

Instructions for contributors

Phytopathologia Mediterranea is an international journal which publishes papers on all aspects of plant pathology, with special focus on plant diseases and crops of the Mediterranean Region. All manuscripts will be evaluated by peer review with regard to international relevance, contribution to the advancement of knowledge, originality and scientific quality. The Journal publishes original Reviews, Research papers, Short notes, and New or unusual disease reports. Submission of papers in the sections News and perspectives, Commentary, Current topics, and Letters to the Editor are also encouraged. The journal may publish proceedings (usually abstracts) of relevant conferences and workshops, and Special Issues dedicated to particular relevant aspects in Plant pathology.

General terms of publication and types of papers

- Submitted work has not been published elsewhere nor it is currently being considered for publication by other journals.
- Submitted work represents an advancement in the field of plant pathology, and this is clearly demonstrated in the manuscript.
- All permissions have been obtained regarding the citation of personal communications and/or reproductions from other sources.
- All submitted material will be subjected to peer review.
- Final responsibility for acceptance of papers rests with the Editors-in-Chief.
- Only papers written in English are accepted. It is very strongly recommended that non-English speaking authors have their papers revised by a person familiar with English before submission.
- An indication of the reproducibility of results must be given, stating how many times an experiment was repeated and/or the experimental design and replication used.
- Proofs of accepted papers will be sent to the corresponding author as .pdf files. If proofs are not returned within the time indicated, papers will be printed with referees' and editorial corrections.

Criteria for acceptance

- The international relevance of the data to be published and the significant contribution to the advancement of knowledge are major requirements.

- Papers reporting surveys on local presence of particular diseases known from other regions will not be accepted. Similarly, epidemiological descriptions and evaluation of local host varieties can only be accepted if they present new facts and/or control measures, new methodology, or control strategies clearly valid outside of the area from which the data originate.
- Papers on disease control products, methods, strategies and on selection of biocontrol agents will be included in the peer review process only if they describe new approaches or new procedures having significant impact in field trials.
- All experiments should be repeated, or the experimental design should be robust. In case of the use of plant extracts, the concentration of the active ingredient should be indicated or, if the active ingredient is not yet identified, a clear method of preparation should be reported. In this case the trials should be carried out with two independent batches. If the authors test a new strain of a known biocontrol agent the most suitable/commercial strain and its safeguarded deposition should be reported.

Other suggestions. Avoid a too broad introduction. Give all necessary details on material/methods or refer to details given in another easily accessible publication.

Short notes. Short notes must follow the requirements for quality and relevance applying to reviews and research papers, while having limited scope. Short notes must not exceed six print pages.

Reports of new or unusual diseases. These should be reserved only for new reports of significant diseases or major outbreaks of new diseases. A new disease is one that was previously unknown anywhere, or a major disease previously unknown within an economic or political region. Reports of common, plurivorous, unspecialized pathogens newly reported from a region are not acceptable. For example, a report of a new host for *Botrytis cinerea* would not be acceptable. Likewise, a minor outbreak of a minor pathogen in a new region or country would also not be accepted. Details of the methods used for identification must be given. If this is based on a DNA method, a brief description should be included. If necessary, a small phylogenetic tree can be included

besides photographs of diagnostic features. Representative cultures must be deposited in an internationally recognised, publicly accessible culture collection. DNA sequences must be deposited in GenBank with indication of the accession number. In the case of a new pathogen, pathogenicity should be proved by normal methods. Although desirable, pathogenicity tests are not essential for known pathogens.

Submission of manuscripts

- Authors must submit their manuscripts on-line at www.fupress.com/pm (following the hyperlink SUBMIT) after having fulfilled requirements in the Author Checklist at the end of these Guidelines and at the on-line submission page. For any questions relating to on-line submission, contact the Editorial Office (contact details below).
- Text files should be submitted as one of the following formats: doc, docx, rft. Figures should be submitted as one of the following formats: tiff, jpeg, pdf, eps (see later for details).
- Submission files are encouraged to be loaded, as a unique compressed zip files in Step 2 of the on-line submission procedure. It is recommended to submit also a .pdf file embedding all tables and figures at low resolution.
- The cover letter and other material should be uploaded as "Supplementary File" in Step 4 of the online submission procedure.
- In any case the final size of the uploaded file should not exceed 10Mb. If greater file size is required, then separate files (each less than 10Mb) should be uploaded as Supplementary Files.
- To ensure that your manuscript proceeds as rapidly as possible through the review and editing stages, please read and follow carefully the checklist present on the website during submission.

