

Title Example: Litter Effect of Paclobutrazol and Gandasil Fertilizers on the Growth and Yield of Cayenne Peppers (*Capsicum frutescens* L.) in Urban Farming

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12-Pt_TNRoman Font (write the full name, do not abbreviate your name, min 2 max 5 Authors)

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ABSTRACT

The abstract, written in 9-point Times New Roman (TNR) font with single spacing, should have a maximum length of 200 words. It should briefly and clearly summarize the study for a general scientific audience. The abstract should include the background (10%), objectives (10%), methods (20–25%), findings (45–55%), and conclusions (5–10%). Briefly introduce the research context and significance, state the main objective, and describe the methods used. The findings should receive the greatest emphasis and should present the main results, including important quantitative data where relevant. Conclude with a concise statement of the main findings and their implications. The abstract should be self-contained and easy to understand. Avoid unnecessary details, citations, and unexplained abbreviations or acronyms.

1. INTRODUCTION

Do not indent the first paragraph after a major heading or subheading. Subsequent paragraphs should be indented. The Introduction should provide sufficient background information to help readers understand the context, significance, and relevance of the research. The opening paragraphs should introduce the research topic, explain the motivation and importance of the study, and provide a clear overview of the current state of knowledge. The discussion should be sufficiently broad to allow readers from related scientific and technological fields to understand the significance and potential applications of the research.

The Introduction should include relevant and recent scientific literature to establish the current state of research in the field. Authors are encouraged to use reliable and curated scientific databases to identify relevant and up-to-date references. Key publications should be discussed selectively, with emphasis on studies that are directly related to the research topic. Previous studies should be synthesized rather than presented merely as a list of references. For example, relevant findings may be cited as follows: (Bell *et al.*, 1954; Chu & Knoll, 2003; Mallouk, 2004a; Cook, 2013).

Citation formatting should be applied consistently throughout the manuscript. Within parenthetical citations, references should be arranged in chronological order, from the oldest to the most recent publication. When two or more references were published in the same year, they should be arranged in alphabetical order. Examples include (Adams & Spencer, 2001; Arunkumar, 2002; Bannix *et al.*, 2003; Maminski *et al.*, 2015; Montoya, 2015). For multiple publications by the same author in the same year, lowercase letters should be used to distinguish the references, such as (Mallouk, 2004a; Mallouk, 2004b).

Italics should be used for Latin words and commonly used Latin expressions, such as *i.e.*, *viz.*, *e.g.*, *et al.*, and *etc.*, as well as scientific genus and species names, such as *Pinus taeda*. Acronyms and abbreviations should be defined

when they are first used, followed by the abbreviation in parentheses. For example, scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Thereafter, the abbreviation may be used consistently throughout the manuscript.

The Introduction should clearly explain the relationship between previous research and the present study. Differences, limitations, inconsistencies, or unresolved issues in previous studies should be identified where relevant. The discussion should gradually lead from the general research context toward the specific problem addressed in the present study. Appropriate and recent references should be used to support important statements and establish the scientific basis of the research.

The Introduction should be concise and focused on information that is directly relevant to the research. Avoid excessive theoretical background, detailed methodological information, or presentation of research results that should be discussed in later sections. The text should be logically organized, with each paragraph contributing to the development of the research argument.

The final paragraph of the Introduction should clearly identify the research gap. The research gap should explain what is currently unknown, insufficiently understood, or unresolved in the existing literature and why addressing this gap is important. The final paragraph should then state the objective of the present study clearly and concisely. Where appropriate, it should also indicate the novelty or specific contribution of the research. Thus, the Introduction should logically progress from the research background and relevant literature to the research gap, followed by the objective and contribution of the present study.

1.1. Subheading in 10-point TNR

Use subheadings sparingly to set off different subject matter, especially in parts of your article that extend beyond one page in length. Notice that the subheading is in “Title Case,” with major words capitalized.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Your Subheading, e.g., Materials

Provide sufficient detail about the materials, equipment, experimental procedures, and data analysis methods so that another researcher in the field would be able to reproduce the study. The description should be clear, systematic, and sufficiently detailed to ensure the reproducibility of the research.

The materials used in the study should be identified using appropriate generic, chemical, scientific, or descriptive names. Brand names of chemicals, materials, equipment, or other commercial products should be mentioned only when necessary to ensure reproducibility. When a brand name is provided, it should be accompanied by the supplier's name and location (City, Country). For example, a specialized reagent, instrument, or software may be reported as Product Name (Manufacturer, City, Country).

