เทคนิคการเขียนบทความวิจัย เพื่อการตีพิมพ์เผยแพร่ในวารสารวิชาการ

รองศาสตราจารย์ ดร.การุณ ทองประจุแก้ว
สาขาวิทยาศาสตร์สุขภาพและวิทยาศาสตร์ประยุกต์
คณะวิทยาศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยสงขลานครินทร์
E-mail: karun.t@psu.ac.th

Prof. in Biology (36YO)
32 Research articles
1 Book

Assoc. Prof. in Biology (33YO)
7 Research articles
1 Book

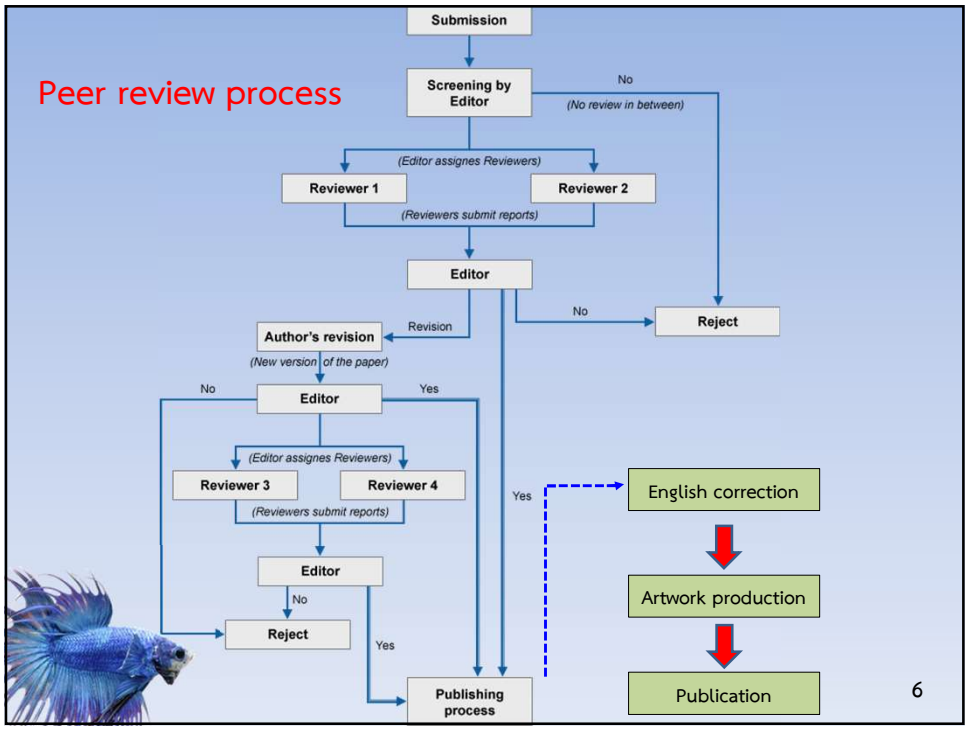
Asst. Prof. in Biology (30YO)
3 Research articles
3 Review articles

Ph.D. (28YO)


สิ่งแรกที่ต้องทำ
“ทำใจ”
ประสบการณ์
ถูกปฏิเสธ (Rejected) จากวารสารสูงสุดถึง 14 ครั้ง/paper
ผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิที่ประเมินบทความมากที่สุด 8 คน
แก้ไขต้นฉบับ (Revised) มากที่สุดถึง 5 รอบ
3


Reviewers/Editor
The Manuscript
ต้นฉบับหลอน
Directed by KT
4

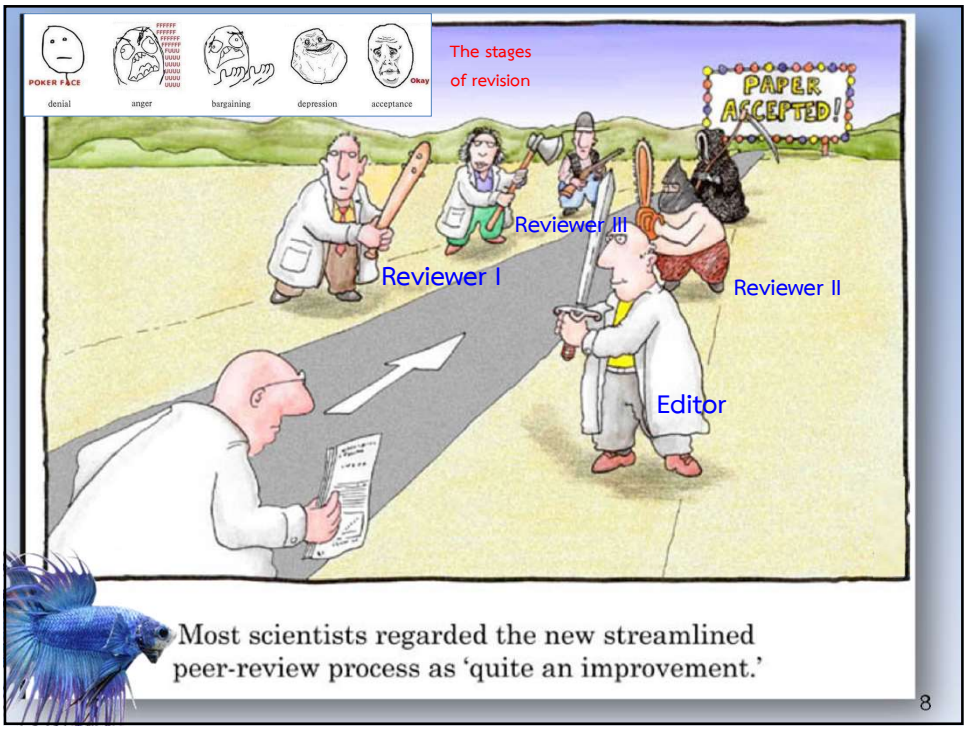

The Manuscript
ต้นฉบับชีวิตพิชิตหัวใจ
Directed by KT
5


Peer review process
Submission
Screening by Editor
No
(No review in between)
(Editor assignes Reviewers)
Reviewer 1
Reviewer 2
(Reviewers submit reports)
Editor
No
Reject
Revision
Author's revision
(New version of the paper)
No
Editor
Yes
(Editor assignes Reviewers)
Reviewer 3
Reviewer 4
(Reviewers submit reports)
Editor
No
Reject
Yes
Yes
Publishing process
English correction
Artwork production
Publication
6

The Editorial Office

- Editor-in-Chief
  - Direct policy decisions, future directions
  - May or may not be also Managing Editor
- Managing Editor
  - Overview peer-review process, editorial office
- Editor
- Editorial Assistant
  - Interact with authors and reviewers
  - No decision-making powers
- Technical Editor
  - Copy-editing
  - Language polishing
- Production Editor
  - Process accepted papers for "production"
  - Assemble issue
- Editorial Board
  - Advise Editor-in-chief
  - Adjudicators in critical cases
  - Help with topical issues acquisitions

7



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Common reasons why academic papers are rejected by journal editors

Rejection without peer review

- ✓ The paper is not relevant to that journal's readers (doesn't fit the scope of the journal).
- ✓ The paper doesn't make a contribution to new. knowledge in the discipline or the application.
- ✓ The paper doesn't meet established ethical standards.
- ✓ The paper is poorly written.
- ✓ The paper has not been prepared according to the journal's guidelines for presentation.

10

Problems with research

- ✓ The paper describes a poorly conducted study.
- ✓ The research conducted was inadequate.
- ✓ The literature review is inadequate.
- ✓ The paper has methodological problems.
- ✓ The sample is problematic (i.e. too small in size, self-selected, etc.).
- ✓ The statistics are inadequate.
- ✓ The data have been interpreted poorly.
- ✓ The analysis is weak.
- ✓ The paper duplicates other work/does not report on anything new.

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Problems with writing/presentation and other problems

- ✓ The paper is over the journal's word limit.
- ✓ The paper has been carelessly prepared.
- ✓ The content of the paper may not be timely.
- ✓ The journal may not have space for the paper.
- ✓ The journal may have recently published another paper on the subject.
- ✓ Publication bias

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Outright Rejection	Conditional Rejection
Submit to another journal	Unacceptable in its current form
Unsuitable for our readership	Will require major revisions
Insufficient priority at this time	Would be more suitable as a brief report
Relevant to a more specialized audience	This paper, while of interest, needs to be completely restructured
Although of interest to our readers, fundamental flaws in the study design preclude publication	The reviewers have raised serious concerns that need to be addressed
We do not accept unsolicited ew articles	Manuscript would need to be revised to comply with the requirements of our journal

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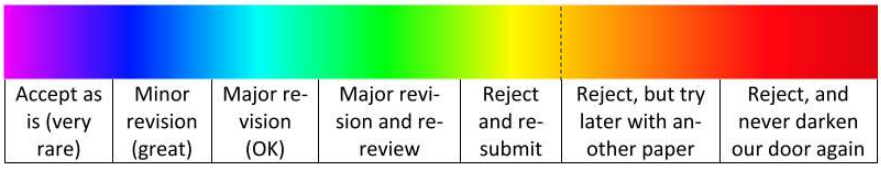

The spectrum of responses that you might get back from an editor after peer-review of your manuscript (Hites. 2021. Sci. Total Environ. 798, Article 149243.)

14

Dear Dr Thongprajukaew,

I write you in regards to Manuscript ID ZOO-20-023 entitled "Enrichment devices for green turtles (Chelonia mydas) reared in captivity programs" which you submitted to Zoo Biology.

We have received the reports from our advisors on your manuscript, "Enrichment devices for green turtles (Chelonia mydas) reared in captivity programs", which you submitted to Zoo Biology. To evaluate your manuscript, I secured reviews from two scientists with expertise in environmental enrichment and aquatic animals. Both reviewers agreed that the topic of environmental enrichment for animals in head-start programs is important. While the reviewers differed in their recommendations, there was a good deal of overlap in their comments.

Specifically, the reviewers identified three main areas of focus for your revision. First, more details were needed throughout the manuscript, especially in the sections on the hypotheses, procedures and measures, and analyses. Second, there is a need for reconsideration or further explanation of the research questions around physiological measures. Third, careful reconsideration of the organization of the paper will help clarify your study and points of discussion for readers.

Based on the advice received, I have decided to reject your manuscript. It would be reconsidered for publication should you be prepared to incorporate major revisions. When preparing your revised manuscript, you are asked to carefully consider the reviewer comments which can be found below, and submit a list of responses to the comments.

