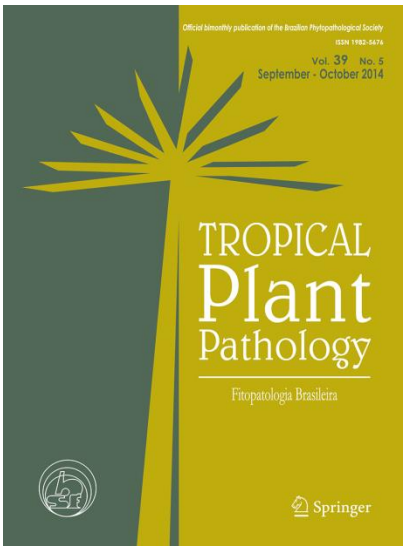
Tropical Plant Pathology - Instructions for Authors

Last update: March 2021



Important note: new research data policy

As of 20 August 2020 data availability statements will be mandatory for all submissions. More information on the new data policy here.

The official journal of the Brazilian Phytopathological Society

Online ISSN 1983-2052

Journal homepage at Springer: https://www.springer.com/journal/40858

More about the journal at scientific society's website: https://www.sbfitopatologia.org.br/tpp

Follow the journal on Twitter: @tropplantpathol

This journal is member of and subscribes to the principles of COPE (www.publicationethics.org)

Aims and Scope

Tropical Plant Pathology is an international journal devoted to publishing a wide range of research on fundamental and applied aspects of plant diseases of concern to agricultural, forest and ornamental crops from tropical and subtropical environments. Founded in 1976, the journal is the official publication of the Brazilian Phytopathology Society that currently publishes six issues per year.

Submissions must report original research that provides new insights into the etiology and epidemiology of plant diseases as well as population biology of plant pathogens, host-pathogen interactions, physiological and molecular plant pathology, and strategies to promote crop protection. See the Minimum Requirements for Consideration prior to submission.

Manuscript Submission

Submission of a manuscript implies:

- that the work described has not been published before;
- that it is not under consideration for publication anywhere else;
- that its publication has been approved by all co-authors, if any, as well as by the responsible authorities – tacitly or explicitly – at the institution where the work has been carried out.

Neither the publisher nor the society will be held legally responsible should there be any claims for compensation. See also in this document: Ethical Responsibilities of Authors.

Article Types

Tropical Plant Pathology considers for publication Original Articles, Short Communications, Reviews, and Letters to the Editors.

Original article

These are full-length papers describing original research with the following sections:

- Abstract
- Introduction
- Material and methods
- Results
- Discussion
- Authors' contributions
- Data availability statement
- Acknowledgements

- References

Short communication
A straightforward manuscript reporting results that do not warrant a full-length article but that stand on their own (not a preliminary work). The manuscript should present the following sections:

- Abstract
- Main text
- Authors' contributions
- Data availability statement
- Acknowledgements
- References

Review
Reviews can be of three types: narrative literature reviews, systematic reviews, and systematic reviews with meta-analyses. A special category of Review is called Disease Profile, which presents a summary of significance, etiology, symptomatology, epidemiology and management of a new or emergent disease. Authors are encouraged to include illustrations, tables and charts. It should describe the latest research and discuss gaps and opportunities future work. Prior to submitting a Review, send via email to the Editorial Office a pre-submission inquiry with a tentative title, abstract and evidence of author's experience in the topic (list of references).

Letter to the Editor
This category includes points of view, commentaries or criticisms relating or responding to recently published items of interest to plant pathologists. Discussion on political, social and ethical issues and novel scientific ideas of interest to the journal's broad readership are also welcome.

See also in this document: Manuscript preparation->Main text and sections.

Minimum Requirements for Consideration

- Manuscripts should contain disease and/or plant pathogen data. However, manuscripts that solely report plant diseases/pathogens occurrence for the first time in a region or new hosts are not accepted.

- Controlled environment as well as field experiments should be conducted twice at different times unless the research results are from surveys or of non-quantitative nature. Lack of evidence of experimental replication of experiments and failure to adhere to our experimental and statistical considerations will be grounds for immediate rejection. Data and code/scripts sharing is strongly encouraged for promoting transparency and

reproducibility. See details here.

- Studies on screening or evaluation of the efficacy of synthetic/natural products (fungicides, biocontrol agents, plant extracts, etc.) must include field data from replicated experiments and provide additional information on modes of action. Simple comparison of treatment efficacy is not accepted even as short communication. The latter requirement can be waived if the results are based on meta-analysis using multi-site and multi-year datasets and contribute novel information for management.
- Studies that are limited to screening of pathogen populations for drug/fungicide resistance should include *in vitro* and, depending on the case, molecular data.

