



IALE Landscape Research and Management papers

Guidelines for the Production of Papers

The IALE Landscape Research and Management Papers will be produced in regularly and on special occasions on request of members. Publication in the series is open for IALE members only. The papers will be available through the web in pdf format. It is essential to meet the guidelines set out below. You must submit the final manuscript in electronic format. To ensure a high level of consistency it is important that the following guidelines are adhered to:

- Manuscripts should be submitted to the editor in chief or to the guest editor when applicable.
- Papers must be submitted in English, but might also be bilingual. An English version is always required.
- Papers are refereed by the editorial board and an external editor to keep a high standard.

General specifications

Page length – oral papers = up to 10 A4 pages

Please check legibility of tables and figures.

Papers should preferably be submitted as a Word file (**not** pdf) using the Arial **size 11** font. Margins should be as follows:

	Imperial	Metric
Top margin of:	1.35"	3.4cm
Bottom margin of:	0.8"	2.1cm
Left margin of:	1.0"	2.5cm
Right margin of:	1.0"	2.5cm

Layout

Specimen papers are included for your guidance.

Title:

At the top of the first page only, centred, in **bold** with first letter only in uppercase. (The first letter of Latin names and acronyms should also appear in uppercase.) If necessary, you may make **minor** changes to titles you have already submitted **so long as the content of the paper is not changed significantly**. If you do make a change please indicate this in the email when you make your submission.

Authors:

Leave one line between title, centred. Surname in full, forenames in initials; initials before surnames.

Institute:

Leave one line between authors, centred. Give address including postcode, country and e-mail address for correspondence. Indicate different institutions by superscripts.

Abstract:

Should be approximately **150 words** long, indented 1cm from both left and right margins (text justified left and right). The abstract should be enclosed by lines above and below, extending from the left blue frame line to the right blue frame line. There should be no references, nor statistics reported in the abstract.

Paragraphs:

Justify both left and right, one line between paragraphs. The first line of each paragraph should be indented five spaces.

Headings:

First order heading, flush left, bold, first letter upper-case.

Second order heading, flush left, underlined, first letter uppercase.

Third order heading, flush left, italicised.

Tables:

Tables must be self-explanatory, and should have no vertical lines. Three horizontal lines should be used to distinguish the headers and the bottom of the table. (In Word, use Table Autoformat / TableSimple1 and untick last row.) Leave two lines above and below each table, and one line between the caption and the table. Tables must be included within the page allocation - they are not additional.

Figures:

These must be clear, self contained and to a high standard. Figures must be within the page allocation. Ensure all text and legends are legible. Two lines should be left above and below each figure with one line between the caption and the figure.

Photographs:

Colour photographs can be accepted, but in medium to small format to allow easy downloads.

Names of species:

Use either common or scientific names in the text; ensure the scientific name is given at first mention if common names are used.

References:

In the text: Standard format - author and year either wholly in parentheses (Bunce, 1989) or year only e.g. Bunce (1989). Two authors e.g. Bunce and Thomas (1989). Three (plus) authors e.g. Bunce *et al.* with '*et al.*' italicised.

Reference list:

Justify left and right. All references to finish with a full stop.

Authors:

Cite all authors, surnames first, followed by initials. Use lower case except for first letter of surnames and initials. Year of publication not in brackets. Use a, b, c, etc as appropriate for more than one publication/year. Dual authorship separated by ampersand. Three plus separate by semi-colons and ampersand for last two authors. List alphabetically by surname of first author. Authors and date in bold.

Journals:

Following author(s) and year, give paper title followed by volume and page numbers. Journal title in full (italicised), volume number in bold with colon, page numbers separated by a hyphen.

Books:

Following author(s) and year, give title followed by publisher, place of publication.

Chapters in books:

Following author(s) names and year, give title of article followed by a name(s) of editors with initials before surname(s), title of book (italicised), publisher, place of publication, page numbers separated by hyphen.

Editing

The editors will edit your document for English (if necessary) and to ensure a consistent style if the text is reasonable English. If required, these should involve only minor adjustments and you will not be consulted. If major editing is required, e.g., for English, you will be asked to take initiatives. However, if you require editorial assistance, please feel free to ask.

Editors reserve the right to reject submissions for the proceedings if a satisfactory manuscript cannot be produced.

