

Directions for Authors to the Journal of Environmental Horticulture

The Horticultural Research Institute's *Journal of Environmental Horticulture* publishes important, relevant and current research results relating to nursery and greenhouse production, floriculture, and the maintenance of nursery plants and turfgrass in landscapes. The journal is open source and strictly online with no printed copies. Manuscripts are welcome from scientists worldwide working in these areas. The Journal also encourages the publication of review articles and symposium papers, including ones presented at Horticultural Research Institute, AmericanHort, or at similar meetings, that bring together past and current literature related to environmental horticulture. Additionally, the Journal encourages the publication of notices for new cultivar releases to the nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, or landscape industries. The Journal will consider for publication manuscripts that deal with all aspects of environmental horticulture, including:

- biology and management of disease, insect, and weed pests
- breeding and genetics
- carbon sequestration
- cultural production strategies
- economics and marketing
- engineering solutions
- growth regulators
- horticultural therapy
- impact of plant pests on plant quality
- integrated pest management
- irrigation
- maintenance of plants in the landscape
- nursery stock quality
- pesticide evaluation
- plant propagation
- plant nutrition
- plant quarantines
- plant taxonomy
- socio-economic benefits of plants
- storage and protection
- tissue culture
- transplant technology
- water management/use

PUBLICATION POLICIES

Research reports of either basic or applied studies related to environmental horticulture will be considered by the Editorial Board. The acceptance of all research papers in the Journal is generally based on a recommendation for acceptance by two or more reviewers. Members of the Editorial Board provide guidance on journal policies and may participate in manuscript review. Manuscripts of symposia presentations, review papers, and new cultivar release announcements are not subject to the same review requirements.

The essential contents of articles/manuscripts submitted to the *Journal of Environmental Horticulture* must not have been previously published in a refereed publication and submission to the *Journal of Environmental Horticulture* implies no concurrent submissions to other journals. Manuscripts submitted to the *Journal of Environmental Horticulture* should be substantially different from locally published progress or extension reports.

Manuscript Submission. Manuscripts should be submitted online at www.editorialmanager.com/jeh/ . Email any questions to Jeffrey Derr, Editor, at jderr@vt.edu. Contact information for the Editor is: Jeffrey Derr, Virginia Tech, Hampton Roads Ag. Res. and Extension Center, 1444 Diamond Springs Road, Virginia Beach, VA 23455, phone 757/363-3912.

All manuscripts are edited for grammar, originality, conciseness, scientific merit, and contributions to environmental horticulture. Changes may be required to achieve uniformity of style, clarity of presentation, and economy of words.

Following review and acceptance, authors will be asked to make final corrections and submit the final version of their manuscript for publication electronically to the same website used for manuscript submission using Microsoft Word. Prior to publication, a proof will be provided to the author(s), who will be responsible for its accuracy. Promptness (< 30 days) in returning corrected proofs to the editor is essential. Authors will be charged for any major changes from the original copy.

Reprinting and quotations from the *Journal of Environmental Horticulture* are permitted only on the conditions that full credit is given to both the *Journal of Environmental Horticulture* and the author(s) and that the volume, issue number, pagination, and date of publication are indicated.

A publishing fee invoice will be sent to the corresponding author at publication. This should be completed as instructed and returned promptly to the Horticultural Research Institute at 2130 Stella Court, Columbus, OH 43215, or at JenniferG@AmericanHort.org.

The publication fee is \$1,200 per article and published manuscripts will be open source, thus increasing their visibility. The publication fee does not apply to papers presented at programs or symposia sponsored by the Horticultural Research Institute or to new cultivar releases.

PREPARATION OF MANUSCRIPTS

Prior to submission to the *Journal of Environmental Horticulture*, the manuscript should be critically reviewed by two colleagues and revised appropriately. Articles should be submitted electronically to the website: www.hrresearch.org. Manuscripts must be double-spaced with the lines numbered using Microsoft Word.

Original research papers should be arranged in the following sequence:

1. Title
2. Author(s)
3. Abstract (not to exceed 200 words)
4. Index words
5. Species used in this study
6. Chemicals used in this study
7. Significance to the Horticulture Industry
8. Introduction
9. Materials and Methods
10. Results and Discussion
11. Literature Cited
12. Tables and/or Figures

For review papers, use the following headings:

1. Title
2. Author(s)
3. Abstract (not to exceed 200 words)
4. Index words
5. Significance to the Horticulture Industry

6. Introduction
7. Literature Review
8. Summary (if desired)
9. Literature Cited
10. Tables and/or Figures

Title

The title should be a unique and concise description of the contents of the article. Use bold text. An article arising out of research funded in whole or in part by HRI should be footnoted on the title page. Place footnote 1 with the title. Footnote 1 will be: ¹Received for publication _____. Include any acknowledgements here.

