

***Journal of Wildlife Management, Wildlife Society Bulletin, and  
Wildlife Monographs***

**Author Guidelines**

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A. Collier, and Steeve Côté.

**MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION**

These guidelines apply to submissions to *Journal of Wildlife Management (JWM, The Journal)*, *Wildlife Society Bulletin (WSB, The Bulletin)*, and *Wildlife Monographs (Monographs)*, which are published by The Wildlife Society (TWS, The Society). These 3 journals have similar styles but cover different subject matters. Therefore, authors should review subject matter guidelines to select the appropriate outlet (see [Subject Matter Differences](#)) before submission ([Appendix A](#)). Our journals strive to strike a balance between ease of submission for authors and consistency of content and formatting for editors and reviewers. Therefore, we provide a short template below with required elements for submission. See [Wildlife Monographs subject matter](#) for additional requirements for monographs. Following a paper's acceptance, journal staff will ensure that stylistic requirements not outlined in these guidelines are met (style guide available at <https://wildlife.org/get-published/> for interested parties). If you have specific questions, you can refer to the [table of contents](#) to navigate to topics on subject matter, journal policy, and submission instructions. If you have questions related to the preparation of your work, send us an email ([journals@wildlife.org](mailto:journals@wildlife.org)) and we will be happy to assist.

## BEGINNING OF TEMPLATE

1 17 Oct 2017 (TWS journals accept .doc or .docx files only)

2

3 RH: Doe and Smith • Bear dispersal (Doe et al. if >2 authors; running head <45 characters)

4 **Natal dispersal of black bears in a fragmented landscape** (limit title to 15 words)

5 Jane S. Doe, Wildlife University, 1293 Bighorn Avenue, Wetland City, MD 20814, USA

6 Todd L. Sims, Smith and Associates Wildlife Consulting, 1717 Woodpecker Drive,

7 Burrowsville, MD 20814, USA

8

9 **Current affiliation:** Todd L. Sims, Missouri Department of Conservation, 1708 Capital Drive,

10 Jefferson City, MO 65102, USA (only if needed for authors that changed affiliations)

11 **Correspondence:** Jane S. Doe, Wildlife University, 1293 Bighorn Avenue, Wetland City, MD

12 20814, USA. Email: [janesdoe@wildlife.org](mailto:janesdoe@wildlife.org) (include address and email for corresponding author)

13

14 **ABSTRACT** Limit to one paragraph briefly summarizing the research question, methods,

15 results, and implications. *Wildlife Monographs* require an additional language title and abstract;

16 for *JWM* and *WSB*, authors have the option to provide the title or title and abstract in an

17 additional language(s) below the English-language abstract. Please note that alternative language

18 titles and abstracts will not be copyedited and will be published as provided by the authors.

19 **KEYWORDS** black bear, Brownian bridge, corridor, Florida, natal dispersal, prospecting,

20 telemetry, *Ursus americanus* (present in alphabetical order, scientific names in italics)

21 Begin the introduction text immediately after keywords with no heading. Use Times New Roman  
22 12-point font, double space text, and number each line of the text continuously to facilitate  
23 review. This section should introduce the problem, review the relevant literature related to the  
24 topic, highlight gaps in our understanding of the topic, and end with a clear statement of  
25 objectives and hypotheses (if applicable). A synthetic introduction is especially important for  
26 *Monographs*. Do not summarize methods or results in the introduction section. Use  
27 chronological order followed by alphabetical order for citations in a series (Wolf and Kendrick  
28 1986, Jones 2002, Merrill et al. 2002). Establish scientific names for all species the first time  
29 mentioned in the abstract and text, then use common names to refer to the species throughout.

### 30 **STUDY AREA**

31 Include (as relevant to the study) location, temperature, precipitation, elevation, land use,  
32 seasons, animal community composition, topography, and major vegetation. Use past tense for  
33 study area descriptions (e.g., average annual precipitation was 46 cm, vegetation was primarily  
34 grass). Exceptions include geological formations that have been present for centuries (e.g.,  
35 mountains).

