

Directions for Contributors to WEED SCIENCE

Manuscripts concerning weeds or weed control are eligible for publication in WEED SCIENCE when at least one author is an active member of WSSA. Field experiments should have been continued for at least two years or conducted at two or more widely separated locations to justify publication of results. Material reported in a manuscript should constitute a logical unit of related subject matter; progress reports are not acceptable.

All manuscripts should report original material previously unpublished elsewhere; acceptance of individual manuscripts for publication in WEED SCIENCE will be determined by the Editor upon recommendation from the Editorial Committee. Each acceptance is made with the understanding that the manuscript has not been and will not be submitted in total or part for publication elsewhere without prior approval of the Editor of this Journal. However, prior publication in brief progress report or abstract form is permitted when such information is provided the Editor with original submission of the manuscript.

The American Institute of Biological Sciences, 2000 P Street, NW, Washington, D. C. 20036, has published "Style Manual for Biological Journals" for the Conference of Biological Editors. In most respects, WEED SCIENCE follows the recommendations in that Manual except when in conflict with established editorial policy of WEED SCIENCE, these directions, and the latest report of the WSSA Terminology Committee.

Manuscripts. Manuscripts should be presented in duplicate on bond paper; two copies of all figures also are required. DOUBLE SPACE *everything*—title, abstract, text, footnotes, literature cited, captions, and tables. Use lower case letters throughout, including all titles, section headings, and captions, except initial letters of first words and proper nouns. Number all pages consecutively. An additional copy of the manuscript should be retained by the author to insure against loss. A second copy of a manuscript revised after editorial review is not necessary.

Use a title as short as practical, preferably one with a maximum of 50 characters. The author's name(s) should follow the title; the abstract should begin immediately below on the same page before the beginning of the text. The text should be divided into sections, usually with such headings as Introduction, Methods and Materials, Results, and Discussion; Results and Discussion often may be combined profitably into a single section. The sequence of items in the manuscript should be:

1. Title and authors (no separate title page);
2. Abstract;
3. Text;
4. Literature Cited (begin new page);
5. Tables;
6. Captions for figures;
7. Figures.

Do not underscore headings, words, or phrases except as directed elsewhere herein. Measurements, such as time, weight, and degrees, should be in arabic numerals regardless of the number of digits in the number, except as the first word of a sentence. When not one of measurement, figures below 10 should be spelled out except when one figure in a series has two digits, in which case all should be in arabic numerals.

The first mention of a chemical in the abstract and again in the text should include the full chemical name followed immediately by the common name or designation in parentheses; only the common name or designation should be used thereafter. Only common names or designations as shown on the outside back cover of WEED SCIENCE should be used. Trade names should be excluded.

The complete Latin name of all organisms should be shown in parentheses immediately following the common name when first mentioned in the abstract and in the text;

thereafter, only the common name should be used. Nomenclature of weeds should agree with that presented by the WSSA Terminology Committee in WEEDS 14:347-386, 1966; standard taxonomic authorities should be used as a guide in selection of terminology for other plants and all animals.

Footnotes. Use footnotes sparingly and only for items that cannot be included conveniently in the text. Text footnote No. 1 should be or begin with "Received for publication.". The place where the study was conducted and the title and address of the author(s) should be given as footnotes at the bottom of the first page. These and subsequent footnotes to the text should be numbered consecutively throughout the manuscript with superscript arabic numerals. **Acknowledgments.** Acknowledgments should be placed in a text section immediately before the Literature Cited section and not in footnotes.

Figures. Experimental data may be presented in graphic or tabular form, but the same data will not be published in both forms. Photographs should be clear, black and white glossy prints trimmed of unessential portions. *Never* use clips or staples on photographs in any way; put them in an envelope. Place the author's name(s) and figure number on the back of each figure submitted. All legends for figures should be typed on one sheet separate from the figures, and double spaced. Figures should be numbered consecutively in arabic numerals in the sequence of first reference in the text.

Graphs and drawings should be inked with heavy black lines to insure clarity after reduction in size. Hand lettering should be large and made with a lettering guide. Typing and free-hand lettering are not acceptable.

