

Instructions to Authors

Canadian Journal of Plant Pathology

General information

Types of papers

The *Canadian Journal of Plant Pathology* (Can. J. Plant Pathol.) is an international journal that publishes the results from scientific research and other information relevant to plant pathology, in the form of **research articles, notes, disease reports, and special topics**, such as **mini-reviews and reviews**. **Articles** report research in any field of plant pathology and must be original new contributions to science. They must be relevant to the study of plant pathology, including disease development, disease management, host-pathogen interactions, epidemiology, and related areas. **Notes** may be brief reports of work that is largely confirmatory, or advances in knowledge arising as by-products of broader studies, descriptions of research techniques or developments in instrumentation. Notes should normally not be longer than 15 manuscript pages (4 printed pages). Like articles, they should have an abstract and be divided into titled sections. Results and Discussion sections may be combined. **Disease reports** are brief, previously unpublished accounts of diseases occurring on a new host or geographic region. **Special topics** are invited papers on novel topics dealing with diseases, techniques, or emerging technologies in disease control. **Reviews** are focused and of general, current interest, but they provide a somewhat more comprehensive, although not exhaustive treatment. Reviews should contain a carefully selected bibliography; they are subject to the usual editorial process (see below). Authors planning to publish a review should consult with the Editor-in-Chief before forwarding a manuscript.

Normally, observational and experimental results will be considered as inappropriate if based upon a single experiment or only one season's data. All experimental data must be from repeated experiments. Reports on biological control, mycorrhizal relationships, and pesticide efficacy will be scrutinized critically if not adequately supported by data from field experiments that are relevant to plant pathology. Scientific merit and originality are the two most desirable qualities of any paper. In addition, **papers must be clearly and concisely written in good English (or French)** and must be suitable for a readership interested in plant pathology. Articles that do not meet these criteria may be returned to the authors without review.

The *Canadian Journal of Plant Pathology* is the official publication of the Canadian Phytopathological Society and is published quarterly (in March, June, September and December) by Taylor and Francis, 4 Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon, OX 14 4RN, UK. Visit : <http://www.tandfonline.com/>

Manuscript Submission details on-line

The Can. J. Plant Pathol. uses ScholarOne Manuscripts (previously Manuscript Central) to submit manuscripts and conduct the review process. New users must first create an account by logging in to : <http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/tcjp>. Once logged onto the site, submissions should be made via the Author Centre. Manuscripts may be submitted in any standard format, including Word, PostScript and PDF. These files will be converted automatically into a PDF file for the review process.

Manuscript submission requirements

In submitting a manuscript to the Journal, the authors affirm that an identical or substantially similar report has not been published elsewhere nor is in the process of being considered or published elsewhere (except as an abstract). Authors must identify any material, figures, or tables that may have been previously published. Prior publication of some content may be acceptable, but a failure to make a full disclosure is considered to be a breach of scientific ethics. Where appropriate, written permission from the holder of the copyright must be submitted with the manuscript. The corresponding author must also affirm that all authors have read and approved the manuscript. A **cover letter** should formally submit the paper for publication in the Journal and should confirm compliance with the requirements given above. Authors may suggest the names of two

potential reviewers of the manuscript who are not in a conflict of interest.

Authors are strongly encouraged to refer to a recent issue of the Journal for details of layout, especially for tables and reference list, and to have their manuscript proofread by a colleague for grammar, style, and clarity before submission. Publication is facilitated if the authors very carefully check the symbols, abbreviations, and technical terms for accuracy, consistency, and readability. The Canadian Phytopathological Society maintains the right to preserve the technical quality of the Journal. **The manuscript and illustrations must meet the requirements outlined below to avoid delay in publication.**

Authorship recognition is reserved to individuals who were involved in the intellectual process. An author should have made a substantial contribution to the overall design and execution of experiments; therefore, all authors are considered equally responsible for the entire contents of the paper. Those who merely provided technical assistance or contributed microbial strains or reagents, should be recognized in the Acknowledgements section.