If you would like help with English language editing, or other article preparation support, Wiley Editing Services offers expert help with English Language Editing, as well as translation, manuscript formatting, and figure formatting at www.wileyauthors.com/eeo/preparation. You can also check out our resources for Preparing Your Article for general guidance about writing and preparing your manuscript at www.wileyauthors.com/eeo/prepresources.

Thank you for considering Zoo Biology for the publication of your research. I hope the outcome of this specific submission will not discourage you from submitting future manuscripts.

Sincerely,

Executive Editor, Zoo Biology

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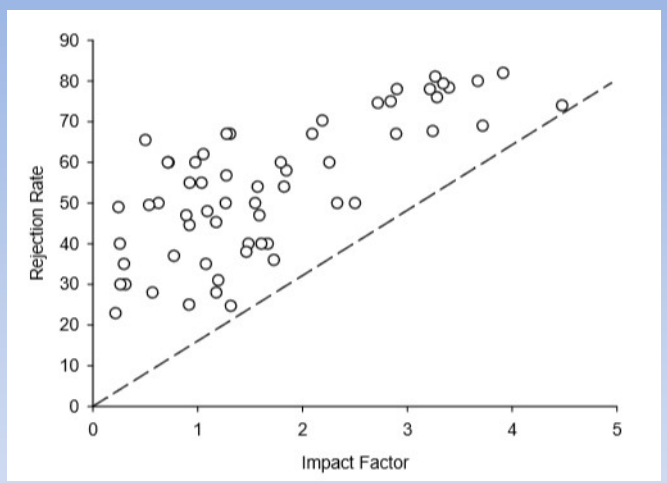
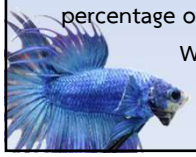
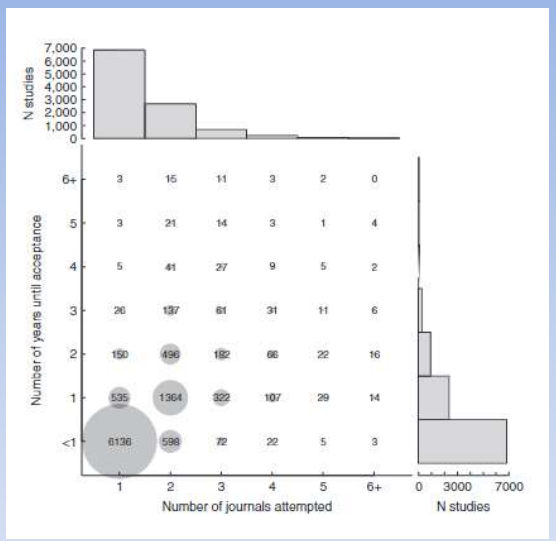


Scatter plot showing the relationship between journal impact factor and the percentage of papers rejected for 60 journals listed in the 'Ecology' category by ISI Web of Science (Aarssen *et al*. 2008. Open Ecol. J. 1, 14-19.)



16



A summary of time to acceptance and number of journals to which manuscripts were submitted. Points are scaled to the number of manuscripts in each category, which is also represented numerically (Timothy Paine and Fox. 2018. Acad. Pract. Ecol. Evol. 8, 9566-9585).

17

Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research (2020), 19 (1): 51-59
DOI: 10.22037/ijpr.2017.2022
Received: December 2014
Accepted: October 2015

Original Article

In-vitro Studies of Anti-EGFR Tyrosine Kinase Activity of Thai nutraceutical Plants

Suwanna Semsri[a], Chanyatorn seatew[b], Siriluk Rattanabunyong[c], Sirigade Ruekit[c], Natharinee Horata[a], Aussara Panya[d,e], Pa-thai Yenchitsomanus[d], Orathai Sawatdichaikul[f*] and Kiattawee Choowongkomon[c,g*]

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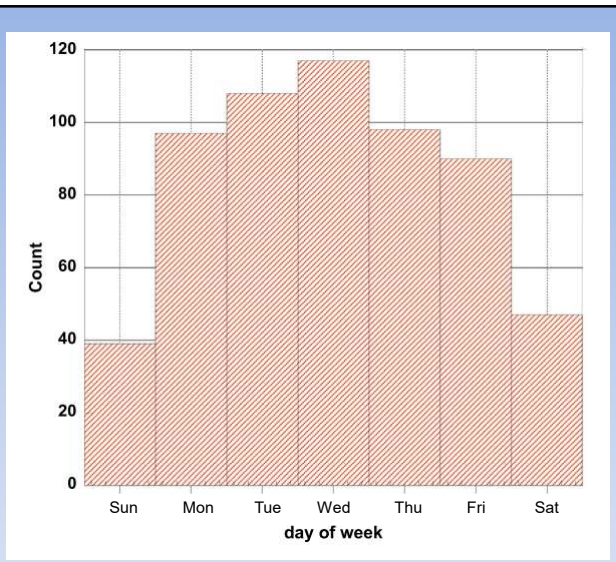
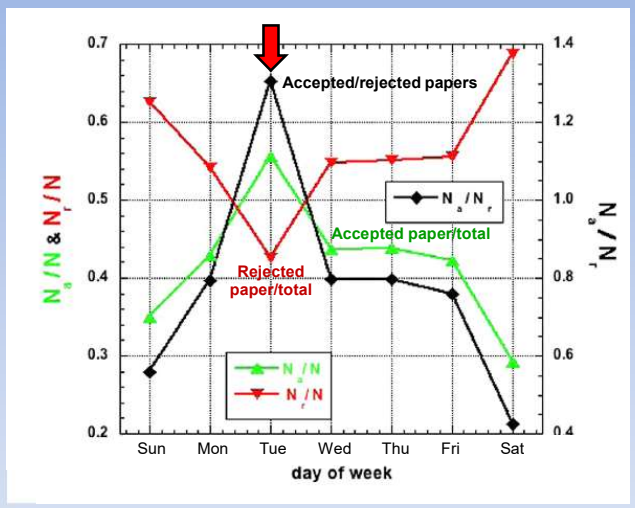
"Tuesday–Wednesday effect: papers are more often submitted on Wednesday; however, the relative number of going to be accepted papers is larger if these are submitted on ....."

19



Number of papers submitted to JSCS according to the week day of submission in 2013 and 2014
(Ausloos *et al.* 2016. Physica 456, 197-203.).

20



Day of the week effect in paper submission/acceptance/rejection to/in /by peer review journals in years 2013-2014.

(Ausloos *et al*. 2017. Physica 468, 462-474.)

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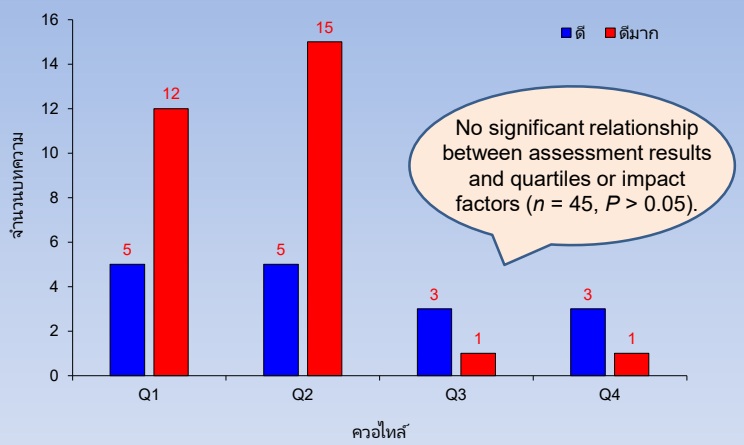
First author (Co-first author)

Corresponding author (Co-corresponding author)

Essentially intellectual contributor



ผลการประเมินบทความวิจัย (*n* = 45) ที่ใช้ในการขอกำหนดตำแหน่งผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ รองศาสตราจารย์ และศาสตราจารย์ ในสาขาวิชาชีววิทยา

ของ รองศาสตราจารย์ ดร.การุณ ทองประจุแก้ว

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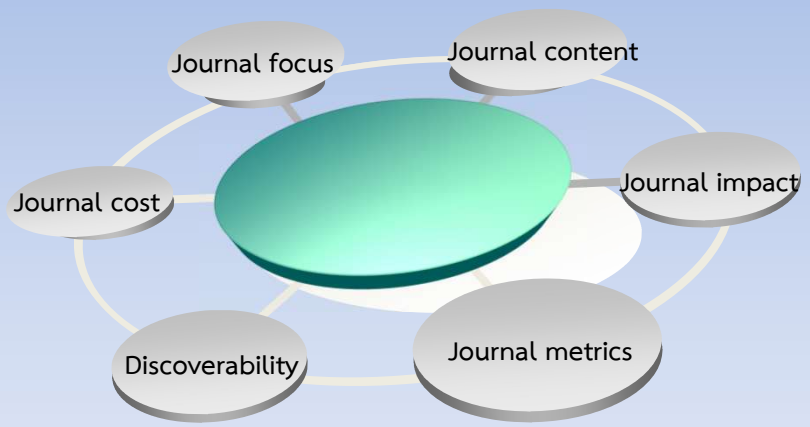
Selecting the right journal for your research



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คุณภาพของวารสาร

1. บรรณาธิการ (Editor) และกองบรรณาธิการ (Editorial board)
2. การตรวจสอบคุณภาพของงานวิจัยที่ลงตีพิมพ์ (Peer review) โดยผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิ (Reviewer/referee)
3. มาตรฐานอื่นๆ เช่น การตีพิมพ์ตามกำหนดเวลา คุณภาพทางกายภาพของวารสาร (การจัดรูปเล่ม ขนาด การพิมพ์รูปและกราฟ คำผิด ความคลาดเคลื่อน คุณภาพกระดาษ ฯลฯ) และการได้รับบันทึกบทคัดย่อลงฐานข้อมูลนานาชาติ

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วารสารไทยที่อยู่ในฐานข้อมูล ISI

- ✓ Asian Biomedicine
- ✓ Asian Pacific Journal of Allergy and Immunology
- ✓ Chiang Mai Journal of Science
- ✓ Maejo International Journal of Science and Technology
- ✓ ScienceAsia
- ✓ Thai Journal of Veterinary Medicine

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วารสารไทยที่อยู่ในฐานข้อมูล Scopus

- ❑ ABAC Journal
- ❑ Agriculture and Natural Resources
- ❑ Asia-Pacific Journal of Science and Technology
- ❑ Asian Biomedicine
- ❑ Asian Pacific Journal of Allergy and Immunology
- ❑ Buffalo Bulletin
- ❑ Chiang Mai Journal of Science
- ❑ Chiang Mai University Journal of Natural Sciences
- ❑ ECTI Transactions on Computer and Information Technology
- ❑ Engineering and Applied Science Research
- ❑ Environment and Natural Resources Journal
- ❑ EnvironmentAsia
- ❑ GMSARN International Journal
- ❑ International Journal of Agricultural Technology
- ❑ Journal of Population and Social Studies
- ❑ Maejo International Journal of Science and Technology
- ❑ Pacific Rim International Journal of Nursing Research
- ❑ Pharmaceutical Science Asia

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วารสารไทยที่อยู่ในฐานข้อมูล Scopus

- Phuket Marine Biological Center Research Bulletin
- Science and Technology Asia
- ScienceAsia
- Siriraj Medical Journal
- Songklanakarin Journal of Science and Technology
- Thai Forest Bulletin
- Thai Journal of Agricultural Science
- Thailand Statistician
- The Southeast Asian Journal of Tropical Medicine and Public Health
- Thai Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences
- Tropical Natural History
- Walailak Journal of Science and Technology
- Journal of the Medical Association of Thailand
- Journal of Metals, Materials and Minerals
- The Thai Journal of Veterinary Medicine
- Kasetsart Journal of Natural Science
- Asian Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention APJCP
- Mahidol Population Gazette Institute For Population and Social Research Mahidol University

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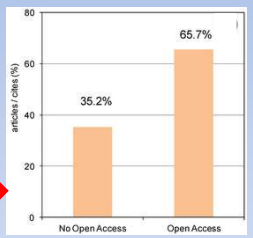
Open access (OA)

A set of principles and a range of practices through which research outputs are distributed online, free of cost or other access barriers.



