



ANIMAL FEED SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

An International Scientific Journal Covering Research on Animal Nutrition, Feeding and Technology

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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DESCRIPTION

Animal Feed Science and Technology is a unique journal publishing scientific papers of international interest focusing on **animal feeds** and their **feeding**.

Papers describing research on feed for ruminants and non-ruminants, including **poultry, horses, companion animals** and **aquatic animals**, are welcome.

The journal covers the following areas:

Nutritive value of feeds (e.g., assessment, improvement) Methods of **conserving** and **processing** feeds that affect their nutritional value **Agronomic** and **climatic** factors influencing the nutritive value of feeds **Utilization** of feeds and the improvement of such Metabolic, production, reproduction and **health responses**, as well as potential environmental impacts, of diet inputs and feed technologies (e.g., feeds, feed additives, feed components, mycotoxins) Mathematical models relating directly to **animal-feed interactions** Analytical and experimental methods for **feed evaluation** Environmental impacts of feed technologies in animal production

The journal does not encourage papers with emphasis on animal products, molecular biology, genetics or management, or the regulatory or legal aspects of feeds as well as animal production studies with a focus on animal nutrition that do not have a direct link to a feed or feed technology.

Manuscripts must be prepared in accordance with the journal's Guide for Authors.

Before preparing their manuscript, it is suggested that authors examine the following editorials by the Editors-in-Chief:

Editorial on terminology and analytical methods ([Anim. Feed Sci. Technol. 118 \(2005\) 181-186](#))

Editorial on experimental design and statistical criteria ([Anim. Feed Sci. Technol. 129 \(2006\) 1-11](#))

Editorial on general suggestions and guidelines ([Anim. Feed Sci. Technol. 134 \(2007\) 181-188](#))

Editors comments on plagiarism ([Anim. Feed Sci. Technol. 154 \(2009\) 292-293](#))

Editorial on review techniques and responding on editorial comments ([Anim. Feed Sci. Technol. 155 \(2010\) 81-85](#))

Editorial on use of replicates in statistical analyses in papers submitted for publication in *Animal Feed Science and Technology* ([Anim. Feed Sci. Technol. 171 \(2012\) 1-5](#))

For an example of a sample manuscript [click here](#).

AUDIENCE

Animal Scientists, Crop Scientists, Feed Manufacturers, Feed Additive Producers.

IMPACT FACTOR

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

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1. Original Research Papers (Regular Papers)
2. Review Articles
3. Short Communications
4. Book Reviews

Original Research Papers should report the results of original research. The material should not have been previously published elsewhere, except in a preliminary form.

Review Articles should cover subjects falling within the scope of the journal which are of active current interest.

A *Short Communication* is a concise but complete description of a limited investigation, which will not be included in a later paper. Short Communications should be as completely documented, both by reference to the literature and description of the experimental procedures employed, as a regular paper. They should not occupy more than six printed pages (about 12 manuscript pages, including figures, tables and references).

Book Reviews will be included in the journal on a range of relevant books which are not more than two years old. Book reviews will be solicited by the Book Review Editor. Unsolicited reviews will not usually be accepted, but suggestions for appropriate books for review may be sent to the Book Review Editor:

Professor G. Flachowsky
Federal Research Centre of Agriculture
Institute of Animal Nutrition
Bundesallee 50
D-38116 Braunschweig
Germany

Manuscripts describing the use of commercial feed products are welcome, but should include the following information: major components, contents of active ingredients (for example enzyme activities). Independent verification, as opposed to a manufacturers guarantee, is always desirable and often avoids difficulties in the review process, especially where there are no, or few, treatment impacts. The Editors reserve the right to reject any manuscript employing such products, wherein this information is not disclosed.

Submissions concerning feedstuff composition are welcome when published and/or accepted analytical procedures have been employed. However, unusual feedstuffs and/or a wide range of data are pre-requisites.

Submissions concerning NIRS may be suitable when more accurate, precise or robust equations are presented. Mathematical, technical and statistical advancement, may constitute the foundation for acceptance. For more details see the editorial in Vol. 118/3-4.

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- Ensure all figure and table citations in the text match the files provided
- Indicate clearly if color should be used for any figures in print

Graphical Abstracts / Highlights files (where applicable)

Supplemental files (where applicable)

Further considerations

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Use past tense for current findings, and the present tense for "truths" and hypotheses.

