EJSSM, 2013: Template for properly formatted *Electronic Journal of Severe Storms Meteorology* references. *Electronic J. Severe Storms Meteor.*, **X** (X), 1–5.

Electronic Journal of
SEVERE STORMS METEOROLOGY

# Guide for Properly Formatted References: Electronic Journal of Severe Storms Meteorology

UPDATE: 22 May 2022

As a convenience to authors, reviewers and readers, this document offers a guide to formatting many kinds of references for the Electronic Journal of Severe Storms Meteorology (EJSSM). References almost always follow the format used in the American Meteorological Society's journals. A reliable default assumption for authors familiar with AMS convention is to follow those referencing rules here. Wherever there is a conflict between journals, over time in one journal, or from one journal to another, or an error in a journal, this guide takes precedent.

While attempting to be reasonably thorough, every possible permutation of reference formats cannot be covered here. Still, the references in this document have appeared in EJSSM papers and can be used as templates for similar types. For unusual or obscure citations of a form neither covered here nor found in an EJSSM or AMS article, please consult the Editor prior to use. Note the presence of N-dashes and not hyphens for ranges of numbers (including pages). References to informal "gray literature" (Schultz 2009) should be minimized, mainly where no formal alternative is available. For the sake of scientific reproducibility, any reference to an obscure or decades-old citation not found in books or formal journals, or to gray literature outside conference proceedings, should be concluded by an "[Available from…]" or "[Available online at...]" tag, offering specific whereabouts of the reference. "[Available from lead author.]" is acceptable for out-of-print material.

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## ORDERING:

References must appear in alphabetic order of the lead author's last name, or (for institutionally authored manuscripts) the name of the institution. For multiple papers by the same author(s), only the first appearance of his/her name is used in the same position; thereafter please substitute the conjoined M-dashes ——. Ordering of multiple papers with the same lead author is by one author, then two, then three or more. Inside that tree, please order chronologically. This is an example of proper ordering:

Doswell, C. A. III, 2001: Severe convective storms—An overview. *Severe Convective Storms, Meteor. Monogr.*, No. 50, Amer. Meteor. Soc., 1–26.

——, 2007: Small sample size and data quality issues illustrated using tornado occurrence data. *Electronic J. Severe Storms Meteor.*, **2** (5), 1–16.

——, and D. W. Burgess, 1988: On some issues of Unites States tornado climatology. *Mon. Wea. Rev.*, **116**, 495–501.

——, and E. N. Rasmussen, 1994: The effect of neglecting the virtual temperature correction on CAPE calculations. *Wea. Forecasting*, **9**, 625–629.

——, H. E. Brooks, and R. A. Maddox, 1996: Flash flood forecasting: An ingredients-based methodology. *Wea. Forecasting*, **11**, 560–581.

——, ——, and M. P. Kay, 2005: Climatological estimates of daily nontornadic severe thunderstorm probability for the United States. *Wea. Forecasting*, **20**, 577–595.

## ACRONYMS and ABBREVIATIONS:

The following agency acronyms and abbreviations are considered sufficiently common in the literature to need no expansion *in references*: Amer. Geophys. Union, Amer.

Meteor. Soc., Can. (for Canadian), Eur. (for European), GAO, FEMA, IEEE, IPCC, Natl. Wea. Assoc., NASA, NCAR, NCDC, NCEP, NOAA, NSSL, NWS, U.S., USDA.

