

Instructions to Contributors

Contributions to **Restoration & Management Notes** are welcome and will be considered promptly for inclusion in upcoming issues. Notes 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, practical or esthetic purposes. Contributions dealing with community composition and ecology will be accepted only when related to management. Material dealing with management for economic purposes—economic forestry, or range management for forage production, for example—will not be accepted unless explicitly related to the restoration or management of native plant and animal communities of high ecological quality.

Plant and animal communities to be included are those native to North America. These include prairies, deciduous and conifer forests, wetlands, lakes and streams, coastal, and montane communities. 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 8½ × 11" bond paper, and should include a title; the name, title, address, and phone number of contributor(s); text of *not more than 250 words*, and, if appropriate, one or two references to related work and to reports of the work published elsewhere. 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 *150 words* identifying the project and describing the site, soils, exposure, existing conditions, 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. In particular, the editor encourages the use of the *active voice*.

A cumulative index of contributors and subjects will be included in the journal at regular intervals.

Sample Typescript

Set left margin at 25,
right margin at 95.

Recovery of Trampled Bryophyte Communities (Virginia)

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Trampling experiments were conducted in an oak woods on top of Salt Pond Mountain (elevation 1158 m) near Mountain Lake Biological Station. Controlled levels of human trampling simultaneously fragmented and rejuvenated six species of moss. One year after trampling, *Ditrichum pallidum*, *Hypnum imponens*, *Polytrichum commune*, *Sphagnum palustre/henryense*, and *Thuidium delicatulum* showed 80 percent or more recovery from 4200 walks. *S. recurvum* showed 98 and 25 percent recovery from 130 and 1600 walks, respectively. After two years *P. commune* and *S. recurvum* showed further recovery, while *D. pallidum* abruptly declined. Recovery rates varied widely within species and were affected by initial colony size, microtopography, litter levels, and competition from other bryophyte species and vascular plants. Rapid recovery of bryophytes from trampling (compared to that reported from alpine areas) was probably related to the moist, cool climate at Mountain Lake. Average annual temperature and precipitation for 1973-1980 was 8°C and 138 cm, respectively.

References: Studlar, S.M. 1980. Trampling effects on bryophytes: trail surveys and experiments. *Bryologist* 83:301-13.

Studlar, S.M. *In press*. Recovery of trampled bryophyte communities near Mountain Lake, Virginia. *Bull. Torrey Bot. Club*.