FOREST ECOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT
Science to Sustain the World’s Forests

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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DESCRIPTION

Forest Ecology and Management focuses on scientific articles linking forest ecology with forest management, with potential application of biological and ecological knowledge to the management and conservation of plantations and natural forests.

The journal encourages communication between scientists in disparate fields who share a common interest in ecology and forest management, bridging the gap between scientists and forest managers. A peer-review process ensures the quality and international interest of the manuscripts accepted for publication. Authors are invited to benefit from editorials that provide advice for constructing strong papers.

We encourage submission of papers that will be of strong interest and value to the Journal’s international readership. Some key features of papers with strong interest include:
1. Clear connections between the ecology and management of forests;
2. Novel ideas or approaches to important challenges in forest ecology and management;
3. Studies that address a population of interest beyond the scale of single research sites (see the editorial, Three key points in the design of forest experiments, Forest Ecology and Management 255 (2008) 2022-2023);
4. Review Articles on timely, important topics. Authors are invited to contact one of the Editors to discuss the suitability of a potential review manuscript, which can be a regular review, an Acorn review or a Tamm review (see the Guide for Authors for details about each type of review article).

We invite to read the following editorial article with more advice in relation to preferred articles: How to avoid having your manuscript rejected: Perspectives from the Editors of Forest Ecology and Management, Volume 473, 1 October 2020, 118321.

The Journal encourages proposals for special issues examining important areas of forest ecology and management. Potential guest editors should contact one of the Editors to initiate a discussion about topics, potential papers, and other details.

AUDIENCE

Research Workers, Managers and Policy Makers in forestry, natural resources, ecological conservation and related fields.
ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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Current Contents - Agriculture, Biology & Environmental Sciences
Ecological Abstracts
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Biodiversity, ecology, forest conservation, restoration, forest fires, forest management
Harri Mäkinen, Natural Resources Institute Finland, HELSINKI, Finland
Wood properties, Growth variation, Growth and yield, Dendroecology
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fire regime drivers, fire danger rating, fire behaviour across the globe.

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Biogeochemistry, especially carbon and nutrient dynamics in forest ecosystems in relation to environmental changes and Forest management, Fine root dynamics, in particular the role of roots in carbon cycling, and the sustainability of forest bioenergy

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fire ecology, pinus defenses, fire-induced tree mortality, fuel treatments, forest restoration

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Physiological ecology, canopy ecology, crown structure

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Reporting LULUCF, Growth and soil model modeling, Role of Protection forests in mountain regions

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Landscape ecology; Fire ecology and management; Ecological land classification; Plant and forest succession; Disturbances in forests; Forest carbon cycling and storage; Jack pine ecology and management; Aspen ecology and management; Emerald ash borer effects on forests; Forest ecology in the Lake States of the US; Forest ecology of the Intermountain West of the US; Invasive plant species; Ecology and biodiversity of understory plants

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Herbivore feeding ecology, plant-herbivore interactions, megaherbivores

Manuel Esteban Lucas-Borja, University of Castilla-La Mancha, Ciudad Real, Spain
Ecological forest restoration. Postfire management strategies effects on forest plant biodiversity, soil properties and multiple ecosystem functions, including nutrient cycling, climate regulation, waste decomposition, symbiosis, wood production and water regulation, Soil erosion. Assessing hydrological behaviour and sediment connectivity in contrasting landscapes, Forest ecosystem management under the sustainability and multifunctionality forestry principles within the context of climate change

Chelcy F. Miniat, Center for Forest Watershed Research, Coweeta Hydrologic Lab, Otto, North Carolina, United States of America
(1) quantifying rates of and driving mechanisms influencing water and carbon fluxes in trees across a range of environmental conditions; and (2) scaling these measurements spatially and temporally, often in a predictive manner, to make inferences on forest ecosystem processes (e.g., forest hydrologic and carbon cycles) under changing management or climatic conditions.

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Forest restoration; tropical forest ecology; planted forests; traditional knowledge

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Forest growth and yield, mixed forests, silviculture, adaptation, modelling

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Whole-tree physiology, Ecosystem physiology, Forest carbon, Forest disturbance, Respiration

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I am interested in exploring interacting natural disturbances such as fires following bark beetles, or fires following fires. I particularly enjoy working in interdisciplinary research teams, even though it can be challenging!

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disturbance ecology, herbivory, forest succession, plant-animal interactions, invasions

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Potential profitability of loblolly pine and eastern cottonwood short-rotation

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growth modelling, Forest Growth and Yield Research, Forest Inventories, Forest Mensuration, Forest Biometrics,

Osbert Sun, Beijing Forestry University, Beijing, China  
global change; forest soil carbon; ecosystem structure and productivity

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Planted forests, Multisource forest inventory, Management oriented process growth models, Management for the conversion to more complex forests, Design of resilient landscapes

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Soil carbon, soil nitrogen, greenhouse gases, forest management, tree species identity, tree species diversity, land-use change

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Remote sensing, Forest inventory, Forest monitoring, Lidar, Landsat
GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

Types of paper

Forest ecology and management entails developing and applying ecological insights for forested landscapes. Forest Ecology and Management supports this important endeavor with several types of scientific articles:

Regular papers. Original research papers should report the results of original research. The material should not have been previously published elsewhere, except in a preliminary form. The journal does not have a special category for ‘short communications,’ though there is no minimum size for a paper.

Review articles. Review articles are encouraged. The most useful reviews go beyond summarizing the literature and focus on synthesizing key insights that will be most useful to readers. Authors are encouraged to discuss potential review topics with one of the Journal's editors (although this is not a requirement).

Tamm Reviews are invited by editors to explore high-profile topics, and these are available as open-access for the first year after publishing. Authors interested in developing Tamm Reviews are welcome to discuss possibilities with the Editors.

Acorn Reviews assess the state of knowledge on important topics, geared for an audience that goes beyond the specialist audiences targeted for the other two review types. The brief assessments typically include clear statements about where experts tend to agree, where major differences remain, and how new insights might develop to resolve current disagreements and unknown features.

Perspectives give forest scientists and managers a platform for recommending how the best insights from science can be applied to important issues of policy and management. These articles are science-based, and joined with personal insights and opinions. Perspectives are reviewed for publication by the Editors and members of the Editorial Board.

Correspondence. The article type "Correspondence" will share ideas and evidence that support or critique a paper published in Forest Ecology and Management. Reader Correspondence should provide constructive insights, and are submitted through the Journal's on-line submission system. The Editors evaluate the submitted Reader Comments, and invite the authors of the original article to submit an Author Reply to be published in the same issue. Only one round of Reader Correspondence and Author Reply may be published.

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Reporting guidance
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Definitions
Sex generally refers to a set of biological attributes that are associated with physical and physiological features (e.g., chromosomal genotype, hormonal levels, internal and external anatomy). A binary sex categorization (male/female) is usually designated at birth ("sex assigned at birth"), most often based solely on the visible external anatomy of a newborn. Gender generally refers to socially constructed roles, behaviors, and identities of women, men and gender-diverse people that occur in a historical and cultural context and may vary across societies and over time. Gender influences how people view themselves and each other, how they behave and interact and how power is distributed in society. Sex
and gender are often incorrectly portrayed as binary (female/male or woman/man) and unchanging whereas these constructs actually exist along a spectrum and include additional sex categorizations and gender identities such as people who are intersex/have differences of sex development (DSD) or identify as non-binary. Moreover, the terms "sex" and "gender" can be ambiguous—thus it is important for authors to define the manner in which they are used. In addition to this definition guidance and the SAGER guidelines, the resources on this page offer further insight around sex and gender in research studies.

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