- Studies on the screening of plant host genotypes for disease resistance should not be limited to ranking locally-adapted genotypes (that are more appropriated for agronomy or crop breeding venues). These studies must provide sufficiently novel information on the mechanisms of disease resistance or other aspects of broader interest to the international plant pathology community rather than local extension agents or farmers.

- Submissions must adhere to the manuscript formatting guidelines. See also in this document: Manuscript preparation and References.

- Authors should make sure the manuscript is written in good quality English. Non-native English speakers are encouraged to seek external language editing services if needed. See also in this document: English language support.

Submission and Required Files

- The corresponding author, having all files prepared (see below), should submit the manuscript via the Editorial Manager Online system: http://www.edmgr.com/tppa.

- Please note that at least three author-suggested reviewers are required to complete the submission. These reviewers should be selected in an ethical and unbiased way. See here general guidelines for selecting reviewers appropriately.

- For a new submission, a single file (.doc or .docx) containing the manuscript text, tables and figures is sufficient. There is no need, at the submission stage, to upload high-quality figures (PNG and TIFF) or tables as separate files.

- Authors are encouraged to add a cover letter in the specific field or alternatively as a PDF document, during the submission process. Do recall that a nice cover letter can help to make a good first impression to your work. See here guidelines on how to write a cover letter.

- Digital files of high-quality true-color (ideally as JPEG or JPG) and charts or maps (ideally as PNG) should be uploaded after the manuscript is fully revised and getting close to acceptance. In any case, the typesetting team will further contact authors if any of the uploaded or embedded figures in the .doc file are of poor quality.

- Electronic supplementary material should be uploaded separately. See also in this document: Electronic supplementary material.

Pre-analysis Workflow

After submission, the Journal Editorial Office Assistant performs an operational check and may contact the author asking for clarifications or adjustments. Next, a screening Editor will pre-analyze the submission prior to assigning an Associate Editor to check whether:

- the manuscript falls within the journal scope;
- the minimum requirements are met;
- the results are novel and contribute to advance the field;
- the language quality is acceptable;
- the manuscript format is prepared following our Instructions for Authors.

In case issues that prevent the Editor from assigning an Associate Editor are detected, the manuscript will be either rejected without review or sent back to authors for revision before review, depending on the type and extent of the problem.

Experimental and Statistical Considerations

The following instructions should be used as a guideline/outline. Researchers should ideally consult with a statistician before designing an experiment and analyzing the data.

- When conducting observational or planned research, choose the most appropriate hypothesis tests for categorical or continuous variables and/or characterize the variability (uncertainty) by means of confidence intervals. These procedures are required to provide evidence of the robustness and reproducibility of the research findings.

- In *Material and Methods,* describe the details on how the data were collected including sampling design and size, the number of experimental units (replicates), randomization, blocking and balancing. It is imperative that all experiments are repeated at least once and that explanation is provided whether and which criteria were used to pool the data from two experiments for analysis. For field experiments, at least two trials should be conducted. These can be two years/seasons or two distant sites (different environment) within the

same year/season. Manuscripts without evidence of proper design and repetition in time will be rejected.

- When analyzing the data, select the most appropriate inferential methods according to the number of groups compared (two or more), independence (non-paired or paired data), type of factor (quantitative or qualitative), and nature of the response variable (continuous, count, categorical or nominal).
    - When comparing two groups, report *P*-values using proper t-tests (non-paired or paired) or the equivalent non-parametric tests if assumptions for parametric tests are not met. Alternatively (or additionally), provide 95% confidence intervals for visual inference or calculate the effect-size, in the form of absolute or standardized mean difference between treatments to facilitate interpretation and practical significance of the results.
    - When comparing three or more groups, use parametric analysis of variance (ANOVA) for qualitative data and linear models if the data are continuous (weight, size, area, etc.). For data described as a proportion (incidence), or counts (lesion number) give preference to fit generalized linear models with the appropriate link function to these data. Original data can be transformed prior to analysis, with justifications for the transformation chosen, when using parametric tests. Discrimination among three or more groups can be made using linear contrasts or multiple comparison tests. *Duncan's multiple range test will not be accepted.*
    - Non-parametric tests should be used for ordinal data or disease rating on a 0 to *n* scale (e.g. 1 = no disease, 2 = leaf distortion; 3 = leaf discoloration, etc.). For ordinal ratings based on disease severity ranges (e.g. Horsfall-Barratt scale), convert the scores to the midpoint of the interval prior to parametric analysis using ANOVA.
    - If there are sufficient time points or number of levels of a quantitative factor (ex. concentration, temperature, etc.), do not use a means separation test to discriminate among levels of the factor. Instead, fit linear or non-linear regression models to the data. Alternatively, for time-dependent (longitudinal) data, consider calculate the area under the curve and compare the mean area among treatments using a means separation test.
    - For correlation analysis, Pearson's correlation test should be used under the assumption of normality, otherwise, use the equivalent non-parametric method such as Spearman's rank correlation.