Helpful Resources

Writing effective abstracts: <http://leo.stcloudstate.edu/bizwrite/abstracts.html>

Writing scientific papers:

http://wps.prenhall.com/esm_freeman_biosci_1/0,6452,501560--498193,00.html

EXAMPLE LAYOUT 1

Antisocial behaviour in fairy tales: better bed or dead?

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Abstract

Favourite bedtime stories, read by parents, were investigated for their frequency of use as an index of popularity by the 3-4 age group. Stories were graded for traditional content, fluffy animals, violence, improbability, length and text-to-picture ratio. Data were analysed using state-of-the-art rule of thumb and multifaceted infrastructural multivariate techniques. Stories showed little correlation with fluffy animals, violence and improbability but were strongly associated with length of story, traditional content and funny voices. A strong counter-trend, based on the tiredness of parents, was established in the text-to-picture ratio. Methods of reducing story frequency per night are discussed.

Introduction

Few studies have attempted to quantify the impact of story book content on frequency of repeat requests by pre-school children. Repeat requests indicate a popularity index of interest to publishers as a marketing instrument. Book durability should, in theory, be inversely proportional to popularity resulting in additional sales by volume. This study addresses the impact of popularity as measured by wholly subjective phenomena.

Story Content

Origin of text

Bedtime stories were subjectively divided into traditional and modern sources. Illustration style and taste were not considered. Pop-up books were excluded from the survey.

Story and picture content

Fluffy Animals

Picture styles were identified to show the incidence of outrageously fluffy ducks, bears, goats and cute little girls. Pictures were scored on their dissimilarity to real life and anthropomorphic nature (Grimm and Grimmer, 1997).

Violence

Stories were searched for violent activity including eating up all the baby goats, huffing-and-puffing and blowing houses down, cutting open big, bad wolves' stomachs to release goats and grandmothers and re-sewing after filling with stones. Chopping off heads, poisoning step-daughters, procurement of poisoned spinning wheel needles, etc. were also included (Horner *et al.*, 1857).

Improbability

All incidences of frogs talking, frogs turning into handsome princes, burglars returning stolen pianos to pubs complete with full beer glasses, skeletons walking skeleton dogs, etc. were all scored subjectively using the well-established “index of political belief” (Hms0, 1993).

Table 1. Incidence of violence in traditional stories (Nasty, 1752). (LRRH: Little Red Riding Hood; BBBS: Ba-Ba Black Sheep; JATBS: Jack and the Bean Stalk; TLP: The Three Little Pigs.)

	LRRH	BBBS	JATBS	TLP
Wolf killed	1	0	0	1
Grandma eaten	1	0	0	0
Giant slain	0	0	1	0
Burglary	0	0	3	0
Houses blown down	0	0	0	2
Total	2	0	4	3

References

- Horner, J; Cole, O.K. & Godmother, F. (1857)** Five hundred grisly deaths for bad, very bad and horrid characters in fairy tales. *Journal of Stories to Scare Children out of their Wits* 6: 1745-1799.
- Hms0, A. (1993)** If they believe that, they'll believe anything! J.A. Major & I.W. Fixitt (Eds). *Fooling the Electorate all the Time*, Dogsb0dy Books, London, pp. 1-27.
- Grimm, A. & Grimmer, A. (1997)** *Fluffy Ducks and Big Blue Eyes: niche marketing*, Exploitation Books, Basingstoke.
- Nasty, V. (1752)** *Lighte Tayles and Bloodie Murders: a compendyum of true happenings*, Oxblood Press, Nether Wierfold.

EXAMPLE LAYOUT 2

Life, the universe and a few plants

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Yorkshire, Y01 ASK, UK. e-mail: cdarwin@no_demon.com

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Abstract

Relatively speaking, we know of very few plants in the universe, but many people still fail to observe and identify them. One reason may be due to a misunderstanding of the concept of nature being “red in tooth and claw” which leads to a concentration on animals. A modification of the concept to “green in leaf and stem” is proposed to correct the faunal/floral balance.

A second proposal is a universal classification of all celestial bodies as a necessary pre-cursor to the future expansion of BioHab. The potential difficulties, costs and benefits of intergalactic vegetation science are discussed.

