PUBLICATION POLICY

General:
Applied Entomology and Zoology publishes articles concerned with applied zoology, applied entomology, agricultural chemicals and pest control in English. Contributions of a basic and fundamental nature may be accepted at the discretion of the Editor. Manuscripts of mini reviews (annotated review) or research articles are accepted for consideration. No manuscript that has been published elsewhere will be accepted for publication.

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The members of the Japanese Society of Applied Entomology and Zoology can submit manuscripts to the Journal free of charge. Non-members can be coauthors, even the first author without charge as long as one of the authors is a member of the society.

For Non-members:
Non-member authors are requested to contribute to the cost of publication; 12,000 yen per article.

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Each manuscript is sent to at least two qualified referees for critical review. The referees remain anonymous to the author. The members of the Editorial Board decide on the acceptability of the manuscript after taking the referee’s advice into consideration. The Editor customarily sends the accepted manuscript to qualified reviewers who can correct errors in phraseology.

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Papers submitted must not have been published or accepted for publication elsewhere.
Use American English spelling throughout and follow Merriam-Webster’s New Collegiate Dictionary, 10th ed., for guidance on spelling. Authors whose native language is not English, are requested to consult a native English speaker to improve the English of their paper before submission.
Manuscripts that do not conform to the requirements mentioned below may be returned to the author(s) for modification.

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Manuscripts should be submitted electronically as an e-mail attachment. The text should be in PDF format. Add extension of the file format (e.g., xxx.pdf) to the file name.
Each Table and Figure should be on separate pages, and collected at the end of the manuscript and combined in one PDF file. A manuscript with separated files will NOT be processed. The file size should NOT exceed 3 MB. Please number figures and tables consecutively in the order in which they occur in the text. If figures or tables from other publications are used, the source must be cited.
Figures should be inserted in the PDF as JPEG (JPG) or GIF files, and readability ensured. Do NOT insert uncompressed files (e.g., BMP, TIFF) and do NOT “cut” the images from other applications and “paste” them into the document, as this can result in an excessively large file.
Charts from Excel and SigmaPlot should NOT be used. For more information on preparing tables and digital figures see the section on Figures and Tables below.
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3. Types of Manuscripts
Original contributions
Mini reviews

4. Style and Format
Original articles should not exceed 7,000 words (8 published pages including figures, tables and references), and a mini review should not exceed 8,500 words (10 published pages without references). Over page charge of ¥10,000 for each additional half page will be charged for papers that exceed these limits.
Manuscripts should be double-spaced throughout text (23 lines/page) and should contain 12-point, true type font such as Times New Roman font, and all margins should be at least 30 mm on A4 sized pages (21×29.7 cm). Use italic font only for scientific names (Genus and species) and statistical values (e.g., $P$ or $F$ value) in the text. It is NOT necessary to underline italicized words. Each page of the manuscript should have the page number at the bottom center. Pages should be numbered sequentially to the very last page, including pages with tables, figures, and appendices. Note that line numbers are now also requested. Lines should be numbered sequentially from the top page to the end of the references.

4.1. Order of Elements
Arrange the manuscript in the following order: TITLE PAGE, ABSTRACT and KEY WORDS (three to five words), INTRODUCTION, MATERIALS AND METHODS, RESULTS, DISCUSSION (or RESULTS AND DISCUSSION), ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, REFERENCES, FIGURE LEGENDS, TABLES AND FIGURES. The abstract and key words should be on a separate page from the title page and each section of the text, introduction, materials and methods, results, discussion, acknowledgments, references, and figure legends, should begin on separate pages. Do not put more than one table or figure on the same page.

4.2. Title Page
Only the running title (not to exceed 40 letters), the title, the authors’ names, affiliations and footnotes should be written on the first page of the manuscript. Title should give the type of study, organisms involved and geographical areas if pertinent. When the name of an organism is given in the title, use both its common name and its scientific name (without scientific authority), or just its scientific name. For animals scientific names should be followed by the order and family placement as shown in the example below.

Example:
Feeding activity of *Chrysocharis pentheus* (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) against tomato leafminer, *Liriomyza sativae* (Diptera: Agromyzidae)

4.3. Authors and Affiliations
Use small capitals for family names of each author. Use superscripted numbers to show affiliations. Include the full addresses of all authors.

Example:
Chun Xiao,1,† Peter C. Gregg2 and Zhongning Zhang3,*
1 State Key Laboratory, The University of Tokyo; 1–1–1 Yayoi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113–0024, Japan
2 China-Japan Cooperative Center of Technology and Research; 434103, P.R. China
3 Institute of Agricultural Entomology; 2005 Colorado, Denver, CO 80532, USA

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Avoid footnotes in the text. Use footnotes with superscripted characters “†” for present addresses of authors and “*” for e-mail address of the corresponding author, etc. Place footnotes at the bottom of the title page.

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† Present address: University of Tokyo, 1–1–1 Yayoi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

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Time
h (hour), min (minute), y (year), d (day). Do not add “s” to create plurals (e.g., ys).

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Use “Fig.” for singular and “Figs.” for plural (e.g., Fig. 1; Figs. 2 and 3).

