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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.

IMPACT FACTOR

2017: 1.920 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2018
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
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Irrigation and Drainage Abstracts
Soils and Fertilizers
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Index to Scientific Reviews
Index to South African Periodicals
Risk Abstracts
Science Citation Index
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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 definately 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

W.D. Hutchison, University of Minnesota, St Paul, Minnesota, USA
Biological Control and Integrated Management of Arthropod Pests

K. Jabran, Nigde Omer Halisdemir University, Nigde, 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 disinfestation.

J.R. Lamichhane, Institut National 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
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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:

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- 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.

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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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Additional information

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PREPARATION

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Submission to this journal proceeds totally online and you will be guided stepwise through the creation and uploading of your files. The system automatically converts your files to a single PDF file, which is used in the peer-review process. As part of the Your Paper Your Way service, you may choose to submit your manuscript as a single file to be used in the refereeing process. This can be a PDF file or a Word document, in any format or layout that can be used by referees to evaluate your manuscript. It should contain high enough quality figures for refereeing. If you prefer to do so, you may still provide all or some of the source files at the initial submission. Please note that individual figure files larger than 10 MB must be uploaded separately.

References
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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 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.

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