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<b>Paper title</b> The wording of the title is important as it is the first thing readers see. Keep the length to ~16 words	<b>Perception of the risk of flooding: the case of the 1995 flood in Norway</b>
<b>Authors</b> First and second names; use numbers to indicate affiliations if necessary	<b>IRINA KRASOVSKAIA<sup>1</sup>, LARS GOTTSCHALK<sup>2</sup>, NILS ROAR SÆLTHUN<sup>3</sup> &amp; HALLVARD BERG<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Affiliation</b> Provide full addresses including zip/post codes, and the e-mail of the corresponding author	1 Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate, NVE, PO Box 5091, Maj., N-0301 Oslo, Norway <a href="mailto:irina.gottschalk@telia.com">irina.gottschalk@telia.com</a> 2 Institute of Geophysics, University of Oslo, PO Box 1022, Blindern, N-0315 Oslo, Norway 3 Norwegian Institute for Water Research, PO Box 173 Kjelsås, N-0411 Oslo, Norway
<b>Abstract / Résumé</b>	<b>Abstract</b> This should present the main points of the paper and give the principal conclusions. It should be a single paragraph of no more than 150 words and follow on after the heading. Symbols and equations, as well as references, are discouraged unless absolutely necessary.
<b>Key words / Mots clefs</b> Include up to 10 key words/phrases, such as: approach; location; models used; techniques – to be compiled in an index at the end of the volume	<b>Key words</b> flooding; risk; public perception; decision making; Norway
<b>Bilingual title, abstract and key words</b>	Papers published in <i>Hydrological Sciences Journal</i> have bilingual title, abstract and key words, in English and French. It is not necessary to provide a French/English translation when submitting a paper. Authors of accepted papers will be asked to provide the second language items but, if this is not possible, the translation will be obtained from a member of the <i>HSJ</i> editorial board.  Papers in French accepted for IAHS Red Books should include English translations of the title, abstract and key words.

