

Guidelines for author(s) Revised as on March 08

Submission of manuscripts

Manuscripts should be written, so that these are intelligible to the professional reader. The Editor or the Publisher reserves the right to modify typescripts to eliminate ambiguity and repetition and improve communication between author and reader. If extensive alterations are required, the manuscript will be returned to the author for revision. Refer web page www.nutrisocietyindia.com

Covering letter

Papers are accepted for publication in the journal on the understanding that the content has not been published or submitted for publication elsewhere. This must be stated in the covering letter. Any experiments involving animals must be demonstrated to be ethically acceptable for animal usage in research.

Acceptance

The acceptance criteria for all papers are the quality and originality of the research and its significance to our scholarship. Except where otherwise stated, manuscripts are peer reviewed by one/two anonymous reviewers and the Editor. Final acceptance or rejection rests with the Editorial Board.

Submission

The original manuscript, two copies and a CD should be submitted to:

Dr. S. S. Kundu

Chief Editor, Indian J. Anim. Nutr.
Dairy Cattle Nutrition Division
National Dairy Research Institute,
Karnal-132001
Haryana (India)
Email:- kundu.shiv@gmail.com

If a manuscript is returned to the author for revision, it must be resubmitted within 20 days of receipt. Please do not forget to mention the manuscript number.

Preparation of the manuscript

Submissions should be printed, doubled spaced, on one side of A4 paper. The top, bottom

and side margins should be 30 mm. Laser or near-letter quality print is essential. All pages should be numbered consecutively in the top right-hand corner, beginning with the title page.

Style

The journal uses spellings according to the latest edition of Oxford or Chamber's Dictionary. All measurements must be given in SI units. Abbreviations should be used sparingly and only where they ease the reader's task by reducing repetition of long, technical terms. Initially use the word in full, followed by the abbreviation in parentheses. Thereafter use the abbreviation. Upon its first use in the title, abstract and text, the common name of a species should be followed by the scientific name (Genus, species and authority) in parentheses. However, for well-known species, the scientific name may be omitted from the article title. If no common name exists in English, the scientific name should only be used. At the first mention of a chemical substance, give the generic name only. Trade names should not be used. Drugs should be referred to by their generic names, rather than brand names.

Parts of the manuscript

Manuscripts should be presented in the following order: (i) TITLE PAGE, (ii) ABSTRACT and Keywords, (iii) INTRODUCTION, (iv) MATERIALS AND METHODS, (v) RESULTS AND DISCUSSION, (vi) REFERENCES, (vii) TABLES (each table complete with title and footnotes) and (viii) FIGURE LEGENDS and FIGURES. Except Title, all the major heads may be typed in CAPITAL LETTERS.

Title page: The title page should contain (i) the title of the paper **MAY BE TYPED IN TITLE CASE, along with SHORT TITLE** (ii) the full names of the authors and (iii) the addresses of the institutions at which the work was carried out together with (iv) the full postal and **email address**, plus facsimile and telephone numbers, of the author to whom correspondence should be made. The title should be short, informative and contain the major key words.

Abstract and key words

Articles must have a structured abstract that states in 500 words or fewer, the purpose, basic procedures, main findings and principal conclusions of the study. The abstract should not contain abbreviations or references. Five or fewer key words (for the purpose of indexing) should be supplied below the abstract.

Acknowledgments

The source of financial grants and other funding should be acknowledged, including a frank declaration of the author's industrial links and affiliations. The contribution of colleagues or institutions should also be acknowledged.

References

In the text give the author's name followed by the year in parentheses: Sharma (2000). If there are two authors use 'and': Sharma and Mudgal (2001); but if cited within parentheses: (Sharma and Mudgal, 2001). When reference is made to a work by three or more authors, the first name followed by et al. should be used: Thakur et al. (2002). In the list, references should be listed in alphabetical order. Cite the name of all authors. Reference to unpublished data and personal communications should not appear in the list but should be cited in the text only (e.g. Smith A, 2000, unpublished data).

Books and Articles within Edited Books

AOAC. 1990. Official Methods of Analysis. 15th ed. Assoc. Off. Anal. Chem., Arlington, VA.

NRC. 1989. Pages 90-110 in Nutrient Requirements of Dairy Cattle. 6th rev. ed. Natl. Acad. Press, Washington, DC.

Dutta, T.K., and S.S. Kundu. 2005. Probiotics in small ruminant's nutrition. Page 193-214 in Animal Feed Technology.. S.S. Kundu, S.K. Mahanta, Sultan Singh and P.S. Pathak. Eds Satish Serials Publishing House, Delhi.

