



## Announcement 2 and Call for Papers

### International Symposium on Housing for Livestock in Hot Climate Countries

Organized under the auspices of CIGR Section II

October 23-25, 2012 in Bet-Dagan, Israel

Dear Guests

As animal farming is continually intensified and global warming is in the air, issues on **Housing for Livestock in Hot Climate Countries** are becoming increasingly important. Heat stress decreases (1) animal immunologic function and (2) productivity that results in (3) higher discomfort, morbidity and mortality, and (4) consequently lower producers' benefit. Under these circumstances, a focus on the development of technologies which could ensure sustainability of animal husbandry in countries with a hot climate is becoming more critical. The technologies may be able to improve animal health, environment, and welfare and hence to increase productivity. For the above purpose, CIGR Section II, Institute of Agriculture Engineering - Agricultural Research Organization (ARO) and the Israeli Society of Agricultural Engineering (ISAE) will co-organize an International Symposium on **Housing for Livestock in Hot Climate Countries** (Hot-Climate-IL-2012), which will be held in October 23-25, 2012 in Bet-Dagan, Israel. The symposium will provide an opportunity for research professionals, industry as well as producers in the fields of animal environment, animal welfare, animal physiology, housing design and thermoregulation to discuss new knowledge and technologies. The participants from universities, public and private institutions will share their experiences, visions, expectations and future perspectives in the fields of **Housing for Livestock in Hot Climate Countries**, animal health environment and control technology as well as animal welfare and measurements.

#### Topics:

- ✂ Hot climate – climate change: greenhouse gas production from facilities in hot climates
- ✂ Solutions – extension efforts, methodologies, and measuring impact.
- ✂ Alternative systems relating to greenhouse gas production
- ✂ Different species and genetic improvements to assist in adopting to hot climate conditions
- ✂ Standardized climate data, microclimate parameters, monitoring and setting thresholds
- ✂ Dynamic model based designs in the livestock fields
- ✂ Alternative housing systems for improving animal welfare in hot climate

- ✂ Alternative feeding systems for improving hot climate animal welfare
- ✂ Animal welfare assessment of different housing systems
- ✂ Heat stress and production
- ✂ Heat stress mitigation strategies
- ✂ Physiological response and adaptation to heat stress
- ✂ Contributions can include: economics, systems comparisons (i.e. system approach to alleviating livestock and poultry heat stress under different socioeconomic and geopolitical constraints.), adult education, impact assessment, new proposed solutions, or every other topic that is related to hot climate, animal housing design or animal welfare/stress.

This workshop may remain scientifically focused on presenting real-life data or innovative data-based modes, while having a main focus on ‘practical application’.

#### **Symposium program 2012:**

<b>October 22, Monday</b>	Evening:	Welcome reception and onsite registration
<b>October 23, Tuesday</b>	Professional tour:	Sensors and housing in the North of Israel, Nazareth, and the Sea of Galilee.
<b>October 24, Wednesday</b>	Morning:	Opening and keynote speeches
	Afternoon:	Presentations, discussions, technical sessions
	Evening:	Sightseeing in Tel Aviv and Jaffa
<b>October 25, Thursday</b>	Day:	Presentations, discussions, technical sessions
	Evening:	A night tour in Jerusalem

The aim of the pre-conference professional tour is to discuss a few hot-climate housing systems on the spot in the farms.

**Venue:** ARO’s main campus, Bet-Dagan, Tel Aviv, Israel

#### **Call for Abstracts:**

Hot-Climate-IL-2012 is soliciting abstracts for papers and posters on all above topics.

To prepare a paper or a poster, please submit an abstract with title, author(s) name(s), mailing and e-mail addresses. See Appendix B for an abstract template. Abstracts should be limited to 2,500 keystrokes (i.e., characters plus spaces). All papers and posters will be lightly reviewed and published together with all keynote presentations. Posters are to be vertically oriented and should fit within a 47” high x 35” wide (120 x 90 cm) area. Papers need to follow the format outlined in “Appendix B – MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION” provided in this Announcement.

**Important dates:**

May 1, 2012: Deadline of registration and abstract submission

September 1, 2012: Deadline of full paper submission

The Organizing Committee considers a special journal issue after the conference for the publication of full papers that achieve certain standards.

