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# Instructions to Authors

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# Canadian Journal of Plant Pathology

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## General information

### Types of papers

The *Canadian Journal of Plant Pathology* (Can. J. Plant Pathol.) publishes the results of scientific research and other information relevant to plant pathology, as **articles**, **notes**, **disease reports**, and **special topics**, including **reviews**. **Articles** are reports of research in any field of plant pathology and must be original new contributions to science. **Notes** may be brief reports of work that is largely confirmatory, or advances in knowledge arising as by-products of broader studies, or descriptions of research techniques or developments in instrumentation. Notes should normally not be longer than 15 manuscript pages (4 printed pages). Like articles, they should have an abstract and be divided into titled sections. Results and Discussion sections may be combined. **Disease reports** are brief, previously unpublished accounts of diseases occurring on a new host or geographic region. **Special topics** are invited papers on novel topics dealing with diseases, techniques, or emerging technologies in disease control. **Reviews** are focused and of general, current interest, but they provide a somewhat more comprehensive, although not exhaustive treatment. Reviews should contain a carefully selected bibliography; they are subject to the usual editorial process (see below). Authors planning to publish a review should consult with the Editor-in-Chief before forwarding a manuscript.

Normally, observational and experimental results will be considered as inappropriate if based upon a single experiment or only one season's data. Reports on biological control, mycorrhizal relationships, and pesticide efficacy will be scrutinized critically if not supported by data from field experiments that are relevant to plant pathology.

Scientific merit and originality are the two most desirable qualities of any paper. In addition, papers must be clearly and concisely written in **good English or French** and must be suitable for a readership interested in plant pathology.

### Page charges

A page charge of **Can\$55 per printed page** applies for authors that are **members** of The Canadian Phytopathological Society (**Can\$70 for nonmembers**), to partially offset the cost of publication. At least one author should be a member. There is no additional charge for tables and illustrations in black and white. Invited papers will have a reduced page charge. The cost of **colour reproduction** is Can\$800 per illustration. When a paper is submitted for publication, authors should indicate who, themselves or their institution, will meet these charges. Authors should indicate whether they are CPS members to obtain the reduced page charges.

### Submission of data to databases

Authors of manuscripts reporting nucleic acid sequences must submit the relevant data to the GenBank, EMBL, or DDBJ database, whichever is most convenient, and obtain an accession number before publication. Data can be submitted by e-mail or on diskette. Details regarding submission can be obtained from the relevant database:

GenBank Submissions  
National Center for Biotechnology Information  
Bldg. 38A, Room 8N-803  
8600 Rockville Pike  
Bethesda, MD 20894, USA  
E-mail: gb-sub@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov

EMBL, e-mail: datasubs@embl-heidelberg.de  
DDBJ, e-mail: ddbjsub@dbj.nig.ac.jp

Authors are encouraged to deposit voucher specimens of cultures used in the work at a culture collection registered with the World Federation

for Culture Collections ([www.wfcc.info](http://www.wfcc.info)). For ecological studies involving large numbers of field isolates, representative cultures should be vouchered, or dried cultures deposited as specimens in recognized herbaria (see Index Herbariorum, <http://sciweb.nybg.org/science2/IndexHerbariorum.asp>). Accession numbers for cultures or specimens must be reported in the manuscript. Canadian researchers should contact the Canadian Collection of Fungal Cultures, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, in Ottawa, before sending in the voucher specimens.

## Manuscript submission

### New manuscripts

**Authors should send their manuscripts directly to the Section Editor** representing the **area of research** of the work submitted, as indicated on **p. i of each issue of the Journal**. Authors are encouraged to send their manuscripts electronically directly to the Section Editor. Our preferred software is Word. Authors should submit their manuscripts in both Word and pdf format. Authors submitting hard copies of their manuscripts must submit the **original manuscript** and **two duplicates** (all double sided), one set of **original figures** or photomechanical transfers (PMTs) and **two** sets of high-quality **photocopies**, and in the case of **photographs**, **three sets** identical in quality (see Illustrations). To facilitate the review process, the author(s) must also provide two **preprints** of any relevant papers that have been submitted, are in press, or have been recently published. This is especially important if such papers are referred to in the manuscript submitted to the *Canadian Journal of Plant Pathology*. A **covering letter** should formally submit the paper for publication in the Journal and should confirm compliance with the requirements given below under Ethics. Authors may suggest the names of two potential reviewers of the manuscript who are not in a conflict of interest.

