

Requirement for Content and Format

(1) *Ecology and Environmental Sciences* is an officially approved academic journal by the former National Press and Publication Administration of China, distributed publicly both domestically and internationally. Its International Standard Serial Number is ISSN 1674-5906, and its domestic unified serial number is CN 44-1661/X. It is a core journal in the field of environmental sciences included in the *A Guide to the Core Journal of China*, a core journal of China Scientific and Technical Publications (a source journal for the China Scientific and Technical Papers and Citations Database), a core journal of the Chinese Science Citation Database (CSCD), a CASS Journal of Excellence, an Outstanding Academic Journal with International Influence in China, and a journal indexed in the database of the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST). It primarily publishes original research papers and major investigation reports with significant innovation and importance in the fields of ecology and environmental sciences, both domestically and internationally. It occasionally publishes review and perspective articles offering unique insights and theoretical contributions on major frontier issues in ecology and environmental sciences. All articles require that the first author has a solid research background in the field of the manuscript or related areas. Due to various reasons, manuscripts with the first author being a current undergraduate student or student below the undergraduate level are currently not accepted. The journal is open to the whole country and the world, welcoming submissions from experts and scholars in relevant professional fields.

(2) The research question addressed is required to have significant importance and innovation. The paper should present new discoveries, new perspectives, new theories, new conclusions, or propose new methods that contribute to the relevant professional field, initiating or advancing research in a particular aspect. For research involving geographical regions, the regional scope should be relatively large and representative; for research involving administrative regions as the study area, the region should generally not be smaller than a prefecture-level city.

(3) The manuscript must be concise. Each research paper or review article should generally not exceed 8 pages (calculated according to the journal's layout, where 8 pages of pure text equate to approximately 16,000 Chinese characters). Include only the most necessary figures and tables, and avoid repetition between them. Standardized simplified Chinese characters must be used.

(4) The Chinese abstract should contain 450-480 Chinese characters (including punctuation marks). Please strictly adhere to this length requirement. For research papers, the abstract should include the research purpose, key scientific questions, materials and methods (or study site and methods, etc.), results, and conclusions. For review articles, the abstract should include the scientific issues discussed, important concepts, major research progress, the author's new perspectives and insights, and research prospects. Please check, compare, and revise accordingly. The abstract should highlight the innovative aspects of the paper in terms of theory, understanding, and/or techniques and methods.

(5) As the journal's papers are disseminated worldwide and extensively accessed by international readers, the English abstract (including title, keywords, etc.) should be reviewed and revised by an expert who has worked in an English-speaking country for an extended period and is proficient in the relevant discipline (preferably a native English-speaking expert). Please provide the name and contact information of the expert who reviewed the English. The English abstract can be appropriately expanded compared to the Chinese abstract.

The English abstract should be placed after the references.

(6) Keywords: 5-8 keywords are required. Keywords should reflect the main thematic content of the paper and be standardized terms recognized within the discipline, arranged in order of their importance in reflecting the theme. Please do not regard terms that the author simply wishes to use, or keywords found for articles in databases such as "CNKI", as self-evidently correct, scientific, standardized terminology.

Chinese keywords should be expressed in Chinese; when necessary, the English equivalent or abbreviation may be appended in parentheses.

(7) When a species name appears for the first time in the abstract and the main text respectively, the Latin scientific name should be provided. In the Latin scientific name, the genus and specific epithet (including subspecies and varieties) should be italicized, while their subsidiary parts (e.g., author citations) should not be italicized. Latin names for phylum, class, order, and family should not be italicized. Furthermore, the presentation of Latin scientific names should be consistent throughout the text; if the naming authority's surname is provided for one Latin scientific name in the text, then the naming authority's surname should also be provided for all other Latin scientific names.

(8) Units of measurement and their symbols must be used correctly.