### 36 **METHODS**

37 Methods should be brief and include dates, sampling schemes, duration, research or experimental  
38 design, and data analyses. Use **active voice** throughout the manuscript. Methods must be  
39 described in adequate detail for a reader to duplicate them if initiating a new study, but authors  
40 can cite previously published methods without explanation. Avoid using acronyms for species  
41 names or variables measured (e.g., use canopy rather than CAN\_COV). Follow the International

42 System of Units (e.g., km rather than miles) and use digits for numbers (e.g., 7 birds) unless the  
43 number is the first word of a sentence or is used as a pronoun or name (e.g., zero-inflated  
44 distribution, one should consider). For field equipment, note the manufacturer name and location  
45 parenthetically the first time you mention the equipment in the text (e.g., Advanced Telemetry  
46 Systems, Isanti, MN, USA).

#### 47 **Second-level heading**

48 Capitalize only the first word in second-level headings and present in bold font. Avoid writing  
49 sections that consist of only one paragraph by combining like topics under a broader heading.

#### 50 Third-level heading

51 If third-level headings are necessary, use the format for second-level headings but with regular  
52 type (not bold).

### 53 **RESULTS**

54 Journals of The Wildlife Society **require** that authors clearly describe the **magnitude of the**  
55 **biological effect** in addition to the results of statistical analyses (beta values alone do not satisfy  
56 this requirement). This requirement can often be met with figures showing relationships (often  
57 the easiest to interpret) or examples in the text (e.g., predicted distance was 5 km for males and  
58 15 km for females; for every 10% increase in forest cover, annual survival increased by 3%).

59 Avoid excessive overlap in presentation of specific results in the text and tables. Reserve  
60 comments on interpretation of results for the discussion. If applicable, use *P* for *P*-values and use  
61 *n* for sample sizes to avoid confusion with *N* for population size.

### 62 **DISCUSSION**

63 The discussion should address the predictions and hypotheses tested **without repeating the**  
64 **results**. It should begin with a statement of how the study did or did not support the hypotheses  
65 or predictions and then follow up with an explanation as to why or why not using the author's  
66 data and previously published works to support conclusions. Limitations of the work should also  
67 be mentioned in the discussion. Reasonable speculation and new hypotheses to be tested may be  
68 included in this section.

69 **MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS (Alternatively, authors can choose CONSERVATION**  
70 **IMPLICATIONS, or RESEARCH IMPLICATIONS)**

71 This section should be short (usually one paragraph) and direct but explain issues important to  
72 management, conservation, or advancing wildlife science that are **derived directly from** or  
73 addressed in **your results**. Do not offer recommendations that are beyond the scope of your  
74 study (i.e., do not include recommendations based on other research). Address specific research,  
75 conservation, or management opportunities or problems in this section. From the Field,  
76 Emerging Research, and Tools and Technology articles in *WSB* should not have a management  
77 implications section.

78 **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

79 This section should be brief and include initials (rather than first names) and last names of  
80 individuals thanked.

81 **ETHICS STATEMENT**

82 Provide the appropriate documentation that the study adhered to relevant regulations and  
83 guidelines regarding the ethics of animal welfare and applicable protocol numbers. This

84 requirement applies to manuscript reporting results of studies that directly involve vertebrate  
85 animals, including observational studies and analyses of data derived from other studies. If the  
86 study involved humans (e.g., surveys), provide appropriate documentation that you obtained  
87 [proper approval](#) to perform research involving humans.

## 88 REFERENCES

89 This section should only include permanently archived material. Cite other material using in-text  
90 citations (D. E. Brown, Arizona University, unpublished data [or personal communication]).

