

## 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; 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 when-

ever 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<sup>a</sup>

Common Name or Designation	Chemical Name <sup>b</sup>	Common Name or Designation	Chemical Name <sup>b</sup>
<b>A</b>		<b>L</b>	
acrolein (á krô'le ín)	acrolein	lenacil (lén'á cíl)	3-cyclohexyl-6,7-dihydro-1H-cyclopentapyrimidine-2,4(3H,5H)-dione
alachlor (á'lá clór)	2-chloro-2',6'-diethyl-N-(methoxymethyl) acetanilide	linuron (lín'ú rón)	3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-methoxy-1-methylurea
ametryne (ám'ě trín)	2-(ethylamino)-4-(isopropylamino)-6-(methylthio)-s-triazine	<b>M</b>	
amiben (see chloramben)	3-amino-s-triazole	MAA	methanearsonic acid
amitrole (ám'ý tról)	ammonium sulfamate	MAMA	monoammonium methanearsonate
AMS	2-(ethylamino)-4-(isopropylamino)-6-methoxy-s-triazine	MCPA	[(4-chloro-o-tolyl)oxy]acetic acid
atratone (á'trá tón)	2-chloro-4-(ethylamino)-6-(isopropylamino)-s-triazine	MCPB	4-[(4-chloro-o-tolyl)oxy]butyric acid
atrazine (á'trá zén)	2-chloro-4-(ethylamino)-6-(isopropylamino)-s-triazine	MCPES	2-[(4-chloro-o-tolyl)oxy]ethyl sodium sulfate
<b>B</b>		MCPP (see mecoprop)	2-[(4-chloro-o-tolyl)oxy]propionic acid
barban (bár'bán)	4-chloro-2-butynyl m-chlorocarbaniolate	mecoprop (méc'ó próp)	sodium methyldithiocarbamate
benefin (bén'ě fín)	N-butyl-N-ethyl-a,a,a,-trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-p-toluidine	metham (mèth'ám)	3-(p-bromophenyl)-1-methoxy-1-methylurea
bensulfide (bén'súl'íd)	O,O-diisopropyl phosphorodithioate S-ester with N-(2-mercaptoethyl)benzenesulfonamide (benzamidooxy)acetic acid	metobromuron (mèt'ó brom'ú rón)	1,2-dihydro-3,6-pyridazinedione
benzadox (bén'zúh dóx)	5-bromo-3- <i>tert</i> -butyl-6-methyluracil	MH	S-ethyl hexahydro-1H-azepine-1-carbothioate
bromoxynil (bró' móx'ý níl)	3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxybenzotrile	monolinuron (món'lín'ú rón)	3-(p-chlorophenyl)-1-methoxy-1-methylurea
buturon (bú'tú rón)	3-(p-chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-1-(1-methyl-2-propynyl)urea	monuron (món'ú rón)	3-(p-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea
butylate (bú'tí lát)	S-ethyl diisobutylthiocarbamate	monuronTCA	3-(p-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea mono(trichloroacetate)
<b>C</b>		<b>MSMA</b>	
cacodylic acid (cá'cód dý'l'íc)	hydroxydimethylarsine oxide	monosodium methanearsonate	
carbetsamide (cár' bét' á míde)	D-N-ethylacetamide carbanilate (ester)		
CDA	N,N-diallyl-2-chloroacetamide	<b>N</b>	
CDEA	2-chloro-N,N-diethylacetamide	naptalam (náp'tá lám)	N-1-naphthylphthalamic acid
CDEC	2-chloroallyl diethylthiocarbamate	neburon (nèb'ú rón)	1-butyl-3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-methylurea
chloramben (klór'ám'bén)	3-amino-2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid	nitralin (ní'trá lín)	4-(methylsulfonyl)-2,6-dinitro-N,N-dipropylaniline
chlorazaine (klór'rá zén)	2-chloro-4,6-bis(diethylamino)-s-triazine	nitrofen (ní'trò fén)	2,4-dichlorophenyl p-nitrophenyl ether
chloroxuron (klór'róx'ú rón)	3-[p-(p-chlorophenoxy)phenyl]-1,1-dimethyl-urea	norea (nò rě'uh)	3-(hexahydro-4,7-methanoindan-5-yl)-1,1-dimethylurea
chlorpropham (clór'prò'fám)	isopropyl m-chlorocarbaniolate	<b>NPA (see naptalam)</b>	
CIP (see chlorpropham)	calcium methanearsonate	<b>O</b>	
CMA	S-ethyl N-ethylthiocyclohexanecarbamate	oryzalin (ó rí' zá lín)	3,5-dinitro-N,N'-dipropylsulfanilamide
cycloate (cý'clò áit)	3-cyclooctyl-1,1-dimethylurea	<b>P</b>	
cycluron (cý'klú rón)	3',4'-dichlorocyclopropanecarboxanilide	paraquat (pár' á kwát)	1,1'-dimethyl-4,4'-bipyridinium ion chlorinated benzoic acid
cypromid (cý'prò míd)		PBA	pentachlorophenol
<b>D</b>		PCP	S-propyl butylethylthiocarbamate
dalapon (dál'á pón)	2,2-dichloropropionic acid	phenmedipham (fén' mēd'í fám)	phenyl m-hydroxycarbaniolate m-methylcarbanilate
dazomet (dáz'ó mēt)	tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl-2H-1,3,5-thiadiazine-2-thione	picloram (plc'lór'ám)	4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid (acetato)phenylmercury
DCPA	dimethyl tetrachloroterephthalate	PMA	2,4-bis(isopropylamino)-6-methoxy-s-triazine
