ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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- Manuscripts submitted are research topics which have no conflict with bioethical research.
- 3. Manuscripts encompass a broad range of research topics in tropical animal sciences: breeding and genetics, reproduction and physiology, nutrition, feed sciences, agrostology, animal products, biotechnology, behaviour, welfare, health and veterinary, livestock farming system, integrated farming system, socio-economic, and policy.
- 4. Started from the year 2020, the journal is published FOUR times a year, i.e. March, June, September, and December.

MANUSCRIPT FILE

- Manuscripts are written in English and used standard scientific usage. Authors whose first language is not English should consult the manuscript with English editing service before submit it to Tropical Animal Science Journal.
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- 3. Manuscripts should be typed using Times New Roman fonts at 12 points.
- Manuscripts should be typed double spaced except for Title, Tables, Title of Graphs/Figures, and appendix typed single spaced. Manuscripts are prepared in A4 paper, margins on all four sides are 3 cm, and total number of pages is 12-20.
- 5. Tables, Graphs, and Figures should be placed after the References of the manuscript.
- 6. Use page numbers and line numbers.
- Manuscripts content should be arranged as the following order: Title, Name of the author(s) and their institutions, Abstract, Introduction, Methods (for Socio-Economic), Materials and Methods (for non Socio-Economic), Results, Discussion, Conclusion, Conflict of Interest, Acknowledgment (if any), References.
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CONTENT OF MANUSCRIPTS

- 1. Title must be brief, clear, specific and informative which reflect the article content. The length of the title maximum 14 words. Each word of the title should be started with capitalized letter.
- 2. Name of author(s) are written as for references.
- 3. Name of institution(s) where the research was conducted must be accompanied with full address including institution/department, city, and country, and e-mail.
- 4. Abstract must be written in English, in single paragraph and no more than 250 words. Abstracts contain clear statement of introduction, objective, methods, results, significance of finding, and conclusion, with no references cited.

- 5. **Keywords** should be written in no more than 5 (five) words or phrases.
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7. Materials and Methods

- a. It should be written clearly and completely containing a clear description of biological, analytical, and statistical procedures; so they can be repeated by other researchers. References of original methods/procedures must be stated and all modifications of procedures (if any) should be explained. Diets and animal conditions (breed, sex, age, body weight, and weighing conditions [i.e., with or without restriction of feed and (or) water]) also should be described clearly and fully.
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- Authors should state clearly information of commercial product and equipment used in the research, such as commercial name, product/equipment spesification, city, and country.
- d. Appropriate statistical methods should be used, although the biological mechanism should be emphasized. The statistical model, classes, blocks, and experimental unit must be designated. Consultation with a statistician is recommended to prevent any incorrect or inadequate statistical methods.

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- a. Data should be presented in Tables or Figures when feasible. There should be no duplication of data in Tables and Figures. Sufficient and comprehensive data followed with some index of variation (e.g., SD, SE, etc.) and significance level (e.g., p<0.01) should be presented to give a complete information and allow the reader to interpret the results of the experiment.
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- h. Some examples of references are presented below:

Book

- AOAC. 2005. Official Methods of Analysis of AOAC International. 18th ed. Assoc. Off. Anal. Chem., Arlington.
- Jay, J. M., M. J. Loessner, & D. A. Golden. 2005. Modern Food Microbiology. 7th ed. Springer, New York.

Journal

- O'Neil, M. R., G. P. Lardy, L. P. Reynolds, J. S. Caton, M. L. Johnson, & K. A. Vonnahme. 2006. Effects of estradiol (E2) and linseed meal (LSM) on caruncular angiogenic factors in ovariectomized (OVX) ewes. Biol. Reprod. 75(Suppl. 1): 132 (Abstr.).
- Priyanto, R. & E. R. Johnson. 2011. Muscle growth and distribution in fattening steer of different breeds. Med. Pet. 34:19-22.

Article in a Book

Launchbaugh, K., J. A. Pfister, S. Lopez-Ortiz, & R. Frost. 2007. Body Condition Affects Blood Alkaloid and Monoterpene Kinetics and Volun-tary Intake of Chemically-Defended Plants by Livestock. In: K. E. Panter, T. L. Wierenga, & J. A. Pfister (Eds). Poisonous Plants: Global Research and Solutions. CAB International, Wallingford. p. 394-400.

Electronic Publications

- Scramlin, S. M., S. N. Carr, C. W. Parks, D. M. Fernandez-Dueñas, C. M. Leick, F. K. McKeith, & J. Killefer. 2008. Effect of Ractopamine level, gender and duration of Ractopamine on belly and bacon quality traits. Meat Sci.
- Windisch, W., K. Schedle, C. Plitzner, & A. Kroismayr. 2008. Use of phytogenic products as feed additives for swine and poultry. J. Anim. Sci. 86:E140-E148. http://jas.fass.org/cgi/content/full/86/14_suppl/E140. [29 December 2009].
- IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature

and Natural Resources). 2007. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species: 2001 Categories and Criteria (Version 3.1). http://www.iucnredlist.org/ [8 October 2007].

