



Manuscript Guidelines for Authors

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Yukon Exploration and Geology (YEG)

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Manuscript Guidelines for Authors

These Yukon Exploration and Geology (YEG) annual volumes are the main vehicles for disseminating the results of current geological research in Yukon. Authors may be in government, university and industry, or may be private individuals, but the content must be scientific, not promotional. Short (approximately 4000 words) reports of fieldwork and subjects of interest to the exploration community are welcome.

The volumes are meant for a Yukon audience and serve as a repository of the latest geological fieldwork. The volumes begin with an overview of mineral exploration in the previous year. They present provocative (but not yet tested) ideas and data on mineral properties - the articles become especially valuable if a property slips into temporary obscurity. The articles may also provide inexpensive, high-quality publicity for a mineral property; the costs of editing, layout and publication are paid by the Yukon Geological Survey.

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Abstracts of all papers will be translated into French. Authors may choose to make their own arrangements for this, or electronically submit their abstracts to the Yukon Geological Survey for translation by the Survey.

DEADLINE for abstract: November 20, 2006. Early deadline is required to allow for translation of abstract. Authors who translate their own abstract can submit their abstract along with their manuscript on December 4th, 2006.

DEADLINE for complete manuscript: December 4, 2006. Authors presenting a paper at the Whitehorse Geoscience Forum can submit their paper by December 8th.

Our editors must receive the entire paper in digital format and **a paper copy of the entire paper (text, figures, photographs, etc.)** by the deadline above.

We have an ftp site for file transfer if you live out of town. Please let us know if you would like login information for this site.

Author's Responsibilities

Manuscripts must be scientifically reviewed prior to first submission to the editors. The main review needs to be completed by a qualified professional, from outside the paper (i.e., not a co-author). It should also have been checked by your co-authors, in-house, or by your superiors, as appropriate. **Please fill out the attached form, have your main reviewer sign the form and send it in with your manuscript.** Have your reviewer check for scientific quality and make suggestions to improve its relevance for our readers.

Please be sure the manuscript includes coherent text, completed figures, tables and digital files (see below for acceptable digital formats), that is, the manuscript must be **COMPLETE** (e.g., new figures will not be accepted after the paper has been laid out). The manuscript must not exceed 30 pages.

Editing of your manuscript will be done digitally. The digital file we send back to you will have been edited on-screen. We edit in Microsoft Word using the Tools/Track changes option from the menu. You can go into this menu and choose Accept or Reject Changes and return the revised copy to us. Please leave the Track Changes highlight button on so that we can quickly find what you have done.

Following submittal of manuscript, authors must make themselves available to thoroughly review editorial comments, suggestions and questions over the following week. Authors must make appropriate changes before resubmitting to the editors.

Since the YEG deadline is so tight, please do everything possible to accommodate this phase of the production process. This may mean you have to submit earlier than the deadline (if you are going away). Please allow at least a week for this part.

Authors also have the opportunity to review their paper in layout version, and again will have limited time to offer suggestions for changes.

YOUR COOPERATION IS ESSENTIAL!

These guidelines standardize the way manuscripts are processed and help streamline the work of the editors and designers. If you want to try something different, please check with the editors first!

FORMAT AND LAYOUT

Plan your digital files using basic formats. Preferred format for text is MS Word for Windows. Adobe Illustrator CS2 is preferred for diagrams since it is used by the designers. **It is your responsibility to ensure your digital files are readable by the editor and transferable to the designer.**

Use last year's YEG as a guide for the style of title, authors, citation and abstract.

TITLES

Title should be in lower case letters, except for the first word and proper nouns.

If it contains any field data, the title of the paper must specify the general area and the word Yukon. If you want to include the NTS number it should be after the area, e.g., "Little Hjoie Lake area (105M/3), Yukon."

NTS number should appear exactly as on the government map, always a forward slash and the number with no zeros in front e.g., 105K/13.

