

quantities and source or method of preparation. Give enough information to indicate how the research was conducted. Well-known tests or procedures should be cited but not described in detail. Describe any controls and the statistical procedures. Methods papers should be detailed enough to permit replication of the work. When specific equipment is mentioned in the text, include the model number followed by the name and location (model; city, state, country) of the manufacturer in parentheses.

### C) RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Present results succinctly in a format consistent with experimental design, with emphasis on main effects and significant interactions. The text and tables should discuss the topics in the same sequence. **All figures and tables must be cited in numeric order in the text.** Interpret results in the discussion.

Report and discuss only those results that are relevant to the study. The discussion should compare and explain any differences in the results within the experiment or those contrary to previous studies. Discuss any practical applications of the study and areas for future research. Speculation is encouraged, but must be firmly founded in observation and subjected to tests, and identified apart from the discussion and conclusions. Close the discussion with a brief, pertinent conclusion or interpretive statement; complex conclusions should form a separate section but generally are not necessary if the information is included in the abstract. Avoid summaries indicating “future work is necessary” or “further work is under way” because “previews of coming attractions” are unacceptable and will not be published by ASHS. The section on “Results” can be combined with the section on “Discussion” or they can be separate.

### d) LITERATURE CITED

The reference section should include only published, significant, and relevant sources accessible through a library or an information system. These include journal articles, books, theses, dissertations, proceedings, bulletins, reports, and published abstracts of papers presented at meetings.

Unpublished work, privileged data, or information received personally should be noted parenthetically in the text [e.g., “(E.D. Brown, unpublished data)” or “(J.B. Smith, personal communication)"]. Papers or manuscripts submitted to a publisher may not be used in literature citations unless the work has been accepted for publication, in which case the work may be cited as “(In press.)” at the end of the citation.

All citations mentioned in the text must be included in the Literature Cited; also, all references listed in the Literature Cited must be mentioned somewhere in the text. Check the alphabetical reference list against literature citations in the text before submitting the manuscript for publication. **When two or more citations**

**are listed in the text, list the citations alphabetically first, then chronologically, e.g., “(Jones, 1998, 2000; Kader, 2001; Smith, 1996).”** Authors are responsible for verifying that each reference is complete, accurate, and traceable. Authors must check the original source—do not copy a reference from a previous list of citations, because the odds are that at least one error will be copied. Citations must appear exactly (misspellings included and followed by “[sic]”) as written in the original published work.

### **Citation format**

ASHS style for listing literature citations is the Harvard system, with the last name(s) of the author(s) and the year of the publication cited in the text.

List citations alphabetically (letter by letter not word by word) by last names of authors (then initials if last names are the same) and chronologically if duplicate author names appear. Authors are listed first by senior author (last name first, followed by initials) and then additional authors (initials first).

#### **Example:**

Jones, B.F., T.C. Wesson, and J.E. Smith. 1998a. Hollies. Wiley, New York.

Jones, B.F., Z.C. Wesson, and J.E. Smith. 1998b. Holly berries. Wiley, New York.

If a name is followed by “Jr.” or a Roman numeral, the correct form is “Smith, Jr., B.F.,” or “Smith, II., B.F.” Do not include professional and honorary titles. All authors of a reference must be listed. If an author is cited more than once, repeat the author’s name—do not substitute the underline for the author’s name. Names of foreign authors retain their native spellings and diacritical marks.

If a work has no author, give the name of the publisher or the organization (committee, agency, etc.) responsible for the work. If no authority is known, credit the work to the publisher, not to Anonymous. If an editor or editors is given, their names are followed by “(ed.)” or “(eds.),” respectively, followed by a period.

Following the name(s) of the author(s), give the year of publication (the copyright or publication date listed on the publication, not the actual release date), followed by a period. If no year is given, then either estimate the year in parentheses “(1918?)”—or indicate no date—e.g., “(n.d.)” If more than one work by the same author or set of authors is cited, list the publications in chronological order and, if the year is also identical, insert lowercase letters (in alphabetical sequence) after the date, according to the order in which they are cited in the text. All single-authored articles of a given individual precede multiple-authored articles of which that individual is senior author.

Titles should be lowercase except for the first word, proper names, or certain foreign-language conventions. Do not italicize titles except for words or phrases italicized in the title of the published work. Do not use quotation marks around

titles. If an article, book, or chapter title has a subtitle (indicated by a dash, colon, semicolon, smaller type, or different typeface), place a colon before the subtitle and capitalize the first letter of the first word. Never abbreviate titles. Titles of foreign publications retain their native spelling and diacritical marks. Languages that capitalize nouns (such as German) retain their capitalization, but the rest of the title should follow style in lowercase. Do not translate foreign titles into English unless a translated copy was used. Titles that have been translated or transliterated into Roman characters should carry a parenthetical note [e.g., “(in Russian)”] before the period ending the title.

