Version 1.1 (29 July 2024)

Formatting Guide

Complete the following checklist to ensure your submission follows the journal guidelines and meets the publisher's (Wiley) format standards.

*The following checklist must be followed before publication and, if necessary, revisions will be requested.

METADATA

- ☐ Metadata entered into the online system should be the same as the uploaded manuscript (i.e.. title, authors, abstract, and keywords).

MANUSCRIPT

Title page

- ☐ The corresponding author's information (including email address) should be indicated.

Main text

- ☐ All tables and figures (including Supporting Information and Appendices) should be numbered in the order they first appear in the text.
- ☐ Equations that appear on separate lines are numbered consecutively.
- ☐ Do not abbreviate genus names at the first mention in the abstract, main text, and each figure/table caption.
- ☐ Abbreviations/acronyms should be defined in the abstract, main text, and each figure/table caption.
- ☐ Use periods for decimal points. Do not use commas as substitutes. Same for figures/tables.
- ☐ The style of units (e.g., "g/m^2" or "$g\ m^{-2}$") should be consistent throughout the manuscript. Same for figures/tables.
- ☐ Surround a unit in round parentheses "()", rather than square brackets "[]". Same for figures/tables.
- ☐ Space is needed between a value and a unit (e.g. "10 g", not "10g"). Same for figures/tables.

Figure captions

- ☐ The figure captions section is necessary after the references in the manuscript.
- ☐ Explain the parts of a figure so that the contents can be understandable without reference to the main text. If the figure contains multiple panels, each panel should be described.

Figures

Requirements for figure files

- ☐ Save figures in separate files.
- ☐ The file name should include the figure number.
- ☐ Save figures composed of multiple panels as one file. Do not separate by panel.
- ☐ EPS or PDF (for line art) and TIFF (for image) formats are preferred. For TIFF files, figures should be created in good picture quality and sufficient resolution (≥ 300 dpi at 80-180 mm in width, or at least 1800 pixels wide).

Formatting requirements

- ☐ Use black text in normal style (no italic, bold, or underlined) as much as possible, and use a sans-serif font (Helvetica or Arial preferred). As a rule, however, scientific names should be italicized.
- ☐ The font should be adjusted to a size that is easy to read. The standard is more than 8 points in the printed size (80-180 mm in width).
- ☐ For character strings, the first letter should be uppercase, and subsequent letters should be lowercase (e.g. "Number of species", not "Number of Species").
- ☐ Lines should be adjusted to a thickness that is easy to read. The standard is 0.75 or thicker.

- ☐ In the case of a figure containing multiple panels, panel labels should be provided for each panel as necessary. Lowercase Roman letters with round parentheses are recommended.
- ☐ Reduce unnecessary space by adjusting the size and position of panels and/or graph legends.

[For maps] See Appendix 1 for good examples
- ☐ Important information should be clearly distinguished from their background.
- ☐ Geographical coordinates and compass points are necessary for large-scale maps.
- ☐ Scale bars are necessary for small-scale maps.

[For Satellite or aerial images] See Appendix 2 for good examples
- ☐ Indicate attribution in the caption or clearly in the figure even if a credit is already baked into the image.

[For Charts/ Graph] See Appendix 3 for good examples
- ☐ Axis labels are needed for each axis.
- ☐ Tick-marks of scales are necessary.
- ☐ Show tick-mark labels horizontally.
- ☐ Use the same number of display digits after the decimal points within axes.
- ☐ The axis scales should be set to cover all data (including outliers) that the figure shows.
- ☐ Consider using symbols or bars with different shapes or patterns to ensure they are easily distinguishable for readers of black-and-white manuscripts, if possible.

[For Photographs] See Appendix 4 for good examples
- ☐ When texts or symbols are inserted into a photograph, adjust the design or color so that they are distinguishable.
- ☐ Add scale bars as necessary.

Tables
- ☐ Tables should be provided in editable format in the main text not pasted as images. Submissions in Excel files will also be accepted.
- ☐ Show numerical values with the same number of digits after the decimal point within a column.