Introduction

Few studies have attempted to quantify the occurrence of plants on other planets. The definitive text on identification (Bunce, 2010) is soon to be published, but research is still strongly targeted towards faunal topics such as daleks and cybermen (Who, 1985). It is important that the concepts are well presented and the public image is improved.

Philosophical context

Origin of species

Darwin (1859) describe a mechanism for the evolution of life as we know it. However, the presentation was biased to fauna by the use of emotive language describing nature as being “red in tooth and claw”. The intention was not to infer that all important forms of life have teeth and claws, but was a metaphor for a struggle. A reworking of the volume (possibly with the title being modified by species being replaced with plants) will emphasise nature as being “green in leaf and stem”. Hopefully, this will modify Mr Spock’s assertion that plants are “life, Jim, but not as we know it...”.

Once the injustice suffered by our green relations (plants not klingons) has been corrected, we can hope to receive sufficient funding for a major project – the survey to identify the distribution and condition of all forms of vegetation in the universe. National governments may struggle to find the funds, but we have had encouraging discussions with the equal opportunities directorate of the EC.

Intergalactic survey

Stratification

The development of an intergalactic survey will require effective and efficient sampling methods. The used of a dispersed stratified random sample approach is advocated.

Survey

Once EasyJet start their inter-stellar service the planning of survey will become much more simple. Surveyors do need to be aware that it is their policy not to provide meals in flight, so provisions will need to be carried. As the survey may become the basis of a monitoring process, it is important that surveyors ask permission before carrying out survey. The use of a Babel fish is essential to help communicate with some of the exotic land owners from places such as Alithwaite (Prefect and Dent, 1997). Surveyors will carry charts, such as the one shown in Figure 1 and annotate these with plot locations. Species lists will be punched directly into a palm top computer.

Figure 1. The centre of the universe. X marks the spot. N.B., at this scale Betelgeuse is off the chart (just).



Analysis and reporting

This will obviously be tough, but if, as Einstein *et al.*, (1902) showed in Equation 1

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 8} \frac{1}{x-8} = \infty \quad (\text{Equation 1})$$

where infinity is a lot of results to report from an 8 week survey. Then, with a minor re-parameterisation, reducing the survey period to 5 weeks produces:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{1}{x-5} = \infty \quad (\text{Equation 2})$$

From here a 90° rotation reduces infinity into a simple manageable integer. This may become known as Einstein's relatively special theory of economy.

Results

It is well known that the answer to life the universe and everything is 42. Unfortunately a problem, recognised by Albert Einstein, what is the question. Marvin the computer has

spent some time thinking about the problem and has come up with some suggestions (Table 1), but all of these will need experimental proof and reporting in a refereed scientific publication before they can be seriously considered.

Table 1 Marvin's thoughts on the QUESTION.

Question	Answer	Comment
7×6	42	Or could it be 6×7?
6.48074069840786 ²	~42	How long have you got....
43-2	≠ 42	May equal 42 on a bad day
Which London bus goes from Liverpool Street to Denmark Hill	No. 42	Calls at Aldgate - Tower Hill - Tower Bridge - Walworth - Camberwell
Sweet and sour chicken	Dish 42	At my local Chinese take-away – goes well with noodles or fried rice.

In terms of vegetation, this makes the result fascinating. The infinite improbability principle produces *Atrichum undulatum* (Hedw.) P. Beauv (Countryside Survey species number 42). It is an abundant moss of bare non-calcareous ground and as most of the universe is bare and non-calcareous this may yet prove to be the answer.

References

- Bunce, R.G.H (2010)** *Flora Universa*. Plant Press, Sedgewick.
- Darwin, C. (1859)** *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life*. John Murray, London.
- Einstein, A; Schrödinger, E. & Minkowski, H. (1902)** How to wave at cats. *Journal of Difficult Mathematics and Furry Creatures* **6**: 1745-1799.
- Prefect, F. & Dent, A. (1997)** *A Hitchhiker's Guide to the Universe: Supplement*, Exploration Books, Timbuktu.
- Who, Dr. (1985)** Tales from a tardis; how daleks go up stairs. J.T. Kirk & M.R. Spock (Eds). *Star Trekking Around the Universe*, Enterprise Books, London, pp. 1-27.