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 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 Phytobiomes 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.
ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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
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Current Contents - Agriculture, Biology & Environmental Sciences
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S. Qiang, Nanjing Agricultural University, Nanjing, China
F.P.F. Reay-Jones, Clemson University College of Agriculture Forestry and Life Sciences, Clemson, South Carolina, United States of America
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
S. N. Wegulo, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Department of Plant Pathology, Lincoln, Nebraska, United States of America
Crop pathogens such as fungi, oomycetes, bacteria, viruses, other microbes and nematodes.

Special Content Editor
Giovanni Benelli, University of Pisa, Department of Agriculture, Food and Environment, Pisa, Italy
Insect behavior, Biological control, Behavioral ecology, Parasitoids, Insect pests and vectors, Mating disruption, Integrated Pest Management

Associate Editors
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Plant pathology, Molecular interaction, Pathogenic diagnosis, Crop pathogens such as bacteria, viruses, Nitrogen nutrition, Plant miRNAs, Xanthomonas oryzae, Plant immunity
D. Douzals, French National Institute for Agriculture, Food and Environment (INRAE), Montpellier, France
Spray application techniques for plant protection, spray drift
G. Giunti, University of Salerno, Department of Pharmacy, Fisciano, Italy
Entomology, Biological control, IPM, Biopesticide, Chemical Ecology
X. Hu, Northwest A&F University, Department of Plant Pathology, Yangling, Shaanxi, China
Epidemiology of Plant Disease, Wheat Stripe Rust, Continuous Cropping Problem, Crop Disease Prediction
K. Jabran, Nigde Omer Halisdemir University, Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, Department of Plant Production, Niğde, Turkey
Weed ecology, weed control, integrated weed management, weed control in major field crops, allelopathy for weed control, invasive weeds and climate change
O. Perez-Hernandez, Northwest Missouri State University School of Agricultural Sciences, Maryville, Missouri, United States of America
Plant disease epidemiology, design of experiments, statistical modeling

M. Roberts, Harper Adams University, Newport, United Kingdom
Plant-Insect Interactions, Integrated Pest Management, Biological Control, Chemical Ecology, Bioreregulation

G.Y. Ye, Zhejiang University Institute of Insect Science, Hangzhou, China
J. Yu, Peking University School of Advanced Agricultural Sciences, Beijing, China
Weed Science, Precision Agriculture, Smart farming

Editorial Board
X. Chen, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington, United States of America
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, United States of America
Applied soil ecology and ecotoxicology

W. Elmer, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Connecticut, United States of America
Management of Fusarium diseases, biological control on Soilborne plant pathogens, mineral nutrition effects on Soilborne plant pathogens.

L. Gatehouse, Plant and Food Research Palmerston North, Manawatu Mail Centre, 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, Davis, California, United States of America
Entomology, crop response, integrated pest management, cotton, rice, field crops

A.R. Hardy, Fera Science Limited, London, United Kingdom

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

W.D. Hutchison, University of Minnesota Twin Cities, Department of Entomology, Saint Paul, Minnesota, United States of America
Biological Control and Integrated Management of Arthropod Pests

W.J. Janisiewicz, USDA-ARS Appalachian Fruit Research Station, Kearneysville, West Virginia, United States of America
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, United Kingdom
O.M. Olanya, USDA-ARS Eastern Regional Research Center, Wyndmoor, Pennsylvania, United States of America
A. Ortega-Beltran, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Ibadan, Nigeria
Biocontrol of Aspergillus fungi, Screening for disease resistance, Tropical crops, Cereal crops, Integrated management strategies, Fungal population biology

A Peterson, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Department of Entomology, Lincoln, Nebraska, United States of America
Entomology, Integrate pest management (IPM), Biological control, Food web dynamics, Resistance management

C. Ritz, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark
Dose-response analysis, linear and nonlinear mixed-effects modelling, model averaging, simultaneous inference, applied statistics in agriculture, biology, nutrition, toxicology.

C. Screpanti, Syngenta Crop Protection, Crop Protection Research Biology, 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 USA, Lexington, Kentucky, United States of America
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 Natural Resources Institute, Chatham, United Kingdom
Natural Products Chemistry, Bioactive compounds from plants, Botanical Insecticides, Chemical Ecology, Pollination Biology

J.C. Streibig, University of Copenhagen Section for Crop Sciences, Taastrup, Denmark
Weed science and vegetation management.

M.E. Tobin, USDA-APHIS-WS National Wildlife Research Center, Fort Collins, Colorado, United States of America
Human-wildlife conflicts, wildlife crop damage, wildlife damage control

P. Trematerra, University of Molise, Campobasso, Italy
Stored product protection, IPM, Semiochemicals, Lepidoptera Tortricidae

A. Van der Meulen, Queensland, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, Brisbane, Australia

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

D. Wright, Imperial College London Division of Biology - Silwood Park Campus, Ascot, United Kingdom
Entomology, Plant nematology, Integrated Pest Management, Biological control, Biopesticides, Pheromones Multitrophic interactions
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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 management in the field and in protected environments such as greenhouses, and includes work which may lead in the near future to more effective management. 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 management, including the following topics:

Abiotic damage
Agronomic management strategies
Assessment of pest and disease damage
Biological control
Biorational pesticides
Management of animal pests of crops
Management of diseases of crop plants caused by microorganisms
Management of weeds
Economic impacts of pests, diseases and weeds
Effects of plant growth regulators
Environmental benefits of reduced pesticide use
Environmental effects of pesticides
Epidemiology of pests and diseases in relation to management
Food safety
GM Crops, and genetic engineering applications
Management of postharvest crop losses
Integrated management
Interrelationships and compatibility among different management 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 practical aspects.

