



GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

Animal Nutrition

[Abstract](#)

Manuscript preparation
Form and style

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Introduction

Animal Nutrition is an International Publication for Research Findings Related Animal Nutrition and Feed Technology.

Animal Nutrition encompasses the full gamut of animal nutritional sciences and reviews including, but not limited to, fundamental aspects of animal nutrition such as nutritional requirements, metabolic studies, body composition, energetics, immunology, neuroscience, microbiology, genetics and molecular and cell biology related to nutrition, and more applied aspects of animal nutrition, such as raw material evaluation, feed additives, nutritive value of novel ingredients and feed safety.

Types of paper

Contributions falling into the following categories will be considered for publication: original research papers, reviews, and short communication. Please ensure that you select the appropriate article type from the list of options when making your submission. Authors contributing to special issues should ensure that they select the special issue article type from this list.

Before You Begin

Ethics in Publishing

For information on Ethics in Publishing and Ethical guidelines for journal publication see <http://www.elsevier.com/publishingethics> and <http://www.elsevier.com/ethicalguidelines>.

Conflict of interest

All authors are requested to disclose any actual or potential conflict of interest including any financial, personal or other relationships with other people or organizations within three years of beginning the submitted work that could inappropriately influence, or be perceived to influence, their work. See also <http://www.elsevier.com/conflictsofinterest>.

Submission declaration

Submission of an article implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract or as part of a published lecture or academic thesis), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere including electronically in the same form, in English or in any other language, without the written consent of the copyright-holder.

Changes to authorship

This policy concerns the addition, deletion, or rearrangement of author names in the authorship of accepted manuscripts: *Before the accepted manuscript is published in an online issue*: Requests to add or remove an author, or to rearrange the author names, must be sent to the Journal Manager from the corresponding author of the accepted manuscript and must include: (a) the reason the name should be added or removed, or the author names rearranged and (b) written confirmation (e-mail, fax, letter) from all authors that they agree with the addition, removal or rearrangement. In the case of addition or removal of authors, this includes confirmation from the author being added or removed. Requests that are not sent by the corresponding author will be forwarded by the Journal Manager to the corresponding author, who must follow the procedure as described above. Note that: (1) Journal Managers will inform the Journal Editors of any such requests and (2) publication of the accepted manuscript in an online issue is suspended until authorship has been agreed.

After the accepted manuscript is published in an online issue: Any requests to add, delete, or rearrange author names in an article published in an online issue will follow the same policies as noted above and result in a corrigendum.

Copyright

Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete a 'Journal Publishing Agreement'. Acceptance of the agreement will ensure the widest possible dissemination of information. An e-mail will be sent to the corresponding author confirming receipt of the manuscript together with a 'Journal Publishing Agreement' form or a link to the online version of this agreement.

Permission of the society is required for resale or distribution outside the institution and for all other derivative works, including compilations and translations. If excerpts from other copyrighted works are included, the author(s) must obtain written permission from the copyright owners and credit the source(s) in the article.

Role of the funding source

You are requested to identify who provided financial support for the conduct of the research and/or preparation of the article and to briefly describe the role of the sponsor(s), if any, in study design; in the collection, analysis and interpretation of data; in the writing of the report; and in the decision to submit the paper for publication. If the funding source(s) had no such involvement then this should be stated. Please see <http://www.elsevier.com/funding>.

Language and language services

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<http://webshop.elsevier.com/languageediting> or our customer support site at <http://support.elsevier.com> for more information.

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Poorly written and/or presented manuscripts (relative to the journal's guidelines) may be returned to authors for upgrading by the editorial office, prior to a review for scientific merit.



Preparation

General

As you prepare your manuscript, it is most important to consult a recent issue of *Animal Nutrition* to see the acceptable format for Headings, Title page, Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion (or combined Results and Discussion), Literature Cited, and Tables and Figures (including figure captions).

Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections, but the abstract, acknowledgments, conflict of interest statement, funding statement, and references are not included in section numbering. Tables and figures should be placed in separate sections at the end of the manuscript, and not placed in text.

Manuscripts should be compiled in the following order: title page, abstract, keyword, introduction, material and methods, results, discussion, conclusions, acknowledgments, references, table(s), figure(s).

Use of word processing software

It is important that the file be saved in the native format of the word processor used.

The text should be in single-column format. Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible.

Manuscripts should be prepared double-spaced, using Times New Roman font at 12 points and no less than 2.54 cm margins all around.

Manuscripts lines and pages are numbered consecutively (i.e. lines are numbered consecutively also for title pages, abstracts, footnotes, tables, figures and references).

Special characters (e.g., Greek and symbols) should be inserted. Complex equations should be entered using MathType.

Most formatting codes will be removed and replaced on processing the article. In particular, do not use the word processor's options or to hyphenate words.

However, do use bold face, italics, subscripts, superscripts etc.

When preparing tables, if you are using a table grid, use only one grid for each individual table and not a grid for each row. If no grid is used, use tabs, not spaces, to align columns.

The electronic text should be prepared in a way very similar to that of conventional manuscripts (see also the Guide to Publishing with Elsevier: <http://www.elsevier.com/guidepublication>).

Note that source files of figures, tables and text graphics will be required whether or not you embed your figures in the text. See also the section on Electronic illustrations.

To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the "spell-check" and "grammar-check" functions of your word processor.

General Form and Style.

- Note that "and/or" is allowed but not preferred; we ask that authors choose the more appropriate meaning or use "x or y or both" if possible.
- "Sex" should be used, rather than "gender".
- State total sample size (e.g., the study included a total of 600 animals), rather than using "N" to represent total sample size.
- In math, the hierarchy for brackets and parentheses is [()]. For example, $[(2 + 3) \times (12 \div 2)] \times 2 = 60$.
- In writing, however, a parenthetical remark within a parenthetical is punctuated as brackets within parentheses, ([]). For example, "The title page includes a running head (no more than 45 keystrokes [i.e., characters plus spaces]); the title..."
- Specify the basis (i.e., as-fed or dry matter) for dietary ingredient and chemical composition data listed in text or in tables. Similarly, specify the basis for tissue composition data (e.g., wet or dry basis).

For example,

Table 1. Ingredients and nutrient composition of the diet(s) (as-fed basis)

Table 1. Ingredients and nutrient composition of the diet(s) (DM basis)

Ingredient(s), % (as-fed basis)

Ingredient, % of DM

Ingredient, g/kg (as fed basis)

Nutrient composition, DM basis

Calculated analysis, % (DM basis)

Calculated composition, g/kg DM

- Calculations of efficiency should be expressed as output divided by input (i.e., gain:feed, not feed:gain).
- Restrict the use of “while” and “since” to meanings related to time. Appropriate substitutes include “and,” “but,” or “whereas” for “while,” and “because,” “even though,” or “although” for “since.”
- The word “Table” is capitalized and never abbreviated. The word “Figure” should be abbreviated to “Fig.” when referred to in the text, unless it begins a sentence (then spell out as “Figure”). Experiment and equation should be abbreviated to “Exp.” and “Eq.,” respectively, when preceding a numeral.
- Avoid jargon unfamiliar to scientists from other disciplines. Do not use the term “head” to refer to an animal or group of animals. Instead, use animal, sow, ewe, steer, heifer, cattle, etc.
- Avoid bi- as a prefix because of its ambiguity; biweekly means twice per week and once every 2 weeks.
- Breed and variety names should be capitalized (e.g., Landrace and Hereford).
- Trademarked or registered names should be capitalized but no ™ or ® symbols should be used.
- Use italics to designate genus and species (e.g., *Bos taurus*) and botanical varieties (e.g., *Medicago sativa* var. Potomac). Designations for botanical cultivars should be preceded by “cv.” Or enclosed in single quotes (e.g., *Festuca arundinacea* cv. Kentucky 31 or *Festuca arundinacea* ‘Kentucky 31’).
- Centrifugal force should be provided in $\times g$, not rpm, and duration and temperature of centrifugation must be included.
- For *P*-value, the “*P*” is an italic letter, with a space on either side. Reporting the *P*-value is preferred to the use of the terms “significant” and “highly significant”.
- Latin words in italics: *in vivo*, *in vitro*; Latin words not in italics: ad libitum, vice versa.

