



## Instructions for Contributors to Waterbirds

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# 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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Manuscripts submitted for consideration should be sent to: Stephanie L. Jones, Editor of *Waterbirds*, 403 Deer Road, Evergreen, CO, 80439, USA; Phone: 303-547-0314; E-mail: editor.waterbirds@gmail.com. Electronic submissions should be sent as a Microsoft Word file to editor.waterbirds@gmail.com with a copy to the Associate Editor, Sandra L. MacPherson, at sandywaterbirds@gmail.com.

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### CONTENTS

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**Page 1:** This page should carry the title of the paper (capitalize first letter of each major word, include scientific names of any species mentioned, center, put in 14 point bold font), followed by the names of all the authors (center, format in small caps, put in 12 point font) and their complete postal addresses (center, put in 12 point font) on separate lines. The e-mail address of the corresponding author should be included below the address as "Corresponding author; E-mail: xxxx@xxx." The top left corner should contain the words "Send proof to:" followed by the name and complete postal address, phone number, and e-mail of the corresponding author.

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Write in the active voice and use U.S. English spelling throughout the manuscript, except for foreign literature citations. Use *real italics*, not underlines, and real superscripts and subscripts, not raised or lowered characters. Do not use four-letter "Bander" Codes. Minimize use of nonstandard abbreviations or acronyms that must be memorized by the reader to follow your paper.

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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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Units of measurement, derived units, and related symbols should conform to the International System of Units (SI) (e.g., meter m, kilogram kg, kelvin K), except as noted below.

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Use a 24-hour time system (assumed to be local time unless otherwise stated) and a continental date system. Times should retain the colon (e.g., 16:20 hr or 08:00 hr). Give dates as day month year in continental date system (e.g., 20 September 1968) and year ranges as 1989-1991, not 1989-91. Abbreviate seconds (sec), minutes (min), and hours (hr), but not day, week, month, or year. Names of months may be abbreviated in figures or long tables.

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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
$\chi^2_a$	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 <sub>c</sub>	Small sample, AIC
$K$	Number of parameters (Akaike)
$w_i$	Akaike weight for model $i$
$\beta_i$	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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Cite references in the Literature Cited section in alphabetical order according to the authors' surnames. List citations by number of authors, with single authorship first. Next, list citations by date after grouping alphabetically by first author and number of authors. For example, in the Literature Cited the order would be: Sargeant 2003; Sargeant and Raveling 1992; Sargeant and Raveling 2007; Sargeant and Jones 2011a, 2011b; Sargeant *et al.* 2004; Sargeant *et al.* 2007. Do not abbreviate names of publications. Spell out all State and Province names except D.C. In the Literature Cited, use the following formats.



**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.

Bridge, E. S., A. W. Jones and A. J. Baker. 2005. A phylogenetic framework for the terns (Sternini) inferred from mtDNA sequences: implications for taxonomy and plumage evolution. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 35: 459-469.

**Cite Studies in Avian Biology and Ornithological Monographs as journal articles.**

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.

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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.**

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.

Thompson, B. C., J. A. Jackson, J. Burger, L. A. Hill, E. M. Kirsch and J. L. Atwood. 1997. Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum*), v. 2.0. *In* The Birds of North America (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York. <https://doi.org/10.2173/bna.290>, accessed 28 December 2017.

**Handbook of Birds of the World and Western Palearctic: give names of all authors with initials, year of publication, volume, publisher, and place of publication.**

Orta, J. 1992. Family Phaethontidae. Pages 280-289 *in* Handbook of the Birds of the World, vol. I: Ostrich to Ducks (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliot and J. Sargatal, Eds.). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Cramp, S., K. E. L. Simmons, D. Brooks, N. Collar, E. Dunn, R. Gillmor, P. Hollom, R. Hudson, E. Nicholson and M. Ogilvie (Eds.). 1985. Handbook of the birds of Europe, the Middle East and North Africa: the birds of the Western Palearctic, vol. III: waders to gulls. Oxford University Press, Oxford, U.K.

### Statistical software programs.

R Development Core Team. 2012. R: a language and environment for statistical computing v. 2.14.3. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. <http://www.R-project.org/>, accessed 17 November 2012.

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.

For publications with an organization identified as the author, do not use acronyms or initials for the name of the organization, but instead spell it out.

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](http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca/document/dspDocument_e.cfm?documentID=2456), accessed 9 January 2014.

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