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General

The Canadian Institute of Forestry/l'Institut forestier du Canada (CIF/IFC) has published ***The Forestry Chronicle***, a professional and scientific forestry journal, since 1925. It is published bi-monthly for members of the institute and other subscribers throughout the world.

The Forestry Chronicle provides information about professional and scientific management of forests and other resources. It provides forest practitioners in Canada and around the world with a means to communicate with their peers in the professional community. In addition to Professional, Scientific and Technical papers and Notes, the various sections of ***The Forestry Chronicle*** record and encourage comment on significant developments of general interest in Canadian and international forestry.

Types of papers

Professional papers report on a program of work, describe a position on an issue, or present a case for a point of view (e.g., conference proceedings/presentations).

Scientific and Technical papers present forest research results or an analytical literature review on a scientific or technical subject. Scientific and Technical papers are original and previously unpublished. They are peer-reviewed. Scientific and Technical papers must state explicitly in the Abstract and Conclusions why the study should be of interest or importance to forest practitioners.

Notes are short communications that report important findings, usually a completed project of smaller scope. Notes are not used for preliminary publications or as progress reports.

Theme issues

Anyone can submit a proposal for a theme issue to *The Forestry Chronicle* by contacting the Editor at forestrychronicle@cif-ifc.org. A separate set of guidelines for theme issues is available at http://www.cif-ifc.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/1.Theme_Issue_Guidelines.pdf.

Page charges

The Canadian Institute of Forestry is a non-profit organization, and *The Forestry Chronicle* is a self-financing journal whose only funding is through advertising, page charges, reprints and subscriptions. There is a charge of \$100.00 per printed page. Authors will be advised of additional charges for colour.

Prior publication explanation

The Forestry Chronicle has a policy not to publish Professional, Scientific and Technical papers or Notes that have been published previously, so as to maintain single copyright of the material. *The Forestry Chronicle* considers an article ineligible for publication if most of the content of the paper:

- has been published in a journal or book chapter,
- is under consideration for publication in another journal or book chapter,
- has been or will be published in a conference proceedings,
- has been or will be published in a government publication with substantial circulation, or
- has been or will be posted on the internet accessible to all viewers*

Abstracts or extended abstracts related to conferences do not constitute prior publication.

* Manuscripts drawn from undergraduate or graduate research theses and dissertations are a special case, as many are now posted online following completion. As submitted to fulfill university degree requirements, completed theses and dissertations are generally considered to be unpublished works. *The Forestry Chronicle* is pleased to consider manuscripts derived from theses and dissertations.

Manuscript submission

Professional, Scientific and Technical papers and Notes should be submitted by the following link:

<https://mc06.manuscriptcentral.com/tfc>

Authors are responsible for the quality of language. Manuscripts that are not written in comprehensible, grammatically correct English or French will be rejected. Authors whose native language is not English or French are encouraged to have manuscripts edited by a native English or French speaker or a commercial editing service before submission. The Editors reserve the right to reject poorly written manuscripts even in their technical or scientific content is suitable for publication.

A covering letter should accompany a PDF version of the manuscript, LaTeX format is not acceptable. "Authorization to Publish" forms signed by all authors must also be submitted (see also **Publication process** section, [Authorization to Publish](#)).

The cover letter must:

- warrant that the manuscript represents original work that is not being considered for publication, in whole or in part, in another journal, book, conference proceedings, or government publication with a substantial circulation,
- warrant that all previously published work cited in the manuscript has been fully acknowledged (see **Publication process** section, [Permission to reproduce copyright material](#)),
- include an explanation of any real or perceived conflicts of interest (see **Publication process** section, [Conflict of interest and disclosure](#)),
- include the previous manuscript number if a resubmission.

The Associate Editors may not necessarily contact the suggested reviewers.

For accepted manuscripts, the corresponding author will be contacted by the Editor to advise him or her of acceptance, and to ask for the final accepted manuscript in Word for Windows. All figures and supplementary data are sent as separate files. When revisions are made to a manuscript, the track changes feature of the software must not be used. The changes should be made directly in the manuscript and listed in a separate letter.

A head-and-shoulders digital photograph is requested of each author unless there are more than four authors of a paper. Photographs, including the head-and-shoulders photographs are submitted as electronic images only. They should be at least 300 dpi when printed 4.1 cm x 4.8 cm (1.625" wide x 1.875" high). Once the manuscript is accepted, to ensure the highest possible quality reproduction and printing of figures, authors must:

- submit graphics files separately from the manuscript;
- ensure that graphics files are high resolution; and
- ensure that graphics files are the most recent, correct versions of the files.

