

Style sheet: *Australian Forestry*

Title: begin with a word suitable for indexing; sentence case (i.e. capitals only on first word and proper names etc.) [Title style]

[Running heading: A few key words] [Running heading style]

First Author¹ and A.N. Other² [Author style]

¹Address of first author; Email, no phone numbers

²Address of second author [Author address style]

(Revised m) Manuscript received nn mmm 2004 [MS received style]

Summary [Heading 1, H1, style]

This should describe concisely the nature of the work, the principal results and conclusions. It should not normally exceed 5% of the length of the paper, and should be suitable for reproduction by abstracting journals. [Body text style]

Keywords: insert here; next [sequence should be descriptors; names of organisms; names of places; descriptors should conform to the CABI thesaurus; a convenient way to find suitable descriptors is to look for the keywords used in *Forestry Abstracts* in similar papers. Editors will insert these if necessary.]

Introduction [H1]

In the beginning [H2]

All headings in the text have only an initial capital (i.e. 'sentence-style').

Figure 1 shows...BUT...Trees grow tall (Fig. 1)...

Assemble tables and figures at the end of the manuscript (and provide original files for figures as well), but insert a note at the conclusion of the paragraph in which they are first mentioned:

'[Insert Figure 1 near here]'

Units: use SI and metric units throughout. Leave a space between the numbers and units, e.g. 56 ha, 56–78 ml. Use kg m⁻¹, and not kg/m. 'The MAI was 10 m³ ha⁻¹', but 'increment was 10 m³ ha⁻¹ y⁻¹'. Latitude 35°15'S (the symbol for minutes is the prime (from the symbol table), not the single quotation mark)

Always use figures where a unit is given (e.g. 7 ml).

Aim to use no more than three levels of heading [H3]

Examples of literature references are: Reports by Jacobs (1955, 1956a,b), Able (1960) and Andy *et al.* (1960) show...OR Reports (Jacobs 1955, 1956a,b; Able 1960; Andy *et al.* 1960) show... The entries are in chronological order; if two or more have the same date, these are alphabetical. Use a,b etc. where there is more than one reference to a publication by the same author in a given year, and also where there is more than one publication with three or more authors and the same year and the same first author. If there are three or more authors, use *et al.* (in *italics*) after the first. For personal observations use *pers. obs.*; for personal communications use (Ian Smith, DSIR Canberra, 1997 *pers. comm.*) (i.e., who, where and when).

Botanical nomenclature (CBE¹ pp. 412–) — names of genera and species in *italics*; common names of both plants and animals usually commence with lower-case letters (yellow box); ‘sp.’, ‘spp.’, ‘var.’ and ‘cv.’ are not italicised; × (from Wingdings2) for hybrids; cultivar names commence with an initial capital, quote marks, no *italics* (International Code of Botanical Nomenclature 1994).

Numeric ranges are shown as 1–2 (no spaces), or ‘from 1 to 2’; one to ten, but 11, 12, etc. (in text only), 5 mg (always use number when followed by a unit); 25–28 (not 25–8), 6000 but 20 000; 0.45 not .45

15-fold (but threefold)

1920s, mid-1970s, 18 January 1967, on the 18th, on 18 January, 1967–1969 (not 1967–69), 1991/92 and 1989/90 (for financial year, growing season, etc.), nineteenth century

10°C (close up) [° = ctl+d], 45% (close up)

5 min (not min. or mins), 33 seconds or 33 s (not sec), 12 hours or 12 h (not hr), 2 y (not yr)

in vitro, *in vivo*, etc. e.g., i.e., etc.

P for probability; *n*, *t*; *F*, *r* (simple correlation), *R* (multiple correlation), *D*

Ca²⁺ not Ca++ Single quotation marks; single space between sentences

Mr, Dr, edn, eds (but ed.), Ltd, PhD (no points in contraction)

USA, UK, NSW (no points), former USSR (not CIS as it does not cover the same area)

Acronyms: spell name out in full the first time it is used, followed by acronym in parentheses

The ‘dash’ used as a minus sign or in ranges of figures is the en dash, not a hyphen which is for word punctuation; the dash used in sentence punctuation is an em dash with a space before and after.

