

REFERENCE STYLE FOR JAH **(Followed after January 2007)**

References list should include only published, significant, and relevant sources accessible through a library or an information system. These include research papers, books, thesis, dissertations, proceedings, bulletins, reports, and published abstracts. Unpublished work, or information received personally should be noted parenthetically in the text [e.g., "(M.K. Singh, unpublished data)" or "(J.B. Howard, personal communication)"]. Manuscripts submitted to a publisher may not be used in literature citations unless the work has been accepted for publication, and the work may be cited as "(In press.)" at the end of the citation.

All citations mentioned in the text must be included in the references; also, all references listed in the References must be cited at least at one place in the text. Check the reference list against literature citations in the text before submitting the manuscript for publication. When two or more citations are listed in the text, list the citations alphabetically first, then chronologically, e.g., "(Kader, 2001; Sharma, 2003, 2004; Stassen, 1996)." Authors should ensure that each reference is complete, accurate, and traceable. Authors must see the original source and do not copy a reference from a previous list of citations, because the odds are that at least one error will be copied.

Format

Literature citations follow the last name(s) of the author(s) and the year of the publication cited in the text. References are arranged alphabetically (letter by letter not word by word) by last names of authors (then initials if last names are the same) and chronologically if duplicate author names appear.

Example:

If a work has no author, give the name of the organization (committee, agency, etc.) responsible for the publication. If no authority is known, credit the work to the publisher, not to Anonymous. If an editor or editors is given, their names are followed by "(ed.)" or "(eds.)," respectively.

Following the name(s) of the author(s), give the year of publication (the copyright or publication date listed on the publication) followed by a period. If more than one work by the same author or set of authors is cited, list the publications in chronological order and, if the year is also identical, insert lowercase letters (in alphabetical sequence) after the date. All single-authored articles of a given individual precede multiple-authored articles of which that individual is senior author.

Titles should be lowercase except for the first word, proper names, or certain foreign-language conventions. Do not italicize titles except for words or phrases italicized in the title of the published work. Do not use quotation marks around titles. If an article, book, or chapter title has a subtitle (indicated by a dash, colon, semicolon, smaller type, or different typeface), place a colon before the subtitle and capitalize the first letter of the first word. Never abbreviate titles. Titles of non-English publications should retain their native spelling and diacritical marks. Languages that capitalize nouns (such as German) retain their capitalization, but the rest of the title should follow style in lowercase. Do not translate titles into English unless a translated copy was used.

Titles that have been translated or transliterated into Roman characters should carry a parenthetical note [e.g., “(in Spanish)”] before the period ending the title.

Don't abbreviate the titles with one-word names, e.g., *Euphytica*, *Hilgardia*, *Nature*, *Phytopathology*, *Science*. Italicize publication titles. Capitalize the first letter of all words, but delete extraneous prepositions and articles. Abbreviate the roots of words when they stand alone or with a prefix, e.g., Anal. Biochem. (See “Abbreviations for Citation” for abbreviations of commonly used words in periodical titles.) Give the volume number in Arabic numerals, followed by the issue number (if available) in Arabic numerals in parentheses. Issue numbers are only necessary if the publication's pages are renumbered from 1 with each issue within a volume. The pagination of the publication follows, connected to the volume number and/or issue number by a colon, and all closed up (no spaces): 56(6):545–548. Give full pagination, e.g., use “1081–1082,” not “1081–2” or “1081–02.”

Electronic citations should include: (i) Name of author, editor, compiler, or translator of the source. (ii) Year of electronic publication; (iii) Title; (iv) Complete electronic address.

Specific examples of references

Commonly used references in Journal of Applied Horticulture.

ABSTRACT

Fu, J., N.F. Weeden, J.R. Kikkert, B. Wang, and S.K. Brown. 1999. Development of a BAC library from Russian Seedling R12740-7A, an apple selection with two genes conferring resistance to scab. *Plant & Animal Genome VII* (Abstr. P108).

ABSTRACT FOR HORTICULTURAL ABSTRACTS

Guariento, M. 1977. Semi-forcing and protection of table grapes. *Vigneveni* (1977) 4(6/7): 39-46. (Hort. Abstr., 48(3): 2195; 1978),

BOOK

Hartmann, H.T., D.E. Kester and F.T. Davies, Jr. 2002. *Plant Propagation: Principles and Practice*. Seventh Edition. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ.

BOOK CHAPTER

Janick, J., J.N. Cummins, S.K. Brown and M. Hemmat, 1996. Apples. p.1-77. In: *Fruit Breeding*, Volume I: Tree and Tropical Fruits, J. Janick and J.N. Moore (eds.). John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

BULLETIN

Brown, S.K., R.C. Lamb and D.E. Terry. 1986. Peach and nectarine varieties in New York state. NY Food Life Sci. Bull. 117. Cornell Univ., Geneva, NY.

ELECTRONIC CITATION

WSU Apple Breeding Program. 2004, <<http://hort.tfrec.wsu.edu/breed.php>>

PERIODICAL

Goldberg, D., B. Cornat and Y. Bar. 1991. The distribution of roots, water, and minerals as a result of trickle irrigation. J. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci. 96:645–648.

