The Journal of Food Composition and Analysis publishes manuscripts on the chemical composition of human foods, analytical methods, food composition data and studies on the statistics, use and distribution of such data.

Research areas include:

- New methods for the chemical analysis of food
- Nutrient, bioactive non-nutrient and anti-nutrient components in food
- Flavour and taste components in food.
- Food composition database development, management, and utilization
- Processes of development and selection of single-value entries for food composition tables

The Journal does not consider papers that feature as the major area of study:

- Non-specific assays, such as in-vitro antioxidant capacity and total phenolic content
- Clinical and pharmacological studies
- Natural medicines
- Physical properties of foods
- Food waste materials
- Foods formulated in the laboratory
- Microbiological and anti-microbial assays
- Sensory quality and organoleptic characteristics of foods
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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

The Journal of Food Composition and Analysis publishes manuscripts on scientific aspects of data on the chemical composition of human foods, with particular emphasis on actual data on composition of foods; analytical methods; studies on the manipulation, storage, distribution and use of food composition data; and studies on the statistics, use and distribution of such data and data systems. The Journal's basis is nutrient composition, with increasing emphasis on bioactive non-nutrient and anti-nutrient components. Papers must provide sufficient description of the food samples, analytical control procedures and statistical treatments of the data to permit the end users of the food composition data to evaluate the appropriateness of such data in their projects.

The Journal does not publish papers on:
• Microbiological assays;
• Sensory quality and organoleptic characteristics of food;
• Physical properties;
• Clinical papers and pharmacology-related papers;
• Natural medicines;
• Food waste materials;
• Foods formulated in the laboratory;
• Data based on in-vitro antioxidant capacity measurements.

The Journal of Food Composition and Analysis is no longer considering papers that include data based on in-vitro antioxidant capacity measurements. Each method measures a different aspect of the sample chemistry; all are non-specific and subject to numerous inferences. More importantly, an antioxidant value cannot be related to a specific nutritional or health outcome. This policy also applies to total phenolic content and similar assays that are equally non-specific and subject to interferences. Papers where all or most of the identifications are tentative will not be considered. Identifications should be confirmed with reference compounds where commercially available.

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The following types of papers are published:

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*Critical reviews provide a comprehensive, extensive review of a topic and a thorough referencing of the relevant literature. Study reviews provide an analysis of a selected number of published or unpublished studies.*

Review articles may be invited by the Editor or the Editorial Board. Alternatively, potential authors considering the preparation of a Review article should contact the Editor to suggest the topic and its scope, providing an outline in the form of major headings and a summary statement. In any case, such articles are subject to the normal processes of peer review and revision.
• **Reports** are papers presenting the results of an expert consultation, or a scientific or regional committee, in the field of food composition and analysis.

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Actual analytical data should be reported. For example, report nitrogen in addition to a calculated protein value, or define the nitrogen to protein ratio clearly under Materials and Methods and thereafter use protein. All factors used in calculations (e.g. energy), and all components used in aggregations (e.g. retinol equivalents), should be specified. Carbohydrate reported as "Total carbohydrate by difference" is not acceptable in Results or in tables; however, it may be used in discussions. Use of "crude fibre" is discouraged.

A minimum of three analyses must be performed for each reported mean value, along with some indication of variability.

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This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate.

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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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