

# Archivos de Zootecnia. Editorial report 2014

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## INTRODUCTION

Since Archivos de Zootecnia has begun to publish reports, major efforts have been focused on reducing the editorial times, primarily for budgetary and other reasons. The single electronic edition of the magazine and the streamlining of the evaluation process are two of the achievements made in 2013 and 2014, which have resulted in notable advantages. At the same time, during 2014, in addition to the other changes in the scientific team that have ensured the quality of manuscripts, L. Barona was assigned as the new Chief Editor and will presumably assume management of the magazine in 2015. Before long, other changes will be done too: the printing format will be modified and OJS will be used for management and publication. Therefore, the improvement of the time for publication and other quality aspects can be expected.

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## SUMMARY

The editorial process of Archivos de Zootecnia during 2014 is reported below. A total of 278 manuscripts coming from 24 countries, mainly from Brazil (70 %), were received. Consequently, the most frequently used language in the manuscripts was Portuguese, followed by Spanish and English. 90 works were published in 2014: 58 articles, 19 short notes and 13 reviews. The writings came from 15 countries. The two main subjects published have been: *Feeding and foods* (n= 36, 40%) and *Breeds and genetic* (n=19, 21.1 %); while the main species is cattle (n= 24, 26.67%). The editorial times between the reception and publication of the manuscripts have improved compared to the previous years.

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## Archivos de Zootecnia. Informe editorial 2014

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## RESUMEN

El presente trabajo analiza el proceso editorial durante el año 2014. Se recibieron un total de 278 manuscritos procedentes de 24 países, principalmente de Brasil (70 %). Consecuentemente, el lenguaje más usado en los trabajos fue el portugués, seguido del español y el inglés. En 2014 se editaron un total de 90 publicaciones: 58 artículos, 19 notas breves y 13 revisiones. Los trabajos procedían de 15 países. Los principales temas objeto de publicación han sido Alimentación y Alimentos (n= 36, 40 %) y Razas y Genética (n= 19, 21.1 %); mientras que la principal especie sobre la que se ha publicado ha sido el bovino (n= 24, 26.67 %). Los tiempos editoriales entre la recepción y publicación de los trabajos han mejorado con respecto a los últimos años.

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## RECEIVED PAPERS

During 2014, a total of 278 manuscripts were received, 211 of them were classified as articles, 27 as short communications and 40 were reviews. The number of received papers has decreased significantly compared to previous years; in 2012, for instance, a total of 361 manuscripts were received (Gómez Castro *et al.*, 2013).

The manuscripts were received in four different languages: Portuguese, Spanish, English and French. Portuguese was used in 57.19 % of the documents, being this the most used language. Coinciding with this fact, most of the authors were from countries where Portuguese is the official language. Spanish was the second language (22.30 %), followed by English (17.99 %). It was the opposite of the 2012 editorial reports, where the use of these languages was 13.6 % and 18.6 %, respectively. The received manuscripts have been classified by their original language in **table I**.

**Table I.** Language used (%) in the manuscripts received and published during 2014 (Lenguaje empleado (%) en los manuscritos recibidos y publicados en 2014).

	Ar	Ap	Nr	Np	Rr	Rp	Pr	Pp
Spanish	51	18	8	5	3	2	62	25
French	4	2	3	1	—	—	7	3
English	41	17	7	4	2	1	50	22
Portuguese	115	21	9	8	35	10	159	39
Italian	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

A: Articles; N: Short notes; R: Reviews; P: Total papers; r: received; p: published.

When it comes to the author's origin, Brazilians are still the most frequent, but significantly decreasing compared with the previous inform. Authors from Mexico and Nigeria were more than 10 % of the total, occupying the second and third place. The authors came from 24 different countries located in four continents: America, Europe, Africa and Asia. This distribution is shown in **table II**.

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**Table III** presents the manuscripts classified according to their topics. Regard to received manuscripts, more than 40 % were about *Feeding and Foods* with a much higher percentage than the other topics. Second and third most frequent topics are *Breeding and Genetics* (9.71 %) and *Products* (8.27 %). These data do not differ from previous reports, but the decrease in the received documents belonging to the *Reproduction* topic (6.12 %) must be remarked.

