EURASIA JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Aim and Scope

EURASIA JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS (EJAE) is an international refereed journal. EJAE is a peer-reviewed scientific publication in which agricultural production economy, agricultural management and planning, agricultural marketing, agricultural policies, international agricultural trade, agricultural extension and rural development are accepted. In this context, the Journal is open to articles from the fields of economics, business administration, public administration and econometrics, especially agricultural economists. EJAE is published twice a year, in January and July. Original research articles are accepted for publication in the journal, and reviews may be accepted. However, in reviews studies, the author is required to make original publications and researches on a national or international level. In addition, reviews are accepted if they are original, contain the latest innovations and do not repeat classical information. The number of reviews articles that can take place in every issue cannot exceed 20% of the total number of articles.

All studies submitted to EJAE should not have been published elsewhere or submitted for publication. When manuscripts are accepted for publication, EJAE will have full publishing rights. In case of citing the published articles, it is obligatory to specify the source. In the articles sent to EJAE for publication and supported by a research institution or fund, the name and project number of the organization providing the support should be specified. If the original research articles are produced from master's and doctoral theses, the authors should indicate this at the bottom of the first page of the article in 7 font size and as a footnote.

The authors can apply to the Journal with their studies in Turkish and English, prepared in accordance with the EJAE writing rules. Articles should be sent to the journal using the Article Management System.

Submitted articles should be original studies of the author (s). EJAE uses iThenticate plagiarism detection application to check every article for possible plagiarism cases. Articles found to be unacceptably similar to other published works are rejected. It is unethical to submit articles submitted to EJAE to another journal at the same time or to submit the same articles to different journals in different languages. Articles with similarity index values up to 15% can be accepted in the journal.

A copy of the article, “Copyright Transfer Agreement” and “Certificate of Conformity to Editorial Principles and Writing Rules” must be sent by e-mail. If the animal material is used in the studies and it is deemed necessary, “Ethics Committee Approval” should be sent. EJAE does not charge any fees from the authors.
MANUSCRIPT FILE LAYOUT

1. Page:
   a. Page size: A4
   b. Margins: 2.5 cm from all sides
   c. Font and size: Times New Roman, 11-point size
   d. Line spacing: 1.5
   e. Paragraph spacing: before and after 6nk
   f. Justification: Justified
   g. Numbering: Each line must be numbered consecutively
   h. Writing editor: Articles should be prepared in MS Word program.
   i. The number of article pages is limited to a maximum of 25 pages.
   j. The document must not be formatted in columns.

2. Language
   a. Article writing language is English and Turkish. Articles can be written in
      British English or American English. However, one of these languages should
      be preferred.
   b. The manuscript must be grammatically and linguistically correct (British and
      American English). The authors who are not native English speakers are
      strongly advised to get their manuscript checked by a native English-speaking
      professional prior to the submission to avoid acceptance problems

3. Tables
   a. Tables should be created in MS Word or Excel program. Tables in photo format
      are not accepted.
   b. Each item in the table must be placed in a separate cell.
   c. The Tables should be numbered with Arabic numerals in the order in which they
      are included in the text, and should have a short and descriptive title (Table 1).
   d. Explanatory footnotes for Tables should be specified with superscripts (or
      asterisks for significance values). Abbreviations and symbols used in the tables
      should be explained in the title of the table or as a footnote.
   e. Table title should be given at the top of the Table.
   f. Tables should be prepared with single line spacing and 10 points. When needed,
      it can be prepared up to 8 points, paying attention to the readability.
   g. Column headers are centered and units should be shown in parentheses.

4. Figures
   a. Figures should be limited to the materials necessary for understanding the text,
      and should be accompanied by a short and descriptive explanation.
   b. The description of the figure should be given under the Figure.
   c. Charts should be prepared with original data using a well-known graphic editor.
   d. Headers should be positioned parallel to the axes and units should be given in
      parentheses.
e. All descriptive materials must be of publication quality. High contrast photos and graphics should be sent in high resolution (at least 300 dpi) .jpg / .tiff format. Low-resolution and unreadable figures are not acceptable.

f. All photographs, graphics, drawings and figures should be named and numbered continuously in the order in which they were included in the text using Arabic numerals (Figure 1).

g. Abbreviations and symbols used in the figures should be explained either in the figure title or as a footnote.

5. Equations

a. Equations must be numbered using Arabic numerals and italics (I).

b. After each equation, an indicator (here: y is as if x is displayed) describing all variables, symbols and abbreviations that have not been previously explained.

c. Equations must be editable (MathType or MS Word equations editor must be used).