91 Burnham, K. P., and D. R. Anderson. 1998. Model selection and inference: a practical  
92 information-theoretic approach. Springer-Verlag, New York, New York, USA. [\(book\)](#)

93 Mosby, H. S. 1967. Population dynamics. Pages 113–136 *in* O. H. Hewitt, editor. The wild  
94 turkey and its management. The Wildlife Society, Washington, D.C., USA. [\(book chapter\)](#)

95 Plint, T. R. 1990. Sources and populations. *American Naturalist* 134:51–64. [\(journal\)](#)

96 Stout, S. L., and R. Lawrence. 1996. Deer in Allegheny Plateau forests: learning the lessons of  
97 scale. Pages 92–98 *in* Proceedings of the 1995 Foresters Convention. Society of  
98 American Foresters, 28 October–1 November 1995, Portland, Maine, USA. [\(proceedings\)](#)

99 Tacha, T. C. 1981. Behavior and taxonomy of sandhill cranes from mid-continental North  
100 America. Dissertation, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, USA. [\(use Thesis to denote](#)  
101 [Master of Science or Master of Arts\)](#)

102 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS]. 1999. Endangered species database.  
103 [<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/>](http://www.fws.gov/endangered/). Accessed 7 Oct 1999. [\(website\)](#)

104 [\(If you are unsure of the format, include as much information as possible so we can help.\)](#)

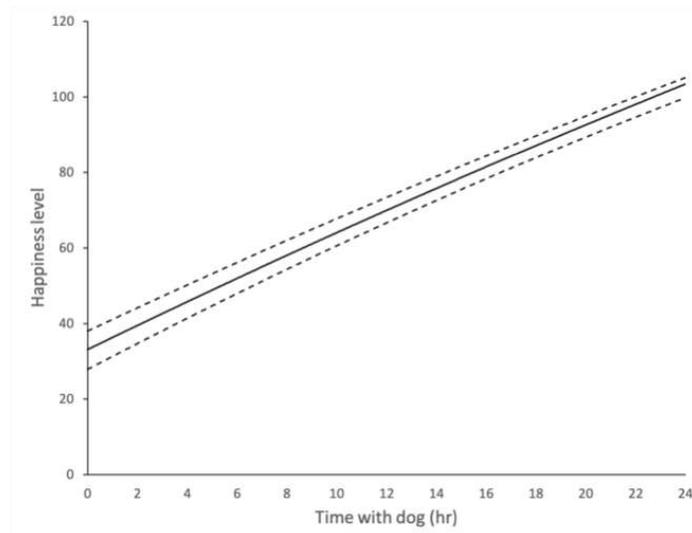
106 Figure Captions (Please note that figure files must be uploaded separately and may not be  
107 included in the text file. Our example is included here for display only.)

108 Figure captions must allow the figure to be self-explanatory, describing the **variables displayed**,  
109 **species studied**, and the **date(s)** and **location(s)** at which the data presented were gathered.

110 Define acronyms in tables and figures even if they have already been defined in the text. **Only**  
111 **capitalize the first word** and proper nouns on axes labels and legends (e.g., Daily nest survival,  
112 Black bear, Study area). After figure captions, you can also include captions for [Embedded Rich](#)  
113 [Media if you are including these files](#).

114

115 Figure 1. Relationship between predicted happiness level (index ranging from 0–120) and hours  
116 spent per day with a dog based on a survey of 400 survey respondents in Gainesville, Florida,  
117 USA, 2021. Dashed lines indicate 95% confidence intervals.



118

## 119 Tables

120 When possible, minimize the use of abbreviations, especially with long lists of variables (e.g.,  
 121 use tree density rather than TR\_DEN). Define abbreviations and terms in each table title or as  
 122 footnotes (e.g., AIC<sub>c</sub>, K, ANOVA). Table titles should describe the **variables displayed**, **species**  
 123 **studied**, and the **date(s)** and **location(s)** at which the data presented were gathered. For column-  
 124 and row-headings, capitalize only the first word and proper nouns (e.g., Number of nests),  
 125 including model notation (e.g., Age + elevation + slope).

126

127 Table 1. Number of species found in each site type (by diet preference) in roadside surveys  
 128 conducted in Tucson, Arizona, USA, 2018–2020.