Total citation of articles in 98 Journals from MDPI publisher.

30

Beall's list

Beall's list คือ รายชื่อสำนักพิมพ์และรายชื่อวารสารที่คาดว่าจะไม่มีอยู่จริง และกระบวนการตรวจสอบคุณภาพของบทความไม่ได้มาตรฐาน โดยส่วนใหญ่วารสารดังกล่าวเป็นประเภท Open access ที่ต้องเสียค่า Page charge และวารสารดังกล่าวจะมีค่า JIF สูง

ตรวจสอบที่

- *https://web.archive.org/web/20161202192036/http://scholarlyoa.com/publishers/*
- *https://web.archive.org/web/20161202192038/https://scholarlyoa.com/individual-journals/*

31

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“เหตุผลเดียวที่ใช้ในการเริ่มร่างต้นฉบับ (Manuscript) คือ ระเบียบวิธีวิจัยต้องชัดเจนและผลการทดลองต้องมี/ค่อนข้างมีนัยสำคัญ”

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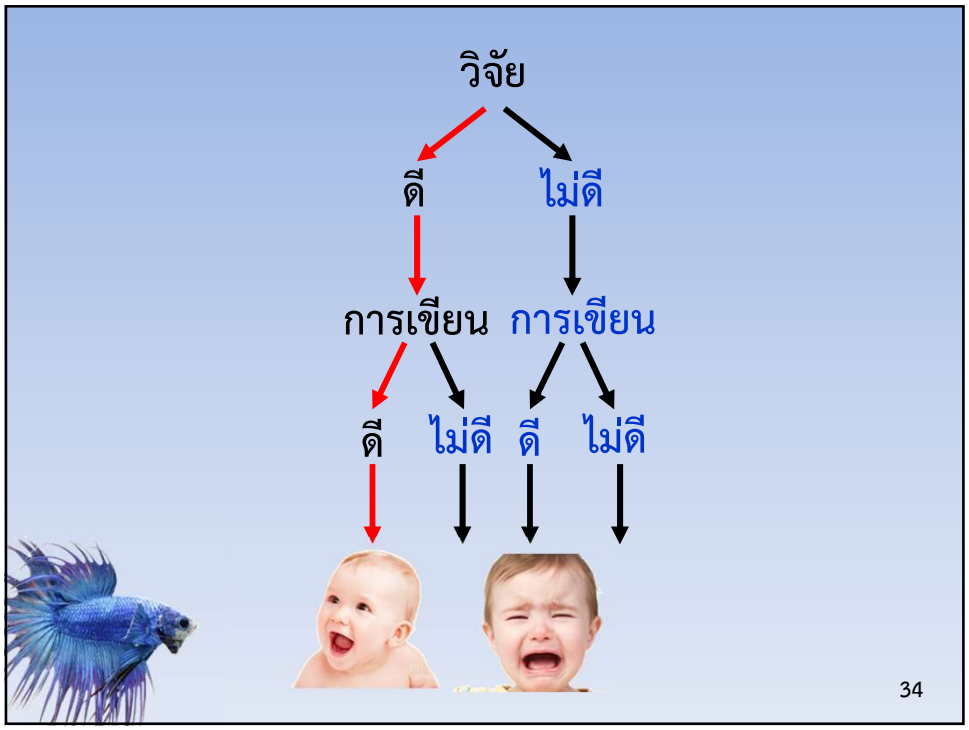

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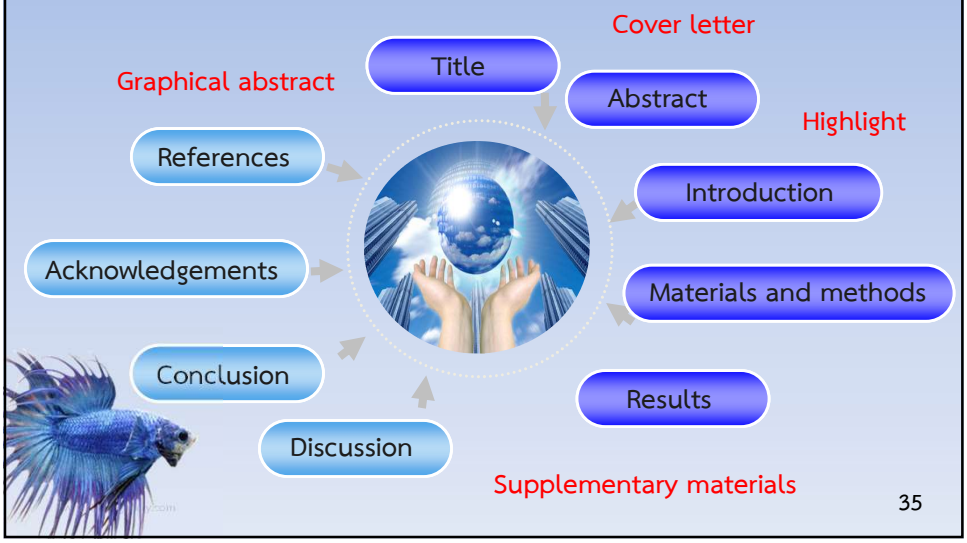
Manuscript structure



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คัมภีร์การเขียน

Instructions for authors/

Guide for authors

AQUACULTURE
An International Journal

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ISSN: 0044-8486

DESCRIPTION

The aim of *Aquaculture* is to publish and make available the highest quality international scientific contributions to aquaculture. The Journal publishes disciplinary, interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary aquaculture research. The scope of *Aquaculture* includes the traditional priorities of its sections, but also includes papers from non-traditional scientific areas such as sustainability science, social-[illegible]cal systems, ornamental, conservation and restoration related to aquaculture.

[illegible]uthors

[illegible]many author benefits, such as free PDFs, a liberal copyright policy, special discounts [illegible]lications and much more. Please click here for more information on our author services.

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Research highlights

- ✓ Include 3 to 5 highlights
- ✓ Maximum 85 characters in each highlight including spaces
- ✓ Only the core results of the paper should be covered.
- ✓ Write the research highlight in the present tense
- ✓ Be concise and specific
- ✓ Provide an overview of the study
- ✓ Describe the distinctive results and conclusion of the paper

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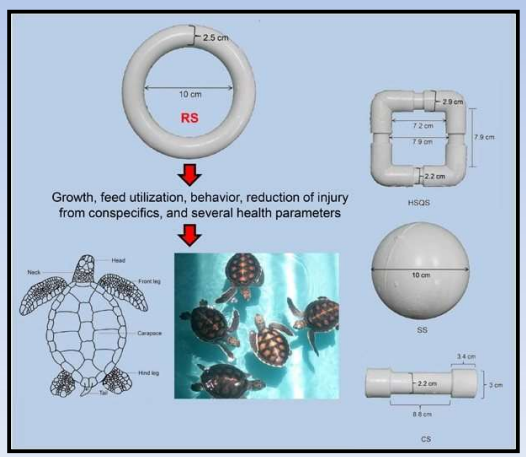
Graphical abstract

A single image, designed to help the reader to quickly gain an overview on a scholarly paper, research article, thesis or review: and to quickly ascertain the purpose and results of a given research.



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ชื่อเรื่อง (Title)

- ✓ นำเสนอประเด็นสำคัญของบทความ (Main point)
- ✓ ชวนให้เกิดความสนใจแก่ผู้ที่อ่านชื่อเรื่อง
- ✓ สั้น กะทัดรัด ตรงประเด็น และไม่เกินขอบเขตการวิจัย
- ✓ ขึ้นต้นด้วยคำสำคัญ เช่น วิธีการใหม่ เป็นต้น
- ✓ บอกชื่อวิทยาศาสตร์เพื่อระบุความจำเพาะ
- ✓ ไม่นิยมใช้ตัวย่อ ยกเว้นบางคำที่นิยมใช้กันแพร่หลาย (เช่น ATP, DNA เป็นต้น)
- ✓ ไม่ใช้คำฟุ่มเฟือย เช่น การศึกษา.... การวิจัยเรื่อง.... การสำรวจ.... เป็นต้น

ไม่เป็นประโยค

Aquaculture 548 (2022) 737706

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Aquaculture

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/aquaculture

Post-prandial changes in digestive enzymes and chyme characteristics of bigfin reef squid (*Sepioteuthis lessoniana*)

Jirapan Satjarak [a], Karun Thongprajukaew [b,c,*], Chantana Kaewtapee [d], Naraid Suanyuk [a,e], Sappasith Klomklao [f], Aekkaraj Nualla-ong [g,h], Hirun Saelim [g,h], Kannika Preedaphol [d]

[a] Aquatic Science and Innovative Management Division, Faculty of Natural Resources, Prince of Songkla University, Songkhla 90112, Thailand
[b] Division of Health and Applied Sciences, Faculty of Science, Prince of Songkla University, Songkhla 90112, Thailand
[c] Center of Excellence in Agricultural and Natural Resources Biotechnology Phase 3, Faculty of Natural Resources, Prince of Songkla University, Songkhla 90112, Thailand
[d] Nga Coastal Fisheries Research and Development Center, Phang-Nga 82120, Thailand
[e] Aquatic Animal Health Research Center, Aquatic Science and Innovative Management Division, Faculty of Natural Resources, Prince of Songkhla, 90112, Thailand
[f] Science and Technology, Faculty of Agro- and Bio-Industry, Thaksin University, Phattalung Campus, Phattalung 93110, Thailand
[g] and Bioinformatics Research, Faculty of Science, Prince of Songkla University, Songkhla 90112, Thailand
[h] Biological Science, Faculty of Science, Prince of Songkla University, Songkhla 90112, Thailand

ชื่อเรื่องเป็นประโยคคำถาม

Aquaculture 428–429 (2014) 97–103

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Aquaculture

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/aqua-online

Is artificial feed suitable for juvenile green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*)?

