

## **Guidelines for Submission**

*Korean Journal of Ornithology*

(15 Nov 1993)

(Amended on 27 Oct 2005)

(Amended on 11 Nov 2009)

1. Contributions to the Korean Journal of Ornithology (KJO) from anywhere in the world as well as from members of Ornithological Society of Korea (OSK) are welcome. Authors who are not members of the OSK may submit their manuscripts in consultation with the Editorial Board (EB) in advance.
2. KJO publishes original research articles, reviews articles, short communications, and reviews of recent publications covering the whole field of ornithology. Submission is considered on the condition that papers are previously unpublished, are not offered simultaneously elsewhere.
3. One single author without co-authors cannot publish more single-authored articles in the same issue of KJO.
4. Manuscript can be submitted to the EB anytime, and the submitted manuscripts are subjected to peer review for evaluation.
5. Electronic submission by e-mail is preferred. When submitting a manuscript by postal mail, send three copies of manuscript including all figures and tables, and relevant materials; on acceptance, send a CD containing the MS Word file and a pdf file.
6. Detailed procedures for submission, acceptance, order of articles, and printing are based on guidelines for review and editing. EB does not return manuscripts submitted by postal mail to authors except the reject without review.
7. Authors defray the costs of publication through payment of extra page costs when the printed pages exceed 10 pages (8 pages in Korean manuscripts). A total of 50 reprints is provided free of charge. More reprints can be purchased as standard offprints or articles with covers.
8. OSK publishes four issues of KJO per year: 31 March, 30 June, 30 September, and 31 December.

\* This guideline will go into effect January 1, 2010.

# Guidelines for Preparation of Manuscripts

*Korean Journal of Ornithology*

(15 Nov 1993)

(Amended on 27 Oct 2005)

1. All submissions must be in Korean or English. Authors should use a word processor (HWP in Korean, MS Word in English) formatting their manuscripts for A4 paper, larger than 11-point font, preferably Times New Roman in English, double-spaced throughout, including tables, figure legends, and literature cited. Leave at least a 25mm margin on all sides.
2. Assemble manuscripts for regular articles in this order: (1) title page, (2) abstract page, (3) text, (4) tables, (5) figure legends, (6) figures.
3. Title page includes a title, author names, author addresses at time research was carried out, and a short running title (preferably less than 40 letters). Title should be concise and informative. Authors with different affiliations and corresponding authors should be identified with superscript numbers and an asterisk, respectively. Current addresses, if different, and contact information of corresponding author should be indicated as footnotes at bottom of title page.
4. Abstract page includes an abstract which should be less than 300 words followed five or less key words in alphabetical order. Abstract must be concise emphasize the results in one paragraph that is completely without reference to the text. The abstract will be published in Korea as well. The KJO will provide the Korean translation, unless authors include Korean abstract.
5. The following are typical main headings of text: Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgements, and Literature Cited.
6. Cite each figure and table in the text. Do not repeat material in two forms (e.g., in table and figure). Tables and figures should be cited in the text in numerical order. Use "Figure" only to start a sentence; otherwise "Fig." if singular, "Figs." if plural (e.g., Fig. 2; Figs. 2 and 3; Figs. 4-6).
7. All measurements should be given in SI units.
8. Give the scientific name at the first mention of a species both in the abstract and in the article. Use capitals for the initial letters for each word of English names (e.g., Rustic Bunting) but not for a group name (e.g., buntings).

9. Literature citations in text are to be as follows:
- One author: Won (1989) or (Won 1989)
  - Two authors: Won and Lee (1989) or (Won and Lee 1989)
  - Three or more authors: Won *et al.* (1989) or (Won *et al.* 1989)
  - Within parentheses: (Hong 1978; Hong and Park 1982, 1990; Hong *et al.* 1985)
  - Same author in same years: (Hong 1978a, 1978b)
10. In Literature Cited section, give names of all authors. Each reference cited in the text must be listed in the Literature Cited section and vice versa. The list of references cited in the text should be arranged alphabetically by the author names.
- Lark D. 1947. The significance of clutch size. *Ibis* 89: 302-352.
  - McLoughlin P. D. and S. H. Ferguson. 2000. A hierarchical pattern of limiting factors helps explain variation in home range size. *Ecoscience* 7: 123-130.
  - Pettifor R. A., C. M. Perrnis and R. H. McCleery. 1988. Individual optimization of clutch size in Great Tits. *Nature* 336: 160-162.
  - Colin J. 1992. *Bird census techniques* (2nd ed). Academic Press, London. 257pp.
  - Furness R. W. 1993. Birds as monitors of pollutants. In: Furness R. W. and J. J. D. Greenwood, editors. *Birds as monitors of environmental change*. Chapman & Hall. London, UK. pp. 86-143.

\* This guideline will go into effect January 1, 2006.