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DESCRIPTION

Biological control is an environmentally sound and effective means of reducing or mitigating **pests** and pest effects through the use of natural enemies. The aim of *Biological Control* is to promote this science and technology through publication of original research articles and reviews of research and theory. The journal devotes a section to reports on biotechnologies dealing with the elucidation and use of genes or gene products for the enhancement of **biological control agents**.

The journal encompasses biological control of **viral, microbial, nematode, insect, mite, weed,** and **vertebrate** pests in agriculture, aquatic, forest, natural resource, stored product, and urban environments. Biological control of arthropod pests of human and domestic animals is also included. Ecological, molecular, and biotechnological approaches to the understanding of biological control are welcome.

This multidisciplinary journal covers:

Entomology:

Parasitoids, predators, and pathogens and their use through importation, augmentation, and/or habitat management strategies

Plant Pathology:

Antagonism, competition, cross-protection, hyperparasitism, hypovirulence, and soil suppressiveness through naturally occurring and introduced agents

Nematology:

Predators, parasitoids, and pathogens in biological control through augmentation and/or habitat management strategies and suppressive soils through naturally occurring and introduced agents

Weed Science:

Vertebrates, invertebrates, and pathogens and their use through classical, augmentative, or bioherbicide tactics

The following sections are included:

Molecular Technology:

Advances in the understanding of biological control agents and their mechanisms

Forum:

Theoretical and special topics Letters to the [Editors](#)-serving as an avenue for debate.

AUDIENCE

Pest control scientists, ecologists, agricultural scientists, entomologists

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

Biological Control promotes the science and technology of biological control through publication of original research articles and reviews of research and theory. The focus includes new and emerging trends in this field. Biological control is defined as the reduction or mitigation of pests and pest effects through the use of natural enemies. Biotechnologies dealing with the elucidation and use of genes or gene products for the enhancement of biological control agents are also of interest.

The journal encompasses biological control of viral, microbial, nematode, insect, mite, weed, and other invertebrate and vertebrate pests in agricultural, aquatic, forest, natural resource, stored products, and urban environments. Biological control of arthropod pests of human and domestic animals is also included. Ecological, behavioral, molecular, and biotechnological approaches to advancing the understanding of biological control agents are welcome.

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Guide to the Chemicals Used in Crop Protection by E.Y. Spencer, Agriculture Canada, 7th ed., 1982, and more recent entries are found in The Pesticide Manual-A World Compendium (C.R. Worthington, Ed.; S.B. Walker, Asst. Ed.), 8th ed., British Crop Protection Council, Binfield, Bracknell, Berks RG 125QE, England. In addition, common names of insecticides are listed from time to time by the Entomological Society of America; of herbicides, by the Weed Science Society of America; and of fungicides, by the American Phytopathological Society. For weed names, use the terminology approved by the Weed Science Society of America [Weed Science 32 (Suppl. 2), 1-137, 1984]. For enzymes, the systematic name and number given by the Enzyme Commission (EC) should be included at the first point of mention for each enzyme of importance in the paper. For EC numbers, consult Recommendations (1984) of the Nomenclature Committee of the International Union of Biochemistry, 1984, Enzyme Nomenclature, Academic Press

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