



# CROP PROTECTION

The Official Journal of the [International Association for the Plant Protection Sciences](#)

## AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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ISSN: 0261-2194

### DESCRIPTION

The Editors of *Crop Protection* especially welcome papers describing an interdisciplinary approach showing how different **control strategies** can be integrated into practical **pest management** programs, covering high and low input **agricultural systems** worldwide. *Crop Protection* particularly emphasizes the practical aspects of control in the field and for **protected crops**, and includes work which may lead in the near future to more effective control. The journal does not duplicate the many existing excellent biological science journals, which deal mainly with the more fundamental aspects of plant pathology, applied zoology and weed science. *Crop Protection* covers all practical aspects of **pest, disease** and **weed control**, including the following topics:

Abiotic damage Agronomic control methods Assessment of pest and disease damage Molecular methods for the detection and assessment of pests and diseases Biological control Biorational pesticides Control of animal pests of world crops Control of diseases of crop plants caused by microorganisms Control of weeds and integrated management Economic and social considerations Effects of plant growth regulators Environmental benefits of reduced pesticide use Environmental effects of pesticides Epidemiology of pests and diseases in relation to control GM Crops, and genetic engineering applications Importance and control of postharvest crop losses Integrated control Interrelationships and compatibility among different control strategies Invasive species as they relate to implications for crop protection Pesticide application methods Pest management Plant bioms: for pest and disease control Resistance management Sampling and monitoring schemes for diseases, nematodes, pests and weeds.

The [editors](#) of *Crop Protection* invite workers concerned with pest, disease and weed control to [submit](#) suitable contributions on any topic falling within the aims and scope of the journal.

### AUDIENCE

Research workers, project planners, commercial producers.

### IMPACT FACTOR

2017: 1.920 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2018

## ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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Review of Plant Pathology  
EMBiology  
Elsevier BIOBASE  
Agricultural Engineering Abstracts  
Biotechnology Research Abstracts  
Chemical Abstracts  
Helminthological Abstracts  
Horticultural Abstracts  
Plant Breeding Abstracts  
Field Crop Abstracts  
Review of Applied Entomology  
Irrigation and Drainage Abstracts  
Soils and Fertilizers  
Engineering Village - GEOBASE  
Current Contents/Agriculture, Biology & Environmental Sciences  
Index to Scientific Reviews  
Index to South African Periodicals  
Risk Abstracts  
Science Citation Index  
Scopus  
AGRICOLA

## EDITORIAL BOARD

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**S.N. Wegulo**, Dept. of Plant Pathology, University of Nebraska at Lincoln, Lincoln, USA  
Crop pathogens such as fungi; oomycetes; bacteria; viruses; other microbes and nematodes.

### **Editors**

**J. Correll**, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas, USA  
Crop pathogens such as fungi, oomycetes, bacteria, viruses, other microbes.

**J.V. Cross**, NIAB EMR, East Malling, Kent, England, UK  
Pesticide applications, entomology, integrated pest management, tropical pest management. Invertebrate crop pests including insects, mites and molluscs. Vertebrate crop pests including mammals and birds. Pesticides and crop protection agents application technology (spraying methodology)

**L Korsten**, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa  
Food Safety, Food security, Postharvest pathology, biological control, Plant pathology, citrus black spot, Penicillium, water quality, food borne pathogens, plant pathogens, microbial ecology, phytosanitary issues

**M. T. Rahman**, Government of Western Australia, South Perth, Western Australia, Australia  
Insect Biology & Ecology, Behavior, Population Demography, Insecticide Toxicology, Integrated Pest Management, Insecticide Resistance Management, Biological Control, Post-Harvest Disinfestation

**F.P.F. Reay-Jones**, Clemson University, Florence, South Carolina, USA  
Invertebrate crop pests including insects, mites and molluscs. Vertebrate crop pests including mammals and birds. Knowledge and technology transfer in crop protection. Integrated Pest Management in Field Crop Systems

**C. Zhang**, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Beijing, China  
Weed Biology and Management, Herbicide Resistance and Management, Herbicide Application.

