Directions for Contributors to WEED SCIENCE

Manuscripts about weeds or related topics will be considered for publication in WEED SCIENCE when at least one author is an active member of WSSA. Each manuscript should report original material that constitutes a logical unit of related subject matter; all experiments should have been repeated at least once; progress reports are not acceptable. 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 abstract form is permitted when such information is provided the Editor with original submission of the manuscript.

The Council of Biology Editors prepared and published the "Style Manual for Biological Journals". In most respects, WEED SCIENCE follows the recommendations in that Manual, including abbreviations, 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 8½ by 11-inch bond paper preferably with lines numbered on each page; two copies of all figures also are required. DOUBLE SPACE *everything*—title, abstract, text, footnotes, literature cited, captions, and tables. Capitalize the first letter of the first word and of major words in the title and section headings; however, sub-section headings and captions for tables and figures should be in lower case letters entirely except the first letter of the first word and of 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 thereafter 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. A separate section for summary and/or conclusions should be omitted, since the same general information is in the abstract always published just before the introduction. 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 each 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 instance all should be in arabic numerals. The use of metric units of measurement is requested.

The first mention of a chemical in the abstracts 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 the current issue of WEED SCIENCE should be used. Trade names should be excluded.

The complete Latin name of all organisms should be shown in parentheses with the genus and species underlined, immediately following the common name when first mentioned in the abstract and in the text; such designations should include the varietal name of crop plants whenever possible. 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 figures 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. Figure width of not more than 3½ inches is preferred to fit into one journal column; otherwise, figure preparation should allow reduction to that width without loss of clarity or legibility.

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. However, first reference to tables included primarily to present results should be in the Results section. The caption, column headings, and side headings of each table 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, initials should follow the last name for the first, but the initials should precede the last names of the second and additional authors. (See detailed directions 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, graphs, detailed descriptions of experiments, and long lists of names.

Common and Chemical Names of Herbicides[a]

