

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 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^a

Common Name or Designation	Chemical Name ^b	Common Name or Designation	Chemical Name ^b
A		L	
acrolein (á krô'le ín)	acrolein	lenacil (lén'á cfl)	3-cyclohexyl-6,7-dihydro-1 <i>H</i> -cyclopenta-pyrimidine-2,4-(3 <i>H</i> ,5 <i>H</i>)-dione
alachlor (ál'á clór)	2-chloro-2',6'-diethyl- <i>N</i> -(methoxymethyl) acetanilide	linuron (lín'ú rón)	3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-methoxy-1-methylurea
ametryne (ám'ě trín)	2-(ethylamino)-4-(isopropylamino)-6-(methylthio)- <i>s</i> -triazine	M	
amíben (see chloramben)		MAA	methanearsonic acid
amítrole (ám'í tról)	3-amino- <i>s</i> -triazole	MAMA	monoammonium methanearsonate
AMS	ammonium sulfamate	MCPA	[(4-chloro- <i>o</i> -tolyl)oxy]acetic acid
atratone (á'trá tón)	2-(ethylamino)-4-(isopropylamino)-6-methoxy- <i>s</i> -triazine	MCPB	4-[(4-chloro- <i>o</i> -tolyl)oxy]butyric acid
atrazine (á'trá zén)	2-chloro-4-(ethylamino)-6-(isopropylamino)- <i>s</i> -triazine	MCPES	2-[(4-chloro- <i>o</i> -tolyl)oxy]ethyl sodium sulfate
		MCPP (see mecoprop)	
B		mecoprop (méc'ô prôp)	2-[(4-chloro- <i>o</i> -tolyl)oxy]propionic acid
barban (bár'bán)	4-chloro-2-butynyl <i>m</i> -chlorocarbonilate	metham (mèth'am)	sodium methyldithiocarbamate
benclín (běn'člín)	<i>N</i> -butyl- <i>N</i> -ethyl- <i>a, a, a</i> ,-trifluoro-2,6-dinitro- <i>p</i> -toluidine	metobromuron (mèt'ô brom'ú rón)	3-(<i>p</i> -bromophenyl)-1-methoxy-1-methylurea
bensulfide (běn'stíl íd)	<i>O, O</i> -diisopropyl phosphorodithioate <i>S</i> -ester with <i>N</i> -(2-mercaptoethyl)benzenesulfonamide (benzamidooxy)acetic acid	MH	1,2-dihydro-3,6-pyridazinedione
benzadox (běn'zúh dôx)	5-bromo-3- <i>tert</i> -butyl-6-methyluracil	molinate (mól'ín nāt)	<i>S</i> -ethyl hexahydro-1 <i>H</i> -azepine-1-carbothioate
bromacil (brô'má cíl)	3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxybenzotrile	monolinuron (món'ón lín'ú rón)	3-(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)-1-methoxy-1-methylurea
bromoxynil (brô'môx'ý níl)	3-(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-1-(1-methyl-2-propynyl)urea	monuron (món'ú rón)	3-(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea
buturon (bú'tú rón)	<i>S</i> -ethyl diisobutylthiocarbamate	monuronTCA	3-(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea mono(trichloroacetate)
butylate (bú'tí lát)		MSMA	monosodium methanearsonate
C		N	
cacodylic acid (cá'cô dýl'íc)	hydroxydimethylarsine oxide	naptalam (náp'tá lám)	<i>N</i> -1-naphthylphthalamic acid
carbetamide (cár bét'á mide)	<i>D, N</i> -ethylacetamide carbanilate (ester)	neburon (nèb'ú rón)	1-butyl-3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-methylurea
ODAA	<i>N, N</i> -diallyl-2-chloroacetamide	nitralin (ní'trá lín)	4-(methylsulfonyl)-2,6-dinitro- <i>N, N</i> -dipropylaniline
ODEA	2-chloro- <i>N, N</i> -diethylacetamide	nitrofen (ní'trô fén)	2,4-dichlorophenyl <i>p</i> -nitrophenyl ether