"Yukon" rather than "Yukon Territory" is preferred in the title.

Type the name(s) of the author(s) underneath the title and their affiliation on the next line.

ABSTRACT

THE ABSTRACT MUST NOT EXCEED 150 WORDS! This is very important for the layout. It has to fit with the French translation on one page with the title, authors and footnotes. Please provide the French translation if you can, otherwise we must send it to translation, which takes several weeks. Translation cost is covered by the Yukon Geological Survey. **Note the earlier deadline for the abstract if you require a French translation.**

BODY OF PAPER

- Text should be a separate file with a list of captions for figures and tables appended at the end of the file. Do not embed figures in the text file, or use self-extracting formats.
- Do not indent paragraphs; use only **one space** after periods, semicolons and colons, and only one hard return between paragraphs.
- Headings need to be distinguishable between the levels (head 1, head 2, head 3) and avoid using all capital letters for more than the first level.
- Keep the number of levels of heads to a minimum (3 or less, we have gone up to 5 tiers, but too many levels can be confusing for the reader).
- On the accompanying paper copy, the text must be **DOUBLE SPACED**. Use a highlighter pen to flag first references to figures and any special characters or symbols.
- Supply a list of headings (e.g., a table of contents without page numbers) in simple

numerical sequence to guide the designer. This should show the hierarchy of headings, by indentation.

- Let us know if you have specific instructions for the layout of your figures. This includes placement and preferred sizing (e.g., same spread, facing page, sideways with top toward hinge, etc.). Unfortunately, we cannot always accommodate your desires due to standard YEG formatting and layout limitations.
- For instructions on measurements, see Appendix 1.

Refer to Appendix 1 for Style Preferences.

FIGURES, MAPS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND TABLES

Keep in mind the hardcopy YEG manuscript will have no colour (all colours are translated to black, greys and white).

FIGURES AND MAPS

- Please keep to less than one page size.
- From the start, try to draft your figures at the size that you believe they should be published so that font sizes, pattern densities, and line weights remain appropriate. Don't submit a page-sized figure if it is intended to be published at column width.
- Submit as close to final size as possible; reduction should be no greater than 70%. The maximum size is 7 in x 9 in (17.7 cm x 23 cm) and a single column is 3.5 in (9 cm) wide.
- All lettering should be at least 6 point (2 mm high) at final size, and preferably 10 point. The largest letters on a diagram should be no more than three times the size of smallest (this is different from posters).
- All line widths should be at least 0.15 mm or 0.5 points. Do not use hairlines. Hairlines disappear in patches during the printing stage.
- Keep text in lower case unless it is a header, or you are using complete sentences or proper nouns.
- Do not use borders, **except for maps**, as these are inserted during layout.
- Please no company logos and other promotional/commercial features.
- Screens (shades) can be used in place of some patterns so that the maps look less busy. Some patterns cause layout problems. To avoid these difficulties please use patterns from the suggested fill sheet on attached .pdf file.
- If you have specific desires for fills let us know; provide coloured polygons and suggest the type of fill you would like.
- Most text on legends will be lower case except for proper nouns (even if it is the first word after a bullet).
- Keep legend descriptors consistent, i.e., if you are including age, Group/Formation name and lithology for one unit, try to describe all other units in the legend in the same manner.

- Legends should be ordered oldest to youngest, bottom to top.
- Do not show the grid on mineral claims because it is an impermanent feature, unless a real location is linked to it (e.g., UTM coordinates, or lat/long).
- Streams are good reference points on a map; however topographic lines can make a map too cluttered, so you may need to thin out your topography.
- Make sure the legend inside a figure is consistent with its mention in the text.
- Please provide real scale bar on all maps.

