

Wetlands at Risk

An open initiative and publication promoted by the
Wetland Thematic Group members (CEM,UICN)

Objective

To bring awareness about most important wetlands under risk in different world regions portraying their status, problems and conflicts related to human impacts, discussing and proposing suitable management practices and solutions for their effective recovery and conservation.

Regions will be considered according to IUCN criteria (http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/gpap_home/gpap_wcpa/gpap_wcpa/region/)

Articles submission is open for people involved in management, research, conservation, restoration and other issues related to wetland. belonging or not to UICN. Articles that do not fit the author guidelines will not be considered and received articles will be accepted after review. A final document with ISBN number will be published under pdf format and freely distributed. However, in the case of sufficient funds availability a printed copy will be published as well.

Contents

Each article should have

- a. Brief physical-chemical, hydrological and geomorphological description. Main biotic components, including the presence of threatened species, ecosystems and landscapes/waterscape stakeholders involved.
- b. Status of the wetlands (Ramsar site, community based management, protected area, etc.).
- c. Identified threats, management conflicts and main stakeholders involved.
- d. Goods and services affected or disturbed by impacts and expected problems, conflicts, etc.
- e. Recommended solutions and tools for an effective recovery and conservation and management directions

It is highly recommended that authors do not use so much space for general descriptions (points a and b) but instead optimize the space by describing main threats, problems, conflicts, expected solutions and management guidelines, etc. (points c-f).

Guidelines for publication

Maximum length including text, box, references and figures/pictures should not exceed 10 pages. Two pages can be allocated for a map detailing the wetland (s) location and for at most two pictures, one showing a general perspective of the wetland and the other to display a main activity or impact.

Deadline for chapter submission: July 31 th

Title page

The title page should give the title of the paper and the name(s) and complete mailing address(es) of the author(s). In addition to accurately reflecting the content of the paper, the title should be short (preferably no more than 12 words) and to the point.

Abstract

The abstract should consist of one paragraph (up to 150 words) that concisely describes the article contents. Citations and footnotes are not allowed and abbreviations should be used sparingly. Detailed statistical results (e.g., *P-values*) should be reserved for the main text.

Tables

Tables should contain only three horizontal rules (lines)—one before the column headings, one after those headings, and one at the bottom of the table—and no vertical rules. As a rule, captions should be detailed enough that the table can be understood apart from the text. Captions should be written so as to stress the purpose of the table and not merely list its contents in a mechanical way.

There should be only one set of column headings. If the information to be presented seems to require more than that, the table should be redesigned (e.g., by switching the rows and columns) or split into two or more tables. Bold, centered headings may be used within the body of the table to distinguish different types of data as long as they do not conflict with the column headings. Only the first letter of a row or column heading should be capitalized (along with words or symbols that would be capitalized in ordinary text).

Figures

Figures should be as simple and straightforward as possible; have a high enough resolution to be easily readable (300 dpi or more); and be consistent in the use of lettering, line widths, and other graphic elements.

Pictures

Figure captions

Figure captions should generally be detailed enough that the figure can be understood apart from the text. To the extent possible, however, panel descriptions, (full) variable names, units of measure, legends, and so forth should be included in the figure itself rather than in the caption; in no case should they be given in both places. Different panels may be designated “A,” “B,” and so forth.

Pictures

Pictures can be in color and should have acceptable resolution.

Mathematical and statistical expressions

Symbols representing variables and parameters should be italicized if they consist of single letters in the Latin alphabet (e.g., *K* and *F*). All other symbols except Greek letters may be italicized or not, provided that the treatment is consistent (e.g., CPUE or *CPUE*); Greek letters should never be italicized. Natural Logarithms may be expressed as \log_e (or \ln); logarithms with other bases should identify the base (e.g., \log_{10}).

Style

In most cases, scientific names should be included only at first mention in the abstract and text; full common names (e.g., “Coho Salmon” rather than simply “Coho”) should be used elsewhere. The format for the first mention is

Coho Salmon *Oncorhynchus kisutch*,

in which all parts of the common name are capitalized and the scientific name follows the common name but is not given in parentheses.

Manuscript format

1. Use a line spacing of at least space and a half for all components of the paper, including the title page, footnotes, and tables;
2. Number all pages sequentially and provide continuous line numbering beginning with the title page;
3. Use a 12-point font throughout;

Reference formats

Text citations should conform to the author–year system. Examples of common types are as follows:

(Johnson 1995)

(Johnson and Smith 1996)

(Johnson et al. 1997, 1998) [three or more authors]

(Johnson et al. 1999, 2001; Smith 2000)

(Johnson 2000a, 2000b)

(Johnson, in press)

(E. M. Johnson, National Marine Fisheries Service, personal communication)

Note that with one exception citations should be listed in chronological order; the exception is that all citations to the same author(s) should be grouped together (see the fourth example above). In reference lists, references should be in strict alphabetical order by authors' last names; if there are two or more

references with the same authors, those references should then be listed chronologically. All authors must be named in references.

Articles in journals

Pace, M. L., and J. D. Orcutt. 1981. The relative importance of protozoans, rotifers, and crustaceans in a freshwater zooplankton community. *Limnology and Oceanography* 26:822–830.

Note that (1) except for the first author, authors' initials come before their last names; (2) only the first word of the title of the article is capitalized (along with any other words that would be capitalized in ordinary text); and (3) the name of the journal is given in full.

Books

Krebs, C. J. 1989. *Ecological methodology*. Harper and Row, New York.

Chapters in books

Omernik, J. M. 1995. Ecoregions: a spatial framework for environmental management. Pages 49–62 *in* W. S. Davis and T. P. Simon, editors. *Biological assessment and criteria: tools for water resource planning and decision making*. Lewis Publishers, Boca Raton, Florida.

Government reports

Reports that are issued on a regular basis are treated much like articles in journals (the principal difference being that page numbers should not be given); other reports are treated like books:

Everest, F. H., C. E. McLemore, and J. F. Ward. 1980. An improved tri-tube cryogenic gravel sampler. U.S. Forest Service Research Note PNW-350. [journal format]

USEPA (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency). 1998. Water quality criteria and standards plan: priorities for the future. USEPA, 822-R-98-003, Washington, D.C. [book format]

Electronic publications

If a book or report is only available online or is available in print form but was accessed online, the reference should be formatted as follows:

Baldwin, N. A., R. W. Saalfeld, M. R. Dochoda, H. J. Buettner, and R. L. Eshenroder. 2000. Commercial fish production in the Great Lakes, 1867–1996. Great Lakes Fishery Commission, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Available: www.glfc.org/databases/. (September 2000).

The month and year in parentheses indicate when the site was last accessed.

If a journal is available in print form, authors should use the standard reference format even if they accessed the article online. If a journal is only available electronically, the format depends on the way(s) in which articles are designated. Two possible formats are as follows:

Gallagher, M. B., and S. S. Heppell. 2010. Essential habitat information for age-0 rockfish along the central Oregon coast. *Marine and Coastal Fisheries: Dynamics, Management, and Ecosystem Science* [online serial] 2:60–72. DOI: 10.1577/C09 032.1

Kimmerer, W. J. 2004. Open-water processes of the San Francisco Estuary: from physical forcing to biological responses. *San Francisco Estuary and Watershed Science* [online serial] 2(1):article 1.

For further contacts and information:

Claudio Baigún

Wetlands International

cbaigun@gmail.com