129 **Use the Table function in Word (i.e., not an embedded picture; must be editable) immediately**  
 130 **following the table title.**

Site <sup>a</sup>	Animal group			
	Avian		Mammalian	
	Insectivorous	Carnivorous	Insectivorous	Carnivorous
Grassland or shrubs	5	3	2	5
Mixed forest	7	5	1	3
Wetland	8	7	5	8

131 <sup>a</sup>For footnotes, use lower-case, Roman letters.

132

133

134

135

136 **APPENDIX A. TITLE OF THE APPENDIX**

137 The appendix will appear at the end of the typeset article. Do not include online-only supporting  
138 information in the main document file (see section on [Supporting Information](#) for details on what  
139 can be included in supplemental files).

140 **END OF TEMPLATE**

During submission of your manuscript and cover letter, you will also need the following:

1. Email addresses for all coauthors
2. [Data availability statement](#) (required at revision stage)
3. [Graphical abstract](#) (required at revision stage)



**You do not need to read further unless you have specific questions about subject matter, journal policies, or the publication process. If your manuscript follows the guidelines above, it is ready for submission. All other style points will be addressed by the editors after acceptance.**

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## SUBJECT MATTER DIFFERENCES AMONG JOURNALS

The Society publishes manuscripts containing information from original research that contributes to the scientific foundations of wildlife management. The Society defines wildlife as invertebrates, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals that are not domesticated; however, we discourage submission of manuscripts focused on fish species to avoid overlap with journals of the American Fisheries Society.

In general, *JWM* focuses on wildlife relationships that can lead to management and conservation recommendations, *WSB* covers evaluations of management actions, and *Wildlife Monographs* is an outlet for exhaustive studies on a single topic in wildlife science, management, or conservation. See below for a detailed description of acceptable subject matter for each journal. As a general rule, TWS is flexible on submission lengths. Authors should concentrate on succinct and clear writing to improve readability. *Journal* and *Bulletin* articles are typically <50 double-spaced pages including tables and figures. *Monographs* are typically >50 submitted pages.

### *JOURNAL OF WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT* SUBJECT MATTER

Suitable topics include the results and interpretations of investigations into the biology and ecology of wildlife that can be used for management or conservation. The link to management or conservation of wildlife resources must be clear and concise. Manuscripts in *JWM* also address theoretical and conceptual aspects of wildlife management, including development of new approaches to quantitative analyses, modeling of wildlife populations and habitats, and other topics germane to advancing the science of wildlife management. Submissions to *JWM* fall into

8 main types: Research Article, Note, Commentary, Review, Letter to the Editor, Invited Article, Special Section, and Book Review.

---

*RESEARCH ARTICLES AND NOTES*

Research Articles and Notes focus on aspects of wildlife that can assist management and conservation by providing life-history data, modeling, new analytical and quantitative approaches, theory, and new approaches to understand human dimensions. Notes are shorter than articles and may present new findings based on limited sample sizes or scale. Examples of subjects include investigations into the biology and ecology of wildlife with direct management or conservation implications (e.g., life histories, demography, population ecology, movement, habitat relations), new analytical and quantitative methodological approaches related to wildlife science (e.g., statistical, quantitative), human dimensions related to theory and research (e.g., new approaches to understand human dimension surveys), and economics related to theory and research.

---

*COMMENTARY*

Commentaries are essays that question values, priorities, precepts, and philosophical foundations under which wildlife management operates. These manuscripts can uncover dogma, false assumptions, and misguided policy, or stimulate thought and innovation. Commentaries are in response to an issue, movement, policy, or program that could affect wildlife or its habitat, and subject area can be broad. The manuscript must be well documented and prepared professionally.

---

*REVIEW*

Review articles are an opportunity to provide an in-depth overview of a particular topic. A

variety of topics are amenable to reviews including but not limited to analytical approaches, study design, effects of a management practice, effects of a disturbance, and the like. Review articles need not conform to typical format headings and can be flexible to accommodate the topic.

