AJEV

American Journal of Enology and Viticulture

Guide for Authors

2026 Revision

Updates include:

- CRediT Author Contributions
- Conflict of Interest statement
- Similarity Check

The American Journal of Enology and Viticulture (AJEV) is an open access journal published by the American Society for Enology and Viticulture (ASEV). Authors need not be ASEV members to publish in AJEV. AJEV publishes peer-reviewed research reports, reviews, insights, technical reports, letters, and videos on subjects related to enology and viticulture. Submissions span the disciplines of enology and viticulture and related fields such as biochemistry, biocontrol, chemistry, ecology, economics, engineering, management sociology, microbiology, pest management, plant biology, plant genetics, plant pathology, plant physiology, sensory and consumer sciences, soil science, waste management, and other applicable areas.

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Contribution Types

Research Reports are full-length communications that present original scientific findings, rigorously test a hypothesis, describe a new principle, or otherwise provide important novel information to the scientific community. Descriptive studies that are hypothesis generating also fit into this category.

Reviews are full-length communications that synthesize and critically evaluate hypotheses and recent developments within a specific research area to stimulate new ideas in that area. They may also discuss new practical or methodological discoveries and procedures to help translate basic knowledge into practice. Reviews include surveys and comparative analyses of production options, wine laboratory methods, winemaking or vineyard management practices, grape variety or rootstock fact sheets, diagnostic guides, vineyard mapping and crop estimation protocols, as well as scientific advancements and their potential impact on industry practices. Reviews may include invited contributions on topics presented at ASEV conferences or symposia; such invited contributions do not incur article processing charges.

Insights are mini-reviews (<5 pages; <3000 words) that may serve as resources for research, extension, and teaching. They provide critical information or a novel perspective on issues or processes including protocol optimization, method development or application, best practices, topical advice, software use and selection, production database development, and management. Insights may include invited contributions on topics presented at ASEV conferences or symposia; such invited contributions do not incur article processing charges.

Technical Reports are short communications (<5 pages; <3000 words) that present innovative material or new information that might not be acceptable as a full-length research report but is widely applicable. Examples include research findings, methods, tools, or resources that may be limited in scope, preliminary, or have negative results, but suggest new insights or provide new or improved methods or a comparative analysis of the impact of different methods. Presentation of a new method requires the inclusion of a detailed protocol.

Letters are short communications (<3 pages; <2000 words) without an abstract that serve as a forum for scientific or technical findings or ideas. Letters are highly focused and provide timely, science-based analyses of critical or emerging issues affecting the grape or wine industries at the regional, national, or international scale. Examples include impending regulatory changes, emerging pests and diseases, or changing consumer perceptions.

Videos present novel information in a structured manner, using the audio-visual medium as an alternative to traditional text-based formats. Multiple styles of video are acceptable (voice, voice-over, live, animation, etc.).

The Submission Process

Submit both text- and video-based contributions online at www.editorialmanager.com/ajev. Text-based contributions are those in which the bulk of the contribution is written, though in cases where a video can convey information more clearly than a static figure, manuscripts may contain short, embedded videos to help illustrate key points. Video-based contributions may stand alone but should be submitted along with an abstract and script, and if applicable, a list of references. The corresponding author must submit a cover letter together with the contribution that states that all authors have approved the submission, and that it

is not currently submitted to or in review with another publication. If generative artificial intelligence (AI) software tools (a.k.a. large language models) were used to assist in creation of the submitted contribution, this must be disclosed in the cover letter; please refer to the AJEV AI Software Policy for more information. If the contribution was posted to a preprint server, this must also be disclosed in the cover letter. A signed copy of the AJEV Author Agreement, which can be found on both the AJEV journal and Editorial Manager submission sites, must be included with the submission (upload to Editorial Manager or email to the Journal office). Authors are required to suggest at least three peer reviewers who are not members of their institutions, collaborators, or represent any other conflict of interest; they may also note individuals who they prefer not to review their contribution. Contributions should be formatted and organized as explained in the Formatting of Manuscripts and Videos section.

The Review Process

Author-recommended reviewers are invited at the discretion of the associate editor, and the associate editor may decide to consult additional reviewers. AJEV has an anonymized review process wherein authors are identified to reviewers, but reviewers are not identified to authors. Contributions are evaluated by peers on the basis of scientific or technical merit, novelty, and potential for impact. Contributions that are largely descriptive, confirmatory, or that otherwise do not present new information or novel insights will not be accepted. The managing editor forwards reviewer and associate editor comments and the associate editor's decision to the corresponding author; review decisions are Accept, Revise, or Reject (with or without invitation to resubmit). Any correspondence from the authors should be directed to the managing editor. AJEV strives to return timely reviews, but reviewers and editors volunteer their time and may often be delayed by other duties. Authors are expected to review other submitted content when requested by AJEV. The editors reserve the right to edit accepted contributions to conform with AJEV style and/or to return them to the authors for further clarification.