Format and organization of manuscript

All parts of the manuscript, including footnotes, tables, captions for illustrations, and references, should be typewritten **double-spaced** throughout. Use capital letters and italic and bold fonts as appropriate according to Journal style. Each page of the manuscript should be numbered, and it is helpful to reviewers if each line on each page is also numbered.

The **first page** of the manuscript should have the authors' names with their respective affiliations (**identified by superscripts corresponding to the name**), and any necessary footnotes. The title must be clear, concise, and informative of the paper. When the common name of a disease appears in the title, it should be associated with the scientific name of the pathogen when possible, and the host should be specified when applicable. **Contribution numbers** from institutions should be inserted as footnotes to titles when required. The authors' addresses must be the institution(s) where the work was done. The corresponding author must be indicated with a current E-mail address.

An **abstract** of not more than 250 words, typed on a separate page, is required. Where possible, abbreviations should be avoided in the abstract. **Authors should provide at least 3 to 6 keywords**, after the abstract; these should include at least, if appropriate, the scientific name of the pathogen, with or without the common name of the disease, and the common name of the host for common crops or the scientific name for less common hosts or for more precision (e.g., species of *Triticum* or of *Brassica*).

An **Introduction** should provide the reader with an understanding of the context, significance, and objective(s) of the study. This section should place the current work in the context of what has already been published on the topic in the scientific literature, and should identify the gaps in knowledge that the current work is aiming to fill. **Materials and methods** should be written so that others can repeat or extend the work being reported. Details of all methods used must be provided. Where techniques have already been previously described, they should just be referenced. Authors should indicate whether experiments were repeated and the replications included. Statistical analysis of the data obtained must be described. Subheadings should be used to separate each section of the materials. The **Results** section should summarize the principal findings and the logic used in reaching them. Statistical comparison of the data to show significant differences must be indicated where appropriate. Authors should indicate how the data from each repeated experiment was interpreted. The **Discussion** should emphasize overall conclusions, compare the results with previously published findings available in the literature, and make a clear distinction between results supported by the data and those that are merely suggested by them. If deemed more appropriate, the **Results and Discussion** may be combined under one heading, but the essential features of both should be retained. This format is encouraged for manuscripts submitted as a **Note**. **Acknowledgements** should include sources of funding as well as research materials and individuals who helped with the research or provided other materials.

Unpublished data

For observations or information obtained from an individual who is not an author, this may be included in the

paper provided prior permission to use unpublished observations has been obtained prior to manuscript submission. This can be cited as (O. Legard, personal communication). For the authors own unpublished data, this can be cited as, for example (T.J. Smith, unpublished data, or authors, unpublished data).

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Conflict of interest

Financial support from a company should be declared in the Acknowledgements section. If an author has a personal financial involvement with a company that has an interest in marketing or using a product of the research reported, this involvement should be declared in an appropriate footnote to the title. This does not apply to authors who disclose their company affiliation by reporting the address where part or all of the research was carried out.

Publication charges

A page charge of Can **\$40 per printed journal page** applies to authors that are **members** of The Canadian Phytopathological Society (CPS). The fee is Can **\$50 for nonmembers**. These fees partially offset the cost of publication. At least one author should be a member of CPS to qualify for the reduced page charges. There is no additional charge for tables and illustrations in black and white. Translation of the manuscript abstract to French will be charged to authors at \$60.00 for nonmembers of CPS and at no charge to members. Note : Manuscripts that require extensive editing due to grammatical inconsistencies and poor manuscript preparation will be charged an editing fee of \$75.00 per manuscript. The cost of **colour reproduction in the printed version** is around Can \$800 per page but may be waived by the Editor-in-Chief. Colour reproduction on-line is at no charge. Please contact the Editor-in-Chief to clarify the cost of the colour reproduction for the print version. When a paper is accepted for publication, authors should indicate who, themselves or their institution, will meet the page charges. Authors should also indicate whether they are CPS members to obtain the reduced page charges. Members will qualify for reduced page charges and free abstract translation for all papers published in the journal as well other benefits provided by membership. To become a member of CPS, visit : <http://www.cps-sep.ca>.