### **Statistical Consultant:**

**C. Ritz**, University of Copenhagen, Frederiksberg C, Denmark

### **Editorial Board:**

**X. Chen**, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington, USA  
Epidemiology and control of rusts, including cultural, chemical, and disease resistance; disease forecasting models; virulence, population structures, and functional genomics; genetics and molecular mapping of disease resistance genes; molecular mechanisms of plant-pathogen interactions.

**C.A. Edwards**, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, USA

Applied soil ecology and ecotoxicology

**W. Elmer**, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station (CAES), New Haven, Connecticut, USA  
Management of Fusarium diseases; biological control on Soilborne plant pathogens; mineral nutrition effects on Soilborne plant pathogens.

**L. Gatehouse**, HortResearch Palmerston North, Palmerston North, New Zealand  
Molecular Biology, particularly of insects and plants. This covers straight molecular biology and extends to plant and some insect transgenesis together with the expression and analysis of the expression of introduced genes. I have some experience of Biochemistry but do not consider myself an expert. I have a blind spot with Statistics and am most definitely not an expert. I have worked with insect viruses, insect symbionts and insect cell lines for baculovirus expression and other studies. Most of my work has been in the field of Plant Insect interactions looking at this from both sides and usually with a focus on crop protection.

**D.P. Giga**, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe

Stored Products Entomology (crop storage)

**L. Godfrey**, University of California, Davis, California, USA

Entomology, crop response, integrated pest management, cotton, rice, field crops

**A.R. Hardy**, Central Science Laboratory, York, UK

**S. Hashim**, University of Agriculture Peshawar, Pakistan

**W.D. Hutchison**, University of Minnesota, St Paul, Minnesota, USA

Biological Control and Integrated Management of Arthropod Pests

**K. Jabran**, Düzce University, Düzce, Turkey

Weed ecology, weed control, integrated weed management, weed control in major field crops, allelopathy for weed control, invasive weeds and climate change

**W.J. Janisiewicz**, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Kearneysville, West Virginia, USA

**J. Katan**, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Rehovot, Israel

Soil-borne , pathogens , soil solarization , soil disinfection.

**J.R. Lamichhane**, Institut Nationale de la Recherche Agronomique (INRA), Castanet Tolosan, France

Abiotic (water, heat and mechanical) and biotic (soil-borne fungi, oomycetes and bacterial pathogens) stresses affecting crop establishment; Integrated Pest Management

**S. Liu**, Nat.Pingtung University of Sci.& Tech., Pingtung Hsien, Taiwan

Crop eco-physiological adaptation to arid environment; field crops management; ecosystem sustainable designing and the role of human being in restoring and conserving the structure and function of integrated ecosystem especially in the arid and semiarid regions in northwest of China and other similar regions in the world.

**G Mahajan**, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, India

**G.A. Matthews**, Imperial College London, Ascot, UK

Pesticides and their application; entomology ; integrated pest/ crop management (IPM); crops esp Cotton; control of vectors of human diseases eg malaria but that has only to do with farmers' health and not crop protection.

**P.D. Mitchell**, University of Wisconsin at Madison, Madison, Wisconsin, USA

Crop economics; production economics; farm management; risk management; insect management; weed management; resistance management; transgenic crops; biotechnology; agricultural sustainability metrics.

**S.E. Naranjo**, USDA-ARS, Arid-Land Agricultural Research Center, Maricopa, , Arizona, USA

IPM of arthropod pests, Insect biological control, insect population ecology, sampling and economic thresholds, risk assessment in GM crops

**R.E.L. Naylor**, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, Scotland, UK

**O.M. Olanya**, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Agricultural Research Service (ARS), Wyndmoor, Pennsylvania, USA

**A. Ortega-Beltran**, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria

Biocontrol of Aspergillus fungi; Screening for disease resistance; Tropical crops; Cereal crops; Integrated management strategies; Fungal population biology

**C. Screpanti**, Syngenta Crop Protection, Stein, Switzerland

Plant hormones and crop enhancement; Weed control; Soil pest control; Behavior of agrochemicals in soil; Rhizosphere signals; Plant phenotyping and remote sensing

**K.W. Seebold**, Valent U.S.A. LLC, Lexington, Kentucky, USA

Soilborne plant pathogens – ecology and epidemiology (cotton and vegetable crops) Fungicide resistance and resistance management Integrated pest management Mycology Epidemiology and management of plant disease

**P.C. Stevenson**, University of Greenwich, Chatham, UK

Natural Products Chemistry; Bioactive compounds from plants; Botanical Insecticides; Chemical Ecology; Pollination Biology

**J.C. Streibig**, University of Copenhagen, Taastrup, Denmark

Weed science and vegetation management.

