

## ***Journal of Fish and Wildlife Management* Guide for Authors**

The *Journal of Fish and Wildlife Management* encourages submission of original, high quality, English-language scientific papers on the practical application and integration of science to conservation and management of native North American fish, wildlife, plants and their habitats in the following categories: *Articles*, *Notes*, *Surveys and Issues and Perspectives*. Papers that do not relate directly to native North American fish, wildlife plants or their habitats may still be considered if they highlight species that are closely related to, or conservation issues that are germane to, those in North America. For additional information on manuscript criteria, see the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Scientific Journals [Home Page](#) and the *Journal of Fish and Wildlife Management* [Guide for Authors](#).

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### Manuscript Categories

Manuscripts may be submitted in any of the following categories. References to number of pages are general guidelines, not strict limits:

(1) *Articles* are full research articles and comprehensive reviews of particular topics that contain critical assessments and often innovative interpretation and distillation of principles and generalities pertinent to the management and conservation of fish, wildlife, plants and their habitats, including methodology and protocol (however, see *Surveys* below). *Articles* typically do not exceed 50 pages (including text, references, tables, and figures). Large data sets and supporting information that may be of interest to the reader, but are not central to the main tenets of a manuscript, should be submitted as [Supplemental Material](#). Longer manuscripts (monographs) may be more appropriately submitted to *North American Fauna*.

(2) *Notes* are shorter research papers of more limited scope and inference. *Notes* typically contain more limited analyses, often with less spatial or temporal replication, and may be more descriptive than *Articles*. *Notes* report results from almost any research topic pertinent to the management and conservation of fish, wildlife, plants and their habitats, including methodology and protocol (however, see *Surveys* below). *Notes* typically do not exceed 20 pages (including text, references, tables, and figures). Large data sets and supporting information that may be of interest to the reader, but are not central to the main tenets of a manuscript, should be submitted as [Supplemental Material](#).

(3) *Surveys* deal specifically with results of inventory and monitoring studies, field surveys and survey methodology. *Surveys* vary extensively in overall length and breadth. Some are as short and limited in scope as *Notes*, while others are as long and detailed as *Articles* – the unifying theme is their focus. Large data sets and supporting information that may be of interest to the reader, but are not central to the main tenets of a manuscript, should be submitted as [Supplemental Material](#).

(4) *Issues and Perspectives* contain essays examining issues and questions of concern on matters of scientific interest to conservation professionals, as well as critiques and comments on papers published in this journal, along with invited responses from the original authors that rebut them. Essays in this category, even when they are opinion pieces, should be scientifically based, logical, persuasive and clearly presented; reviewer agreement is not a criterion

for acceptance. Deviation from standard formatting for [manuscript components](#) is often warranted and should be described in a cover letter.

*Editorials, Invited Papers* and *Errata* are also published. Contact the Editor-In-Chief with suggested topics or requests.

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### Supplemental Material

Data (including Tables and Figures) and supporting information should be submitted as supplemental material if they are of interest to the reader, but are either not central to the main tenets of a manuscript, or are so large as to detract from the overall presentation. In addition, supplemental material files can be used to provide the data required to comply with our [Data Archiving policy](#), as well as scanned copies of difficult to find references and gray literature when copyrights allow (e.g., all Federal government publications). Reference (callout) all supplemental material files at least once in the manuscript text and provide detailed captions for each (following the same “stand alone” requirements as for normal Table and Figure captions) in a Supplemental Material section after the Discussion (see [Archived Material and Supplemental Material](#) instructions in the [Manuscript Components](#) section below). Additional readme text files with a detailed description of the variables in data files are often needed and almost always useful.

Supplemental material files are submitted along with the primary manuscript files and are available to the peer reviewers. However, when published, they are not copyedited or typeset and do not appear directly in the final published article. Instead, web links to the files are given in the published paper, allowing the reader immediate online access to them. The files will be available in exactly the same form as provided by the authors, so they should be publication-ready upon submission.

The use of supplemental material has several benefits. First, it enables authors to incorporate multimedia files, such as audio and video files. It also allows authors to disseminate supporting or comprehensive data without detracting from the primary presentation. Finally, it allows for judicious use of journal space and, therefore, significant savings on publication costs.

Supplemental material should fall into one of the following categories: Figures, Tables, Text, Audio, or Video. All supplemental material should be referred to in the manuscript with a leading capital S (e.g., Figure S4 for the fourth supplemental figure). Endeavor to keep files smaller than 10 MB in size because of the difficulties that some users will experience in loading or downloading larger files.