Upon initial submission, all contributions (text- and video-based) undergo a preliminary technical check by the managing editor to ensure that the submission meets AJEV's basic formatting and policy requirements. The contribution will be returned to the corresponding author for any required modifications. During the technical check, all contributions will also have a Similarity Report generated from the Similarity Check service. This report summarizes the extent of any overlap found between the contribution and other published content and can be accessed by all AJEV editors to assist in confirming that a contribution meets the standard of research integrity expected of all content submitted to AJEV. Following completion of the technical check, contributions are assigned to a subject editor, who performs an initial screening to determine if the content is technically sound. The editor will either assign the contribution to an associate editor or register a Reject (with or without invitation to resubmit) decision. Submissions of both revised and resubmitted contributions must include a point-by-point response to each comment from the reviewer(s) and associate editor and indicate the line number where the revised text appears in the updated manuscript/files. For revised contributions (but not resubmitted contributions), applied changes should be highlighted in color; track changes should always be disabled. Revisions that have not been submitted within six months following the date of the initial decision notification will be considered withdrawn (with pre-notice communicated to the corresponding author by the managing editor). If the authors wish for the contribution to still be considered by AJEV, it will be required to be resubmitted and undergo a full review process.

Text-based contributions Upon assignment to an associate editor, text-based contributions undergo a two-step review process. The associate editor first screens the manuscript to determine whether it meets AJEV standards for scientific rigor and language. A manuscript that passes this screening is then generally sent to two peer reviewers. Upon completion of the review(s), the associate editor will make the decision to accept/revise/reject the manuscript. If a manuscript is rejected with an invitation to resubmit, a resubmitted manuscript will be handled as a new submission and will undergo the full review process.

Video-based contributions Upon assignment to an associate editor, video-based contributions are first subjected to a one-time screening. The associate editor will screen the video, abstract, and transcript for novelty, impact, and technical soundness, and presentation quality. If the associate editor determines that the video does not meet presentation standards, the video will be returned to the authors to apply the requested improvements. Upon receipt of the revised video, if the associate editor does not feel that the presentation quality has been sufficiently improved, the video will be rejected (with or without invitation to resubmit). If these files pass this initial review, they will be sent to two peer reviewers to provide a more thorough review of the submitted content. Upon completion of the review, the associate editor will make the decision to accept/revise/reject the video.

Journal Publishing Best Practices

AJEV does not review or accept contributions submitted to or published in other peer-reviewed publications, and it is unacceptable for an author to submit contributions that describe the same research to more than one journal. However, AJEV will consider for review any contribution that has been shared publicly without peer review, including contributions that have been posted to a preprint server. Please refer to the AJEV Preprint Policy for specific information prior to submission. Contributions that may overlap with previously published material, for example, conference proceedings or websites, must be accompanied by an electronic version of that published material. Such contributions might be considered suitable for publication in AJEV if they integrate the data from the previous publication within a substantially more

comprehensive analysis. Authors of contributions containing such data must clearly state this in the cover letter, explaining the differences between the previous publication and the contribution submitted to AJEV. Contributions from commercial vendors and suppliers must meet the journal's scientific standards for publication and lack of product promotion. The editors will make the final determination as to the suitability of any submitted contribution.

Authorship should be based only on substantial contributions to (1) the conception and design of experiments or analysis and interpretation of data and (2) the writing of the paper or revision for important intellectual content. All authors must agree to submission of the contribution and take public responsibility for defending its content, and agree that the corresponding author may act on their behalf on all matters pertaining to publication. The corresponding author must identify each author's contribution to the submission, according to the CRediT taxonomy roles that will display in the submission interface. Use of generative AI software tools (a.k.a. large language models), as well as all funding sources, must be cited in the Acknowledgments section.

Formatting Manuscripts and Videos

Format all text-based files (i.e., written manuscripts and video abstracts and transcripts) for letter-size (8.5 x 11 inch) paper in 12-point Times New Roman font, with numbered pages and double-spaced lines that are consecutively numbered. Footnotes should only be used in tables and should not appear in the main body of the text file. All text files must be submitted as a Microsoft Word, or similar (such as Pages), file. Text files written using other programs such as LaTeX must first be converted to a .doc or .docx file before submission to AJEV.

All contributions must follow American-English standards of spelling and scientific notation (see abbreviations at the end of this guide and consult The ACS Style Guide [American Chemical Society] as a reference). An article template for formatting manuscripts, a figure formatting guide, and a video formatting guide are available at the AJEV website and the AJEV submission and review system.

Contributions should identify the submission type (Research Report, Technical Report, Review, Insight, Letter, or Video) and follow guidelines for that submission type (listed below).