---

#### *LETTER TO THE EDITOR*

Letters to the Editor (i.e., Letters) are short contributions that address issues relevant to *JWM*.

Appropriate topics include comments on recently published manuscripts (and author responses to the comments) or on topics or methods relevant to *JWM* or wildlife management. Letters should be short (~10 typed pages) and consist of a short title, author name and address, text, and

References if necessary. Letters that critique a previously published article will be subject to peer review as appropriate to ensure they are constructive and useful to the community. If the letter is accepted for publication, the authors of the article under discussion will be made aware of the critique and given the right to respond within a reasonable timeframe, also in the format of a Letter to the Editor. Author responses will be subject to peer review as appropriate and both letters will be published on the same date. Letters are not subject to page charges.

---

#### *INVITED ARTICLE*

The EIC has the option to solicit Invited Articles that review and synthesize important topics that pertain to the scientific foundations of wildlife management. Invited Articles must include a Management, Conservation, or Research Implications section, are not necessarily subject to peer review, and are not subject to page charges.

---

#### *SPECIAL SECTION*

Special Sections are an opportunity to present a series of papers focused on a topic that is timely, relevant, and of interest to the readers of *JWM*. Typically, these sections consist of 4–8 papers that provide an in-depth presentation of a particular topic. Submit a brief prospectus outlining the topic and proposed paper titles and authors to the EIC for consideration. All manuscripts submitted as part of a Special Section will undergo the same review process as regular journal articles and must meet journal standards (and page charges will apply).

---

#### *BOOK REVIEW*

Book Reviews provide a brief synopsis and commentary on a book relevant to some aspect of the field of wildlife science and management. Before submitting a Book Review, please contact the *JWM* Book Review Editor (Stephen Webb: [journals@wildlife.org](mailto:journals@wildlife.org)). Book Reviews are not subject to page charges.

#### *WILDLIFE SOCIETY BULLETIN* SUBJECT MATTER

The *Wildlife Society Bulletin (WSB)* is a journal for wildlife practitioners that effectively integrates cutting-edge science with management and conservation applications. Important policy and human-dimension issues, particularly those that focus on the integration of science, policy, and regulations, are also included. The *WSB* includes articles on contemporary wildlife management and conservation, education, administration, law enforcement, human dimensions, and review articles on the philosophy and history of wildlife management and conservation. Submissions to *WSB* fall into 8 main categories: Research Article, Emerging Research, Tools and Technology, Opinion, From the Field, Letter to the Editor, Special Section, and Invited Articles.

---

*RESEARCH ARTICLE*

Research Articles are the traditional wildlife science manuscripts published in the *WSB*. These are typically field studies and structured with Introduction, Study Area, Methods, Results, Discussion, and, as appropriate, Management, Conservation, or Research Implications sections. Research Article papers published in the *WSB* bring forward examples of integrating wildlife science and management. Data in Research Articles should cover multiple years or seasons of collection and be suitable for inference beyond the study site.

---

*EMERGING RESEARCH*

Submissions in the Emerging Research category address new ways of approaching management actions or propose new conceptual models for understanding the implications of management. Articles in Emerging Research can include studies that are limited in spatial or temporal replication but highlight potential issues in wildlife science, conservation, and management. Emerging Research papers do not have Management Implications sections.

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*TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGY*

Tools and Technology papers are typically brief and describe new techniques and technology or modifications of well-known techniques that may be of use to managers. Tools and Technology papers do not have Management Implications sections.

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*OPINION*

Opinion articles combine original data with strong opinion regarding inferences from those data. The Opinion section allows authors the license to include strong opinions and perhaps even

value-laden statements that are not usually found in traditional scientific papers. We believe that this adds value to the *Bulletin* and makes for interesting discussion among wildlife professionals.