PHOTOGRAPHS

- Photographic images should be scanned in colour as RGB at 200-300 dpi. Scan slides at 1600 dpi.
- Mark areas to be cropped; the designer can do this to the digital image.
- Delineate features you want to see highlighted.
- Do not add line work or lettering to photos. Indicate these on a photocopy and the designer will add them to the digital image, or include these as a separate layer.
- Save as a .tif or .jpg file (not embedded in a file). The final image should be about 200 dpi after cropping and resizing.
- The design team converts colour to black and white and can enhance the contrast in areas if needed. You may also send your image in *greyscale* if you prefer to enhance *specific features* yourself. Please keep in mind that we also may have to alter these to show up better on the Queen's Printer "Docutech" (the printer used to reproduce the final published version).

TABLES

- Spacing between columns must be **delimited by tabs**, nothing else.
- Save Microsoft Excel tables by saving as Text (Tab delimited - *.txt). Note only the table must be highlighted and saved. Please do not save anything outside of the table, e.g., empty cells.
- Provide the original table which includes the data in which the graph was constructed from.

REFERENCES

Follow the reference format of last year's YEG. Always cite the title as it appears on the original work.

Note the following when referencing:

- We will not check your references for accuracy, but we will modify them to fit our standard referencing format.
 - Use parentheses when citing in the text: (Murphy, 1999 a,b,c; Murphy and Piercey, 2000), (Murphy, in press).
 - If citing a reference in this volume, it should appear in the text as (Murphy, this volume), and in the reference list as: Murphy, D.C., 2005 (this volume)...
 - In the reference list, only include work that is, or will eventually be available to the public. Internal company reports and term papers do not qualify. Assessment reports are okay if in the public domain, others should not be cited as this compromises the confidential status. If the information is okay for distribution, but only in a confidential report, use (Author's name, pers. comm., date).
 - Websites should only be cited within the body of the report or as a footnote, but not in the reference list due to their ephemeral nature.
 - Put all citations in past tense (Lewis (2002) provided evidence that...)
 - **Pers. comm.:** Personal communication, used *only* when you have had direct verbal communication with the researcher, (D.C. Murphy, pers. comm., 2005); not cited in the reference list.
 - **In press.:** If it is accepted by a journal but not yet published, cite within text as: (Murphy, in press). In the reference list, try to give the volume number or likely year of publication.
 - **In prep.:** Cite within the text as follows: (D.C. Murphy, pers. comm. (*if you have spoken to the author*), 2005, *or* D.C. Murphy, unpublished data, 2005). No mention required in the reference list.
 - **Unpublished Data:** Data obtained from another researcher, but which has not been published may be cited as (D.C. Murphy, unpublished data, 2005). No mention required in the reference list.
 - **Written Communication:** Used when there has been a written exchange of data with another researcher. Cite within the text as follows (D.C. Murphy, writ. comm., 2005). No mention required in the reference list.
- NOTE: Please use published rather than unpublished sources wherever possible.**
- **MINFILE:** It is important to put the update year - since it denotes what data is included - the current version is 2005. When MINFILE occurrences are mentioned in the text, they should be cited as follows: (Yukon MINFILE 105M 001, Deklerk and Traynor, 2005). If only one or two digits are used, it could be confused with an NTS map number. If many MINFILE occurrences are used and cited – you may want to put in a general statement near the beginning that says something like this: Yukon

MINFILE occurrences cited in this document refer to Deklerk and Traynor (2005)

- **Figure References:** In the text, when figure references are not in parentheses cite as 'Please see Figure 1', when within parentheses as (Fig.1), (Figs. 2-4, 6, 8a,b)

The following are several examples of YEG references:

Article within a YEG

If after April 1, 2003

Colpron, M., 2005. Preliminary investigation of the bedrock geology of the Livingstone Creek area (NTS 105E/8), south-central Yukon. *In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2004*, D.S. Emond, L.L. Lewis and G.D. Bradshaw (eds.), Yukon Geological Survey, p. 95-107.

If before April 1, 2003

Diment, R. and Craig, S., 1999. Brewery Creek gold deposit, central Yukon. *In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 1998*, C.F. Roots and D.S. Emond (eds.), Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 225-230.