Hirun Kanghae [a], Karun Thongprajukaew [b,c,*], Alisa Madlee [b], Kongkiat Kittiwattanawong [a]

[a] Phuket Marine Biological Center, Phuket 83000, Thailand
[b] Department of Applied Science, Faculty of Science, Prince of Songkla University, Songkhla 90112, Thailand
[c] Biochemical Research Unit for Feed Utilization Assessment, Faculty of Science, Kasetsart University, Bangkok 10900, Thailand

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 17 January 2014
Received in revised form 28 February 2014
Accepted 28 February 2014
Available online 11 March 2014

Keywords:
Artificial feed
[illegible] mydas
[illegible] enzyme

ABSTRACT

Artificial feed would make it easier to rear juvenile green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) in Thailand, but the benefits and potential risks for growth and health of this endangered species need to be assessed. The effects of three dietary treatments on survival, growth, feed efficiency, fecal digestive enzymes, and blood parameters of juvenile green turtles were investigated in this study. The initially 10-day-old turtles (25.38 ± 1.29 g initial body weight) were fed with two conventional feeds, namely fresh feed from minced fresh fish and vegetable (diet 1), and fresh feed from minced fish fillet, vegetable and artificial feed (diet 2). The third diet 3 was artificial feed only. Experiments were run in a completely randomized design with triplicates (3 treatments × 3 replicates × 10 subjects per replication) for 6 months. The survivals were not significantly ($P < 0.05$) different between the dietary treatments. The growth characteristics body weight, average daily gain, and specific growth rate, were significantly higher with diets 2 and 3 than with diet 1. Feed intake and feed conversion ratio were lower with diet 3 than with diet 2. Fecal carbohydrate- and protein-digesting enzymes, as well as feces microstructure, indicated significant adaptations to digestion and utilization of diet 3. The blood parameters determined, namely packed cell volume, hemoglobin, red blood cell count, and white blood cell count, were unaffected by dietary treatment. These findings indicate that artificial feed is suitable for rearing juvenile green turtles as partial or full replacement of a conventional feed, while further improvements could be sought by optimizing the amount of replacement or the artificial feed.

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ชื่อเรื่องเป็นประโยคบอกเล่า

Aquaculture 471 (2017) 106–112

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Aquaculture

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/aquaculture

Pre-soaking feed pellet significantly improved feed utilization in Asian seabass (*Lates calcarifer*)

Wattana Wattanakul [a], Karun Thongprajukaew [b,*], Anida Songnui [c], Jirapan Satjarak [b], Hirun Kanghae [d]

[a] Department of Fisheries Technology, Faculty of Sciences and Fisheries Technology, Rajamangala University of Technology Srivijaya, Trang 92150, Thailand
[b] Department of Applied Science, Faculty of Science, Prince of Songkla University, Songkhla 90112, Thailand
[c] Trang Coastal Fisheries Research and Development Center, Trang 92150, Thailand
[d] Phuket Marine Biological Center, Phuket 83000, Thailand

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 25 November 2016
Received in revised form 9 January 2017
Accepted 16 January 2017
Available online 17 January 2017

ABSTRACT

Effects of water pre-soaking a commercial dry feed pellet on growth, feed utilization, specific activity of digestive enzymes, fecal thermal properties, hematological parameters, muscle quality and carcass composition were investigated in Asian seabass, *Lates calcarifer*. The 2 months old fish (6.02 ± 0.04 g body weight) were subjected to four dietary treatments with three replications under a completely randomized design. The dietary treatment pellets were pre-soaked with 0, 0.25, 0.5 or 0.75 (v/w) fold amounts of water per pellets, here termed soaking ratios. After rearing for three months, there were no differences in survival (95% on average) or in growth performance (specific growth rate 1.64% body weight day^{-1} on average) of the fish across the four dietary treatments ($P > 0.05$). Superior feed utilization (feeding rate, feed conversion ratio, and protein efficiency ratio) was observed in the fish receiving the last treatment. This treatment significantly increased the specific activities of chymotrypsin and lipase, but not those of pepsin, trypsin, or amylase, relative to the baseline control. An improved feed utilization was well supported by the thermal properties of feces, assessed in relation to the available nutrients. Data on hematological parameters, muscle quality and carcass composition indicated no negative effects on the fish reared with this dietary treatment. Findings from the current study indicate an optimal pre-soaking ratio of 1:0.75 w/v of pellet to water, for enhancing the feed utilization in Asian seabass.

42

Short title/running head

- ✓ It is placed in a header at the top of the page. Check the journal or style guidelines for any specifics on margins, spacing, or font.
- ✓ Running heads should be brief.
- ✓ Maximum of 50 characters (spaces count as characters).

43

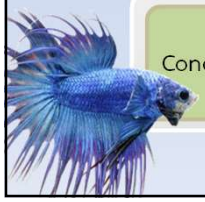
บทคัดย่อ (Abstract)

- ✓ นับจำนวนคำตามข้อกำหนด
- ✓ หลีกเลี่ยงการอ้างอิงเอกสาร
- ✓ แทรกข้อมูลเชิงตัวเลข (Numerical)
- ✓ ไม่ใช้อักษรย่อโดยไม่บอกคำเต็ม
- ✓ คำสำคัญไม่ควรเป็นพหูพจน์ และไม่ควรมีบุรพบท (Preposition)
- ✓ มีโครงสร้างย่อย 4 ส่วน

“The editor/reviewer should be able to evaluate the manuscript based on the abstract alone”

44

Background statement	*One or two sentences define the fundamental question being addressed in the study*
Materials and methods	*Short and to the point*
Results	*Describe major points*
Conclusion	*Must relate to the fundamental question*



45

Minimal water volume for intensively producing male Siamese fighting fish (*Betta splendens* Regan, 1910)

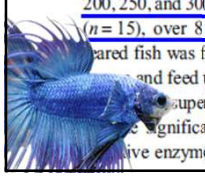
Suktianchai Saekhow · Karun Thongprajukaew · Wutiporn Phromkunthong · Harit Sae-khoo

Background statement
Materials and methods
Results
Conclusion

Received: 18 November 2017 / Accepted: 21 March 2018 / Published online: 30 March 2018

Abstract Water volume is a key parameter affecting the individual rearing of male Siamese fighting fish (*Betta splendens* Regan, 1910). In this study, minimization of water volume was pursued by assessing growth, feed utilization, digestive enzyme activities, color coordinates, muscle quality, and carcass composition. One-month-old solid-red male fish (0.97 ± 0.01 g initial body weight) were distributed individually into glass aquaria with five alternative water volumes (100, 150, 200, 250, and 300 mL), comprising 15 fish per treatment ($n = 15$), over 8 weeks duration. No mortality of the reared fish was found during the study. Growth performance and feed utilization of the fish reared in 150 mL superior to the other treatments. The water significantly affected specific activities of the ive enzymes ($P < 0.05$), except for amylase, and no differences in enzyme activities were observed between fish reared in 150 and in 300 mL water. The preferred treatment maintained skin lightness (L^*) and had the highest redness (a^* and a^*/b^*) among the treatments. Protein synthesis (RNA concentration) and its turnover rate (RNA/protein ratio) and myosin and actin in muscle also benefited from this treatment. Carcass composition, in terms of moisture, crude protein, and crude ash, was maintained, but the amount of crude lipid fluctuated with water volume. Based on our experiments, the preferred minimal water volume for individual rearing of male Siamese fighting fish should be about 150 mL.

Keywords Carcass composition · Color · Growth · Feed utilization · Muscle quality



46

Physical modification of palm kernel meal improved available carbohydrate, physicochemical properties and *in vitro* digestibility in economic freshwater fish

Karun Thongprajukaew,[a,d*] Pinya Yawang,[a] Lateepah Dudae,[a] Husna Bilanglod,[a] Terdtoon Dumrongrittamatt,[a] Chutima Tantikitti[b] and Uthaiwan Kovitvadhi[c,d]

Abstract

BACKGROUND: Unavailable carbohydrates are an important limiting factor for utilization of palm kernel meal (PKM) as aquafeed ingredients. The aim of this study was to improve available carbohydrate from PKM. Different physical modifications including water soaking, microwave irradiation, gamma irradiation and electron beam, were investigated in relation to chemical composition, physicochemical properties and *in vitro* carbohydrate digestibility using digestive enzymes from economic freshwater fish.

RESULTS: Modified methods had significant ($P < 0.05$) effects on chemical composition by decreasing crude fiber and increasing available carbohydrates. Improvements in physicochemical properties of PKM, such as water solubility, microstructure, relative crystallinity and lignocellulosic spectra, were mainly achieved by soaking and microwave irradiation. Carbohydrate digestibility varied among the physical modifications tested ($P < 0.05$) and three fish species had different abilities to digest PKM. Soaking was the appropriate modification for increasing carbohydrate digestion specifically in Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*), whereas either soaking or microwave irradiation was effective for striped snakehead (*Channa striata*). For walking catfish (*Clarias batrachus*), carbohydrate digestibility was similar among raw, soaked and microwave-irradiated PKM.

CONCLUSION: These findings suggest that soaking and microwave irradiation could be practical methods for altering appropriate physicochemical properties of PKM as well as increasing carbohydrate digestibility in select economic freshwater fish.