Research Reports and **Technical Reports** will contain the following sections: Abstract, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, Conclusion, Data Availability Statement, and References. In short manuscripts, the Results and Discussion sections may be combined. Some flexibility will be exercised to accommodate papers describing models, surveys, and economic studies.

Reviews and **Insights** will also contain an Abstract, Introduction, Conclusion, Data Availability Statement, and References, but are otherwise more flexible in the inclusion of other sections. For example, when describing a best practice, protocol optimization, method development, or topical advice, there will need to be a section describing the protocol, why it is optimal, or how it was optimized.

Letters do not contain sections other than References where appropriate, but instead will summarize the main points in the first paragraph.

Videos do not contain sections other than an Abstract (and References where appropriate), instead summarizing the main points in the video file. Multiple styles of video are acceptable (voice, voice-over, live, animation, etc.). The visual and audio components of the video must be of sufficient quality to assure viewers will engage with the material. The audio component must always be clearly audible and the visual component should possess sufficient lighting and contrast so that key visual elements are clearly discernable.

Prepare contributions in the following order, as appropriate for each article type:

Title (all contribution types)

The title must reflect the important aspects of the contribution as concisely as possible, in no more than 120 characters. Short yet descriptive titles are preferred. Titles should be declarative in nature (reflecting take-home messages) rather than descriptive (covering the scope of the contribution). Questions are not suitable for titles.

Authorship and byline (all contribution types)

List the first and last names of all authors. List the authors' current affiliations and the corresponding author's email address. If an author's affiliation has changed between the time of submission and publication, please notify the managing editor with the present affiliation and address, which will be included on the contribution.

Abstract (Research Reports, Technical Reports, Reviews, Insights, Videos)

AJEV uses an expanded abstract format divided into sections with the following headings: Background and Goals, Methods and Key Findings, Conclusions and Significance. Abstracts for Research Reports and Reviews are limited to 250 words; abstracts for Technical Reports, Insights, and Videos are limited to 200 words. No references, figures, or tables should be cited in the abstract.

Key words (all contribution types)

Include a list of up to six key words related to the major themes or topic of the contribution.

Introduction (Research Reports, Technical Reports, Reviews, Insights)

Provide a background review of existing knowledge, citing salient literature. Clearly describe the knowledge gap that the research was designed to address and how the research approach addresses this knowledge gap. Conclude with the hypothesis involved and/or the purpose of the investigation.

Materials and Methods (Research Reports, Technical Reports)

Enough detail must be given so that others may repeat your work. Identify the number of replications of experimental treatments and the number of times individual experiments were repeated. For standard methods, cite the corresponding literature; describe in adequate detail those procedures that have not been fully described in cited publications. List model number and sources (vendor name) of equipment and media. Clearly describe methods of statistical analysis. Specify conditions or variables whose control influences the experimental results (e.g., use of colored lights or glasses in sensory evaluation). Refer to the sections Reporting Information, Reporting Vineyard Trials, Reporting Winemaking, Reporting Sensory Evaluation, and Reporting Ampelographic and Molecular Marker Data for more detailed requirements.

Results (Research Reports, Technical Reports)

Report only the results of your study; reserve your interpretation of the results for the Discussion section. Present results concisely in the text and any accompanying tables and figures, if necessary. Avoid extensive use of graphs; tables are often more effective. Avoid duplicative presentation of the same results. If specific results are given in tables, that information should not be repeated in the text (e.g., significance values).

Discussion (Research Reports, Technical Reports)

Critically evaluate and interpret the results in relation to previous literature, propose explanations for the results observed, and discuss possible limitations and applications. Avoid speculation unsupported by the data obtained.

Conclusion (Research Reports, Technical Reports, Reviews, Insights)

Specify conclusions concerning the original problem/hypothesis and the information given in the manuscript. This final section should complement the Introduction by summarizing how the study findings address the knowledge gap and whether the results support the initial hypothesis. Do not simply summarize the manuscript and do not introduce new information or cite literature sources; the information should be presented as a narrative; bullet points may not be used. The conclusion section should communicate the implications of the findings rather than repeat specific results.

Acknowledgments (all contribution types)

Note the source(s) of all funds and any materials used to conduct the research that are not included under Materials and Methods, and include disclosures (e.g., use of artificial intelligence software). Give personal acknowledgments of assistance and nonauthor contributions.

CRediT Author Contributions (all contribution types)

Using the CRediT taxonomy, identify each author's contribution to the submission. The contribution roles must be consistent with those that were assigned when submitting the contribution to the AJEV Editorial Manager system. Authors should be identified by initials, followed by contribution role, presented in the same order as in the Authorship of the contribution title page. If two authors share the same first and last initials, a middle initial should be used to distinguish one from the other. The same contribution role may be used for multiple authors. For example: JMS: Conceptualization, Writing – Original Draft, Writing – Review & Editing; DM: Methodology; JKS: Investigation, Writing – Original Draft, Writing – Review & Editing; KM: Visualization, Writing – Original Draft.

