

Editör Editor-in-Chief

Emrah Şimşek emrah.simsek@iste.edu.tr
İskenderun Teknik Üniversitesi, TÜRKİYE İskenderun Technical University, TÜRKİYE

Yardımcı Editörler Co-Editors

Semih Kale semihkale@comu.edu.tr
Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, TÜRKİYE Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, TÜRKİYE
Süleyman Özdemir suleymanozdemir57@gmail.com
Sinop University, TÜRKİYE Sinop University, TÜRKİYE

Teknik Editörler Technical Editors

Aydın Demirci aydin.demirci@iste.edu.tr
İskenderun Teknik Üniversitesi, TÜRKİYE İskenderun Technical University, TÜRKİYE
Metin Yazıcı metin.yazici@iste.edu.tr
İskenderun Teknik Üniversitesi, TÜRKİYE İskenderun Technical University, TÜRKİYE

İstatistik Editörleri Statistical Editors

Mehmet Fatih Can mfatih.can@iste.edu.tr
İskenderun Teknik Üniversitesi, TÜRKİYE İskenderun Technical University, TÜRKİYE
Vahit Çalışır vahit.calisir@iste.edu.tr
İskenderun Teknik Üniversitesi, TÜRKİYE İskenderun Technical University, TÜRKİYE
Yavuz Mazlum yavuz.mazlum@iste.edu.tr
İskenderun Teknik Üniversitesi, TÜRKİYE İskenderun Technical University, TÜRKİYE

Dil Editörleri Language Editors

Abdullah Öksüz aoksuz@erbakan.edu.tr
Necmettin Erbakan Üniversitesi, TÜRKİYE Necmettin Erbakan University, TÜRKİYE
Ece Kılıç ece.kilic@iste.edu.tr
İskenderun Teknik Üniversitesi, TÜRKİYE İskenderun Technical University, TÜRKİYE
Muharrem Keskin keskin@mku.edu.tr
Hatay Mustafa Kemal Üniversitesi, TÜRKİYE Hatay Mustafa Kemal University, TÜRKİYE

Yayın Kurulu Editorial Board

Ahmed Fouad Makkey National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, EGYPT
Ahmet Raif Eryaşar Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University, TÜRKİYE
Albaris Tahiluddin Mindanao State University, PHILIPPINES
Alexander Atanasoff Trakia University, BULGARIA
Angel Martinez Sanmartin National Technological Centre for the Food and Canning Industry CTNC, SPAIN
Anila Hoda Agricultural University of Tirana, ALBANIA
Arnold Rakaj Tor Vergata University of Rome, ITALY
Arya Vazirzadeh Shiraz University, IRAN
Asif Sardar PMAS Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi, PAKISTAN
Celalettin Aydın Ege University, TÜRKİYE
Deniz Acarlı Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, TÜRKİYE
Dilruba Seyhan Öztürk İzmir Katip Çelebi University, TÜRKİYE
Doğukan Kaya Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University, TÜRKİYE
Doru Stelian Banaduc "Lucian Blaga" University of Sibiu, ROMANIA
Emeka Donald Anyanwu Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, NIGERIA
Emre Çağlak Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University, TÜRKİYE
Hakan Türker Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University, TÜRKİYE
Hasan Hüseyin Atar Ankara University, TÜRKİYE
Omid Safari Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, IRAN
Pervin Vural Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, TÜRKİYE
Petya Ivanova Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, BULGARIA
Quratulán Ahmed University of Karachi, PAKISTAN
Saloua Sadok National Institute of Sea Science and Technology, TUNISIA
Sefa Acarlı Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, TÜRKİYE
Sharif Jemaa National Council for Scientific Research, LEBANON
Sinan Mavruk Çukurova University, TÜRKİYE
Subodha Kumar Karna ICAR-Indian Institute of Water Management, INDIA
Şükran Yalçın Özdilek Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, TÜRKİYE
Tülay Akaylı Istanbul University, TÜRKİYE
Ummu Salma Diponegoro University, INDONESIA
Viktor Karamushka National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, UKRAINE
Yıldız Bolat Isparta University of Applied Sciences, TÜRKİYE

Yazım ve Dizgi Copy and Layout

Hüseyin Gümüş Mersin University, TÜRKİYE
Özkan Akar İskenderun Technical University, TÜRKİYE

Yayıncı Publisher

Emrah Şimşek emrshsimsek@gmail.com

İletişim Contact

Karaağaç Övündük Mah. Uğur Mumcu 9. Cad. 14. Blok 310K/12, Arsuz, Hatay, TÜRKİYE

<https://dergipark.org.tr/en/pub/marlife/board>

Marine and Life Sciences is indexed by ~Advanced Science Index (ASI), ASOS INDEX, BASE-Bielefeld Academic Search Engine, CAB ABSTRACTS (CABI), CiteFactor, Crossref, Directory of Research Journals Indexing (DRJI), EBSCO, Electronic Journals Library (EZB), Eurasian Scientific Journal Index (ESJI), EuroPub, Food Science and Technology Abstracts (FSTA) (Clarivate Analytics), General Impact Factor, Global Health (CABI), Google Scholar, IZOR-International Institute of Organized Research, Index Copernicus, International Impact Factor Services (IIFS), IPIndexing Portal, Journal Factor, JOURNAL INDEX (SAJI), Paperity, ResearchBib, ROAD: the Directory of Open Access scholarly Resources, ISSN, Root Indexing, Scientific Indexing Services (SIS), Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF), WorldCat

AIM & SCOPE

Marine and Life Sciences (Mar. Life Sci.), published twice a year (June and December), is a refereed English and Turkish journal. Mar. Life Sci. is a double peer-reviewed (blind) Open Access Journal. The Journal publishes original research, review articles, short communications, technical notes, reports, and letters to the Editor in the fields of marine and life sciences. The main purpose of the journal is to share the results of scientific research in the fields of science, engineering, and social sciences such as marine sciences, maritime, aquatic life, aquaculture, fisheries management, and environmental sciences. Mar. Life Sci. does not charge for any article.

