

British Columbia Guide to Recovery Planning for Species at Risk

Appendix 3. Formatting Specifications for Recovery Documents

June 2026

Version 4.0



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1 INTRODUCTION

This document prescribes technical formatting standards for provincial recovery planning documents including management plans, recovery plans, implementation plans and progress reports on these plans.

The formatting specifications listed in this document have been adapted over time and align with the current versions of the recovery document templates. In addition, the format was reviewed by Government Communications and Public Engagement (GCPE) staff in 2022 and 2025, who provided numerous suggestions to improve readability and accessibility. These improvements have been incorporated into this specification guide.

In case of uncertainty about formatting, please refer to the following in terms of priority:

- The current version of the Recovery Plan Template is effectively the Master document for all formatting standards.
- Examine recovery documents published in 2024 or later to determine how formatting was used in a particular situation.
- Consult the B.C. government [Writing for the web](#) guidelines for writing conventions.
- Key principles for formatting are readability, accessibility, and alignment with federal recovery documents. If in doubt, choose the option that requires less 'ink'.

Refer to the [Accessibility and Inclusion Toolkit](#) before creating any government documents or presentations. To increase accessibility for persons with colour blindness, please consult the [Accessibility Colour Palettes](#) (Intranet) when building figures, tables, and maps.

2 TEMPLATE STYLES

For all regular text, use Body Text (Calibri 11 pt). Do not use 'Normal' Style for any text, and do not use BC Sans.¹

The document template has been designed to handle most formatting automatically. Use the template's custom Styles as provided and avoid manual adjustments where possible. Do not modify the Styles. See Appendix B for a complete list of custom styles and their attributes.

¹ In the future documents may be produced using BC Sans font; this document will be updated when that is adopted.

3 WORDING CONVENTIONS

3.1 Species names

- Use [B.C. Species and Ecosystems Explorer \(BCSEE\)](#) standards for common and scientific names for all species, and follow its rules for spelling and capitalization.
- Common names:
 - Use lower case for all plant and fungi species, except where a proper noun is included.
 - Use upper case for all animal species, including non-focal species such as predators, prey, invasive species (Moose, Mountain Pine Beetle).
 - Use lower case when the name is used as an adjective or larger group (beetle-damaged trees, feral cats, snake hibernacula, ungulates, mosses)
 - Use upper case for all common names in headings or titles.
 - See Appendix A for a list of common names to double-check.
- Scientific names:
 - Always use italics for scientific names.
 - Provide the scientific name for all species at first mention in the text. Also include in the Executive Summary.
- Usage:
 - Avoid using ‘the’ before a species’ common name (‘preferred habitat for Bull Trout’; ‘in Canada, Haida Gwaii Slug is found...’).

3.2 Place names

- Always use ‘B.C.’ for British Columbia except when it refers to a part of an organization’s name or trademark (BC Parks, BC Hydro; but B.C. Ministry of Forests, Victoria, B.C.).
- Use Indigenous placenames with appropriate fonts and symbols as needed. Use Insert > Symbol; some symbols can only be found in the [BC Sans](#) font. Examples:
 - M⁹uq^win / Brooks Peninsula Park
 - Gitlaxt’aamiks (Nisga’a)
 - ṣx̣^wə̣x̣^wnitk^w Park (Okanagan Falls)
 - ŁÁU,WELŃEW / John Dean Park

3.3 Punctuation conventions

- Bulleted and numbered lists:
 - Use the ‘Bullet list’ or ‘Numberlist’ Styles rather than creating manually.
 - Don’t use any punctuation at the end of list items (, or ;) and do not use ‘and/or’ after items.
 - Always capitalize the first word of each item in a list, unless providing examples of words that must be lowercase.
- Oxford comma:
 - Avoid using the Oxford comma, except where needed to prevent ambiguity (e.g., when the final items could be read as a group or single process).
- Abbreviations and acronyms:
 - Define each acronym at first use. For preamble sections (e.g., Preface, Acknowledgements, Executive Summary), a single definition at first use anywhere in the

