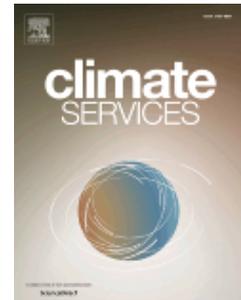




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ISSN: 2405-8807

DESCRIPTION

The journal *Climate Services* publishes research with a focus on science-based and user-specific climate information underpinning climate services, ultimately to assist society to adapt to climate change.

Climate Services brings science and practice closer together. The journal addresses both researchers in the field of climate service research, and stakeholders and practitioners interested in or already applying climate services. It serves as a means of communication, dialogue and exchange between researchers and stakeholders. *Climate services* pioneers novel research areas that directly refer to **how climate information can be applied in methodologies and tools for adaptation to climate change.**

It publishes best practice examples, case studies as well as theories, methods and data analysis with a clear connection to climate services. The focus of the published work is often multi-disciplinary, case-specific, tailored to specific sectors and strongly application-oriented. To offer a suitable outlet for such studies, *Climate Services* journal introduced **a new section in the research article type. The research article contains a classical scientific part as well as a section with** easily understandable **practical implications** for policy makers and practitioners.

The journal's focus is on the use and usability of climate information for adaptation purposes underpinning climate services.

The following topics are within the direct scope of the journal:

- The use of climate modelling and climate impact modelling to strengthen climate services;
- Prototypes, climate service tools, concepts and infrastructures for climate services;
- Use of climate services in relation to vulnerability and risk assessment and adaptation;
- Sectoral and cross-sectoral case studies for climate services;
- Development of adaptation and mitigation strategies for climate services;
- Climate adaptation, governance, economic aspects and institutions in support of climate services;
- Climate services studies to identify and overcome barriers to climate change adaptation; • Evaluation of climate services;
- The role of climate communication strategies and use of climate information in decision making for climate services;
- Transdisciplinary stakeholder dialogues in connection with climate services; and
- Discussion of current practices (both regarding value creation and value protection - or risks and opportunities) and corresponding recommendations for climate services.

Climate Services, together with its excellent board members, aims to publish high-quality, novel and groundbreaking research pioneering the relatively new field of climate services. The journal ensures its high quality by a thorough peer review process, following international peer review standards. We invite all people working in the field of climate services to consider publishing their work, research results and experiences in the *Climate Services* journal.

In case you have questions, please do not hesitate to contact us; jclimateservices@hereon.de

What do we mean with climate services?

The journal adopted the definition of climate services from the European Commission's Roadmap for Climate Services (2015). According to this definition climate services cover *"the transformation of climate-related data - together with other relevant information - into customized products such as projections, forecasts, information, trends, economic analysis, assessments (including technology assessment), counselling on best practices development and evaluation of solutions and any other services in relation to climate that may be use for the society at large."*

Hence climate services providers develop science-based and user-specific information relating to past, present and potential future climate and therefore assists society to adapt to climate variability and change. Information about climate, climate change, and impacts on natural and human systems as well as mitigation and adaptation strategies is tailored to the specific user requirements. Climate service users include economic, administrative, political and scientific stakeholders, across sectors and disciplines in society.

Complementary journal

Intending authors should also note that there is a complementary journal: [Climate Risk Management](#). *Climate Risk Management* focuses on the observation of relationships between climate conditions and consequences in human and/or natural systems across multiple space and time scales; risk assessment and risk management approaches for climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, forestry and fire management, health, mining, natural resources management, water management, the built environment, and tourism; analysis of relevant institutional developments and arrangements relevant to adaptation; and the exploration of connections between climate risk management, disaster risk management, and sustainable development.

IMPACT FACTOR

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Adaptation, vulnerability and risk assessment, including in the context of supporting assessments at the national level and within sectors, in the development and use of climate data and information to support those assessments

Stephen Zebiak, Columbia University International Research Institute for Climate and Society, Palisades, New York, United States of America

Climate dynamics, prediction, climate risk management, climate services

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Climate-Smart Development practice, assessment of climate change risk, benefits and costs of adaptation measures

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Geomorphology, environmental change and natural & technological hazards

Sukaina Bharwani, Stockholm Environment Institute, Oxford, United Kingdom

Urban adaptation in southern Africa, connecting communities working on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in Europe, and contributing to the field of climate services

Laurens Bouwer, Helmholtz Centre Hereon Climate Service Center Germany, Hamburg, Germany

Assessment of climate change influence on extreme weather hazards, specifically flooding; modelling of impacts and damages; and finance options for adaptation, including insurance

Carlo Buontempo, European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasts, Reading, United Kingdom