References

Order the references alphabetically by the first author. Where there are a number of references with three or more authors but the same first author, place in date order. Please follow the style as here — it is important that references are cited in a consistent manner.

Franklin, T.L. (1989) Title of article in full. *Journal Name in Full* **20**, 67–69.

Franklin, T.L. and Smith, K.L. (1980) Title of article in full. *Journal Name in Full* (in press).

James, K. and Smith, K.L. (1996) *Title of Book in Full*, 4th edn. Publisher, Place, 340 pp.

Kennard, L. (1997) Title of chapter in full. In: Smith, O. (ed.) *Title of Book in Full*. Publisher, Place, pp. 34–45.

¹ Council of Biological Editors (1994) *Scientific Style and Format: The CBE Manual for Authors, Editors and Publishers*. 6th edn Cambridge University Press, UK, USA, Australia, 825 pp. *See also:*

Anon. (2002) *Style Manual*. 6th edn, John Wiley & Sons Australia, 550 pp.

Smith, K.L. (1989) Title of chapter in full. In: Smith, O.P. (ed.) *Proceedings of Some Conference*. Publisher, Place, pp. 34–45.

Unwin, C. (1991) *Title of Publication Other than a Book*. Publisher, Series, Place, nn pp.

Walsh, P. (1989) Title of unpublished thesis in full. MSc thesis, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia. [and similarly for all unpublished reports]

NB:

In: [not italics]

Both book and journal titles should be italic, and should have maximum caps

Titles of other published documents should be treated similarly

Names of all authors should be given (not just the first three)

Please ensure that all references cited in the text are listed in the References, and vice versa

Tables

Wherever possible, tables will be set within a single column of the journal (9 cm wide)

The typical table title is short, without ending punctuation.

The basic table has only three horizontal rules (lines) (1/2 point); the first between the title and the column headings; the second between the headings and the field; and the third between the field and the footnotes.

If ‘spanner’ heads are used, as for the last four columns below, they have an additional rule beneath; if there are two adjacent spanners, the rule below is broken in two; vertical rules are not used.

Sentence-style capitalization is used for column and row headings.

Lower-case letters are preferable to either numerals or symbols such as asterisks for directing readers to the footnotes.

Table 1. Classification and physical characteristics of the study soil^a

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Texture ^b	Structure	Organic carbon (%) ^c	Particle size analyses (%)			
					Clay	Silt	Fine sand	Coarse sand
A11	0–35	SL	Massive	1.79	5	10	52	33
A12	35–50	LS	Massive	0.38	4	12	58	26
A21	50–65	LS	Massive	0.24	25	14	38	23
A22	65–80	LFS	Massive	#				
B21	80	*	Massive	*				

^aThis profile overlaid a mottled, sandy clay loam, in what appeared to be a distinct soil type

^bSL = sandy loam; LS = loamy sandy; LFS = loamy fine sand

^c# weak to moderately cemented pan; * moderately cemented coffee rock pan

Figures

Where possible, figures will be set within a single column of the journal (9 cm wide). Photographs and diagrams should be numbered in a single series. Supply graphs etc in source form (e.g. Excel) rather than as pictures.

A figure title should informatively and succinctly describe the content of the figure; it is usually a sentence fragment. The title is capitalized in sentence style with no following period unless additional information is presented in the title paragraph. **Graphs should be clear when reduced to final size**; lettering and numbers should appear to be about as large as body text. Only essential numbers should be used on the axes; axis labels should be capitalised in sentence style, followed by units in brackets. If the file sizes are modest, include copies of figures at the end of the text file; **figures must also be supplied as original files**, e.g. postscript (ps), encapsulated postscript (eps) or Excel.