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The Wildlife Biology in Practice - WBP publishes research papers, review papers, discussion papers, methodological/technical notes, short communications and papers on conservation issues focusing on all fields of wildlife biology. Clear relevance to practical aspects of wildlife research is encouraged.

Manuscript submission and correspondence

In order to submit a new manuscript to WBP please go to <http://www.socpvs.org> and follow the [WBP link](#). All correspondence concerning submitted manuscripts should refer to the manuscript number and should be sent to the Editorial Office (wbpractice@socpvs.org).

Additional Submittal Information

The name, full address, telephone/fax number and email address of the correspondent author must be clearly stated in the covering letter. Names, addresses and e-mails of potential referees for a manuscript (up to four persons qualified to review the manuscript and who have no close personal or working relationships with the authors) should also be included in the cover letter. However, the Editors are under no obligation to use the recommended referees. Two members of the Editorial Board, appropriate referees, and the Editor-in-Chief will review the submitted manuscripts. The Editor-in-Chief makes the final decision on whether to accept or reject a manuscript. The Editorial Office will inform authors on acceptance, revision, or rejection of manuscripts. Revised manuscripts should be submitted to the Editorial Office **within one month**.

Authors who are not sure whether their manuscript is suitable for WBP may send a title and abstract to the Editor via email (wbpractice@socpvs.org) for preliminary evaluation. Include the abstract in the body of the message, not as an attachment.

All manuscripts must be submitted electronically as Microsoft Word documents or in rtf format via the journals submission page. All figures must be readable by Word and submitted either in a separate attachment in its final format (without legend) in Excel format (only for graphics), TIFF, PICT, good quality JPEG format and/or embedded at the end of the manuscript. Each figure or photograph should be on separate pages. Computer-generated graphics must be of very high quality, with sharp and black lines. Lettering should be uniform among the figures. All figures and lettering should stand a 50-66% reduction without loss of clarity or legibility. All figure legends should be double-spaced on a separate page just before the figures (in case figures are embedded at the end of the manuscript). Figures must be clearly lettered and suitable for reduction to fit in an area of 13 cm x 6 cm (minimal size of a graph or figure). Figures should have a final resolution of 300 dpi for halftones, 600 dpi for black/white line drawings. Indicate the preferred place in the text using the following notation in red letters "place Figure X here". Figures should be cited in the text as Figure 1 or Figures 1 and 2.

Tables must be placed at the end of the Word document. Tables should be in Word or Excel format. Tables must be double-spaced, without vertical rules, and should not duplicate material in the text or figures. To create columns in tables use table-options of your text editor, not space-bar or tab-keys. Tables should be prepared so that they can be printed in one-third, half or page length (13 cm width and 19 cm length). Tables should be submitted at the end of the manuscript, placed on separate pages and numbered sequentially. Indicate the preferred place in the text using the following notation in red letters "place Table X here". Tables should be cited in the text as Table 1, Tables 1 and 2 or Tables 1, 2 and 3.

Manuscript preparation

1. Manuscripts must be typed or printed double-spaced on one side of standard paper (A4), using Times New Roman font size 12, with margins of at least 2.5 cm or 1 inch. All pages, should be numbered. Metric measurements must be used unless English measurements are clearly more appropriate, in which case metric equivalents must be given in parentheses. We discourage the use of acronyms in the text unless they are absolutely necessary.
2. Manuscripts should be written in concise and grammatically correct English. British and American English is accepted, but should be used consistently. Authors whose English is not native are asked to have their manuscript checked by colleagues whose mother tongue is English. Use the passive voice whenever possible.
3.
 - 3.1. First page: A **cover letter** should include the title of the manuscript, the authors' addresses at the time the research was conducted and present address(es) and the name and complete mailing address and email of the corresponding author to whom proofs should be sent. Also, include names, addresses and e-mails of potential referees (as mentioned above).
 - 3.2. Second page: Start with repeating the title of the manuscript (the title should be informative and brief, usually no more than 15 words). Subtitles should be avoided. Include the running head (shortened version of the title of less than 40 characters), abstract, and key-words. Abstracts should be factual (DO NOT include references in abstracts). Each paper should have an abstract of no more than 300 words (200 for a short communication). The abstract should state concisely the goals, methods, principal results, and major conclusions of the paper (i.e., should be a "mini version" of the paper). Acronyms are not permitted in the abstract. Keywords (up to eight words or phrases) should be provided in alphabetical order and exclude words from the title. The keywords should be placed after the Abstract on the second page of the manuscript.
 - 3.3. Third page: the main text should start on the third page. For research papers, the text should normally consist of five sections: Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion and References. Sections must not be numbered. Footnotes should be avoided. The International System of Units (SI) should be used for all measurements.

Scientific names of *genera* and species should be given in full when they are cited for the first time. If species names occur repeatedly in the text the genus name may be abbreviated. Common names are accepted. They should be accompanied by the corresponding scientific name when they are used for the first time. Italics should be used for scientific names of taxa (genus and lower) and syntaxa, and symbols in formulae. If italics cannot be printed, text to be set in italics may be indicated by underlining it. Bold font should only be used for headers.