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### Data Archiving

The *Journal of Fish and Wildlife Management* has implemented a data archiving policy that applies to all papers. The policy was formally introduced in the editorial for Issue 2, Number 1 published in June 2011. See the [editorial](#) for more details. The policy reads:

The *Journal of Fish and Wildlife Management* requires, as a condition for publication, that data supporting the results in papers published be provided either directly in the paper, in the associated supplemental materials (electronic files that provide information associated with a paper; Internet links to these files are given in the published paper), or archived in an appropriate public archive. Data are important products of the scientific enterprise, and they should be preserved and usable for decades in the future. Exceptions, especially for sensitive information such as human subject data or the location of endangered species, and short-term embargoes, may be granted at the discretion of the Editor-In-Chief.

Every manuscript submitted must include a cover letter with a Data Access section. In your cover letter, include a Data Access section detailing how you are providing the data supporting the results in your manuscript. Include specifics on where all data are located (e.g., directly in the manuscript, Supplemental Material, public data archive), give specific access details as needed for public data archives (e.g., passwords, internet links) and detail any

exemptions to the Data Archiving policy granted by the Editor-In-Chief. Alternatively, explain why no data are required to reproduce the results in your manuscript (e.g., some opinion or synthesis papers).

It is not acceptable to state that data “will be provided upon acceptance”, such manuscripts will be returned without review. However, some public archives (e.g., Dryad [www.datadryad.org](http://www.datadryad.org)) require that manuscripts be formally accepted before information can be archived. If you plan to use this type of service, which we encourage, you should still provide the data as Supplemental Material for review upon submission of the manuscript following all guidelines given in the Supplemental Material section above. Upon formal acceptance of the manuscript, authors can choose to leave the information uploaded as [Supplemental Material](#) as is for publication, switch the information to a public archive and provide access information in an Archived Material section (and delete it from Supplemental Material), or use a combination of both methods and the titles of the section(s) will be changed accordingly.

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#### Style Guides and Reference Literature

Our standard for word definition and spelling is *Webster's Third New International Dictionary*, as updated by the latest edition (currently 11th) of *Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*.

For taxonomic and vernacular names of North American fish species, we follow the American Fisheries Society's most recent edition of *Common and Scientific Names of Fishes from the United States, Canada, and Mexico* (Special Publication 29). The American Fisheries Society [Fish Name Spellchecker](#) is a useful tool for providing current common and scientific names. For other fish and invertebrate species, we encourage readers to follow the Society's companion publications: *World Fishes Important to North Americans* (Special Publication 21), and *Common and Scientific Names of Aquatic Invertebrates from the United States and Canada* (Mollusks, 2nd edition; Crustaceans, and Cnidaria and Ctenophora are currently available in the latter series).

For analyses of fish population dynamics, we prefer the notation as used by W. E. Ricker in his *Computation and Interpretation of Biological Statistics of Fish Populations* (Fisheries Research Board of Canada Bulletin 191, 1975). However, all such symbolism should be defined anew in each manuscript.

Our standards for chemical names are the current editions of the *Merck Index* (Merck & Co., Rahway, New Jersey) and *Enzyme Nomenclature* (Academic Press, San Diego, California). Geneticists should use the “Gene Nomenclature for Protein-Coding Loci in Fish” by J. B. Shaklee et al. (*Transactions of the American Fisheries Society* 119:2–15, 1990).

As general references for birds, use the most current edition of The American Ornithologists' Union Check-list (i.e., 1998) and periodic supplements published in *Auk*. For mammals, use either Whitaker (1996) *National Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Mammals* or Wilson and Reeder (2005) *Mammal Species of the World*, 3rd edition. There is no single reference for plants in North America; cite the most widely accepted regional flora reference (e.g., in northwestern states, Hitchcock and Cronquist [1973]).

As a general reference for amphibians and reptiles, follow Crother (2008; Herpetological Circular 37, Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles) for species from North America.

As a general reference for insects, use the current Entomological Society of America (ESA) Common Names of Insects and Related Organisms online database ([http://www.entsoc.org/Pubs/Common\\_Names/search.asp](http://www.entsoc.org/Pubs/Common_Names/search.asp)) or names approved by the ESA Common Names Committee.

As a general reference for bacteria, follow the International Committee on Systematics of Prokaryotes (formerly the International Committee on Systematic Bacteriology [ICSB]) (<http://ijs.sgmjournals.org/cgi/reprint/30/1/225>).

For categories not specifically addressed, follow the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN) (<http://www.iczn.org/>) or International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (<http://www.bgbm.org/iapt/nomenclature/code/SaintLouis/0000St.Luistitle.htm>).