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In case you want three levels of headings, please use non-bolded italics, with a Times New Roman 10-point font for the lowest level headings. Capitalize only the first word in the heading.

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Some articles may have only two levels of headings.

Equations

Sometimes it is appropriate to show an equation in the Introduction, Experimental, or Results and Discussion section. Here is an example of Eq. 1,

$$E = mc^2 \quad (1)$$

where E is energy (kJ), m is mass (kg), and c is the speed of light (m/s). Note that the variables are in italics; the equation is left-indented with one tab. The units are included when the variable is defined. By contrast, statistical quantities, such as the coefficient of determination R^2 , are not italicized in this journal.

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All test standards used should be referenced in the Experimental section. In-text citations should include the year of publication. For example, you may choose to cite the TAPPI T222 om-11 standard (2011), ISO 9087 (1998), ASTM D570-098 (2010), and GB/T 2677.20 (1995). See the References Cited for the correct formatting.

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The methods used for data processing and statistical analysis should also be clearly described. Specify the statistical methods, experimental design, number of replications, significance level, and software used for statistical analysis, where applicable. The description should provide sufficient information for readers to understand how the experimental data were analyzed and how the reported results were obtained.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results should be presented clearly and concisely. Please use past tense when describing the work that was carried out. For example, “Four milliliters of NaOH solution (0.1 N) was added...”. Present tense can be used when making a statement that the authors believe to have general validity, especially when supported by other publications. For example, “The addition of NaOH increases the swelling of this type of lignocellulosic material (Chu & Knoll, 2003).” Please use your best judgment when using other verb tenses to clearly convey your intended meaning.

Note that the term “significant” usually implies statistical significance. If this is your intended meaning when discussing your results, please include a description of your statistical analysis in the Experimental section. Otherwise, please use the terms “noticeable”, “important”, “major”, etc., to indicate important changes in results.

Tables should fit within the page margins and should be presented clearly and consistently. Table headings should use Title Case, with capitalization of the major words. Table text should be presented in 9-point Times New Roman (TNR) font, with a maximum font size of 10 points. Notes, abbreviations, and other necessary explanations should be placed below the table. Tables should be arranged so that all rows remain together on a single page whenever possible and should not be unnecessarily divided across pages.

Table 1. Example of Tabular Results (9-point TNR here)

Type of waste	Pyrolysis time (minutes)	Yield (%)
Coffee pulp/husk	1320.25	27.87
Coffee parchment	814.75	35.96
Cocoa pod husk	808.75	23.97
Coconut shell	974.25	43.16

