

**Minerals in Ancient Egypt, from Naqada to Alexandria**

International Conference

Brussels, 3-4 October

Palais des Académies ― Paleis der Academiën

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1000 Brussels

Instructions for authors of abstracts

Abstracts (max. 300 words - 12 point font) should **preferably** be submitted **in English**. However, they can be also submitted in French.

Authors should follow the guidelines using the template below.

The text of the abstracts should be typed in Times New Roman (size: 12pt). Abstracts will not exceed 1 page, including one figure or table, and references.

References : References should only be mentioned if essential.

Publications referred to in the abstract should be listed at the end in alphabetical and chronological order. References should appear as indicated in the template.

Names of authors should be written in small capitals and titles of journals in italics.

**Abstracts are expected by May 31, 2022 at the latest**.

Abstracts will be peer-reviewed and acceptance will be notified to the authors by 31 June 2022.

For further information, please contact [mininegypt@kaowarsom.be](mailto:contact_raos@kaowarsom.be)

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| *Mininegypt 2021*  Royal Academy for Overseas Sciences  Brussels, 3-4 October |

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| **Type here the title**  Name Surname1, Name Surname2\*, Name Surname3  KEYWORDS: — Oceanography; Satellite data; Arctic Ocean; Marine Optics.  ABSTRACT: — Here begins the text (font: Times New Roman, size: 12pt). Please do not modify the template.  The keywords (maximum 5) should, in the following order, define your scientific discipline(s), the method(s) you are using, and the geographic area(s) where you are working.   The first rule of « abstract writing » is that it should engage the readers by telling them what your paper is about and why they should come to hear it. A short attention-catching title, no more than 12 words in length, is the most effective. Although the structure of an abstract can be somewhat discipline dependent, abstracts are often broken down into three paragraphs:   1. What the problem is and why people should care (background/purpose, aim/objective): introduce the context of the study ; make a clear statement of the topic and research question; 2. The approach and the results – the real core of the presentation (methods, results): briefly describe the work and give a concise summary of the findings ; 3. Conclusions, and why people should listen to the presentation; a concluding sentence regarding the implications of the study should convince the reader that the research is significant.   One figure or one table can be included, with some restrictions regarding the number of columns (maximum 10) and the number of rows (maximum 10). Please note that tables may significantly reduce the number of available characters. Do not use special characters that may cause problems during processing. Please use the Spell Checker function to eliminate typing errors.  Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Unpublished results and personal communications should be mentioned in the text. All cited material should be accessible to the public.  REFERENCES  Gautier, A. & Van Neer, W. 2006. Animal remains from Mahal Teglinos (Kassala, Sudan) and the arrival of pastoralism in the southern Atbai. — *Journal of African Archaeology*, **4** (2): 223-233.  Brandt, S. A. 1984. New Perspectives on the origins of Food Production in Ethiopia. — *In*: Clark, J. D. & Brandt, S. A. (Eds.), From Hunters to Farmers: The Cause and Consequences of Food Production in Africa. Berkeley, University of California Press, pp. 173-191.  Clark, J. D. 1954. The Prehistoric Cultures of the Horn of Africa. — Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 374 pp.  *1*Author’s affiliation, City, Postal address, Country. *2*Author’s affiliation, City, Postal address, Country *3*Author’s affiliation, City, Postal address, Country *\**Corresponding Author. Email: [name@domain.xxx](mailto:name@domain.xxx) |