
Manajemen Penerbitan Jurnal Nusantara Bioscience

Biosains, Program
Pascasarjana UNS

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Angkatan... 2012

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Bagian 1 Identitas Jurnal

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3. Nomor ISSN
 - Cetak : 2087-3940
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 - Homepage : <http://jurnal.pasca.uns.ac.id>
6. Tahun Pertama Terbit : 2009
7. Cakupan Keilmuan: Biologi
8. Kontributor/Sponsor Jurnal: Program Pascasarjana UNS
9. Visi Misi : Menjadi jurnal yang unggul dan berwawasan global
10. Fokus dan Ruang Lingkup Jurnal :
 - a. Kebijakan E-Gov
 - b. Aspek Organisasi
 - c. Infrastruktur
 - d. Aplikasi
 - e. Perencanaan (Planning)
11. Sejarah Jurnal : Jurnal Nusantara Bioscience berdiri tahun 2009 sampai sekarang sudah terbit sebanyak 8 edisi
12. Deskripsi Jurnal : Jurnal Nusantara Bioscience memuat laporan penelitian ilmiah, review artikel dan review buku. Jurnal ini membahas hal-hal yang berkaitan dengan biologi di Indobesia, karakteristik dan hasil implementasinya.
13. Bahasa
 - Jurnal ini disajikan dalam dua bahasa
 - Utama : Bahasa Inggris
 - Tambahan : Bahasa Indonesia
14. Jenis/Bagian tulisan yang akan dicakup: Article, Article review, Book review

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2.1 Lembaga Penanggung Jawab:

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2.2 Lembaga Sponsor

PROGRAM PASCASARJANA UNS

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No	Nama	Jabatan	Tanggung Jawab/Peran
1	Sarwanto	Ketua Dewan Redaksi atau Kepala penyuntingan (Editor in Chief)	a. Melaporkan kepada Komite Publikasi jurnal dan Dewan pemilik Direksi. b. Membuat rekomendasi yang berkaitan dengan penyebaran peningkatan bahan ilmiah. c. Mengatur staf dan sekretariat penerbitan dalam pengelolaan jurnal. d. Memiliki pengetahuan ilmiah umum bidang yang dicakup dalam jurnal dan terampil dalam seni penulisan, editing, penilaian kritis, negosiasi, dan diplomasi. e. Menerbitkan artikel penting asli yang telah ditelaah oleh mitra bestari, mendokumentasikan setiap kegiatan dengan baik, tentang beragam topik

			<p>ilmiah yang menarik bagi pembaca</p> <p>f. Menetapkan kebijakan untuk: Penyerahan naskah dan kriteria untuk penulis/ contributorship Proses untuk penelaahan, evaluasi keputusan mengenai publikasi, dan metode peninjauan kembali naskah ditolak Identifikasi dan pemilihan masalah tema dan suplemen Konflik kepentingan dan pengungkapan Penanganan dugaan dan temuan dari perilaku ilmiah dan misconduct.</p> <p>a. Mensosialisasikan pedoman dan kebijakan publikasi (misalnya, Instruksi untuk penulis, Instruksi untuk Mitra Bestari, Pedoman Etika, laporan Dewan Redaksi, dan Editorial).</p> <p>b. Menyediakan laporan komite pengawasan publikasi, dan / atau dewan redaksi dengan laporan, seperti yang diminta dalam setiap kegiatan pengelolaan jurnal kepada pemilik jurnal.</p> <p>c. Memimpin pertemuan tahunan dewan redaksi dan komite eksekutif.</p> <p>d. Menerima, mengkaji, dan bertindak atas keluhan dari mereka yang terlibat dalam proses publikasi.</p> <p>e. Meninjau dan menyetujui anggaran tahunan jurnal, seperti yang diusulkan oleh redaktur pelaksana, untuk disetujui oleh komite manajemen jurnal.</p> <p>f. Mewakili dewan redaksi dalam negosiasi dengan penerbit jurnal</p>
2	<p>Mahfud Anshori</p> <p>Antoni Hermawan</p>	<p>Dewan Redaksi/ Dewan Penyunting (Editorial Board)</p>	<p>Menentukan mitra bestari yang akan menelaah suatu naskah Mencermati komentar atau catatan dari mitra bestari tentang naskah tersebut Meminta komentar lanjutan dari mitra bestari atas naskah hasil revisi Menerbitkan jurnal</p>
3	<p>Herman Parwiyanto</p> <p>Penggalih M. Herlambang</p>	<p>Redaksi Pelaksana Jurnal (Managing Editor)</p>	<p>Memasukkan naskah yang masuk ke jurnal ke dalam database Mencetak lembar disposisi Membuat arsip naskah tersebut Mengirimkan naskah ke mitra bestari untuk proses penelaahan</p>

