**Title Should Be Short and Identify Main Topic of Article,**

**Consists of Maximum Fifteen Words**

First Author1, Second Author2, Third Author3

(Authors’ names are written in full, without title)

1First author's institution, 2Second author's institution, 3Third author's institution

(Authors’ affiliation is written under the names)

Email: corresponding author’s email is to whom correspondence should be addressed

**Abstract**

The abstract, written in one paragraph, constitutes a summary of the manuscript consisting of brief background, objectives of the study, methods, principal results, and conclusion, between 250 and 300 words. It should not contain any abbreviations or literature citations. The abstract should be concise and state briefly the major conclusions or output of the research. Because the abstract is the first to be read in complete papers, authors should take care to make them comprehensive, clear and interesting. In addition, the results and discussion are the most important part in the abstract, therefore this part occupies the biggest portion of the abstract.

Keywords: contain four to six most important words or phrases that represent the content of the manuscript, written in lowercase and a comma is placed between the words or group of words, for example diversity, Gunung Putri Pond, phytoremediation, pollutants

**Abstrak**

**Judul Naskah Ditempatkan Sebelum Isi Abstrak.** Abstrak dibuat dalam satu paragraf dan merupakan ringkasan naskah yang terdiri dari latar belakang singkat, tujuan penelitian, metode, hasil utama, dan kesimpulan, antara 250 dan 300 kata. Abstrak tidak mengandung singkatan atau kutipan literatur. Abstrak harus lugas dan menampilkan secara ringkas kesimpulan atau hasil utama penelitian. Karena abstrak adalah yang pertama untuk dibaca dalam makalah lengkap, penulis harus berusaha untuk membuatnya komprehensif, jelas, dan menarik. Selain itu, hasil dan pembahasan adalah bagian terpenting dari abstrak. Maka, bagian ini menempati porsi terbesar dalam abstrak.

Kata kunci: berisi empat sampai enam kata atau frasa terpenting yang mewakili isi naskah, ditulis dengan huruf kecil dan koma ditempatkan di antara kata atau frasa, misalnya fitoremediasi, keanekaragaman, Situ Gunung Putri, polutan

**Introduction**

The introduction includes research background and previous problems encountered. It should also provide a context for the work to be reported. Therefore, it should present a general overview of previous literatures on the subject, guiding the reader to the importance and objectives of the study.

**Materials and Methods**

The methods should contain brief descriptions of the study site, experimental design, and analytical approaches. The timing of the research should also be included in the method section, if the seasons and weather affect the results of the study. This section must be sufficiently detailed to make it possible to repeat the experimental works. The technical description of the methods should be given when such methods are new. When needed, the analysis used comes with formulas or drawings. Appropriate tables and figures should be used to reduce detailed verbal descriptions of the methods.

**Second Level Subtitles**

A more detailed explanation in each subtitle (Material and Method, Results, Discussion) can be added in the form of paragraphs which are preceded by second level subtitles which are written upright and in bold. This paragraph gives clearer and more detailed information contained in the second level subtitle.

**Results**

This section contains the results obtained of the research. It is preferable to present detailed results in tables and/or figures and to devote the text to summary statements and analyses. Display data in tables if numerical precision is important, in figures if trends are paramount. The tables should be created in excel format exported to editable word. Table titles should be brief. Although the presentation of a large amount of raw data is generally not meaningful, data should not be refined to the point that the reader cannot verify the analyses or use the information for other purposes. Please avoid using vertical rules and shading in table cells.

Figure titles and tables are numbered in the order referred to in the text. Figures and tables should always be cited in text in consecutive numerical order. The title of the figures is placed underneath the figures, while the title of the tables is placed above the tables. Each figure should have a brief description in the main body of text. Figures in the form of photographs should use a resolution of at least 300 dpi, so that the contents are clear. Figures in the form of graphics should be made in an editable format, not jpg. The metric system and SI units must be used. Temperatures are given in °C.

Figure 1. Flow hydrograph and scatterplot of simulation and observation results after validation

Table 1. Average values of physical and chemical water parameters of the reservoir

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Parameter | Average values | | | Standard\* |
| Inlet | Middle | Outlet |
| Physical parameter | | | | | |
| 1 | Temperature (°C) | 28,3 ± 0,7 | 31,7 ± 0,9 | 28,5 ± 1,0 | deviation 3 |
| 2 | Clarity (cm) | 84,4 ± 18,4 | 71,7 ± 31,1 | 45,8 ± 4,0 |  |
| 3 | TSS (mg/L) | 40,0 ± 8,5 | 46,0 ± 9,9 | 52,0 ± 0,0 | 50 |
| 4 | Turbidity (NTU) | 10,0 ± 1,3 | 7,6 ± 0,5 | 10,4 ± 2,6 |  |
| Chemical Parameter | | | | | |
| 1 | pH | 5,70 ± 0,07 | 5,70 ± 0,14 | 5,23 ± 0,20 | 6–9 |
| 2 | DO (mg/L) | 7,80 ± 0,74 | 7,47 ± 0,50 | 8,50 ± 0,17 | 4 |
| 3 | BOD (mg/L) | 1,68 ± 0,46 | 1,80 ± 0,30 | 1,77 ± 0,21 | 3 |

\*Class I water quality standard based on the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 82 of 2001

**Discussion**

The discussion contains a review and analysis of the results related to the issues raised. It should be written systematically and describes the author's view of the results obtained with a logical and scientific explanation. Avoid discussing too detailed references cited.

