

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF CAMELID RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (ISOCARD)

JOURNAL OF CAMELID SCIENCE (J Camelid Sci)

On-line review of ISOCARD

ISSN: 1999-8732

Indexed: *Scopus, Thomson Reuters*

Impact Factor (2019): 0.333



Editor-in-Chief

Rafat Al Jassim, *BSc, MSc, PhD*

Nutrition Biochemist & Gut Microbiologist

Honorary Associate Professor

Centre for Animal Science

Queensland Alliance for Agriculture and Food Innovation (QAAFI)

The University of Queensland, Australia

Email: r.aljassim@uq.edu.au

www.qaafi.uq.edu.au

Associate Editor

Wael Khamas, *BVM&S, MS, PhD*

Professor of Anatomy & Histology

Western University of Health Sciences, Pomona CA, USA

E-mail: wkhamas@westernu.edu

Editorial Office

Queensland Alliance for Agriculture and Food Innovation (QAAFI)

The University of Queensland, Australia

Email: r.aljassim@uq.edu.au

Editorial Board Members

Ahmed Tibary (USA)

Department of Veterinary Clinical Sciences
PO Box 646610 Pullman, WA 99164-6610
Email: tibary@vetmed.wsu.edu

Alfredo Pauciullo (Italy)

Professor, Department of Agricultural, Forest and Food Sciences (DISAFA)
University of Torino Largo Paolo Braccini, 2
10095 Grugliasco (TO), ITALY
Email: alfredo.pauciullo@unito.it

Andre-Denis G. Wright (USA)

Professor and Director,
College of Agricultural, Human, and Natural Resource Sciences (CAHNRS),
Washington State University, USA
Email: andre-denis.wright@wsu.edu

Bernard Faye (France)

International Camel Expert FAO consultant
CIRAD-ES Campus International de Baillarguet TA C/112A,
UMR SELMET 34398 Montpellier Cedex
Email: Bernard.faye@cirad.fr

Hamid Agab (Sudan)

Professor, Head of Camel Research and Development Program
The Arab Center for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands ACSAD,
Cairo Office Email: hamidagab@gmail.com

Isam Kadim (Oman)

Professor, Department of Biological Sciences and Chemistry
College of Arts and Sciences
University of Nizwa
Nizwa Sultanate of Oman
Email: isam@unizwa.edu.om

Jane Collins Wheeler (Peru-USA)

Jr. Centenario 195 Block C2-10, La Molina - Lima 12, Perú
Email: janecwheeler@conopa.org

John B. Gaughan (Australia)

Associate Prof. Animal Science
School of Agriculture and Food Sciences
The University of Queensland, Gatton, Qld Australia 4343
Treasurer, International Society of Biometeorology (www.biometeorology.org)
Email: j.gaughan@uq.edu.au

Julian A. (Lulu) Skidmore (UAE)

Camel Reproduction Centre
Dubai United Arab Emirates
Email: luluskidmore@yahoo.com

Mary Fletcher (Australia)

A/Prof FRACI CChem
Principal Research Fellow
Queensland Alliance for Agriculture and Food Innovation (QAAFI)
Affiliate Associate Professor, School of Chemistry & Molecular Biosciences,
The University of Queensland.
President, Queensland Branch, Royal Australian Chemical Institute
Email: mary.fletcher@uq.edu.au

Manuel Fondevila (Spain)

Professor, Department of Animal Production and Food Sciences Zaragoza,
Aragon, Spain Miguel Servet 177 50013 Zaragoza
Email: mfonde@unizar.es

Mohamed Hammadi (Tunisia)

Laboratoire Elevage & Faune Sauvage, Institut des Régions Arides.
4119 Médenine Tunisia
Email: mohamed.hammadi@ira.rnrt.tn

Set Bornstein (Sweden)

Department of Virology, Immunobiology and Parasitology,
National Veterinary Institute Sweden
Email: set.bornstein@telia.com