Conflict of Interest (all contribution types)

All authors must reveal any conflict of interest in the research, including financial or personal interest and patent ownership or application, any relationship with a funding source, as well as any financial interest in any entities manufacturing, distributing, or selling any products that are noted in the manuscript. Choose from the following selections, and modify as appropriate, for each author:

- The author(s) declare(s) no conflict(s) of interest.
- ABC is an employee of XY company.
- ABC is a consultant for XY company.
- ABC has a financial interest in XY company.
- ABC holds a patent or has a patent pending for compound XY or instrument XY.
- ABC has a personal relationship with XY company.
- The research presented here received financial or in-kind support from XY company.
- Any other competing financial or non-financial interest (please describe).

Supplemental Data (all contribution types)

List any supplemental material that is ancillary to your contribution. Include the header of each supplemental table and the caption of each supplemental figure. It is intended that supplemental data are not necessary to the understanding of a contribution but might be helpful in further consideration or replication of the study.

Data Availability (all contribution types)

Include a data availability statement by choosing from one of the following selections:

- The data underlying this study are available on request from the corresponding author.
- All data underlying this study are included in the contribution and its supplemental information.
- Some data underlying this study cannot be shared publicly. However, the remaining data are available on request from the corresponding author.
- The data underlying this study were deposited into [repository or database name] under [reference or accession number] at [URL link or DOI, as appropriate].
- No new data were generated for this contribution.

References (all contribution types)

List only relevant references that are published or in press and accessible through an information system: journal

articles, books, chapters in books, proceedings, bulletins, reports, patents, theses, dissertations. Citing preprints is prohibited. All listed references must be cited within the text. Authors must ensure the accuracy of all references listed. In the full-text version on www.ajevonline.org, hyperlinks between the in-text cited references and the actual referenced articles do not link if there are errors in the information (author, title, journal title, volume, and page numbers). In addition, provide the Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for each listed reference, if available. Please include the hyperlink for each listed DOI. If reference management software was used to format the references and citations in the manuscript, all field codes (gray shading) must be removed prior to submission. Include in-text citations that appear only in supplemental materials as a list of Supplemental References in the supplemental materials.

Do not include the following in the References section:

- Unpublished abstracts and oral presentations
- Unpublished data
- Personal communications
- Manuscripts in preparation or submitted for publication
- Letters
- Company publications
- Databases
- Software used for analysis

These should be referred to in parentheses in the text (see examples at the bottom of the next column).

Formatting References

For personal communication and unpublished data, obtain permission from the person cited and provide the editors with the written permission. Submit unpublished manuscripts and/or data that are essential to the submitted manuscript together with the manuscript to provide enough background for the reviewers and the handling editor.

AJEV uses the author and date system for in-text citations. Consult articles posted at ajevonline.org and the following examples for the correct format. Arrange citations chronologically by date of publication, with the earliest date first. Separate multiple citations with a comma between each citation (e.g., Wample and Wolf 1996, North et al. 2021). For edited works with three or more editors, list the first editor and "et al." If a source has no author, list the sponsoring organization or publisher; do not use "Anonymous."

If more than one work by the same author is cited, list the publications in chronological order; if the year is identical, insert lowercase letters after the date according to the order that each source is cited in the text (e.g. 2022a, 2022b). If reference management software (e.g., EndNote, Mendeley, Reference Manager, etc.) was used, references may require manual correction to match AJEV's formatting style. Check formatting of references following building of the PDF in Editorial Manager. The correct order of elements in sources is noted in the following examples.

Journal article

North M, Workmaster BA and Atucha A. 2021. Cold hardiness of cold climate interspecific hybrid grapevines grown in a cold climate region. Am J Enol Vitic 72:318-327. DOI: 10.5344/ajev.2021.21001 [list all authors unless there are more than six authors; if so, list the first six authors and "et al."]

In-text citation: (North et al. 2021) or North et al. (2021) [for three or more authors, use "et al." following the first author's name]

Book

Boulton RB, Singleton VL, Bisson LF and Kunkee RE. 1996. Principles and Practices of Winemaking. Chapman & Hall, New York.

In-text citation: (Boulton et al. 1996) or Boulton (1996)

Chapter in book

Sponholz WR. 1993. Wine spoilage by microorganisms. In Wine Microbiology and Biotechnology. Fleet GH (ed.), pp. 395-420. Harwood Academic Publishers, Chur, Switzerland.

In-text citation: (Sponholz 1993) or Sponholz (1993)

Conference proceedings

Wample RL and Wolf TK. 1996. Practical considerations that impact vine cold hardiness. In Proceedings for the Fourth International Symposium on Cool Climate Enology and Viticulture. Henick-Kling T et al. (eds.), pp. 23-38. New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva.

