

Directions for Contributors to WEEDS

Manuscripts dealing with all aspects of weed control, regulatory, educational, and research, are acceptable for publication in WEEDS. Manuscripts should have more than purely local interest. At least one author of any manuscript submitted must be a member of the WSA. The material described should be more conclusive than progress reports. Ordinarily, field experiments should have continued two years or been conducted at two or more widely separated localities for publication of results. Articles must be original material previously unpublished elsewhere. Prior publication in brief progress report form is permitted. After review, the acceptance of each manuscript will depend on the recommendations of the Editor and the Editorial Committee. Reprints may be ordered when galley proof is returned. The author has the opportunity to make revisions after the review and before publication.

The American Institute of Biological Sciences, 2000 P Street NW, Washington 6, D. C., has published "Style Manual for Biological Journals" for the Conference of Biological Editors. In most respects, WEEDS is following this Manual. Except in rare cases of conflict, it should be followed to supplement these directions and the latest report of the WSA Terminology Committee.

Manuscripts. Two copies, one on bond paper, should be furnished for each manuscript. DOUBLE SPACE everything—title, abstract, text, footnotes, literature cited, captions, and tables. This is to provide space for clear marking for the printer. Number all pages consecutively. An additional copy of the manuscript should be retained by the author to ensure against loss. It is not necessary to send a carbon of a manuscript revised after review.

Use as short a title as practical. Following the title give the author's name(s). It is desirable to divide the text into sections, usually with such headings as Methods and Materials, Results, and Discussion, but Results and Discussion may often be profitably combined in a single section and no requirement of any of the above divisions is implied. The order of items in the manuscript should be: 1. Title and authors (no separate title page); 2. Abstract; 3. Text; 4. Literature Cited (start new page); 5. Tables; 6. Captions for figures; 7. Figures.

Avoid underscoring headings, words or phrases unless they are to be printed in italics. 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. Where the figure is 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.

The full chemical name or description of all chemicals mentioned should be given the first time used. Nomenclature of both herbicides and weeds, abbreviations, and definitions should follow those presented in the Terminology Committee Report, WSA, published in WEEDS 10:255-271, July 1962, and later notes.

Footnotes. Use footnotes sparingly for items that cannot be included conveniently in the text. Text footnote No. 1 should be or include "Received for publication.....". The place where the study was done and the title and address of the author(s) should be given as footnotes. Number footnotes to the text consecutively throughout the manuscript with superscript arabic numerals. Designate footnotes to tables with superscript lower case letters.

Acknowledgments. Acknowledgments should be put in a text section, just before Literature Cited, not in footnotes.

Figures. Experimental data may be presented in graphic or tabular form, but the same data will not be presented in both forms. Photographs should be clear glossy prints and should be trimmed of unessential portions. Never use clips on photographs in any way. Put in an envelope. Place the author's name and figure number on the back of each one submitted. Type the legends for all figures on one sheet separate from the figures, and double spaced. Figures should be numbered consecutively in arabic numerals in order of reference in the text.

Graphs and drawings should be inked with heavy black lines to ensure clarity after reduction in size. Hand lettering should be large and made with a lettering guide. Typing is not acceptable.

Tables. Type each table double-spaced on a separate sheet. In long tables, the lines may be single spaced, but the captions should not be. Tables should be numbered in arabic numerals in order of reference in the text. In tables, the

caption, column headings and side headings should be in lower case with only the first word and proper nouns capitalized. Avoid reporting non-significant decimal places in tables. It is rare for more than three places to be significant—for example, report weed or crop yields of 1234 pounds as 1230 pounds. The reader can comprehend three-place tables and data in much less time than four-place.

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

Abstracts

An abstract, which should usually replace the summary, is required to precede each article. The following suggestions for preparing the abstract, based on those from Biological Abstracts, are offered.

An abstract 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, but is not intended to substitute for it. It should be brief (preferably less than 3% of the original) written in whole sentences, not telegraphic phrases.

