

TITLE OF THE ARTICLE SHOULD BE WRITTEN IN COMPACT, CLEAR, AND INFORMATIVE SENTENCE, PREFERABLY NOT MORE THAN 20 WORDS
(14pt)

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Abstract

A concise abstract is required ($\pm$ 250 words). The abstract should be informative and state briefly the aim of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, thus it must be able to stand alone (completely self-explanatory). References should not be cited, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential, they must be defined at their first mention. (font arial 11 pt)

Key words: Keywords is about five words, covering scientific and local name (if any), research theme, and special methods which used; and sorted from A to Z. (11 pt)

INTRODUCTION (font Arial, 11 pt)

Introduction is about 500-1000 words, covering the aims of the research and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results. Indicate the aims of research in the last paragraph. (11 pt)

Manuscript is typed on white paper of A4 (210x297 mm²) size, in a **single column** 1.5 space, 11-point 11 Arial font, with margin text from the top is 3 cm, from the bottom is 2 cm, left and right are 1.5 cm. Smaller lettering size can be applied in presenting table and figure (11 pt). Word processing program or additional software can be used, however, it must be PC compatible and Microsoft Word based (.doc or .docx). **Scientific names** of species (incl. subspecies, variety, etc.) should be written in italic, except for italic sentence. Scientific name (genera, species, author), and cultivar or strain should be mentioned completely for the first time mentioning it in the body text, especially for taxonomic manuscripts. Name of genera can be shortened after first mentioning, except generating confusion. Name of the author can be eliminated after first mentioning. For example, *Rhizopus oryzae* L. UICC 524, hereinafter can be written as *R. oryzae* UICC 524. Using trivial name should be avoided, otherwise

generating confusion. **Biochemical and chemical nomenclature** should follow the order of the IUPAC - IUB. For DNA sequence, it is better used Courier New font. Symbols of standard chemical and abbreviation of chemistry name can be applied for common and clear used, for example, completely written butilic hydroxytoluene (BHT) to be BHT hereinafter. **Metric measurement** use IS denomination, usage other system should follow the value of equivalent with the denomination of IS first mentioning. Abbreviations set of, like g, mg, mL, etc. do not follow by dot. Minus index (m^{-2} , L^{-1} , h^{-1}) suggested to be used, except in things like “per-plant” or “per-plot”. **Equation of mathematics** does not always can be written down in one column with text, in that case can be written separately. **Number** one to ten are expressed with words, except if it relates to measurement, while values above them written in number, except in early sentence. The fraction should be expressed in decimal. In the text, it should be used “%” rather than “percent”. Avoid expressing ideas with complicated sentence and verbiage, and used efficient and effective sentence.

Citation in manuscript is written in “name and year” system; and is arranged from oldest to newest and from A to Z. In citing an article written by two authors, both of them should be mentioned, however, for three and more authors, only the last (family) name of the first author is mentioned, followed by et al. (not italic), for example: Saharjo and Nurhayati (2006) or (Boonkerd 2003a, b, c; Sugiyarto 2004; El-Bana and Nijs 2005; Balagadde *et al.*, 2008; Webb *et al.*, 2008). Extent citation as shown with word “*cit*” should be avoided. Reference to unpublished data and personal communication should not appear in the list but should be cited in the text only (e.g., Rifai MA 2007, pers. com. (personal communication); Setyawan AD 2007, unpublished data). A total of 80% of the references should be from scientific journals published in the last five years, except for taxonomic studies. Names of journals should be abbreviated according to the ISSN List of Title Word Abbreviations (www.issn.org/2-22661-LTWA-online.php).

RESEARCH METHODS

Materials and Methods should emphasize on the procedures and data analysis. Research methods include study area, procedures, and data analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results and Discussion should be written as a series of connecting sentences, however, for manuscript with long discussion should be divided into subtitles. Results should be clear and concise.

Result-1 (*replace with your sub-sub-title of result*)

Figures and tables of maximum of three pages should be clearly presented. Number tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text. Title of a picture is written down below the picture, while title of a table is written above the table. Colored figures can only be accepted if the information in the manuscript can lose without those images; chart is preferred to use black and white

images. Author could consign any picture or photo for the front cover, although it does not print in the manuscript. All images property of others should be mentioned source. There is no appendix, all data or data analysis are incorporated into Results and Discussions. For broad data, it can be displayed on the website as a supplement (Figure 2; Table 1).

Result-2

XXXXXXXXXX (Table 1).

XXXXXXXXXX (Figure 1).

Table 1. Table title, written briefly about the contents of the table

Observation Path	Number of Plants observed	Damage Level (%)	Damage Level Category
1	10	123%	Moderate
2	10	123%	Mild
3	10	123%	Mild
Quantity		123	
Average		123%	Moderate

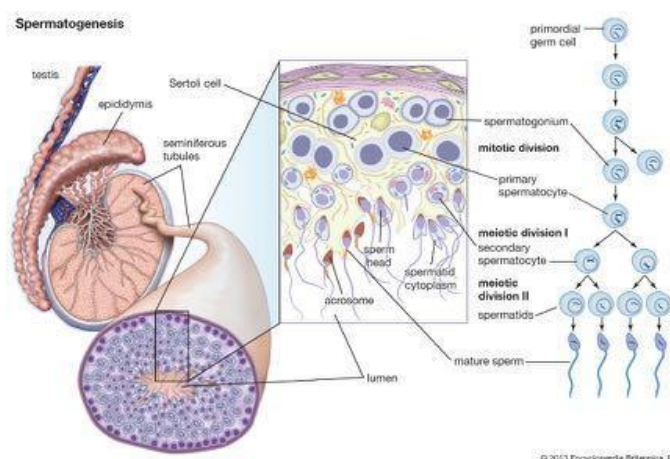


Figure 1. Spermatogenesis

(source: <https://www.britannica.com/science/spermatogenesis>)

Discussion

Thorough discussion represents the causal effect mainly explains for why and how the results of the research were taken place, and do not only re-express the mentioned results in the form of sentences, not repeat them. Concluding sentence should be given at the end of the discussion.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion contains an important summary of the research results

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