Article within a journal

Reid, R.P. and Tempelman-Kluit, D.J., 1987. Tethyan-type Upper Triassic reefs in Yukon. *Bulletin of Canadian Petroleum Geology*, vol. 35, no. 3, p. 316-332.

Book

Miall, A.D., 1996. *The Geology of Fluvial Deposits: Sedimentary Facies, Basin Analysis, and Petroleum Geology*. Springer-Verlag, New York, 582 p.

MINFILE

Deklerk, R. and Traynor, S. (compilers), 2005. Yukon MINFILE 2005 - A database of mineral occurrences. Yukon Geological Survey, CD-ROM.

If a particular map area is used:

Deklerk, R. and Traynor, S. (compilers), 2005. Yukon MINFILE, 2005. Watson Lake - 105A. Yukon Geological Survey, CD-ROM.

Thesis

Gordey, S.P., 1977. Stratigraphy, structure and tectonic evolution of the southern Pelly Mountains in the Indigo Lake area, Yukon Territory. Unpublished PhD thesis, Queen's University, Ontario, Canada, 200 p.

Conference Abstract

Rhodes, D., 1991. Application of exploration techniques to Sedex deposits at the Macmillan Pass Camp, Yukon Territory, Canada. *In: Gac-Mac joint annual meeting with the Society of Economic Geologists. Geological Association of Canada; Mineralogical Association of Canada; Canadian Geophysical Union, Program with Abstract, J.J. Fawcett (chairman), vol., 16, p. 104.*

YGS Map

If after April 1, 2003

Hart, C.J.R., 2003. Geology of Thirty-seven Mile Creek map area, southern Yukon Territory (NTS 105 D/13). Yukon Geological Survey, Geoscience Map 2003-4, 1:50 000 scale.

If before April 1, 2003

Hart, C.J.R., 1997. Geology of Thirty-seven Mile Creek map area, southern Yukon Territory (NTS 105 D/13). Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Geoscience Map 1997-4, 1:50 000 scale.

YGS Open File

If after April 1, 2003

Murphy, D.C., 2003. Geological map of part of New Foot area (105 H/4), southeastern Yukon (1:50 000 scale). Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2003-16, 1:50 000 scale.

If before April 1, 2003.

Murphy, D.C., 2000. Preliminary geological map of part of 'Tuchitua River north' area (105 H/4), southeastern Yukon (1:50 000 scale). Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 2000-16, 1:50 000 scale.

APPENDIX 1

Below are some examples of the style usage we follow.

ABBREVIATIONS

Note the absence of periods in the following abbreviations:

m, cm, km, ft, oz, g, kg

oz/ton and g/t (not gpt)

Mt - million tonnes

Ma, ka (million years and thousand years, respectively)

USA, NWT - not U.S.A., N.W.T.

BC, ON, AB, etc.

BSc, MSc, PhD

AMT Canada

Avoid less common abbreviations, e.g., dm (decimetre).

Use the article “an” instead of “a” before abbreviations that have a vowel sound at the beginning (e.g., “...he received an MSc from the University...”; “...it was an NRCAN initiative...”).

For chemical elements, write the name of the element out the first time it is used in a paper; after that, it may be abbreviated.

Use abbreviations for units where possible (e.g., 5 m, 1-3 cm, 6 km), unless used in a general sense: “...it extended several kilometres.”

EXCEPTION: some latin abbreviations are italicized and take periods (see section on latin words).

NUMBERS

Metric units are required (please provide). We will retain original imperial units if important (e.g., reserve calculations) but their metric equivalent will also be shown (see conversion below).

All metric numbers and numbers in general >5 digits are written without commas in accordance with the conventions of the International System of Units; One exception is that Imperial numbers are written with commas.