(9) Numerical range dash (numerical range hyphen), minus sign, and chemical bonds. In accordance with national standards, ISO standards, and the unified specifications of this journal, the use of several symbols is stipulated as follows:

(A) In Chinese text, when indicating a numerical range, please use the en dash, i.e., "—" (shortcut: type FF0D, then press Alt and X simultaneously. In Word, this symbol can be found via "Insert" → "Symbol", where it is described as "fullwidth hyphen"). This journal currently does not use the swung dash "~" as a numerical range dash; generally, the hyphen "-" is also not used to indicate numerical ranges. However, the hyphen "-" is still used for page ranges in references (in accordance with the examples in GB/T 7714—2015 *Information and Documentation—Rules for Bibliographic References and Citations to Information Resources*).

(B) In English text (English abstracts, English figures and tables, etc.), when indicating a numerical range, this journal currently adopts the following symbol: "—" (shortcut: Alt+0150. This is the en dash. In Word, this symbol can be found via "Insert" → "Symbol", where it is described as "en dash" or broadly as punctuation). Please do not use the English hyphen "-" as the numerical range dash in English text (its use in connections with foreign symbols, however, is not restricted by this rule and should be determined based on the actual situation). Page ranges

in references should follow the rule specified in (A) above. Please note that what is specified here in (B) applies only to numerical ranges.

(C) For the minus sign, uniformly adopt the following symbol: “−” (shortcut: type 2212, then press Alt and X simultaneously. In Word, this symbol can be found via “Insert” → “Symbol”, where it is described as “minus sign”, a mathematical operator). The minus sign in negative exponents (including superscript minus signs in units of measurement) should also use this symbol. Please do not use the English hyphen or en dash (short horizontal line) “-” as the minus sign (as such usage is incorrect).

(D) For chemical bonds, single bonds should preferably use the same symbol as the minus sign (“−”, as described above), and double bonds should preferably use the equals sign: “=

(E) When copying and pasting these symbols, please pay attention to the font size at the place of use. The entire manuscript (including figures, tables, and text paragraphs) should be revised according to the above requirements. Additionally, foreign languages, symbols, formulas, and numbers should uniformly use the font “Times New Roman” (except where special provisions apply to headings at various levels in the journal’s articles).

(10) Specifications and requirements of this journal regarding the language used in figures and tables: (Main) figure titles and table titles should be presented in both Chinese and English. Other parts (including sub-figure titles, axis labels, legends, figure notes, table notes, etc.) should uniformly not include an English translation and be in Chinese only. The numerals in figures and tables should be used in accordance with the national standard GB/T 15835—2011 *General Rules for Writing Numerals in Public Texts*. Quantity symbols and units of measurement should use standard quantity symbols and standard unit symbols, respectively. If species names appear in figures or tables, their Chinese names and Latin scientific names must be provided.

(11) Other requirements regarding illustrations:

Illustrations should be self-explanatory, concise, scientific, and artistic.

Text should precede the accompanying figures and tables (i.e., the text comes first, with figures and tables placed after the relevant text).

All figures should be numbered consecutively using Arabic numerals, e.g., Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3... Each figure must be cited in the relevant text paragraph, and the figure numbers in the text must correspond precisely to the numbers of the illustrations, without error or omission.

The Chinese (main) figure title should use bold font in size “9 pt”; the English (main) figure title should use Times New Roman font. If a figure contains sub-figures, the sub-figure titles should use Word’s “7.5 pt” Songti font + Times New Roman. Text within figures should not be bolded or emboldened, and should not use bold font (except for the main figure title). Chinese characters within figures should use Songti font; Arabic numerals and foreign

languages should use Times New Roman. The font size within figures should generally be equivalent to Word's "7.5 pt" (the printed effect of the font size used within figures should generally be equivalent to the printed effect of Word's "7.5 pt" font, not equivalent to "7.5 pt" in other software). It should not be larger or heavier than the font used in the figure title (including not being larger or heavier than the font used in the English figure title).

When an article contains multiple figures, the font sizes used within the figures should be as uniform as possible, avoiding sudden changes in size.