Illustration of research images on the cover of the journal

Following acceptance of an article for publication, the authors may be requested to submit high-quality colour images of disease symptoms specifically relating to the work to be published for consideration of inclusion on the cover of the issue of the journal in which the article is published. The selection of the images will be at the sole discretion of the Editor-in-Chief and will be at no cost to the authors.

Submission of data to databases

Authors of manuscripts reporting nucleic acid sequences must submit the relevant data to the GenBank, EMBL, or DDBJ database, whichever is most convenient, and obtain an accession number before publication. Data can be submitted by e-mail or on diskette. Details regarding submission can be obtained from the relevant databases:

GenBank Submissions
National Center for Biotechnology Information
Bldg. 38A, Room 8N-803
8600 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, MD 20894, USA
E-mail: gb-sub@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov

EMBL, e-mail: datasubs@embl-heidelberg.de

DDBJ, e-mail: ddbjsub@ddbj.nig.ac.jp

Authors are also encouraged to deposit voucher specimens of cultures used in the research at a culture collection registered with the World Federation for Culture Collections (www.wfcc.info). For ecological studies involving large numbers of field isolates, representative cultures should be vouchered, or dried cultures deposited as specimens in recognized herbaria (see Index Herbariorum, <http://sciweb.nybg.org/science2/IndexHerbariorum.asp>). Accession numbers for cultures or specimens must be reported in the manuscript. Canadian researchers should contact the Canadian Collection of Fungal Cultures, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, in Ottawa, before sending in the voucher specimens.

Editorial procedure following submission of manuscripts

The Editor-in-Chief will review the submission and if deviations from the guidelines for manuscript preparation appear to jeopardize the paper's chances of passing peer review, the manuscript will be immediately returned to the author for modification and resubmission. An acknowledgment of receipt will be sent to the corresponding author once the guidelines are met. The manuscript will then be assigned to a Section Editor in the appropriate subject category (listed on the inside front cover of each issue) who will send the manuscript to two reviewers with a request for an expeditious evaluation (3-4 weeks). Reviewers are chosen primarily on the basis of their knowledge of the specific topic, regardless of their geographical location. Reviewers are asked to evaluate the quality and significance of the work and to provide general and specific recommendations. Upon receipt of the reviews, the Section Editor may choose to seek a third review or may decide one of the following: (1) to accept the paper, (2) to request a revision (major or minor), with or without further peer review, or (3) to reject the paper, with or without an invitation to resubmit after the addition of new data and (or) significant rewriting. It is the policy of the Journal to allow 2 weeks for North American authors to complete minor revisions, and 4 weeks for major revisions. All non-North American authors will be allowed 3-4 weeks for any revisions. A high priority is placed on expediting this editorial process, which on average requires less than 60 days from author submission to acceptance. The Editor-in-Chief communicates the final acceptance to the corresponding author after receiving the revised manuscript. A galley proof, illustration proofs, the copy-edited manuscript, and a reprint order form are sent electronically to the corresponding author. Galley proofs must be checked very carefully, and must be returned within 48 h of receipt. The proof stage is not the time to make extensive corrections, additions, or deletions, and the cost of changes introduced at the proof stage and deemed to be excessive will be charged to the author.

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Preparation of manuscripts

Stylistic guide

Spelling should follow that of *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* or the *Oxford English Dictionary*. Authors are responsible for consistency in spelling. Abbreviations, including acronyms, should be defined at first mention in the abstract and text; they should be restricted to frequent occurrences (three or more), except for well established ones (e.g., RNA). For units of measure, SI units (Système international d'unités) should be used or SI equivalents should be given.

Nomenclature

As a general guide for **biological terms**, we recommend the following : *Scientific Style and Format—The CSE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers* (7th ed., 2006), published by the Council of Science Editors, Reston, VA 20190, USA.

Enzyme nomenclature should follow: *Enzyme Nomenclature (1992): Recommendations of the Nomenclature Committee of the International Union of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology* (Academic Press, San Diego, Calif.) and updates (see <http://www.chem.qmul.ac.uk/iubmb/enzyme/>).