- When reporting results of hypothesis tests, give preference to report exact *P*-values (e.g. *t* was significant at $P = 0.012$) or use significance levels when *P*-values are very low ($P < 0.001$). For data to be presented in a table or a plot/graph, make sure to indicate the measure of variability (standard deviation, interquartile range, etc.) or inferential statistics (confidence intervals) for values displayed in a table column (or between parentheses) or as error bars in plots.

- Provide the correct citations to all software and packages used for analyzing and preparing data for presentation.

Nomenclature and Culture Collections

- Nomenclature of scientific names should adhere to current international standards for each class of organisms.
    - Plants: *The International Plant Names Index,* http://www.ipni.org/index.html
    - Fungi: *Index Fungorum*, http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp
    - Bacteria: http://www.isppweb.org/names_bacterial.asp
    - Nematodes: http://www.iczn.org/iczn/index.jsp
    - Viruses: according to the International Code for Virus Classification and Nomenclature, published by the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses - ICTV, http://www.ictvonline.org

- Scientific names should be in full the first time they appear in the body of the text and abbreviated and without authorities later. Whenever a scientific name appears at the beginning of a sentence it must be given in full.

- New names for fungi should be deposited in Mycobank, Index Fungorum, Fungal Names or other internationally accepted registration websites and the deposit number informed together with the proposition of the new name.

- Source and deposit of cultures and herbarium specimens should be indicated.

- Voucher cultures and specimens documenting their research as well as nucleotide sequences should be deposited at certified or recognized international institutions.

- Accession numbers and place of deposit must be indicated in the text.

Technical Names, Numbers and Unit system

- Only technical names or names of active ingredients should be used. Do not use commercial names of products or of the companies which produce them. Chemical formulas should be written on one line and follow standard nomenclature.
- The international system of units (SI) should be used, such as mg, g, m, mm, L, mL, µL, h, min, s, mol, kg/ha. If a non-standard abbreviation is to be used, it should be defined in full when cited in the text for the first time.
- Numbers nine or below must be written out except as part of a date, a fraction or decimal, a percentage, or a unit of measurement. Use Arabic numerals for numbers larger than nine. Avoid starting a sentence with a number, but if doing so write the number out.

Permissions

Authors wishing to include figures, tables, or text passages that have already been published elsewhere are required to obtain permission from the copyright owner(s) for both the print and online format and to include evidence that such permission has been granted when submitting their papers. Any material received without such evidence will be assumed to originate from the authors.

Ethical Responsibilities of Authors

This journal is committed to upholding the integrity of the scientific record. As a member of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) the journal will follow the COPE guidelines on how to deal with potential acts of misconduct.

Authors should refrain from misrepresenting research results which could damage the trust in the journal, the professionalism of scientific authorship, and ultimately the entire scientific endeavor. Maintaining integrity of the research and its presentation is helped by following the rules of good scientific practice, which include*:

- The manuscript should not be submitted to more than one journal for simultaneous consideration.
- The submitted work should be original and should not have been published elsewhere in any form or language (partially or in full), unless the new work concerns an expansion of previous work. (Please provide transparency on the re-use of material to avoid the concerns about text-recycling ('self-plagiarism').
- A single study should not be split up into several parts to increase the quantity of submissions and submitted to various journals or to one journal over time (i.e.'salami-slicing/publishing').

- Concurrent or secondary publication is sometimes justifiable, provided certain conditions are met. Examples include: translations or a manuscript that is intended for a different group of readers.
- Results should be presented clearly, honestly, and without fabrication, falsification or inappropriate data manipulation (including image based manipulation). Authors should adhere to discipline-specific rules for acquiring, selecting and processing data.
- No data, text, or theories by others are presented as if they were the author's own ('plagiarism'). Proper acknowledgements to other works must be given (this includes material that is closely copied (near verbatim), summarized and/or paraphrased), quotation marks (to indicate words taken from another source) are used for verbatim copying of material, and permissions secured for material that is copyrighted.

  Important note: the journal may use software to screen for plagiarism.

- Authors should make sure they have permissions for the use of software, questionnaires/ (web) surveys and scales in their studies (if appropriate).
- Authors should avoid untrue statements about an entity (who can be an individual person or a company) or descriptions of their behavior or actions that could potentially be seen as personal attacks or allegations about that person.
- Research that may be misapplied to pose a threat to public health or national security should be clearly identified in the manuscript (e.g. dual use of research). Examples include creation of harmful consequences of biological agents or toxins, disruption of immunity of vaccines, unusual hazards in the use of chemicals, weaponization of research/technology (amongst others).
- Authors are strongly advised to ensure the author group, the Corresponding Author, and the order of authors are all correct at submission. Adding and/or deleting authors during the revision stages is generally not permitted, but in some cases may be warranted. Reasons for changes in authorship should be explained in detail. Please note that changes to authorship cannot be made after acceptance of a manuscript.

