

## **GUIDELINES: WRITING ARTICLE**

### **"Jurnal Ilmu dan Teknologi Kelautan Tropis"**

#### **I. General Provisions**

This article is the result of scientific research in tropical marine science and technology and has never been published in other scientific publications. "Jurnal Ilmu dan Teknologi Kelautan Tropis" (JITKT) is used similarity checks to prevent suspected plagiarism. The proposed article can originate from the following areas of tropical marine science and technology: marine biology, marine ecology, oceanographic biology, oceanographic chemistry, oceanographic physics, oceanographic geology, oceanographic dynamics, marine ecology, marine acoustics, ocean sensing, oceanographic systems, oceanographic physics, oceanographic geology, oceanographic dynamics, marine ecology, marine acoustics, ocean sensing, oceanographic systems, oceanographic physics, oceanographic geology, oceanographic dynamics, coral reef ecology, marine acoustics, ocean sensing, geographical information on oceanographic systems, marine microbiology, marine pollution, marine aquaculture, marine fisheries technology, marine biotechnology, air-sea interactions, and marine engineering.

Articles can be written in English or Indonesian and typed in MS-Word, Times New Roman font 12pt font on A4 paper including Figure and Table with top and bottom margins of 3 cm and 2.5 cm left and right with single spacing. Write articles in English, titles are written in English and Indonesian (Italic), abstract (English) followed by keywords, and abstract (Indonesian) followed by keywords. While the article is written in Indonesian, the writing titles are in Indonesian and English (Italic), abstract (English) followed by keywords and abstract (Indonesian) followed by keywords. The new policy which came into force in April 2020 is related to the title and number of writing tables and the information contained therein. Namely, articles written in Indonesian, table views, and picture information on the body of the writing and title in English (italics). Graphics/images use JPEG format with high quality.

The author of the article written in Indonesian follows the General Guidelines for Spelling Indonesian Language, perfected based on the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia No. 50 of 2015 about General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling. The writing fraction in the English language newspaper uses a dot, whereas, in the Indonesian newspaper, it uses a comma.

All communication with the publisher is done electronically (E-mail address): [jurnalitkt@apps.ipb.ac.id](mailto:jurnalitkt@apps.ipb.ac.id)). Article scripts in format and guidelines for writing JITKT, and please send them through the "Open Journal System" (OJS): <http://journal.ipb.ac.id/index.php/jurnalikt>. All incoming text will receive an acceptance reply. The results of reviews from reviewers (ongoing partners) will also be sent via the OJS and E-mail.

#### **II. Systematics of Article Composition**

##### **2.1. Systematics Article Structure Generally Results as Follows:**

- Title (as short as possible) and accompanied by an Indonesian / English translation in italics.
- The author's information can be written in the order of the author's name, affiliation, location of the institution (city, postal code, state), and author's E-mail.

- Abstract in English (contains a little background, objectives, methods, research results, and conclusions, and no more than 225 words).
- The word "Keywords" is written in bold—words up to eight words (English).
- Abstract in Indonesian (contains a little background, objectives, methods, research results, and conclusions and no more than 225 words).
- "Kata kunci:" in bold type. Keywords maximum of eight words (Indonesian).
- Introduction (without subtitles, containing background, problems, problem formulation, a summary of theoretical studies, scientific reviews related to the title based on current references (published articles, books, an institution reports in the last ten years), and research objectives)). This introduction also presents scientific questions (scientific questions) or hypotheses that will be answered in this study.
- Research methods (time, location, material (data) written, and analysis of research data to enable other researchers to repeat related experiments). This section can be made in several sub-chapters.
- Results and discussion can be presented separately or arranged together with informative scientific sentences. Discussions must use references or be compared (reviewed) with the latest references (research results). Results and discussion can be put together or separated into separate sub-chapters.
- Conclusions are written in brief, clear paragraphs. The sentence must be able to answer or explain the purpose of the research). Suggestions are included in the discussion if deemed necessary.
- Acknowledgments are written clearly and concisely to whom gratitude is given. (Research funded by DIPA, grants, or the like to enter contract numbers).
- Bibliographies must use 80% of the total references referred from scientific journals and have an active Digital Object Identifier (DOI) address / short web site address).
- Attachments (if available, but not recommended).
- The new policy regarding the format for adding captions to pictures and table titles at the end needs to be added to articles written in Indonesian. Therefore, the titles of the figures and tables need to be written completely and clearly, so that without looking at the pictures the reader will understand what is written.
- The number of pages of articles published is around 5-15 pages (from the title to the bibliography).

