THE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT
GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS

1. THE JOURNAL SCOPE

The Journal of Agriculture and Development (JAD) considers high-quality, original research of complete investigations and scientific advances dealing with all aspects of agricultural science as well as reviews of scientific topics of current agricultural relevance. The appropriate manuscript for publication should reflect the general interest of the scientific community and/or public. Its potential impact should be significant, and the technical quality should conform to the requirements of the journal.

The JAD is published in 6 issues per year (4 issues in Vietnamese with English abstracts and 2 issues in English). The current specific categories are as follows:

- Agribusiness
- Agricultural Mechanics
- Agronomy and Forestry Sciences
- Animal Sciences, Veterinary Medicine, Aquaculture and Fisheries
- Biotechnology
- Environmental and Natural Resources
- Food Science and Technology
- Other relevant fields will be considered by the editor-in-chief

These categories are periodically reviewed and may be changed.

2. GENERAL REMARKS

Prepare your full paper in the appropriate format, according to the instructions given below. The papers that conform to scientific and style instructions will be considered for further peer-reviewing and published in JAD.

The main text includes abstract as well as figure legends and tables (in this order) should be given in one file, preferably saved in **.doc format - Word 2010 or older, doc(x)**. Your paper will be converted to PDF version by the journal service for the external peer-reviewing process.

Data should be typed unjustified, without hyphenation except for compound words.

Do not use the space bar to make indents; where these are required (e.g. tables), use the TAB key.

If working in Word for Windows, please create special characters using **Insert/Symbol**.

Figures should preferably be in TIFF, EPS, PPT, or the original format.

3. TYPE OF PAPERS

Three types of scientific papers are considered for JAD:

i) Original research: This type of paper describes complete studies. The paper should not exceed 4500 words in total including references, figure legends, and tables. Manuscripts must not have been published previously.

ii) Review articles: These articles cover an overview of the current research in a specific field. This type of paper should not exceed 6000 words in total including references, figure legends, and tables.

iii) Short communications: These papers are concise but complete descriptions of a limited study. Short communication will not be included in any later papers. A short communication should be prepared following a regular paper but occupy no more than 3000 words (including figures, tables, and references).

4. STRUCTURE OF THE MANUSCRIPTS

The paper must be prepared double-spaced in Microsoft Word, using **Times New Roman font at 12 points** and A4 paper (21.0 cm x 29.7 cm) with a left margin of 3 cm and the other margins of 2.5 cm. To facilitate the review process, the authors should submit a line-numbered version of their manuscript.

4.1 The content of the first page of the manuscript

The **first page of the manuscript** should contain only the following:

Title of the paper containing concise keywords pertaining to the subject matter (no more than 2 lines) and aligned in the center. It may be descriptive or declarative. All words should be in lowercase (unless a proper noun) and bold. Only the first letter starting of the title is capitalized.

Author information. Authors' names should be centered and placed one single-spaced line below the title. All names of authors should be listed using the format of the **first name, abbreviated middle name and family name** (e.g. Trevor E. Smith, Tung M. Che, & Bich H. Nguyen); only the first letter of names is in the capital). Use **superscript numbers** (e.g. [1],[2]) to match individual authors with their corresponding affiliations. Please clearly indicate who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication. **Asterisk (*)** is used to indicate the corresponding author(s), this asterisk occurs right after the affiliation number without any space.

Institutional affiliations of the authors should include **department, university, city, state or country** (all with first letters capitalized) should be set in **11-point font size, bold**, centered,

and placed one single-spaced line below the author names. Email address and the full name of the corresponding author(s) must be provided.

Keywords. The word “keywords” should be set in bold and aligned left. Provide up to 5 keywords. The first letter of each keyword is lowercase (unless a proper noun); keywords are separated by commas and presented in **alphabetical order**. Example of keywords as follows:

Keywords: agriculture, development, guideline, manuscript, preparation.

