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ISSN: 0378-4290

DESCRIPTION

Aims and Scope of *Field Crops Research*

Field Crops Research is an **international** journal publishing **scientific articles** on:

✓ **experimental** and **modelling research** at **field, farm** and **landscape** levels on **temperate** and **tropical crops** and **cropping systems**, with a focus on **crop ecology** and **physiology, agronomy, and plant genetics** and **breeding**.

✓ Articles on plant genetics and breeding need to be integrated with crop ecology and physiology, and/or agronomy.

✓ An economic analysis may be included if appropriate.

Papers must demonstrate **new scientific insight, original technologies** or **novel methods** that have general application and relevance to field crops.

× *Research findings of a purely corroborative nature, descriptive or of only local significance will not be considered.*

The journal's focus is **major field crops for food and feed**. This focus includes **species used for cultivated pastures**, but *excludes natural grasslands*. **Other species**, including important biofuel crops, could be considered if they contribute to the basic understanding of processes related to development, growth and yield of field crops.

Field experiments on which manuscripts are based should, unless exceptional circumstances apply, include **at least two seasons and/or multiple locations/environments**. The inclusion of **yield data** is highly encouraged to demonstrate how the field experiments contribute to a better understanding of the bio-physical processes related to crop growth and yield.

Papers on crop protection (diseases, pests, weeds) and **soil processes/properties** can be accepted provided they have **a strong focus on crop processes, including consequences for yield**.

Experiments under controlled conditions (glasshouse, growth chamber) are only acceptable as **complementary to field work**.

Papers on remote sensing will only be considered if their focus is the **use of these techniques to understand crop processes and their links to crop yield**.

Reviews and Opinion Papers covering the various subject areas are **solicited**;

✓ authors should **contact one of the Editors-in-Chief** before submission of a review or an opinion paper in order to establish the journal's interest in the topic and nature of the paper

✓ Contributions dealing with emerging topics are especially welcomed

Out-of-scope submissions:

× *Horticultural (i.e., vegetable and fruit species), woody perennial, medicinal and non-cultivated species are outside the scope of the journal.*

× *Studies carried-out exclusively under controlled conditions are outside the scope of the journal.*

× *Articles on crop storage, transportation and usage, and social studies on crops and cropping systems, are outside the scope of the journal.*

AUDIENCE

Temperate and Tropical Crop Scientists.

IMPACT FACTOR

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Elsevier BIOBASE

EMBiology

BIOSIS

Current Contents/Agriculture, Biology & Environmental Sciences

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Field Crop Abstracts

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Soil fertility; Crop modelling; Soil carbon and nitrogen dynamics; Conservation agriculture; Smallholder farming systems

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Crop physiology; Drought resistance; Efficient use of water and nitrogen; Rice; Sustainable crop production

K.-C. Kersebaum, Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research, Muencheberg, Germany

Modeling soil-crop-atmosphere interactions; Nitrogen dynamics in soils; Climate change impact assessment and adaptation; Model based evaluation of agricultural management

D. Knight, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada

Nutrient cycling; Crop system productivity; Environmental impacts of agriculture; Optimizing the role of legumes in crop rotations

R. Richards, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), Acton, ACT 2609, , Australia

Crop physiology; Breeding; Abiotic stress; Yield potential; Cereals

R.P. Rötter, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany

Agronomy/ soil nutrient management; Water management; Agrometeorology; Climate change impact and adaptation research; Crop growth simulation; Agricultural systems modelling (farm, region and supra-national); Land evaluation methods

Book Review Editor:

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Editorial Advisory Board:

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Crop and pasture sequences; Water and nitrogen dynamics of crops; Cropping systems; Simulation modelling

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cropping systems analysis; Crop productivity and sustainability; Atmosphere-crop-soil systems; Managing climate variability; Climate change impact and adaptation

R.W. Bell, Murdoch University, Murdoch, Western Australia, Australia

Soil Fertility; Land Management

L. Borrás, National University of Rosario, Rosario, Argentina

Crop physiology; Yield components; Seed filling; Agronomic practices; Abiotic stress

R. Buresh

Soil fertility; Nutrient management; Fertilizers; Soil N transformations; Nutrient cycling; Agronomy; Agroforestry; Crop residue management; ICT for agriculture; Long-term experiments; Sustainability of rice-based systems

D.F. Calderini, Universidad Austral de Chile, Valdivia, Chile

Crop physiology; Phenotyping; Physiological and molecular approaches on grain weight; Potential grain yield; Abiotic stress

Y. Chauhan, Industry Services - Plant Science, Kingaroy, Queensland, Australia

Expertise in Crop physiology; Modelling; Aflatoxin prediction models; Environmental characterisation; Crop improvement; Legumes; Maize

H. Dong, Shandong Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Jinan, China

Crop ecology; Physiology and agronomy, with a particular emphasis on cotton physiology and agronomy

G.O. Edmeades

Crop Science and Agronomy, plant breeding, tropical maize, crop physiology

F. Ewert, Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn, Bonn, Germany

Climate change (impacts); Agroecosystems (ecophysiology); Resource use and management (land, water); Systems analysis and modelling; Agricultural sustainability assessment

G. Fitzgerald, State Government of Victoria, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia

Remote sensing of abiotic and biotic crop stresses; Field level phenotyping; Climate change impacts to crops using FACE technologies, including water use and trait selection under elevated CO₂.

