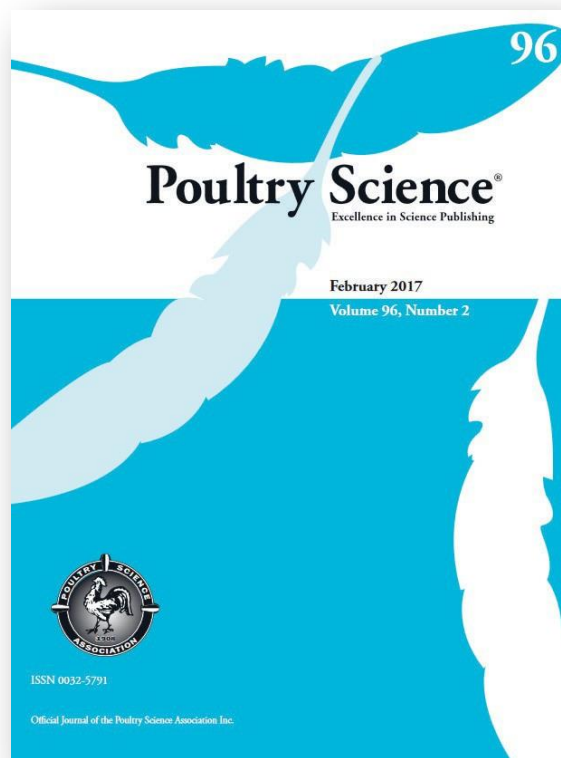


# POULTRY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION



## Instructions to Authors

Interested in publication in *Poultry Science*?



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# I. Scope and General Information

## A. Scope

*Poultry Science* publishes the results of fundamental and applied research concerning poultry, poultry products, and avian species in general. Submitted manuscripts shall provide new facts or confirmatory data. Papers dealing with experimental design, teaching, extension endeavors, or those of historical or biographical interest may also be appropriate. Opinions or views expressed in papers published by *Poultry Science* are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the opinion of the Poultry Science Association or the editor-in-chief.

## B. Submission

All manuscripts are submitted and reviewed via the journal's [Scholar One Manuscripts submission site](https://mc04.manuscriptcentral.com/ps) at <https://mc04.manuscriptcentral.com/ps>. New authors should create an account prior to submitting a manuscript for consideration.

## C. Contact information for journal staff

For information on the scientific content of the journal, contact the editor-in-chief, Dr. Robert L. Taylor, Division Director and Professor of Animal & Nutritional Sciences, West Virginia University, G038 Agricultural Science Building, P.O. Box 6108, Morgantown, WV 26506-6108; contact at [PS-Editor@mail.wvu.edu](mailto:PS-Editor@mail.wvu.edu).

For assistance with ScholarOne Manuscripts and manuscript submission, contact David Busboom at [david.busboom@poultryscience.org](mailto:david.busboom@poultryscience.org).

For assistance with article proofs, copyright forms, and published manuscripts, contact Matthew Marusak at [poultry.science@oup.com](mailto:poultry.science@oup.com).

For assistance with invoicing, contact [Jnls.Cust.Serv@oup.com](mailto:Jnls.Cust.Serv@oup.com).

## D. Types of Articles

### i.) Full-Length Articles

The journal emphasizes the importance of good scientific writing and

clarity in presentation of the concepts, apparatus, and sufficient background information that would be required for thorough understanding by scientists in other disciplines. The results of experiments published in *Poultry Science* must be replicated, either by replicating treatments within experiments or by repeating experiments. Care should be taken to ensure that experiments are adequately replicated.

**ii.) Review Papers**

Review papers are accepted only if they provide new knowledge or a high-caliber synthesis of important knowledge. Reviews are not exempt from pages charges. All *Poultry Science* guidelines for style and form apply.

**iii.) Research Notes**

Research Notes are short notes giving the results of complete experiments but are less comprehensive than full-length articles. Preliminary or progress reports will not be accepted. Research Notes will be published as a subsection of the scientific section in which they were reviewed and are limited to five printed pages including tables and figures. Manuscripts should be prepared according to the guidelines for full-length articles.

**iv.) Symposium Papers**

Symposium chair must decide whether or not the symposium is to be published and will inform the editor-in-chief of this decision at the January meeting. If the decision is not to publish the symposium, the individual authors retain the right to submit their papers for consideration for the journal as ordinary manuscripts. If publication is decided upon, all manuscript style and form guidelines of the journal shall be followed. If you are interested in publishing a symposium in *Poultry Science*, please contact the editor-in-chief for full guidelines.