- 4 digits, no spaces (e.g., 2500 km)

- >5 digits, spaces (e.g., 255 000 km)
- Use spaces for scales, e.g., 1:100 000 scale
- No commas in ppm since ratio similar to scale, e.g., 11 200 ppm
- No commas in money, e.g., \$50 000
- No commas in years, e.g., 100 000 years
- Canadian Dollars - \$500
- American Dollars - US\$500
- Spell out anything under 10, unless other higher digits are used in the same sentence, then use digits for both.
- Use numerals in all cases where decimal places are used to show significant figures
- Spell out numbers when they begin a sentence.
- Dates and pluralized abbreviations should be written without apostrophes (e.g., 1980s and 1990s; PGEs).
- Avoid mixing prepositions and hyphens for numbers:
Wrong: between 1998-2001 **Right:** between 1998 and 2001
Wrong: from 1968-1977 **Right:** from 1968 to 1977
- p. 23-25 means from pages 23 to 25 inclusive, 270 p. means the total number of pages is 270.
- Yukon MINFILE format: **105K 040**
- NTS format: **105K/5**

Helpful conversion figures (see Yukon Placer volume 95-97):

- **troy oz to g - multiply by 31.1035**
- **oz/short ton to g/tonne - multiply by 28.22**
- **1 long ton = 1.01605**
- **1 metric tonne = 1000 kg**

HYPHENS

Compound Modifiers

Compound adjectives that come before nouns should be hyphenated to prevent ambiguity:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Fort Knox-type deposit | 150 tonne-per-day mill |
| 17-hole diamond-drill program | a 1-m-wide vein |
| Open-pit mine | high-grade metamorphism |
| Year-round permafrost | freeze-thaw cycles |

When compound adjectives come after a noun, they do not take hyphens if they no longer function as compound adjectives:

The mill capacity was 150 tonnes per day.

The vein is 1 m wide

The mine is an open pit, but the mine is open-pit.

The deposit is a Fort Knox type, but the deposit is Fort Knox-type.

In the following, the modifiers still function as compound adjectives:

The permafrost is year-round.

Cycles of freeze-thaw.

The metamorphism is high-grade.

Noun + -ed participle (participle is a verb or adjective with –ed, -ing, etc.) combinations are hyphenated before the noun. After a noun, the hyphen is kept if the two continue to act like a compound modifier and need to be linked:

The outcrop has been contact-metamorphosed.

The breccia varies from clast- to matrix-supported.

The rock is fine- to medium-grained.

The rock is coarse-grained.

A primitive-mantle-normalized plot, and the plot is primitive-mantle-normalized. (In this case, we have an adjective, noun and participle.)

Noun + -ing participle combinations take a hyphen both before and after the noun. (Note: this is true even when the superlative is used)

The fault is north-trending.

The alluvial sediment is gold-bearing.

The highest-assaying samples.

A cross-cutting foliation

Adverb + participle aren't generally hyphenated since the meaning is mostly clear without.

It is a well preserved specimen, *or* the specimen is well preserved.

It is a less traveled road, *or* the road is less traveled.

A partially weathered surface

A deeply weathering environment

Comparatives and superlatives, generally, do not take hyphens:

Finer grained rock

Highest grade intersection.

Many prefixes take hyphens: Micro-brecciated, auto-brecciated
In some cases, the word has evolved and is spelled without a hyphen:

comagmatic
metasedimentary
crossbed
crosscut

Colour combinations are hyphenated:

It is a green-grey shale. The shale is green-grey.

Do not hyphenate expressions such as greenish grey, dark brown, or light red where the first word clearly modifies the second:

A light grey sandstone. A pale green powder.

However, when these modifiers are further compounded, they are hyphenated:

light-grey-weathering sandstone.

