

These guidelines, written in the style of a submission to *Journal of Physics: Conference Series-IOPscience*, show the best layout for your paper using Microsoft Word. If you don't wish to use the Word template provided, please use the following page setup measurements. Maximum pages of manuscript is 4 pages, additional cost will be applied for extra pages.

<u>Margin</u>	A4 ONLY – DO NOT USE US LETTER
Top	4.0 cm
Bottom	2.7 cm
Left	2.5 cm
Right	2.5 cm
Gutter	0 cm
Header	0 cm
Footer	0 cm

The Title of the Full Paper: Title should imply the core of the manuscript [Times 17 pt, single space, bold, upper and lower case]

First author¹, Second author², Third author³ [Times 11 pt, bold]

¹Affiliations and addresses of the author(s): Times 11 pt

Type the corresponding author's e-mail address here

Abstract. Abstract covers brief background, objective, methodology, results, and conclusion with a maximum of 300 words. The abstract should summarize the pertinent results in a brief but understandable form. Contents of abstract should be in line with title, objective, methodology, results, and conclusion that describe the essential of the manuscript. The abstract should start with a clear statement of the objective of the experiment and must conclude with one or two sentences that highlight important conclusions. [Times 10 pt]

1. Introduction [Times, 11 pt, Bold]

The introduction briefly justifies the research and specifies the hypotheses to be tested. Extensive discussion of relevant literature should be included in the discussion of results, not in the introduction. To minimize length and avoid redundancy, generally no more than three references should be cited to support a specific concept. [Times, 11pt]

2. Material and Methods [Times, 11 pt, Bold]

2.1. Material [Times, 11 pt, The paragraph text follows on from the subsection heading but should not be in italic]

2.2. Methods

General. A clear description or specific original reference is required for all biological, analytical, and statistical procedures used in the experiment. All of the modifications of procedures must be explained. Diets, animals (breed, sex, age, body weight, and weighing condition), surgical techniques, measurements, and statistical models should be described clearly and fully.

Statistic. 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 to 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. [Times, 11pt]

3. Results and Discussion [Times, 11 pt, Bold]

Results and Discussion. Results (may be combined with discussion) should be presented in tabular form when feasible. The text should explain or elaborate on the tabular data, but numbers should not be repeated extensively within the text. Sufficient data, all with some index of variation attached, should be presented to allow the reader to interpret the results of the experiment. The discussion (may be combined with results) should interpret the results clearly and concisely.

Tables. Tables are used to present numerical data in a self-explanatory manner. They should be intelligible without consulting the text and should not duplicate the data already given in the text or in the illustrations. All of the tables should be cited in the text. Arabic numerals are used to number tables. The table number (i.e. Table 4) is typed in bold face followed by a period. The title of the table continues on the same line with only the first letter capitalized and does not end with a period in the end of the title. The column headings should have the first letter of each word capitalized while the same names of variables are typed with only the first letter capitalized (i.e. Average daily gain).

Numbers. Numerals less than 1, insert a zero to the left of the decimal point (columns should be set up so that decimal points are aligned if possible). If there are no data for a particular entry, insert a dash. If an explanation is necessary, use an abbreviation in the body of the table (e.g. ND) and explain clearly in footnotes what the abbreviation means. Care should be taken to ensure that greater accuracy is not implied in the table than is possible from a particular analysis and only significant figures should be used. It is exceedingly rare where accuracy greater than two decimal places are obtained.

Statistics. References to footnotes in a table are specified by superscript numbers, independently for each table. Superscript letters are used to designate statistical significance. Use a capital case P to indicate probability values (i.e. $P < 0.05$). Presentation of pooled standard errors, the general basis for statistical comparisons of means is recommended when variance is homogeneous. These should be presented in a separate column or row. Standard errors can be attached to each mean by $\pm$ signs when variance or SE is heterogeneous (e.g. unbalanced experiments or unequal numbers of observations in treatment means). The pooled standard error is the preferred estimate of the experimental error because presenting individual standard errors tends to clutter up the table.

Use of numbers. Follow the rules given below for writing numbers:

In general, spell out numbers one through nine and use numerals for 10 and above.

Use Arabic numerals with abbreviated units of measure: 2 g, 5 d, \$4.00, 3%, and numerical designations in the text: exp. 1, group 3, etc.

Use Arabic numerals to express time and date: 08:00 h, Sept. 3, 2014, etc.

In a series using some numbers less than 10 and some more than 10 use numerals for all (i.e. 2 Holsteins, 6 Charolais, and 15 Friesians).

When writing a large number ending in several zeros, use a word for part of the number (i.e. 1.8 million rather than 1,800,000).

