Phytopathologia Mediterranea

Guidelines for Contributors

Phytopathologia Mediterranea publishes original research papers, short notes and review articles on all aspects of plant pathology, with special reference to the Mediterranean area.

General terms of publication

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It is recommended that authors refer to papers published in a recent issue of the Journal for guidelines on the layout of manuscript (Note: different styles of layout apply depending on whether the manuscript appears in the form of a Research paper, Short Note or Review). The script should be typed on one side only of A4 paper, double spaced with wide margins and the pages, and preferably the lines of each page, should be numbered consecutively. Do not use the spacebar to format tables or laying out texts. The text should be consistent in style (the latest edition of the *Scientific Style and Format,* CBE Style Manual Committee, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK can be followed) and spelling (English or American). It is strongly recommended to have papers by non-native English authors revised by a language editor before submission. For terms of current use in plant pathology reference is made to: P. Holliday, *A Dictionary of Plant Pathology*, 2nd edition, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, 1998.

Title, Authors and Addresses. The full title should be informative but concise. It should be followed by the names of the authors, their affiliations and full addresses. Name, fax number and e-mail of the corresponding author should be indicated in a separate line. A short phrase for the running title should be suggested.

Running page-heading. Type a short running page-heading (max 54 characters including spaces) above the paper's title.
Summary. The English summary should not exceed 300 words. A second, brief summary in another language can also be included.

Key words. A maximum of 5 key words, including Latin names of plants and microorganisms, must be indicated. They must be different from any words already in the title.

Subject matter. Papers are arranged under main headings (in bold type): Introduction, Materials and methods, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgements (if any), Literature cited.
Note that, as a general rule, no headings are given in short notes and reviews.

Names of species and cultivars. In manuscripts dealing with taxonomy, for every organism, Latin names (in italics), plus the authority of the genus, species and other rank of taxon, should be cited at first mention. For manuscripts dealing with other subjects this is also desirable but not absolutely necessary.

Thereafter the generic name may be abbreviated to the initial if no ambiguity exists. For abbreviations of names of authors of species, refer to: *Authors of plant names*, R.K. Brummitt and C.E. Powell, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, UK.
Formae speciales of plant-pathogenic fungi do not require any authority.
Strict adherance to modern taxonomy and rules of nomenclature is recommended.
Deposit relevant strains of microorganisms in recognized culture collections and cite appropriate strain number.
Names of cultivars should be preceded by the abbreviation cv. or enclosed between single quotation marks, e.g., tomato cv. Bonny Best or tomato 'Bonny Best'.

Units of measurements and abbreviations. The metric system and SI (Système International) system of units is adopted as standard.
Concentrations and rates are indicated with the minus index (mg l^{-1}).
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For further guidance, see: the *CBE Style Manual* mentioned above; *Quantities, Units and Symbols*, published by the Royal Society, 6 Carlton House Terrace, London, UK; *Biochemical Journal*, 273, 1–19, 1991; *Enzyme Nomenclature*, International Union of Biochemistry, Academic Press, 1984; *Chemical Abstracts*, American Chemical Society.

Statistical treatments of results. Numerical data lacking statistical analysis will not be published. Data from a sufficient number of independent experiments should be reported to permit evaluation of the reproducibility and significance of results. When any significance is claimed, the test of significance used should be stated and an extimate of the probability given. If complex statistical transformations have been used, include a brief explanation of purpose and outcome of the test.

References. Special attention should be given to the style of References. Within the text references should be cited by author and date. When papers are by more than two authors they should be cited by the name of the first author followed by "*et al.*".
At the end of the paper, references should be listed under the heading "Literature cited" in alphabetical order according to author's surname and in chronological order if more papers by the same author are cited.
Multi-author papers should be listed in alphabetical order of the second, third, etc. author.
Papers published in the same year by the same author(s) should be distinguished by alphabetical letters after the year, e.g., 1993, 1993a, 1993b.
Journal titles are not abbreviated.
The following standard form of citation should be used:

Journals

Heitefuss R., M.A. Stahmann and J.C. Walker, 1960. Oxidative enzymes in cabbage infected by *Fusarium oxysporum* f. conglutinans. *Phytopathology* 50, 370–375.

Serizawa S. and T. Ichikawa, 1993. Epidemiology of bacterial canker of kiwifruit. 1. Infection and bacterial movement in tissue of new canes. *Annals of the Phytopathological Society of Japan* 59, 452–459 (in Japanese).

Books and other monographs

Hawksworth D.L., P.M. Kirk, B.C. Sutton, D.N. Pegler and G.C. Ainsworth (ed.), 1995. *Ainsworth and Bisby's Dictionary of the Fungi.* 8th edition, CABI Publishing, CAB International, Wallingford, UK, 616 pp.

Griffing G.J. and R. Baker, 1991. Population dynamics of plant pathogens and associated organisms in relation to infectious inoculum. In: *Soil Solarization* (J. Katan, J.E. De Vay, ed.), CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL, USA, 3–21.

Van Leur J., 1993. Potential for local germplasm as sources for disease resistance to improve barley for dry areas in West Asia and North Africa. In: *Abstracts, 6th International Congress of Plant Pathology,* July 28-August 6, 1993, Montreal, Canada, No. 3.6.19, 87 (abstract).

Author(s), 2000. Title of paper. *Phytopathologia Mediterranea* 39 (in press).

Larignon P., 1991. *Contribution à l'Identification et au Mode d'Action des Champignons Associés au Syndrome de l'Esca de la Vigne.* PhD Thesis, University of Bordeaux II, Bordeaux, France.