Compound compass directions have hyphens:

The vein has a north-northwest trend
The property is east-northeast of here

CAPITALIZATION

- Formations, Groups, Supergroups and Suites are capitalized only if they are formally accepted terms, that is, if they have been published in a recognized, refereed journal (DNAG (Decade of North American Geology) is a good reference for this):

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Earn Group | Wernecke Supergroup |
| Rabbitkettle Formation | Vangorda formation |
| Tombstone Plutonic Suite | Anvil plutonic suite |
| Simpson Range Plutonic Suite | Tay River plutonic suite |
| Selwyn Suite | |
| Whitehorse Suite | |

- Formal terranes are always capitalized:

Yukon-Tanana Terrane
Slide Mountain Terrane

- The names of formal faults are capitalized: **Tintina Fault, Denali Fault, Robert Service Thrust, Dawson Thrust, Tombstone Thrust**, however, only the descriptive name of informal faults is capitalized: **Money thrust**.
- Only the descriptive name of fault zones is capitalized: **Tintina fault zone, Finlayson Lake fault zone**
- Formally accepted rock units are capitalized:

Klondike Schist
Keno Hill Quartzite
Wernecke Breccia
White Channel Gravel

The following informal names are not capitalized:

Tombstone gold belt
Tombstone high strain zone
Slab volcanics

Do not capitalize 'mine', 'deposit', 'occurrence', or property

Brewery Creek mine.

Other capitalization examples:

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Tintina Trench | Whitehorse Trough |
| Klondike District | Klondike Goldfields |
| Cordilleran Ice Sheet | McConnell Glaciation |
| Tintina Gold Belt | Whitehorse Copper Belt |

Consult the Stratigraphic Code and Grant (2003) for more information.

Age modifiers are capitalized down to the epoch - **Lower, Middle, Upper** for rocks, **Early, Middle and Late** for time periods, except where there are no formal divisions, e.g., *mid-Cretaceous*.

The Yukon River, but **the Yukon and White rivers** - this rule applies for creeks, mountains, faults, formations and other groupings (**the Denali and Tintina faults**)

COLONS

- Colons are used to introduce lists:

The rock contains the following minerals: quartz, feldspar and plagioclase.

- Do **not** use a colon between a verb or preposition and its direct object:

Incorrect: The minerals in the rock include: quartz, feldspar and plagioclase.

Correct: The minerals in the rock include quartz, feldspar and plagioclase.

- For titles containing colons, use upper case on the first word after the colon.

LATIN WORDS

- Latin terms are italicized when written out: *sensu stricto* ('in the strict sense'), *de facto* ('in reality').
- When abbreviated, Latin terms are not italicized: **i.e.** ('that is'), **e.g.** ('for example'), **et al.** ('and all'), **ca.** ('circa'), **op. cit.** ('in the work cited'), **sp.** (following a genus name, means 'indeterminate'). Note: e.g., i.e. and op. cit. should always be followed by a comma.
- The term **ca.** stands for 'circa' and means around/about; it is only used when referring to dates.
- The term **cf.** means 'confer' or 'consult'. It can be used when the author simply wants to cite a few good examples.
- Species and genus names are italicized.
- Anglicized latin names (e.g., pelecypods, ammonids) are not italicized.

SPACING

- we put a space before and after certain symbols, e.g., 'quartz ± feldspar'
- no spaces after > or < (e.g., >1 m)

QUOTATIONS

- Single quotes are used for informal terms, e.g., 'Alpine-type' deposit, 'crinkle chert', and for emphasis.
- Double quotation marks are used to enclose a direct quotation, e.g., **Murphy (1998) notes, "Yukon-Tanana Terrane in Grass Lakes map area south of Finlayson Lake consists of highly deformed through regionally mappable metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks."**
- Commas and periods always go inside double quotation marks. Semicolons and

- colons always go outside the quotation marks.
- Question marks, exclamation marks, and dashes go inside quotation marks when they are part of the quotation, and outside when they do not. When more than one punctuation mark is called for, the stronger punctuation mark wins:

What are the implications of Sebert’s suggestion that “samples from the Lake Zone, Outfitter’s Creek and Kona Bowl areas are similar to arc-related tholeiitic rocks”?
- For single quotes, all punctuation goes outside the quotation marks.

