

Guidelines for authors and reviewers of *Human–Wildlife Interactions* manuscripts¹

Abstract: This paper presents details on policies of *Human–Wildlife Interactions (HWI)* and describes procedures for submitting, reviewing, and editing manuscripts. This document includes guidelines for subject matter, manuscript categories, a description of the reviewing and editing process, and details for format and style. Appendices are included for standard abbreviations.

Key words: format, guidelines, manuscript, policy, style

Publishing a professional paper proceeds most smoothly if authors understand the policy, procedures, format, and style of the outlet to which they are submitting a manuscript. The *Guidelines for authors and reviewers of Human–Wildlife Interactions* manuscripts draws heavily from *Guidelines for authors and reviewers of Wildlife Society manuscripts* by Andrews and Leopold (2000), many sections of which remain intact.

General policies

Submitting the manuscript

Authors should submit their manuscript and submission information through the online platform at <http://digitalcommons.usu.edu/hwi>.

Without completion of the Submission Agreement, the editor will not initiate review of the manuscript. The statement ensures that data and findings have not been published previously or submitted elsewhere for simultaneous consideration. A paper is considered published if it (1) appears in a serial publication abstracted by *Biological Abstracts* or a similar reference volume, (2) appears in a book (including conference proceedings) printed in >500 copies and widely distributed to libraries, or (3) has been published as part of a numbered series by an agency. These guidelines for previous publication are flexible in certain instances, such as technical analyses of findings published previously for lay

audiences. Kendall (1981) elaborated on the seriousness of dual publication; *HWI* editors subscribe to his standards.

If any portion of the manuscript has been published or reported elsewhere, submit a copy of each report or publication with the manuscript submission. If the manuscript relates to but does not duplicate other publications or manuscripts by the same author(s), submit a copy of each to assist reviewers and editors in assessing the submitted manuscript. Upload all additional files as supplemental materials, and include an explanation of the materials in your cover letter. Manuscripts suspected of plagiarism will be subjected to additional screening.

Theses (M.S.) and dissertations (Ph.D.) do not constitute prior publication and need not be mentioned in the cover letter, but they should be cited in the manuscript (see *Literature cited style* below). Similarly, brief abstracts of talks given at meetings do not constitute prior publication. Generally, unpublished reports required by sponsors and not distributed as part of a numbered series (or in other ways that might result in accession by libraries) do not constitute prior publication. Most symposia proceedings are considered publications; however, *HWI* editors will decide to consider such manuscripts on a case-by-case basis. Authors should provide information that bears on ethical and copyright considerations (CBE Style Manual Committee 1994:599–600) and other information that might facilitate review and editing.

Page charges

Page charges of \$100 per printed page are required. Authors must acknowledge acceptance of responsibility for page charges should the manuscript be accepted for publication by completing the Submission Agreement upon initial submission of the manuscript.

Reviewing and editing

Upon receipt of a submission, the editorial staff examines the manuscript to determine if it is in proper style and format and if the subject matter is appropriate. If style and format are seriously flawed,

the paper will be returned for revision before being sent to referees. If subject matter is inappropriate, the editor will return the paper to the author with an explanatory letter.

Peer-reviewed manuscripts

The editor assigns manuscripts that have been accepted for review to an associate editor and 2 to 3 qualified referees to review the paper. The editor considers expertise, affiliation, geographic location, date of last review, and performance on previous reviews when selecting referees.

Referees are contacted prior to e-mailing manuscripts and asked to complete their review within 3 weeks. If they are not able to review the manuscript in this period, an alternate reviewer is selected. Despite these measures, it is sometimes necessary to replace delinquent reviewers. It often takes >2 months before the managing editor receives a complete set of reviews.

Occasionally, the editor or associate editor judges that referees' comments reveal biases, lack objectivity, are illogical, or otherwise lack merit. In such cases, the editor or associate editor may proceed with revision despite negative comments from one or 2 referees. An alternative opinion from a different referee also may be requested.

Manuscripts returned to authors for revision must be revised and returned to the associate editor within a reasonable deadline set by the editor, or the manuscript will be withdrawn from the review process, requiring resubmission for further consideration. Once a completed revision is returned, the editor reviews it and either rejects it, returns it with a recommendation, or accepts it for publication. Sometimes the revision process requires several iterations before the editor makes a final decision.

Acceptance and rejection policies

Final acceptance of manuscripts is decided by the editor. The editor bears final responsibility for the value and quality of materials that appear in *HWI* and makes decisions accordingly. These decisions may differ from referees' comments seen by authors and recommendations made by referees, including

the associate editor. In rare instances, the editor's decision to accept or reject a manuscript may not agree with the recommendation made by the associate editor.

In rendering a decision, the editor evaluates the manuscript and comments of the review team. The following are some of the problems that typically result in manuscript rejection: (1) flaws in design or logic that make the results invalid, biased, or questionable; (2) failure to contribute new knowledge; (3) trivial subject matter; and (4) previous publication of the same or closely related material.

The author of a rejected manuscript may feel that referees' comments support publication and that the editorial decision was wrong. The author should realize that the editor receives 2 sets of comments from each referee, 1 open and 1 confidential. The confidential evaluation may reveal weaknesses not mentioned in comments seen by the author. One referee may have discovered weaknesses missed by the other referees. Further, the editor may identify problems missed by both referees and the associate editor.

Appeal and resubmission. The author may question the reasons for rejection by submitting a letter electronically to the editor, stating his or her case, and asking for reconsideration. Reconsideration of a rejected manuscript requires a convincing rebuttal letter from the author(s). Authors should not revise and resubmit the manuscript without electronically submitting the letter first. The reconsideration request saves time for the editor and the author.

Accepted manuscripts. Final versions of manuscripts accepted for publication must be submitted via e-mail to the *HWI* editorial office at hwi@usu.edu. See specifications under the Tables and figures section below.

Copyright

Human–Wildlife Interactions provides immediate open access to its content. Authors grant first publication rights to *HWI* but retain ownership of the copyright of their content. All content in *HWI*, unless otherwise noted, is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution License. Under this license,

others may distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon authors' work, even commercially, as long as they credit the author for the original creation. Authors are responsible for obtaining the rights to use third party materials prior to submission.

Securing appropriate approval(s)

It is increasingly important in today's research community for scientists to ensure that their research activities are conducted such that the welfare of the animals they are studying (e.g., installing radiotransmitters) or the rights of human subjects (e.g., sending them a survey) is considered. Consequently, it is important that all peer-reviewed and peer-edited manuscripts submitted for publication in *Human–Wildlife Interactions* demonstrate that these concerns have been addressed.

