

## Oryx - The International Journal of Conservation

**Scope** *Oryx - The International Journal of Conservation* is published quarterly on behalf of Fauna & Flora International, a non-profit making registered charity dedicated to the promotion of conservation and biodiversity. The journal provides a comprehensive view of the conservation and status of fauna, flora and habitats, and of conservation policy and sustainable use. *Oryx* publishes original papers on all aspects of conservation, and particularly material that has the potential to improve conservation management and enhances understanding of conservation needs.

**Readership** The readership is broadly based and global, including conservation professionals, academics, government departments, non-governmental organizations, students, and interested members of the public.

**Papers** (2,000-7,000 words) and **Short Communications** (<2,000 words) are invited on topics relevant to the journal's focus, including:

- Field research on the status of threatened species or habitats
- Reviews of the status of individual species or taxonomic groups
- Reviews of conservation policy and legislation
- Planning for species and biodiversity conservation
- The working of international conservation conventions
- The nature and results of conservation initiatives, including case studies
- Research on the sustainable use of wild species
- The history of conservation, including the role of key people, organizations and initiatives

**Review** papers (up to 7,000 words) that provide comprehensive overviews of a particular conservation topic. The Editor welcomes suggestions for suitable topics and contributors.

**Forum** papers (up to 4,000 words) aim to promote debate about current and controversial issues. Topics are usually identified by the Editor, with short critical responses being commissioned from one or more authors. The Editor also welcomes suggestions for suitable topics and contributors.

**Submissions** Manuscripts should either be submitted online <http://www.epress.ac.uk/oryx/webforms/author.php> or by e-mail to the Editor (address as below). ***In the online submission or in a covering e-mail the Corresponding Author must confirm that:*** (1) the submitted manuscript has not been published, or submitted for publication, elsewhere, (2) all authors have read the submitted manuscript and agreed to its submission, and (3) all authors have abided by the Code of Conduct for contributors to *Oryx* (published in *Oryx* 35, 99-100; included in the Instructions for Contributors on the *Oryx* web site). Both quantitative and qualitative methodology used in the reported work should be appropriate to the research question and must be clearly described. If there is overlap with other papers, including any in press or in preparation, this should be stated and the papers in question sent to the Editor.

**Review and editing** Manuscripts are subject to rigorous peer review. Contributors may suggest appropriate reviewers. For manuscripts with a substantial statistical content, one of the reviewers will be a statistician. Proofs are sent to authors as a portable document format (PDF) file attached to an e-mail note. For viewing and printing PDF files Acrobat Reader can be downloaded free of

charge from <http://www.adobe.com> .Corrected proofs should be returned to the Editor within 3 days of receipt; minor corrections can be communicated by e-mail or fax.

The Editor welcomes contributions to the other sections of the journal (deadlines for the January, April, July and October issues are 1 October, 3 January, 5 April and 15 July, respectively):

**Briefly** Concise reports (<175 words) on news of general conservation interest based on authoritative published sources, including reputable web sites.

**Conservation news** Items (<650 words) concerning major recent developments in conservation, or important announcements, other than from published sources.

**Letters** Substantial and informative contributions (<650 words) in response to material published in the journal.

**Publications, Grants and opportunities** and **Meetings** These sections cover, respectively, book reviews and brief announcements of new publications, news of the availability of grants or funding opportunities, and announcements of relevant meetings. Authors and publishers are invited to send publications to the Editor for potential review.

**Preparation of manuscripts** Authors should consult a recent issue of *Oryx* for general style. Contributions should be in English, with British English spelling and terminology, double-spaced. Submissions can be in 'pdf', 'rtf', 'doc' or 'wpd' format, and may be sent as a compressed archive. The cover page should contain the title, a running header of no more than 40 characters, a word count from the abstract to the references inclusive, but not including tables or figure and plate legends, and full mailing address, e-mail address and address at the time the research was carried out, if different, of the corresponding author and all additional authors. All pages should be numbered consecutively, and the order of the sections of the manuscript should be: cover page, main text, biographical sketches, tables, figure and plate legends, figures, plates. Short Communications must not have any subheadings within the text.

*Title* This should be a succinct description of the work, ≤20 words, preferably embodying either the aim or the overall conclusion (e.g. *Dramatic decline of the orang-utan in Sumatra*, rather than *Conservation status of the orang-utan...*).

*Abstract* This should describe, in 100-250 words, the aims, methods, major findings and conclusions. It should be informative and intelligible without reference to the text, and should not contain any references or undefined abbreviations.

*Keywords* Up to eight pertinent words or phrases should be provided, in alphabetical order.

*References* These should be cited in the text as, for example, Hardcastle & Wilson (1996) or (Leadbeater, 1996). For three or more authors use the first author's surname followed by *et al.*. Multiple references should be in chronological order. The reference list should be in alphabetical order, and article titles and the titles of serial publications should be given in full. The following are examples of house style:

LeBoeuf, B.J., Kenyon, K.W. & Villa-Ramirez, B. (1986) The Caribbean monk seal is extinct. *Marine Mammal Science*, **2**, 70-72.