Tables. Type each table double-spaced on a separate sheet. Inside long tables, the lines may be single spaced but not the captions. Tables should be numbered in arabic numerals in the sequence of first reference in the text. In tables, the caption, column headings, and side headings should be in lower case letters with only the first word and proper nouns capitalized. Avoid reporting non-significant decimal places; seldom would more than two digits to the right of the decimal be important. Footnotes to tables must be designated with superscript lower case letters.

Literature Cited. Citations are numbered alphabetically by senior author and the number of the reference is used in the text. Each citation should include names of all authors, year of publication, complete title, publication, volume number, and inclusive pages, in that sequence. When two or more authors are listed, put initials after the name only for the first. (See detailed directions and accepted abbreviations of journals in the Style Manual). Theses and letters, or any other communication or publication not normally available in libraries, should appear as text footnotes and not in the Literature Cited section.

Abstract. An abstract must follow the title and name(s) of the author(s) on page 1 of each manuscript. It should be a non-critical, informative digest of the significant content and conclusions of the paper, not a mere description. It should be intelligible in itself without reference to the original text. It should be brief (preferably less than 3% of the total manuscript), written in whole sentences rather than telegraphic phrases. The abstract should omit titular information, tables and graphs, detailed descriptions of experiments, and long lists of names.

Abbreviations. Abbreviations as listed in the Style Manual should be used except when in conflict with the latest report on abbreviations which will take precedence as published in WEED SCIENCE by the WSSA Terminology Committee.

