

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHOR(S) FOR TAWIRI PROCEEDINGS MANUSCRIPT**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute conducts biennial Scientific Conference on wildlife science, management and related disciplines with the aim of improving wildlife management in Tanzania and Africa in general. Papers presented in the TAWIRI Scientific Conference are produced in TAWIRI proceedings after their content and methodology used being reviewed by relevant experts. Only papers that conform to TAWIRI proceedings format will be sent out for review. Those with major corrections will be returned to the author(s) for improvement before being included in the proceedings.

### **MANUSCRIPT FORMAT**

The manuscript must conform to the TAWIRI proceedings format as described hereunder

**Language:** - Manuscripts must be in English (UK).

**Font type:**-Times New Roman; Font size 12.

**Line numbering and Spacing:** Lines must be numbered within the page and single spaced.

**Title:-** A concise and informative title (as short as possible). Do not include the authorities for taxonomic names in the title.

**Authors:** A list of authors' names with names and addresses of affiliated Institutions (*should be in italic*). E-mail address should be only for corresponding author. Authors coming from different affiliated Institutions numbers in superscript should be used for identification.

**Abstract.** This should summarise the objectives, methodology, main results and conclusions. It should be in italics, not exceed 300 words.

**Key-words:** Should be listed in alphabetical order, and not exceed 5 key words.

**Text:** Main text must be not more than 10 published pages in length including figures and tables (8500 words maximum).

**Introduction:** This should state the reason for doing the work, the nature of the hypothesis/aim under consideration, and should outline the essential background.

**Methods:** This should provide sufficient information to permit a qualified reader to repeat the technique. Only truly new technique should be described in details. Do not describe or refer to common place statistical tests in Methods but allude to them briefly in the Results. Study area should be stated.

**Results:** This should state the results, drawing attention in the text to important details shown in tables and figures.

**Discussion:** This should point out the significance of the results in relation to the reasons for doing the work, and place them in the context of other work.

**Acknowledgements:** Should be concise mainly acknowledging collaborators, research assistants, funding sources, nature reserves or other organizations that made this work possible.

**Figures:** Artwork must be in electronic form. Please save vector graphics (e.g. line artwork) in Tagged Image File Format (TIFF).

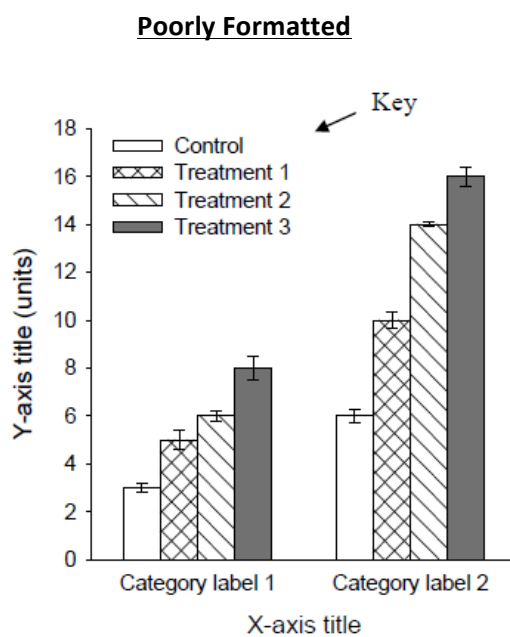
Figures should not be boxed (superfluous bounding axes) and tick marks must be on the outside of the axes. Where possible, figures should fit on a single page in the submitted paper. In a final version they will generally

be reduced in size by about 50% during production. Please ensure that symbols, labels, etc. are large enough to allow reduction to a final size of c. 8 point, i.e. capital letters will be about 2 mm tall. Lettering should use a sans serif font (e.g. Helvetica and Arial) with capitals used for the initial letter of the first word only. Bold lettering should not be used. Units of axes should appear in parentheses after the axis name. Please note that line figures should be at least 600 dpi and half-tones (photos) should be at least 300 dpi.