- preamble is sufficient.
- Don't include a list of acronyms.
- Use 'U.S.' for the United States (not US or USA/U.S.A.).
- Don't include an 'M' in abbreviations of B.C. ministries (ENV not MOE).
- Capitalization:
 - Use capitals only for proper names (the Ministry of Forests will... / the ministry will...)
 - Exception: many terms used in Indigenous contexts are [capitalized](#).
- Punctuation:
 - Always use a comma after 'i.e.' and 'e.g.'.
 - Don't use 'etc.' at the end of a list starting with 'i.e.' or 'e.g.'.
- Exceptions to GCPE/BC Govt style:
 - Species names follow BCSEE conventions for capitalization (see above), instead of using all lower case.
 - Don't hyphenate words like: cooperation, coordination, widescale, widespread, reintroduction, reestablish.
 - In the COSEWIC Species Assessment Table (Section 1), include the original COSEWIC wording verbatim and do not change any punctuation or capitalization.

3.4 Use of emphasis

Avoid text emphasis (e.g., capitals, bold, italic, underline, colours), as it can reduce document readability. Specifically:

- Colour:
 - Use only black fonts including for headers.
- Capitalization:
 - Use ALL CAPS for certain headings only (see Appendix B).
 - Use Sentence case for table headings and most headings (see Appendix B).
 - Use Capitalize Each Word for titles of projects, programs or publications.
- Italics:
 - Use italics only for scientific names (e.g. *Staala gwaii*)
 - Do not use italics for:
 - Don't italicize names of statutes (Species at Risk Act) or their abbreviations (SARA).
 - Don't italicize phrases in other languages (et al., in situ, Chiixuujin Chaaw Kaawgaa, Université du Québec)
- Underline:
 - Use underline only for Level 2 headings for IUCN-CMP threats and actions (Style: Threat-Action Level 2)
- Special characters:
 - Do not put titles or unusual words in quotation marks.
 - Use 'and' instead of '&' (e.g., citations, IUCN-CMP Threat and Action categories).

3.5 Spacing and Margins

- Use the appropriate custom Style to ensure correct spacing before and after text and headers.
- Use a single space only after periods.
- Use the Normal Margins setting (2.54cm/1") for all margins throughout the document.

4 TABLES AND FIGURES

4.1 Tables

Table titles:

- Create table titles using References > Insert Caption, with “Table” selected as the label. This ensures tables are numbered automatically and included in the List of Tables

General rules for tables:

- Do not use vertical lines (except for IUCN-CMP threat/action tables).
- For tables with lots of detail and/or many rows/columns, use white space to differentiate the data presented and/or use landscape orientation if needed.
- Always use Sentence case within tables (not Capitalize Each Word).
- Use Top+Left justification for all table cells except for numerical values.
- Do not use scientific names in tables, even if not yet presented in the text.

Table 1. Example of a table showing the various Styles used in tables (Table heading, Table text, Table footnote) and how to justify text and numerical content.

Table heading format ^a	Table content is long text	Table content is short text	Table content is numbers
This is table text	Long sections of text are always justified top left to ensure that any white spaces are below the text.	High	12,345 ha
More table text	More table text	EO1	14
Last table text	Last table text	In progress	36.4%

^a This is a table footnote. Use (a,b,c,...) instead of numbers. These don't automatically number (if they did, they would interfere with footnotes within the document).

4.2 Figures

Figure captions:

- Create figure captions using References > Insert Caption, with “Figure” selected as the label. This ensures figures are numbered automatically and included in the List of Figures.
- The figure caption follows immediately below the image and is left-justified.

