

PREPARING A CONTRIBUTION FOR *AUDIOWINGS*

AudioWings is the members' journal of the Australian Wildlife Sound Recording Group. This is not a peer reviewed scientific journal. Peer reviewed articles presenting results of rigorously conducted bioacoustic research can be found in a range of Australian and international scientific publications including Bioacoustics, Journal of Ecoacoustics, Ethology, Behavioural Ecology, Animal Behaviour, Ecological Informatics, Journal of the Acoustic Society of America and many others.

We welcome original articles relating to wildlife sound recording including: observations and analysis of wildlife sounds, novel methods, trip reports, book reviews, equipment reviews, profiles of sound recordists, etc. We welcome contributions in a variety of formats including letters, guest editorials, commentary and reports. We are particularly interested in:

- improving the skills base of wildlife sound recordists with respect to sound recording, sound analysis and sound archiving to optimise the value of sound recordings for researchers
- promoting information sharing and cooperation among the community of sound recordists.

Prepare your article using Microsoft Word. Figures should be saved and submitted as separate files. The preferred file type for figures and photographs is .jpeg however we can accommodate other file types. At a minimum the resolution should be 300 dpi. If necessary we are also able to scan photos for use in the journal.

Articles should use clear and concise English. Spelling should conform to the Oxford Dictionary of current English Usage. Our editorial team will assist you with getting your article ready for publication in *AudioWings*. However, it would assist us if you would follow the style guidelines below.

To submit your article, email an electronic version to the *AudioWings* editor, Sue Gould, at susanfgould@yahoo.com. The editor(s) may suggest changes to your draft article to eliminate ambiguity and repetition, and to improve communication between author and reader.

STYLE GUIDELINES

Where relevant your article should use the following structure:

Title: The title should be less than ten words long while clearly indicating the content of the article. It should not include abbreviations.

Author details: List the full author name and email address for correspondence.

Main Text: The article should begin with a brief introduction that sets the context for the following article. Clearly state when and where the content of the article relates to. Where relevant, describe in detail the recording methods, equipment used and analysis techniques. This information can be provided in the text but we prefer for this information to be provided in a separate box titled Recording methods. We are particularly interested in hearing about novel techniques and how problems whether technical, physical or behavioural were solved.

Example

Recording methods:

Two omnidirectional microphones (DPA4060) spaced 2 m apart and 2 m high were placed in front of the bower and leads were run back to the hide. Long leads (20 m) were run back to the recorder (Nagra LB WAV files 24 bits/48kHz) which was set up in a hide. The microphones were left in place for the duration of the observations and sound recording. Microphones were in home made wind shields with plastic on top to protect them from the weather. All recordings were made while sitting in the hide. Observations were made between 0630 h and 1800 h, broadly from dawn to dusk.

Acknowledgements: Briefly acknowledge any help received including financial grants, volunteer work and/or assistance with writing. Any conflicts of interest, industrial links or affiliations should be declared.

References: In text, references should be ordered chronologically by the author's name and the year of the publication in parentheses, e.g., (Smith 1988). If referring to two publications by the same author in the same year, use (Smith 1988a, b). When citing more than one reference per point, use (Smith 1988; Paulson 1989). For references with two authors, the names of the co-authors are linked by 'and'. For publications with more than two authors, the first author's name is followed by '*et al.*', e.g., (Lee *et al.* 1982). Unpublished material should be referred to as (unpublished) or (personal communication).

All references cited in the text should be listed in alphabetical order at the end of the article, without abbreviations or omissions of author's names as stated above. All entries in the reference list must correspond to the references in the text.

Formats for references:

Journal articles

Ford HA and Tremont S (2000) Life history characteristics of two Australian honeyeaters (Meliphagidae). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 48: 21-32.

Open access journals

Francescoli G (2017) Environmental factors could constrain the use of long-range vocal signals in solitary tuco-tucos (*Ctenomys*; Rodentia, Ctenomyidae) reproduction. *Journal of Ecoacoustics* 1: #R7YFPO. <https://doi.org/10.22261/JEA.R7YFPO>

Whole book

Christidis L and Boles WE (2008) *Systematics and Taxonomy of Australian Birds*. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne.

Chapter in a book

Lee AK, Woolley PA, Braithwaite RW (1982) Life history strategies of dasyurid marsupials. In: *Carnivorous Marsupials* edited by M. Archer, pp. 1-11. Royal Zoological Society of New South Wales, Sydney.

Thesis

Gould SF (2010) Does post-mining rehabilitation on the Weipa bauxite plateau restore bird habitat values? PhD Thesis. Australian National University, Canberra.

Website links

Australian Wildlife Sound Recording Group (2018) *AWSRG 2017 Workshop / Conference*. <http://awsrg.org.au/>, accessed 13 May 2018.

Tables and figures: Tables and figures should be placed after the text. They should be numbered (using Arabic numerals) according to the order in which they are referred to in the text. Each table and figure should have a brief descriptive title above the table. Indicate in the text the approximate positions of where tables and figures should be placed.

Page numbering: Number all pages.

Font: Times New Roman, 11 point.

Paragraph and line spacing: Space 12 pt at beginning of paragraph and use 1.5 line spacing.

Margins: 2.5 cm top, bottom, left and right.

Alignment: Left justified. Do not indent paragraphs or use Return at the end of lines within a paragraph.

Headings: Do not use capitals except for the first letter of the first word. Left justified. Use bold font 12 pt for main headings and italic font for minor headings.

Names: use initial capitals for the English names of species only where the name is based on a proper name (e.g., regent honeyeater, but Port Lincoln parrot).

Scientific names are used in the title and in the text after the first mention of the English name of a species only (e.g., regent honeyeater *Anthochaera phrygia*). Thereafter use English names only unless required. Use italics for scientific names. At the first mention of the scientific name, begin the generic name with a capital letter and lower case for the specific name. Once the name of a genus has been used subsequent uses of the scientific name can use the abbreviated format (*A. phrygia*).

Dates: written as 19 April 1968 in the text, but abbreviated in tables (dd/mm/yyyy).

Time: written in 24 hour format, e.g., 0800 h, 1700 h.

Quotes: use single quotation marks except where ‘a quotation is “within” a quotation’. Quotes longer than one sentence should begin on a new line, and all lines of the quote are indented and in a smaller font size.

Numbers and measurements: Measurements and symbols should be in SI units (the International System of Units). Numbers at the beginning of a sentence are spelled out as are the numbers one to nine unless they are accompanied by a unit (e.g. 2 km), otherwise use numerals. Type a space between a numeral and its unit. Units are not followed by a full stop. For information on the International System of Units refer to:

<http://www.measurement.gov.au/measurementsystem/Pages/HowAustraliasMeasurementSystemWorks.aspx>.

Abbreviations: written out in full in the first instance followed by the acronym in brackets e.g. National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS). Subsequently the acronym can be used. Abbreviations are not followed by a full stop if they are contractions e.g. Dr, Mr & Mt (Mount), etc. in which the last letter of the word is part of the abbreviation. Compass bearings are not abbreviated in the text (e.g., use north, south-west, etc.) except when specifying co-ordinates (e.g., 30°30’S, 152°30’E). Names of states, e.g., Queensland are not abbreviated except parenthetically (Qld).

These guidelines have been compiled using *Wildlife Research* (a CSIRO journal), *Emu* (a CSIRO journal), and *Australian Field Ornithology* (a BirdLife Australia journal) as models, among others.