INDUSTRIAL CROPS AND PRODUCTS
An International Journal

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Description p.1
- Audience p.2
- Impact Factor p.2
- Abstracting and Indexing p.2
- Editorial Board p.3
- Guide for Authors p.7

DESCRIPTION

*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
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. Bio-based products must be tied to specific crops/plants, and their modification to meet new industrial uses. For instance, for nanoparticles, a direct link is required with an industrial crop or with the respective value-chain. In the manuscript, all species must include the Latin name and Authority, the first time the species is mentioned in the abstract or text.

**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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for separation of biomolecules; Biodegradable packaging films; Innovations in Food Packaging; Food processing; Preparation of value-added products

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Mechanics of fibres and fiber mats; structure; simulation; heat and mass transfer; optics

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Natural fibres based composites; nanocomposite based on nanosized cellulose filler; surface modification of cellulose fibres

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Farming practices; Herbs and essential oils; Medicinal plants; Antioxidant activity; Antifungal activity; Isolation of natural plant compounds with industrial interest

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Starch; thermoplastic starch; polymers and monomers from renewable resources; cellulose fibers and nanofibers

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Conversion of biomass into biofuels and other added-value products; Techno-economic and environmental issues related to the development of the biorefinery concept

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Chemistry; Organic; New Crops; Lubricants; Distillation

R. Chhabra, Indian Institute of Technology Ropar Department of Chemical Engineering, Rupnagar, India

Non-Newtonian behaviour; rheology; viscoelasticity; yield stress; shear-thinning; shear-thickening; thixotropy; food processing; baking characteristics.

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Development of biorefinery processes and products., Healthy and high added value products from renewable raw materials., Development of new materials through the use of supercritical fluids.

K. Cornish, The Ohio State University Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, Wooster, Ohio, United States

rubber; plant physiology; biomass; biofuels; resins.

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Agronomy; Field crops; Biomass crops; Lignocellulosic crops; Agrometeorology; Crop Physiology; Water use efficiency; Soil erosion; Leaf gas exchange; Models

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Genomics; Molecular biology; Plant biotechnology; Proteomics; Secondary Metabolites; Tissue culture

V.M.V. Cruz, Bridgestone Americas, Inc., Guayule Research Farm, Eloy, Arizona, United States

Crop breeding and genetics; Plant genetic resources conservation and management; Oilseed crops; New industrial crops

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Crops for biomass and biofuels; agronomy; improvement and processing

D.A. Dierig, Bridgestone Americas, Inc., Guayule Research Farm, Eloy, Arizona, United States

Oilseeds, plant genetic resources, new industrial crop breeding.

R.L. Evangelista, USDA-ARS National Center for Agricultural Utilization Research, Peoria, Illinois, United States

Postharvest handling of crops; crop processing; oilseed processing; vegetable oil refining; plant oil characterization; seed protein characterization

M. Faisal, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Plant Biotechnology; in vitro morphogenesis, tissue culture, micropropagation, germplasm conservation, genetic transformation, molecular markers and environmental phytotoxicity of nanoparticles and bisphenols.

Ana Luisa Fernando, New University of Lisbon Department of Engineering and Environmental Sciences, Caparica, Portugal

Phytoremediation, Energy crops, EIA, Food technology

I.C.F.R Ferreira, Polytechnic Institute of Bragança, Bragança, Portugal

Food Chemistry; Natural Products; Nutraceuticals; Functional Foods; Natural ingredients/additives

E.J. Foster, Virginia Tech University Bookstore, Blacksburg, Virginia, United States

Cellulose nanomaterials; Nanocomposites; Polymers; Characterization; Byproducts; Nanocellulose; Supramolecular; Unctional; Implantable materials; Biomaterials

A. Gandini, University of Aveiro, Aveiro, Portugal

Chemistry of vegetal biomass; furan and furanics

R. Gesch, USDA-ARS Soil Management Research, Morris, Minnesota, United States

Agronomy of oilseed crops (e.g. influence of agronomic practices and environment on crop growth and yield, including seed oil content and composition); crop water use; photosynthesis; plant carbohydrate metabolism and usage

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Phytonanotechnology, Diversity of Natural Products and Bioactive Compounds in Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Bioavailability of Emerging Contaminants, Environmental Stresses, Fertilization, and Plant Secondary Metabolism Pathways.

