

AUTHORS GUIDELINES

GENERAL

Jurnal Ilmu Kehutanan is a biannual (March and September) journal published by the Faculty of Forestry, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia, in cooperation with Indonesia Forestry Scholar Association (PERSAKI). The journal becomes a medium for communicating research activities to motivate researchers to publish research articles, short communications, and reviews. Scientific papers published in the journal are the contribution of researchers and practitioners in the fields related to forestry and the environment. The journal also receives proposals for special issues.

The manuscript is submitted to: <https://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/v3/jik/>

MANUSCRIPT SUBMISSION

Jurnal Ilmu Kehutanan accepts research articles, short communications, and reviews written in English. Authors should refer to the guidelines below when preparing their manuscripts. Research articles should be concise and focused on new results and data. It should be 8000 words and contain approximately 10 - 30 references. Short communications should be short reports of original studies of limited scope. It should be 3000 words or less and contain approximately 10 - 20 references. Reviews should be overview articles of recent advances in the research of selected topics. It should be no longer than 8000 words and contain more than 20 references. References are preferred to contain primary reference sources; at least 80% are from the last ten-year issues. The structure of the articles should follow the instructions below.

MANUSCRIPT FORMAT

1. Manuscript should be equipped with the line number, written on A4 paper using 1.5 spacing and a 2.5 cm margin on all four sides.
2. Manuscript should be written using font *Constantia* size 10 points, except for the tables' and figures' caption and content, respectively, using font *Constantia* size 9 and 8 points.
3. Tables and figures are placed within the text at the appropriate points rather than at the end.

The manuscript should follow the subsequent orders.

Title

It should be concise, specific, and relevant, with a maximum of 20 words, in English and Indonesian. Avoid abbreviations and formulae.

Full name of authors

(no abbreviation, no titles, marked with * for the corresponding author);

Authors' affiliations

Provide the full name of each author's institution, full address, city, country, and postcode.

E-mail

Provide e-mail addresses for all authors.

Abstract

The abstract should be written in one paragraph of 200 words, except for short communication, a maximum of 100 words. It should provide a clear view of the manuscript's content and briefly describe the aims, methods, main results, and conclusions.

Keywords

It contains a maximum of five keywords representing the article's main content. Avoid general and plural terms and multiple concepts, for example, 'and' or 'of.' Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible.

Introduction

It should briefly place the study in a broad context and highlight why it is essential. It should define the purpose of the work and its significance. It should carefully review and cite critical publications of the research field. It should be accessible to researchers without specialist knowledge in that area.

Methods

This section may consist of subheadings. It should include the design of the study, the type of materials and tools involved, data collection, the type of analysis used, and decision rules in concluding. It should be described with sufficient details to allow others to replicate and build on published results. A reference should indicate published methods; describe only relevant modifications.

Result and Discussion

It may consist of subsections with short, informative headings. It should provide a concise and precise description of the results, their interpretation, and the conclusions that can be drawn. Discussion should explore the significance of the results to the current conditions or other research results but not repeat the result. Discussion should include the findings and their implications in the broader context and may highlight future research directions.

Conclusion

The conclusion should be written in paragraph(s) containing the article's main points. It should not replicate the abstract but might elaborate on the work's significant results, possible applications, and extensions.

Acknowledgment

This section is not mandatory. If required, state the names of funding bodies and grant numbers in this section. Authors may also wish to acknowledge individuals who have contributed materials, expertise, or time to the study who are not named as authors.

References

Ensure that all references cited in the text are listed in the references and vice versa. JIK uses Mendeley Reference Manager with the output style of *Conservation Biology*.

FIGURE

Figures (graphs, photos, and illustrations) in colored or black and white that are relevant to the text in the manuscript are arranged professionally and digitally. All figures should be in the JPEG file format with good contrast or a minimum resolution of 600 dpi. The figures' caption and description are placed below the figure, center justified, are not bordered/framed, and are written in Constantia size 9 points with figure numbers in bold. On the chart, vertical and horizontal labels are written in Constantia size 10 points or significant in the final version on the journal page. Numbers on the axis are made smaller or equivalent to 8-point size. The numbers and symbols in the figure should be precise and clear when printed in black and white.

TABLE

Tables should be in Microsoft Excel format. If a table has only a few data points, incorporate the data into the text. The table caption is placed on top of the table; the abbreviation and any note necessary are placed below the table; both are left justified. The title is written in Constantia

size 9 points with table numbers in bold, while the contents of the table are written in Constantia size 8 points. Vertical lines are not to be displayed.