In-text citation: (Wample and Wolf 1996) or Wample and Wolf (1996)

Thesis

Wolpert JA 1983. Cold acclimation of Concord grapevines. Thesis, Michigan State University, East Lansing.

In-text citation: (Wolpert 1983) or Wolpert (1983)

Nonstandard References

While AJEV strongly encourages the use of peer-reviewed articles as references whenever possible, in some circumstances, non-peer-reviewed resources may be appropriate for citation, depending on context. Please refer to the AJEV Formatting References document for the correct presentation of nonstandard references. References to unpublished data, personal communication, articles submitted for publication, software, websites, databases, company publications, and unpublished abstracts should be listed in the text in parentheses:

Unpublished data and communications: (A. Reynolds, unpublished data); (G. Creasy, personal communication).

Software: ". . . data were analyzed with SAS statistical software (ver. 8.1; SAS Institute)."

Website: "as found on the ASEV website (www.asev.org)."
Database: ". . . vector sequences were removed by cross-match (www.genome.washington.edu).

Formatting Tables and Figures

Information presented in a table and its header, or in a figure and its caption, must be self-explanatory and agree with the text. Do not repeat data in the text that are given in a table or figure and make sure tables and figures are not redundant. Include all tables in the main manuscript text file in consecutive order after the References section. Tables should be followed by a consecutive list of figures that each have their corresponding caption included.

Tables

Headers must describe the contents so that each table is understandable when considered apart from the text. If only a few values are presented or if the information is simply a list, then place the information in the text rather than in a table.

Table construction

- Construct tables using a word-processing program, not in Excel or as a fixed object
- Tables must fit within one (3.5 inches or 8.9 cm) or two columns (7.25 inches or 18.4 cm)
- The table header should summarize the information in the table without repeating the column headings
- Each column must have a brief heading that names the variable being measured and indicates the unit of measurement within parentheses, such as (mg/L) and (%)
- If significance of value is indicated, use a lowercase letter (not superscript)
- Explain nonstandard abbreviations in footnotes
- Designate footnotes with superscript lowercase letters beginning with a (a, b, c)
- Use the same style for all tables
- Cite the first instance of each table in numeric order in the manuscript

Figures

Figures must be high quality and ready for publication. Cite the first instance of each figure in numeric order in the manuscript. Captions must describe the contents so that each illustration is understandable when considered apart from the text. If your artwork is from another source, you will need permission from the copyright holder. Please refer to AJEV's Formatting Figure Files for a guide of how to format figures for submission to AJEV and regarding acceptable file types and resolutions for figures.

Reporting Information

Statistical methods and replication

Report experimental design and statistical methods used in sufficient detail that the results can be judged for validity and that published results may serve as a basis for the design of future experiments. A useful reference is: Gates CE. 1991. A user's guide to misanalyzing planned experiments. HortScience 26:1262-1265. Field experiments that are sensitive to environmental interactions and in which the crop environment is not rigidly controlled or monitored, such as studies on crop yield and yield components, fruit composition, or pest/disease incidence, must be repeated over time and/or space to demonstrate that similar results can (or cannot) be obtained in another environmental regime. Such experiments should be conducted over at least two growing seasons or in at least two different locations, if repetition over two years is not possible.

Chemical analysis and/or sensory evaluation of materials from field experiments should be conducted independently from each field replicate. Perform replicate chemical and sensory evaluations to show reproducibility and consistency, respectively, but avoid pseudoreplication resulting from such evaluations.

Trade names

The trade names of materials and the names of manufacturers or suppliers of special (not reagent grade) materials must be given. In experimentation, identify a chemical compound by its common name (if such name exists) or by the chemical name and structural formula.

Nomenclature

Refer to recently published AJEV articles for appropriate nomenclature in American English. For example, AJEV uses "budbreak" rather than "budburst", "bloom" rather than "flowering", and "cluster" rather than "bunch". The binomial or trinomial (in italics) must be shown for all biological species when first used in the abstract and in the text (for example, Vitis vinifera). Thereafter, the genus name is abbreviated to the initial, except when confusion could arise by reference to other genera with the same initial. A collection number or that of a comparable listing should identify algae and microorganisms referred to in the manuscript.

For variety (cultivar) names, AJEV conforms to spellings as presented in the U.S. Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau lists of Approved Names and Administratively Approved Names. AJEV uses a lowercase format for adjectives such as noir, blanc, or franc. Do not use single quote marks around variety names. The terminology used to describe the skin color of mature grapes should conform to the Vitis International Variety Catalogue descriptors. For example, the skin color of mature Cabernet Sauvignon grapes is black (although the color of the wine made from Cabernet Sauvignon grapes may be red) and the skin color of mature Flame Seedless grapes is red.

