

WRC 2020
1-3 July, Nantes, France

Authors' instructions

World rabbit congresses accept short scientific communications (papers of 4 pages maximum) in all area of the rabbit sciences (& farming), including nutrition and feeding, reproduction, breeding & genetics, pathology, ethology & welfare, biology and physiology, product quality, breeding systems and economics, companion or laboratory animal.

Proceeding of the congress will be published with an ISSN number (ISSN 2308-1910 for the online version of the proceedings in the WRSA website). Thereafter, a paper may be published in a scientific journal thereafter, such World Rabbit Science.

Accordingly, papers contents must content novel or original information and data, that were not already published in a congress or a scientific journal.

A process of refereeing for all short papers, with a committee of international scientists, will ensure the scientific level of the congress.

Language and evaluation of scientific communication

Scientific communications are reserved to the presentation of results of experimental studies and must be written in English.

Scientific communications must be prepared and submitted following the instructions detailed below. Authors are asked to avoid splitting the same experiment into two or more communications.

The communication will be submitted for a referee evaluation and will be accepted after eventual revision by the responsible members of the scientific session. This latter group will also decide about the form of presentation: oral communication or poster presentation. Authors can express their preference to present their paper as oral communication or poster.

Guide for authors

The authors are kindly requested to carefully follow the guidelines below and to refer to the sample communication for assistance.

Download a sample scientific communication

Submission procedure

Authors should submit a Word (.doc or .docx) or Open office (.odt) file, within the website of the congress.

Names of electronic files

1. Save the file of your scientific communication with the Surname and Name of the **corresponding/registered author** as follows:

SurnameNameComm.doc (e.g. SmithJohnComm.doc)

If more than one scientific communication (**maximum of 3**) will be presented by the same **corresponding/registered author**, use progressive numbering (e.g. SmithJohnComm1.doc, SmithJohnComm2.doc).

Length of the text

Scientific communication must not be longer than 4 pages, included abstract and references.

Invited main papers should not be longer than 20 pages.

Page size. Papers should be formatted in a A4 size page (21.0 x 29.7 cm), but the body of the text should occupy only 16.0 x 22.9 cm on the page (2.5 cm up and down , right and left margins).

Font. Use Times New Roman font.

Font size. Use 11-point size for text; 9-point size for tables and references.

Text must be single-spaced, left and right-justified.

Superscript and subscripts should be at least 8 points in size, clearly visible and easy to identify.

Do not indent the beginning of paragraphs.

Use italics for names of species (e.g. *Oryctolagus cuniculus*), of loci, genes or markers and expressions such as *et al.* and *ad libitum*.

Layout of text

The title should be 14-point sized, in upper case, bold type, and centred at the top of the page. Leave two blank lines (11-point sized) below the title. Title should contain the main key words of the study

The authors' names should be 11-point sized, in lower case, bold type and centred at the top of the page. Leave one blank line (11-point sized) below the authors' names.

Authors' affiliation, mailing address and e-mail address of corresponding author should be 9-point sized, in lower case, normal type and centred. Use superscripts 1, 2, ...for different locations. Do not leave blank lines between different affiliations. Leave one blank line (11-point sized) below the e-mail address line.

An abstract with 40-45 lines will be on the first page of the communication (all lines included from title to key words). (Refer to template paper). **The abstract must be informative**, with the main figures (value of the result) obtained, and clear comparisons e.g.: **A is 10% higher than B (P<0.05)**. The one-paragraph text should be complete, informative, and understandable without reference to the paper. Leave one blank line below the abstract.

Start the line with **Key words:** (bold type) and list three to five key words (normal type).

The text should contain: a short INTRODUCTION (half page maximum) to justify the objectives avoiding large reviews and including a sentence with the objectives, clearly defined; a MATERIALS AND METHODS section with enough information to know how the experiment was carried out (number of animals per treatment, age or weight, breed, type of housing, statistical model with the effects, and the experimental units clearly defined, etc.); a RESULTS AND DISCUSSION section focused on the results, with a short discussion; a short CONCLUSION section, if not included at the end of the previous section; ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (if appropriate); REFERENCES list (essential).

Main headings (e.g. **INTRODUCTION**) must be written centred, in upper case, bold type, and without full stop.

Secondary headings should be left justified, in lower case, bold type and without full stop.

Lesser headings should be left justified, lower case, in italics and without full stop.

At the end of each section, leave one blank line and write the next main heading.

Tables

The body of the tables should be 9-point sized, single-spaced and placed in the correct position in the text.

Leave one blank line before the table title and after the table. Do not leave blank space after the title.

