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Front Cover Feature:
Greater sage-grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus) in breeding display on northwestern Utah rangelands. The landscape is a largely dominated by intact sagebrush with some minor areas managed to reduce sagebrush dominance. Here and elsewhere in the Great Plains and Intermountain West where the greater sage-grouse is found, lands traditionally managed for domestic livestock are increasingly managed for wildlife as well. Freese and colleagues propose a framework of ten ecological conditions for making the transition from livestock-centered management toward biodiversity-centered management on Great Plains rangelands. Photo Credit: Samuel D. Fuhlendorf

Back Cover Features:
Top: Restoration of glacial lake plain communities on former farmland can enhance biodiversity and nutrient retention. Wild lupine (Lupinus perennis). Photo Credit: Michelle Lenhart.
Middle: Chinese chestnut (Castanea mollisima) and early-generation hybrids with American chestnut (Castanea dentata) showed significantly better growth and survival measurements on a newly reclaimed mine eastern Ohio, USA. Photo Credit: Keith E. Gilland.
Bottom: The historical landscape of the Midwest Driftless Area was mostly composed of savanna, with large patches of closed forest and smaller, scattered patches of closed forest, open woodland, and prairie. Photo Credit: Tricia Knoot.
INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONTRIBUTORS

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We welcome submissions to *Ecological Restoration* from any part of the world. Submissions should relate to the restoration of plants, animals, ecological communities, or landscapes. We understand ecological restoration to be a multidisciplinary and diverse effort and welcome manuscripts considering ecological, and social aspects of restoration, as well as political, economic, legal, and regulatory issues, and other subjects related to ecological restoration. Relevant topics also include techniques and tools for planning, site preparation, species introduction, undesired species control, and monitoring. Manuscripts dealing with plant or animal community composition or general ecology must relate the work explicitly to ecological restoration practice and theory. Similarly, material dealing with reclamation or rehabilitation in a broader sense, or with restoration for economic purposes—economic forestry, range management, waste disposal—must be connected to ecological restoration.

Material may be submitted for the following categories (listed as they are encountered in the journal):

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3. Restoration Notes (shorter items describing project updates, new collaborations, events, innovative technologies, preliminary or unusual findings, thought-provoking concepts, imaginative solutions, etc.)
4. Full-length feature articles on ecological restoration theory, practice, and research (case studies, research reports, photo essays, experiments, etc.)
5. Book, journal, web, or movie reviews

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