**All of the above are guidelines and authors need to make sure to respect third parties rights such as copyright and/or moral rights.*

Upon request authors should be prepared to send relevant documentation or data in order to verify the validity of the results presented. This could be in the form of raw data, samples, records, etc. Sensitive information in the form of confidential or proprietary data is excluded.

If there is suspicion of misbehavior or alleged fraud the Journal and/or Publisher will carry out an investigation following COPE guidelines. If, after investigation, there are valid concerns, the author(s) concerned will be contacted under their given e-mail address and given an opportunity

to address the issue. Depending on the situation, this may result in the Journal's and/or Publisher's implementation of the following measures, including, but not limited to:

1. If the manuscript is still under consideration, it may be rejected and returned to the author.
2. If the article has already been published online, depending on the nature and severity of the infraction:
    - an erratum/correction may be placed with the article
    - an expression of concern may be placed with the article
    - or in severe cases retraction of the article may occur.

The reason will be given in the published erratum/correction, expression of concern or retraction note. Please note that retraction means that the article is maintained on the platform, watermarked "retracted" and the explanation for the retraction is provided in a note linked to the watermarked article.

- The author's institution may be informed
- A notice of suspected transgression of ethical standards in the peer review system may be included as part of the author's and article's bibliographic record.

Fundamental errors

Authors have an obligation to correct mistakes once they discover a significant error or inaccuracy in their published article. The author(s) is/are requested to contact the journal and explain in what sense the error is impacting the article. A decision on how to correct the literature will depend on the nature of the error. This may be a correction or retraction. The retraction note should provide transparency which parts of the article are impacted by the error.

Suggesting / excluding reviewers

Authors are required to suggest suitable reviewers and/or request the exclusion of certain individuals when they submit their manuscripts. When suggesting reviewers, authors should make sure they are totally independent and not connected to the work in any way. It is strongly recommended to suggest a mix of reviewers from different countries and different institutions. When suggesting reviewers, the Corresponding Author must provide an institutional email address for each suggested reviewer, or, if this is not possible to include other means of verifying the identity such as a link to a personal homepage, a link to the publication record or a researcher or author ID in the submission letter. Please note that the Journal may not use the suggestions, but suggestions are appreciated and may help facilitate the peer review process.

Authorship Principles

These guidelines describe authorship principles and good authorship practices to which prospective authors should adhere to.

Authorship clarified

The Journal and Publisher assume all authors agreed with the content and that all gave explicit consent to submit and that they obtained consent from the responsible authorities at the institute/organization where the work has been carried out, before the work is submitted.

The Publisher does not prescribe the kinds of contributions that warrant authorship. It is recommended that authors adhere to the guidelines for authorship that are applicable in their specific research field. In absence of specific guidelines it is recommended to adhere to the following guidelines a,b:

All authors whose names appear on the submission

1. made substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work; or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data; or the creation of new software used in the work;

2. drafted the work or revised it critically for important intellectual content;

3. approved the version to be published; and

4. agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

Based on/adapted from:

a. ICMJE, Defining the Role of Authors and Contributors, http://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/roles-and-responsibilities/defining-the-role-of-authors-and-contributors.html
b. b. Transparency in authors' contributions and responsibilities to promote integrity in scientific publication, McNutt at all, PNAS February 27, 2018 https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1715374115

Disclosures and declarations

All authors are requested to include information regarding sources of funding, financial or non-financial interests, study-specific approval by the appropriate ethics committee for research involving humans and/or animals, informed consent if the research involved human participants, and a statement on welfare of animals if the research involved animals (as appropriate).

The decision whether such information should be included is not only dependent on the scope of the journal, but also the scope of the article. Work submitted for publication may have implications for public health or general welfare and in those cases it is the responsibility of all authors to include the appropriate disclosures and declarations.

Data transparency

All authors are requested to make sure that all data and materials as well as software application or custom code support their published claims and comply with field standards. Please note that journals may have individual policies on (sharing) research data in concordance with disciplinary norms and expectations. Please check the Instructions for Authors of the Journal that you are submitting to for specific instructions.

Role of the Corresponding Author

One author is assigned as Corresponding Author and acts on behalf of all co-authors and ensures that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately addressed

The Corresponding Author is responsible for the following requirements:

- ensuring that all listed authors have approved the manuscript before submission, including the names and order of authors;
- managing all communication between the Journal and all co-authors, before and after publication*;
- providing transparency on re-use of material and mention any unpublished material (for example manuscripts in press) included in the manuscript in a cover letter to the Editor;
- making sure disclosures, declarations and transparency on data statements from all authors are included in the manuscript as appropriate (see above).