Chemical identification

Papers reporting on flavor constituents should conform to the recommendations made by the International Organization of the Flavor Industry (see J. Agric. Food Chem. 44:10 [1996]). Any flavoring substance must have its identity confirmed by at least two methods. Otherwise, the identification should be labeled "tentative." Include at least semi-quantitative data on the concentration of an identified component in the original source. Ranges such as <1 μg/L, 1 to 10 μg/L, 10 to 100 μg/L, rather than absolute amounts, are acceptable.

Numerals

Spell out all numbers or fractions that begin a sentence. Do not use a dash or hyphen to replace the preposition "to" between numerals (3 to 10°C) within the text; however, a dash or hyphen may be used in tables and figures.

Write out numerals one through nine when referring to general numbers (e.g., three panelists, five sessions, four training systems). Write numbers with units of measurement, and use decimals, not commas (3.56 mL, not 3,56 mL). Write out and hyphenate simple fractions (for example, two-thirds), but in general use decimals instead of fractions.

Units

Units of measurement are treated as collective nouns and take singular verbs (e.g., "2.5 mL bentonite was added to the sample"). The metric system is standard, and the International System of Units (SI) is the only acceptable system. The solidus (/) is preferred to the negative index form (e.g., g/L rather than g L-1). Also observe the following:

- Latitude and longitude: report as (42°31´N; 12°29´E)
- Grape weights: report as grams (g), kilograms (kg), and metric tons (t)
- Wine volume: report as liter (L) or milliliter (mL). Abbreviate liter as a capital L, not lowercase, to avoid confusion with the number 1
- Wine or juice yield: report as liters per 1000 kg (L/1000 kg) or milliliters per kilogram (mL/kg) (equivalent)
- Parts per million (ppm) and parts per billion (ppb) are not recommended. Use the equivalent milligrams per liter (mg/L) and micrograms per liter (µg/L), or milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) and micrograms per kilogram (µg/kg), as appropriate.

Significant figures

Report data only to the appropriate number of significant figures (digits) for the precision of the measurement.

Time and dates

When reporting time, use the 24-hour system with four digits (e.g., 0400 hr for 4:00 a.m., 1630 hr for 4:30 p.m.). Report dates as day, month, year (9 Apr 2007).

Abbreviations and symbols

See the accompanying list of abbreviations. Replacement of certain unwieldy names by well- known abbreviations is acceptable (e.g., HPLC, DNA). Standard chemical symbols may be used after an initial definition (Ca, NaOH). With the exception of those standard for international usage (e.g., HPLC, ATP), do not use abbreviations in the title or abstract. Symbols and abbreviations in figures and tables must also conform to guidelines.

Reporting Vineyard Trials

Viticultural field experiments have specific issues that require description to provide context and allow reproducibility. Information regarding the need for replication and repetition of field trials is provided in the section Statistical methods and replication. The following information should be included whenever possible:

- Administrative division of the study site (city, state, American Viticultural Area, or other description of administrative division)
- Geographic coordinates of study site(s) when possible (a less precise description of the location is acceptable if privacy or security concerns prevent sharing coordinates)
- Vineyard elevation, aspect, and slope
- Climate classification
- Soil type(s) and depth(s)

Description of the vineyard

- Year the vines were planted and years when the study was conducted
- Rootstock and scion variety and, when known and applicable, clone
- Row orientation and vine spacing (between and within rows)
- Vine training system and trellis specifications
- Type of irrigation system, if present
- Timing of key phenological stages
- Key weather data (e.g., growing degree days, heat or cold events, precipitation) during the course of the study

Cultural practices employed

- Vineyard floor management (e.g., cover crop, tilling frequency, herbicide use)
- Pruning method, including approximate number of nodes per vine remaining after pruning
- Canopy management practices, if any
- Pest management program
- Irrigation approach (e.g., regulated deficit irrigation) and scheduling basis
- Fertilization approach (type, amount, timing, and delivery method)
- Special management considerations (e.g., freeze or frost protection, hail netting, etc.)

Agronomic data

- Pruning weight and number of shoots or canes per vine
- Yield and yield components (including number of clusters per vine, cluster weight, and berry weight)
- Harvest date and harvest method
- Basic fruit composition (including total soluble solids, pH, and titratable acidity) and measurement methods

Experimental procedures

- Completely describe the experimental design and replication of each field trial
- Verify that the same study or a similar study has been repeated in time or space or justify why such repetition was not possible or necessary
- Sufficiently describe the experimental treatments and control(s)
- Sampling strategy and sample processing
- Statistical analysis procedures, including software and models employed, and thresholds for statistical significance

Reporting Winemaking

Winemaking experiments have specific issues that require description to allow reproducibility. While it is understood that some variables cannot be controlled, there are factors that should be reported in each study. Depending on experimental goals and objectives, winemaking experiments may require replication across at least two vintages, locations, or varieties. Provide justification if this replication is not performed.

