

# **Implications of Rainfall Reduction in the Central Highlands of Sri Lanka**

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## **1. Introduction**

In the introduction, explain the reason(s) for carrying out the research and the specific research question(s) that you attempt to answer. Begin with a more general description and then gradually focus on your research question(s). Describe earlier research in the area and also the relevance of your work to those earlier work.

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## **2. Methodology**

In the methodology, describe the details of how the research was carried out (e.g. location and period chosen for the study, data collection, material analyzed, sample size, number of measurements, equipment used, analysis of data, statistical methods that were used etc.). Remember to consider all factors that could have affected your results. Be careful to give due recognition to other authors and their published work.

### ***2.1 Abbreviations and Acronyms***

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text. Abbreviations such as SI, CGS, and GIS, which are common, do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title or headings unless they are unavoidable.

### ***2.2 Equations***

Number equations consecutively with the equation numbers in parentheses, flush with the right margin as shown in equation (1). Use the equation editor to create equations and employ parentheses to avoid ambiguities in the denominator. The following is an example of how the equation is followed by a comma and is presented as a grammatical member of a smoothly flowing sentence. When ***b*** and ***c*** are lengths of the two sides of a right triangle, then length of the hypotenuse (***a***) can be obtained using

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2.$$

(1)

Place the equations at the center of the line as shown. Be sure to define the symbols in an equation before it appears or immediately following it. Refer to an equation as “equation (1)”, except at the beginning of a sentence, where it should be capitalized

as “Equation (1)”.

### **3. Results and Discussion**

In this section, present the new results of your research: avoid the inclusion of previously published data or results. Remember to include all tables (**one or two only**) and figures (**one or two only**) in the main body of the article in the proper order; they should be placed as close to their reference in the text as possible. Make sure that the statistical analysis you use is appropriate and accurate. Do not (1) fabricate or distort any data, or (2) exclude any important data, or manipulate images to make a false impression on readers. Answer your research questions that you stated at the end of the introduction and compare your new results with published work. Discuss limitations of your results, while highlight your main findings: be objective as possible.

#### **3.1 Units and Numbers**

It recommended to use the International System of Units (SI) as much as possible; however, when necessary CGS units may be used instead of the MKS units. English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). Avoid combining SI and CGS units.

Use a zero before decimal points: “0.267”, not “.267”. Use “cm<sup>3</sup>”, not “cc”. Indicate the dimensions of an object as “1.8 m × 2.2 m”, not “1.8 × 2.2 m<sup>2</sup>”. The abbreviation for “seconds” is “s”, not “sec”. Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: use “W/m<sup>2</sup>” or “Watts per square meter,” not “Watts/m<sup>2</sup>.” When using symbols of derived units: e.g., for density use “kg m<sup>-3</sup>”, “kg/m<sup>3</sup>”, or “kg.m<sup>-3</sup>”, not “kgm<sup>-3</sup>”. When expressing a range of values, write “3 to 9” or “3-9”, not “3~9”.

#### **3.2 Figures**

To avoid confusion, use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing labels of axes in figures. As an example, write the quantity “Relative Humidity”, or “Relative Humidity, RH”, not just “RH”. If units are included in the label, display them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units: e.g., write “Temperature (°C)”, not just “°C”. Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For instance, write “Temperature (K)”, not “Temperature/K”.

The text labels in your figures should be legible. Use only one font type and one font size. If you include coloured graphs/illustrations in your article, make sure that they are prepared in a way which ensures that they are intelligible in the black and white as well. Avoid unnecessary background shading in graphs (e.g., backgrounds with gray color) because when printed lines are best seen on plain white background. When creating graphs, use solid, dotted, and dashed lines rather than differed colors, so that you do not have to refer to them for example as "the blue line" in the text.

To avoid possible errors, do not refer to figures as "the Figure above" or "the Figure below." Number all figure (and tables) consecutively: e.g., Figure 3.1, and Figure 3.2. Graphs and images should be of high quality and in any commonly accepted format (e.g.,

**Table 1: Monthly Tornado Occurrences**

Month	2010	2011
Jan	8	19
Feb	2	2
Mar	0	3
Apr	1	2
May	9	50
Jun	20	33
Jul	30	32
Aug	15	60
Sep	1	1
Oct	3	2
Nov	0	23
Dec	12	17

JPG, PNG, TIFF, for publishing usually to use high images saved in or PDF formats.

**3.2 Tables**

Tables must be correct

include a label at the top.

inserted at the location; they must

#### **4. Conclusion**

In this section, emphasize your major conclusions, pointing out scientific contributions and the practical significance of your study. The main conclusions emerging from the study should be discussed with the reference to the aims of the research and/or questions mentioned in the introduction.

#### **Acknowledgement**

Acknowledgements must be written in complete sentences. For example, “Financial assistance given by the University of Peradeniya Research Grant (New Project No: RG/AF2000/66/AB) is acknowledged.” Avoid thanking individuals unless their support or contribution is significant.

#### **References**

List all references at the end of the paper in the alphabetical order of the first author’s surname name. When referring to them in the text, type the corresponding author surname followed by the year of publication: e.g., for single author—Smith (1984); two authors—Jacobs and Bean (1963); more than two authors—Yorozu et al. (1982). More details about references are found in the document titled “Submission Guidelines”.

Do not use “et al.” unless there are more than six authors. Even though an article has been submitted for publication, if it has not already been published it should be cited as “unpublished”. Papers that

have been accepted for publication should be cited as “in press”. Capitalize only the first word in the title of a paper, except for proper nouns and element symbols.

*Examples for references (for more details, refer to the submission guidelines)*

**Bohren**, C., and B. Albrecht, 1998: *Atmospheric Thermodynamics*. Oxford University Press, 402 pp.

**Bolton**, D., 1980: The computation of equivalent potential temperature. *Mon. Wea. Rev.*, 108, 1046–1053.

**Dalton**, J., 1802: On the force of steam or vapour from water and various other liquids, both in a vacuum and in air. *Mem. Lit. Philos. Soc. Manchester*, 5, 550–595.

**Hewawasam**, T., F. von Blanckenburg, M. Schaller, and P. Kubik, 2003: Increase of human over natural erosion rates in tropical highlands constrained by cosmogenic nuclides. *Geology*, 31, 597–600.

**Meixner**, T., L. A. Bastidas, H. V. Gupta, and R. C. Bales, 2002: Multicriteria parameter estimation of models of stream chemical composition. *Water Resour. Res.*, 38, 1027, doi:10.1029/2000WR000112.

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