**v.) Invited Papers**

Invited papers are subject to review, and all manuscript style and form guidelines of the journal shall be followed. Invited papers are exempt from page charges.

**vi.) Invited Reviews**

Invited Reviews will be approximately 10 published pages and in review

format. Nominations or suggestions for potential timely reviews are welcomed and should be sent directly to the editor-in-chief.

**vii.) Contemporary Issues**

Contemporary Issues will address critical issues facing poultry scientists and the poultry industry. As such, submissions to this section should be of interest to any poultry scientist, to the industry, to instructors and faculty teaching contemporary issues classes, and to undergraduate and graduate students. The section will consist of short papers (approximately 2 published pages) written in essay format and will include an abstract, appropriate subheadings, and references.

**viii.) Book Reviews**

A limited number of book reviews will publish in *Poultry Science*. Book reviews shall be prepared in accordance to the style and form requirements of the journal, and they are subject to editorial revision. No page charges will be assessed.

**ix.) Letters to the Editor**

The purpose of letters will be to discuss, critique, or expand on scientific points made in articles recently published in *Poultry Science*. Introduction of unpublished data will not be allowed, nor will material based on conjecture or speculation. Letters must be received within 6 months of an article's publication. Letters will be limited to 400 words and 5 references. The author(s) of the original paper(s) will be provided a copy of the letter and offered the opportunity to submit for consideration a reply within 30 days. Replies will have the same page restrictions and format as letters, and the titles shall end with "—Reply." Letters and replies will be published together. Letters and replies shall follow appropriate *Poultry Science* formatting and may be edited by the editor-in-chief and a technical editor. If multiple letters on the same topic are received, a representative letter concerning a specific article may be published. Letters and replies will be published as space permits.

## II. Journal Policies

### A. Peer review process

All submissions to the journal are initially reviewed by the editorial office. At this stage, manuscripts may be rejected without peer review if it is felt that they are not relevant to the journal's scope or do not conform to manuscript formatting requirements. This fast rejection process means that authors are given a quick decision and do not need to wait for the review process.

Manuscripts that pass initial screening will be forwarded to the appropriate section editor. The section editor may suggest rejection based on fatal design flaw, inappropriate replications, lack of novelty, or other major concerns. If appropriate, the paper will be sent out for peer review, usually to 2 independent reviewers who will provide comments. The section editor may recommend rejection or acceptance at this point, after which the manuscript and reviewer comments are made available to the editor-in-chief for a final decision to the authors. The manuscript will be sent back to the corresponding author for revision according to the guidelines of the reviewers. Authors have 6 weeks to complete the revision, which shall be returned to the section editor. Failure to return the manuscript within 6 weeks will lock the author out of re-submitting the revision.

Rejected manuscripts can be resubmitted only with an invitation from the section editor or editor-in-chief. Revised versions of previously rejected manuscripts are treated as new submissions.

### B. Pre-submission language editing

If your first language is not English, to ensure that the academic content of your paper is fully understood by journal editors and reviewers, we recommend using an external language editing service. Language editing is optional and does not guarantee that your manuscript will be accepted for publication. For further information on this service, please [click here](#). Several specialist language editing companies offer similar services and you can also use any of these. Authors are liable for all costs associated with such services.

## **C. Post-production corrections**

No correction to a paper already published will be carried out without an erratum or corrigendum (as applicable), this applies to papers on Advance Access and published within an issue. This means that any change carried out to a paper already published online will have a corresponding erratum or corrigendum published with its own separate DOI. Whether on Advance Access or in an issue, if an erratum or corrigendum is published, the online version of the original paper will also be corrected online and the correction notice will mention this. Corrections will only be made if the publication record is seriously affected by the academic accuracy of published information.

Authors' corrections to Supplementary Data are made only in exceptional circumstances (for example major errors that compromise the conclusion of the study). Because the Supplementary Data is part of the original paper and hence the published record, the information cannot be updated if new data have become available or interpretations have changed.

## **D. Ethics**

Authors should observe high standards with respect to publication ethics as set out by the [Commission on Publication Ethics \(COPE\)](#). Falsification or fabrication of data, plagiarism, including duplicate publication of the authors' own work without proper citation, and misappropriation of the work are all unacceptable practices. Any cases of ethical misconduct are treated very seriously and will be dealt with in accordance with the COPE guidelines.