A good discussion provides broad syntheses and stresses the relevance of the paper. In this section, authors should indicate the significance of their research, how it relates to current knowledge, and any avenues that it suggests for further research. Informed speculation is acceptable as long as it is clearly identified as such. Authors should avoid merely restating their results or re-summarizing the literature.

**Conclusion**

The conclusion is not a summary of the Results or Discussion, but contains the implications that are not mentioned, but implied in the Results and Discussion to be concluded in this section. The conclusion answers the research objectives and may be added with suggestions or recommendation related to further research, written in one paragraph without number.

**Acknowledgment**

In this section authors acknowledge the sources of their research funding and gratitude to the personnel who contributed directly to the project or the preparation of the manuscript. The names of funding organizations should be written in full.

**References**

References utilize the name-year system and contain all the libraries referred in the text using **LIMNOTEK** citation style using (Author, year of publication) format. Format for two authors is (Author1 & Author2, year of publication) and for three or more authors is (Author1 *et al*., year of publication). For example: one author (Ayoade, 2018), two authors (Ayoade & Ikulala, 2018), Three authors or more (Ayoade *et al*., 2018). It is recommended to use Mendeley as reference management software in LIMNOTEK style that can be downloaded from <https://csl.mendeley.com/styles/458865161/limnotek>.

References should be listed at the end of the paper, and alphabetically ordered according to author name. Authors should ensure that every reference in the text appears in the list of references and vice versa. Only published or in-press papers and books may be cited in the reference list.

Personal communications and unpublished works should only be mentioned in the text.

**Examples of citation in the text:**

The optimal pH range for aquatic biota life is 6.5–9.0 (Wetzel, 1983).

... TSS measurements using the gravimetric method (APHA, 2017).

(Suyono & Kusnama, 2010)

(Moore *et al*., 2009)

... minimum DO content of 4 mg/L (PP No. 82 of 2001)

(Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia, 2011)

Based on the research conducted by Moore *et al*. (2009), ....

According to Wittmann and Junk (2016), ....

Citation sequence is written from the latest to the oldest, if it is of the same year, in alphabetical order of the author names:

(Schmera *et al*., 2017; Wittmann & Junk, 2016; Lu, 2013; Platt & Jassby, 2013; Villeneuve, 2009)

**Example of References:**

**Journal Article**

Jassby AD, Platt T. 1976. Mathematical formulation of the relatioship between photosynthesis and light for phytoplankton. *Limnology and Oceanography* 21: 540–547

Kulkarni PR, Cui X, Williams JW, Stevens AM, Kulkarni RV. 2006. Prediction of CsrA-regulating small RNAs in bacteria and their experimental verification in *Vibrio fischeri*. *Nucleic Acids Research* 34: 3361–9. DOI: 10.1093/nar/gkl439

Schmera D, Heino J, Podani J, Erös T, Dolédec S. 2017. Functional diversity: a review of methodology and current knowledge in freshwater macroinvertebrate research. *Hydrobiologia* 27–44. DOI: 10.1007/s10750-016-2974-5

Suyono, Kusnama. 2010. Stratigraphy and Tectonis of the Sengkang Basin, South Sulawesi. *Indonesian Journal on Geoscience* 5: 1–11

Villeneuve A, Montuelle B, Bouchez A. 2009. Influence of slight differences in environmental conditions (light, hydrodynamics) on the structure and function of periphyton. *Aquatic Sciences* 72: 33–44. DOI: 10.1007/s00027-009-0108-0

**Book**

Stevenson, R. J., Bothwell, M. L. and Lowe RL (eds). 1996. *Algal Ecology: Freshwater Benthic Systems*. *Academic Press*. DOI: 10.2216/i0031-8884-36-4-331.1

APHA. 2017. *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*. APHA: Washington DC

Kementerian Linkungan Hidup Republik Indonesia. 2011. *Profil 15 Danau Prioritas Nasional*.

**Book Section**

Moore KA, Orth RJ, Wilcox DJ. 2009. Assessment of the Abundance of Submersed Aquatic Vegetation (SAV) Communities in the Chesapeake Bay and its Use in SAV Management. 233–257. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-540-88183-4

Wittmann F, Junk WJ. 2016. Amazon River Basin. *The Wetland Book*, 727–746. DOI: 10.1007/978-94-007-6173-5

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Miazuddin. 2012. Petaka Musiman di Danau Maninjau. *Haluan, 19 Februari 2012*

Putra YMP. 2014. Kebutuhan Pakan Ikan Danau Maninjau 60 Ton per Hari. http://www.republika.co.id/berita/nasional/daerah/14/04/26/n4mhj2-kebutuhan-pakan-ikan-danau-maninjau-60-ton-per-hari

**Proceeding**

Chrismadha T, Widoretno MR, Mardiati Y, Hadiansyah D. 2012. Laju pemangsaan fitoplankton oleh *Daphnia magna*. *Prosiding* *Seminar Nasional Limnologi VI Tahun 2012*, 629–636

**Website Articles**

Pusat Penelitian Limnologi LIPI. 2010. Sejarah Pusat Penelitian Limnologi – LIPI. Accessed 23 November 2018, http://www.limnologi.lipi.go.id/aboutus.php?id=2

Van der Gun J. 2012. Groundwater and Global Change: Trends, Opportunities and Challenges. In *Unesco*. Retrieved from https://www.un-igrac.org/resource/groundwater-and-global-change-trends-opportunities-and-challenges

**Government or Ministry Regulations**

Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia No. 82 Tahun 2001 tentang Pengelolaan Kualitas Air dan Pengendalian Pencemaran Air

Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan Republik Indonesia No. 39 Tahun 2009 tentang Pedoman Penyusunan Rencana Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai Terpadu