Author(s)

List all authors below the title in bold without their affiliation. Footnote the authors and list their affiliation and location in footnote 2. Use additional footnotes if authors are from different locations or organizations. List an email address for the corresponding author. Professional titles can be listed in the footnotes if desired.

Abstract

The abstract is a concise summation of the research findings, limited to approximately 200 words or less. The word Abstract is centered and in bold. List the complete scientific name in the abstract for any species mentioned.

Index words: A list of index words (not a duplication of those used in the title) should be developed. This can include plant species (common and scientific names including the authority), chemicals, and horticultural terms.

Chemicals used in this study: In studies where chemicals (herbicides, fungicides, growth regulators, etc.) were tested, list the common name followed by the trade name in parentheses (). Each chemical should be separated by a semicolon (;).

Species used in this study: List the Common Name followed by the Scientific Name and authority in parentheses. For each species listed, separate with a semicolon (;).

Significance to the Horticulture Industry

Each article shall include a non-technical summation of how the information presented would be of value to the green industry. This summary should be brief (no more than 250 words), concise and, if possible, in the form of a recommendation(s) based on the work presented. Implications of the research for the industry and possible areas for future investigation should be presented. Left justify this heading and use bold font.

Text

Headings. Use the following headings that are left justified and are in bold.

Introduction
 Materials and Methods
 Results and Discussion
 Literature Cited

Subsection headings. Indent subsection headings and italicize them, followed by a period.

Manuscripts should conform to current standards of English style and usage. The Introduction should state the reasons for conducting the research and support its need with appropriate literature citations.

Include a statement listing the objectives of the research conducted. The Materials and Methods section should avoid unnecessary detail, yet be explicit enough so the work could be duplicated by others. List the source and location for specific instruments, media, or supplies used if identified by a trade name. The Results and Discussion section should emphasize the highlights and present them in such a fashion that they are discussed with regard to the literature. Do not have separate “Results” and “Discussion” sections. Do not use “Conclusions” as a heading, although a summary paragraph can be included at the end of the Results and Discussion section. Left justify the headings and use bold font. If subsection headings are desired, left justify, use italics, indent, and follow with the period. Start the text on the same line.

When citing literature, do not put a comma between the author and the year. Put parentheses around the author(s) and the year. For example: if one author - (Jones 1998), (if 2 authors – (Smith and Boyd 2007), if more than 2 authors - (Jackson et al. 2012). If citing multiple references in the text, separate them with a comma. For example – (Jones 2006, Smith 2011). Check the Literature Cited section to ensure that all references are used in the text.

Weights and Measures. The metric system is preferable for all measurements. However, units of U.S. weights and measures must also be used in parentheses for comparative purposes. When referring to nursery pot sizes, list the metric size followed by the U.S. unit in parentheses. For example, 4 L (1 gal) or 4 L (#1).

Abbreviations. Use abbreviations for standard units such as gram (g), milliliter (ml), centimeter (cm), hectare (ha), inch (in), feet (ft), quart (qt) and foot-candles (ft-c). When citing temperatures, do not use the degree symbol, simply C (F). Abbreviations should conform to that used by the American Society for Horticultural Science.

Statistical Guidelines. In studies with fixed treatment levels, report the number of experimental units (replications) assigned to treatments and the experimental design, such as a completely randomized design. When treatments are in a factorial treatment arrangement, partition the treatments into main effects and interactions. A significant interaction takes precedence over the component main effects. Determine differences among treatments in all simple effects comprising a significant interaction. For example, assume one has a factorial treatment design of two factors, azalea cultivars and fertilizer concentrations. There are two azalea cultivars, ‘Hino-Crimson’ and ‘Tradition’, and fertilizer was applied at 100, 200 or 300 pounds of nitrogen per acre. What are the simple effects?

1. Simple effects of concentration within azalea cultivar:

1. Compare among 100, 200 and 300 pounds applied to Hino-Crimson.
2. Compare among 100, 200 and 300 pounds applied to Tradition.

