Guidelines For Authors Preparing an Extended Abstract for CSRS 2024

A. Autor1 1, B.C. Author2 1[[1]](#footnote-1)\*, D. Author3 2

1 Author1 & Author2 affiliation, address - (author1, author2)@email.address

2 Author3 affiliation, address – author3@email.address

**KEY WORDS:** Manuscripts, CSRS Proceedings, Guidelines for Authors, Style Guide.

# ABSTRACT

These guidelines are provided for the preparation of **extended abstracts submitted to the 45th Canadian Symposium on Remote Sensing / 45e Symposium canadien de télédétection**. All abstracts are subject to review by the Scientific Committee with the final decision made by the Technical Program Committee. If this process leads to acceptance of the abstract, subsequently the final version of the abstract should be submitted, and the accepted corresponding author must register by the deadline provided by the technical program committee in order to present the work described in the submitted abstract at the Symposium either as an oral or a poster presentation.

Authors of accepted extended abstracts may optionally wish to submit full papers to:

* The International Archives of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences (ISPRS Archives). Camera-ready papers must be submitted by the due date. They must meet the requirements set by the [Guidelines for authors preparing a full paper to be submitted to ISPRS events](https://www.isprs.org/documents/orangebook/doc/ISPRSguidelines_authors_fullpaper_final.doc).. These submissions will NOT be peer reviewed. An example of a camera-ready manuscript can be found on the ISPRS web site under [www.isprs.org/documents/orangebook/app5.aspx](http://www.isprs.org/documents/orangebook/app5.aspx).
* The Canadian Journal of Remote Sensing (CJRS) in the Special Issue on the 45th Canadian Symposium on Remote Sensing. Submitted manuscripts will be subject to the peer review process of CJRS.

Based on the extent of their research, authors with accepted extended abstracts may choose to pursue full paper publication using either one or both of the options above. In the case that both options are pursued, the two full papers must differ significantly in order to meet publication standards and requirements for uniqueness of the publications.

The abstract must have the following structure:

Title (the first word and all nouns start with a capital letter)

Author(s) and affiliation

Keywords (5-8 words separated by comma)

Main body (maximum two pages or 1000 words)

Illustrations (maximum one page, optional)

References (maximum 8 references, optional)

Main body of the abstracts is **restricted to two (2) pages or 1000 words, whichever is reached first**. The main body must include a clear summary of the contribution (research question, relevance, proposed solution, experimental evaluation). The paragraphs in the extended abstract are to be indented 0.5 inches, and fully justified.

Illustrations are optional, can only include figures and tables, must be placed after the main body, and **shall not exceed one page**. While figures and tables are usually aligned horizontally (centered) on the page, large figures and tables can be rotated by 90 degrees. If so, make sure that the top is always on the left-hand side of the page. All captions must be typed in upper- and lower-case letters, centred directly beneath the illustration. Use single spacing if they use more than one line. All captions are to be numbered consecutively, e.g. Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, ... and Table 1, Table 2, Table 3, ….

References must be cited in the text, thus (Smith, 1987a), and listed in alphabetical order in the reference section. For abstracts, while references are optional, **a maximum of 8 references are permitted**. The following arrangements is to be used:

*References from Journals*: Journals must be cited like (Smith, 1987a) or (Michalis and Dowman, 2008). Names of journals can be abbreviated according to the "International List of Periodical Title Word Abbreviations". In case of doubt, write names in full.

*References from Books*: Books must be cited like (Förstner and Wrobel, 2016).

*References from other Literature*: Other literature must be cited like (Smith, 1987b) and (Smith, 2000).

*References from Websites*: References from the internet must be cited like (Chan and Qin, 2017) and (Maas et al. 2017). Use of persistent identifiers such as the Digital Object Identifier (DOI) rather than URLs is strongly advised. In this case the last date of visiting the web site can be omitted, as the identifier will not change.

*References from Research Data*: References from research data must be cited like (Dubayah et al., 2017).

*References from Software Projects*: References to a software project as a high-level container including multiple versions of the software must be cited like (GRASS Development Team, 2017).

*References from Software Versions*: References to a specific software version must be cited like (GRASS Development Team, 2015).

*References from Software Project Add-ons*: References to a specific software add-on to a software project must be cited like (Lennert, GRASS Development Team, 2017).

*References from Software Repository*: References from software repositories must be cited like (Gago-Silva, 2016).

# REFERENCES

Chan, K.L., Qin K., 2017: Biomass burning related pollution and their contributions to the local air quality in Hong Kong. *Int. Arch. Photogramm. Remote Sens. Spatial Inf. Sci*., XLII-2/W7, 29-36. doi.org/10.5194/isprs-archives-XLII-2-W7-29-2017.

Dubayah, R.O., Swatantran, A., Huang, W., Duncanson, L., Tang, H.,Johnson, K., Dunne, J.O., Hurtt, G.C., 2017. CMS: LiDAR-derived Biomass, Canopy Height and Cover, Sonoma County, California, 2013. ORNL DAAC, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, USA. doi.org/10.3334/ORNLDAAC/1523.

Förstner, W., Wrobel, B., 2016: *Photogrammetric Computer Vision*. Springer Nature, Cham.

Gago-Silva, A., 2016. GRASS GIS in Grid Environment. doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.3188950.

GRASS Development Team, 2015. Geographic Resources Analysis Support System (GRASS) Software, Version 6.4. Open Source Geospatial Foundation. grass.osgeo.org (1 June 2017).

GRASS Development Team, 2017. Geographic Resources Analysis Support System (GRASS) Software. Open Source Geospatial Foundation. grass.osgeo.org (20 September 2017).

Lennert, M., GRASS Development Team, 2017. Addon i.segment.stats. Geographic Resources Analysis Support System (GRASS) Software, Version 7.2, Open Source Geospatial Foundation. grass.osgeo.org/grass7/manuals/addons/i.segm ent.stats (1 June 2017).

**Maas, A., Rottensteiner, F., Heipke, C., 2017.** Classification under label noise using outdated maps. *ISPRS Ann. Photogramm. Remote Sens. Spatial Inf. Sci.*, IV-1/W1, 215-222. doi.org/[10.5194/isprs-annals-IV-1-W1-215-2017](http://dx.doi.org/10.5194/isprs-annals-IV-1-W1-215-2017).

Michalis, P., Dowman, I., 2008: A Generic Model for Along- Track Stereo Sensors Using Rigorous Orbit Mechanics. *Photogrammetric Engineering & Remote Sensing* 74(3), 303-309.

Smith, J., 1987a. Close range photogrammetry for analyzing distressed trees. *Photogrammetria*, 42(1), 47-56.

Smith, J., 1987b. Economic printing of color orthophotos. Report KRL-01234, Kennedy Research Laboratories, Arlington, VA, USA.

Smith, J., 2000. Remote sensing to predict volcano outbursts. *Int. Arch. Photogramm. Remote Sens. Spatial Inf. Sci.*, XXVII-B1, 456-469.

1. \* Corresponding (presenting) author [↑](#footnote-ref-1)