Tables should be numbered with Arabic numerals as “**Table 1:**” (in bold type) starting at the left margin. They should be followed on the same line by a title which is comprehensible without reference to the text. The title should be 11-point sized, in lower case and normal type and without full stop.

Each column or row heading should only have the first letter of the first word in capitals. Units should be shown in the headings in parenthesis and not in the body of the table. Tables should have horizontal lines on the top and bottom and under column headings. There should be no vertical lines between columns. Put only one numeric information per cell in the table (i.e. 1 heading, 1 row). Only significant digits (preferably 3) should be presented (e.g. 657 g; 12.3%; 2.45 mg/kg).

Footnotes (9-point sized) should be put under the table without blank space and referred to in the table by small case, normal type, superscript.

When they are referred to in the text, tables should be typed in full (e.g. Table 3).

Figures

Authors are encouraged to take full advantage of the colours, since the E-proceedings will be provided. Figures should be numbered with Arabic numerals in the form “**Figure 1:**” (in bold type) starting at the left margin.

They should be followed on the same line by a title which is comprehensible without reference to the text. The title should be placed under the figure using 11-point sized, lower case and normal type and without full stop.

Lettering on the figures should be in lower case using Times New Roman font.

Legends and symbols should be defined in the figure or in the title. Axes should be labelled with units in parentheses.

When they are referred to in the text, figures should be typed in full (e.g. Figure 1).

Photographs

An electronic text may be enriched with one colour picture when deemed necessary (backyard production system, coat colour, etc.).

Pictures should be numbered as Figures and a title should be placed under the photograph with the same format as Figures.

References

Reference citation in the text and reference list should follow the instructions given by World Rabbit Science, the journal of WRSA, years 2006 and 2007, as reported below:

Reference citation in the text

Citations should be made in lower case. Apart from main papers, the number of citations in the scientific communication should be limited; select only the most pertinent ones. When two or more citations are included in a grouping within a sentence, the citations must be arranged in chronological order, and if needed, alphabetically within the year. For two authors "and" (e.g. Blasco and Ouhayoun, 1996) is employed; but for three and more authors cited "*et al.*", is used (e.g. Coudert *et al.*, 1992). If two papers are abbreviated identically in the text, place a different letter after the date for each paper, both in the text and in the references list (e.g. Lebas *et al.*, 1992a) A semi-colon should separate references of different authors when cited within parentheses.

Examples of citations in the body of the text:

1. in agreement with others (Lebas, 1986a, 1986b; Lebas and Ouhayoun, 1987; Gidenne, 2000; Perez *et al.*, 2002)
2. as indicated by Lukefahr *et al.* (2003) and McNitt (2005).

Reference list

A complete list of references cited in the text must be given in alphabetical order at the end of the paper and be preceded by the major headline, REFERENCES.

The references (9-point size) should be given in full with the name and forename initial(s) of the author(s), year, full title of the article, and journal of publication with indication of the volume, and first and last page of the article. In the list of references, the order should be alphabetical with papers by the same authors arranged in the order 1) single author, 2) two authors alphabetically according to the name of the second author, and 3) three or more authors chronologically with a,b,c etc. for papers published in the same year. References should be abbreviated in accordance with the rules of Biosciences Information Service (Biosis). If uncertain about the correct abbreviation, the full journal title should be provided.

Names of authors are in lower case, name of the journal and number of the journal in italics. Some examples are given below:

- Adamson I., Fisher H. 1973. Amino acid requirements of the growing rabbits: an estimate of quantitative needs. *J. Nutr.*, 103, 1306-1310.
- Colin M. 1993. Rabbit production in East European Countries. *World Rabbit Sci.*, 1, 37-52.
- Koehl P.F. 1988. The performance of rabbit production units followed through technical and economical management. *In: Proc. 4th World Rabbit Congr. Budapest Oct., 1, 318-325.*
- Lebas F., Coudert P., Rouvier R., De Rochambeau H. 1986. The rabbit: husbandry, health and production. *F.A.O., Rome, Italy.*
- SAS. 1998. SAS/STAT User's Guide (Release 6.03). *SAS Inst. Inc., Cary NC, USA.*

- Smith J.E., Lang G.H. 1992. Composition of rabbit blood. *In: Biology of Mammals. Boff Ink. (Foster R. P., Manners J.P.R., Eds.). Corronsak SD, USA, 789-792.*
- Yu B., Chio P.W.S., Young C.L., Huang H.H. 1987. A study of rabbit T-type canula and ileal digestibility. *J. Chin. Soc. Anim. Sci., 16, 73-81.*