### III. Writing Technique

#### 3.1. Title

The title is written in capital letters, in bold, in the center (center alignment), Times New Roman 12pt font, black, number of words in the title a maximum of 15 words. Under the title of the manuscript in English includes the translation of the title in Indonesian (italics) and vice versa. Example:

**POTENCY OF CONSORTIUM SYMBIONT MICROBE OF MANGROVE LITTER  
AS NATURAL PRESERVATIVE FOR TOFU**

***POTENSI BAKTERI KONSORSIUM SIMBION SERASAH MANGROVE SEBAGAI  
PENGAWET ALAMI MAKANAN TAHU***

### 3.2. Writer's Name

The author's name is written with a capital letter at the beginning of the name, bold, in the middle, Times New Roman 12pt font, black. It is equipped with affiliation name, institution location (city, postal code, state), and E-mail of the author's correspondent written (Times New Roman 11pt font). If the article is written by more than two authors and the institution's address is different, then each author's name is followed by several written superscript. E-mail addresses that are listed only for the corresponding author.

Example 1:

**Delianis Pringgenies\***, **Amelia Cahya Anggelina**, **Wilis Ari Setyati**, & **Ali Djunaedi**  
Department of Marine Sciences, Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences,  
Diponegoro University, Semarang, 50275, Indonesia  
\*E-mail: pringgenies@yahoo.com

Example 2:

**Yuni Puji Hastuti<sup>1\*</sup>**, **Priyo Handoyo Wicaksono<sup>1</sup>**, **Wildan Nurussallam<sup>1</sup>**, **Siska Tridesianti<sup>2</sup>**, **Yuli Siti Fatma<sup>2</sup>**, **Kukuh Nirmala<sup>1</sup>**, **Iman Rusmana<sup>3</sup>**, & **Ridwan Affandi<sup>4</sup>**  
<sup>1</sup>Department of Aquaculture, FPIK-IPB University, Bogor, 16680, Indonesia  
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Bogor, 16680, Indonesia  
\*E-mail: yuniha@apps.ipb.ac.id

### 3.3. Abstract and Keywords in English Script

The words "ABSTRACT" are written in capital letters, centered, bolded, Times New Roman 11pt font, black, paragraph spacing is 1.0. Abstract content is not bolded. Paragraphs are written with "justify" margins, without indentation (the full abstract is a paragraph). "Keywords:" is written in capital letters at the beginning of the word, in bold font, Times New Roman 11pt font, black, marked with a colon, followed by choice of words with a maximum of 8 (eight) words in alphabetical order. Abstract in Indonesian is written in italics. Example:

#### **ABSTRACT**

Symbiont bacteria from mangrove litter are known to have antimicrobial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus*. However, only a handful of research has been carried out on microbes as an innovative natural material for preserving food, especially tofu...

**Keywords:** bacteria symbiont, consortium microbes, mangrove litter, preservative, tofu

#### **ABSTRAK**

*Bakteri simbiosis serasah mangrove diketahui memiliki aktifitas antibakteri terhadap bakteri Staphylococcus aureus. Namun belum banyak dilakukan penelitian terhadap bakteri yang bersimbiosis dengan serasah mangrove sebagai inovasi bahan alami untuk mengawetkan makanan khususnya tahu...*

**Kata kunci:** bakteri simbiosis, limbah mangrove, mikroba konsorsium, pengawetan, Tahu

### 3.4. Abstract and Keywords in Indonesian Script

The words "ABSTRAK" are written in capital letters, centered, bolded, Times New Roman 11pt font, black, paragraph spacing is 1.0. Abstract content is not bolded. Paragraphs are written with "justify" margins, without indentation (the full abstract is a paragraph). "Kata kunci:" is written in capital letters at the beginning of the word, in bold font, Times New Roman 11pt font, black, marked with a colon, followed by choice of words with a maximum of 8 (eight) words written in alphabetical order. Abstract in English is written in italics. Example:

#### **ABSTRACT**

*The availability of shelters in a specific density is expected to increase the production of mud crabs (Scylla serrata) in a recirculation system. Shelter, as one of the abiotic factors, plays a pivotal role in reducing death caused by cannibalism of crab and suppressing the stress levels of biota...*

**Keywords:** *growth responses, mud crabs, physiological responses, RAS, shelters*

#### **ABSTRAK**

Ketersediaan shelter (tempat perlindungan) pada kepadatan spesifik diharapkan dapat meningkatkan produksi kepiting bakau (*Scylla serrata*) dalam sistem resirkulasi. Shelter sebagai salah satu faktor abiotik berperan penting dalam mengurangi kematian yang disebabkan oleh kanibalisme kepiting dan menekan tingkat stres biota...

**Kata kunci:** kepiting bakau, RAS, respons fisiologis, respons pertumbuhan, shelter

### 3.5. Chapters and Sub-Chapters

This chapter is written in Roman numerals, capital letters, bold, left margin, Times New Roman 12pt font, 1 cm left an indent, and black. While sub-chapters are written in regular numerical order, capital letters at the beginning of words, bold, left margin, 1.25 cm left indent, black. If there are still more sub-sections in the sub-section, then the writing is numbered parallel to the previous sub-chapter followed by a period, a title with a capital letter at the beginning of the word, bold, left side flattened, Times New Roman 12pt font, black. The following example:

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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

## **II. RESEARCH METHODS**

### **2.1. Time and Place of Research**

### **2.2. Material and Data**

### **2.3. Data Analysis**

## **III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **3.1. Surface Temperature**

#### **3.1.1. Chlorophyll-a Concentration**

**(Note: subchapter results and discussion can be put together)**

## **IV. CONCLUSION**

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

## REFERENCES

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### 3.6. Formula

The formula is written in Equation format, Cambria math 12 font, and given a number on the right side and comes with a description of the formula's parts. Example:

$$SGR = \left[ \sqrt{\frac{W_t}{W_o}} - 1 \right] \times 100 \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Information: *SGR* was a specific growth rate (%), *W<sub>t</sub>* was average body weight in a particular time (g), *W<sub>o</sub>* was initial average body weight (g), *t* was rearing period (days).

### 3.7. Figures

The figure can be diagrams, graphs, maps, photos (which convey data), and others. The title of the image is written below the image in capital letters at the beginning of the word, left margin, Times New Roman 12pt font with single spacing. The title of the figure is arranged by sequence number, followed by a point, the indentation distance used is 1.75 cm. Writing The table title uses capital letters at the beginning of the sentence, and the distance used before the table is 1 line. The position of the figure is placed in the center. Figures using JPEG format with high quality (Figure 1).

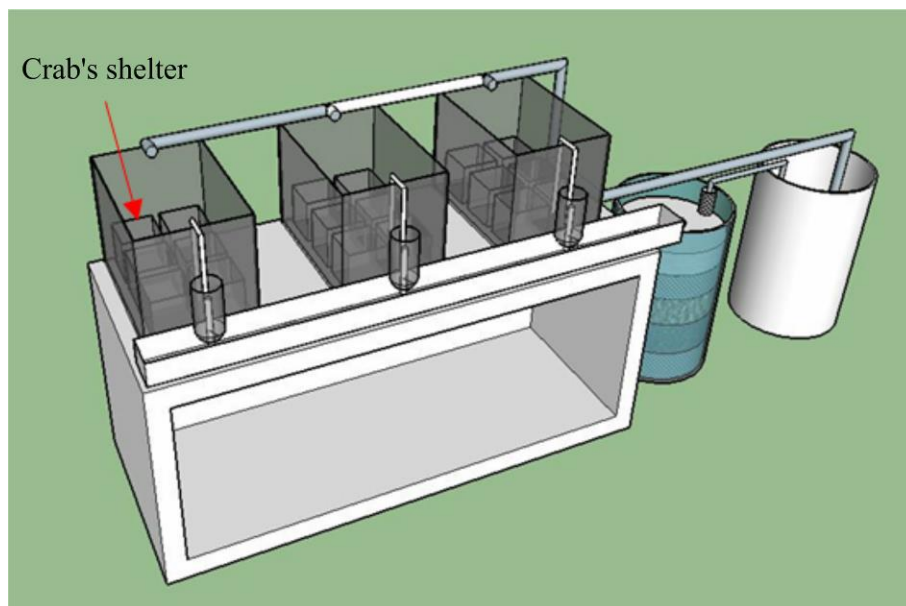


Figure 1. Design shelter of mud crab reared in a recirculation aquaculture system.