If a figure contains sub-figures, each sub-figure should have a sub-figure number and a sub-figure title. This journal requires sub-figure numbers to be (a), (b), (c)... and sub-figure titles to be in Chinese, placed directly below their respective sub-figures. Sub-figure numbers or titles should no longer be marked within the image area itself. If a sub-figure has a horizontal axis label, the sub-figure number and title should be placed below the horizontal axis label. The format for the sub-figure number and title is: (a) ZZZZZZ, where Z represents Chinese characters (except for mathematical, physical, and chemical symbols, which should follow conventional professional practice; sub-figure titles do not require an English translation). Sub-figure numbers and titles should not use bold font, nor be emboldened or blackened. Sub-figure numbers and titles should use Word's "7.5 pt" font. The parentheses used for sub-figure numbers should be in half-width format, followed by one space before the sub-figure title.

This journal stipulates the following regarding the size of illustrations: In the Microsoft Word interface, please select "Page Layout" (Page Setup) → "Paper" → "A4" (i.e., use A4 paper, width 21 cm, do not use "Custom Size"). Set the left and right margins to 2 cm each. After this setup, the text page width of the paper will be 17 cm. This journal's pages are formatted into two columns. To ensure that the size of half-column figures appears relatively uniform, the width of half-column figures should preferably be $7.5 \text{ cm} \pm 0.5 \text{ cm}$. The width of full-column figures should not exceed 17 cm. The general principle is: figures should not be too large to save space, but must also be clear, aesthetically pleasing, and visually soft. Concerning font size issues, illustrations should generally not be enlarged or reduced by stretching.

The thickness of axes in figures should be set to 0.75 pt. For figures with a frame (e.g., maps), the thickness of the outer frame should also be set to 0.75 pt. The thickness of lines within the figure should be set to 0.5 pt. In special cases (e.g., complex figures), the thickness of internal lines may be adjusted appropriately, but the overall appearance should be coordinated, comfortable, delicate, and not rough.

Full-column figures can be up to 17.0 cm wide; half-column figures should be 8.0 cm wide. The blank margins around the figure body should not be too large; a mere sliver of blank edge is sufficient (but all text and lines must be completely displayed, not cut off), to facilitate the editorial department's placement of figure titles and adjustments to illustration size, etc.

Please do not use scanned images, photocopied images, or screenshots, as printing clarity and aesthetics will be affected (such submissions are not accepted by this journal). Please use directly generated image files. All illustrations should be prepared in color (the journal currently does not charge an additional fee for printing color figures).

Illustrations must be correctly matched with their numbers, especially when some illustrations are similar; repeatedly and carefully check to avoid mismatches. Any errors cannot be corrected after publication.

(12) For maps of China, the base map must be the latest publicly available public welfare map with a map review number provided by the competent department of surveying, mapping, and geoinformation under the State Council (currently the Ministry of Natural Resources). If national boundaries are involved, they must be complete and correctly depicted. It is preferable to use portrait-oriented maps where the South China Sea is shown at the same scale as the mainland. When adjusting the size, scale it proportionally in all directions; do not adjust the scale in one direction only. Administrative boundaries should also be carefully verified. When submitting, please indicate the source of the map and its map review number. The standard map service website of the Map Technical Review Center of the Ministry of Natural Resources (<http://bzdt.ch.mnr.gov.cn>) is available for institutions and individuals to download standard maps of China and the world free of charge. Provincial-level competent departments of natural resources websites provide access to correct maps of provincial-level administrative regions.

(13) Other requirements regarding tables:

All tables should be numbered consecutively using Arabic numerals, e.g., Table 1, Table 2, Table 3... Each table must be cited in the relevant text paragraph, and the table numbers in the text must correspond precisely to the numbers of the appended tables, without error or omission.

Tables should use the three-line table format; auxiliary horizontal lines may be added when necessary. Vertical lines and slanted lines should be omitted.

The width of half-column tables should be set to 8.0 cm. The width of full-column tables (i.e., tables spanning two columns) should be set to 17.0 cm (the width of a full-column table is the same as the full text line width on the page). Tables that can be formatted as half-column tables should preferably be made as such. The left and right margins of each cell in the table should be adjusted to 0.02 cm (adjust this in the “cell margins” option of the table).

The thickness of the topmost and bottommost horizontal lines of the table should be set to 0.75 pt. The thickness of the second horizontal line in the header (spanning the left and right sides of the table) should be set to 0.5 pt. If auxiliary horizontal lines are needed within the table, they should be set to 0.25 pt.

