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### DESCRIPTION

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*Biological Conservation* is an international leading journal in the discipline of **conservation biology**. The journal publishes articles spanning a diverse range of fields that contribute to the biological, sociological, and economic dimensions of **conservation** and **natural resource management**. 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 for natural resource management and policy. Therefore it will be of interest to a broad international readership.

*Biological Conservation* invites the [submission](#) of research articles, reviews (including systematic reviews and perspectives), short communications 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.

The journal's coverage of interdisciplinary topics within conservation biology is highly relevant to scientists at academic, research and non-governmental institutions. The journal also provides practical applications of conservation research for land/resource managers and policy makers charged with protecting biological diversity and ultimately implementing conservation science into conservation practice.

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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2016: 4.022 © Thomson Reuters Journal Citation Reports 2017

## ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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### AGRICOLA

Biological and Agricultural Index

Elsevier BIOBASE

Cambridge Scientific Abstracts

Current Advances in Ecological Sciences

Current Contents/Agriculture, Biology & Environmental Sciences

EMBASE

Energy Information Abstracts

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Engineering Village - GEOBASE

Science Citation Index

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### **INTRODUCTION**

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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 for natural resource management and policy. 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 or resource management 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.

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

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A systematic review applies a methodology to collect together and appraise the scientific evidence on a specific question or hypothesis. Its main strengths are the transparent approach to minimizing bias in considering importance of data. For a more elaborate explanation of systematic reviews, please check the following link: <http://www.environmentalevidence.org/Authors.html>.

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#### **4. Perspectives**

These articles provide an opportunity for authors to present a novel, distinctive, or even personal 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 are meant to highlight important research that is novel or represents highly significant preliminary findings, and should be less than 4,000 words.

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this first stage of editorial review are then subjected to a second stage of formal peer review. This involves evaluation of the manuscript by at least two specialists within the field of study, which may include one or more members of the editorial board. Beyond a critical assessment of the scientific content and overall presentation, referees are asked to evaluate the originality, likely impact and global relevance of the research. Referees make a recommendation to the handling editor, but note that it is ultimately the decision of the handling editor as to whether a manuscript is accepted for publication in *Biological Conservation*.

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Divide the article into clearly defined sections.

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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.

### *Material and methods*

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Results should be clear and concise.

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The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

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