

Instructions to Contributors

Contributions to **Restoration and Management Notes** are welcome and will be considered promptly for inclusion in upcoming issues. Notices must deal with the natural history, physiology, and propagation of native plants and animals; techniques for reestablishment and management of ecological communities, including planning, site preparation, species introduction, and control of pest species; general community improvement; human use and impact; and other subjects related to the restoration and management of native communities for scientific or esthetic purposes. Contributions dealing with community composition and ecology will be accepted only when related to management. Material dealing with management for purely economic purposes—economic forestry, or range management for forage production, for example—will not be accepted.

Plant and animal communities to be included are those native to the central and northeastern parts of North America. These include prairies, deciduous and conifer forests, and wetlands, lakes and streams. Material dealing with these and closely related communities elsewhere will be considered.

The editor welcomes contributions of five kinds:

1. **Reports** of research, both basic and applied including notices of research projects getting under way, progress reports of ongoing projects and projects nearing completion, whether results are being published elsewhere or not.
2. **Notices** of new and continuing restoration and management projects.
3. **Questions**, problems, and suggestions drawing attention to areas in which new information is needed.
4. **Notices** of meetings, publications (including books), legislation and other events related to restoration and management.
5. **Comments** on notices appearing in the journal and on matters pertaining to restoration and management generally.

Contributions must be typed, double-spaced on white 8½x11" bond paper and should include: title; text of *not more than 250 words*; references to reports of the work published elsewhere; and the name, title, address and phone number of contributor(s). Please use a separate sheet for each contribution. Text should in all cases be *as short as possible*. To facilitate editing, please follow the format for contributions closely. Use of metric units is encouraged, and scientific names should be supplied for all but the most widely known organisms (e.g., big bluestem grass, sugar maple).

Notices of new restoration and management projects are solicited, but when they do not include significant research, should be limited to *100 words* identifying the project and describing the site, soils, exposure, existing ecosystems and management plans.

Short announcements of relevant articles appearing in other publications are welcome. Please query the editor about ideas for longer articles.

Since this publication will reach readers with a wide variety of backgrounds and interests, the editor encourages use of a plain and straightforward style, free of unnecessary technical terms. Contributions will be edited when necessary for length and clarity. Contributors are asked to submit reprints of papers dealing with the reported work for a permanent file that will be available for use by all subscribers.

A cumulative index of contributors and subjects will be included in number 4, the last number of volume 1, of **Restoration and Management Notes**.

Sample Typescript

Set left margin at 25,
right margin at 95.

Fire in Savanna Restoration: A 17-year Record (Minnesota)

Dr. Frank D. Irving, College of Forestry, University of Minnesota,
St. Paul, MN 55108 (612) 373-0833

An effort to restore and maintain oak savanna on the Cedar Creek Natural History Area, Anoka County, was initiated in 1964. In 17 years, 100 burns (total area 3278 ha) have been conducted on 12 blocks (total area 152 ha) on 53 days. Spring fires (April 6 to May 21) have been used, and the number of fires per block has ranged from one to sixteen. On the sandy upland soils, cover types are predominantly oak (*Quercus ellipsoidalis*, *Q. ruba*, *Q. macrocarpa*), and old fields. Fire protection before fire management was started had allowed heavy understories to develop in the oak stands.

Burns are usually conducted as training exercises for forestry and wildlife students (Irving, 1970 Proc. Tall Timber Fire Ecol. Conf.). File records include weather and fire behavior observations. Studies in progress are measuring patterns of tree mortality and changes in plant species composition related to fire treatment, soil type, and land use history. The effects of fire on American hazel (*Corylus americanum*) included a temporary reduction in height and density (Axelrod and Irving, 1978 Minn. Acad. of Sci. 44(2):9-11). For information on access for research contact D. F. Parmalee, Field Biology Program, University of Minnesota, 10 Church Street, Minneapolis, MN 55455. Additional information on fire treatments and studies in progress is available on request.

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