### 3.8. Tables

The title of the table is written on the table with capital letters at the beginning of the word, left margin, Times New Roman 12pt font with single spacing. The title of the table is arranged by sequence number, followed by a point, the indentation distance used is 1.5 cm. The table title is written in capital letters and only written at the beginning of the sentence.

The distance of the table title and table is one row. The position of the table in the "justify" margin. Example:

Table 1. The value range of physical and chemical parameters of water quality during the cultivation period.

Parameters	C	S2	S4	S6
Temperature (°C)	26.5-27.7	26.6-27.7	26.5-27.7	26.5-27.9
pH	5.52-8.25	4.41-7.09	4.29-7.89	4.70-7.53
DO (mg/L)	3.7-6.6	4.1-6.9	3.9-6.7	4.3-6.8
Turbidity (NTU)	3.80-19.80	4.10-14.50	5.50-15.10	4.60-11.70
Alkalinity (mg CaCO <sub>3</sub> /L)	10.70-53.50	5.35-42.80	10.70-53.50	5.35-42.80

Information: C= control (without shelter), S2= 2 shelters, S4= 4 shelters, S6= 6 shelters.

### 3.9. Decimal Number Writing

Jurnal Ilmu dan Teknologi Kelautan Tropis adopts the technical and scientific writing system, including decimal numbers following the enhanced spelling by the Regulation of the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia No. 50 of 2015 about General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling.

Abstract or text in English, decimal number writing is written with a dot, for example, the sea surface temperature of 31.26°C. Meanwhile, abstract and text in Indonesian are writing the decimal number followed by a comma, for example, sea surface temperatures of 31,26°C.

### 3.10. References and Bibliography

Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is listed in the bibliography (and vice versa). We recommend that authors use the reference manager application, such as Mendeley, etc., for easy reference. The format of the next bibliography writing is just to adjust to the JITKT guidelines.

The references used are the last 10 (ten) years of publication (proven by DOI), complete with article information and details. The use of 'Anonymous' as a reference is not permitted. References from news, activity reports, theses and dissertations are also not allowed. Publications from institutions can be used with years, and the completeness.

#### 3.10.1. Write Referrals in Text

Writing references, writing the author's last name followed by a comma, a space and the year the article was published. If the author is two people, use "&" as a conduit for the surname followed by a comma, a space, and a year. For authors of more than two people written using "*et al.*" (Italic). Example:

Boyd (2012) states ... or ..... (Boyd, 2012).

Pedapoli & Ramudu (2014) research ... or ..... (Pedapoli & Ramudu, 2014).

Hastuti *et al.*, (2019) explain .... or ..... (Hastuti *et al.*, 2019).

Sentence .... (Cob *et al.*, 2009a; Cob *et al.*, 2009b).

### 3.10.2. Writing Bibliography

Articles written in English, bibliography are also written in English. Articles written in Indonesian, bibliography writing adjusted to the article. Writing a bibliography can be arranged as follows: Write the family name followed by commas, spaces, first and/or second names (if any) followed by a dots, spaces, publication years followed by a dots, spaces, scientific article/book titles (capital letters only on the first word) followed by a dots, space, journal name (capital letters at the beginning of each word and use the journal abbreviation name, italics) followed by a comma, space, volume (edition), colon, space, the number of pages of scientific articles followed by a dots. Then complete an active DOI addresses without dots. Some examples of references are presented below:

#### Example of a Scientific Journal:

- Hastuti, Y.P., R. Affandi, R. Millaty, W. Nurussalam, & S. Tridesianti. 2019. The best temperature assessment to enhance the growth and survival of mud crab *Scylla serrata* in the recirculating system. *J. Ilmu dan Teknologi Kelautan Tropis*, 11(2): 311-322. <https://doi.org/10.29244/jitkt.v11i2.22727>
- Cob, Z.C., A. Arshad, M.A. Ghaffar, J.S. Bujang, & W.L.W. Muda. 2009a. Development and growth of larvae of the dog conch (*Strombus canarium*) (Mollusca: Gastropoda), in the laboratory. *J. of Zoological Studies*, 48(1): 1-11. <http://zoolstud.sinica.edu.tw/Journals/48.1/1.pdf>
- Cob, Z.C., A. Arshad, J.S. Bujang, & M.A. Ghaffar. 2009b. Species description and distribution of *Strombus* (Mollusca: Strombidae) in Johor Straits and its surrounding areas. *J. Sains Malaysiana*, 38(1): 39-46.
- Pedapoli, S. & K.R. Ramudu. 2014. Effect of water quality parameters on growth and survivebility of mud crab (*Scylla tranquebarica*) in grow out culture at Kakinada coast, Andhra Pradesh. *International J. of Fisheries and Aquatic Studies*, 2(2): 163-166. <http://www.fisheriesjournal.com/vol2issue2/Pdf/36.1.pdf>

#### Example of Proceeding:

- Genodepa, J.G. 2017. Management strategies for grow-out culture of mud crab. *In: Quinitio, E.T. et al. (eds.). Philippines: In the forefront of the mud crab industry development: Proceedings of The 1<sup>st</sup> National Mud Crab Congress, Iloilo City, Philippines, 16-18 November 2015. 22-27 pp.*
- Takarina, N.D., W. Wardhana, & T. Soedijarti. 2017. Impact of oxygen depletion on planktonic community with emphasis temperature dynamics at aquaculture scale in Blanakan, West Java. *Proceeding The 3rd International Seminar on Mathematics, Science, and Computer Science Education, Bandung, Indonesia, 15 Oktober 2016. 1-6 pp.* <http://doi.org/10.1063/1.4983932>

#### Example of Textbook/E-book:

- Boyd, C. 2012. Water quality. *In: Lucas J.S. and P.C. Southgate (ed.). Aquaculture - farming aquatic animals and plants. John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. Oxford. 52-82 pp.*
- Thomson, R.E. & W.J. Emery. 2014. Data analysis methods in physical oceanography. Third Edition. Elsevier. 728 p.

**Examples of Translations:**

Pelczar, M.J. & E.S.C. Chan. 1986. Element of Microbiology (*Translated by*) Hadioetomo R.S, T. Imas, S.S. Tjotrosomo, & S.L. Angka. 1988. Dasar-Dasar Mikrobiologi 1. UI Press. Jakarta. 997 p.

**Example of Institution:**

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). 2014. The state of food and agriculture: Innovation in family farming. FAO. Rome. 140 p.

Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP). 2016. *Kelautan dan Perikanan Dalam Angka Tahun 2015*. KKP. Jakarta. 340 p.



**NUMBER OF WORDS IN TITLE A MAXIMUM OF 15 WORDS**  
**(BOLD, CAPITAL LETTER, CENTER, TIMES NEW ROMAN (TNR), 12pt)**

***JUMLAH KATA YANG DIGUNAKAN PADA JUDUL MAKSIMAL 15 KATA***  
**(BOLD, CAPITAL LETTER, CENTER, ITALIC, TNR, 12pt)**

**Full Name<sup>1\*</sup> & Without a Degree<sup>2</sup>**  
**(Bold, Center, TNR, 12pt)**

<sup>1</sup>Department, Faculty-University, Town, Postal code, State

<sup>2</sup>Institution, Town, Postal code, State

\*E-mail: correspondent\_author@JITKT.com

(Center, TNR, 11pt)

### **ABSTRACT**

**(BOLD, CAPITAL LETTER, CENTER, TNR, 11pt)**

Abstracts are written in English, arranged in one paragraph, and no more than 225 words. The abstract contains a short background, objectives, methods, research results, and conclusions that answer the objectives.