SPELLING

- We use Canadian spellings *e.g.*, **dyke, metre, centimetre, colour, sulphide, mineralize, etc.**
- Please note the Canadian spelling for **analyse**.
- *Fire* Lake for the lake name, *Fyre* Lake for the property name

WORD USAGE

With – The word ‘with’ has a strong spatial connotation. It should not be used if the reader might misinterpret it.

e.g., The rocks have been faulted and folded, **with** disseminated mineralization.

Should read: The rocks have been faulted and folded **and contain** disseminated mineralization.

Since and While – The words ‘since’ and ‘while’ are conjunctions with strong connotations of time. Make sure they can not be misinterpreted if they are not being used as temporal terms.

e.g., Mineralized outcrop weathers dark grey **while** non-mineralized outcrop weathers light grey.

Should read: Mineralized outcrop weathers dark grey, **whereas** non-mineralized outcrop weathers light grey.

Commonly vs. Often - Do not use “often” or any other time connotation when referring to spatial phenomenon.

e.g., Gold mineralization is often found in association with Cretaceous granite.

Should read: Gold is commonly associated with Cretaceous granite.

Other temporal modifiers that are misused include ‘sometimes’, ‘always’ and ‘hardly ever’.

Comprise - Comprise means ‘to be made up of’. Never use ‘is comprised of’. Instead, use ‘is composed of’ or ‘comprises’.

Plurals

gravel and never **gravels**
data is plural; **datum** is singular
strata is plural and **stratum** is singular

The

Many times the word ‘**the**’ is used incorrectly. Here are two examples of how “the” may be used correctly.

1) If you are using “the” – make sure it refers to something that has already been established to exist.

For example, if I write, “The foliation is well developed.” then I must have already established that there *is* a foliation. Commonly, a preceding sentence would establish with ‘a’ as the article that there is a foliation: e.g., “...a foliation is present in both the carbonate and clastic rocks...”, followed by “The foliation is well-developed.”. In the latter sentence, I need to know that there are carbonate and clastic rocks in the area.

2) In some cases, features are known to exist.

For example, when a mineral exists, other properties such as hardness and luster must also exist. Therefore, I can say: “The crystal structure of the mineral is similar to that of xenotime.”, because all minerals have a crystal structure, so that does not have to be established.

“the slope of the hillside...” is ok

“the layering of the rocks...” Layering doesn’t always exist, so needs to be established.

NON-WORDS

disseminations - disseminated minerals (usually)

volcanics – volcanic rocks

intrusives – intrusive rocks

REDUNDANCY

Avoid using two opposing directions to describe a strike or trend.
e.g., east-trending structure, *or* west-trending structure

Avoid redundant words and symbols, i.e., units do not need to be repeated.
e.g., 2-3 mm, *not* 2 mm – 3 mm
450° - 600°C, *not* 450°C to 600°C

e.g., the granodioritic intrusion is Cretaceous, *not* the granodioritic intrusion is Cretaceous in age

e.g., the megacrystic intrusion is grey, *not* the megacrystic intrusion is grey in colour

ACTIVE VS PASSIVE

Use the active voice wherever possible for clearer writing. The initiator of the action should be the subject of the sentence (not the object acted upon).

e.g., the vein crosscuts bedding, *not* bedding is crosscut by the vein
unit x overlies unit y, *not* unit y is overlain by unit x

PARALLEL CONSTRUCTIONS

In English, we streamline our writing by omitting prepositions, verbs and other parts of speech when we are speaking about a series of items.

e.g., *Awkward:* He neglected his claim by **not filing** an assessment report and **spending** a lot of time at the 545 property.

(It is unclear here whether the “not” refers to both bolded words

Better: He neglected his claim by **not filing** an assessment report and **by spending** a lot of time at the 545 property.

e.g., *Awkward:* We are waiting to see his **reaction** and interest **in** the proposal.

Better: We are waiting to see his **reaction to** and interest **in** the proposal.

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