Animal care

Appropriate documentation that proper animal care and use was applied when using live vertebrate animals for research must be submitted prior to publication. Acceptable means of documentation include an Institutional Animal Care and Use Protocol number (as designated by most U.S. universities), the number of the permit or license issued to hold animals (such as with private breeders), or the equivalent. This policy covers all vertebrate animals, including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish. Documentation will be requested after a manuscript is accepted, and prior to publication.

Human subjects

Appropriate documentation that proper approval was obtained to perform research involving human subjects (primarily surveys) must be provided. Acceptable means of documentation include a Human Subjects Protocol number (as designated by most U.S. universities) or the equivalent.

Subject matter

Human–Wildlife Interactions (HWI) serves the professional needs of the wildlife biologist and manager in the arena of human–wildlife conflicts/interactions, wildlife damage management, and

contemporary wildlife management. The intent of *HWI* is to publish original contributions on all aspects of contemporary wildlife management and human–wildlife interactions with an emphasis on scientific research and management case studies that identify and report innovative conservation strategies, technologies, tools, and partnerships that can enhance human–wildlife interactions by mitigating human–wildlife conflicts through direct and indirect management of wildlife and increased stakeholder engagement. Our intent is to promote a dialogue among wildlife professionals concerning contemporary management issues. As such, we hope to provide a repository for wildlife management science and case studies that document and share manager experiences and lessons learned.

Subject areas

The following general subjects are appropriate for *HWI* articles:

1. *Management*. These articles typically describe the cause and the effects of specific actions, practices, or policies on the management of human–wildlife conflicts, wildlife damage, and related contemporary management issues. As such, we welcome articles on economics, invasive species, endangered or threatened species, human dimensions, nuisance wildlife, over-abundant species, urban wildlife, wildlife damage, and zoonotic diseases. Articles are usually the results of scientific research and/or long-term case studies. These articles sent are typically assigned to an Associate Editor (AE) and sent out by the managing editor for peer-review by 2 anonymous reviewers. Once the reviews are complete, they are sent along with the original article to the AE for a recommendation to the Editor-in-Chief (EIC) regarding publication merit.
2. *Techniques*. Technique articles typically report an evaluation of or improvement upon techniques or tools used frequently in wildlife damage management or contemporary wildlife management. These articles are usually shorter in nature from 3 to 12 double-spaced manuscript pages and are also assigned to an AE and sent out for peer-review.

3. *Contemporary Conservation and Policy Issues*. This category offers our authors greater flexibility, featuring articles that relate to human–wildlife interactions/conflicts and the impact of human activities on wildlife or their habitats. Contributions on political or legal issues, special topics in human–wildlife conflict management, wildlife management, refinement of state or federal natural resource programs or policies, regional or national surveys of wildlife management programs or policies, social movements affecting wildlife management, and related topics are welcome. The articles are assigned to an AE for peer-editing and single review and may be sent out for peer-review based on AE recommendations.
4. *Philosophy*. These articles explore the principles, logic, and ethics under which guide the professional management of wildlife. The articles are assigned to an AE for peer-editing, single review, and publication recommendation.

Article categories

1. *Research or Management Articles or Notes*. Manuscripts in this category focus on aspects of human–wildlife interactions, wildlife conflict management, wildlife damage management, and contemporary wildlife management that can provide new information obtained through scientific research that may assist wildlife professionals and others in management. Notes are distinct from peer-reviewed articles in that they are shorter in length, may present new findings based on limited sample sizes or scale, and typically only contain photos or diagrams essential to illustrate new techniques or tools. Both article and note submissions require an abstract.
2. *Management Case Studies*. These articles provide new information to assist managers in enhancing human–wildlife interactions, mitigation human–wildlife conflicts, reducing wildlife damage management, or managing wildlife. The cases studies present data, report observations, and/or summarize experiences documented over time. Unlike management articles or notes, the information reported may not have been obtained through a rigorous

experimental design. However, these case studies warrant publication in a peer-reviewed format because of the potential management implications. These articles can include direct and indirect management of wildlife and human dimensions programs or processes.

3. *Invited Reviews and Synthesis Articles*. The Editor-in-Chief (EIC) has the option to solicit articles that review and synthesize important topics that pertain to the scientific foundations of human–wildlife interactions, wildlife damage management, and wildlife conservation policy and management. Invited articles must include a Management Implications section, and are reviewed by an AE and the EIC. They are exempt from page charges.

4. *In My Opinion*. These articles are essays that explore in detail the underlying values, tenets, and philosophy that guide contemporary wildlife management, wildlife damage, and human–wildlife conflict management. These articles can uncover contemporary dogma, false assumptions and misguided policy, or otherwise stimulate thought and innovation. The EIC may send opinion essays for peer-review but also may accept them without doing so.

5. *Commentary*. Commentaries are of 2 types: reaction to a previous article in *HWI* or a response to an issue, movement, policy, or program that could impact the wildlife management, wildlife damage management, and human–wildlife interactions. In either case, the manuscript must be well-documented, prepared professionally, and include an abstract. The EIC may accept Commentary submissions with or without peer-review. The purpose of this category facilitates the dissemination of emerging information in print in a timely way.

6. *Letters to the Editor*. Letters to the Editor are short articles that address issues relevant to *HWI*. Appropriate topics include comments on recently published manuscripts (and author responses to the comments) or on topics or methods relevant to human–wildlife interactions, wildlife damage management, or the management of wildlife. Letters should be short (~1,000 words) and consist of a short title, author name and address, text, and Literature Cited if necessary.

Letters are selected by the EIC and are not typically subject to peer-review, but they may be assigned to an AE for review or a recommendation. Letters are not subject to page charges.

7. *Book, Media, Products, Tools, and Technology Reviews*. These reviews provide a brief synopsis and commentary on a book, media-based communication, product, tool, or technology relevant to some aspect of the human–wildlife interaction or the management of wildlife. This includes computer programs, models, software, or products or tools that can assist managers in conducting their work. These are sent out to an AE for review and publication recommendation.
8. *In the News*. This is a special section in each issue of *HWI* that summarizes and shares topics in the news. Topics range from unique observations or incidences involving human–wildlife interactions, wildlife damage management, or wildlife management. This section is designed to disseminate hot topics or issues. The section is usually prepared by an assigned AE, but *HWI* welcomes contributions from our readers.
9. *Special Topics*. This is a special section in *HWI* that contains 6 or more articles that address timely or emerging topics. Articles selected for the special section are assigned to an AE and sent out for peer-review. Previous special sections have included papers on urban bear damage, sage-grouse conservation, bird strikes, and invasive species. The EIC invites proposals from authors who are interested in publishing a body of work in a special section. The EIC may also announce a call-for-papers for a special section.
10. *Awards and Recognition*. This is a new addition to *HWI*. We desire to share the accomplishments and recognition received by *HWI* contributors and readers. As such, we will dedicate space in each issue to acknowledge the work and accomplishment of the wildlife professionals. Submissions should be no longer than 2 paragraphs and may include a photograph.

