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### DESCRIPTION

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*Biological Conservation* is a leading international journal in the discipline of **conservation science**. The journal publishes articles spanning a diverse range of fields that contribute to the biological, sociological, ethical and economic dimensions of **conservation**. The primary aim of *Biological Conservation* is the publication of high-quality papers that advance the science and practice of conservation, or which demonstrate the application of conservation principles and policy. *Biological Conservation* invites the [submission](#) of research articles, reviews (including systematic reviews and perspectives), short communications, policy perspectives, and letters to the [editor](#) dealing with all aspects of conservation science, including theoretical and empirical investigations into the consequences of human actions for the diversity, structure and function of terrestrial, aquatic or marine ecosystems. Such papers may include quantitative assessments of extinction risk, fragmentation effects, spread of invasive organisms, conservation genetics, conservation management, global change effects on biodiversity, landscape or reserve design and management, restoration ecology, or resource economics. We also welcome papers coming from social sciences including those reporting on advances in conservation politics, ethics, policy, human social structure and biodiversity, and political culture among other subjects. *Biological Conservation* covers interdisciplinary topics within conservation biology and also provides practical applications of conservation research for land/resource managers and policy makers. We publish articles and thematic special issues that have a global relevance in terms of the topics or issues addressed, and thus demonstrate applications of conservation science and management beyond the specific system or species studied. *Biological Conservation* is an affiliate publication of the Society for Conservation Biology (SCB). SCB members can obtain a [personal subscription](#) to this journal through the Society.

### AUDIENCE

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Environmentalists, conservationists, botanists, marine scientists, ecologists, biologists, zoologists.

### IMPACT FACTOR

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2017: 4.660 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2018

## ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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Environmental Periodicals Bibliography  
Current Advances in Ecological Sciences  
AGRICOLA  
EMBASE  
Engineering Village - GEOBASE  
Current Contents/Agriculture, Biology & Environmental Sciences  
Energy Information Abstracts  
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**To find out more, please visit the Preparation section below.**

### **INTRODUCTION**

**Please read all information carefully and follow the instructions in detail when preparing your manuscript.**

Manuscripts that are not prepared according to our guidelines will be sent back to authors without review.

*Biological Conservation* encourages the submission of high-quality manuscripts that advance the science and practice of conservation, or which demonstrate the application of conservation principles and policy. **Conservation implications should be clearly emphasized and discussed.** Given the broad international readership of the journal, published articles should have global relevance in terms of the topics or issues addressed, and thus demonstrate applications for conservation beyond the specific system or species studied.

### *Types of paper*

Word counts include text, references, figures and tables. Each figure or table should be considered equal to 300 words.

#### **1. Full length articles (Research papers)**

Research papers report the results of original research. The material must not have been previously published elsewhere. Full length articles are up to 8,000 words.

#### **2. Review articles**

Reviews summarize the status of research in a field of current interest. They may be submitted or invited. Review articles are up to 12,000 words and must include a methods section explaining how the literature for review was selected. We also consider Systematic Reviews, which apply a methodology to synthesize and appraise the scientific evidence on a specific question or hypothesis. More about systematic reviews can be found here: <http://www.environmentalevidence.org/information-for-authors>.

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These articles provide an opportunity for authors to present a novel, distinctive viewpoint on any subject within the journal's scope. The article should be well grounded in evidence and adequately supported by citations but may focus on a stimulating and thought-provoking line of argument that represents a significant advance in thinking about conservation problems and solutions. Perspectives articles should not exceed 8000 words.

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Short communications highlight both novel research and replication studies that report preliminary findings that are particularly compelling and highly relevant to conservation science and practice. If submitting a replication study, please include in your cover letter the rationale for undertaking the study. Short communications should not exceed 4,000 words.

#### **5. Policy Analysis**

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Publishing space in the journal is limited, such that many manuscripts must be rejected. To expedite the processing of manuscripts, the journal has adopted a two-tier review process. During the first stage of review, the handling editor evaluates the manuscript for appropriateness and scientific content, taking advice where appropriate from members of the editorial board. Criteria for rejection at this stage include: **Manuscript lacks a strong conservation focus or theme, or management implications not well-developed**. Please note that research on a rare or endangered species or

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### **Article structure**

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Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to 'the text'. Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line.

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State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

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