Authors are strongly encouraged to refer to a recent issue of the Journal for details of layout, especially for tables and reference list and to have their manuscript proofread by a colleague for grammar, style, and clarity before submission. Publication is facilitated if the authors very carefully check the symbols, abbreviations, and technical terms for accuracy, consistency, and readability. The Canadian Phytopathological Society and NRC (National Research Council of Canada) Research Press maintain the right to preserve the technical quality of the Journal. **The manuscript and illustrations must meet the requirements outlined below to avoid delay in publication.**

### Revised manuscripts

When the revised manuscript is submitted to the Section Editor, the **final versions only**, both in two printed copies and on disk, should be transmitted. An accompanying letter with a **statement from the author should confirm that the electronic versions of the manuscript and illustrations exactly match the final hard-copy versions**. Text files and figure files should be submitted on separate disks. All disks must be labelled clearly with the authors' names. Text (including tables) should be provided in a word-processing format (**preferably WordPerfect, otherwise Microsoft Word**, Windows or Macintosh platform). The word-processing software, version number, and platform (Windows or Macintosh) should be identified. Research Press is not currently accepting MS Word 12 documents (.docx extension). Please note that saving .docx documents to other formats (i.e., .doc, .rtf, or .txt) will likely lead to changes to or losses in formatting or other data. Authors saving .docx manuscripts to other formats are requested to check their manuscripts carefully before submission for any losses or other errors. For **figures**, see the section **Preparation of electronic graphic files**.

## Ethics

### General

In submitting a manuscript to the Journal, the authors affirm that an

identical or substantially similar report has not been published elsewhere nor is in the process of being considered or published elsewhere (except as an abstract). Authors must identify any material, figures, or tables that have been previously published. Prior publication of some content may be acceptable, but a failure to make a full disclosure is considered to be a breach of scientific ethics. Where appropriate, written permission from the holder of the copyright must be submitted with the manuscript. The corresponding author must also affirm that all authors have read and approved the manuscript.

### Conflict of interest

Financial support from a company should be declared in the Acknowledgements section. If an author has a personal financial involvement with a company that has an interest in marketing or using a product of the research reported, this involvement should be declared in an appropriate footnote to the title. This does not apply to authors who disclose their company affiliation by reporting the address where part or all of the research was carried out.

### Unpublished data

For observations or information obtained from an individual who is not an author, a letter or copy of an e-mail confirming permission to use unpublished observations should be included with the manuscript submission. For the authors own unpublished data this can be cited as, for example, T.J. Smith, unpublished data.

### Permission to reproduce copyright material

Whenever a manuscript contains material (tables, figures, charts, etc.) that has been previously published and, hence, is protected by copyright, it is the obligation of the author to secure **written permission from the holder of the copyright** to reproduce the material **for both the print and electronic formats**. These letters must accompany the submitted manuscript sent to the Section Editor.

### Photo manipulation

Authors should be aware that the Journal considers digital images to be data. Hence, digital images submitted should contain the same data as the original image captured. Any manipulation using graphical software should be identified in the methods, including both the name of the software and the techniques used to enhance or change the graphic in any way. Such a disclaimer ensures that the methods are repeatable and ensures the scientific integrity of the work. The removal of artefacts or any (nonintegral) data held in the image is discouraged.

### Editorial process

The Editor-in-Chief is informed of the manuscript's receipt by the Section Editor. When deviations from the guidelines for manuscript preparation may jeopardize the paper's chances of passing peer review, the manuscript is immediately returned to the author for modification. In either case, a prompt acknowledgment of receipt is sent to the corresponding author. The Section Editor will then send the manuscript, to two reviewers with a request for an expeditious evaluation. Reviewers are chosen primarily on the basis of their knowledge of the specific topic, regardless of their geographical location. See the March issue for a list of past reviewers. Reviewers are asked to evaluate the quality and significance of the work and to provide general and specific recommendations. Upon receipt of the reviews, the Section Editor may choose to seek a third review or may decide one of the following: (1) to accept the paper, (2) to request a revision, with or without further peer review, or (3) to reject the paper, with or without an invitation to resubmit after the addition of new data and (or) significant rewriting. It is the policy of the Journal to allow 1 month for North American authors to complete minor revisions, and 1.5 months for major revisions. All non North American authors will be allowed 1.5 months for any revisions. Authors will be reminded once and if there is no response, the manuscript will be considered withdrawn. A high priority is placed on expediting this editorial process, which on average requires less than 1.7 months for **first** return to author. The Editor-in-Chief communicates the final acceptance to the corresponding author after receiving the revised manuscript from the Section Editor. The average time from submission of a manuscript to appearance in print is currently under 9 months.

