

# animal -science proceedings

## Guidelines for conference organisers, guest editors and authors

### Table of Contents

<b><i>animal -science proceedings</i></b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b><i>Guidelines for conference organisers, guest editors and authors</i></b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Policy, Process and Standards</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Reviewing</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Content of the manuscript</b> .....	<b>2</b>
Size of abstract/Word count .....	2
Language .....	2
Structure .....	2
<b>Full title</b> .....	2
<b>Authors and affiliations</b> .....	3
<b>Tables</b> .....	3
<b>Figures</b> .....	3
<b>Abbreviations</b> .....	3
<b>Presentation of statistical results</b> .....	3
<b>Numerals</b> .....	3
<b>Units of measurement</b> .....	4
<b>Concentration or composition</b> .....	4
<b>References</b> .....	4
In-text citation conventions .....	4
List of references .....	4
<b>Style sheet</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Annex 1 Scope of the Journal</b> .....	<b>8</b>

## Policy, Process and Standards

The scope of the journal is described in Annex 1. The expected standards of conference abstracts, summaries and short papers published by *animal – science proceedings*, the evaluation procedures and peer-review criteria and the authorship policy are given below. The pre-prints policy, the licences to publish, the handling of misconducts as well as procedures for complaints and appeals are presented in the Publication policies that apply to all the **animal** family of journals are available at

<https://animal-journal.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Publication-Policies-v30-final.pdf>

More detailed guidance specific for *animal – science proceedings* are given below. Conference organisers can discuss any proposed deviations from the guidance with the Editor in Chief.

## Reviewing

Conference Organisers will submit to the Editor in Chief for approval, the peer review system, the names and qualifications of guest editors and any potential conflicts of interest and nominate one of these as the Contact Editor. The guest editors will be responsible for ensuring compliance with scope, standards and presentation of the manuscript. The version to be submitted to the Publisher will be reviewed by the Editor in Chief. If the submission is out of scope or not up to standards, it will be returned to the Contact Editor by the Editor in Chief for revision.

## Content of the manuscript

### Size of abstract/Word count

When preparing their instructions for the submission of manuscripts, guest editors/conference organisers should consult the Editor in Chief and Elsevier to agree the style sheet for submission (see later example). This will ensure that articles meet the agreed page estimates. be used to inform on abstract / summary length in final print format. A full page in journal format contains about 1000 words. This will be reduced to about 850 words with tables and figures.

### Language

Manuscripts will be accepted in the preferred national language as well as English (British or American but spelling must be consistent throughout). Care should be exercised in the use of agricultural terminology that is ill-defined or of local familiarity.

### Structure

The abstracts should be structured to include text on

- Full title
- Authors and affiliations
- Introduction,
- Material and Methods (including statistical analysis method),
- Results and Discussion,
- Conclusion and Implications,
- Acknowledgements, (if applicable)
- Financial support statement, (if applicable)
- Ethics approval (if applicable),
- References.

The structure of short papers will be agreed with the Editor in Chief

### Full title

For manuscripts in languages other than English, the title of the article must also be written in English.

In addition, the titles of articles should be

- Concise and informative
- Include the animal species on which the study has been carried out
- Exclude the name of the country or of the region where the study took place
- Exclude Latin names, if there is a common name
- Exclude non-standard abbreviations.

## Authors and affiliations

### Example

J. Smith<sup>1,a</sup>, P. E. Jones<sup>2</sup>, J. M. Garcia<sup>1,3</sup> and P. K. Martin Jr<sup>4</sup> [initials only]

<sup>1</sup>Department of Animal Nutrition, Scottish Agricultural College, West Main Road, Edinburgh EH9 3JG, UK

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If tables and figures are to be include please follow the guidelines below.

### Tables

- Keep tables as simple as possible and only data referred to in the text
- Tables are recommended when exact numerical values are important. The same material should not be presented in both tabular and graphical form.
- The animal species and the experimental treatments (or the issue) under study are indicated in each caption.
- When data are analysed by analysis of variance we request that a residual error term such as the pooled standard error, the residual standard deviation (RSD), or the root mean square error (RMSE) is reported in tables and not SE/SD for each treatment. Indeed, anovars are based on the hypothesis of homogeneous variance among treatment groups.
- The number of decimals of *P* values for means and/or the error term should be homogenized or should follow a systematic rule.

