



## Guidelines for full paper writing for International “CEDUS-UNHAS” Seaweed Symposium

### Title page

The title page should contain: (i) the title of the paper; (ii) the full names of the authors; (iii) the addresses of the institutions at which the work was carried out, as well as the present address of any author if different from that where the work was carried out; and (iv) the full postal and email address, plus facsimile and telephone numbers, of the author to whom correspondence about the manuscript, proofs and requests for offprints should be sent.

The title should be short, informative and contain the major key words. A short running title (less than 40 characters, including spaces) should also be provided.

### Abstract and key words

Articles must have an abstract that states in 300 words or less the purpose, basic procedures, main findings and principal conclusions of the study. The abstract should not contain abbreviations or references. The names of organisms used should be given.

Five key words should be supplied below the abstract for the purposes of indexing.

### Text

Authors should use the following subheadings to divide the sections of their manuscript: Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgements, References.

**Introduction:** This section should include sufficient background information to set the work in context. The aims of the manuscript should be clearly stated. The introduction should not contain either findings or conclusions.

**Methods:** This should be concise but provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be repeated by others.

**Results:** Results should be presented in a logical sequence in the text, tables and figures; repetitive presentation of the same data in different forms should be avoided. The results should not contain material appropriate to the Discussion.

**Discussion:** This should consider the results in relation to any hypotheses advanced in the Introduction and place the study in the context of other work. Only in exceptional cases should the Results and Discussion sections be combined.

### Species nomenclature

When the generic or specific name of the major study organism(s) is first used, the taxonomic family or affiliation should also be mentioned, both in the abstract and in the body of the text.

### Acknowledgements

The source of financial grants and other funding should be acknowledged, including a frank declaration of the authors' industrial links and affiliations. The contribution of colleagues or institutions should also be acknowledged.



## 2<sup>nd</sup> INTERNATIONAL "CEDUS-UNHAS" SEAWEED SYMPOSIUM

Gedung Pusat Kegiatan Penelitian (PKP) Lantai V Universitas Hasanuddin

Jalan Perintis Kemerdekaan Km. 10, Tamalanrea, Makassar 90245

Email : [symposium.kp3rl@gmail.com](mailto:symposium.kp3rl@gmail.com) Website : [bit.ly/int-symposium](http://bit.ly/int-symposium)



Upon its first use in the title, abstract and text, the common name of a species should be followed by the scientific name (genus and species) in parentheses. However, for wellknown species, the scientific name may be omitted from the article title. If no common name exists in English, the scientific name should be used only.

### References

The Harvard (author, date) system of referencing is used. Consult a recent issue of the journal for the referencing format.

References. All papers cited in the text should be given in parentheses (Child 1941, Godwin and Cohen 1969, MacWilliams et al. 1970), except when the author is mentioned, as for example, "and the study of Hillman and Tasca (1977)."

References to unpublished works should be kept to a minimum and mentioned only in the text itself in parentheses. References to published works are given at the end of the text in alphabetical order under the first author's name, citing all authors (surnames followed by initials throughout; do not use "and") according to the following rules and examples:

Periodicals: Name(s), initials, year of publication in parentheses, full article title, journal title as abbreviated in Chemical Abstracts' "List of Periodicals Abstracted", volume number followed by colon, first and last page numbers. Example:

Garcia-Bellido A, Merriam JR (1969) Cell lineage of the imaginal disc in *Drosophila gynandromorphs*. *J ExpZool* 170:61-76

Books: Name(s), initials, year of publication in parentheses, full title, edition, volume number, name of publisher, place(s) of publication. Example:

Meltzer YL (1971) *Hormonal and attractant pesticide technology*. Noyes Data, Park Ridge, New Jersey

Multi-author books: Name(s), initials, year of publication in parentheses, full title.

In: name(s) and initial(s), of editor(s), the abbreviation ed(s) in parentheses, name of publisher, place(s) of publication, first and last page numbers. Example:

Pittendrigh CS (1965) On the mechanism of entrainment of a circadian rhythm by light cycles. In: Aschoff J (ed) *Circadian clocks*. North-Holland, Amsterdam, p 276

References by the same author(s) are arranged chronologically. If more than one reference by the same author(s) published in the same year is cited, use a, b, and c after the year of publication in both text and list.

### Tables

Tables should be self-contained and complement, but not duplicate, information contained in the text. Tables should be numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals. Tables should be double-spaced and vertical lines should not be used to separate columns. Column headings should be brief, with units of measurement in parentheses; all abbreviations should be defined in footnotes. Footnote symbols: †, ‡, §, , should be used (in that order) and \*, \*\*, \*\*\*



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should be reserved for P values. The table and its legend/footnotes should be understandable without reference to the text.

### **Figures**

All illustrations (line drawings and photographs) are classified as figures. Figures should be cited in consecutive order in the text. Figures should be sized to fit within the column (78 mm), intermediate (118 mm) or the full text width (165 mm). Magnifications should be indicated using a scale bar on the illustration.

Line figures should be supplied as sharp, black and white graphs or diagrams, drawn professionally or with a computer graphics package; lettering must be included and should be sized to be no larger than the journal text.

### **Figure legends**

Legends should be self-explanatory and should incorporate definitions of any symbols used. All abbreviations and units of measurement should be explained so that the figure and its legend is understandable without reference to the text. (Provide a letter stating copyright authorization if figures have been reproduced from another source.)