*The requirement of managing all communication between the journal and all co-authors during submission and proofing may be delegated to a Contact or Submitting Author. In this case please make sure the Corresponding Author is clearly indicated in the manuscript.

Author contributions

Please check the Instructions for Authors of the Journal that you are submitting to for specific instructions regarding contribution statements.

In absence of specific instructions and in research fields where it is possible to describe discrete efforts, the Publisher recommends authors to include contribution statements in the work that

specifies the contribution of every author in order to promote transparency. These contributions should be listed at the end of the submission.

Examples of such statement(s) are shown below:

Free text:

All authors contributed to the study conception and design. Material preparation, data collection and analysis were performed by [full name], [full name] and [full name]. The first draft of the manuscript was written by [full name] and all authors commented on previous versions of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Example CRediT taxonomy:

Role	Definition
Conceptualization	Ideas; formulation or evolution of overarching research goals and aims.
Data curation	Management activities to annotate (produce metadata), scrub data and maintain research data (including software code, where it is necessary for interpreting the data itself) for initial use and later re-use.
Formal analysis	Application of statistical, mathematical, computational, or other formal techniques to analyse or synthesize study data.
Funding acquisition	Acquisition of the financial support for the project leading to this publication.
Investigation	Conducting a research and investigation process, specifically performing the experiments, or data/evidence collection.
Methodology	Development or design of methodology; creation of models.
Project administration	Management and coordination responsibility for the research activity planning and execution.
Resources	Provision of study materials, reagents, materials, patients, laboratory samples, animals, instrumentation, computing resources, or other analysis tools.

Software	Programming, software development; designing computer programs; implementation of the computer code and supporting algorithms; testing of existing code components.
Supervision	Oversight and leadership responsibility for the research activity planning and execution, including mentorship external to the core team.
Validation	Verification, whether as a part of the activity or separate, of the overall replication/reproducibility of results/experiments and other research outputs.
Visualization	Preparation, creation and/or presentation of the published work, specifically visualization/data presentation.
Writing – original draft	Preparation, creation and/or presentation of the published work, specifically writing the initial draft (including substantive translation).
Writing – review & editing	Preparation, creation and/or presentation of the published work by those from the original research group, specifically critical review, commentary or revision – including pre- or post-publication stages.

Conceptualization: [full name], …; Methodology: [full name], …; Formal analysis and investigation: [full name], …; Writing - original draft preparation: [full name, …]; Writing - review and editing: [full name], …; Funding acquisition: [full name], …; Resources: [full name], …; Supervision: [full name],….

For review articles where discrete statements are less applicable a statement should be included who had the idea for the article, who performed the literature search and data analysis, and who drafted and/or critically revised the work.

For articles that are based primarily on the student's dissertation or thesis, it is recommended that the student is usually listed as principal author [c].

Based on:
c) A Graduate Student's Guide to Determining Authorship Credit and Authorship Order, APA Science Student Council 2006, https://www.apa.org/science/leadership/students/authorship-paper.pdf

Affiliation

The primary affiliation for each author should be the institution where the majority of their work was done. If an author has subsequently moved, the current address may additionally be stated. Addresses will not be updated or changed after publication of the article.

Changes to authorship

Authors are strongly advised to ensure the correct author group, the Corresponding Author, and the order of authors at submission. Changes of authorship by adding or deleting authors, and/or changes in Corresponding Author, and/or changes in the sequence of authors are *not* accepted *after acceptance* of a manuscript.

> Please note that author names will be published exactly as they appear on the accepted submission!

Please make sure that the names of all authors are present and correctly spelled, and that addresses and affiliations are current.

Adding and/or deleting authors at revision stage are generally not permitted, but in some cases it may be warranted. Reasons for these changes in authorship should be explained. Approval of the change during revision is at the discretion of the Editor-in-Chief. Please note that journals may have individual policies on adding and/or deleting authors during revision stage.

Deceased or incapacitated authors

For cases in which a co-author dies or is incapacitated during the writing, submission, or peer-review process, and the co-authors feel it is appropriate to include the author, co-authors should obtain approval from a (legal) representative which could be a direct relative.

Authorship issues or disputes

In the case of an authorship dispute during peer review or after acceptance and publication, the Journal will not be in a position to investigate or adjudicate. Authors will be asked to resolve the dispute themselves. If they are unable the Journal reserves the right to withdraw a manuscript from the editorial process or in case of a published paper raise the issue with the authors' institution(s) and abide by its guidelines.

