

Title in English (Capitalized Each Word, Centered, Bold)

Title in Indonesian (Capitalize Each Word, Centered, Italic)

(The titles are written in English and Indonesian. Each title is not more than 2 lines (range from 10-15 words). The title should be specific, effective, and should not be too long and should describe the substance or content of the writing because it will be used in the information retrieval system)

Author Name ¹*, Author Name ²

(Name is written in full without mentioning title and position, in the form of real name, not a pseudonym)

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ABSTRACT

Abstract written in English and the Indonesian language, no more than 200 words in English and 250 words in Indonesian. Abstract typed with font Times New Roman, 12 pt., single spaced. Describe the overall essence of the problem, objectives, and results of research.

Keywords: Minimum of 3 (three) words and a maximum of 5 (five) words organized alphabetically. Keywords should contain enough information to index and assist in searches.

ABSTRAK

Abstrak ditulis dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia, sebaiknya tidak lebih dari 250 kata untuk bahasa Indonesia dan abstrak bahasa Inggris tidak lebih dari 200 kata. Abstrak diketik dengan font Times New Roman, 12 pt, spasi satu. Menggambarkan intisari menyeluruh mengenai permasalahan, tujuan, hasil penelitian.

Kata kunci: Minimal 3 (tiga) kata dan maksimal 5 (lima) kata, disusun berdasarkan abjad. Kata kunci hendaknya mengandung cukup informasi untuk indeks dan membantu dalam penelusuran

1. Introduction (Chapter)

Introduction includes the background (problem formulation), research objectives (results to be achieved), hypotheses (if any) and literature review. Literature review is needed to determine the development of the same subject carried out by the author in the existing scientific treasures.

Scripts are written in English or Indonesian typed with the font Times New Roman, 12 pt. on white A4 size paper (210 mm x 297 mm) with 2 spaces and margins 3,5 cm for all side. The number of pages is between 12 and 20 pages. Avoid using verbs, informal language, abbreviations and formulas. Each new paragraph should be indented. All text is written from left to right.

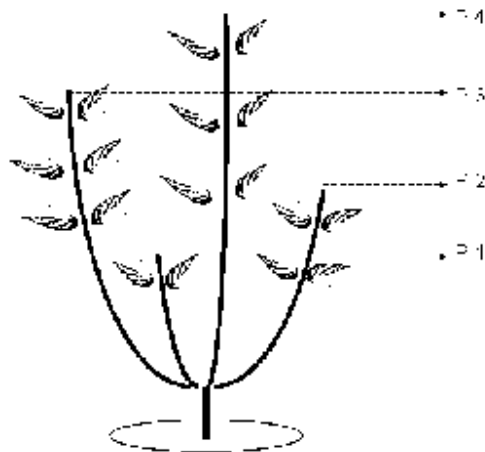
For the title of the table and the necessary information, it is written in English and Indonesian clearly and concisely. Tables must be numbered in order. The table title is placed above the table. Table captions are written in lower case letters than table titles. The use of a period (.) and a comma (,) in a number in the table indicates the fractional decimal value and the rounding of a thousand, respectively. Avoid using vertical lines in tables. See the following example.

Table (*Tabel*) 1. Classification of wood resistance against wood borers at sea (*Klasifikasi ketahanan kayu terhadap penggerek kayu di laut*)

Class (<i>Kelas</i>)	Attack intensity (<i>Intensitas serangan</i>)%	Interval of attack intensity (<i>Selang intensitas serangan</i>)%
I	<7,3	Very resistant (<i>Very resistant</i>)
II	7.3 - 27.1	
III	27.1 - 54.8	Resistant (<i>Resistant</i>)
IV	54.8 - 79.1	Medium (<i>Moderate</i>)
V	> 79.1	Bad (<i>Poor</i>)
		Very bad (<i>Very poor</i>)

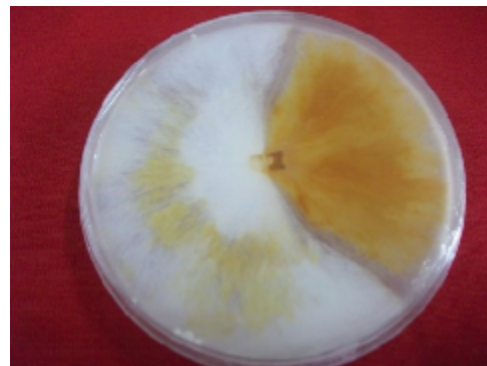
Source (*Sumber*): , Year (*tahun*)

Images in the form of graphics (displayed in black and white, for example shading/patterns) and other illustrations in the form of images must be contrasted and made with black ink (color if absolutely necessary). Images are presented in the format (jpeg, png, and tiff). Likewise, photos must have good sharpness and be embedded in a text box format (at least 300 dpi resolution). Every image and photo must be numbered, title, source and caption in English and Indonesian, placed under the image. Micro photos or maps should be scaled. Captions for images, graphics and photos are written in a smaller font size than the title of the image, graphic and photo.