<b>Notation</b> (see also <b>Mathematics</b> )	All symbols should be defined either in the body text, immediately after their first appearance, or in a separate section, immediately after the key words. Do not use both methods.  If a list of Notation is used, they should be put in alphabetical order (Roman letters first, then Greek letters).																																																								
<b>Body text</b> Sections should have headings of up to three levels.	<b>HEADING 1</b>  Upper case, bold, start at left margin  <b>Heading 2</b>  Lower case, bold, start at left margin  <b>Heading 3</b> Lower case, bold, indented; text run on																																																								
<b>Language</b> In Word, set the language to English (U.K.), or follow the spelling of the Oxford English Dictionary	See Appendix for commonly used IAHS house style expressions.																																																								
<b>Lists</b>	Listed points should begin with (a), (b), (c) ..., and further subdivisions denoted by (i), (ii), (iii) ...																																																								
<b>Initial capitals</b>	(a) proper names, e.g. River Amazon, Aswan Dam, the Earth; (b) adjectives derived from proper names, e.g. Markov series, Arctic ice, Bayesian estimation; (c) geological eras and formations etc., e.g. Cambrian, Holocene, Upper Greensand; (d) references to tables and figures, e.g. "it is seen from Fig. 2 and Table 4 that ...".																																																								
<b>Numerals</b>	See Appendix																																																								
<b>Units</b>	(a) Use SI units or SI derived units. (b) Do not abbreviate week, month or year, which are non SI units. Use s, min, h and d (rather than sec, mins, hr/hrs, day/days) for second, minute, hour and day, respectively. (c) Use L (rather than l) for litre; use hm <sup>3</sup> (rather than Mm <sup>3</sup> , which means 10 <sup>18</sup> m <sup>3</sup> ) for millions of cubic metres. (d) Multiplication of units should be indicated by a space, e.g. N m, and division either by negative exponents (e.g. m s <sup>-2</sup> ) or by use of the solidus (e.g. m/s <sup>2</sup> ); however repeated use of the solidus (e.g. m/s/s) is not permitted. The convention adopted must be used consistently throughout the paper. (e) Prefixes of units such as M (mega = 10 <sup>6</sup> ) and μ (micro = 10 <sup>-6</sup> ) have no space between (e.g. μs, MW). Note that any power to a unit applies also to the prefix. Note also that the prefix kilo is lower case k (e.g. km, not Km – the upper case K is the symbol of kelvin). (f) All units should be typeset using upright (Roman) fonts, not italic or bold.																																																								
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<b>Tables</b> Generate rows and columns of tables using the features of your word processor; avoid the use of text separated by tabs, or graphics of tables. Put a short explanatory caption above each table and, if necessary, an explanation/legend below it.	Example:  <b>Table 1</b> Summary of water resources in each continent (estimated for 1995).  <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Continent</th> <th style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Population (10<sup>3</sup>)</th> <th style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"><i>Q</i> (km<sup>3</sup>)</th> <th style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"><i>D</i> (km<sup>3</sup>)</th> <th style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"><i>I</i> (km<sup>3</sup>)</th> <th style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"><i>A</i> (km<sup>3</sup>)</th> <th style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"><i>W</i> (km<sup>3</sup>)</th> <th style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"><i>R</i><sub>ws</sub> (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Africa</td> <td>690 550</td> <td>3616.5</td> <td>13.9</td> <td>9.1</td> <td>136.1</td> <td>159.1</td> <td>4.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asia</td> <td>469 180</td> <td>9384.9</td> <td>142.4</td> <td>203.8</td> <td>1697.4</td> <td>043.7</td> <td>21.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Europe</td> <td>688 143</td> <td>2190.9</td> <td>59.7</td> <td>233.4</td> <td>139.2</td> <td>432.3</td> <td>19.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oceania</td> <td>28 164</td> <td>1679.6</td> <td>8.9</td> <td>0.4</td> <td>6.0</td> <td>15.4</td> <td>0.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North America</td> <td>454 926</td> <td>3824.4</td> <td>80.5</td> <td>263.7</td> <td>315.8</td> <td>660.0</td> <td>17.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South America</td> <td>319 214</td> <td>8789.3</td> <td>22.2</td> <td>13.1</td> <td>102.1</td> <td>137.4</td> <td>1.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Q</i>: annual water availability; <i>D</i>: annual domestic abstraction; <i>I</i>: annual industrial abstraction; <i>A</i>: annual agricultural abstraction; <i>W</i>: total annual abstraction (= <i>D</i> + <i>I</i> + <i>A</i>); <i>R</i><sub>ws</sub>: ratio of abstraction to availability.</p>	Continent	Population (10 <sup>3</sup> )	<i>Q</i> (km <sup>3</sup> )	<i>D</i> (km <sup>3</sup> )	<i>I</i> (km <sup>3</sup> )	<i>A</i> (km <sup>3</sup> )	<i>W</i> (km <sup>3</sup> )	<i>R</i> <sub>ws</sub> (%)	Africa	690 550	3616.5	13.9	9.1	136.1	159.1	4.4	Asia	469 180	9384.9	142.4	203.8	1697.4	043.7	21.8	Europe	688 143	2190.9	59.7	233.4	139.2	432.3	19.7	Oceania	28 164	1679.6	8.9	0.4	6.0	15.4	0.9	North America	454 926	3824.4	80.5	263.7	315.8	660.0	17.3	South America	319 214	8789.3	22.2	13.1	102.1	137.4	1.6
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**Figures** All diagrams and photographs should be referred to as figures and numbered serially in the order they are mentioned in the text. If reference is made to separate parts of a figure, label these (a), (b), (c), etc.

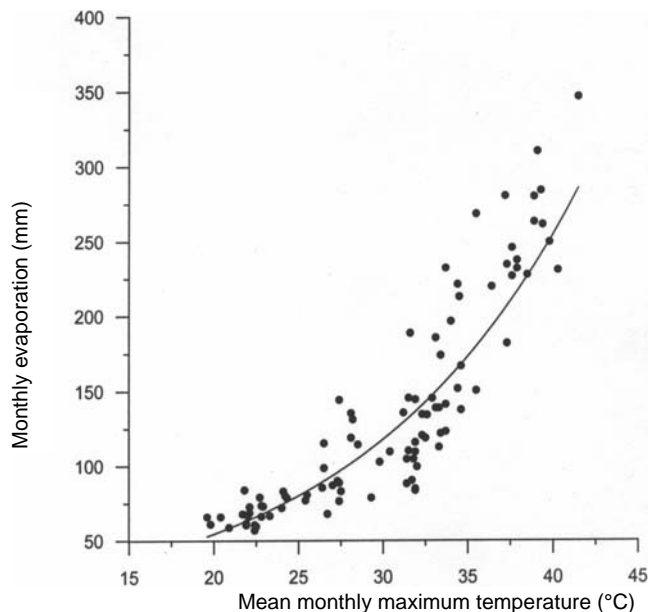
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The acceptable **resolution** of electronic images depends on the type of figure. Recommended resolutions are: half-tone, 300 dpi; line art, as high as possible (minimum 1200 dpi); images using grey scales, 600–1200 dpi. TIFF or EPS are the preferred formats, but PS, JPEG or PICT(Mac) may be used, preferably with a Bitmap or TIFF preview; GIF is too low-grade.