Common Name or Designation	Chemical Name[b]
A	
acrolein (ă krō′le ĭn)	acrolein
alachlor (ăl′ă clôr)	2-chloro-2′,6′-diethyl-*N*-(methoxymethyl) acetanilide
ametryne (ăm′ĕ trĭn)	2-(ethylamino)-4-(isopropylamino)-6-(methylthio)-*s*-triazine
amiben (see chloramben)	
amitrole (ăm′ĭ trōl)	3-amino-*s*-triazole
AMS	ammonium sulfamate
atratone (ă′tră tōn)	2-(ethylamino)-4-(isopropylamino)-6-methoxy-*s*-triazine
atrazine (ă′tră zēn)	2-chloro-4-(ethylamino)-6-(isopropylamino)-*s*-triazine
B	
barban (bär′băn)	4-chloro-2-butynyl *m*-chlorocarbanilate
benefin (bĕn′ĕ fĭn)	*N*-butyl-*N*-ethyl-α,α,α,-trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-*p*-toluidine
bensulide (bĕn′sŭl īd)	*O,O*-diisopropyl phosphorodithioate *S*-ester with *N*-(2-mercaptoethyl)benzenesulfonamide
benzadox (bĕn′zuh dŏx)	(benzamidooxy)acetic acid
bromacil (brō′mă sĭl)	5-bromo-3-*sec*-butyl-6-methyluracil
bromoxynil (brō mŏx′ĭ nĭl)	3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxybenzonitrile
buturon (bū′tŭ rŏn)	3-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-1-(1-methyl-2-propynyl)urea
butylate (bū′ tĭ lāt)	*S*-ethyl diisobutylthiocarbamate
C	
cacodylic acid (că′cō dĭlĭ′ĭc)	hydroxydimethylarsine oxide
carbetamide (cär bĕt′ ă mīde)	*D*-*N*-ethyllactamide carbanilate (ester)
CDAA	*N*,*N*-diallyl-2-chloroacetamide
CDEA	2-chloro-*N*,*N*-diethylacetamide
CDEC	2-chloroallyl diethyldithiocarbamate
chloramben (klōr ăm′bĕn)	3-amino-2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid
chlorazine (klō′ră zēn)	2-chloro-4,6-bis(diethylamino)-*s*-triazine
chloroxuron (klō rŏx′ū rŏn)	3-[*p*-(*p*-chlorophenoxy)phenyl]-1,1-dimethyl = urea
chlorpropham (clôr prō′făm)	isopropyl *m*-chlorocarbanilate
CIPC (see chlorpropham)	
CMA	calcium methanearsonate
cycloate (sī′clō āt)	*S*-ethyl N-ethylthiocyclohexanecarbamate
cycluron (sī′klū rŏn)	3-cyclooctyl-1,1-dimethylurea
cypromid (sī′prō mĭd)	3′,4′-dichlorocyclopropanecarboxanilide
D	
dalapon (dăl′ă pŏn)	2,2-dichloropropionic acid
dazomet (dă′zō mĕt)	tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl-2*H*-1,3,5-thiadiazine-2-thione
DCPA	dimethyl tetrachloroterephthalate
DCU	1,3-bis(2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl)urea
desmetryne (dĕs′mĕ trĭn)	2-(isopropylamino)-4-(methylamino)-6-(methylthio)-*s*-triazine
diallate (dĭ′ăl lāt)	*S*-(2,3-dichloroallyl) diisopropylthiocarbamate
dicamba (dĭ kăm′bă)	3,6-dichloro-*o*-anisic acid
dichlobenil (dĭ′clō bĕn′ĭl)	2,6-dichlorobenzonitrile
dichlormate (dĭ clōr′ māte)	3,4-dichlorobenzyl methylcarbamate
dichlorprop (dĭ′clôr prŏp)	2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)propionic acid
dicryl (dĭ′crĭl)	3′,4′-dichloro-2-methylacrylanilide
dinosam (dĭ′nō săm)	2-(1-methylbutyl)-4,6-dinitrophenol
dinoseb (dĭ′nō sĕb)	2-*sec*-butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol
diphenamid (dĭ fĕn′ă mĭd)	*N*,*N*-dimethyl-2,2-diphenylacetamide
diquat (dĭ′kwăt)	6,7-dihydrodipyrido[1,2-*a*:2′,1′-*c*]pyrazinedi = ium ion
diuron (dĭ′ū rŏn)	3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea
DMTT (see dazomet)	
DNAP (see dinosam)	
DNBP (see dinoseb)	
DNC (see DNOC)	
DNOC	4,6-dinitro-*o*-cresol
DSMA	disodium methanearsonate
E	
endothall (ĕn′dō thăl)	7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid
EPTC	*S*-ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate
erbon (ûr′bŏn)	2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)ethyl 2,2-dichloro = propionate
EXD	*O,O*-diethyl dithiobis[thioformate]
F	
fenac (fĕn′ăc)	(2,3,6-trichlorophenyl)acetic acid
fenuron (fĕn′ū rŏn)	1,1-dimethyl-3-phenylurea
fenuronTCA	1,1-dimethyl-3-phenylurea mono(trichloro = acetate)
fluometuron (flū ō mĕt′ū rŏn)	1,1-dimethyl-3-(α,α,α,-trifluoro-*m*-tolyl)urea
H	
HCA	1,1,1,3,3,3-hexachloro-2-propanone
hexaflurate (hĕx′ ă flōr′āte)	potassium hexafluoroarsenate
ioxynil (ī ŏx′ĭ nĭl)	4-hydroxy-3,5-diiodobenzonitrile
ipazine (ĭp′ă zēn)	2-chloro-4-(diethylamino)-6-(isopropylamino)-*s*-trazine
IPC (see propham)	
isocil (ī′sō sĭl)	5-bromo-3-isopropyl-6-methyluracil
isopropalin (ī′sōprō′pa lĭn)	2,6-dinitro-*N*,*N*-dipropylcumidine
K	
KOCN	potassium cyanate
L	
lenacil (lĕn′ă cĭl)	3-cyclohexyl-6,7-dihydro-1*H*-cyclopenta-pyrimidine-2,4(3*H*,5*H*)-dione
linuron (lĭn′ū rŏn)	3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-methoxy-1-methylurea