6. Naming, abbreviations and units

a. A dot (.) must be used as a decimal separator. Comma (,) must be used as thousands separator.

b. Except for 0, all decimal numbers between 1 and –1 must precede 0 before the period (Example: "0.26" instead of ".26").

c. In general, numbers between one and nine should be written in writing (for example, nine instead of 9). Numbers should be used for 10 and above.

d. MathType or MS Word Equations editor should not be used for symbols or variables written in the text of the article (except equations) (Symbol font should be used).

e. SI units should be used. Example: mg, g, km, m, cm, mm, L (liter), ml, s (seconds), min (minutes), hr (hours), moles.

f. SI units are available on the website http://www.bipm.org/

g. Units should be specified in every spelling of numerical information and in the axes of all graphics.

h. To express a unit of measure, a space must be used between the number and the unit. Example 10 ha. However, this rule does not apply for percentage expressions (45%).

i. Units should be shortened only after a numerical value. In a sentence like "a few hours later," the unit of time cannot be shortened.

7. Currency:

a. Currency Code norm based on ISO 4217 should be used in calculations and results (EUR, USD, TRY).

b. Currencies should be used in the text as 50 TRY, 50 TRY per hectare annually, and 10 million TRY.

c. In column headings as units (TRY); (thousand TRY) or (million TRY) can be displayed.

8. Statistics.

a. The statistical methods used in the article should be clearly explained in the material and method section.
b. However, methods such as frequently used t-test, ANOVA, simple linear regression need not be explained.

c. In statistical comparisons, it should be stated by using conventional standard abbreviations in the representation of significance levels (p<0.05, p<0.01 and p<0.001). Significance levels in the charts should be specified with *, ** and ***, respectively.

MANUSCRIPT PARTS

Research articles should consist of Title, Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Material and Method, Findings and Discussion, Results, Acknowledgments (if any), Abbreviations and/or Symbols (if any), References List, Figures (photo, drawing, diagrams, graphics, maps, etc.) and Tables. Figures and Tables should be given after the References List. Chapter names should be written in bold letters.

1. Title

Article title should be short and descriptive, centered on the page and should not exceed three lines. Abbreviation should never be used in article title and subtitles. The title should be 13 points in size and the first letters should be written in capital letters. The English title should fully meet the Turkish title and be written in 11 points (only Turkish articles).

The main titles in the text (Introduction, Material and Method, Findings and Discussion, Results, etc.) should be written in bold and 11 font size with the first letter of the words capital. In the subtitles, only the first letter of the title should be written in capitals, 11 font size and italic. Subtitles should also be numbered (Title 2.1). No more than three digits’ title number should be used.

The full names (unabridged) of the authors should be written, it should be enumerated with the superscript for the address information at the end of the last name, the address information should be placed after the author names, and the full contact information of the corresponding author should be included. Title names should not be included in author names. Author names should be written in 12 point size with a space break after the article title. The address of the authors should be written in 11 points and italic.

2. Abstract and Keywords

Abstract should not be less than 200 words and more than 300 words. The abstract should include the purpose, methods, results and recommendations of the study. References to previous studies should be avoided in the abstract. After the abstract, the keywords that describe the study in the best way, not used in the title, the first letter should be written in capital letters and the others should be given in alphabetical order.

In the keywords part, minimum 4 and maximum 6 keywords should be given. Abstract should be written with 10 font size.

3. Introduction

In the introduction part; the subject of the study, its reason, previous studies directly related to the subject, the purpose of the study and the hypotheses tested should be included. This part of the study should briefly introduce the research. The main texts in this section should be written with 11 font size.
4. Material and Methods

The materials and methods used in the research should be given under this title. When a subtitle is to be given, it should be numbered with the section number (e.g., 2.1.). Very unknown, new or modified methods should be explicitly given to those who will work on the same subject to repeat the research. If a method known to everyone is used, reference should be made to the relevant literature. The software used in the analysis should also be given in this section. The main texts in this part should be written with 11 font size.

5. Findings and Discussion

In this part, the findings obtained from the study should be given and if necessary, they should be explained by supporting with tables, figures and graphics. Obtained findings should be given either as a table or as a figure to avoid repetition. The factors that are found statistically important should be grouped using a comparison method appropriate to the applied statistical analysis method. In cases where the statistical analysis method is not chosen correctly and/or the analysis is not performed properly, editors may not consider the article to be evaluated. Findings should be discussed using other research results on similar topics. The main texts in this part should be written with 11 font size.

6. Results

The results obtained should be given briefly and clearly, together with their contribution to science and practice. Expressions given in the Introduction, Findings and Discussion part should not be repeated in this section. The main texts in this part should be written with 11 font size.

7. Acknowledgment

Contributions to the study by other researchers and institutions should be expressed as shortly as possible in this section. The main texts in this part should be written with 10 font size.

