

# Joggins Research Symposium Abstract Submission Instructions



Please submit abstracts **by August 31** according to the Atlantic Geology guidelines:

## GENERAL:

- Please submit the abstract as a word file (.doc or .docx).
- The country name appears after the postal code or zip code.
- List all authors together followed by addresses (each on a new line). Superscripted numbers should be used to indicate the address for each author, if different.
- Provide an email address for the corresponding author.
- Format the abstract as a single paragraph.
- Abstract should be less than 250 words.
- Except for SI abbreviations, no abbreviations are permitted in the abstract.
- No literature citations, footnotes, or taxon authorships are permitted in the abstract.
- As the abstract will provide the only contact you have with many readers, provide information, not a list of things you have done: i.e., avoid phrases such “we discuss”, “we record”, "we observed", or their passive equivalents.

## OVERALL LAYOUT

- Set in a standard font (Times New Roman 12 pt. is preferred).
- Text should be left-justified only (not fully justified), except for titles, authors list and headings, which are centred.

## EXAMPLE from Atlantic Geology:

### **The Joggins Fossil Cliffs UNESCO World Heritage site: a review of recent research**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The Joggins Fossil Cliffs UNESCO World Heritage Site is a Carboniferous coastal section along the shores of the Cumberland Basin, an extension of Chignecto Bay, itself an arm of the Bay of Fundy, with excellent preservation of biota preserved in their environmental context. The Cliffs provide insight into the Late Carboniferous (Pennsylvanian) world, the most important interval in Earth's past for the formation of coal. The site has had a long history of scientific research and, while there have been well over 100 publications in over 150 years of research at the Cliffs, discoveries continue and critical questions remain. Recent research (post-1950) falls under one of three categories: general geology; paleobiology; paleoecology. It provides a context for future work at the site. While recent research has made large strides in our understanding of the Late Carboniferous, many questions remain to be studied and resolved, and interest in addressing these issues is clearly not waning. Within the World Heritage Site, we suggest that the uppermost formations (Springhill Mines and Ragged Reef), paleosols, floral and trace fossil taxonomy, and microevolutionary patterns are among the most promising areas for future study.