Charges

Paper charges. A paper charge will be applied for publication, when the manuscript is accepted. Mediterranean Phytopathological Union members (at least one author of any submitted paper) and those belonging to an Institutional member are entitled to publish at a reduced paper charge. Please contact the Editorial office for current details of paper charges.

Other charges. A charge (available on request) will apply if colour reproduction is required for illustrations or figures in the print version of the paper. Colour reproduction is free of charge in the version published on-line (.pdf file). If this second option is

required, grey scale and colour versions of illustrations and figures should both be submitted.

Manuscripts

Authors should refer to papers published in a recent issue of *Phytopathologia Mediterranea* as a guide for manuscript layout.

The manuscript should be typed with double line spacing with wide margins, and the lines of each page and the pages themselves should be numbered consecutively.

Do not use the spacebar to format tables or lay out text. The text should be consistent in style (the latest edition of the *Scientific Style and Format*, CBE Style Manual Committee, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK can be followed) and spelling (British or American). It is strongly recommended for authors who do not have English as a first language to have their manuscripts revised by a language editor before submission. For terms of current use in plant pathology reference is made to: P. Holliday, *A Dictionary of Plant Pathology*, 2nd edition, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, 1998.

Title, Authors and Addresses. The full title should be informative but concise. It should be followed by the first names (in full) and surnames of the authors, their affiliations and full addresses. Name, fax number and e-mail of the corresponding author should be indicated in a separate line.

Running page title. Type a short running title (maximum 54 characters including spaces) above the paper's title.

Summary. The summary should not exceed 300 words.

Key words. A maximum of five key words, which can include Latin names of plants and microorganisms, should be included. The key words must not repeat words of the title.

Subject matter. Research papers are arranged under main headings (in bold font) such as: Introduction, Materials and methods, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgements (if any), and Literature cited. Short notes, New and unusual disease reports should be arranged under the same main headings, but can also follow different arrangement. Reviews should be organised in logical progression with appropriate section headings (in bold font).

Names of species and cultivars. In manuscripts dealing with taxonomy, for every organism, Latin names (in italics), plus the authority of the genus, species or lower taxonomic rank should be included at first mention. For manuscripts dealing with other subjects this is also desirable but not essential.

Thereafter the generic name may be abbreviated to the initial letter if no ambiguity arises, although the full genus names should be used at the beginning of sentences. For abbreviations of names of authors of species, refer to: *Authors of plant names*, R.K. Brummitt and C.E. Powell, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, UK. *Formae speciales* of plant pathogenic fungi do not require any authority. Strict adherence to modern taxonomy and rules of nomenclature should be followed. Relevant strains of microorganisms should be deposited in recognized culture collections and appropriate strain numbers cited. Names of cultivars should be preceded by the abbreviation cv. or enclosed between single quotation marks (e.g., tomato cv. Bonny Best or tomato 'Bonny Best').

Units of measurements and abbreviations. The metric system and SI (Système International) system of units is adopted as standard. Concentrations and rates are indicated with the minus index (e.g. mg L⁻¹). Symbols and standard abbreviations included in the attached list may be used without definition. For further guidance, see: the *CBE Style Manual* mentioned above; *Quantities, Units and Symbols*, published by the Royal Society, 6 Carlton House Terrace, London, UK; *Biochemical Journal*, 273, 1–19, 1991; *Enzyme Nomenclature*, International Union of Biochemistry, Academic Press, 1984; *Chemical Abstracts*, American Chemical Society.

Number convention. For expression of numbers of things, objects, etc., numbers of ten and less should be spelled out in full, but numbers more than ten should be indicated with numerals (e.g. five Petri plates, ten plants, 15 samples, 28 pots). For all units, including those of time, use numerals (e.g. 5 µm, 8 mg L⁻¹, 15.3 g, 3 d, 15 y), with a space before the unit.