### Publication process

Once the paper has been accepted by the Editor-in-Chief, subsequent

correspondence should be with NRC Research Press, National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, ON K1A 0R6, Canada.

### Galley proofs

A galley proof, illustration proofs, the copy-edited manuscript, and a reprint order form are sent via e-mail to the corresponding author. Galley proofs must be checked very carefully, as they will **NOT** be proofread by NRC Research Press, and must be returned within 48 h of receipt. The proof stage is not the time to make extensive corrections, additions, or deletions, and the cost of changes introduced at the proof stage and deemed to be excessive will be charged to the author.

### Reprints

If reprints are desired, the reprint order form must be filled out completely and returned together with the corrected proofs. **Fund commitments** or purchase orders from institutions, if necessary, **should NOT be sent to NRC Research Press** at this stage, **but to the Editor-in-Chief upon receipt of the final billing**. Reprint orders submitted after the Journal has been printed are subject to considerably higher prices; authors should consult with the Editor-in-Chief, in the latter case, to know the cost. **No free reprints** are provided by the Journal. Reprints are mailed from NRC, and **authors are invoiced directly by the Editor-in-Chief for the corresponding charges after the paper is published**, usually within 2 months.

### The manuscript

#### Format and organization of text

All parts of the manuscript, including footnotes, tables, captions for illustrations, and references, should be typewritten **double-spaced** on white paper 216 mm × 279 mm, with margins of 25 mm. Use capital letters and italic and bold fonts only where appropriate according to Journal style. Double-sided copies are required. Each page of the manuscript should be numbered, and it is helpful to reviewers if each line on each page is also numbered.

The **title page** of the manuscript should have only the title, the authors' names with their respective affiliations (**names and addresses not separated**), and any necessary footnotes. The title must be clear, concise, and informative of the paper. When the common name of a disease appears in the title, it should be associated with the scientific name of the pathogen when possible, and the host should be specified when applicable. **Contribution numbers** from institutions should be inserted as footnotes to titles when required. The authors' addresses must be the institution(s) **where the work was done**. All authors' **present addresses**, if different, should be footnoted along with their **e-mail address and telephone and fax numbers**. **The corresponding author must be indicated in a footnote**.

**Authorship** recognition is reserved to individuals who were involved in the intellectual process. An author should have made a substantial contribution to the overall design and execution of experiments; therefore, all authors are considered equally responsible for the entire contents of the paper. Those who merely provided assistance such as strains, reagents, or technical advice, should be recognized in the Acknowledgements section.

**Footnotes** to the main text should be used only if unavoidable, but their use in tables is encouraged. **In the text**, footnotes should be designated by superscript Arabic numerals in serial order (for **tables**, see proper section). Each footnote should be placed at the bottom of the page where it is referred to.

An **abstract** of not more than 250 words, typed on a separate page, is required. Where possible, abbreviations should be avoided in the abstract. Authors who can submit abstracts in both fluent French and English are encouraged to do so. **Authors should provide at least 3 to 6 key words**, after the abstract; these should include at least, if appropriate, the scientific name of the pathogen, with or without the common name of the disease, and the common name of the host for common crops or the scientific name for less common hosts or for more precision (e.g., species of *Triticum* or of *Brassica*).

A brief **Introduction** should provide the reader with an understanding of the context, significance, and objective(s) of the study. **Material and methods**, figures, and footnotes to tables should be written so that others can repeat or extend the work being reported. A **Results** section should summarize the principal findings and the logic used in reaching them. The **Discussion** should emphasize overall conclusions, making a clear distinction between those supported by the data and those that are merely

suggested by them. Speculation is permissible, but should be modest. If deemed more appropriate, the **Results and discussion** may be combined under one heading, but the essential features of both should be retained. This format is encouraged for manuscripts submitted as a **Note**.

**Equations** must be set up clearly in type, triple-spaced. They should be identified by numbers in square brackets placed flush with the **left margin**.

In the **text**, authors are encouraged to include uniform resource locators (**URLs**) and digital object identifiers (**DOIs**) to enable readers to find material on the World Wide Web. URLs and DOIs for references cited should be placed after the reference in the reference list; other URLs and DOIs should be placed in context in the text.

