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1. SUBMISSION

Thank you for your interest in the *Journal of the World Aquaculture Society (JWAS)*. Note that submission implies that the content has not been published or submitted for publication elsewhere except as a brief abstract in the proceedings of a scientific meeting/symposium or on a preprint server such as BioRxiv.

JWAS has reduced the formatting requirements for the initial submission of articles to the journal. New manuscripts can be submitted to JWAS without excessive formatting requirements. Those recommended for resubmission following the initial review will need to be formatted in the JWAS style. The review process will remain the same as in previous years.

Once you have prepared your submission, manuscripts should be submitted online at <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/jwas>.

For initial submission, the paper can be submitted as a single file or as individual manuscript and figure files. There are no page charges in the Journal of the World Aquaculture Society.

The submission system will prompt you to use an ORCID iD (a unique author identifier) to help distinguish your work from that of other researchers – its use is optional. [Click here](#) to find out more.

Authors for whom English is not their first language are strongly encouraged to have their manuscripts carefully edited before submission by an individual with demonstrated strong technical writing skill in English. Professional editing is available at the authors' expense through the Wiley English Language Editing Service at <http://wileyeditingservices.com/en/>.

Click here for more details on how to use [ScholarOne](#).

2. AIMS AND SCOPE

The Journal of the World Aquaculture Society (JWAS) is a scientific journal devoted to the advancement of technological innovations and solutions to major issues facing the growth of global aquaculture. For over four decades, *JWAS* has represented the part of the World Aquaculture Society's

overall mission that is devoted to effective dissemination of information, focusing on global aquaculture science, growth of aquaculture industries, and development and growth of sustainable aquaculture enterprises of all scales. *JWAS* seeks manuscripts that make a substantive contribution to the growth and development of aquaculture from various perspectives that include all aspects of ecologically, socially and economically sustainable production of all aquatic species worldwide.

There are no page charges to publish in *JWAS*; however, open access publication is available at author's expense and is highly recommended to increase the accessibility to timely and significant results.

Peer Review Policy

All manuscripts submitted to *JWAS* undergo an initial review by the editorial board to ensure that the content truly represents the focus and goal of the journal. If found acceptable, the manuscript is then sent to anonymous expert referees for independent, objective review and respective recommendations are transmitted to the editorial board. The editorial board will then determine the next course of action regarding suitability for publication and accordingly will inform the author.

Categories of Papers Published

Review papers provide a compilation and synthesis of the research literature on a topic of historical and/or current significance relevant to a species, production system, research methodology, national or international set of policies, science basis for regulatory processes, or emerging challenges or opportunities for aquaculture growth and development.

Fundamental studies report results of novel research that reveal underlying mechanisms or test hypotheses related to basic biological, chemical, physical, or socioeconomic theories relevant to sustainable growth and development of aquaculture.

Applied studies provide scientifically rigorous and applicable information for technological, management, policy, and science-based regulatory improvements that enhance productivity, marketability, food safety, consumer acceptance, and public values and understanding, or otherwise contribute to growth and development of sustainable aquaculture.

3. PREPARING YOUR SUBMISSION

A. General Instructions

- 1) Sequencing of components of manuscript
 - a. Title page
 - b. Abstract
 - c. Keywords
 - d. Funding information (to be placed on first page)
 - e. Main body of text
 - i. Introduction
 - ii. Materials and Methods
 - iii. Results
 - iv. Discussion
 - v. Conclusion
 - f. Acknowledgements

