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Jurnal Ilmu dan Teknologi Kelautan Tropis Article Template (Calibri 15 pt bold Justify) Capitalized Each Word

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Abstract

Insert abstract text here. Abstract is written in English, containing no more than 250 words. It briefly contains the important introduction, research objectives, methods, results, and conclusions. Please avoid writing abbreviation of acronym in the abstract. Key words, significance and implications of research findings should also be listed in the abstract. Every article submitted to a journal editorial must follow the journal's guidelines. If the article does not comply with this guidance, the article will be returned before publication.

Keywords: keyword entry 1, keyword entry 2, keyword entry 3, keyword entry 4, keyword entry 5

1. Introduction

This is the main text of the manuscript in Jurnal Ilmu dan Teknologi Kelautan Tropis. Use Calibri 10 pt as font style and size for the main body, with single space. The manuscript should be written in English and Indonesia. For full instructions, please see the journal's Instructions for Authors. Do not modify the font in this or any other section, as doing so will not give an accurate estimate of the formatting for publication and final length of the paper.

The "Introduction" section of a scientific paper serves as the opening of the manuscript and plays a crucial role in setting the stage for the research study. Its primary purpose is to provide essential background information, establish the context and significance of the study, articulate the research problem or question, and outline the objectives and hypotheses of the research. This section serves as a bridge between the existing body of knowledge and your research. It should be designed to grab the reader's attention, convey the importance of your study, and motivate them to continue reading to learn more about your research findings and conclusions.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. This is Heading 2

Materials and methods section is a crucial component that provides a detailed description of the experimental design, procedures, and techniques used to conduct the research. This section aims to allow other researchers to replicate the study and verify its findings. This section typically includes experimental design, study location, materials, sample or study subject, experimental procedures, data collection, data analysis, replication, etc. Remember that the level of detail and

organization within the "Materials and Methods" section should be sufficient for another scientist in your field to replicate your study and obtain similar results. Clarity, precision, and transparency are key principles when writing this section.

2.2. Examples of Good Map for The Manuscript

Displaying the study location map in a scientific paper is essential for providing context and aiding readers in understanding the geographical scope of your research. Element of map should be included: Insert, Scale bar (not numeric), Legend, Direction, and Annotation of the map. Use high-resolution images (minimum 300 dpi) to maintain the clarity and quality of the map, even when resized (**Figure 1**).