Research areas include (but not limited to):

Aquaculture	Fisheries management	Marine Technologies
Biotechnology	Food Processing	Maritime
Ecology	GIS, Telemetry and remote sensing	Oceanography
Fish Diagnose and Disease	Global warming	Pollution
Fish Nutrition	Hydrology	Statistic and modelling
Fisheries	Limnology	Sustainable ecosystem
Fisheries Policy	Marine Biology	Water basin management

AUTHOR GUIDELINES

Manuscripts must be submitted to the journal in electronic version only via [online submission system](https://dergipark.org.tr/en/pub/marlife/writing-rules) following the Instructions for Authors at <https://dergipark.org.tr/en/pub/marlife/writing-rules>

Types of Paper

- Original research papers; review articles; short communications.
- Original research papers*; original full-length research papers which have not been published previously and should not exceed 8000 words or 30 manuscript pages (including tables and illustrations)
- Review articles*; on topical subjects and up to 10,000 words or 25 manuscript pages (including tables and figures)
- Short communications*; describing work that may be of a preliminary nature (preferably no more than 3000 words or 10 manuscript pages including tables and figures).
- Letters to editor*; should be included on matters of topical interest and not exceeding 2000 words or 10 manuscript pages including tables and figures)

Article Processing Charges (APC)

Marine and Life Sciences does not charge any article submission, processing, or publication fees.

Publication Frequency

The journal accepts manuscripts in English and Turkish and is published two times a year in June and December.

Preparation of Manuscripts

Papers must be written in English or Turkish. Prepare your text using word-processing software and save it in ".doc" or ".docx" formats. You can [download the full paper template](#) from [here](#). Use a **12-point font** (Times New Roman preferred), including the references, table headings and figure captions, **double-spaced** and with **25 mm margins** on all sides of A4 size paper throughout the manuscript. The text should be in **single-column** format. In particular, do not use hyphenated words. The names of genera and species should be given in *italics* and, when first mentioned in the text, should be followed by the authority. Authors should consult a recent issue of the journal for style if possible.

Manuscripts must be structured in the following order;

- Title page (Separate file)
 - Title
 - Author names, affiliations
 - Corresponding author's e-mail, Telephone
 - ORCID iD and e-mail addresses for all authors
- Main text
 - Title without authors' information (English title is required for Turkish articles)
 - Abstract (English abstract is required for Turkish articles)

- Keywords (English keywords are required for Turkish articles)
- Introduction
- Material and Methods
- Results and Discussion (This section may be divided by subheadings or may be combined depending upon the nature of the manuscript and the type of study)
- Conclusion
- Acknowledgement (if required)
- Compliance with Ethical Standards
 - Authors' Contributions
 - Conflict of Interest
 - Statement on the Welfare of Animals
 - Statement of Human Rights
 - Data Availability
 - Funding
- References
 - Table(s) with caption(s) (on appropriate location in the text)
 - Figure(s) with caption(s) (on appropriate location in the text)
 - And appendices (if any)

Title Page

The title page should include;

- The first names and surnames of the authors (The corresponding author should be identified with an asterisk. All other authors' affiliation addresses should be identified with superscript Arabic numbers)
- ORCID ID
- Authors affiliation addresses of each author
- The e-mail address of the corresponding author

Main Text

- Abstract (max. 500 words. References and abbreviations should be avoided)
- Keywords (between 3 and 6 keywords)
- Articles must be structured in the conventional format such as Introduction, Material and Methods, Results, Discussion (or Results and Discussion), Conclusion, Acknowledgements and References.
- The first line of each paragraph must be indented. Do not put a blank line between paragraphs.
- Use italics for emphasis.
- Use only SI (international system) units.

Acknowledgements

Keep these to the absolute minimum and placed before the reference section.

Compliance with Ethical Standards

The corresponding author will include a summary statement in the text of the manuscript in a separate section before the reference list. See below examples of disclosures:

a) Authors' Contributions

Please provide the contributions of the authors for the paper. Use the first letters of the names and surnames of the authors. See below for an example.

ES: Designed the study. Carried out the field study.

AD: Wrote the first draft of the manuscript.

SK: Performed laboratory experiments and managed statistical analysis.

All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

or

ES: Manuscript design, Field sampling, Draft checking.

AD: Writing, Draft checking, Reading, Editing.

SK: Laboratory experiments, Statistical analyses.

All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

b) Conflict of Interest

Any existing conflict of interest should be given here.

If no conflict exists, the authors should state:

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

c) Statement on the Welfare of Animals

If animals used in the study;

The welfare of animals used for research must be respected. When reporting experiments on animals, authors should indicate the following statement:

Ethical approval: All applicable international, national, and/or institutional guidelines for the care and use of animals were followed.

Or, for retrospective studies; a summary statement in the text of the manuscript should be included as follow:

Ethical approval: The authors declare that formal consent is not required for this type of study.

d) Statement of Human Rights

When reporting studies that involve human participants, authors should include the following statement:

Ethical approval: The studies have been approved by the appropriate institutional and/or national research ethics committee and have been performed in accordance with the ethical standards as laid down in the 1964 Declaration of Helsinki and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.

Or, for retrospective studies; a summary statement in the text of the manuscript should be included as follow:

Ethical approval: The authors declare that formal consent is not required for this type of study.

e) Data Availability Statements

Data Availability Statements should be placed in the back matter of the manuscript, just before References.

Examples of Data Availability Statements

- The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author, [author initials], upon reasonable request.
- Data availability is not applicable to this article as no new data were created or analyzed in this study.
- The authors confirm that the data supporting the findings of this study are available within the article [and/or its supplementary materials].
- The data that support the findings of this study are openly available in [repository name] at [http://doi.org/\[doi\], reference number \[reference number\]](http://doi.org/[doi], reference number [reference number]).
- The data that support the findings of this study are available from [third party]. Restrictions apply to the availability of these data, which were used under license for this study. Data are available [from the authors / at URL] with the permission of [third party].