Common and Chemical Names of Herbicides^a

Common name	Other designation(s)	Chemical name ^b	Common name	Other designation(s)	Chemical name ^b
A			M		
acrolein (á krõ'jē ŷn)		acrylaldehyde	MAA		methanearsonic acid
ametryne (ám'ě trín)		2-ethylamino-4-isopropylamino-6-methylmercapto- <i>s</i> -triazine	MAMA		monoammonium methanearsonate
amiben (ám'ý bēn)		3-amino-2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid	MCFA		2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid
amitrole (ám'ý trõl)		3-amino-1,2,4-triazole	MCPB		4-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy)butyric acid
	AMS	ammonium sulfate	MCPEs		sodium 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyethyl sulfate
atratone (á'trá tõn)		2-methoxy-4-ethylamino-6-isopropylamino- <i>s</i> -triazine	mecoprop (mě'cõ prõp)	MCPP	2-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy)propionic acid
atrazine (á'trá zēn)		2-chloro-4-ethylamino-6-isopropylamino- <i>s</i> -triazine		MH	1,2-dihydropyridazine-3,6-dione (maleic hydrazide)
B			N		
barban (bár'bān)		4-chloro-2-butynyl <i>m</i> -chlorocarbanilate	metobromuron (mět õ brõm ū rõn)		<i>N</i> -(<i>p</i> -bromophenyl)- <i>N'</i> -methyl- <i>N'</i> -methoxyurea
benefin (bēn' ē fín)		<i>N</i> -butyl- <i>N</i> -ethyl- <i>alpha, alpha, alpha</i> -trifluoro-2,6-dinitro- <i>p</i> -toluidine	molinate (mõl'ý nāt)	R-4572	<i>S</i> -ethyl hexahydro-1 <i>H</i> -azepine-1-car = bothioate
bensulide (bēn'sül íd)	R-4461	<i>N</i> -(2-mercaptoethyl)benzenesulfonamide	monolinuron (mõn'õ lín'ũ rõn)		3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-methoxy-1-methylurea
bromacil (brõ'mǎk sǎl)		<i>S</i> -(<i>O, O</i> -diisopropyl phosphorodithioate)	monuron (mõn'ũ rõn)		3-(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea
bromoxynil (brõm'õx y nǎl)		5-bromo-3- <i>sec</i> -butyl-6-methyluracil	monuronTCA		3-(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea
buturon (bũ'tũ rõn)	H-95-1	3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxybenzotriazole		MSMA	trichloroacetate
		3-(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-1-(1-methyl-2-propynyl)urea			monosodium acid methanearsonate
C			P		
cacodylic acid (cǎ'cõ dýl'ýc)		dimethylarsinic acid	paraquat (pár'ǎ kwát)		1,1'-dimethyl-4,4'-bipyridinium salt
	CDA	2-chloro- <i>N, N</i> -diallylacetamide		PBA	polychlorobenzoic acid
	CDEA	2-chloro- <i>N, N</i> -diethylacetamide	pebulate (pēb'ũ lāt)	PCP	pentachlorophenol
	CDEC	2-chloroallyl diethyldithiocarbamate	picloram (píc'lõr ǎm)	PEBC, R-2061	<i>S</i> -propyl butylethylthiocarbamate
chlorazine (klõ'rǎ zēn)		2-chloro-4,6-bis(diethylamino)- <i>s</i> -triazine		PMA	4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid
chloroxuron (klõ'rõx ū rõn)		<i>N'</i> -4-(4-chlorophenoxy)phenyl- <i>N, N</i> -dimethylurea	prometone (prõ'mē tõn)		phenylmercuric acetate
	CIPC	isopropyl <i>N</i> -(3-chlorophenyl)carbamate			2-methoxy-4,6-bis(isopropylamino)- <i>s</i> -triazine
	CMA	calcium acid methanearsonate	prometryne (prõ'mē trín)		2,4-bis(isopropylamino)-6-methylmercapto- <i>s</i> -triazine
	OMU	3-cyclooctyl-1,1-dimethylurea	propachlor (prõ'pǎ klõr)		2-chloro- <i>N</i> -isopropylacetanilide
	S-6000	3',4'-dichlorocyclopropanecarboxanilide	propanil (prõ'pǎ nǎl)	DPA	3',4'-dichloropropionanilide
D			S		
dalapon (dǎl'ǎ põn)		2,2-dichloropropionic acid	propazine (prõ'pǎ zēn)		2-chloro-4,6-bis(isopropylamino)- <i>s</i> -triazine
	DCFA, DAC893	dimethyl 2,3,5,6-tetrachloroterephthalate	pyrazon (pír'ǎ zõn)	PCA, H-119-1	5-amino-4-chloro-2-phenyl-3(2 <i>H</i>)-pyridazinone
	DCU	dichloral urea	pyriclor		2,3,5-trichloro-4-pyridinol
desmetryne (dēs'mē trín)		2-isopropylamino-4-methylamino-6-methylmercapto- <i>s</i> -triazine	S		
diallate (dǎl'ǎ lāt)	DATC, CPI5336	<i>S</i> -2,3-dichloroallyl <i>N, N</i> -diisopropylthiol = carbamate	sesone (sēs'õn)		sodium 2,4-dichlorophenoxyethyl sulfate
		2-methoxy-3,6-dichlorobenzoic acid	siduron (síd'ũ rõn)	H-1318	1-(2-methylcyclohexyl)-3-phenylurea
