

**Author Guidelines**  
**Science and Stewardship to Protect and Sustain Wilderness Values:**  
**Eighth World Wilderness Congress Symposium**

**How Will the Proceedings be Published?**

Your paper will be published in a Proceedings by the Rocky Mountain Research Station, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

**What is the Schedule for Papers?**

We must have your completed manuscript by October 6, 2005; it is best if you hand your paper in at the Congress, September 30 through October 6. Because we want to publish the proceedings as soon as possible, we encourage you to submit your manuscript well before the deadline. Manuscripts submitted after the deadline will be included in the proceedings only if approved by the Proceedings Committee.

**What is the Editorial Process for Symposium Papers?**

If your organization provides editing services, please go through your normal procedures before submitting the paper. The proceedings compilers and session chairpersons will provide peer reviews of all papers. Send your paper, with computer disk and original figures, and a cover sheet with the name of a contact person with complete address including e-mail, to proceedings compilers:

Alan Watson and Janet Sproull  
Aldo Leopold Wilderness Research Institute  
Box 8089 (790 Beckwith Avenue)  
Missoula, MT 59807 U.S.A.

or submit electronically to:  
jsproull@fs.fed.us

We use desktop publishing software to prepare proceedings. You can help us by following our recommended style. Please:

- Use a single space after periods (except in abbreviations such as d.b.h.).
- Use tabs to indent paragraphs or create tables.
- If your program will not type italics, underline species names or other words that should be in italics. Example: (Artemesia tridentata).
- Number pages.
- Do not divide words—allow them to wrap to the next line.
- Type all text, including headings, in the same typeface and size. Use of boldface is OK.
- **Do not embed tables, photos, figures or graphics within the text.** Send them as separate files. Tables are best sent as a Microsoft Word file. Figures can be submitted as .EPS, .PS, or other common graphic formats. On the hard copy, place each table and each figure on a separate page at the end of the paper.

If papers require major adjustments, we will return them to the senior author for rewriting, retyping, or both. If minor adjustments are needed, we will make them before typesetting. We will send page proofs for your review, usually by e-mail.

The Rocky Mountain Research Station does not provide reprints of proceedings papers. Each author will receive a copy of the complete proceedings. You may copy any of the papers in any quantity.

If your mailing address changes before proceedings publication, please send the new information to the Station address listed at the end of these guidelines.

**What Are the Criteria for Symposium Papers?**

**Length**—Limit oral and poster papers to no more than 20 double-spaced pages, including tabular material and references. This is about 5,000 words, or five to six pages in the final typeset publication. No paper is too short; we welcome papers of 2,000 to 5,000 words.

**Typing Method**—Please submit your manuscript electronically on a 3.5-inch floppy disk, Zip or Jaz disks, CD-ROM, or by e-mail. Nearly all word processor applications are acceptable, but Microsoft Word is preferred. If possible, for equations, use Equation Editor or MathType software with standard Adobe postscript fonts and MathType symbol Library for all symbols.

Double space all copy including references. Label your computer disk with your name and the version of the program you used and the computer file name for your manuscript.

**Abstracts**—After the paper’s title and author’s name, provide an informative abstract that emphasizes results and conclusions, not methods. Abstracts should be no more than 200 words long, about 20 typed lines. In deference to scientific style, do not use the first person in abstracts. We welcome you to use the first person in the body of your paper.

**Symposium and Author Identification**—Symposium and author identification should appear as separate, unnumbered footnotes at the bottom of the first manuscript page. Use this wording for the symposium identification:

In: Watson, Alan; Dean, Liese; Sproull, Janet, comps. 2005. Science and stewardship to protect and sustain wilderness values: Eighth World Wilderness Congress symposium; 2005 September 30–October 6; Anchorage, AK. Proceedings RMRS-P-000. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station.

Example of author identification:

V. M. Kituku is a Riparian Ecologist, Idaho Power, P.O. Box 70, Boise, ID 83707 U.S.A. W. A. Laycock and J. Powell are Professors of Range Management, Department of Range Management, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82071 U.S.A. FAX: \_\_\_\_\_, e-mail:\_\_\_\_\_

**Style Rules**—Rules for abbreviations, punctuation, numerals, compounding of words, and other matters of style mechanics are in the U.S. Government Printing Office Style Manual (2001). Some examples of GPO style changes we have made routinely are:

1-10	to	1 to 10	sq. ft	to	ft <sup>2</sup>
%	to	percent	meters	to	m
Figure	to	figure	i.e.	to	in other words,
(figure	to	(fig.	e.g.	to	for example
Table	to	table	et al.	to	and others
1989-90	to	1989 to 1990	in., ft.	to	inch, ft
1900’s	to	1900s	DBH or dbh	to	d.b.h.

**Units of Measure**—You may use English or metric units, but be consistent throughout the manuscript. Equivalentents are not required but are helpful to many readers. In text, put the equivalentents in parentheses immediately after the units. For example: A sheet of 1/2-inch (1.27-cm) plywood was fitted... Or: The study area size was 3 ha (7.4 acres).

Numbers from zero through nine are spelled out unless they accompany a unit of measure. The numerical form is always used for dates, expressions of time, page numbers, decimal quantities, numerical designations, or dial positions; when expressing a ratio; and for numbers 10 and higher (except at the beginning of a sentence).