Supporting Information (SI)

SI is additional material provided separately from the main text to support the manuscript, whereas the Appendix is content included in the manuscript and published after the references.
- ☐ Should be in a separate file from the main text, such as Word, Excel, or PDF, and should be combined into a single file to the extent possible. Audio and video files, such as MP4, MOV, etc., are also acceptable.
- ☐ Tables and figures should be numbered separately from those of the main text (i.e., Table S1, Table S2, … and Figure S1, Figure S2…). Other SI (e.g., document, sound data, movie etc.) should be numbered SI 1, SI 2…
- ☐ Provide the title of the paper, the author's name and affiliations, and correspondence details on the first page.
- ☐ When submitting R or other program codes and the data files as SI, the series of files required for the program should be zipped together in a single file.

Graphical abstract figure and text See Appendix 5 for good examples
- ☐ Submit a graphical abstract figure and a text summary of 2-3 sentences. This helps readers gain an overview of your article. The figure can be a photo, diagram, infographic, movie, etc. You may use one of the figures included in your manuscript.

Appendix 1: Good Examples of **Maps**

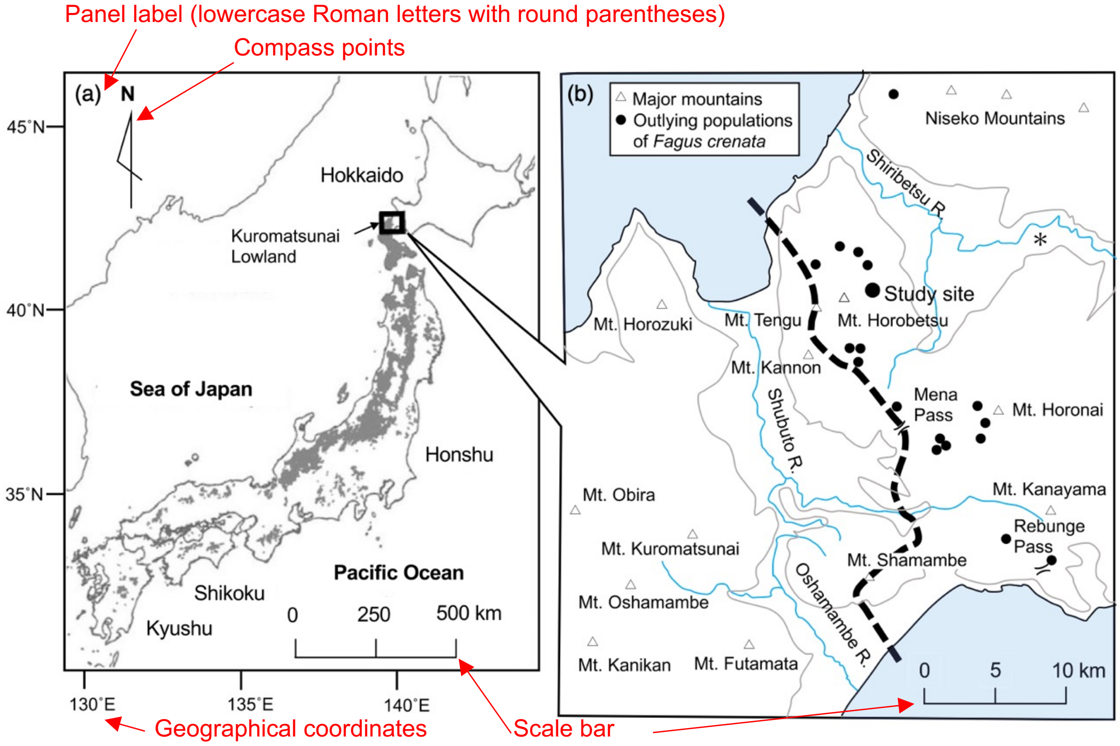


FIGURE 1 Location of the study site. (a) Map of Japan showing the distribution range of *Fagus crenata* from Kitamura et al. (2015). (b) Map of the Kuromatsunai lowland area of Hokkaido after Tanaka et al. (2016). Thick broken line marks the northeastern limit of the continuous distribution range of *F. crenata*, which largely corresponds to the northeastern margin of the Kuromatsunai lowland. Black dots denote the outlying populations of *F. crenata*, triangles denote major mountains, gray lines are 100-m contours, blue lines are major rivers, and an asterisk denotes the climatic station. [Color figure can be viewed at wileyonlinelibrary.com]