11. *In Memory*. This is a special section in *HWI* dedicated to honor wildlife professionals who have passed away in the recent year. Submission should be limited to <1,000 words, and we encourage submission of a photograph.

Format and style

Article length

Human–Wildlife Interactions considers articles of any length not likely to exceed 15 pages in print (about 40 double-spaced manuscript pages, including tables and figures).

Feature formats

Contributions to Reviews have a format identical to regular articles except that the author name and address section appears at the end of the article. Contributions to *In My Opinion*, *Commentary*, and *Research or Management Articles or Notes* have a format identical to regular articles. Other features may be created or changes may be made to existing features as *HWI* evolves to better address the needs of the wildlife professional.

Page format

1. Double space the text throughout the manuscript, including title, authors' addresses (unless preparing for double-blind review), abstract, main body of the text, long quotations within the text, literature citations, footnotes, table titles, table bodies, and figure titles.
2. Do not break (hyphenate) words on the right margin. Breaks on the right margin can lead to confusion over compound modifiers and dashes that could cause an inappropriate word to appear in print.
3. Do not justify the right margin.
4. Use Times New Roman font, 12-point type throughout the manuscript, including title and headings. Times New Roman is preferred because some typographical and mathematical

symbols are difficult to distinguish in Courier and other fonts. Do not use all capital letters or small capitals except when references to brand or scientific name require it.

5. Include only 1 space between sentences, not 2 spaces.

6. Do not use formatting styles from a style menu, as these will need to be removed manually by the typesetter and result in unnecessary delays in production.

7. Italicize words or symbols, such as scientific names and mathematical symbols, which should appear italicized in print. However, do not use italic type for emphasis. Instead, qualify terms verbally in the text when it is necessary to do so.

8. Do not use quotation marks for emphasis. Instead, qualify terms verbally in the text when it is necessary to do so. Quotation marks may, however, be used for clarity to set apart a term or phrase under discussion (e.g., don't use the word "don't" or other contractions) when it would be confusing not to do so.

9. Use boldface type only for the title, first-, and second-level headings. Do not use bold in text for emphasis. Third level headings should be indented and italicized, not boldfaced.

10. Maintain margins of about 2.5 cm (1 inch) on all sides of the page. The 2.5-cm margins allow for notes among reviewer, author, and editor.

Title page

The correspondence author's address appears single spaced (the only exception to the double-spaced-throughout rule) in the upper left corner of the first page of the manuscript.

Include a telephone number for the correspondence author, an e-mail address, and the date when the manuscript or revision was prepared.

Insert a running head (RH) at the top of each page with the author's or 2 authors' last names. For >2 authors, insert the principal author's last name followed by the abbreviation "et al." It is

important to leave the space at the top of the title page empty for the editorial staff to record information about the manuscript. Maintain a 1-in page margin all around.

The article title should be ≤ 10 words, but longer titles are acceptable if shorter titles fail to communicate content accurately.

Type authors' names in mixed-case letters. The second, third, and subsequent lines of an address are indented. Include a complete address for each author. If an author's address has changed since the study was conducted, footnote his or her name with a numerical superscript positioned outside the comma following the name, and include the author's present address in the footnote and label it, "Present address." For the correspondence author, add the e-mail address at the end of the author's address in the list of authors on the first page of the manuscript. Also, footnote the contact author for reprints (if other than the correspondence author) with an e-mail address. Simply add a comma and then the appropriate information to the end of the address. Indent the first line of the footnote (2 spaces) and double-space the text. The footnote is followed by a period, but author addresses following the title have no period. Use U.S. Postal Service abbreviations for states and provinces that appear in addresses with zip codes, and use American National Standards Institute (ANSI) abbreviations in parentheses, table and figure bodies, and footnotes.

The abstract, which appears in peer-reviewed and peer-edited manuscripts, should present a statement of findings in one paragraph not to exceed 3% of the length of the text, including the literature cited. It should include the following information:

1. Problem studied, question answered, or hypothesis tested and justification for study. What was it and why is it important? Indicate new data, ideas, or interpretations used directly or indirectly to manage wildlife.
2. Pertinent methods. State the methods used to achieve the results summarized in the Results (keep the methods brief unless a new, greatly improved method is being reported).

3. Results. Highlight the most important results, positive or negative.

4. Applicability of results. Explain how, where, when, and by whom data or interpretations can be applied to wildlife problems or contribute to knowledge of wildlife science.

Key words

List 4 to 10 key words, in alphabetical order, that best describe major topics in the manuscript.

Your key words will help researchers locate your article using abstracting services. In selecting key words, you should consider who would be interested in finding your article and what key words they will be using in their search. Key words will appear immediately after the abstract. Do not capitalize key words unless they are words that require capitalization, such as proper nouns (e.g., Canada goose). Key words should be separated by a comma; however, there is no punctuation after the last key word.

Text pages

Place author name (e.g., Smith, Smith and Jones, Smith et al.) in the upper left corner of all pages following the title page; place page numbers in the upper right corner. Add line numbers to the document for use during reviewer and editor feedback.

Headings

As demonstrated in these guidelines, 3 levels of headings are used in *HWI* manuscripts: (1) primary headings are set in bold type and centered, with capital letters for only the first letter of the first word and the first letter of proper nouns; (2) secondary headings are the same font size and style, but are flush left; and (3) tertiary headings (run-in sideheads) are indented as part of a paragraph, italicized, and followed by a period and 1 space. Headings should be worded to accurately reflect content of the sections that follow them. For papers giving the results of management research, traditional headings (i.e., Abstract, Study area, Methods, Results, Discussion) are appropriate. However, more descriptive headings should be used if traditional headings do not effectively identify the content of the section.

Style and usage

Numbers and units. Use digits for numbers (e.g., 7, 45). Spell out numbers that are the first word of a sentence or that are used as a noun (e.g., at least twenty escaped). Avoid using introductory phrases such as "A total of...". Spell out ordinal numbers (e.g., first, third) in text and in literature cited, but use digits for adjectives such as 3-fold and 2-way. Use decimals rather than fractions except in equations and instances in which conversion to fractions misrepresents precision.

When identifying items by number, names should be lowercase (e.g., plot 1, site 5, day 3). Use symbols or abbreviations (e.g., %, kg) for measurement units that follow a number, unless the number is indefinite (e.g., thousands of hectares) or is the first word in a sentence. Hyphenate number–unit phrases used as adjectives (e.g., 6-m² plots, 1-year-old males) but not those used as predicate adjectives, i.e., after forms of the verb to be (e.g., plots were 3 m²). Insert commas in numbers ≥1,000 (except for pages in books, clock time, or year dates). Do not insert a comma or hyphen between consecutive, separate numbers in a phrase (e.g., 25 2-m² plots). Do not use naked decimals (i.e., use 0.05, not .05). Means and standard errors should not be reported to a decimal place beyond the precision measured in your experiment. Reporting of mean of 5.231 indicates that your experiment allowed you to detect the difference between 5.231 and 5.232. In most cases, means should not be reported beyond the tenths decimal place (e.g., 5.2).