### Figures

- Figures are recommended to illustrate trends. The same material should not be presented in both tabular and graphical form.
- The animal species and the experimental treatments (or the issue) under study are indicated in each caption.

### Abbreviations

- Define non-standard abbreviations at first appearance followed by the abbreviation in brackets.
- Authors should avoid excessive use of non-standard abbreviations.
- No non-standard abbreviation in the (short) titles, in (sub)headings or in keywords
- Non-standard abbreviations used in tables and figures must be defined either as footnotes or in the caption
- Do not start a sentence with an abbreviation

### Presentation of statistical results

- Treatment means are reported with meaningful decimals. For guidance, the last digit of a treatment mean corresponds to  $1 \times 10$  of standard error (e.g., for a standard error of 1.2, the mean values should be reported as 15)
- In the text, the probability of significance is indicated by the following conventional standard abbreviations (which need not be defined):  $P > 0.05$  for non-significance and  $P < 0.05$ ,  $P < 0.01$  and  $P < 0.001$  for significance at these levels. Exact level of probability (e.g.  $P = 0.07$ ) can also be used
- In tables, when data are analysed by analysis of variance, a residual error term, is given for each criteria/item/variable/trait in a separate column
- In tables, probabilities are indicated in a separate column. The *P* values (e.g.  $P = 0.07$ ) are reported or indicated by \*, \*\* and \*\*\* for  $P < 0.05$ ,  $P < 0.01$  and  $P < 0.001$ , respectively
- In tables, differences between treatments (or comparison of mean values) are indicated using superscript letters with the following conventional standard: a, b for  $P < 0.05$ ; A, B for  $P < 0.01$ .

### Numerals

- In the text, use words for numbers zero to nine and numerals for higher numbers. In a series of two or more numbers, use numerals throughout irrespective of their magnitude
- Do not begin sentences with numerals
- For values less than unity, 0 is inserted before the decimal point

- For large numbers in the text, substitute  $10^n$  for part of a number (e.g.  $1.6 \times 10^6$  for 1 600 000)
- Do not use a comma separator for numbers greater than 999 (e.g. 100 864)
- The multiplication sign between numbers should be a cross (x)
- Division of one number by another should be indicated as follows: 136/273.
- Use numerals if a number is followed by a standard unit of measurement (e.g. 100 g, 6 days, 4th week).
- Use numerals for dates, page numbers, class designations, fractions, expressions of time, e.g. 1 January 2007; type 2
- Dates are given with the month written in full and the day in numerals (i.e. 12 January *not* 12th January).
- For time use 24-h clock, e.g. 0905 h, 1320 h

### Units of measurement

The International System of Units (SI) should be used. A list of units is found at <http://physics.nist.gov/cuu/Units/units.html>. Recommendations for conversions and nomenclature appeared in *Proceedings of the Nutrition Society* (1972) 31, 239-247. Some frequently used units that are not in the SI system are accepted: e.g. l for litre, ha for hectare, eV for electron-volt, Ci for curie. Day, week, month and year are not abbreviated. The international unit for energy (energy value of feeds, etc.) is Joule (or kJ or MJ).

- A product of two units should be represented as N·m and a quotient as N/m (e.g. g/kg and not  $\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ ).
- When there are two quotients, represent as: g/kg per day (not g/kg/day).

### Concentration or composition

Composition is expressed as mass per unit mass or mass per unit volume. The term *content* should not be used for concentration or proportion.

### References

Keep references to the minimum and only when crucial to introducing or discussing the results

*It is the author's responsibility to ensure that all references are cited and accurate.*

- All sources must be cited in the text using the author-date system and must have an entry in the reference list.
- Names of organisations used as authors (e.g. Agricultural and Food Research Council) should be written in full in the list of references and on first mention in the text. Subsequent mentions may be abbreviated (e.g. AFRC).
- "Personal communication" or "unpublished results" are not cited in the reference list, but are given in the text in the form (J. Smith, personal communication); please note that written permission must be obtained from the cited person and this approval must be provided at submission.