Some common atmospheric-science and related journal abbreviations that would be used in EJSSM references include:
*Agric. For. Meteor.*
*Annu. Rev. Fluid Mech.*
*Atmos. Environ.*
*Atmos. Res.*
*Bull. Amer. Meteor. Soc.*
*Climate Res.*
*Electronic J. Oper. Meteor.*
*Electronic J. Severe Storms Meteor.*
*Environ. Res. Lett.*
*Eos, Trans. Amer. Geophys. Union*
*Geophys. Res. Lett.*
*IEEE Trans. Electromagn. Compat.*
*IEEE Trans. Geosci. Electronic*
*Int. J. Climatol.*
*J. Appl. Meteor.*
*J. Appl. Meteor. Climatol.*
*J. Atmos. Electr.*
*J. Atmos. Oceanic Technol.*
*J. Atmos. Sci.*
*J. Fluid Mech.*
*J. Hydrol.*
*J. Hydrometeor.*
*J. Meteor.*
*J. Meteor. Soc. Japan*
*Meteor. Appl.*
*Mon. Wea. Rev.*
*Natl. Wea. Dig.*
*Nat. Disaster Sci.*
*Nat. Hazards Earth Sys. Sci.*
*Nat. Hazards Rev.*
*Physica D.*
*Proc. IEEE*
*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*
*Pure Appl. Geophys.*
*Quart. J. Roy. Meteor. Soc.*
*Water Resour. Manage.*
*Wea. Climate Soc.*
*Wea. Forecasting*
Non-abbreviated journals include: *Climatic Change*, *Earth Interactions*, *PLOS ONE*, and any journal with a one-word name (*Nature*, *Science*, *Tellus*, and so forth).

For journals entirely outside atmospheric science, EJSSM (like AMS) follows the American Chemical Society's (ACS) abbreviation guidelines. Please use the ACS' CASSI search engine for such journals.

**COMMON ISSUES:**

Please see the examples below for many solutions. Some general issues that may arise:

- Author(s) names and year must match between text citation and reference.
- Personal communications are cited but not referenced.
- Obvious typographic or spelling errors in a title can be corrected. Otherwise, all titles must appear as published.
- Serial commas are used in references but not in text prose.
- For names with prefixes (e.g., bon, de, den, du, le, van, von), follow that author's capitalization and spacing preferences.
- Use an N dash for all page ranges and other numeric ranges (e.g., 1995–2022).
- Use a hyphen for such compound names (e.g., Davies-Jones), not a dash.
- Use Roman numerals for parts of multipart papers or volumes (Part I, etc.)
- Page numbers with five or more digits contain a space every three decimal places (e.g., 12 345–12 368).
- DOI usage is optional, not required. However, if using DOI, *please consistently do so across all possible references*. To resolve a DOI: http://dx.doi.org/
- Do not include "CD-ROM" before a conference paper number.
- If the author cites printed, out-of-print material that he/she is willing to lend or copy for readers, the following is acceptable: [Available from lead author.]

**SPECIFIC FORMAT EXAMPLES:**

**Journal article, non-EJSSM:**

Verbout, S. M., H. E. Brooks, L. M. Leslie, and D. M. Schultz, 2006: Evolution of the U.S. tornado database: 1954–2003. *Wea. Forecasting*, **21**, 86–93.

**EJSSM article (hyperlink from the title):**

Ostuno, E. J., 2008: A case study in forensic meteorology: Investigating the 3 April 1956 tornadoes in southwest Lower Michigan. *Electronic J. Severe Storms Meteor.*, **3** (1), 1–33.

**Journal article, nine or more authors:**

Kalnay, E., and Coauthors, 1996: The NCEP/NCAR reanalysis 40-year project. *Bull. Amer. Meteor. Soc.*, **77**, 437–471.

**Journal or periodical article, page numbering renews with each issue:**

Johns, R. H., and R. A. Dorr, 1996: Some meteorological aspects of strong and violent tornado episodes in New England and eastern New York. *Natl. Wea. Dig.*, **20** (4), 2–12.

**Journal article, non-AMS, DOI optional:**

Wurman, J., and J. Winslow, 1998: Intense sub-kilometer-scale boundary layer rolls observed in Hurricane Fran. *Science*, **24**, 555–557, doi: 10.1126/science.280.5363.555.

**Journal article spanning two volumes:**

Brooks, H. E., J. W. Lee, and J. P. Craven, 2003: The spatial distribution of severe thunderstorm and tornado environments from global reanalysis data. *Atmos. Res.*, **67**–**68**, 73–94, doi: 10.1016/S0169-8095(03)00045-0.