Source (*Sumber*): Mashudi (2015)

Figure (*Gambar*) 1. Cutting position for shoot cuttings material (*Posisi pemangkasan tunas untuk bahan stek*)



Source (*Sumber*): Hidayati (2013)

Figure (*Gambar*) 4. Rare zone between myceliums in the incompatible reaction (arrow sign (a) top view and (b) bottom view) (*Zona jarang antar miselium pada reaksi yang inkompatibel (tanda panah (a) tampak atas dan (b) tampak bawah)*)

2. Methodology

The methodology describes the research location; method, research design (if any), and data analysis. The method is presented in a concise but clear explanation. The presentation of the method requires a reference if it has been published before and this reflects the validation of the method. The description includes a mathematical formula, so that the numerical results can be validated. For formulas and contents that are already a standard and generally known, it does

not need to be explained again, only please to mention the source, unless there is a modification, there needs to be an explanation.

2.1. Research Location (Sub Chapter)

2.2. Methods

2.2.1. Research Procedures/Research Design (Subsection)

Data collection procedures, procedures should be concise but informative enough for readers who wish to repeat the research reported.

2.2.2. Data analysis

Data analysis procedures involve editing data and information which collected by questionnaire or through FGD, inserting/inputting data/information into a computer, validating data, re-inserting/re-inputting validated data according to the variables to be analyzed and determining data analysis programs (SAS, SPSS and / or other), tabulation of data, and finally interpretation of data. Data analysis is determined by the scope/size of the data sources that are used as research subjects (whether population studies, sample studies, or case studies) (LIPI, 2012).

3. Results and Discussion

The results and discussions that are presented in depth analysis/explanation are made separately into two chapters.

The results must answer the problem and research objectives. It contains an explanation of the comparison of the results with other things that have a connection or part of a variety of problems that have been published by other people, or the results of previous research if this is a series of research activities.

The results and discussion are the results of the analysis of phenomena in the research area that are relevant to the central theme of the study. The results can be descriptive narratives, numbers, figures or tables and tools. Avoid presenting descriptive narrative at length, replace it with illustrations (pictures, photo graphics, diagrams or maps, etc.), but with explanations and legends that are easy to understand.

The discussion is written concisely and focuses on the interpretation of the results obtained and is not an iteration of the results section. The discussion does not need to re-read from the graph, but the results can be grouped to interpret the results and discussed based on the theory and results of previous research. What is interesting about the results of this study compared to the previous studies or what stands out from the results of these observations.

4. Conclusions

Delivered in a concise and dense narrative, and attempted to be expressed quantitatively by taking into account the in-depth content and the generalization of the discussions.

The conclusion is the results of discussions that answers the research problems. The conclusion is not a rewrite of the discussion nor is it a summary, but rather a short presentation in the form of a whole sentence. Fill in the conclusion using the same letters and paragraph style as the other sections and avoid using bullets or numbers.

Acknowledgments

In the form of gratitude to people/agencies/organizations who have helped both financially, technically, and substantively. If the party has been listed as the author, there is no need to mention it again.

References

All quotes/citations from other authors/sources must be cited in the references. The author does not copy the reference of a publication if he/she does not read the cited paper himself. The style of reference “reference A in reference B” is not a standard method of reference because it borrowed from someone else's eye (LIPI Regulation No.3 of 2014).

The references refer to *the American Psychological Association (APA) Style sixth edition*. The references consist of at least 15 references, with good-quality, as 80% of references are suggested at least from the last 10 years, unless the last ten years' references cannot be found, and the 80% are primary reference. The references must be arranged alphabetically based on the last name of the author of the references by including the author's name, year of publication, title of literature, publication (Vol., No., Pg.), city of publisher and publisher, spaces 1 and 6 pt afterwards. To avoid mistakes in writing the references format we recommend using a reference application such as **Mendeley**.



The examples as follows:

Bowyer, J.L., R. Shmulsky., and J.G. Haygreen. (2007). *Forest Products and Wood Science: an introduction*. Iowa: Blackwell Publishing.

Departemen Kehutanan. (2004). Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan Nomor: P.01/Menhut-11/2004 tentang Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Setempat di Dalam dan atau di Sekitar Hutan dalam Rangka Social Forestry. Jakarta: Biro Hukum dan Organisasi Dephut.

Herawati, H., and H. Santoso. (2011). Tropical forest susceptibility to and risk of fire under changing climate: A review of fire nature, policy and institutions in Indonesia. *Forest Policy and Economics*, 13 (4), 227 – 233.

Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (2012) Peraturan Kepala Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia Nomor: 04/E/2012 tentang Pedoman Karya Tulis Ilmiah. Jakarta: LIPI.

Mashudi, dan Adinugraha, H.A. (2015). Kemampuan Tumbuh Stek Pucuk Pulau Gading (*Alstonia scholaris* (L.) R. Br.) dari Beberapa Posisi Bahan Stek dan Model Pemotongan Stek. *Jurnal Penelitian Kehutanan Wallacea*, 4(1), 63–69.

- Happy Writing -

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