When giving the name of a publisher, use the short form, e.g., “Wiley” not “John Wiley & Sons, Inc.,” or “Macmillan,” not “Macmillan Publishing Co.”

When the publisher is a professional society, abbreviate the name. Include the location of the publisher.

**When more than one location is listed for a publisher, give only the first one.**

The following is the correct spelling of several commonly used publishers:

**Commonly cited publishers**

Kluwer Academic Publishers

Macmillan

McGraw Hill

Pergamon Press

Springer-Verlag

Wiley

Spell out all publication titles with one-word names, e.g., *Ecology*, *Euphytica*, *Hilgardia*, *HortScience*, *Nature*, *Phytopathology*, and *Science*. Do not italicize publication titles. Capitalize the first letter of all words, but delete extraneous prepositions and articles. Abbreviate the roots of words when they stand alone or with a prefix, e.g., Anal. Biochem. (See “Abbreviations for Literature Cited” for abbreviations of commonly used words in periodical titles.) Give the volume number in Arabic numerals, followed by the issue number (if available) in Arabic numerals in parentheses. Issue numbers are only necessary if the publication’s pages are renumbered from 1 with each issue within a volume. The pagination of the publication follows, connected to the volume number and/or issue number by a colon, and all closed up (no spaces): 96(5):645–648. Give full pagination, e.g., use “1101–1102,” not “1101–2” or “1101–02.”

Supply the abstract number or university microfilm number for dissertations available from *Dissertation Abstracts* or on microfilm.

Electronic citations should follow the MLA-recommended minimum format as follows.

- 1) Name of author, editor, compiler, or translator of the source.
- 2) Year of electronic publication, latest update, or posting.
- 3) Title.
- 4) Date (day, month, year) author accessed the source.
- 5) Complete electronic address.

### **Specific examples of citations**

Commonly used citations for ASHS publications follow. Note punctuation and abbreviation in each case.

#### **ABSTRACT**

Nesmith, W.C. and W.M. Dowler. 1973. Cold hardiness of peach trees as affected by certain cultural practices. *HortScience* 8(3):267 (abstr.).

#### **ABSTRACT FOR HORTICULTURAL ABSTRACTS**

Gherghi, A., I. Bwrza, K. Millim, and O. Tudosescu. 1998. The behavior in controlled atmosphere storage of 'Jonathan' apples grown on different rootstocks (in Romanian). *Lucr. Stün, Inst. Cerc. Val. Leg. Fruct.* 9:71–75 (*Hort. Abstr.* 48:10310; 1978).

#### **BOOK**

Hartmann, H.T., D.E. Kester, and F.T. Davies, Jr. 1990. *Plant propagation principles and practices*. 5th ed. Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.

#### **BOOK CHAPTER**

Brown, A.G. 1995. Apples, p. 3–37. In: J. Janick and J.N. Moore (eds.). *Advances in fruit breeding*. Purdue Univ. Press, West Lafayette, Ind.

#### **BULLETIN**

Rollins, H.A., F.S. Howlett, and E.H. Emmert. 2002. Factors affecting apple hardiness and methods of measuring resistance of tissue to low temperature injury. *Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. Bul.* 901.

#### **ELECTRONIC CITATION**

State of California. 2002. *California Code of Regulations, Title 3. Food and Agriculture*. Office of Administrative Law, Sacramento. 10 July 2002. <<http://ccr.oal.ca.gov/>>.

**PERIODICAL**

Goldberg, D., B. Cornat, and Y. Bar. 1991. The distribution of roots, water, and minerals as a result of trickle irrigation. *J. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci.* 96:645–648.

**PROCEEDINGS**

American Society for Horticultural Science. Tropical Region. 2000. Proc. XVIII Annu. Mtg., Miami, 25–30 Oct. 2000. (*Proc. Trop. Reg. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci.* 14).

**PROCEEDINGS PAPER**

Locascio, S.J., J.G.A. Fiskell, and P.E. Everett. 2000. Advances in watermelon fertility. *Proc. Trop. Reg. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci.* 14:223–231.

**REPORTS**

U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1997. Agricultural statistics for 1996. U.S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D.C.

**THESIS OR DISSERTATION**

Reeder, J.D. 2001. Nitrogen transformations in revegetated coal spoils. Colo. State Univ., Fort Collins, PhD Diss. Abstr. 81-26447.