## References

The author is responsible for verifying each reference against the original article. Each reference must be cited **in the text**, using the surnames of the authors and the year; if there are three or more authors, the name of the first author is followed by et al. Depending on the sentence construction, the names may or may not be in parentheses, but the year always is; e.g., Green and Brown (1981) or (Green et al. 1969). Multiple references in the text are placed in alphabetical order according to the last name of the first author, e.g., (Abbott 1975; Green et al. 1961, 2000). Please note the punctuation. References not uniquely identified by the authors' names and year are distinguished by a letter of the alphabet, according to the order of mention in the text, e.g. (Green 1983a, 1983b; Green and Brown 1978a, 1978b) for the text citation and **in the reference list**. The reference list must be double-spaced and placed after the Acknowledgements. References must be listed in alphabetical order according to the name of the first author and **not numbered**. References with the same first author are listed in the following order:

- (1) Papers with **one author only** are listed first in chronological order, beginning with the earliest paper.
- (2) Papers with **dual authorship** follow and are listed in alphabetical order by the last name of the second author.
- (3) Papers with **three or more authors** appear after the dual-authored papers and are arranged chronologically.

When authors are numerous, **at least 6 names** followed by et al. (or the whole of 7 names) with initials should be provided, in a **consistent** fashion.

Uniform reference locators (URLs) or digital object identifiers (DOIs) are useful in locating references on the World Wide Web, and authors are encouraged to include these; they should be added to the reference in the reference list (see example below). Online-only citations are indicated as such by including "[online]" after the title. Authors' names within the reference list are presented in bold. References should follow the form used in current issues of the Journal; however, the following bibliographic citations illustrate the punctuation, style, and abbreviations for references:

### Journal article

**Banniza, S., and Vandenberg, A.** 2003. The influence of plant injury on development of *Mycosphaerella pinodes* in field pea. *Can. J. Plant Pathol.* 25: 304–311.

### Book

**Stacey, G., and Keen, N.T.** (Editors). 1996. Plant–microbe interactions. Chapman & Hall, New York.

### Book chapter

**Mandell, G.L., and Petri, W.A., Jr.** 1996. Antimicrobial agents: penicillins, cephalosporins, and other  $\beta$ -lactam antibiotics. In Goodman and Gilman's. The pharmacological basis of therapeutics. 9th ed. Edited by J.G. Hardman and L.E. Limbird. McGraw-Hill, New York. pp. 1073–1101.

### Paper in conference proceedings

**Ridout, C.J., and Brown, J.K.M.** 1996. Fine-scale mapping of the avirulence gene *Avr<sub>a12</sub>* in the barley pathogen *Erysiphe graminis* f. sp. *hordei*. In Proceedings of the 9th European and Mediterranean Cereal Rusts and Powdery Mildews Conference. 2–6 Sept. 1996, Lunteren, Netherlands. European and Mediterranean Cereal Rust Foundation, Wageningen. p. 66.

### Software user's guide

**SAS Institute Inc.** 2000. SAS/STAT user's guide. Version 8.1 [computer program]. SAS Institute Inc., Cary, N.C.

### Electronic citations

**Jablonski, S.** 1999. Online multiple congenital anomaly/mental retardation (MCA/MR) syndromes [online]. US National Library of Medicine, Medical Subject Headings Section. Available from [http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/jablonski/syndrome\\_title.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/jablonski/syndrome_title.html) [updated 28 September 2000; cited 8 March 2001].

**Schardl, C.L.** 1996. *Epichloë* species: fungal symbionts of grasses. *Annu. Rev. Phytopathol.* 34: 109–130. doi:10.1146/annurev.phyto.34.1.109

**van der Sanden, J.J., and Hoekman, D.H.** 2005. Review of relationships between grey-tone co-occurrence, semivariance, and auto-correlation based image texture analysis approaches [online]. *Can. J. Remote Sens.* 31: 207–213. Available from <http://pubs.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/cjrs/rs3-05.html> [accessed 9 September 2005].

Please ensure that any http addresses provided in an online citation are **functional** and that they bring the user **directly** to the document in question when possible.

The names of serials are abbreviated in the form given in *CASSI* (*Chemical Abstracts Service Source Index*, Chemical Abstracts, P.O. Box 3012, Columbus, OH 43210, USA) or in *BIOSIS<sup>®</sup> Serial Sources* (Biosis<sup>®</sup>, 2100 Arch street, Philadelphia, PA 19103-1399, USA). In doubtful cases, authors should write out the name of the serial in full.

