BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Description p.1
- Audience p.2
- Impact Factor p.2
- Abstracting and Indexing p.2
- Editorial Board p.2
- Guide for Authors p.4

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 bioherbicidal 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

IMPACT FACTOR

2018: 2.607 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2019

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

Scopus
EMBiology

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editors:
N. Desneux, French National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA), Sophia Antipolis, France
M.D. Eubanks, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, USA
J.H. Hoffmann, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, South Africa
E.E. Lewis, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, USA
J. Liu, Chongqing University of Arts and Sciences, Yongchuan, Chongqing, China
R. Melnick, USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Washington, DC, USA
J.P. Michaud, Kansas State University, Hays, Kansas, USA
J.K. Pell, J.K. Pell Consulting, Luton, Bedfordshire, UK

Editorial Board:
H.M. Aksoy, Ondokuz Mayis University, Atakum, Samsun, Turkey
M. Aluja, Instituto de Ecologia, AC, Xalapa, Veracruz, Mexico
S. Arthurs, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, USA
B. Blossey, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, USA
G. Boivin, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC), Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec, Canada
J. Brodeur, Institut de recherché en biologie végétale, Montréal, Quebec, Canada
D. Chandler, University of Warwick, Warwick, Queensland, Australia
R. Charudattan, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA
M. Coll, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Rehovot, Israel
S. Compan, AIT Austrian Institute of Technology, Vienna, Austria
E. Conti, Università degli Studi di Perugia, Perugia, Italy
K.M. Daane, University of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, California, USA
C.M. Dolinski, Universidade Estadual do Norte Fluminense (UENF), Campos dos Goytacazes, Brazil
L. Duncan, University of Florida - IFAS, Lake Alfred, Florida, USA
C. Dunlap, National Center for Agricultural Utilization, Peoria, Illinois, USA
J. Eilenberg, University of Copenhagen, Frederiksberg C, Denmark
D. Fira, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
K. Giles, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma, USA
M.S. Goettel, Lethbridge, AB, Canada
L.M. Gontijo, Universidade Federal de Vicoso, Florestal, MG, Brazil
C.T. Griffin, National University of Ireland, Maynooth, Maynooth, Co. Kildare, Ireland
A.W. Guzman-Franco, Colegio de Postgraduados, Texcoco, Mexico
I.C.W. Hardy, Nottingham, Loughborough, England, UK
H. Hesketh, Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (CEH), Wallingford, England, UK
A. Hodes, University of California, Davis, Davis, California, USA
M.A. Hoy, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA
R. Hufbauer, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, USA
M.S. Hunter, University of California, Riverside, Riverside, California, USA
L. Jabar, The University of Jordan, Amman, Jordan
M.W. Johnson, University of California, Riverside, Riverside, California, USA
M. Jonsson, Sveriges lantbruksuniversitet (SLU), Uppsala, Sweden
H.K. Kaya, University of California, Davis, Davis, California, USA
M. Keller, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia, Australia
P.J. Krell, University of Guelph, Guelph, Canada
D.A. Landis, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, USA
J.-H. Lee, Seoul National University (SNU), Seoul, The Republic of Korea
B.Q. Li, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Beijing, China
S.E. Lindow, University of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, California, USA
T.-X. Liu, Northwest A&F University, Yangling, Shaanxi, China
A. McClay, McClay Ecoscience, Sherwood Park, Alberta, Canada
N.J. Mills, University of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, California, USA
H. Norambuena, INIA Carillanca, Temuco, Chile
M. O’Callaghan, AgeResearch Ltd., Lincoln, New Zealand
P. Ode, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, USA
H.-W. Park, California Baptist University, Riverside, California, USA
W. Powell, IACR-Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Hertfordshire, England, UK
S. Raghu, University of Arkansas, Stuttgart, Arkansas, USA
D.P. Roberts, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Agricultural Research Service (ARS), Beltsville, Maryland, USA
J.A. Rosenheim, University of California, Davis, Davis, California, USA
E.N. Rosskopf, USD ARS USHRL, Fort Pierce, Florida, USA
J.R. Ruberson, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas, USA
D.I. Shapiro-Ilan, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Agricultural Research Service (ARS), Byron, Georgia, USA
A. Sheppard, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), Canberra, Australian Capital Territory, Australia
W.E. Snyder, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington, USA
G.N. Stevens, Ferrum College, Ferrum, Virginia, USA
R. Stouthamer, University of California, Riverside, Riverside, California, USA
D.O. TeBeest, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas, USA
J. Vandenberg, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Agricultural Research Service (ARS), Ithaca, New York, USA
F. Wäckers, Lancaster University, Lancaster, UK
S.P. Wraight, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Agricultural Research Service (ARS), Ithaca, New York, USA
G.Y. Yuen, University of Nebraska at Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska, USA
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.

