



Instructions for Authors

The 2011 Australian Geothermal Energy Conference is seeking extended abstracts on the following themes:

- Towards demonstrating flow;
- Advanced modelling;
- Improving conversion efficiency (including GSHP);
- Regulation and legislation (including environment and community); and
- Investment and finance.

This is the first and only call for extended abstracts. Extended abstracts are expected to be between 4-6 pages in length (using the provided template). The Technical Committee will review submitted abstracts. The Committee will accept a number of extended abstracts for oral presentation, and may suggest that others be presented as posters.

Timetable

Call for extended abstracts closes	27 June 2011
Notification of acceptance	15 August 2011
Final revised extended abstracts due	10 October 2011

Instructions

- Use the provided Word template
- Submit figures as separate files in addition to embedding in document
- Ensure extended abstract is edited and review before submission
- Complete Author's Checklist
- Submit contribution to: [TBA](#)

Type your completed extended abstract (no more than 6 pages inclusive) into the template provided. Use the styles indicated in the template. (An example Abstract has been provided). Note that a simple format has been used to minimise potential problems. The template is provided as a Microsoft Word file. If you don't have Microsoft Word, you may provide your extended abstract as plain text with styles indicated (e.g. heading level).

Precisely define the contribution at the outset and present it clearly in the fewest words possible (but avoid jargon), so that the reader may get a maximum of facts and ideas in a minimum of time. State the purpose, give a minimum of background, concisely present the data that led to the conclusions, clearly differentiate fact and inference, and present justifiable conclusions and, perhaps, further implications of the conclusions. Assume that the publication's readers are familiar with the general literature and need not be told

basic principles; therefore, give only minimal background and reference material. Provide only brief descriptions of methods and laboratory techniques (preferably as a referenced paper). Do not describe standard methods in detail if references to the methods can be cited.

Note* Authors are responsible for providing extended abstracts in which approved geological and other scientific terminology is used correctly and which have no grammar or spelling errors. Authors must check their manuscripts for accuracy and consistency in use of capitalisation, spelling, abbreviations, and dates. Use Australian spelling, formats (e.g. for dates, metric and SI units) and currency. Submitted abstracts are expected to have been edited: the review panel will not provide an editing service.

The Extended Abstract

The structure of the abstract is as follows:

Title of the paper

Succinct indication of what the contribution addresses.

Authors

Surname, initials. Please underline the presenting speaker.

Author Affiliation

Use superscript after authors' last initial to refer to the authors' institutions, listed on this line.

Email contact of corresponding author

Please include the email and/or phone number of the corresponding author.

Introduction (unlabelled)

This is an extended abstract – hence there is no abstract, rather a single paragraph introduction to the purpose and content of the contribution is required.

Keywords

Provide 3-5 keywords.

Main Body

Subheadings are not labelled (or numbered) but rather are indicated by styles. A maximum of three heading levels are provided. Note that the extended abstract title has its own style. Second and third level subheadings should be avoided to save space. Do not use more than three levels of headings.

References

See below.

Figures

Figures may be presented in colour (The conference proceedings will be published in hardcopy colour and digital (pdf) versions and available from www.ga.gov.au website after the conference). Insert figures in the appropriate place as good quality JPG or bitmap files in your original word processed document (if using Microsoft Word – good luck!!). Each figure needs to be numbered and must have a caption typed by you. Figures should be designed to be legible at either one or two full columns full width. Note that if you design your figures at single column width this will minimise the amount of additional formatting you need to do. Figures must be reference in the text. Any

reference to a figure in the text should be as follows - Figure 1 or (Fig. 1). Figures from other works will be accepted if permission has been obtained to use them.

Please provide all graphics as separate files in JPG or bitmap format in addition to embedding them in the Word template. Do not supply graphics in PDF or proprietary formats. The graphics must be sized appropriately (7.85 cm width for single column, 16.5 cm for full page width), and must be at least 150 dpi resolution. Graphics files must be clearly named including author name and figure number.