(14) Please format the references according to the national standard GB/T 7714—2015 *Information and Documentation—Rules for Bibliographic References and Citations to Information Resources* and the recent format of this journal (see detailed description below; please carefully check and revise).

This journal stipulates that, except for dissertations, unpublished documents should not be cited. Documents that the author has not read themselves should also not be cited (the editorial

department of this journal may request the original document from the author when encountering problems).

To facilitate authors in adding, deleting, changing, and arranging references, since 2014, this journal has adopted the “author-date system” for reference marking and listing, rather than the numeric system.

The method for marking author names and publication years at the citation points in the main text is as follows:

(A) The citation content at each point in the main text consists of the author’s surname (or name) and the publication year, enclosed in “()”.

(B) If a document has only one author and the document is in English, mark the author’s surname, followed by a comma, and then the publication year. If a document has only one author and the author’s name is Chinese, mark the author’s full name, followed by a comma, and then the publication year.

(C) If a document has two or more (including two) authors and the document is in English, mark only the first author’s surname, followed by “et al.” and a comma (the national standard stipulates that “et al.” should be in roman type in this context), and then the publication year. If a document has two or more (including two) authors and their names are Chinese, mark only the first author’s full name, followed by “et al.” and a comma, and then the publication year.

(D) When citing multiple documents by the same author from the same year, if the name portion written according to the above citation format is identical (including whether it includes “et al.”), then to distinguish between the cited documents at different points, please add “a”, “b”, “c”... respectively after the publication year of the documents, in the order they are cited in the text. For example, “(Zhang San, 2008a)”, “(Zhang San, 2008b)”, “(Zhang San, 2008c)”... Another example, “(Zhang San et al., 2008a)”, “(Zhang San et al., 2008b)”, “(Zhang San et al., 2008c)”...

(E) In the main text, if multiple documents need to be cited at the same citation point, the citations for each document should be separated by a semicolon “;”, and arranged in order of the documents’ publication years. If the publication years are the same, they should be arranged alphabetically by the authors’ surnames/names.

(F) When citing different parts of the same monograph (book) by the same author multiple times, mark the author and publication year in the main text, and record the cited page numbers in superscript outside the “()”. For example, “(Zhang San, 2008)⁵⁻⁶”... “(Zhang San, 2008)²⁰⁻²¹”. However, if multiple documents need to be cited at the same citation point, write the page numbers of the repeatedly cited monograph in superscript attached to the publication year of that document. For example, “(Zhang San, 2008⁵⁻⁶; Li Si, 2009)”... “(Zhang San, 2008²⁰⁻²¹; Li Si, 2010)”.

The method for listing references at the end of the text is as follows:

References at the end of the text should no longer be numbered. They should be arranged alphabetically by author surname (A→Z) and by publication year, with foreign language documents placed before Chinese language documents. The English translation of a Chinese document should be appended after that Chinese document. For each document, the order of the authors' names as they appear in the original document must not be altered.

Please ensure that the in-text citations correspond precisely to the references listed at the end. Verify against the original documents; all bibliographic elements for each reference must be complete and correct.

In the reference list, if a document has up to and including three authors, all names of these three authors must be listed. If there are more than three authors, the names of the first three authors should be given, followed by “et al.” (the national standard's examples do not use italics for “et al.”, therefore this journal temporarily does not use italics for “et al.”). A comma should be placed before “et al.”.

For author names in English references, the format for authors after the first author is the same as for the first author: surname first, given name(s) last. Given names of Western authors should be abbreviated using initials, omitting the abbreviation points after the initials. Do not use a comma between the surname and given name(s) of the same author; separate them only by a space. Abbreviation symbols within a given name should also be separated by spaces. Separate the names of different authors with commas (do not use “and” to connect them). This method of listing is also a requirement of the national standard.

In English author names, the surname should be spelled in full, with all letters in uppercase. The given name should be abbreviated, with the first letter in uppercase.

In Chinese author names (pinyin), the surname should be spelled in full, with all letters in uppercase. The given name should be abbreviated, with the first letter in uppercase.

This journal currently requires that all journal titles and book titles in references be written in full; please do not abbreviate them. Document titles should also be written completely. Use a comma after the journal title. Journal titles should not be italicized.

