

Fishery Bulletin

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Manuscript preparation

Contributions published in *Fishery Bulletin* describe original research in marine fishery science, fishery engineering and economics, as well as the areas of marine environmental and ecological sciences (including modeling). Preference will be given to manuscripts that examine processes and underlying patterns. Descriptive reports, surveys, and observational papers may occasionally be published but should appeal to an audience outside the locale in which the study was conducted. Although all contributions are subject to peer review, responsibility for the contents of papers rests upon the authors and not on the editor or publisher. *Submission of an article implies that the article is original and is not being considered for publication elsewhere.* **Articles** may range from relatively short contributions (10–15 typed, double-spaced pages [tables and figures not included]) to extensive contributions (20–30 typed pages). Manuscripts must be written in English; authors whose native language is not English are strongly advised to have their manuscripts checked by English-speaking colleagues before submission.

Title page should include authors' full names and mailing addresses and the senior author's telephone, fax number, and e-mail address. **Abstract** should be limited to 250 words (one-half typed page), state the main scope of the research, and emphasize the authors' conclusions and relevant findings. Do not review the methods of the study or list the contents of the paper. Because abstracts are circulated by abstracting agencies, it is important that they represent the research clearly and concisely.

General text must be typed in 12-point Times New Roman font throughout. A brief introduction should convey the broad significance of the paper; the remainder of the paper should be divided into the following sections: **Materials and methods, Results, Discussion, Conclusions, and Acknowledgments.** Headings within each section must be short, reflect a logical sequence, and follow the rules of subdivision (i.e., there can be no subdivision without at least two subheadings). The entire text should be intelligible to interdisciplinary readers; therefore, all acronyms, abbreviations, and technical terms should be written out in full the first time they are mentioned.

For general style, follow the U.S. *Government Printing Office Style Manual* (2008) [available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/stylemanual/index.html>] and *Scientific Style and Format: the CSE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers* (2006, 7th ed.) published by the Council of Science Editors. For scientific nomenclature, use the current edition of the American Fisheries So-

ciety's *Common and Scientific Names of Fishes from the United States, Canada, and Mexico* and its companion volumes (*Decapod Crustaceans, Mollusks, Cnidaria and Ctenophora*, and *World Fishes Important to North Americans*). For species not found in the above mentioned AFS publications and for more recent changes in nomenclature, use the Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS) (available at <http://itis.gov/>), or, secondarily, the California Academy of Sciences *Catalog of Fishes* (available at <http://researcharchive.calacademy.org/research/ichthyology/catalog/fishcatmain.asp>) for species names not included in ITIS. Citations must be given of taxonomic references used for the identification of specimens. For example, "Fishes were identified by using Collette and Klein-MacPhee (2002); sponges were identified by using Stone et al. (2011)."

Dates should be written as follows: 11 November 2000. Measurements should be expressed in metric units, e.g., 58 metric tons (t); if other units of measurement are used, please make this fact explicit to the reader. Use numerals, not words, to express whole and decimal numbers in the general text, tables, and figure captions (except at the beginning of a sentence). For example: We considered 3 hypotheses. We collected 7 samples in this location. Refrain from using the shorthand slash (/), an ambiguous symbol, in the general text.

Equations and mathematical symbols should be set from a standard mathematical program (Math-Type) or tool (Equation Editor in MS Word). LaTeX is acceptable for more advanced computations. For mathematical symbols in the general text (α , χ^2 , π , \pm , etc.), use the symbols provided by the MS Word program and italicize all variables. Do not use photo mode when creating these symbols in the general text.

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If a reference contains URL or DOI code, one or the other (preferably DOI code) is added at the end of the citation. Cite all software and special equipment or chemical solutions used in the study within parentheses in the text (e.g., SAS, vers. 6.03, SAS Inst., Inc., Cary, NC).

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Tables are often overused in scientific papers; it is seldom necessary or even desirable to present all the data associated with a study. Tables should not be excessive in size and must be cited in numerical order in the text. Headings should be short but ample enough to allow the table to be intelligible on its own. All unusual symbols must be explained in the table legend. Other incidental comments may be footnoted with italic numeral footnote markers. Use asterisks only to indicate significance in statistical data. Do not type table legends on a separate page; place them above the table data. *Do not submit tables in photo mode.*

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- Notate probability with a capital, italic *P*.
- Provide a zero before all decimal points for values less than one (e.g., 0.07).

- Capitalize the first letter of the first word in all labels within figures.
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- Do not use bold fonts or bold lines in figures.
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- Use a comma in numbers of five digits or more (e.g., 13,000 but 3000).
- Place a North arrow and label degrees latitude and longitude (e.g., 170°E) in maps.
- Use symbols, shadings, or patterns (not clip art) in maps and graphs.

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Questions? If you have questions regarding these guidelines, please contact the Managing Editor, Sharyn Matriotti, at

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