Note: Registration forms, abstracts, full papers or posters should be submitted to Ms. Machteld Steensels via e-mail at [machteld@volcani.agri.gov.il](mailto:machteld@volcani.agri.gov.il)

**Travel and Housing:**

International flights to Ben Gurion Airport (<http://www.iaa.gov.il/Rashat/en-US/Airports/BenGurion/>, code is TLV) are very convenient. All the participants of this symposium will be picked up at the Ben Gurion Airport. A four-star hotel in Tel Aviv will be served as the headquarters hotel of the conference. The hotel will cost about US\$ 150 per night. The intention is to host all the participants in one hotel but it depends on the number of arrivals.

**Registration:**

Registration fee: US\$ 300; Student fee US\$ 150

See Appendix A for Registration Form to be submitted via e-mail to Ms. Machteld Steensels via e-mail at [machteld@volcani.agri.gov.il](mailto:machteld@volcani.agri.gov.il)

**Sponsored by:**

CIGR Section II, Israeli Society of Agricultural Engineering, Institute of Agricultural Engineering of the ARO, A.R.N. Ltd, HaPalmary

**Hosted by:**

Agricultural Research Organization (ARO) - the Volcani Center, Bet-Dagan, and the Israeli Society of Agricultural Engineering (ISAE)

**Organizing Committee:**

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Prof. Daniel Berckmans, Division M3-BIORES (Measure, Model & Manage Bioresponses), Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium

**For further information contact:**

Ms. Machteld Steensels

Institute of Agricultural Engineering

Agricultural Research Organization (ARO) - the Volcani Center

P.O. Box 6, Bet Dagan, 50250, Israel

e-mail: [machteld@volcani.agri.gov.il](mailto:machteld@volcani.agri.gov.il)

## Appendix A - REGISTRATION FORM

## International Symposium on Housing for Livestock in Hot Climate Countries (Hot-Climate-IL-2012)

**October 23-25, 2012, Israel**

## REGISTRATION FORM

**PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY**

Name:

**Title:**

**Nationality:**

**Mailing Address:**

City: State/Province:

**Zip/Postal Code:**

Country:

**Phone:**

**Fax:**

**E-mail Address (mandatory):**

**Manuscript Title:**

**Date to arrive:**

**Date to leave:**

**Abstract Title:**

**Note:**

Please **return the REGISTRATION FORM** by e-mail before May 1, 2012 to Ms. Machteld Steensels

e-mail: [machteld@volcani.agri.gov.il](mailto:machteld@volcani.agri.gov.il)

## *Appendix B - MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION: STYLE AND FORM of the abstract and the paper*

### **General**

*The abstract should follow the format set by the Journal of Dairy Science .*

Some instructions are written below, for more details refer to:

<http://www.journals.elsevierhealth.com/periodicals/jods/authorinfo>

Papers must be written in English. The text and all supporting materials must use American spelling and usage as given in *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11th ed.*, *Webster's Third International Dictionary*, or the *Oxford American English Dictionary*. Authors should follow the style and form recommended in *Scientific Style and Format. The CSE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers, 7th ed.*, published by the Council of Science Editors in cooperation with The Rockefeller University Press.

Authors should prepare their manuscripts in Microsoft Word (.doc or .docx format) and e-mail them using the fewest files possible to facilitate the review and editing processes.

### **Preparing the Manuscript File**

Manuscripts should be typed double-spaced (in Microsoft Word) with lines and pages numbered consecutively, using Times New Roman font at 12 points. Special characters (e.g., Greek, math, symbols) should be inserted using the symbols palette available in this font. Complex math should be entered using Math- Type from Design Science ([www.dessci.com](http://www.dessci.com)). Note that equations created using the new Equation Builder in Microsoft Word 2007 may not be compatible with earlier versions of Word or other software used in our composition system. Tables and figures should be placed in separate sections at the end of the manuscript (not placed within the text). Failure to follow these instructions may result in immediate rejection of the manuscript.

### **Interpretive Summary**

All authors should provide an interpretive summary (IS) of 100 words or less that has been written for nonspecialist readers. That summary should consist of a title, the first author's last name, and a summary, which must include a sentence or two to summarize the project's expected importance, or its economic, environmental, and/or social impact (similar to the CRIS Progress Report Statement for those who must complete that form). Common abbreviations are permitted (those from the JDS Unrestricted list). The summary should appear on top of the first page of the manuscript, before the running head and title. The summaries are intended for an audience who may not be familiar with work in the author's area of expertise and for government or media researchers, and they will provide readers with a brief overview of the research presented in each issue. Authors must make the summary readable by the general public. The goal is to make the research more visible to a wider audience and to emphasize its impact.