Abbreviations

- Where a term/definition is continually referred to in text, it is written in full when it first appears, followed by the subsequent abbreviation in parentheses (even if it was previously defined in the abstract); thereafter, the abbreviation is used except when it is the beginning of a sentence.
- Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article.
- Ensure that an abbreviation so defined does actually appear later in the text (excluding in figures/tables), otherwise, it should be deleted.
- Authors should not use standard abbreviations, such as international abbreviations for elements, to create author-defined abbreviations (e.g., t = metric ton and cannot be used as an abbreviation for time, temperature, or treatment; P = phosphorus and never period).
- Authors should avoid excessive use of author-defined abbreviations. Author-defined abbreviations that are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention there, as well as in the footnote.

- Plural abbreviations do not contain a final “s” because the context of an abbreviation implies whether it is singular or plural.
- Use of the standard 3-letter abbreviations for amino acids (e.g., Ala) is acceptable.
- Use of the internationally recognized chemical symbols for chemical elements (e.g., H, P, N and S) is acceptable.
- The following standard abbreviations can be used without definition in Animal Nutrition.

Abbr.	Full name
AA	amino acid(s)
ADFI	average daily feed intake
ADG	average daily gain
avg	average (use only in tables, not in the text)
BW	body weight (used for live weight)
cfu	colony-forming unit
CP	crude protein
DE	digestible energy
DM	dry matter
DMI	dry matter intake
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
EFA	essential fatty acid
Eq.	Equation(s)
EU	European Union
Exp.	experiment (always followed by a numeral)
FFA	free fatty acid(s)
<i>g</i>	Gravity (note it is italic)
GE	gross energy
G:F	gain-to-feed ratio
pH	Potential Of Hydrogen
ME	metabolizable energy
MP	metabolizable protein
NE	net energy
NEFA	nonesterified fatty acid
No.	number (use only in tables, not in the text)
OM	organic matter
RNA	ribonucleic acid
SFA	saturated fatty acid
spp.	species
ssp.	subspecies
TDN	total digestible nutrients
VFA	volatile fatty acid(s)
vol	volume
vol/vol	volume/volume (used only in parentheses)

vs.	versus
wt	weight (use only in tables, not in the text)
wt/vol	weight/volume (used only in parentheses)
wt/wt	weight/weight (used only in parentheses)

Gene and Protein Names

Current standard international nomenclature for genes should be adhered to; Genes should be typed in italic font and include the accession number. Some general guidelines can be found in the *CSE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers* (7th ed., 2006).

By convention, gene names are italicized and include the accession number, and protein names are generally not italicized. For example, the gene that codes for the protein p53 is *Trp53* in mice.

Because there is no universally accepted style for gene and protein names that applies to all species, the *Animal Nutrition* asks authors to assume the responsibility of using the convention appropriate for the particular species.

Math formulae

- Present simple formulae in the line of normal text where possible.
- Complex equations should be entered using MathType.
- Use the solidus (/) instead of a horizontal line for small fractional terms, e.g., X/Y.
- In principle, variables are to be presented in italics. Powers of e are often more conveniently denoted by exp.
- Number consecutively any equations that have to be displayed separately from the text (if referred to explicitly in the text).