**Journal article, accepted but unpublished (DOI optional):**

Heinselman, P., D. LaDue, and H. Lazrus, 2012: Exploring impacts of rapid-scan radar data on NWS warning decisions. *Wea. Forecasting*, in press, doi: 10.1175/WAF-D-11-00145.1.

**Journal or periodical article in non-English language:**

Snitkovskii, A. I., 1987: Tornadoes in the USSR. *Meteorologiya I Gidrologiya*, **9**, 12–25.

**Journal or periodical article, discontinuous:**

Hinrichs, G., 1888: Tornadoes and derechos. *Amer. Meteor. J.*, **5**, 306–317, 341–349.

**Journal article with corrigendum:**

Schultz, D. M., and P. N. Schumacher, 1999: The use and misuse of conditional symmetric instability. *Mon. Wea. Rev.*, **127**, 2709–2732; Corrigendum, **128**, 1573.

**Book:**

Schultz, D. M., 2009: *Eloquent Science: A Practical Guide to Becoming a Better Writer, Speaker, and Atmospheric Scientist.* Amer. Meteor. Soc., 412 pp.

**Book or compendium with named editor:**

Dunn, G. E., 1951: Tropical cyclones. *Compendium of Meteorology*, T. F. Malone, Ed., Amer. Meteor. Soc., 887–901.

**Book, volume from multivolume printing:**

Tufte, E. R., 1983: *The Visual Display of Quantitative Information*. Vol. 914, Graphics Press, 197 pp.

**Book edition:**

Tannehill, I. R., 1944: *Hurricanes: Their Nature and History*. 5th ed. Princeton University Press, 269 pp.

**Book authored institutionally:**

AMS, 2000: *Glossary of Meteorology*. 2d ed. Allen Press, 855 pp.

**Book, non-English language:**

Wegener-Köppen, E., 1955: *Wladimir Köppen: Ein Gelehrten-leben* [A Scholarly Life]. Wissenschaftliche Verlagsges, 195 pp.

**Chapter in a book (editor specified):**

Webb, S. L., 1999: Disturbance by wind in temperate-zone forests. *Ecosystems of the World 16: Ecosystems of Disturbed Ground*, L. R. Walker, Ed., Elsevier, 187–222.

**Chapter in a multivolume book:**

Morgan, G. M. Jr., and P. W. Summers, 1982: Hailfall and hailstorm characteristics. Thunderstorms: *A Social, Scientific and Technological Documentary*, Vol. 2, *Thunderstorm Morphology and Dynamics*, E. Kessler, Ed., U. S. Government Printing Office, 363–408.

**Monograph article, meteorological (DOI optional):**

Moller, A. R., 2001: Severe local storms forecasting. *Severe Convective Storms, Meteor. Monogr.*, No. 50, Amer. Meteor.

Soc, 433–480, doi: 10.1175/0065-9401-28.50.433.

**Monograph article, geophysical:**

Doswell, C. A. III, and D. W. Burgess, 1993: Tornadoes and tornadic storms: A review of conceptual models. *The Tornado: Its Structure, Dynamics, Prediction, and Hazards. Geophys. Monogr.*, Vol. 79, Amer. Geophys. Union, 1–13.

**Monograph, entire (note volume designation for AGU, number for AMS):**

Church, C., D. Burgess, C. Doswell, and R. Davies-Jones, Eds., 1993: *The Tornado: Its Structure, Dynamics, Prediction, and Hazards. Geophys. Monogr.* Vol. 79, Amer. Geophys. Union, 637 pp.

Doswell, C. A. III, Ed., 2001: *Severe Convective Storms. Meteor. Monogr.*, No. 50, Amer. Meteor. Soc., 561 pp.

**Thesis or dissertation:**

Brotak, E. A., 1976: Meteorological conditions associated with major wildland fires. Ph.D. dissertation, Yale University, 163 pp.

Lee, J. W., 2002: Tornado proximity soundings from the NCEP/NCAR reanalysis data. M.S. thesis, University of Oklahoma. 61 pp.