For monographs (books), after the book title, please add the format: “Place of publication: Publisher, page numbers.” If a book is cited two or more times and the page numbers have already been indicated at the citation points (i.e., situation (F) mentioned above), the page numbers may be omitted in the reference list entry.

Both Chinese and English documents require marking the document type. For example, use [J] after journal article titles; [M] for monographs; [C] for conference proceedings; [EB/OL] for online articles; [N] for newspapers; [R] for reports; [S] for standards; [P] for patents; [D] for dissertations. All bibliographic elements for each reference type must be complete (including marking the document type in square brackets), and punctuation must be correct. These are all requirements of the national standard. Please strictly implement the national standard. Examples of formatting rules are as follows:

Journal Article: Author(s), Publication Year. Title[J]. Journal Title (write in full, do not abbreviate, do not use italics), Volume(Issue): Page numbers.

Monograph: Author(s), Publication Year. Title[M]. Edition (omit if first edition). Place of publication: Publisher: Page numbers.

Proceedings: Author(s), Publication Year. Title[C] // Editor(s) of the proceedings. Title of the proceedings. Edition (omit if first edition). Place of publication: Publisher: Page numbers.

Dissertation: Author, Year of Completion. Title[D]. Place of preservation: Institution preserving the dissertation: Page numbers.

Standard: Author (the issuing body of the standard), Publication Year. Standard title: Standard number[S]. Edition (omit if first edition). Place of publication: Publisher: Page numbers.

The rules for capitalisation in English titles of dissertations are the same as those for English titles of journal articles.

Each Chinese reference should be followed by an English translation (write all bibliographic elements in English; the translation from the original document can be referenced, but if errors exist in the original document's translation, it may be modified). The arrangement should have the Chinese entry first, with the English translation starting on a new line (appended below each Chinese reference). If the original document does not have an English translation, the manuscript citing this document must still include its English translation (the current submitter should provide the translation for the original document).

For punctuation marks in the reference list at the end of the text, this journal uniformly adopts half-width format symbols.

Within the bibliographic elements of a single document, after adding a half-width punctuation mark following a preceding element, one space should be left before recording the next element. That is, a space should follow the half-width punctuation mark (except in the case where the abbreviation point in "et al." is directly followed by a comma), before recording the next element. A space should be left between abbreviation symbols within an author's name.

When using pinyin for the surname "Lü", this journal uniformly uses "LÜ" (shortcut for "Ü": Alt+0252); "LYU" is temporarily not used as a substitute. However, if the original reference has already spelled the surname "Lü" as "LYU", then it should be recorded according to the spelling in the original reference. Using "LV", "Lv", or "LU", "Lu" does not conform to the standard.

The publication year should be written after the author names and before the document title.

The punctuation mark after the author names and before the publication year is a comma; however, after "et al.", it is a period (abbreviation point) plus a comma. After the publication year, it is a period.

For example:

English document: (Author names)....., et al., 2018., i.e., “et al.” here requires both an abbreviation point “.” and a following comma.

Chinese document: (Author names).....et al., 2018., i.e., after “et al.” or the names, no period is added, only a comma is used (Chinese has no abbreviation points).

When citing electronic documents, please record them in the following format:

Principal author (author), Publication Year. Title: Other title information [Document type identifier/Carrier type identifier]. Place of publication: Publisher, (update or revision date) [citation date]. Access and retrieval path.

Example of the formatting for an electronic document (cited from the national standard GB/T 7714—2015 *Information and Documentation—Rules for Bibliographic References and Citations to Information Resources*):

[1] PACS-L, 1989. The public-access computer systems forum [EB/OL]. Houston, Tex: University of Houston Libraries, [1995-05-17]. <http://info.lib.uh.edu/pacsl.html>.

[2] Online Computer Library Center, Inc. History of OCLC [EB/OL]. [2001-01-08]. <http://www.oclc.org/about/history/default.htm>.

[3] HOPKINSON A, UNIMARC and metadata: Dublin Core [EB/OL]. [1999-12-08]. <http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla64/138-161e.htm>.