### **Headings**

**Major Headings.** Major headings are centered (except ABSTRACT), all capitals, boldface, and consist of ABSTRACT, INTRODUCTION, MATERIALS AND METHODS, RESULTS, DISCUSSION (or RESULTS AND DISCUSSION), CONCLUSIONS (optional), APPENDIX (optional), and REFERENCES.

**First Subheadings.** First subheadings are placed on a separate line, begin at the left margin, the first letter of all important words is capitalized, and the headings are boldface and italic. The heading is not followed by punctuation. Text that follows a first subheading should be in a new paragraph.

**Second Subheadings.** Second subheadings begin the first line of a paragraph. They are indented, boldface, italic, and

followed by a period. The first letter of each important word should be capitalized. The text follows immediately after the final period of the subheading.

### ***Title Page***

Under the title, names of authors should be typed upper and lowercase (e.g., T. E. Smith) and in boldface. Institutional addresses are displayed below the author names; footnotes referring from author names to displayed addresses should be symbols in the following order: \*, †, ‡, #, §, ||, and ¶. The full name, mailing address, phone number, fax number, and e-mail address of the corresponding author should appear directly below the affiliation lines on the title page. The corresponding author will be identified by a numbered footnote and e-mail address below the accepted line on the first page of the published article (e.g., <sup>1</sup>Corresponding author: my.name@university.edu). Note that no period follows the corresponding author's e-mail address. Supplementary address information may be given in footnotes to the first page; use numerals for these footnotes. Acronyms (except USDA) for affiliations are discouraged unless the acronym is the official name. State or provincial postal code abbreviation is not included between city and zip code if the state or province is previously mentioned in the address (see example). Acceptable format is shown below:

**J. E. Smith,\* R. A. Jones,† and A. T. Peters‡**

\*Department of Animal Science, and

†Department of Dairy Science, University of Wisconsin, Madison 53706

‡Department of Animal Science, Utah State University, Logan 84321

### ***Abstract***

Abstracts should be limited to 2,500 keystrokes (i.e., characters plus spaces). The abstract should review important objectives, materials, results, conclusions, and applications as concisely as possible. The abstract disseminates scientific information through abstracting journals and is a convenience for readers. Open the abstract with objectives and make the abstract intelligible without reference to the manuscript. Use complete sentences and standard terms. Limit the use of abbreviations in the Abstract. Refer to the list on the inside front cover of JDS or Appendices 1 and 2 of this document for those terms that should be defined in the abstract. If a term is used less than 3 times in the abstract, it should be spelled out at each use.

Minimize the amount of data in the abstract and exclude statements of statistical probability (e.g.,  $P < 0.05$ ). Exclude references to other work because the abstracts will appear online and in indexing services without the reference list.

### ***Key Words***

After the abstract, list 2 to 4 key words or phrases; they should be typed in lowercase letters and separated by commas. Key words should be singular (e.g., "dairy cow" not "dairy cows").

### ***Abbreviation Key***

Author-derived abbreviations should be defined at first use in the abstract and again in the body of the manuscript. The abbreviation will be shown in bold type at first use in the body of the manuscript. Refer to the Miscellaneous Usage Notes for more information on abbreviations.

### ***Body of the Paper***

The body of the paper should contain an introduction to the problem (questions, objectives, reasons for research, and related literature); materials, methods, experimental design, and procedures; and results, discussion, conclusions, and applications.

Results and discussion may be combined into a single section. If not, the results section should not contain discussion of

previously published work. Results and references to tables and figures already described in the results section should not be repeated in the discussion section.

## **Appendix**

A technical appendix, if desired, shall follow the References section. The appendix may contain supplementary material, explanations, and elaborations that are not essential to other major sections but are helpful to the reader. Novel computer programs or mathematical computations would be appropriate. The appendix will not be a repository for raw data.

## **References**

List only pertinent references. No more than 3 references should be needed to support a specific concept. Research papers and reviews should cite a reasonable number of references. Abstracts and articles from nonpeer-reviewed magazines and proceedings should be cited sparingly. Citation of abstracts published more than 3 yr ago is strongly discouraged.