In addition, several other style manuals provide useful guidance for the preparation of manuscripts, especially the latest edition of *Scientific Style and Format, 7th edition* (Council of Science Editors, Chicago). The *Elements of Style* by Strunk and White (Macmillan, New York) continues to be an excellent guide to English usage. Accuracy and precision in scientific writing are just as important as accuracy and precision in scientific measurement. Lapses in either context invite criticism.

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### Format Conventions

Whenever authors follow the style and format of the journal for which they write, they earn the appreciation of reviewers, editors, and typesetters and save themselves extra revisionary work. The following conventions apply to this journal:

#### *Document and Multimedia Files*

1. The following formats are acceptable: Manuscript files in Word (doc), ASCII text (txt), or Rich text (rtf).
2. Figure and image files in JPEG (jpg), TIFF (tif), Adobe PDF (pdf), Excel (xls, one sheet only), or PowerPoint (ppt).
3. Table files in Excel (xls, one sheet only) or Word (doc).
4. Supplemental files in any of the preceding formats as well as video and audio files in MPEG (mpg), AVI (avi), QuickTime (mov), RealVideo (rv), AU (au), MP3 (mp3), WAV (wav), or RealAudio (ram).

See [Manuscript Components](#) section for additional details.

#### *Word Processing*

1. Use line spacing of at least 1.5 for all material, including title, abstract, footnotes, references, tables, and table and figure legends.
2. Number all pages sequentially, including title page, abstract, tables, and figure legends. Make sure that headers or footers will not be confused with the text.
3. Turn off all hyphenation and justification routines.
4. Use a standard 12-point font throughout (Times/Times New Roman; Courier/Courier New; Helvetica/Arial). Use boldface type only to indicate first-level (centered) and second-level (left justified) heads and vectors. Use an italic font and not underlining to indicate italics (third-level heads). Use an italic font only for scientific binomials (other Latin words and phrases are not italic), single-letter variables and constants in mathematics and statistics, and for *occasional* emphasis.
5. Avoid solid capital letters except for acronyms. Acronyms, abbreviations, numerals, and symbols should never begin a sentence or heading. Do not use abbreviations or acronyms if the term appears fewer than five times in either the abstract or the article body.
6. Do not use footnotes in text. Items to appear as footnotes on the first page (e.g., corresponding author information) should appear as plain text following the address section.
7. Delete all horizontal and vertical lines from tables except the horizontal lines above and below the column heads and across the bottom of the table. Table footnotes take lowercase, superscript letters in alphabetical order, and the sequence starts anew with each table. For more information regarding table footnotes, see the Tables section under [Manuscript Components](#)

#### *Numbers and Symbols*

1. Spell out single-digit numbers unless they are used with units of measure or are directly compared with a larger number: four anglers; 5 cm; 8 bluefish and 16 striped bass. Use numerals for decimal fractions and numbers of two or more digits: 0.4 times; 17 tanks; 326 fish, but spell out any number that begins a sentence. Use commas in numbers of 1,000 and greater; use 0 before decimal fractions (0.05).
2. Use the 24-hour clock for diel time and spell out "hours": 1435 hours, not 2:35 p.m. Calendar dates can follow either of two formats: day month year (17 July 1990) or month day, year (July 17, 1990); select one style and use it consistently throughout the paper, including tables and figures.

3. Use metric units of measure without exception. Report physical measurements in accordance with the Système International d'Unités (SI). When one unit appears in a denominator, use a solidus (6 mg/L); use negative exponents and product dots (26.4 g·m<sup>3</sup>·h<sup>-1</sup>) for compound denominators.
4. Indicate the national currency involved the first time a monetary value is given (e.g., Can \$6, US \$153).
5. Give fish ages in Arabic, not roman, numerals (age 3, not age III) and avoid plus (+) signs in the age notation. A fish is age 0 during its first year of life, which is assumed to end December 31 unless otherwise indicated. Define specialized age notations such as those used for anadromous species.
6. Some symbols are not unique (for example, N can mean Newton, nitrogen, normal, or north), so terms should be spelled out if there is any chance of ambiguity. All other symbols must be defined when they are introduced in each paper; for example, "1,000 × gravity (g)" at first use, and "1,000 g" thereafter. Avoid excessive use of abbreviations and acronyms.
7. All acronyms and abbreviations should be defined at first use in the text, but should be redefined in tables, figures and their captions. Tables, figures and their captions should stand alone and not require the reader to refer back to the text or other tables, except in rare cases where extensive replication would be required.