---

*FROM THE FIELD*

While in the field collecting data or conducting data analyses, you may have a serendipitous flash of insight about something that is directly or tangentially relates to the project at hand. There might be a smattering of data that hint at a new research direction, or perhaps some outlying values that are actually real and not a function of entering wrong numbers in a spreadsheet. From The Field papers cover situations where you might not have enough data for a Research Article but do have enough information to support and share some new insight. Another aspect of From the Field articles is the introspection by veteran managers and conservationists by sharing insights gained over the course of their careers. We vigorously encourage such submissions.

---

*LETTER TO THE EDITOR*

Letters are short contributions that address issues relevant to *WSB*. Appropriate topics include comments on recently published manuscripts, frequently with responses from the original authors, or on topics or methods relevant to *WSB* or wildlife management. Letters should be short (~1,000 words) and consist of a short title, author name and address, text, and References if necessary. Letters that critique a previously published article will be subject to peer review as appropriate to ensure they are constructive and useful to the community. If the letter is accepted for publication, the authors of the article under discussion will be made aware of the critique and given the right to respond within a reasonable timeframe, also in the format of a Letter to the

Editor. Author responses will be subject to peer review as appropriate and both letters will be published on the same date.

---

#### *SPECIAL SECTION*

Special Sections consist of articles with a common topic or theme and add value to the *WSB*. Often, but not always, Special Sections are offshoots of sessions held during The Wildlife Society's annual meeting. Persons interested in coordinating a Special Section should contact the editor with a brief synopsis of the proposed topic along with a list of proposed papers and corresponding authors. Do not proceed without agreement by the editor.

---

#### *INVITED ARTICLES*

Invited Articles represent an invitation by the editor for experts on a particular topic or issue related to applied wildlife science to publish a review or synthesis article that represents the state-of-the-art knowledge and understanding of the topic or issue. The purpose is to provide wildlife professionals with a foundational article on contemporary techniques that can be used for conservation planning, research initiation, and development of management strategies. Page charges are waived for Invited Articles.

#### *WILDLIFE MONOGRAPHS* SUBJECT MATTER

*Wildlife Monographs* publishes manuscripts containing information from original research that contributes to wildlife science. Suitable topics include investigations into the biology and ecology of wildlife and their habitat that have direct or indirect implications for wildlife management and conservation. These topics include information on wildlife habitat use, demographics, life-history, genetics, predator-prey relationships, space use, movements,

modeling, behavior, and physiology. Emphasis is placed on how the research fits within the context of contemporary management and conservation issues and can inform wildlife practitioners.

*Wildlife Monographs* also considers extensive reviews, meta-analyses, long-term or interdisciplinary research, and invites contributions on timely special topics providing a meaningful new synthesis or research results on an appropriate subject. Manuscripts generally will be >50 double-spaced pages, present a comprehensive examination of a subject, include an in-depth literature review and context, and provide a broad interpretation of concepts advancing wildlife science and management. We also publish comments on recently published manuscripts (and author responses to the comments) as Letters to the Editor. Letters that critique a previously published article will be subject to peer review as appropriate to ensure they are constructive and useful to the community. If the letter is accepted for publication, the authors of the article under discussion will be made aware of the critique and given the right to respond within a reasonable timeframe, also in the format of a Letter to the Editor. Author responses will be subject to peer review as appropriate and both letters will be published on the same date.

In addition to the format requirements in the template at the beginning of this document, *Monographs* should include the following elements (see a recent *Monograph* for an example):

1. After the English abstract and keywords, present an identical title and abstract in one additional language (choose from Spanish, French, German, or Chinese). If the author wishes, a second abstract in another language can be added. Do not use computerized translation software to produce the abstracts because the conversions are often inaccurate.

Consult an expert fluent in English and the target language to create the abstract. This requirement can be completed after acceptance.

2. Following the abstract, provide a table of contents under the heading **Contents** in bold font center justified. The table of contents of the *Monograph* should be listed at the beginning of the Introduction. Every first-, second-, and third-level heading should be listed in the table of contents exactly as they appear in the text. For appendices, simply list Appendices excluding the titles. A solid line spanning the width of the page should separate the table of contents from the text below.

