Guide to Authors
American Journal of Enology and Viticulture

The *American Journal of Enology and Viticulture* publishes full length research papers, review papers, Research Notes, and Technical Briefs on all subjects related to enology and viticulture.

The **AJEV** does not accept articles published in or submitted to other publications; however, Technical Briefs may contain material published elsewhere.

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Each manuscript receives at least two reviews. Additional authorities are consulted as necessary to confirm the scientific merit of any part or all of the manuscript. The reviewers are asked to return their recommendations and comments within three weeks, though it sometimes takes longer. Suggestions and changes required by the referees will be forwarded to the corresponding author.

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Corrections will be published, if necessary, in the Number 4 issue of each Volume. Authors are requested to call to the attention of the Editor any significant errors in their published work.

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In cases where the author has access to a more economical method of reproducing the published article, he may do so provided all **AJEV** citations and page numbers are visible.

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General Information

All full-length manuscripts must be original research, neither simultaneously under consideration or submission nor previously published elsewhere. Research Notes are classified as reports of new applications or interpretations of existing data; Technical Briefs are for the dissemination of information relevant to the interests of the members of the Society and may not necessarily be original research. Research Notes must neither be currently submitted nor previously published elsewhere. Technical Briefs may include previously published material.

All papers submitted must be written in English. Please be sure translations are as clear as possible to avoid misinterpretation of data.

All manuscripts must be submitted in triplicate to:
The Editor
American Journal of Enology and Viticulture
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All manuscripts mailed from outside the US should be registered.

The **AJEV** office hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, and the telephone number is (209) 727-3439.

Preparation of Manuscript

Manuscripts should be typewritten double-spaced on line-numbered 8½ × 11 inch (21 × 28 cm) paper with pages numbered. Three copies must be submitted to the Editor. Authors whose primary language is not English should have manuscripts proofread by English-speaking peers before submitting. Tables should be on numbered pages following the Literature Cited section, followed by the legends for figures on a separate numbered page. Two sets of camera-ready figures and three copies should be included (see sections on figures and tables).

Organization of Manuscript

A manuscript should conform to the general form of presentation that follows: TITLE reflecting the impor-

tant aspects of the article as concisely as possible, preferably in no more than 100 characters and spaces. Do not use both common and scientific names in the title; BY-LINE listing author(s) name(s) centered beneath the title. Authors' professional titles and current addresses, where the research was conducted, acknowledgments, and submission date should be given in separate paragraphs below the by-line; an ABSTRACT stating briefly the objectives and results obtained must be included. An INTRODUCTION including the general problem involved, reasons for investigation and prior work; specific MATERIALS AND METHODS used; RESULTS obtained; DISCUSSION of data obtained; and CONCLUSIONS summarizing most important results and salient points.

In MATERIALS AND METHODS, be sure to describe in adequate detail procedures that have not been fully described in cited publications. Specify conditions or variables whose control influences the experimental results (*e.g.*, for sensory evaluation, use of colored lights or glasses).

Concluding the manuscript must be a LITERATURE CITED section, arranged alphabetically by author. Citations of journal articles should be in the following order: senior author's name followed by initials, all other authors, initials preceding last names, title of paper with only the first word capitalized (proper nouns excepted), journal, volume, issue number (when required), pages, year in parentheses. Titles of publications should be properly abbreviated. (See examples.)

Citations of books should also include the authors' names, title of book, edition, publisher, place of publication, and year of publication.

Unpublished data, personal communications, and articles in preparation are not acceptable as literature citations; they should be referred to parenthetically in the text. Articles that are "in press" may be so designated.

Figures

When submitting figures, glossy prints should be clear and of high quality. Be certain that all symbols and abbreviations conform to those used by the **AJEV**. Prints with poor alignments, out-of-focus letters and symbols, and blurred lines are not acceptable. Prints, with the exception of composites, should not be mounted on cardboard.

A 1:1 reproduction is best to maintain maximum detail in printing; however, larger figures are acceptable if they are suitable for reduction without loss of detail. Exact sizes for same-size reproductions are 3½ inches (8 cm) wide for one column and 7¼ inches (18 cm) wide for two columns; maximum height is 9½ inches (23 cm) including legend. On photographs, graphs, and line drawings for same-size reproduction, numbers and lettering (upper and lower case) should be in 10 point type (*ca* ⅛ in). Computer-generated graphs and figures are acceptable if they conform to requirements of line sharpness and boldness and of type size.