J. Foulkes, The University of Nottingham, Sutton Bonington, Leicestershire, England, UK

T. Gaiser, Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn, Bonn, Germany

Modelling of crop-soil interface; Crop water uptake; Nutrient turnover and nutrient uptake; Soil carbon and nitrogen turnover; Tropical cereal and tuber crops; Soil salinity; Pollution of surface and ground waters from agricultural activities

L.F. Garcia del Moral, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain

Crop physiology; Abiotic stress; Plant growth analysis; Crop phenology; Ecophysiological and molecular approaches in plant breeding

D.S. Gaydon, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), St Lucia, Queensland, Australia

Cropping systems modelling; APSIM; Rice; Rice-wheat systems; Conservation agriculture; Irrigation; Water productivity; Climate change adaptation

P. Grassini, University of Nebraska at Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska, USA

Agronomy; Yield potential; Yield-gap analysis; Resource-use efficiency; Crop simulation models; Crop Ecophysiology

S.M. Haefele, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia

Agronomy; Black carbon; Phenotyping; Rice; Soil science; Wheat

A. Henry, International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Los Baños, Philippines

Crop physiology; Root biology; Drought stress

J. Hunt, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

G. Inman-Bamber, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), Townsville, Queensland, Australia

Sugarcane physiology, agrometeorology and water relations, controlled environment studies including CO₂, crop model development

K. Jagadish, International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Metro Manila, Philippines

Heat stress; combined heat and drought stress; rice reproductive physiology.

C. Johansen

Plant nutrition, crop physiology, drought and salinity stress, agronomy, on-farm research, grain legumes

H. Kirchmann, Sveriges lantbruksuniversitet (SLU), Uppsala, Sweden

Turnover, decomposition and nutrient losses from organic manures in soil; Reactions of plant nutrients in soil (nitrogen and phosphorus); Changes in soil fertility in long-term field experiments; Recycling of plant nutrients from wastes; Effects of trace metals on yield and quality of crops; Methods to improve nutrient use efficiency.

M.R.C. Laza, International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Metro Manila, Philippines

Crop Physiology and Agronomy; morpho-physiological bases of yield increase; source-sink relationship on yield formation; high night temperature effect on rice productivity, field phenomics for lodging resistance and yield component traits; SPAD-based N management; whole-plant physiological measurement

F-M. Li, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou, Gansu Province, China

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 China and other similar regions in the world.

B. Linqvist, University of California, Davis, Davis, California, USA

Rice systems, nutrient and carbon cycling; nutrient management; productivity; greenhouse gas emissions; water quality; water use.

D. Miralles, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Crop physiology applied to management and breeding; wheat and barley.

J.P. Monzon, Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET), Balcarce, Argentina

Eco-physiology; Crop modelling; farming systems; Crop yield gap analysis

M. Otegui, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Crop physiology; Abiotic stress; Crop Modelling; Agronomy.

S. Peng, Huazhong Agricultural University, Wuhan, Hubei, China

Yield potential; photosynthesis; nitrogen use efficiency; stress physiology; climate change; crop management; rice production.

H-P. Piepho, Universität Hohenheim, Stuttgart, Germany

Linear models; mixed models; spatial statistics; design of experiments.

G. Rebetzke, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), Canberra, Australia

Plant breeding; quantitative genetics; statistics; physiology.

M. Robertson, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), PO Wembley, Western Australia, Australia

Agronomy; physiology; farming systems; cereals; grain legumes; canola.

D. Rubiales, Institute for Sustainable Agriculture, CSIC, Cordoba, Spain

plant breeding; disease resistance; genetic resources utilization; mechanisms of resistance; legumes; cereals; rust; parasitic weed; powdery mildew; ascochyta blight; fusarium wilt

Y. Singh, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, Punjab, India

conservation agriculture, Crop productivity and sustainability, crop residue management, integrated nutrient management, nutrient use efficiency, rice, soil science, soil quality, wheat.

G.A. Slafer, Universitat de Lleida, Lleida, Spain

Wheat; Barley; Cereals; Crop-Physiology; Yield; Yield components; Water use efficiency; Nitrogen use efficiency; trait useful for breeding.

L. Tang, Nanjing Agricultural University, Nanjing, China

Crop N management; high temperature effect on rice and wheat productivity; crop modelling and climate change

M. Tollenaar, Climate Corporation, USA

V. Vadez, CGIAR Global Research Partnership, Patancheru, Andhra Pradesh, India

Drought, symbiotic nitrogen fixation, abiotic stresses, vapor pressure deficit, salinity, low soil fertility, modelling,

L.J. Wade, Charles Sturt University, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales, Australia

Farming systems; GxE interactions; Root traits; Drought avoidance; Perennial grains

F. Walley, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada

agronomy, soil microbiology (N₂ fixation) and cropping systems, with an emphasis on nutrient cycling.