The "rules of 6"

The Editors and Editorial Board have developed the "Rules of 6" for publishing in BCON. We have produced six clear criteria that each author needs to think about before submitting a manuscript and setting the whole process of editing and reviewing at work. Click here.

Types of paper

The following types of original papers only will be considered.

Regular research papers are hypothesis-driven projects in biological control as defined above under the "Subject areas of the journal". These papers constitute the majority of the articles published in the journal. However, papers which report on routine results of host specificity studies on new biological control agents, surveys for known or unknown biological control agents, or screening of natural enemies against a pest species will not be considered for publication unless the account describes unusual circumstances or novel methods, or unless the study is placed in a broader perspective. Research papers should have the following sections: a brief Abstract that contains a concise statement of the results obtained; Keywords listed immediately after the Abstract; Introduction; Materials and Methods; Results; Discussion; Acknowledgments; and References. Further details are provided below under "Preparation of manuscript".

Perspectives papers provide the authors with a forum for discussing topics and trends in biological control. These articles should raise interesting or unanswered questions, present arguments about the significance of recent findings, describe the application and limitations of new methods and technologies, or consider potential interfaces between biological control and other disciplines in the sciences. These manuscripts should include the format as listed for the Regular research papers or may deviate by having the following sections: Abstract, Introduction, appropriate headings, Conclusion, and References.

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.

Biological Control does not publish Short Communications or Research Notes.

Contact details for submission

Manuscripts should be written in grammatically correct English and should be submitted through the Web site at http://ees.elsevier.com/bcon.

Submission checklist

You can use this list to carry out a final check of your submission before you send it to the journal for review. Please check the relevant section in this Guide for Authors for more details.

Ensure that the following items are present:

One author has been designated as the corresponding author with contact details.
• E-mail address
• Full postal address

All necessary files have been uploaded:

Manuscript:
• Include keywords
• All figures (include relevant captions)
• All tables (including titles, description, footnotes)
• Ensure all figure and table citations in the text match the files provided
• Indicate clearly if color should be used for any figures in print

Graphical Abstracts / Highlights files (where applicable)

Supplemental files (where applicable)

Further considerations
• Manuscript has been 'spell checked' and 'grammar checked'
• All references mentioned in the Reference List are cited in the text, and vice versa
• Permission has been obtained for use of copyrighted material from other sources (including the Internet)
• A competing interests statement is provided, even if the authors have no competing interests to declare
• Journal policies detailed in this guide have been reviewed
• Referee suggestions and contact details provided, based on journal requirements

For further information, visit our Support Center.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ethics in publishing
Please see our information pages on Ethics in publishing and Ethical guidelines for journal publication.

Policy and ethics

Ethics. Submission of an article implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract or as part of a published lecture or academic thesis), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or in any other language, without the written consent of the copyright holder. Written authorization may be required at the discretion of the editors. Articles and any other material published in Biological Control represent the opinions of the authors and should not be construed to reflect the opinions of the editors or the publisher. A submitted paper will be considered in violation of Elsevier's Ethics Guidelines, and thus potentially subject to rejection or retraction, in the event of the following: the study results are inaccurately or deceptively reported, the data from the study results cannot be produced, the paper submitted is not an original work or it has plagiarized (by copying or paraphrasing) another work, the paper has been submitted concurrently to another journal or is elsewhere published, other works discussed in the paper are improperly cited or un-cited, the list of co-authors is incomplete or contains those who have not contributed substantially to the work, any experiments involving human or animal subjects or hazardous chemicals are not ensured in the paper as having been conducted according to the appropriate guidelines, or financial or otherwise conflicts of interest are not disclosed. For a comprehensive explanation of Elsevier's Ethics Guidelines, please visit https://www.elsevier.com/ethicalguidelines.