- g. Conflict of interest
 - h. Author Contribution
 - i. References
 - j. Supporting information
 - k. Appendix
- 2) General formatting
- a. Number all pages sequentially.
 - b. Use any standard 12 pt font. Do not use non-standard type. Do not justify right margins.
 - c. Double-space throughout, including title page, abstract, literature cited, tables, and figure legends.
 - d. Use metric units of measurement. When needed, English equivalents may be given in parentheses.
 - e. Sources of Materials: (Tylenol; Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, NJ) (Manufacturer, City, Country). Do not provide country name for USA. Abbreviate US states.
 - f. Number style
 - i. Numbers less than 10: spell out; but when they represent precise measurement (i.e., used with units), use numerals; numerals for number of participants; 7-point scale, but three items, factor 5, score 4.
 - ii. Numbers greater than nine: use numerals; except at beginning of sentence.
 - iii. Mixed series: use numerals; but if different categories of items, spell out numbers less than 10.
 - iv. Common fractions: spell out (e.g., one fifth, two-thirds majority).
 - v. Large numbers (starting with millions): use combination of figure and words (e.g., 3 million, \$2.5 billion).
 - vi. Consecutive numerical expression: spell out one that can be spelled out without contravening style (e.g., ten 7-point scales).
 - vii. Thousand separator: commas; 1,000, 10,000, 100,000; exceptions: page numbers, binary digits, temperature, acoustic frequency (2000 Hz), degrees of freedom, 4,9000.07444.
 - viii. Ordinals: first–ninth; 10th; mixed series: 2nd and 10th rows; 3rd-year student; spell out ordinal that appear before a numeral.
 - ix. Fold words: twofold, 10-fold.
 - g. Units of measure
 - i. Time: hour → hr; minute → min; second → s; millisecond → ms; nanosecond → ns; day → day; year → year; week → week; month → month.
 - ii. Volume: Litre → L (always).
 - iii. Temperature: 3–4°C (degrees celsius, no space before °C)
 - iv. Percentage: % symbol (50 and 60%; 40–50%).
 - v. Repetition of units: Do not repeat units
 - vi. Range: Use en dash
 - vii. Measures of currency: \$55.60
 - h. Dashes, commas, brackets
 - i. Hyphen: Use en dash for equal weightage
 - ii. Use hyphen for adjectival units: 4.6-cm long, a 7-kg weight

- iii. Use emdash for parenthetical dash.
- iv. Brackets: ([]). *Exception:* Do not use brackets if the material can be set off easily with commas without confounding meaning
- v. For Equations: Use () first, then [()], and finally {[()]}
- vi. Quotation marks, punctuations. Use double quotes and single quote inside double quotes. Punctuation: inside quotes. e.g.: [, ”] [.”] [”?”] [”:]
- i. Genus/Species: Italics style. *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (Genus species) in article title, at first mention in Abstract, main text, but ‘*O. mykiss*’ thereafter.
- j. Abbreviations: First use: Spell out abbreviations and acronyms on first use in text and in abstract and use abbreviations thereafter.
 - i. Time & dates: Date: April 18, 1992; Time: 8:30 p.m., 12:30 a.m.
 - ii. Genes/proteins: Genes italic, proteins roman.
 - iii. Use solidus/slash for 2 units: (e.g., 2 mg/mL), but use negative indices for more than 2 units (2 nmol hr⁻¹ mg⁻¹).
 - iv. Zero is used before a decimal fraction.
 - v. Use leading zeroes for statistical values pertaining to probability (p, beta, alpha values).
 - vi. Lowercase *p* for probability.
 - vii. e.g., for example,
 - viii. i.e., that is,
 - ix. vs., versus
 - x. *N*: Total number of units in the sample under study (*N* = 127)
 - xi. *n*: number of units in a subgroup of the sample under study (*n* = 38)
 - xii. mmHg
 - xiii. Mann–Whitney *U* test
 - xiv. Paired *t* test (no hyphen after *t*), but *t*-test results
 - xv. Use *SD* for standard deviation.
 - xvi. Use *SE* for standard error.
 - xvii. *SEM*
 - xviii. wt/vol, vol/vol. vol%, wt%, mm Hg
 - xix. Magnification: ×600
 - xx. Centrifugation: 200g
 - xxi. Molar *M* in caps (e.g., 3 μM, 5 mM)
 - xxii. ANOVA, ANCOVA (all caps)
 - xxiii. Ratio: 4:3 (no space on either side)
 - xxiv. United States (noun) and U.S. (adjective); United Kingdom (noun) and UK (adjective)
 - xxv. Day 2, Experiment 4, Trial 5, Grade 8
 - xxvi. Do not use comma for 8 years 2 months; 3 min 40 s
 - xxvii. western blotting, northern blotting, Southern blotting
 - xxviii. ca. to be used only with dates. Otherwise use a ~ elsewhere
 - xxix. Use semicolon for back-back parenthesis

B. Title Page

- 1) The title should be a short informative title that contains the major key words.
- 2) Title: Sentence case; no end period at end of title, but uppercase capitalization after colon, hyphen. No abbreviations. Include keywords.
- 3) Author byline: place below article title, title case, no period at end; names in full,

forename and surnames spelled out, initials for middle names.