MacArthur, R.H. & Wilson, E.O. (1967) *The Theory of Island Biogeography*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, USA.

Sutherland, W.J. (ed.) (1998) *Conservation Science and Action*. Blackwell Science, Oxford, UK.

Beck, B.B., Rapaport, L.G. & Stanley Price, M.R. (1994) Reintroduction of captive-born animals. In *Creative Conservation: Interactive Management of Wild and Captive Animals* (eds P.J.S. Olney, G.M. Mace & A.T.C. Feistner), pp. 265-286. Chapman & Hall, London, UK.

Brady, L.D., Huston, K., Jenkins, R.K.B., Kauffmann, J.L.D., Rabearivony, J., Raveloson, G. & Rowcliffe, M. (1996) *UEA Madagascar Expedition '93*. Unpublished Report, University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK.

Bowler, M. (1991) *Implications of large predator management on commercial ranchland in Zimbabwe*. MSc thesis, University of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe.

IUCN (200) *2006 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*. [Http://www.redlist.org](http://www.redlist.org) [accessed 24 July 2006].

*Biographical sketches* This should describe the main research interests of all authors (<150 words total), over and above what is obvious from the subject of the manuscript and the authors' affiliations.

*Tables* These should be self-explanatory, each on a separate page and with an appropriate caption.

*Appendices* Mathematical or statistical models, lengthy tables, and questionnaires should be placed in Appendices. These may be made available as online-only Appendices on the journal web site, depending on length. Online-only appendices can also include figures and plates, and these can be in colour.

*Figures, maps and plates* The Instructions for Contributors on the journal website includes guidelines for the preparation of figures, maps and plates.

*Nomenclature* Where necessary, the basis used for nomenclature of taxa should be indicated in the methodology. The first time a species is mentioned, its scientific name should follow without intervening punctuation: e.g. African elephant *Loxodonta africana*. English names should be in lower case throughout except where they incorporate a proper name.

*Abbreviations* Full expansion should be given at first mention in the text.

*Symbols, units and currencies* Use SI units (International System of Units, <http://www.bipm.org/en/si/>) and ISO 4217 currency codes ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO\\_4217](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_4217)).

*Offprints, page charges and colour figures* Contributors receive either a PDF file of their article or 25 free offprints, and may purchase additional copies. No page charges are levied. Colour figures can be published, but only at the author's expense.

*Copyright* Authors will be asked, upon acceptance of an article, to transfer copyright to the publisher.

These *Instructions for Contributors* (including the *Code of Conduct* and *Guidelines for Preparation of Figures & Plates*) are available on the *Oryx* web site or from: Editor, *Oryx - The International Journal of Conservation*, Fauna & Flora International, Great Eastern House, Tenison Road, Cambridge, CB1 2TT, UK; E-mail [oryx@fauna-flora.org](mailto:oryx@fauna-flora.org); Fax +44 (0)1223 461481.

Oryx web site: <http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=ORX>

Oryx is covered by *Biological Abstracts*, *BIOBASE/Current Awareness in Biological Sciences*, *Current Contents Agriculture, Biology and Environmental Science*, *Science Citation Index*, *SciSearch*, *Research Alert* and *Ecology Abstracts*.

### **Code of Conduct for researchers contributing articles**

Oryx is concerned above all with the conservation of wild species. It is essential, therefore, that all those who contribute articles to the journal adhere to the highest ethical and legal standards in the field. In particular:

1. All research must have the necessary approvals and permits from appropriate institutions and statutory authorities in both the host country and the researchers' country of origin (if different).
2. Any intellectual property rights on data and results obtained from the research must be managed within the legal requirements of the host country and be shared fairly among the participants, especially those from the host country. Such arrangements should be formalized prior to initiating the research through prior informed consent by the host country and institutes. Research should not infringe local rights in intellectual property. If research is carried out in a host country that has few legal requirements for such work, researchers should follow the standards of their country of origin.
3. Oryx recognizes the importance of capacity building as an important component of conservation activity, as well as the importance of full involvement by all stakeholders in research activity. Therefore we recommend that:
  - any social, anthropological or ethnobiological research should follow the highest standards of research ethics;
  - researchers should confirm that their research conforms to the standards set out by a reputable source, such as the guidelines developed by the British Sociological Association, which are based on the ethical codes produced by the American Sociological Association, the Association of Social Anthropologists of the Commonwealth, and the Social Research Association (<http://www.britsoc.co.uk>).
4. Any research undertaken in a foreign country should, wherever possible, be based on active collaboration with appropriately qualified and experienced individuals from the host country. One objective of the research should be, where necessary, to enhance the capacity of scientific and technical staff in the host country.
  - Copies of any reports and publications resulting from the research shall routinely be provided to all relevant institutions in the country where the research is being undertaken. Wherever appropriate, researchers from the host country should be included as co-authors of all relevant publications.
  - Where appropriate, the results of research should be reported back to relevant local and national organizations.
  - Where research involves fieldwork in areas occupied by people, or affects species or ecosystems within which people have de facto or de jure tenure rights or cultural connections, it should be carried out in a way that respects local beliefs, economic and cultural interests, and rights.