TABLES, FIGURES, AND GRAPHS

1. Table:

a. Tables should be prepared using Microsoft Word Table function, select Insert>Table and follow the instruction. Please do not separate cells into rows and columns by using tabs and spaces. Herewith a sample table constructed correctly:

	Column head	Column head	Column head
Row head			
Row head			
Row head			

- b. Tables should be clear and could stand alone (giving a complete information and could be understood without referring to the body of manuscript). All tables should be cited in the text and should not duplicate data already given in the text or in figures.
- c. The title should be brief and clear. Only the initial word is capitalized, typed above the table, and numbered using Arabic number. The title for socioeconomic should be completed with research time and location.
- d. Separating lines should be made horizontal (three lines) to separate head of column (treatment) and data, and closing line.
- e. Data should be completed with standard deviation (SD), standard error (SE), or coefficient of variation (CV) to figure out its variation.
- f. Footnote for statistical analysis should be written: "Means in the same column/row with different superscript differ significantly (p<0.05) or highly significant (p<0.01)".</p>
- Each abbreviation or symbols should be described in footnote.

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- a. Title should be brief and clear, located under the Figure or Graph. Only the initial word is capitalized and numbered with Arabic number.
- b. Symbols and description of Figure and Graph should be defined in title that would give a complete information and could stand alone.
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1.

2.

LSD least significant difference	ADDITIONAL NOTES			LD ₅₀ LSD	lethal dose 50%
typed in italic and used for plants, animals, insects, microorganisms, and diseases. Full name of chemicals is used for the first time. General name or generic can also be used. Units of measurements use International System (IS). Abbreviations are written using standard Tropical Animal Science Journal, as follows: C degree Celsius ANOVA analysis of variance ATP adenosine triphosphate cal calorie cfu colony-forming unit COA coenzyme A CP crude protein (N × 6.25) CV coefficient of variation d day(s) DM dry matter DNA deoxyribonucleic acid EDTA ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid F F-distribution (variance ratio) F F-distribution (variance ratio) RH SH	Noncondatura for Latin records consisting of 2 or 2 records is			-	
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Example of Table, Figure, and Graph

Tabel 1. The average of feed consumption, water consumption, egg production, and feed conversion of laying quail during 8 weeks treatment

Variables	Treatments				
variables	T0	T1	T2	Т3	T4
Feed consumption (g/quail/d)	19.94± 0.61ª	19.99±0.66ª	19.40± 0.65a	19.49± 0.49a	18.49± 0.44b
Water consumption (mL/quail/d)	52.23± 6.96°	62.94±5.33 ^b	68.28± 5.44 ^b	60.27± 4.65b	80.16± 5.33a
Egg production (%)	58.78± 2.72 ^a	59.04±1.79 ^a	59.57± 1.92°	55.76± 4.74°	45.05± 2.07 ^b
Egg mass (g/quail)	524.80±27.32a	531.96±6.31a	521.23±16.42a	511.58±37.49 ^a	409.23±24.42 ^b
Feed conversion	2.41 ± 0.39	2.21±0.12	2.24 ± 0.08	2.10 ± 0.15	2.06± 0.09
IOFC (Rp/egg)	158.31±11.89a	159.41±8.18 ^a	165.96± 7.65ª	146.33±22.61a	99.50± 6.97 ^b

Note: T0= Control diet (without piperine), T1= T0 + piperine 15 mg/kg BW, T2= T0 + piperine 30 mg/kg BW, T3= T0 + piperine 45 mg/kg BW, T4= T0 + piperine 60 mg/kg BW. Means in the same row with different superscripts differ significantly (p<0.05).

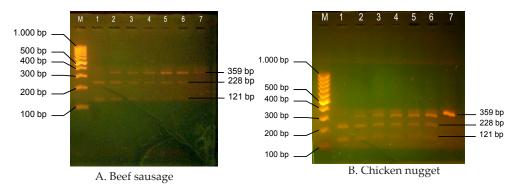


Figure 1. BseDI restriction profile of cytochrome b PCR product amplified from samples. (A) M= 100 bp ladder size standard; 1= pork (100%); 2= (beef 75%: pork 25%); 3= (beef 90%: pork 10%); 4= (beef 95%: pork 5%); 5= (beef 97% pork 3%); 6= (beef 99%: pork 1%); 7= beef 100%. (B) M= 100 bp ladder, 1= pork (100%); 2= (chicken 75%: pork 25%); 3= (chicken 90%: pork 10%); 4= (chicken 95%: pork 5%); 5= (chicken 97%: pork 3%); 6= (chicken 99%: pork 1%); 7= chicken (100%).

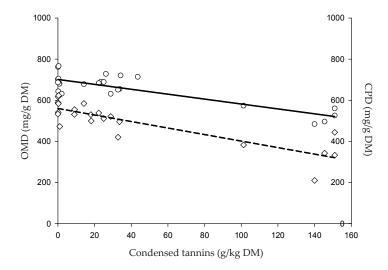


Figure 2. Relationships between dietary condensed tannin concentration and organic matter digestibility (OMD) (-o-, full regression line; OMD= 701.2 − 1.19 CT, p<0.001, R²= 0.701) and crude protein digestibility (CPD) (-◊-, dashed regression line; CPD= 559.7 − 1.59 CT, p<0.001, R²= 0.730) in the *in vivo* studies.

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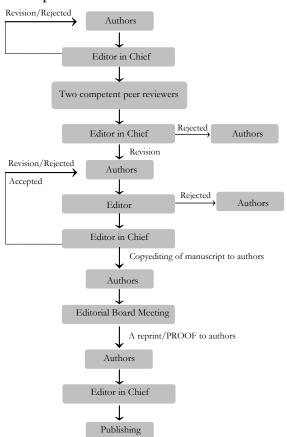
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