Tables and Figures

Tables and illustrations should be numbered according to the order of mention in the text: (Table 1), (Tables 2 and 3), (Fig. 1), (Fig. 3 and 4); (Fig. 5a, b, etc.) when grouped in plates.
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Tables. Tables should be selected to illustrate points that cannot easily be described in the text.
Each table should be self-explanatory and typed on a separate sheet (with an appropriate caption).
Tables must be generated with the table option; tables created by using the TAB key are not accepted.
Distinguish between negative (0) and missing (–) data.
Explanatory footnotes should be identified by superscript lowercase letters (a, b, c, etc.).

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Drawings and diagrams should be supplied in black indelible ink or in camera-ready form, and no more than 2 times the required size for publication.
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CURRENT ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

A	absorbance (e.g. A_{250} absorbance at 250)
Å	Ångström
ADP	adenosine diphosphate
a.i.	active ingredient
amp	ampère
AMP	adenosine -5′- monophosphate
approx.	approximately
atm	atmosphere
ATP	adenosine -5′- triphosphate
ATPase	adenosine triphosphatase
bar	bar
Bé	Baumé degree
b.p.	boiling point
bp	base pair
BSA	bovine serum albumin
bu	bushel
C	centigrade
ca.	about (*circa*)
cal	gram-calorie
Cal; kcal	kilogram-calorie
cf.; cfr.	compare *(conferre)*
cfu	colony-forming units
cg	centigram
cm	centimetre, e.g. cm^2, cm^3
CoA	coenzyme A
concn	concentration (in tables only)
ct min^{-1}	counts per minute
cu.	cubic
cv.	cultivar(s), cultivated variety
D-; L-; DL-	configuration (chemical)
Da	dalton
diam.	diameter
DIBA	dot immunobinding assay
dm	decimeter, e.g. dm^2, dm^3
d min^{-1}	disintegrations per minute
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid, e.g. cDNA complementary DNA, mtDNA mitochondrial DNA
DNase	deoxyribonuclease
d wt	dry weight
E	Einstein, e.g. µE m^{-2} s^{-1}
ED_{50}	median effective dose (50%)
e.g.	for example (*exempli gratia*)
ELISA	enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
et al.	and others *(et alii)*
etc.	and so on *(et cetera)*
f.	forma
F_1;F_2;F_3	filial generations (genetics)
f. sp.	forma specialis
f wt	fresh weight
g	gram(s)
g	gravity (centrifugal)
GC	gas chromatography
gen.	genus
GLC	gas liquid chromatography
h	hour(s)
ha	hectare
hl	hectolitre
HPLC	high performance liquid chromatography
η	viscosity
i.e.	that is *(id est)*
IF	immunofluorescence
in.	inch
IR	infrared
ISEM	immunosorbent electron microscopy
ITS	internal transcribed spacer
J	joule (kg m^2 s^{-2})
K	kelvin
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre, e.g. km^2
K*m*	Michaelis constant
kWh	kilowatt/hour
l	litre
L-; DL-; D-	configuration (chemical)
lb	pound (avoirdupois)
LD_{50}; LD_{90}	lethal dose at 50%, at 90%
ln	natural logarithm
log	decimal logarithm
LSD	least significant difference
m	metre
m^2	square metre
m^3	cubic metre
m-	*meta-*
M	molar (mol l^{-1})
max.	maximum
mc	millicurie
meq.	milliequivalent
mg	milligram
MIC	minimal inhibitory concentration
min	minute
ml	millilitre (10^{-3} dm^3)
MLD	minimal lethal dose
mm	millimetre
mm^2	square millimetre
mm^3	cubic millimetre
mM	millimolar
mµ	millimicron (10^{-6} mm)
mol	mole (a gram molecule)
mol.wt	molecular weight
m.p.	melting point
MS	mass spectrometry

µg	microgram
µl	microlitre
µm	micrometre
µM	micromolar
N	normal (solutions)
N	newton
No.	number
NAD; NADPH	nicotinamide adenosine di nucleotide and reduced form
NADP; NADPH	NAD phosphate and reduced form
ng	nanogram
nm	nanometre(10^{-9})
NMR	nuclear magnetic resonance
o-	*ortho-*
OD	optical density
OP	osmotic pressure
p-	*para-*
P	probability (statistical), e.g. P=0.05
Pa	pascal
PCR	polymerase chain reaction
pg	picogram
pH	Hydrogen ion concentration (negative log of)
pI	isoelectric point
pm	picometre
ppm	parts per million
r	correlation coefficent
R_F	retardation factor
RAPD	random amplified polymorphic (DNA)
RFLP	restriction fragment length polymorphism
RH	relative humidity
RNA	ribonucleic acid, e.g. mRNA=messengerRNA; rRNA=ribosomal RNA; tRNA=transfer RNA; dsRNA=double-stranded RNA
RNase	ribonuclease
rpm	revolutions per minute
RQ	respiratory quotient
s	second (time)
SD	standard deviation of samples (statistical)
SDS	sodium dodecylsulphate
SE	standard error of mean (statistical)
SEM	scanning electron microscopy
sp.; spp.	species (sp., singular; spp., plural)
sp.n.; n.sp.	new species
subsp.	subspecies
σ	thousandth part of a second
t	ton
TEM	transmission electron microscopy
TLC	thin-layer chromatography
UV	ultraviolet
v	volume (physical measure)
V	volt
var.	variety
viz.	namely
vol.	volume (books)
vs.	against *(versus)*
v:v	volume per volume (concentration)
W	watt
w:v	weight per volume (concentration)
w.; wt	weight
w:w	weight per weight (concentration)
Ψ_w	water potential
Ω	ohm