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ABSTRACT (11 PT)

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Introduction

Introduction should provide sufficient background information of the research to evaluate the results of the research, but an extensive review of the literature is not needed and in general, no exceed one typed page. The introduction also gives the rationale for and objectives of the study that is being reported and their relationship to earlier work in the field.

The purpose of the Introduction is to stimulate the reader's interest and to provide pertinent background information necessary to understand the rest of the paper. You must summarize the problem to be addressed, give background on the subject, discuss previous research on the topic, and explain exactly what the paper will address, why, and how. A good thing to avoid is making

your introduction into a mini review. There is a huge amount of literature out there, but as a scientist you should be able to pick out the things that are most relevant to your work and explain why. This shows an editor/reviewer/reader that you really understand your area of research and that you can get straight to the most important issues.

Materials and Methods

In this section, author(s) should provide sufficient information to allow another qualified researcher to repeat the experiments that are described in the paper. If the method is categorised as new procedures or refers to published paper which was not readily available for most readers, details metodology should be provided.

If any modification being made, then it should be described clearly. Previously published procedures should be cited. The authors should also mention scientific name, number of samples and the location of sampling. Sources (company, city, state, or country) of unusual chemicals, bacterial strains, reagents, and equipment must be clearly stated. For those who work with satelite images, please also provide collected ground check data.

Result and Discussion

Results and discussion should not be separated. State the obtained results based on the used methods. Avoid presentation of raw data as well as double presentation (e.g. table and graph). Every means value of the data should be given standard deviation. All data given in result should be presented in the tables or graph, although some results may be given solely in the text.

Discussion can be done by comparing results/data reported with other research results previously published. Focused on the interpretation of the results rather than a repetition of the results/data. Similarities, differences, and the uniqueness of the findings should be highlited.

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The Rules of Tables and Figures

A. Tables (Title in an English, Bold in Table, Arial11pt, Align left)

Table 1. Growth performance parameters (mean ±SD) of goramy (*Osphronemus goramy*) fed on commercial pellet feed, cake artificial feed, and *Artemia* sp. feed for three months in Pond of Rearing FPK, Unair

Parameter	Treatment			
	P0	**P1**	**P2**	**P3**
Feed conversation ratio (FCR)	1.80 ± 0.05^{c}	1.70 ± 0.02^{b}	1.30 ± 0.05^{a}	1.05 ± 0.05^{d}
Specific growth rate (SGR)	0.18 ± 0.005^{a}	1.22 ± 0.003^{ab}	1.22 ± 0.005^{b}	3.72 ± 0.009^{c}
Survival rate (SR)	41.00 ± 1.41^{c}	45.00 ± 2.01^{b}	59.00 ± 1.21^{c}	79.00 ± 1.21^{d}

Description: P0 (Control), P1 (commercial pellet feed), P2 (Feed of artificial cake), P3 (Feed *Artemia* sp.). Different superscripts in the same column shows that there are significant differences ($p < 0.05$).

Tables should be embedded in last page. Provide footnotes and other information (e.g., source/copyright data, explanation of boldface). Tables should be no wider than 17 cm. Condense or divide larger tables. Please submit tables as editable text and not as images. Number tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text and place any table notes below the table body. Be sparing in the use of tables and ensure that the data presented in them do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article. Please avoid using vertical rules and shading in table cells.

Equations (refer with: Eq. 1, Eq. 2,..) should be indented 5 mm (0.2”). There should be one line of space above the equation and one line of space below it before the text continues. The equations have to be numbered sequentially, and the number put in parentheses at the right-hand edge of the text. Equations should be punctuated as if they were an ordinary part of the text. Punctuation appears after the equation but before the equation number. The use of Microsoft Equation is allowed. Example c2 = a2 + b2. (1)

B. Figures (Title in an English, Bold in Figure, Arial11pt, Align left)

Figure 1. Dry biomass microalgae *Chlamydomonas* sp. result of culture of PU media

Provide figures embedded in last page. Figures should be drawn professionally. Photographs should be sharp (contrast). Provide footnotes and other information (e.g., source/copyright data, explanation of boldface) in figure legend. Submit image files (e.g., electromicrograph) without text content as high-resolution (300 dpi/ppi minimum) TIFF or JPG files. Ensure that each illustration has a caption. Supply captions separately, not attached to the figure. A caption should comprise a brief title (not on the figure itself) and a description of the illustration. Keep text in the illustrations themselves to a minimum but explain all symbols and abbreviations used.

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Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion, conslusion should be clearly stated. It should be written as paragraph, not as a list.

Acknowledgement

In this section, author(s) should mention the grant source (Institution as well as year of the contract) and the person to whom the grant was given. Acknowledgement shoud also be given to those (individual/company/institution) who has contributed to the study especially in establishing research design, acquisition of data, supplying documents/photographs or analysis and

interpretation of data, or who was involved in drafting the manuscript or revising it critically for important intellectual content. If the contribution of an individual quite significant, then he/she should be put as one of the author. Please refer to author(s) contribution form..

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Books (Please add link the doi, website, or etc to all references)

Borgese, E. M. (2010). Sea farm: The story of aquaculture. New York: HN Abrams.

Falconer, I. R. (Ed.). (2012). Algal toxins in seafood and drinking water. Adelaide: Elsevier.

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Chapman, & Hall (1997). Biochemical dynamics and the quality of fresh and frozen fish. In G.M. Hall (Ed.), Fish processing technology. (pp. 1-31). London: Blackie Academic and Professional,

Journal articles

Muh Nur. G. A., Pralebda, S. A., Marina, H., Zakariya, Sri, S., Eka, S., Sapto, A., Heru, P., & Moch Amin. A. (2018). Physicochemical properties of *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza* flour (BGF). *International Food Research Journal*, 25(5):1852-1857.

Rozi, Akhmad, T. M., Sifania, H. S., & Raden, B. (2018). Pengaruh Pemberian Kitosan dalam Pakan terhadap Pertumbuhan, Sintasan dan Efisiensi Pemanfaatan Pakan Nila (*Oreochromis niloticus*). *Jurnal Perikanan Universitas Gadjah Mada*, 20(2):103-111. doi.org/10.22146/jfs.38868

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Murni, E., & Ningtyas, T. (2016). Prakarsa strategis optimalisasi pemanfaatan potensi kelautan menuju terwujudnya indonesia sebagai poros maritime. Jakarta: Indonesian Ministry of National Development Planning

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