

# Instructions to Contributors

## Submissions

We welcome queries and contributions to *Restoration & Management Notes*. Please direct them to: Associate Editor, *RMN*, 1207 Seminole Highway, Madison, WI 53711; phone 608/262-9591. Material may deal with any aspect of the restoration of natural or historic ecological communities or landscapes, including techniques and tools for planning, site preparation, species introduction, and pest species control; human involvement, use, and influence; political, economic, legal, and regulatory considerations; and other subjects related to ecological restoration for scientific, practical, or aesthetic purposes. We will accept contributions dealing with plant and/or animal community composition or general ecology only when they relate explicitly to restoration. Similarly, we will not accept material dealing with reclamation or rehabilitation in a broader sense, or with economic restoration—economic forestry, range management, waste disposal, for example—unless it relates explicitly to the restoration of native plant and animal communities.

The editor welcomes articles and notes about ecological restoration from any part of the world, in particular those dealing with:

1. Basic and applied research, including notices of new, on-going, and completed research studies or projects.
2. New, on-going, or completed restoration projects.
3. Questions, problems, and suggestions related to any aspect of ecological restoration.
4. Publications (including books and journals), legislation, and other events related to ecological restoration.
5. Comments on articles appearing in the journal or on other matters pertaining to ecological restoration generally.

## Manuscript Specifications

Contributors should send two copies of their manuscripts written in English. Manuscripts should be typed and double-spaced, with 1.5-in. (4 cm) right-hand margins, on good quality, white bond paper (8.5 x 11 in. or 21.5 x 28 cm).

All manuscripts should include a brief but appropriate title, followed by the author's or authors' name(s), current mailing address(es), telephone number(s), and FAX number(s). References should be in alphabetical order by author. If different works by the same author are referenced, references should be in chronological order. Contributors of notes should keep references to a few key items. Avoid footnotes in both articles and notes. Use metric measurements unless English units are clearly more appropriate, in which case metric equivalents must appear in parentheses. Give scientific names for all species and present them after the species' common name as follows: Culver's root (*Veronicastrum virginicum*). Write out numbers under 10, except in measurements and percentage signs. Statistical terms and other measures should conform with the *Council of Biology Editors Style Manual*.

## Tables and Illustrations

Tables must be double-spaced, without vertical rules, and of camera-ready quality. In addition, tables must have complete but brief headings, which should be typed on separate sheets of paper. Number and title multiple tables.

Photographs (no larger than 5 x 7 in.) should be sharp, black-and-white glossy prints. They should be protected with cardboard and mailed flat. The author's and photographer's name(s) should be *lightly penciled* on the back of each photograph. If only color photos are available, contributors should convert them to black-and-white before submitting them to the journal. Because some of the original clarity is lost in this process, we strongly encourage contributors to shoot originals in black-and-white.

We will not accept computer-generated figures unless they are of camera-ready (laser-printer) quality, with sharp glossy lines suitable for reproduction.

Unless the contributor requests their return upon submission of the manuscript, we will not return tables, photos, or other illustrations.

## Style

Since this publication reaches readers with a wide variety of backgrounds and interests, the editor strongly encourages contributors to use a plain, straightforward style, free of unnecessary technical terms and jargon. Contributors should strive to write in the active voice whenever possible.

## Electronic Submissions

Contributors of first-draft manuscripts for articles need not include files on computer disks. Contributors of notes, however, should submit computer files, preferably in IBM WordPerfect 5.1, along with their hard copy. For non-WordPerfect and/or MacIntosh files, please indicate the software used. You may submit manuscripts on either 3½" or 5¼" floppy disks, or send them to our E-mail address: [RMN@VMS.MACC.WISC.EDU](mailto:RMN@VMS.MACC.WISC.EDU).

## Sample Typescript

### Experiment With Seed-Grown Prairie Forb Sod (Massachusetts)

Douglas L. Airhart, School of Agriculture, Tennessee Technological University, Cookeville, TN 38505 (415) 372-3019; and Kathleen M. Falls, 100 Main St., Concord, MA 01235

We used a modified sodding technique to determine the necessary seeding rates to produce satisfactory prairie forb sods from seeds. Initially, we spread seeds onto the surface of a soilless substrate (internally layered with cheesecloth as a root binder) and allowed them to germinate under an intermittent mist.

After 10 weeks, we evaluated sod stability and determined that the seed rates required to establish satisfactory sods were as follows: butterfly weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*) [88 kg/ha], purple coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*) [107 kg/ha], genseblazingstar (*Liatris spicata*) [214 kg/ha], prairie coneflower (*Ratibida columnifera*) [27 kg/ha], and black-eyed Susan (*Ratibida hirta*) [4 kg/ha].

### References

- Airhart, D.L. and K.M. Falls. 1983. Developing wildflower sods. *Horticulture* 18(1): 89-91.
- Airhart, D.L. and K.M. Falls. 1984. Sodding roadside slopes with wildflowers. *Landscape Architecture* 55(4): 96-97.