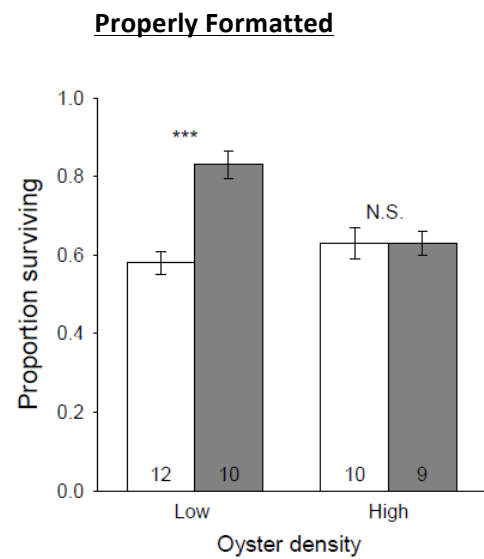
Images in the printed version of the TAWIRI proceedings will be in black and white, and no coloured print will be reproduced.

**Figure formatting:** Formatting of figures should be clearly and neat (refer example of Journal of Oecologia's Figure Guidelines --- [http://www.biology.ufl.edu/oecologia/Oecologia\\_Author\\_Instructions\\_Figures.pdf](http://www.biology.ufl.edu/oecologia/Oecologia_Author_Instructions_Figures.pdf)).

**Figure Legends:** Include enough detail so that the figure can be understood without reference to the text.



**Fig. 12** Demonstration figure showing Y-axis title response variable for category label 1 and 2 with control, treatment 1, treatment 2 and treatment 3; means  $\pm$  SD, n=16



**Fig. 1** Proportion of adult Eastern oysters, *Crassostrea virginica*, surviving (mean  $\pm$  SE) in low density (< 25 individuals m<sup>-2</sup>) and high density (>75 individuals m<sup>-2</sup>) populations after one year of growth with predators (no enclosure, open bars) or without predators (enclosure, filled bars). \*\*\*  $P < 0.001$ , N.S. not significant for predator effect. Sample sizes are shown inside bars

**Tables:** - Table should be drawn by a table draw command. Each table should be on a separate page, numbered and accompanied by a title at the top. These should be referred to in the text as Table 1, etc. Please do not present the same data in both figure and table form.

**Vernacular names** should be in lower case and be accompanied by the scientific names in italics on first mention. The authority for the name should also be included. Foreign words and anatomical names etc. are italicized.

**Measurements:** - Standard SI units should be used. Measurements should be given in figures, e.g. 10 cm, except when beginning a sentence. A number which is not a unit of measurement is spelled out unless it is greater than twenty.

**Reference:** - The number of references is limited to 30 references OR not more than two pages single spaced.

We recommend the use of citation software such as EndNote, Reference Manager for reference management and formatting style (African Journal of Ecology).

**Citations in the text:** Use forms such as: Mduma & Basinda (2005); for more than two authors: Keyyu et al. (2005); Citations should be chronological by year, except where there is a list of years for the same author(s), e.g. (Mduma, 1981; Kakengi & Sarwatt, 2006, Kohi et al., 2010).

**CITATION IN THE REFERENCES:** Always name all the authors for each publication and give the full name of the journal. See example below

CROMSIGT, P.G.M. (2006) Large Herbivores in Space; Resource Partitioning among Savanna Grazers in a Heterogeneous Environment. PhD thesis, Groningen University, Groningen

FORNARA, D.A. & DU TOIT, J.T. (2007) Browsing lawns? Responses of *Acacia nigrescens* to ungulate browsing in an African savanna. *Ecology* 88, 200–209.

BRYANT, J., PAUL, B., REICHARDT, P.B. & CLAUSEN, T.P. (1992) Chemically mediated interactions between woody plants and browsing mammals. *Journal of Range Management*. 45, 18–24.

GREIG-SMITH, P. 1983. Quantitative plant ecology. 3rd ed. Blackwell, Oxford, UK.

WHITTAKER, R.H. 1969. Evolution of diversity in plant communities. In: Woodwell, G.M. & Smith, H.N. (eds.) Stability and diversity in ecological systems, pp. 178–196. Brookhaven National Laboratory, Brookhaven, NY, US.

NOBLE, D.L. 1978. Seedfall and establishment of Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir. United States Department of Agriculture [report no. 575], Washington, DC, US.

Figure formatting adopted from *Oecologia*