### Geography

1. U.S. (adj); United States (n)
2. UK (adj or n)
3. Spell out states: Kansas, North Carolina, Maryland; if figures are cluttered, two letter abbreviation maybe used.
4. Do not use capitals for shortened names: "Chesapeake Bay" (on first mention); thereafter "the bay"
5. 43°15'09"N, 116°40'18"E (no spaces between numbers)

### Nomenclature

1. Scientific names follow the first mention of a common name in the abstract, text, and captions, but not in the title. Omit taxonomic authority names, except when they are absolutely required for clarification. Spell out *Genus species* upon first mention; *G. species* thereafter, provided the meaning is clear and cannot be confused with another genus mentioned in the manuscript with the same first letter; e.g., we studied snow geese *Chen caerulescens* and Ross' geese *C. rossii*.
2. After indicating scientific names, use the common names in the article per the references in Useful Literature. Capitalize all portions of the common names of fish species and subspecies, but not those of hybrids and life history variants: Largemouth Bass and Lahontan Cutthroat Trout, but saugeye and steelhead. Always use full common names: "Largemouth Bass," not "Bass,". However, if the name is long or frequently used, and cannot be confused with other species, it is acceptable to use the full name at first mention, then a shortened name thereafter if defined; e.g., "Westslope Cutthroat Trout (hereafter Trout)." Except for fishes, do not capitalize common names of species except words that are proper names; e.g., Cooper's hawk *Accipiter cooperii*.
3. If there is no common name (e.g., with some parasites), use the scientific name throughout: *Myxobolus cerebralis*. Likewise, if there is no scientific name (e.g., with some viruses or cell lines), then use the common name or abbreviation throughout: infectious hematopoietic necrosis virus (IHNV), Chinook salmon embryo (CHSE-214) cells.
4. Omit scientific names of domesticated animals or cultivated plants unless a plant is endemic or widely escaped from cultivation or is a variety that is not described adequately by its common name.
5. For taxonomic and systematics papers, you may use the scientific names in the titles and throughout.
6. Avoid using subspecies names unless essential. Use "sp." (singular; not italicized) or "spp." (plural) to indicate that the identity of species within a genus was unknown. For example, "The field was bordered by willow (*Salix* sp.) and we trapped several species of mice (*Peromyscus* spp.)." Use the most widely accepted nomenclature where disagreement occurs.
7. For two common food items for fish, do not identify beyond the genus level: daphnia *Daphnia* spp., brine shrimp *Artemia* spp. Use either the common or scientific name, but be consistent within the paper.
8. For new species, include the scientific name in the title and use throughout. For new fish species, also provide documentation of the name for the chair of the Committee on Names of Fishes.
9. For fish species covered by World Fishes Important to North Americans you may indicate alternate common and scientific names: whitefish *Coregonus lavaretus* (known as powan in North America).

10. For tilapia species use either the Thys or Trewavas system, but be consistent within the paper.
11. Some fish species have more than one common name because of differences in life history. If you discuss only one form in the paper, present it in the usual way: steelhead *Oncorhynchus mykiss*. If you discuss both forms, presentation depends on which is mentioned first: “rainbow trout *Oncorhynchus mykiss*” then “steelhead (anadromous rainbow trout)”; “steelhead *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (anadromous rainbow trout)” then “rainbow trout.”
12. Strains are variants maintained by culture: Seneca lake trout *Salvelinus namaycush*. If the strain name does not indicate the species in question, clarify the information in the title, abstract, and text; e.g., a title would refer to “koi carp” and the abstract and text would indicate the species with a phrase such as “koi, a variant of common carp *Cyprinus carpio*.” Afterward just “koi” may be used.
13. Stocks are populations managed as a unit and usually have geographic names: Chesapeake striped bass *Morone saxatilis*.
14. Runs consist of members of a species that are migrating to spawn in a particular season: fall (or fall-run) chum salmon *Oncorhynchus keta*.
15. Present names of hybrids in the abstract and text; include gender of parents if necessary: sunshine bass (female white bass *Morone chrysops* × male striped bass *M. saxatilis*). You may use common names of hybrids in *Names of Fishes* without indicating the parent species.
16. Form most fish name plurals by adding s or es, with stem changes as required; e.g., bluegills, guppies, ciscoes, walleyes, alewives; but steelhead, yellowtail, trout, bass. This is not a complete list, so refer to the dictionary.
17. In the following cases, more than one plural is acceptable: Dolly Varden(s), drum(s), kokanee(s), ruffe(s), sculpin(s), sturgeon(s), tilapia(s). Make usage consistent within an article.

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#### Manuscript Components

Manuscripts should typically be assembled in this order: (1) Title and Author Information (on one page); (2) Abstract (on the second page); (3) Introduction (starts third page), Study Site (if needed), Methods, Results, Discussion, Archived Material captions (if needed), Supplemental Material captions (if needed), Acknowledgments (all run-on in successive pages); (4) References, all text footnotes; (5) Appendixes, Tables with their Captions, Figure Captions (start each on a new page); (6) Figures in separate file(s); and (7) Supplemental Material files, each in a separate file (note supplemental material captions are included above).

