



Instructions for Contributors to Waterbirds

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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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Figures should be submitted in the manuscript in Word. However, final versions of figure files required for publication will only be accepted in picture formats: TIFF, JPEG, and similar and not embedded in Microsoft Word, Excel or Powerpoint. The final figures should be high resolution at 300 dpi for half tones and 600 dpi for line art. Figures

should be prepared at about twice the linear dimensions at which they will be published; hence, very thin lines should be avoided. Figure size and shape should be suitable for fitting in the column or page format of the journal. Lettering should be a uniform size and font throughout and large enough to allow an appreciable reduction. Review recent *Waterbirds* issues for examples of publishable figures.

Figures should be produced using high quality artwork and in electronic form. Avoid background coloration, and use highly contrasting fills in histograms and pie charts like black, white and gray instead of complex fill patterns. The axes captions on graphs should be in lower case except for the first letter of the first word or in the case of proper names. Both axes labels and scale numbers should be large enough to be clear when reduced to one column width.

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Quantitative and Statistical Results

We recognize the increasing scope of statistical treatments of data that range among frequentist, information theoretic, and Bayesian approaches. However, the approach of rejecting trivial null hypotheses usually provides little insight or support for the alternate hypothesis unless conducted in a strict experimental framework. Quantitative results should be accompanied by descriptions of appropriate statistical methods; use the following symbol and abbreviation conventions:

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
\bar{x}	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
H_0	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.

ANIMAL AND PLANT NAMES

Common (vernacular) names of animals and plants should be used whenever possible (capitalizing the first letter of each name or non-hyphenated part of a name only for birds, e.g., Gull-billed Tern) and the scientific name should be given in italics (e.g., *Coturnicops noveboracensis*) in the title, in the Abstract, and after the first mention of each species in the main text. Lower case should be used for group names (e.g., grebes, eiders, gulls). A capital should be used for the first letter of all proper taxa above the species level, but not for Anglicized names (e.g., Mollusca, molluscs). Scientific and English names of birds should follow the latest *AOU Check-list of North American Birds* and supplements or an authoritative source for other regions. This includes all references, tables, and figures.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Scientific journal: give names of all authors with initials, year of publication, title of the article, name of the journal in full, followed by the volume number and the first and last page of the article.

Ankney, C. D. and R. T. Alisauskas. 1991. The use of nutrients by breeding waterfowl. Proceedings of the International Ornithological Congress 20: 2170-2176.

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Takekawa, J. E., H. R. Carter and T. E. Harvey. 1990. Decline of the Common Murre in central California. *Studies in Avian Biology* 14: 149-163.

Book: give names of all authors with initials, year of publication, title, (editors if multiple contributions), publisher, and place of publication.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1998. Check-list of North American birds, 7th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

Nakicenovic, N. and R. Swart (Eds.). 2000. Emissions scenarios: a special report of Working Group III of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, U.K.

Book chapter: give names of all authors with initials, year of publication, title, (editors if multiple contributions), publisher, and place of publication.

Chardine, J. W., R. D. Morris, J. F. Parnell and J. Pierce. 2000. Status and conservation priorities for Laughing Gulls, Gull-billed Terns, Royal Terns and Bridled Terns in the West Indies. Pages 65-79 in *Status and Conservation of West Indian Seabirds* (E. A. Schreiber and D. S. Lee, Eds.). Society of Caribbean Ornithology Special Publication No. 1, Ruston, Louisiana.

Report, thesis or dissertation: give names of all authors with initials, year of publication, title, publisher, and place of publication.

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.

Obernuefemann, K. P. 2007. Assessing the effects of scale and habitat management on residency and movement rates of Semipalmated Sandpipers at the Tom Yawkey Wildlife Center, South Carolina. M.S. Thesis, North Carolina State University, Raleigh.

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Molina, K. C. 2005. The breeding of terns and skimmers at the Salton Sea, 2005. Unpublished report, U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Sonny Bono Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge, Calipatria, California.

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

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SAS Institute, Inc. 2008. SAS statistical software v. 9.2. SAS Institute, Inc., Cary, North Carolina.

Internet article: give names of all authors with initials, year of publication, html address, and date accessed. Do not make the URL a hyperlink.

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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