## PUBLISHED DOCUMENTS

In 2014, a total of 90 research documents were published with a total of 883 edited pages. It represents an

**Table II.** Origin (%) of authors of manuscripts received and published during 2014 (Origen (%) de los autores de los manuscritos recibidos y publicados en 2014).

	Ar	Ap	Nr	Np	Rr	Rp	Pr	Pp
Germany	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
Argelia	1.0	1.7	4.3	1.9	—	—	1.2	1.6
Argentina	0.7	1.1	0.9	5.7	—	—	0.6	2.0
Belgium	—	—	3.4	8.5	—	—	0.3	1.8
Brazil	68.7	65.9	54.7	53.8	87.0	80.4	69.9	64.8
Chile	2.8	1.4	—	—	1.1	—	2.3	1.0
Colombia	3.6	5.7	4.3	5.7	0.6	—	3.3	5.1
Costa Rica	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—
Cuba	0.7	—	5.1	—	—	—	1.0	—
Ecuador	0.7	—	3.4	—	—	—	0.8	—
USA	—	1.1	—	0.9	4.5	—	0.6	1.0
Spain	2.0	2.9	—	2.8	—	7.8	1.6	3.4
India	—	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	0.6
Indonesia	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—
Iran	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	—
Italy	—	—	—	4.7	—	—	—	1.0
Japan	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—
Mexico	6.6	8.3	5.1	11.3	1.7	5.9	5.8	8.7
Nigeria	5.4	7.4	8.5	—	—	—	5.0	5.1
Panama	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	0.1	—
Peru	2.2	—	5.1	—	2.8	—	2.6	—
Portugal	1.1	—	5.1	4.7	1.7	5.9	1.5	1.6
Tunisia	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—
Turkey	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
Uruguay	1.0	2.0	—	—	—	—	0.8	1.4
Venezuela	1.1	1.4	—	—	—	—	0.9	1.0

A: Articles; N: Short notes; R: Reviews; P: Total papers; r: received; p: published.

increase of 25 % in the number of documents and 30% in the number of pages, compared to the 2012 previous editorial report (with 72 documents and 665 pages). Those published documents were distributed in 58 papers, 19 short communications and 13 reviews. This carries a significant increase in short communications and reviews compared to all the papers published in the previous report. These data are shown in **table IV**.

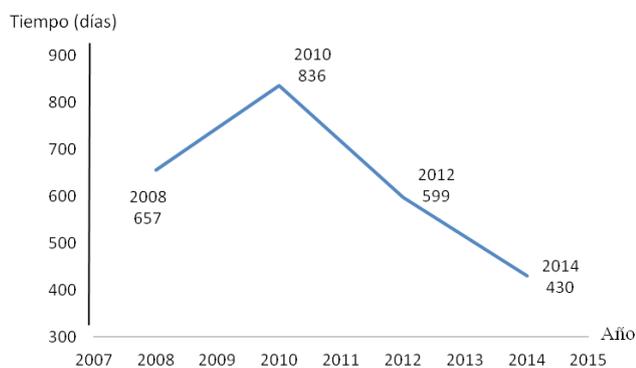
**Table III.** Topics covered in manuscripts received and published during 2014 (Temas tratados en los manuscritos recibidos y publicados durante 2014).

	Ar	Ap	Nr	Np	Rr	Rp	Pr	Pp
Animal behavior and welfare	14	1	—	—	1	—	15	1
Breeds and genetic	22	12	1	5	4	2	27	19
Economy and management	11	3	—	2	3	—	14	5
Environment	2	1	—	—	3	1	5	2
Farming systems	16	3	4	1	—	1	20	5
Feeding and foods	89	26	13	5	10	5	112	36
Growth	13	2	1	—	2	—	16	2
Health	14	—	1	—	6	1	21	1
Production techniques	5	2	1	—	2	—	8	2
Reproduction	8	—	5	5	4	2	17	7
Products	17	8	1	1	5	1	23	10

A: Articles; N: Short notes; R: Reviews; P: Total papers; r: received; p: published.

**Table IV. Manuscripts published in 2014** (Manuscritos publicados durante 2014).

	N	%	Pages	%
Articles	58	64.44	596	67.50
Short notes	19	21.11	76	8.61
Reviews	13	14.44	211	23.90
Total	90	100.00	883	100.00


**Figure 1. Editorial timing (Reception-Acceptation) over the last years** (Tiempos editoriales, recepción-aceptación, durante los últimos años).