Our policy allows for reasonable flexibility; deviations in format (in addition to those specified in the component descriptions below) should be used sparingly, but are allowed when manuscripts benefit from them. For instance, review papers and *Issues and Perspectives* essays will often have unique formats and some papers may combine, omit or add components. Describe and justify deviations from standard format in the cover letter.

*Headers.*— Indicate levels of heads as follows:

#### **Number One Head**

Bold, centered, cap and lowercase (title capitalization).

#### **Number two head**

Bold, flush left, capitalize only first word and proper nouns (sentence capitalization).

#### *Number three head.*

Lightface, italic, ends with period; text runs in. Capitalization as for number two heads.

*Title.*—The title should accurately reflect a paper’s content. The best titles—those that attract a reader’s attention and interest—are usually short (a dozen words or less; there is a 15-word limit) and crisp. For fishes, Latin binomials covered in the American Fisheries Society’s Common and Scientific Names of Fishes from the United

States, Canada, and Mexico should not be included in the title. Taxonomic authority names should be omitted from the title except when their names are absolutely needed for clarification.

*Author information.*—Use an asterisk to designate corresponding author, and follow this format to indicate affiliations and present addresses:

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*Abstract.*— The abstract should be a single paragraph typically less than 500 words that summarizes the results and conclusions in concise and declarative prose. Abstracts should neither list the contents (this is presented; that is discussed) nor review the methods. Literature citations, footnotes, abbreviations and acronyms (unless used more than five times) are not allowed in abstracts. Abstracts obviate the need for formal text summaries. Because they are widely circulated by abstracting services, abstracts have much larger readerships than do full papers, and the abstract should represent the text fairly and accurately. Abstracts are optional for *Issues and Perspectives*.

*Introduction.*—An introduction should set the context for the work to be reported and establish the purpose and importance of that work. It also should demonstrate the authors' awareness of the most pertinent literature, including review articles. However, a comprehensive literature survey may be deferred to the discussion section if this is more appropriate. Relevance of the work to conservation and management should be included often in or near the final paragraph. The last paragraph should also clearly and succinctly detail the study objectives.

*Study site.*—A report of field studies may need a detailed site description, which can be given in a separate section of the manuscript. Limit the information to that needed for an understanding and interpretation of the results. If only a few words or sentences are needed to locate and describe the study site, include them in the introduction or methods. Maps are not required in all cases, but are often beneficial.

*Methods.*—Methodologies can be tedious to read, but it is better to be overly explicit than to omit details needed by a reader to evaluate the data or repeat the study. Clarity of expression is as important in the methods section as it is elsewhere in the paper. If the experimental protocol and equipment are particularly complex, they can be displayed in a table or figure (including photos). Similarly, the numerous variables needed for some mathematical developments may be listed and defined in a table. Long papers that report diverse research may benefit if methodological details are split up and regrouped together with the respective results. This can help the reader to associate the data with the respective procedures. In such cases, a formal methods section can be restricted to matters common to all or most of the experiments: sources of fish, equipment, chemical analyses, or statistical tests, for example. Some papers, such as those concerned wholly with techniques or models, as well as review articles, may not need a separate methods section.

*Results.*—Results traditionally follow methods, and need not be explicitly labeled as such if a more descriptive subheading is available. If results are presented in tables or figures, it is pointless to describe them exhaustively in prose as well; the text can be devoted to summary statements and analyses. Display data in tables if precision is important, in figures if trends are paramount. Authors should take special care to critically evaluate large data sets and appendices to determine which should be submitted as [Supplemental Material](#). Statistical testing is an important part of most analyses, but it should not obscure biological insight. Most importantly, the statistical designs and models used should be appropriate for the study. Although most scientific decisions are based on a statistical probability of error of 5% or less, we have no requirements regarding significance levels. Decision probabilities should balance the sacrifice of biological information against the consequences of being wrong.

*Discussion.*—The value of a paper can be greatly enhanced by a good discussion. This is the place to relate what has been learned to what is known, to create new syntheses, to search for generalities, to establish basic principles. The weakest discussions are brief literature surveys appended to mechanical restatements of the results; these usually should be integrated with the results in a single section of the paper. The strongest discussions are true scientific essays that materially advance understanding of their respective fields. Most discussions fall between these extremes because they are founded on limited research objectives, but a thoughtful and scholarly discussion can transform a pedestrian paper into a remarkable one. The quality of a discussion is inversely related to redundancy, wordiness, and unfounded speculation. It is better not to make a point than to burden it with a paragraph of qualifications. The work of others, when cited, should be attributed carefully and accurately. Transitions from evidence to intuition need explicit identifications.