(Justify, TNR, 11pt)

**Keywords:** The number of words chosen is no more than 8 (eight) words (sort by a-z)

(Justify, TNR, 11pt)

### ***ABSTRAK***

**(BOLD, CAPITAL LETTER, CENTER, ITALIC, TNR, 11pt)**

*Abstrak ditulis dalam Bahasa Indonesia pada satu paragraf dan tidak lebih dari 225 kata. Abstrak yang berisi latar belakang, tujuan, metode, hasil penelitian, dan kesimpulan yang menjawab tujuan.*

(Justify, Italic, TNR, 11pt)

***Kata kunci:*** Jumlah kata yang dipilih tidak lebih dari 8 (delapan) kata (diurutkan a-z)

(Justify, Italic, TNR, 11pt)

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

**(NUMBERING, BOLD, CAPITAL LETTER, LEFT INDENT 1 CM, TNR, 12pt)**

The introduction describes the background of the research to be carried out, coupled with the results of similar studies that have been carried out. It is equipped with reference libraries from institutions and/or articles that have been published. Sentences are written in the form of sequential and informative paragraphs. In the last paragraph, the written sentence contains the purpose of the research, which is the background's conclusion.

(Justify, TNR, 12pt, First Line Indent 1.25cm)

## **II. RESEARCH METHODS**

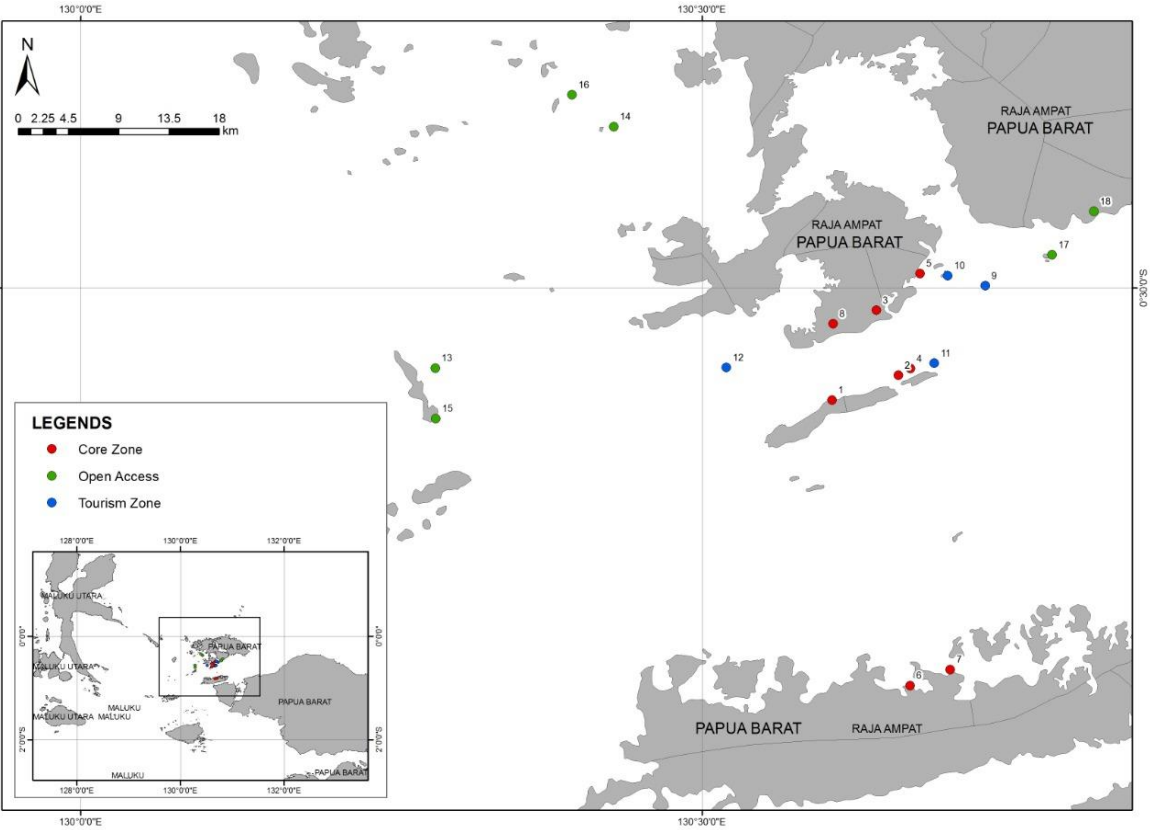
**(NUMBERING, BOLD, CAPITAL LETTER, LEFT INDENT 1 CM, TNR, 12pt)**

### **2.1. The Stage is Carried Out in The Research Method**

**(Numbering, Bold, Left Indent 1.25 cm, TNR, 12pt)**

The research method must be written clearly and thoroughly. The sentence explains in detail the procedure both biologically, physically, and chemically, as well as statistically; so that it can be repeated by other researchers. The author must state the product information

clearly, the website downloaded for the data used, and the commercial/non-commercial equipment used in the study, such as the name of the item, product/equipment/website specifications, and country. The statistical method used is quantitative and is supplemented by the reference method used. Example map of research location and writing the formula:



(Using JPEG format, high quality)

Figure 1. Research location.  
(Justify, TNR, 12pt, Life Indent 1.75cm)

$$SR = \frac{Nt}{No} \times 100 \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

(Insert Equation, Justify, Numbering, 12pt)

Information: *SR* was the survival rate (%), *Nt* was the total number of surviving crabs at the end of the experiment, and *No* was the total number of crabs at the beginning of the experiment. (Justify, TNR, 12pt)

**III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**  
(NUMBERING, BOLD, CAPITAL LETTER, LEFT INDENT 1 CM, TNR, 12pt)

**3.1. The Stage is Carried Out in The Results and Discussion**  
(Numbering, Bold, Left Indent 1.25 cm, TNR, 12pt)

Results and discussions can be put together or separated into separate sub-chapters. Research results can be presented in tabular (Table 1) or graph/figure form (Figure 2). The

unit description and level of significance ( $P < 0.05$ ) must be presented to provide complete information and allow the reader to interpret the results of the experiment. Written sentences must describe tabular data/images, but numbers must not be repeated widely in the text.

The discussion must be consistent and must interpret the results clearly and concisely, supported by appropriate literature. The discussion must show the relevance between the results and the field of investigation and/or hypothesis. Example writing the table:  
(Justify, TNR, 12pt, First Life Indent 1.25cm)

Table 1. The value range of physical and chemical parameters of water quality during the cultivation period.

(Justify, TNR, 12pt, Life Indent 1.5cm)

Treat-ments	Glucose (mg/dL)		Cholesterol (mg/dL)		THC (cell/mm)	
	Initial	Final	Initial	Final	Initial	Final
C	8.71±2.19 <sup>a</sup>	3.90±0.54 <sup>a</sup>	13.85±4.19 <sup>a</sup>	3.96±1.17 <sup>a</sup>	1.85±0.03 <sup>a</sup>	1.17±1.01 <sup>a</sup>
S2	5.99±3.19 <sup>a</sup>	1.27±0.86 <sup>a</sup>	9.82±2.88 <sup>a</sup>	4.07±1.00 <sup>a</sup>	1.91±0.04 <sup>ab</sup>	1.76±0.06 <sup>a</sup>

Information: Different superscripts following the values in the same treatment indicate significant differences at a significance level of 5% (DMRT) ( $P < 0.05$ ). C= control (without shelter), S2= 2 shelters. The values are presented as mean ± standard deviation.

(Justify, TNR, 12pt)

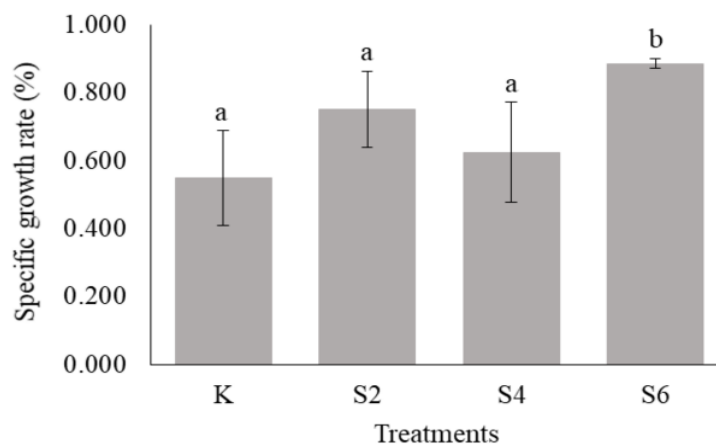


Figure 1. The specific growth rate of mud crab *S. serrata* during the cultivation period with shelter addition. C= control (without shelter), S2= 2 shelters, S4= 4 shelters, S6= 6 shelters. The values are presented as mean ± standard deviation. Different letters above the bars denote significant differences between treatments at a significance level of 5% ( $P < 0.05$ ).