Nomenclature and units

- Follow internationally accepted rules and conventions: use the international system of units (SI). If other quantities are mentioned, give their equivalent in SI.
- When a term must be expressed in nonmetric units for clarity, give such values in parentheses after the metric value, e.g., “90 Tg/yr (1 Tg = 1 million tonnes)”.
- Spaces should be used between all values and units, except for between the value and degrees or percent.
- Use non-repetitive/ serial units, e.g. “60, 74 and 25%” NOT “60%, 74% and 25%”.
- Litre is always a capital letter “L”, e.g. mL/sec.
- Convert “mg %” to other units such as mg/L or mg/mL; use “mol/100 mol” rather than “molar percent.”
- Report time using the 24-h system (e.g., 1410 h rather than 2:10 p.m.).
- Units of time are yr, mo, wk, d, h, min, s, e.g., 7 h 15 min 30 s. Units of time should only be abbreviated when used with a number, e.g., “7 h 15 min 30 s, 2 wk, d 1, 3 d”.

- Describe a moment, e.g., “07:15:30, 10:00”.
- Avoid ambiguity by stating units (e.g., numbers of spermatozoa, millions/mL).
- Dietary energy may be expressed in calories or in joules, although joule the standard SI unit for energy.

Physical units:

Symbol or abbr.	Full name
°C	degree Celsius
cal	calorie
g	gram
IU	international unit
J	joule
L	liter
m	meter
mol	mole
rpm	revolutions/minute
t	metric ton (1,000 kg)

Units of time:

Abbr.	Full name
s	second
min	minute
h	hour
d	day
wk	week
mo	month
yr	year

Statistical Symbols and abbreviations:

Abbr.	Full name
ANOVA	analysis of variance
<i>n</i>	sample size (used parenthetically or in footnotes; note italics)
<i>P</i>	probability
SEM	standard error of the mean

General number usage policies

- Use “to” instead of a hyphen to indicate a numerical range in text (e.g., “1 to 10”, “from d 10 to 35 postweaning”, “from d 10 to 25”, “(d 10 to 25 postweaning)”, “ranged from 2.6 to 3.1%”.)
- Avoid the use of multiplying factors (e.g., $\times 10^{-6}$) in table columns or rows, or in figure axis labels because of the uncertainty whether the data are to be, or already have been, multiplied by the factor.
- Virgule (/) is used, e.g. “74 beats/min” NOT “74 beats min⁻¹”.
- Do not use more than one virgule (for “per”) in a single expression (e.g., use “5 mg/(g·d)” instead of “5 mg/g/d”).
- Hyphenate units of measure used as preceding adjectives (e.g., “After a 10-d acclimation period postweaning”, “5-kg sample”). Hyphens are not used with percent or degree signs.
- Insert spaces around all signs (except slant lines) of operation (e.g., =, −, +, ±, ×, >, and <) when these signs occur between 2 values (e.g., 10 ± 1 ; $5 < 10$; 2×4 factorial).
- Statements such as “5 times less” should be avoided because “times” means multiplied by “times”, and the product of a positive number (multiplicand) multiplied by 5, for example, is greater, not less, than the multiplicand. The opposite is true for a negative multiplicand, but the notion of “5 times less than -5,” for example, may be not be clear to readers.
- All cardinal numbers are written as numerals except when they begin a sentence or appear in a title, when 2 numerals are adjacent in a sentence (spell out the number most easily expressed in words; e.g., “two 10-kg samples”), or when a number is used as a figure of speech.
- Numbers less than 1 are written with a preceding (leading) zero (e.g., 0.75).
- A comma separator is used in numbers greater than 999 (e.g., 1,234 and 1,234,567).
- Numerals should be used to designate ratios and multiplication factors (e.g., 2:1 and 3-fold increase).
- If a number is spelled out at the beginning of a sentence, its associated unit is also spelled out (e.g., “Ten milliliters of fluid . . .”, not “Ten mL of fluid . . .”)
- Units of measurement not associated with a number should be spelled out rather than abbreviated (e.g., lysine content was measured in milligrams per kilogram of diet) unless used parenthetically.
- Single-digit ordinals are spelled out 1 (i.e., first through ninth); larger ordinals are expressed in numeric form.
- Single-digit ordinals may be expressed numerically when they form part of a series 1 (e.g., 1st, 3rd, 10th, 20th, not first, third, 10th, and 20th).