Sample of the first page of the manuscript

Use of Marine Sulfated Polysaccharide as an alternative to antibiotics in the diet of broilers

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Keywords: algae extract, broilers, colistin, growth performance, marine sulfated polysaccharide (MSP)

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The second page of the manuscript

4.2 Abstract

The second page of the manuscript should contain the abstract only.

The abstract must be self-explanatory and intelligible without reference to the text. The abstract consists of no more than 300 words in one paragraph. It should **not** be justified and is not in bold.

The third page of the manuscript

4.3 Division into sections

From the third page of the paper, the manuscripts should be divided into the following sections:

- **Introduction**: This section contains a description of the problem under investigation and a brief survey of the existing literature on the subject.

- **Materials and methods**: For special materials and equipment, the manufacturer's name and location should be provided. Methods that are already published should be summarized and indicated by a reference. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described.

- **Results**

- **Discussion**

- **Conclusions**

Conflict of interest declaration

Acknowledgements

References

Sections 3 and 4 may be combined. Subdivisions of sections should be indicated by subheadings.

5. TABLES

Provide the tables in **editable text**, not as an image. Tables are placed in the appropriate text. Table captions are indicated on top of the table, only "**Table"** is in bold. Number tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text. Footnotes to tables should be indicated with superscript [1, 2], etc. and typed on the same page as the table.

Sample Table

Table 1. Ingredient composition of the basal diet (as-fed basis)

Ingredients, g/kg	Days of age		
	1 - 14	15 - 28	29 - 42
Corn, ground	54.70	56.81	59.17
Soybean meal, 46%	35.00	32.80	30.50
Rice bran	4.00	4.00	4.00
Soybean oil	2.40	2.80	3.10
MCP	1.22	1.10	0.96
Limestone	1.70	1.68	1.58
Salt	0.28	0.28	0.28
Vitamin premix[1]	0.10	0.10	0.10
Mineral premix[2]	0.20	0.20	0.20
Phytase	0.02	0.02	0.02
L-Lysine, 78.8%	0.19	0.09	0.00
DL-Methionine, 99%	0.14	0.07	0.04
Pigment	0.05	0.05	0.05

[1]Supplied per kg of feed: vitamin A (10000 IU), vitamin D3 (2000 IU), vitamin E (20 IU), vitamin B2 (5 mg), vitamin B5 (5 mg), vitamin B12 (0.01 mg), niacin (10 mg).

[2]Supplied per kg of feed: Fe (80 mg), Cu (10 mg), Zn (45 mg), Mn (65 mg).

6. FIGURES

Supply an electronic version of figures 'as is' if it is prepared by using Microsoft Office application (Word, PowerPoint, Excel).

Please maintain your figures with high **resolutions** as following guidelines: graphs (800 - 1200 dpi); photos (400 - 800 dpi); color (RGB - 300 - 400 dpi). You can use the zoom function to check the resolution of the figures: zoom to 400 percent, if the image is blurry then the image will not well reproduce in print.

Figure captions: each figure has a **separate caption**, not attached to the figure. The caption is in the bottom of the figures, contains a concise and informative description of the figure (not the figure itself). The caption should explain all symbols and abbreviations used.

Number figures consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text.

Below is an example of figure:

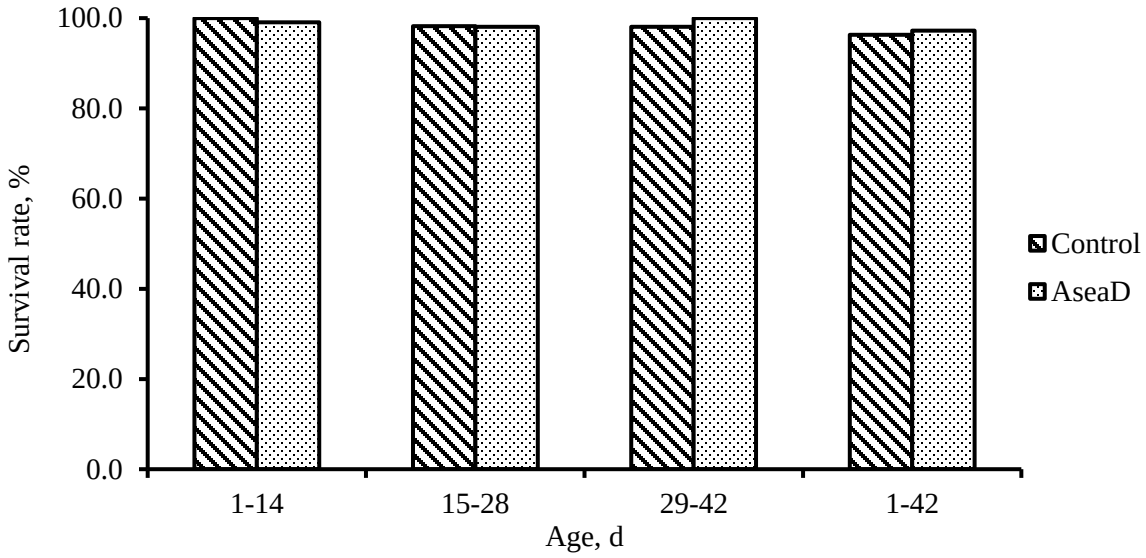


Figure 1. Effects of dietary supplementation of AseaD on the survival rate during the experimental period. There were 108 birds/treatment. No differences were observed for the survival rate during any phases or the overall period between the 2 treatments ($P > 0.05$).

Abbreviations are discouraged *except* for units of measurement, standard chemical symbols (e.g. S, Na), names of chemicals (e.g. ATP, MES, HEPES, NaCl, O_2), procedures (e.g. PCR, PAGE, RFLP), molecular terminology (e.g. bp, SDS) or statistical terms (e.g. ANOVA, SD, SE, n , F , t -test, and r^2) where *these are in general use* . Other abbreviations should be spelt out at first mention and all terms must be written out in full when used to start a sentence. Abbreviations of scientific terms should not be followed by a full stop.

Units of Measurement. Use the *Systéme international d'unités* (SI) wherever possible. If non-SI units have to be used, the SI equivalent should be added in parentheses at first mention. For units of volume, expressions based on the cubic metre (e.g. $5 \times 10^{-9}/m^3$, $5 \times 10^{-6}/m^3$ or $5 \times 10^{-3}/m^3$) or the litre (e.g. 5 µL, 5 mL, 5 L) are acceptable, but one or other system should be used consistently throughout the manuscript. Typical expressions of concentrations might be 5 $mmol/m^3$, 5 µM (for 5 µmol/L), or 25 mg/L . The Dalton (Da), or more conveniently the kDa, is a permitted non-SI unit of protein mass.

Names of plants must be written out in full (Genus, species) in the abstract and again in the main text for every organism at first mention (but the genus is only needed for the first species in a list within the same genus, e.g. *Lolium annuum* , *L. arenarium*). After first mention, the generic name may be abbreviated to its initial (e.g. *A. thaliana*) except where its use causes confusion.

Any cultivar or variety should be added to the full scientific name, e.g. *Solanum lycopersicum* 'Moneymaker' following the appropriate international code of practice. For guidance, refer to the ISHS *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants* (2004) edited by C.D.

Brickell, B. R. Baum, W. L. A. Hetterscheid, A. C. Leslie, J. McNeill, P. Trehane, F. Vrugtman, J. H. Wiersema (ISBN 3-906166-16-3).

Once defined in full, plants may also be referred to using vernacular or quasi-scientific names without italics or uppercase letters (e.g. arabidopsis, dahlia, chrysanthemum, rumex, soybean, tomato). This is often more convenient.

Items of **Specialized Equipment** mentioned in MATERIALS AND METHODS should be accompanied by details of the model, manufacturer, and city and country of origin.

Numbers up to and including ten should be written out unless they are measurements. All numbers above ten should be in numerals except at the start of sentences. **Dates** should be in the form of 10 Jan. 1999, and **Clock Time** in the form of 16:00 h.

