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

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

TABLE OF CONTENTS

• Description p.1
• Audience p.1
• Impact Factor p.2
• Abstracting and Indexing p.2
• Editorial Board p.2
• Guide for Authors p.6

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.
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regeneration dynamic, importance of big scale comparisons, Long-term experimental rationale and framework
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Applied forest ecology, silviculture, stand dynamics, plantation forestry, ecological forestry

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Forest ecology, Restoration, Natural regeneration, Disturbances, Abies alba

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Heijä–Sisko Helmsaari, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland
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

Hiroaki Ishii, Kobe University, Faculty of Agriculture Graduate School of Agricultural Science, Kobe, Japan
Physiological ecology, canopy ecology, crown structure

Robert Jandl, Federal Research and Training Centre for Forests Natural Hazards and Landscape, Wien, Austria
Reporting LULUCF, Growth and soil model modeling, Role of Protection forests in mountain regions

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Forest dynamics, Restoration, Disturbance, Plant community, Soil seedbank, Eucalypt, Regeneration

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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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Silviculture, Restoration, Temperate broadleaved forests, Prescribed fire effects

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ecophysiology, regeneration, forest health

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Biogeochemistry; nutrition; tropical plantations; Eucalyptus; soil fertility

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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.

**Marie Ange Ngo Bieng**, CIRAD, Research Unit Forest and Societies, Montpellier, France and CATIE, Research Unit Forest and Biodiversity, Los Arcos Ciudad de Guatemala

Forest landscape restoration, Secondary forest, Biodiversity, Ecosystem services, Forest dynamics

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Boreal forest ecology, Species interactions, Understory vegetation, Nutrient cycling, Succession

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Community Ecology, Biodiversity, Conservation, Invertebrate

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forest biodiversity, indicators, microhabitats, strict forest reserves, monitoring

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

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Individual-based forest ecology and management, Forest biometrics, Point-process statistics, Spatial forest ecology, Biodiversity, Individual-based modelling, Tree growth analysis

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Ecology, Ecosystems, Forest Biology, Silviculture, Soil Science
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Forest growth and yield, mixed forests, silviculture, adaptation, modelling

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Forest ecology, Silviculture, Plant diversity, Browsing, Disturbance

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

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Modeling forest growth and site productivity, Modeling forest biomass and carbon dynamics, Climate change impact on forests, Forest structures and stand dynamics, Modeling forest mortality and disturbance, Species mixture, LiDAR

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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

Hubert Sterba, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna, Wien, Austria
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

Miroslav Svoboda, Czech University of Life Sciences Prague, Praha, Czechia
Forest ecology, biodiversity, natural disturbances, forest management, climate change

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Biometrics and measurements, modeling growth and yield, extensive experience in Canada and Africa in addition to US

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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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My entire research career has been focussed on prescribed burning ranging from fire effects to my more recent focus on fire behavior and smoke.

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Forest growth & yield modeling, forest biometrics, forest mensuration and sampling

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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:

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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.

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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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