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TITLE (Arial Narrow 14)

The title of the paper should be concise and informative. Avoid abbreviations and formula where possible. It should be written clearly and concisely describing the contents of the research.

ABSTRACT (Arial 10)

The abstract comes after title page in the manuscript. Abstract must be integrated and independent which is consist of introduction and purpose, methods, results, conclusion and suggestion. However the abstract should be written as a single paragraph without these headers. For this reason, References should be avoided. Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself. Abstract must be written using 150 until 200 words which has no reference and accompanied keywords.

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The keywords should be avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts. Do not use words or terms in the title as keywords. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes. Keywords should not more than 5 words or phrases in alphabetical order.

INTRODUCTION (Arial 10)

State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results. Explain how you addressed the problem and clearly state the aims of your study. As you compose the Introduction, think of readers who are not experts in this field. Introduction must be written using 750 until 1000 words.

MATERIALS AND METHODS (Arial 10)

It should be mention time and place of research in first part. All materials and methods that used such chemical for analysis, treatment and experimental design must be stated clearly and briefly. State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results. A Theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and lays the foundation for further work. A calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis. Materials and methods must be written using 400 until 600 words.
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Arial 10)

Result and discussion be written in same part. They should be presented continuously start from main result until supporting results and equipped with a discussion. Unit of measurement used should follow the prevailing international system. Results and discussion must be written using 2500 until 3000 words.

Equation:

\[ H' = -\sum_{i=1}^{s} (R_i)(\log_2 P_i) \]  

Remarks: 

Figures and Tables placed separated in last page of manuscript.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION (Arial 10)

Conclusion should be explained clearly. Suggestion placed after conclusion contains a recommendation on the research done or an input that can be used directly by consumer. Conclusion and suggestion must be written using 40 until 80 words.

REFERENCES (Arial 10)

The author should use reference tool such as Mendeley. All reference mentioned should be written down in reference using American Psychological Association (APA) style and arranged from A to Z. Articles have 10 years recent references and 80% is journal. The most of references are primary ones (last five years). Unpublished data and personal communication should not be cited as literature citations. “In Press” articles that have been accepted for publication may be cited in references. Include in the citation the journal in which the “in press” article will appear and the publication date, if a date is available. References consist of minimum 20 references.

Reference to a Journal Publication:
Abdallah, E. H., Musa, Y., Mustafa, M., Sjahril, R., & Riadi, M. (2013). Comparison between hydro- and osmo-priming to determine period needed for priming indicator and its effect on germination percentage of aerobic rice cultivars (Oryza sativa L.). AGRIVITA Journal of Agricultural Science, 38(3), 222-230. http://doi.org/10.17503/agrivita.v38i3.886

Reference to a Book:
Bolda, M. L., Tourte, L., Klonskyk, K. M., & de Moura, R. L. (2005). Sample cost to produce fresh market raspberries. Berkeley, US: University of California Cooperative Extension.

Reference to a Chapter in an Edited Book:
Tuong, T. P., & Bouman, B. A. M. (2003). Rice production in water-scarce environments. In W. Kijne, R. Barker, & D. Molden (Eds.), Water productivity in agriculture: Limits and opportunities for improvement (pp. 53–67). Manila, PH: CAB International.
Reference in Proceeding:
Hapsari, L. & Masrum, A. (2011). Diversity and characteristics of banana (Musa acuminata) diploid AA cultivars group collection of Purwodadi botanic garden. In D. Widyatmoko, D. M. Puspitaningtyas, R. Hendrian, Irawati, I. A. Fijridiyanto, J. R. Witoso, R. Rosniati, S. R. Ariat, S. Rahayu, & T. Ng Praptosuwiryo (Eds.), Conservation of tropical plants: Current condition and future challenge. Paper presented at Proceedings of Seminar Cibodas Botanic Garden 159th Anniversary, Cibodas (pp. 225-229). Cibodas, ID: Indonesian Institute of Sciences

Figures and Tables
Figures and tables should be editable ones.
Figures's remarks placed in bottom with before 4pt. The title of figures placed after the remarks with single space.

The title of tables should be written first with ARIAL 10, single space and after 6pt. Content of the tables should be written using ARIAL 9 single space and the remarks of tables placed in the bottom with ARIAL 9, single space and before 4pt.
Table 1. Effects of plant growth regulator types and concentrations on embryogenic callus induction from leaf tip explants of *D. lowii* cultured in ½ MS medium supplemented with 2.0 % (w/v) sucrose under continuous darkness at temperature of 25 ± 2 °C after 60 days of culture

| Cytokinin/Auxin (mg L⁻¹) | Percentage of Survival (%) | Percentage of callus formation (%) | Density of callus | Color of callus |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| TDZ                      |                            |                                   |                  |                |
| Control                  | 24.0±8.0g                  | 2.0±1.47df                       | +                | Greenish-white |
| 0.22 NAA                 | 64.0±28.5rd                | 18.0±10.4bc                      | +                | Greenish-white |
| 0.33 NAA                 | 60.0±24.5de                | 22.0±11.5bc                      | +                | Yellowish-white|
| 1.0 NAA                  | 48.0±20.5def               | 24.0±13.1bc                      | +                | Greenish-white |
| 3.0 NAA                  | 90.0±30.3ab                | 28.0±17.4bc                      | ++               | Greenish-white |
| 0.0 0.046 NAA            | 75.0±43.9bc                | 28.0±17.4bc                      | ++               | Yellowish-white|
| 0.0 0.5 NAA              | 65.0±48.3cd                | 25.0±13.9bc                      | +                | Greenish-white |
| 0.0 1.0 NAA              | 42.0±29.8efg               | 0.0±0.0a                         | -                | -              |
| 1.0 0.046 NAA            | 92.0±15.3a                 | 34.1±25.8bc                      | ++               | White          |
| 3.0 0.046 NAA            | 96.0±19.8x                 | 52.0±16.5x                       | +++              | White          |
| 3.0 0.5 NAA              | 34.0±8.9g                 | 12.0±8.8g                        | +                | Yellowish-white|
| 3.0 1.0 NAA              | 86.0±21.1ab                | 28.0±17.9bc                      | ++               | White          |
| 4.0 0.5 NAA              | 62.0±25.0cd                | 18.0±10.4bc                      | +                | Greenish-white |
| 4.0 1.0 NAA              | 50.0±26.0def               | 14.0±9.1bc                       | +                | Greenish-white |

Remarks: *Mean values within a column followed by the same letters are not significantly different at p < 0.05 according to Duncan's Multiple Range Test. Note. +: callus at tip, ++: callus at tip and midsection, +++: callus covered all surfaces, - : no callus