

# **TYPE YOUR TITLE HERE**

**Author's First, M.I., and Last name<sup>1,\*</sup>, Author's First, M.I., and Last name<sup>2</sup>,**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The abstract should not exceed 250 words. Your abstract should identify the main topic of your manuscript and the basic reasons for doing the research. Methodology and a summary of significant findings should also be included.

**Keywords:** abstract, findings, manuscript, methodology, research

## **INTRODUCTION**

Discuss about your topic and why it is important or interesting? This will guide the readers into your topic and situate your ideas.

Provide relevant researches that have been conducted. Begin by establishing the kinds of research that have been done and end with the gaps in the research that you intend to do for your study.

Specify your objectives. Present your research question clearly and directly.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

### **Method(s) used in Objective 1**

Describe in detail all the materials that have been used as well as the procedures that are undertaken to conduct the first objective.

### **Method(s) used in Objective 2**

Describe in detail all the materials that have been used as well as the procedures that are undertaken to conduct the second objective.

## **Data analysis**

Data should be statistically analyzed and the method of analysis should be identified. Experimental data may be presented in tabular or graphical form but the same data will not be published in both forms.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Results for Objective 1**

Focus on explaining and evaluating what you found, showing how it relates to your literature review, and making an argument in support of your overall conclusion.

### **Results for Objective 2**

Focus on explaining and evaluating what you found, showing how it relates to your literature review, and making an argument in support of your overall conclusion.

## **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**

This is optional. Write a very brief summary of your work.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The assistance of persons or institutions who helped in research or in writing articles are given credit in this section. Acknowledgements are also made for grants-in-aid and the use of borrowed illustrative materials.

## **REFERENCES CITED**

Senior Author's Last name, First letter of Senior Author's First name.Middle Initial. & Co-author's Last name, First letter of Co-author's First name.Middle Initial. YEAR. Article's title. Name of Journal volume number(issue number): pages.

DOI: if available

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Senior Author's Last name, First letter of Senior Author's First name.Middle Initial., Co-author's Last name, First letter of Co-author's First name.Middle Initial., Co-author's Last name, First letter of Co-author's First name.Middle Initial., & Co-author's Last name, First letter of Co-author's First name.Middle Initial. YEAR. Title of the book. Name and city of publisher. Specific pages in the book.

Table 1. Tables are a concise and effective way to present large amounts of data.

Date of observation	Number of adults emerge
dd-Month-Year	100
dd-Month-Year	20*
dd-Month-Year	
dd-Month-Year	
dd-Month-Year	
dd-Month-Year	

*\*Delay in the emergence due to a very low temperature*

**Insert image here**

Figure 1. Figures are ideal for presenting images, graphics, maps, and schematics to help the readers visualize the information you are trying to convey. Figures should be either in TIFF or JPEG format with high resolution. For Color or grayscale photographs, keep the resolution to a minimum of 300 dpi, for bitmapped (pure black & white pixels) line drawings, keep to a minimum of 1000 dpi, and for combinations bitmapped line/half-tone (color or grayscale), keep to a minimum of 500 dpi.