Veerasamy Sejian (India)

Senior Scientist
Animal Physiology Division ICAR-National Institute of Animal Nutrition and Physiology Indian Council
of Agricultural Research Audugodi, Bangalore-560030, India
Editor-in-Chief Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology Advances Journal Website:
<http://www.grjournals.com/Default.aspx?tabid=6537>
Email: drsejian@gmail.com

Wael A. Khamas (USA)

BVM&S, MS, PhD

Professor of Anatomy & Histology

Year I Director; Fulbright Scholar College of Veterinary Medicine;

Western University of Health Sciences 309 E Second Street;

Pomona, CA 91766-1854

E-mail: wkhamas@westernu.edu

Instructions to Authors

Revised November 2020

Submission of original papers, reviews, short communications and clinical case reports

The instructions to authors are also available on the ISOCARD

Website: www.isocard.net/en/journal.

1. Aims and scope

- To disseminate knowledge for sustainable use of camelids for food and other human need.
- Camelid Science is a peer-reviewed journal that publishes original and review articles focusing on camelid (camels, alpacas, llamas, vicunas and guanaco) sciences. The areas of interest are anatomy, physiology, nutrition, genetics, production, reproduction, management and diseases.
- Timely review articles will be considered. They should focus on any aspects concerning camelids. The articles should present comprehensive, critical summaries of current knowledge in the field and should not be limited to a discussion of the author's work.
- The journal is aimed to foster communication and collaboration among scientists working in research institutes, universities, governmental institutions or nongovernmental organisations, private firms and the pharmaceutical industry.
- Hard copy and on-line journal will be published twice a year (June and December).

2. Ethics for the Journal of Camelid Science (JCS)

In recent years there has been an exponential growth in the number of journals and papers placed in the public domain. This has been largely due to the increase in availability of e-journals, web pages and social media sources as well as the increased efficiency, and specificity, of search engines. At the same time as this increase in sources, there has also been an increase in the number of possible fraudulent submissions to scientific journals which have had to be investigated. In order to circumvent this, JCS has developed the following ethical guidelines for authors, in keeping with [COPE'S CODE](#), in order to promote integrity in their research publications:

- It is expected that all manuscripts submitted to JCS have not been published in whole, or in part, except in oral, poster, abstract or thesis format.
- It is expected that all manuscripts submitted to JCS are not submitted to another journal for publication.
- All named authors of the manuscript have contributed independent work and the order of authors

has been agreed upon before submission.

- Permission has been given, by all named authors of the manuscript, for their name to be included.
- Permission of all authors of the manuscript must be obtained, in writing, to change the order of authors, to remove or add an author after submission of the manuscript. Note this must be requested **before** publication.
- Authors must disclose any conflicts of interest which may affect their research such as: financial or personal relationships; grants; employment etc.
- All research included in the manuscript must follow ethical guidelines and be approved by a regulatory ethics committee.
- Where content is not the original work of the author(s) it is attributed correctly and where sections of text, diagrams or figures are copied directly; permission of the original author has been given, in writing, to include the information in the manuscript.
- Verification of originality of authorship will be checked by scanning using a plagiarism detection tool such as [iThenticate](#), [CrossCheck](#) or [turnitin](#).
- Where papers are found to have breached ethical guidelines; retractions will be published immediately, and papers withdrawn from the database. Authors may also be placed on a prohibited authors list.
- It is permitted for authors to distribute abstracts and table of contents of the manuscript within their organization. Permission to distribute this information outside of their organization requires the permission of the publisher. This includes translation of the manuscript into other languages, compilations from the manuscript and derivatives of the manuscript.