M	
MAA	methanearsonic acid
MAMA	monoammonium methanearsonate
MCPA	[(4-chloro-*o*-tolyl)oxy]acetic acid
MCPB	4-[(4-chloro-*o*-tolyl)oxy]butyric acid
MCPES	2-[(4-chloro-*o*-tolyl)oxy]ethyl sodium sulfate
MCPP (see mecoprop)	
mecoprop (mĕc′ō prŏp)	2-[(4-chloro-*o*-tolyl)oxy]propionic acid
metham (mĕth′ăm)	sodium methyldithiocarbamate
metobromuron (mĕt′ō brom′ū rŏn)	3-(*p*-bromophenyl)-1-methoxy-1-methylurea
MH	1,2-dihydro-3,6-pyridazinedione
molinate (mō′lĭ nāt)	*S*-ethyl hexahydro-1*H*-azepine-1-carbothioate
monolinuron (mŏn′ō lĭn′ū rŏn)	3-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-1-methoxy-1-methylurea
monuron (mŏn′ū rŏn)	3-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea
monuronTCA	3-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea mono(trichloroacetate)
MSMA	monosodium methanearsonate
N	
naptalam (năp′tă lăm)	*N*-1-naphthylphthalamic acid
neburon (nĕb′ū rŏn)	1-butyl-3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-methylurea
nitralin (nĭ′tră lĭn)	4-(methylsulfonyl)-2,6-dinitro-*N*,*N*-dipropylaniline
nitrofen (nī′trō fĕn)	2,4-dichlorophenyl *p*-nitrophenyl ether
norea (nō rē′uh)	3-(hexahydro-4,7-methanoindan-5-yl)-1,1-dimethylurea
NPA (see naptalam)	
O	
oryzalin (ō rī′ ză lĭn)	3,5-dinitro-*N*⁴,*N*⁴-dipropylsulfanilamide
P	
paraquat (păr′ ă kwăt)	1,1′-dimethyl-4,4′-bipyridinium ion
PBA	chlorinated benzoic acid
PCP	pentachlorophenol
pebulate (pĕb′ū lāt)	*S*-propyl butylethylthiocarbamate
phenmedipham (fĕn mĕd′ĭ făm)	methyl *m*-hydroxycarbanilate *m*-methylcar = banilate
picloram (pĭc′lôr ăm)	4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid
PMA	(acetato)phenylmercury
prometone (prō′mĕ tōn)	2,4-bis(isopropylamino)-6-methoxy-*s*-triazine
prometryne (prō′mĕ trĭn)	2,4-bis(isopropylamino)-6-(methylthio)-*s*-triazine
propachlor (prō′pă clôr)	2-chloro-*N*-isopropylacetanilide
propanil (prō′pă nĭl)	3′,4′-dichloropropionanilide
propazine (prō′pă zēn)	2-chloro-4,6-bis(isopropylamino)-*s*-triazine
propham (prō′ făm)	isopropyl carbanilate
pyrazon (pĭ′ră zŏn)	5-amino-4-chloro-2-phenyl-3(2*H*)-pyridazinone
pyriclor (pĭ′rĭ clôr)	2,3,5-trichloro-4-pyridinol
S	
sesone (sĕs′ōn)	2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)ethyl sodium sulfate
siduron (sĭd′ū rŏn)	1-(2-methylcyclohexyl)-3-phenylurea
silvex (sĭl′vĕks)	2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)propionic acid
simazine (sĭm′ă zēn)	2-chloro-4,6-bis(ethylamino)-*s*-triazine
simetone (sĭm′ĕ tōn)	2,4-bis(ethylamino)-6-methoxy-*s*-triazine
simetryne (sĭm′ĕ trĭn)	2,4-bis(ethylamino)-6-(methylthio)-*s*-triazine
SMDC (see metham)	
solan (sō′lăn)	3′-chloro-2-methyl-*p*-valerotoluidide
swep (swĕp)	methyl 3,4-dichlorocarbanilate
T	
terbacil (tĕr′bă cĭl)	3-*tert*-butyl-5-chloro-6-methyluracil
terbutol (tĕr′bū tŏl)	2,6-di-*tert*-butyl-*p*-tolyl methylcarbamate
terbutryn (tĕr′bū trĭn)	2-(*tert*-butylamino)-4- = (ethylamino)-6-(methylthio)-*s*- = triazine
TCA	trichloroacetic acid
triallate (trĭ′ ăl lāt)	*S*-(2,3,3-trichloroallyl) diisopropylthiocarbamate
tricamba (trī căm′bă)	3,5,6-trichloro-*o*-anisic acid
trietazine (trī ĕt′ă zēn)	2-chloro-4-(diethylamino)-6-(ethylamino)-*s*-triazine
trifluralin (trĭ flûr′ă lĭn)	α,α,α,-trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-*N*,*N*-dipropyl-*p*-toluidine
trimeturon (trĭ mĕt′ū rŏn)	1-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-2,3,3-trimethylpseudourea
2,3,6-TBA[c]	2,3,6-trichlorobenzoic acid
2,4-D	(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)acetic acid
2,4-DB	4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)butyric acid
2,4-DEB	2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)ethyl benzoate
2,4-DEP	tris[2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)ethyl] phosphite
2,4-DP (see dichlorprop)	
2,4,5-T	(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)acetic acid
2,4,5-TES	sodium 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)ethyl sulfate
V	
vernolate (vĕr′nō lāt)	*S*-propyl dipropylthiocarbamate

[a] Herbicides no longer in use in USA are omitted. Complete listing, including these, is in WEEDS 14(4), 1966.

[b] 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.

[c] This herbicide usually is 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.

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