[4] TURCOTTE D L, 1992. Fractals and chaos in geology and geophysics [M/OL]. New York: Cambridge University Press, [1998-09-23]. <http://seg.org/reviews/mccorm30.html>. (This fourth example is an electronic monograph)

[5] Jiang Xiangdong, 1999. Information processing and library management system solutions in the internet environment [J/OL]. Journal of the China Society for Scientific and Technical Information, 18(2): 4[2001-01-18]. <http://www.chinainfo.gov.cn/periodical/qbxb/qbxb99/qbxb990203>. (This fifth example is an electronic journal article)

When citing newspaper articles, in addition to recording the author, article title, newspaper name, and publication date, the edition number must also be appended after the date: Year-Month-Day (Edition number).

Format for patent document citations:

Patent applicant(s) or owner(s). Patent title: Patent country, patent number [Document type identifier]. Publication date or announcement date [citation date]. Access and retrieval path.

Please note that this journal is an academic publication. The papers published herein are intended for reading by experts and scholars in relevant professional fields worldwide. Therefore, the cited references should possess academic quality.

(15) General requirements of this journal regarding documents, page setup, font size, typeface, line spacing, and lines in illustrations and tables:

Please submit a Microsoft Word document and a PDF converted from it. Relevant instructions are reiterated here: In the Microsoft Word interface, select the “File” option, choose “Page Setup”, then select “Paper” as “A4” from the “Page Setup” menu (i.e., use A4 paper). Set both the left and right margins to 2 cm.

The main text should be formatted using Word’s “10.5 pt” font. The abstract should use Word’s “9 pt” font. References should use Word’s “7.5” font.

For Chinese typefaces, except where specified below for the paper’s main title, section headings, figure titles, and table titles, “Songti” should be used throughout. Foreign languages, symbols, formulas, and numbers within text paragraphs, figures, and tables should all use “Times New Roman”. However, foreign languages, symbols, and numbers within the paper’s main title, section headings, main figure titles, and table titles should follow the same Chinese typeface used for these “headings”, and should not use “Times New Roman”.

The paper’s main title should use bold font in size “18 pt”.

The introduction should not be preceded by a heading.

Subheadings at various levels within the main text should be numbered using Arabic numerals:

Level 1 subheadings should be numbered with natural numbers 1, 2, 3..., using bold font in size “12 pt”.

Level 2 subheadings should be numbered as 1.1, 1.2, 1.3...; 2.1, 2.2, 2.3...; 3.1, 3.2, 3.3..., using bold font in size “10.5 pt”.

Level 3 subheadings should be numbered as 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3...; 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3...; 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.3..., using Kaiti (regular script) font in size “10.5 pt”.

Numbering for level 4 subheadings follows analogously. Subheadings should be written up to a maximum of level 4. If further subdivision is necessary, use (1), (2), (3)... and (A), (B), (C)... for numbering. Subheadings from level 4 onwards (including level 4) should use Songti font in size “10.5 pt”.

Line spacing for the revised manuscript should temporarily be set to “single line spacing”. The specific line spacing for final layout will be determined by the editorial department. Generally, character spacing should be the default “standard” character spacing of the Word software.

Figure numbers should use natural numbers (e.g., Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3...).

Chinese (main) figure titles should use bold font in size “9 pt”. English (main) figure titles should use Times New Roman. If a figure contains sub-figures, the sub-figure titles should use

Word's "7.5 pt" Songti + Times New Roman. Text within figures should not be bolded or emboldened, and should not use bold font (except for the main figure title). Chinese characters within figures should use Songti font; Arabic numerals and foreign languages should use Times New Roman. The font size within figures should generally be equivalent to Word's "7.5 pt" (i.e., the display or print effect of the font size used within figures should generally be equivalent to the display or print effect of Word's "7.5 pt" font, not equivalent to "7.5 pt" in other software). When special needs arise, the font size within figures may be adjusted slightly, but it should not be larger or heavier than the font used in the figure title (including not being larger or heavier than the font used in the English figure title).

For text and symbols within figures, except for the (main) figure title which uses bold, they should not be bolded, emboldened, or use bold font.