**Abstracts, theses or dissertations, and papers in press** are all allowed in the reference list, as exemplified below:

**DeYoung, R.M., Copeman, R.J., Muehlchen, A.M., Lapp, M.S., and Dunstan, D.I.** 1988. *Erwinia* spp. cause galls on Douglas fir in coastal British Columbia. *Can. J. Plant Pathol.* 10: 361. [Abstr.]

**Landry, P., Thompson, D., and Perreault, J.-P.** 2004. The role of viroids in gene silencing: the model case of *Peach latent mosaic viroid*. *Can. J. Plant Pathol.* 26. In press.

**Wang, I.K.** 1991. 6-Methylsalicylic acid polyketide synthetase: enzyme purification and gene cloning. Ph.D. thesis, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alta.

**Unpublished reports** can be included in the reference list if a full address where a copy can be obtained or a Web site is given; otherwise, they are footnoted at the first mention in the main text, with a call for footnote at subsequent mentions. Citation in text of unpublished manuscripts (in preparation, to be published, submitted but not accepted yet) should provide the name and initials of all authors involved.

## Tables

Tables should be numbered with Arabic numerals, have a brief, but self-explanatory title, and be referred to in the text. **Each table** must be **on a separate page after the reference list**. Vertical rules should not be used. A copy of the Journal should be consulted for presentation. Column headings and descriptive content should be brief. Descriptive material not designated by a footnote should be placed below the table as a **Note**. **Footnotes** in tables should be designated by superscript symbols (\*, †, ‡, §, ¶, #), or by superscript lowercase letters in **italic** when \*,  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*,  $p < 0.01$ ; and \*\*\*,  $p < 0.001$  are reserved to define (within the general Note) the **levels of significance** within one of the tables. The letters on line following data not statistically significantly different are distinctively preceded by a space and in **roman** letters. Footnotes pertaining to more than one element should not be attributed to a single element but to a descriptor of column or line, or moved to the general Note if of more general nature.

## Figure captions

Figure captions should be listed on a separate page placed after the tables. The captions should be brief but contain sufficient information to make the illustrations self-explanatory. Figures that can share a same caption, with the exception of some specific labellings, should be grouped in one illustration if size allows.

## Appendices

Figures and tables used in an appendix should be numbered

sequentially but separately from those used in the main body of the paper, e.g., Fig. A1, Table A1, etc.

## Illustrations

Each figure or group of figures should be planned to fit, after appropriate reduction, into the area of either one or two columns of the Journal. The maximum finished size of a one-column illustration is 86 mm × 235 mm and that of a two-column illustration is 181 mm × 235 mm. The figures (including halftones) must be numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals, and each one must be referred to in the text and self-explanatory. All terms, abbreviations, and symbols must correspond with those in the text. Only essential labelling should be used, with detailed information given in the caption. Repetitive axes labelling of composite figures should be grouped, if precision allows. For **hard-copy versions**, each illustration must be identified by the figure number and the authors' names on the back of the page or in the left-hand corner, well away from the illustration area.

### Line drawings

The **same type of font and lettering size** should be used for **comparable elements within and among figures of similar size** in any one paper. **Avoid extreme variations in font size (ideal average height of character, 2 mm; minimum, 1.5 mm; maximum, 3 mm)**. All lines must be sufficiently thick (0.5 points minimum) to reproduce well, and all symbols, superscripts, subscripts, and decimal points must be in good proportion to the rest of the drawing and large enough to allow for any necessary **reduction without loss of detail**. Avoid small open symbols; these tend to fill in upon reproduction. Lettering produced by dot matrix printers or typewriters, or by hand, is not acceptable. For **hard-copy versions**, line drawings should be made with black ink or computer-generated in black on high-quality white paper or other comparable material; **laser prints** should be created at the **highest resolution** available.

### Photographs

Photographs must be of **high quality, in continuous tone with strong contrasts**. Only **essential features** should be shown. A photograph, or group of them, should be planned to fit into the area of either one or two columns of the Journal **with no further reduction**. Electron micrographs or photomicrographs should include a **scale bar** directly on the print. The best results will be obtained if the authors match the contrast and density of all figures arranged as a single plate. **Hard-copy versions** must be printed on **glossy paper**, and photographs arranged in groups should be trimmed and mounted on **thin** flexible white bristol board with no space, except a thin white line, between them.