If an experiment starts with fresh grapes, then report the following data:

- Location for source of grapes
- Species and variety(ies), clone and rootstock, if known
- Harvest date
- Harvesting method
- History of grapes between harvest and crushing (or analysis), including time delay and temperature and disease conditions (e.g., amount of Botrytis, etc.)
- Crushing and pressing devices with settings
- Yield of juice or wine
- Juice or must samples should be analyzed for components under study in the resulting wine. All samples must be replicated

For fermentations, include the following:

- Replicate fermentations. At least duplicate, but preferably triplicate, winemaking procedures must be applied. For field trials, retain field replicates as fermentation replicates, rather than pooling grapes from field replicates and creating separate fermentation replicates. Describe techniques used to reduce replicate variability, especially with red musts. Replicate variability should be assessed within the context of the experiment.
- Additions, including amount and time of addition, preparation, and method of mixing. For yeast or bacteria, report source and genus, species, and selection.
- Weight of grapes per fermentation lot, fermentation volume, and container type
- Maceration technique for red musts
- Daily measurements during fermentation: temperatures (separate measure of cap temperature for red musts before maceration) and soluble solids and, if no inoculation is used, microbial populations should be counted at the genus level
- Analysis of these factors before fermentation: soluble solids, pH, titratable acidity, fermentable nitrogen, and any other variable under investigation
- Analysis of these factors after fermentation: pH, titratable acidity, ethanol, residual sugar, free and total sulfites, and depending upon the study, malic and lactic acid, total phenols, absorbance at 420 and 520 nm, and volatile acidity or acetate, and any other variables under study
- History of samples (time and temperature) between collection and analysis

If an experiment starts with finished wine:

Wines should be analyzed initially for components under study. Describe the sampling technique and the analytical procedures. All samples must be replicated.

- Wine composition: pH, residual sugar, titratable acidity, ethanol, and free and total sulfites
- Postfermentation storage container size and material and storage temperature
- Vintage year(s) and dates of experiment and analyses
- Replicate analyses should be conducted and statistical treatment of data reported
- Bottling operations or study of bottle closures: visual examination of closures for mechanical defects and testing of wine for dissolved oxygen immediately after bottling

Reporting Sensory Evaluation

Sensory methodology used must demonstrate meticulous attention to the methodological details expected within the field and be capable of testing what it purports to be testing. All contributions reporting a sensory analysis must meet the acceptable analytical standards for this field. Authors must clearly indicate exactly how the test was conducted, at what temperature the wines were stored, for how long the wines were stored, at what temperature the wines were served to the panelists, what type of glassware was used, how much wine was poured in each glass, how many tests the panelists performed, and how many samples were served per session.

Replication should carry from the vineyard or winemaking through to the sensory testing. If this is not possible then some form of preliminary sensory testing or chemical testing is needed prior to combining the replicates to ensure they are similar, and this information should be included in the supplemental material.

Results from informal evaluations should not be included in any sensory analysis section. Informal aroma evaluation conducted by a limited number of individuals does not constitute formal sensory analysis. Such assessments lack the methodological rigor, statistical validity, and controlled conditions required for sensory data collection.

Ethical Considerations

Sensory evaluation involving trained or naïve panelists, as well as any form of consumer research, requires a formal ethical statement. If ethics approval is not mandated by national regulations, authors must explicitly state that an exemption was granted by the relevant ethics committee. In cases where no formal ethics committee or documentation process exists, the statement must clarify this and confirm that appropriate protocols were followed to protect participant rights and privacy.

Panelists

Trained panelists or "expert" panelists may not be asked to indicate their liking or the acceptability of the sample(s). Only true consumer panelists can give this type of information. For consumer panels, sample size is particularly important. Typically, at least 80 consumers are recommended. Should less than 80 consumers be used in a panel, additional justification is needed. A full demographic description of the target population is also recommended.

Discrimination testing

With discrimination testing (such as paired difference, duo-trio, triangle, two-out-of-five), the objective is to determine whether two samples are perceptibly different. In all cases, except the directional paired difference test, that is the only information the test provides.

Discrimination tests require sufficient statistical power—the likelihood of detecting a real difference. Power depends largely on the number of panelists, which researchers can control. If a test finds a significant difference, power is adequate; if not, authors must report and justify the test's power, especially when claiming no sensory impact from a treatment. Directional paired tests are problematic for complex products like wine because differences often span multiple attributes. For example, residual sugar changes sweetness and acidity, violating the test's assumptions. Test choice affects power: a duo-trio test with 50 panelists may yield only 55% power, while a triangle test could reach 78%. The power of each test should be included and incorporated into the discussion of the results.

Descriptive analysis

When using descriptive analysis techniques to evaluate samples, unless the panel was trained by or in direct consultation with the Tragon Corp. (Palo Alto, CA), the technique used was not QDA® (Quantitative Descriptive Analysis). QDA® is a registered trademark of Tragon. The same is true for FPA® (Flavor Profile Analysis), which is trademarked by A.D. Little Company (Boston, MA), and SDA (Spectrum Descriptive Analysis) of Sensory Spectrum (East Hanover, NJ).

