

Instructions to Authors of Manuscripts for *Crop, Forage & Turfgrass Management*

Manuscript Preparation

Microsoft Word for Windows is the preferred file format for text. Prepare the manuscript for review, including line numbering. Each table should be placed on a separate page following the references. Prepare tables using the table function in the word processing program with one data field per cell. Captions for figures should be provided in a list at the end of the text, following the references and tables. Double-space the entire document (including tables), and use a 12 point font.

Illustration files should not be merged, embedded, or linked to the text file, but kept completely separate; figure numbers placed within the body of the text will be used to determine the placement of illustrations. Appropriate formats for figures are JPEG, TIFF, or Photoshop (PSD) files. See the Illustration section for more details.

Before submitting a manuscript, please review this guide and complete the Author Checklist (see page 8).

Publication Fees

Peer-reviewed manuscripts are \$150 for full articles and \$100 for briefs. Open access, where articles are freely available to the public without a subscription, is available for \$800 or \$1300 (see below). Articles submitted as part of symposium or other proceedings are \$400 per article.

Open Access and Copyright

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Submission Procedure

Articles for *Crop, Forage & Turfgrass Management* should be submitted through Manuscript Central (mc.manuscriptcentral.com/cftm).

Scope

Crop, Forage, and Turfgrass Management is focused on research immediately applicable to the practitioner and those working with practitioners. Therefore, research articles should focus primarily on products and plant material currently available to practitioners in the US or internationally. However, research focused primarily on products or plant material with high likelihood of commercial availability and/or used to test hypotheses will be accepted based on the opinion(s) of the chief editor(s).

All articles are subjected to peer review. All authors must have their manuscripts critically reviewed by colleagues prior to submission. Reviews, Diagnostic Guides, and Management Guides are often solicited by the journal Editor and authors should contact the editors before preparing these types of articles.

Manuscripts from symposia at professional society or industry-sponsored meetings may be submitted for publication. Symposium organizers should contact the journal editor before the symposium is presented to make arrangements for submissions. Manuscripts from symposia are subject to the same review process applied to other articles.

Below are the general instructions for individual categories of article published in the journal.

Article Types

Reviews

Reviews are peer-reviewed articles that summarize and analyze a topic of importance to the journal's subject matter area for those who are not specialists. Readers should be able to learn what is known and what questions remain unresolved about the subject. Reviews should be documented with appropriate references and be no longer than 3,500 words in length, not including References.

Reviews should include an introduction to the problem or issue including why the topic is of interest to those involved with the journal's subject area and a discussion of the issues or new information as it relates to plant health management. The body of the review may be subdivided using short clauses that describe the major idea or ideas being discussed. Reviews should cite suitable references to document statements that are not considered general knowledge and also provide a list of printed and/or electronic resources for further information. Authors are encouraged to include figures, concise tables, and color photographs to document or substantiate statements and increase reader interest.

Authors of Reviews should also prepare a 4 to 5 sentence (200 word maximum) summary of the article and present it in the email message or cover letter at the time of submission. The summary should describe the contents of the article, and suggest the ways in which the article would benefit the readership of the journal.

Topics for Reviews in *Crop, Forage & Turfgrass Management* may include analysis of issues that impact crop, forage or turfgrass production, the crop, forage or turfgrass industries, the environment, or society including public policy debate, legislation, research or technology, or cultural practices related to crop, forage or turfgrass management and production. Reviews may also include "success stories" that describe the successful implementation of new knowledge to turfgrass production.

Research

These articles should describe work that represents a significant advance in the understanding of a particular issue and that leads to practical solutions to existing problems. The work described must not have been published before (except in the form of an abstract or as part of a published lecture, review, or thesis) and must be original. Data reported in the journal must be from scientifically valid, replicated plots or observations and subjected to appropriate statistical analysis. Experiments should be repeated over time and/or space and contributors are strongly encouraged to combine data from related experiments in similar regions or environments in order to broaden the inference space for the work.

Research articles are encouraged to be short and concise and no longer than 3,000 words including table headings and figure captions, but not including the References. All manuscripts must be presented in terms meaningful to both a

multidisciplinary audience of scientists and educated, non-specialist, lay readers. Technical jargon should be avoided where possible and technical terminology should be defined at its first occurrence in the text.