Tables

Insert tables as appropriate in the text. Tables should replace text, not duplicate it. They should be numbered consecutively. Word processed tables can only be inserted into one column. If you need to include a full page width table then you may save it as a high quality jpg file first and insert it as though it were a **figure**. Centre tables in the column/page. Give each table a title. Any reference to a table in the text should be as follows (Table 1).

Footnotes

Avoid footnotes and parenthetical statements. Textual footnotes that are deemed necessary should be numbered consecutively with superscripts and also typed double-spaced.

Captions

Make table and figure captions precise and explain all symbols and abbreviations used. Captions are to appear beneath each figure and table using the 'Insert Reference' command in Word.

Appendixes

The Extended Abstract is to have a maximum total length of 6 pages. Any appendixes must fit within this limit. Title all appendixes (for example, APPENDIX 1. SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS). Place appendixes at the end of the text before the References Cited.

Mathematical Expressions

Use the Microsoft Equation Editor to insert equations. Equations must be sized and formatted to fit within the width of a single column. If the Extended Abstract is being submitted as plain text, identify mathematical symbols – for example, "lower-case alpha," "upper-case beta," "vector," "zero," "oh," "one," "el." Underline all variables (except vectors) to indicate that they are to be typeset in italics. Define your use of symbols in the text the first time each appears. Mathematical expressions and equations in text follow this format:

References Cited

All references mentioned in the text, figures, captions, tables, and appendixes must be listed in the References Cited section. Only references cited in the paper are to be listed. Do not cite, or list in the References Cited, papers that are unpublished, in preparation, in review, or in revision. At the end of the text, list references alphabetically by author's surname. For references with two authors, list alphabetically by first author and then alphabetically by second author. For references with more than two authors, list alphabetically by first author and then chronologically, earliest year first. Do not

abbreviate journal titles or book publishers in references. Include the city of publication for books. For references that do not match any of the examples given here, include all information that would help a reader locate the reference.

Citation Styles

Conference Abstract

Baker, V.R., 1991, Ancient oceans on Mars: American Astronomical Society Division of Planetary Sciences, 23rd Annual Meeting, Palo Alto, California, Abstracts, p. 99.

Fitzgerald, P.G., 1989, Uplift and formation of Transantarctic Mountains: Applications of apatite fission track analysis to tectonic problems: International Geological Congress, 28th, Washington, D.C., Abstracts, v. 1, p. 491.

LeMasurier, W.E., and Landis, C.A., 1991, Plume related uplift measured by fault displacement of the West Antarctic erosion surface, Marie Byrd Land [abs.]: Eos (Transactions, American Geophysical Union), v. 72, p. 501.

Sammis, C.G., 1993, Relating fault stability to fault zone structure: Geological Society of America Abstracts with Programs, v. 25, no. 6, p. A115–A116.

Comment, Discussion, Reply

Kerrick, D., and Caldeira, K., 1994, Post-125 Ma carbon storage associated with continent-continent collision: Comment: Geology, v. 22, p. 381–382.

Selverstone, J., and Gutzler, D.S., 1994, Post-125 Ma carbon storage associated with continent-continent collision: Reply: Geology, v. 22, p. 382–383.

Book

Burchfiel, B.C., Chen Zhiliang, Hodges, K.V., Liu Yuping, Royden, L.H., Deng Changrong, and Xu Jiene, 1992, The South Tibetan detachment system, Himalayan orogen: Extension contemporaneous with and parallel to shortening in a collisional mountain belt: Geological Society of America Special Paper 269, 41 p. [Note that Chinese names are commonly arranged family name first, followed by given name; in this example, the family names of the Chinese authors are Chen, Liu, Deng, and Xu. For references with Chinese authors, spell out the entire name.]

