

Instructions to Contributors

Submissions

We welcome queries and contributions to Ecological Restoration. Please direct them to: Editor, Ecological Restoration, 1207 Seminole Highway, Madison, WI 53711; phone 608/262-9591; FAX 608/262-5209; e-mail: ecorest@mhlab.facstaff.wisc.edu. We will consider manuscripts concerned with all aspects 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; political, economic, education, legal and regulatory considerations, and other subjects related to restoration for scientific, conservation, or aesthetic purposes. We will accept contributions dealing with plant and/or animal community composition or general ecology only if they relate explicitly to restoration. We do not accept manuscripts dealing with reclamation, rehabilitation, historic gardens or landscapes unless they relate explicitly to the restoration of historic plant and animal communities.

Review of Submitted Manuscripts

Most article-length manuscripts, which the editors deem likely candidates for publication, are generally sent out for review by at least one practitioner or other authority. Those authors who would like such a review can request one. Short articles and notes are usually reviewed in-house.

Manuscript Specifications

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

All manuscripts should include a brief, but appropriate title, followed by the author's or authors's name(s), along with their title(s) or position(s), organization(s), current mailing address(es), telephone number(s), FAX number(s), and electronic address(es). References should be noted in the text in the following form (Akley, 1998) and listed at the end of the text in alphabetical order by author. If different works by the same author are referenced, references should be in chronological order. Contributors of notes and short articles should limit references to a few key items. Authors may include numbered endnotes or may annotate references, but should not include footnotes. Authors should use English measurements with their metric equivalents in parentheses, unless metric measurements are clearly more appropriate. Authors should provide both common and scientific names for all species as in the following example: Culver's root (*Veronicastrum virginicum*). After the first entry of the species, authors should use common names only. Numbers ten and under should be written out, except when supplying measurements or percentage signs. Statistical terms and other measures should conform with The Chicago Manual of Style.

Tables and Illustrations

All tables and graphs must be submitted as hard copy. They should be typed, double-spaced, without vertical rules, and must be of camera-ready quality. Multiple tables should be numbered and titled. Photographic images will be accepted either as glossy prints (no larger than 5 x 7 inches) or as color slides. Prints and slides 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 or slide. We will accept electronic files of images in JPEG or TIFF formats, but only if the resolution is 300 dpi or greater. Information about the content of each image is also needed, along with the photographer or artist's name.

We do not return tables, photos, slides, or other illustrations provided for manuscripts accepted for publication, unless the contributor requests their return upon submission of the manuscript.

Style

Since this publication reaches readers with a wide variety of backgrounds and interests, the editors strongly encourage contributors to use a plain, straightforward style, free of unnecessary technical terms and jargon. The editors encourage contributors to write in the active voice, and to favor narrative over expository prose.

Electronic Submissions

Contributors of first-draft manuscripts for articles need not include files of their work on computer disk. However, contributors of notes and short articles should submit computer-generated files, preferably in WordPerfect 7 for Windows, along with their hard copy. For non-WordPerfect and/or Mac files, please indicate the filename and software used. Authors should submit manuscripts on 3 1/2" diskettes or send them to our e-mail address: ecorest@mhlab.facstaff.wisc.edu.

Sample Typescript

Reintroducing Prairie Dogs into Desert Grasslands

Joe Truett, President, Truett Research, P.O. Box 211, Glenwood, NM 88039, 505/539-2188, FAX 505/539-2177, e-mail: jtruett@wnmc.net

Prairie dogs (*Cynomys* spp.) historically occupied much of the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains from Canada to Mexico (Hall, 1981). Early travelers and settlers encountered the black-tailed prairie dog (*C. ludovicianus*) over much of the shortgrass region of the Great Plains and southwestern deserts (Fig. 1). However, by 1990, this once common animal had almost vanished (Miller and others, 1994).

Transport and Release

We selected two release sites on each ranch in areas historically inhabited by prairie dogs. At one release pen on the Armendaris Ranch, we used a 6-inch (15-cm) auger to make artificial burrow holes about 3 feet (1 m) deep. We drilled each of these holes at a 45-degree angle to the ground.

Management Implications

Observations made during this reintroduction effort indicate:

1. Expansion of the colonies following removal of the perimeter fences can be rather precisely controlled by maintaining grass heights to one foot or taller.
2. Reestablishment of prairie dogs can be used to create or enhance habitat for burrowing owls and other species.

References

- Hall, E.R. 1981. *The mammals of North America*. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Miller, B., G. Ceballos, and R. Reading. 1994. The prairie dog and biodiversity. *Conservation Biology* 8(4):677-681.
- Whicker, A.D. and J.K. Detling. 1993. Control of grassland ecosystem processes by prairie dogs. Pages 18-27 in J.L. Oldemeyer, D.E. Biggins, and B.J. Miller, eds., Proceedings of the symposium on management of prairie dog complexes for the reintroduction of the black-footed ferret. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Biological Report 13.