	<p>Daryono</p> <p>Loggar</p> <p>Bhilawa</p>		<p>Mengirimkan pemberitahuan kepada penulis</p> <p>Mengirimkan laporan mitra bestari ke penulis untuk revisi</p> <p>Meminta komentar lanjutan dari mitra bestari atas naskah hasil revisi (bersama dengan ketua dewan redaksi)</p> <p>Jika naskah masih harus direvisi, komentar lanjutan akan dikirimkan ke penulis</p> <p>Melakukan penyuntingan naskah sesuai dengan format standar jurnal</p> <p>Mengirimkan naskah ke penulis untuk final reading</p> <p>Melakukan final editing</p> <p>Menerbitkan jurnal (bersama dengan ketua dewan redaksi)</p>
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3.1 Petunjuk untuk penulis

GUIDANCE FOR AUTHORS

NUSANTARA BIOSCIENCES, the ISEA Journal of Biological Sciences publishes scientific articles, namely original full research and review in all Biological Sciences, including: Agricultural Sciences, Anthropology, Applied Biological Sciences, Biochemistry, Natural Product Biochemistry, Biophysics and Computational Biology, Cell Biology, Developmental Biology, Ecology, Environmental Sciences, Evolution, Genetics, Immunology, Medical Sciences, Microbiology, Neuroscience, Pharmacology, Physiology, Plant Biology, Population Biology, Psychological and Cognitive Sciences, Sustainability Science, and Systems Biology. Scientific feedback (short communication) is only received for manuscript, which criticize published article before.

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Names of sub-species until phylum should be written in italic, except for italic sentence. Scientific name (genera, species, author), and cultivar or strain should be mentioned completely at the first time mentioning it, especially for taxonomic manuscripts. Name of genera can be shortened after first mentioning, except generating confusion. Name of author can be eliminated after first mentioning. For example, *Rhizopus oryzae* L. UICC 524, hereinafter can be written as *R. oryzae* UICC 524. Using trivial name should be avoided, otherwise generating confusion. Mentioning of scientific name completely can be repeated at Materials and Methods. Biochemical and chemical nomenclature should follow the order of IUPAC-IUB, while its translation to Indonesian-English refers to Glossarium Istilah Asing-Indonesia (2006). For DNA sequence, it is better used Courier New font. Symbols of standard chemical and abbreviation of chemistry name can be applied for common and clear used, for example, completely written butilic hydroxytoluene to be BHT hereinafter. Metric measurement use IS denomination, usage other system should follow the value of equivalent with the denomination of IS first mentioning. Abbreviation set of, like g, mg, mL, etc. do not follow by dot. Minus index (m-2, L-1, h-1) suggested to be used, except in things like "per-plant" or "per-plot". Equation of mathematics can be written separately. Number one to ten are expressed with words, except if it relates to measurement, while values above

them written in number, except in early sentence. Fraction should be expressed in decimal. In text, it should be used “%” rather than “gratuity”.

Title of article should be written in compact, clear, and informative sentence preferably not more than 20 words (generally 135 characters including spaces). Name of author(s) should be completely written. Running title is about five words, reflecting the idea of the manuscript. Name and institution address should be also completely written with street name and number (location), zip code, telephone number, facsimile number, and e-mail address. Manuscript written by a group, author for correspondence along with address is required. First page of the manuscript is used for writing above information.

Abstract should not be more than 250 words, written in English, on page two of the manuscript. Keywords is about five words, covering scientific and local name (if any), research theme, and special methods which used. Introduction is about 400-600 words, covering background and aims of the research. Materials and Methods should emphasize on the procedures and data analysis. Results and Discussion should be written as a series of connecting sentences, however, for manuscript with long discussion should be divided into sub titles. Thorough discussion represents the causal effect mainly explains for why and how the results of the research were taken place, and do not only re-express the mentioned results in the form of sentences. Conclusion should preferably be given at the end of the discussion. Acknowledgments list and funding sources are expressed in a brief. Dedications are rarely allowed.