By submission of a manuscript, the authors guarantee to the journal that the work described has not been published before (except in the form of an abstract or as part of a published lecture, review, thesis, or dissertation); that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere; and that its publication has been approved by all coauthors, if any, as well as by the responsible authorities at the institute where the work has been carried out. Appropriate identification of previously published preliminary reports should be provided in a title page footnote.

## **E. Care and use of animals**

Authors must make it clear that experiments were conducted in a manner that avoided unnecessary discomfort to the animals by the use of proper management and laboratory techniques. Experiments shall be conducted in

accordance with the principles and specific guidelines presented in *Guide for the Care and Use of Agricultural Animals in Research and Teaching*, 3rd edition, 2010 (found [here](#).); and, if applicable, *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals* (United States Department of Human Health and Services, National Institutes of Health, Publication Number ISBN 0-309-05377-3, 1996); or *Guide to the Care and Use of Experimental Animals*, 2nd ed. Volume 1, 1993 (Canadian Council on Animal Care). Methods of killing experimental animals must be described in the text. In describing surgical procedures, the type and dosage of the anesthetic agent must be specified. Intra-abdominal and intrathoracic invasive surgery requires anesthesia. This includes caponization. The editor-in-chief of Poultry Science may refuse to publish manuscripts that are not compatible with these guides. If rejected solely on that basis, however, the paper may be resubmitted for reconsideration when accompanied by a written verification that a committee on animal care in research has approved the experimental design and procedures involved.

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# III. Preparation of Manuscript

## A. Manuscript format and structure/style

### i.) General

Papers must be written in English. The text and all supporting materials must use American spelling and usage as given in The American Heritage Dictionary, Webster's Third New International Dictionary, or the Oxford American English Dictionary. Authors should follow the style and form recommended in *Scientific Style and Format: The CSE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers*. 2006. 7th ed. Style Manual Committee, Council of Science Editors, Reston, VA.

### ii.) Preparing the manuscript file

Manuscripts should be typed double-spaced, with lines and pages numbered consecutively, using Times New Roman font at 12 points. All special characters (e.g., Greek, math, symbols) should be inserted using the symbols palette available in this font. Complex math should be entered using MathType from Design Science ([www.dessci.com](http://www.dessci.com)). Tables and figures should be placed in separate sections at the end of the manuscript (not placed within the text).

### iii.) Headings

- **Major headings:** Major headings are centered (except ABSTRACT), all capitals, boldface, and consist of ABSTRACT, INTRODUCTION, MATERIALS AND METHODS, RESULTS, DISCUSSION (or RESULTS AND DISCUSSION), ACKNOWLEDGMENTS (optional), APPENDIX (optional), and REFERENCES.
- **First subheadings:** First subheadings are placed on a separate line, begin at the left margin, the first letter of all important words is capitalized, and the headings are boldface and italic. Text that follows a first subheading should be in a new paragraph.
- **Second subheadings:** Second subheadings begin the first line of a paragraph. They are indented, boldface, italic, and followed by a period. The first letter of each important word should be

capitalized. The text follows immediately after the final period of the subheading.

#### **iv.) Title page**

The title page shall begin with a running head (short title) of not more than 45 characters. The running head is centered, is in all capital letters, and shall appear on the top of the title page. No abbreviations should be used.

The title of the paper must be in boldface; the first letter of the article title and proper names are capitalized, and the remainder of the title is lowercase. The title must not have abbreviations.

Under the title, names of authors should be typed (first name or initial, middle initial, last name). Affiliations will be footnoted using the following symbols: \*, †, ‡, §, #, |||, and be placed below the author names. Do not give authors' titles, positions, or degrees. Numbered footnotes may be used to provide supplementary information, such as present address, acknowledgment of grants, and experiment station or journal series number. The corresponding author should be indicated with a numbered footnote (e.g., Corresponding author: name@university.edu).

Note that there is no period after the corresponding author's e-mail address. The title page shall include the name and full address of the corresponding author. Telephone numbers and e-mail address must also be provided. The title page must indicate the appropriate scientific section for the paper (i.e., Animal Well-Being and Behavior; Genetics and Genomics; Immunology, Health and Disease; Metabolism and Nutrition; Molecular and Cellular Biology; Physiology and Reproduction; Processing and Products; Microbiology and Food Safety; Management and Production).

#### **v.) Abbreviations**

Author-derived abbreviations should be defined at first use in the abstract and again in the body of the manuscript. The abbreviation will be shown in bold type at first use in the body of the manuscript. Refer to the Miscellaneous Usage Notes for more information on abbreviations.

