

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.

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.

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 guidelines below. Email an electronic version directly to any one of the Editorial team. The editor(s) may suggest changes to your draft article to eliminate ambiguity and repetition, and to improve communication between author and reader.

Guidelines

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

General presentation: Use clear and concise English. Spelling should conform to the Concise Oxford Dictionary of current English Usage. Prepare articles using Microsoft Word. Where relevant the following structure should be used.

Title: The title should be less than 10 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 (details about microphone mounts including angle of microphones relative to each other, any baffling used) 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 6:30 am and 18:00 pm, 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 the text, references should be cited 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 an '&', and when referring to a publication that has more than two authors, the first author's name is followed by '*et al.*', e.g. (Smith *et al.* 1990). Unpublished material should be referred to as "unpublished" or "personal communication". All references cited in the text must be listed in alphabetical order at the end of the article, without the use of abbreviations. All entries in the reference list must correspond to the references in the text.

Use the following formats for references:

Journal articles

Kavanagh, R. P., and Lambert, M. J. (1990) Food selection by the greater glider, *Petauroides volans*: is foliar nitrogen a determinant of habitat quality? *Australian Wildlife Research* **17**: 285-299.

Books

Harrington G. N., Wilson A. D. and Young M. D. (1988) Management of Australia's Rangelands. CSIRO Publications, Melbourne.

Book chapters

Lee, A. K., Woolley, P. A., and Braithwaite, R. W. (1982) Life history strategies of dasyurid marsupials. In: *Carnivorous Marsupials*. (Ed. M. Archer), pp. 1-11. Royal Zoological Society of New South Wales, Sydney.

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. The preferred file type for photographs is .jpeg however we can accommodate other file types. If necessary we are also able to scan photos for use in the journal.

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. 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: Do not use initial capitals for the English names of species except 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. Thereafter use English names only unless required.

Numbers and measurements: Measurements and symbols should be in SI units (the International System of Units). Numbers at the beginning of a sentence are spelt 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: should be written out in full name in the first instance followed by the acronym in brackets e.g. National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS). Subsequently the acronym can be used. 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)