1995 Revised

Guide to Authors

American Journal of Enology and Viticulture

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All papers must be submitted in English (including figures and tables). Please be sure that translations are reviewed by an English speaking colleague for clarity to avoid misinterpretation of data.

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Examples of Literature Citations

Journal article

1. Sanders, E. M., and C. S. Ough. Determination of free amino acids in wine by HPLC. Am. J. Enol. Vitic. 36:43-46 (1985).

Paper accepted for publication

2. McKenry, M. V. Grape root phenology relative to control of parasitic nematode. Am. J. Enol. Vitic. (In press, 1992).

Book

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

Chapter

4. 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

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

Paper presented

6. 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

7. Coombe, B. G., and R. E. Phillips. Development of the grape berry. III. Compositional changes during veraison measured by sequential hypodermic sampling. *In:* Proceedings of the University of California, Davis, Grape and Wine Centennial Symposium. A. D. Webb (Ed.). pp 132-136. University of California Press, Berkeley (1980).

Unpublished data

These references should not be 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 (V. L. Singleton, unpublished data, 1984) (L. P. Christensen, personal communication, 1985).

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Organization of Manuscript: A manuscript should conform to the general form of presentation that follows:

Title: The title (in upper and lower case) should reflect the important 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 (all caps): List 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.

Abstract: A one-paragraph abstract stating briefly the objectives and results obtained must be included.

Introduction: Include the general problem involved, reasons for investigation, and prior work.

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).

Results and Discussion: This section should fully describe results and discuss possible applications.

Conclusions: Summarize the most important results and salient points.

Literature Cited: Citations must be arranged alphabetically by author(s).

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 title, volume, issue number (when required), pages, and year in parentheses. Titles of publications should be properly abbreviated. (See examples.)

Citations of books should also include the authors' names, title of book (first letters capitalized), number of pages or pages cited) edition, publisher, place of publication, and year of publication.

Unpublished data, personal communications, and articles in preparation should **not** be included in the literature citations; they should be referred to parenthetically in the text. Articles that are "in press" may be so designated with the name of the publication.

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 3˚ inches (9 cm) wide for one column and 7.25 inches (18.5 cm) wide for two columns; maximum height is 9.5 inches (24.5 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 (1/8 inch *ca*). Computer-generated graphs and figures are acceptable if they conform to requirements of line sharpness and boldness and of type size.

If possible, include graphs on the disk that have been exported using (in order of preference) .AI, .DRW, .CGM, .DXF, .PLT, .XLS, or .WK file extensions and note the file name and extension (Fig1.EPS; Fig2.AI) on the disk label.

Cite all figures in numeric order in the manuscript. Legends (listed on a separate page in the manuscript) 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.

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

Submit two originals and four 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.

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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 materials should be given (including city, state, and zip code). 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*.

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°C 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 hr for 4:00 a.m., 1630 hr 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 in the journal.

Symbols and abbreviations on figures and tables must also conform.

AJEV Abbreviations and Symbols

Term	Abbreviation or Symbol
acetoxy	AcO
acetyl	Ac
active ingredient	a.i.
Adenosine 5' diphosphate (adenosine diphosphate)	ADP
Adenosine 5' monophosphate (adenosine monophosphate)	AMP
Adenosine 5' triphosphate (adenosine triphosphate)	ATP
alternating current	AC
ampere	A
and others	(italic) *et al.*
ante meridiem	a.m.
atmosphere (see also standard atmosphere)	Atm
average (abbreviate in tables and equations only)	av.
°Balling (°Brix preferred)	°B
boiling point	bp
British thermal unit	btu
°Brix	°Brix
calorie (gram calorie; see also kilocalorie)	cal
°Celcius	°C
°centigrade	°C
centimeter	cm
centimeter-gram-second	cgs
chemically pure	CP
coefficient	coeff.
coenzyme A	CoA
colony forming units	cfu
concentrate	conc.
concentration	concn.
constant	const.
cosecant	csc
cosine	cos
cotangent	cot
counts per second	counts/sec
cubic centimeter	cm^3
cultivar (only after specific epithet)	cv.
decibel	dB
degree (angular)	°
degree Celcius	°C
degree Fahrenheit	°F
deoxyribonucleic acid (deoxyribonucleate)	DNA
dextro (preceding chemical name)	(small cap) D
dextrorotatory (preceding chemical name)	(italic) *d* (+)
diameter	d