**vi.) Abstract**

The Abstract disseminates scientific information through abstracting journals and through convenience for the readers. The Abstract, consisting of not more than 325 words, appears at the beginning of the manuscript with the word ABSTRACT without a following period. It must summarize the major objectives, methods, results, conclusions, and practical applications of the research. The Abstract must consist of complete sentences and use of abbreviations should be limited. References to other work and footnotes are not permitted. The Abstract and Key Words must be on a separate sheet of paper.

**vii.) Key words**

The Abstract shall be followed by a maximum of five key words or phrases to be used for subject indexing. These should include important words from the title and the running head and should be singular, not plural, terms (e.g., broiler, not broilers). Key words should be formatted as follows: Key words: . . .

**viii.) Introduction**

The Introduction, while brief, should provide the reader with information necessary for understanding research presented in the paper. Previous work on the topic should be summarized, and the objectives of the current research must be clearly stated.

**ix.) Materials and methods**

All sources of products, equipment, and chemicals used in the experiments must be specified parenthetically at first mention in text, tables, and figures [i.e., (model 123, ABC Corp., Provo, UT)]. Model and catalog numbers should be included. Information shall include the full corporate name (including division, branch, or other subordinate part of the corporation, if applicable), city, and state (country if outside the United States), or Web address. Street addresses need not be given unless the reader would not be able to determine the full address for mailing purposes easily by consulting standard references. Age, sex, breed, and strain or genetic stock of animals used in the experiments shall be specified. Animal care guidelines should be referenced if appropriate.



Papers must contain analyzed values for those dietary ingredients that are crucial to the experiment. Papers dealing with the effects of feed additives or graded levels of a specific nutrient must give analyzed values for the relevant additive or nutrient in the diet(s). If products were used that contain different potentially active compounds, then analyzed values for these compounds must be given for the diet(s). Exceptions can only be made if appropriate methods are not available. In other papers, authors should state whether experimental diets meet or exceed the National Research Council (1994) requirements as appropriate. If not, crude protein and metabolizable energy levels should be stated. For layer diets, calcium and phosphorus contents should also be specified.

When describing the composition of diets and vitamin premixes, the concentration of vitamins A and E should be expressed as IU/kg on the basis of the following equivalents:

*Vitamin A*

- 1 IU = 0.3 µg of all-trans retinol
- 1 IU = 0.344 µg of retinyl acetate
- 1 IU = 0.552 µg of retinyl palmitate
- 1 IU = 0.60 µg of β-carotene

*Vitamin E*

- 1 IU = 1 mg of dl-α-tocopheryl acetate
- 1 IU = 0.91 mg of dl-α-tocopherol
- 1 IU = 0.67 mg of d-α-tocopherol

In the instance of vitamin D<sub>3</sub>, cholecalciferol is the acceptable term on the basis that 1 IU of vitamin D<sub>3</sub> = 0.025 µg of cholecalciferol.

The sources of vitamins A and E must be specified in parentheses immediately following the stated concentrations.

- **Statistical analysis:** Biology should be emphasized, but the use of incorrect or inadequate statistical methods to analyze and interpret biological data is not acceptable. Consultation with a statistician is recommended. Statistical methods commonly used in the animal sciences need not be described in detail, but adequate references should be provided. The statistical model, classes, blocks, and experimental unit must be designated. Any restrictions used in estimating parameters should be defined. Reference to a statistical package without reporting the sources of variation (classes) and other salient features of the analysis, such as covariance or orthogonal contrasts, is not sufficient. A statement of the results of

statistical analysis should justify the interpretations and conclusions. When possible, results of similar experiments should be pooled statistically. Do not report a number of similar experiments separately.

The experimental unit is the smallest unit to which an individual treatment is imposed. For group-fed animals, the group of animals in the pen is the experimental unit; therefore, groups must be replicated. Repeated chemical analyses of the same sample usually do not constitute independent experimental units. Measurements on the same experimental unit over time also are not independent and must not be considered as independent experimental units. For analysis of time effects, use time-sequence analysis.