Should questions of probity arise under extraordinary and controversial situations, the editors will reserve the right to subject the authors' data to independent scientific evaluation.

Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to sign a Journal Publishing Agreement. (for more information on this and copyright see https://www.elsevier.com/copyright). Acceptance of the agreement will ensure the widest possible dissemination of information. An e-mail (or letter) will be sent to the corresponding author confirming receipt of the manuscript together with a "Journal Publishing Agreement" form or a link to the online version of this agreement. Subscribers may reproduce tables of contents or prepare lists of articles including abstracts for internal circulation within their institutions. Permission of the Publisher is required for resale or distribution outside the institution and for all other derivative works, including compilations and translations (please consult
(https://www.elsevier.com/permissions). If excerpts from other copyrighted works are included, the
author(s) must obtain written permission from the copyright owners and credit the source(s)
in the article. Elsevier has preprinted forms for use by authors in these cases: please consult

Declaration of interest
All authors must disclose any financial and personal relationships with other people or organizations
that could inappropriately influence (bias) their work. Examples of potential competing interests
include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patent
applications/registrations, and grants or other funding. Authors must disclose any interests in two
places: 1. A summary declaration of interest statement in the title page file (if double-blind) or the
manuscript file (if single-blind). If there are no interests to declare then please state this: 'declarations
of interest: none'. This summary statement will be ultimately published if the article is accepted.
2. Detailed disclosures as part of a separate Declaration of Interest form, which forms part of the
journal's official records. It is important for potential interests to be declared in both places and that
the information matches. More information.

Submission declaration and verification
Submission of an article implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in
the form of an abstract, a published lecture or academic thesis, see ‘multiple, redundant or concurrent
publication’ for more information), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that
its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where
the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in
English or in any other language, including electronically without the written consent of the copyright-
holder. To verify originality, your article may be checked by the originality detection service Crossref
Similarity Check.

Preprints
Please note that preprints can be shared anywhere at any time, in line with Elsevier's sharing policy.
Sharing your preprints e.g. on a preprint server will not count as prior publication (see 'multiple,
redundant or concurrent publication' for more information).

Use of inclusive language
Inclusive language acknowledges diversity, conveys respect to all people, is sensitive to differences,
and promotes equal opportunities. Articles should make no assumptions about the beliefs or
commitments of any reader, should contain nothing which might imply that one individual is superior
to another on the grounds of race, sex, culture or any other characteristic, and should use inclusive
language throughout. Authors should ensure that writing is free from bias, for instance by using 'he
or she', 'his/her' instead of 'he' or 'his', and by making use of job titles that are free of stereotyping
(e.g. 'chairperson' instead of 'chairman' and 'flight attendant' instead of 'stewardess').

Author contributions
For transparency, we encourage authors to submit an author statement file outlining their individual
contributions to the paper using the relevant CRedit Roles: Conceptualization; Data curation;
Formal analysis; Funding acquisition; Investigation; Methodology; Project administration; Resources;
Software; Supervision; Validation; Visualization; Roles/Writing - original draft; Writing - review &
editing. Authorship statements should be formatted with the names of authors first and CRedit role(s)
following. More details and an example

Changes to authorship
Authors are expected to consider carefully the list and order of authors before submitting their
manuscript and provide the definitive list of authors at the time of the original submission. Any
addition, deletion or rearrangement of author names in the authorship list should be made only
before the manuscript has been accepted and only if approved by the journal Editor. To request such
a change, the Editor must receive the following from the corresponding author: (a) the reason
for the change in author list and (b) written confirmation (e-mail, letter) from all authors that they
agree with the addition, removal or rearrangement. In the case of addition or removal of authors,
this includes confirmation from the author being added or removed.
Only in exceptional circumstances will the Editor consider the addition, deletion or rearrangement of
authors after the manuscript has been accepted. While the Editor considers the request, publication
of the manuscript will be suspended. If the manuscript has already been published in an online issue,
any requests approved by the Editor will result in a corrigendum.
Copyright
Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete a 'Journal Publishing Agreement' (see more information on this). An e-mail will be sent to the corresponding author confirming receipt of the manuscript together with a 'Journal Publishing Agreement' form or a link to the online version of this agreement.