**Citations in Text.** In the body of the manuscript, refer to authors as follows: Smith and Jones (1992) or Smith and Jones (1990, 1992). If the sentence structure requires that the authors' names be included in parentheses, the proper format is (Smith and Jones, 1982; Jones, 1988a,b; Jones et al., 1993) with citations listed chronologically and then alphabetically within a year. Where there are more than 2 authors of one article, the first author's name is followed by the abbreviation et al. Work that has not been accepted for publication shall be listed in the text as: "J. E. Jones (institution, city, and state, personal communication)." The author's own unpublished work should be listed in the text as "(J. Smith, unpublished data)." Personal communications and unpublished data (including papers under review) must not be included in the references section.

**References Section.** To be listed in the references section, papers must be published or accepted for publication. Manuscripts submitted for publication can be cited as "unpublished data" in the text. In the references section, references shall first be listed alphabetically by author(s)' last name(s), and then chronologically. The year of publication follows the authors' names. As with text citations, two or more publications by the same author or set of authors in the same year shall be differentiated by adding lowercase letters after the date. The dates for papers with the same first author that would be abbreviated in the text as et al., even though the second and subsequent authors differ, shall also be differentiated by letters. All authors' names must appear in the reference section. Journals shall be abbreviated according to the conventional ISO abbreviations used by PubMed (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?db=journals>). A short list of journal title abbreviations is provided in Appendix 3 of this document. Oneword titles are spelled out. Inclusive page numbers must be provided and digital object identifiers (doi) should be provided whenever possible. Sample references are given below.

### Journals

Lane, M. A., R. L. Baldwin, and B. W. Jesse. 1995. Sheep rumen metabolic development in response to different dietary treatments. *J. Dairy Sci.* 78(Suppl. 1):310. (Abstr.)

Tyrrell, H. F., and P. W. Moe. 1975. Effect of intake on digestive efficiency. *J. Dairy Sci.* 58:1151-1163.

Huntington, G. B., D. L. Harmon, N. B. Kristensen, K. C. Hanson, and J. W. Spears. 2006. Effects of a slow-release urea source on absorption of ammonia and endogenous production of urea by cattle. *Anim. Feed Sci. Technol.* doi:10.1016/j.anifeedsci.2006.01.012

### Books

AOAC. 1990. *Official Methods of Analysis*. Vol. I (or Vol. II). 15th ed. Association of Official Analytical Chemists, Arlington, VA.

Goering, H. K., and P. J. Van Soest. 1970. Forage Fiber Analyses (Apparatus, Reagents, Procedures, and Some Applications). Agric. Handbook No. 379. ARS-USDA, Washington, DC.

Lengemann, F. W., R. A. Wentworth, and C. L. Comar. 1974. Physiological and biochemical aspects of the accumulation of contaminant radionuclides in milk. Pages 159-170 in *Lactation: A Comprehensive Treatise. Nutrition and Biochemistry of Milk/ Maintenance*. Vol. 3. B. L. Larson and V. R. Smith, ed. Academic Press, London, UK.

National Research Council. 1989. *Nutrient Requirements of Dairy Cattle*. 6th rev. ed. Natl. Acad. Sci., Washington, DC.

### Conferences

Barbano, D. M. 1996. Mozzarella cheese yield: Factors to consider. Page 29 in *Proc. Wisconsin Cheese Makers Mtg. Ctr. Dairy Res., Univ. Wisconsin, Madison*.

National Mastitis Council. 1995. Summary of peer-reviewed publications on efficacy of premilking and postmilking teat disinfections published since 1980. Pages 82-92 in *Natl. Mastitis Council. Reg. Mtg. Proc., Harrisburg, PA. Natl. Mastitis Council, Inc., Madison, WI*.

### Other

Biernoth, G., and W. Merk, inventors. 1985. Fractionation of milk fat using a liquified gas or a gas in the supercritical state. Unilever NV-PLC, assignee. US Pat. No. 4,504,503.

FASS. 2010. *Guide for the Care and Use of Agricultural Animals in Research and Teaching*. 3rd ed. Federation of Animal Science Societies, Champaign, IL.

Interbull. 2005. Genetic evaluation. Direct longevity. Accessed Dec. 20, 2005.  
<http://www.interbull.slu.se/longevity/framesida-long.htm>.

Kelly, M. G. 1977. Genetic parameters of growth in purebred and crossbred dairy cattle. MS Thesis. North Carolina State Univ., Raleigh.

Department of Agriculture, Plant and Animal Health Inspection Service. 2004. Blood and tissue collection at slaughtering and rendering establishments, final rule. 9CFR part 71. Fed. Regist. 69:10137-10151.