CITATIONS

JIK uses Mendeley Reference Manager with the output style of *Conservation Biology* for in-text citation and references section. Citation examples are as follows.

In-text citations

- In most cases, enclose citations in text in parentheses: "In some trees, grain may spiral in one direction for several years and then reverse direction to spiral oppositely (Shmulsky & Jones 2011)." is better than "According to Shmulsky and Jones (2011), In some trees, grain may spiral....."
- Use an ampersand (&) between author surnames when the citation is parenthetical: (Kozlowsky & Pallardy 1997).
- When a citation is not parenthetical, use and: "These findings are consistent with the predictions of Mayer and Koch (2007).
- For citations with more than two authors, use et al.: (Marsoem et al. 2015). Do not italicize et al.
- List parenthetical citations chronologically (from oldest to most recent) and separate entries with a semicolon: (Siddique et al. 2012; Alemaheyu et al. 2014).
- Separate the years with commas when citing multiple papers by the same author: (Widyorini et al. 2015, 2016; Umemura et al. 2014).

References section

- Provide the full names of all journal titles. Do not italicize titles.
- If there are more than ten authors, use et al. (Singarimbun M et al.) instead of listing the names of all authors.
- Papers in review and personal communications should not be included in references.
- Proceedings and abstracts from conferences may be cited only if they have a "publisher" and the location of the publisher (or the organization from which the document may be obtained) can be provided.
- Written with name-year system and arranged alphabetically, refer to *Conservation Biology* format as the examples below.

Journal articles with one author

McMillin WC. 1970. The mineral content of loblolly pine wood as related to specific gravity, growth rate, and distance from pith. *Holzforschung* **15**:1-5.

Apse MP, Aharon GS, Snedden WA, Blumwald E. 1999. Salt tolerance conferred by over-expression of a vacuolar Na⁺/H⁺ antiporter in *Arabidopsis*. *Science* **285**:1256-1258.

Online journal articles

Hurteau MD. 2017. Quantifying the carbon balance of forest restoration and wildfire under projected climate in the fire-prone Southwestern U.S. *PLoS ONE* **12**(1): e0169275.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0169275

No access dates are needed for citations of online journals.

Book

Fitter AH, Hay RKM. 2002. Environmental physiology of plants. Pages 367-369. Academic Press, San Diego.

Edited book/Chapter in the book

Compton T. 1990. Degenerate primers for DNA amplification. Pages. 39-45 in Innis MA, Gelfand DH, Sninsky JJ, White TJ, editor. *PCR Protocol: A guide to methods and applications*. Academic Press, California.

Report

Quarles SL, Valachovic Y. 2012. Using wood quality measures to evaluate second-growth redwood. Pages 553-559. General Technical Report PSW-GTR-238. 553-559. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Albany, California.

Poedjirahajoe E. 2007. Pengelompokan mangrove berdasarkan faktor habitat di Pantai Utara Jawa Tengah. Laporan DPP Fakultas Kehutanan, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta

Skripsi/Thesis/Disertation

Sumiarsih SR. 2008. Initial evaluation of progeny trial of ebony (*Diospyros celebica*) in South Sulawesi. Dissertation (Unpublished). Faculty of Forestry, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta.

Internet sources other than journals:

Include the name of the organization hosting the website, their geographical location, and access date (month, year).

Belcher BM. 2003. Towards a harmonized definition of non-wood forest products. FAO, Rome, Italy. Available from <http://www.fao.org/docrep/x2450e/x2450eod.htm> (accessed January 2017).

Databases

IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature), U.N. Environment Programme (UNEP). 2017. World database on protected areas. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland, UNEP, Paris. Available from www.protectedplanet.net (accessed December 2017).

In-press manuscripts:

Officially accepted manuscripts may be cited as in press in Literature Cited as the examples below.

Andayani W, Purwanto RH, Riyanto S. 2017. Bucking policy optimization of teak log to increase the income of KPH Madiun. Jurnal Ilmu Kehutanan 11: in press.

PROOFREADING

Authors are responsible for checking proofs thoroughly. The proofs aim to check for typesetting and conversion errors and the completeness and accuracy of the text, tables, and figures. Substantial changes in content, e.g., new results, corrected values, changes in title, and authorship, are only allowed with the Editor's approval. After online publication, further changes can be made only in the form of an Erratum. The erratum should be checked immediately and returned to the publishers as an annotated PDF via OJS within seven working days.

FEE

JIK charges no fees for submitting and processing any articles.