ODEC	2-chloroallyl diethylthiocarbamate	norea (nô rē'uh)	3-(hexahydro-4,7-methanoindean-5-yl)-1,1-dimethylurea
chloramben (klór ám'bén)	3-amino-2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid	NPA (see naptalam)	
chlorazinc (klô'rá zén)	2-chloro-4,6-bis(diethylamino)- <i>s</i> -triazine	O	
chloroxuron (klô rôx'ú rón)	3-[<i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -chlorophenoxy)phenyl]-1,1-dimethyl = urea	oryzalin (ô rí' zá lín)	3,5-dinitro- <i>N, N</i> '-dipropylsulfanilamide
chlorpropham (clór prô'fám)	isopropyl <i>m</i> -chlorocarbonilate	P	
CIPC (see chlorpropham)		paraquat (pár'á kwát)	1,1'-dimethyl-4,4'-bipyridinium ion chlorinated benzoic acid
CMA	calcium methanearsonate	PBA	pentachlorophenol
cycloate (sý'clô át)	<i>S</i> -ethyl <i>N</i> -ethylthiocyclohexanecarbamate	PCP	3-propyl butylethylthiocarbamate
cycluron (sý'klú rón)	3-cyclooctyl-1,1-dimethylurea	pebulate (pèb'ú lát)	methylethyl <i>m</i> -hydroxycarbonilate <i>m</i> -methylcar = banilate
cypramid (sý'prô míd)	3',4'-dichlorocyclopropanecarboxanilide	phenmedipham (fèn mēd'i fám)	4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid (acetato)phenylmercury
D		picloram (píc'lôr ám)	2,4-bis(isopropylamino)-6-methoxy- <i>s</i> -triazine
dalapon (dál'á pón)	2,2-dichloropropionic acid	PMA	2,4-bis(isopropylamino)-6-(methylthio)- <i>s</i> -triazine
dazomet (dáz'ôz mēt)	tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl-2 <i>H</i> -1,3,5-thiadiazine-2-thione	Prometone (prô'mē tōn)	2-chloro- <i>N</i> -isopropylacetanilide
DCPA	dimethyl tetrachloroterephthalate	prometryne (prô'mē trín)	3',4'-dichloropropionanilide
DCU	1,3-bis(2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl)urea	propachlor (prô'pá clór)	2-chloro-4,6-bis(isopropylamino)- <i>s</i> -triazine
desmetryne (dēs'mē trín)	2-(isopropylamino)-4-(methylamino)-6-(methylthio)- <i>s</i> -triazine	propanil (prô'pá níl)	isopropyl carbanilate
diallate (dí'ál lát)	<i>S</i> -(2,3-dichloroallyl) diisopropylthiocarbamate	propazine (prô'pá zēn)	5-amino-4-chloro-2-phenyl-3(2 <i>H</i>)-pyridazinone
dicamba (dí kám'bá)	3,6-dichloro- <i>o</i> -anisic acid	propham (prô'fám)	2,3,5-trichloro-4-pyridinol
dichlobenil (dí'clô bēn'íl)	2,6-dichlorobenzonitrile	pyrazon (pí'rá zón)	
dichlormate (dí chílô'r mâte)	3,4-dichlorobenzyl methylcarbamate	pyricol (pí'rí clór)	
dichlorprop (dí'clôr prôp)	2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)propionic acid	S	
dicryl (dí'críl)	3',4'-dichloro-2-methylacrylanilide	sesone (sēs'ōn)	2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)ethyl sodium sulfate
dinosam (dí'nō sām)	2-(1-methylbutyl)-4,6-dinitrophenol	síduron (sí'dú rón)	1-(2-methylcyclohexyl)-3-phenylurea
dinoseb (dí'nō sēb)	2- <i>sec</i> -butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	silvex (síl'vēks)	2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)propionic acid
diphenamid (dí fēn'á míd)	<i>N, N</i> -dimethyl-2,2-diphenylacetamide	simazine (sím'á zēn)	2-chloro-4,6-bis(ethylamino)- <i>s</i> -triazine