DOI: 10.1111/1440-1703.12367

Appendix 2: Good Examples of **Satellite / Aerial Images**

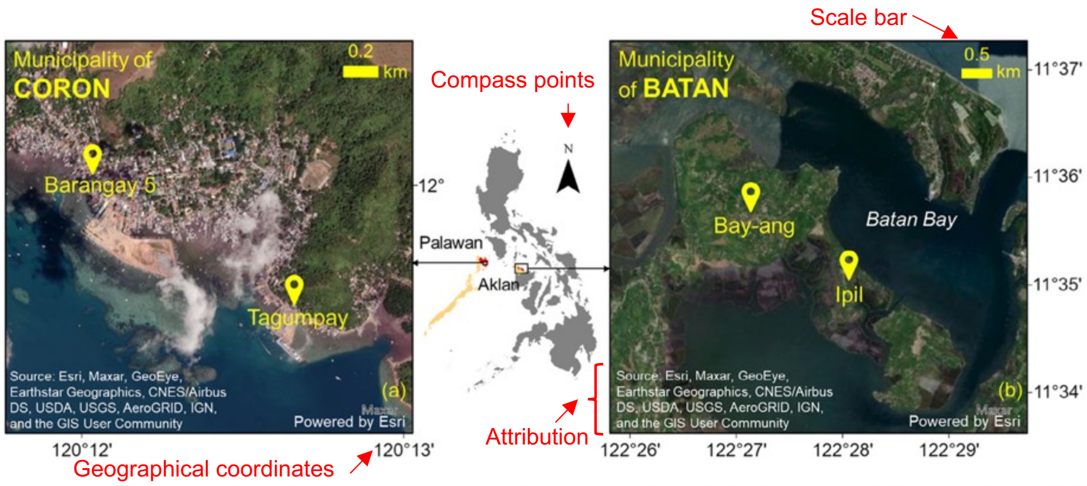


FIGURE 1 Location map of the study sites: (a) Barangay 5 and Tagumpay in the municipality of Coron, Palawan province and (b) Ipil and Bay-ang in the municipality of Batan, Aklan province. [Color figure can be viewed at wileyonlinelibrary.com]