Subscribers may reproduce tables of contents or prepare lists of articles including abstracts for internal circulation within their institutions. Permission of the Publisher is required for resale or distribution outside the institution and for all other derivative works, including compilations and translations. If excerpts from other copyrighted works are included, the author(s) must obtain written permission from the copyright owners and credit the source(s) in the article. Elsevier has preprinted forms for use by authors in these cases.

For gold open access articles: Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete an 'Exclusive License Agreement' (more information). Permitted third party reuse of gold open access articles is determined by the author's choice of user license.

Author rights
As an author you (or your employer or institution) have certain rights to reuse your work. More information.

Elsevier supports responsible sharing
Find out how you can share your research published in Elsevier journals.

Role of the funding source
You are requested to identify who provided financial support for the conduct of the research and/or preparation of the article and to briefly describe the role of the sponsor(s), if any, in study design; in the collection, analysis and interpretation of data; in the writing of the report; and in the decision to submit the article for publication. If the funding source(s) had no such involvement then this should be stated.

Funding body agreements and policies
Elsevier has established a number of agreements with funding bodies which allow authors to comply with their funder's open access policies. Some funding bodies will reimburse the author for the gold open access publication fee. Details of existing agreements are available online.

Open access
This journal offers authors a choice in publishing their research:

Subscription
- Articles are made available to subscribers as well as developing countries and patient groups through our universal access programs.
- No open access publication fee payable by authors.
- The Author is entitled to post the accepted manuscript in their institution's repository and make this public after an embargo period (known as green Open Access). The published journal article cannot be shared publicly, for example on ResearchGate or Academia.edu, to ensure the sustainability of peer-reviewed research in journal publications. The embargo period for this journal can be found below.

Gold open access
- Articles are freely available to both subscribers and the wider public with permitted reuse.
- A gold open access publication fee is payable by authors or on their behalf, e.g. by their research funder or institution.

Regardless of how you choose to publish your article, the journal will apply the same peer review criteria and acceptance standards.

For gold open access articles, permitted third party (re)use is defined by the following Creative Commons user licenses:
Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY)

Lets others distribute and copy the article, create extracts, abstracts, and other revised versions, adaptations or derivative works of or from an article (such as a translation), include in a collective work (such as an anthology), text or data mine the article, even for commercial purposes, as long as they credit the author(s), do not represent the author as endorsing their adaptation of the article, and do not modify the article in such a way as to damage the author's honor or reputation.

Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs (CC BY-NC-ND)

For non-commercial purposes, lets others distribute and copy the article, and to include in a collective work (such as an anthology), as long as they credit the author(s) and provided they do not alter or modify the article.

The gold open access publication fee for this journal is USD 3000, excluding taxes. Learn more about Elsevier's pricing policy: https://www.elsevier.com/openaccesspricing.

Green open access

Authors can share their research in a variety of different ways and Elsevier has a number of green open access options available. We recommend authors see our open access page for further information. Authors can also self-archive their manuscripts immediately and enable public access from their institution's repository after an embargo period. This is the version that has been accepted for publication and which typically includes author-incorporated changes suggested during submission, peer review and in editor-author communications. Embargo period: For subscription articles, an appropriate amount of time is needed for journals to deliver value to subscribing customers before an article becomes freely available to the public. This is the embargo period and it begins from the date the article is formally published online in its final and fully citable form. Find out more.

This journal has an embargo period of 12 months.

Elsevier Researcher Academy

Researcher Academy is a free e-learning platform designed to support early and mid-career researchers throughout their research journey. The "Learn" environment at Researcher Academy offers several interactive modules, webinars, downloadable guides and resources to guide you through the process of writing for research and going through peer review. Feel free to use these free resources to improve your submission and navigate the publication process with ease.

Language (usage and editing services)

Please write your text in good English (American or British usage is accepted, but not a mixture of these). Authors who feel their English language manuscript may require editing to eliminate possible grammatical or spelling errors and to conform to correct scientific English may wish to use the English Language Editing service available from Elsevier's Author Services.

Submission

Our online submission system guides you stepwise through the process of entering your article details and uploading your files. The system converts your article files to a single PDF file used in the peer-review process. Editable files (e.g., Word, LaTeX) are required to typeset your article for final publication. All correspondence, including notification of the Editor's decision and requests for revision, is sent by e-mail.