3. Manuscript preparation, types of papers

- Manuscripts should be written in English (British English). Authors whose native language is not English are strongly advised to have their manuscripts checked by an English-speaking colleague prior to submission.
- Original papers (full papers) should report the results of original research. The material should not have been previously published or submitted for publication elsewhere except for short communications and abstracts in conferences. Full paper must contain the following sections: Title page, Abstract and Keywords, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, and Literature Cited followed by Figures Legends, Figures, and tables.
- Short communications are concise but contain a complete description of a limited investigation. They should provide a substantial scientific contribution and be as completely documented as a full paper, both by references to the literature and description of the experimental procedures employed. They should not exceed 1500 words prepared in double-spaced in Microsoft Word including figures, tables and references. They should have combined results and discussion.
- Clinical case reports are concise but contain the basic sections of a scientific report including introduction, case, literature review, discussion and conclusion. All should be brief except for the case section which should provide detailed description of the examination carried out and the relevant tests. For a good illustration on how to write a clinical case report visit the following

website: <http://familymed.uthscsa.edu/facultydevelopment/elearning/anatomy.html>

- Review articles should cover subjects falling within the scope of the journal.

4. Submission of manuscripts

- The standard procedure for submitting a paper to Journal of Camelid Science is to send one single WORD format file of the article to the editorial office by email at: r.aljassim@uq.edu.au. The manuscript must be accompanied with a cover letter containing the full address, including the e-mail address of all authors. Possible reviewers not members of the editorial board should be suggested.

5. Peer review process

- Manuscripts are examined initially by section editors for their appropriateness to the journal. Those that do not match the scope of the JCS or conform to its style and form guidelines will be rejected without review. Other manuscripts are sent to a minimum of 2 experts chosen by the section editor or editor-in-chief. The identity of peer reviewers is kept confidential.
- Only papers of high quality and novelty and of general significance are published. Field studies, short notes and negative studies will be published only if they provide a substantial scientific contribution.
- Manuscripts that, in the reviewers' opinions, are poorly written (style or language) and require major revisions may be rejected. If minor revisions are recommended by the reviewers, authors are expected to make the appropriate revisions within 1 month. For manuscripts requiring major revisions, the revised version must be sent to the editorial office within 2 months. It is advisable that author(s) ask for extension if needed, otherwise revised manuscripts that are received after the time allotted will not be considered.
- Revised manuscripts may be reviewed a second time. Those that pass peer review are accepted for publication provided that the authors respond meaningfully to the questions and concerns raised by the editors.

6. Style guide

6.1. General presentation

The manuscript should be prepared double-spaced in Microsoft Word, using Times New Roman font at 12 points, double line spacing and no less than 2.54 cm (1 inch) margins all around. Lines and pages should be numbered consecutively.

The manuscript should be presented as follows: title page, abstract and keywords, introduction, materials and methods, results, discussion, acknowledgments, references, figures and tables should be placed in separate sections at the end of the manuscript, and not inserted in the text. All figures and tables should be self-explanatory and meet the stand-alone criterion; that is, information in a table or a figure can be understood without referring to information in the text. Section headings should be numbered following the international numbering system (1, 1.1, 1.1.1, etc.).

Punctuation characteristics of the English language should be used (semi-colons, colons, question marks and exclamation marks are never preceded by a space in English Abbreviations should be punctuated.

There is no space between opening and closing brackets and the following and preceding words. Uppercase letters should be accented; small capitals should not be used.

6.2. Title page

The title page should include the following: the title of the article, which should be concise but explicit, the surname and forenames (in full) of each author, the department and institution where the study was carried out, e-mail address of the corresponding author (this author being identified by an asterisk).

6.3. Abstract and keywords

The abstract (maximum 250 words) should be in a form suitable for abstracting services. It should contain no paragraphs, footnotes, references, cross-references to figures and tables or undefined abbreviations. Up to five keywords should be supplied, to assist the reader and facilitate information retrieval. Keywords may be taken from the title, abstract or text. The plural form and uppercase letters should be avoided. Key words should be written in bold lowercase letters, separated by commas and presented in alphabetical order.