8. References

All of the publications cited in the manuscript should be found in the References list. References list should be arranged alphabetically, taking into account the surnames of the author. References in the text should be written according to the author-year basis and year order (Aydoğan, 2015; Uysal & Candemir, 2016). References for the same year but different authors should be listed alphabetically. In case of citing more than one study published in the same year by the same author, the references should be indicated with letters such as a, b, c after the printing year. In case of citing from the article with more than two authors, after the first author surname et al. statement should be used. Limited use of web addressed references is recommended. Authors should not cite unpublished results and personal interviews unless required. Footnotes should be avoided as well, if it is necessary, it should be written in a short way by separating with a line and putting a star on the page where it is used. The texts in this section should be written with 10 font size.
Basic Principles of Reference List

EJAE prefers the APA style (6th edition) in the citing and preparing the References list. For detailed information, please visit https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/journal-article-references website.

Examples:

1. Journal article


**Parenthetical citation:** (Grady et al., 2019)

**Narrative citation:** Grady et al. (2019)

- If a journal article has a DOI, include the DOI in the reference.
- Always include the issue number for a journal article.
- If the journal article does not have a DOI but does have a URL that will resolve for readers (e.g., it is from an online journal that is not part of a database), include the URL of the article at the end of the reference.

2. Journal article with an article number


**Parenthetical citation:** (Jerrentrup et al., 2018)

**Narrative citation:** Jerrentrup et al. (2018)

- If the journal article has an article number instead of a page range, include the word “Article” and then the article number instead of the page range.

3. Journal article with missing information

**Missing volume number**


**Missing issue number**

Missing page or article number


**Parenthetical citations**: (Butler, 2017; Sanchiz et al., 2017; Stegmeir, 2016)

**Narrative citations**: Butler (2017), Sanchiz et al. (2017), and Stegmeir (2016)

- If the journal does not use volume, issue, and/or article or page numbers, omit the missing element(s) from the reference

4. **Retracted journal article**


**Parenthetical citation**: (Joly et al., 2008)

**Narrative citation**: Joly et al. (2008)

5. **Abstract of a journal article from an abstract indexing database**


**Parenthetical citation**: (Hare & O’Neill, 2000)

**Narrative citation**: Hare and O’Neill (2000)

6. **Monograph as part of a journal issue**


**Parenthetical citation**: (Ganster et al., 1991)

**Narrative citation**: Ganster et al. (1991)

7. **Whole authored book**


**Parenthetical citations**: (Jackson, 2019; Sapolsky, 2017)

**Narrative citations**: Jackson (2019) and Sapolsky (2017)
9. Whole edited book


Parenthetical citations: (Kesharwani, 2020; Torino et al., 2019)

Narrative citations: Kesharwani (2020) and Torino et al. (2019)

10. Several volumes of a multivolume work


Parenthetical citation: (Harris et al., 2012)

Narrative citation: Harris et al. (2012)

11. Conference presentation


Parenthetical citation: (Evans et al., 2019)

Narrative citation: Evans et al. (2019)

12. Abstract of a conference presentation


Parenthetical citation: (Cacioppo, 2019)

Narrative citation: Cacioppo (2019)
13. Published Dissertation or Thesis References


Parenthetical citations: (Kabir, 2016; Miranda, 2019; Zambrano-Vazquez, 2016)

Narrative citations: Kabir (2016), Miranda (2019), and Zambrano-Vazquez (2016)

- A dissertation or thesis is considered published when it is available from a database such as ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global or PDQT Open, an institutional repository, or an archive.
- If the database assigns publication numbers to dissertations and theses, include the publication number in parentheses after the title of the dissertation or thesis without italics.
- Include the description “Doctoral dissertation” or “Master’s thesis” followed by a comma and the name of the institution that awarded the degree. Place this information in square brackets after the dissertation or thesis title and any publication number.
- In the source element of the reference, provide the name of the database, repository, or archive.
- The same format can be adapted for other published theses, including undergraduate theses, by changing the wording of the bracketed description as appropriate (e.g., “Undergraduate honors thesis”).
- Include a URL for the dissertation or thesis if the URL will resolve for readers (as shown in the Miranda and Zambrano-Vazquez examples).
- If the database or archive requires users to log in before they can view the dissertation or thesis, meaning the URL will not work for readers, end the reference with the database name (as in the Kabir example).
14. Unpublished Dissertation or Thesis References


**Parenthetical citation:** (Harris, 2014)

**Narrative citation:** Harris (2014)

- When a dissertation or thesis is unpublished, include the description “[Unpublished doctoral dissertation]” or “[Unpublished master’s thesis]” in square brackets after the dissertation or thesis title.
- In the source element of the reference, provide the name of the institution that awarded the degree.
- The same format can be adapted for other unpublished theses, including undergraduate theses, by changing the wording of the bracketed description as appropriate.

15. Wikipedia Entry References


**Parenthetical citation:** (“Oil Painting,” 2019)

**Narrative citation:** “Oil Painting” (2019)