Bacteria nomenclature should follow the *International Code of Nomenclature of Bacteria* (1992; American Society of Microbiology, Washington, D.C.) and updates (see <http://www.bacterio.cict.fr/> and <http://www.dsmz.de/bactnom/bactname.htm>). A new name is not validly published until a note containing the name is also published in the *International Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Bacteriology*.

Virus nomenclature should follow : *Virus Taxonomy: The Classification and Nomenclature of Viruses. The Seventh Report of the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses* (2000; Academic Press, San Diego, Calif.), and the current updates (8th report published in 2004 at Elsevier; see also <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ICTVdb/Ictv/index.htm> under Taxonomic Index and Catalogue of Viruses, alphabetical lists). Names of viruses with formal recognition should be in italics with initial capital eg. *Tobacco mosaic virus* and the formal abbreviation should follow the first mention, in parentheses, eg. (TMV) and should be used subsequently. Names of species of uncertain status or tentative names should be in roman letters but can bear the initial capital. Italic and initial capital also apply to higher hierarchical levels of taxonomy, providing that the taxon identity precedes the latin name (e.g., family *Narnaviridae*). *Names of Plant Diseases in Canada* (4th ed., 2003; Quebec Society for the Protection of Plants, Sainte-Foy, Que.) can be used as a resource for French names of viruses; the English formal abbreviation will be used in French until a comprehensive database is generated. The latter reference is also useful for **common names of diseases**, the **scientific names of pathogens** and **host crops**, and **authority names**. Useful additional **online resources for nomenclature of microorganisms** can be found at : <http://www.apsnet.org/online/common/search.asp>, <http://www.cabri.org/CABRI/srs-doc/index.html>,

http://www.item.ba.cnr.it/list_of_toxigenic_fungal_culture.html,
<http://bodd.cf.ac.uk/BotDermFolder/BotDermF/FUNGI.html>.

The **authority names** should be provided at first mention of a species in the main text, e.g., *Sclerotium rolfsii* Sacc. on tomato (*Solanum esculentum* Mill.). Square brackets must enclose the scientific name of a **causal agent** when it follows the name of the disease it causes, e.g., powdery mildew [*Blumeria graminis* f. sp. *hordei*]. **When a genus is used as part of the name of a disease**, it begins with a lowercase letter and is not italicized, e.g., fusarium wilt. **Cultivar epithets** are to be placed in single quotes at each mention, e.g., *Malus domestica* 'James Grieve'. A list (not comprehensive) of registered varieties (cultivars) of agricultural crops in Canada can be found at : <http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/variet/vartoce.shtml>. **Trademarks** of any type of **product registered in Canada** should be identified by the proper symbol (®) at first mention in a title, the abstracts, the main text, an illustration, and a table. Trademarks **not registered in Canada** or registered in other countries should be identified by the trademark symbol only (™). See Strategis database at <http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/cipo/trademarks/search/tmSearch.do> for a list of the products with the status of registered or nonregistered trademark in Canada. The location (**city and province or State**) of **provider of products** that are not current should be given to facilitate access. Identify **proprietary chemicals** by trade name, common name if available, % active ingredient, and name and location of the manufacturer. If no **common name** exists for a **pesticide**, use the **chemical (systematic) name**. For systematic names, some commercial names, and accepted common names, refer to CSA standard Z143-1986 and supplements or to the *Compendium of Pesticide Common Names* at <http://alanwood.net/pesticides/sitemap.html> (indexes of common and systematic names).

Reference citations

The authors are responsible for verifying each reference against the original article. Each reference must be cited **in the text**, using the surnames of the authors and the year; if there are three or more authors, the name of the first author is followed by et al. Depending on the sentence construction, the names may or may not be in parentheses, but the year always is; e.g., Green & Brown (1981) or (Green et al., 1969). Multiple references in the text are placed in chronological order, e.g. (Thomas 1975; Green et al. 2000; Andrew 2008) and not by author's last name. Please note the punctuation. References not uniquely identified by the authors' names and year are distinguished by a letter of the alphabet, according to the order of mention in the text, e.g. (Green 1983a, 1983b; Green & Brown 1978a, 1978b) for the text citation and **in the reference list**. The reference list must be double-spaced and placed after the Acknowledgements. For more details on reference format, see below.