DOI: 10.1111/1440-1703.12325

Appendix 3: Good examples of **Charts/ Graph**

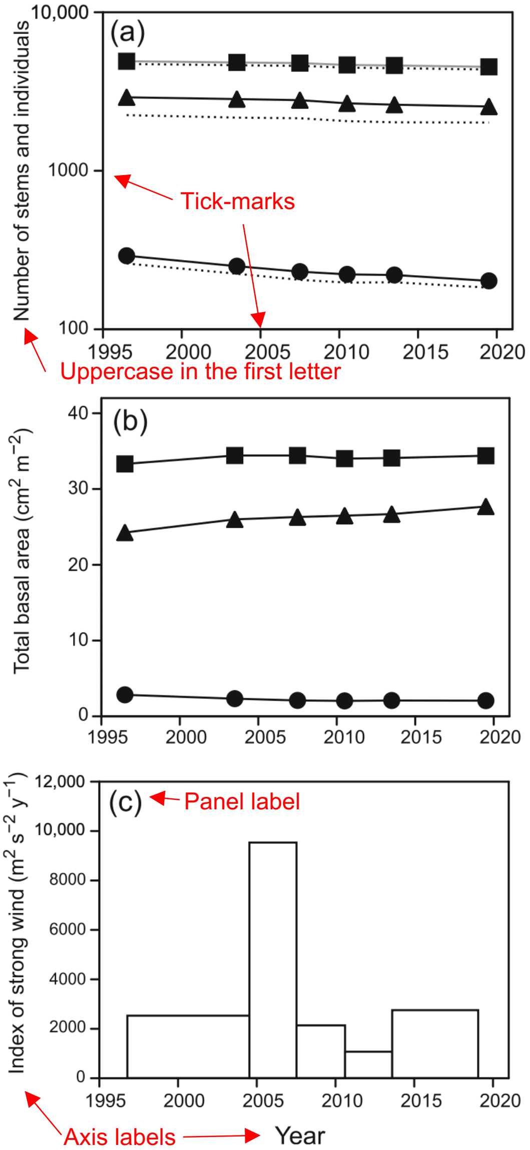


FIGURE 2 Changes in characteristics of forest structure from 1996 to 2019. Each panel shows changes in (a) the number of stems (a solid line) and individuals (a dashed line) and (b) the total basal area for each regeneration group. A circle indicates gap demander, a triangle indicates light shade tolerant, and a square indicates strong shade tolerant. (c) the index of strong wind during each census period was estimated as the sum of the squared daily maximum instantaneous wind speeds >30 m/s per year.

Explanation of the parts

Reduction of unnecessary space by adjusting the size and position of panels

DOI: 10.1111/1440-1703.12430

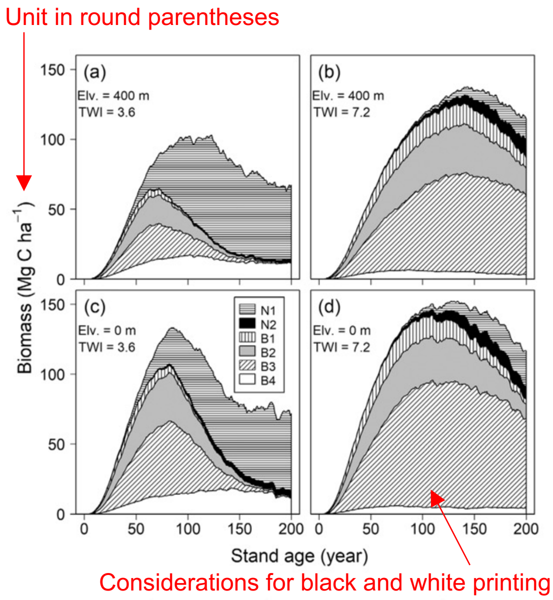


FIGURE 4 Changes in tree biomass composition during a 200-year simulation from bare ground at the Teshio Experimental Forest. Simulations were conducted using four combinations of elevation (Elv., 0 or 400 m) and topographical wetness index (TWI, 3.6 or 7.2). The Elv is assumed to be 400 m for (a) and (b), while 0 m for (c) and (d). The TWI is assumed to be 3.6 for (a) and (c), while 7.2 for (b) and (d). For each environmental condition, a 200-year simulation from bare ground was repeated 10 times, and the average is shown. TWI values of 3.6 and 7.2 correspond to medians of lower and upper 20% values, respectively, of all analysis plots at 10 × 10 m resolution. See Table 1 for the definitions of the plant functional types N1, N2, and B1–B4.