## ADDITIONAL JOURNAL ELEMENTS

### 142 GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT

On the submission site, you will find an entry field for your graphical abstract, which will appear in the [online table of contents](#). Authors should submit a stand-alone image (required at revision stage), which may be one of the figures submitted as part of the manuscript or a new figure, that synthesizes the findings or topic of the paper. The figure may also be a photograph but must be copyright free. The chosen graphic will be displayed in the online table of contents to convey the core message of your paper, alongside a short summary (in lay terms) highlighting the major findings of the paper. Your graphical abstract should be simple, colorful, and contain minimal text to attract readers. Brief text submitted with the image should consist of 2–3 sentences (about 60–80 words; max. 500 characters with spaces) summarizing the key results or implications presented in the paper. The image should be supplied as a TIFF or a PDF file, fit within the

dimensions of 50 mm × 60 mm, and be fully legible at this size. Please note the graphical abstract will also be shared on the TWS publications social media channels.

## 143 EMBEDDED RICH MEDIA

The journals have the option for authors to embed rich media (i.e., video and audio) within their final article. These files should be submitted with the manuscript files online, using either the Embedded Video or Embedded Audio file designation. If the video or audio includes dialogue, a transcript should be included as a separate file. The combined manuscript files, including video, audio, tables, figures, and text must not exceed 350 MB. Find full guidance on accepted file types and resolution [here](#). Ensure each file is numbered and cited in the text (e.g., Video 1, Video 2, Audio 1). Legends for the rich media files should be placed after the figure legends.

The content of the video should not display overt product advertising. Educational presentations are encouraged. Any narration should be in English, if possible. A typed transcript of any speech within the video or audio should be provided. An English translation of any non-English speech should be provided in the transcript.

All embedded rich media will be subject to peer review. Editors reserve the right to request edits to rich media files as a condition of acceptance. Contributors are asked to be succinct, and the Editors reserve the right to require shorter video or audio duration. The video or audio should be high quality (both in content and visibility or audibility). The video or audio should make a specific point; particularly, it should demonstrate the features described in the text of the manuscript.

It is the responsibility of the corresponding author to seek informed consent from any identifiable participant in the rich media files. Masking a participant's eyes, or excluded head and shoulders, is not sufficient. Please ensure that a consent form

(<https://authorservices.wiley.com/author-resources/Journal-Authors/licensing/licensing-info-faqs.html>) is provided for each participant.

## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Supporting Information is manuscript information that adds depth to the manuscript **but is not essential to readers' understanding of the manuscript** such as spreadsheets of raw data, code, in-depth tables and figures that are not essential to the objectives of the study (e.g., model selection results for a large list of unsupported models, results of preliminary analysis). Any methods or results pertaining to the objectives of the study must be included in the main text (i.e., do not use the supporting information document simply to shorten the text). All supporting information will be reviewed by the editors and content edited by journal staff. The publisher does not copyedit, typeset, or format supporting information; thus, the material must be ready for publication when the manuscript is submitted for review. Upload supporting information in Scholar One in a separate file and choose Supporting Information for review and online publication only from the file type drop-down menu. The file that you upload will be the exact file that readers will be able to download so use a clear file name and a file type that will be accessible to readers.

Reference the supporting information parenthetically in your manuscript. For example, "We created a project-cost worksheet to assist other researchers planning monitoring projects

(Table S1, available in Supporting Information).” After the location has been established, simply refer to the table without the additional text.

Because supporting information is published separately from the manuscript, it needs to stand alone. List all references cited in the supporting information at the end of the file. References that only appear in the supporting information should not be listed in the References section of the manuscript. Arrange the file as follows:

Supporting Information

Date

Citation for your manuscript (e.g., Smith, L., and M. Jones. 2016. Southern ground hornbill nest survival. *Journal of Wildlife Management*)

Begin supporting information text here (table, equations, photo).

References

## PUBLICATION PROCESS

### SUBMISSION PROCESS

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