Figures and Tables of maximum of three pages should be clearly presented. Title of a picture is written down below the picture, while title of a table is written in the above the table. Colored picture and photo can be accepted if information in manuscript can lose without those images. Photos and pictures are preferably presented in a digital file. JPEG format should be sent in the final (accepted) article. Author could consign any picture or photo for front cover, although it does not print in the manuscript. There is no appendix, all data or data analysis are incorporated into Results and Discussions. For broad data, it can be displayed in website as Supplement.

Citation in manuscript is written in “name and year” system; and is arranged from oldest to newest and from A to Z. The sentence sourced from many authors, should be structured based on the year of recently. In citing an article written by two authors, both of them should be mentioned, however, for three and more authors only the family (last) name of the first author is mentioned followed by et al., for example: Saharjo and Nurhayati (2006) or (Boonkerd 2003a, b, c; Sugiyarto 2004; El-Bana and Nijs 2005; Balagadde et al. 2008; Webb et al. 2008). Extent citation as shown with word “cit” should be avoided, and suggested to refer an original reference.

References. APA style in double space is used in the journal reference. Only published or in-press papers and books may be cited in the reference list. Unpublished abstracts of papers presented at meetings or references to "data not shown" are not permitted. References should be cited in alphabetic order. All authors should be named in the citation (unless there are more than five). If there are more than five, list the first author's name followed by et al. Include the full title for each cited article. Authors must translate foreign language titles into English, with a notation of the original language (except for Spanish, France, and Germany). For Indonesian manuscript, translation of Indonesian title to English is not necessary. For correct abbreviations of journal titles, refer to Chemical Abstracts Service Source Index (CASSI). Provide inclusive volume, number, and page ranges for journal articles, but not for book or book chapters.

Journal:

Saharjo BH, Nurhayati AD. 2006. Domination and composition structure change at hemic peat natural regeneration following burning; a case study in Pelalawan, Riau Province. *Biodiversitas* 7: 154-158.

Book:

Rai MK, Carpinella C. 2006. Naturally occurring bioactive compounds. Elsevier, Amsterdam.

Chapter in book:

Webb CO, Cannon CH, Davies SJ. 2008. Ecological organization, biogeography, and the phylogenetic structure of rainforest tree communities. In: Carson W, Schnitzer S (eds) *Tropical forest community ecology*. Wiley-Blackwell, New York.

Abstract:

Assaeed AM. 2007. Seed production and dispersal of *Rhazya stricta*. 50th annual symposium of the International Association for Vegetation Science, Swansea, UK, 23-27 July 2007.

Proceeding:

Alikodra HS. 2000. Biodiversity for development of local autonomous government. In: Setyawan AD, Sutarno (eds) *Toward mount Lawu national park; proceeding of national seminary and workshop on biodiversity conservation to protect and save germplasm in Java island*. Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, 17-20 July 2000. [Indonesia]

Thesis, Dissertation:

Sugiyarto. 2004. Soil macro-invertebrates diversity and inter-cropping plants productivity in agroforestry system based on sengon. [Dissertation]. Brawijaya University, Malang. [Indonesia]

Information from internet:

Balagadde FK, Song H, Ozaki J, Collins CH, Barnet M, Arnold FH, Quake SR, You L. 2008. A synthetic *Escherichia coli* predator-prey ecosystem.

Mol Syst Biol 4: 187. www.molecularsystemsbiology.com

Progress of manuscript. Notification of manuscript whether it is accepted or refused will be notified in about three months since the manuscript received. Manuscript is refused if the content does not in line with the journal mission, low quality, inappropriate format, complicated language style, dishonesty of research authenticity, or no answer of correspondence in a certain period. Author or first authors at a group manuscript will get one original copy of journal containing manuscript submitted not more than a month after publication. Offprint or reprint is only available with special request.

