

INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTORS

The Condor publishes original research reports and review articles pertaining to the biology of wild species of birds. Submit the original plus three additional copies of all material, including text, tables, figures, and illustrations to the Editor, *The Condor*, Hastings Natural History Reservation, 38601 E. Carmel Valley Rd., Carmel Valley, CA 93924, USA (telephone 408-659-1369, fax 408-659-3649, e-mail: condor@garnet.berkeley.edu).

A cover letter should accompany the manuscript. Authors should suggest names of two to four potential reviewers for their manuscript, but the use of such reviewers is at the discretion of the Editor. In the cover letter, the author must indicate the extent to which the data have been used in other papers and reports that are published, in press, or submitted elsewhere, or soon to be submitted. Please also provide an e-mail address for the corresponding author.

TYPES OF PAPERS

Manuscripts are published as Feature Articles, Short Communications, Commentaries, or an item for News and Notes. **Feature Articles** are longer manuscripts, whereas **Short Communications** are generally less than 10 typed pages and/or deal with one primary finding. Both Feature Articles and Short Communications have abstracts. **Commentaries** are brief papers that comment on articles published previously in *The Condor*. Ornithological books are reviewed in the **Book Review** section. Interested book reviewers should contact Dr. Kimberly G. Smith, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701, e-mail: kgsmith@comp.uark.edu **News and Notes** is devoted to non-commercial ornithological news. Contributors of announcements and requests for assistance should note that the *Ornithological Newsletter*, edited by Dr. Kevin J. McGowan, Section of Ecology and Systematics, Corson Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853-2701, e-mail: kjm2@cornell.edu, is published more frequently and more quickly than *The Condor*.

FORMAT FOR SUBMITTED MATERIAL

Authors should read these instructions carefully **before** preparing a manuscript for submission. Papers that are not in *The Condor* format will be returned.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

1. The **entire** manuscript should be typed **double-spaced**, including the title page, text, literature cited, figure legends, and tables. Type or use letter-quality printing. Use at least 12 point font. Left-justify only (flush left), do not use right- or full-justification. Provide at least 3 cm margins and use only one side of standard size paper, either quarto (8.5 × 11 inch) or A4 (21 × 30 cm). Use good quality bond paper and not erasable or light-weight paper. Avoid hyphenating at the ends of lines.

2. Put the author's name in the upper right-hand

corner of every page. Number text pages beginning with the Abstract through the list of references. Avoid footnotes in the text.

3. Write in the active voice and use U.S. English and conventions, not British spelling (e.g., "behavior" not "behaviour"), throughout the manuscript, except for British literature citations.

4. Use *real italics*, **not** underlines. Use real superscripts and subscripts, **not** raised numbers or letters. Use normal font, **not** bold.

5. Give the scientific name at the first mention of a species, both in the abstract and in the article. Scientific and English names of birds should follow the usage of the *AOU Check-list of North American Birds* (6th ed., 1983; and supplements) or an authoritative source for other regions. Do not give subspecific identification unless it is pertinent and has been critically determined. When both the English and scientific names are given as a paragraph heading, put the scientific name first. Generally, common names of birds are in upper and lower case, e.g., Red-winged Blackbirds, whereas generic birds are in lower case, e.g., blackbirds, throughout the manuscript (including references, figures and tables).

6. Minimize use of nonstandard abbreviations or acronyms that must be memorized by the reader in order to follow your paper.

MANUSCRIPT

Correct sequence for sections of a submitted manuscript is: title page, Abstract, Key words, Introduction, Methods and Materials, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgments, Literature Cited, Tables, Figure Legends, and figures. Indent each new paragraph, except the first paragraph following each main heading. Each main heading is capitalized (INTRODUCTION, METHODS AND MATERIALS, RESULTS, DISCUSSION, ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, LITERATURE CITED).

Title page. Place the title, all authors' names, affiliations and addresses, and the e-mail address of the corresponding author on the title page. Provide an abridged title less than 60 characters as a running head in the lower portion of the same sheet. Current addresses not given above also should be given in the lower portion of the title page. Start the *Abstract* on the next page.

Abstract. Feature Articles and Short Communications should have an abstract that will inform readers of essential points in the text. The abstract should be concise and informative rather than descriptive, and intelligible without reference to the article itself. Minimize or avoid statistical information in the abstract. Abstracts are to be less than 250 words for Feature Articles and less than 150 words for Short Communications and suitable for use by abstracting services. The word *Abstract* is to be indented and italicized. The first sentence of the *Abstract* follows immediately. If desired, authors may provide a sec-

ond version of the abstract translated into a language other than English. This abstract is in addition to the English version and does not substitute for it.