Essential title page information

- **Title.** Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible. With only the first word and any proper nouns capitalized.

- **Author names and affiliations.** Author names are spelled out in full and separated by commas. Where the family name may be ambiguous (e.g., a double name), please indicate this clearly. There is an asterisk to indicate the corresponding author. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including affiliated institution, city, ZIP or postal code and country.
- **Corresponding author.** Clearly indicate who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. **Ensure that telephone and fax numbers (with country and area code) are provided in addition to the e-mail address and the complete postal address. Contact details must be kept up to date by the corresponding author.** If more than 1 corresponding author, use "(author's name)" to separate the corresponding author e-mails, and author names are separated by commas.
- **Present/permanent address.** If an author has moved since the work described in the article was done, or was visiting at the time, a "Present address" (or "Permanent address") may be indicated as a footnote to that author's name. The address at which the author actually did the work must be retained as the main, affiliation address. Superscript Arabic numerals are used for such footnotes.

Abstract

A concise and factual abstract is required. It consists of less than 2,000 keystrokes (include character and space) in one paragraph.

Abstracts of original research articles state briefly the purpose, methods, principal results and major conclusions of the research. Review Article has unstructured abstracts in one single paragraph.

An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone.

References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s).

Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

Keywords

Immediately after the abstract, list a maximum of 6 keywords or phrases, avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). These keywords will be used for indexing purposes. Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible.

Unless it is a proper noun or a species name, only the first letter of each keyword is capitalized. Keywords are separated by commas and presented in alphabetical order.

Article structure

Introduction

The introduction must not exceed 2,000 keystrokes (include character and space) and briefly justifies the research, provide an adequate background, specifies the hypotheses to be tested, and gives the objective(s) briefly s 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.

Diets, periods of experimental activities if appropriate, animals (breed, sex, age, body weight, and weighing conditions), surgical techniques, measurements, additives (don't just give product names or trademark names), and statistical models should be described clearly and fully.

Manufacturer information must be provided at the first mention of each proprietary product used in the research.

The generic term for all drugs and chemicals should be used, unless the specific trade name of a drug is directly relevant to the discussion.

Results

Results should be clear and concise. Sufficient data, all with some index of variation attached, including significance level (i.e., *P*-value, e.g., $P = 0.042$ or $P < 0.05$) should be presented to allow readers to interpret the results of the experiment.

The text should explain or elaborate on the tabular data, but numbers should not be repeated within the text.

Discussion

This should clearly and concisely explore the significance of the results of the work, and also should integrate the research findings with the body of previously published literature to provide the reader with a broad base on which to accept or reject the hypotheses tested.

Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

A stand-alone Discussion should not refer to any tables or figures, nor should it include *P*-values (unless citing a *P*-value from another work).

The discussion must be consistent to the data from research.

A combined Results and Discussion section is allowed when appropriate.

Conclusions

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

Acknowledgements

Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise.

List here acknowledgements of grants, experiment station, and those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.) in succinct and appropriate manner.

Conflicts of interest

Authors disclosing potential or actual conflicts of interest related to the research presented in the manuscript should describe this after the Acknowledgements section.

References

All publications cited in the text should be presented in a list of references following the text of the manuscript. The manuscript should be carefully checked to ensure that the spelling of authors' names and dates are exactly the same in the text as in the reference list. The accuracy of the references is the responsibility of the author(s).

References published in other than the English language should be avoided, but are acceptable if they include an English language 'Abstract' and the number of non-English language references cited are reasonable (in the view of the handling Editor) relative to the total number of references cited.

