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

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ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

AGRICOLA
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Horticultural Abstracts
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Review of Applied Entomology
Review of Plant Pathology
Risk Abstracts
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EDITORIAL BOARD

Principal Editors
B.S. Chauhan, University of Queensland, Toowoomba, Queensland, Australia
Weed ecology and biology, seed ecology, integrated weed management, herbicide use and herbicide resistance management, conservation agriculture
J. Correll, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas, USA
Crop pathogens such as fungi, oomycetes, bacteria, viruses, other microbes.
J.V. Cross, East Malling Research, East Malling, Kent, 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
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
S.N. Wegulo, University of Nebraska at Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska, USA
Crop pathogens such as fungi; oomycetes; bacteria; viruses; other microbes and nematodes.

Associate Editor
M. T. Rahman, Dept. of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Plant Biosecurity, Agriculture and Food, Government of Western Australia, South Perth, Australia
Insect Biology & Ecology, Behavior, Population Demography, Insecticide Toxicology, Integrated Pest Management, Insecticide Resistance Management, Biological Control, Post-Harvest Disinfection

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 Experimental Station, 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, 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
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.

J.R. Lamichhane, French National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA), Thiveiral Grignon, France
Plant disease epidemiology and management; Biological control; Climate change and pest evolution; Yield losses due to pests (pathogens, animal pests and weeds); Integrated pest management.

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

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. To find out more, please visit the Preparation section below.

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
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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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Referees
Please submit, with the manuscript, the names, addresses and e-mail addresses of 4 potential referees. Note that the editor retains the sole right to decide whether or not the suggested reviewers are used.

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
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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.

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

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State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.
Material and methods
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Results
Results should be clear and concise.

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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.

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**Acknowledgements**
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List funding sources in this standard way to facilitate compliance to funder's requirements:

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

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All biota should be identified by their scientific names. The species naming authority should be included with full Latin name at first mention in the abstract and in the body of the paper.

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For chemical nomenclature, the conventions of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry and the official recommendations of the IUPAC-IUB Combined Commission on Biochemical Nomenclature should be followed where the compound is novel. For compounds more than two years old please use the approved name as given in the Pesticide Manual.

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Present simple formulae in the line of normal text where possible. In principle, variables are to be presented in italics.

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