

# Mires and Peat: Special Volume “Wind Farms on Peatland”

## *Instructions to Authors*

*Mires and Peat* is a peer-reviewed open-access internet journal focusing specifically on mires, peatland and peat. It is published jointly by the International Peat Society (IPS) and the International Mire Conservation Group (IMCG). The URL is <http://www.mires-and-peat.net/>

A special volume of the journal will be published in conjunction with the symposium “Wind Farms on Peatland”, to be held in Santiago de Compostela (Spain) from 27 to 30 April 2008 (see <http://xepecnet.environmentalchange.net/xwiki/bin/view/WFPS/Presentation>). The special volume will contain the full peer-reviewed research papers upon which presentations at the symposium will be based, together with review and synthesis items. It will focus on four themes. Paper titles so far proposed within each theme are listed below.

### **Theme 1. Peatland wind farms: how much, how many?**

- Policy and laws for the development of wind farms in Galicia. Nieto Olano *et al.*
- Wind farms and mires in the Basque Country and NE Navarra (Northern Spain). Patxi Heras and Marta Infante.
- The vulnerability of peatland to energy-related development policy in Ireland. Florence Renou-Wilson.
- Wind farms on peatlands in Scotland: the current situation. Stuart Brooks.

### **Theme 2. Effects on peatland structure and function**

- Geotechnical investigation of upland peat areas in Ireland with particular reference to wind farm development. Paul Jennings and Turlough Johnston.
- Peat slope failures and the assessment of peat stability. Noel Boylan *et al.*
- Calculating carbon savings from wind farms on Scottish peatlands. Dali Rani Nayak *et al.*
- Detailed characterisation of carbon stocks in a mire area located in the Elgea-Urkilla Wind Farm (Basque Country, N. Spain). Z. Azkorra *et al.*
- Assessing the impact of storm event flow on export of carbon and nutrients into receiving waters from the Whitelee Wind Farm development, Scotland. Helen Murray *et al.*
- Effects of wind farm construction on concentrations and fluxes of dissolved organic carbon and suspended sediment from peat catchments at Braes of Doune, central Scotland. Ian Grieve and David Gilvear.

### **Theme 3. Effects on biodiversity, landscape, heritage and people**

- Vegetation analysis of mires and wet heathlands in the Monte Maior European natural site of Community importance (North Galicia, NW Spain) in the context of wind farm development. J. Fagúndez.
- Impacts of wind farms on peatland birds: a case study of golden plover *Pluvialis apricaria* in the UK. James Pearce-Higgins *et al.*
- Wind farms and birds – sensitivity mapping. Jenny Bright and Rowena Langston.

### **Theme 4. From Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to peatland wise use**

- Wind farms on peatland in Scotland: assessing and reducing impacts. Andrew M Coupar.
- The role and efficacy of the EIA process in assessing wind farm impacts upon blanket bog habitat in Scotland. Tom Dargie.
- Integrating environmental matters in the design and construction of a wind farm. Making things better. A.M. García Arrese *et al.*
- Towards a best practice protocol. Peter Hulme.
- Like a circle in a spiral: wind farms on peatlands as a wise use challenge. Hans Joosten.

In order to give the fullest possible ‘state-of-the-art’ coverage of this topical and urgent subject area, the Journal will welcome additional relevant original manuscripts from authors who are unable to attend the symposium. The Editor is especially keen to receive contributions from all countries where wind farms are (or will be) sited on peatland, and the results of research in any discipline that relates to peatland wind farms.

It is intended that near-final (pre-reviewed and edited) versions of all submitted manuscripts will be available at the time of the symposium, and that they will be published as soon as possible afterwards. Thus, in order to allow time for the review and editing process, authors are asked to submit manuscripts by **Friday 29 February 2008** if possible, with a strict final deadline of 31 March 2008.

## MANUSCRIPTS

Papers must be written in English. Author(s) are referred to the [Tips for Authors \(especially those who are not native English speakers\)](#). Those whose first language is not English are strongly advised to have their manuscripts checked by a proficient third party before submission.

Please note that papers arising from postgraduate theses and commissioned research reports will usually require substantial re-writing in order to convert them into a format that is suitable for journal publication.

Papers should not, as a rule, exceed 6,000 words or 20 printed pages, including Figures and Tables. Papers exceeding this limit should be discussed with the Editor.

Each manuscript will normally be reviewed by two referees. If it is accepted for publication, the author(s) will automatically transfer copyright to the Journal.

## Arrangement

Manuscripts should normally follow the sequence: Title; Authors(s); Summary; Keywords (up to 5); Introduction (ending with a concise statement of the purpose of the paper); Materials and Methods; Results; Discussion; Conclusion; Acknowledgements; References. Please do not combine Results and Discussion. In review papers, section headings may diverge from this sequence AFTER the Introduction.

## Technical Data

Manuscripts should be provided in Word (PC) format; please do not use autoformatting. They should be double-spaced in 11 pt Times Roman characters on page size A4 (21 x 29.7 cm), with 2 cm margins all round. Lines should be numbered. The first line of each paragraph should be indented UNLESS it follows a section or sub-section heading, and there should be only one character space between each pair of sentences. Pages should be numbered consecutively, including those containing Acknowledgements, References, Figures and Tables.