Confidentiality

Authors should treat all communication with the Journal as confidential which includes correspondence with direct representatives from the Journal such as Editors-in-Chief and/or Handling Editors and reviewers' reports unless explicit consent has been received to share information.

Research Data Policy

A submission to the journal implies that materials described in the manuscript, including all relevant raw data, will be freely available to any researcher wishing to use them for non-commercial purposes, without breaching participant confidentiality.

The journal strongly encourages that all datasets on which the conclusions of the paper rely should be available to readers. We encourage authors to ensure that their datasets are either deposited in publicly available repositories (where available and appropriate) or presented in the main manuscript or additional supporting files whenever possible. Please see Springer Nature's information on recommended repositories.

List of Repositories

Research Data Policy

General repositories - for all types of research data - such as figshare and Dryad may be used where appropriate.

Where a widely established research community expectation for data archiving in public repositories exists, submission to a community-endorsed, public repository is mandatory.

Persistent identifiers (such as DOIs and accession numbers) for relevant datasets must be provided in the paper.

For the following types of data set, submission to a community-endorsed, public repository is mandatory:

Mandatory deposition	Suitable repositories
Protein sequences	Uniprot
DNA and RNA sequences	Embank DNA DataBank of Japan (DDBJ) EMBL Nucleotide Sequence Database (ENA)
DNA and RNA sequencing data	NCBI Trace Archive NCBI Sequence Read Archive (SRA)
Genetic polymorphisms	dbSNP dbVar European Variation Archive (EVA)
Linked genotype and phenotype data	dbGAP

	The European Genome-phenome Archive (EGA)
Macromolecular structure	Worldwide Protein Data Bank (wwPDB) Biological Magnetic Resonance Data Bank (BMRB) Electron Microscopy Data Bank (EMDB)
Microarray data (must be MIAME compliant)	Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) ArrayExpress
Crystallographic data for small molecules	Cambridge Structural Database

For more information: Research Data Policy Frequently Asked Questions

The journal also requires that authors cite any publicly available data on which the conclusions of the paper rely in the manuscript. Data citations should include a persistent identifier (such as a DOI) and should ideally be included in the reference list. Citations of datasets, when they appear in the reference list, should include the minimum information recommended by DataCite and follow journal style. Dataset identifiers including DOIs should be expressed as full URLs.

Research data and peer review

Peer reviewers are encouraged to check the manuscript's Data availability statement, where applicable. They should consider if the authors have complied with the journal's policy on the availability of research data, and whether reasonable effort has been made to make the data that support the findings of the study available for replication or reuse by other researchers. Peer reviewers are entitled to request access to underlying data (and code) when needed for them to perform their evaluation of a manuscript.

Springer Nature provides a research data policy support service for authors and editors, which can be contacted at researchdata@springernature.com.

This service provides advice on research data policy compliance and on finding research data repositories. It is independent of journal, book and conference proceedings editorial offices and does not advise on specific manuscripts: Helpdesk

Utilization of plants, algae, fungi

This journal values stewardship, transparency, and adhering to governance with regards to collecting and utilizing specimens and conducting experiments and/or field studies. Therefor the journal sets out the following guidelines:

Field studies involving genetically engineered plants must be conducted in accordance with national or local legislation and, if applicable, the manuscript needs to include a statement specifying the appropriate permissions and/or licences.

Authors utilizing genetic plant resources received via local suppliers/collectors, such as species collected from protected areas or endangered species with medical importance, must conduct their experiments following the Nagoya Protocol (as part of the Convention on Biological Diversity).

Authors whose research is focusing on quarantine organisms (i.e. harmful or pest organisms, including plant pathogens) should adhere to national legislation and notify the relevant National Plant Protection Organization of new findings before publication. More information can be found via the International Plant Protection Convention.

In principle, it is recommended that authors comply with:

- The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Policy Statement on Research Involving Species at Risk of Extinction and consult the IUCN red list index of threatened species
- Convention on the Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

Voucher specimens ensure that the identity of organisms studied in the field or in laboratory experiments can be verified, and ensure that new species concepts can be applied to past research. Voucher specimens documenting all investigated accessions (for population samples at least one specimen per population) are to be deposited in a public herbarium, for example: Index Herbariorum, or other public collection providing access to deposited material. Information on the voucher specimen and who identified it must be included in the manuscript such as Genus name, species name, author, and year of publication.

Names of plants, algae and fungi

Manuscripts containing new taxon names or other nomenclatural acts must follow the guidelines set by the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants.

Authors describing new fungal taxa should register the names with a recognized repository, such as Mycobank, and request a unique digital identifier which should be included in the published article.

Manuscript Preparation

Manuscript text should be presented in double-spaced paragraphs and 12-point font size throughout all sections, including references. Lines should be numbered consecutively. Page margins should not be too narrow (2.5 cm preferably).