References cited in tables or figure legends should be listed at the point where the table or figure is first mentioned in the text.

Citation in text

Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Any references cited in the abstract must be given in full. Unpublished results and personal communications are not recommended in the reference list, but may be mentioned in the text.

Web references

As a minimum, the full URL should be given and the date when the reference was last accessed. Any further information, if known (DOI, author names, dates, reference to a source publication, etc.), should also be given. Web references are included in the reference list, not listed separately.

References in a special issue

Please ensure that the words 'this issue' are added to any references in the list (and any citations in the text) to other articles in the same Special Issue.

Reference management software

This journal has standard templates available in key reference management packages EndNote (⇒ <http://www.endnote.com/support/enstyles.asp>) and Reference Manager (⇒ <http://refman.com/support/rmstyles.asp>). Using plug-ins to word processing packages, authors only need to select the appropriate journal template when preparing their article and the list of references and citations to these will be formatted according to the journal style which is described below.

Reference style

All citations in the text should refer to:

1. Single author: the author's name (without initials, unless there is ambiguity) and the year of publication;
2. Two authors: both authors' names and the year of publication;
3. Three or more authors: first author's name followed by 'et al.' and the year of publication.

Citations may be made directly (or parenthetically). Groups of references should be listed first alphabetically, then chronologically.

Examples: "... as demonstrated in wheat (Allan, 1996a, 1996b, 1999; Allan and Jones, 1995). Kramer et al. (2000) have recently shown...."

List: References should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary. More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters "a", "b", "c", etc., placed after the year of publication. Examples:

- Reference to a journal publication:
Van der Geer J, Hanraads JAJ, Lupton RA. The art of writing a scientific article. *J Sci Commun* 2000;163:51–59.
- Reference to an article within a journal by DOI:
Slifka MK, Whitton JL. Clinical implications of dysregulated cytokine production. *Dig J Mol Med* 2000; doi:10.1007/s801090000086.
- Reference to an article within a journal supplement:
Frumin AM, Nussbaum J, Esposito M. Functional asplenia: demonstration of splenic activity by bone marrow scan. *Blood* 1979;59 (Suppl 1):26-32.
- Reference to an abstract:
Ferrara N, Houck K, Jakeman L. The biology of vascular endothelial growth factor. *J Acq Immun Def Synd* 1993;6:687 (Abstract).
- Reference to a book:
Strunk Jr W, White EB. *The elements of style*. 3rd ed. New York: Macmillan, 1979.
- Reference to a chapter in an edited book:
Mettam GR, Adams LB. How to prepare an electronic version of your article. In: Jones BS, Smith RZ, editors. *Introduction to the electronic age*. New York: E-Publishing Inc.; 1994. pp. 281–304.
- Reference to a online document:
Doe J. Title of subordinate document. In: *The dictionary of substances and their effects*. Royal Society of Chemistry. 1999. [http://www.rsc.org/dose/title of subordinate document](http://www.rsc.org/dose/title%20of%20subordinate%20document) [accessed 15 Jan 1999].
- Reference to a online database:
Healthwise Knowledgebase. *US Pharmacopeia*, Rockville. 1998. <http://www.healthwise.org> [accessed 21 Sept 1998].

Note shortened form for last page number. e.g.,51–9, and that for more than 6 authors the first 6 should be listed followed by 'et al.' For further details you are referred to "Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts submitted to Biomedical Journals" (*J Am Med Assoc* 1997;277:927–34), see also

 http://www.nlm.nih.gov/tsd/serials/terms_cond.html

Journal abbreviations source

Journal names should be abbreviated according to:

Index Medicus journal abbreviations: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/tsd/serials/lji.html>;

List of title word abbreviations: <http://www.issn.org/2-22661-LTWA-online.php>;

CAS (Chemical Abstracts Service): <http://www.cas.org/sent.html>.