- Usual assumptions are that errors in the statistical models are normally and independently distributed with constant variance. Most standard methods are robust to deviations from these assumptions, but occasionally data transformations or other techniques are helpful. For example, it is recommended that percentage data between 0 and 20 and between 80 and 100 be subjected to arc sin transformation prior to analysis. Most statistical procedures are based on the assumption that experimental units have been assigned to treatments at random. If animals are stratified by ancestry or weight or if some other initial measurement should be accounted for, they should include a blocking factor, or the initial measurement should be included as a covariate.
- A parameter [mean ( $\mu$ ), variance ( $\sigma^2$ )], which defines or describes a population, is estimated by a statistic ( $\bar{x}$ ,  $s^2$ ). The term **parameter** is not appropriate to describe a variable, observation, trait, characteristic, or measurement taken in an experiment.
- Standard designs are adequately described by name and size (e.g., "a randomized complete block design with 6 treatments in 5 blocks"). For a factorial set of treatments, an adequate description might be as follows: "Total sulfur amino acids at 0.70 or 0.80% of the diet and Lys at 1.10, 1.20, or 1.30% of the diet were used in a  $2 \times 3$  factorial arrangement in 5 randomized complete blocks consisting of initial BW." Note that **a factorial arrangement is not a design**; the term "design" refers to the method of grouping

experimental units into homogeneous groups or blocks (i.e., the way in which the randomization is restricted).

- Standard deviation refers to the variability in a sample or a population. The standard error (calculated from error variance) is the estimated sampling error of a statistic such as the sample mean. When a standard deviation or standard error is given, the number of degrees of freedom on which it rests should be specified. When any statistical value (as mean or difference of 2 means) is mentioned, its standard error or confidence limit should be given. The fact that differences are not “statistically significant” is no reason for omitting standard errors. They are of value when results from several experiments are combined in the future. They also are useful to the reader as measures of efficiency of experimental techniques. A value attached by “ $\pm$ ” to a number implies that the second value is its standard error (not its standard deviation). Adequate reporting may require only 1) the number of observations, 2) arithmetic treatment means, and 3) an estimate of experimental error. The pooled standard error of the mean is the preferred estimate of experimental error. Standard errors need not be presented separately for each mean unless the means are based on different numbers of observations or the heterogeneity of the error variance is to be emphasized. Presenting individual standard errors clutters the presentation and can mislead readers.
- For more complex experiments, tables of subclass means and tables of analyses of variance or covariance may be included. When the analysis of variance contains several error terms, such as in split-plot and repeated measures designs, the text should indicate clearly which mean square was used for the denominator of each F statistic. Unbalanced factorial data can present special problems. Accordingly, it is well to state how the computing was done and how the parameters were estimated. Approximations should be accompanied by cautions concerning possible biases.
- Contrasts (preferably orthogonal) are used to answer specific questions for which the experiment was designed; they should form the basis for comparing treatment means. Nonorthogonal contrasts may be evaluated by Bonferroni t statistics. The exact contrasts tested should be described for the reader. Multiple-

range tests are not appropriate when treatments are orthogonally arranged. Fixed-range, pairwise, multiple-comparison tests should be used only to compare means of treatments that are unstructured or not related. Least squares means are the correct means to use for all data, but arithmetic means are identical to least squares means unless the design is unbalanced or contains missing values or an adjustment is being made for a covariate. In factorial treatment arrangements, means for main effects should be presented when important interactions are not present. However, means for individual treatment combinations also should be provided in table or text so that future researchers may combine data from several experiments to detect important interactions. An interaction may not be detected in a given experiment because of a limitation in the number of observations.

- The terms significant and highly significant traditionally have been reserved for  $P < 0.05$  and  $P < 0.01$ , respectively; however, reporting the P-value is preferred to the use of these terms. For example, use “. . . there was a difference ( $P < 0.05$ ) between control and treated samples” rather than “. . . there was a significant ( $P < 0.05$ ) difference between control and treated samples.” When available, the observed significance level (e.g.,  $P = 0.027$ ) should be presented rather than merely  $P < 0.05$  or  $P < 0.01$ , thereby allowing the reader to decide what to reject. Other probability ( $\alpha$ ) levels may be discussed if properly qualified so that the reader is not misled. Do not report P-values to more than 3 places after the decimal. Regardless of the probability level used, failure to reject a hypothesis should be based on the relative consequences of type I and II errors. A “nonsignificant” relationship should not be interpreted to suggest the absence of a relationship. An inadequate number of experimental units or insufficient control of variation limits the power to detect relationships. Avoid the ambiguous use of  $P > 0.05$  to declare nonsignificance, such as indicating that a difference is not significant at  $P > 0.05$  and subsequently declaring another difference significant (or a tendency) at  $P < 0.09$ . In addition, readers may incorrectly interpret the use of  $P > 0.05$  as the probability of a  $\beta$  error, not an  $\alpha$  error.
- Present only meaningful digits. A practical rule is to round values so that the change caused by rounding is less than one-tenth of

the standard error. Such rounding increases the variance of the reported value by less than 1%, so that less than 1% of the relevant information contained in the data is sacrificed. Significant digits in data reported should be restricted to 3 beyond the decimal point, unless warranted by the use of specific methods.