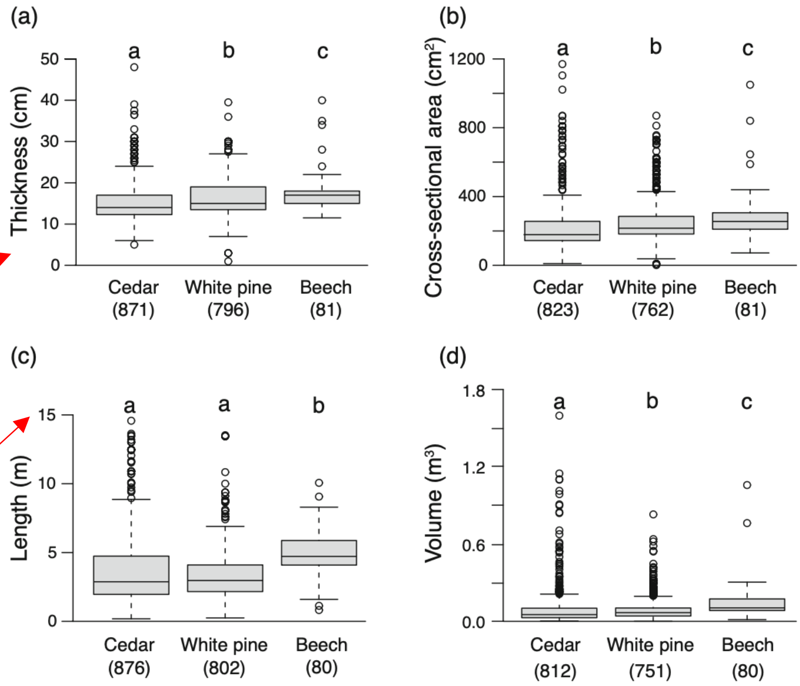
DOI: 10.1111/1440-1703.12385

Appendix 3: Good examples of **Charts/ Graph** (Continued)

FIGURE 6 Comparison of timber size in (a) thickness, (b) cross-sectional area, (c) length, and (d) volume among the major species used in farmhouses in Tadami. Different letters represent significant differences among species (Steel–Dwass multiple-comparison test, $p < 0.05$). Numbers in parentheses indicate the numbers of timbers used in the calculations.

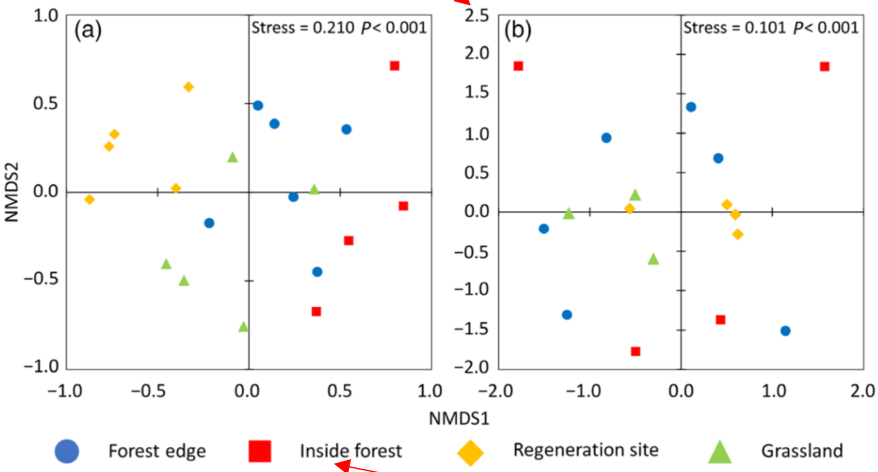
Enough font size
Black and normal sans-serif font

Axis scales covering all data



DOI: 10.1111/1440-1703.12408

Same number of display digits after the decimal points within axes



Considerations for black and white printing

FIGURE 5 Differences in species composition of butterflies (a) and flowering plants (b) among each habitat, determined using nonmetric multidimensional scaling (NMDS) and permutational multivariate analysis of variance (perMANOVA). These analyses were based on the Chao dissimilarity found in the data of butterfly individuals and plant flower numbers. Data from sites where no butterflies or flowers were observed were excluded from the analysis. [Color figure can be viewed at wileyonlinelibrary.com]