diquat (dí'kwát)	6,7-dihydrodipyrido[1,2- <i>a</i> :2',1'- <i>c</i>]pyrazinedi = lum ion	simetone (sím'ē tōn)	2,4-bis(ethylamino)-6-methoxy- <i>s</i> -triazine
diuron (dí'ú rón)	3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea	simetryne (sím'ě trín)	2,4-bis(ethylamino)-6-(methylthio)- <i>s</i> -triazine
DMIT (see dazomet)		SMDC (see metham)	
DNAP (see dinosam)		swan (sō'lán)	3'-chloro-2-methyl- <i>p</i> -valerolulide
DNEP (see dinoseb)		swep (swēp)	methyl 3,4-dichlorocarbonilate
DNC (see DNOG)		T	
DNOC	4,6-dinitro- <i>o</i> -cresol	terbacil (tēr'bá cfl)	3- <i>tert</i> -butyl-5-chloro-6-methyluracil
DSMA	disodium methanearsonate	terbutol (tēr'bú tól)	2,6-di- <i>tert</i> -butyl- <i>p</i> -tolyl methylcarbamate
E		terbutryn (tēr'bú trín)	2-(<i>tert</i> -butylamino)-4- = (ethylamino)-6-(methylthio)- <i>s</i> -triazine
endothall (én'dô thál)	7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid	TCA	trichloroacetic acid
EPTC	<i>S</i> -ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate	triallate (trí'ál lát)	<i>S</i> -(2,3,3-trichloroallyl) diisopropylthiocarbamate
erbon (ér'bón)	2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)ethyl 2,2-dichloro = propionate	tricamba (trí cām'bá)	3,5,6-trichloro- <i>o</i> -anisic acid
EXD	<i>O, O</i> -diethyl dithiois(thioformate)	trietazine (trí ét'á zēn)	2-chloro-4-(diethylamino)-6-(ethylamino)- <i>s</i> -triazine
F		trifluralin (trí flúr'á lín)	<i>a, a, a</i> ,-trifluoro-2,6-dinitro- <i>N, N</i> -dipropyl- <i>p</i> -toluidine
fenac (fēn'ác)	(2,3,6-trichlorophenyl)acetic acid	trimeturon (trí mēt'ú rón)	1-(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)-2,3,3-trimethylpseudourea
fenuron (fēn'ú rón)	1,1-dimethyl-3-phenylurea	2,3,6-TBA ^c	2,3,6-trichlorobenzoic acid
fenuronTCA	1,1-dimethyl-3-phenylurea mono(trichloro = acetate)	2,4-D	(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)acetic acid
fluometuron (flū ô mēt'ú rón)	1,1-dimethyl-3-(<i>a, a, a</i> ,-trifluoro- <i>m</i> -tolyl)urea	2,4-DB	4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)butyric acid
H		2,4-DEB	2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)ethyl benzoate
HCA	1,1,1,3,3,3-hexachloro-2-propanone	2,4-DEP	tris[2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)ethyl] phosphite
hexaflurate (hēx'á flôr'áte)	potassium hexafluoroarsenate	2,4-DP (see dichlorprop)	
I		2,4,5-T	2(4,5-trichlorophenoxy)acetic acid
ioxynil (í ôx'ý níl)	4-hydroxy-3,5-diiodobenzonitrile	2,4,5-TES	sodium 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)ethyl sulfate
ipazine (íp'á zēn)	2-chloro-4-(diethylamino)-6-(isopropylamino)- <i>s</i> -triazine	V	
IPC (see proflam)		vernolate (vēr'nô lát)	<i>S</i> -propyl dipropylthiocarbamate
isocil (í'sô cíl)	5-bromo-3-isopropyl-6-methyluracil		
isopropalin (í'sôprô'pá lín)	2,6-dinitro- <i>N, N</i> -dipropylcumidine		
K			
KOON	potassium cyanate		

^aHerbicides no longer in use in USA are omitted. Complete listing, including these, 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.

^cThis 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.