Keywords: palm kernel meal; soaking; microwave irradiation; physicochemical properties; carbohydrate digestibility; economic fish

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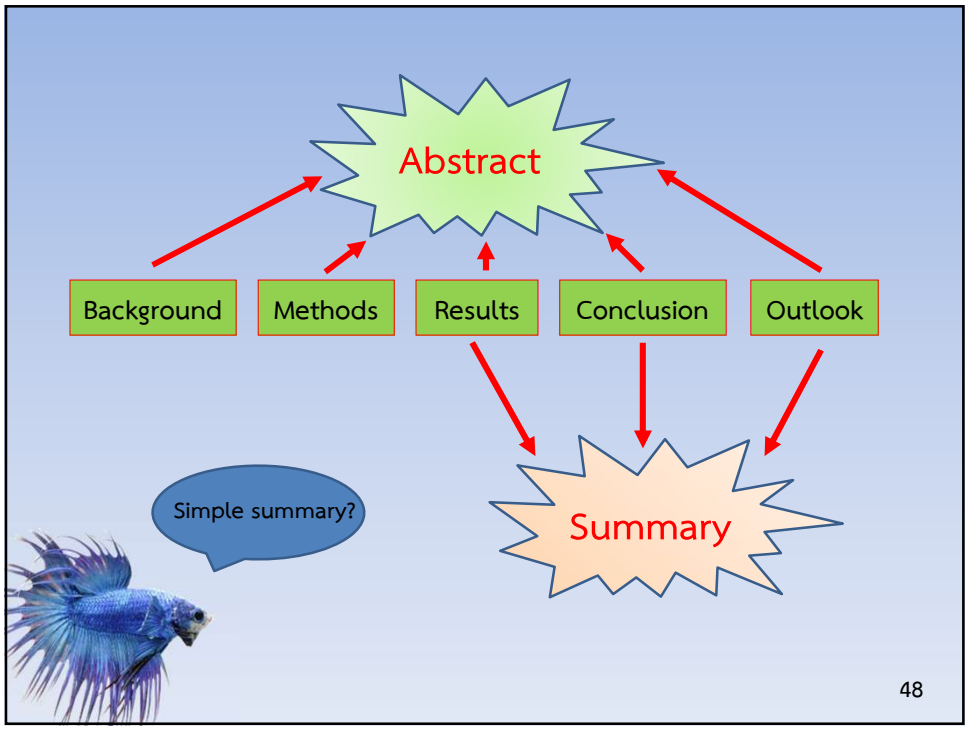
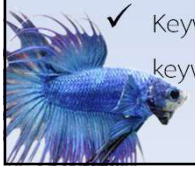


48

Keywords

- ✓ What keywords would the reader search for that would help retrieve your article?
- ✓ Keywords should contain words and phrases that suggest what the topic is about. Also include words and phrases that are closely related to your topic.
- ✓ Also use variant terms or phrases that readers are likely to use (For example, if the paper is about spine disorders, use words like spinal cord, vertebral column, backbone, etc.)
- ✓ The full forms of shortened words and abbreviations should be included as well.
- ✓ Keyword diversity, number of keywords & percentage of new keywords directly impact on citation counts.



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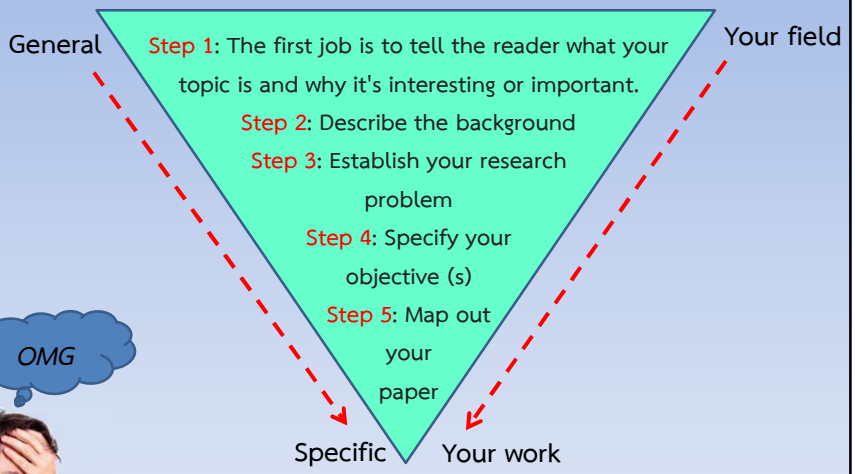
ที่มาและความสำคัญของปัญหา (Introduction)



Use the present tense

Use the past tense for previous findings

50

หลักการเขียน

- ✓ มีการทบทวนวรรณกรรมและอ้างอิง (ครอบคลุมอดีตจนถึงปัจจุบัน)
- ✓ หนึ่งย่อหน้า หนึ่งใจความสำคัญ
- ✓ มีข้อความเชื่อมระหว่างย่อหน้า
- ✓ หากต้องการใช้ตัวอักษรย่อ ให้บอกคำเต็มก่อนทุกครั้ง
- ✓ เขียนให้ถูกไวยากรณ์

ปัญหาที่พบ

- ✓ *“พายเรือในอ่าง”*
- ✓ *“น้ำท่วมทุ่ง ผักบุ้งโหรงเหรง”*
- ✓ อ้างอิงงานวิจัยที่เก่าเกินไปและไม่รอบด้าน

Garlic oil granules coated with enteric polymer: Effects on performance, egg quality, yolk antioxidants, yolk cholesterol, blood biochemistry and hepatic lipid metabolism in laying hens

Prawit Rodjan [a,*], Sutha Wattanasit [b], Damrongsak Faroongsarng [c], Karun Thongprajukaew [d], Yongyuth Theapparat [c]

1. Introduction

Chicken eggs are an inexpensive and highly nutritious food, providing high-quality proteins and lipids (including mono- and polyunsaturated fatty acids), minerals and vitamins that are basic nutritional requirements of human (Miranda et al., 2015). Additionally, antioxidant-containing egg intake is believed to be effective in reducing oxidative stress (Nimalaratne and Wu, 2015). Nonetheless, what matters here is the concern about high cholesterol consumption that is strongly debated, with particular concerns regarding the development of cardiovascular disease (CVD) as the leading cause of death. Dietary cholesterol was implicated in increasing blood cholesterol levels leading to the elevated risk of atherosclerotic cardiovascular diseases (Soliman, 2018).

Although recent studies of Zhong et al. (2019) concluded that higher consumption of dietary cholesterol or eggs was significantly associated with higher risk of incident CVD and all-cause mortality in a dose-dependent manner, Carson et al. (2020) reported that both dietary cholesterol and egg consumption in most published literature does not generally support associations with CVD risk because it is still in conjunction with other factors such as differences in pattern of consumption or in physical activity in the study populations. Until now, the literature still shows conflicting information regarding their impacts and there is no clear conclusion of causal risk. However, the previous reports have suggested to avoid food sources of high cholesterol, and individuals with increased risk for CVD are often advised not to consume eggs (Clayton et al., 2017). Therefore, the issue has likely created attitudes impacting average consumption of eggs in developed countries.

“การแปลงเพศปลากัด (*Betta splendens*) โดยใช้สารสกัดจากใบมังคุด (*Garcinia mangostana*)”

ย่อหน้าที่ 1 *“ชักแม่น้ำทั้งห้า”*

ความสำคัญทางเศรษฐกิจของปลากัด และปัญหาจากการเลี้ยงปลากัดโดยไม่ได้แปลงเพศ

ย่อหน้าที่ 2

กรรมวิธีโดยทั่วไปในการแปลงเพศปลากัด (รวมทั้งปลาอื่นๆ) และข้อเสีย

ย่อหน้าที่ 3

การแปลงเพศโดยใช้สารสกัดจากพืชและเน้นใบมังคุด (สารออกฤทธิ์ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการแปลงเพศ)

ย่อหน้าที่ 4

สมมุติฐานการวิจัย วัตถุประสงค์ และการนำไปใช้ประโยชน์

53

วัสดุและวิธีการศึกษา (Materials and methods)

- ✓ เขียนให้กระชับ แต่สามารถทำซ้ำได้
- ✓ เขียนเป็นความเรียง
- ✓ กรณีที่อ้างอิงวิธีการของคนอื่นทั้งหมด ไม่ต้องอธิบายวิธีการวิเคราะห์
- ✓ อธิบายในกรณีที่เขียนว่า “Some/slight modifications”
- ✓ หัวข้อไม่ควรมีเกิน 3 ระดับ
- ✓ ลำดับหัวข้อต้องสัมพันธ์กับผลการศึกษา
- ✓ กรณีที่ใช้เครื่องมือ ให้ระบุรุ่น บริษัท เมือง และประเทศที่ผลิต
- ✓ อธิบายที่มาของตัวอย่าง จำนวนตัวอย่าง และการสุ่ม
- ✓ กรณีมีรายละเอียดค่อนข้างซับซ้อนให้เขียนเป็น Flowchart
- ✓ ใช้สถิติให้ถูกต้องและเป็นที่ยอมรับของสาขานั้นๆ
- ✓ ตั้งชื่อทรีทเมนต์ให้มีอาชีพ
- ✓ การใช้หน่วยและสัญลักษณ์ต่างๆ

54

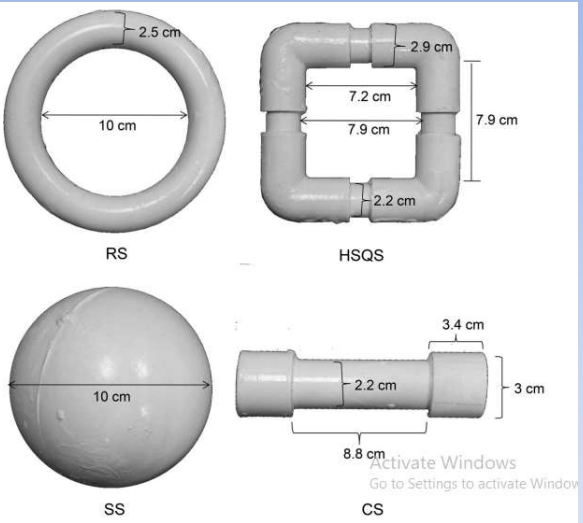


FIGURE 1 Morphological appearance of four enrichment devices used in rearing green turtles. CS, cylinder shape; HSQS, hollow square shape; RS, ring shape; SS, sphere shape

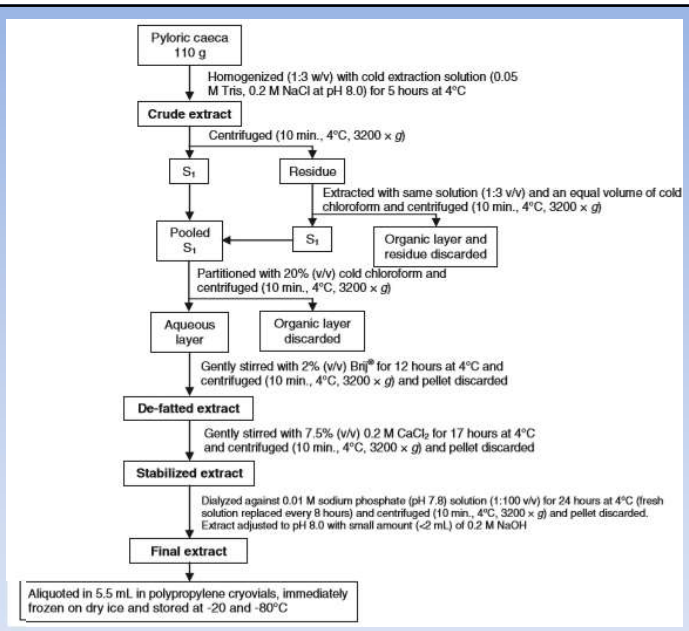
Table 1
Formulations and chemical compositions of PKM-based feeds used for rearing Nile tilapia.