DOI: 10.1111/1440-1703.12342

Appendix 4: Good Examples of **Photographs**

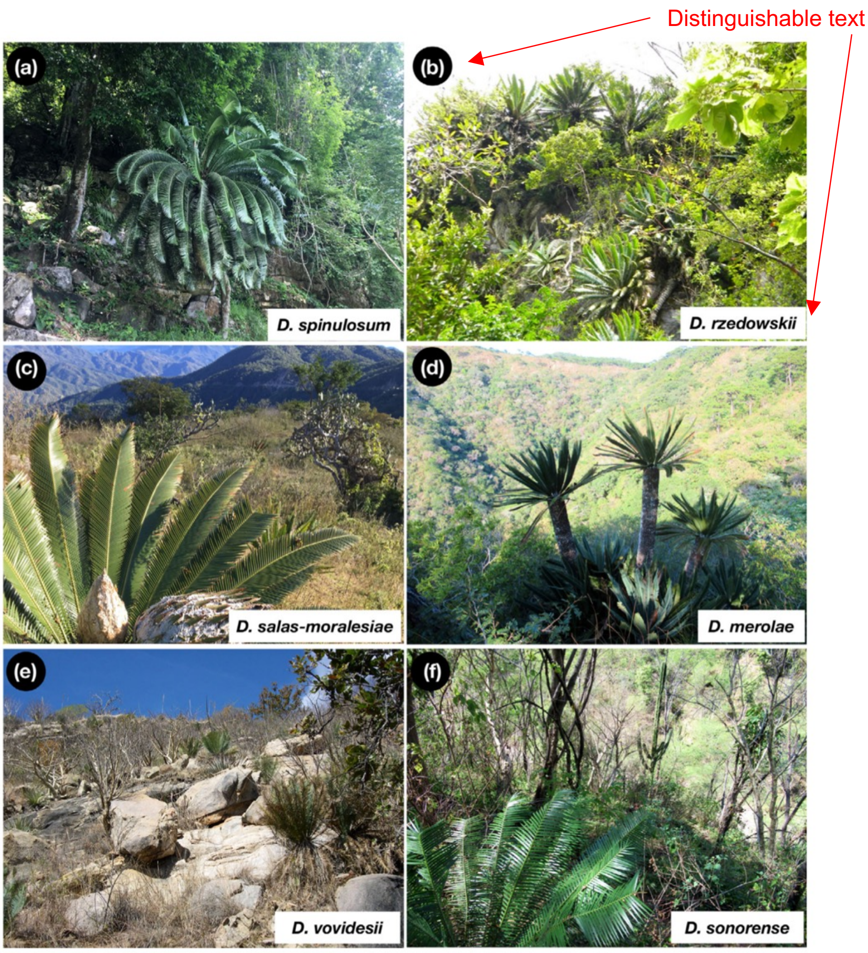


FIGURE 2 Sister pairs that exhibit patterns of niche conservatism after speciation. (a) *Dioon spinulosum* and (b) *D. rzedowskii*. (c) *D. salas-moralesiae* and (d) *D. merolae*. (e) *D. vovidesii* and (f) *D. sonorense*. Photo (b) by Chip Jones.