The quality of the graphics printed in **The Forestry Chronicle** depends upon the quality of the graphics provided. See the [Illustrations](#) section.

All tables and equations are required to be in a workable format that can be physically manipulated. Equations should be represented in true editable format, preferably using a math editor, or they may be typed into the text. Tables and equations must not be submitted in .GIF, .JPG, or other picture formats (neither within the manuscript nor as separate files). An Excel spreadsheet format is not acceptable. Each table should appear on a separate sheet and should be numbered in Arabic numerals. Only the first word of the title should be capitalized, and similarly only the first word of table headings should be capitalized. Only horizontal rules are used; see **The Forestry Chronicle** for examples. Tables will appear as one column (8.6 cm; 3.375"), page width (16.8 cm; 6.625") or for large tables sideways on the page (24.4 cm; 9.625").

Editorial process

Receipt of each manuscript is acknowledged to all authors as soon as the Editor has conducted an initial evaluation. The manuscript is checked for conformity to these **Instructions to Authors**. Failure to meet the criteria outlined may result in return of the manuscript for correction before evaluation.

It is the policy of *The Forestry Chronicle* to correspond only with the designated corresponding author. The Editor regards a submitted manuscript as a confidential document and seeks to ensure that the authors retain control of the reports obtained during the evaluation process. The review process is expected to be completed within six weeks, but unpredictable events may cause delays.

If revisions are required, authors are allowed up to 21 days for minor revisions or no more than 42 days for major revisions. If authors are unable to meet these deadlines for justifiable reasons, then they should contact the Editor to request an extension; otherwise their manuscripts will be treated as new submissions and may be subject to further review.

Authors should attempt to address all objections raised by reviewers, especially where clarification is sought. Authors of papers required to do further experimental work or major rewriting will be asked to revise and resubmit the paper, which will be sent for further review. Authors resubmitting a manuscript must follow the same procedure for submitting a new manuscript, but in their cover letter they must indicate the manuscript number assigned to the previous submission and address the major concerns of the reviewers and Associate Editor. The resubmitted manuscript will be evaluated by the Associate Editor, who will recommend the extent of further review necessary.

Publication process

The Editor checks all accepted manuscripts for conformation to the **Instructions to Authors** and to ensure that all necessary paperwork is present. Any areas identified as problematic will be addressed by the Editor in consultation with the corresponding author. Once the Editor has resolved any problems with the manuscript and the original signed [Authorization to Publish](#) forms have been received from all authors, the manuscript is forwarded to the Production Manager. The papers are prepared for publication ensuring that the final printed work is consistent in form and style.

Galley proofs

A PDF proof of the paper and a reprint order form are sent via e-mail to the corresponding author. Proofs must be checked carefully, as they will not be proofread by *The Forestry Chronicle* personnel. An annotated PDF or a list of corrections (in Word or in the e-mail body text) must be returned within five days of receipt to the Production Manager. The proof stage is not the time to make extensive corrections, additions, or deletions. If the cost of changes introduced at the proof stage is deemed to be excessive, they will be charged to the author. The author should pay special attention to tables, figures, equations and references, and is responsible for ensuring that they are correct. The author should respond on the proof to questions or remarks of the Editors, which will generally concern material missing from references, clarification of text or complex typesetting.

Reprints and e-prints

The Forestry Chronicle does not provide free reprints. If reprints are desired, they are available at the following costs:

Number of pages	50 copies (minimum)	First 100 copies	Each additional 100 copies
1-4	\$126.00	\$210.00	\$48.00
5-8	\$186.00	\$310.00	\$63.00
9-12	\$252.00	\$420.00	\$85.00
13-16	\$505.00	\$505.00	\$105.00

High Resolution PDF of article - \$126.00

A PDF of the paper is available for an additional \$100 on any reprint order. Contact admin@cif-ifc.org to order reprints.

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Authorization to publish

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Permission to reprint material published in *The Forestry Chronicle*

Requests for permission to republish the paper, in whole or in part, should be addressed to the Executive Director, Canadian Institute of Forestry (phone: (647) 818-4380; fax: (705) 744-1716; email: dcollins@cif-ifc.org).

Conflict of interest and disclosure

The Editors recognize that authors and peer reviewers may have real or perceived conflicts of interest arising from intellectual, personal, or financial circumstances of their research. Submitted manuscripts should include full disclosure of funding sources for the research and the letter of transmission should include an explanation of any real or perceived conflicts of interest that may arise during the peer review process. Failure to disclose such conflicts may lead to refusal of a submitted manuscript.