CONTENT

Include:

1. Name of organism, and objective of the study.
2. Materials, manner of use, principal findings, and results.
3. New techniques, their uses and qualities.
4. New apparatus, its intended use, and if commercially available, name and address of its manufacturer.
5. New or verified data of permanent value, e.g., absorption spectra, chromosome number, constants, mathematical or chemical formulae.
6. New distribution records.
7. New theories, new interpretations, evaluations, if possible; if not, reference to them.

Omit:

1. Information contained in the title.
2. Tables and graphs.
3. Detailed descriptions of experiments or organisms.
4. Long lists of names.

FORM

1. Use abbreviations sparingly, and only as directed. (See below)
2. For chemicals, use standard rather than proprietary terms; avoid trade names.
3. For organisms, use genus and species names, always underlined, except for widely used experimental species (dog, rabbit) and commonly cultivated crops (corn, wheat).

ABBREVIATIONS

Use sparingly. Consider the reader who is not a specialist, or to whom American English is a foreign language. When in doubt, spell it out.

Do abbreviate or symbolize:

1. Those units of weight and measure listed in the Report of the Terminology Committee, WSA, but only when accompanied by numerical amounts. "40%" but "per cent of gain."
2. Numbers, except at the beginning of a sentence.
3. Chemical elements, except when part of the name of a compound. "K deficiency" but "potassium cyanate".
4. Substantives used repeatedly, such as names of compounds, but only after they have been spelled out the first time in each abstract, followed immediately by the symbol in parentheses—"trichloroacetic acid (TCA)". Such symbol-letters should not be spaced, or underlined.

Do not abbreviate:

1. Geographical names.
2. Short words such as day, year, ton.
3. Any special technical terms, no matter how commonly used in your field, unless treated as in number 4 above.
4. Greek letters, except in chemical compounds.