- Raw data were generated at [facility name]. Derived data supporting the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author [initials] on request.
- The data that support the findings of this study are available on request from the corresponding author, [initials]. The data are not publicly available due to [restrictions e.g., their containing information that could compromise the privacy of research participants].
- The data that support the findings of this study will be available in [repository name] at [URL/DOI link] following a [3 month] embargo from the date of publication, to allow for the commercialization of research findings.

References**Citation in text;**

Please ensure that each reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list. Cite literature in the text in chronological, followed by alphabetical order like these examples (Şimşek, 2018; Şimşek & Demirci, 2018; Şimşek et al., 2018. For Turkish articles; Şimşek, 2018; Şimşek & Demirci, 2018; Şimşek ve ark., 2018). If the cited reference is the subject of a sentence, only the date should be given in parentheses. Formatted like these examples: Kale (2012); Can & Yılmaz (2014); Kılıç et al. (2019); Kale (2017a, 2017b).

- Single author: the author's name and the year of publication;
- Two authors: both authors' names and the year of publication;
- Three or more authors: first author's name followed by "et al." and the year of publication.

Citation in the reference list;

References should be listed first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically at the end of the article. More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters a, b, c, etc. placed after the year of publication.

The citation of articles, books, multi-author books and articles published online should conform to the following examples:

Article:

- Şimşek, E. (2022). First record of economically important big-scale sand smelt (*Atherina boyeri* Risso, 1810, Pisces: Atherinidae) with some biological parameters from Reyhanlı Dam Lake, Türkiye. *Oceanological and Hydrobiological Studies*, 51(4), 337-343. <https://doi.org/10.26881/oahs-2022.4.03>
- Şimşek, E., & Kale, S. (2022). Length-weight relationship and condition factor of prussian carp (*Carassius gibelio*, Bloch, 1782) from Asi River. *Journal of Agricultural Production*, 3(2), 69-77. <https://doi.org/10.56430/japro.1179095>
- Demirci, S., Özyılmaz, A., Öksüz, A., Nadir, R. S., & Şimşek, E. (2018). Otolith chemistry of *Champsodon nudivittis* (Ogilby, 1895) and *Nemipterus randalli* (Russell, 1986) in Iskenderun Bay, Turkey. *Journal of Applied Ichthyology*, 34(5), 1131-1135. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jai.13761>

Preprint Article References:

- Ideally, use and cite the final, published version of a work. However, if you used the preprint version of a work, cite that version, as shown in the following examples.
 - Preprint versions of articles may or may not be peer-reviewed or may be the author's final, peer-reviewed manuscript as accepted for publication.
 - Two common repositories for preprint articles are PsyArXiv and PubMed Central. Follow the same format for other preprint archives.
- Zhu, L., Liu, Q., Liu, X., & Zhang, Y. (2021). RSST-ARGM: A Data-Driven Approach to Long-term Sea Surface Temperature Prediction. Researchsquare, Preprint. https://assets.researchsquare.com/files/rs-468686/v1_stamped.pdf

Hampton, S., Rabagliati, H., Sorace, A., & Fletcher-Watson, S. (2017). *Autism and bilingualism: A qualitative interview study of parents' perspectives and experiences*. PsyArXiv, Preprint. <https://doi.org/10.31234/osf.io/76xfs>

Hetland, B., McAndrew, N., Perazzo, J., & Hickman, R. (2018). *A qualitative study of factors that influence active family involvement with patient care in the ICU: Survey of critical care nurses*. PubMed Central, Preprint. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5736422/?report=classic>

Articles in non-English languages:

Acarlı, D., Kale, S., & Kocabaş, S. (2020). Biodiversity of TCSG-132 Shipwreck Artificial Reef (Gökçeada, North Aegean Sea) (If available). *Acta Aquatica Turcica*, 16(3), 313-329. <https://doi.org/10.22392/actaqua.677175> (in Turkish)

Book:

Brown, C., Laland, K., & Krause, J. (Eds.) (2011). *Fish Cognition and Behavior*. 2nd ed. Wiley-Blackwell.

Chapter:

Langston, W. J. (1990). Toxic effects of metals and the incidence of marine ecosystems. In Furness, R. W. (Ed.), *Rainbow Heavy Metals in the Marine Environment* (pp. 102-122). CRC Press.

Vassallo, A. I., & Mora, M. S. (2007). Interspecific scaling and ontogenetic growth patterns of the skull in living and fossil ctenomyid and octodontid rodents (Caviomorpha: Octodontoidea). In Kelt, D. A., Lessa, E., Salazar-Bravo, J. A., & Patton, J. L. (Eds.), *The Quintessential Naturalist: Honoring the Life and Legacy of Oliver P. Pearson* (pp. 945-968). 1st ed. University of California Press.

Thesis and Dissertation:

Şimşek, E. (2018). Trol balıkçılığında ıskartanın yaşama ihtimalini etkileyen faktörlerin analizi [Doktora tezi, İskenderun Teknik Üniversitesi].

Şimşek, E. (2018). Analysis of the factors affecting the discard fate for trawl fishery [Ph. D. Thesis, Iskenderun Technical University] (in Turkish).

Conference Proceedings:

Demirci, A., Şimşek, E., Demirci, S., Akar, Ö., & Bayraktar, O. (2018). Recreational fishing competitions in Turkey. *Proceedings Book of the International Ecology 2018 Symposium*, Kastamonu, Türkiye, pp. 505-506.

Institution Publication:

FAO. (2016). *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture: Contributing to food security and nutrition for all*. Rome. 200 pp.

Report:

FAO. (2018). *Report of the ninth session of the Sub-Committee on Aquaculture*. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Report No. 1188. Rome, Italy.