DCU	1,3-bis(2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl)urea	prometryne (prò'mě trín)	2,4-bis(isopropylamino)-6-(methylthio)-s-triazine
desmetryne (dēs'mě trín)	2-(isopropylamino)-4-(methylamino)-6-(methylthio)-s-triazine	propachlor (prò'pá clór)	2-chloro-N-isopropylacetanilide
diallate (dí'ál láit)	S-(2,3-dichloroallyl) diisopropylthiocarbamate	propanil (prò'pá níl)	3',4'-dichloropropionanilide
dicamba (dí'kám'bá)	3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid	propazine (prò'pá zén)	2-chloro-4,6-bis(isopropylamino)-s-triazine
dichlobenil (dí'clò bēn'íl)	2,6-dichlorobenzotrile	propham (prò'fám)	isopropyl carbanilate
dichlormate (dí'chlór' máte)	3,4-dichlorobenzyl methylcarbamate	pyrazon (pí'rá zón)	5-amino-4-chloro-2-phenyl-3(2H)-pyridazinone
dichlorprop (dí'chlór' pròp)	2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)propionic acid	pyriclor (pí'rí clór)	2,3,5-trichloro-4-pyridinol
dicryl (dí'kríl)	3',4'-dichloro-2-methylacrylanilide	<b>S</b>	
dinosam (dí'nò sām)	2-(1-methylbutyl)-4,6-dinitrophenol	se (sēs'ón)	2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)ethyl sodium sulfate
dinoseb (dí'nò sēb)	2-sec-butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	siduron (sí'd'ú rón)	1-(2-methylcyclohexyl)-3-phenylurea
diphenamid (dí'fēn'á míd)	N,N-dimethyl-2,2-diphenylacetamide	silvex (sí'l'vēks)	2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)propionic acid
diquat (dí'kwát)	6,7-dihydrodipyrido[1,2-a:2',1'-c]pyrazinedium ion	simazine (sí'm'á zén)	2-chloro-4,6-bis(ethylamino)-s-triazine
diuron (dí'ú rón)	3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea	simetone (sí'm'ě tōn)	2,4-bis(ethylamino)-6-methoxy-s-triazine
DMTT (see dazomet)		simetryne (sí'm'ě trín)	2,4-bis(ethylamino)-6-(methylthio)-s-triazine
DNAP (see dinosam)		SMD (see metham)	
DNBP (see dinoseb)		solan (sò'lán)	3'-chloro-2-methyl-p-valerotoluidide
DNG (see DNOC)		swcp (swēp)	methyl 3,4-dichlorocarbaniolate
DNOC	4,6-dinitro-o-cresol	<b>T</b>	
DSMA	disodium methanearsonate	terbacil (tēr'bá cíl)	3- <i>tert</i> -butyl-5-chloro-6-methyluracil
<b>E</b>		terbutol (tēr'bú tól)	2,6-di- <i>tert</i> -butyl-p-tolyl methylcarbamate
endothal (ēn'dò thál)	7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid	terbutryn (tēr'bú trín)	2-( <i>tert</i> -butylamino)-4-(ethylamino)-6-(methylthio)-s-triazine
EPTC	S-ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate	TCA	trichloroacetic acid
erbon (ér'bón)	2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)ethyl 2,2-dichloropropionate	triallate (trí'ál láit)	S-(2,3,3-trichloroallyl) diisopropylthiocarbamate
EXD	O,O-diethyl dithiois[thioformate]	tricamba (trí'cám'bá)	3,5,6-trichloro-o-anisic acid
<b>F</b>		trietazine (trí'ēt'á zén)	2-chloro-4-(diethylamino)-6-(ethylamino)-s-triazine
fenac (fēn'ác)	(2,3,6-trichlorophenyl)acetic acid	trifluralin (trí'flór'á lín)	a,a,a,-trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-N,N'-dipropyl-p-toluidine
fenuron (fēn'ú rón)	1,1-dimethyl-3-phenylurea	trimeturon (trí' mēt'ú rón)	1-(p-chlorophenyl)-2,3,3-trimethylpseudourae
fenuronTGA	1,1-dimethyl-3-phenylurea mono(trichloroacetate)	2,3,6-TBA <sup>o</sup>	2,3,6-trichlorobenzoic acid
fluometuron (flú'ò mēt'ú rón)	1,1-dimethyl-3-(a,a,a,-trifluoro-m-tolyl)urea	2,4-D	(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)acetic acid
<b>H</b>		2,4-DB	4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)butyric acid
hexafluoride (hēx'á flóor'áite)	1,1,1,3,3,3-hexachloro-2-propanone	2,4-DEB	2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)ethyl benzoate
	potassium hexafluoroarsenate	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
<b>I</b>		<b>V</b>	
ioxynil (í'òx'ý níl)	4-hydroxy-3,5-diiodobenzonitrile	vernolate (vēr'nò lát)	S-propyl dipropylthiocarbamate
ipazine (íp'á zén)	2-chloro-4-(diethylamino)-6-(isopropylamino)-s-triazine		
IPC (see propham)	5-bromo-3-isopropyl-6-methyluracil		
isocil (í'sò síl)	2,6-dinitro-N,N'-dipropylcumidine		
isopropalin (í'sòprò'pá lín)			
<b>K</b>			
KOCN	potassium cyanate		

<sup>a</sup>Herbicides no longer in use in USA are omitted. Complete listing, including these, is in WEEDS 14(4), 1966.

<sup>b</sup>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.

<sup>c</sup>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.