- Where relevant, research should involve the participation of local partners, and should have regard for the enhancement of local capacity to understand and manage ecosystems and populations.
5. Field researchers should adopt the highest precautionary standards to avoid the accidental introduction and distribution of invasive and pathogenic organisms.
  6. Researchers are encouraged to adopt existing IUCN/SSC guidelines (e.g. on reintroductions and invasive organisms) as a framework for professional procedure, and are encouraged to design their studies and research to match the research and management needs stated in SSC Action Plans and National Biodiversity Action Plans.
  7. Research on species should wherever possible be non-intrusive, but it is recognized that responsible collection of data by intrusive means may be necessary in some cases. Moreover, useful research can be conducted using specimens taken or killed by others (for example, as part of wildlife management operations). The following guidelines for the treatment of individual specimens should be followed.
    - (a) In cases where specimens are collected and/or killed by the researcher:
      - data collection involving the killing of an organism should only take place when such collection is essential to the scientific integrity of the research being undertaken;
      - the number of specimens collected should be the absolute minimum required for research integrity;
      - the specimens collected should not be of species that appear on national or international lists of threatened species unless they are necessary for the purposes of research aimed at enhancing their conservation. In such cases, the researchers must have the appropriate permits from the relevant statutory authority.
    - (b) In cases where information is collected from specimens that have been killed by others: if data collection makes use of existing game control, hunting or harvesting operations, it should take place in such a way that no additional mortality occurs as a result of the research, either directly or indirectly (e.g. through increased demand).
  8. Animal capture and handling techniques should conform to the highest standards of animal welfare. If animals are to be killed they must be killed humanely. Researchers should confirm that they have followed a code of conduct from a reputable source, such as that developed by the Association for the Study of Animal Behaviour (<http://www.asab.org>) and the Animal Behavior Society (<http://www.animalbehavior.org/>) - see Dawkins & Gosling (1992) *Ethics in Research on Animal Behavior*, Academic Press, London, or *Animal Behaviour*, (2001) 61, 271-275.

This Code of Conduct was developed by Professor Bill Adams (University of Cambridge), Dr Andrew Balmford (University of Cambridge), Dr Jeffrey A. McNeely (IUCN - World Conservation Union), Dr Mike Maunder (National Tropical Botanical Gardens, Hawaii), Dr E.J. Milner-Gulland (Imperial College London), Professor Paul Racey (University of Aberdeen) and Dr John G. Robinson (Wildlife Conservation Society).

*As published in Oryx 35(2), 99-100, with minor modification.*

## Guidelines for Preparation of Figures & Plates

### General Instructions

Figures are printed at widths of 79, 107.5 and 165 mm; wherever possible design for widths of 79 or 107.5 mm. Figures should normally be included in the manuscript file. Large electronic files can be compressed. Colour plates and figures can be printed, but only at the author's expense; contact the Editorial Office (oryx@fauna-flora.org) if you require a costing.

### Figures

The preferred format for submission of line artwork, such as maps and graphs, is encapsulated postscript (eps) format; most drawing and mapping software can export to this format. If in doubt about the quality or format of a figure, contact the Editorial Office and/or send a test file.

In general any manuscript that involves a study site or specific location will require a map figure. Maps must: (1) be surrounded by a thin-line box, (2) be geographically referenced either with a few inward-pointing latitude and longitude tic marks or with a small inset map indicating the location of the main figure, (3) have a scale bar in km, and (4) all lines such as roads and rivers should, wherever appropriate, extend to the edge of the figure. If the main figure has latitude and longitude tic marks then a N arrow is not required.

For all figures use line thicknesses in the range of 0.5 - 1.5 points (approximately 0.15 - 0.3 mm), and font sizes in the range of 7 - 12 points. All fonts used in figures should be sans serif rather than serif, i.e. use a font such as Arial rather than a font such as Times Roman. All figure elements should be in black-and-white. If shading is required, use only a limited range of grey shades, generally not more than three. See recent issues of the journal for examples of suitably designed figures.

### Plates

Photographs should be referred to as Plates in the text, and are set at a single-column width of 79 mm. Black-and-white plates can be reproduced from colour slides or prints, but will only reproduce well if there is a range of colours and tones that will convert to a broad range of grey shades.

Example plate (photograph by Jeremy Holden) reproduced in black-and-white from a colour 35 mm slide. Note that although the photograph is dark overall, it has a full range of shades from white through to black, and good contrast.



Photographs should preferably be submitted electronically, as TIFF (Tagged Image File Format) files. In order to achieve high quality reproduction, photographs must have been taken, or scanned, at an appropriate resolution. For example, to print a 35 mm slide at a column width of 79 mm, the original slide would need to be scanned at a resolution of 680 dots (pixels) per inch. If in doubt, contact the Editorial Office or send the original slides or prints.

In general, plates will only be included in an article if they form part of evidence that is integral to the subject studied (e.g. a camera-trap photograph of a rare species), and if they are of good quality.