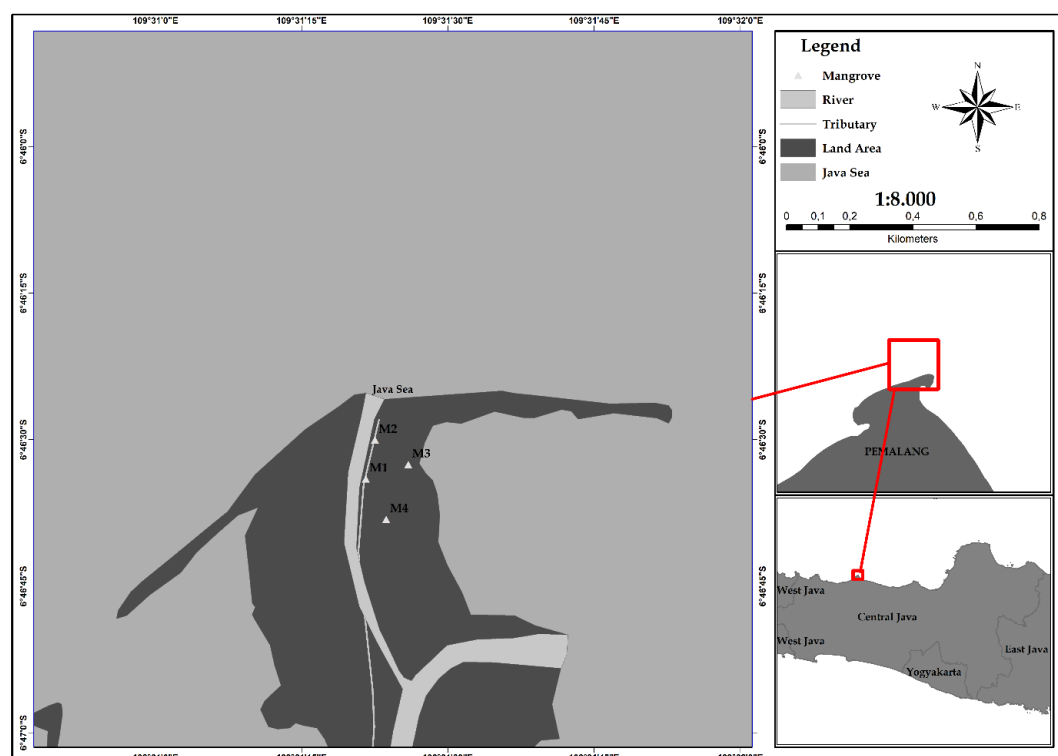


Figure 1. An exemplary illustration for a scientific paper is a map that strikes a balance between simplicity and informativeness, catering to the reader's understanding. Elaborate maps with headers, often printed in larger dimensions, are unsuitable for scientific papers, given that they will be presented in reduced dimensions on the page.

2.3. Figures and Illustrations

Presenting figures and illustrations effectively in a scientific paper is crucial for conveying information clearly and enhancing the reader's understanding. Each figure or illustration must have a caption that included the figure number and a brief description, preferably one or two sentences. The caption should follow the format "**Figure 1.** Figure caption". Set the wrapping of the figure to In Line with Text. All figures must be mentioned in the text consecutively and numbered with Arabic numerals. The caption should be understandable without reference to the text. Whenever possible, place the key to symbols in the artwork, not in the caption. To insert the figure into the template, be sure it is already sized appropriately and paste before the figure caption. Figures should be designed to fit well within the page layout of the paper without appearing cramped or overly large. They should complement the text rather than dominate it.



Figure 2. A figure caption is not a title. This is a brief description of the figure or image, consisting of one or more sentences. The font used is Calibri, size 10 pt. Please refrain from manually creating the figure caption; kindly utilize the "Insert Caption" tool available in Microsoft Word.

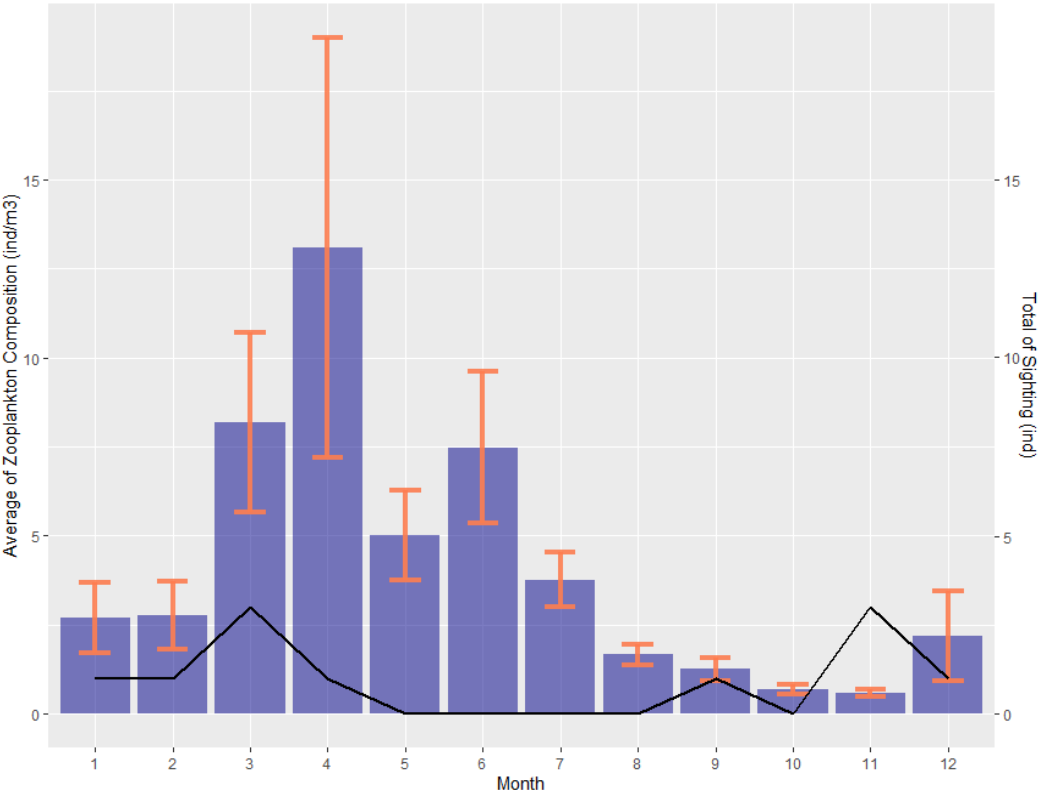


Figure 3. This is example of multiline figure caption. Chart and its caption should be independent. The chart and caption should be clear enough so that if anybody read it, it is not necessary to read the main text. Chart must be in high resolution format.