### **Tables**

The use of tables should be minimized. When used, tables should be self-explanatory and may be the most effective way to organize extensive data. Refer to *Scientific Style and Format: The CSE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers* for more information on effective use of tables. Table 1 in this document may be used as an example.

**Tables must be prepared using the table feature in Microsoft Word;** tables prepared in other programs (e.g., Excel) or by using spaces, tabs, and hard returns will not convert accurately and errors can result. When possible, tables should be organized to fit across the page without running broadside. Be aware of the dimensions of the printed page when planning tables (use of more than 15 columns will create layout problems).

Place table number and title on the same line above the table (as shown in sample table). The table title does not require an ending period.

Do not use vertical lines and use few horizontal lines. Bold and italic typefaces should not be used in tables. When it is necessary to do so, such use must be defined in a footnote. Limit the data field to the minimum needed for meaningful comparison within the accuracy of the methods.

For each table, spell out the first use of abbreviations in parentheses or in numbered footnotes. Abbreviations should conform to journal style and be consistent with those used in the text. Avoid reference to other tables, figures, or text.

Footnotes to tables should be numerals. Each footnote should begin a new line (see sample table). For differences among means within a row or column, superscript letters should be used as appropriate sequentially (e.g., a, ab, b, c, cd) consistently from largest to smallest means. Probability may be indicated thus: †P < 0.10, \*P < 0.05, \*\*P < 0.01, \*\*\*P < 0.001.

## Figures

To facilitate review, figures should be placed at the end of the manuscript (separated by section breaks). Each figure should be placed on a separate page, and identified by the last name of the first author and figure number. Figure captions should be typed (double spaced) on a separate page.

- **Figure size.** Prepare figures at final size for publication. Figures should be prepared to fit one column (8.9 cm wide), 2 columns (14 cm wide), or full-page width (19 cm wide).
- **Font size.** Ensure that all type within the figure and axis labels are readable at final publication size. A minimum type size of 8 points (after reduction) should be used.
- **Fonts.** Use Helvetica, Times New Roman, Arial, and the symbols palette within those fonts only.
- **Line weight.** For line graphs, use a minimum stroke weight of 1 point for all lines. If multiple lines are to be distinguished, use solid, long-dash, shortdash, and dotted lines. Avoid the use of gray or shaded lines, as these will not reproduce well. Lines with different symbols for the data points may also be used to distinguish curves.
- **Axis labels.** Each axis should have a description and a unit. Units may be separated from the descriptor by a comma or parentheses, and should be consistent within a manuscript.
- **Shading and fill patterns.** For bar charts, use different fill patterns if needed; e.g., black, white, gray, diagonal stripes. Avoid the use of multiple shades of gray, as they will not be easily distinguishable in print. Remove unnecessary backgrounds and gridlines from graphs.
- **Symbols.** Identify curves and data points using the following symbols only:

□, ■, ○, ●, ▲, ▼, △, ▽, ★, ☆, ◇, ◆, †, or ×. Symbols should be defined in the figure caption or in a key on the figure (but not both).

- **File formats.** Figures can be submitted in Word, PDF, EPS, TIFF, and JPEG formats.
- **Grayscale figures.** If figures are to be reproduced in grayscale (black and white), submit in grayscale. Often color will mask contrast problems that are apparent only when the figure is reproduced in grayscale.
- **Color figures.** If figures are to appear in color in the print journal, files must be submitted in CMYK color (not RGB.)
- **Resolution.** Minimum resolution is 300 dpi for grayscale and color figures, and 600 dpi for line art.
- **Photomicrographs.** Photomicrographs must have their unmagnified size designated, either in the caption or with a scale bar on the figure. Reduction for publication can make a magnification power designation (e.g., 100x) inappropriate.
- **Captions.** The caption should provide sufficient information that the figure can be understood without excessive reference to the text. All author-derived abbreviations and symbols used in the figure should be defined in the caption.
- **General tips.** Avoid the use of three-dimensional bar charts, unless essential to the presentation of the data. Use the simplest shading scheme possible to present the data clearly. Ensure that data, symbols, axis labels, lines, and key are clear and easily readable at final publication size.
- **Color Charge.** The cost to publish each color figure is \$995; a surcharge for offprints will also be assessed. At the time of submission on Manuscript Central, authors will be asked to approve color charges for figures that they wish to have published in color in the print journal. Color versions of figures will be included in the online PDF and full-text article at no charge.