Title page

The title page should include:

- A concise and informative title.
- The name(s) of the author(s): first and last names in full.
- Corresponding author name and e-mail address.
- The affiliation(s) of the author(s).
    - Use superscript numbers to indicate affiliation.
    - Affiliation should include, in this order, department, institute, zip code, city, state/province, and country.
    - Multiple affiliations for an author can be used if that is the case or when the author has moved. In this case, use the primary affiliation where the work was performed and the "present address".
    - Names of institution, department, etc. when originally in Roman alphabet should be written in the original language. Do not translate institutional names to English, unless there is an official English name.

Abstract

The abstract should not exceed 300 words and not contain any undefined abbreviations or unspecified references.

Keywords

Please provide three to six keywords; do not repeat words already present in the title. Order by scientific names (italicized) of hosts and/or pathogens and other keywords, all in alphabetical order.

Main text and sections

a. Note that the naming of the main sections of the text (Introduction to Discussion) is required for Original Articles only, not for Short Communications, although the order of the elements is the same. For Reviews and Letters to Editor, subheadings lead to better organization and facilitate reading. The text of the subheading should be short, non-redundant and specific to the content.

b. *Introduction:* Description of the significance and background that led to the study, justification, hypothesis which is being tested, if applicable, and objectives.

c. *Material and Methods:* Detailed description of the materials and procedures used in the research in a way that enables other researchers to repeat exactly the work if willing to do so. Authors should specifically:

   i. separate and name subsections for better organization;

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- In case of more than one publication by the same authors (or authors in the same order) in the same year, add a lowercase letter after the year in alphabetic sequence.

Journal article
Reis RF, Goes A, Timmer LW (2006) Effect of temperature, leaf wetness, and rainfall on the production of *Guignardia citricarpa* ascospores and on black spot severity on sweet orange. Fitopatologia Brasileira 31:29-34

Arnold AE, Medjía LC, Kyllo D, Rojas EI, Maynard Z, Robbins N, Herre EA (2003) Fungal endophytes limit pathogen damage in a tropical tree. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA 26:15649-15654

Book chapter
Campos VP, Villain L (2005) Nematode parasites of coffee and cocoa. In: Luc M, Sikora RA, Bridge J (Eds.) Plant parasitic nematodes in subtropical and tropical agriculture. CAB International, Wallingford. pp. 529-580

Book
Agrios GN (2005) Plant Pathology. 5th Ed. Elsevier Academic Press, Amsterdam

Edited book
Kimati H, Amorim L, Rezende JAM, Bergamin Filho A, Camargo LEA (Eds.) (2005) Manual de Fitopatologia. Vol. 2. Doenças das Plantas Cultivadas. 4 Ed. Ceres, São Paulo

Online reference
CONAB. Cana-de-açúcar, safra 2006 -2007. Available at: http://www.conab.gov.br/BoletimCana.pdf. Accessed on October 12, 2008

Preprint
Chaloner TM, Gurr SJ, Bebber DP (2020) The global burden of plant disease tracks crop yields under climate change. Preprint at https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.04.28.066233v1

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- Example table:

Table 1 Basic population parameters, genetic diversity and multilocus linkage disequilibrium of five *Pyricularia oryzae* subpopulations defined according to geographical and cultivar host criteria.

Region	Cultivar	N[1]	MLG[2]	eMLG[3]	H_E[4]	N_a[5]	pN_a[6]	Clone-corrected data set	
								I_A[7] (P-value)	r_D[8] (P-value)
West RS	Puitá INTA CL	17	16	16	0.31 ± 0.32	2.5	0.1	0.25 (0.030)	0.05 (0.029)
	Guri INTA CL	17	14	14	0.21 ± 0.28	2.0	0.2	-0.03 (0.55)	-0.01 (0.55)
	BRS Querência	17	16	16	0.46 ± 0.33	3.6	1.2	0.63 (0.001)	0.09 (0.001)
East RS	Puitá INTA CL	25	22	15.5	0.30 ± 0.39	2.3	0.1	-0.17 (0.985)	-0.06 (0.987)
	Guri INTA CL	37	26	13.7	0.41 ± 0.30	3.0	0.3	1.34 (0.001)	0.20 (0.001)

[1] Population sample size
[2] The total number of multilocus microsatellite genotypes (MLG)
[3] Number of expected MLG for a sample size of 17 isolates
[4] Gene diversity or expected heterozygosity, mean ± standard deviation
[5] Allelic richness corrected for smaller sample size in each region
[6] Private allelic richness corrected for smaller sample size in each region
[7] Measures of multilocus linkage disequilibrium

