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions.

Keywords, placed immediately after the abstract, should provide a maximum of 6 key words, which reflect the scientific content of the paper. The introduction should state the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background. Material and methods should provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described. A Theory section can be added when the authors propose new theories and solutions. Results should be clear and concise. Discussion should explore the significance of the results, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. The main conclusions of the study may be presented in Conclusions section. Acknowledgements should be assembled in a separate section at the end of the article before the references.

Figures should be informative, attractive and readable. Design them to fit either into 1 column (8.6 cm), intermediate width (12 cm) or to the width of the page (17.8 cm). At this print size, the photographs should have a minimum resolution 300 dpi, bitmapped graphs and drawings 1000 dpi, combinations of photographs and drawings 500 dpi. Vector drawings should contain all the used fonts and the minimum line thickness should be 0.25 pt. Avoid any large size differences of the numbers, letters and symbols used within the figure. They must be sufficiently large such that they are at least 1.5 mm high in final printed form. Do not hide unwanted data in masks or layers. Do not use outer boxes or frames. Each figure with the figure caption should be arranged on a separate page at the end of the manuscript. After accepting the paper for publication, the figures should be submitted in TIFF, JPEG, EMF, WMF or MS Office files. If the figure is created in a MS Office (Word, PowerPoint, Excel) then leave it in the native document format "as is". Make sure that the caption can be understood without the need for undue reference to the text. Every figure must be referred to in the text and numbered using Arabic numerals consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text.

Prepare tables separately from the text and put each on a separate page with its heading and with double spacing if there is room. Make sure that the table heading can be understood without the need for undue reference to the text. Every table must be referred to in the text and numbered using Arabic numerals consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text. Footnotes to a table should be indicated by superscript lower-case letters and typed directly under the table. Please save the table as editable text and not as image.

Only units of the SI and those units recognized for use with the SI should be used to express the

values of quantities. Standardized quantity symbols and standardized mathematical signs and symbols should be used. A space or half-high dot is used to signify the multiplication of units. A solidus (i.e., slash) or negative exponent is to signify the division of units. The solidus must not be repeated on the same line unless parentheses are used. Symbols representing physical quantities or variables are italic, symbols representing units or mathematical operators are roman, and symbols representing vectors, tensors and matrices are bold italic. For equations use the Equation Editor of Microsoft Word or MathType. The equations should be editable and not presented as images.

References

All references cited in the text are included in the reference section and opposite.

Text: Citations may be made directly or parenthetically. Groups of references should be listed first alphabetically, then chronologically. Examples: ... by Lukerchenko et al. (2009), Ruch and Harum (2009), and Warren (2003), or: ... (Lukerchenko et al., 2009; Novák, 2012; Ruch and Harum, 2003).

List: References should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary. More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters "a", "b", "c", etc., placed after the year of publication.

Examples:

Lukerchenko, N., Piatsevich, S., Chara, Z., Vlasak, P., 2009. 3D numerical model of the spherical particle saltation in a channel with a rough fixed bed. *J. Hydrol. Hydromech.*, 57, 100–112.

Novák, V., 2012. *Evapotranspiration in the Soil-Plant-Atmosphere System*. Springer, Dordrecht, 256 p.

Ruch, C.A., Harum, T., 2003. Water balance components for forest and meadow land use systems in a crystalline catchment. In: Holko, L., Miklánek, P. (Eds.): *Proc. Int. Conf. Interdisciplinary approaches in small catchment hydrology: monitoring and research (Demänovská dolina, Slovakia 2002)*. Technical Documents in Hydrology, No. 67, UNESCO, Paris, pp. 27–32.

Warren, S.D., 2003. Synopsis: Influence of biological soil crusts on arid land hydrology and soil stability. In: Belnap, J., Lange, O.L. (Eds.): *Biological Soil Crusts: Structure, Function, and Management*. Springer, Berlin, pp. 349–360.