Internet Source:

Froese, R., & Pauly, D. (Eds.) (2018). FishBase. World Wide Web electronic publication. Retrieved on January 11, 2018 from <http://www.fishbase.org>.

TurkStat. (2019). Fishery Statistics. Retrieved on December 28, 2019 from <http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/>

Table(s)

Tables, numbered in Arabic, should be in separate pages with a short descriptive title at the top. Place footnotes to tables below the table body and indicate them with superscript lowercase letters (or asterisks for significance values and other statistical data). Avoid vertical rules. The data presented in tables do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article.

Figure(s)

All illustrations should be labelled 'Figure' and numbered in consecutive Arabic numbers, Figure 1, Figure 2 etc. in the text. If panels of a figure are labelled (a, b, etc.) use the same case when referring to these panels in the text. Figures are recommended for electronic formats such as PNG, JPEG, TIFF (min. 300 dpi) should be also arranged in available dimensions. All figures or tables should be presented in the body of the text. Font sizes size should be from 9 to 11 points.

[Download Copyright Form](#)

ETHICAL PRINCIPLES AND PUBLICATION POLICY

Marine and Life Sciences follows certain ethical standards for publication, existing to ensure high-quality scientific publications, public trust in scientific findings, and due credit for original ideas. *Marine and Life Sciences* is connected to the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), abides by its Code of Conduct, and aims to adhere to its Best Practice Guidelines.

Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE). (2011, March 7). Code of Conduct and Best-Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors. Retrieved from

https://publicationethics.org/files/Code_of_conduct_for_journal_editors_Mar11.pdf

Authors who submit papers to *Marine and Life Sciences* certify that his/her work is original and is not published or under publication consideration elsewhere. Also, the authors confirm that submitted papers have not been copied or plagiarized, in whole or in part, from other papers or studies. The authors certify that he/she does not have potential conflicts of interest or partial benefits associated with their papers.

The editorial team and/or reviewers of the *Marine and Life Sciences* will check for plagiarism in all submitted articles prior to publication. If plagiarism is detected at any stage of the publication process, the author will be instructed to rewrite the manuscript. Every submission will be scanned by *iThenticate®* to prevent plagiarism. If any manuscript is 30% plagiarized (with references), the article will be rejected and the author will be notified. We strongly recommend that authors check the paper's content before submitting it for publication. Plagiarism can also be checked by using free online software.

Marine and Life Sciences is committed to objective and fair blind peer reviews of submitted papers and the prevention of any actual or potential conflicts of interest between writers and reviewers.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF EDITORS AND THE EDITORIAL BOARD

Editorial Responsibilities and Independence

All editors of *Marine and Life Sciences* are independent in their evaluations and decisions in the journal. No external and/or internal factor can affect their decisions. If the editors are exposed to any kind of positive and/or negative constraints, they keep the right to take legal action against those involved in the constraint. On the other hand, editors are responsible for their decisions in the journal. The editor-in-chief is the only person responsible for journal content and on-time publishing.

Privacy and Conflict of Interest

Editors and members of the Editorial Board of the journal are forbidden to share submitted materials with third parties other than section editors, statistical editors, Language editors, copy editors, design editors and ombudsman when needed, and to use the submitted materials themselves. If there is a conflict of interest among an editor and an author or institution of the author in terms of cooperation or competition, then another member of the Editorial Board is assigned to manage the evaluation process.

Publishing Decisions

Editors provide peer review of submitted manuscripts by assigning at least two reviewers expert in the field. The editor-in-chief is responsible for the decision of publishing a manuscript considering the importance of the manuscript for researchers and readers, reviewer reports, plagiarism and copyright infringement as legal issues. Editor-in-chief can discuss with other editors and reviewers for his/her decision.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF REVIEWERS**Contribution to the Editor's Decision**

Peer-reviewing of a submitted manuscript is the control of its scientific content, scientific layout and suitability according to the principles of the journal, and delivery of the reviewer's opinion for unsuitable manuscript content to ensure suitability. The reviewing process, not only enables reviewers to forward their evaluations about the manuscripts to the editors but also gives them the opportunity to improve the contents of the manuscripts.

Quickness

If a reviewer assigned for evaluation of a manuscript is of an expert in a field of science other than the manuscript content, is far to the subject of the manuscript, is short of time for evaluation or possess a conflict of interest, then he/she should inform the assigning editor and ask his/her withdrawal. If the content of the manuscript fits the expertise field of the reviewer, then he/she should complete the evaluation and send the report to the editor as soon as possible.

Privacy

Reviewers assigned for evaluation of manuscripts approve in advance that the manuscripts are secret documents and do not share any information about these documents with third parties except the editors involved in the evaluation. Reviewers continue to not to share information even after the manuscripts are accepted or rejected for publication.

If it is suspected of using an idea in the manuscript that is sent for evaluation to the reviewer without permission, the flowchart of COPE "What to do if you suspect a reviewer has appropriated an author's ideas or data?" is followed.

Standards of Objectivity

Reviewers should construct their criticisms on scientific background and include scientific evidence in their statements. All comments raised by the reviewers to improve the manuscripts should be clear and direct and written in a manner far away from disturbing the author's feelings. Insulting and derogatory statements should be avoided.

Suitability of the Cited References

Reviewers should determine quotations in the manuscripts used without citing a reference. Statements, observations, conclusions or evidence in published articles should be quoted with the citation of the related reference. Reviewers should also be sure about the reality of the presence of quotations in the cited reference(s).

Conflict of Interests

If a reviewer is in a situation of being involved in one or more interests with the author(s), he/she should inform the editor of the assigning editor and ask his/her withdrawal.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AUTHORS**Reporting Standards**

Authors of original research articles should present the results and discuss them with them in a proper way. Since the methodological contents of the articles should be reproducible, the authors should be clear in their statements and should not purposely report wrong or missing data. Authors of review type articles are not recommended to write such articles if they are not an expert in the

field of their review topics or when they do not have enough background information or related former studies.

