Industrial Crops and Products is an International Journal publishing research on cultivated plants (crops) of industrial interest (non-food, non-feed). Papers concern both crop-oriented and bio-based materials research. It should be of interest to an international audience, hypothesis driven, and repeatable. Crops and products of interest include: fiber, forest, and energy crops, industrial oilseeds, rubber and resins, and cultivated medicinal and aromatic plants. The plant(s) in the manuscript must fit our definition of industrial crops, before it is classified further in research topics as indicated below.

Research on food, phytochemistry, ethnobotany, and medicine are not in the scope of the journal. Authors should make clear in the cover letter how the research fits our scope following the detailed scope description below.

The following are examples of research that fits within the scope of the journal:

Industrial crop management practices to increase productivity and specific chemical components. Including cultural practices (sowing, plant density, fertilization, pruning, shading, management of wild stands for sustainable harvest, pests and weed management, harvest, post-harvest, etc.). Breeding and genetics of cultivated industrial crops. The research must be of international interest and hypothesis driven. The research must be of value to other breeders and the germplasm developed must be available to other researchers for further genetic improvement. Response of cultivated industrial crops to abiotic (temperature, water, salinity, pH, heavy metals, etc.) and biotic stresses (insects, diseases, weeds). Sustainable cropping systems including an industrial crop to reduce negative environmental impacts of conventional cropping systems. For example, cultivation in marginal lands, intercropping, double or relay cropping, cover cropping or other systems intended to minimize soil erosion, eutrophication, greenhouse gases emissions, loss of biodiversity, etc. New techniques for the propagation of industrial crops or production of metabolites in vitro (root and tissue culture, micropropagation). Discovery or development of new industrial crops is in the scope, but must include an evaluation of the real potential to make a plant an industrial crop, not just information on plants gathered in natural habitats (many plants make products, but they will not become a crop). An economic analysis may be included as appropriate. Extraction methods of metabolites from industrial crops and waste streams of industrial crops processing (non-food related). Biochemical and thermochemical conversion of lignocellulosic biomass. Bio-based materials: Fiber and fiber compounds: cellulose-, hemicelluloses-and lignin-based products, textiles, nanofibers, composites, films, etc. Other crop-polysaccharides based materials such as carbohydrates and proteins-based products not intended for the food industry (adhesives, varnishes, paints, etc.) Rubber, waxes, resins, gums from crops Polymers from crops Crop and forestry biorefinery: Energy
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Research not in the scope of the journal:

Field or horticultural crops and products which main use is food, functional food, or nutraceutical. Some crops might have both an industrial and food use. For example rapeseed (Brassica napus L.), if the work is directed to industrial rapeseed (biodiesel, jet fuel) fits the scope; but if it is a canola type with main use as food; then is not in the scope, same for other oilseeds (sunflower, safflower), sugar crops (sugarcane, sugarbeet), and others. Non-plant research or non-plant derived products, for instance animal, algae, fungi, microorganisms, and minerals. For example: honey, propolis, chitosan, graphene, etc. are not in the scope. Genetic, phytochemical, molecular characterization or screening of plant species collected in their natural habitat or a local set of genotypes of a species with or without potential to become a cultivated industrial crop. In vitro antioxidant activity characterization with indirect methods (DPPH, ABTS, FRAP or ORAC) of plants or plant parts without proof of biological activity. Antioxidant activity is present in all plants and thus is meaningless without additional data. Edible films and food/feed related antioxidant activity. Ethnobotany, ethnopharmacology, pharmacology, and phytochemistry. Development of analytical methods of metabolites. Valorization and metabolite extraction of waste streams from food industry (peels, seeds, pomace, coffee grounds, vegetables processing, etc.).

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Oilseeds, plant genetic resources, new industrial crop breeding.