Cite all figures in numeric order in the manuscript. Legends should describe the contents so that each illustration is understandable when considered apart from the text. Each should be labeled with the figure number and author's name on the back.

Photographs submitted should be high-quality glossy prints cropped at right angles to show only essential details. Insert a scale bar when necessary to indicate magnification.

When creating composites, match photographs for subject content, background density, and similarity of contrast. Do not combine line drawings and photographs in a composite figure. Photographs in a composite should be mounted on hard cardboard, with the edges in contact; space between photographs will be inserted in printing. Submit two original composite figures or plates for publication and two prints of equivalent quality for review purposes. Black and white illustrations are preferred, but color illustrations may be considered by the Editor. A cost quotation will be provided, and the author or an institutional officer must indicate acceptance of

Examples of Literature Citations

Journal article

Sanders, E. M., and C. S. Ough. Determination of free amino acids in wine by HPLC. Am. J. Enol. Vitic. 36:43-6 (1985).

Paper accepted for publication

McKenry, M. V. Grape root phenology relative to control of parasitic nematode. Am. J. Enol. Vitic. (In press, 1985).

Book

Frost, A. A., and R. G. Pearson. Kinetics and Mechanism (2nd ed.). 405 pp. John Wiley and Sons, New York (1965).

Chapter

Beech, F. W., and R. R. Davenport. The role of yeasts in cider making. *In*: The Yeasts. A. H. Rose and J. S. Harrison (Eds.). pp 73-146. Academic Press, London (1970).

Thesis

Wolpert, J. A. Cold acclimation of Concord grapevines. Thesis, Michigan State University (1983).

Paper presented

Noble, A. C., R. Boulton, and M. T. Januik. A method for detection and quanitification of volatile sulfur compounds in musts and wine. Presented at the 36th Annual Meeting of the American Society for Enology and Viticulture, Reno, NV (June 1985).

Proceedings

Coombe, B. G., and R. E. Phillips. Development of the grape berry. III. Compositional changes during véraison measured by sequential hypodermic sampling. *In:* Proceedings of the University of California, Davis, Grape and Wine Centennial Symposium. A. D. Webb (Ed.). pp 132-6. University of California Press, Berkeley (1980).

Unpublished data

These references are not included in Literature Cited, but should be cited parenthetically in the text showing name, source of data, and year. (V. L. Singleton, unpublished data, 1984) (L. P. Christensen, personal communication, 1985).

responsibility for the quoted rate in writing before processing of that illustration will be started.

Submit two originals and two copies of each line drawing or glossy print. Frame graphs and affix index marks to ordinates and absicssae. Avoid too bold lettering, numbers, and lines for coordinate axes and curves.

If line drawings or graphs are to be published as a composite figure, the parts of the composite should be mounted on cardboard in the appropriate positions when the manuscript is submitted.

Tables

Submit tables that are self-explanatory and include enough information so that each table is intelligible without reference to the text or other tables. The title should summarize the information presented in the table without repeating the subheadings. Be sure that the layout of the table presents the data clearly. Subheadings should be brief. Non-standard abbreviations should be explained in footnotes. Footnotes are designated with superscript lower case letters or other appropriate symbols. Ditto marks should never be used.

When only a few values are to be presented, this should be done in the text rather than in a table. Data that are presented in tables should not be repeated in figures.

Cite tables in numeric order in the manuscript. Information presented in a table should agree with that in the text.

Trade Names

The names of manufacturers or suppliers of special material should be given (including city, state and ZIP). Trade names must be capitalized and followed by ® or ™. In experimentation, a chemical compound should be identified by its common name (if such name exists) or by the chemical name and structural formula.

Nomenclature

The binomial or trinomial (in italics) and the authority must be shown for plant, insects, and pathogens when first used in the abstract and in the text. Following citation in Materials and Methods, the generic name may be abbreviated to the initial, except when confusion could arise by reference to other genera with the same initial. Algae and microorganisms referred to in the manuscript should be identified by a collection number or that of a comparable listing.

For varietal names, the **AJEV** conforms to the spellings listed in the BATF publication **Working List of US Wine Grape Varieties** available from this office.

Numerals

Spell out all numbers or fractions which begin a sentence. Do not use a hyphen to replace the preposition "to" between numerals (13 to 22 min, 3° to 10°C) within the text; however, hyphens may be used in tables, figures, graphs, and in parentheses. Write out numerals one through nine, except with units of measure.

