

Requirements at a Glance



Figures that can be reviewed by potential peer reviewers

DPI Requirements:
No requirements, however, images should be peer reviewable.

Acceptable Formats:
Any (.jpg, .tif, .eps, or .pdf, etc.) as long as it appears in the review pdf.

File Size:
Must be less than 40 megapixels in order to fit in the PDF proof.

Figure File Names:
Include at least the figure number.
(ex: Figure_1.tif)



Final figure files that are ready for print and online publication

DPI Requirements:
When at column width:
Line artwork: 1200+
Photographs: 600+
Combination: 800+

Acceptable Formats:
.tif or .eps

File Size:
Can be any file size and does not need to show up in the PDF proof.

Figure File Names:
Include figure number, author name(s), and 1- or 2- column size.
(ex: Fig1_Smith_2col.tif)

Figures for Review

- For review, figures may be submitted in any file type (.jpg, .tif, .eps, .pdf, etc.) as long as they show up in the review pdf.
- If submitting a pdf, please ensure it is at a 1- or 2-column size.
- Please ensure that the file size is small enough to create an image in the review pdf. This means your image must be less than 40 megapixels (i.e., the total number of pixels [height x width] has to be <40 megapixels). Your figure must have enough detail for reviewers to examine necessary features, however.

Figures for Production (Table 1)

- If your manuscript has been accepted for publication, you will be asked to upload your final figures.
- Only.tif or .eps files will be accepted for Production.
- Please label production figures with 1- or 2-column (e.g., SmithetalFigure1_1col.tif; SmithetalFigure2_2col.eps) to indicate final size.
- Please ensure that your figures are saved at final publication size and are in an accepted file format. Failure to supply figures in the proper size and/or format will delay publication of your paper.
- To ensure that your figures are reproduced to the highest possible standards, Cambridge Journals requires the formats and resolutions listed in Table 1 for electronic figures.

Note Regarding Large Image Files

Please save large image files (full-resolution files for production) with LZW compression to ensure they can be uploaded correctly. LZW compression reduces file size (sometimes drastically) without affecting quality. LZW compression is also reversible. LZW compression is an option when you save a file from a graphics package (such as Photoshop) using the menu option "Save as," then selecting TIFF format, saving, then selecting LZW compression in the following window.

IrfanView is a graphics program that you can download for free for PCs that will allow you to use LZW compression. You can download the program at a number of locations on the web, including <http://www.tucows.com/preview/19496>

Column Sizes

- 1 column= 9 cm wide.
- 2 columns= 18 cm wide.
- Full page= 18 cm wide, 24 cm long.

Figure Labels, Text, and Scale

- Subfigures are numbered sequentially (1, 2, 3...), and should not contain letters or decimals, even for different views of the same specimen.
- Labels and text used in figures must be sans serif (e.g., Arial font), consistent in size and style through a figure or figures of similar type (such as graphs), and readable.
 - Minimum font size in figures is 9 point at final size.
 - Minimum line weight is 0.3 point (0.11 mm) for final size.
 - Prominent lines (e.g., plot lines on graphs) should have a weight of 0.75 to 1.0 point (0.25 to 0.35 mm).
- Scale bars are required in photographs of specimens. Field photographs may use rulers or an object with a known size for scale. A numerical description of scale bar size should be included either with the scale bar or in the caption. Explanations of magnification (such as X40) cannot be used because figures may be resized in final print.
- Maps and stratigraphic columns must include a sense of scale, such as a scale bar or latitude/longitude.
- All labels and abbreviations used in the figure must be explained in the caption. Abbreviations used in multiple figures must be explained in each figure's caption or reference another caption where they are explained.