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X. He, USDA-ARS Foodborne Toxin Detection and Prevention Research, Albany, California, United States of America
Molecular biology, Protein detection methods, Food safety, Food contaminants and Protein toxins

M.A. Jackson, USDA-ARS National Center for Agricultural Utilization Research, Peoria, Illinois, United States of America
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Natural Products from Plants, Analytical Techniques, Antioxidants, Enzymatic Assays, Encapsulation and Ingredients

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D. Pasquini, Federal University of Uberlandia, Uberlandia, Brazil
vegetal macromolecules, cellulosic fibers, composites, nanocellulose, nanocomposites, polymers from renewable sources

R. Pavela, Crop Research Institute Secondary Plant Metabolites in Crop Protection, Praha, Czechia
botanical insecticides, plant extracts, essential oils, insecticidal activity, repellency

W.B. Phippen, Western Illinois University, Macomb, Illinois, United States of America
oil seed crops, plant breeding, genetics, agronomy, GC oil analysis

A. Pizzi, University of Lorraine, Nancy, France
particle boards, wood, wood adhesive

Y. Popineau, National Research Institute for Agriculture Food and Environment Pays de la Loire Center, Nantes, France

D.T. Ray, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, United States of America
natural Insecticides, essential oils, plant chemistry
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soil science, agronomic aspects of crop production

H. Ruiz, Autonomous University of Coahuila, Saltillo, Mexico  
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non food crops in general, economic aspects, processing, rural strategies, agronomy of non-food crops, biofuels and bioenergy applications, bio-based materials

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Coproducts, Fibre, Antioxidant, Antibacterial, Foods

G. Wang, The University of Arizona Maricopa Agricultural Center, Maricopa, Arizona, United States of America  
crop production, nutrient management, crop rotation, and tillage management.

W. Weisany, Islamic Azad University Department of Agriculture and Food Science, Tehran, Iran  
Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Plant extracts, Essential oils, Nanoencapsulation, Biofertilizers, Mycorrhiza, PGRs, Agronomy of non-food crops, Crop physiology, Abiotic stresses.

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Food chemistry, polyphenol, flavonoids, functional food, diabetes, analytical chemistry

F. Zanetti, University Hospital of Bologna Sant'Orsola-Malpighi Polyclinic, Bologna, Italy  
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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

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*Industrial Crops and Products* is an International Journal publishing research on **cultivated plants** (crops) of **industrial interest** (non-food, non-feed). Papers concern both crop-oriented and bio-based materials research. It should be of interest to an international audience, **hypothesis driven**, and repeatable. Crops and products of interest include: fiber, forest, and energy crops, industrial oilseeds, rubber and resins, and cultivated medicinal and aromatic plants. The plant(s) in the manuscript must fit our definition of industrial crops, before it is classified further in research topics as indicated below.

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**The following are examples of research that fits within the scope of the journal:**

- Industrial crop management practices to increase productivity and specific chemical components. Including cultural practices (sowing, plant density, fertilization, pruning, shading, management of wild stands for sustainable harvest, pests and weed management, harvest, post-harvest, etc.) Breeding and genetics of cultivated industrial crops. The research must be of international interest and hypothesis driven. The research must be of value to other breeders and the germplasm developed must be available to other researchers for further genetic improvement.
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- Biochemical and thermochemical conversion of lignocellulosic biomass. Bio-based materials:
  - Fiber and fiber compounds: cellulose-, hemicelluloses-and lignin-based products, textiles, nanofibers, composites, films, etc. Other crop-polysaccharides based materials such as carbohydrates and proteins-based products not intended for the food industry (adhesives, varnishes, paints, etc.)
  - Rubber, waxes, resins, gums from crops Polymers from crops Crop and forestry biorefinery:
  - Energy crops: fuel (bioethanol, biogas, syngas), biochar, chemicals, etc. Oils, fatty acids, biofuels (biodiesel, jet fuel, drop-in fuels), and chemicals derived from oilseed crops
  - Biologically active compounds:
    - Insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and pharmaceuticals (the species has to fit our definition of industrial crop; cultivated plants or plants with demonstrated potential to be cultivated with non-food purposes)
    - Essential oils: inks, dyes, lubricants, perfumes, cosmetics, plastics, and other industrial applications
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**Research not in the scope of the journal:**

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