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ISSN: 1049-9644

### DESCRIPTION

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**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

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Pest control scientists, ecologists, agricultural scientists, entomologists

## IMPACT FACTOR

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## ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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## GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

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### 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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**Review articles** are intended to reach a broad audience of readers from investigators in the field to new graduate students learning the material for the first time. Review articles are subject to the same review process as original papers. Manuscripts should be prepared according to the general guidelines given below. The Materials and Methods, Results, and Discussion sections may be replaced with appropriate alternatives; an Abstract is still required. The editors invite inquiries and suggestions for timely and provocative review articles. In some cases, there may be a number of review articles (e.g., a symposium topic) in which case a special issue of the journal may be published. The special issue may include an invited "editor(s)" who invites the authors and selects the topics, provides the guidelines to the authors, sets deadlines, etc., and submits the manuscripts to the journal. The journal editor then handles the manuscripts following normal protocols.

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### **Article structure**



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Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to 'the text'. Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line.

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State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

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Results should be clear and concise.

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This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

### *Conclusions*

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

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If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly for tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.

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### *Abbreviations*

Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field in a footnote to be placed on the first page of the article. Such abbreviations that are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention there, as well as in the footnote. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article.

Consult the latest edition of the CBE Style Manual, Council of Biology Editors, Inc., for standard abbreviations, names, and symbols for units, as well as for informative suggestions about grammar, style, and usage. Nonstandard abbreviations should be minimal and should be defined at first mention. Follow the latest edition of "Webster's New International Dictionary" for spelling and division of words. Use numerals with standard units of measurement and for any number above nine. For the sake of consistency, the journal will use U.S. English. Manuscripts should be typed with the language set to U.S. English.

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