### In-text citation conventions

Cite references by name(s) of author(s) and year of publication by chronological order.

### List of references

In the reference list, references should be listed in alphabetical order by authors' names. Their formatting and style should be as detailed below.

#### Authors' information and publication year

*Author A, Author B, Author CD and Author E Year.*

#### Publisher/Conference/University location

*Publisher, City, State (2-letter abbreviation) for US places, Country.*

#### Journal article

*Author(s) Year. Article title. Full Name of the Journal Volume, first-last page numbers.*

- Journal names are given in full, not in abbreviated form.
- Issue numbers are not required.

#### Book (or official report)

*Author(s)/Editor(s)/Institution Year. Book title, volume number if more than 1, edition if applicable. Publisher's name, City, State (2-letter abbreviation) for US places, Country.*

#### Book chapter (or part of an official report)

*Author(s) Year. Chapter title. In Title of book (ed. Editor, A. and Editor, B.), pp. first-last page numbers. Publisher's name, City, State (2-letter abbreviation) for US places, Country.*

### Proceedings (or Conference papers)

*Author(s) Year. Paper title. Proceedings of the (or Paper presented at the) XXth Conference title, date of the conference, location of the conference, pp. first-last page numbers or poster/article number.*

- Conference dates in the form Day Month Year.
- Note – If proceedings are published in a journal, the article should be formatted as for a journal article. If they have been published as chapters in a book, the article should be formatted as for a chapter in a book.

### Website

*Author(s)/Institution Year. Document/Page title. Retrieved on DD Month YYYY (i.e. accessed date) from [http://www.web-page address \(URL\)](http://www.web-page address (URL)).*

### Thesis

*Author AB Year. Thesis title. Type of thesis, University with English name, City, State (2-letter abbreviation) for US places, Country (i.e. location of the University).*

## Style sheet

When preparing their instructions for submission of manuscript, guest editors/conference organisers should consult the Editor in Chief and Elsevier to agree the style sheet for submission. This will ensure that articles meet the agreed page estimates. The style sheet should be in Word and the following guidelines for **maximum** word count should be used to inform on abstract / summary length in final print format. This includes titles / author list.

abstract with no tables or figures **1100 words/ page**

abstract with one figure (average size) so it still fits on one page **1000 words/ page**

abstract with one table (average size) **1000 words/ page**

abstract with one figure and one table (average size) **900 words/ page**

An example style sheet is shown below to help meet the guidelines. This for an abstract that will fit into one published page of the journal. The Editor in Chief and the organizers will agree the style sheet for a conference

STYLE SHEET – USE THIS TO CONTRUCT YOUR ABSTRACT BEFORE SUBMITTING

Please keep to the margins and font size. This is to ensure that the final version will equate to one page in the journal

**Note Title, authors, affiliations**

J. Smith<sup>1,a</sup>, P. E. Jones<sup>2</sup>, J. M. Garcia<sup>1,3</sup> and P. K. Martin Jr<sup>4</sup> [initials only for first names]

<sup>1</sup>Department of Animal Nutrition, Scottish Agricultural College, West Main Road, Edinburgh EH9 3JG, UK

<sup>2</sup>Animal Science Department, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695-7621, USA

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<sup>4</sup>Dairy Science Department, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695-7621, USA

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Corresponding author : John Smith. E-mail: [John.Smith@univ.co.uk](mailto:John.Smith@univ.co.uk). This must be the person who will present the paper. Only one corresponding author is acceptable