(Because fertilizer concentration is a continuous explanatory variable, use orthogonal polynomials to examine linear and quadratic trends for each simple effect.)

2. Simple effects of cultivar within fertilizer concentration:

1. Compare Hino-Crimson to Tradition at 100 pounds.
2. Compare Hino-Crimson to Tradition at 200 pounds.
3. Compare Hino-Crimson to Tradition at 300 pounds.

(Because azalea cultivar is a categorical explanatory variable, use a means comparisons method such as Tukey’s test.)

A multiple comparisons test among means is appropriate when treatments consist of discrete items such as cultivars or chemicals. Specific relationships among treatments may be elucidated with single degree-of-freedom contrasts. Regression analyses are appropriate when treatments form a progressive series of fixed

levels of a continuous variable for an experimental factor, such as increasing rates of a chemical. Orthogonal polynomials may be used to determine trends over fixed levels of a continuous variable within an ANOVA framework.

Plant Names. The scientific name of plants should be listed in italics in the abstract and at first mention in the body of the text. Do not repeat the scientific name if listed in the **Species used in this study** section. Include the authority for the scientific name. Cultivar names should also be used and be set off with single quotes. For example: ‘Moonbeam’ coreopsis (*Coreopsis verticillata* L.).

Trade or Brand Names. Common names of chemicals should be clearly stated in the text with the trade name referred to parenthetically the first time the chemical is mentioned in the Abstract and in the body of the text. Thereafter only the common should be used, unless the product is a prepackaged combination of 2 or more chemicals. In such cases, the trade name can be used as long as the individual components are listed at first mention. For tables and/or figures, common names should be used, with the trade name in parentheses. The first letter of trade or common names should be capitalized. Common names of growth regulators and pesticides should conform to that utilized by the Entomological Society of America, the American Phytopathological Society, the Weed Science Society of America, or other appropriate source.

Personal communication. If using personal communication as the source for a statement in the text, footnote that, listing the individual’s name and location.

Literature Cited

List citations in Literature Cited alphabetically by author’s name and year. Do not number the citations. For multiple references from the same author, list in reverse chronological order. For multiple references from the same author in the same year, use the letters a, b, etc. after the year to separate the manuscripts, listing the titles in alphabetical order. Refer to literature citations in the text by author and year using parentheses – i.e. (Brown 2007, Smith 1998). Citations to be listed under Literature Cited include papers in research publications, books, theses, extension bulletins, web pages or abstracts of papers presented at professional meetings. List the specific page numbers for books. Avoid listing the total book length. Do not underline the publication name. Use appropriate abbreviations for journal titles. The issue number for the journal is not needed, just the volume and page numbers, if the journal numbers pages consecutively throughout the year.

Examples of commonly used literature citations are given below:

Research journal

Miller, F. and G. Ware. 2002. Suitability and feeding preference of selected North American, European, and Asian elm (*Ulmus* spp.) biotypes to elm leaf beetle (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae). *J. Environ. Hort.* 20:148-154.

Miller, F. and G. Ware. 2001a. Evaluation of eleven newly acquired Asian elms for their suitability to adult elm leaf beetle (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae). *J. Environ. Hort.* 19:96-99.

Miller, F. and G. Ware. 2001b. Host suitability of Asiatic elm species and hybrids for larvae and adults of the elm leaf beetle (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae). *J. Arbor.* 27:118-125.

Miller, F. and G. Ware. 2001c. Resistance of temperate Chinese elms (*Ulmus* spp.) to feeding by the adult elm leaf beetle (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae). *J. Econ. Entomol.* 94:162-166.

Book

Davidson, H. and R. Mecklenburg. 1981. Nursery Management. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, NJ. p. 32-37.

Book Chapter

Gierson, W., J. Soule, and K. Kawada. 1982. Beneficial aspects of physiological stress. p. 247–271 In: J. Janick (Ed.). Hort Reviews. AVI Publishing Co., Inc., Westport, CT.

Thesis

Martens, J. 1978. Characterization of *Malus* species and cultivars using the scanning electron microscope, MS Thesis. The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH. p. 17-21.

Bulletin

Doran, W.L. 1957. Propagation of woody plants by cuttings. Mass. Expt. St. Bul. 491, Univ. Massachusetts. p. 93-99.

Abstract

Grueber, K.L. and J.J. Hanan. 1982. Simultaneous grafting and rooting of roses. HortScience 17:484 (Abstract).