Times and dates. Use the 24-hour system (0100 through 2400 hours) in discussions of time. Date sequence is month/day/year (e.g., February 4, 1947). Spell out the names of months except in figures and table bodies, using 3-letter abbreviations without a period. Do not use an apostrophe when referring to an entire decade (i.e., 1940s, not 1940's).

Statistics. When reporting values, follow the guidelines listed below.

1. Values should be taken only to the level that makes sense based on your sample size when reporting in percents, proportions, and means. If you are taking a value to the hundredths place, you are stating that you can measure things that finely and that the difference between values

at that level are biologically meaningful (e.g., a mass of 455.456 g is really different from the value of 455.457. As a rule-of-thumb, report only whole numbers for percents and hundredths place for proportions or means when sample sizes are less than 100. You need a sample size >200 before you can take percents to the tenth place or proportions and means to the thousandths place.

2. Statistical test values (t , F , χ^2) should be reported to the hundredths place.
3. P values should be reported to the hundredths place unless the P value is >0.01. In that case, report it to the first values that is not a zero (e.g., $P = 0.001$, $P = 0.003$).
4. Italicize Roman letters used in the text as symbols for statistics, tests, or variables (e.g., n , O , R , F , t , Z , P ; Appendix A). Do not italicize numbers or names of trigonometric and transcendental functions or certain statistical terms (e.g., \ln , \max , \min , SD , and SE). Insert symbols from your word processing program's symbol directory as opposed to creating the symbol with keyboard functions (e.g., chi-square should appear as χ^2 [found in the symbol directory], not X^2 [created with keyboard functions]).
5. Insert a space on either side of symbols when used as conjunctions in an equation (e.g., $n = 12$, $P = 0.002$), but not when used as adjectives (e.g., >20 observations). Where possible, report exact probabilities (e.g., $P = 0.057$, as opposed to $P > 0.05$). A subscript precedes a superscript (e.g., x_i^3) unless the subscript includes >2 characters (e.g., x_{jul}^3).
6. Avoid redundant use of the word "significantly" (e.g., "the means differed [$P = 0.016$]"). Report results of statistical tests or central tendency as in the following examples: ($t_1 = 2.47$, $P = 0.013$), ($F_{3,12} = 33.10$, $P = 0.01$), ($\chi^2_{10} = 22.1$, $P = 0.029$), or ($\bar{x} = 7.8$, $SE = 3.21$, $n = 46$). Note that the appropriate degrees of freedom are subscripted with the test statistic. P -values >0.001 should be presented as $P \leq 0.001$. (If mean symbol is unavailable on your computer program, simply write the word mean.)

Abbreviations and acronyms. Metric units, their appropriate prefixes, and abbreviations

identified by an asterisk in Appendix A may be used in text. All other abbreviations or acronyms (except DNA) must be defined the first time used in the abstract and also in the text. Do not start sentences with acronyms; do not use an apostrophe with plural acronyms (e.g., ANOVAs). Abbreviations in Appendices A–C may be used within parentheses, except for state and country names when they form part of organization or agency names (e.g., Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks, not MS Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks). However, when referring to a federal agency, write the abbreviation (e.g., U.S. Department of Agriculture; U. S. Congress). Use the abbreviation U.S. when it is an adjective (e.g., U.S. laws that apply), but write out United States when it is used as a noun (e.g., in the United States).

Punctuation. Use a comma before the conjunction in a serial list of >2 items (e.g., red, black, and blue). Use a comma before the conjunction in a compound sentence (e.g., “Use an infrared scope at night, and be sure to record your results.”). Do not hyphenate prefixes, suffixes, or combining forms (e.g., postpartum) unless necessary to avoid misreading. Hyphenate compounds used as adjectives (e.g., 1-m plot, 2-day period, 14-cm dbh).

Although the rules for hyphenation are complex, there are a few basic principles:

1. a phrase containing a participle or an adjective is hyphenated as a compound when it precedes the word modified (e.g., home-range estimation) and is written without a hyphen when it follows the word modified (estimation of home range);
2. a modifier containing a number is usually hyphenated (e.g., 3-month-old fawn); and
3. a 2-word modifier containing an adverb ending in -ly is not hyphenated (e.g., publicly owned land). However, excessive use of compound modifiers before nouns makes for difficult reading; they tend to obscure the true subject. Avoid ambiguous use of nouns as modifiers (e.g., wolf researchers, woman hunters). Use prepositions to avoid using nouns as adverbs (e.g., nesting by

birds, not bird nesting; hunting with dogs, not dog hunting) and to avoid noun strings exceeding 3 words (e.g., “radiotelemetry locations of dens in fall”, not “fall den radiotelemetry locations”).

Avoid using more than 3 adjectives to modify a single noun.

Do not use a slash (/) to indicate "and" or "or" or to express a range; use slash only to indicate "divided by" or "per."

Avoid using words in ways other than their standard meanings; only sparingly use quotation marks to imply a special meaning and never to denote emphasis.

Trademarks (i.e., ™, ®) should be used at the first mention of a product name, where appropriate, and not thereafter.

Closing quotation marks should be placed after periods and commas, but may be placed either before or after other punctuation (CBE Style Manual Committee 1994:177–181). Fences must appear in pairs; however, the sequence varies: use [()] in regular sentences, use { [()] } in mathematical equations, and use (()) in special cases such as chemical names. Use brackets to enclose something not in the original work being quoted (e.g., insertion into a quotation or a translated title [CBE Style Manual Committee 1994:58–59]).

Enumeration. Do not number series within a sentence or paragraph (e.g., 4 study objectives) unless some of the clauses or sentences are lengthy or involve complex punctuation. In such cases, place parentheses around the number, e.g., (1), (2), (3). When enumerating lengthy or complexly-punctuated series, place the numbers at the left margin, with periods but no parentheses, and indent run-on lines (see examples under the heading “Subject matter,” above).

Species plurals. When discussing a group of animals in a study, use the plural form, e.g., “We collected data about alligators in Louisiana.”, not “We collected data about alligator in Louisiana.” When speaking of a species in general, use the singular form and add “the,” e.g., “Very few studies have been

conducted on the alligator, and more research is needed.” Also remember that data is a plural noun and requires an appropriate verb (e.g., the data are).