Table Source: D'Ávila et al. (2016; https://doi.org/10.1007/s40858-016-0101-9)

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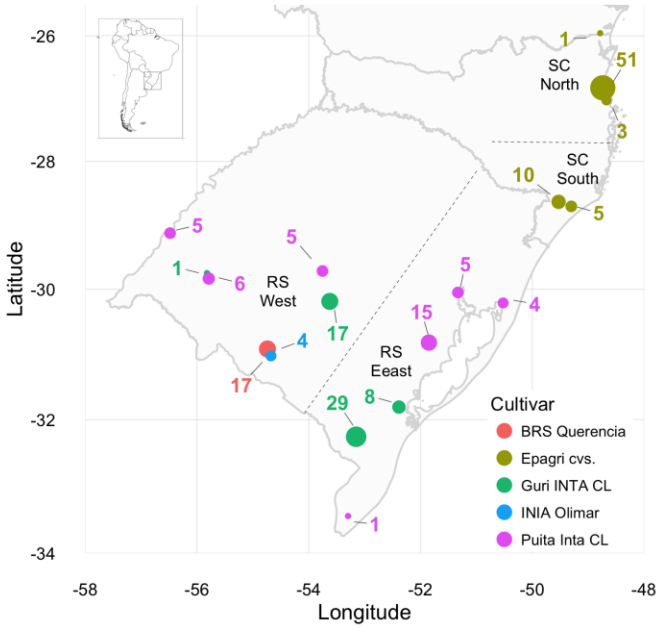

Fig. 1 Geographic origin and number of *Pyricularia oryzae* isolates sampled from different cultivars or group of cultivars (colored circles) across eleven municipalities in the states of Rio Grande do Sul (RS) and three in Santa Catarina (SC). The dashed line indicates separation of two regions in RS and SC state. The size of the circle is proportional to the number of sampled isolates per municipality. Total number of isolates is 187. (DÁvila et al. 2016; https://doi.org/10.1007/s40858-016-0101-9)

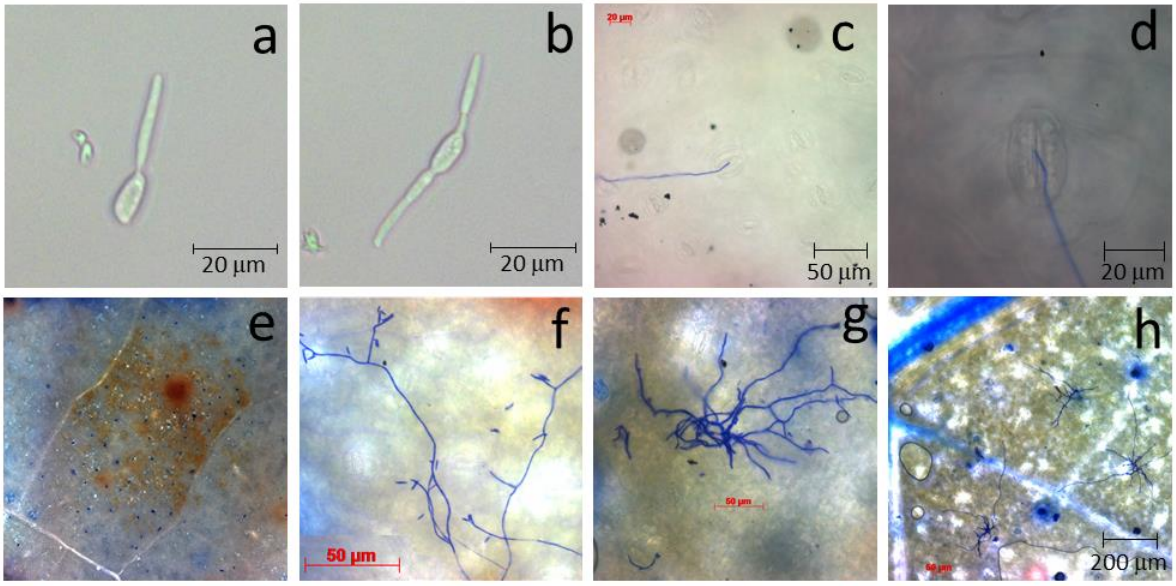

Fig. 3. *Ramulariopsis pseudoglycines* conidia germination giving rise to one (a) or two (b) germ tubes; Germ tube penetration trough open stomata (c and d); e) Susceptible cotton cultivar cells collapse at 16 days after inoculation; f) Early sporulation without penetration four days after artificial inoculation in growth chamber with 100% humidity; Conidiophores emerging grouped through stomata at 13 days after inoculation (g and h). (Pictures c-h: Larissa Arrais and Sameer Khanal). (Silva et al. 2019; https://doi.org/10.1007/s40858-019-00308-w)

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