**M.E. Tobin**, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Fort Collins, Colorado, USA  
human-wildlife conflicts, wildlife crop damage, wildlife damage control

**P. Trematerra**, Università degli Studi del Molise, Campobasso, Italy

Applied entomology; integrated pest management; insect crop pests; stored product pests;  
pheromones and application technology; stored products protection.

**A. van der Meulen**, Queensland Government, TooWoomba, Queensland, Australia

**J. van der Waals**, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa

**D. Wright**, Imperial College London, Ascot, UK

Entomology Plant nematology Integrated Pest Management Biological control Biopesticides  
Pheromones Multitrophic interactions

## GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

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### *Your Paper Your Way*

We now differentiate between the requirements for new and revised submissions. You may choose to submit your manuscript as a single Word or PDF file to be used in the refereeing process. Only when your paper is at the revision stage, will you be requested to put your paper in to a 'correct format' for acceptance and provide the items required for the publication of your article.

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### INTRODUCTION

The Editors of *Crop Protection* especially welcome papers describing an interdisciplinary approach showing how different control strategies can be integrated into practical pest management programmes, covering high and low input agricultural systems worldwide. *Crop Protection* particularly emphasizes the practical aspects of control in the field and for protected crops, and includes work which may lead in the near future to more effective control. The journal does not duplicate the many existing excellent biological science journals, which deal mainly with the more fundamental aspects of plant pathology, applied zoology and weed science. *Crop Protection* covers all practical aspects of pest, disease and weed control, including the following topics:

Abiotic damage  
Agronomic control methods  
Assessment of pest and disease damage  
Biological control  
Biorational pesticides  
Control of animal pests of crops  
Control of diseases of crop plants caused by microorganisms  
Control of weeds and integrated management  
Economic and social considerations  
Effects of plant growth regulators  
Environmental benefits of reduced pesticide use  
Environmental effects of pesticides  
Epidemiology of pests and diseases in relation to control  
Food safety  
GM Crops, and genetic engineering applications  
Importance and control of postharvest crop losses  
Integrated control  
Interrelationships and compatibility among different control strategies  
Invasive species as they relate to implications for crop protection  
Pesticide application methods  
Pest management  
Resistance management  
Sampling and monitoring schemes for diseases, nematodes, pests and weeds.

The editors of *Crop Protection* invite workers concerned with pest disease and weed control to submit suitable contributions on any topic falling within the aims and scope of the journal.

#### *Types of paper*

Contributions falling into the following categories will be considered for publication:

- Perspectives in Crop Protection articles - The editors and members of the editorial board will invite commentary/insight papers on topical issues. Authors should contact the Editors-in-Chief with potential ideas. New data will not be published in commentary papers, but one table or figure to illustrate key points may be included (e.g., pesticide use or crop yield trends). The papers should range from 2000-3000 words or 6-8 double-line spaced manuscript pages (including references cited). The articles will be peer-reviewed with emphasis given to rapid publication.
- State of the art Review articles - Authors should contact the relevant Editor-in-Chief with proposals before submitting.
- Original high-quality Research papers - Preferably no more than 20 double-line spaced manuscript pages, including tables and illustrations.

- Short communications - These should not exceed 6-8 double-line spaced manuscript pages excluding references and legends. Results reported must be based on repeated trials or experiments. Submissions should include a short Abstract not exceeding 10% of the length of the communication and which summarizes briefly the main findings of the work to be reported. The bulk of the text may be in a continuous form but generally will follow the usual format that does not require numbered sections such as Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, and Discussion. However, a Cover page, Abstract and a list of Keywords are required at the beginning of the communication and Acknowledgements and References at the end. These components are to be prepared in the same format as used for full-length research papers. Occasionally authors may use sub-titles of their own choice to highlight sections of the text.
- Correspondence - Authors should contact the relevant Editor-in-Chief with a proposal before submitting. Correspondence should focus on the scientific basis for comment or disagreement with a recently published article in the Crop Protection journal, and be a maximum of 4-5 pages with double-line spacing, and a limited number of relevant citations. Correspondence will be peer-reviewed, but processed in a timely manner. Upon receipt of a correspondence that is critical of a previous article in Crop Protection, the author(s) of the previous article will also be invited to submit a rebuttal article; both the original letter and rebuttal letter will be published in the same issue.
- Crop Protection also publishes, book reviews, conference reports and a calendar of forthcoming events. Please contact one of the Editors-in-Chief.