Format for reference citations in the manuscript

Reference citations must be listed in alphabetical order according to the name of the first author and **not numbered**. References with the same first author are listed in the following order:

- (1) Papers with **one author only** are listed first in chronological order, beginning with the earliest paper.
- (2) Papers with **dual authorship** follow and are listed in alphabetical order by the last name of the second author.
- (3) Papers with **three or more authors** appear after the dual authored papers and are arranged chronologically.

When authors are numerous, **at least 6 names** followed by et al. (or the whole of 7 names) with initials should be provided, in a **consistent** fashion.

References should follow the form used in current issues of the Journal. Authors are strongly encouraged to follow this format prior to submission to avoid delays in the processing of manuscripts. Manuscripts not conforming to the journal style may be returned for reformatting prior to review. The bibliographic citations below briefly illustrate the punctuation, style, and abbreviations for references.

Abbasi PA, Lazarovits G. 2006. Effect of soil application of AG3 phosphonate on the severity of clubroot of

- bok choy and cabbage caused by *Plasmodiophora brassicae*. Plant Dis. 90: 1517–1522.
- Adhikari KKC. 2010. Effect of temperature, biofungicides and fungicides on clubroot of selected brassica crops [PhD dissertation]. Guelph (ON): University of Guelph.
- Ahmed HU, Hwang SF, Strelkov SE, Gossen BD, Peng G, Howard R, Turnbull GD. 2011. Assessment of bait crops to reduce inoculum of clubroot (*Plasmodiophora brassicae*) of canola. Can J Plant Sci. 91: 545–551.
- Asad A, Bell RW, Dell B. 2000. Uptake and distribution of boron in canola (*Brassica napus* L.) at vegetative and early flowering stages using boron buffered solution culture. Comm Soil Sci Plant Anal. 31: 2233–2249.
- Campbell RN, Greathead AS. 1996. Control of clubroot of crucifers by liming. In: Engelhard AW, editor. Soil borne pathogens: Management of diseases with macro- and microelements. St. Paul (MN): APS Press. p. 90–101.
- Campbell RN, Greathead AS, Myers DF, DeBoer GJ. 1985. Factors related to control of clubroot of crucifers in the Salinas Valley of California. Phytopathology 90: 769-774.
- Canada Department of Agriculture. 1956. 36th Annual report of the Canadian plant disease survey. Can Plant Dis Surv. 36: 52–53.
- Canola Council of Canada. 2013. Canadian canola harvested acreage. [Internet]. [revised 2013 Oct 4; cited 2013 Oct 17]. Available from: <http://www.canolacouncil.org/marketsstats/statistics/harvest-acreage/>
- Diederichsen E, Deppe U, Sacristán MD. 2003. Characterization of clubroot resistance in recent winter oilseed rape material. Proceedings of the 11th International Rapeseed Congress. Vol. 1. 2003 July 6; Copenhagen, Denmark; p. 68–70.
- Dixon GR, Tilston EL. 2010. Soil-borne pathogens and their interactions with the soil environment. In: Dixon GR, Tilston EL, editors. Soil microbiology and sustainable crop production. Dordrecht, Netherlands: Springer; p. 197–271.
- Graham RD, Webb MJ. 1991. Micronutrients and disease resistance and tolerance in plants. In: Mortvedt JJ, Cox FR, Schuman LM, Welch RM, editors. Micronutrients in agriculture. Madison (WI): Soil Science Society of America; p. 329–370.
- Gupta UC. 1993. Factors affecting boron uptake by plants. In: Gupta UC, editor. Boron and its role in crop production. Boca Raton (FL): CRC Press; p. 87–104.
- Peng G, Lahlali R, Hwang SF, Hynes RK, McDonald MR, Pageau D, Gossen BD, Strelkov SE, McGregor L. 2011. Control of clubroot on canola using the biofungicide Serenade plus cultivar resistance. Proceedings of the 13th International Rapeseed Congress. 2011 Jun 5; Prague, Czech Republic; p. 1134–1137.