Data Accessing and Retainment

Authors may be asked to present their raw data when needed (ethical cases etc.). Therefore, raw data of the manuscripts should be kept safely to present if needed. The storage period of raw data following publications should be at least 10 years.

Originality and Plagiarism

The authors of submitted manuscripts should be sure that their manuscripts are original or include cited references for quotations.

Multiple, Repeated, Unnecessary or Simultaneous Submissions

It is not an approved way to produce more than one publication reporting on the same research. The authors should pay attention to such cases and they should not submit the same manuscript to different journals simultaneously.

Authorship of Manuscripts

Only the following persons should be included in the manuscripts as responsible authors:

- Researchers providing a major contribution to the concept, design, performing, data collection and/or analysis of a study,
- Researchers involved in the preparation or critical revision of manuscripts,
- Researchers approved the latest version of the manuscripts and accepted their submission.

Contributors other than the above list (technical assistance, helpers in writing and editing, general contributions, etc.) should not be involved in the authors' list but can be listed in the acknowledgements section. The corresponding authors of manuscripts should provide a separate listing of contributors as authors and those to be involved in the acknowledgements section.

Changes in Authorship

Any changes to the list of authors after submissions, such as addition, deletion, or changes in the order of authors, must be approved by each author. The editors of *Marine and Life Sciences* are not in a position to investigate or judge authorship disputes before or after publishing. Such disputes between authors that cannot be resolved should be directed to the relevant institutional authority.

If you request to add, delete or rearrange the authors of the accepted article:

Before online publication: The corresponding author must contact the Journal Manager and provide (a) the reason for the change and (b) the written consent of all co-authors, including removed or added authors. Please note that your article will not be published until changes are agreed upon.

After online publication: Requests to add, delete, or reorder author names in an article published in an online issue will follow the same policies outlined above and result in a Corrigendum.

Conflict of Interests

Authors should clearly declare any kind of conflict of interest in their manuscripts. The absence of conflict of interest about the topic of the manuscripts should also be declared. The most common types of conflict of interest are financial support, education or other types of funds, personal or institutional relations and affiliations. All sources of financial support (with their grant or other reference numbers) for the studies should be declared.

Acknowledgement of References

Authors should not use personally obtained information (conversations, correspondences or discussions with bystanders) unless they have the permission of their sources. Information about private documents or refereeing of grant applications should not

be used without the permission of the authorities providing the related service.

Peer-Review

Authors are obliged to be involved in the peer-review process and should cooperate by responding to raw data, evidence for ethical approvals, patient approvals and copyright release form requests of editors and their explanations. Authors should respond in either a positive or a negative way to revision suggestions generated by the peer-review process. They should be sure to include their counter views in their negative responses.

Submitting authors must confirm the following:

1. Manuscripts must be the original work of the submitting author.
2. Submitted manuscripts must be unpublished.
3. There should be no conflict of interest. If it exists, it must be clearly stated.
4. The authors should cite all data sources used in the preparation of the manuscript.

Note: It is unethical to submit a manuscript to more than one journal concurrently.

Reviewers must confirm the following:

1. Manuscripts are reviewed fairly based on the intellectual content of the paper regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, religion, citizenship or political view of the author(s).
2. Any observed conflict of interest during the review process must be sent to the editor.
3. Information pertaining to the manuscript is kept confidential.
4. Information that may be a cause for rejection of publication must be sent to the editor.

Editors must confirm the following:

1. Manuscripts are reviewed fairly based on the intellectual content of the paper regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, religion, citizenship or political view of the author(s).
2. Information pertaining to manuscripts is kept confidential.
3. Any observed conflict of interest pertaining to manuscripts must be disclosed.

Ethical Guidelines for the Use of Animals in Research

Marine and Life Sciences endorses the ARRIVE guidelines for reporting experiments using live animals. Authors and reviewers can use the ARRIVE guidelines as a checklist, which can be found at <https://arriveguidelines.org/arrive-guidelines/experimental-animals>

Manuscripts containing original research on animal subjects must have been approved by an ethical review committee. The project identification code, date of approval and name of the ethics committee or institutional review board must be cited in the Methods Section.

For research involving animals, any potentially derived benefits must be significant in relation to the harm suffered by participating animals. Authors should particularly ensure that their research complies with the commonly accepted "3Rs":

- Replacement of animals with alternatives wherever possible,
- Reduction in the number of animals used, and
- Refinement of experimental conditions and procedures to minimize the harm to animals.

Kindly see the ethical principles flow chart of ULAKBIM-TRDIZIN at <https://dergipark.org.tr/en/pub/marlife/policy>

Statement on the Welfare of Animals

If the animals used in the study;

The welfare of animals used for research must be respected. When reporting experiments on animals, authors should indicate the following statement:

Ethical approval: All applicable international, national, and/or institutional guidelines for the care and use of animals were followed.

Or, for retrospective studies; a summary statement in the text of the manuscript should be included as follow:

Ethical approval: The authors declare that formal consent is not required for this type of study.

Statement of Human Rights

When reporting studies that involve human participants, authors should include the following statement:

Ethical approval: The studies have been approved by the appropriate institutional and/or national research ethics committee and have been performed in accordance with the ethical standards. Or, for retrospective studies; a summary statement in the text of the manuscript should be included as follow:

Ethical approval: The authors declare that formal consent is not required for this type of study.

Corrections & Retractions

Marine and Life Sciences issues post-publication editorial decisions (e.g., corrections & retractions) only after we carefully consider the issues raised, all materials and information received in follow-up discussions, and how the case details align with COPE guidance and the journal's policies and publication criteria. In accordance with COPE guidance, the journal attempts to discuss concerns with the article's corresponding author before coming to an editorial decision.