When two numbers appear adjacent to each other, spell out the first (i.e. ten 2-d old chicks rather than 10 2-d old chicks).

Do not begin a sentence with a numeral. Spell it out or rearrange the sentence.

Use the 24-h clock system: 09:30, 13:40 h, etc. Give day length in quantitative hours (e.g. 2 h 16 min).

Abbreviate the terms hour (h), minute (min), second (s) and year (yr) when used with a number in the text but spell them out when they are used alone.

Do not use a hyphen to indicate inclusiveness (e.g. use 12 to 14 mg or 3 to 4 not 12 – 14 mg or 3 – 4).

Table 1. Example of table [center, Times, 11 pt]

	Treatment 1	Treatment 2	Treatment 3
Parameter 1			
Parameter 2			
Parameter 3			

[Times, 11pt]

4. Conclusion [Times, 11 pt, Bold]

This section, consisting of no more than 200 characters plus spaces in one paragraph, follows the discussion and should explain in lay terms, without abbreviations, acronyms, or citations, what the findings of this research imply for animal production and (or) biology. [Times, 11pt]

5. References [Times, 11 pt, Bold]

References according to Vancouver numerical system where references are numbered sequentially throughout the text. References written using references manager (Mendeley, Endnote, etc).

Peer Reviewed Journal Articles:

- [1] Jensen, M. S., S. K. Jensen, and K. Jakobsen. 1997. Development of digestive enzymes in pigs with emphasis on lipolytic activity in the stomach and pancreas. *J. Anim. Sci.* 75: 437-445.
- [2] Jin, C. F., J. H. Kim, I. K. Han, H. J. Jung, and C. H. Kwon. 1988a. Effect of various fat sources and lecithin on the growth performance and nutrient utilization in pigs weaned at 21 days of age. *Asian-Aust. J. Anim. Sci.* 11: 176-184.
- [3] Jin, C.F., J. H. Kim, H. K. Moon, W. T. Cho, Y. K. Han, and I. K. Han. 1998b. Effect of various carbohydrate sources on the growth performance and nutrient utilization in pigs weaned at 21 days of age. *Asian-Aust. J. Anim. Sci.* 11: 285-292.
- [4] Ackerson, R. C. 1981. Osmoregulation in cotton in response to water stress: 1. Alterations in photosynthesis, translocation and ultrastructure. *Plant Physiol.* 67: 484-488.

Abstract and Supplements:

- [1] Mahan, D. C., E. M. Weaver, and L. E. Russell. 1996. Improved post-weaning pig performance by adding NaCl or HCl to diets containing animal plasma. *J. Anim. Sci.* 74 (Suppl. 1): 58(Abstr.).

Journal Article Accepted but not published yet:

- [1] Li, D. F., J. L. Nelssen, P. G. Reddy, F. Bleccha, R. D. Klemm, D. W. Giesting, J. D. Hancock, G. L. Allee, and R. D. Goodband. 1999. Measuring suitability of soybean products for early-weaned pigs with immunological criteria. *J. Anim. Sci.* (in press).

Book:

- [1] National Research Council. 1998. *Nutrient Requirements of Swine*. 10th ed. National Academy Press, Washington, DC.
- [2] Steel, R. G. D. and J. H. Torrie. 1980. *Principles and Procedures of Statistics: A Biometrical Approach*. 2nd ed. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York.

Book Chapter:

- [1] Cranwell, P. D. and P. J. Moughan. 1989. Biological limitations imposed by the digestive system to the growth performance of weaner pigs. In: *Manipulating Pig Production II* (Ed. J. L. Barnett and D. P. Hennessy). Australasian Pig Science Association, Werribee, Australia. pp. 140-159.

Thesis and Dissertation:

- [1] Thacker, P. A. 1981. Effect of Dietary Propionate on Lipid Metabolism in Growing Swine. Ph.D. Thesis. University of Alberta. Edmonton.

Conferences Proceedings:

- [1] Goodband, R. D., M. D. Tokach, S. S. Dritz, and J. L. Nelssen. 1995. Practical nutrition for the segregated early weaned pig. In: *Proceedings of the 1995 Saskatchewan Pork Industry Symposium*. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. pp. 15-22.
- [2] Shurson, J., L. Johnston, J. E. Pettigrew and J. Hawton. 1995. Nutrition and the early weaned pig. *Proceedings of the Manitoba Swine Seminar*. Vol. 9:21-32.

Research Reports:

- [1] Lutz, T. L. and T. S. Stahly. 1996. Dietary folic acid needs of high lean growth pigs. Iowa State University Swine Research Report. pp. 4-6.