Write out and hyphenate simple fractions (*e.g.*, two-thirds), with the same exceptions applying as for the use of hyphens. It is usually desirable to use decimals instead of fractions.

Time and Dates

When reporting time, use the 24 hour time system with four digits; the first two for hours and the last two for minutes (*e.g.*, 0400 h for 4:00 a.m., 1630 h for 4:30 p.m.). Dates are reported as day of month, month, and then year (19 April 1985).

Units

Wine volumes should be reported as liters (L) or milliliters (mL). Hectoliters are not recommended.

Grape weights should be reported as grams (g), kilograms (kg), and metric tons (t).

Temperature should be reported as degrees Celsius only.

Parts per million (ppm) and parts per billion (ppb) are not recommended. The equivalent milligrams per L (mg/L) and micrograms per liter (μg/L) are preferred.

Wine or juice yield should be reported as liters per 1000 kg (L/1000 kg) or milliliters per kilogram (mL/kg) (equivalent).

Land surface area should be expressed as hectares.

Statistical Methods

Authors must report enough details of their experimental design so that the results can be judged for validity and so that previous experiments may serve as a basis for the design of future experiments.

Multiple comparison procedures such as Duncan's multiple range test are frequently misused. Such misuse may result in incorrect scientific conclusions. Multiple range tests should be used only when the treatment structure is not well understood (*e.g.*, studies to compare cultivars). When treatments have a logical structure, significant differences among treatments should be shown using t- or f-tests.

Usually field experiments, such as studies on crop yield and yield components, that are sensitive to environmental interactions and in which the crop environment is not rigidly controlled or monitored, should be repeated (over time and/or space) to demonstrate that similar results can (or cannot) be obtained in another environmental regime. Replicate chemical or sensory evaluations should be done to show reproducibility and consistencey, respectively.

Abbreviations and Symbols

Replacement of certain unwieldy chemical names by abbreviations may occur as a convenience, though only well known abbreviations should be used (*e.g.*, ATP, DNA). Standard chemical symbols may be used without definition (Ca, NaOH). If the article uses several abbreviated forms, define them all in a single paragraph where the first abbreviation is used.

With the exception of those standard for international usage (*e.g.*, HPLC, ATP), do not use abbreviations in the title or abstract. The metric system is standard, and SI units should be used (other units may be placed in parenthesis after the SI).

Please note that liter is abbreviated in the **AJEV** by a capital L, not lower case, to avoid confusion with the number 1 in the typefaces used.

Symbols and abbreviations on figures and tables must also conform.

AJEV ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

TERM	SYMBOL or ABBREVIATION
acetoxy	AcO
acetyl	Ac
adenosine 5′-diphosphate (adenosine diphosphate)	ADP
adenosine 5′ monophosphate (adenosine (monophospate, adenylic acid)	AMP
adenosine 5′ triphosphate (adenosine triphosphate)	ATP
alternating current	AC
ampere	A
and other	et al. (Ital.)
ante meridiem	a.m.
atmosphere (see also standard atmosphere)	Atm
average (abbreviate in equations & tables only)	av
Balling (°Brix preferred)	°B
boiling point	bp
British thermal unit	Btu
Brix	°Brix
calorie (gram calorie; see also Kilocalorie)	cal
centrigrade (see degree Celsius)	°C
centimeter	cm
centimeter-gram-second	cgs
chemically pure	CP
coefficient	coeff
Coenzyme A	CoA
concentration	concn
constant	const
cosecant	csc
cosine	cos
cotangent	cot
counts per second	counts/sec
cubic centimeter	cm^3
cultivar (only after a specific epithet)	cv.
decibel	dB
degree (angular)	°
degree Celcius	°C
degree Fahrenheit	°F
deoxyribonucleic acid (deoxyribonucleate: see also mitochondrial deoxyribonucleic acid)	DNA
dextro (configuration; preceding a chemical name)	D (small cap.)
dextrorotatory (preceding chemical name)	d(+)
diameter	d
direct current	DC
dissociation constant, negative logarithm of	pK
effective dose, 50%	ED_{50}
electromotive force	emf
electron volt	eV
equivalent	equiv
exponential	exp
figure (abbrev. only in parthesis, tables, and figure legends)	Fig.
foot	ft
foot-candle	ft-c
foot-pound	ft lb
for example	e.g. (Ital.)
freezing point	fp
frequency modulation	FM
gallon	gal
gas-liquid chromatography	GLC
gas chromatography - mass spectrometry	GC-MS
gram	g
gravity (gravitation constant)	g (Ital.)
hectare	ha
hecto- (x 10^2)	h
hectoliter	hL
hertz	Hz
high pressure liquid chromotagraphy	HPLC
horsepower	hp
hour	h
hydrogen ion concentration, negative logarithm of	pH
hyperbolic cosecant	csch
hyperbolic cosine	cosh
hyperbolic cotangent	coth
hyperbolic sine	sinh
inch	in
infrared	IR
inhibitor constant	K_1
inside diameter	i.d.
joule	J
kelvin (use °K if risk of confusion with other symbols)	K
kilocalorie (see also calorie)	kcal
kilogram	kg
kilometer	km
lethal dose, 50%	LD_{50}
levo- (configuration; preceding a chemical namel)	L (small cap.)
levoratory (preceding a chemical name)	l, (—)
liter	L
logarithm (to base 10; common logarithm)	log
logarithm, natural	ln
lumen	lm
lux	lx
mass	m (Ital.)
mass charge on electron	m/e
maximum	max
melting point	mp
meta- (position; preceding a chemical name)	m