(Justify, TNR, 12pt, Life Indent 1.75cm)

#### IV. CONCLUSION

(NUMBERING, BOLD, CAPITAL LETTER, LEFT INDENT 1 CM, TNR, 12pt)

Conclusions should be written briefly in one paragraph, answering the research objectives and not repeating the study results. The implication can be written by stating what was found in the study.

(Justify, TNR, 12pt, First Life Indent 1.25cm)

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

**(ALIGN LEFT, BOLD, CAPITAL LETTER, TNR, 12pt)**

Recognition to the person or institution assisting the experiment must be stated.  
(Justify, TNR, 12pt, First Line Indent 1.25cm)

## **REFERENCES**

**(ALIGN LEFT, BOLD, CAPITAL LETTER, TNR, 12pt)**

- Aslamsyah, S. & Y. Fujaya. 2010. Molting stimulation and growth of mud crabs (*Scylla* sp.) through the application of artificial feed made from food waste enriched with spinach extract. *Ilmu Kelautan: Indonesian J. of Marine Sciences*, 15(3): 170-178.  
<https://doi.org/10.14710/ik.ijms.15.3.170-178>
- Boyd, C. 2012. Water quality. *In: Lucas J.S. and P.C. Southgate (ed.). Aquaculture - farming aquatic animals and plants.* John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. Oxford. 52-82 pp.
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). 2014. The state of food and agriculture: Innovation in family farming. FAO. Rome. 140 p.
- Genodepa, J.G. 2017. Management strategies for grow-out culture of mud crab. *In: Quintio, E. T. et al. (eds.). Philippines: In the forefront of the mud crab industry development: Proceedings of the 1<sup>st</sup> national mud crab congress, Iloilo City, Philippines, 16-18 November 2015.* 22-27 pp.
- Hastuti, Y.P., R. Affandi, R. Millaty, W. Nurussalam, & S. Tridesianti. 2019. The best temperature assessment to enhance growth and survival of mud crab *Scylla serrata* in recirculating system. *J. Ilmu dan Teknologi Kelautan Tropis*, 11(2): 311-322.  
<https://doi.org/10.29244/jitkt.v11i2.22727>
- Pedapoli, S. & K.R. Ramudu. 2014. Effect of water quality parameters on growth and survivability of mud crab (*Scylla tranquebarica*) in grow out culture at Kakinada coast, Andhra Pradesh. *International J. of Fisheries and Aquatic Studies*, 2(2): 163-166. <http://www.fisheriesjournal.com/vol2issue2/Pdf/36.1.pdf>
- (Justify, TNR, 12pt, Life Indent 1.25cm)

## **CODE OF ETHICS FOR SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS**

### **“Jurnal Ilmu dan Teknologi Kelautan Tropis”**

#### **Foreword**

The code of ethics of scientific publications in the **Jurnal Ilmu dan Teknologi Kelautan Tropis (JITKT)** is used to ensure that all the works/writings in this journal have followed ethical principles in academic publications to prevent misunderstandings and conflicts. This document presents several articles on the field of tropical marine science, technology, and guidelines on ethics in this journal publication (authors, editors, best partners, publishers, and readers).

#### **Guidelines on Ethics in Journal Publications**

JITKT publishes articles from the scientific research results in tropical marine science and technology and has never been published. The proposed articles can come from the fields of marine biology, marine ecology, oceanographic biology, oceanographic chemistry, oceanographic physics, oceanographic geology, oceanographic dynamics, coral reef ecology, marine acoustics, marine remote sensing, geographic information systems, marine microbiology, marine pollution, marine aquaculture, fisheries product technology, marine biotechnology, integrated coastal management (ICM), air-sea interaction, and ocean engineering.

JITKT is a peer-reviewed journal in the publication of an article in building a coherent and recognized network of knowledge about marine science and technology. Articles sent to JITKT must show the quality of the author's work, research method, and supporting institutions. Therefore, it is essential to set standards in ethical behavior for all parties involved in the publication: authors, editors, sustainable partners, publishers, and journal sponsors.

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