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3.2 Penyiapan Naskah dan Gaya Selingkung

Gaya selingkung Jurnal Nusantara Bioscience disajikan pada Lampiran 1

Effect of seaweed extracts on growth and yield of rice plants

SUNARPI*, AHMAD JUPRI, RINA KURNIANINGSIH, NUR INDAH JULISANIAH, ALUH NIKMATULLAH
Biology Program, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, University of Mataram, Mataram 83125, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. Tel.: +62-370-633004; Fax.: +62-370 636041; *email: ekajp@yahoo.com

Manuscript received: 8 January 2010. Revision accepted: 19 July 2010.

Abstract. Sunarpi, Jupri A, Kurnianingsih R, Julisaniah NI, Nikmatullah A 2010. Effect of seaweed extracts on growth and yield of rice plants. *Nusantara Bioscience 2*: 73-77. Application of liquid seaweed fertilizers on some plant species has been reported to decrease application doses of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium on some crop plants, as well as stimulating growth and production of many plants. It has been reported that there are at least 59 species of seaweeds found in coastal zone of West Nusa Tenggara Province, 15 of those species were able to stimulate germination, growth and production of some horticultural and legume plants. The aim of this research is to investigate the effect of seaweed extracts obtained from ten species on growth and production of rice plants. To achieve the goal, seaweed (100 g per species) was extracted with 100 mL of water, to obtain the concentration of 100%. Seaweed extract (15%) was sprayed into the rice plants during vegetative and generative stages. Subsequently, the growth and yield parameters of rice plants were measured. The results shown that extracts of *Sargassum* sp.1, *Sargassum* sp.2, *Sargassum polycistum*, *Hydroclathrus* sp., *Turbinaria ornata*, and *Turbinaria murayana*, were able to induce growth of rice plants. However, only the *Hydroclathrus* sp. extract could enhance both growth and production of rice plants.

Key words: extract, seaweed, growth, production, rice plants.

Abstrack Sunarpi, Jupri A, R Kurnianingsih, Julisaniah NI, Nikmatullah A. 2010. Pengaruh ekstrak rumput laut terhadap pertumbuhan dan produksi tanaman padi. *Nusantara Bioscience 2*: 73-77. Aplikasi pupuk cair rumput laut pada beberapa spesies tanaman, telah dilaporkan dapat menurunkan dosis aplikasi nitrogen, fosfor dan kalium pada berbagai tanaman pangan, serta merangsang pertumbuhan dan produksi tanaman. Telah dilaporkan bahwa terdapat paling sedikit 59 jenis rumput laut yang tumbuh di wilayah pesisir Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat, 15 jenis diantaranya dapat merangsang perkecambahannya, pertumbuhan dan produksi tanaman hortikultura dan legum. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh ekstrak 10 jenis rumput laut terhadap pertumbuhan dan produksi tanaman padi. Rumput laut, 100 g setiap jenis, diekstraksi dengan 100 mL air, untuk mendapatkan konsentrasi 100%. Ekstrak rumput laut (15%) disemprot ke tanaman padi selama tahap vegetatif dan generatif. Selanjutnya, parameter pertumbuhan dan hasil tanaman padi diukur. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ekstrak *Sargassum* sp.1, *Sargassum* sp.2, *Sargassum polycistum*, *Hydroclathrus* sp., *Turbinaria ornata*, dan *Turbinaria murayana*, mampu menginduksi pertumbuhan tanaman padi. Namun, hanya ekstrak *Hydroclathrus* sp. yang dapat meningkatkan pertumbuhan dan produksi tanaman padi.

Kata kunci: ekstrak, rumput laut, pertumbuhan, produksi, tanaman padi.

INTRODUCTION

Nationwide, the need for nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K) fertilizers increased from 96,116 tons in 2006 to 739,271 tons in 2007 (Pusri 2008). The increase tends to be caused by the dosage increase of fertilizer used in per unit area. Facts show that farmers use about 300-350 kg of urea per hectare of rice, and about 200-250 kg per hectare to plant vegetables and fruits. This condition certainly not only increases production costs, but also reduces soil fertility, and causes environmental pollution. Ironically, the increase in fertilizer costs, coupled with a variety of economic losses due to excessive fertilization, are not followed with the increase in farmers' income.