Dates
Dates in the text should be written as April 1, 1991; June 28, 2003, etc.

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Use metric units. All specifications of measurements must follow the SI system. Other abbreviations should only be employed if they are recognized internationally. All biological and chemical terms used should follow current international nomenclature. Substances or reagents obtained commercially must include the name and address of the manufacturer or supplier when first mentioned in the text. Concentrations of solutions may be given as molar or normal concentrations. All other concentrations are expressed as percentages. Use the italic “l” for liter, but use the roman ml and nl etc. “M” for mole/l (e.g., nM), °C for temperature (do not use a Fahrenheit scale), etc.

Use “%” only with numerals and in tables and figures. Close up space to numerals (e.g., 50%). Otherwise, use the word percentage (e.g., percentage of defoliation). Use “per” rather than a slash unless reporting measurements in unit to unit (e.g., insects per branch, not insects/branch; but g/cm², not g per cm²).

Do not insert space between numbers and symbols, e.g., 3%, 20°C.
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Spell out numbers at the beginning of a sentence. Spell out the numbers one through nine (10 and up are always used as numerals), unless they are used as units of measure (e.g., five insects, nine frogs, 3 g, 2 ml; NOT 5 insects, 9 frogs, three grams, two milliliters). This includes spelling out the ordinals first through ninth, along with twofold, one-way ANOVA, and one-half. Ordinals from 10 and higher are numerals, such as 10th or 31st. In some cases, exceptions can be made if the editor considers there is some flexibility in interpreting the rules.

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When a number is >1,000, use a comma to separate hundreds from thousands.

Semicolon
Use a semicolon to separate different types of citations (Fig. 1; Table 4).

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On a page separate from the title page (page 2), provide an abstract no longer than 200 words. Do not cite references, figures or tables. Refer to results only in the general sense. Place three to five key words on a line below the abstract in the following style.
The first letter of the first key word should be a large capital but the other words should be all in small letters. Each key word should separated by semicolons.
Example:
Key words: Pheromone; light intensity; sticky trap; apple orchard; oviposition

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Give full scientific name at first mention of each organism (including plants) in the abstract and again in the text. After the second mention, genus name can be abbreviated (e.g., *D. platura*).
Animal species names should be followed by the order and family placement (e.g., *Delia platura* (Diptera: Anthomyiidae), whereas plant species names should be followed by only the family placement (e.g., *Phaseolus vulgaris* (Fabaceae)).

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Make Figures in 2 columns wide (16 cm). But remember Figures and Tables will be reduced to one column (width 8.0 cm×length 22.5 cm) or two columns (width 16.0 cm×length 22.5 cm) in publication., 22.5 cm wide×16.0 cm long may be acceptable. Therefore, authors should create their figures and tables with these column widths in mind.

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Wherever possible, it is best to avoid using a full page for a set of illustrations. That is, authors should attempt to make each illustration separately from the others and should consider numbering illustrations as separate figures rather than as multiple parts of the same figure. Charts from Excel and SigmaPlot should NOT be used unless they are in one of the above formats.
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Insert a space between lowercase letters and their preceding values (e.g., 731.2 ab). Insert a space between numbers and units. e.g., 5 g, 20 l. Do not insert space between numbers and symbols, e.g., 3%, 20°C.

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References in the text should be indicated by the author(s) and year: dual authorship by the use of the name of both authors, and multiple authorship by the name of the first author followed by roman “et al.” List only papers actually cited under the heading "REFERENCES", which have been arranged alphabetically by the author's last name and double spaced. Do NOT cite M.S. thesis and proceedings only including abstract. Do not list articles as "in press" unless accepted for publication by the journal concerned.
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Ôtake, A. (1981) Proposal for terminology of plants associ-
atized with the life history of fruit-piercing stink bugs.

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Books and Chapters
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Helle, W. and M. W. Sabelis (eds.) (1985) Spider Mites:
Their Biology, Natural Enemies and Control. Vol. A.
Takafuji, A. (1994) Variation in diapause characteristics and
its consequences on population phenomena in the two-
spotted spider mite, Tetranychus urticae Koch. In Insect
Life-Cycle Polymorphism (H. V. Danks and A. A. Ducke,
113–132.

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Soeda, E. et al. (2015) Total genome sequence of Aphis ego-
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520 pp.
Estwood, C. W. (2001a) Genetic diversity of Diptera in or-
Estwood, C. W. (2001b) Invasive dipteran species from
Honda, H. and R. Honda (1998a) Minor component of
Honda, R. and H. Honda (1998b) Seasonal differences of
pheromone of Chilo suppressalis (Walker). Chem.
Honda, H. and Y. Kainoh (1997) Induced resistant of
citrus against yellow tea thrips, Scirtothrips dorsalis
(Thysanoptera: Thripidae). Appl. Entomol. Zool. 32:
345–351.
Ishii, S. (2005) Feeding preference of Delia antiqua strains
Ishii, S., and J. Janett (2003) Growth rate of Liriomyza tri-
Ishii, S., J. Janett and J. Walker (2002) Oviposition of Liri-
omyza triforii on Vicia faba leaves. J. Insect Ecol. 126:
567–571.

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