**Mathematics** All mathematics should be legible and clear, particularly in the position of subscripts, superscripts and multi-line expressions. Follow the ISO 31-11 standard for notation (refer to the summary points opposite). In Equation Editor, define the font of all Styles (except Symbol) to Times New Roman. Number all displayed equations in parentheses at the right-hand margin, even if they are not referenced in the text. References in the text should be in the form: "... equation (10) ..."

Example:



**Fig. 1** Relationship between mean monthly maximum temperature and monthly pan evaporation at Bhakra.

Please also note the following points:

- (a) Graphics embedded in documents are acceptable; for graphics in separate files, the preferred formats are \*.tif, \*.gif and \*.jpg. Excel (\*.xls) graphics are also accepted.
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- (e) The price for printing in colour is £300 (plus VAT) per figure, or page of colour figures. Payment must be made to IAHS Press before the publication goes to press.

Example:

$$r_{xy}(k) = \frac{C_{xy}(k)}{\sigma_x \sigma_y} \quad \text{with} \quad C_{xy}(k) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n-k} (x_i - \bar{x})(y_{i+k} - \bar{y}) \quad (1)$$

The following rules indicate the final appearance of mathematics in printed papers. The closer you follow these rules in the initial manuscript, the smaller the risk of ambiguity and misprints:

- (a) Variables and parameters should be italic (e.g.  $x$ ,  $Y$ ,  $f(x)$ ,  $\beta$ ). However, multi-letter variables (e.g. RMSE) should be upright.
- (b) Function names should be upright (e.g.  $\ln x$ ,  $\exp(x^2)$ ).
- (c) Textual subscripts or superscripts should be upright (e.g.  $x_{\max}$ ,  $T_{\min}$  where 'max' and 'min' stand for maximum and minimum, respectively).
- (d) Mathematical constants and mathematical operators should be upright (e.g.  $e = 2.718\dots$ ,  $dx$  in integrals and derivatives).
- (e) Vectors, matrices and vector or matrix function names should be bold (e.g.  $\mathbf{x}$ ,  $\mathbf{Y}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ ,  $\mathbf{KH}$  as vectors or matrices;  $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$  as a vector function;  $\text{diag}(a_1, \dots, a_n)$  as a matrix).
- (f) Do not use the hyphen (-) as a minus or subtraction sign; use the en-dash (–) instead. Also do not use the letter 'x' or the symbol "\*" as a multiplication sign; either use the symbol '×' or middle dot (·) between numerals, or use a thin space (or even no space).
- (g) For simple expressions in the body of the text, an oblique line or solidus (/) should be used to denote a fraction, rather than a horizontal line, e.g.

$$(x + y)/2\pi = z \quad \text{rather than} \quad \frac{x + y}{2\pi} = z .$$

- (h) Write complex exponential functions in the form:  $\exp(\dots)$ , e.g.

$$\exp(a + by^2)^{1/2} \quad \text{rather than} \quad e^{(a+by^2)^{1/2}} .$$

- (i) Place limits above and below integral and summation signs, rather than in line with them.
- (j) Parentheses, brackets and braces are nested in the order  $\{[(())]\}$ .
- (k) Do not punctuate displayed expressions with commas, full points, etc.