After a post-publication editorial decision has been communicated to the authors, the decision is held during a brief commenting period in which authors can respond to the decision or notice the text. After the commenting period's end date, which is specified in the decision notification letter, the decision will proceed.

Corrections

Marine and Life Sciences should consider issuing a correction if:

- A small part of an otherwise reliable publication reports flawed data or proves to be misleading, especially if this is the result of honest error.
- The author or contributor list is incorrect (e.g. a deserving Author has been omitted or someone who does not meet authorship criteria has been included).

Corrections to peer-reviewed content fall into one of three categories:

- **Erratum (Publisher correction):** to notify readers of a significant error made by publishing/journal staff (usually a production error) that has a negative impact on the publication record or the scientific integrity of the article or the reputation of the authors or the Journal.
- **Corrigendum (Author correction):** to notify readers of a significant error made by the Authors that harms the publication record, the scientific integrity of the article, or the reputation of the Authors or the Journal.
- **Addendum:** an addition to the article by its Authors to explain inconsistencies, expand the existing work, or otherwise explain or update the information in the main work.

Whether a correction should be issued is made by the Editor (s) of a journal, sometimes with advice from Reviewers or Editorial Board members. Handling Editors will contact the authors of the paper concerned with a request for clarification, but the final decision about whether a correction is required and, if so, which type rests with the Editors.

Retraction

A retraction is carried out if an article is indicated to have an Infringement of scientific or ethical codes, such as double submissions, false claims of authorship, plagiarism, fraudulent use of data, fake authors, etc. A retraction notice will be issued where a major error (e.g., in the analysis or methods) invalidates the conclusions in the article, or where research misconduct or

publication misconduct has taken place (e.g. research without required ethical approvals, fabricated data, manipulated images, plagiarism, duplicate publication, etc.). The decision to issue a retraction for an article will be made in accordance with COPE guidelines and will involve an investigation by the editorial staff in collaboration with the editor. Authors and institutions may request a retraction of their articles if their reasons meet the criteria for retraction.

The COPE retraction guidelines can be found on the COPE website at <https://publicationethics.org/node/19896>

Retraction will be considered:

- If there is clear evidence that the findings are unreliable, either as a result of misconduct (e.g., data fabrication or image manipulation) or honest error (e.g., miscalculation or experimental error).
- If the findings have previously been published elsewhere without proper cross-referencing, permission, or justification (e.g., cases of redundant publication or duplicate publication).
- If the research constitutes plagiarism.
- Where there is evidence of fraudulent authorship.
- Where there is evidence of compromised peer review.
- If there is evidence of unethical research.

Where the decision has been taken to retract an article before the article is published, the Editor will return the manuscript to the author accompanied by a retraction letter from the Editor-in-Chief. Where the decision has been taken to retract an article after the article is published, the journal will:

- Add a "retracted" watermark to the published version of the article.
- Issue a separate retraction statement, titled "Retraction: [article title]", that will be linked to the retracted article.
- Paginate and make available the retraction statement in the online issue of the journal.

Please note that retraction means that the article is maintained on the platform watermarked "retracted" and the explanation is provided in a note linked to the watermarked article.

OPEN ACCESS POLICY

Marine and Life Sciences is an open-access journal publishing high-quality papers that original research articles, short communications, technical notes, reports and review papers. All authors and readers have free access to all papers. All published papers are freely available, and openly accessible. The journal does not charge any article submission, processing or publication charges.

Marine and Life Sciences follows the guidelines presented by the **Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI)** regarding Open Access. It means that articles published in *Marine and Life Sciences* have free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself.

Please visit the given links below for more information about the Budapest Open Access Initiative.

<https://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/read>

<https://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/boai-10-recommendations>

<https://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/boai15-1>

The base URL for our repository can be found at <https://dergipark.org.tr/en/pub/marlife/archive>

LOCKSS system has permission to collect, preserve, and serve this open access Archival Unit.

Original Budapest Open Access Initiative Declaration

An old tradition and a new technology have converged to make possible an unprecedented public good. The old tradition is the willingness of scientists and scholars to publish the fruits of their research in scholarly journals without payment, for the sake of inquiry and knowledge. The new technology is the internet. The public good they make possible is the worldwide electronic distribution of peer-reviewed journal literature and completely free and unrestricted access to it by all scientists, scholars, teachers, students, and other curious minds. Removing access barriers to this literature will accelerate research, enrich education, share the learning of the rich with the poor and the poor with the rich, make this literature as useful as it can be, and lay the foundation for uniting humanity in a common intellectual conversation and the quest for knowledge.

The literature that should be freely accessible online is that which scholars give to the world without expectation of payment. Primarily, this category encompasses their peer-reviewed journal articles, but it also includes any unreviewed preprints that they might wish to put online for comment or to alert colleagues to important research findings. There are many degrees and kinds of wider and easier access to this literature. By "open access" to this literature, we mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited.

While the peer-reviewed journal literature should be accessible online without cost to readers, it is not costless to produce. However, experiments show that the overall costs of providing open access to this literature are far lower than the costs of traditional forms of dissemination. With such an opportunity to save money and expand the scope of dissemination at the same time, there is today a strong incentive for professional associations, universities, libraries, foundations, and others to embrace open access as a means of advancing their missions. Achieving open access will require new cost recovery models and financing mechanisms, but the significantly lower overall cost of dissemination is a reason to be confident that the goal is attainable and not merely preferable or utopian.

To achieve open access to scholarly journal literature, we recommend two complementary strategies.

I. Self-Archiving: First, scholars need the tools and assistance to deposit their refereed journal articles in open electronic archives, a practice commonly called, self-archiving. When these archives conform to standards created by the Open Archives Initiative, then search engines and other tools can treat the separate archives as one. Users then need not know which archives exist or where they are located in order to find and make use of their contents.