Research articles should contain the following parts:

Abstract: The abstract should consist of a maximum of 250 words that provide an informal summary of the main points of the article and why the research results should be viewed as important.

Introduction: One to three paragraphs that describe the problem and the reasons for conducting the research. Authors should establish the context of their research at the beginning of the article and discuss the significance of their findings for plant management practices.

Body: This section should describe specific experiments, how they were conducted, and the results of these experiments. *Articles should not be subdivided using the more formal journal style of "Introduction, Materials & Methods, Results, and Discussion,"* but should instead be subdivided using short clauses describing the particular experiment or series of experiments. Conclusions and recommendations resulting from the work should be discussed together in the final section of the article. Conclusions should interpret results in terms of practical recommendations.

Methods should be described only in enough detail that the reader can understand and evaluate the results and conclusions and duplicate the work if so desired. If the experiment includes two or more trials, (e.g., in the form of random locations or environments), then the trials should be discussed separately only if the statistical analysis indicates that separate analyses are more appropriate. The conclusions and recommendations resulting from the trials can be summarized as a whole. All tables and figures should be cited in numerical order.

Briefs

Briefs are short peer-reviewed scientific reports that report new findings and recommendations relevant to any aspect of the journal's subject matter area. These include any topics appropriate to other areas of the same journal except that they are shorter by nature. Experimental results reported in briefs must be replicated over time or space. Briefs provide a repository of science-based findings that are important to advisers, growers, diagnosticians, researchers, regulatory officials, other practitioners, and the public. They can also include survey data as well as responses to rare environmental stress, weather phenomena, etc. Contact the chief editor of the journal if you need assistance in determining if a subject is appropriate for a brief. Briefs are intended to stand alone and do not include preliminary reports of work that will later be presented in full-length papers. Briefs are not abstracts and must not duplicate abstracts published or submitted elsewhere. Briefs are limited to 800 words excluding title, references, author names, and affiliations.

The title of a Brief should clearly identify the topic presented, the common name of the plant involved, if well known (otherwise the scientific name), and the relevant geographic location.

When appropriate, scientific names should be used in the body if not already given in the title. Briefs should include observations and general methods and should be limited to total of five tables, graphs, or high quality photographs that illustrate relevant aspects of the brief. Briefs should have no more than four references. References must be published journal articles or material from books (not proceedings or “in press” material).

Diagnostic Guides

Diagnostic guides describe the methods used to identify nutrient and other abiotic disorders, diseases and their causal agents, and insect, nematode, or weed pests of specific plants. Each guide discusses: symptoms and signs; pathogen or pest names; host range; geographic distribution; methods for isolating and identifying the pathogen or pest, storage of the pathogen/pest and conducting host range/pathogenicity tests; taxonomic references; and general references. These articles should be illustrated with high-quality color photographs of the symptoms and pathogen or pest structures associated with the problem. Diagnostic guides should not exceed 3,000 words in length.

Diagnostic guides should adhere to the format below (a very close adaptation can be used for disorders or conditions for which the format’s categories do not apply):

HOST(S): List the common names of the primary economic hosts followed in parenthesis by the scientific name of each host

DISEASE: Give the official common name of the disease as listed in the *Common Names for Plant Diseases* (American Phytopathological Society Committee on the Standardization of Common Names for Plant Diseases. 1994. Common Names for Plant Diseases. APS, St. Paul, MN) Common Names of Plant Diseases.

PATHOGEN: List the current scientific name of the pathogen and any important synonyms, e.g., previous names by which the pathogen was well known or under which a large body of information may have been published. For fungal pathogens, provide anamorph and teleomorph names if appropriate. For virus pathogens, list the virus and its family affiliation. It is not necessary or desirable to provide great depth on the current taxonomic state of the pathogen.

TAXONOMY: List and describe pertinent references that discuss the current taxonomic state of the causal agent. If possible, list electronic resources that may be used to confirm the current taxonomic status of a causal agent.

SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS: Start by describing those symptoms and signs of the disease most useful and characteristic for diagnosis of the disease. Expand the description to include important symptoms and signs of the disease as it develops over the growing season.

HOST RANGE: Describe the host range of the pathogen beyond the economic hosts listed above. Include a statement citing references for those interested in more detail.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: Describe the geographic distribution of the pathogen in general terms. Include a statement citing references for those interested in more detail.

PATHOGEN ISOLATION: For isolation of fungi and bacteria, include methods for isolation and establishment of pure cultures. Include recipes for unusual media, but not for common media such as potato dextrose agar. For nematodes, include appropriate methods.

PATHOGEN IDENTIFICATION: Describe the characters and techniques used to identify the pathogen in enough detail for someone unfamiliar with it to have a reasonable chance of success. Include “tricks of the trade” for working with individual pathogens and photographs or good quality line drawings of key characters.

PATHOGEN STORAGE: Describe methods used to preserve cultures of pathogens for both short- and long-term storage. These may include microbiological methods for fungi and bacteria or plants used to maintain cultures of viruses, nematodes, or other pathogens that cannot be cultured on artificial media. List plant species and cultivars known to be successful greenhouse hosts.

PATHOGENICITY TESTS: Describe the methods used to inoculate plants with a suspect pathogen. Include techniques for inoculum production, inoculation techniques, host varieties or cultivars most useful in identification, and environmental conditions for incubation of inoculated plants. Describe methods used to rate disease incidence and/or severity. Include descriptions and/or references to specialized equipment that may be used in the process.

REFERENCES: List references for material provided above using the citation format for ASA-CSSA-SSSA publications (see <http://dl.sciencesocieties.org/publications/style>). References should be ordered alphabetically and cited using the author-year notation system in the text.

Management Guides

Crop, Forage & Turfgrass Management accepts (subject to editorial and/or peer review) new and unique management guides for practicing professionals. Management guides are intended to expand and update the knowledge base of crop or forage producers, industry representatives, grazingland managers, conservationists, Extension specialists, county agents, consultants, and other adult educators.

Submissions should include a thorough consideration of current research findings and contain the most recent recommendations and best management practices available. Authors should provide an explanation of the science and logic behind recommendations or best management practices. Management guides should also include background information so that readers unfamiliar with the information are able to understand the topic. Management guides should be written in lay language but using the style guidelines for other articles in *Crop, Forage & Turfgrass Management*. Guides should represent large geographical areas and be of interest to crop professionals across the United States.

Perspectives

Crop, Forage & Turfgrass Management publishes Perspectives that discuss problems of general interest to its readers, such as recent developments in research, legislation, and public policy, and express opinions concerning the resulting impact on the subject matter area of the journal. Perspectives representing alternative or opposing points of view will frequently be solicited and presented simultaneously. The editors reserve the right to reject or accept Perspectives for publication and to edit them for clarity and conciseness. The opinions published in the Perspectives section reflect the views of the authors and are not necessarily the views of the journal's editorial board or the publisher. Perspectives should be no longer than 1000 words.

Letters to the Editor

Crop, Forage & Turfgrass Management publishes Letters to the Editor that pertain to material published in the journals. Letters may correct errors, provide supporting or differing points of view, clarification, or information to supplement material already published. In cases where numerous responses are received on a particular topic, letters will be selected to reflect a range of opinions. Authors of the articles addressed usually will be given an opportunity to reply. The reply should be concise and respond directly to the issues raised. Letters are typically no longer than 300 words in length and are evaluated for appropriateness before publication. The editors reserve the right to reject or accept letters for publication and to edit letters for clarity and conciseness.

Symposium Proceedings

All symposium manuscripts considered for a journal are submitted, peer-reviewed, and revised before the symposium is published. We require that one member of the symposium act as overall organizer to make sure that: (1) every speaker agrees to submit a manuscript before the symposium; (2) manuscripts are submitted on time (within a short time-frame following the actual symposium); (3) revisions are made in a timely manner following peer-review; (4) the organizer prepares an introduction to the symposium that sets the context for readers so they understand why the symposium is important; and (5) the organizer will be responsible for enforcing agreed-upon deadlines.