*Archived Material and Supplemental Material* (as needed).—In order to comply with our [Data Archiving](#) policy, one or both of these sections will be required for most papers. An Archived Material section is only required if information (e.g., data, references, video files) has been archived anywhere other than the journal's own Supplemental Material website (e.g., publically available archives like Dryad: [www.datadryad.org](http://www.datadryad.org)). A [Supplemental Material](#) section is only required if information (e.g., data, references, video files) has been archived in the journal's Supplemental Material website. Manuscripts may contain either one of these sections, both sections, or neither section.

In all cases for both sections, reference (callout) each item or file (e.g., figures, tables, references) at least once in the manuscript text (e.g., Table S1, Figure S1, Figure S2, etc.). Use this same numbering format for both Archived and Supplemental Material sections; continue numbering sequentially from Archived through Supplemental Materials if both are required. Provide detailed captions for each item (following the same “stand alone” requirements as for normal Table and Figure captions). Additional readme text files with a detailed description of the variables in data files are often needed and almost always useful. When references are provided in either section, be sure to include the standard citation in the [References](#) section of the manuscript, followed by “Reference R1”, “Reference R2”, etc. For example:

Michael J. Millard, Craig A. Czarnecki, John M. Morton, Laura A. Brandt, Jennifer S. Briggs, Frank S. Shipley, Roger Sayre, Pamela J. Sponholtz, David Perkins, Darin G. Simpkins, Janith Taylor (2012) A National Geographic Framework for Guiding Conservation on a Landscape Scale. *Journal of Fish and Wildlife Management*: June 2012, Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 175-183. Reference R1.

For examples published previously in the *Journal of Fish and Wildlife Management*, see the Archived Material and Supplemental Material sections, respectively, in Klimstra and Padding (2012):

<http://www.fwspubs.org/doi/full/10.3996/032011-JFWM-023> and Loesch et al. (2012):

<http://www.fwspubs.org/doi/full/10.3996/032011-JFWM-020>

*Acknowledgments.*— Place grant and contribution numbers and organizations in the acknowledgments; provide details about who has funded research whether the funders had any role in the research and its publication, and, if so, exactly what this was. Acknowledge only people and institutions that contributed directly to the research or to the manuscript's quality. Consider acknowledging the anonymous reviewers and Associate Editor for revisions where you believe they made a positive contribution to the quality of the manuscript (e.g., “Two anonymous reviewers and the Associate Editor provided comments that improved an earlier version of this manuscript”); please do NOT acknowledge the Editor-In-Chief as they prefer to maintain the ability to gently remind authors to consider acknowledging the reviewers and other editors without being self-serving. The standard disclaimer required for

Service authors (i.e., "The findings and conclusions in this article are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the views of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service."; see Policy Review section below) will automatically be included in each paper published (Online Early and full publication version) and is therefore NOT required in this section. Similarly, the standard US government product endorsement disclaimer is not required as it will appear in automatically in the Acknowledgements section of each paper published (Online Early and full publication version).

*References.*—Select references with care. Minimize references to gray literature and difficult to find publications (e.g., progress reports, unpublished papers, abstracts of papers given at conferences, and manuscripts in preparation or under review) except to acknowledge intellectual debt in the Acknowledgments section. However, theses, dissertations, final reports, and institutional documents of limited or no circulation often contain useful data and may be cited sparingly when absolutely necessary. Authors may be requested to provide an electronic version of any reference cited upon request by the editors.

In all cases, authors should endeavor to provide website addresses for difficult to find references; provide the month and year accessed parenthetically after the website address [e.g., (September 2010)]. Also note, authors should submit high resolution scans as [Archived or Supplemental Material](#) of gray literature references for which there are no copyright infringement issues (e.g., all federal government publications) except in rare cases where documents are extremely large (detail any such references in the cover letter). This provides the added benefit of providing a way to disseminate gray literature and ensure long-term preservation; website addresses change and disappear; Supplemental and Archived Material is more stable. Providing both an internet address and a scanned in version is preferred when possible.

If papers “under review” or “in press” are important enough to be cited, they should be uploaded as “review only” Supplemental Material attachments upon manuscript submission. These files will not be published but will be available for reviewers and editors to see during the review process.

If “unpublished data” or “personal communications” must be cited, do so parenthetically in the text, giving initials, surname and affiliation (not address) of the source; for example, (A. B. Jones, Institute for Aquatics, personal communication). Obtain written permissions from the appropriate people to cite unpublished data and personal communications, and be prepared to show them to the editor.