The title page should contain the initials, surnames and affiliations (including countries) of the author(s). One 'corresponding author' should be nominated, and his/her full title and name, postal address, telephone number, fax number and e-mail address should be given at the end of the manuscript. Please see papers already published in *Mires and Peat* for detailed examples.

There should be a Summary of 200 words maximum, reporting concisely on the purpose and results of the paper.

Four headings may be used: PRINCIPAL HEADING (in upper case), First subheading (in sentence case), *Second subheading* (in italics, sentence case) and Third subheading (underscored, sentence case).

Please observe also the following points when drafting:

- Units of measurement should comply with international standards (SI units).
- Please use standard abbreviations (mm, m, Ma, t, °C, NW-SE, Pb, etc.).
- Use the word-ending 'ise' rather than 'ize' where both are available, e.g. 'minimise'.
- 'Circa' should be abbreviated to 'ca.'
- Use long hyphens [Ctrl+Fn+;(semicolon)] for ranges e.g. "pp. 237–261" and short hyphens to divide and connect words, e.g. "half-baked".
- *Mires and Peat* does not use the abbreviations "Fig." and "Tab." for Figures and Tables.

## Citations

References in the text to other articles should merely indicate the name of the author (followed by an ampersand and the name of the second author when there are two or by “*et al.*” in italics when there are more than two) and the publication date of the article in parentheses. If the paper refers to two articles by the same authors from the same year, they should be distinguished by ‘a’, ‘b’ etc. appended to the date. For example: Robert & Kelly (1987a), Köppel (1983), Basto Neto *et al.* (1991) or (Robert & Kelly 1987a) etc. Where two or more citations are listed together, they should be presented in date order (earliest first) and separated by commas, e.g. (Köppel 1983, Robert & Kelly 1987a, Basto Neto *et al.* 1991).

## List of References

The References should include **all** the citations quoted in the text and **only** those citations, listing the authors alphabetically and then chronologically when several references by the same author(s) are given. Quote journal names in full, NOT abbreviated form. References should be cited as “in press” only if already accepted for publication, in which case the journal name, volume number and year must be stated. Please include Digital Object Identifiers (DOI) if available. Book and journal titles should be in italics with upper case initial letters. For books, please give the place of publication and either the total number of pages or the page range for the material cited. Where a reference is published in a language other than English, a translation of the title should be given in parentheses and the language of publication indicated. For items that are available both on paper and *via* the internet, “online at:” and a web address may be appended in the reference list. References that are exclusively available by internet should be listed under the name of the author or owner of the web site. Where the reference is in a language that is written in non-Roman characters, the ‘international standard’ Roman transliteration of the citation should be used.

### Examples:

Williams, S.T. & Gray T.R.G. (1974) Net primary production of the dominant bryophytes in a *Sphagnum*-dominated wetland in West Virginia. *Bryologist*, 86, 280–286.

Frolking S., Roulet N.T., Moore T.R., Lafleur P.M., Bubier J.L. & Crill P.M. (2002) Modelling the seasonal to annual carbon balance of Mer Bleue Bog, Ontario, Canada. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, 16 (3), 4-1 – 4-21, DOI 10.1029/2001GB001457.

Turbridy, M. (ed.) (1984) *Creation and management of a heritage zone at Clonmacnoise, Co. Offaly, Ireland*. EEC Final Report, Environmental Science Unit, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland, 206 pp.

Finney, H.R., Gross, E.R. & Farnham, R.S. (1974) Limnic materials in peatlands of Minnesota. In: Stelly, M. (ed) *Histosols: Their Characteristics, Classification and Use*. Soil Science Society of America, Madison, Wisconsin, Special Publications No. 6, 21–31.

Schuch, M. (1991) Moorforschung und Moornutzung sowie die landwirtschaftliche Niedermoornutzung und ihre Bedeutung für den Naturschutz in Bayern (Peatland research, peatland use and the agricultural utilisation of fens and their importance for nature conservation in Bavaria). *Telma*, 21, 19–126 (in German).

Naucke, W. (1990) Chemie von Moor und Torf (Peatland and peat chemistry). In: Göttlich, K. (ed), *Moor und Torfkunde (Peatland and Peat Science)*. E. Schweizerbart, Stuttgart, 237–261 (in German).

Bragg, O. & Lindsay, R. (eds.) (2003) *Strategy and Action Plan for Mire and Peatland Conservation in Central Europe*. Publ. No. 18, Wetlands International, Wageningen, 93pp. Online at: <http://www.wetlands.org/pubs&CEPP.htm>.

NLP Jasmund (2006) Nationalpark Jasmund: Klima und Böden (Jasmund National Park: climate and soils). <http://www.nationalpark-jasmund.de/> (Das Gebiet/ Klima und Böden) (in German).