Common and scientific names

Do not capitalize common names, except words that are proper names (e.g., Florida panthers [*Puma concolor*], Canada goose [*Branta canadensis*]). Scientific names (in italics, in parentheses) should follow the first mention of a common name, except in the title. Scientific names should be given the first time a species is mentioned in the abstract and again the first time it is mentioned in the text. Abbreviate genus names with the first letter when they are repeated within a few paragraphs, provided the meaning cannot be confused with another genus with the same first letter.

Do not use subspecies names unless it is essential, and omit the taxonomic author's name. Use "sp." (not italicized) to indicate species unknown and use "spp." for multiple species. Use the most widely accepted nomenclature in cases where disagreement occurs. Refer to the most current edition of the American Ornithologists' Union check-list of North American birds or the American Ornithologists' Union Birds of North America website (<http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/BNA>) as general references for North American bird species. For mammals, use Nowak (1991), Wilson and Reeder (2005), or the Smithsonian Institution's Mammal Species of the World website (<http://nrmnhgoph.si.edu/msw>). Please note that websites cannot be cited as sources because they are not recognized as acceptable scientific references; however, those listed above may be used to check scientific names. There is no single reference source for North American plants; however, we recommend citing the most widely accepted regional flora reference (e.g., in northwestern states, Hitchcock and Cronquist 1973). Do not include 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.

425 **Measurement units**

426 Use Systeme Internationale d'Unites (SI) units and symbols. Avoid using English units in
427 parentheses. However, the following non-SI units are permitted:

428 Area: hectare (ha) in lieu of 10^4 m^2 .

429 Energy: calorie (cal) in lieu of Joule (J).

430 Temperature: Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) in lieu of Kelvin (K).

431 Time: minute (min), hour (hr), day (do not abbreviate), etc., in lieu of seconds (sec).

432 Volume: liter (L) in lieu of dm^3 .

433 **Citing literature in text**

434 In most cases, you should reference citations parenthetically at the end of a sentence; e.g.,
435 Mallard brood survival was greater in the wettest years (Rotella 1992). Published literature is cited
436 chronologically (e.g., Jones 1980, Jones and White 1981). For works with >2 authors, use "et al." after
437 the first author's name (e.g., Jones et al. 1982). Do not separate the author and date by a comma, but
438 commas to separate a series of citations. Citations in a series should be put in chronological order. For
439 citations with the same year, use alphabetical order within the chronological order (e.g., Jones 1980,
440 Brown 1991, Monda 1991, Rotella 1991, Allen 1995). If citations in a series have >1 reference for the
441 same author(s) in the same year, designate the years alphabetically (in italic type) and separate citations
442 with semicolons (e.g., Jones 1980*a, b*; Hanson 1981; White 1985, 1986). Do not give >4 citations in the
443 text to reference a specific issue or scientific finding. For a direct quotation, cite author and year,
444 followed by a colon and page number(s), e.g., Manfredo et al. (1996:54) defined human dimensions as
445 "an area of investigation which attempts to describe, predict, understand, and affect human thought
446 and action...."

447 Cite documents that are cataloged in major libraries, including theses and dissertations, as
448 published literature. These citations include symposia, proceedings, and U.S. government reports that

have been widely distributed (see *Literature cited style*). All other documents, including information obtained from websites, should be cited as unpublished data in the text only.

Citing unpublished sources in text

If references are not easily available or are not widely distributed they should be cited in text only. This includes reports that are not published or widely distributed, manuscripts that have not yet been accepted for publication, and personal communications and observations.

These references should be cited in text as follows:

- Personal communication: (J. G. Jones, National Park Service, personal communication)
- Unpublished report: (D. F. Timm, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, unpublished report) or (E. J. Jones, North Carolina State University, unpublished report)
- Unpublished data (including manuscripts in review): (D. F. Brown, Arizona Game and Fish Department, unpublished data)
- Unpublished data from websites (avoid if possible): (www.berrymaninstitute.org, April 4, 2005, unpublished data)

You should avoid overusing unpublished information. Not only are such references not as credible as published literature, but overuse of such citations will make your text cumbersome and difficult to read.

Literature cited

Type the citations double spaced, immediately following the text, not on a new page. Spell out all words in the literature cited (i.e., do not use abbreviations). However, the following 3 exceptions are allowed in the literature cited and parenthetically in the text: (1) U.S. for United States and as the country at the end of a citation, when it should appear as USA; (2) Inc. (for incorporated) when it is part of a company name; and (3) D.C. for District of Columbia (no space between letters). USA is the only country abbreviation allowed; all others should be written out.

The citations should be alphabetized by authors' surnames, regardless of the number of multiple authors for the same publication. Within alphabetical order, the sequencing is chronological. Use upper- and lowercase letters (typing all capital letters complicates editing names such as DeGraaf and van Druff). Use 2 initials (where applicable) with one space between each initial. If citations have >1 reference for the same author(s) in the same year, differentiate the publications alphabetically and add *a, b, c* (in italics) etc. after the year for each entry (see the Kenall entry in the sample Literature cited below). Always write out all author names, even for multiple citations by the same author(s).

Following is a list of examples to guide you in formatting the literature cited section of your manuscript. Please refer to a recent issue of the *HWI* for more examples. Please note that websites generally are not recognized as acceptable scientific references. Whenever possible, rather than Internet sources, cite the original sources (i.e., a hard or paper copy). However, many authoritative statistical records or reference sources (e.g., U.S. census figures or the American Ornithologists' Union Birds of North America website) are now posted on the Internet and are acceptable for citation.

In formatting Literature cited entries, use the word-processing ruler to create hanging indents, not tabs or space bar.

Book—general format

McCullough, D. R. 1979. The George Reserve deer herd: population ecology of a K-selected species. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA.

Miller, K. V., and L. Marchinton. 1995. Quality whitetails: the why and how of quality deer management. Stackpole, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, USA.

Note: Do not write the total number of pages at the end of book citations.

Book with >1 edition

Smith, R. L. 1974. Ecology and field biology. Second edition. Harper and Row, New York, New York, USA.

Note: As in the text, write out all ordinal numbers (e.g., Second edition, Third edition, etc.)

497 **Note:** For publishers, do not include words like Company, Incorporated, Limited, Press, or
 498 Publishing (e.g., Harper and Row, not Harper and Row Publishers), except when citing university
 499 presses (e.g., Yale University Press), which often are a separate entity from the university.

500 **Book with >1 volume**

501 Palmer, R. S. 1976. Handbook of North American birds. Volume 2. Yale University Press, New Haven,
 502 Connecticut, USA.

503 **Book with >1 publisher**

504 Sowls, L. K. 1955. Prairie ducks: a study of their behavior, ecology, and management. Stackpole,
 505 Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, USA, and Wildlife Management Institute, Washington, D.C., USA.