**Table V. Topics covered in manuscripts published during 2014** (Temas tratados en los manuscritos publicados durante 2014).

	Articles	Short notes	Reviews
Bovine	13	6	5
Ovine	8	3	1
Caprine	4	—	—
Porcine	4	2	—
Equine	2	—	1
Poultry	8	3	2
Rabbits	1	—	—
Heliciculture	2	—	—
Beekeeping	2	1	—
Aquaculture	2	—	—
Alternative species	2	2	1
Nonspecific	10	2	3

The published manuscripts were written in four different languages, being the Portuguese the most frequent (43.33 %). Spanish was the second (27.78 %) and English the third (24.44 %). There was an evident decrease of the Portuguese compared with 2012 and a hard increasing of the English. Only 4 documents were published in other official languages, 3 of them in French and 1 in Italian, as shown in **table I**.

**Table VI. Editorial timing during 2014 (mean±standard deviation)** (Tiempos editoriales durante 2014; media±desviación típica).

	Reception-Acceptation	Acceptation-Publication	Reception-Publication
Articles	303.05±149.78	154.31±105.16	457.36±166.24
Short notes	227.68±193.29	182.68±151.15	410.37±300.17
Reviews	296.54±131.45	45.38±47.07	341.92±147.45
Total	286.20±158.70	144.57±117.52	430.77±201.38

When it comes to the origin of the authors of the published papers, Brazil is the most frequent country with a proportion of 64.82 % of the total of 15 countries. The other origins were significantly less frequent, being Mexico (8.70 %), Colombia (5.14 %) and Nigeria (5.14 %) the only ones standing out, as reported in **table II**. In spite of the Brazilian decreasing in the present report compared with the previous one, the other origins were very similar.

According to the topics (**table III**), the published documents show a similar distribution to the received documents. The most frequent ones were those enclosed in the *Feeding and Foods* topic (40 %), followed by those enclosed in the *Breeding and Genetics* topic, and the *Products* topic, showing percentages of 21,1 % and 11.1 %, respectively.

Using a different point of view, a classification of the documents was carried out taking into account the species or the group of species which the research is focused on (**table V**). It is important to remark that cattle are in 24 documents, which is a 26.67 % of the total. Other 15 documents were not specific, 13 were focused on poultry, and 12 in the sheep species.

The percentage of manuscripts accepted for publication in 2014 was 32 % approximately. 44 % of documents in English and 40 % of those in Spanish were accepted. The number of accepted documents in Portuguese decreased down to 25 %. Nevertheless, the percentage of accepted short communications in Portuguese was the highest one, 89 %.

## EDITORIAL TIMES

Each manuscript submitted to Archivos de Zootecnia is first reviewed by members of the Editorial Board and Advisory Council. Subsequently, the Editorial Board analyzes each submitted manuscript at its plenary session and decide if it must be reviewed (in which case at least two, and up to four reviewers, are assigned) or rejected. Reviewers are chosen from a repertoire of 1828 renowned international experts. During 2014, 135 referees from 14 different countries have participated in the review of the manuscripts.

The mean editorial times during 2014 are reported in **table VI**. The average time between reception and acceptance is 286±159 days, while the average time between acceptance and publication is 145±118 days. The total days from reception to publication are 431±201, so in most cases documents are delayed for more than one year, from the day they are received to the day they are published, too long a time, according to the Editorial Board desires.

However, the mean interval between the reception of the document and its publication has decreased significantly in compared with the previous informs, as it is shown in **figure 1**, being the lowest registered while the Editorial Informs are carried out in the Archivos de Zootecnia journal (Gómez Castro *et al.*, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013).

The improvement of the editorial times is the main objective of the Editorial Board, and 2014 data seem to indicate that the measures carried out are being successful.

The editorial times have improved significantly. Since 2012 Archivos de Zootecnia is available in electronic format only. In addition, in 2014, a new team was engaged in the composition of the magazine. Both changes have helped to overcome some of the problems which had earlier increased the time for publication.

Archivos de Zootecnia is included in a large number of directories, but the editorial committee's purpose is to increase that number in the coming years, in

order to spread the magazine as widely as possible. In this context, it may be noted that the website has received more than 3.750.000 page views, while at the end of 2011 the number of visits was 2.300.000.

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