Ingredients and composition	UPKM	SPKM	MPKM	SMPKM
Ingredient (g/kg)				
Fish meal	305	305	305	305
Soybean meal	195	195	195	195
Unprocessed palm kernel meal	200	–	–	–
Water-soaked palm kernel meal	–	200	–	–
Microwave-irradiated palm kernel meal	–	–	200	–
Water-soaked and microwave-irradiated palm kernel meal	–	–	–	200
Alpha starch	50	50	50	50
Corn flour	120	120	120	120
Cod liver oil	20	20	20	20
Palm oil	30	30	30	30
Vitamin premix[a]	30	30	30	30
Mineral premix[b]	30	30	30	30
Rice hull	20	20	20	20
Chemical composition (g/kg on dry matter)				
Crude protein	272	271	278	268
Crude lipid	89	85	84	92
Acid detergent fibre	94	117	157	146
Neutral detergent fibre	262	277	266	272
Crude ash	101	104	101	104
Nitrogen free extract	448	444	434	441
Gross energy (kJ/g)	17.62	17.38	17.33	17.53

UPKM, unprocessed palm kernel meal feed; SPKM, water-soaked palm kernel meal feed; MPKM, microwave-irradiated palm kernel meal feed; SMPKM, water-soaked and microwave-irradiated palm kernel meal feed.

[a] Vitamin premix, 1 kg of premix contained 1000 mg vitamin B_1, 1000 mg vitamin B_2, 2 mg vitamin B_{12}, 55 g vitamin C, 400 mg vitamin K_3, 1000 mg inositol and 1000 mg choline chloride.

[b] Mineral premix, 1 kg of premix contained 5000 mg calcium oxide, 11,430 mg alumina, 1000 mg ferric oxide, 50 mg manganese oxide, 700 mg magnesium, 60,000 mg silica, 5000 mg potassium oxide, 20 mg phosphorus pentoxide, 30 mg nitrogen, 2000 mg sodium oxide, 700 mg zinc, 50 mg iron, 70 mg selenium, 120 mg copper, 200 mg iodine, 20 mg cobalt, 260 mg molybdenum and 70 mg vanadium.



Flow diagram of the preparation of Atlantic cod proteolytic enzyme fractions

(Tibbetts *et al.* 2011. Aquaculture 319, 398-406.)

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จรรยาบรรณการใช้สัตว์ทดลอง

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Animal ethics

As regards ethical considerations, the husbandry, acclimatization, rearing and sampling of bigfin reef squids in the current study conformed to the "Ethical Principles and Guidelines for the Use of Animals for Scientific Purposes", National Research Council, Thailand (Application No. U1-06514-2560), and was approved by Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees (Project Code 2564-01-075). The squid rearing was conducted at Phang-Nga Coastal Fisheries Research and Development Center, Phang-Nga, under the regulations of the Department of Fisheries.

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ผลการศึกษา (Results)

- ✓ ควรแยกเป็นหัวข้อ
- ✓ เรียงลำดับให้สอดคล้องกับวิธีการศึกษา และไม่ควรเกริ่นนำวิธีการศึกษาอีก
- ✓ อธิบายโดยเรียงตามลำดับของตารางหรือรูปภาพ
- ✓ รวบผลการศึกษาที่มีการเปลี่ยนแปลงในทิศทางเดียวกันไว้ด้วยกัน
- ✓ กรณีที่ผลการศึกษาไม่มีนัยสำคัญ ควรอธิบายเป็นความเรียง
- ✓ อาจรวมกับการอภิปรายผลหรือแยกเป็นผลการศึกษาอย่างเดียวก็ได้ (ต้องศึกษาข้อกำหนดของวารสารก่อน)
- ✓ ระบุนัยสำคัญทางสถิติเมื่อกล่าวถึงครั้งแรก และต้องระมัดระวังการอธิบายผลการศึกษาในประเด็น “มากกว่า” หรือ “น้อยกว่า”
- ✓ เลือกนำเสนอข้อมูลในรูปแบบที่เหมาะสมที่สุดเพียงอย่างเดียวเท่านั้น
- ✓ ไม่ควรนำเสนอข้อมูลเชิงตัวเลขอีก หากข้อมูลดังกล่าวอธิบายไว้แล้วในตารางหรือรูปภาพ

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ตาราง (Table) และภาพ (Figure)

- ✓ คำอธิบายตารางและภาพควร “Stand alone”
- ✓ อ้างอิงตารางและภาพตามลำดับ
- ✓ ตรวจสอบเรื่องเส้นตาราง
- ✓ ทำภาพตามข้อกำหนดของวารสาร (รูปแบบของไฟล์ภาพ และความละเอียด)
- ✓ ควรระวังเรื่องการเลือกใช้สีของภาพ (ขาว-ดำ/สี)

60

Table 3 Survival, growth performance and feed utilization of striped snakehead fed with various dietary replacements of FM protein by FC

Parameter	0FC	100FC	200FC	300FC	400FC	500FC	600FC	CD	SEM	*P* value
Survival (%) (1)	84.33	86.00	83.33	83.67	83.33	86.00	83.00	85.00	0.39	0.369
Final body weight (g)	15.05^{d}	18.11^{c}	19.08^{c}	22.03^{a}	22.24^{a}	23.05^{a}	21.11^{ab}	17.02^{cd}	0.60	<0.001
Final total length (cm)	11.82^{b}	13.79^{a}	12.66^{ab}	13.33^{ab}	13.75^{a}	14.13^{a}	13.72^{a}	11.72^{b}	0.24	0.028
CF (g cm^{-3}) (2)	0.86	0.78	0.96	0.94	0.82	0.76	0.80	0.89	0.02	0.089
SGR (% day^{-1})	1.20^{d}	1.27^{cd}	1.30^{bc}	1.39^{a}	1.41^{a}	1.43^{a}	1.37^{ab}	1.26^{cd}	0.02	<0.001
FI (g day^{-1})	0.044^{a}	0.037^{b}	0.034^{c}	0.026^{d}	0.026^{d}	0.025^{d}	0.027^{d}	0.040^{b}	<0.01	<0.001
FCR (g feed g $gain^{-1}$) (3)	3.95^{a}	3.31^{bc}	3.03^{c}	2.36^{d}	2.30^{d}	2.21^{d}	2.41^{d}	3.55^{b}	0.13	<0.001
PER (g gain g $protein^{-1}$)	0.64^{d}	0.77^{bc}	0.84^{b}	1.07^{a}	1.12^{a}	1.14^{a}	1.05^{a}	0.70^{cd}	0.04	<0.001

FC fish condensate, *CD* commercial diet, *CF* condition factor, *SGR* specific growth rate, *FI* feed intake, *FCR* feed conversion ratio, *PER* protein efficiency ratio

Significant differences in each row are indicated by different superscripts ($P < 0.05$)

Source: Wattanakul *et al*. 2017. Fish Physiol. Biochem. 43, 217-228.

The fish across all dietary treatments had an average 84 % survival, and there were no significant differences between the treatments in survival at the end of experiment ($P > 0.05$, Table 3). The final body weight, total length and SGR were high and similar in the fish fed with 300FC, 400FC, 500FC and 600FC. There were no significant differences in CF across the dietary treatments. In feed utilization evaluation, fish in these four groups were also significantly lower in FI and FCR and superior in the PER, relative to 0FC ($P < 0.05$). Based on the measurements overall, the CD and 0FC treatments gave generally inferior growth and feed utilization relative to the other treatments, i.e., the experimental diets containing FC.

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FIGURE 1 Morphological development of soft cuttlefish from hatching to juvenile stages. DAH, days after hatching [Colour figure can be viewed at wileyonlinelibrary.com]

Source: Saekhow *et al*. 2018. Aquac. Res. 49, 1887–1895.

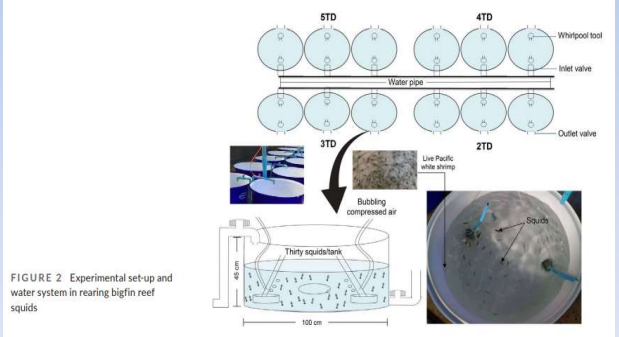

FIGURE 2 Experimental set-up and water system in rearing bigfin reef squids

Source: Satjarak *et al*. 2021. Aquac. Res. 52, 2740–2750.

62

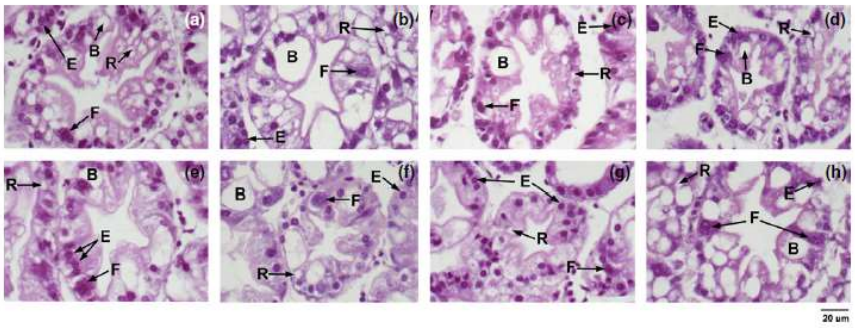

Figure 3 The hepatopancreatic microanatomy for giant freshwater prawns fed for 12 weeks with 0MC (a), 10MC (b), 20MC (c), 30MC (d), 40MC (e), 50MC (f), 60MC (g) or CD (h). All of the images have 400× magnification. The labels indicate cell types: Blasenzellen (B), embryonic cell (E), Fibrillenyellen (F) and Restzellen (R).

Source: Wattanakul *et al*. 2017. Aquac. Res. 48, 697-710.