Web Citation

Anonymous. 2006. Stratosphere: UV Index. http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/stratosphere/uv_index/. Accessed February 1, 2017.

Tables and Figures

Tables should be prepared on separate pages. Titles of each table should identify its contents so that the reference to the text is not absolutely necessary. Make column and row readings as self-explanatory as possible. Any footnotes should start with the letter z, followed by y, w, etc. for any additional footnotes. A Table example is listed below.

Table 1. Percent rooting, mean root number, and mean primary root length of mound layered caddo maple (*Acer saccharum* subsp. *saccharum*) shoots treated June 27, 2012, with potassium (K) salt of indole-3-butyric acid (K-IBA) dissolved in water.^z

K-IBA (ppm)	Rooting ^y (%)	Root no.	Root length (cm)
0	4	1.5	15.0
1,000	13	2.8	16.1
10,000	37	7.8	17.6
$P \leq$	0.0001	0.08	0.66
Linear regression ^x	**	NS	NS

^zLayered shoots were wounded and the base covered with commercial potting substrate.

YN = 89, 89, and 90 shoots for 0; 1,000; and 10,000 ppm, respectively.

^x Nonsignificant (NS) at $P \leq 0.05$ or (**) Significant at $P \leq 0.01$.

Figures should stand alone without needing to reference the text and should be numbered in the sequence in which they are cited in the text. Figures can be printed in color if desired. Figures transmitted electronically should print at 300 dpi at 100% of the size they will appear in the Journal of Environmental Horticulture at publication. An example of the format for a figure is listed below.

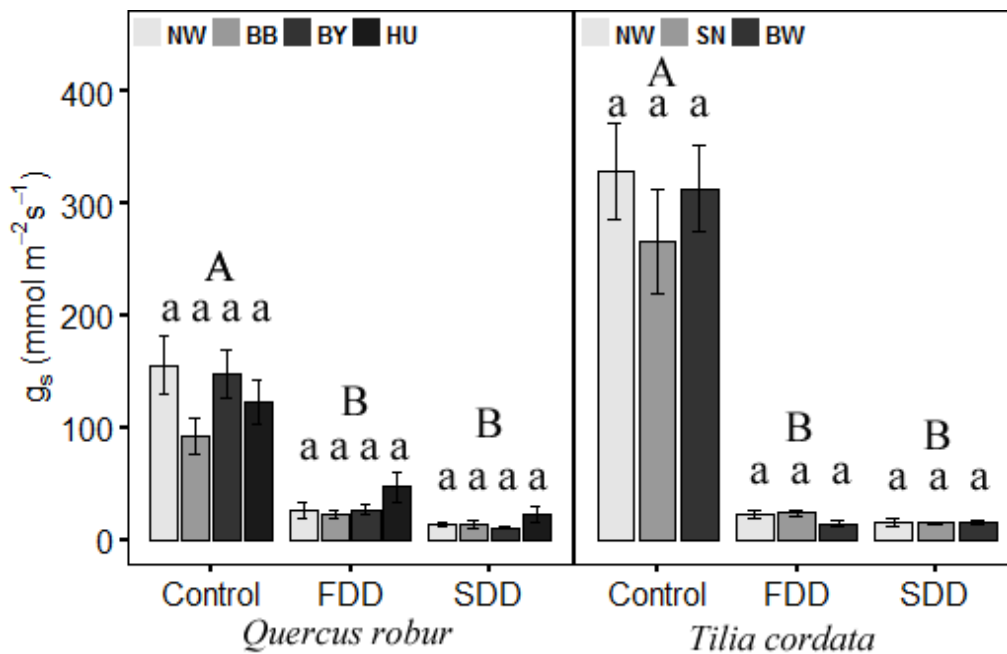


Fig. 1. Mean stomatal conductance (g_s) (\pm standard error) for different populations of container-grown *Quercus robur* and *Tilia cordata* in the control and two different drought treatments (FDD [fast-developing drought], SDD [slow-developing drought]). Populations code: Germany (NW = Nordrhein-Westfalen, BB = Brandenburg, BY = Bayern, SN = Sachsen Anhalt, BW = Baden-Württemberg), Hungary (HU = Tiszadob). Different lower case letters indicate significant differences between populations within a treatment. Capitals indicate differences between treatments. ($\alpha=0.05$, $n=9$).