Style

Title. All manuscripts submitted for publication must have a title that is descriptive of the topic discussed in the manuscript and contain a verb, if possible.

Authors. List all authors by their full names, e.g., Jane E. Doe, (unless the author uses initials only) and provide their affiliation including title, department, institution, or company, and location.

Acknowledgments. Acknowledgments may be included with Research articles and Reviews after the text and before the "References." Authors may acknowledge any financial or other assistance associated with the work reported or the development of the manuscript.

Abbreviations. Avoid nonstandard abbreviations in text. These may be used in tables (see "Tables," below). A partial list of acceptable abbreviations is included in Table 1.

Apparatus and materials. Names of unusual proprietary materials and special apparatus should be followed by the manufacturer's name and address in parentheses (city and state [United States] or country). It is only necessary to cite these materials by specific name if the work cannot be otherwise replicated. Trade names may be used and should be capitalized; trademark symbols should not be used.

Common names of plant diseases. Use Common Names of Plant Diseases (American Phytopathological Society Committee on the Standardization of Common Names for Plant Diseases, 1994) for the accepted common name of a disease.

Chemical terms. List pesticides by their approved common or generic names. Brand names can be included parenthetically when a pesticide is first mentioned. The current *Farm Chemicals Handbook* (Anonymous, 2002) and the most recent edition of *Acceptable Common Names and Chemical Names for the Ingredient Statement on Pesticide Labels* (Environmental Protection Agency, Pesticide Regulation Division, current) are good sources. Use the chemical name if a common name is not available. *The Merck Index* (Royal Society of Chemistry, 2013) and *Hawley's Chemical Dictionary* (Lewis, 1993) are good sources for checking spellings of chemical terms.

Scientific Names

Authorities for Latin binomials. Citation of authorities for Latin binomial names is optional for plants, pathogens, insects and pests. When used, authorities should be given only at first mention (in abstract or text) of the primary organisms discussed (hosts and causal agents). After first use of binomials, the name can be written by abbreviating the genus, e.g., *P. infestans* for *Phytophthora infestans*. For trinomials, the name can be written by abbreviating the genus name and spelling out the specific epithet and subspecific epithet, e.g., *P. graminis* var. *tritici*.

Use the term "cultivar" for agronomic and horticultural varieties. Identify the source of cultivars and include CI and PI numbers when appropriate. Enclose the name of a cultivar in single quotation marks only when it immediately follows the botanical name and not using the marks would create confusion.

Viruses. Virus information can be found at <http://ictvonline.org/index.asp?bhcp=1> (verified 10 Jan. 2014).

In formal taxonomic usage, virus family, subfamily, and genus terms should be capitalized and italicized with the name of the taxon preceding the taxonomic unit. The full name of the virus should be in italics with the first word capitalized. For example, "Family *Bromoviridae*, genus *Bromovirus*, *Brome mosaic virus*" and "Genus *Sobemovirus*, *Southern bean mosaic virus*." In vernacular use, the virus family, subfamily, genus, and species should be lowercase, not italicized, and the name of the taxon should follow the term for the taxonomic unit, e.g., the "bromovirus

genus.” The name of the taxon should not include the formal suffix, e.g., “the bromovirus family,” not the “bromoviridae family.”

Software. Software used should be treated as a proprietary material or apparatus. Give the manufacturer or developer name in parentheses with location (city and state or country). Software such as that produced by SAS should be cited in the reference section, e.g.,

SAS Institute. 1994. The SAS system for Windows. Release 6.10. SAS Inst., Cary, NC.

Statistics. Describe statistical methods with enough detail to enable the reader to verify the reported results. Always specify the experimental design and indicate the number of replications, blocks, or observations. Identify the computer program used to analyze data if appropriate. When a quantitative factor (e.g., temperature) is studied, it often is desirable to use regression instead of analysis of variance. For qualitative factors (e.g., cultivar), analysis of variance and mean separation tests can be used, but the specific procedure and significance level should always be indicated. Whenever possible, researchers should consult a statistician before designing an experiment and when analyzing results. For more information see Johnson and Berger (1982), Madden et al. (1982), Swallow (1984), and Gilligan (1986).

