

**Title Should Be Short and Identify Main Topic of Article,  
Consists of Maximum Fifteen Words**

First Author<sup>1</sup>, Second Author<sup>2</sup>, Third Author<sup>3</sup>  
(Authors' names are written in full, without title)

<sup>1</sup>First author's institution, <sup>2</sup>Second author's institution, <sup>3</sup>Third author's institution  
(Authors' affiliation is written under the names)

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**Abstract**

The abstract, written in one paragraph, constitutes a summary of the manuscript consisting of brief background of the (**knowledge gaps, impacts of the study**) objectives of the study, methods, principal results, and conclusion. The length of the abstract should be between 250 and 300 words. Abbreviations should be clearly explained. The **major findings** should be stated concisely, comprehensively and appealing. These may include important points such as policy implication, breakthrough technology and theoretical and practical contribution to the science development.

Keywords: contain four to six most important words or phrases that represent the content of the manuscript, written in lowercase and a comma is placed between the words or group of words, for example diversity, Gunung Putri Pond, phytoremediation, pollutants

## 1. Introduction

The introduction includes research background which include identification from the **knowledge gaps** providing by rigorous literature review, **objectives** of the study, **theoretical and practical contribution** to the science development of the study.

## 2. Materials and Methods

Original research should include brief descriptions of the study site, field survey techniques, experimental design, and other analytical approaches. All described methodologies should refer to the scientifically approved methodologies. In case the study applies a new method technical description of the methods should be sufficiently described to make it possible to repeat the experimental works. While review paper should refer to the international guidelines for review papers such as PRISMA, Bibliometric, and Cochrane. Appropriate tables and figures should be used to reduce detailed verbal descriptions of the methods.

### 2.1 Second-Level Subtitles

A more detailed explanation in each subtitle (Material and Method, Results, Discussion) can be added in the form of paragraphs, which are preceded by second-level subtitles, which are written upright and in bold. This paragraph gives clearer and more detailed information contained in the second-level subtitle.

## 3. Results and discussion

This section contains the results obtained from the research. The presentation of the results should follow the order of the previously explained data analysis in the method section. It is preferable to present detailed results in tables and/or figures and to devote the text to summary statements and analyses next to the tables/figures. Display data in tables if numerical precision is important and in figures if trends are paramount. **The tables must be editable by the editors.** Table titles should be brief. Although the presentation of a large amount of raw data is generally not meaningful, data should not be refined to the point that the reader cannot verify the analyses or use the information for other purposes. Please avoid using vertical rules and shading in table cells.

Figure titles and tables are numbered in the order referred to in the text. Figures and tables should always be cited in the text in consecutive numerical order. The title of the figures is placed underneath the figures, while the title of the tables is placed above the tables.

Each figure should have a brief description in the main body of the text. Figures in the form of photographs should use a resolution of at least 300 dpi so that the contents are clear. Figures in the form of graphics should be made in an editable format, not jpg. The metric system and SI units must be used. Temperatures are given in °C.

The discussion contains a review and analysis of the results related to the issues raised. It should be written systematically and describe the author's view of the results obtained with a logical and scientific explanation. **Avoid discussing too detailed references cited. As for the applied research, the discussion should be directed to the application and implication of the study and should be logically well described.**

A good discussion provides a broad synthesis and stresses the relevance of the paper. In this section, authors should indicate the significance of their research (both theoretical and/or practical), how it relates to current knowledge, and any avenues that it suggests for further research. Informed speculation is acceptable if it is clearly identified as such. Authors should avoid merely restating their results or re-summarizing **the literature**.

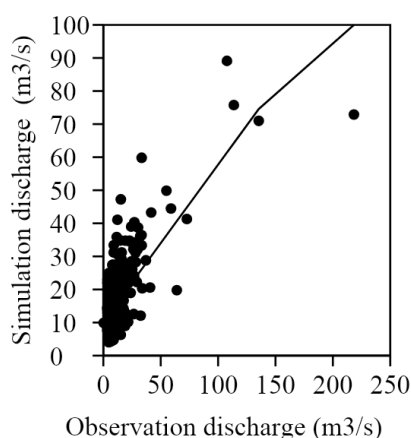
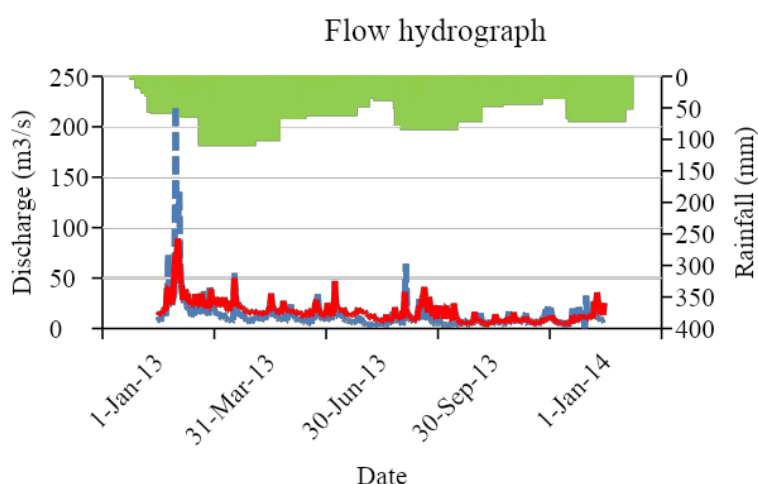


Figure 1. Flow hydrograph and scatterplot of simulation and observation results after validation

Table 1. Average values of physical and chemical water parameters of the reservoir

