SMALL RUMINANT RESEARCH
Official Journal of the International Goat Association

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DESCRIPTION

Small Ruminant Research publishes original, basic and applied research articles, technical notes, and review articles on research relating to goats, sheep, deer, the New World camelids llama, alpaca, vicuna and guanaco, and the Old World camels.

Topics covered include nutrition, physiology, anatomy, genetics, microbiology, ethology, product technology, socio-economics, management, sustainability and environment, veterinary medicine and husbandry engineering.

AUDIENCE

Research Scientists working on sheep, goats, deer and other small ruminants.

IMPACT FACTOR

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ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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1. Original Research Papers (Regular Papers)
2. Review Articles
3. Short Communication
4. Technical Notes
6. 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.

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Book Reviews will be included in the journal on a range of relevant books which are not more than 2 years old. Book reviews will be solicited. Unsolicited reviews will not usually be accepted, but suggestions for appropriate books for review may be sent to the Editor-in-Chief.

What is publishable: Papers on polymorphism studies will be considered only if they contain significant new information and have direct relevance to those species described in the aims and scope of this journal. Submissions on studies involving single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) only, without linking them strongly and experimentally to production traits, are not encouraged. Manuscripts with quantitative RT-PCR without multiple normalizer gene products will be declined at preliminary review. Papers on the use of feeds in nutrition are publishable only if these feeds have more than local importance, which should be detailed in the introduction. In many studies of nutrition, the effect on animal performance of substituting a feed with another is investigated and the hypothesis is that no effect is anticipated. We recommend a power analysis to determine sample size before planning the study. If authors want to report that they have discovered no difference they should add confidence limits to the difference between the sample means: if the sample size is indeed too small, these limits will usually be too broad to be informative. If the authors' aim is to show no effect, then the usual rule for bioequivalence is that the 90%CI for the ratio between the two means needs to lie between 0.8 and 1.25.

Authors need to clearly state the experimental unit and degrees of freedom for the error term. With nutrition papers involving feeding animals in paddocks or pens with more than one animal, it is the number of paddocks or pens which determines the experimental units, not the number of animals in total, unless it is demonstrated that each animal takes independent foraging decisions. Manuscripts that deal with the effects of plant secondary metabolites (PSMs) or plant extracts using in-vitro methods only are not published, unless if associated to a large-scale, long-term in vivo study. In studies with PSMs or plant extracts, advanced chemical analysis of the extracts should be documented. In vitro studies of the nutritional value of feeds are not in our scope unless they
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