**iv.) Results and discussion**

Results and Discussion sections may be combined, or they may appear in separate sections. If separate, the Results section shall contain only the results and summary of the author's experiments; there should be no literature comparisons. Those comparisons should appear in the Discussion section. Manuscripts reporting sequence data must have GenBank accession numbers prior to submitting. One of the hallmarks for experimental evidence is repeatability. Care should be taken to ensure that experiments are adequately replicated. The results of experiments must be replicated, either by replicating treatments within experiments or by repeating experiments.

**v.) Acknowledgements**

An Acknowledgments section, if desired, shall follow the Discussion section. Acknowledgments of individuals should include affiliations but not titles, such as Dr., Mr., or Ms. Affiliations shall include institution, city, and state.

**vi.) Appendix**

A technical Appendix, if desired, shall follow the Discussion section or Acknowledgments, if present. The Appendix may contain supplementary material, explanations, and elaborations that are not essential to other major sections but are helpful to the reader. Novel computer programs or mathematical computations would be appropriate. The Appendix will not be a repository for raw data.

**vii.) References**

- **Citations in text:** In the body of the manuscript, refer to authors as follows: Smith and Jones (1992) or Smith and Jones (1990, 1992). If the sentence structure requires that the authors' names be included in parentheses, the proper format is (Smith and Jones, 1982; Jones, 1988a,b; Jones et al., 1993). Where there are more than two authors

of one article, the first author's name is followed by the abbreviation et al. More than one article listed in the same sentence of text must be in chronological order first, and alphabetical order for two publications in the same year. Work that has not been accepted for publication shall be listed in the text as: "J. E. Jones (institution, city, and state, personal communication)." The author's own unpublished work should be listed in the text as "(J. Smith, unpublished data)." Personal communications and unpublished data must not be included in the References section.

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- *Article:*  
Bagley, L. G., and V. L. Christensen. 1991. Hatchability and physiology of turkey embryos incubated at sea level with increased eggshell permeability. *Poult. Sci.* 70:1412–1418.  
Bagley, L. G., V. L. Christensen, and R. P. Gildersleeve. 1990. Hematological indices of turkey embryos incubated at high altitude as affected by oxygen and shell permeability. *Poult. Sci.* 69:2035–2039.  
Witter, R. L., and I. M. Gimeno. 2006. Susceptibility of adult chickens,

with and without prior vaccination, to challenge with Marek's disease virus. *Avian Dis.* 50:354–365. doi:10.1637/7498-010306R.1

- *Book:*  
Metcalf, J., M. K. Stock, and R. L. Ingermann. 1984. The effects of oxygen on growth and development of the chick embryo. Pages 205-219 in *Respiration and Metabolism of Embryonic Vertebrates*. R. S. Seymour, ed. Dr. W. Junk, Dordrecht, the Netherlands.  
National Research Council. 1994. *Nutrient Requirements of Poultry*. 9th rev. ed. Natl. Acad. Press, Washington, DC.
- *Federal Register:*  
Department of Agriculture, Plant and Animal Health Inspection Service. 2004. Blood and tissue collection at slaughtering and rendering establishments, final rule. 9CFR part 71. *Fed. Regis.* 69:10137–10151.
- *Other:*  
Choct, M., and R. J. Hughes. 1996. Long-chain hydrocarbons as a marker for digestibility studies in poultry. *Proc. Aust. Poult. Sci. Symp.* 8:186. (Abstr.)  
Dyro, F. M. 2005. Arsenic. WebMD. Accessed Feb. 2006. <http://www.emedicine.com/neuro/topic20.htm>.  
El Halawani, M. E., and I. Rosenboim. 2004. Method to enhance reproductive performance in poultry. Univ. Minnesota, as- signee. US Pat. No. 6,766,767.  
Hruby, M., J. C. Remus, and E. E. M. Pierson. 2004. Nutritional strategies to meet the challenge of feeding poultry without antibiotic growth promotants. *Proc. 2nd Mid-Atlantic Nutr. Conf., Timonium, MD. Univ. Maryland, College Park.*  
Luzuriaga, D. A. 1999. Application of computer vision and electronic nose technologies for quality assessment of color and odor of shrimp and salmon. PhD Diss. Univ. Florida, Gainesville.  
Peak, S. D., and J. Brake. 2000. The influence of feeding program on broiler breeder male mortality. *Poult. Sci.* 79(Suppl. 1):2. (Abstr.)