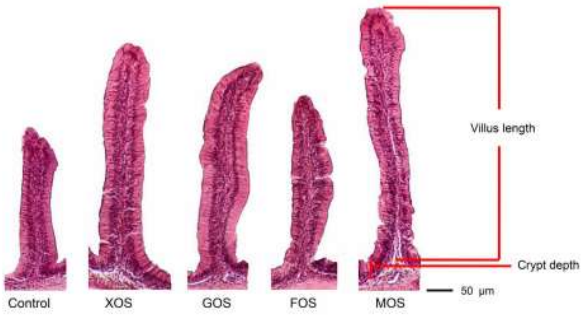

Fig. 2. The cross section of intestinal microanatomy of hybrid catfish fed with experimental diets containing 0.6% XOS, GOS, FOS or MOS for 10 weeks, compared with the not supplemented control diet. Photographs were taken at 100× magnifications and the tissues were stained by hematoxylin and eosin (H & E).

Source: Hahor *et al*. 2019. Aquaculture 507, 97-107.

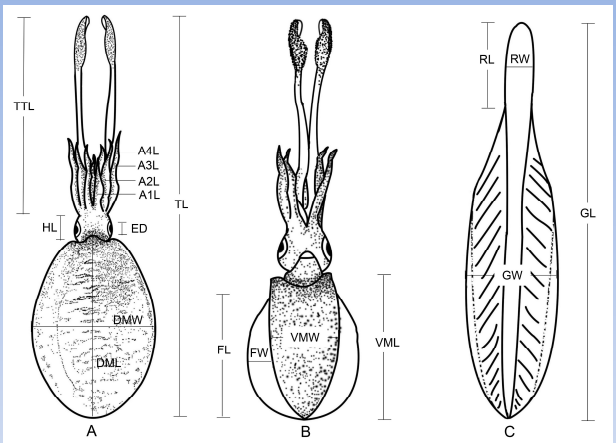

Fig. 1. The morphometric characters of bigfin reef squid measured in the current study. The subfigures A, B and C indicate dorsal body view, ventral body view, and gladius ventral view, respectively. A1L, arm I length; A2L, arm II length; A3L, arm III length; A4L, arm IV length; DML, dorsal mantle length; DMW, dorsal mantle width; ED, eye diameter; FL, fin length; FW, fin width; GL, gladius length; GW, gladius width; HL, head length; RL, rancis length; RW, rancis width; TL, total length; TTL, tentacle length; VML, ventral mantle length; and VMW, ventral mantle width.

Source: Satjarak *et al*. 2021. J. Food Comp. Anal. Article 104356.

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กรณีที่นำภาพ/ตารางมาจากแหล่งอื่นต้องมีการขออนุญาต

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Volume 548, Part 2, 15 February 2022, 737706

Post-prandial changes in digestive enzymes and chyme characteristics of bigfin reef squid (*Sepioteuthis lessoniana*)

Jirapan Satjarak [a], Karun Thongprajukaew [b, c], Chantana Kaewtapee [d], Naraid Suanyuk [a, e], Sappasith Klomklao [f], Aekkaraj Nualla-ong [g, h], Hirun Saelim [g, h], Kannika Preedaphol [d]

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Post-prandial changes in digestive enzymes and chyme characteristics of bigfin reef squid (Sepioteuthis lessoniana)

Author:
Jirapan Satjarak,Karun Thongprajukaew,Chantana Kaewtapee,Naraid Suanyuk,Sappasith Klomklao,Aekkaraj Nualla-ong,Hirun Saelim,Kannika Preedaphol

Publication: Aquaculture

Publisher: Elsevier

Date: 15 February 2022

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BACK CONTINUE

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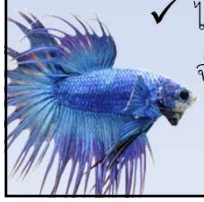
อภิปรายผล (Discussion)

- ✓ ควรกำหนดประเด็นก่อนว่าจะอภิปรายอะไรบ้าง
- ✓ เรียงลำดับการอภิปรายให้สอดคล้องกับหัวข้อผลการศึกษา
- ✓ อภิปรายเฉพาะผลที่มีนัยสำคัญ
- ✓ เขียนให้กระชับ และห้ามนำเสนอผลการทดลองซ้ำอีก (อ้างผลเพื่อสนับสนุนการอภิปรายได้เล็กน้อย)
- ✓ ระวังข้อความที่เป็นการคาดเดา (Speculative) โดยไม่มีข้อมูลสนับสนุน
- ✓ ไม่ควรอ้างอิงเอกสารมากเกินความจำเป็น (บางวารสารกำหนดจำนวนเอกสารอ้างอิง)



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- ✓ Begin with a signal from results (We found that....)
- ✓ Briefly summarize and discuss

- ✓ Interpret your results
- ✓ Discuss key studies
- ✓ Compare your work with other works
- ✓ Present ambiguous results and discrepancies with other studies objectively
- ✓ Explain unexpected findings
- ✓ Describe limitations briefly

- ✓ Write a strong conclusion
- ✓ Suggest future work, if necessary

สรุปผล (Conclusion)

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Table 3 Survival, growth performance and feed utilization of striped snakehead fed with various dietary replacements of FM protein by FC

Parameter	0FC	100FC	200FC	300FC	400FC	500FC	600FC	CD	SEM	*P* value
Survival (%)	84.33	86.00	83.33	83.67	83.33	86.00	83.00	85.00	0.39	0.369
Final body weight (g)	15.05^{d}	18.11^{c}	19.08^{c}	22.03^{a}	22.24^{a}	23.05^{a}	21.11^{ab}	17.02^{cd}	0.60	<0.001
Final total length (cm)	11.82^{b}	13.79^{a}	12.66^{ab}	13.33^{ab}	13.75^{a}	14.13^{a}	13.72^{a}	11.72^{b}	0.24	0.028
CF (g cm^{-3}) (2)	0.86	0.78	0.96	0.94	0.82	0.76	0.80	0.89	0.02	0.089
SGR (% day^{-1})	1.20^{d}	1.27^{cd}	1.30^{bc}	1.39^{a}	1.41^{a}	1.43^{a}	1.37^{ab}	1.26^{cd}	0.02	<0.001

ประเด็น

1). องค์ประกอบทางเคมีโดยทั่วไปของ FC

2). ระดับของ FC ที่ใช้โดยทั่วไปเมื่อเปรียบเทียบกับการศึกษานี้

3). มีผลการศึกษาไหนบ้างที่สอดคล้องและแตกต่างจากการศึกษานี้

4). เหตุใดผลการศึกษาครั้งนี้จึงแตกต่างจากการศึกษาอื่นๆ

The FC from canned seafood factories contains 512–831 g kg^{-1} crude protein, 38–274 g kg^{-1} crude lipid and 119–289 g kg^{-1} crude ash, on dry weight basis (Somboon and Semachai 2004; Wattanakul et al. 2011, 2015), but very little crude fiber and NFE (Table 1). The maximal inclusion levels of FC in aquafeed are typically in the range 100–200 g kg^{-1}, while higher levels or total replacement have negative effects on both growth and feed utilization (Is-Haak and Koydon 2010; Wattanakul et al. 2011; Wattanakul and Wattanakul 2013). The optimal protein replacement levels in the current study (500 g kg^{-1} in a 400 g kg^{-1} crude protein diet) is similar to the 400 g kg^{-1} in a 350 g kg^{-1} crude protein diet reported for white shrimp (Wattanakul et al. 2011) and for giant freshwater prawn (Wattanakul et al. 2015). In contrast, a lower inclusion level such as 250 g kg^{-1} in a 400 g kg^{-1} crude protein diet has been reported for the climbing perch (Wattanakul and Wattanakul 2013). The high protein replacement by FC in striped snakehead diet is perhaps due to the carnivorous feeding habits, so this species utilizes protein better than omnivorous species.

1 2 3 4

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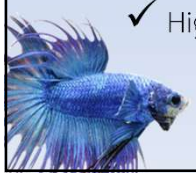
สรุปผล (Conclusion)

- ✓ Be written to relate directly to the aims of the project as stated in the introduction
- ✓ Indicate the extent to which the aims have been achieved
- ✓ Summarize the key findings, outcomes or information in your report
- ✓ Acknowledge limitations and make recommendations for future work (where applicable)
- ✓ Highlight the significance or usefulness of your work



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กิตติกรรมประกาศ (Acknowledgements)

Reagent gifts, technical help, funding source & manuscript proofreading

- ไม่ควรมีการแก้ไขอีกหลังจากที่ส่งไปตีพิมพ์แล้ว
- ทุนควรมีเลขที่สัญญาและข้อกำหนดต่างๆ ตามที่แหล่งทุนกำหนด
- ไม่ต้องมีกิตติกรรมประกาศของผู้เขียน (Authors)

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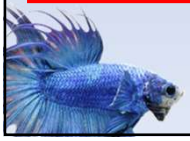
Author contributions

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

JS reared bigfin reef squids, collected the samples, measured growth and feed utilization, determined biochemical parameters, carried out the statistical analysis and drafted the manuscript; KT provided resources, administrated project and funding acquisition, carried out the statistical analysis and drafted the manuscript; CK provided resources; NS and SK provided resources and edited the manuscript draft; KP reared bigfin reef squids.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, W.W. and K.T.; methodology, W.W., K.T., W.H. and N.S.; validation, W.W. and K.T.; formal analysis, W.W., K.T., W.H. and N.S.; investigation, W.W., K.T., W.H. and N.S.; resources, W.W. and K.T.; data curation, W.W. and K.T.; writing—original draft preparation, W.W. and K.T.; writing—review and editing, W.W., K.T. and N.S.; supervision, W.W. and K.T.; project administration, W.W. and K.T.; funding acquisition, W.W. and K.T. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.