Mathematical equations must be in proper symbolic form; word equations are not acceptable. Each quantity should be defined with a unique *single character* or symbol together with a descriptive subscript if necessary. Each subscript should also be a *single character* if possible, but a short word is permissible. For example, a relationship between plant dry mass and fresh mass should appear as $M_d = 0.006\, M_f^{1.461}$, where M_d is plant dry mass and M_f is plant fresh mass; and not as $DM = 0.006\, FM^{1.461}$.

The meaning of terms used in equations should be explained when they first appear. Standard conventions for use of *italics* only for variables should be followed: normal (Roman) font should be used for letters that are identifiers. Thus, in the above example, *M* is the *variable quantity* of mass, the subscripts d and f are identifiers for dry and fresh respectively.

Special note regarding 'Equation Editor' and other software for presentation of mathematics . Symbols and equations that are imported into Word documents as embedded objects from other software packages are generally incompatible with typesetting software and must be rekeyed as part of the proof-making process. It is therefore **strongly advisable** to type symbols and equations directly into MS Word wherever possible. Importing from other software should ideally be confined to situations where it is essential, such as two-line equations (i.e. where numerators and denominators cannot be set clearly on a single line using '/') and to symbols that are not available in Word fonts. This will minimize the risk of errors associated with rekeying by copyeditors.

Summary statistics should be accompanied by the number of replicates and a measure of variation such as standard error or least significance difference. Analysis of variance is often appropriate where several treatments are involved. Presentation of an abridged ANOVA table is permissible when its use illustrates critical features of the experiment.

Chemical, biochemical and molecular biological nomenclature should be based on rules of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) and the International Union of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (IUBMB). Chapter 16 of *Scientific Style and*

Format. The CBE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers 6th ed., by Edward J. Huth (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. ISBN 0-521-47154-0) gives guidelines.

7. REFERENCES

7.1 IN-TEXT CITATION

- **One author:**

The bones broke easily because they were porous (Cole, 2011).

Cole (2011) discovered that the bones broke easily

According to Pham (2017), …

- **Two Authors:**

The surname of both authors is stated with an (&) ampersand between. For example:

Mitchell & Smith (2017) state that …

Che & Nguyen (2018) state that …

Butyric acid (4%) added to a broiler diet improved the FCR while maintaining the growth performance as compared with 0.05% furazolidone (Che & Truong, 2018).

- **Three or more authors**

The citation can be shorted to the first author's name followed by et al. For example:

Mitchell et al. (2017) state that …

Che et al. (2018) state that …

Butyric acid (0.4%) added to a broiler diet improved the FCR while maintaining the growth performance as compared with 0.05% furazolidone (Che et al. 2018).

- **Citing authors with multiple works from one year:** Works should be cited with a, b, c, etc. following the date. These letters are assigned within the reference list, which is sorted alphabetically by the surname of the first author. For example:

Panda et al. (2009a) showed that 0.4% butyric acid added to a broiler diet improved the FCR while maintaining the growth performance as compared with 0.05% furazolidone.

- **Citing multiple works in one parenthesis:** If these works are done by the same author, the surname is stated once followed by **the dates in order chronologically**. For instance:

Mitchell (2007, 2013, 2017) states that …

If the works are done by multiple authors, then the order of the reference is also stated by the dates in chronological order of publication. For example:

Beneficial effects of organic acids on the performance of broilers are likely associated with their ability in decreasing enteric pathogens and improving nutrient digestibility (Che, 2015; Truong & Kha, 2017; Smith et al. 2018).

• **Citing a secondary source:** In this situation, the original author and date should be stated first followed by 'as cited in' followed by the author and date of the secondary source. For example:

Lorde (1980) as cited in Mitchell (2017) states that …

7.2 REFERENCE LIST

References should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary. Use all English title for all citations. **If the English title is not available**, **the citation must be used in Roman script**, particularly applied for Vietnamese references.