PREPARATION

Use of word processing software

It is important that the file be saved in the native format of the word processor used. The text should be in single-column format. Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible. Most formatting codes will be removed and replaced on processing the article. In particular, do not use the word processor's options to justify text or to hyphenate words. However, do use bold face, italics, superscripts, subscripts etc. When preparing tables, if you are using a table grid, use only one grid for each individual table and not a grid for each row. If no grid is used, use tabs, not spaces, to align columns. The electronic text should be prepared in a way very similar to that of conventional manuscripts (see also the Guide to Publishing with Elsevier). Note that source files of figures, tables and text graphics will be required whether or not you embed your figures in the text. See also the section on Electronic artwork.

To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the 'spell-check' and 'grammar-check' functions of your word processor.

Article structure
Subdivision - numbered sections
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.

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

Material and methods
Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described.

Theory/calculation
A Theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and lay the foundation for further work. In contrast, a Calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis.

Results
Results should be clear and concise.

Discussion
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.

Appendices
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.

Essential title page information
• Title. Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.
• Author names and affiliations. Please clearly indicate the given name(s) and family name(s) of each author and check that all names are accurately spelled. You can add your name between parentheses in your own script behind the English transliteration. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name and, if available, the e-mail address of each author.
• Corresponding author. Clearly indicate who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. This responsibility includes answering any future queries about Methodology and Materials. Ensure that the e-mail address is given and that contact details are kept up to date by the corresponding author.
• Present/permanent address. If an author has moved since the work described in the article was done, or was visiting at the time, a 'Present address' (or 'Permanent address') may be indicated as a footnote to that author's name. The address at which the author actually did the work must be retained as the main, affiliation address. Superscript Arabic numerals are used for such footnotes.

Highlights
Highlights are mandatory for this journal. They consist of a short collection of bullet points that convey the core findings of the article and should be submitted in a separate editable file in the online submission system. Please use 'Highlights' in the file name and include 3 to 5 bullet points (maximum 85 characters, including spaces, per bullet point). You can view example Highlights on our information site.
Graphical abstract

Although a graphical abstract is optional, its use is encouraged as it draws more attention to the online article. The graphical abstract should summarize the contents of the article in a concise, pictorial form designed to capture the attention of a wide readership. Graphical abstracts should be submitted as a separate file in the online submission system. Image size: Please provide an image with a minimum of 531 × 1328 pixels (h × w) or proportionally more. The image should be readable at a size of 5 × 13 cm using a regular screen resolution of 96 dpi. Preferred file types: TIFF, EPS, PDF or MS Office files. You can view Example Graphical Abstracts on our information site.

Authors can make use of Elsevier’s Illustration Services to ensure the best presentation of their images and in accordance with all technical requirements.

Keywords

Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 6 keywords, using American spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

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.

Acknowledgements

Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

Formatting of funding sources

List funding sources in this standard way to facilitate compliance to funder’s requirements:

Funding: This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health [grant numbers xxxx, yyyy]; the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Seattle, WA [grant number zzzz]; and the United States Institutes of Peace [grant number aaaa].

It is not necessary to include detailed descriptions on the program or type of grants and awards. When funding is from a block grant or other resources available to a university, college, or other research institution, submit the name of the institute or organization that provided the funding.

If no funding has been provided for the research, please include the following sentence:

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Units

Follow internationally accepted rules and conventions: use the international system of units (SI). If other units are mentioned, please give their equivalent in SI.

Nomenclature and units

Follow internationally accepted rules and conventions: use the international system of units (SI). If other quantities are mentioned, give their equivalent in SI. You are urged to consult IUPAC: Nomenclature of Organic Chemistry for further information.

For organisms, the complete taxonomic name including the authority must be given at first mention in the text. For exceptions to this rule, such as names of bacteria, consult the editor. The names of insects will be in accordance with the Entomological Society of America. Wherever a common name
for a pesticide exists, it should be used. The chemical name of the pesticide must be included in parentheses following the first mention of the common name. Most common names may be found in 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.

Gene accession numbers refer to genes or DNA sequences about which further information can be found in the databases at the National Center for Biotechnical Information (NCBI) at the National Library of Medicine. Authors are encouraged to check accession numbers used very carefully. An error in a letter or number can result in a dead link. Note that in the final version of the electronic copy, the accession number text will be linked to the appropriate source in the NCBI databases enabling readers to go directly to that source from the article.