Photos of people

If a person pictured in a photo is identifiable, his or her permission is required to publish the photo. The person will be asked to sign a letter or [form](#) allowing CIF/IFC to publish the photo.

The manuscript

Format and organization of text

The manuscript must be double-spaced with numbered lines for all part except references, tables, and figure captions. Each page must be numbered, beginning with the title page. For material that is to be set in italics, use an italic font; do not underline. Use capital letters only when the letters or words should appear in capitals.

All manuscripts must contain a title page (p. 1), with an abstract, followed by the body of the paper, plus references, tables, figure captions, and appendices, in that order (see descriptions of particular manuscript parts, below). Tables and captions for illustrations should be on separate pages.

Primary headings indicate the major sections of the paper (e.g. Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgements, References). Secondary headings indicate major divisions within a primary section. Tertiary headings indicate divisions within a secondary heading.

Do not double-space after a period.

Be consistent in how paragraphs start and end. Be consistent in formatting primary, secondary, and tertiary headings.

Presenting a manuscript to maximize its online discoverability

Authors can structure their manuscript to maximize its online discoverability by following a few simple guidelines. Because the Title and Abstract are freely available to all readers and because most search engines give extra weight to keyword phrases in headings and to repeated phrases, wording of the Title and Abstract is especially important to increase the chance a paper will be highlighted. Consider the instructions below when composing the Title and Abstract; include key phrases a reader would likely use when conducting a literature search in the subject area of the paper.

Title

Titles not only provide information for alerting and information retrieval services, they are also the most heavily weighted element of a paper for online search engines. Therefore, titles should contain important descriptive phrases that relate to the topic, stating information such as the experimental organism used, specific behaviour, modifying agent, and key result or concept. Titles should be brief and clear. The names of organisms should be either in the vernacular or in Latin without their authors.

Title page

The title page must contain the following:

- (i) The full title of the paper;
- (ii) Authors listed in the order in which they are to appear at the head of the printed article;
- (iii) Affiliation and address (including e-mail address) for each author. This should reflect the affiliation and address at the time of the study. Indicate in a footnote current affiliations and addresses (including e-mail addresses) that differ from those in the by-line;
- (iv) Name, address, telephone number, and e-mail address of the author responsible for correspondence; and
- (v) Abstract

Abstract

The abstract should not be more than 200 words and should appear on the title page. Authors able to submit abstracts in both fluent English and French are encouraged to do so. Abstracts and keywords submitted in one language will be translated into the other official language by *The Forestry Chronicle's* translator. References should not be cited in the abstract unless they are absolutely essential, in which case full bibliographic information must be provided.

An abstract should start with the scientific rationale and the main objectives of the study. It should contain three to four descriptive keyword phrases that will draw the reader to the content. Because search engines look for duplication of terms, repeating keyword phrases in the title and abstract increases the chance that a paper will be highlighted during an online search; care should be taken, however, because excessive repetition of a term can cause a search engine to reject a Web page.

For long reviews or discussions an indicative abstract may be used. It is very short, often only a sentence, which expands or clarifies the title.

Keywords, up to 12 words or phrases, are required for all papers, and are instrumental for the online search.

Text

Authors must include uniform resource locators (URLs) and digital object identifiers (DOIs) to enable readers to find material on the Web. URLs and DOIs for references cited are placed after the reference in the reference list; other URLs and DOIs are placed in context in the text.

Footnotes to material in the text should not be used unless they are unavoidable. Their use is encouraged in tables. Where used in the text, footnotes should be cited in the manuscript by superscript Arabic numbers (except in the tables, see below) and should be numbered serially beginning with those that appear on the title page. Each footnote should appear on the manuscript page upon which the reference is made; footnotes should not be included in the list of references.

Equations should be clearly typed; triple-spacing should be used if superscripts and (or) subscripts are involved. Superscripts and subscripts should be legible and carefully placed. Distinguish between lowercase l and the numeral one, and between capital O and the numeral zero. A letter or symbol should represent only one entity and be used consistently throughout the paper. Each variable must be defined in the text or in a list of symbols to appear after the reference list. Variables representing vectors, matrices, vector matrices, and tensors must be clearly identified. Numbers identifying equations must be in square brackets and placed flush with the left margin. In numbering, no distinction is made between mathematical and chemical equations.