Units of measurement. Submissions from non-U.S. countries can be published in either English or metric units depending on the preference of the authors and intended audience. English units are required for U.S. submissions, but authors can choose to include both sets of units (one set parenthetically) if readability is not compromised. A table giving conversions between systems is available to authors and readers in Table 1.

Units of time. Day is never abbreviated. Week (wk), month (mo), and year (yr) are abbreviated only in tables. Second (s), minute (min), and hour (h) are always abbreviated if preceded by a numeral.

References

References should be cited in the text by surname and year in the alphabetized reference list. Always cite the original source of publication, whether print or online. List references in alphabetic order by authors' surnames. When citing multiple works by the same author, list articles by one author before those by several authors. Determine the sequence by alphabetizing the first author's surname and coauthors' surnames, by the year of publication (most recent last), and if necessary, by the page numbers of articles published in the same journal. Italicize Latin binomials, capitalize German nouns, and insert diacritical marks as needed. List specific pages of books. Refer to the CAS Source Index (CAS, 2013) for accepted abbreviations of journal names.

Ex. Raudenbush, Z., S.J. Keeley, and L.R. Stark. 2015. A review: Establishment, dispersal, and management of silvery-thread moss (*Bryum argenteum* Hedw.) in putting greens. *Crop Forage Turfgrass*, doi: 10.2134/cftm2014.0094.

Check the accuracy of each citation and that each is cited in text. Only references generally available should be listed in the References. Do not cite work that is in preparation or submitted but not accepted for publication.

Illustrations

When deciding whether a manuscript should be accepted, rejected or accepted pending revision, reviewers will consider whether the illustrations are of a high quality and ready for publication. Authors should take great care in the preparation and electronic formatting of figures.

Cite all figures in numeric order in the text of the manuscript. To facilitate editing and review, provide a list of figures and captions at the end of the manuscript after the references.

Photographs. Illustration files should not be merged, imbedded, or linked to the text file, but kept completely separate. Appropriate formats for figures are JPEG, TIFF, or Photoshop (PSD) files. Photos should be cropped to show only essential details. Scale bars should be included where necessary to indicate scale and magnification. Photographs should be at least 300 dpi.

Graphs and Line Drawings. Submit graphs and line drawings as TIFF, JPG, or PSD files. Avoid lettering, numbers, and lines that are too bold for coordinate axes and curves. Avoid the use of too many colors in graphs. Use only standard symbols (boxes, circles, triangles) or other typographic elements in figures and graphs. If necessary, please provide a key to any symbols as part of the figure. Amino acid and nucleotide sequences should be supplied as figures, not tables. Graphs should be at least 300 dpi.

Tables. Tables should be used if the information they convey cannot be expressed in the body of the text. Use tables to present numerical data that show comparisons or interrelationships; lists should be incorporated into the text. Tables should stand alone and be intelligible without reference to the text or another table.

Submit tables to the journals using the table function of the same word processing program used to submit the text. *Do not use tabs or spaces to create columns* -- use the table function of the word processing program. Cite tables in numeric order in the manuscript. Do not repeat data in the text that are given in a table or figure. Numbers should be rounded to significant digits. Ditto marks should not be used. Abbreviations are acceptable; explain any nonstandard abbreviations in footnotes. Footnotes are designated with superscript †, ‡, §, ¶, #, ††, ‡‡, etc.

Core Ideas

As part of the submission process, authors must prepare highlights of their article. The highlights will consist of 3 to 5 bullet points with each point having a maximum of 85 characters (spaces included). The bullet points should convey the core findings of the article and emphasize the novel aspects and impacts of the research on scientific progress and environmental problem solving.

Table 1. Conversions for commonly used units.