Follow the name-year system for literature citations; they may take either of two forms, depending on the context. Note the punctuation in the following examples:

1. Johnson (1995), Jones and Smith (1996, 1998), Rice et al. (1997), and Berger (in press) found walleyes in Lake Pollock.
2. Walleyes occur in Lake Pollock (Johnson 1995; Jones and Smith 1996, 1998; Rice et al. 1997; Berger, in press).

Cite both of two authors, but for three or more give only the first author plus “et al.” Arrange multiple citations chronologically (oldest first) in a text sentence.

If their names are long, institutional authors may be cited as abbreviations in the text, but such abbreviations must be defined in the references. For example, “APHA et al. (1992)” cited in the text appears in the reference list as “[APHA] American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and Water Environment Federation. 1992.”

The reference list will generally follow Scientific Style and Format, 7th edition. Please submit your references in a style that approximates that as much as possible to facilitate copyediting. In the reference list, alphabetize entries first by the surnames of first authors or by the first word or abbreviation of corporate authors, then by the initials of first authors with the same surname, and finally by the surnames of coauthors. List multiple papers by the same author(s) chronologically by year of publication. Distinguish papers by the same author(s) in the same year by lowercase letters after the year (1998a, 1998b). Substitute “in press” for the year if a paper has been accepted for publication but page numbers are not yet available.

Completely spell out all bibliographic information, including serial titles. We allow only these abbreviations:

1. First and middle initials of authors and editors;
2. Abbreviations that occur in the titles of articles and books and in the names of authors;
3. Ordinal numbers (2nd edition, 4th congress) other than those spelled out in titles.

Note also that only the first words and proper nouns of English titles are capitalized. In German titles, all nouns are capitalized. Retain italics when they are used in the titles cited.

At first mention of the US Endangered Species Act (or use of the terms “threatened” or “endangered” pursuant to the US Endangered Species Act) cite the Act with the following format for the in-text citation: “US Endangered Species Act (ESA 1973, as amended)” at first mention, thereafter “ESA 1973”. Correspondingly, use the following citation for the References section:

[ESA] US Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, Pub. L. No. 93-205, 87 Stat. 884 (Dec. 28, 1973).

Available at: <http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/ESAall.pdf>.

Examples of common bibliographic formats follow.

(1) Articles in journals and other periodicals listed in BIOSIS Serial Sources (BIOSIS, Philadelphia): Author(s). year. Article title. Journal title volume number (issue number only if each starts with page 1): inclusive pages.

However, see the exception for AFS book series in (3) below. Use this format for book-length publications such as monographs and symposia as well.

Crawshaw LI, Lemons DE, Palmer M, Messing JM. 1982. Behavioral and metabolic aspects of low-temperature dormancy in the brown bullhead, *Ictalurus nebulosus*. *Journal of Comparative Physiology B* 148:41–47.

Hochachka PW. 1990. Scope for survival: a conceptual “mirror” to Fry’s scope for activity. *Transactions of the American Fisheries Society* 119:622–628.

Kennedy VS. 1990. Anticipated effects of climate change on estuarine and coastal fisheries. *Fisheries* 15(6):16–24.

Kent ML, Traxler GS, Kieser D, Richard J, Dawe SC, Shaw RW, Prosperi-Porta G, Ketcheson J, Evelyn TPT. 1998. Survey of salmonid pathogens in ocean-caught fishes in British Columbia, Canada. *Journal of Aquatic Animal Health* 10:211–219.

Petersen MR, Weir DN, Dick MH. 1991. Birds of the Kilbuck and Ahklun Mountain Region, Alaska. *North American Fauna*. 76:1–158. doi: 10.3996/nafa.76.0001

(2) Book: Author(s) or editor (s). year. Title. edition (other than 1st) or Volume (if part of a series). City, State, Province, or Country (only if needed to locate city): Publisher. Other identifying information. Omit the number of pages.

[APHA] American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and Water Environment Federation. 1992. *Standard methods for the examination of water and wastewater*. 18th edition. Washington, D.C.: APHA.

Hoar WS, Randall DJ, editors. 1988. *Fish physiology*. Volume 11, part B. New York: Academic Press.

Rheinheimer, G. 1985. *Aquatic microbiology*. 3rd edition. New York: Wiley.

(3) Article in a book (including those in the AFS book series—Special Publications, Symposia, and Monographs): Author(s). year. Article title. Inclusive pages in editor(s). Book title. City, State, Province, or Country (only if needed to locate city): Publisher. Other identifying information.

Identify conference proceedings by year of publication, not by the year of the meeting, and give the publisher's name and location (i.e., where the proceedings may be obtained), not the location of the meeting.