For all article formats, also review recent published examples.

### **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.

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All necessary files have been uploaded:

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- All figures (include relevant captions)
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*Graphical Abstracts / Highlights files* (where applicable)

*Supplemental files* (where applicable)

Further considerations

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- All references mentioned in the Reference List are cited in the text, and vice versa
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- Journal policies detailed in this guide have been reviewed
- Referee suggestions and contact details provided, based on journal requirements

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Papers will be assigned to the Editors by subject:

Prof. J. Correll - Crop pathogens such as fungi, oomycetes, bacteria, viruses, other microbes

Prof. J.V. Cross - Invertebrate crop pests including insects, mites and molluscs. Vertebrate crop pests including mammals and birds, pesticides and crop protection agents application technology (spraying methodology)

Assoc.Prof. F.P.F. Reay-Jones - Invertebrate crop pests including insects, mites and molluscs. Vertebrate crop pests including mammals and birds. Knowledge and technology transfer in crop protection

Prof. J.C. Streibig - Weed science and vegetation management

Prof. S.N. Wegulo - Crop pathogens such as fungi, oomycetes, bacteria, viruses, other microbes and nematodes

Papers in agricultural economics and vertebrate control will be handled by one of the above Editors.

*Repeat experiments.* Repeat experiments. Manuscripts that report original research should not be submitted unless experiments have been conducted **at least twice** or, in the case of field experiments, relate to two seasons. In most cases, three or more replications will be necessary for appropriate statistical analysis. In exceptional circumstances, studies that do not meet these criteria may be acceptable, but the relevant Editor-in-Chief should be consulted prior to submission.

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Please submit your article via <http://ees.elsevier.com/cropro/>

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#### *Additional information*

##### *Review process*

All contributions are reviewed by two or more referees to ensure both accuracy and relevance, and revisions to the manuscript may thus be required. On acceptance, contributions are subject to editorial amendment to suit house style. When a manuscript is returned for revision prior to final acceptance, the revised version must be submitted as soon as possible after the author's receipt of the referee's reports. Revised manuscripts returned after four months will be considered as new submissions subject to full re-review.

## **PREPARATION**

### **NEW SUBMISSIONS**

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#### *References*

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.

#### *Formatting requirements*

There are no strict formatting requirements but all manuscripts must contain the essential elements needed to convey your manuscript, for example Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Conclusions, Artwork and Tables with Captions.

If your article includes any Videos and/or other Supplementary material, this should be included in your initial submission for peer review purposes.

Divide the article into clearly defined sections.

Please ensure the text of your paper is double-spaced and has consecutive line numbering - this is an essential peer review requirement.

#### *Figures and tables embedded in text*

Please ensure the figures and the tables included in the single file are placed next to the relevant text in the manuscript, rather than at the bottom or the top of the file. The corresponding caption should be placed directly below the figure or table.

## Peer review

This journal operates a single blind review process. All contributions will be initially assessed by the editor for suitability for the journal. Papers deemed suitable are then typically sent to a minimum of two independent expert reviewers to assess the scientific quality of the paper. The Editor is responsible for the final decision regarding acceptance or rejection of articles. The Editor's decision is final. [More information on types of peer review.](#)

## REVISED SUBMISSIONS

### *Use of word processing software*

Regardless of the file format of the original submission, at revision you must provide us with an editable file of the entire article. Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible. Most formatting codes will be removed and replaced on processing the article. The electronic text should be prepared in a way very similar to that of conventional manuscripts (see also the [Guide to Publishing with Elsevier](#)). 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.

Line numbering, page numbering, and double line spacing are mandatory for submissions.

## 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.

### *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

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