- 4) Author affiliation: Place below author name, upper/lower case. Brief address; zip code and PO box number not allowed; no country name for US papers; list department institution, city, state (if US) or country; US state name spelled out in affiliation and abbreviated in corresponding address (CA); provide city and country for authors whose affiliations are outside the US and include province for authors in Canada or Australia (in full).
- 5) Author correspondence: Author name, short address, Email; provide country names other than USA; telephone/fax not allowed.
 - a. Example: Correspondence: John A. Doe, VA Seafood AREC, Virginia State Polytechnic Institute and State University, 102 S. King St., Hampton, VA 23669

C. Abstract

- 1) Abstract should be a single paragraph without references or abbreviations other than very standard ones.
- 2) Be concise (normally not more than 3% of the text length) but include why you did the study, how you did it, the results of the study, and what the results mean.

D. Keywords

- 1) Place keywords under abstract.
- 2) List in alphabetical order separated by commas, all lower case, no period at end

E. Significance Statement

Authors should include a Significance Statement with their submission that will be made available for reviewers as part of the peer review process and, if the manuscript is accepted for publication, will appear ultimately within the online table of contents. The statement should explain the contribution of the work reported in the manuscript to the growth and development of aquaculture. The statement should consist of no more than two sentences with less than 75 words total written to explain the significance of the work to a broad audience.

F. Text

1. Begin with an INTRODUCTION that concisely establishes the purpose and importance of the work. Subsequent sections in the text should include centered headings ALL CAPS. Typical main headings are MATERIALS AND METHODS, RESULTS, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS, AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. Do not start these sections with a new page. Number all headings: 1. INTRODUCTION; 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS, etc. and left justify
- 2) Second level headings (if required) are numbered, left justified, in sentence case, bold.
Example: 2.1 Experimental diets; 2.2 Fish and experimental design
- 3) Acknowledgments should contain grant and contribution numbers. Acknowledge only those people and institutions that contributed directly to the research or manuscript quality.

G. Figures

- 1) Figure placement: Figures should be placed and cited in order of reference and in numerical order.
- 2) Figure legends: Use ALL CAPS (FIGURE 1)
- 3) Figure caption unjustified in sentence case
 - a. Example: FIGURE 1 Three-dimensional solution of multidimensional scaling of taste solution preferences of F2 mice. (a) Histological section and (b) comparison
- 4) Ensure both axes have thick, black lines and that all labels are black and same font and large enough to read when printed.
- 5) For bar graphs, use black, white, and various shades of grey for fill, avoid use of patterned fill.
- 6) There are three preferred formats for digital artwork submission: Encapsulated PostScript (EPS), Portable Document Format (PDF), and Tagged Image Format (TIFF). We suggest that line art be saved as EPS files. Alternately, these may be saved as PDF files at 600 dots per inch (dpi) or better at final size. Tone art, or photographic images, should be saved as TIFF files with a resolution of 300 dpi at final size. For combination figures, or artwork that contains both photographs and labeling, we recommend saving figures as EPS files, or as PDF files with a resolution of 600 dpi or better at final size. More detailed information on the submission of electronic artwork can be found at <http://authorservices.wiley.com/bauthor/illustration.asp>

H. Tables

TABLE 1 List of identified protein spots selected as associated with *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* (VP AHPND) isolates (5HP and CN) and not a non-AHPND isolate of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* (SO2)

Spot	Protein name (organism)	Accession no.	MOWSE	MW
1	Flagellar hook-associated protein FlgK (<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i> RIMD 2210633)	gi 28897559	1,088	71.15
2*	Hypothetical protein AJ90_20625 (<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i> M0605)	gi 576300948	789	50.2
3	Flagellin (<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i> RIMD 210633)	gi 28899032	316	39.8
4	Outer membrane protein U (<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>)	gi 297242391	564	36.2
5	Flagellar basal body rod modification protein (<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i> RIMD 2210633)	gi 28897551	489	24.8

Notes.

Asterisks indicate hypothetical proteins listed in the database at the time and corresponding to what were later named the toxins Pir^{VP} A (spots 6, 8, and 9 of 12.7 kDa) and Pir^{VP} B (spot 2 of 50.2 kDa).

MOWSE: MOlecular Weight SEarch;

MW: molecular weight.

- 1) Multiple sentences are not allowed in a table caption
- 2) Tables should be placed and cited in order of reference and in numerical order.
- 3) First column aligned left, numerical columns aligned on the decimal point, text columns aligned left.