<p><b>Acknowledgements</b> Place between the end of the paper and the references</p>	
<p><b>REFERENCES</b> You should indicate a reference to someone else's work in the text by inserting the author's surname and date in brackets. e.g. for single authors, use the form: "...Gelhar (1993)"; for two authors: "...(Nunes &amp; Ribeiro, 2000)..."; and for three or more: "Robson <i>et al.</i> (1998) showed..."</p> <p>The full details of all cited texts must be listed at the end of the text and all entries in the reference list must be cited in the text.</p> <p>Please refer to the <b>examples</b> opposite.</p> <p>An example list of journal abbreviations is given in the <b>Appendix</b>.</p> <p>Other <b>common abbreviations</b> used in references are: vol. ed. (edited) edn (edition) PhD MSc Proc. (Proceedings of the) Inst. (Institute) Instn (Institution) Symp. Conf. Tech. (Technical)</p>	<p>Examples of types of references:</p> <p><u>Journal:</u> Hrissanthou, V. (2002) Comparative application of two erosion models to a basin. <i>Hydrol. Sci. J.</i> <b>47</b>(2), 279–292. Robson, A. J., Jones, T. A. &amp; Reed, D. W. (1998) A study of national trend and variation in UK floods. <i>Int. J. Climatol.</i> <b>18</b>, 165–182.</p> <p><u>Book:</u> Gelhar, L. W. (1993) <i>Stochastic Subsurface Hydrology</i>. Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, USA. Nunes, L. M. &amp; Ribeiro, L. (2000) Permeability field estimation by conditional simulation of geophysical data. In: <i>Calibration and Reliability in Groundwater Modelling</i> (ed. by F. Stauffer, W. Kinzelbach, K. Kovar &amp; E. Hoehn) (ModelCARE'99, Zürich, Switzerland, September 1999), 117–123. IAHS Publ. 265, IAHS Press, Wallingford, UK.</p> <p><u>Edited book:</u> Yoshida, Z. (1963) Physical properties of snow. In: <i>Ice and Snow</i> (ed. by W. Kingery), 124–148. MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA.</p> <p><u>Report:</u> Guo, W. &amp; Langevin, C. D. (2002) User guide to SEAWAT: a computer program for simulation of three-dimensional variable-density groundwater flow. <i>US Geol. Survey Open File Report 01-434</i>.</p> <p><u>Thesis:</u> Shane, R. M. (1964) The application of the compound Poisson distribution to the analysis of rainfall records. MSc Thesis, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, USA.</p> <p><u>doi:</u> Berg, A. A., Famiglietti, J. S., Walker, J. P. &amp; Houser, P. R. (2003) Impact of bias correction to reanalysis products on simulations of North American soil moisture and hydrological fluxes. <i>J. Geophys. Res.</i> <b>108</b>(D16), 4490, doi:10.1029/2002JD003334.</p>

## APPENDIX

### Commonly used IAHS Press house style expressions:

autocorrelation	drawdown	infrared	northwest	semi-arid	sub-basin
baseflow	field work	interdisciplinary	raingauge	semi-axis	subsurface
bed load	flash flood	lag time	rain recorder	set-up	surface water
borehole	flood plain	lognormal	rainstorm	sheet flow	time series
cooperate	freshwater	meltwater	real time	snow cover	upstream
coordinate	groundwater	multidimensional	river bed	snowmelt	wastewater
cross-correlation	geochemistry	nongovernmental	runoff	storm water	water table
database	headwater	nonlinear	seawater	streamflow	worldwide