### Colour illustrations

Colour illustrations will be at the author's expense (see **Page charges**). Both a hard copy and an electronic copy of colour illustrations must be submitted. The colour and quality of the hard copy must be representative of what is expected in print. **Please ensure that electronic files match the hard copies (i.e., figure number and figure content)**. See instructions below for preparation of colour e-files.

### Preparation of electronic graphic files

NRC Research Press **prefers e-files** for graphics and will use these whenever possible. Authors must supply copies of the original e-files (i.e., the files directly from the software application in which they were created). The **preferred graphic application is CorelDraw!** For other applications that can be used, see the electronic graphics list at [http://pubs.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/tcjpp/tcjpp\\_graphics\\_e.html](http://pubs.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/tcjpp/tcjpp_graphics_e.html). Electronic graphics can be accepted on 3½-in. disks, 100 MB Zip cartridge, or CD-ROM. On the disk label, identify (1) the software application and version and (2) file name(s), size, and extension. If you have compressed your files, indicate what compression format was used. Windows or Macintosh versions of True Type or Type 1 fonts should be used. **Do not use bitmap or nonstandard fonts.**

**Bitmap (raster) files** are image files produced using a grid format in which each square (or pixel) is set to one level of black, colour, or grey. A bitmap (rasterized) file is broken down into the number of pixels or

picture elements per inch (ppi). Pixels per inch is sometimes referred to as dots per inch (dpi). The higher the resolution of an image, the larger the number of pixels contained within the rectangular grid. The proper resolution should be used when submitting bitmap artwork. The **minimum requirements for resolution are 600 dpi for line art, 1200 dpi for finelines** (line art with fine lines or shading), **300 dpi for halftones and colour**, and **600 dpi for combinations** (halftones with lettering outside the photo area).

**Remember**, the more complex your artwork, the greater the possibility for problems at output time. Avoid complicated textures and shadings, especially in vector illustration programs; this increases the chance for a poor-quality final product. **Vector files** are image files produced using elements such as lines and shapes. Typically, these files are used for **line drawings**. **Bitmaps** can be **imported into vector/draw applications** only for the purpose of adding and overlaying information, lines, text, etc. Bitmaps should not be resized, cropped, rotated, or otherwise manipulated after importing.

All **colour files** submitted must be as CMYK (cyan, magenta, yellow, and black). These colours are used in full-colour commercial printing. RGB graphics (red, green, and blue; colours specifically used to produce an image on a monitor) will not print correctly.

All figures should be submitted at the desired published size, to fit into the area of one or two columns of the Journal. For figures with several parts (e.g., a, b, c, etc.) created using the same software application, assemble them into one file rather than sending several files.

**Electronic files should match the hard copies (i.e., same figure numbering and content)**. If e-files are not available, or if those supplied are inadequate for reproduction, hard-copy originals will be scanned. Note that the scanner will easily reproduce flaws (e.g., correction fluid, smudges). Submission of noncontinuous (screened) photographs and scanned illustrations printed out on laser printers is not recommended as moirés develop; a moiré is a noticeable, unwanted pattern generated by rescanning or rescreening an illustration that already contains a dot pattern.

## Stylistic and technical guidelines

### Spelling

Spelling should follow that of *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* or the *Oxford English Dictionary*. Authors are responsible for consistency in spelling.

### Abbreviations

Abbreviations, including acronyms, should be **defined at first mention** in the abstracts and text; they should be **restricted to frequent occurrences** (three or more), except for well established ones (e.g., RNA).

### Units of measure

For units of measure, SI units (Système international d'unités) should be used or SI equivalents should be given. This system is explained, along with other useful information, in the *Metric Practice Guide*, standard CSA Z234.1-00 (2000; Canadian Standards Association (CSA) International, 178 Rexdale Blvd., Toronto, ON M9W 1R3, Canada). **Concentrations** should be expressed in mol/L or mol/m<sup>3</sup>, not as molarity (M), and abbreviations for **mass ratios** (m/m) or **volume ratios** (v/v) should be attributed an italic font, as variables (section 6.28 of the Guide). Distinction is to be established between **weight** (force) and **mass**, according to the standard (sections 6.7.3 and 6.15); for instance, the weight exerted by a mass of x kg is y N. Unit symbols should be repeated with each of the **dimensions** in expressions with the multiplication sign (e.g., a 4 cm × 6 cm box; see CSA standard Z372-1980, pp. 23–24).