PRESENTATION OF DATA

Tables

Tables should be numbered with Arabic numerals, have a brief, but self-explanatory title, and be referred to in the text. **Each table must be on a separate page after the reference list.** Vertical rules should not be used. A copy of the Journal should be consulted for presentation. Column headings and descriptive content should be brief. Descriptive material not designated by a footnote should be placed below the table as a **Note**.

Footnotes in tables should be designated by superscript symbols (*a, b, c, d, e*).

Figure captions

Figure captions should be listed on a separate page placed after the tables and before the figures. The captions should be brief but contain sufficient information to make the illustrations self-explanatory. Figures that can share a same caption, with the exception of some specific labels, should be grouped in one illustration if size allows.

Supplementary data

For any information deemed important to readers but not essential to have included in the print version of the journal eg. primer sequences, gene annotations, these may be included as Supplementary Tables. These must be cited in the text and included as part of the manuscript for review purposes. Following acceptance, the

supplementary data will be published on-line but not in the print version.

Line drawings

Each figure or group of figures should be planned to fit, after appropriate reduction, into the maximum width of either one (85 mm) or two columns (180 mm) of the journal. The figures must be numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals, and each one must be referred to in the text. Only essential labeling should be used, with detailed information given in the caption. The same type of font and lettering size should be used in line drawings within and among figures of similar size in any one paper. Avoid extreme variations in font size. All lines must be sufficiently thick (0.5 points minimum) to reproduce well, and all symbols, superscripts, subscripts, and decimal points must be in good proportion to the rest of the drawing and large enough to allow for any necessary reduction without loss of detail. Avoid small open symbols; these tend to fill in upon reproduction. Lettering produced by dot matrix printers or typewriters, or by hand, is not acceptable (see sample Figure 1 below).

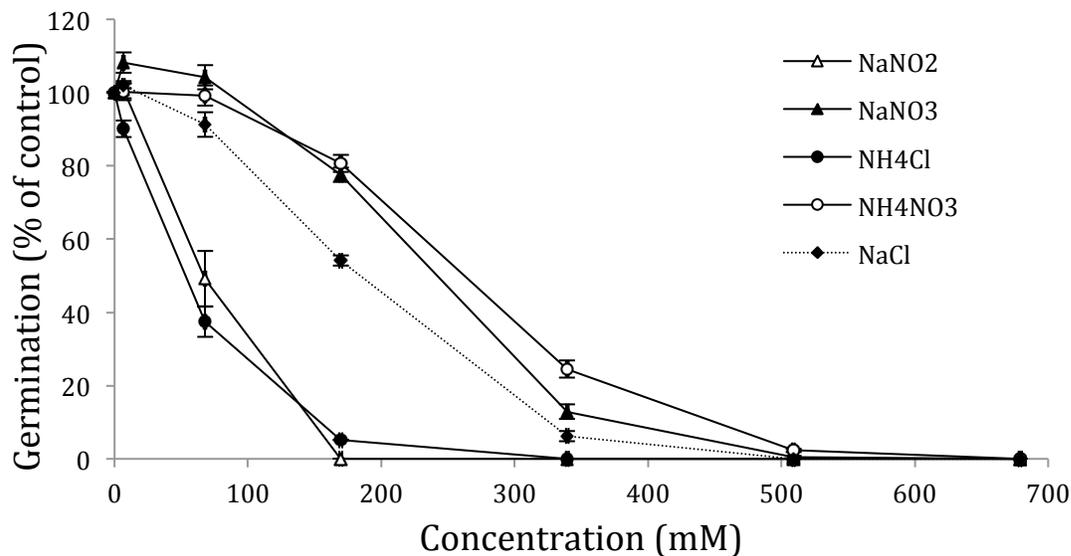


Fig. 1. Effect of different concentrations of inorganic salts on spore germination of *Helminthosporium solani*. Data are the means of three replications. Bars denote standard errors.