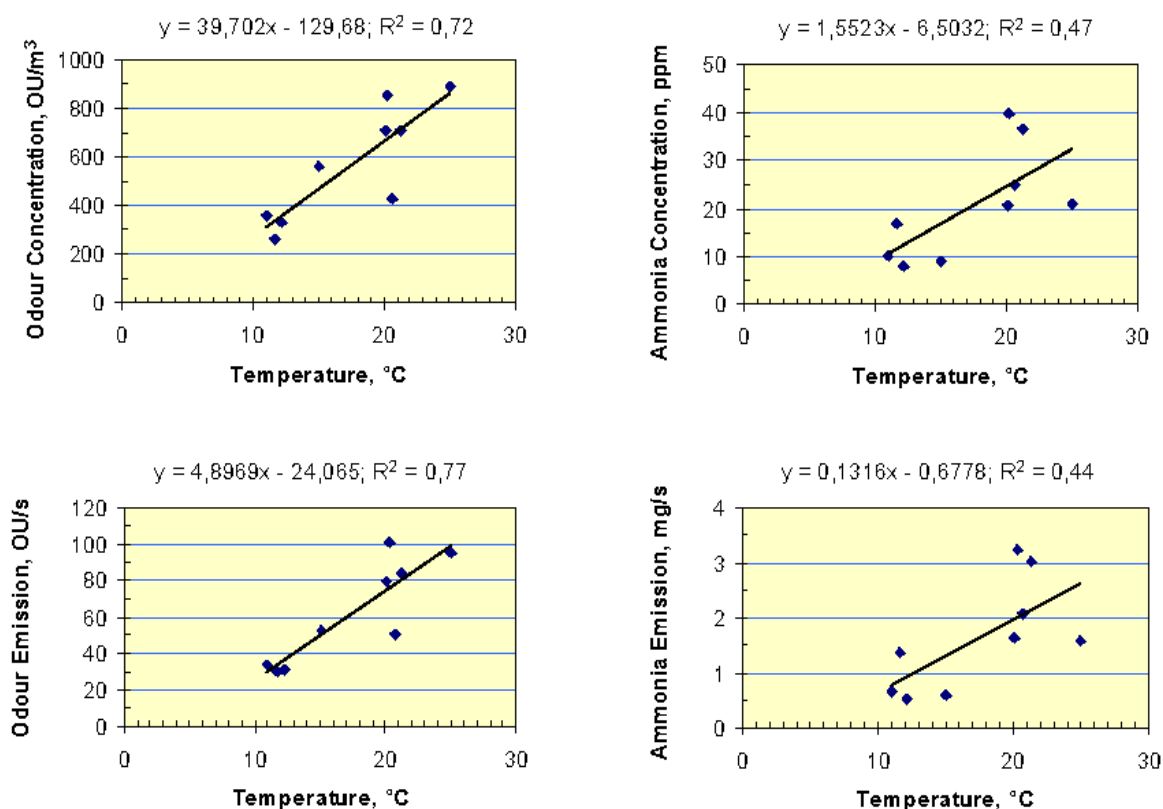


Figure 1. Example of a figure, prepared so that the axis labels are near to the size of the surrounding text. Note that the caption is 9-point TNR font with center justification.

Authors are encouraged to use figures or tables, whichever is most appropriate, to clearly present and explain the research findings. Figures should be used when graphical presentation can effectively demonstrate trends, relationships, comparisons, or patterns in the data, whereas tables should be used when precise numerical values or detailed comparisons need to be presented. All figures and tables must be clearly referred to in the main text and should normally be placed after the point where they are first mentioned. For example, “The moisture content decreased with increasing treatment temperature (Figure 1).” All figures and tables should be numbered consecutively according to their order of appearance in the manuscript. For figures, horizontal and vertical axis labels should be presented in 9-point Times New Roman (TNR) font, with a maximum font size of 10 points. Numerical axis labels may be presented in a smaller font when necessary, provided that they remain clearly legible. Figures should be prepared with sufficient resolution and clarity for publication. Although the use of color is permitted, figures should remain clearly understandable when reproduced or printed in black and white. Different data series should therefore be distinguishable not only by color but also, where appropriate, by different symbols, line types, or patterns. Figures should be appropriately sized and positioned within the page margins. Figure captions should be placed consistently according to the manuscript template. Avoid unnecessary graphical elements that do not contribute to the interpretation of the results.

The results presented in figures and tables should not merely repeat the same information in the main text. Instead, the text should highlight the most important findings and explain their significance. Where appropriate, the results should be discussed and interpreted in relation to relevant findings from previous studies. Differences, similarities, possible explanations, and implications of the results should be clearly described and supported by appropriate references.

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The reference list must include sources published within the last five years. 20-25 references are required for research paper and minimum 50 references for review paper. References must be arranged alphabetically based on the first author's last name. Journal articles are strongly preferred, while books may be included as additional sources. All references must be written according to the citation format specified by the journal. Authors are encouraged to use reference management software such as Mendeley or Zotero and download the JTEP CSL style from JTEP CSL Style.

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4. CONCLUSIONS

The Conclusion should be presented in one paragraph and should briefly summarize the main findings that directly address the research objectives. The most important or general conclusion should be presented first, followed by other relevant findings. The conclusions should be supported by the results presented in the study. Avoid speculative statements, personal opinions, unsupported claims, and statements about future research or future work.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

Author	C	M	So	Va	Fo	I	R	D	O	E	Vi	Su	P	Fu
Author 1 name	✓													
Author 2 name	✓													
Author 3 name	✓													
.....	✓													
Author x name	✓													
C: Conceptualization			Fo: Formal Analysis			O: Writing - Original Draft			Fu: Funding Acquisition					
M: Methodology			I: Investigation			E: Writing - Review & Editing			P: Project Administration					

So: Software
Va: Validation

D: Data Curation
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Vi: Visualization
Su: Supervision

REFERENCES

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