Experimental design and statistical treatment of results. The design of all experiments should be clearly outlined, including clear description of treatments, what they were applied to (e.g. a plant, a pot containing two plants, five vines), how many were treated (replication), and experimental layout (e.g. randomised block, row/column design, Latin square). The description in Materials and Methods needs to identify experimental units, the experimental design, number of replicates, a detailed description of treatments applied to the experimental units and sampling procedures. All experiments have to be repeated to provide evidence for reproducibility of the conclusions. Methods of statistical analyses should be clearly described. Results from experiments should be summarised by means accompanied by standard errors of differences between means (SEDs), or standard errors of means (SEs), and degrees of freedom. Multiple comparison procedures (e.g. Duncan's or

Tukey's tests) should not be used. Statistical information (standard errors, LSDs, confidence limits) in tables and graphs should be labelled or identified in captions. Deductions from experiments should be checked by a biometrician/statistician.

Literature cited. Special attention should be given to the style of References. Within the text references should be cited by author and date, in chronological order. When papers are by more than two authors they should be cited by the name of the first author followed by "et al.". At the end of the paper, references should be listed under the heading "Literature cited" in alphabetical order according to authors' surname, and in chronological order if more than one paper by the same author(s) is cited. Papers published in the same year by the same author(s) should be distinguished by alphabetical letters after the year (e.g., 1993a, 1993b, 1993c). For citations of publications by the same senior author: list all the single-author citations in chronological order; list all the two-author citations alphabetically first and then chronologically; and group all the citations with three or more authors in chronological order only. Journal titles are not abbreviated. The following standard form of literature citation should be used:

Journals

- Heitefuss R., M.A. Stahmann and J.C. Walker, 1960. Oxidative enzymes in cabbage infected by *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *conglutinans*. *Phytopathology* 50, 370–375.
- Serizawa S. and T. Ichikawa, 1993. Epidemiology of bacterial canker of kiwifruit. 1. Infection and bacterial movement in tissue of new canes. *Annals of the Phytopathological Society of Japan* 59, 452–459 (in Japanese).

Books and other monographs

- Kirk P.M., Cannon P.F., Minter D.W., Stalpers J.A., 2013. *Ainsworth & Bisby's Dictionary of the Fungi*. 10th ed. CAB International, Wallingford, UK, 771 pp.
- Griffing G.J. and R. Baker, 1991. Population dynamics of plant pathogens and associated organisms in relation to infectious inoculum. In: *Soil Solarization* (J. Katan, J.E. De Vay, ed.), CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL, USA, 3–21.
- Larignon P., 1991. *Contribution à l'Identification et au Mode d'Action des Champignons Associés au Syndrome de l'Esca de la Vigne*. PhD Thesis, University of Bordeaux II, Bordeaux, France, 238 pp.
- Mallams K.M. and J.A. Petrick, 2004. *Fungicide Trials for Control of Cypress Canker on Port-Orford-Cedar*. Southwest Oregon Forest Insect and Disease Service Center, SWOFIDSC-04-02, 5 pp.

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/nr/fid/pubsweb/pubs1/2004-fungicidetrials.pdf>

- Van Leur J., 1993. Potential for local germplasm as sources for disease resistance to improve barley for dry areas in West Asia and North Africa. In: *Abstracts, 6th International Congress of Plant Pathology*, July 28–August 6, 1993, Montreal, Canada, No. 3.6.19, 87 (abstract).
- Rambaut A., 2002. *Sequence Alignment Editor*. Version 2.0. Department of Zoology. University of Oxford, Oxford, UK.
- Sosnowski M.R., D. Shtienberg, M.L. Creaser, T.J. Wicks, R. Lardner and E.S. Scott, 2007a.....
- Sosnowski M.R., R. Lardner, T.J. Wicks and E. Scott, 2007b.
- Sosnowski M.R., M.L. Creaser, T.J. Wicks, R. Lardner and E.S. Scott, 2008.

The DOI number, if available, should be included. DOI number is required for papers published online only.