General rules for figures (photographs, images, graphs, maps):

- Use the ‘Figure’ Style, and always centre figures on the page.
- Provide the source of the image at the end of the caption (e.g. GeoBC, COSEWIC 2021, Photograph by: ...)
- Refer to the [Accessibility and Inclusion Toolkit](#) and the [Accessibility Colour Palettes](#) (Intranet) before creating graphical content.

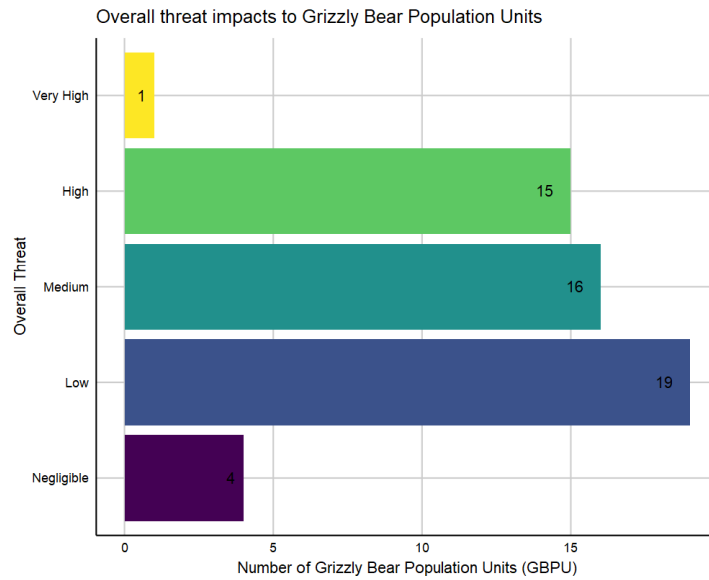


Figure 1. Example of a graph centred on the page; use ‘Figure’ Style for the graphic and ‘Caption’ Style for the figure title. [Grizzly Bear Population Ranking in B.C. Source: Environmental Reporting BC.]



Figure 2. Example of multiple photographs centred on the page; use ‘Figure’ Style for the photos and text elements; use ‘Caption’ Style for the figure title. [Photograph of a) neonate and b) adult Western Yellow-bellied Racer. (Source: bcreptilesandamphibians.ca; credits: J. Maughan and J. Crowley)]

4.3 Best practices for maps

- Use the accessible colour palette.
- Include lat/long grid on the outside of the map.
- Include a title block (ideally top right) and compass arrow inside the map.
- Don’t include superfluous details (labels or geographic features) that are not needed to show the species’ distribution within B.C. (e.g., small rivers and lakes, small towns, mountain ranges, oceans).
- Limit the use of coloured lines, dotted lines, and dark shading.

5 REFERENCES

5.1 Citations in Document

Use the following formatting when citing authors in the text of the document:

- (Author 2021) OR Author (2021) found....
- (Author and Writer 2017) OR Author and Writer (2017) found....
- (Author et al. 2023) OR Author et al. (2023) found....
- (Writer, pers. comm., 2024) OR Writer (pers. comm., 2024) found....
- When listing multiple references use a semi-colon between and order by date (Writer 2017; Author 2024)

5.2 Reference Section

Use the References Style. The basic format for References is:

Author, R.J., I.H. Writer, and J. Researcher. 2022. Formatting standards for recovery documents. Some Journal of Typography 51:234-235 <https://website.name>

General formatting rules for references (See Appendix C for examples):

- Authors' names:
 - Use commas between all names including the final one (Author, A.G, and Writer, T.J.)
 - Do not include spaces between authors' initials.
- Use only one space after any period.
- Don't use italics except for species' scientific names.
- Do not abbreviate journal names, publishing companies, conference dates, etc.
- Names of ministries and agencies:
 - Use the abbreviation when citing within the text (COSEWIC (2019))
 - Use the full agency name plus abbreviation in the References (Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC). 2019.).
- Use 'B.C.' for all agencies and programs (B.C. Ministry of X, B.C. Conservation Data Centre, B.C. Wildlife Act) and locations (Victoria, B.C.).

