

DIRECTIONS FOR CONTRIBUTORS TO *WEED SCIENCE*

The Weed Science Society of America (WSSA) publishes original research and scholarship in the form of peer-reviewed articles in two international journals. *Weed Science* is focused on understanding “why” phenomena occur. As such, it focuses on fundamental research directly related to all aspects of weed science, including invasive plant species. *Weed Technology* focuses on understanding “how” weeds are managed. As such, it is focused on more applied aspects concerning the management of weeds and invasive plant species.

Topics for *Weed Science* include the biology and ecology of weeds and invasive species in agricultural, forestry, aquatic, turf, recreational, rights-of-ways, and other settings; genetics of weeds and herbicide resistance; chemistry, biochemistry, physiology and molecular action of herbicides and plant growth regulators used to manage undesirable vegetation, and herbicide resistance; ecology of cropping and non-cropping systems as it relates to weed management; biological and ecological aspects of weed control tools including biological agents, herbicide resistant crops, etc.; effects of weed management on soil, air, and water. Symposia papers and reviews are accepted. Consult the editor for additional information.

Please use PeerTrack to access manuscript submissions (<http://www.editorialmanager.com/ws/>). All figures must be submitted as separate files from the text/tables. The following text file formats are acceptable for text: Microsoft Word, Corel Word Perfect, Rich Text Format (RTF), and Text. Electronic versions of graphics are accepted in the following formats: TIFF, EPS, PDF, JPEG, Word, PowerPoint, and Postscript.

Authors are asked to pay a portion of publication costs. These costs are currently \$65 per page plus an additional processing charge of \$50 per manuscript if none of the authors are WSSA members. Exceptions can be made by the Editor but must be requested when the manuscript is first submitted.

PREPARING THE MANUSCRIPT

STYLE. Refer to recent issues of *Weed Science* and the complete Directions for Contributors (available in issue 4 of *Weed Science* or online at http://wssajournals.org/userimages/ContentEditor/1358793440926/WSSA_Dir%20Contrib.pdf) as guides to proper style. The manuscript is usually assembled in the following order: title, author(s) and affiliation, abstract, nomenclature, key words, introduction, materials and methods, results and discussion, acknowledgments, literature cited, tables, captions for figures, and figures.

TYPING INSTRUCTIONS. Include line numbers in your manuscript. Lines should be numbered consecutively throughout the entire document. Double-space everything, including pages with tables, figure legends, footnotes, and literature citations. Do not indent subheadings or sub-subheadings. Indent paragraphs.

TITLE. Capitalize the first letter of all major words. Include the scientific name without authority for all weeds.

AUTHORS. Provide the name of each author and include an email address for the corresponding author. Give institutional affiliation for each author.

ABSTRACT. Begin the abstract on a new page. The abstract must be written as a single paragraph containing an informative digest of the significant findings. Do not include the word abstract.

NOMENCLATURE. Only include weeds and crops in the Nomenclature that are mentioned in the Abstract. For herbicides, use WSSA-approved common names or other designations. Give full chemical names for herbicides, other pesticides, or safeners that have no WSSA-approved common names. For plants use the common name followed by the Latin binomial and classifier; Bayer codes may be included for weeds, but are not required. The preferred order is herbicides, weeds, and crops, alphabetized within each group. Example: **Nomenclature:** Glyphosate; 2,4-D; cheat, *Bromus secalinus* L. BROSE; wild oat, *Avena fatua* L. AVEFA; corn, *Zea mays* L. Note the use of commas and semicolons.

KEY WORDS. List words, word pairs, or phrases not mentioned in the title or nomenclature that further describe the content of the paper.

ABBREVIATIONS. Each nonstandard abbreviation and acronym should be introduced in parentheses immediately after first use of the complete word or phrase.

MEASUREMENTS AND UNITS. Report all measurements in SI units or SI-derived units.

NUMBERS. Use Arabic numerals for all numbers with two or more digits and for all measurements such as time, weight, length, area, concentration, or temperature. Spell out single-digit numerals that are not units of measure.

PLANT AND ANIMAL NAMES. At the first mention in the text of a plant or animal that is not included in the nomenclature, give its common name followed by the approved scientific name enclosed in parentheses or in brackets when parentheses occur within the binomial. Give the genus, species, and author or authors for the binomial. Underline or italicize the genus and species. Do not repeat scientific names in the text that have been given in Nomenclature. For cultivar names that are registered trade names, insert the registered trademark ([®]) after the name. Refer to <http://wssa.net/weed/composite-list-of-weeds/> for approved scientific names, common names, and Bayer codes of weeds. Bayer codes are optional and should be used only for plant species included in the study.

HERBICIDE AND OTHER PESTICIDE NAMES. At the first mention in text of a herbicide or other pesticide not included in the nomenclature, give its common name or other designation. A list of common and chemical names of herbicides approved by the WSSA is available at <http://www.wssa.net/herb&control/herbtab.htm> and is printed each year in the last issue of *Weed Science*.

SOIL TERMINOLOGY. Include the soil series with textural classification and the subgroup name, using the terminology of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Services publication, *Soil Taxonomy*, 1988 (U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.).

STATISTICAL ANALYSES. Data should be analyzed statistically, and results of the analyses should be included in the tables or figures where the data are presented. Multiple comparison tests (LSD and Duncan's multiple range) may be used when appropriate, but not on structured data such as quantitative series of treatments (e.g., herbicide rates in stepwise increments) or factorial treatments.

SOURCES OF MATERIALS. In the Materials and Methods section, the sources of the material should be shown in parentheses following the first mention. Provide a brief description of the item, model number (if applicable), and the source. The company's address (full mailing address or just city and state/country) may also be included although it is not required. Following is an example: “During a single year, large plots were treated with glyphosate (Roundup WeatherMax[®], 540 g ai L⁻¹, Monsanto Canada, 900 One Research Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, R3T 6E3).”

LITERATURE CITATION. WSSA uses the author-year system with complete citations listed alphabetically beginning on a separate page after the text. Abbreviate journal names using the most recent edition of BIOSIS *Serial Sources* (Philadelphia, PA). In-text literature citations appear alphabetically by author, then chronologically.

FIGURES AND TABLES. Tables should be no more than 120 character spaces wide. All text within each table should be in lower-case letters except the first word of a phrase or sentence. Proper nouns and Bayer codes should be capitalized.

Experimental data may be presented in graphic or tabular form, but not both. Data points and relevant equations must be included on figures. Type figure legends on a separate page.

MANUSCRIPT REVIEW. Manuscripts will be reviewed for content and presentation by two or more anonymous Reviewers and an Associate Editor. Communications concerning changes are with the Associate Editor. Final acceptance or rejection is the prerogative of the Editor.

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