II. Open-access Journals: Second, scholars need the means to launch a new generation of journals committed to open access, and to help existing journals that elect to make the transition to open access. Because journal articles should be disseminated as widely as possible, these new journals will no longer invoke copyright to restrict access to and use of the material they publish. Instead, they will use copyright and other tools to ensure permanent open access to all the articles they publish. Because the price is a barrier to access, these new journals will not charge subscription or access fees and will turn to other methods for covering their expenses. There are many alternative sources of funds for this purpose, including the foundations and governments that fund research, the universities and laboratories that employ researchers,

endowments set up by discipline or institution, friends of the cause of open access, profits from the sale of add-ons to the basic texts, funds freed up by the demise or cancellation of journals charging traditional subscription or access fees, or even contributions from the researchers themselves. There is no need to favor one of these solutions over the others for all disciplines or nations, and no need to stop looking for other, creative alternatives.

Open access to peer-reviewed journal literature is the goal. Self-archiving (I.) and a new generation of open-access journals (II.) are the ways to attain this goal. They are not only direct and effective means to this end, but they are also within the reach of scholars themselves, immediately, and need not wait on changes brought about by markets or legislation. While we endorse the two strategies just outlined, we also encourage experimentation with further ways to make the transition from the present methods of dissemination to open access. Flexibility, experimentation, and adaptation to local circumstances are the best ways to assure that progress in diverse settings will be rapid, secure, and long-lived. The Open Society Institute, the foundation network founded by philanthropist George Soros, is committed to providing initial help and funding to realize this goal. It will use its resources and influence to extend and promote institutional self-archiving, to launch new open-access journals, and to help an open-access journal system become economically self-sustaining. While the Open Society Institute's commitment and resources are substantial, this initiative is very much in need of other organizations to lend their effort and resources.

We invite governments, universities, libraries, journal editors, publishers, foundations, learned societies, professional associations, and individual scholars who share our vision to join us in the task of removing the barriers to open access and building a future in which research and education in every part of the world are that much more free to flourish.

For various reasons, this kind of free and unrestricted online availability, which we will call open access, has so far been limited to small portions of the journal literature. But even in these limited collections, many different initiatives have shown that open access is economically feasible, that it gives readers extraordinary power to find and make use of relevant literature, and that it gives authors and their works vast and measurable new visibility, readership, and impact. To secure these benefits for all, we call on all interested institutions and individuals to help open up access to the rest of this literature and remove the barriers, especially the price barriers, that stand in the way. The more who join the effort to advance this cause, the sooner we will all enjoy the benefits of open access.

More detail can be found at <https://dergipark.org.tr/en/pub/marlife/page/8587>

ARCHIVING POLICY

Marine and Life Sciences uses the LOCKSS system offered by DergiPark. You will be able to access the Journal archive at <https://dergipark.org.tr/en/pub/marlife/archive>. For more information, please visit the LOCKSS website.

LICENSE

Authors retain copyright and grant the journal right of first publication with the work simultaneously licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) that allows others to share the work with an acknowledgement of the work's authorship and initial publication in this journal.

Authors are able to enter into separate, additional contractual arrangements for the non-exclusive distribution of the journal's published version of the work (e.g., post it to an institutional repository or publish it in a book), with an acknowledgement of its initial publication in this journal.

Authors are permitted and encouraged to post their work online (e.g., in institutional repositories or on their website) prior to and during the submission process, as it can lead to productive exchanges, as well as earlier and greater citation of published work (See [The Effect of Open Access](#)).



All published work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/).

REVIEW PROCESS

Double-Blind Review and Evaluation Process

Double-Blind Review is a method applied for publishing scientific publications with the highest quality. This method forms the basis of an objective evaluation of scientific studies and is preferred by many scientific journals.

The views of referees have a decisive place in the publication quality of *Marine and Life Sciences* uses the double-blind review method, which means that both the reviewer and author identities are concealed from the reviewers, and vice versa, throughout the review process, in the evaluation process of all studies. For this reason, the authors are asked to erase their names while uploading the articles to the system.

All the studies submitted to *Marine and Life Sciences* are evaluated by double-blind review method according to the following steps.

1. Initial Evaluation Process

The studies submitted to *Marine and Life Sciences* are first evaluated by the editor. At this stage, studies that are not in line with the aim and scope of the journal, are weak in terms of language and narrative rules in English contain scientifically critical mistakes, are not original worthy and cannot meet publication policies are rejected. Authors of rejected studies will be notified within one month at the latest from the date of submission. Eligible studies are sent to the field editor to which the study is relevant for pre-evaluation.

2. Pre-Evaluation Process

In the pre-evaluation process, the field editors examine the studies, introduction and literature, methods, findings, results, evaluation and discussion sections in detail in terms of journal publication policies, scope and authenticity of study. Study which is not suitable as a result of this examination is returned to the author with the field editor's evaluation report within four weeks at the latest. The studies which are suitable for the journal are passed to the referee process.

3. Referee Process

The studies are sent to the referees according to their content and the expertise of the referees. The field editor examining the study may propose at least two referees from the pool of *Marine and Life Sciences* Advisory Board or referee pool according to their field of expertise or may propose a new referee appropriate to the field of study.

The editors evaluate the referee's suggestions coming from the field editor and the studies are submitted to the referees. Referees are obliged to guarantee that they will not share any process or document about the study they are evaluating.

4. Referee Evaluation Process

The period given to the referee for the evaluation process is 15 days. Proposals for corrections from referees or editors must be completed by the authors within 1 month according to the "correction instruction".

Referees can decide on the suitability of the study by reviewing the corrections and may also request multiple corrections if necessary.

Referee Reports

Referee evaluations are based in general on the originality of the studies, the method used, and the conformity with the ethical rules,

the consistent presentation of the findings and results, and the examination of the literature.