Term	Abbreviation or Symbol
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 (abbreviate only in parenthesis, tables and legends)	Fig.
foot	ft
foot-candle	ft-c
foot-pound	ft-lb
for example	(italic) *e.g.*
freezing point	fp
frequency modulation	FM
gram	g
gravity (gravitation constant)	(italic) *g*
hectare	ha
hecto- ($\times 10^2$)	h
hectoliter	hL
hertz	hz
high performance liquid chromatography	HPLC
horsepower	hp
hour	hr
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	°K
kilocalorie	kcal
kilogram	kg
kilometer	km
kilowatt	kW
lethal dose, 50%	LD_{50}
levo- (preceding chemical name)	(small cap) L
levorotary (preceding chemical name)	l (-)
liter	L
logarithm (to base 10; common logarithm)	log
logarithm, natural	ln
lumen	lm
lux	lx
mass	(italic) *m*
mass charge on electron	(italic) *m/e*
maximum	max.
melting point	mp
meta- (preceding chemical name)	(italic) *m*
meter	m
Michaelis constant	k_m
micro- ($\times 10^{-6}$)	μ
microequivalent	μeq
microgram	μg
microliter	μL
micrometer (micron)	μm
micromole	μmol
miles per hour	mph
milli- ($\times 10^{-3}$)	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)	(italic) *M*
mole	mol
month	mo
nano- ($\times 10^{-9}$)	n
nanometer	nm
Newton	N
nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide	NAD
nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide, reduced	NADH
nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (reduced)	NADP
normal (concentration)	*N*
normal (preceding chemical name)	*n*
not significant	ns
nuclear magnetic resonance	NMR
number	No.
ohm	Ω
ortho- (position; preceding chemical name)	(italic) *o*
ounce (avoirdupois)	oz
outside diameter	o.d.
page	p
pages	pp
para- (preceding chemical name)	(italic) *p*
parts per billion	ppb
parts per million	ppm
when applicable, use	mg/L or $\mu L/L^{-1}$
pascal	Pa
per	/
percent	%
peta- ($\times 10^{15}$)	P

Term	Abbreviation or Symbol
pico- ($\times 10^{-12}$)	p
post meridiem	p.m.
pound (avoirdupois)	lb
pounds per square inch	lb/in^2
probability	(italic) *p*
racemic (optical configuration, a mixture of dextro- and levo-) (preceding chemical name)	(small caps) DL
rate change of a process with 10° increase	Q_{10}
retardation factor (distance unknown factor has traveled relative to a solvent front in chromatography)	R_1
revolutions per minute	rpm
ribonucleic acid	RNA
roentgen equivalent man	rem
second (angular)	"
second (time)	sec
secondary (preceding chemical name; s subscript (*e.g.,* BA_S)	(italic) *sec-*
significant at 5% level	*
significant at 1% level	**
sine	sin
species (only after generic name)	sp., spp.
specivies nova (only after specific epithet)	sp. nov.
specific gravity	sp gr
specific heat	sp ht
specific volume	sp vol

Term	Abbreviation or Symbol
square	sq
standard atmosphere	atm
standard deviation	SD
standard error	SE
standard temperature and pressure	STP
substrate constant	(italic) K_2
surface tension	N/m
tangent	tan
tera- ($\times 10^{12}$)	T
tertiary (preceding chemical name)	(italic) *tert-*
that is	(italic) *i.e.*
thin layer chromatography	TLC
tonne (metric ton)	t
transfer ribonucleic acid	tRNA
ultrahigh frequency	uhf
ultraviolet	UV
varietas (variety; only after specific epithet)	var.
versus	(italic) *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

If special fonts are not available to you, please indicate italic by single underline, small caps by double underline, caps by triple underline, and bold face by wavy underline.

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Subject Index

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Correction

Arginine synthesis in grapevine leaves and berries: Diurnal and seasonal patterns, environmental and physiological influences.

R. Krueger and W. M. Kliewer 46(1):37-42 (1995).

Please add the following literature citations to page 42.

14. Pérez, J. R., and W. M. Kliewer. Influence of light regime and nitrate fertilization on nitrate reductase activity and concentrations of nitrate and arginine in tissues of three cultivars of grapevines. Am. J. Enol. Vitic. 33:86-93 (1982).

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18. Roubelakis-Angelakis, K. A., and W. M. Kliewer. Influence of nitrogen fertilization on activities of ornithine carbamoyltransferase and arginase in 'Chenin blanc' berries at different stages of development. Vitis. 20:130-135 (1978).

19. Smirnoff, N., and G. R. Stewart. Nitrate assimilation and translocation by higher plants; comparative physiology and ecological consequences. Physiol. Plant. 64:133-140 (1985).

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21. Wallsgrove, R. M., A. J. Keys, P. J. Lea, and B. J. Miflin. Photosynthesis, photorespiration, and nitrogen metabolism. Plant Cell Env. 6:301-309 (1983).

22. Winkler, A. J., J. A. Cook, W. M. Kliewer, and L. A. Lider. General Viticulture (2nd ed.). 710 pp. Univ. of California Press, Berkeley (1974).