Article Structure

Manuscripts should have **numbered lines**, with wide margins and **double spacing** throughout, i.e. also for abstracts, footnotes and references. **Every page of the manuscript, including the title page, references, tables, etc., should be numbered continuously.** However, in the text no reference should be made to page numbers; if necessary, one may refer to sections. Avoid excessive usage of italics to emphasize part of the text.

Introduction

State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

Material and methods

Provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described.

If reference is made to AOAC, ISO or similar analytical procedure(s), the specific procedure identification number(s) must be cited. A number of references for neutral and acid detergent fibre (NDF, ADF) assays exist, and an alternative reference to the now out-of-print USDA Agriculture Handbook 379 must be used. There are many options for NDF and ADF assays (e.g. sodium sulfite, alpha amylase, residual ash), which must be specified in the text. For more details see the editorial in Vol. 118/3-4.

The following definitions should be used, as appropriate:

- a. aNDFom-NDF assayed with a heat stable amylase and expressed exclusive of residual ash.
- b. NDFom-NDF not assayed with a heat stable amylase and expressed exclusive of residual ash.
- c. aNDF-NDF assayed with a heat stable amylase and expressed inclusive of residual ash.
- d. NDF-NDF assayed without a heat stable amylase and expressed inclusive of residual ash.
- e. ADFom-ADF expressed exclusive of residual ash.
- f. ADF-ADF expressed inclusive of residual ash.
- g. Lignin (sa)-Lignin determined by solubilization of cellulose with sulphuric acid.
- h. Lignin (pm)-Lignin determined by oxidation of lignin with permanganate.

While expressions of NDF and ADF inclusive of residual ash will continue to be acceptable (i.e., the terms aNDF, NDF and ADF above), the Editors-in-Chief highly recommend reporting all fibre values, including digestibilities, on an OM basis. Silica is partially soluble in ND, is quantitatively recovered in AD, and so may contribute to the 'fibre' values and to subsequent digestibility coefficients.

Reporting 'hemicellulose' values as the difference between NDF and ADF is generally only acceptable if the analyses have been sequential on the same sample. Crude fibre (CF), nitrogen-free extract (NFE) and total digestible nutrients (TDN) are not acceptable terms for describing feeds and should only be referred to in a historical context.

Results

Results should be clear and concise.

Discussion

This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature. Combined 'Results and Discussion' sections are only acceptable for 'Short Communications', except under compelling circumstances.

Conclusions

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

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The abstract should be clear, descriptive and not longer than 400 words. It should contain the following specific information: purpose of study; experimental treatments used; results obtained, preferably with quantitative data; significance of findings; conclusions; implications of results if appropriate.

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Although a graphical abstract is optional, its use is encouraged as it draws more attention to the online article. The graphical abstract should summarize the contents of the article in a concise, pictorial form designed to capture the attention of a wide readership. Graphical abstracts should be submitted as a separate file in the online submission system. Image size: Please provide an image with a minimum of 531 × 1328 pixels (h × w) or proportionally more. The image should be readable at a size of 5 × 13 cm using a regular screen resolution of 96 dpi. Preferred file types: TIFF, EPS, PDF or MS Office files. You can view [Example Graphical Abstracts](#) on our information site.

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Acknowledgements

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Percent is *only* used to indicate relative changes. For composition, both w/w (often solids composition g/kg) and w/v (e.g. g/L), v/v (e.g. mL/L), mol/mol or M can be accepted depending on the circumstances. Specify units (e.g. g/L) and never as percent.

Digestibility/metabolisability and degradability should always be expressed as a coefficient (not %), and the content of, for example, the digestible component should be expressed as g/kg: thus, the coefficient of digestibility of dry matter is 0.8, while the content of digestible dry matter is 800g/kg. A distinction between true and apparent digestibility should be made, as well as between faecal and ileal (e.g. coefficient of total tract apparent digestibility - CTTAD). The terms 'availability' and 'bioavailability' should be avoided without definition in context.

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If differences between treatments are statistically significant, this should be indicated by adding the actual 'P' value obtained. If $0.10 > P > 0.05$, then differences can be considered to suggest a trend, or tendency, to a difference, but the actual 'P' value should be stated. Further information on this issue can be found in *Animal Feed Science and Technology* Vol. 129/1-2.

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