J. Wang, China Agricultural University, Beijing, China

Agrometeorology; Crop modelling; Climate change impact and adaptation; Crop yield gap analysis based on crop growth model; agro-meteorological disaster assessment

J.W. White, US Arid-Land Agricultural Research Center, Maricopa, Arizona, USA

Crop modeling and global change; tillage; conservation agriculture and zero Tillage sites; carbon sequestration and agriculture; data management; phenomics.

J. Yang, Yangzhou University, Yangzhou, Jiangsu, China

Grain filling of cereals; water-saving irrigation; high-yielding production; abiotic stress.

X. Yin, Wageningen Universiteit, Wageningen, Netherlands

Crop phenology; crop genotype; environment; management interactions; ecophysiological approaches in genetics; gene/QTL-based crop modelling; abiotic stress effects on crop growth; and photosynthesis bioenergetics; physiology and modelling.

X. Zhang, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Shijiazhuang City, Hebei, China

Agro-meteorology; Crop-water relationship; Crop root growth and soil water use; Deficit irrigation scheduling; Cultivars characters related to drought resistance; Improving crop water use efficiency

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INTRODUCTION

Field Crops Research is an international journal publishing scientific articles on both experimental and modelling research at the field, farm and landscape level on temperate and tropical crops and cropping systems, with a focus on crop ecology and physiology, agronomy, and plant genetics and breeding. Articles on plant genetics and breeding need to be integrated with crop ecology and physiology, and/or agronomy. An economic analysis may be included if appropriate.

Papers must demonstrate new scientific insight, original technologies or novel methods that have general application and relevance to field crops. Research findings of a purely corroborative nature, descriptive or of only local significance will not be considered.

The journal's focus is major field crops for food and feed. Other species, including important biofuel crops, could be considered if they contribute to the basic understanding of processes related to development, growth and yield of field crops. Horticultural, medicinal and non-cultivated species are outside the scope of the journal.

Field experiments on which manuscripts are based should, unless exceptional circumstances apply, include at least two seasons and/or multiple locations/environments. The inclusion of yield data is highly encouraged to demonstrate how the field experiments contribute to a better understanding of the bio-physical processes related to crop growth. Papers on crop protection (diseases, pests, weeds) can be accepted provided they have a strong focus on crop processes, including consequences for yield. Experiments under controlled conditions (glasshouse, growth chamber) are only acceptable as complementary to field work; studies carried-out exclusively under controlled conditions are outside the scope of the journal. Articles on crop storage, transportation and usage, and social studies on crops and cropping systems, are outside the scope of the journal.

Reviews covering the various subject areas are solicited. Authors should contact the Editors-in-Chief before the submission of a review article in order to establish the journal's interest in the topic and nature of the proposed review.

Please note that the Editors are responsible for different areas, as follows:

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3. Opinion Papers
4. Short Communications
5. Book Reviews

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A *Short Communication* is a concise, but complete, description of a limited investigation, which will not be included in a later paper. Short Communications should be as completely documented, both by reference to the literature and description of the experimental procedures employed, as a regular paper. They should not occupy more than 6 printed pages (about 12 manuscript pages, including figures, etc.).

Book reviews will be included in the journal on a range of relevant books which are no more than 2 years old. Book reviews will be solicited by the Book Review editor. Unsolicited reviews will not usually be accepted, but suggestions for appropriate books for review may be sent to: Dr. J.W. White, USDA-ARS, US Arid-Land Agricultural Research Center, 21881 North Cardon Lane, Maricopa, 85138, USA, Email: Jeffrey.White@ars.usda.gov

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Submission

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F. Ewert : *Crop and Cropping System Modeling Papers*

A.J. Hall : *Middle East and South America*

V.O. Sadras : *Europe and Oceania*

The e-mails of all co-authors must be submitted together with the manuscript.

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Please submit, with the manuscript, the names, addresses and e-mail addresses of 4 potential reviewers, who have published in refereed international journals. Potential reviewers should not have any conflict of interest with any of the co-authors of the manuscript. Please do not submit the names of potential reviewers who are colleagues at your current institution or those of your co-authors, are former supervisors of a co-author, or who have co-authored papers with any co-author of the current manuscript in the last five years. The authors are strongly encouraged to nominate at least one potential reviewer from a different country. Note that the editor retains the sole right to decide whether or not the suggested reviewers are used.

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[dataset] Oguro, M., Imahiro, S., Saito, S., Nakashizuka, T., 2015. Mortality data for Japanese oak wilt disease and surrounding forest compositions. Mendeley Data, v1. <http://dx.doi.org/10.17632/xwj98nb39r.1>.

Formatting requirements

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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.

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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.

Introduction

State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background including relevant literature which demonstrates the need for the reported study.

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