Footnotes

Footnotes should be used sparingly. Number them consecutively throughout the article. Many word processors can build footnotes into the text, and this feature may be used. Otherwise, please indicate the position of footnotes in the text and list the footnotes themselves separately at the end of the article. Do not include footnotes in the Reference list.

Artwork

Electronic artwork

General points

- Make sure you use uniform lettering and sizing of your original artwork.
- Embed the used fonts if the application provides that option.
- Aim to use the following fonts in your illustrations: Arial, Courier, Times New Roman, Symbol, or use fonts that look similar.
- Number the illustrations according to their sequence in the text.
- Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
- Provide captions to illustrations separately.
- Size the illustrations close to the desired dimensions of the published version.
- Submit each illustration as a separate file.

A detailed guide on electronic artwork is available.

You are urged to visit this site; some excerpts from the detailed information are given here.

Formats

If your electronic artwork is created in a Microsoft Office application (Word, PowerPoint, Excel) then please supply 'as is' in the native document format. Regardless of the application used other than Microsoft Office, when your electronic artwork is finalized, please 'Save as' or convert the images to one of the following formats (note the resolution requirements for line drawings, halftones, and line/halftone combinations given below):

- EPS (or PDF): Vector drawings, embed all used fonts.
- TIFF (or JPEG): Color or grayscale photographs (halftones), keep to a minimum of 300 dpi.
- TIFF (or JPEG): Bitmapped (pure black & white pixels) line drawings, keep to a minimum of 1000 dpi.
- TIFF (or JPEG): Combinations bitmapped line/half-tone (color or grayscale), keep to a minimum of 500 dpi.

Please do not:

- Supply files that are optimized for screen use (e.g., GIF, BMP, PICT, WPG); these typically have a low number of pixels and limited set of colors;
- Supply files that are too low in resolution;
- Submit graphics that are disproportionately large for the content.
**Color artwork**
Please make sure that artwork files are in an acceptable format (TIFF (or JPEG), EPS (or PDF), or MS Office files) and with the correct resolution. If, together with your accepted article, you submit usable color figures then Elsevier will ensure, at no additional charge, that these figures will appear in color online (e.g., ScienceDirect and other sites) regardless of whether or not these illustrations are reproduced in color in the printed version. **For color reproduction in print, you will receive information regarding the costs from Elsevier after receipt of your accepted article.** Please indicate your preference for color: in print or online only. Further information on the preparation of electronic artwork.

**Illustration services**
*Elsevier's Author Services* offers Illustration Services to authors preparing to submit a manuscript but concerned about the quality of the images accompanying their article. Elsevier's expert illustrators can produce scientific, technical and medical-style images, as well as a full range of charts, tables and graphs. Image 'polishing' is also available, where our illustrators take your image(s) and improve them to a professional standard. Please visit the website to find out more.

**Figure captions**
Ensure that each illustration has a caption. Supply captions on separate page(s) at the end of the manuscript. A caption should comprise a brief title (**not** on the figure itself) and a description of the illustration. Keep text in the illustrations themselves to a minimum but explain all symbols and abbreviations used.

**Tables**
Please submit tables as editable text and not as images. Supply table captions on separate page(s) at the end of the manuscript. Number tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text and place any table notes below the table body. Be sparing in the use of tables and ensure that the data presented in them do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article. Please avoid using vertical rules.

**References**

**Citation in text**
Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Any references cited in the abstract must be given in full. Unpublished results and personal communications are not recommended in the reference list, but may be mentioned in the text. If these references are included in the reference list they should follow the standard reference style of the journal and should include a substitution of the publication date with either 'Unpublished results' or 'Personal communication'. Citation of a reference as 'in press' implies that the item has been accepted for publication.

**Reference links**
Increased discoverability of research and high quality peer review are ensured by online links to the sources cited. In order to allow us to create links to abstracting and indexing services, such as Scopus, CrossRef and PubMed, please ensure that data provided in the references are correct. Please note that incorrect surnames, journal/book titles, publication year and pagination may prevent link creation. When copying references, please be careful as they may already contain errors. Use of the DOI is highly encouraged.