References

Authors are requested to cite only the most pertinent literature and to not cite more than one article in support of a single point. The author is responsible for verifying each reference against the original article. Each reference must be cited in the text using the surnames of the authors and the year, for example, (Walpole 1985) or Green and Brown (1990). Depending on the sentence construction, the names may or may not be in parentheses, but the year always is. If there are three or more authors, the citation should give the name of the first author followed by *et al.* (e.g. Green *et al.* 1991). If references occur that are not uniquely identified by the authors' names and year, use a, b, c, etc., after the year, for example, Green 1983a, 1983b; Green and Brown 1988a, 1988b, for text citation and in the reference list.

Private communications and papers submitted but not yet accepted are not included in the reference list but instead should be included as footnotes or in parentheses in the text, giving all authors names with initials' for a private communication, affiliation and year of communication should also be given (e.g., J.S. Jones, Database Manager – Inventory Monitoring and Assessment Section, Province X Ministry of Natural Resources, personal communication, April 2010). In the case of a long title and affiliation, this information may be provided in a footnote. If an unpublished book or article has been accepted for publication, include it in the reference list followed by the notation "In press". References to non-refereed documents (e.g., environmental impact statements, contract reports) must include the address where they can be attained.

The reference list should be double-spaced and placed at the end of the text. References with the same first author are listed in the following order: (i) papers with one author only are listed first in chronological order, beginning with the earliest paper; (ii) papers with dual authorship follow and are listed in alphabetical order by the last name of the second author; and (iii) papers with three or more authors appear after the dual-authored papers and are arranged chronologically. Papers with ten or more authors appear as [first author] *et al.*

References should follow the form used in current issues of ***The Forestry Chronicle***. The names of serials are abbreviated in the form given in Chemical Abstracts Service Source Index (CASSI; <http://cassi.cas.org/search.jsp>). In doubtful cases, authors should write the name of the serial in full.

The Forestry Chronicle encourages the inclusion of issue numbers, which should be placed in parentheses after the volume number. Uniform resource locators (URLs) or digital object identifiers (DOIs) are useful in locating references on the Web, and authors are encouraged to include these; they should be added to the reference in the reference list. Online-only citations are indicated as such by including "[online]" after the title. The following bibliographic citations illustrate the punctuation, style, and abbreviations for references.

Examples of references types, including electronic references

Journal article with DOI:

Klein, E., E.E. Berg and R. Dial. 2005. Wetland drying and succession across the Kenai Peninsula Lowlands, south-central Alaska. *Can. J. For. Res.* 35(8): 1931-1941. doi:10.1139/X05-129.

Journal article with URL:

Newbury, M.G. and A.C. Ashworth. 2004. A fossil record of colonization and response of lacustrine fish populations to climate change. *Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci.* 61(10): 1807-1816. Available from: http://pubs.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/cgi-bin/rp/rp2_abst_e?cjfas_f04-113_61_ns_nf [accessed 28 October 2005].

Journal article available online only (with DOI):

van der Sanden, J.J. and D.H. Hoekman. 2005. Review of relationships between grey-tone co-occurrence, semivariance, and autocorrelation based image texture analysis approaches [online]. *Can J. Remote Sens.* 31(3): 207-213. doi:10.1139/rs03-011.

Entire issue of journal:

Gordon, D.C., Jr. and A.S. Hourston (eds.). 1983. Proceedings of the Symposium on the Dynamics of Turbid Coastal Environments. *Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci.* 40(Suppl. 1).

Report:

Campbell, R.W. 1993. Population of the major North American needle-eating budworms. USDA For. Serv. Res. Pap. PNW-RP-463.

Book:

Philip, M.S. 1994. Measuring tree crops. *In* Measuring trees and forests. 2nd ed. pp. 107-150. CAB International, Wallingford, UK.

Book in a series:

Scott, W.B. and E.J. Crossman. 1973. Freshwater fishes of Canada. Bull. Fish. Res. Board Can. No. 184.

Part of book:

Healey, M.C. 1980. The ecology of juvenile salmon in Georgia Strait, British Columbia. *In* W.J. McNeil and D.C. Himsworth (eds.). Salmonid ecosystems of the North Pacific. pp. 203-229. Oregon State University Press, Corvallis, OR.

Paper in conference proceedings:

Kline, V.M. and T. McClintock. 1994. Effect of burning on a dry oak forest infested with woody exotics. *In* R.G. Wickett, P. Dolan Lewis, A. Woodcliffe and P. Pratt. Proceedings of the 13th North American Prairie Conference: Spirit of the Land, Our Prairie Legacy, Windsor, Ontario, 6-9 August 1992. pp. 207-213. Department of Parks and Recreation, Windsor, ON.