Tables and figures

Tables and illustrations should be numbered consecutively: (e.g. as indicated in Table 1, Tables 2 and 3), (Figure 1), (Figures 3 and 4); Figure 5a, b, c (where illustrations are grouped in plates). Duplication of information in text and tables should be avoided. All table and figure legends should be self-explanatory. They should clearly state the content, e.g. “Mean numbers of stems and stolons on potato plants (cv. Agria) ..” and briefly indicate how the presented data

was obtained. Avoid in legends beginning “Effects of ..”. Abbreviations should be avoided. Lettering and scale bars in illustrations must be clear. Reduction of illustrations must be taken into account when preparing the lettering. Tables and figures should be designed to fit the effective type area of a journal page, which is 21×17 cm (column width 8 cm).

Tables. Each table should be self-explanatory and typed on a separate page (with an appropriate caption) at the end of the manuscript. Tables must be generated within the word processor using the table option; tables created using the TAB or space bar key are not accepted. Distinguish between negative and missing (–) data. Explanatory footnotes should be identified by superscript lowercase letters, e.g. Stem dry weight (g)^a.

Figures. Magnification of illustrations should be shown by scale bars. Figures must be saved separate to text (additionally can be added at the end of the text file). Raster and scanned images should be saved as one of the following formats: tiff or jpeg, at the appropriate resolution: 1200 dpi for line art, 600 dpi for grayscale and 300 dpi for colour. Vectorial graphics, including charts, should be saved as one of the following formats: pdf or eps, and should contain all the necessary font information and the source file of the application (e.g. CorelDraw, Illustrator, Excel). Figures must be clearly legible and no smaller than final size.

Photographs must be of high quality (in-focus, good contrast, well-lit), and they should illustrate the point clearly. They have been cropped to exclude unnecessary details.

Abbreviation and symbols

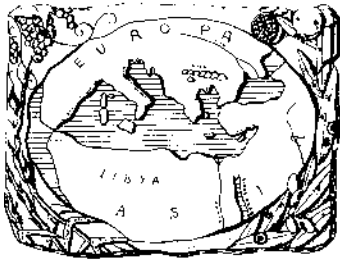
| | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| A | absorbance (e.g. A_{250} absorbance at 250) | f wt | fresh weight |
| Å | Ångström | g | gram(s) |
| ADP | adenosine diphosphate | g | gravity (centrifugal) |
| a.i. | active ingredient | GC | gas chromatography |
| amp | ampère | gen. | genus |
| AMP | adenosine -5'-monophosphate | GLC | gas liquid chromatography |
| atm | atmosphere | h | hour(s) |
| ATP | adenosine -5'-triphosphate | ha | hectare |
| ATPase | adenosine triphosphatase | hL | hectolitre |
| bar | bar | HPLC | high performance liquid chromatography |
| b.p. | boiling point | η | viscosity |
| bp | base pair | i.e. | that is (<i>id est</i>) |
| BSA | bovine serum albumin | IF | immunofluorescence |
| C | centigrade (usually °C) | IR | infrared |
| c. | approximately, about (<i>circa</i>) | ISEM | immunosorbent electron microscopy |
| cal | gram-calorie | ITS | internal transcribed spacer |
| Cal; kcal | kilogram-calorie | J | joule ($\text{kg m}^2 \text{s}^{-2}$) |
| cf. | compare with (<i>confere</i>) | K | Kelvin (usually °K) |
| cfu | colony-forming units | kg | kilogram |
| cg | centigram | km | kilometre, also km^2 |
| cm | centimetre (metre $\times 10^{-2}$), also cm^2 , cm^3 | K_m | Michaeli's constant |
| CoA | coenzyme A | kWh | kilowatt/hour |
| concn | concentration (in tables only) | L | litre (e.g. 10 L; 5 mg L^{-1}) |
| ct min^{-1} | counts per minute | L-; DL-; D- | configuration (chemical) |
| cv. | cultivar(s), cultivated variety | LD_{50} ; LD_{90} | lethal dose which kills 50 or 90% of test population |
| d | day (time) | ln | natural logarithm |
| D-; L-; DL- | configuration (chemical) | log | decimal logarithm |
| Da | dalton | LSD | least significant difference |
| diam. | in diameter | m | metre, also m^2 , m^3 |
| DIBA | dot immunobinding assay | <i>m-</i> | <i>meta-</i> |
| d min^{-1} | disintegrations per minute | M | molar (mol L^{-1}) |
| DNA | deoxyribonucleic acid, e.g. cDNA, complementary DNA, mtDNA mitochondrial DNA | max. | maximum |
| DNase | deoxyribonuclease | mc | millicurie |
| d wt | dry weight | meq. | milliequivalent |
| E | Einstein, e.g. $\mu\text{E m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ | mg | milligram |
| ED_{50} | effective dose per 50% (usually lethal) response | MIC | minimum inhibitory concentration |
| e.g. | for example (<i>exempli gratia</i>) | min | minute |
| ELISA | enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay | mL | millilitre (10^{-3} dm^3) |
| <i>et al.</i> | and others (<i>et alii</i>) | MLD | minimal lethal dose |
| etc. | and so on (<i>et cetera</i>) | mm | millimetre (metre $\times 10^{-3}$), also mm^2 |
| f. | forma | mM | millimolar |
| F_1 ; F_2 ; F_3 | filial generations (genetics) | mol | mole (a gram molecule) |
| f. sp. | forma specialis | mol.wt | molecular weight |
| | | m.p. | melting point |