This review is based on the following elements:

1. *Introduction and Literature*: The evaluation report contains the presentation and purpose of the problem addressed in the study, the importance of the topic, the scope of the relevant literature, the timeliness and the originality of the study.
2. *Methodology*: The evaluation report includes information on the suitability of the method used, the choice and characteristics of the research group, validity and reliability, as well as on the data collection and analysis process.
3. *Findings*: The evaluation report includes opinions on the presentation of the findings obtained in the frame of the method, the correctness of the analysis methods, the aims of the research and the consistency of the findings, the presentation of the required tables, figures and images and the conceptual evaluation of the tests used.
4. *Evaluation and discussion*: The evaluation report includes the opinion on the subject based on findings, relevance to research questions and hypotheses, generalizability and applicability.
5. *Conclusion and suggestions*: The evaluation report contains the opinion on the contributions to the literature, future studies and recommendations for the applications in the area.
6. *Style and narration*: The evaluation report includes compatibility of the headline with the content, appropriate use of English in the study, and references in accordance with the language of the study and APA (7th) rules.
7. *Overall evaluation*: The evaluation report contains opinion on the authenticity of the study as a whole, its contribution to the educational literature and the applications in the area.

The journal considers that scientists should avoid research which kills or damages any species of fish which, using IUCN criteria, is regarded as threatened or is listed as such in a Red Data Book appropriate for the geographic area concerned. In accordance with this view, papers based on such research will not be accepted by the Journal, unless the work had clear conservation objectives.

Plagiarism Detection

The editorial team and/or reviewers of the *Marine and Life Sciences* will check for plagiarism in all submitted articles prior to publication. If plagiarism is detected at any stage of the publication process, the author will be instructed to rewrite the manuscript. Every submission will be scanned by *iThenticate*® to prevent plagiarism. If any manuscript is 30% plagiarized (including references), the article will be rejected and the author will be notified. We strongly recommend that authors check the paper's content before submitting it for publication. Plagiarism can also be checked by using free online software.

Proofs

Proof documents will be sent to the corresponding authors via the online submission system. Proofs should be checked immediately and responses should be returned back within 15 working days. It is the responsibility of the authors to check carefully the proofs. No changes will be allowed at this stage.

DISCLAIMER

The publisher and editor or members of the editorial board are not responsible for the author's opinions and manuscript contents. Authors are responsible for the ethical originality of and possible errors in their manuscripts. They are also responsible for all errors based on page editing before their proofreading.

Note: The corresponding author should make corrections in 2 months, otherwise the paper will be rejected.

Note: The Editorial Board takes responsibility for making publication decisions on submitted manuscripts based on the reviewer's evaluation of the manuscript, policies of the journal editorial board, and legal efforts to prevent plagiarism, libel, and copyright infringement.

INDEXING

Marine and Life Sciences has been indexed by many world-wide databases as follows;

Advanced Science Index (ASI)
ASOS INDEX
BASE-Bielefeld Academic Search Engine
CAB ABSTRACTS (CABI)
CiteFactor
Crossref
Directory of Research Journals Indexing (DRJI)
EBSCO
Electronic Journals Library (EZB)
Eurasian Scientific Journal Index (ESJI)
EuroPub
Food Science and Technology Abstracts (FSTA) (Clarivate Analytics)
General Impact Factor
Global Healt (CABI)
Google Scholar
I2OR-International Institute of Organized Research
Index Copernicus
International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)
IPIndexing Portal
Journal Factor
JOURNAL INDEX (SAJI)
Paperity
ResearchBib
ROAD: the Directory of Open Access scholarly Resources: ISSN
Root Indexing
Scientific Indexing Services (SIS)
Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
WorldCat



Marine and Life Sciences

Journal Homepage: <https://dergipark.org.tr/en/pub/marlife>



Year 2024

Volume: 6

Issue: 1

E-ISSN: 2687-5802

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title and Authors	Type	DOI	Pages
Measuring the performance of container terminals using data envelopment analysis; A case study from Iskenderun Bay <i>Engin Dal & Vahit Çalışır*</i>	Research Article	10.51756/marlife.1492229	28-46
Seasonal analysis of Reyhanlı Dam Lake zooplankton fauna <i>Ahmet Bozkurt*</i>	Research Article	10.51756/marlife.1487493	47-57
Assessing the status and management of European Eel, <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> (Linnaeus 1758) fisheries in Türkiye: Trends, challenges, and conservation strategies (2019–2023) <i>Aytaç Altın & Hakan Ayyıldız*</i>	Research Article	10.51756/marlife.1540493	58-63
Maritime transportation, disaster management and humanitarian: Iskenderun region <i>Sevim Oruç* & Meltem Eken</i>	Research Article	10.51756/marlife.1506235	64-77
Proximate composition and colour values of muscle tissue of male and female Blunt-Snouted mullet (<i>Mullus ponticus</i> Essipov, 1927) from Black Sea <i>Hünkar Avni Duyar* & Süleyman Özdemir</i>	Research Article	10.51756/marlife.1562969	78-89
İskenderun Körfezi'nden avlanan <i>Nemipterus randalli</i> (Russell, 1986)'den elde edilen patojenlere karşı <i>Corchorus olitorius</i> bitki hidrosolünün antibakteriyel etkisi Antibacterial effect of <i>Corchorus olitorius</i> plant hydrosol against pathogens obtained from <i>Nemipterus randalli</i> (Russell, 1986) caught from Iskenderun Bay <i>Hediye Tuğçe Şen* & Yasemin Bircan Yıldırım</i>	Research Article	10.51756/marlife.1524015	90-95
Some morphometric characteristics of <i>Alburnus caeruleus</i> (Heckel, 1843) in Adıyaman Region, Türkiye <i>Cemil Kara* & Nuri Bozali</i>	Research Article	10.51756/marlife.1519973	96-100
Observations on body surface area and aspect ratio in various species of the order Syngnathiformes <i>Şule Gürkan*, Ertan Taşkavak, & Simge Bozkaya</i>	Short Communication	10.51756/marlife.1572319	101-104