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

• Original high-quality Research papers - No more than 35 double-line spaced manuscript pages, including tables and illustrations and a font size of 11 or 12.
• Short communications - These should not exceed 15 double-line spaced manuscript pages, font size 11 or 12, 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.

- State of the art Review articles on management of crop diseases, animal pests, and weeds - Authors should contact the relevant Editor-in-Chief with proposals before submitting.
- 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.
- Notes - These are reports of pests, diseases, or weeds that are new in a crop or geographical location, are outbreaks at levels previously unknown or unexpected, exhibit a significant expansion in habitat or host range, or require new techniques for effective management. A geographical location can be a country or region (e.g. a state or province). A Note should contain a justification for its significance as well as sufficient information including the date or date range of observation, symptoms, incidence, type and severity of damage, and spatial distribution. Scientifically accepted methods of proof must be used to document new pests, diseases, or weeds. A Note should not exceed 2,500 words or eight double line spaced manuscript pages, font size 11 or 12, excluding references, tables, and illustrations.
- 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.
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- Crop Protection also publishes, book reviews, conference reports and a calendar of forthcoming events. Please contact one of the Editors-in-Chief.

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2. **Aims and scope of the journal:** Read the aims and scope of the journal: https://www.journals.elsevier.com/crop-protection. Submit manuscripts that meet the aims and scope. Crop Protection emphasizes practical disease, weed, arthropod, or vertebrate pest management in the field or in a protected environment such as a greenhouse. In vitro or lab only experiments will not be considered if they are not complemented with in vivo experiments in the field or greenhouse. There are a few exceptions, for example experiments that use lab protocols to document pathogen or pest resistance to pesticides in field-collected isolates. 3. **Experiment repetition:** Each experiment must be repeated at least once or the concept demonstrated in at least two experiments to demonstrate reproducibility of results. Field experiments are repeated sequentially by year or growing season or in multiple locations in the same growing season. Replicating treatments within an experiment is not the same as repeating the experiment. 4. **Experimental design, data collection and analysis:** Is the experimental design stated and appropriate? Are the treatments randomly assigned to experimental units and sufficiently replicated? Four replications per treatment is standard; a minimum of three replications per treatment is recommended. It is highly recommended to consult a professional statistician to correctly design experiments and collect and analyze data according to the experimental design. Data from replicate (original and repeated) experiments must be accounted for in the data analysis and data presentation and interpretation. 5. **Abstract:** The abstract is a shortened version of the paper. Write it concisely and precisely as one standalone paragraph of 250 or fewer words. Include the rationale, objectives, methods, major results, and main
conclusions and their significance. 6. **Introduction**: State the nature and magnitude of the research topic or problem, explain why the research was done, provide background information, highlight knowledge gaps and the novelty of the research, review the relevant literature, state the hypotheses, rationale, and objectives, and define terms and abbreviations. 7. **Materials and methods**: Clearly describe what was done and how, when, where, and under what conditions in sufficient detail to enable another researcher to repeat the experiment. Include descriptions of the experimental design including treatment replications and experiment repetitions, the materials used, the data collected and how the data were collected, the statistical and mathematical procedures used to analyze the data, and assumptions made and their rationale. Descriptions should be in past tense and SI units should be used unless otherwise stated in the author instructions. 8. **Results**: Present results clearly and precisely. Present only analyzed summary data. Detailed, supporting data can be presented as supplementary material. Cite all tables and figures.

9. **Discussion**: Discuss variability among repeated experiments. Compare the results to those of previously published, similar studies. Discuss the significance of the work. Reiterate the novelty of the work. Avoid excessive speculation. Avoid conclusions that are not supported by the data. 10. **Clarity and detail**: Are all parts of the manuscript clearly written in sufficient detail? 11. **Formatting**: Use page numbering, line numbering, double line spacing, and a font size of 11 or 12 points. Use a recently published Crop Protection paper as a guide to style (section numbering, paragraphs, citation style, etc.). 12. **English language**: Has the manuscript been proof-read for grammar, sentence structure and spelling? 13. **Plagiarism**: Do not copy chunks of text directly from published sources. Plagiarized manuscripts will be rejected outright.

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**Reporting sex- and gender-based analyses**

**Reporting guidance**

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**Definitions**

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**Author contributions**

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Papers will be assigned to the Editors by subject:

J.R. Lamichhane - Plant pathology, systems agronomy, soil microbial ecology, integrated pest management, biological control, decision support systems, modeling

M.T. Rahman - Insect biology and ecology, behavior, population demography, insecticide toxicology, integrated pest management, insecticide resistance management, biological control, Post-harvest disinfestation

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

C. Zhang - Weed biology and management, herbicide resistance and management, herbicide application

Papers on vertebrate pest management and economic impacts of pests, diseases and weeds will be handled by one of the above Editors.

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 at least two sequential seasons or multiple locations (at least two) in the same season situated far enough from each other that environmental conditions will be different between the locations. 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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Additional information
Review process
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