- 4) Capitalize only the first letter of the first word of all headings (column heads, column spanners, subheads, and table spanners) and word entries. Also, capitalize the first letter of each word of all proper nouns and the first word following a colon or em dash.
- 5) Abbreviations need to be redefined in tables. Use semicolon as separator and full point at the end.

I. References

References follow the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (6th edition). This means in text citations should follow the author-date method whereby the author's last name and the year of publication for the source should appear in the text, for example, (Jones, 1998). The complete reference list should appear alphabetically by name at the end of the paper.

Submissions are not required to reflect the precise reference formatting of the journal (use of italics, bold, etc.), however it is important that all key elements of each reference are included. A sample of the most common entries in reference lists appears below. Please note that a DO should be provided for all references where available.

Journal Article

Kim, K. D., Kang, Y. J., Kim, K. W., & Kim, K. M. (2007). Effects of feeding rate on growth and body composition of juvenile flounder, *Paralichthys olivaceus*. *Journal of the World Aquaculture Society*, 38(1), 169–173.

Online Article Not Yet Published in an Issue

Li, M. H., Wise, D. J., Mischke, C. C., Kumar, G., & Lucas, P. M. (2018). Response of pond-raised fingerling hybrid catfish, ♀ *Ictalurus punctatus* × ♂ *Ictalurus furcatus*, to dietary protein concentrations and sources. *Journal of the World Aquaculture Society*.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/jwas.12440>

Book

American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, & Water Environment Federation. (1989). Standard methods for the examination of water and wastewater (7th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

Chapter in a Book

Silva, S. S. D., Francis, D. S., & Tacon, A. G. J. (2011). Fish oil in aquaculture in retrospect. In G. M. Turchini, W.-K. Ng, & D. R. Tocher (Eds.), *Fish oil replacement and alternative lipid sources in aquaculture feeds* (pp. 1–20). Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press.

4. EDITORIAL POLICIES AND ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Publication Ethics

JWAS adheres to the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE). It uses iThenticate's CrossCheck software to detect similar text in submitted manuscripts with that of other publications. *JWAS* does not publish manuscripts that contain text that has been copied verbatim from other publications (plagiarism), including text written by the submitting author (self-plagiarism).

Conflict of Interest

Authors must include a statement as to whether there are any possible conflicts of interest; if none, that should be stated. All funding sources should be included in the Acknowledgments section. The corresponding author has the responsibility to ensure that all authors have collectively disclosed all commercial and other relationships that may be perceived as constituting a conflict of interest.

Authorship

All those who have made a substantive contribution to the work reported in the manuscript should be included as an author. Such contributions include contributions to the conception and design of the study, the analysis and interpretation of the data, and otherwise made substantive intellectual contributions to the work.

Guest, honorary, or gift authorship (including names of authors who have not made substantive contributions to the work) is not acceptable in *JWAS*, nor is ghost authorship (omitting the name of an author who made a substantive contribution but who was omitted due to a financial conflict of interest).

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6. PUBLICATION PROCESS AFTER ACCEPTANCE

Accepted article received in production

When your accepted article is received by Wiley's production team, you (corresponding author) will receive an email asking you to login or register with [Author Services](#). You will be asked to sign a publication license at this point.

Proofs

Once your paper is typeset you will receive an email notification of the URL from where to download a PDF typeset page proof, associated forms and full instructions on how to correct and return the file.

Please note that you are responsible for all statements made in your work, including changes made during the editorial process and thus you must check your proofs carefully. Note that proofs should be returned 48 hours from receipt of first proof.

Early View

JWAS offers rapid publication via Wiley's Early View service. [Early View](#) (Online Version of Record) articles are published on Wiley Online Library before inclusion in an issue. Note there may be a delay after corrections are received before your article appears online, as Editors also need to review proofs. Once your article is published on Early View no further changes to your article are possible. Your Early View article is fully citable and carries an online publication date and DOI for citations.

7. POST PUBLICATION

Access and sharing

When your article is published online:

- You receive an email alert (if requested).
- You can share a link to your published article through social media.
- As the author, you will have free access to your paper (after accepting the Terms & conditions of use, you can view your article).
- The corresponding author and co-authors can nominate colleagues to receive a publication alert and free online access to your article.
- You can now order print copies of your article (instructions are sent at proofing stage or Use the below contact details).

Measuring the Impact of your Work

Wiley also helps you measure the impact of your research through our specialist partnership with [Kudos](#) and [Altmetric](#).

8. EDITORIAL OFFICE CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact Dr. Carole Engle, Executive Editor
E-mail: cengle@was.org