Key words: Up to seven key words are to be provided after the Abstract and on the same page. The term *Key words:* is indented and in italics, followed by the actual key words all in italics, **except** for genus and species which are in normal type.

Introduction. The INTRODUCTION begins on a new page and should provide the aims and significance of the research and place it within the framework of existing work. Limit the use of citations; in general there are few points that cannot be supported by one to three appropriate references. Long lists of citations are rarely needed and detract from the readability of the manuscript. Avoid parenthetical phrases and extraneous use of "i.e."s, "e.g."s, "cf."s, and "see . . .".

Methods and Materials. This section should provide enough information for the reader to be able to replicate and critically evaluate the research. The METHODS also should contain a subsection describing the statistical tests used. End this subsection with a statement to the effect that the values reported below in the RESULTS section are means \pm SE (or SD). Then in the RESULTS section, simply present the values. Please use the same number of significant digits for means and SE and SD. For example: 38.9 ± 1.2 ; not 38.9 ± 1.23 . Usually only one or two decimal points are necessary for means, SE or SD. Also indicate what significance level is being used (e.g., $P < 0.05$).

Results. The RESULTS section should include only results pertinent to the hypotheses or questions raised in the INTRODUCTION and treated in the DISCUSSION. The text should not duplicate material presented in tables or figures. The text should make clear the relevant sample sizes, degrees of freedom, values of statistical tests, and *P*-values. Number tables and figures to correspond with order in text.

Discussion. It is useful to start the DISCUSSION with a statement that summarizes the main results. The DISCUSSION should develop the significance and importance of the results and set them into a framework of previous research. The discussion should not be speculative, but rather follow logically from the results. Additional statistical tests and results are usually inappropriate here and should be treated in the RESULTS section, except in unusual cases.

Literature Cited. Cite references in the text as, for example, Mahoney and Rickey (1993), or in parentheses as (Mahoney and Rickey 1993). Do not use commas between author and year, but do use a comma between different citations by the same or different authors. Multiple citations are listed in chronological order and use lower-case letters to indicate separate papers by the same author in the same year, e.g. (Zar 1973, Giles 1994a, 1994b). For citations with three or more authors, give the first author's surname followed by "et al." and then the date, e.g., Stromberg et al. 1994.

Cite references in the LITERATURE CITED section in alphabetical order according to the authors' surnames. Type references in the following form:

- ANKNEY, C. D., AND R. T. ALISAUSKAS. 1991. The use of nutrients by breeding waterfowl. *Proc. Int. Ornithol. Congr.* 20:2170-2176.
- FRAGA, R. M. 1986. The Bay-winged Cowbird (*Molothrus badius*) and its brood parasites: interactions, coevolution and comparative efficiency. Ph.D. diss., Univ. California, Santa Barbara, CA.
- NOLAN, V., JR. 1978. The ecology and behavior of the Prairie Warbler *Dendroica discolor*. *Ornithol. Monogr.* 26.
- RAPPOLE, J., AND D. WARNER. 1980. Ecological aspects of migrant bird behavior in Veracruz, Mexico, p. 353-393. In A. Keast and E. S. Morton [eds.], *Migrant birds in the Neotropics: ecology, behavior, distribution, and conservation*. Smithsonian Inst. Press, Washington, DC.
- SAS INSTITUTE INC. 1990. SAS/STAT user's guide. Version 6, 4th ed. SAS Institute, Inc., Cary, NC.

Cite proceedings from international ornithological congresses, *Current Ornithology*, and *Studies in Avian Biology* as journals rather than edited volumes (e.g., *Proc. Int. Ornithol. Congr.* 20:111-124; *Current Ornithol.* 13:137-154; *Stud. Avian Biol.* 13:337-352).

Tables. Keep tables as simple as possible. They should be intelligible without reference to the manuscript. Each table should be on a separate unnumbered page and the table should be numbered with Arabic numerals in the same order as initially referred to in the text (i.e., Table 1, Table 2, etc.). Material in tables should not be repeated in the text. Do not use vertical lines in the table and use horizontal lines for the main heading and the end of the table, but not in the body of the table. Do not include extensive raw tabular material in the form of appendices. Such data can be made available to interested readers "by request" from the author.

Figures and illustrations. Figures should be simple and easily comprehended without reference to the manuscript. Figures will be published directly from the submitted material. Therefore, use high-quality computer graphics and lettering on a laser printer or use other suitable professional quality generated figures and lettering. All figures should use the same style of lettering and presentation and made large enough to allow for reduction; figures are generally reduced to fit one column of the journal.