Journal

Arias, O., and Denyer, P., 1991, Estructura geológica de la región comprendida en las hojas topográficas Abras, Carraigres, Candelaria y Río Grande, Costa Rica: Revista Geológica de América Central, no. 12, p. 61–74. [Use correct diacritical marks for all non-English languages.]

Dogliani, C., 1994, Foredeeps versus subduction zones: Geology, v. 22, p. 271–274.

Leigh, D.S., 1994, Roxana silt of the Upper Mississippi Valley: Lithology, source, and paleoenvironment: Geological Society of America Bulletin, v. 106

Guidebook

Barton, C.C., and Hsieh, P.A., 1989, Physical and hydrologic-flow properties of fractures, in International Geological Congress, 28th, Field Trip Guidebook T385: Washington, D.C., American Geophysical Union, 36 p.

Blackstone, D.L., Jr., 1990, Rocky Mountain foreland exemplified by the Owl Creek Mountains, Bridger Range and Casper Arch, central Wyoming, in Specht, R., ed., Wyoming sedimentation and tectonics: Casper, Wyoming Geological Association, 41st Annual Field Conference, Guidebook, p. 151–166.

In Press

Hoffman, H.J., and Masson, M., 1994, Archean stromatolites from Abitibi greenstone belt, Quebec, Canada: *Geological Society of America Bulletin*, v. 106 (in press).

Paper in a Government or University Serial Publication

Hay, R.L., 1963, Stratigraphy and zeolitic diagenesis of the John Day Formation of Oregon: *University of California Publications in Geological Sciences*, v. 42, p. 199–262.

Smith, D.C., Fox, C., Craig, B., and Bridges, A.E., 1989, A contribution to the earthquake history of Maine, in Anderson, W.A., and Borns, H.W., Jr., eds., *Neotectonics of Maine: Maine Geological Survey Bulletin 40*, p. 139–148.

Yager, R.M., 1993, Estimation of hydraulic conductivity of a riverbed and aquifer system on the Susquehanna River in Broome County, New York: *U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 2387*, 49 p.

Open-File Report

Alpha, T.R., 1993, Landslide effects: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 93-0278-A (paper copy, 43 p.) or 93-0278-B (3 1/2" Apple diskette).

National Earthquake Information Center, 1992, Earthquake data report, August 1992: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 92-0608-A, 458 p.

Map

Abrams, G.A., 1993, Complete Bouguer gravity anomaly map of the State of Colorado: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2236, scale 1:500 000, 1 sheet.

Bayley, R.W., and Muehlberger, W.R., compilers, 1968, Basement rock map of the United States, exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii: U.S. Geological Survey, scale 1:2 500 000, 2 sheets.

Ernst, W.G., 1993, Geology of the Pacheco Pass quadrangle, central California Coast Ranges: *Geological Society of America Map and Chart Series MCH078*, scale 1:24 000, 1 sheet, 12 p. text.

Paper in a Multiauthor Volume

Carpenter, F.M., 1992, Superclass Hexapoda, in Kaesler, R.L., ed., *Treatise on invertebrate paleontology, Part R, Arthropoda 4, Volume 3*: Boulder, Colorado, Geological Society of America (and University of Kansas Press), 277 p.

Kane, J.S., and Neuzil, S.G., 1993, Geochemical and analytical implications of extensive sulfur retention in ash from Indonesian peats, in Cobb, J.C., and Cecil, C.B., eds., *Modern and ancient coal-forming environments: Geological Society of America Special Paper 286*, p. 97–106.

Keller, G., 1992, Paleoecologic response of Tethyan benthic foraminifera to the Cretaceous-Tertiary transition, in Takayanagi, Y., and Saito, T., eds., *Studies in benthic foraminifera*: Tokyo, Tokai University Press, p. 77–91.

Thesis

Wopat, M.A., 1990, Quaternary alkaline volcanism and tectonics in the Mexican Volcanic Belt near Tequila, Jalisco, southwestern Mexico [Ph.D. thesis]: Berkeley, University of California, 277 p.