For illustrations containing sub-figures, each sub-figure should have a sub-figure number and a sub-figure title. This journal requires sub-figure numbers to be (a), (b), (c)... and sub-figure titles to be in Chinese, placed directly below their respective sub-figures. Sub-figure numbers or titles should no longer be marked within the image area itself. If a sub-figure has a horizontal axis label, the sub-figure number and title should be placed below the horizontal axis label. The format for the sub-figure number and title is: (a) ZZZZZZ, where Z represents Chinese characters (except for mathematical, physical, and chemical symbols, which should follow conventional professional practice; sub-figure titles do not require an English translation). Sub-figure numbers and titles should not use bold font, nor be emboldened or bolded. Sub-figure numbers and titles should also use Word's "7.5 pt" font. The parentheses used for sub-figure numbers should be in half-width format, followed by one space before the sub-figure title.

In the axis labels of illustrations (vertical and/or horizontal) or in table headers, when both quantity and unit are expressed together, the standardized form "symbol or name of quantity / symbol of unit" (as per national standards) should be adopted.

The rules for punctuation marks in figures are as follows: In Chinese text, periods and enumeration commas should still be used according to Chinese conventions; the rest (e.g., commas, parentheses) should use half-width format symbols. In English text, punctuation marks should be used according to English conventions, generally using half-width format symbols.

The thickness of axes in figures should be set to 0.75 pt. For figures with a frame (e.g., maps), the thickness of the outer frame should also be set to 0.75 pt. The thickness of lines within the figure should be set to 0.5 pt. In special cases (e.g., complex figures), the thickness of internal lines may be adjusted appropriately.

Full-column figures can be up to 17.0 cm wide; half-column figures should be 8.0 cm wide. The blank margins around the figure body should not be too large; a mere sliver of blank edge is sufficient (but all text and lines must be completely displayed, not cut off), to facilitate the editorial department's placement of figure titles and adjustments to illustration size, etc.

Table numbers should use natural numbers (e.g., Table 1, Table 2, Table 3...).

Table titles should use Word's "9 pt" font size; content within tables should use "7.5 pt" font. For text and symbols within tables, except for the table title (including the table number) which uses bold, they should not be bolded, emboldened, or use bold font.

The rules for punctuation marks in tables are as follows: In Chinese text, periods and enumeration commas should still be used according to Chinese conventions; the rest (e.g., commas, parentheses) should use half-width format symbols. In English text, punctuation marks should be used according to English conventions, generally using half-width format symbols.

The thickness of the topmost and bottommost horizontal lines of the table should be set to 0.75 pt. The thickness of the second horizontal line in the header (spanning the left and right sides of the table) should be set to 0.5 pt. If auxiliary horizontal lines are needed within the table, they should be set to 0.25 pt.

For punctuation marks in the main text and Chinese abstract, full-width symbols should be used. For punctuation marks in figures, tables, references, and the English abstract, half-width symbols should be used. When using half-width symbols, leave one space between the punctuation mark and the following text.

Regarding the format of the paper (including the format of references) and aspects of standardization and normalization, please visit the journal's website to consult recent examples of published papers (free of charge), or refer to the print version of the journal at relevant libraries.

Please do not format the paper into columns; column formatting will be done by the editorial department during layout. Do not insert any "column breaks", "section breaks", "page breaks", or similar symbols. Do not use editing fields for editing. Do not set any headers or footers. Do not enable the "automatically update" format feature. Funding projects and author biographies should both be placed at the end of the text, not in the footers; they will be placed in the footers by the editorial department during layout.

(16) Please provide, whenever possible, the project name and number for projects at the provincial, ministerial level or above (including provincial and ministerial levels). This journal generally does not publish papers without funding from projects at the provincial, ministerial level or above, unless the paper demonstrates significant innovation and importance. Projects from provincial departments of science and technology (or municipal science and technology bureaus directly under the central government) are considered provincial-level projects. Clearly indicate the name of the funding source (e.g., National, or a specific province, ministry, commission, etc.).

(17) The content and order of the first author biography are: Name, year of birth, gender, ethnicity (can be omitted for Han Chinese), title, degree (for current students, please indicate doctoral candidate or master's candidate), research direction, telephone number (including mobile phone number), and email address.

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