| | | | |
|----------------|---|----------------|---|
| MS | mass spectrometry | subsp. | subspecies |
| μg | microgram (kilogram × 10 ⁻⁶) | σ | thousandth part of a second |
| μL | microlitre (litre × 10 ⁻⁶) | t | ton (or tonne) (1000 kg) |
| μm | micrometre (metre × 10 ⁻⁶) | TEM | transmission electron microscopy |
| μM | micromolar | TLC | thin-layer chromatography |
| N | normal (solutions) | UV | ultraviolet |
| N | newton | v | volume (physical measure) |
| No. | number | V | volt |
| NAD; NADPH | nicotinamide adenosine di nucleotide and reduced form | var. | variety |
| NADP; NADPH | NAD phosphate and reduced form | viz. | namely, in other words (<i>videlicet</i>) |
| ng | nanogram | vol. | volume (books) |
| nm | nanometre (kilogram × 10 ⁻⁹) | vs | against (<i>versus</i>) |
| NMR | nuclear magnetic resonance | v:v | volume per volume (concentration) |
| <i>o</i> - | <i>ortho</i> - | W | watt |
| OD | optical density | w:v | weight per volume (concentration) |
| OP | osmotic pressure | w.; wt | weight |
| <i>p</i> - | <i>para</i> - | w:w | weight per weight (concentration) |
| <i>P</i> | probability (statistical), e.g. <i>P</i> =0.05 | y | year (time) |
| Pa | pascal | Ψ _w | water potential |
| PAGE | polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis | Ω | ohm |
| PCR | polymerase chain reaction | | |
| pg | picogram (gram × 10 ⁻⁹) | | |
| pH | Hydrogen ion concentration (negative log of) | | |
| pI | isoelectric point | | |
| pm | metre × 10 ⁻ | | |
| ppm | parts per million | | |
| <i>r</i> | correlation coefficient | | |
| R _F | retardation factor | | |
| RAPD | random amplified polymorphic (DNA) | | |
| RFLP | restriction fragment length polymorphism | | |
| RH | relative humidity | | |
| RNA | ribonucleic acid, e.g. mRNA = messengerRNA; rRNA = ribosomal RNA; tRNA = transfer RNA; dsRNA = double-stranded RNA | | |
| RNase | ribonuclease | | |
| rpm | revolutions per minute | | |
| RQ | respiratory quotient | | |
| s | second (time) | | |
| SD | standard deviation of samples (statistical) | | |
| SDS | sodium dodecylsulphate | | |
| SE | standard error of mean (statistical) | | |
| SEM | scanning electron microscopy | | |
| sp.; spp. | species (sp., singular; spp., plural) | | |
| sp.n.; n.sp. | new species | | |

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- Lines in each page are automatically numbered. The text is double-spaced; uses a 12-point font and employs italics rather than underlining (except with URL addresses).
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- Consistent style and sizing is used for all figures, and lettering on axes of graphs is of sufficient size for final reproduction.
- The English language has been revised by a native English speaker.



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