Climate projections, Post processing climate data, monthly to decadal forecasting, climate impacts, regional climate modelling, global climate change, Tropical cyclones, Tropical cyclones, science communication

Meaghan E. Daly, University of New England Department of Environmental Studies, Biddeford, Maine, United States of America

Interactions between science and society, including the production and use of knowledge to inform climate change adaptation decision-making, planning, and policy. In particular, her research examines processes of co-production and user engagement within the development of climate services

Bruce Hewitson, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa

Climate modelling, climate change, regional climate change projections, climate downscaling, interesting analysis methodologies, appropriate technology for Africa and scientific capacity building

Richard Klein, Stockholm Environment Institute Bonn, Bonn, Germany

Role of adaptation in the design and implementation of a global climate policy agreement, societal and institutional challenges to adaptation and to the provision and use of climate services

Pankaj Kumar, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Bhopal Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India

Meteorology, regional climate modelling, water resources, hydrology, climate variability, monsoon dynamics and variability

Wolfram Mauser, Ludwig Maximilians University Munich, Munich, Germany

Hydrology - model development and process research, remote sensing - quantitative parameter determination and sensor development, global change research - climate impact and regional adaptation, regional and global potentials for sustainable production of biomass for food, energy and industry

Eddy Moors, IHE Delft Institute for Water Education, Delft, Netherlands

Climate change mitigation and adaptation, special focus on water use

Jaroslav Mysiak, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Milan, Italy

Agricultural Economics, Climate Risk and Adaptation, Environmental Management and Modeling, Integrated Water Resource Management, Natural Hazard Management, Natural Resource Management, Water Economics and Governance, Water Resources Management

Carin Nilsson, Lund University, Lund, Sweden

Storms and wind damage in forests, climate science communication, climate services, adaptation to a changing climate as well as stakeholder interaction and dialogue initiation

Jean Palutikof, Griffith University - Gold Coast Campus, Southport, Queensland, Australia

Climate change impacts, and the application of climatic data to economic and planning issues

Massimiliano Pasqui, Institute of BioEconomy National Research Council Rome Branch, Rome, Italy

Regional modelling for both meteorological and climate applications in assessing impacts and adaptation strategies in agriculture, in disasters risks management support, in drought monitoring and forecasting; seasonal forecasts, future climate scenarios and their impact on agriculture

Adriaan H. Perrels, Finnish Meteorological Institute, HELSINKI, Finland

Climate change impact and adaptation analysis, evaluation of weather and climate services, socioeconomic assessments of direct and induced effects of climate change and adaptation policies and measures, - socioeconomic evaluation (cost benefit analysis) of weather and climate services

Franz Pretenthaler, Joanneum Research Society, Graz, Austria

Business Economics, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Change Economics, Climate Change Impacts, Corporate Finance, Financial Accounting and Analysis, Financial Analysis Risk Management, Insurance, Regional Economics, Weather and Climate Services

Paolo Michele Ruti, World Meteorological Organization, Geneva, Switzerland

Atmosphere General Circulation, Regional Climate processes, African climate, underpinning science for Climate Services

Jochen Schanze, TU Dresden, Dresden, Germany

Man-environment systems from the perspective of environmental impacts and risks of rural and urban land use as well as their societal management and governance, covers the interrelations between process and system simulation, foresight, evaluation, decision support and management strategies of regional and local actors

Buda Su, Xinjiang Institute of Ecology and Geography, Wulumuqi, China

Climate change impact, hydrological cycle, rivers, water resources, climate change

GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

Types of Articles

The journal Climate Services invites the submission of full length climate service research papers, review articles, perspectives and short communications.

Research papers

Climate Service research papers report the results of original research and its (potential) application. The article consists of a scientific research paper and an additional Practical Implications chapter.

In the **research paper** (max. 8,000 words excluding references) the scientific background to climate services is provided, consisting, e.g., of the description of methods, models, newly developed theories or the analysis of data.

The **practical Implications chapter** (max. 1,200 words excluding references) is an easily understandable, stand-alone text where practical aspects of the article are presented. It provides policy makers and practitioners with all relevant information to understand and apply presented climate services. Practical implications could contain e.g. a case study or the practical application of a method. **The Practical Implications chapter should be integrated in the research paper directly after the Abstract.**

All practical implication for policy makers and practitioners are included in the article, but they will also be distributed separately in a Climate Services Policy and Practitioner Brief, in order to reach a broader audience.

Review articles

Reviews should address topics or issues of current interest. They may be submitted or invited. Review articles are usually up to 12,000 words(excluding references) and must include a Methods section explaining how the literature for review was selected.