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Catalytic conversion of fats and oils

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medicinal and nutraceuticals; antioxidants; waxes; resins; latices; guayule and phytochemicals of the plants of the semiarid lands

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Fibres and fibre compounds; natural fibres-based composites; waxes; resins; gums; rubber and other polymers; composites and reconstituted products; energy and chemicals from forest biomass; non-wood forest products; adhesives for wood; bonding strength; contact angles; adhesion by chemical bonding; mechanical properties of adhesives; surface roughness/morphology; wood-based composite materials and their applications.

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particle boards; wood; wood adhesive; nanocellulose; cellulosic composites; adhesion; interface properties; bio-based adhesives

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botanical insecticides; plant extracts; essential oils; insecticidal activity; repellency

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particle boards; wood; wood adhesive

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natural Insecticides; essential oils; plant chemistry

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Lignocellulosic agricultural crop; Pretreatment; Cellulose; Hemicellulose; Lignin; Conversion; Biofuels; Chemicals; Biomaterials

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Abiotic stress, Castor bean, Crop Physiology, Metabolomics, Transcriptomics

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soil science; agronomic aspects of crop production

H. Ruiz, Autonomous University of Coahulia, Saltillo, Mexico
Renewable energy, specifically in biorefinery process and bioethanol production of second generation using lignocellulosic materials (agricultural residues); Hydrothermal process (autohydrolysis); Simultaneous saccharification; Bioethanol fermentation and modeling of enzymatic hydrolysis

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Natural Products Chemistry; Bioactive compounds from plants; Botanical Insecticides; Chemical Ecology; Pollination Biology
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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

E.A. Turumtay, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University, Rize, Turkey
Modern Liquid Chromatography Techniques; Chromatographic Analysis of Plant Based Natural Products; Phenolic Profiling; Spectroscopic Assays for Antioxidant Properties of Plant Extracts; Traditional and Modern Extraction Techniques for Bio-active compounds from Medicinal Plants; Determination of Anticancer Activities of The Natural Compounds on some Cancer Cell lines and animal models

N. Tzortzakis, Cyprus University of Technology Department of Agricultural Sciences Biotechnology and Food Science, Lemesos, Cyprus
Plant physiology; Abiotic stress; Postharvest sanitation; Medicinal/Aromatic Plants; Soilless Culture/ Hydroponics

P. Velmurugan, Jeonbuk National University, Jeonju, Korea, Republic of

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Pesticides; Environmental Technology; Biorefineries; Analytical methods; Biomimetic processes; Catalytic processes; Informatics; Computational quantum chemistry; Quantitative structure-activity relationships; Statistical modeling

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Coproducts; Fibre; Antioxidant; Antibacterial; Foods

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Plant cell wall Polysaccharides; Biomass processing and fractionation; Carbohydrate chemistry; Wood chemistry; Cellulose; Biobased, biopolymer; Biorefinery

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Oilseed crops; Lignocellulosic crops; Biobased uses; Crop physiology; Abiotic stresses; Natural rubber
GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

*Industrial Crops and Products*, an International Journal, publishes papers reporting the results of original research, short communications and critical reviews on all aspects of industrial crops and products (defined as non-food/non-feed uses of plants and plant products). This covers a wide range of aspects of cultivation, crop improvement, crop compounds, processing, and integrated chain control, all focusing on the exploitation of agricultural crops for industrial use.

The scope of the journal covers a vast range of crops and research disciplines. Crops should contain significant renewable resources such as:
- Fibres and fibre compounds
- Carbohydrates
- Oils and fatty acids
- Waxes, resins, gums, rubber, and other polymers
- Proteins
- Essential oils for ink, lubricants, plastics, cosmetics
- Biologically active compounds for pharmaceutical, herbicides and insecticides, and preservatives.

Some examples of industrial (non-food/non-feed uses) crops are agave, cassava, crambe, cuphea, elephant grass, fibre hemp, flax, guar, guayule, jojoba, kenaf, lesquerella, maize, meadowfoam, oil palm, peas, plantago, potato, pyrethrum, rape seed, safflower, soybean, Stokes aster, sugar beet, sunflower, veronica, and wheat.

Papers within the above indicated framework will be accepted if they cover or integrate research on:
- Agronomic production and modelling
- Breeding, genetics, and biotechnology
- Post-harvest treatment and storage
- (Bio)process technology
- (Bio)chemistry
- Product testing, development, and marketing
- Economics, and systems analysis and optimization

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