Institutional publications and pamphlets

Dzikowski, P.A., G. Kirby, G. Read and W.G. Richards. 1984. The climate for agriculture in Atlantic Canada. Available from the Atlantic Advisory Committee on Agrometeorology, Halifax, N.S. Publ. ACA 84-2-500. Agdex No. 070.

Corporate author:

American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and Water Pollution Control Federation. 1975. Standard methods for the examination of water and wastewater. 14th ed. American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and Water Pollution Control Federation, Washington, DC.

Thesis:

Keller, C.P. 1987. The role of polysaccharides in acid wall loosening of epidermal tissue from young *Phaseolus vulgaris* L. hypocotyls. M.Sc. thesis, Department of Botany, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC.

Web site citation:

Quinion, M.B. 1998. Citing online sources: advice on online citation formats [online]. Available from <http://worldwidewords.org/articles/citation.htm> [accessed 20 October 2005].

Translation:

Kolke, A. and B. Ogura. 1977. Selectivity of meshes and entrances of shrimp traps and crab traps. J. Tokyo Univ. Fish. 64: 1-11. [Translated from Japanese by Can. Transl. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 4950, 1983].

Tables

Tables should appear on separate pages, placed after the list of references, and numbered with Arabic numerals in the order cited in the text. The title of the table should be a concise description of the content, no longer than one sentence, which allows the table to be understood without detailed reference to the text. Column headings should be brief, but may be amplified by footnotes. Vertical rules should not be used. A copy of *The Forestry Chronicle* should be consulted to see how tables are set up and where the lines are placed. Footnotes in tables should be designated by superscript lowercase letters. Descriptive material not designated by a footnote may be placed under a table as a Note. Numerous small tables should be avoided, and the number of tables should be kept to a minimum.

Figure captions

Figure captions are listed on a separate page after the tables. The caption should informatively describe the content of the figure, without need for detailed reference to the text. Experimental conditions should not be included, but should be adequately covered in the methods. For graphs, captions should not repeat axis labels, but should describe what the data show. A single caption can be provided for multipart (composite) figures, with necessary details on the separate parts, identified by their individual labels. If the separate parts require enough information to warrant separate captions, then the composite should be separated into individual figures.

Appendices

An appendix should be able to stand alone as a separate, self-contained document. Figures and tables used in an appendix should be numbered sequentially but separately from those used in the main body of the paper (e.g., Fig. A1, Table A1). If references are cited in an appendix, they must be listed in an appendix reference list, separate from the reference list for the article.

Supplementary material

Supplementary material (or data) consists of extra tables, figures (maps), detailed calculations, and data sets produced by the authors as part of their research, but not essential for understanding or evaluating the paper and not published with the article in the print edition of the journal. This material is never edited, converted, or scanned, and therefore will appear exactly as submitted. This is to prevent any errors from being inadvertently introduced during file manipulation or printing. Tables and figures should be numbered in sequence separate from those published with the paper (e.g. Fig. S1, Table S1), and all supplementary material should be referred to in the manuscript by footnotes.

Supplementary material must be submitted with the article, in electronic format. The electronic copy will be made available in its native file format on *The Forestry Chronicle* website at no extra cost to readers.

Illustrations

The quality of the graphics printed in the journal depends upon the quality of the graphics provided. Artwork is submitted as electronic files. We can accept .TIF, .JPG, .PDF, and .EPS formats; we cannot import Word or WordPerfect graphics files. When preparing artwork, make lettering and symbols in proportion to the illustration large enough to allow reduction without loss of clarity; ensure that lines are thick enough to reproduce clearly. Use clear bold patterns; avoid the use of fine grey-scale patterns which will “plug” when printed. Authors will be advised of additional charges for colour.

Photographs are submitted as electronic images only. They should be high resolution—at least 300 dpi when printed at 4.1 cm x 4.8 cm (1.625” wide x 1.875” high).

Each figure or group of figures should be planned to fit, after appropriate reduction, into the area of either one or two columns of text. The maximum finished size of a one-column illustration is 8.6 cm x 24.4 cm (3.375” x 9.625”) and that of a two-column illustration is 18.2 cm x 23.6 cm (7.2” x 9.3”). The figures (including halftones) must be numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals, and each one must be referred to in the text and must be self-explanatory. All terms, abbreviations, and symbols must correspond with those in the text. Only essential labeling should be used, with detailed information given in the caption. If various degrees of grey shading are used, ensure that they are varied enough to differentiate among them or patterns over the greys (e.g., stippling, hatching) may need to be inserted.