Authors must give explicit information on the following: number of panelists, source of panelists, method of training, length of training, assessment of training, attributes used, reference standards and/or verbal descriptors used for attributes, number of times each panelist evaluated each sample, number of samples per session, number of sessions, duration of sessions, and time between sessions.

Reporting Ampelographic and Molecular Marker Data

AJEV publishes studies on ampelography and genetic diversity in Vitis and Vitaceae. However, unless they are submitted as Technical Reports or present significant phenotypic data, contributions must have a broad impact and be of significance to the entire international community. Studies on major collections should strive for comprehensive treatment of a collection, rather than simply address small subsets of cultivars within a collection. For example, one article examined more than 300 accessions in one collection (AJEV 2016, 67: 466-470).

To be considered for review, all submitted contributions concerning molecular markers should include the standard set of international markers (VVMD5, VVMD7, VVMD27, VVS2, VrZAG62, VrZAG79). Tables and figures must be limited to significant information only (other data such as allelic fingerprints will be published as supplemental tables or figures with the online published contribution).

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Corrections

Corrections are published, if necessary, in AJEV. Authors should notify the managing editor of any necessary corrections.

AJEV Abbreviations and Symbols

Term	Abbreviation or Symbol
absorbance/ absorbance units (in tables and figures)	abs/AU
active ingredient	a.i.
adenosine 5’ triphosphate (adenosine triphosphate)	ATP
ampere	A
et alia (Latin: and others)	*et al.*
atmosphere (see also standard atmosphere)	Atm
average (abbreviate in tables and equations only)	avg
boiling point	bp
Brix (no degree sign)	Brix
°Celsius	°C
°centigrade	°C
chemically pure	CP
coefficient	coeff.
colony forming unit(s)	cfu
concentration (in tables and figures)	concn
constant	const.
cubic centimeter	cm3
cultivar (only after species name)	cv.
day	day
decibel	dB
degree (angular)	°
dextro (preceding chemical name)	(small cap) d
dextrorotatory (preceding chemical name)	(italic) d (+)
diameter	diam
dry weight (with unit of measurement)	DW
electron volt	eV
equation (reference in text)	(eq)
equivalent	equiv
exponential	exp
for example (in tables and figure captions only)	e.g.
freezing point	fp
fresh weight (with unit of measurement)	FW
gram	g
gravity (gravitation constant)	*(italic) g*
hectare	ha
hertz	Hz
high-performance liquid chromatography	HPLC

Term	Abbreviation or Symbol
hour	hr
hydrogen ion concentration, negative logarithm of	pH
infrared	IR
inhibitor constant	K1
inside diameter	i.d.
joule	J
kelvin	K
kilo (x 103)	k
kilodalton	kDa
kilogram	kg
kilometer	km
kilovolt	kV
kilowatt	kW
levo- (preceding chemical name)	(small cap) l
liter	L
mass	*(italic) m*
mass-to-charge ratio	*(italic) m/z*
mass charge on electron	*(italic) m/e*
maximum	max.
mega (x 106)	M
megapascal	MPa
melting point	mp
meta- (preceding chemical name)	*(italic) m*
meter	m
Michaelis constant	*(italic) Km*
micro (x 10-6)	µ
microequivalent	µeq
microgram	µg
microliter	µL
micrometer (micron)	µm
micromole	µmol
milli (x 10-3)	m
milliampere	mA
milliequivalent	meq
milligram	mg
milliliter	mL
millimeter	mm
millimole	mmol
millivolt	mV

Term	Abbreviation or Symbol
minute (time)	min
mitochondrial deoxyribonucleic acid	mtDNA
molar (concentration)	*(italic) M*
mole	mol
month	mo
Nephelos turbidity unit	NTU
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
ohm	Ω
ortho- (position; preceding chemical name)	*(italic) o*
outside diameter	o.d.
para- (preceding chemical name)	*(italic) p*
parts per billion	µg/L
parts per million	mg/L
per	/
percent	%
peta (x 1015)	P
pico (x 10-12)	p
polymerase chain reaction	PCR
probability (lowercase italic)	*p*
racemic (optical configuration, a mixture of dextro-and levo-)	(small caps) dl
(preceding chemical name)	(small caps) dl
revolutions per minute	rpm
second (time)	sec
significant at 0.05 level	*
significant at 0.01 level	**
significant at 0.001 level	***
species (only after generic name)	sp., spp.
species 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*
substrate constant (see Michaelis)	(italic) Km
surface tension	N/m
tangent	tan
temperature	temp
tera (× 1012)	T
that is (in tables and figure captions only)	i.e.
tonne (metric ton)	t
ultraviolet	UV
varietas (variety; only after specific epithet)	var.
versus (only in tables and figures; spell out in text)	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