Table

- Please submit tables as editable text and not as images.
- Each table should be placed on a separate page (separated by section breaks) and identified with the table number.
- Number tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text.
- Tables must be prepared so they meet the stand-alone criterion; that is, information in a table can be understood without referring to information in the body of the manuscript. ◦
- Ensure that the data presented in tables do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article.
- When possible, tables should be organized to fit portrait layout, not landscape.
- Each column must have a heading (e.g., “Item”, “Ingredient”).
- Column and row headings: only first word is capitalized.
- Limit the data field to the minimum needed for meaningful comparison within the accuracy of the methods.
- In the body of the table, references to footnotes should be numerals, the sequence is from left to right, and from up to down. Each footnote should begin on a new line.

Examples:

Table 2. Effects of gestational Se supply, nutritional plane, and physiological stage at necropsy

Item	Stage	Se supply ¹			Nutritional plane ³			Stage ⁵		
		ASe	HSe	SEM ²	RES	CON	HHH	SEM ⁴	Part.	La
BW, kg		55.2	56.1	0.9	47.4 ^a	55.3 ^b	64.2 ^c	1.2	54.7	56.0
Empty GI ⁸ tract, kg		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Part.	1.92	1.80	0.05	1.59 ^w	1.76 ^x	2.23 ^{yz}	0.06	–	–
	Lact.	2.18	2.22	0.05	2.11 ^y	2.25 ^z	2.24 ^{yz}	0.06	–	–
Stomach complex, kg		1.09	1.09	0.02	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Part.	–	–	–	0.87 ^x	0.98 ^y	1.25 ^z	0.03	–	–
	Lact.	–	–	–	1.05 ^y	1.17 ^z	1.22 ^z	0.03	–	–
Small intestine, g		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Part.	572.0 ^y	473.2 ^x	24.7	446.9 ^x	491.8 ^x	629.1 ^y	31.5	–	–
	Lact.	740.7 ^z	723.1 ^z	23.3	725.6 ^z	734.4 ^z	735.7 ^z	28.9	–	–
Duodenum, g		52.4	49.3	2.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Part.	–	–	–	34.2 ^x	47.1 ^y	56.4 ^{yz}	4.5	–	–
	Lact.	–	–	–	54.0 ^{yz}	61.1 ^z	52.2 ^{yz}	4.2	–	–
Jejunum, g		–	–	–	309.0 ^a	308.9 ^a	354.1 ^b	13.8	–	–
	Part.	324.9 ^y	278.1 ^x	16.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lact.	336.1 ^y	357.0 ^y	14.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ileum, g		273.7	229.7	14.0	234.9	250.0	270.1	17.7	174.8	328.0
Large intestine, g		323.4	321.6	7.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Part.	–	–	–	268.8 ^x	289.0 ^x	345.6 ^y	13.0	–	–
	Lact.	–	–	–	341.9 ^y	353.6 ^y	336.0 ^y	11.5	–	–
Liver, g		761.6	776.8	15.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Part.	–	–	–	617.0 ^w	711.3 ^x	974.4 ^z	28.3	–	–
	Lact.	–	–	–	711.8 ^x	753.3 ^x	847.7 ^y	25.0	–	–
Pancreas, g		64.1	63.2	1.7	60.3	66.0	64.5	2.1	61.0	66.0

^{a-c}Within an item, main effect means differ ($P < 0.10$).

^{w-z}Within an item, interactive means differ ($P < 0.10$).

¹Ewes fed 11.5 µg of Se/kg of BW (adequate Se, ASe) or 77.0 µg of Se/kg of BW (high Se, HSe) from breeding to parturition.

²SEM for ASe (n = 39) and HSe (n = 40).

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Means in a column without a common capital letter differ over time ($P < 0.05$).

	Part.	-	-
	Lact.	-	-
Pancreas, g		64.1	63.2

^{a-c}Within an item, main effect means differ ($P < 0.10$).

^{w-z}Within an item, interactive means differ ($P < 0.10$).

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