Line drawings

All lines must be sufficiently thick (0.5 points minimum) to reproduce well, and all symbols, superscripts, subscripts, and decimal points must be in good proportion to the rest of the drawing and large enough to allow for any necessary reduction without loss of detail. Avoid small open symbols; these tend to fill in upon reproduction. The same font style and lettering sizes should be used for all figures of similar size in any one paper.

Maps

Maps must have very clear, bold patterns and must show longitudes and latitudes (or UTM coordinates) and a scale to ensure proper identification of study locations

Photographs

Photographs should be continuous tone, of high quality, and with strong contrast. Only essential features should be shown.

Colour illustrations

Colour illustrations will be at the author’s expense, which are generally \$950 per printed page in the journal. Further details on prices are available from the Production Manager.

Use contrasting colours rather than colours very close in hue or differentiate similar colours by inserting patterns over the colours (e.g., stippling, hatching). The more complex artwork becomes, the greater the possibility for problems at output time. Avoid complicated textures and shadings, especially in vector illustration programs; this increases the chance for a poor-quality final product.

Bitmap (raster) files are image files produced using a grid format in which each square (or pixel) is set to one level of black, colour, or grey. A bitmap file is broken down into the number of pixels or picture elements per inch (ppi), sometimes referred to as dots per inch (dpi). The higher the resolution of an image, the larger the number of pixels contained within the rectangular grid. The proper resolution should be used when submitting bitmap artwork. The minimum requirements for resolution are 600 dpi for line art, 1200 dpi for line lines (line art with fine lines or shading), 300 dpi for halftones and colour, and 600 dpi for combinations (halftones with lettering outside the photo area).

All colour files submitted must be as CMYK (cyan, magenta, yellow, and black). These colours are used in full-colour commercial printing. RGB graphics (red, green, and blue; colours specifically used to produce an image on a monitor) will be converted to CMYK.

Vector files are image files produced using elements such as lines and shapes. Typically, these files are used for line drawings.

Bitmaps can be imported into vector/draw applications only for the purpose of adding and overlaying information, lines, and text. Bitmaps should not be resized, cropped, rotated, or otherwise manipulated after importing.

Style Guidelines

Nomenclature

As a general guide for biological terms, *The CSE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers: Scientific Style and Format* (7th ed., 2006) published by the Council of Science Editors, Reston, VA 20190, USA, is recommended. Use *Trees in Canada* by J.L. Farrar published by Fitzhenry & Whiteside Limited and the Canadian Forest Service for common and scientific names or *Checklist of United States Trees* by E.L. Little, Jr., Agriculture Handbook No. 541 for a broader list of scientific names. Use the scientific name, including author(s), the first time a species is mentioned outside the title or keywords.

Spelling

The Forestry Chronicle uses the *Gage Canadian Dictionary* as its source for the correct spelling of words. Words such as “fertilizer” should be spelled with a “z,” not an “s.”

Abbreviations and acronyms

Abbreviations and acronyms should be defined when they are first mentioned in the abstract and text.

Units of measure

For units of measure, SI units (Système international d’unités) should be used or SI equivalents should be given. This system is explained and other useful information is given in the Metric Practice Guide (2000) published by CSA International (5060 Spectrum Way, Suite 100, Mississauga, ON M9W 1R3). For practical reasons, some exceptions to SI units are allowed.

Symbols

Symbols and unusual or Greek characters should be identified clearly. Superscripts and subscripts should be legible and correctly placed.

Statistical analyses

The assumptions and/or the model underlying any statistical analysis should be clearly stated. Symbols such as * and **, denoting levels of significance, should not be used except in conjunction with the actual values of the associated test statistic; actual *p* values are preferred.

Numbers

In long numbers the digits should be separated into groups of three, counted from the decimal marker to the left and right. The separator should be a space and not a comma, period, or any other mark, for example, 25 562 987 and not 25,562,987. In English text, the decimal marker should be a point, for example, 0.1 mL and not 0,1 mL. The decimal point in all numbers between 1 and -1, except 0, must be preceded by a 0. The sign x should be used to indicate multiplication, for example, 3 x 10⁶ and not 3·10⁶.

Dates

Dates should be written in the sequence day-month-year without internal punctuation (e.g., “on 9 October 1983 the...”).

Revised November 2014