5.3 Web links (URLs)

Including URLs is a courtesy to readers who may not have direct access to government or academic search engines. See recent recovery documents for examples.

- Include URLs for all documents where possible.
 - Use the entire URL, rather than using a shortcut link that looks [like this](#).
 - Do not use characters such as < > around URLs.
 - This includes books, peer-reviewed journal articles, white papers, reports, government policies and guidelines, government publications, legislation, online materials including data sources.
- Ensure all URLs are current prior to sending the document back to the RPC.
 - Include the following note at the top of the References section: 'Note: All webpage links were accessible and active as of Month XX, YEAR.'
 - Don't include [Accessed DATE] after each URL.

- Consider readers using mobile devices or with low broadband.
 - Avoid directly linking to files (Word, PDF); provide the URL to the 'jump' web page instead.
 - Avoid using links to sites requiring users to create an account, such as ResearchGate or Academia.edu.
 - For books, provide a link to its page on the original publisher's website, rather than a reseller such as Amazon.

5.4 Unpublished reports and data

Unpublished material should not be listed in the References section unless there is a reasonable way for the public to access them.

Options for unpublished material:

- Unpublished data may be presented as an Appendix if the authors provide permission to do so.
- If the unpublished materials were produced or funded by the Province of B.C., they should be publicly available consistent with B.C.'s Open Information and Open Data Policy.
 - In this case, authors should work with the Foundational Information and Technology Branch to upload reports, data, and geospatial information to a database such as EIRS or EcoCat. The materials can then be listed in the References section with their publicly available URL.
- If the unpublished material is only available from a non-government source (e.g., an ENGO or consulting company), verify the availability with the source (do they still have copies?), and provide a reasonable way for a member of the public to contact the source (e.g., the organization's website or street address with city).
- Exception: there is no need to provide links to unpublished material secured under the Species and Ecosystems Data and Information Security Policy and Procedures (SEDIS).

5.5 Personal Communications

Personal communications should be listed at the end of the References section, using the following format:

Last Name, First Initial, Title, Affiliation, Location

Example:

Copley, C., Senior Collections Manager, Entomology, Royal British Columbia Museum, Victoria, B.C.

6 FURTHER RESOURCES

The following B.C. government websites provide useful guidance on writing for government. If you cannot access a particular link, please contact the Recovery Planning Coordinator for help.

Note: All webpage links were accessible and active as of May 27, 2026.

Intranet (IDIR-restricted):

- [Forest Science Program Style Guide and Authors Manual](#) (PDF) (Scientific/Technical writing; specifically Chapter 8)
- [Scientific Research Publications](#)
- [How to Write it: MIRR Guide to Writing and Editing](#) (PDF)
- [WLRS Correspondence Manual](#) (PDF)
- [Accessible Colour Palettes](#)

BC government website (publicly available):

- [Web Style Guide](#)
- [Plain Language Checklist](#)
- [Writing Guide for Indigenous Content](#)
- [Words Matter: Guidelines on using inclusive language in the workplace](#) (PDF)
- [Visual Design Guide for Web](#)
- [Accessibility and Inclusion Toolkit](#)

External websites:

- [Designing Maps for Colorblind Readability](#) (ArcGIS)
- [Colorblind Safe Color Schemes](#) (PDF) (National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis)

Appendix A. Checklist: Terms and Species Names

This appendix provides a quick-reference list of commonly used species names and terms that benefit from a double-check for consistent usage during drafting or final review. More examples will be added over time.