PROCEEDINGS

American Society for Horticultural Science. Tropical Region. 2000. Proc. XVIII Annu. Mtg., Miami, 25–30 Oct. 2000. (Proc. Trop. Reg. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci. 14).

PROCEEDINGS PAPER

Johnson, H.A., J.L. McLaughlin and J. Gordon, 1996. Monthly variations in biological activity of *Asimina triloba* (The North American pawpaw tree). *Progress in New Crops: Proceedings of the Third National New Crops Symposium* (J. Janick, ed.), John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1996, p. 609-614.

REPORTS

U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2006. *Agricultural statistics for 2005*. U.S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D.C.

THESIS OR DISSERTATION

Morse, S. I. 2000. *The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and the Urban Landscape, 1827–1927*. Ph.D. Diss., Temple University, 2000. 188 pp.

COMMONLY USED ABBREVIATIONS

The following list gives some of the more commonly used abbreviations. When the proper abbreviation is in doubt, spell out the word; managing editor will abbreviate if appropriate. Generally, any word ending in “ology” is abbreviated “ol.” and any word ending in “culture” is abbreviated “cult.”

Word	Abbreviation	Word	Abbreviation
Abstract	Abstr.	Cytology, -ical	Cytol.
Academy	Acad.	Department	Dept.
Acta	Acta	Development	Dev.
Advances	Adv.	Digest	Dig.
Agriculture	Agr.	Disease	Dis.
Agronomy	Agron.	Dissertation	Diss.
America, -an	Amer.	Distribution	Distrib.
Analytical	Anal.	Division	Div.
Annals	Ann.	Ecology, -ical	Ecol.
Annual	Annu.	Economy	Econ.
Applied	Appl.	Education	Educ.
Archives	Arch.	Encyclopedia	Encycl.
Associate(s), -ed	Assoc.	Engineers, -ring	Eng.
Association	Assn.	Enology	Enol.
Australian	Austral.	Entomology, -ical	Entomol.
Austrian	Aust.	Environment	Environ.
Biochemistry	Biochem.	Experiment	Expt.
Biology	Biol.	Extension	Ext.
<u>Biotechnology</u>	<u>Biotechnol.</u>	Fertilizer	Fert.
Botanv	Bot.	Forestry	For.
Breeding	Breeding	Gazette	Gaz.
British, Britain	Brit.	General	Gen.
Bulletin	Bul.	Genetics	Genet.
Bureau	Bur.	Government	Govt.
Canada, -ian	Can.	Handbook	Hdbk.
Center	Ctr.	Heredity	Hered.
Chemical, -istry	Chem.	Horticulture, -ae, -al	Hort.
Circular	Circ.	Indian	Indian
Citriculture	Citricult.	Industry, -ial	Ind.
Climatology, -ical	Climatol.	Information	Info.
College	College	Institute, -ion	Inst.
Colloquium	Colloq.	International	Intl.
Commonwealth	Cmwlth.	Irrigation	Irr.
Communication	Commun.	Japanese	Jpn.
Conference	Conf.	Journal	J.
Congress	Congr.	Laboratory, -ies	Lab.
Contribution(s)	Contrib.	Leaflet	Lflt.
Cooperative	Coop.	Letters	Lett.
<u>Culture</u>	<u>Cult.</u>	Magazine	Mag.

Management	Mgt.	Regulator, -ion, -y	Regulat.
Market	Mkt.	Report(s)	Rpt.
Marketing	Mktg.	Reporter	Rptr.
Meeting	Mtg.	Research	Res.
Meteorology, -ical	Meteorol.	Resources	Resources
Microscopy	Microsc.	Review(s), Revue(s)	Rev.
Molecular	Mol.	Science(s)	Sci.
Monograph	Monogr.	Scientia	Scientia
Mycology, -ical	Mycol.	Scientific	Scientific
National	Natl.	Series	Ser.
Nematology, -ical	Nematol.	Service	Serv.
Netherlands	Neth.	Society	Soc.
New Zealand	N.Z.	Soil	Soil
Newsletter	Nwsl.	Special	Spec.
Nucleic	Nucl.	Standard	Std.
Nutrition, -al	Nutr.	Station	Sta.
Official	Offic.	Statistics, -ical	Stat.
Pathology, -ical	Pathol.	Supplement(s)	Suppl.
Photosynthesis	Photosyn.	Symposium	Symp.
Physics, -ical	Phys.	Technical, -que	Tech.
Physiology, -ical, -ia	Physiol.	Technology, -ical	Technol.
Phytology, -ical	Phytol.	Temperature	Temp.
Phytopathology, -ical	Phytopathol.	Thesis	Thesis
Planta	Planta	Transactions	Trans.
Plantae, -arum	Plant.	Tropical	Trop.
Pomology, -ical	Pomol.	United States	U.S.
Proceedings	Proc.	University	Univ.
Products	Prod.	Variety, -ies	Var.
Progress	Prog.	Vegetable(s)	Veg.
Propagation	Prop.	Virology	Viol.
Protection	Protection	Viticulture	Viticult.
Publication(s)	Publ.	Workshop	Wkshp.
Quarterly	Qrtly.	Yearbook	Yrbk.
Region	Reg.		