**Species Nomenclature**—Use the common name unless the species does not have one. Include the scientific name in parentheses (italics or underlined to indicate italics) when the name is first used, both in the abstract and in the paper.

**References**—We suggest the following bibliographic reference style. References should be mentioned in text as Bentz (2000) or (Bentz 2000; Snellgrove and others 1976). Do not use Latin terminology such as “et al.” Unpublished material should be referenced.

For citing another paper in the **same proceedings**: (Cole and others, this proceedings). If there is more than one paper by the same author, add title. **Do not list these citations in the Reference section.**

List all references in alphabetical order at the end of the paper. Include a space between the author’s initials (Foyt, A. J.). Type all lines flush left without indenting any lines. Double space all material in the References section; do not include an extra line between references. Examples:

Abercrombie, Michael; Hickman, C. J.; Johnson, M. L. 1964. A dictionary of biology. Chicago, IL: Aldine Publishing. 322 p.

Black, Hugh; Scherzinger, Richard; Thomas, Jack Ward. 1976. Relationships of Rocky Mountain elk and Rocky Mountain mule deer habitat to timber management in the Blue Mountains of Oregon and Washington. In: Hieb, Susan R., ed. Elk logging roads symposium: proceedings; 1975 December 16-17; Pullman, WA. Moscow, ID: University of Idaho: 11-31.

Rumble, Mark A.; Mills, Todd R.; Flake, Lester D. 1999. Habitat capability model for birds wintering in the Black Hills, South Dakota. Res. Pap. RMRS-RP-19. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 11 p.

Seig, Carolyn Hull. 1997. The mysteries of a prairie orchid. Endangered Species Bulletin. 22(4): 12-13.

**Footnotes**—Do not use footnotes except as part of a table. The exceptions are the unnumbered footnotes on the first page for the symposium and author identification. We will include appropriate disclaimers to cover all papers in the proceedings. Authors need not include disclaimers in their papers.

**Headings**—Three levels of headings should be sufficient, typed as follows:

<b>Description</b>	<b>Example</b>
First Level. Type centered, capitalizing the first letter of each important word.	First-Level Heading
Second Level. Type flush left, capitalizing the first letter of each important word.	Second-Level Heading
Third Level. Use a tab to indent the first line. Capitalize each important word, and underline the heading. End with two hyphens, then begin text with a capital. Do not include spaces before or after the hyphens.	<u>Third-Level Heading</u> —Text begins here, with a capital letter. Succeeding lines return to the left margin as in a normal paragraph.

**Figures**—Include originals and electronic files of all figures with your submission. Avoid preparing oversized artwork; scale individual illustrations to fit a 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>-inch column. Figures should be labeled in a sans serif font, such as helvetica, in upper and lower case letters (do not use all caps). Multiple shades of gray do not print well in graphs and maps—use patterns to define areas. Type figure captions in order on a manuscript page at the end of the paper.

Make sure the lines and lettering in figures are large enough to be legible after the figures have been reduced for publication (each page will have two 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>-inch columns).

Photos are encouraged. They must be **black and white glossy prints** (4 x 5 size preferred), slides, or digital (minimum 300 dpi) photos; color photos will be used only when critical to the content of your paper, as they are expensive to reproduce.

Use cardboard or some other means to protect drawings, photos, and computer disks. All line drawings and photos should be marked lightly on the back with figure number, the senior author’s surname, and the first few words of the paper’s title.

Mention figures in text using the following style: As shown in figure 2, the increase of elk forage... Or: Elk forage increased 50 percent on the burned site (fig. 3).

**Tables**—A table should be as simple as possible. Please use tabs (not spaces) to separate columns in a table. If you are using table editor software, we prefer Microsoft Word.

Use footnotes when the information will not fit into the logical structure of the table and it is not included in the text discussion. Use superscript, lower case letter to designate footnotes (not superscript number).

In the text, refer to tables using the following style: “...that are included in table 4.” Or: “Results from the plantings (table 4) were unclear.”

The following table example shows placement of lines:

**Table 2**—First-year regeneration on the Mighty Duck Sale.

Site	Number plots	Aspen			ACS <sup>a</sup> Density	Total Density	Percent stocked
		Diameter	Height	Density			
		- - -inches- - -			- - - k per acre- - -		
1 <sup>b</sup>	138	— <sup>c</sup>	59	33.4	5.0	38.4	99.3
7 <sup>b</sup>	101	0.38	46	21.8	5.5	27.3	90.1
9	109	0.40	49	31.4	5.0	36.4	95.4
11	98	0.56	76	29.7	7.5	37.2	99.0
13	187	0.58	80	27.4	4.4	31.8	95.7
Mean	122	0.45	60	27.0	5.8	32.8	95.8
Cont.	43	0.35	45	38.2	3.1	41.3	97.7

<sup>a</sup>Associated commercial species.

<sup>b</sup>Summer logged.

<sup>c</sup>Not measured.

**Appendixes**—Do not use appendixes unless absolutely necessary. If appendixes are a must, label them appendix A, appendix B, and so forth.

**Questions?**

If you have questions about editorial procedures contact Louise Kingsbury at:

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