Species names:

- slender yoke-moss
- whitebark pine
- western redcedar
- yellow-cedar
- Coast Douglas-fir; interior Douglas-fir
- five-needle pines
- drooping-leaved beard-moss
- blister rust
- Western Screech-Owl
- American Goshawk (AGOS) – not Northern Goshawk (NOGO)
- McKay's Bumble Bee / Western Bumble Bee
- Sharp-tailed Snake
- Western Yellow-bellied Racer
- Gophersnake

Terms and phrases

- Critical Habitat (CH)
 - Use for federally-identified Critical Habitat only and always capitalize both words
 - Otherwise use 'recovery/survival habitat' or 'necessary habitat')
- Do not include 'B.C.' in names of legislation
 - 'regulated under B.C.'s Park Act' not 'regulated under the B.C. Park Act'
 - 'in the Wildlife Act, B.C. regulates...' not 'the B.C. Wildlife Act regulates'
- Don't use hyphens in the following types of words: cooperation, coordination, widescale, widespread, reintroduction, reestablish.
- Use landowners but land managers
- Old growth (n) but old-growth (adj.)
- Run-of-river
- Logjam

Appendix B: Style Summary for Authors

The recovery plan and management plan templates use a defined set of styles to control structure and formatting. Each style serves a specific purpose.

Quick tips for working with styles (designed to save authors time and frustration):

- Using the correct style from the start is the fastest way to keep formatting clean and avoid rework later.
- Use **Body Text** for all regular text; this is the default for the whole document.
- Don't use Normal for content (in these templates, it is only used for Word's behind-the-scenes functions).
- Don't adjust formatting manually (i.e., ruler/tab changes, extra spaces, or manual bullets) – the styles have these built in, and manual changes tend to mutate and cause issues later.
- If something looks off, please flag it for the Recovery Planning Coordinator to clean up in the document's next copy-edit.

Table 2. Summary of styles used in recovery documents.

Style	Use this for...	Notes
Body Text	Writing all regular paragraphs	This is the default style. Do not use Normal.
Body Text – Indented	Writing indented narrative text	Used in Recovery Feasibility Summary (recovery plans) only.
Title_Page 1–4	Creating the title page	Used only on the front cover.
Front Heading	Starting sections like Preface, Executive Summary, etc.	Appears in Table of Contents.
Front Subheading	Subheadings in front matter or titles for TOC / List of Tables / Figures	Does not appear in TOC.
Heading 1	Starting a main section	Appears in TOC. Do not format manually.
Heading 2	Subsections within main sections	Appears in TOC.
Heading 3	Sub-subsections	Does not appear in TOC.
Heading 4	Minor headings within sections or special labels (e.g., Personal Communications)	Rarely used.
Bullet list	Creating a bulleted list	Do not type bullets manually. Use Tab/Shift+Tab for levels.
Numberlist	Creating a numbered list	Do not type numbers manually.
Threat-Action Level 1	Level 1 threat or action headings in templates	Used only where specified.
Threat-Action Level 2	Level 2 threat/action items	Used only within structured threat/action sections.
Figure	Inserting an image or figure	Centers the image automatically.
Caption	Adding a table or figure caption	Always use Insert Caption (References tab).
Table Heading	Header row in tables	Applies to column headings only.
Table Text	All regular text inside tables	Do not use Body Text in tables.
Table Footnote	Notes directly below a table	Used for lettered footnotes (a, b, c).
References	Listing references at the end	Automatically handles indentation and spacing.
Appendix Heading	Starting an appendix	Appears in TOC.
Headers and Footers	Page headers, footers, and page	Applied automatically — do not format

Style	Use this for...	Notes
	numbers	manually.
Footnote text	Automatically generated footnotes	Controlled by Word. Do not modify.
TOC Level 1	Top-level entries in the Table of Contents	Controlled automatically. Do not edit manually.
TOC Level 2	Sub-level TOC entries	Controlled automatically.
Hyperlink	Links to websites or documents	Applied automatically when inserting links.