Complex formulae should be presented as a figure.

Acknowledgements and dedications: Are to be placed after the Main text and before the References.

References: References to articles and books should be limited to published work, work in press, theses and dissertations **or on-line documents**. References should be cited in the text using numbers in square brackets ([x] meaning reference x, [x,y] meaning reference x and y

and [x-y] meaning reference x to y). **If references x to y appear for the first time in the manuscript, references are to be arranged chronologically. If they were already cited in the text, they should appear in numerical order of appearance.** Full references should appear grouped together at the end of the paper in numerical **order of appearance**. **Reference DOI, if available, should be provided** (DOIs can be obtained at <http://www.crossref.org/SimpleTextQuery>).

Journals' titles should be abbreviated following ISI Journal title abbreviations.

Notice that for all references written in any language other than English a translation of the title should be included in square brackets, in accordance with the following example:

Barrientos, L.M. 2000. Tamaño y composición de diferentes grupos de lobos en Castilla y León. [Size and structure of some wolf packs in Castilla y León]. Galemys 12 (N.E.): 249-256.

Do not cite unpublished material in Literature Cited (a submitted manuscript is not published and should be cited only in the text as "unpublished data").

For additional details on journal abbreviation go, for example, to:

http://www.csa.com/ids70/serials_source_list.php?db=biolclust-set-c.

General formats for references:

Articles	Mason, C.F. 1998. Decline in PCB levels in otters (<i>Lutra lutra</i>). <i>Chemosphere</i> 36: 1969-1971. Stoate, C. & Tapper, S.C. 1993. The impact of three hunting methods on the brown hare (<i>Lepus europaeus</i>) population in Britain. <i>Gibier Faune Sauvage</i> 10: 229-240. Jones, C.G., Lawton, J.H. & Shachak, M. 1994. Organisms as ecosystem engineers. <i>Oikos</i> 69: 373-386. Meise, C.J., Johnson, D.L., Stehlik, L.L., Manderson, J. & Shaheen, P. 2003. Growth rates of juvenile Winter Flounder under varying environmental conditions. <i>Trans Am Fish Soc</i> 132(2):225-345.
Book	Zar, J.H. 1974. <i>Biostatistical Analysis</i> . Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs . McCormac, J.S. & Kennedy, G. 2004. <i>Birds of Ohio</i> . Auburn (WA): Lone Pine. p. 77-78.
Book chapter	Prentice, C. 1992. Climate change and long-term vegetation dynamics. In: Glenn-Lewin, D.C., Peet, R.A. & Veblen, R.A. (eds.), <i>Plant Succession: Theory and Prediction</i> . Chapman and Hall, New York, pp. 293-339. McDaniel, T.K. & Valdivia, R.H. 2005. New tools for virulence gene discovery. In: Cossart, P., Boquet, P., Normark, S. & Rappuoli, R. (eds), <i>Cellular microbiology</i> . 2nd ed. ASM Press. Washington (DC), pp. 473-488.
Academic thesis	Key, B.A. 1979. Soil enrichment under chalk scrub and reestablishment of chalk grassland after scrub clearance. PhD Thesis, University of Cambridge
Conference Paper	Clarke, A. & Crame, J.A. 2003. Importance of historical processes in global patterns of diversity. In: Blackburn, T.M., Gaston, K.J., (eds). <i>Macroecology: concepts and consequences</i> . Proceedings of the 43rd annual symposium of the British Ecological Society; 2002 Apr 17-19; Birmingham. Malden (MA):Blackwell. p 130-152.
Conference Abstract	Swanson, T.A., Blair, P. & Madigan, L. 2004. Reduction in medication errors through redesign of the medication use system [abstract]. In: American Society of Health-System Pharmacists 39th midyear meeting; 2004 Dec 5-9; Orlando. Bethesda (MD):American Society of Health-System Pharmacists. MCS-28
Report	Kjellander, P. & Ahlquist, I. 1996. Electric fences to prevent wildlife damage on cereals: experiments on oat fields in Orebro County, 1995. Internal Report. Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences. Department of Conservation Biology. MAFF 1979. Bovine tuberculosis in Badgers: Third report. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, London.
	Citation of Internet Publications (partially based on ISO 690-2)
Online Document	author (year) title of subordinate document. In: The dictionary of substances and their effects. Royal Society of Chemistry. Available via DIALOG. http://www.rsc.org/dose/ title of subordinate document. Cited 15 Jan 1999

Abbreviations, symbols, units and italics

Using abbreviations and symbols saves space, but their excessive use makes articles difficult to read. Do not begin a sentence with an abbreviation. Use the % sign with numerals; otherwise, spell out percent or percentage. Follow the International Units System.

Appendices: Information too detailed to be included in the main text, for instance a list of sampled areas, may be presented in appendices and is to be placed after the References.

Page proofs: One set of proofs is sent to the corresponding author, together with instructions for proof corrections. Authors are requested to return corrected proofs without delay.

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