2.4. Tables

Presenting tables in a scientific paper is a systematic and organized way to present complex data, results, or comparisons. Tables should be presented without inside horizontal borders, except for the header. They should also be without vertical borders, both inside and outside (see example in Table 1). Please avoid tables that overflow. However, if it is necessary, please ensure that the header is repeated on every page. All tables must be in an editable format and should not be presented as images. Use 10 pt Calibri font for table content (Word style MK Table Body). Please refrain from making the header bold. Repeat the table header for overflow table.

Table 1. Caption of a table (Word style: MK Caption of table). The font used is Calibri, size 10 pt. Please refrain from manually creating the figure caption; kindly utilize the "Insert Caption" tool available in Microsoft Word.

Mangrove Species	DBH (cm)	Average DBH (cm)	RD _i	RF _i	RC _i	IVI
<i>Sonneratia caseolaris</i>	4.7-23.1	8.6	32.84	37.50	36.21	106.54
<i>Avicennia alba</i>	4.3-21.5	9.4	41.79	37.50	47.42	126.71
<i>Avicennia marina</i>	6.0-19.0	12.9	7.46	12.50	11.15	31.12
<i>Rhizophora mucronate</i>	4.5-8.1	6.4	17.91	12.50	5.22	35.63

Notes: RD_i: Relative Density of Species RF_i: Relative Frequency of Species, RC_i: Relative Coverage, and IVI: Important Value Index.

2.5. Equations and Numbers

Equations should be provided in a text format, rather than as an image. Microsoft Word’s equation tool is acceptable. Equations should be numbered consecutively, in round brackets, on the right-hand side of the page. They should be referred to as Equation 1, etc. in the main text. There is a template for equations which can be found in Ms Word in **Insert** menu, then select **Equation style** from the Equation toolbar. The equation number will be automatically generated and can be updated.

$$TVDI = (T - T_{min}) / (T_{max} - T_{min})$$

(1)

A decimal numeral is expressed using a period (.), as seen in 20.19. The thousand separator is a comma (,), such that thirty thousand is written as 30,000. The percentage numeral (%) is devoid of spaces, as demonstrated by 100%. Indicating units adheres to established conventions like: g m⁻², m³ day⁻¹, 30°C year⁻¹, and so on. In instances involving multiple mathematical equations, numbering should be applied consecutively.

2.5.1. This is Heading 3

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3. Results and Discussion

3.2. Results and Discussion should be Separated in Two Different Sub-chapter

We recommend separate approach for results and discussion in two distinct sub-chapter. In separated approach, you present the results first, providing an objective description of your findings, and then follow with a separate discussion section where you interpret and discuss the implications of those findings.

3.3. Another Sub-Chapter for Results

Results can be written in several sub-chapters. It is not necessary to merge into single sub-chapter. If necessary, several sub-chapters can be made to facilitate different topic of results.

3.4. Discussion

Discussion should be written in different sub-chapter after the results.

4. Conclusions

The conclusions section should come in this section at the end of the article, before the acknowledgements. The conclusion is written in a narrative, not by pointers, and in one paragraph to answer the research objectives or hypotheses. Provide an explanation or response to the issue or objectives of the research, refraining from summarizing research findings. The conclusion is succinct, lucid, qualitative, and encompasses a wide perspective, condensed into a single paragraph.

Conflicts of Interest (Word style without number)

In accordance with our policy on Conflicts of interest please ensure that a conflicts of interest statement is included in your manuscript here. Please note that this statement is required for all submitted manuscripts. If no conflicts exist, please state that “There are no conflicts to declare”.

Acknowledgements

The acknowledgements come at the end of an article after the conclusions and before the notes and references.

Citation

We use citation style from American Psychological Association (APA). An [APA Style](#) citation for a JITKT article includes the author’s name(s), publication year, article title, journal name, volume and issue number, page range of the article, and a DOI (if available).

References

We encourage the citation of primary research over review articles, where appropriate, to give credit to those who first reported a finding. Authors are responsible for ensuring that the information in each reference is complete and accurate. We recommend author to use Mendeley reference manager software to create the reference list. The primary references consist of publications published within the last 10 years in reputable scientific journals. These references should be drawn from at least 15 scientific journals, making up a minimum of 80% of the total citations used. An exception for technical note. Reference list should be ordered based on its appearance in the main text.