Other technical specifications:

Page Numbers:

- Do not use page numbering on the Cover/Title page.
- Use roman numerals for numbering the preliminary pages: Preface, Acknowledgements, Executive Summary, Recovery Feasibility Summary (Recovery Plans only), Table of Contents (including Lists of Tables and Figures).
- Start page numbering with regular numerals (1,2,3...) in Section 1 COSEWIC Species Assessment Information, which is usually the first page after the TOCs.

Table of Contents / Lists of Tables and Figures:

- The template includes a custom TOC with two levels:
 - TOC 1: Heading 1 and Appendix Heading (ALL CAPS)
 - TOC 2: Heading 2 (Regular Case)

How to create a new TOC or List of...

- Table of Contents: References > Table of Contents > Custom Table of Contents
- List of Tables: References > Insert Table of Figures, select Caption Label = Table
- List of Figures: References > Insert Table of Figures, select Caption Label = Figures

Footnotes:

- To insert a footnote within the text of the document, use References > Insert Footnote.
- To insert a footnote within a table, do this manually using the letters ^{a,b,c} to denote the footnote number, and include the table footnote immediately under the table using the 'Table Footnote' Style.

Appendices:

- Add appendices as needed at the end of the document. Use letters (A, B, C, ...) to identify and order them.
- Use the 'Appendix Heading' Style for the title. Appendix titles appear in the TOC.

Appendix C. Examples of References Format

1. References included in the Recovery Plan and Management Plan templates:

B.C. Conservation Data Centre. YEAR. BC Species and Ecosystems Explorer: Species Common Name. B.C. Ministry of Water, Land and Resource Stewardship, Victoria, B.C.

<https://a100.gov.bc.ca/pub/eswp/>

Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC). YEAR. COSEWIC Assessment and Status Report on the Species Common Name in Canada. Ottawa, ON. # + # pp. URL for Species Common Name

Conservation Standards. 2019. IUCN-CMP Threats and Actions Classifications (Version 2.0).

<https://conservationstandards.org/library-item/threats-and-actions-taxonomies>

Government of Canada. 2002. Species at Risk Act [S.C. 2002] c. 29. Justice Laws website <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/S-15.3/page-1.html>

Master, L.L., D. Faber-Langendoen, R. Bittman, G.A. Hammerson, B. Heidel, L. Ramsay, K. Snow, A. Teucher, and A. Tomaino. 2012. NatureServe conservation status assessments: factors for evaluating species and ecosystems at risk. NatureServe, Arlington, VA.

<https://www.natureserve.org/biodiversity-science/publications/natureserve-conservation-status-assessments-factors-evaluating>

NatureServe. YEAR. NatureServe explorer: an online encyclopedia of life [web application]. Version 7.1. NatureServe, Arlington, VA. <https://explorer.natureserve.org>

Province of British Columbia. 1996a. Land Act [RSBC 1996] c. 245. King's Printer, Victoria, B.C.

https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/00_96245_01

Province of British Columbia. 1996b. Wildlife Act [RSBC 1996] c. 488. King's Printer, Victoria, B.C.

https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/00_96488_01

Province of British Columbia. 2002. Forest and Range Practices Act [RSBC 2002] c. 69. King's Printer, Victoria, B.C. https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/00_02069_01

Province of British Columbia. 2008. Energy Resource Activities Act [SBC 2008] c. 36. King's Printer, Victoria, B.C. https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/08036_01

Salafsky, N., D. Salzer, A.J. Stattersfield, C. Hilton-Taylor, R. Neugarten, S.H.M. Butchart, B. Collen, N. Cox, L.L. Master, S. O'Connor, and D. Wilkie. 2008. A standard lexicon for biodiversity conservation: unified classifications of threats and actions. Conservation Biology 22:897–911.

<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2008.00937.x>

2. Examples of various types of references

Websites: information found on a single page

B.C. Ministry of Water, Land and Resource Stewardship. 2024. B.C.'s draft Biodiversity and Ecosystem Health Framework. <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/plants-animals->

[ecosystems/biodiversity/bc-s-draft-biodiversity-and-ecosystem-health-framework](#)

Government of Canada. 2019. History of establishment: Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve, National Marine Conservation Area Reserve, and Haida Heritage Site. Parks Canada.