**Conference preprint, numbered pages:**

Snellman, L. W., 1982: Impact of AFOS on operational forecasting. Preprints, *Ninth Conf. on Weather Forecasting and Analysis*, Seattle, WA, Amer. Meteor. Soc., 13–16.

**Conference preprint on digital media:**

Weiss, C. C., and J. L. Schroeder, 2008: StickNet—A new portable, rapidly-deployable, surface observation system. Preprints, *24th Conf. on IIPS for Meteorology, Oceanography, and Hydrology*, New Orleans, LA, Amer. Meteor. Soc., 4A.1.

**Symposium:**

McDonald, J. R., K. C. Mehta, and S. Mani, 2003: F-scale modification process and proposed revisions. Preprints, *Symp. on the F-Scale and Severe-Weather Damage Assessment*, Long Beach, CA, Amer. Meteor. Soc., 1.1.

**Workshop (e.g., IPCC):**

Brazdil, R. and Coauthors, 2002: IPCC workshop on changes in extreme weather and climate events. IPCC, Beijing, China, 107 pp. [Available online at http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/supporting-material/ipcc-workshop-2002-06.pdf.]

**Technical report/memo not online:**

Paxton, C. H., and J. M. Shepherd, 1993: Radar diagnostic parameters as indicators of severe weather in central Florida. NOAA Tech. Memo. NWS SR-149, 12 pp. [Available from NWS Southern Region Headquarters, 819 Taylor St., Room 10A26, Fort Worth, TX 76102.]

**Technical report/memo available online:**

Miller, R. C., 1972: Notes on the analysis and severe-storm forecasting procedures of the Air Force Global Weather Central. Air Weather Service Tech. Rep. 200 (Rev.), Air Weather Service, Scott Air Force Base, IL, 190 pp. [Available online at http://chubasco.niu.edu/projects/miller/].

**Technical report/memo with NTIS tag:**

Lemon, L. R., 1977: New severe thunderstorm radar identification techniques and warning criteria: A preliminary report. NOAA Tech. Memo. NWS NSSFC-1, 60 pp. [NTIS PB-273049.]

**Software, institutional authorship:**

NCAR, cited 2011: NCAR Command Language. [Available online at http://www.ncl.ucar.edu.]

**Software engine or numerical model online:**

Hart, J. A., and P. R. Janish, cited 2012: SeverePlot: Historical severe weather report database. [Available online at http://www.spc.noaa.gov/climo/online/sp3/plot.php].

**Software manual:**

Hart, J. A., and W. Korotky, 1991: The SHARP workstation v1.50 users guide. National Weather Service, NOAA, 30 pp. [Available from NWS Eastern Region Headquarters, Scientific Services Division, 630 Johnson Ave., Bohemia, NY 11716.]

**Database, authored:**

Armington, J. H., 1925: Indiana section. *Climatol. Data*, **30**, 9–15. [Available online via http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/IPS/cd/cd.html.]

**Database, print edition, single issue:**

NCDC, 2007: *Storm Data*. Vol 49, No 5. [Available from National Center for Environmental Information, 151 Patton Ave., Asheville, NC 28801-5001].

**Database, printed, multiyear:**

NCDC, 1995–2010: *Storm Data*. [Available from National Climatic Data Center, 151 Patton Ave., Asheville, NC 28801-5001.]

**Database online:**

NCDC, cited 2012: *Storm Data.* [Available online at http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/].

**Online document, informal, pages numbered:**

NCDC, 2010: Billion dollar U. S. weather disasters, 1980–2009, 3 pp. [Available online at http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/img/reports/billion/billionz-2009.pdf.]

**Online document, informal, no page numbers:**

Australian Bureau of Meteorology, cited 2011: Severe Tropical Cyclone Carlos. [Available online at http://www.bom.gov.au/announcements/sevwx/wa/watc20110213.shtml.]

**News report online:**

BBC, cited 2011: Wilma hits Cuba as Florida braces. [Available online at http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/4371480.stm.]