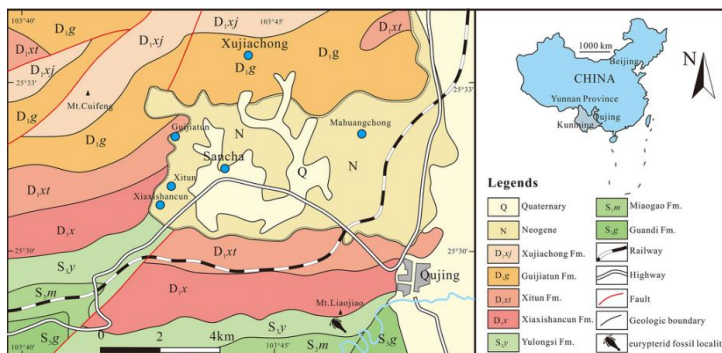
Helpful Hints

- Please generate or convert directly to the dpi resolution from native software programs, such as Photoshop (psd), Adobe Illustrator (ai), Coreldraw (cdr), Corel PhotoPaint (cpt).
- Do not simply resample/upsample an existing image file (.jpg or .tiff) from low resolution (e.g., 300 dpi) to higher resolution (e.g., 600 dpi) because this does not help improve the true quality or resolution of an image.
- On ScholarOne, large files may take several minutes to upload. Large figure files may not convert after upload—this is normal, and the final files will be transmitted to Production. If you have problems uploading your final files, please contact the Managing Editor at: journalofpaleontology@cambridge.org

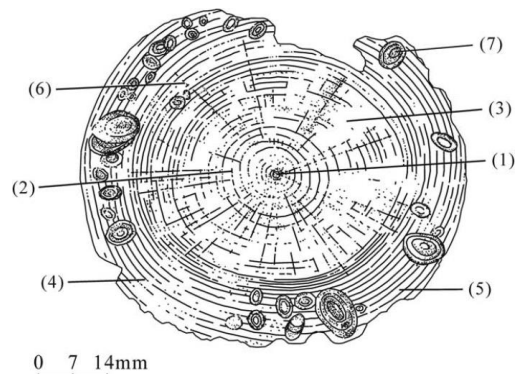
Table 1. Cambridge Production Requirements.

	Definition	Format	Requirements	Examples
Line Artwork	Black and white or color graphics with no fine shading.	.tif or .eps Color modes: - black & white (aka 1-bit). - CMYK color. Resolution: 1200 dpi	All lines should be at least 0.11 mm (0.3 pt) wide. Vector graphics containing fonts must have the fonts embedded in the files.	Line graphs. Black and white drawings (stippling OK, no detailed shading). Maps with blocks of color or shades of gray.
Combination Artwork	Halftone (see below) with line drawings, extensive lettering, shaded diagrams, etc.	.tif or .eps Color modes: - grayscale (aka 8-bit). - CMYK color. Resolution: 800 dpi		Combination of photos or artistic artwork with extensive lettering or lines.
Halftone Artwork	Photographs or artistic drawings with fine shading.	.tif Color modes: - grayscale (aka 8-bit). - CMYK color. Resolution: 600 dpi	If magnification is used in the photographs, indicate by using scale bars within the figures themselves.	Color or black and white photographs. Finely shaded artwork.

Examples:
Line Artwork

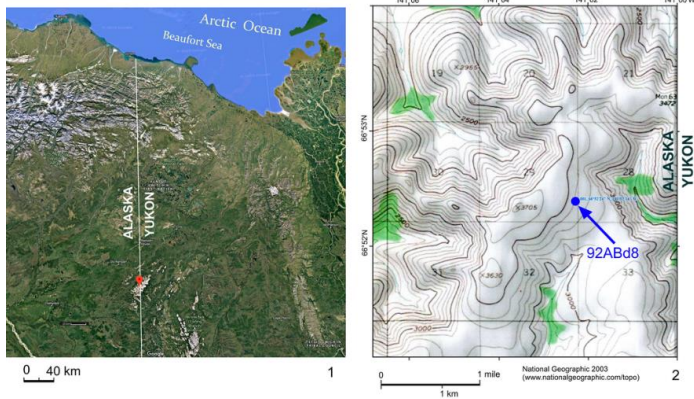


Color line map. Ma et al., 2022: Fig. 1.

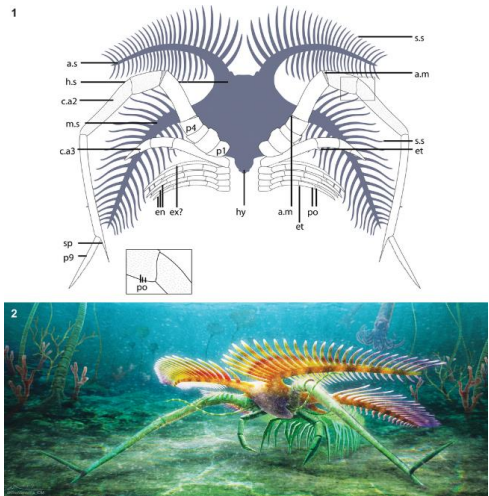


Line drawing, no fine shading. Zhao et al., 2018: Fig. 4.