### Example journal abbreviations:

<i>Acta Geophys. Pol.</i>	<i>Environ. Pollut.</i>	<i>J. Glaciol.</i>	<i>Met. Gidrol.</i>	<i>US Geol. Survey Water</i>
<i>Adv. Water Resour.</i>	<i>Eos (AGU)</i>	<i>J. Hydraul. Div. ASCE</i>	<i>Monthly Weather Rev.</i>	<i>Supply Paper</i>
<i>Appl. Statist.</i>	<i>Geophys. Res. Lett.</i>	<i>J. Hydroinformatics</i>	<i>Natural Hazards</i>	<i>Vodohospod. Casopis</i>
<i>Bull. Am. Met. Soc.</i>	<i>Ground Water</i>	<i>J. Hydrol.</i>	<i>Nature, London</i>	<i>Water Int.</i>
<i>C. R. Acad. Sci., Paris</i>	<i>Hydrol. Earth System</i>	<i>J. Hydrol. Engng ASCE</i>	<i>Nordic Hydrol.</i>	<i>Water Resour. Bull.</i>
<i>Cah. ORSTOM</i>	<i>Sci.</i>	<i>J. Hydrol., NZ</i>	<i>Photogramm. Engng and</i>	<i>Water Resour.</i>
<i>Can. J. Earth Sci.</i>	<i>Hydrol. Processes</i>	<i>J. Irrig. Drain. Div. ASCE</i>	<i>Remote Sens.</i>	<i>Management</i>
<i>Catena</i>	<i>Hydrol. Sci. J.</i>	<i>J. Royal Statist. Soc.</i>	<i>Quart. J. Roy. Met. Soc.</i>	<i>Water Resour. Res.</i>
<i>Climatic Change</i>	<i>Int. J. Climatol.</i>	<i>J. Sanit. Engng Div.</i>	<i>Remote Sens. Environ.</i>	<i>Water SA</i>
<i>Earth Surf. Processes</i>	<i>J. Agric. Engng Res.</i>	<i>ASCE</i>	<i>Rev. Sci. Eau</i>	<i>Z. Geomorphol.</i>
<i>Landf.</i>	<i>J. Appl. Met.</i>	<i>La Houille Blanche</i>	<i>Trans. Am. Geophys.</i>	<i>Z. Gletscherk.</i>
<i>Ecol. Modelling</i>	<i>J. Climate</i>	<i>Limnol. Oceanogr.</i>	<i>Union</i>	<i>Glazialgeol.</i>

**General abbreviations:**

(a) Commonly used abbreviations such as:

a.m.s.l.	above mean sea level	RMS	root mean square
BOD	biochemical oxygen demand	SD	standard deviation
DO	dissolved oxygen	TDS	total dissolved solids

need not be defined. Less obvious ones, such as ADCP (Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler), ANN (artificial neural networks) and PCA (principal components analysis), should be given in full when first used, followed by the abbreviation or acronym in brackets.

(b) Abbreviations such as FAO, IAHS, UK, USA, UNESCO, WMO, do not have full points.

(c) Use °N, °S, °E, °W when defining geographical locations by lines of latitude and longitude, but north, south, northeast, southwestern etc. otherwise.

(d) Dr, Mr, Engng etc. (which end with the last letter of the word they abbreviate) do not have a full point.

(f) For times of day use, 04:30 h or 04:30 GMT; 18.00 UCT.

(g) Cross-references to equations, tables and figures in the text should be in the form “equation (1)”, “Table 2”, “Fig. 3” or “Figs 4 and 5”.

(h) Use: i.e., e.g., etc., cf., viz.

(i) Avoid starting a sentence with an abbreviation: spell out the abbreviation in full or rearrange the sentence.

**Numerals**

(a) Use numerals before units of measurement unless the number is at the beginning of a sentence, e.g. “Fifty-millilitre samples were taken every 10 s ...”.

(b) Leave a character space between the number and the unit except before units such as %, ‰, °C, °N.

(c) Numbers from one to nine should be spelt out, except where there are units or the number implies arithmetical manipulation, e.g. a factor of 7. The decimal sign is a full point (period) on the line (in both English and French). Numerals of five or more digits on either side of the decimal point are grouped in three-digit blocks by spaces, e.g. 25 421.9314, 0.421 09. Numbers less than one must have 0 before the decimal point, e.g. 0.37, -0.824.

(d) Ranges should be given in full, e.g. 1956–1963, pages 241–243; to avoid confusion with subtraction, there should be no space either side of the en-dash. Units need not be repeated in ranges, e.g. 0–213°C, from 829 to 32 100 km<sup>2</sup>, between 829 and 32 100 km<sup>2</sup>.

(e) Spell out first, second, etc.

(f) Set out dates in the form 20–23 October 1980; the 1950s; 17th century.

**PUBLICATION PROCEDURE**

Note: For Red Books, please refer to book Editor’s instructions; papers are generally submitted to the book Editor, *not* to IAHS Press.

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All papers (Red Book and *HSJ*) will be reviewed and edited, including language review. Authors may be asked to revise their papers according to the recommendations of the reviewer(s), and/or to answer queries raised by the Editor(s). Accepted papers will be edited and formatted in a standard style; figures will be adjusted if necessary and inserted correctly within the text. The corresponding author will be sent a proof for correction (usually by email), and will be asked to mark errors and other essential changes on this and return it very quickly. The papers will then be assembled and paginated in final publication order. (Note: final printed pages will be reduced to 87%).