7.2.1 BOOK

Format:

Author surname, initials (given name, middle name). (Year). *Title* (ed.) Publisher location: Publisher.

Example:

Mitchell, J. A., Thomson, M., & Coyne, R. P. (2017). *A guide to citation*. London, England: My Publisher.

Jones, A. F., & Wang, L. (2011). *Spectacular creatures: The Amazon rainforest* (2nd ed.). San Jose, Cosa Rica: My Publisher.

7.2.2 EDITED BOOK

This referencing format is very similar to the book format apart from one extra inclusion: (Ed(s)). The basic format is as follows:

Format:

Author surname, initials (given name, middle name). (Ed(s).). (Year). *Tittle* (ed.). Location: Publisher.

Example:

Williams, S. T. (Ed.). (2015). *Referencing: A guide to citation rules* (3rd ed.). New York, USA: My Publisher.

7.2.3 EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

Format:

Surname of the chapter author, initials (given name, middle name). (Year). Chapter title. In editor surname, initials (given name, middle name) (Ed.). *Title* (ed., chapter paper range). Location: Publisher.

Example:

In the following example, B. N. Troy is the author of the chapter, and S. T. Williams is the editor.

Troy, B. N. (2015). APA citation rules. In Williams, S. T. (Ed.). *A guide to citation rules* (2nd ed., 50-95). New York, USA: Publishers.

7.2.4 E-BOOK

An E-Book reference is the same as a book reference, except that the publisher is swapped for a URL. The basic structure is as follows:

Format:

Author surname, initials (given name, middle name) (Ed(s).*). (Year). *Title* (ed.*). Retrieved date, from URL. (**if available*)

Example:

Mitchell, J. A., Thomson, M., & Coyne, R. P. (2017). *A guide to citation*. Retrieved April 1, 2018, from https://www.mendeley.com/reference-management/reference-manager.

7.2.5 E-BOOK CHAPTER

Format:

The surname of the chapter author, initials (given name, middle name). (Year). Chapter title. In editor initial(s), surname (Ed.). *Title* (ed., chapter page range). Retrieved date, from URL.

Example:

Troy, B. N. (2015). APA citation rules. In S. T. Williams (Ed.). *A guide to citation rules* (2nd ed., 50-95). Retrieved April 1, 2018, from https://www.mendeley.com/reference-management/reference-manager.

7.2.6 JOURNAL ARTICLE

Format:

Author surname, initials (given name, middle name). (Year). Article title. *Journal title* with volume number(issue or part number), page number.

Example:

Mitchell, J. A. (2017). Citation: Why is it so important. *Mendeley Journal,* 67(2) 81-95.

Nguyen, T. D. (2007). Factors affecting the utilization of the Internet by internationalizing firms in transition markets: Evidence from Vietnam. *Marketing Intelligence and Planning* 25(4), 360-376.

7.2.7 CONFERENCE PROCEEDING PAPER

Format:

The surname of the author, initials (given name, middle name). (Year). Title of paper. In surname of editors of conference proceedings, initial(s). *Conference's title* (page range). Location of publisher: Publisher. Retrieved date from URL*.

*Only include if the article is online.

Example:

Blakey, N., Guinea, S., & Saghafi, F. (2017). Transforming undergraduate nursing curriculum by aligning models of clinical reasoning through simulation. In Walker, R. and Bedford, S. (Eds.), *HERDSA 2017 Conference: Research and Development in Higher Education: Curriculum Transformation* (25-37). Hammondville, NSW: Higher Education Research and Development Society of Australasia. Retrieved July 1, 2017 from, http://www.herdsa.org.au/research-and-development-higher-education-vol-40-25.

7.2.8 NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

Format:

Author surname, initials (given name, middle name). (Year). Title. *Title of Newspaper,* column/section, page or page range. Retrieved date from URL*.

*Only include if the article is online.

