

Authors of manuscripts submitted to HortTechnology should follow all guidelines described in the ASHS Publications Style Manual with the following exceptions:

- 1) Authors should not convert units of measurement to Le Système International d'Unités (SI) units, commonly known as metric units. Authors should report only original units of measurement in the text, tables, and figures. In those cases when the original data were collected in U.S. units (e.g., 1.5 mil, 2 inches, 100 ppm, 5 lb/1000 ft²), authors should report in U.S. units. When SI units were used, authors should report SI units (e.g., 4 mm, 7.5 cm, 60 mg·L⁻¹, 50 kg·ha⁻¹). It is expected that manuscripts often will contain a mixture of U.S. and SI units.
- 2) Authors should report original units of measurement (see #1 above) in tables and figures with unit conversion equations (e.g., 1 L = 0.2642 gal, 1 lb/acre = 1.1209 kg·ha⁻¹) listed in table footnotes and figure captions (i.e., titles). In some cases it may be more appropriate to report unit equivalents instead of conversion equations. Unit equivalents should be reported in parentheses immediately following the original units. Equivalents calculated from original units of measurement should include at least one additional decimal place [e.g., 6 cm (2.4 inches), 1.2 qt/acre (2.81 L·ha⁻¹)].
- 3) Complete common names should be used as the primary form when referring to most organisms (e.g., plants, insects). Common names should be reported for all organisms mentioned in any context in the manuscript. When authors refer to an organism by its common name, they should report the genus and species of the organism in parentheses immediately following the common name the first time it is mentioned in the text, beginning with the Summary (i.e., abstract). For groups of organisms, report the common name of the group followed by the genus or higher taxonomic classification in parentheses the first time the group is reported in the text. After the first reporting of the organism, the common name should be used exclusively in the text, tables, and figures.
- 4) Complete common names should be used as the primary form when referring to diseases. When authors refer to a disease by its common name, they should report appropriate taxonomic information for the causal organism in parentheses immediately following the common name the first time the disease is mentioned in the text, beginning with the Summary. After the first reporting of the disease, the common name should be used exclusively in the text, tables, and figures.
- 5) Reporting authorities for genera and lesser taxonomic classifications is optional. If authors choose to report authorities, they should be consistent throughout the manuscript the first time any genus (when reported without a specific epithet) or lesser taxonomic classification (e.g., species, subspecies, botanical variety) is mentioned in any context, beginning with the Summary.
- 6) Authors should define abbreviations for chemical elements (e.g., N) and formulas (e.g., NO₃) on first use in the text and again in each table or figure where they are used.
- 7) The terms variety(ies) and cultivar(s) are considered to be synonymous. Authors should choose one term and use it consistently throughout the manuscript.