

# INSTRUCTION FOR ABSTRACT ICUSS 2018





## Abstract Submission Guidelines

### The 3<sup>rd</sup> International “CEDUS-UNHAS” Seaweed Symposium

**Abstract contents:** An abstract written in English up to 250 words in MS Words format, includes an explanation of why the research is done, methods, findings and what is the meaning of these results. Avoid using abbreviations unless the abbreviations are commonly used or mentioned previously. Background: clear and concise.

**Paper size:** A4

#### Margin:

-  Left: 3 cm
-  Right: 2.5 cm
-  Top: 2.5 cm
-  Below: 2,5 cm

**Font:** Times New Roman

**Title:** Capital (uppercase), size 11, Bold

**Author Name:** size 8

**Institutions and Institutional Address:** size 9

**Abstract Contents:** size 9, a single paragraph and 1 space

**Keywords:** size 8 (foreign language and region: Italic), and ends with a dot (.)

**The distance between:** Title, Author Name, Institutions and Institutional Address, Abstract Contents, and Keywords each 1 ½ space.

## Format Sample of Abstract

### Tomini Bay Seaweed Trial Indicates *Eucheuma spinosum* Could Contribute To Climate Change Adaptation

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#### ABSTRACT

Seaweed farming plays an important role in many coastal communities across Indonesia as well as in national and regional economies. Historically, research and development of culture and downstream uses/products has concentrated on *Kappaphycus alvarezzi*, while *Eucheuma spinosum* has received much less attention. Comparative trials of *K. alvarezzi* and *E. spinosum* growth were conducted at Silampayang, Parigi Moutong District, situated close to the equator in the semi-enclosed Tomini Bay. A longline method was used with 8 stations along an inshore-offshore gradient. Environmental parameters measured were water temperature pH, dissolved oxygen, salinity, visibility and current speed. Weight and condition (SeaPlantNet scale) of randomly selected thalli were recorded. At the relatively high temperatures during the study period (28-33°C, mostly 30-31°C) and low pH values (6.2-7.8), final weight was significantly higher for *E. spinosum* than for *K. alvarezzi*. Condition of *E. spinosum* thalli was consistently Green (healthy) while *K. alvarezzi* thalli tended to suffer from pests and diseases including ice-ice. The fast growth and resistance to disease of *E. spinosum* under conditions similar to those predicted to become widespread due to global climate change (GCC) indicates potential for expanding culture of this species accompanied by downstream research and development as part of a GCC adaptation strategy.

**Keywords:** Equatorial seaweed farming, warming oceans, seaweed health, adaptation, global change