Photographs must be of high quality, in continuous tone with strong contrasts. Only essential features should be shown. A photograph, or group of them, should be planned to fit into the area of either one or two columns of the journal with no further reduction. All figures should be submitted at the desired published size. For figures with several parts, they should be labeled as **a**, **b**, **c**, etc. Electron micrographs or photomicrographs should include a scale bar directly on the print. The best results will be obtained if the authors match the contrast and density of all figures arranged as a single plate (see example below). Colour illustrations may be submitted for on-line publishing at no cost. Colour reproduction in the print version may be done at no cost to the author, subject to approval by the Editor-in-Chief. Authors will be notified if the colour reproduction will be at no cost.

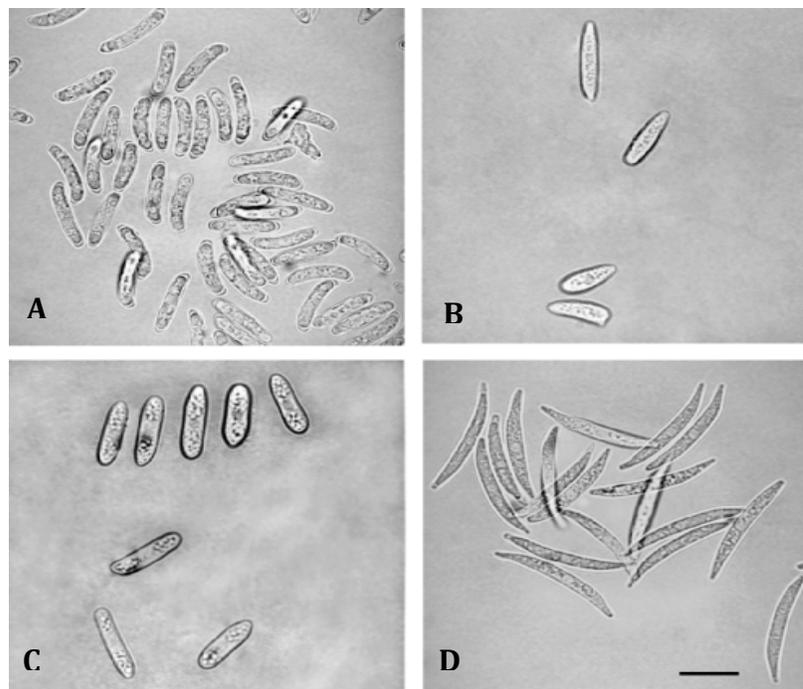


Fig. 2. Morphology of different spore types of *Colletotrichum truncatum*. Scale = 20 μ m.

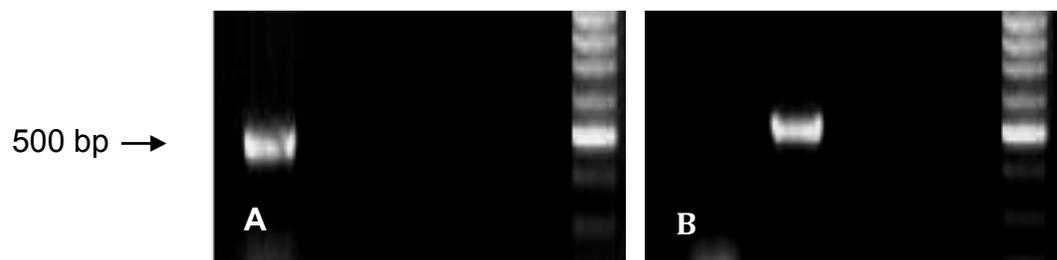


Fig. 3. PCR amplification of the ITS-rDNA region in *Colletotrichum truncatum* using primers PeaF1/PeaR1(A) and PeaF2/R2(B).

The minimum requirements for **resolution** are **600 dpi for line art**, **1200 dpi for finelines** (line art with fine lines or shading), **300 dpi for halftones and colour**, and **600 dpi for combinations** (halftones with lettering outside the photo area).