A DOI is guaranteed never to change, so you can use it as a permanent link to any electronic article. An example of a citation using DOI for an article not yet in an issue is: VanDecar J.C., Russo R.M., James D.E., Ambhe W.B., Franke M. (2003). Aseismic continuation of the Lesser Antilles slab beneath northeastern Venezuela. Journal of Geophysical Research, https://doi.org/10.1029/2001JB000884. Please note the format of such citations should be in the same style as all other references in the paper.

**Web references**
As a minimum, the full URL should be given and the date when the reference was last accessed. Any further information, if known (DOI, author names, dates, reference to a source publication, etc.), should also be given. Web references can be listed separately (e.g., after the reference list) under a different heading if desired, or can be included in the reference list.
Data references
This journal encourages you to cite underlying or relevant datasets in your manuscript by citing them in your text and including a data reference in your Reference List. Data references should include the following elements: author name(s), dataset title, data repository, version (where available), year, and global persistent identifier. Add [dataset] immediately before the reference so we can properly identify it as a data reference. The [dataset] identifier will not appear in your published article.

References in a special issue
Please ensure that the words 'this issue' are added to any references in the list (and any citations in the text) to other articles in the same Special Issue.

Reference management software
Most Elsevier journals have their reference template available in many of the most popular reference management software products. These include all products that support Citation Style Language styles, such as Mendeley. Using citation plug-ins from these products, authors only need to select the appropriate journal template when preparing their article, after which citations and bibliographies will be automatically formatted in the journal's style. If no template is yet available for this journal, please follow the format of the sample references and citations as shown in this Guide. If you use reference management software, please ensure that you remove all field codes before submitting the electronic manuscript. More information on how to remove field codes from different reference management software.

Users of Mendeley Desktop can easily install the reference style for this journal by clicking the following link:
http://open.mendeley.com/use-citation-style/biological-control
When preparing your manuscript, you will then be able to select this style using the Mendeley plug-ins for Microsoft Word or LibreOffice.

Reference formatting
There are no strict requirements on reference formatting at submission. References can be in any style or format as long as the style is consistent. Where applicable, author(s) name(s), journal title/book title, chapter title/article title, year of publication, volume number/book chapter and the article number or pagination must be present. Use of DOI is highly encouraged. The reference style used by the journal will be applied to the accepted article by Elsevier at the proof stage. Note that missing data will be highlighted at proof stage for the author to correct. If you do wish to format the references yourself they should be arranged according to the following examples:

Reference style
Text: All citations in the text should refer to:
1. Single author: the author's name (without initials, unless there is ambiguity) and the year of publication;
2. Two authors: both authors' names and the year of publication;
3. Three or more authors: first author's name followed by 'et al.' and the year of publication.

Citations may be made directly (or parenthetically). Groups of references can be listed either first alphabetically, then chronologically, or vice versa.

Examples: 'as demonstrated (Allan, 2000a, 2000b, 1999; Allan and Jones, 1999).... Or, as demonstrated (Jones, 1999; Allan, 2000).... Kramer et al. (2010) have recently shown ...'

List: References should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary. More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters 'a', 'b', 'c', etc., placed after the year of publication.

Examples:
Reference to a journal publication:
Reference to a journal publication with an article number:
Reference to a book:
Reference to a chapter in an edited book:
Reference to a website:

Reference to a dataset:

Journal abbreviations source
Journal names should be abbreviated according to the List of Title Word Abbreviations.

Data visualization
Include interactive data visualizations in your publication and let your readers interact and engage more closely with your research. Follow the instructions here to find out about available data visualization options and how to include them with your article.

Supplementary material
Supplementary material such as applications, images and sound clips, can be published with your article to enhance it. Submitted supplementary items are published exactly as they are received (Excel or PowerPoint files will appear as such online). Please submit your material together with the article and supply a concise, descriptive caption for each supplementary file. If you wish to make changes to supplementary material during any stage of the process, please make sure to provide an updated file. Do not annotate any corrections on a previous version. Please switch off the 'Track Changes' option in Microsoft Office files as these will appear in the published version.

Research data
This journal encourages and enables you to share data that supports your research publication where appropriate, and enables you to interlink the data with your published articles. Research data refers to the results of observations or experimentation that validate research findings. To facilitate reproducibility and data reuse, this journal also encourages you to share your software, code, models, algorithms, protocols, methods and other useful materials related to the project.

