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INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONTRIBUTORS TO *Waterbirds*

Waterbirds is an international scientific journal of the Waterbird Society. The journal is published four times a year (March, June, September and December) and specializes in the biology, abundance, ecology, management and conservation of all waterbird species living in marine, estuarine and freshwater habitats. *Waterbirds* welcomes submission of scientific articles and notes containing the results of original studies worldwide, unsolicited critical commentary and reviews of appropriate topics. With the modifications noted below, *Waterbirds* follows the conventions set out in *Scientific Style and Format: The CSE Manual for Authors, Editors and Publishers* ISBN 0-9779665-0-X.

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CONTENTS

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n	Sample size of the data
P	Predicted probability or proportion; rounded to no more than three decimal places; use $P < 0.001$ as the smallest P-value
	Sample arithmetic mean
SD	Sample standard deviation
SE	Sample standard error of the mean
χ^2_a	Chi-square test statistic, where subscript a = degrees of freedom
CV	Coefficient of variation
df	Degrees of freedom
t_a	t statistic; with subscript a = degrees of freedom; specify independent or paired t-test and two-tailed or one-tailed test
$F_{a,b}$	F test statistic, with subscripts a, b = appropriate degrees of freedom
f	Frequency
U, U'	Mann-Whitney test statistics
r	Sample correlation coefficient
r^2	Coefficient of determination
R	Multiple correlation coefficient
R^2	Coefficient of multiple determination

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H_O	Null hypothesis
H_A	Alternative hypothesis
AIC	Akaike's Information Criterion
AIC_c	Small sample, AIC
K	Number of parameters (Akaike)
w_i	Akaike weight for model i
β_i	Parameter estimates (Akaike)

When examining relationships between two variables, the slope of the regression and its standard error are often biologically important and may be more meaningful than a correlation coefficient alone; consideration should be given to presenting the slope, *P*-value, SE and r. The limitations of parametric, non-parametric and information-theoretic based statistical tests should be considered in selecting and reporting on the respective tests.

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Ankney, C. D. and R. T. Alisauskas. 1991. The use of nutrients by breeding waterfowl. Proceedings of the International Ornithological Congress 20: 21702176.

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Master, T. L. 1989. The influence of prey and habitat characteristics on predator foraging success and strategies: a look at Snowy Egrets (*Egretta thula*) and their prey in salt marsh pannes. Ph.D. Dissertation, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

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The Birds of North America account: give names of all authors with initials, year of publication, volume, publisher, and place of publication.

Dugger, B. D. and K. M. Dugger. 2002. Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius americanus).* No. 628 *in* The Birds of North America (A. Poole and F. Gill, Eds.). Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

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State of Utah. 2001. Utah automated geographic reference center. Salt Lake City, Utah. http://gis.utah.gov/, accessed 9 January 2014.

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Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC). 2013. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Buff-breasted Sandpiper *Tryngites subruficollis* in Canada Environment Canada, Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa, Ontario. http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca/document/dspDocument_e.cfm?documentID=2456, accessed 9 January 2014.

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