dicamba (dǐ kǎm'bǎ)		2,6-dichlorobenzonitrile	silvex (sǎl vĕks)		2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)propionic acid
dichlobenil (dǐ'clõ bēn'ýl)		2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)propionic acid	simazine (sǎm'ǎzēn)		2-chloro-4,6-bis(ethylamino)- <i>s</i> -triazine
dichlorprop (dǐ chlõr'prõp)	2,4-DP	2,3-dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone	simetone (sǎm'ētõn)		2-methoxy-4,6-bis(ethylamino)- <i>s</i> -triazine
dicyl (dǐ'crǎl)	N-4556	3',4'-dichloro-2-methacrylamide	simetryne (sǎm'ĕ trín)		2,4-bis(ethylamino)-6-methylmercapto- <i>s</i> -triazine
diphenamid (dǐ fēn'ǎ mǎd)		<i>N, N</i> -dimethyl-2,2-diphenylacetamide		SMDC	sodium <i>N</i> -methylthiocarbamate
diphenatril (dǐ fēn'ǎ trǎl)		diphenylacetone	solan (so'lǎn)		3-chloro-2-methyl- <i>p</i> -valerolulide
dipropalin (dǐ prõ'pǎ lǎn)		<i>N, N</i> -dipropyl-2,6-dinitro- <i>p</i> -toluidine	swep (swĕp)		methyl 3,4-dichlorocarbanilate
diquat (dǐ'kwát)		6,7-dihydrodipyrido[1,2- <i>a</i> :2',1'- <i>c</i>] = pyrazidiinium salt	T		
diuron (dǐ'ũ rõn)		3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea	terbacil (tĕrb'ǎ cǎl)		3- <i>tert</i> -butyl-5-chloro-6-methyluracil
	DMPA	0-(2,4-dichlorophenyl) 0-methyl isopropylphosphoramidothioate	terbutol (tĕrb'ũ tõl)		2,6-di- <i>tert</i> -butyl- <i>p</i> -tolyl-methylcarbamate
	DMTT	3,5-dimethyltetrahydro-1,3,5,2 <i>H</i> -thiadiazine-2-thione	triallate (trǎl'ǎ lāt)	TCA	trichloroacetic acid
	DNAP	4,6-dinitro- <i>o</i> - <i>sec</i> -amylphenol	tricamba (trǐ kǎm'bǎ)		<i>S</i> -2,3,3-trichloroallyl <i>N, N</i> -diisopropyl = thiolcarbamate
	DNBP	4,6-dinitro- <i>o</i> - <i>sec</i> -butylphenol	trietazine (trǐĕ tǎ zēn)		2-methoxy-3,5,6-trichlorobenzoic acid
	DNC	3,5-dinitro- <i>o</i> -cresol	trifluralin (trǐ flũr'ǎ lǎn)		2-chloro-4-diethylamino-6-ethylaminol- <i>s</i> -triazine
	DSMA	disodium methanearsonate	trimeturon (trǐ mĕt'ũ rõn)		<i>a, a, a</i> -trifluoro-2,6-dinitro- <i>N, N</i> -dipropyl- <i>p</i> -toluidine
E			V		
endothal (ĕnd'õ thǎl)		7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid	vernolate (vĕrn'õ lāt)	R-1607	<i>S</i> -propyl dipropylthiocarbamate
erbon (ĕr'bõn)	EPTC	ethyl <i>N, N</i> -dipropylthiocarbamate	A		
	EXD	2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)ethyl-2,2-dichloropropionate	Herbicides no longer in use in USA are omitted. Complete listing, including this, is in Weeds 14 (4), 1966.		
		ethyl xanthogen disulfide	B		
F			As tabulated in this paper, a chemical name occupying two lines separated by an equal (=) sign is joined together without any separation if written on one line.		
fenac (fĕn'ǎc)		2,3,6-trichlorophenylacetic acid	These herbicides usually are available as mixed isomers. When possible the isomers should be identified, the amount of each isomer in the mixture specified and the source of the experimental chemicals given.		
fenuron (fĕn'ũ rõn)		3-phenyl-1,1-dimethylurea			
fenuronTCA		3-phenyl-1,1-dimethylurea trichloroacetate			
fluometuron (flũ õ mǎt'ũ rõn)		3-(<i>m</i> -trifluoromethylphenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea			
H					
	HCA	hexachloroacetone			
I					
ioxynil (ĩ õx'ý nǎl)		3,5-diiodo-4-hydroxybenzotriazole			
ipazine (ĩpǎ zēn)		2-chloro-4-diethylamino-6-isopropylamino- <i>s</i> -triazine			
	IPC	isopropyl <i>N</i> -phenylcarbamate			
isocil (ĩ'sõ sǎl)		5-bromo-3-isopropyl-6-methyluracil			
K					
	KOCN	potassium cyanate			
L					
lenacil (lĕn'ǎ cǎl)		3-chlorohexyl-5,6-trimethylneuracil			
linuron (lín'ũ rõn)		3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-methoxy-1-methylurea			

^aHerbicides no longer in use in USA are omitted. Complete listing, including this, is in Weeds 14 (4), 1966.

^bAs tabulated in this paper, a chemical name occupying two lines separated by an equal (=) sign is joined together without any separation if written on one line.

^cThese herbicides usually are available as mixed isomers. When possible the isomers should be identified, the amount of each isomer in the mixture specified and the source of the experimental chemicals given.