DOI: 10.1111/1440-1703.12442

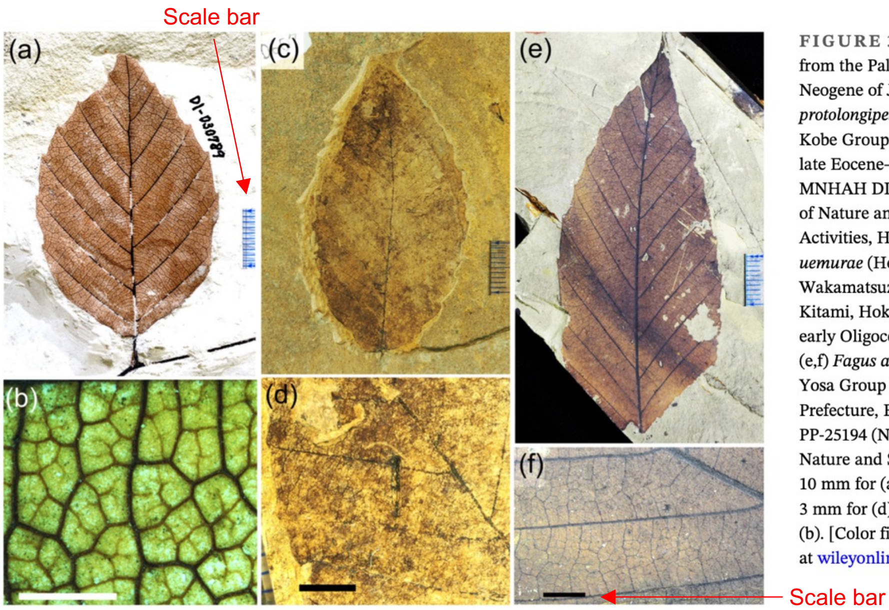


FIGURE 3 Beech fossils from the Paleogene and early Neogene of Japan. (a,b) *Fagus protolongipetiolata* from the Kobe Group, Hyogo Prefecture, late Eocene–early Oligocene, MNHAH DI-030789 (Museum of Nature and Human Activities, Hyogo). (c,d) *Fagus uemurae* (Holotype) from the Wakamatsuzawa Formation in Kitami, Hokkaido, late Eocene–early Oligocene, NSM PP-10607. (e,f) *Fagus antipofi* from the Yosa Group in Miyazu, Kyoto Prefecture, Early Miocene, NSM PP-25194 (National Museum of Nature and Science). Scales: 10 mm for (a), (c), and (e); 3 mm for (d) and (f); 1 mm for (b). [Color figure can be viewed at wileyonlinelibrary.com]

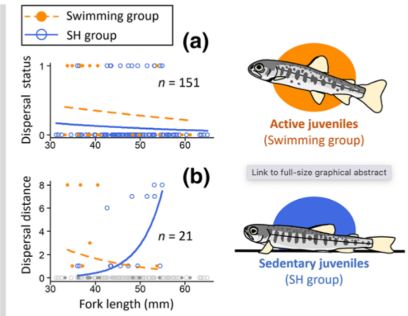
DOI: 10.1111/1440-1703.12389

Appendix 5: Good examples of **Graphical abstract figure and text**

Phenotype-dependent downstream dispersal under ordinary flow conditions in juvenile white-spotted char

Hiroyuki Yamada, Satoshi Wada

Pages: 330-340 | First Published: 05 March 2024

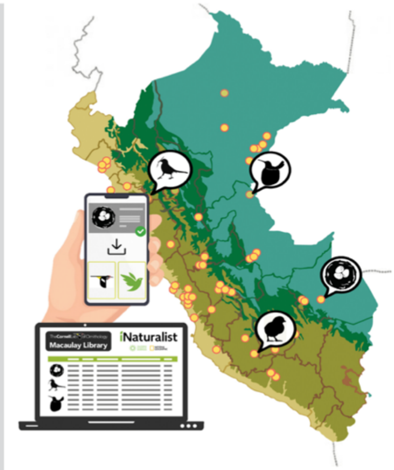


This study examined the downstream dispersal of juvenile white-spotted char in an artificial channel. The results showed that downstream dispersal of the juveniles depends on their body size and sedentary behavior. Together with the findings of previous studies, the results suggest that the phenotype-dependent downstream dispersal may act as a cumulative evolutionary pressure in some upstream char populations.

Breeding records of 325 bird species from Peru over 21 years based on citizen science data

Alexis Díaz, Edson Amanqui, Keyko Geraldy Saravia-Llaja, Jhon Raúl Mandujano Collantes, Mirian Jiménez, Ricardo Zárate-Gómez, Florangel Condo

First Published: 1 July 2024



In this data paper, we report 1180 breeding records corresponding to 325 bird species for the period 2000–2021, through an in-depth review of photo or video records from Peru, sourced from Macaulay Library and iNaturalist platforms. We determined the geographical distribution of the breeding records, described patterns of activity and nesting behavior (i.e., host plant preference and clutch size), and explored the timing of breeding. This database represents one of the few efforts to provide nationwide data on breeding birds in the Neotropical region.

Long-term series of measurements of eggs and chicks of Caspian terns (*Hydroprogne caspia*) breeding in Lake Chany, Western Siberia, Russia, during 1985 and 2011

Alexander K. Yurlov, Natalia I. Yurlova, Maria Yu. Garyushkina, Marina A. Selivanova, Hideyuki Doi

Pages: 708-713 | First Published: 20 June 2023

We monitored the colonies of Caspian terns in the breeding season on the islands of Lake Chany, Russia during 1985 and 2011. We recorded the sizes and weights for eggs and chicks, the fate and hatching date of individual eggs, and determined the clutch initiation date. The presented data set is a novel long-term data set on an isolated population of this species in center of Eurasian continent.