### Symbols and special characters

Symbols and unusual or **Greek characters** should be identified clearly. Superscripts and subscripts should be legible and carefully placed.

### Numbers

The decimal marker is a point (e.g., 0.1 mL), while the thousand's separator is a space on either side of the decimal period (e.g.,

25 562.987 05). The decimal point in all numbers between 1 and -1, except 0, must be preceded by a 0. Comparable data should have the same number of significant decimals. The sign × should be used to indicate multiplication, e.g., 3 × 10<sup>6</sup> and not 3·10<sup>6</sup>.

### Dates

Dates should be written in the sequence day–month–year, without internal punctuation (e.g., 9 October 1983).

### Nomenclature

As a general guide for **biological terms**, *Scientific Style and Format — The CSE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers* (7th ed., 2006), published by the Council of Science Editors, Reston, VA 20190, USA, is recommended.

**Enzyme nomenclature** follows *Enzyme Nomenclature (1992): Recommendations of the Nomenclature Committee of the International Union of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology* (Academic Press, San Diego, Calif.) and updates (see <http://www.chem.qmul.ac.uk/iubmb/enzyme/>).

**Bacteria nomenclature** follows the *International Code of Nomenclature of Bacteria* (1992; American Society of Microbiology, Washington, D.C.) and updates (see <http://www.bacterio.cict.fr/> and <http://www.dsmz.de/bactnom/bactname.htm>). A new name is not validly published until a note containing the name is also published in the *International Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Bacteriology*.

**Virus nomenclature** follows *Virus Taxonomy: The Classification and Nomenclature of Viruses. The Seventh Report of the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses* (2000; Academic Press, San Diego, Calif.), and the current updates (8th report to be published in 2004 at Elsevier; see also <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ICTVdb/Ictv/index.htm> under Taxonomic Index and Catalogue of Viruses, alphabetical lists). Names of virus species with formal recognition should be in italic with initial capital; the formal abbreviation should follow the first mention, in parentheses, and should be used subsequently. Names of species of uncertain status or tentative names should be in roman letters but can bear the initial capital. Italic and initial capital also apply to higher hierarchical levels of taxonomy, providing that the taxon identity precedes the latin name (e.g., family *Narnaviridae*). *Names of Plant Diseases in Canada* (4th ed., 2003; Quebec Society for the Protection of Plants, Sainte-Foy, Que.) can be used as a resource for French names of viruses; the English formal abbreviation will be used in French until a comprehensive database is generated.

The latter reference is also useful for **common names of diseases**, the **scientific names of pathogens** and **host crops**, and **authority names**. Useful additional **online resources for nomenclature of micro-organisms** can be found at <http://www.apsnet.org/online/common/search.asp>, <http://www.cabri.org/CABRI/srs-doc/index.html>, [\[item.ba.cnr.it/list\\\_of\\\_toxigenic\\\_fungal\\\_culture.htm\]\(http://item.ba.cnr.it/list\_of\_toxigenic\_fungal\_culture.htm\), and <http://bodd.cf.ac.uk/BotDermFolder/BotDermF/FUNGI.html>. The \*\*authority names\*\* should be provided at first mention of a species in the main text, e.g., \*Sclerotium rolfsii\* Sacc. on tomato \(\*Lycopersicon esculentum\* Mill.\). Square brackets must enclose the scientific name of a \*\*causal agent\*\* when it follows the name of the disease it causes, e.g., powdery mildew \[\*Blumeria graminis\* f. sp. \*hordei\*\]. \*\*When a genus is used as part of the name of a disease\*\*, it begins with a lowercase letter and is not italicized, e.g., fusarium wilt.](http://www.</a></p></div><div data-bbox=)

**Cultivar epithets** are to be placed in single quotes at each mention, e.g., *Malus domestica* 'James Grieve'. A list (not comprehensive) of registered varieties (cultivars) of agricultural crops in Canada can be found at <http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/variet/vartocce.shtml>.

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Identify **proprietary chemicals** by trade name, common name if available, % active ingredient, and name and location of the manufacturer. If no **common name** exists for a **pesticide**, use the **chemical (systematic) name**. For systematic names, some commercial names, and accepted common names, refer to CSA standard Z143-1986 and supplements or to the *Compendium of Pesticide Common Names* at <http://alanwood.net/pesticides/sitemap.html> (indexes of common and systematic names).

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