Example:

Mitchell, J. A. (2017). Changes to citation formats shake the research world. *The Mendeley Telegraph*, Research News, 9. Retrieved April 1, 2018, from https://www.mendeley.com/reference-management/reference-manager.

7.2.9 MAGAZINE ARTICLES

Format

Author surname, initials (given name, middle name). (Year). Title. *Title of the Magazine,* page range.

Example*:*

Mitchell, J. A. (2017). How citation changed the research world. *The Mendeley*, 26-28.

7.2.10 WEBSITE

Format:

Author surname, initials (given name, middle name). (Year). *Title*. Retrieved date from URL.

Example:

Mitchell, J. A. (2017). *How and when to reference*. Retrieved April 1, 2018, from https://www.howandwhentoreference.com.

7.2.11 WEBSITE WITH NO AUTHOR

Format:

Abbreviated organization's name (full name). Title. (Year). Retrieved date from URL.

Example:

ANCI (Australian Nursing Council Incorporation). National competency standards for the registered nurse and the enrolled nurse. (2000). Retrieved April 1, 2018, from http://www.anci.org.au/competencystandards.htm.

7.2.12 THESIS/DISSERTATION

Format:

Author, A. A. (Year). *Title of dissertation/thesis* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation [OR] Unpublished master's thesis). Academic Institution, City, State [OR] Country.

Example:

Considine, M. (1986). *Australian insurance politics in the 1970s: Two case studies*. (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). The University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia.

Kassover, A. (1987). *Treatment of abusive males: Voluntary vs. court-mandated referrals* (Unpublished master's thesis). Nova University, Fort Lauderdale, Finland.

7.2.13 GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION

Format:

Abbreviated organization's name (Full name). (Year). *Tittle*. Location: Publisher.

Example:

THTIC (The Health Targets and Implementation Committee). (1988). *Health for all*

Australians. Canberra, Australia: Australian Government Publishing Service.

7.2.14 COMPANY AND INDUSTRY REPORTS

Format:

Author surname, initials (given name, middle name). (Year). Title (Report information). Retrieved date from URL (if available).

Example:

Magner, L. (2016). *Coffee shops in Australia* (IBISWorld Industry Report OD5381). Retrieved April 1, 2018 from IBISWorld database.

7.2.15 BOOK WITH ORGANIZATION AS AUTHOR

Format:

Abbreviated organization's name (Full name). (Year). *Tittle*. (ed.). Location: Publisher.

Example:

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association). (2009). *Fundamentals of fire-fighting skills* (2nd ed.). Massachusetts, USA: Jones and Bartlett.

7.2.16 ATLAS

Format:

Author/editor (Year). *Atlas title*. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher.

Example:

Wiegand, P. (2012). *Oxford School Atlas*. 3rd ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

8. PUBLICATION ETHICS

Authors should observe high standards with respect to publication ethics. The Journal follows the guidelines of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE). Any cases of ethical misconduct are treated very seriously and will be dealt with in accordance with the COPE guidelines (https://publicationethics.org/). All work submitted to JAD should be novel, rigorous and substantial, and the Editors may make plagiarism checks at any time after submission.

The corresponding author agrees by submission of a manuscript that 1) the work is free of plagiarism and is not under consideration for publication elsewhere; 2) all authors have agreed to publication in JAD; 3) all those contributing substantial ideas and work have been appropriately acknowledged or given co-authorship; 4) all addresses and institutional affiliations are complete and correct; 5) all national laws relating to the research have been complied with; 6) funding sources and conflicts of interest have been appropriately acknowledged; and 7) authorization to publish all parts of the submission from employers,

intellectual property or copyright holders, funders, and others is given; 8) if the manuscript describes experiments using animals, the permission of the national or local authorities (giving the permission or the accreditation number of the laboratory and of the investigator) should be stated. A published paper subsequently found not to have fulfilled all these criteria may be retracted or, at the journal's sole discretion, a correction may be published. We reserve the right to charge authors the full original cost of publishing any subsequently retracted paper, or the cost of publishing any correction.