To convert Column 1 into Column 2 multiply by	Column 1 Suggested Unit	Column 2 S1 Unit	To convert Column 2 into Column 1 multiply by
Length			
0.304	foot, ft	meter, m	3.28
2.54	inch	centimeter, cm (10 ⁻² m)	0.394
25.4	inch	millimeter, mm (10 ⁻² m)	3.94 x 10 ⁻²
1.609	mile, mi	kilometer, km (10 ⁻³ m)	0.621
0.914	yard, yd	meter, m	1.094
Area			
0.405	acre	hectare, ha	2.47
4.05 x 10 ³	acre	square meter, sq m	2.47 x 10 ⁻⁴
9.29 x 10 ⁻²	square foot, sq ft	square meter, sq m	10.76
6.45	square inch, sq inch	square centimeter, sq cm (10 ⁻⁴ m) ²	0.153
645	square inch, sq inch	square millimeter, sq mm (10 ⁻⁶ m) ²	1.55 x 10 ⁻³
2.590	square mile, sq mi	square kilometer, sq km (10 ³ m) ²	0.386
Volume			
102.8	acre-inch	meter ³ , m ³	9.73 x 10 ⁻³
35.24	bushel (dry), bu	liter, L (10 ⁻³ m ³)	2.84 x 10 ⁻²
28.3	cubic foot, cu ft	liter, L (10 ⁻³ m ³)	3.53 x 10 ⁻²
2.83 x 10 ⁻²	cubic foot, cu ft	cubic meter, cu m	35.3
1.64 x 10 ⁵	cubic inch, cu inch	cubic meter, cu m	6.10 x 10 ⁴
3.78	gallon, gal	liter, L (10 ⁻³ m ³)	0.265
2.96 x 10 ⁻²	ounce (liquid), oz	liter, L (10 ⁻³ m ³)	33.78
1.82	pint (dry), pt	liter, L (10 ⁻³ m ³)	0.55
0.473	pint (liquid), pt	liter, L (10 ⁻³ m ³)	2.11
0.908	quart (dry), qt	liter, L (10 ⁻³ m ³)	1.101
0.946	quart (liquid), qt	liter, L (10 ⁻³ m ³)	1.057
Mass			
4.54 x 10 ⁻¹	hundredweight (short), cwt	kilogram, kg	2.20 x 10 ⁻²
28.4	ounce (avdp), oz	gram, g	3.52 x 10 ⁻²
454	pound, lb	gram, g (10 ⁻³ kg)	2.20 x 10 ⁻³
0.454	pound, lb	kilogram, kg	2.205
907	ton (2000 lb), ton	kilogram, kg	1.10 x 10 ⁻³
0.907	ton (2000 lb), ton	megagram, Mg (tonne)	1.102
Yield and Rate			
35.84	32-lb bushel per acre, bu/acre	kilogram per hectare, kg/ha	2.79 x 10 ⁻²
53.75	46-lb bushel per acre, bu/acre	kilogram per hectare, kg/ha	1.86 x 10 ⁻²
62.71	56-lb bushel per acre, bu/acre	kilogram per hectare, kg/ha	1.59 x 10 ⁻²
67.19	60-lb bushel per acre, bu/acre	kilogram per hectare, kg/ha	1.49 x 10 ⁻²
9.35	gallon per acre, gal/acre	liter per hectare, L/ha	0.107
1.12 x 10 ⁻²	hundredweight per acre, cwt/acre	kilogram per hectare, kg/ha	0.892 x 10 ⁻² or 893
1.12	pound per acre, lb/acre	kilogram per hectare, kg/ha	0.893
1.12 x 10 ⁻¹	pound per acre, lb/acre	megagram per hectare, Mg/ha	893
12.87	pound per bushel, lb/bu	kilogram per cubic meter, kg/cu m	7.77 x 10 ⁻²
16.02	pound per cubic foot, lb/ft	kilogram per cubic meter, kg/cu m	6.25 x 10 ⁻²
2.24	ton (2000 lb) per acre, ton/acre	megagram per hectare, Mg/ha	0.446
Pressure			
0.101	atmosphere, atm	megapascal, MPa (106 Pa)	9.90
0.1	bar	megapascal, MPa (106 Pa)	10
47.9	pound per square foot, lb/sq ft	pascal, Pa	2.09 x 10 ⁻²
6.90 x 103	pound per square inch, lb/sq inch	pascal, Pa	1.45 x 10 ⁻⁴
6.90	pound per square inch, lb/sq inch	kilopascal, kPa	0.145

(cont'd)

Table 1. Continued.