**Key words** Times new roman 9 point *heading in bold italics* and then body text in 9 point, commas between key words

**Introduction** Times new roman 9 point *heading in bold italics* and then body text in 9 point.....

**Material and methods** Times new roman 9 point *heading in bold italics* and then body text in 9 point.....,

**Results and Discussion** Times new roman 9 point *heading in bold italics* and then body text .....,

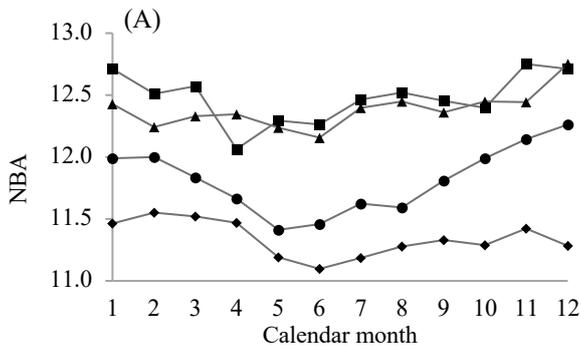


Figure 1. Least squares means for (A) number born alive

**Table 1.** Farrowing house performance (mean  $\pm$  SEM) of multiparous sows fed a lactation diet with (Enzyme) or without (Control) .....

	Control	Control	Enzyme	Enzyme	<i>P</i> value		
	Standard	Coarse	Standard	Coarse	Grind	Enzyme	Interaction
Pre-foster mortality	1.2 $\pm$ 0.2 <sup>a</sup>	0.6 $\pm$ 0.1 <sup>c</sup>	0.8 $\pm$ 0.1 <sup>b</sup>	1.0 $\pm$ 0.2 <sup>a</sup>	0.32	0.80	0.008
Liveborn mortality <sup>1</sup>	2.2 $\pm$ 0.3 <sup>a</sup>	1.7 $\pm$ 0.3 <sup>b</sup>	2.0 $\pm$ 0.3 <sup>ab</sup>	2.3 $\pm$ 0.4 <sup>a</sup>	0.31	0.032	0.012
Sow ADFI <sup>3</sup> (kg)	7.6 $\pm$ 0.3	8.2 $\pm$ 0.3	8.0 $\pm$ 0.3	7.5 $\pm$ 0.3	0.63	0.85	0.061

<sup>a,b</sup>Means within a row with different superscripts differ significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ); mortality expressed as pigs/litter; <sup>1</sup>pre- and post-foster mortality; <sup>2</sup>born dead, pre- and post-foster mortality; <sup>3</sup>average daily feed intake (ADFI).

**Conclusion and implications** Times new roman 9 point *heading in bold italics* and then body text,

**Acknowledgements** Times new roman 9 point *heading in bold italics* and then body text. If none state None.

**Financial support statement,** Times new roman 9 point *heading in bold italics* and then body text. If none state None

**References** Times new roman 9 point *heading in bold italics* and then body text

Kiarie EG and Mills A 2019. Role of feed processing on gut health and function: Conundrum of optimal particle size and hydrothermal regimens. *Frontiers in Veterinary Science* 6, 19- 23.

For books, proceedings etc please consult guide.

<https://animal-journal.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/AnSP-Conference-Organiser-and-Guest-editor-instructions.pdf>

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## Annex 1 Scope of the Journal

*animal – science proceedings* (formerly *Advances in Animal Biosciences*) is part of the ***animal*** family of journals (*animal*, *animal - open space*). The journal will publish high-quality conference, symposium and workshop proceedings on aspects of the life sciences with emphasis on farmed, other managed animals, leisure and companion animals, aquaculture and the use of insects for animal feed and human food. These can be in the form of a book of abstracts or one to two-page summaries. The format will highlight the title of the meeting and organisations involved but the publications will have the added advantage of being gold open access and forming a series under *animal – science proceedings*. This gives conferences wide exposure and conference proceedings a wide circulation. Subject areas can include aspects of Breeding and Genetics, Nutrition, Physiology and Functional Biology of Systems, Behaviour, Health and Welfare, Livestock Farming Systems and Product Quality. Due to the integrative nature of biological systems, *animal – science proceedings* will welcome contributions on the translation of basic and strategic science into whole animal and whole system Productivity, on Product Quality and the relationship between products and human health, Food Security, the Environment including ecosystem services and agroecology, and Climate Change. Proceedings can involve research, extension studies, training and education as well as policy development. The conferences can be international or regional/ national. Languages other than English are acceptable provided a means of wider dissemination is agreed. *animal – science proceedings* is closely related to *animal* and *animal - open space* with the facility to publish main/ invited papers from the conferences in these journals.