6.4. References

In the reference list, the references should appear in the text under the following forms: one name: (Farah, 1989) or Farah (1989); two names: Skidmore and Billah (2011) or (Skidmore and Billah, 2011); more than two names: Christine et al., (2011) or (Christine et al., 2011).

All entries in the reference list must correspond to references in the text and vice versa. The titles of journals should be abbreviated according to the rules of Biosciences Information Service (Biosis). Words for which no abbreviation is given should be written in full. Works listed in References

The reference list must include articles published in print or online journals, books and book chapters. Examples are given below of the layout and punctuation to be used in the references.

Article

All authors must be mentioned: Bengoumi M., Faye B., De La Farge F. 1997. Clinical enzymology in the dromedary camel (*Camelus dromedarius*). Part II. Effect of season, age, sex, castration, lactation and pregnancy on serum AST, ALT, GGT, AP and LDH activities. *J. Camel Pract. Res.*, 4, 25-29

Book

Faye B., 1997. Guide de l'élevage du dromadaire. Ed. Sanofi, Libourne, France, 126 pp.

Chapter in a book

Al Jassim R. and Hogan J. 2012. Camel Nutrition for Meat Production, In: Camel Meat and Meat Products. I. T Kadim, O. Mahgoub, B. Faye and M. M. Farouk (Eds.). CABI Publishing, UK, 17-34.

Works cited in the text

Proceedings of meetings, abstracts, articles submitted for publication, unpublished data, personal communications, theses, letters, electronic material and websites should not appear in the reference list but should be cited in the text as footnotes as follows. However, these reports must not appear in the materials and methods section of an original article. Accepted papers or papers in press, are allowed in this section.

Proceedings (peer refereed proceedings only)

Vias G., Pacholek X., Daouda H., Faye B. 2002. Camel traction in Niger: between tradition and modernity. Proc. of 53th EAAP-FEZ meeting: “working animals in agriculture and transport”. Cairo (Egypt), 1-4 sept. 2002, EEAP Technical series n°6, 201-207.

Thesis

Samsudin, A. A. 2011. The bacterial community in the foregut of the dromedary camel. Thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at The University of Queensland, Australia.

Electronic material

Faye B., 2002. Dromedary camels. In: Animal Health and Production Compendium. CDRom CAB International, Wallingford, UK.

Websites

Antoine-Moussiaux A., Faye B., Vias G., 2006. Connaissances ethnovétérinaires des pathologies camélines dominantes chez les Touaregs de la région d’Agadez (Niger). <http://camelides.cirad.fr>

6.5. Illustrations (tables and figures)

Illustrations should be numbered in Arabic numerals for figures and tables, and should be referred to in the text by their number: Figure 1, Table 1. Lettering (symbols, numbers, etc.) should not differ from figure to figure and should be of sufficient size. Figures should be presented in the form of drawings on drawing or tracing paper or as sharp glossy prints. Halftones should contain good contrast and should be originals (i.e. not already reproduced); line drawings should have a white background. Photographs should be presented in the form of plates to be reproduced without reduction. The lettering should not be placed any closer to the edges than 1 cm. The figure captions should be explicit so that the illustrations are comprehensible without reference to the text. Figures are in black and white, but they can appear in colour if necessary. Tables should not exceed 84 characters per line (140 if in landscape format). The title of each table should be written above the corresponding table.

Figures and tables published elsewhere cannot be accepted without permission.

7. The galley proofs and reprints

They should be carefully corrected and returned to the publisher within one week of reception. If this period is exceeded, the galleys will be proofed only by the editorial staff and printed without the authors' corrections. The PDF file of the article will be provided free of charge to the corresponding author.

Proofs will be sent by electronic mail to the corresponding author indicated on the title page.

8. Copyright

As soon as the article has been accepted for publication, the author is considered to have transferred his rights to the publisher. Requests for reproduction should be sent to the publisher.

9. Animal welfare

Experimental animals must be used responsibly and in accordance to the national legislation on the use of animals for research. The Journal of Camelid Science promotes the responsible care and use of animals.