To convert Column 1 into Column 2 multiply by	Column 1 Suggested Unit	Column 2 S1 Unit	To convert Column 2 into Column 1 multiply by
Temperature			
5/9 (°F – 32)	Fahrenheit, °F	Celsius, °C	(9/5 °C) + 32
Energy, Work, Quantity of Heat			
1.05 x 103	British thermal unit, Btu	joule, J	9.52 × 10 ⁻⁴
4.19	calorie, cal	joule, J	0.239
4.19 x 104	calorie per square centimeter (langley), cal/sq cm	joule per square meter, J/sq m	2.387 × 10 ⁻⁵
698	calorie per square centimeter per minute, cal/sq cm/min	watt per square meter, W/sq m	1.43 × 10 ⁻³
1.36	foot-pound, ft-lb	joule, J	0.735
Water Measurement			
102.8	acre-inch, acre-in.	cubic meter, cu m	9.73 × 10 ⁻³
101.9	cubic foot per second, cu ft/s	cubic meter per hour, cu m/h	9.81 × 10 ⁻³
0.227	U.S. gallon per minute, gal/min	cubic meter per hour, cu m/h	4.40
0.123	acre-foot, acre-ft	hectare-meter, ha-m	8.11
12.33	acre-foot, acre-ft	hectare-centimeter, ha-cm	8.1 × 10 ⁻²
1.03 × 10 ⁻²	acre-inch, acre-in	hectare-meter, ha-m	97.28
9.35	U.S. gallon per acre, gal/acre	liter per hectare, L/ha	0.107
102	bar (water potential)	joule per kilogram, J/kg	10 ⁻²
10	water content of plant, %	gram water per kilogram wet or dry (specify) tissue, g/kg	0.1
10	water content of soil, %	kilogram water per kilogram dry soil, lea/kg	0.1
Density			
12.87	grain test weight, pound per bushel, lb/bu	kilogram per cubic meter, kg/cu m	7.78 × 10 ⁻²
1.0	soil bulk density, gram per cubic centimeter, g/cu cm	megagram per cubic meter, Mg/cu m	1.0
Concentration			
104/(mol wt)	percent, % [must specify the base and if by weight (w/v or w/w) or volume (v/v or w/v)]	liquid, known molar mass mole per cubic meter, mol/cu m	10 ⁻⁴ × (mol wt)
104	percent % (must specify the base and if by weight or volume)	liquid, unknown molar mass gram per cubic meter, g/cu m	10 ⁻⁴
104(mol wt)	percent. % (must specify the base and if by weight or volume)	ion uptake, mole per cubic meter mo/cu m	10 ⁻⁴ × (mol wt)
10/(mol wt)	percent, % (must specify the base and if by weight or. volume)	known molecular weight in fresh or dry (specify) plant material, mole per kilogram. mol/kg	0.1 × (mol wt in g mol ⁻¹)
10	percent, % (must specify the base and if by weight or volume)	unknown molecular weight in fresh or dry plant material, gram per kilogram. g/kg	0.1
10	percent. % (must specify the bar and if by weight or volume)	soil texture composition. gram per kilogram g/kg	0.1
1.0	parts per million, ppm	extractable ions, milligram per kilogram, mg/kg	1.0
0.5	pounds per acre, lb/acre	extractable ions, milligram per kilogram. mg/kg	2.0 (assume 2 × 106 lbs soil per acre 6 2/3 in)
1	milliequivalents per 100 grams, meq/100 g	centimole per kilogram, cmol/kg (ion exchange capacity)	1
10	percent, %	gram per kilogram, g/kg	0.1
1	parts per million, ppm	milligram per kilogram, mg/kg	1
Plant Nutrient Conversion			
	<u>Oxide</u>		<u>Elemental</u>
0.437	P ₂ O ₅	P	2.29
0.830	K ₂ O	K	1.20
0.715	CaO	Ca	1.39
0.602	MgO	Mg	1.66

The purpose of these highlights is to give a concise summary that will be helpful in assessing the suitability of the manuscript for publication in *Crop, Forage & Turfgrass Management* and for selecting appropriate reviewers. If the article is accepted the highlights may also be used for promoting and publicizing the research.

References

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