Combination Artwork

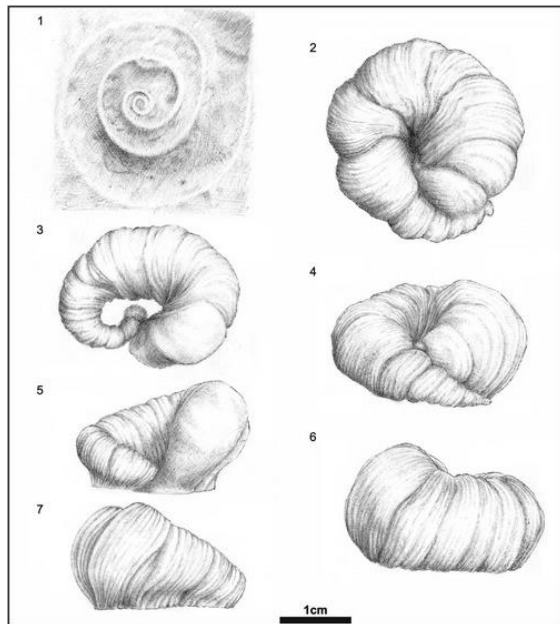


Satellite image and scanned topographic map. Jin and Blodgett, 2020: Fig. 1.

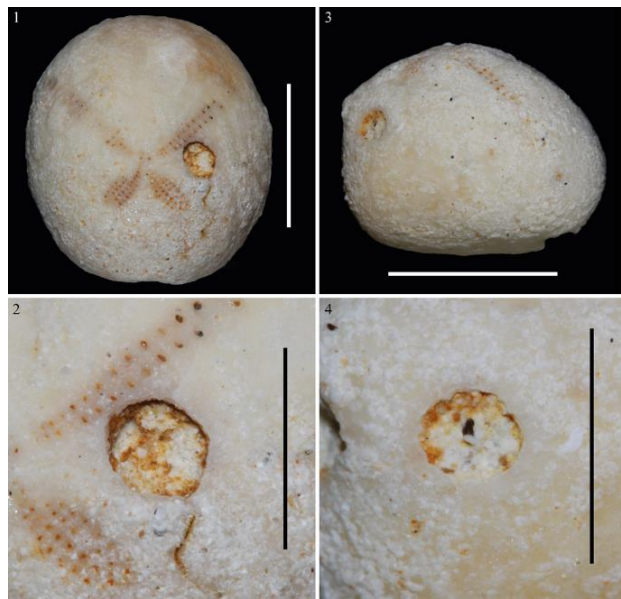


Line and artistic drawings. Moysiuk et al., 2022: Fig. 6.

Halftone Artwork



Artistic drawing with fine shading. Uchman et al., 2018: Fig. 5.



Specimen photographs. Mancosu et al., 2022: Fig. 7.

Figure References

- Jin, J., and Blodgett, R.B., 2020, Late Ordovician brachiopods from east-central Alaska, northwestern margin of Laurentia: *Journal of Paleontology*, v. 94, p. 637–652.
- Ma, Z., Selden, P.A., Lamsdell, J.C., Zhang, T., Chen, J., and Zhang, X., 2022, Two new eurypterids (Arthropoda, Chelicerata) from the upper Silurian Yulongsi Formation of south-west China: *Journal of Paleontology*, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1017/jpa.2022.27>.
- Mancosu, A., Nebelsick, J.H., and Buosi, C., Drilling predation on spatangoid echinoids from the Miocene of Sardinia: a taphonomic and paleoecological perspective: *Journal of Paleontology*, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1017/jpa.2022.28>.
- Moysiuk, J., Izquierdo-López, A., Kampouris, G.E., and Caron, J.-B., 2022, A new marrellomorph arthropod from southern Ontario: a rare case of soft-tissue preservation on a Late Ordovician open marine shelf: *Journal of Paleontology*, v. 96, p. 859–874.
- Uchman, A., Stachacz, M., and Salamon, K., 2018, *Spirolites radwanskii* n. igen. n. isp.: mermetid gastropod attachment etching trace from the middle Miocene rocky coast of the Paratethys, Poland: *Journal of Paleontology*, v. 92, p. 883–895.
- Zhao, Y., Wang, M., LoDuca, S., Yang, X., Yang, Y., Liu, Y., and Cheng, X., 2018, Paleoecological significance of complex fossil associations of three eldonioid *Pararotadiscus guizhouensis* with other faunal members of the Kaili biota (stage 5, Cambrian, South China): *Journal of Paleontology*, v. 92, p. 972–981.

Last updated: 8/3/2022