506 **Book with editor as author**

507 Temple, S. A., editor. 1978. Endangered birds: management techniques for preserving threatened
 508 species. University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Wisconsin, USA.

509 **Book reprint**

510 Leopold, A. 1933. Game management. 1946, Reprint. Scribner's, New York, New York, USA.

511 **Chapter within a book**

512 Fite, E. 1994. The environmental protection agency's avian pesticide assessment model. Pages 519–530
 513 in R. J. Kendall and T. E. Lacher, editors. Wildlife toxicology and population modeling integrated
 514 studies of agroecosystems. CRC, Boca Raton, Florida, USA.

515 **Theses and dissertations**

516 Brelsford, M. A. 1991. Effects of grazing by wapiti on winter wheat and winter rapeseed, and the effects
 517 of simulated wapiti use on winter wheat in northern Idaho. Thesis, University of Idaho, Moscow,
 518 Idaho, USA.

519 Tacha, T. C. 1981. Behavior and taxonomy of sandhill cranes from mid-continental North America.
 520 Dissertation, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma, USA.

521 **Note:** Use the word Thesis to denote Master of Science (M.S.) or Master of Arts (M.A.) and
 522 Dissertation for Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.).

523 **Journal—general format**

524 Miller, M. R. 1986. Molt chronology of northern pintails in California. *Journal of Wildlife Management*
 525 50:57–64.

526 Steigers, W. D., Jr., and J. T. Flinders. 1980. A breakaway expandable collar for cervids. *Journal of*
 527 *Mammalogy* 61:150–152.

528 **Note:** Issue numbers are included only if the pages of each issue are numbered separately.

529 **Journals in press—year and volume known**

530 Zelenak, J. R., and J. J. Rotella. 1997. Nest success and productivity of ferruginous hawks in northern
 531 Montana. *Canadian Journal of Zoology* 75: in press.

532 **Note:** "In press" indicates that the manuscript has been officially accepted for publication. This
 533 does not include manuscripts that are being considered for publication; these references should
 534 be cited in the text as unpublished data.

535 **Journals in press—year and volume unknown**

536 Giudice, J. H., and J. T. Ratti. In press. Biodiversity of wetland ecosystems: a review of status and
 537 knowledge gaps. *Bioscience*.

538 **Note:** These references are cited in text as (Giudice and Ratti, in press).

539 **Symposia and proceedings—complete volume**

540 DeGraaf, R. M., technical coordinator. 1978. Proceedings of a workshop on management of southern
 541 forests of nongame birds. U.S. Forest Service, General Technical Report SE-14.

542 **Symposia and proceedings—individual article**

- 543 Dickson, J. G. 1978. Forest bird communities of the bottomland hardwoods. Pages 66–73 *in* R. M.
 544 DeGraaf, technical coordinator. Proceedings of a workshop on management of southern forests
 545 of nongame birds. U.S. Forest Service, General Technical Report SE-14.
- 546 **Symposia and proceedings—part of a numbered series**
- 547 Kroll, J. C. 1994. These were the good old days: a new paradigm for white-tailed deer management.
 548 Proceedings of the Annual Southeastern Deer Study Group 17:20–21.
- 549 **Symposia and proceedings—not part of a numbered series—complete volume**
- 550 McAninch, J. B. 1995. Urban deer: a manageable resource? Proceedings of the Symposium of the 55th
 551 Midwest Fish and Wildlife Conference. North Central Section of The Wildlife Society, St. Louis,
 552 Missouri, USA.
- 553 **Symposia and proceedings—not part of a numbered series—individual article**
- 554 Stout, S. L., and R. Lawrence. 1996. Deer in Allegheny Plateau forests: learning the lessons of scale.
 555 Pages 92–98 *in* Proceedings of the 1995 Foresters Convention. Society of American Foresters,
 556 Portland, Maine, USA.
- 557 **Government publication**
- 558 Lull, H. W. 1968. A forest atlas of the Northeast. U.S. Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment
 559 Station, Upper Derby, Pennsylvania, USA.
- 560 **Government publication—part of a numbered series**
- 561 Anderson, D. R. 1975. Population ecology of the mallard: V. Temporal and geographic estimates of
 562 survival, recovery, and harvest rates. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Resource Publication 125.
- 563 **Government publication—agency as author**
- 564 National Research Council. 1977. Nutrient requirements of poultry. Seventh edition. National Academy
 565 of Science, Washington, D.C., USA.

Note: Cite in text as National Research Council (1977) or, if it appears in parentheses, cite as

(Natl. Res. Counc. 1977).

Newspaper, newsletter, and magazine articles

Associated Press. 1997. Feathers could fly over dove hunting. Columbus Dispatch. December 28, 1997;

section E:15.

Eisler, P., and J. T. Buckley. 1996. Voters to get a shot at hunting laws. USA Today. April 25, 1996; section

A:4.

Hogan, M. 1997. Political season as important as hunting season. Safari Times 9(8):18.

Jones, D. M. 1997. Protecting animals at the ballot box. Mainstream, Animal Protection Institute. Spring:

24–27.

Jones-Jolma, D. 1993. The fight to reform trapping in Arizona. The Animals' Agenda. March–April:20–24.

Note: Citing from newspapers, newsletters, and magazines generally is discouraged but may be

acceptable only in certain circumstance (e.g., in papers dealing with public perceptions).

Internet sources

FAA. 2008. National wildlife strike database select, Federal Aviation Administration, Washington, D.C.,

USA, <http://www.wildlife.pr.erau.edu/databast/select_iv.php>. Accessed March 10, 2010.

Prukop, J., and R. Regan. 2002. The value of the North American model of fish and wildlife conservation.

International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Wildlife Resources Policy Committee,

white paper. Orion: The Hunter's Institute, <<http://huntright.org/heritage/conservation.aspx>>.

Accessed March 10, 2010.

Note: Format for Internet sources is: *author or organization, date, title of web page, sponsor of web page or publisher, location of publisher (city, state, country), web address, date last accessed.*

Court cases

Cite complete title and year of case in text only.

Tables and figures

Tables generally require more effort per page from the editorial staff than other parts of a manuscript perhaps because tables are subject to format and style rules not appreciated by many authors (Table 1). Write complete titles (double-spaced) so a reader can understand the table without referring to the text. The title should include names of characteristics and organisms measured, measurement unit(s) in parentheses, places, and dates. Avoid >1 sentence, and use footnotes to explain details if necessary.

Submit only essential tables and figures. Often tables overlap with presentation in the text or the information can be printed easily in the text with less journal space. Do not present the same data both in a table and a figure. Number tables and figures independently. In the text, limit reference of tabular data to highlights of the most important information. In most cases, reference tables and figures parenthetically. Avoid statements such as "The results are shown in Tables 1–4." Prepare line drawings only for data that cannot be presented as clearly in a table. For general guidance, see CBE Style Manual Committee (1994:677–693).