## **B. Tables**

Tables must be created using the MS Word table feature and inserted in the manuscript after the references section. When possible, tables should be organized to fit across the page without running broadside. Be aware of the

dimensions of the printed page when planning tables (use of more than 15 columns will create layout problems). Place the table number and title on the same line above the table. The table title does not require a period. Do not use vertical lines and use few horizontal lines. Use of bold and italic typefaces in the table should be done sparingly; you must define such use in a footnote. Each table must be on a separate page. To facilitate placement of all tables into the manuscript file (just after the references) authors should use "section breaks" rather than "page breaks" at the end of the manuscript (before the tables) and between tables.

Units of measure for each variable must be indicated. Papers with several tables must use consistent format. All columns must have appropriate headings. Abbreviations not found on the inside front cover of the journal must be defined in each table and must match those used in the text. Footnotes to tables should be marked by superscript numbers. Each footnote should begin a new line. Superscript letters shall be used for the separation of means in the body of the table and explanatory footnotes must be provided [i.e., "Means within a row lacking a common superscript differ ( $P < 0.05$ )."]; other significant P-values may be specified. Comparison of means within rows and columns should be indicated by different series of superscripts (e.g., a,b, . . . in rows; x-z . . . in columns) The first alphabetical letter in the series (e.g., a or A) shall be used to indicate the largest mean. Lowercase super- scripts indicate  $P \leq 0.05$ . Uppercase letters indicate  $P \leq 1.1$  or less.

Probability values may be indicated as follows: \* $P \leq 0.05$ , \*\* $P \leq 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P \leq 0.001$ , and + $P \leq 0.10$ . Consult a recent issue of *Poultry Science* for examples of tables.

Generally, results should be presented to the significant figure of the instrument used to collect the data. For example, results should not be presented to 5 digits when the instrument used only reads to 2 digits.

## **C. Miscellaneous usage notes**

### **i.) Abbreviations**

- Abbreviations shall not be used in the title, key words, or to begin sentences, except when they are widely known throughout science (e.g., DNA, RNA) or are terms better known by abbreviation (e.g., IgG, CD). A helpful criterion for use of abbreviation is whether it has been accepted into thesauri and indexes widely used for searching major bibliographic databases in the scientific field. Abbreviations may be used in heads within the paper, if they have been first



defined within the text. The inside back cover of every issue of the journal lists abbreviations that can be used without definition. The list is subject to revision at any time, so authors should always consult the most recent issue of the journal for relevant information. Abbreviations are allowed when they help the flow of the manuscript; however, excessive use of abbreviations can confuse the reader. The suitability of abbreviations will be evaluated by the reviewers and editors during the review process and by the technical editor during editing. As a rule, author-derived abbreviations should be in all capital letters. Terms used less than three times must be spelled out in full rather than abbreviated. All terms are to be spelled out in full with the abbreviation following in bold type in parentheses the first time they are mentioned in the main body of the text. Abbreviations shall be used consistently thereafter, rather than the full term.

- The abstract, text, each table, and each figure must be understood independently of each other. Therefore, abbreviations shall be defined within each of these units of the manuscript.
- Plural abbreviations do not require "s." Chemical symbols and three-letter abbreviations for amino acids do not need definition. Units of measure, except those in the standard *Poultry Science* abbreviation list, should be abbreviated as listed in the *CRC Handbook for Chemistry and Physics* (CRC Press, 2000 Corporate Blvd., Boca Raton, FL, 33431) and do not need to be defined.
- The following abbreviations may be used without definition in *Poultry Science*:
  - A adenine
  - ADG average daily gain
  - ADFI average daily feed intake
  - AME apparent metabolizable energy
  - AMEn nitrogen-corrected apparent metabolizable energy
  - ANOVA analysis of variance
  - B cell bursal-derived, bursal-equivalent derived cell
  - bp base pairs
  - BSA bovine serum albumin
  - BW body weight
  - C cytosine
  - cDNA complementary DNA