Common and Chemical Names of Herbicides

Common name	Other designation(s)	Chemical name*	Common name	Other designation(s)	Chemical name*
A			K		
acrolein (á krô'li'ín)		acrylaldehyde		KOCN	potassium cyanate
ametryne (ám'ý' trín)		2-ethylamino-4-isopropylamino-6-methylmercapto- <i>s</i> -triazine	L		
amiben (ám'ý' b'én)		3-amino-2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid	linuron (lín'ú' rón)		3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-methoxy-1-methylurea
amitrole (ám'ý' tról)		3-amino-1,2,4-triazole	M		
atratone (á'tr'á' tón)	AMS	ammonium sulfamate		MAA	methaneearsonic acid
atrazine (á'tr'á' z'én)		2-methoxy-4-ethylamino-6-isopropylamino- <i>s</i> -triazine		MAA MAMA MCPA MCPB MCPES	monoammonium methaneearsonate 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid 4-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy)butyric acid sodium 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyethyl sulfate
B				MCPB	2-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy)propionic acid
barban (bár'bán)	BCPC	4-chloro-2-butynyl <i>m</i> -chlorocarbanilate		MH	1,2-dihydroimidazole-3,6-dione (maleic hydrazide)
bromacil (brô'má' s'il)		<i>sec</i> -butyl <i>N</i> -(3-chlorophenyl)carbamate	monolinuron (môn'ó' lín'ú' rón)		3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-methoxy-1-methylurea
buturon (bú'tú' rón)	H-95-1	5-bromo-3- <i>sec</i> -butyl-6-methyluracil	monuron (môn'ú' rón)		3-(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea
C			monuronTCA		3-(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea trichloroacetate monosodium acid methaneearsonate
cacodylic acid (cá'cô' d'ý'l'ic)		dimethylarsinic acid		MSMA	
	CDA	2-chloro- <i>N,N</i> -diallylacetylacetamide	N		
	CDEA	2-chloro- <i>N,N</i> -diethylacetamide	neburon (nêb'ú' rón)		1-butyl-3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-methylurea
	CDEC	2-chloroallyl diethylthiocarbamate	norea (nô' r'ê'uh)		3-(hexahydro-4,7-methanoindan-5-yl)-1,1-dimethylurea
	CEPC	2-chloroethyl <i>N</i> -(3-chlorophenyl)carbamate		NPA	<i>N</i> -1-naphthylphthalamic acid
chlorazine (klô'r'á' z'én)		2-chloro-4,6-bis(diethylamino)- <i>s</i> -triazine	O		
chloroxuron (klô'r'ô'x' ú' rón)		<i>N'</i> -(4-chlorophenoxy)phenyl- <i>N,N</i> -dimethylurea		OGH	octachlorocyclohexenone
	CIPC	isopropyl <i>N</i> -(3-chlorophenyl)carbamate	P		
	CMA	calcium acid methaneearsonate	paraquat (pár'á' kwát)		1,1'-dimethyl-4,4'-bipyridinium salt
	GPMF	1-chloro- <i>N</i> -(3,4-dichlorophenyl)- <i>N,N</i> -dimethylformamide		PBA	polychlorobenzoic acid
	CPPC	1-chloro-2-propyl <i>N</i> -(3-chlorophenyl) = carbamate		PCP	pentachlorophenol
cycluron (sý'ki'ú' rón)	OMU	3-cyclooctyl-1,1-dimethylurea		PEBC, R-2061	<i>γ</i> -propyl butylethylthiocarbamate
D			picloram (píc'lô'r'ám)		4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid
dalapon (dál'á' pón)		2,2-dichloropropionic acid		PMA	phenylmercuric acetate
	DCB	<i>o</i> -dichlorobenzene	prometone (prô'm'ê' tón)		2-methoxy-4,6-bis(isopropylamino)- <i>s</i> -triazine
	DCMA, N4556	<i>N</i> -(3,4-dichlorophenyl)methacrylamide	prometryne (prô'm'ê' trín)		2,4-bis(isopropylamino)-6-methylmercapto- <i>s</i> -triazine
	DCPA,		propamil (prô'p'á' níl)		3',4'-dichloropropionanilide
	DAC893	dimethyl 2,3,5,6-tetrachloroterephthalate	propazine (prô'p'á' z'én)		2-chloro-4,6-bis(isopropylamino)- <i>s</i> -triazine
	DCU	dichloral urea	pyrazon (pi'r'á' zón)		5-amino-4-chloro-2-phenyl-3(2 <i>H</i>)-pyridazinone
deametryne (dê's'm'ê' trín)		2-isopropylamino-4-methylamino-6-methylthio- <i>s</i> -triazine		PCA, H-119-1	
diallate (di'ál'l'át)	DATC, CP15336	<i>S</i> -2,3-dichloroallyl <i>N,N</i> -diisopropylthio = carbamate	R		
				R-4461	<i>N</i> -(beta- <i>O</i> , <i>O</i> -diisopropylidithiophos = phorethyl)benzenesulfonamide
dicamba (di'kám'bák)		2-methoxy-3,6-dichlorobenzoic acid	S		
dichlobenil (di'clô' b'én'íl)		2,6-dichlorobenzonitrile	sesone (sê's'ón)		sodium 2,4-dichlorophenoxyethyl sulfate
dichlone (di'klôn)		2,3-dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone	silvex (síl'v'ê'ks)		2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)propionic acid