Tables and figures should be self-explanatory; avoid references to the text, and be sure the title includes the species or subject of the data and where and when the data were collected. In rare cases, titles or footnotes of tables and figures may be cross-referenced to avoid repeating long footnotes or the same data. However, this violates the "self-explanatory" rule and should be avoided, if possible.

Tables and figures should be included on separate sheets at the end of the text rather than inserted into the document. In addition, they should be submitted electronically as separate files in their original program, either via e-mail at hwi@usu.edu or through the USU Big File Transfer system at <https://bft.usu.edu/>.

614 **Tables**

615 *Constructing tables.* Do not prepare tables for small data sets (those containing many blank
616 spaces, zeros, repetitions of the same number or those with few or no significant data); include such
617 data in the text. For data that must be shown in a table, items that provide the most important
618 comparisons usually read vertically, not horizontally.

619 Tables should be created using the table function of the word processing software. Do not use
620 tabs or spaces to create tables. Put only 1 row of text in 1 row of cells, and never use a multiple-text
621 column format within a table.

622 *Table titles.* Table titles should provide information succinctly in the following sequence: (1)
623 name of the characteristic that was measured (e.g., weight, age, density), (2) measurement unit or units
624 in parentheses (e.g., cm, No./ha, M:100 F, %), (3) name of species or other entity measured (e.g., "of
625 white-tailed deer"), and (4) location(s) and date(s) of study. Keep in mind that each part of the sequence
626 can include >1 item (e.g., "Carcass and liver fat [%] and adrenal and kidney weight [mg] of white-tailed
627 deer in Ohio and Michigan, 1975").

628 Avoid beginning the table title with puff words (e.g., The..., Summary of..., Comparisons
629 between...) and words that can be presented parenthetically as symbols or abbreviations (e.g., %).
630 Symbols such as n and % in the table title seldom need repetition in table headings. Do not use
631 abbreviations in table titles, except within parentheses. However, use standard abbreviations and
632 symbols (Appendix A) in the table body.

633 *Rules.* The lines printed in tables are called "rules," and they should be used according to the
634 following *HWI* standards:

- 635 1. Do not use vertical rules in tables. Each table should contain at least 3 rules—1 below the title, 1
636 below the column headings, and 1 at the bottom.
- 637 2. Use rules that straddle subheadings (straddle rules) within column headings.

3. Do not use rules to show summation. Use "Total" or its equivalent in the row heading.

4. Do not use rules to join the means in multiple-range tests. Use Roman uppercase letters instead of rules (e.g., 12.3A^a, 16.2A, 19.5B) where the superscript "a" references a footnote, such as "^a Means with the same letters are not different ($P < 0.10$)". Uppercase letters may be used in a similar way to reference the relationship of data among columns.

Use straddle rules liberally to join related columns and reduce verbiage. Label columns to avoid unnecessary print in the data field. For example, instead of " $\bar{x} \pm SE$," label \bar{x} and SE as separate columns so that \pm need not be printed. Similarly, label sample size columns " n " instead of using numbers in parentheses in the data field.

Table headings. Keep column- and row-heading words or symbols (e.g., %, n , SE) out of the data field. Type the main headings flush left, and indent their subheadings.

Data field. In the data field, do not use dashes (which are often misused to mean "no information") or zeros, unless the item was measured and 0, 0.0, or 0.00 correctly reports the measurement. If no information is available, leave a blank space. Also, respect digit significance in all numbers, particularly percentages. Do not use percentages where n is <26 , except for 1 or 2 samples among several others where n is >25 . Where the number of significant digits varies among data in a column, show each datum at its precision level; i.e., do not exaggerate precision. For P values, do not use >3 digits past the decimal, and do not list $P = 0.000$; the proper form is $P \leq 0.001$.

Never include naked decimal points in the data field. In other words, all decimal points should be surrounded by a number (e.g., 0.05, 1.00, etc.).

Footnotes. For footnote superscripts, use asterisks (*, **, etc.) for probability levels and lowercase Roman (not italic) letters for other footnotes. Place letters alphabetically in the following sequence: (1) title, (2) left to right in the table, and (3) down the table. Be certain that each footnote character in the title and table matches the explanation written below the table.

Left-justify run-on lines of footnotes. Use footnotes liberally to reduce cluttering the title and table with details.

Keep in mind that the most common errors in tables are single spacing, incomplete titles, naked decimal points, misalignment of table columns, and ambiguous or unnecessary characters in the data field. Being aware of these problems beforehand may save you time during the review and the revision process.

Figures

Editors of *HWI* encourage the use of line drawings, photographs, or other illustrations that improve communication. Lettering in figures should be sentence case (i.e., mixed-case letters) and must be >1 mm tall when the figure is reduced. Suggestions for preparing high-quality illustrations can be found in Allen (1977) and the CBE Style Manual (1994:693–699). Provide all figures and photos that you intend to include in your article along with your original manuscript submission. Photos are considered figures and, as such, should include captions, such as those described below. High resolution print-quality electronic figures are not required when the manuscript is submitted for consideration, but must be sent to the editor with the author's final revision after the manuscript has been accepted. Before sending final figures and photos, contact *HWI*'s managing editor for additional instructions.

Figure captions. Type all figure captions on one page and label each figure. Figure captions tend to be longer than table titles. The caption may be several sentences long and include brief suggestions for reading and interpreting the figure. If appropriate, include a statement of credit at the end of the caption (e.g., "Photo by R. Dolbeer.", or "Photo courtesy U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.").

Figure submission. Figures will be printed in black ink only, so line art must not contain or rely on color for interpretation. Scanned line art, such as graphs or drawings, should be saved as a tif file at a resolution of 1200 ppi in the black-and-white setting at a physical dimension of approximately 5 x 7 inches. If a figure is created electronically, the computer graphics file is preferred. Do not embed

graphics or photos in a word processing program. The most desirable formats for figures include, in order of preference: tif, jpg, Postscript (eps, ps, prn), PowerPoint (ppt, pps), and Excel chart (xlc). Contact the editorial office if you have questions regarding formats.

Line drawings and photos must be high-quality, easily reproducible prints. Hand-drawn lines and lettering are not acceptable for line drawings. We recommend professional preparation of line drawings. Lettering from modern personal computer graphics software and printers is acceptable and recommended. When preparing figures, please keep in mind that components of the figure (including lettering) must be of sufficient size and clarity to be legible after its reduction to fit the size of *HWI*'s page (6 x 9 in). Often a figure or graph will be reduced to 1 or slightly more than 1 column. Recommended lettering font is sans serif, such as Arial or Helvetica. Use mixed case in all instances within figure text, with the exception of capitalizing all formal names or acronyms.