Below are a number of ways in which you can associate data with your article or make a statement about the availability of your data when submitting your manuscript. If you are sharing data in one of these ways, you are encouraged to cite the data in your manuscript and reference list. Please refer to the "References" section for more information about data citation. For more information on depositing, sharing and using research data and other relevant research materials, visit the research data page.

Data linking
If you have made your research data available in a data repository, you can link your article directly to the dataset. Elsevier collaborates with a number of repositories to link articles on ScienceDirect with relevant repositories, giving readers access to underlying data that gives them a better understanding of the research described.

There are different ways to link your datasets to your article. When available, you can directly link your dataset to your article by providing the relevant information in the submission system. For more information, visit the database linking page.

For supported data repositories a repository banner will automatically appear next to your published article on ScienceDirect.

In addition, you can link to relevant data or entities through identifiers within the text of your manuscript, using the following format: Database: xxxx (e.g., TAIR: AT1G01020; CCDC: 734053; PDB: 1XFN).

Mendeley Data
This journal supports Mendeley Data, enabling you to deposit any research data (including raw and processed data, video, code, software, algorithms, protocols, and methods) associated with your manuscript in a free-to-use, open access repository. During the submission process, after uploading your manuscript, you will have the opportunity to upload your relevant datasets directly to Mendeley Data. The datasets will be listed and directly accessible to readers next to your published article online.

For more information, visit the Mendeley Data for journals page.
**Data in Brief**
You have the option of converting any or all parts of your supplementary or additional raw data into one or multiple data articles, a new kind of article that houses and describes your data. Data articles ensure that your data is actively reviewed, curated, formatted, indexed, given a DOI and publicly available to all upon publication. You are encouraged to submit your article for *Data in Brief* as an additional item directly alongside the revised version of your manuscript. If your research article is accepted, your data article will automatically be transferred over to *Data in Brief* where it will be editorially reviewed and published in the open access data journal, *Data in Brief*. Please note an open access fee of 600 USD is payable for publication in *Data in Brief*. Full details can be found on the *Data in Brief* website. Please use this template to write your Data in Brief.

**Data statement**
To foster transparency, we encourage you to state the availability of your data in your submission. This may be a requirement of your funding body or institution. If your data is unavailable to access or unsuitable to post, you will have the opportunity to indicate why during the submission process, for example by stating that the research data is confidential. The statement will appear with your published article on ScienceDirect. For more information, visit the Data Statement page.

**AFTER ACCEPTANCE**

**Online proof correction**
Corresponding authors will receive an e-mail with a link to our online proofing system, allowing annotation and correction of proofs online. The environment is similar to MS Word: in addition to editing text, you can also comment on figures/tables and answer questions from the Copy Editor. Web-based proofing provides a faster and less error-prone process by allowing you to directly type your corrections, eliminating the potential introduction of errors. If preferred, you can still choose to annotate and upload your edits on the PDF version. All instructions for proofing will be given in the e-mail we send to authors, including alternative methods to the online version and PDF. We will do everything possible to get your article published quickly and accurately. Please use this proof only for checking the typesetting, editing, completeness and correctness of the text, figures. Significant changes to the article as accepted for publication will only be considered at this stage with permission from the Editor. It is important to ensure that all corrections are sent back to us in one communication. Please check carefully before replying, as inclusion of any subsequent corrections cannot be guaranteed. Proofreading is solely your responsibility.

**Offprints**
The corresponding author will, at no cost, receive a customized Share Link providing 50 days free access to the final published version of the article on ScienceDirect. The Share Link can be used for sharing the article via any communication channel, including email and social media. For an extra charge, paper offprints can be ordered via the offprint order form which is sent once the article is accepted for publication. Both corresponding and co-authors may order offprints at any time via Elsevier's Author Services. Corresponding authors who have published their article gold open access do not receive a Share Link as their final published version of the article is available open access on ScienceDirect and can be shared through the article DOI link.

**AUTHOR INQUIRIES**
Visit the Elsevier Support Center to find the answers you need. Here you will find everything from Frequently Asked Questions to ways to get in touch. You can also check the status of your submitted article or find out when your accepted article will be published.