Perspectives (please choose article type "discussion" when submitting a "Perspective" paper in Editorial Manager)

These articles provide an opportunity for authors to present a novel, distinctive viewpoint on any subject within the journal's scope. The article should be well grounded in evidence and adequately supported by citations but may focus on a stimulating and thought-provoking line of argument that represents a significant advance in thinking about climate service problems and solutions. Perspectives articles should not exceed 8,000 words(excluding references).

Case study

A case study article documents context-specific climate services experiences that aim to meet an identified need, in contrast to investigator-driven research that is typically presenting novel research findings (research article).Case study articles present a real world example of the development, potential applicability, or implementation of a climate service, or an application of an already existing method in a particular context.The article provides key lessons learned (positive & negative), explores the potential transferability to other contexts, as well as considers specifics of the stakeholder engagement approach. The case studies article is limited to 8000 words. The case study article contains a practical implications chapter

The **practical Implications chapter** (max. 1,200 words excluding references) for a case study article is an easily understandable, stand-alone text where practical aspects of the article are presented. The PI chapter should provide policy makers and practitioners with all the relevant information to understand and apply the learning in the presented case study. Practical implications should draw on and highlight the specifics of the case study in the context of furthering the

development and application of the presented climate services and associated methodologies. The Practical Implications chapter should be **integrated in the research paper directly after the Abstract.**

All practical implication for policy makers and practitioners are included in the article, but they will also be distributed separately in a Climate Services Policy and Practitioner Brief, in order to reach a broader audience.

Short communications

Short communications are meant to highlight important research that is novel or represents highly significant preliminary findings, and should be less than 4,000 words(excluding references).

News

Articles in the news category offer authors the opportunity to introduce organizations working in the field of climate services, to highlight projects and programs which are important for climate services and finally provide a platform to present climate service products. News articles should be less than 2,000 words (incl. figures and excluding references).

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the editor are written in response to a recent article appearing in the journal. Letters should be less than 800 words, with references kept to a minimum (three or fewer references).

Special Issue papers

The journal Climate Services accepts special issue proposals. Please complete the special issue proposal form and send it to the Editor-in-Chief

Submission checklist

You can use this list to carry out a final check of your submission before you send it to the journal for review. Please check the relevant section in this Guide for Authors for more details.

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- Ensure all figure and table citations in the text match the files provided
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- Permission has been obtained for use of copyrighted material from other sources (including the Internet)
- A competing interests statement is provided, even if the authors have no competing interests to declare
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BEFORE YOU BEGIN

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Author contributions

For transparency, we encourage authors to submit an author statement file outlining their individual contributions to the paper using the relevant CRediT roles: Conceptualization; Data curation; Formal analysis; Funding acquisition; Investigation; Methodology; Project administration; Resources; Software; Supervision; Validation; Visualization; Roles/Writing - original draft; Writing - review & editing. Authorship statements should be formatted with the names of authors first and CRediT role(s) following. [More details and an example](#)

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PREPARATION

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To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the 'spell-check' and 'grammar-check' functions of your word processor.

Article structure

Subdivision - numbered sections

Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to 'the text'. Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line.

Introduction

State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

Material and methods

Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described.

Results

Results should be clear and concise.

Discussion

This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

Practical implications

This chapter is an easily understandable, summary that should stand on its own. It provides policy makers and practitioners with all relevant information to understand and apply presented climate services. Practical implications could contain e.g. a case study or the practical application of a method. All practical implication summaries for policy makers and practitioners are included in the article, but they will also be distributed separately in Climate Services Policy and Practitioner Brief, in order to reach a broader audience.

Conclusions

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

Appendices

If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly for tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.

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Abstract

A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

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Although a graphical abstract is optional, its use is encouraged as it draws more attention to the online article. The graphical abstract should summarize the contents of the article in a concise, pictorial form designed to capture the attention of a wide readership. Graphical abstracts should be submitted as a separate file in the online submission system. Image size: Please provide an image with a minimum of 531 × 1328 pixels (h × w) or proportionally more. The image should be readable at a size of 5 × 13 cm using a regular screen resolution of 96 dpi. Preferred file types: TIFF, EPS, PDF or MS Office files. You can view [Example Graphical Abstracts](#) on our information site.

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Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field in a footnote to be placed on the first page of the article. Such abbreviations that are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention there, as well as in the footnote. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article.

Acknowledgements

Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

Formatting of funding sources

List funding sources in this standard way to facilitate compliance to funder's requirements:

Funding: This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health [grant numbers xxxx, yyyy]; the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Seattle, WA [grant number zzzz]; and the United States Institutes of Peace [grant number aaaa].

It is not necessary to include detailed descriptions on the program or type of grants and awards. When funding is from a block grant or other resources available to a university, college, or other research institution, submit the name of the institute or organization that provided the funding.

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