TERM	SYMBOL or ABBREVIATION
meter	m
Michaelis constant	K_m
micro ($x10^{-6}$)	μ
microequivalent	μeq
microgram	μg
microliter	μL
micrometer (micron)	μm
micromole	μmol
miles per hour	mph
milli- ($x10^{-3}$)	m
milliampere	mA
milliequivalent	meq
milligram	mg
milliliter	mL
millimeter	mm
millimole (mass)	mmol
millivolt	mV
minimum	min.
minute (angular)	′
minute (time)	min
mitochondrial deoxyribonucleic acid	mtDNA
molar (concentration)	M (Ital.)
mole	mol
nano- ($x10^{-9}$)	n
nanometer	nm
Newton	N
nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide	NAD
nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide, reduced	NADH
nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate	NADP
nictinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate, reduced	NADPH
normal (concentration)	N
normal (preceding chemical name)	n
not significant	ns
nuclear magnetic resonance	NMR
number	No.
ohm	Ω
ortho- (position; preceding a chemical name)	o
ounce (avoirdupois)	oz
outside diameter	o.d.
page	p
pages	pp
para- (position; preceding a chemical name)	p
parts per billion	ppb
parts per million	ppm
when applicable use	mg/L
or	uL/L^{-1}
pascal	Pa
per	/
percent	%
peta- ($x10^{15}$)	P
pico- ($x10^{-12}$)	p
post merediem	p.m.
pound (avoirdupois)	lb
pounds per square inch	lb/in^2

TERM	SYMBOL or ABBREVIATION
probabiltiy	p
racemic (optical configuration, a mixture of dextro- and levo- (preceding a chemical name)	DL (small caps.)
rate change of a process with 10°C increase	Q_{10}
retardation factor (distance unknown has traveled relative to solvent front in chromatography)	R_f
revolutions per minute	rpm
ribonucleic acid (see also complementary, ribosomal, messenger, and transfer ribonucleic acids)	RNA
roentgen equivalent man	rem
second (angular)	″
second (time)	sec
secondary (preceding a chemical name: a superscript see s (i.e. BA_S)	sec- (Ital.)
significant at 5% level	*
significant at 1% level	**
sine	sin
species (only after generic name)	sp., spp.
species nova (new species; only after specific epithet)	sp. nov.
specific gravity	sp gr
specific heat	sp ht
specific volume	sp vol
square	sq
standard atmosphere	atm
standard deviation	SD
standard error	SE
standard temperature and pressure	STP
substrate constant (see also inhibitor constant and Michaelis constant)	K_2
surface tension	N/m
tangent	tan
tera ($\times 10^{12}$)	T
tertiary (receding a chemical name)	tert-
that is	i.e. (Ital.)
thin-layer chromatography	TLC
tonne (metric ton)	t
transfer ribonucleic acid	tRNA
ultrahigh frequency	uhf
ultraviolet	uv
varietas (variety; only after a specific epithet)	var.
versus	vs.
volt	V
volume	vol
volume ratio (volume per volume)	v/v
watt	W
week	wk
weight	wt
weight per volume	w/v
weight ratio (weight per weight)	w/w
year	yr

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