Do not use three-dimensional graphs or odd sorts of fill for bar graphs. Preferred shadings are black, white and cross-hatching; avoid stippling as it does not reproduce well. Preferred point symbols are open (clear) and solid circles, squares and triangles. Give keys and other explanations either in the figure legend or on the figure itself.

Legends for all figures should be typed on a separate sheet labeled Figure Legends. Number the figures in order as they are referred to in the text (e.g., Figure 1, Figure 2, etc.). Figure legends should not repeat information already mentioned in the text or in tables. Write the authors' names, and figure number (e.g., Fig. 1) lightly in pencil on the back of each figure.

Illustrations should be submitted either as original artwork or a sharp, high-contrast photograph, never

larger than 21 × 28 cm (8.5 × 11 inches). Photographs must be sharp and of good contrast, showing details in important areas. Prints should be made from monochrome (black and white) film whenever possible. Photographs must be glossy or luster-finish, on single-weight paper, and preferably mounted on artist's mounting board. If a figure contains multiple photographs, then cut them evenly and mount them neatly together. Identify the pictures and label the structures as necessary using adhesive transfer lettering. Each illustration also should have the authors' names and number (e.g., Fig. 1) written lightly in pencil (never pen) on the back.

For sound spectrograms (sonograms), use the actual tracing if it is sharp, clear and relatively short. If intensity differences are not important, then submit a high-contrast photograph of the lettered sonogram. If the graph is long, faint, or blurred, make a pen-and-ink tracing if possible. All figures will be destroyed after publication unless otherwise notified by the author.

STATISTICAL FORMAT

Follow *The Condor* format for statistical indices, including capitalization, italics, superscripts and subscripts. The following are *in italics*:

n (sample size, lower case)

P (probability rounded to two decimal places, except when $P < 0.001$, in which case limit it to three decimal places). If a result is not significant, then either present it as *ns* for nonsignificant or use only two decimal places. Here are some examples:

If $P = 0.019$, round it up to $P < 0.02$

If $P = 0.03$, we prefer $P < 0.05$

If $P = 0.0003$, round it up to $P < 0.001$

If $P = 0.564$, report either as *ns* or $P > 0.5$

t_a (*t*-test, where subscript *a* = degrees of freedom; specify whether using independent or paired *t*-test and whether two-tailed or one-tailed test)

$F_{a,b}$ (*F*-ratio, where subscripts *a,b* = appropriate degrees of freedom)

\bar{x} (mean)

U (Mann-Whitney *U*-test)

r (simple correlation coefficient; Pearson *r*)

r_s (Spearman rank order correlation)

R (multiple regression coefficient)

G (*G*-test)

The following statistical information is set in normal font, not italics:

SD (standard deviation)

SE (standard error)

χ_a^2 (chi-square, where subscript *a* = degrees of freedom)

CV (coefficient of variation)

df (degrees of freedom)

ns (nonsignificant)

TIME AND DATES

Use 24-hour clock and retain the colon, e.g. 18:30 or 07:00. Times should be reported as standard time together with appropriate time zone. Use the European system of calendar notation (e.g., 28 August 1996). *Condor* style is 1989-1991, not 1989-91. Abbreviate seconds (sec), minutes (min) and hours (hr), but not day, week, month, or year. Names of months may be abbreviated in long tables or Figures.

NUMERALS

Spell out numbers less than 10, except for measurements, such as 5 km, but nine blackbirds). Hours, minutes and seconds are considered units of measurements. Use metric measurements throughout. There is a comma in numbers greater than 999 (e.g., 1,232), except page numbers in references (e.g., 1232-1244). A naked decimal point should be preceded by a zero, e.g., 0.97, not .97. Do not use multiple slant lines in expressions of units; instead, use exponential form (e.g., use $\text{kJ g}^{-1} \text{day}^{-1}$, not kJ/g/day)

DISK VERSIONS OF ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPTS

An accepted manuscript will be published directly from disk. Instructions for preparation of the disk version will be provided to authors once a manuscript has been tentatively accepted. Do not submit a disk version unless requested to do so.

REVISIONS

Revisions of tentatively accepted manuscripts must be completed and returned to the Editor within 75 days. Manuscripts returned beyond that time will be treated as new submissions.

PROOFS AND REPRINTS

Proofs, typescripts, and reprint order forms ordinarily will be sent to the first author. Please inform the editorial office well in advance of any change in address or system for handling proofs. Check proofs carefully for errors. Author related changes will be charged to the author at \$3.50 per change. **Please send any proof changes via e-mail or fax to *The Condor* editorial office. Return proofs and typescripts within 48 hours to the Editor.**