<https://parks.canada.ca/pn-np/bc/gwaiihaanas/info/histoire-history>

Websites: information found on multiple pages

B.C. Ministry of Water, Land and Resource Stewardship. 2021. Northern Spotted Owl Stewardship Baseline Objectives Tool (SBOT). Version 1.1.

<https://governmentofbc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=8e015f61714c410f93ab8f16ce714ae5>

Conservation Standards. 2019. IUCN-CMP Threats and Actions Classifications (Version 2.0).

<https://conservationstandards.org/library-item/threats-and-actions-taxonomies>

Convention on Biological Diversity. 2022. Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Decision adopted by the conference of the parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity 15/4.

Montréal, QC. <https://www.cbd.int/gbf>

iNaturalist. **YEAR**. iNaturalist. Website: <https://www.inaturalist.org>

NatureServe. 2020. NatureServe Explorer: an online encyclopedia of life [web application]. Version 7.1.

NatureServe, Arlington, VA. <https://explorer.natureserve.org/>

Book

Cannings, R.A. 2002. Introducing the Dragonflies of British Columbia and Yukon. Royal British Columbia Museum, Victoria, BC. 96 pp. <https://shop.royalbcmuseum.bc.ca/product/introducing-the-dragonflies-of-british-columbia-and-the-yukon/>

Behnke, R.J. 2002. Trout and Salmon of North America. Free Press, Simon & Schuster, New York, NY. viii + 359 pp. <https://www.simonandschuster.com/books/Trout-and-Salmon-of-North-America/Robert-Behnke/9781451603552>

Thesis

Catomeris, C. 2018. The effects of introduced Sitka black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus sitchensis*) on plant and soil microbial communities on Haida Gwaii and silvicultural tools to improve western redcedar survival. M.Sc. Thesis, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. 145 pp.

<https://dx.doi.org/10.14288/1.0366156>

Williamson, C.J. 2006. Characterization of spawning habitat, incubation environment and early growth and development in Bull Trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) from pristine streams of northern British Columbia. M.Sc. Thesis, University of Northern British Columbia, Prince George, B.C.

<https://unbc.arcabc.ca/dissertations-and-theses/8409>

Article, section, or chapter in a book

Bevington, A., J.J. Clague, T. Millard, I.J. Walker, and M. Geertsema. 2017. The Diverse Landscapes of Haida Gwaii. Pp. 291–302, in O. Slaymaker (ed.). Landscapes and Landforms of Western Canada,

World Geomorphological Landscapes. Springer International Publishing, Switzerland. 435 pp.
https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-44595-3_21

Eckel, P.M. 2014. Daltoniaceae. Pp. 251–253, in Flora of North America Editorial Committee (eds.). Flora of North America North of Mexico, Vol. 28, Bryophytes: Mosses, part 2. Oxford University Press, New York, NY. 736 pp. <https://global.oup.com/academic/product/flora-of-north-america-north-of-mexico-vol-28-bryophyta-part-2-9780190202750>

Journal article

Wiens, D.J., K.M. Dugger, J.M. Higley, D.B. Lesmeister, A.B. Franklin, K.A. Hamm, G.C. White, K.E. Dilione, D.C. Simon, R.R. Bown, P.C. Carlson, C.B. Yackulic, J.D. Nichols, J.E. Hines, R.J. Davis, D.W. Lamphear, C. McCafferty, T.L. McDonald, and S.G. Sovern. 2021. Invader removal triggers competitive release in a threatened avian predator. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS) 118(31) e2102859118. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2102859118>

Piaggio, M., and J. Siikamäki, 2021. The value of forest water purification ecosystem services in Costa Rica. Science of the Total Environment 789:147952.
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