DWD (2006) Deutscher Wetterdienst: Mittelwerte der Periode 1961 bis 1990 (German Weather Service: mean values for the period 1961–1990). [http://www.dwd.de/de/FundE/Klima/KLIS/daten/online/nat/index\\_mittelwerte.htm](http://www.dwd.de/de/FundE/Klima/KLIS/daten/online/nat/index_mittelwerte.htm) (in German).

Tsinzerling, Yu.D. (1938) Rastitel'nost' bolot / Rastitel'nost' SSSR. T.1. Moskva-Leningrad. (Vegetation of mires / Vegetation of USSR. 1. Moscow-Leningrad). Izdatel'stvo Akademii Nauk SSSR, 355–428 (in Russian).

For languages written in non-Roman characters, a subsidiary reference list giving the non-Roman references cross-referenced to the transliterated items in the main reference list may (optionally) be included where authors feel that this is necessary to facilitate location of the material by readers; see *Mires and Peat* Volume 2 (2007) Article 01 for an example.

## **Figures and Tables**

Tables, Figures and other illustrations should be incorporated into the Word document initially submitted, either near the text that refers to them or grouped together at the end of the file. Figures and Tables are referred to in the text as (Figure 1) and (Table 1), and their legends should be complete and understandable in their own right. The resolution of illustrations included in this document should be sufficiently high to make them clear on the reviewer's computer screen, but excessively high resolutions should be avoided in order that the total size of the document submitted for review will remain manageable. If at all possible, keep the size of this document below 1 MB to ensure that most reviewers will be able to receive it electronically.

Figures and photographs should also be provided as individual .jpg or .tif files, at a resolution of at least 300 dpi. Both colour and black-and-white illustrations may be included.

## **SUBMISSION**

Electronic submission is required. If possible, send your manuscript as an e-mail attachment to the Editor, Dr Olivia Bragg [o.m.bragg@dundee.ac.uk](mailto:o.m.bragg@dundee.ac.uk), who can normally receive fairly large (e.g. 3+ MB) attachments. If you experience difficulty sending several large files attached to one message, try sending several messages with fewer files attached to each. If the files cannot be sent by e-mail, they should be sent by post on floppy or compact disk(s). Please note that compact disks should be packed adequately to avoid breakage in the post. The address for postal submissions is:

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## Tips for Authors (especially those who are not native English speakers)

### Write well

- Apply guidelines for good writing, e.g. Strunk: The elements of style <<http://www.bartleby.com/141/index.html>>.
- Let experienced authors criticise your text.

### Write in English

- Write directly in English. Do not translate from your mother tongue, because different languages use different phraseology. Distrust translation machines.
- Make intensive use of a dictionary (in both directions, e.g. German-English and English-German) and an English thesaurus.
- Let a (near-) native speaker, with expertise in grammar and spelling, check your text.

### Write clearly

- Avoid vague and non-specific words. Remember that every term must have an exact meaning.
- Define important terms (such as mire, bog, rich, eutrophic...).
- Use one term for one concept and avoid synonyms.
- Use *would*, *should*, *could*, *may*, *might* and *can* only for expressing real uncertainty.
- Use definite, simple language and avoid abbreviations.
- Use sentences connected by *and*, *but*, *who*, *which*, *when*, *where*, and *while* only occasionally.
- Make text in Figures large enough to be readable even after reduction.

### Write concisely

- Make definite assertions; avoid tame, colourless, hesitant and ambiguous language.
- Omit needless words.
- Use the active voice.
- Use positive form, even for negative statements; e.g. "we ignored" rather than "we did not pay attention to".
- Wherever possible, present a complex idea in one sentence rather than in a series of sentences.
- Use Tables and Figures to structure and simplify the paper.
- Keep the text clear, but avoid 'telegram style'.

### Write paragraphs

- Deal with each topic in a separate paragraph.
- Start every paragraph with a sentence that either indicates the topic or provides a transition from the last paragraph.
- Present paragraphs in a logical order.

### Write modestly

- Avoid awkward adverbs and fancy words.
- Use nouns and verbs in preference to adjectives and adverbs.
- Use orthodox (non-experimental) English spelling.
- Avoid qualifiers like *unique*, *most optimal* (!), *rather*, *very*, *little*, *relatively*, *pretty*, *so*.
- Avoid exclamation marks.

### Refer correctly

- Use *cf.* (Latin *confer*, compare) when quoting indirectly.
- Use *modified from* to indicate Figures or Tables that have been modified from other publications.
- Use *after* when presenting data from another publication in a different form.
- Include all cited references, with complete bibliographic data, in the Reference List.

### Follow the standard outline

- 1) Title of paper; this should give a concise indication of the content.
- 2) Name, institutional and contact address of author(s).
- 3) Summary: gives a short overview of the content of the paper.
- 4) Keywords (up to 5): do not repeat words that appear in the paper's title.
- 5) Introduction: contains the background to and the formulation of the research question, and ends with a concise statement of the purpose of the paper.
- 6) Materials and methods: what was done; should include a description of any field area where the research was carried out.
- 7) Results: presents the results in an objective way, without discussion.
- 8) Discussion: discusses the results and their interpretation in the context of other research.
- 9) Conclusion: answers the research question.
- 10) Acknowledgements
- 11) References