Adams SM, Breck JE. 1990. Bioenergetics. Pages 389–415 in Schreck CB, Moyle PB, editors. *Methods for fish biology*. Bethesda, Maryland: American Fisheries Society.

Campton DE. 1995. Genetic effects of hatchery fish on wild populations of Pacific salmon and steelhead: what do we really know? Pages 337–353 in Schramm HL Jr, Piper RG, editors. *Uses and effects of cultured fishes in aquatic ecosystems*. Bethesda, Maryland: American Fisheries Society. Symposium 15.

Livingstone AC, Rabeni CF. 1991. Food-habitat relations of underyearling smallmouth bass in an Ozark stream. Pages 76–83 in Jackson DC, editor. *The first international smallmouth bass symposium*. Bethesda, Maryland: American Fisheries Society.

(4) Thesis or dissertation: Author. year. Title. Master's thesis or Doctoral dissertation. City, State, Province, or Country (only if needed to locate city): University.

Omit state after city if included in the university name.

Chitwood JB. 1976. The effects of threadfin shad as a forage species for largemouth bass in combination with bluegill, redear, and other forage species. Master's thesis. Auburn, Alabama: Auburn University.

Hartman KJ. 1993. Striped bass, bluefish, and weakfish in the Chesapeake Bay: energetics, trophic linkages, and bioenergetics model applications. Doctoral dissertation. College Park: University of Maryland.

(5) Government publication: Author(s) or agency. year. Title. City, State, Province, or Country (only if needed to locate city): Agency. Type and number of publication.

Omit state or province after city if included in the agency name.

[EPA] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1986. Quality criteria for water. Washington, D.C.: EPA. Report 440/5-86-001.

Gimbarzevsky P. 1988. Mass wasting on the Queen Charlotte Islands: a regional inventory. Victoria: British Columbia Ministry of Forests and Lands. Land Management Report 29.

(6) Contract report: Author(s). year. Title. Organization that issued the report (if different from the author) to Organization that received the report, Receiver's city, state, province, or country (only if needed to locate city).

Smith AB. 1986. Turbine-induced fish mortality at Highrise Dam, 1985. Report of Robertson Consultants to Prairie Utilities, Jonesville, Alberta.

(7) Internet: Author(s) or agency. year. Title. Publisher or Publication. [volume:page numbers]. Available: URL (month and year accessed). [DOI:]

Items in brackets are optional.

Baldwin NA, Saalfield RW, Dochoda MR, Buettner HJ, Eshenroder RL. 2000. Commercial fish production in the Great Lakes 1867–1996. Great Lakes Fishery Commission. Available: [www.glfc.org/databases/commercial/commerc.php](http://www.glfc.org/databases/commercial/commerc.php) (September 2000).

Villeneuve DL, Wang RL, Bencic DC, Biales AD, Martinovic D, Lazorchak JM, Toth G, Ankley GT. 2009. Altered gene expression in the brain and ovaries of zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) exposed to the aromatase inhibitor fadrozole: microarray analysis and hypothesis generation. *Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry* 28:1767–1782. Available:

www.setacjournals.org/perlserv/?request=get-abstract&doi=10.1897%2F08-653.1&ct=1 (October 2009). DOI: 10.1897/08-653.1

(8) Other electronic sources: Author(s) or agency. year. Title. Medium: description [if necessary] (availability).

King, S. 2009. New parasite species in Irion County, Texas prairie dogs. 1 CD-ROM: color, 4¼ in. (from the author).

Smith, EH. 2009. Fewer salmon in the Pacific Northwest. Kindle DX version (retrieved from Amazon.com).

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Footnotes.—There should be no in-text footnotes. Although footnotes will be used to designate information such as corresponding author e-mail or present address, they will follow the address section and be in text (not footnote) format; do not use the Word footnote function.

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Use the table caption or footnotes to identify nonstandard symbols and abbreviations. Footnotes take lowercase letter superscripts, which occur in alphabetical order. List footnotes below the table.

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Fair and ethical recognition of authors for papers submitted to the Journal of Fish and Wildlife Management is an important consideration. We have adopted the Authorship Guidelines developed by the American Fisheries Society and approved by the AFS Governing Board, August 19, 2000. In general, the authorship list should reflect only those persons making a significant contribution to the work, including: determining or developing study objectives; designing experimental or analytical approaches; collecting, analyzing and interpreting data; preparing the paper and

responding to peer review criticisms. All authors are responsible for the intellectual content of the paper and are obliged to provide retractions or corrections as appropriate. Refer to the [AFS Authorship Guidelines](#) for a detailed description including standards of authorship, ordering of names on multi-authored papers and what does not constitute authorship.

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