cfu colony-forming units  
CI confidence interval  
CP crude protein  
cpm counts per minute  
CV coefficient of variation  
d day  
df degrees of freedom  
DM dry matter  
DNA deoxyribonucleic acid  
EDTA ethylenediaminetetraacetate  
ELISA enzyme-linked immunosorbent antibody assay  
EST expressed sequence tag  
g gram  
g gravity  
G guanine  
GAT glutamic acid-alanine-tyrosine G:F gain-to-feed ratio  
GLM general linear model  
h hour  
HEPES N-2-hydroxyethyl piperazine-N'-ethane-sulfonic acid  
HPLC high-performance (high-pressure) liquid chromatography  
ICU international chick units  
Ig immunoglobulin  
IL interleukin  
IU international units  
kb kilobase pairs  
kDa kilodalton  
L liter\*  
L:D hours light:hours darkness in a photoperiod (e.g., 23L:1D)  
m meter  
 $\mu$  micro  
M molar  
MAS marker-assisted selection  
ME metabolizable energy  
MEn nitrogen-corrected metabolizable energy  
MHC major histocompatibility complex  
mRNA messenger ribonucleic acid  
min minute  
mo month  
MS mean square  
n number of observations

N normal  
NAD nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide  
NADH reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide  
NRC National Research Council  
NS not significant  
PAGE polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis  
PBS phosphate-buffered saline  
PCR polymerase chain reaction  
pfu plaque-forming units  
QTL quantitative trait loci  
r correlation coefficient  
r<sup>2</sup> coefficient of determination, simple  
R<sup>2</sup> coefficient of determination, multiple  
RH relative humidity  
RIA radioimmunoassay  
rpm revolutions per minute  
s second  
SD standard deviation  
SDS sodium dodecyl sulphate  
SE standard error  
SEM standard error of the mean  
SRBC sheep red blood cells  
SNP single nucleotide polymorphism  
T thymine  
TBA thiobarbituric acid  
T cell thymic-derived cell  
TME true metabolizable energy  
TMEn nitrogen-corrected true metabolizable energy  
Tris tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane  
TSAA total sulfur amino acids  
U uridine  
USDA United States Department of Agriculture  
UV ultraviolet  
vol/vol volume to volume  
vs. versus  
wt/vol weight to volume  
wt/wt weight to weight  
wk week  
yr year

\*Also capitalized with any combination, e.g., mL.

- ii.) **International words and phrases:** Non-English words in common usage (defined in recent editions of standard dictionaries) will not appear in italics (e.g., *in vitro*, *in vivo*, *in situ*, *a priori*). However, genus and species of plants, animals, or bacteria and viruses should be italicized. Authors must indicate accent marks and other diacriticals on international names and institutions. German nouns shall begin with capital letters.
- iii.) **Capitalization:** Breed and variety names are to be capitalized (e.g., Single Comb White Leghorn).
- iv.) **Number style:** Numbers less than 1 shall be written with preceding zeros (e.g., 0.75). All numbers shall be written as digits. Measures must be in the metric system; however, US equivalents may be given in parentheses. Poultry Science requires that measures of energy be given in calories rather than joules, but the equivalent in joules may be shown in parentheses or in a footnote to tables. Units of measure not preceded by numbers must be written out rather than abbreviated (e.g., lysine content was measured in milligrams per kilogram of diet) unless used parenthetically. Measures of variation must be defined in the Abstract and in the body of the paper at first use. Units of measure for feed conversion or feed efficiency shall be provided (i.e., g:g).
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Nucleotide sequences must be submitted as camera-ready figures no larger than 21.6 × 27.9 cm in standard (portrait) orientation. Abbreviations should follow Poultry Science guidelines.

**vi.) Gene and protein nomenclature:** Authors are required to use only approved gene and protein names and symbols. For poultry, full gene names should not be italicized. Gene symbols should be in uppercase letters and should be in italics. A protein symbol should be in the same format as its gene except the protein symbol should not be in italics.

**vii.) General usage:**

- Note that "and/or" is not permitted; choose the more appropriate meaning or use "x or y or both."
- Use the slant line only when it means "per" with numbered units of measure or "divided by" in equations. Use only one slant line in a given expression (e.g., g/d per chick). The slant line may not be used to indicate ratios or mixtures.
- Use "to" instead of a hyphen to indicate a range. Insert spaces around all signs (except slant lines) of operation (=, −, +, ×, >, or <, etc.) when these signs occur between two items.
- Items in a series should be separated by commas (e.g., a, b, and c).
- Restrict the use of "while" and "since" to meanings related to time.
- Appropriate substitutes include "and," "but," or "whereas" for "while" and "because" or "although" for "since."
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