Photos and slides that are submitted electronically should be high resolution, preferably 300 ppi (i.e., pixels per inch). When taking photos using a digital camera, set the camera to the highest resolution possible. Line drawings and graphs should be at a resolution of 1200 ppi., saved as a tif file, and sent to the *HWI* editorial office via e-mail or through the USU Big File Transfer system at <https://bft.usu.edu/>.

Photos must have sharp focus, high tonal contrast, and a reference scale if size is important to the purpose of the illustration. Sets of 2 to 4 related photos may be presented as one figure if they are the same width. Label photos that will appear in the same figure as A, B, C, and D for reference in the caption and in text. Cropping often improves composition of photos. An emailed statement of permission by the photographer for *HWI* to use the photos should accompany submissions.

Text in figures. Text used within figures should be sentence case (mixed-case), Roman (not italic) type, unless these special attributes are essential to the meaning of the text, as in mathematical terms (e.g., *n*, *N*, etc.) and most metric units (kW, m, etc.). Use standard abbreviations (Appendices A–C) in the

figure body, but not in the figure caption. Identify any unusual symbols used in a legend within the figure (preferred) or in the figure caption.

Acknowledgments. The acknowledgments appear immediately before the literature cited section and should be brief. All acknowledgments should include both initials (where appropriate) and the last name of individuals acknowledged. Wording should be simple, without qualifying adjectives. A. Ballard provided valuable assistance in preparing the appendices for this revision. D. Minnis provided assistance with reviewing drafts. We thank L. Andrews and B. Leopold for allowing us to use sections of their 2000 guidelines for WSB in compiling *Guidelines for authors and reviewers of Human–Wildlife Interactions manuscripts*.

Literature cited

- Allen, A. 1977. Steps toward better illustrations. Allen, Lawrence, Kansas, USA. American Ornithologists' Union. 1977. Check-list of North American birds. Seventh edition. Allen, Lawrence, Kansas, USA.
- CBE Style Manual Committee. 1994. Scientific style and format: the CBE manual for authors, editors, and publishers. Sixth edition. Council of Biological Editors, Cambridge University Press, New York, New York, USA.
- DeBakery, L. 1976. The scientific journal: editorial policies and practices. C. V. Mosby, St. Louis, Missouri, USA.
- Guthery, F. S. 1987. Guidelines for preparing and reviewing manuscripts based on field experiments with unreplicated treatments. *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 15:306.
- Guthery, F. S., N. E. Koerth, and D. E. Capen. 1988. Guidelines for authors and reviewers of *Wildlife Society Bulletin* manuscripts. *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 16(1, Supplement).
- Hitchcock, C. L., and A. Cronquist. 1973. *Flora of the Pacific Northwest*. University of Washington Press, Seattle, Washington, USA.

- 733 Hurlbert, S. H. 1984. Pseudoreplication and the design of ecological field experiments. *Ecological*
 734 *Monographs* 54:187–208.
- 735 Kendall, R. L. 1981. Dual publication of scientific information. *Transactions of the American Fisheries*
 736 *Society* 110:573–574.
- 737 Kendall, R. L. 1985*a*. Role of the U.S. government in aquaculture. Pages 83–104 *in* *Proceedings of the*
 738 *1983 International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies Meeting, September 13, 1983,*
 739 *Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA.*
- 740 Kendall, R. L. 1985*b*. Toxic substances in the aquatic environment. Pages 42–56 *in* *Papers from the*
 741 *American Fisheries Society Symposium, September 24, 1982, Hilton Head, South Carolina, USA.*
- 742 Nowak, R. M. 1991. Walker’s mammals of the world. Volumes 1 and 2. Fifth edition. Johns Hopkins
 743 University Press, Baltimore, Maryland, USA.
- 744 Ratti, J. T., and L. W. Ratti. 1988. Manuscript guidelines for the *Journal of Wildlife Management*. *Journal*
 745 *of Wildlife Management* 52(1, Supplement).
- 746 Ratti, J. T., and L. A. Smith. 1998. Manuscript Guidelines for the *Journal of Wildlife Management*. *Journal*
 747 *of Wildlife Management* 62(1, Supplement).
- 748 Reidel, S. and Crowder, H. 1999. Wildlife Society Bulletin guidelines for manuscripts: 1998 revision of
 749 guidelines for authors and reviewers of Wildlife Society Bulletin manuscripts. *Wildlife Society*
 750 *Bulletin* 26: 657–690.
- 751 Wilson, D. E., and D. M. Reeder, editors. 1993. *Mammal species of the world: a taxonomic and*
 752 *geographic reference*. Second edition. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., USA.
- 753 Wilson, D. E., and D. M. Reeder, editors. 2005. *Mammal species of the world: a taxonomic and*
 754 *geographic reference*. Third edition. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., USA.
- 755
- 756 (Note: Most of the citations used as examples in the text do not appear in the Literature cited.)

Table 1. Format and style guidelines for tables accompanying manuscripts submitted to *Human–Wildlife Interactions*.

Item	Style rule
Abbreviations	Use standard abbreviations.
Capitalization	Capitalize only the first letter for a column heading or phrase within a table.
Column heads	Required for each column. Do not submit tables with unlabeled columns.
Footnotes ^a	Use alphabetical superscripts, except for footnotes specifying probability levels.
Spacing	Double-space throughout, including the title and footnotes.

^aThe first line of a footnote is indented (2 spaces). The remaining lines are flush left with the left margin and double-spaced. See the subheading for footnotes under the Tables heading above.

Table 2. Example of correct format of tables accompanying manuscripts submitted to *Human–Wildlife Interactions*.

Site	Animal group			
	Avian		Mammalian	
	Insectivorous	Carnivorous	Insectivorous	Carnivorous
Xeric	5	3	2	4
Mesic	7	5	1	3
Hydric	12	7	5	8

Appendix A. Abbreviations commonly used in tables, figures, and parenthetical expressions. Only those metric units and their appropriate prefixes identified by an asterisk (*) may be abbreviated in text. A blank means do not abbreviate.

Term	Abbreviation or symbol	Term	Abbreviation or symbol
amount	amt		
approximately	approx		
average	*		
calorie	cal*		
Celsius	°C*		
chi-square	χ^2		
coefficient	coeff		
coefficient of			
correlation, simple	r		
multiple	R		
determination, simple	r^2		
multiple	R^2		
variation			
confidence interval			
confidence limits			
day			
degrees of freedom			
diameter			
diameter breast height			
experiment			
female			
F-ratio			
gram			
gravity			
hectare			
height			
Hotelling's T^2			
hour(s)			
Joule			
kilocalorie			
lethal concentration, 50%			
lethal dose, median			
less than			
limit			
liter			

^a All standard meter-based measurement units can be abbreviated in text when they appear after a number (e.g., mm, cm, km, etc.).