Handbooks, Technical Bulletins, Theses, and Dissertations

Goering, H.K., and P.J. Van Soest. 1970. Forage Fiber Analyses (Apparatus, Reagents, Procedures,

and Some Applications). Agric. Handbook No. 379. ARS-USDA, Washington, DC.

Sachan, C.B. 2004 Analysis of production performance and management practices of Bhadawari buffaloes in its home tract and at organized farm. PhD Diss. Bundelkhand University, Jhansi (U.P.) India.

Journal Articles and Abstracts

Singh, S., G. Suresh, S.S. Kundu, and P.S. Pathak. 2008. Effect of organic and inorganic fertilizers on nutritive value of sorghum fodder in cattle ration. Indian J. Anim. Sci. 78:406-409.

Singh, S., S.S. Kundu, and L.K. Karnani. 2007. Effect of supplanting the *Dicanthium annulatum* hay diet with tree leaves on microbial activity in the rumen of goats. J. Anim. and Feed Sci. 16, Suppl 2, 124-129

Conference Proceedings

Kundu, S.S., M.M. Das, K.K. Singh, and A.K. Samanta. 2002. Evaluation of some locally available feeds for carbohydrate and protein fractions. Page No. 140 – 141 in Proc. of Natl Symp. on Grassland and Fodder Research in the new millennium. Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi (U.P.) India.

NMC. 1995. Summary of peer-reviewed publications on efficacy of pre milking and post milking teat disinfections published since 1980. Pages 82-92 in Natl. Mastitis Counc. Reg. Mtg. Proc., Harrisburg, PA. Natl. Mastitis Counc., Arlington, VA.

Talmant, A., X. Fernandez, P. Sellier and G. Monin. 1989. Glycolytic potential in longissimus dorsi muscle of Large White pigs as measured after in vivo sampling. Page 1129 in Proc. 35th Int. Congr. Meat Sci. Technol., Copenhagen, Denmark.

Van der Werf, J. H. 1990. A note on the use of conditional models to estimate additive genetic variance in selected populations. Proc. 4th World Congr. Appl. Livest. Prod. Edinburgh, Scotland XIII: 476-479

Electronic Publications

FDA. 2001. Effect of the use of antimicrobials in food-producing animals on pathogen load: Systematic review of the published literature. <http://www.fda.gov/cvm/antimicrobial/PathRpt.PDF> Accessed Dec. 14, 2001.

Huntington, G.B., D.L. Harmon, N.B. Kristensen, K.C. Hanson, and J.W. Spears. 2006. Effects of a slow-release urea source on absorption of ammonia and endogenous production of urea by cattle. *Anim. Feed Sci. Technol.* Doi: 10.1016/j.anifeedsci.2006.01.012

Le Neindre, P., C. Terlouw, X. Boissy, and J. Lensink. 2001. Behavioral research and its application to livestock transport and policy: A European perspective. *J. Anim. Sci.* 79 (E-Suppl.)

<http://www.asas.org/jas/jas0905.pdf> Accessed Oct. 7, 2001.

Tables

Tables should be self-contained and complement, but not duplicate, the information contained in the text. Tables should be numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals. Each table should be presented on a separate sheet of A4 paper with a comprehensive but concise legend above the table. Tables should be brief, with units of measurement in parentheses; all abbreviations should be defined in footnotes. Footnote symbols: 1, 2, 3, should be used (in that order). And *, ** should be reserved for P-values. The table and its legend/ footnotes should be understandable without reference to the text.

Figures

All illustrations (line drawings and photographs) are classified as figures. Figures should be cited in consecutive order in the text. Figures should be sized to fit within the column (82mm), intermediate (110mm), or the full text width (17mm). Line figures should be supplied as sharp, black and white graphs or diagrams, drawn with a computer graphics package; lettering should be included. Photographs should be supplied as sharp, glossy, black and white photographic prints (if necessary) and must be unmounted. Individual photographs forming a composite figure should be of equal contrast, to facilitate printing, and should be accurately squared. If supplied electronically, graphics should be supplied as high resolution (at least 300 d.p.i.) files, saved as .eps or tagged image file format. A high-resolution print-out must also be provided.

Figure legends

Legends should be self-explanatory and typed on a separate sheet. The legend should incorporate definitions of any symbols used and all abbreviations and units of measurement should be explained so that the figure and its legend is understandable without reference to the text. (Authors must provide a letter stating that copyright authorization has been obtained if figures have been reproduced from another source.)