dicryl (di'críl)		3',4'-dichloro-2-methylacrylanilide	simazine (sím'á' z'én)		2-chloro-4,6-bis(ethylamino)- <i>s</i> -triazine
	DIPA	<i>P,P</i> -dibutyl- <i>N,N</i> -diisopropylphosphinic amide	simetone (sím'ê'tón)		2-methoxy-4,6-bis(ethylamino)- <i>s</i> -triazine
			simetryne (sím'ê' trín)		2,4-bis(ethylamino)-6-methylmercapto- <i>s</i> -triazine
diphenamid (di'fê'n'á' m'íd)		<i>N,N</i> -dimethyl-2,2-diphenylacetamide		SMDC	sodium <i>N</i> -methylthiocarbamate
diphenatril (di'fê'n'á' tríl)		diphenylacetone	solan (so'lán)		3'-chloro-2-methyl- <i>p</i> -valeroluidide
dipropalin (di'prô'p'á' lín)		<i>N,N</i> -dipropyl-2,6-dinitro- <i>p</i> -toluidine	swep (swê'p)		methyl 3,4-dichlorocarbanilate
diquat (di'kwát)		6,7-dihydrodipyrido[1,2- <i>a</i> :2',1'- <i>c</i>] = pyrazolium salt	T		
diuron (di'ú' rón)		3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea		TCA	trichloroacetic acid
	DMPA	<i>O</i> -(2,4-dichlorophenyl) <i>O</i> -methyl isopropylphosphoramidothioate		TCBA	trichlorobenzene
	DMTT	3,5-dimethyltetrahydro-1,3,5,2 <i>H</i> -thiadiazine-2-thione	triallate (tri'ál'l'át)		<i>S</i> -2,3,3-trichloroallyl <i>N,N</i> -diisopropyl = thiocarbamate
	DNAP	4,6-dinitro- <i>o</i> - <i>sec</i> -amylphenol	tricamba (tri'kám'bá)		2-methoxy-3,5,6-trichlorobenzoic acid
	DNBP	4,6-dinitro- <i>o</i> - <i>sec</i> -butylphenol	trietazine (tri'ê' t'á' z'én)		2-chloro-4-diethylamino-6-ethylamino- <i>s</i> -triazine
	DNC	3,5-dinitro- <i>o</i> -cresol	trifluralin (tri'flú'r'á' lín)		α,α,α -trifluoro-2,6-dinitro- <i>N,N</i> -dipropyl- <i>p</i> -toluidine
	DSMA	disodium methaneearsonate	trimeturon (tri'mê'tú' rón)		1-(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)-2,3,3-trimethyl = pseudourea
E				B-40557	or <i>N</i> -(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)- <i>O,N,N'</i> -trimethyl = isourea
endothall (ênd'ô' thál)		ethyl bis(2-ethylhexyl)phosphinate			2,2,3-trichloropropionic acid
	EBEP	7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid			2,3,5,6-tetrachlorobenzoic acid
erbon (êr'bón)		ethyl <i>N,N</i> -dipropylthiocarbamate			2,3,6-trichlorobenzoic acid
	EPTC	2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)ethyl-2,2-dichloropropionate			2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid
	EXD	ethyl xanthogen dialulfide			4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)butyric acid
F					2,4-dichlorophenoxyethyl benzoate
fenac (fê'n'ác)		2,3,6-trichlorophenylacetic acid			tris(2,4-dichlorophenoxyethyl) phosphite
fenuron (fê'n'ú' rón)		3-phenyl-1,1-dimethylurea			2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)propionic acid
fenuronTCA		3-phenyl-1,1-dimethylurea trichloroacetate			2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid
	4-CPA	4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid			4-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)butyric acid
	4-CPB	4-(4-chlorophenoxy)butyric acid			sodium 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyethyl sulfate
	4-CPD	2-(4-chlorophenoxy)propionic acid			3,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid
G					4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)butyric acid
	G-30026	2-chloro-4-isopropylamino-6-methylamino- <i>s</i> -triazine			2-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)propionic acid
	G-31717	2-diethylamino-4-isopropylamino-6-methoxy- <i>s</i> -triazine			
	G-32292	2-isopropylamino-4-methoxy-6-methylamino- <i>s</i> -triazine			
	G-34360	2-isopropylamino-4-methylamino-6-methylmercapto- <i>s</i> -triazine			
H					
	HCA	hexachloroacetone			
	H-1318	1-(2-methylcyclohexyl)-3-phenylurea			
I					
ioxynil (i'ô'x'ý' níl)		3,5-diiodo-4-hydroxybenzonitrile			
ipazine (i'p'á' z'én)		2-chloro-4-diethylamino-6-isopropylamino- <i>s</i> -triazine			
	IPG	isopropyl <i>N</i> -phenylcarbamate			
	IPX	isopropylxanthic acid			
isocil (i'sô' s'il)		5-bromo-3-isopropyl-6-methyluracil			

*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.
 †These herbicides are usually 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.