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เอกสารอ้างอิง (References)

- ✓ หลีกเลี่ยง Self-citation
- ✓ ต้องไม่เก่าเกินไป
- ✓ ใช้แต่ละรายการให้คุ้ม ปกติวารสารกำหนดให้ไม่เกิน 40 รายการ
- ✓ เอกสารอ้างอิงส่วนท้ายต้องสัมพันธ์กับเอกสารอ้างอิงในเนื้อหา (In-text citation)
- ✓ เขียนตามข้อกำหนดของวารสาร

Supplementary materials

"Unpublished material (such as tables and figures) that relate to the manuscript but are too lengthy to be printed with the manuscript can be submitted online as supplementary material"

เบ็ดเตล็ด

"There are several errors relating to the use of capital/lowercase letters, decimal point, punctuation, abbreviation, italics, unit, symbol, brackets and scientific names. Please carefully check the consistency of writing throughout the manuscript"

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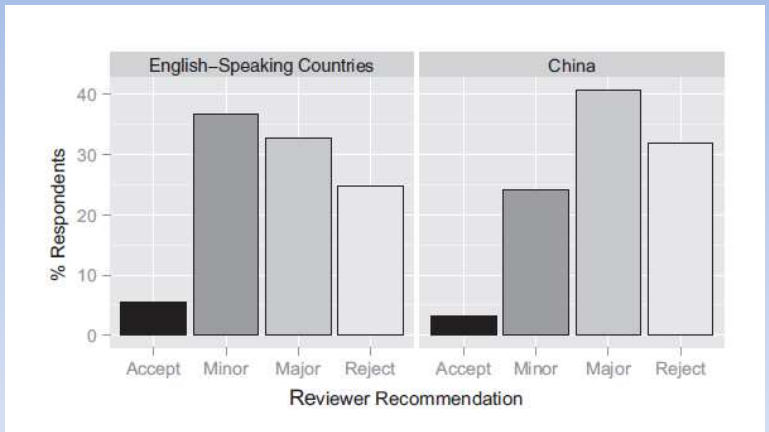
การตรวจภาษา (English proofreading)



The distribution of reviewer recommendations for papers from English-speaking countries and China (Campos-Arceiz *et al.* 2015. Biol. Conserv. 186, 22-27.)

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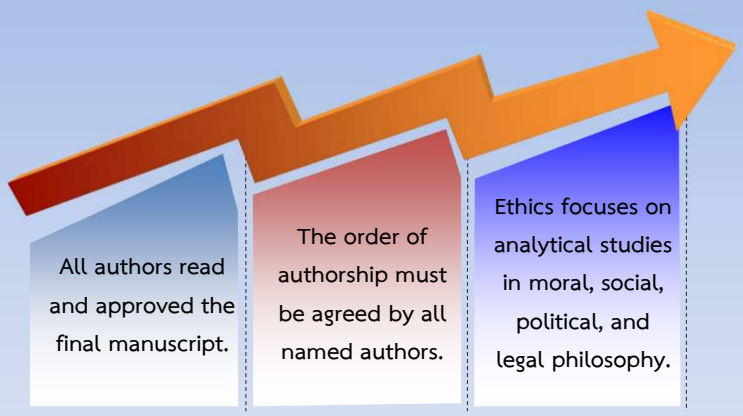
Ethical declarations



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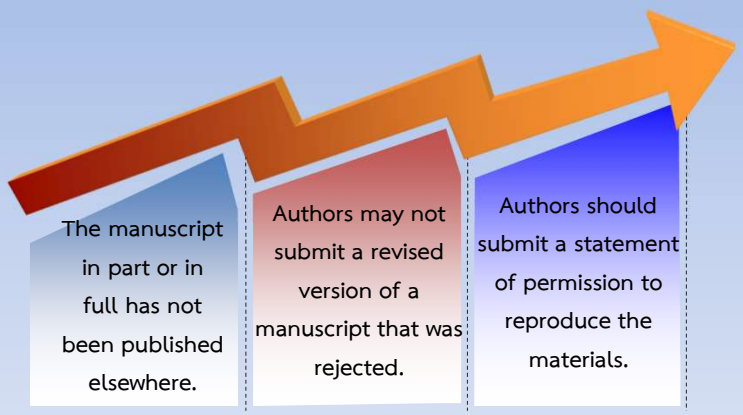
Ethical declarations



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How to suggest reviewers for your paper?

- *DO* explore the research field to find scholars who might want to review your work. Your reference list can be a starting point.
- *DO* give a diverse list of reviewers from different institutions, in different related fields, and with different points of view.
- *DO* ensure that your recommendations are experts in your field.

How to suggest reviewers for your paper?

- *DON'T* suggest experts whom you know personally.
- *DON'T* suggest reviewers because they will agree with your work.
- *DON'T* suggest reviewers who work at the same institution.
- *DON'T* have all the reviewers from the same country.
  It is important to have a global perspective.

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การตอบกลับผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิ (Replying to reviewers)

"Remember your goal is to be published not to demonstrate that you are smarter than the reviewers"

"You should respond to every comments (point-by-point) even if you don't do everything requested"

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How I see my paper?

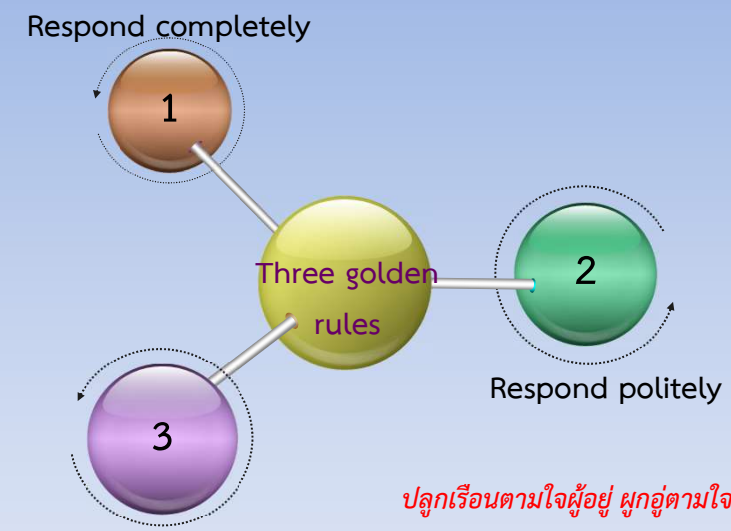
How reviewers see my work?

85

My original manuscript

Suggestions by reviewer I

Suggestions by reviewer II



ปลูกเรือนตามใจผู้อยู่ ผูกอู่ตามใจผู้นอน

"สีทนได้"

"ใช้เหตุผล ไม่ใช้ความรู้สึก"

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ตัวอย่างการตอบกลับ

Comment: Some references cited in the introduction and discussion are fairly old. More recent publications with up-to-date information should be cited in the manuscript.

Response: We have tried to replace fairly old references by up-to-date references. However, eight references have been replaced due to limitation of published works in this species, as well as in cephalopods.

"ทำตามที่ผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิเสนอแนะ"

88

Comment: Were the fish weighed individually, or in bulk, immediately prior to the start of the trial to obtain information about the initial biomass in each tank?.

Response: This point has been addressed on L119.

"ทำตามที่ผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิเสนอแนะ"

89

Comment: Some of the study's limitations like small sample size stand out and are understood by this reviewer but need explanation. Study eggs obtained from one female remove a female effect from the experimental design, however the number of samples per 5 replications is necessarily small from a clutch of roughly 100 eggs. No reference or mention is made of head-started captive reared greens in the Caribbean and mainland China.

Response: We estimated the appropriate number of turtles per replication from initial body weights. The suitable number was 3 turtles per replication (estimated at n = 2.998), requiring the power of test at 0.8 (Cohen, 1988). This part has been mentioned on L260-261. For head-starting program, we have mentioned some countries on L61-64.

"ชี้แจงข้อเท็จจริงและทำตาม ที่ผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิเสนอแนะ"

90

Comment: In the present work, it was cited “Cahu & Zambonino-Infante, 2001” (line 64) but these authors have paid special attention to the relationship among three different stages of fish digestion performed by pancreatic, brush-border and intracellular enzymes.....Why the activity of brush-border and/or intracellular enzymes hasn't been estimated?

Response: We are sorry for the lack of information about the activities of brush-border and intracellular enzymes. Some publications have reported only the main digestive enzymes, since their activities are sufficient to explain the digestion of the main nutrients for animals. However, brush-border and intracellular enzymes are still important. This suggestion will help us improve the quality of future work.

“ปฏิเสธผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิแบบสุภาพและชี้แจงเหตุผล”

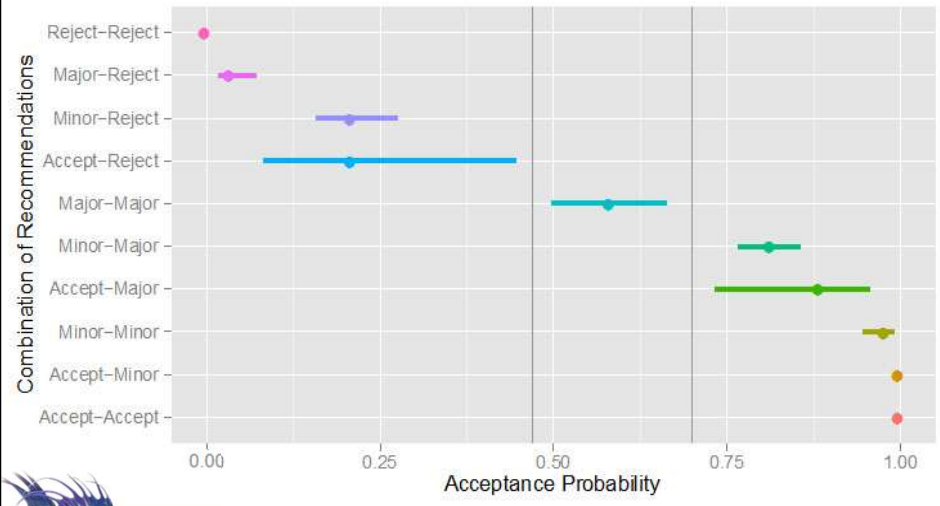
91

Comment: The activity of studied enzymes should be also expressed as total activity (U/mass of tissue) that was done in a number of studies because it provides additional information about ontogeny of digestive system of fish.

Response: We extracted the digestive enzymes from either the whole body or abdominal region. Therefore, we have still reported as “specific activity” since this measurement was standardized with amount of protein in crude enzyme extracts, while “total activity” seems to increase with mass of tissue due to growth. This unit (specific activity) is always used for the ontogenic development studies in various species (Asgari *et al*., 2013; Babaei *et al*., 2011; Galaviz *et al*., 2011; Gisbert *et al*., 2009; Saekhow *et al*., 2018; Zhidong *et al*., 2016).

“ปฏิเสธผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิแบบสุภาพและชี้แจงเหตุผล”

92



The outcome of papers receiving particular pairs of reviewer recommendations.

93

Tips for dealing with reviewer comments

- ✓ Use the comments even if your paper is rejected.
- ✓ Be polite – but not over-polite

"Thank you very much for your excellent comment"

This excessive politeness might give the impression that the author is trying to charm the reviewer, to get the paper accepted by being polite rather than by addressing what the reviewers consider to be its flaws.

- ✓ Make sure you address everything

94

- ✓ Don't feel obliged to accept everything the reviewer says
- ✓ What to do when two reviewers ask for opposite things?
- ✓ Dealing with comments you don't understand

"I am afraid that I am unclear as to the point you are making. If you are saying that the sample was too small, I would respond that [...]. If instead you feel that the outcome measure was flawed, I would argue that [...]."

95

96