No.	Physical parameter	Average values			Standard deviation
		Inlet	Middle	Outlet	
1	Temperature (°C)	28,3 ± 0,7	31,7 ± 0,9	28,5 ± 1,0	3
2	Clarity (cm)	84,4 ± 18,4	71,7 ± 31,1	45,8 ± 4,0	
3	TSS (mg/L)	40,0 ± 8,5	46,0 ± 9,9	52,0 ± 0,0	50
4	Turbidity (NTU)	10,0 ± 1,3	7,6 ± 0,5	10,4 ± 2,6	
Chemical Parameter					
1	pH	5,70 ± 0,07	5,70 ± 0,14	5,23 ± 0,20	6–9
2	DO (mg/L)	7,80 ± 0,74	7,47 ± 0,50	8,50 ± 0,17	4
3	BOD (mg/L)	1,68 ± 0,46	1,80 ± 0,30	1,77 ± 0,21	3

\*Class I water quality standard based on the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 82 of 2001

#### 4. Conclusion

**The conclusion is not a summary of the Results or Discussion** but contains the implications that are not mentioned but implied in the Results and Discussion to be concluded in this section. The conclusion **answers the research objectives** and may be added with suggestions or recommendations related to further research, written in one paragraph without a number.

#### 5. Data availability statement

To enhance the scientific credibility of the study, all data included and used in the study must be openly declared. In case the data contains confidential and ethically private information, it should be stated in this section.

#### 6. Funding Agencies

All fund sources to conduct the study should be declared in this section.

#### 7. Conflict of interests

Any identified and possible conflicts of interest are stated in this section.

#### 8. Acknowledgment

In this section authors acknowledge their gratitude to the personnel who contributed directly to the project or the preparation of the manuscript. The names of funding organizations should be written in full.

## 9. Author Contributions

FA and SA, as the main authors, conceptualized and designed the work. FA, SA, and TA performed data acquisition, analysis, and interpretation. FA and SA drafted and revised the manuscript. All authors approved the final version of the manuscript.

## 10. References

### Example of References:

#### A. Journal Article

- Jassby AD, Platt T. 1976. Mathematical formulation of the relationship between photosynthesis and light for phytoplankton. *Limnology and Oceanography* 21: 540–547. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4319/lo.1976.21.4.0540>
- Kulkarni PR, Cui X, Williams JW, Stevens AM, Kulkarni RV. 2006. Prediction of CsrA-regulating small RNAs in bacteria and their experimental verification in *Vibrio fischeri*. *Nucleic Acids Research* 34: 3361–9. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkl439>
- Schmera D, Heino J, Podani J, Erös T, Dolédec S. 2017. Functional diversity: a review of methodology and current knowledge in freshwater macroinvertebrate research. *Hydrobiologia* 27–44. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10750-016-2974-5>
- Villeneuve A, Montuelle B, Bouchez A. 2009. Influence of slight differences in environmental conditions (light, hydrodynamics) on the structure and function of periphyton. *Aquatic Sciences* 72: 33–44. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00027-009-0108-0>

#### B. Book

- Stevenson RJ, Bothwell ML, & Lowe RL (Eds). 1996. *Algal Ecology: Freshwater Benthic Systems*. Academic Press. <https://doi.org/10.2216/i0031-8884-36-4-3311>
- American Public Health Association (APHA). 2017. *Standard methods for the examination of water and wastewater* (23rd ed). American Public Health Association
- Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup Republik Indonesia (KLHK). 2011. *Profil 15 Danau Prioritas Nasional*. Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup

#### C. Book Section

- Moore, KA, Orth RJ, & Wilcox DJ. 2009. Assessment of the abundance of submersed aquatic vegetation (SAV) communities in the Chesapeake Bay and its use in SAV management. In D. P. Richardson (Ed.), *Ecological studies: Vol. 200*. (pp. 233–257). Springer. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-88183-4>
- Wittmann F & Junk WJ. 2016. Amazon River Basin. In D. P. Richardson (Ed.), *The wetland book* (pp. 727–746). Springer. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-6173-5>

#### **D. Online Newspaper**

- Miazuddin. 2012, February 19. Petaka Musiman di Danau Maninjau. *Haluan*.  
[https://issuu.com/haluan/docs/hln190212#google\\_vignette](https://issuu.com/haluan/docs/hln190212#google_vignette)
- Putra YMP. 2014, April 26. Kebutuhan Pakan Ikan Danau Maninjau 60 Ton per Hari.  
<http://www.republika.co.id/berita/nasional/daerah/14/04/26/n4mhj2-kebutuhan-pakan-ikan-danau-maninjau-60-ton-per-hari>

#### **E. Proceeding**

- Parlindungan JY, Pongkendek JJ, Wairara S, Abdullah N. 2019. Encapsulation powder skin duck eggshells on alginate as adsorbent methylene blue. IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 343(1). <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/343/1/012194>

#### **F. Website Articles**

- Pusat Penelitian Limnologi LIPI. 2010. Sejarah Pusat Penelitian Limnologi – LIPI. Accessed November 23, 2018, <http://www.limnologi.lipi.go.id/aboutus.php?id=2>
- Van der Gun J. 2012. Groundwater and Global Change: Trends, Opportunities and Challenges. In UNESCO. Retrieved from <https://www.un-igrac.org/resource/groundwater-and-global-change-trends-opportunities-and-challenges>

#### **G. Government or Ministry Regulations**

- Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia No. 82 Tahun 2001 tentang Pengelolaan Kualitas Air dan Pengendalian Pencemaran Air. 2001.
- Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan Republik Indonesia No. 39 Tahun 2009 tentang Pedoman Penyusunan Rencana Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai Terpadu
- General Data Protection Regulation, European Union. 2016.
- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, Pub. L. No. 101-336, § 2, 104 Stat. 327. 1991.