In order to decrease the financial burden of the farmers, government then has raised the fertilizer subsidy from 1.5 trillion in 2006 to around 5 trillion in 2007 (Agency for Agricultural Research and Development 2008). Yet, the provision of subsidy funds did not solve the problem of

agricultural production, instead it causes the scarcity/lack of fertilizers in the country due to act of irresponsible speculators who selling the subsidized fertilizer to other countries. Therefore, the efforts to maximize the absorption of nutrients by spraying extracts of natural products that contain stimulants, is a strategic move to suppress the use of excessive doses of inorganic fertilizer.

Results of previous studies reported that some liquid fertilizer products made from raw seaweeds found in some countries, such as Seasol in Australia (Tay et al. 1987), Kelpak in Europe (Beckett and van Staden 1989), SM3, SM6 and Maxicrop in the United States (Hankins and Hockey 1990), Algaenzims in Mexico (Sanchez et al. 2003) and Algifert, Goemar GA14, Seaspray, Cytec and Seacorp in India (Sivasankari et al. 2006), are proven to increase the absorption of nutrients, which can enhance growth, development and production of various species of agricultural crops.

Bagian 4 Kebijakan dan Proses Review

4.1 Kebijakan Review

Review dilakukan untuk memberikan jaminan kualitas naskah yang baik. Reviewer adalah ahli dalam bidang Bioscience yang mendalami dan paham dengan biologi Indonesia

4.2 Petunjuk Review



4.3 Proses Review

No	Proses	Langkah
1	Pencatatan Penerimaan naskah dan Pemeriksaan Pendahuluan	1. Tanggal Penerimaan naskah 2. Pengiriman naskah 3. Jumlah rangkap atau kopi yang dikirimkan 4. Nama dan alamat pengarang 5. Judul naskah 6. Judul halaman naskah 7. Jumlah tabel 8. Jumlah gambar 9. Bahan lampiran lain 10. Catatan awal kelengkapan naskah dan status naskah

2	Pemeriksaan naskah oleh dewan redaksi/ Penyunting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kelengkapan dan kesesuaian dengan bidang dan ketentuan yang dianut jurnal (dalam sidang anggota dewan redaksi) 2. Apakah layak ditelaah lebih lanjut atau dikembalikan tanpa perlu ditelaah dahulu 3. Jika layak ditelaah, kelengkapan naskah diperiksa dan diberi nomor identitas 4. Dikelompokkan sesuai dengan topiknya 5. Diserahkan ke editor bidang untuk dievaluasi 6. Mencari mitra bestari dan mengirimkan naskah ke mitra bestari, gambar 13 menunjukkan lembar disposisi naskah untuk mitra bestari 7. Dewan redaksi menyurati penulis bahwa naskah sedang dalam proses penelaahan 8. Surat pemberitahuan lengkap dengan nomor identitas
3	Penelaahan oleh mitra bestari	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jumlah kopi naskah yang dikirim oleh penulis harus meliputi jumlah yang akan dikirim ke mitra bestari 2. Pengiriman surat dan penjelasan ke mitra bestari 3. Penilaian dilakukan secara anonim (penulis tidak mengetahui siapa penelaah, dan penelaah tidak mengetahui siapa penulis) 4. Para penelaah juga sebaiknya dikirimi butir-butir telaah yang diharapkan perlu diperhatikan oleh penelaah 5. Putusan oleh Penelaah <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Diterima tanpa perbaikan penulis Jika diterima tanpa perbaikan, hal itu harus cepat diberitahukan kepada penulis a. Diterima dengan perbaikan kecil Jika diterima dengan perbaikan butir-butir perbaikan itu harus dijelaskan dengan rinci Koreksi penyunting kopi dan bahasa ditambahkan pada naskah yang dikembalikan untuk sedikit perbaikan <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Dipertimbangkan sesudah diperbaiki secara mendasar Naskah yang diterima dengan perbaikan mendasar atau banyak, perlu ditelaah ulang setelah revisi Jika masih belum sesuai, penulis perlu diberitahukan hal itu, dan diminta untuk memperbaikinya kembali supaya bisa diterima Kalau dalam kasus ini penulis tidak berhasil melakukannya, sebaiknya naskah itu ditolak saja a. Ditolak Putusan akhir mengenai nasib naskah berada di tangan ketua dewan redaksi, berdasarkan masukan dari para penelaah. Jika ditolak, butir-butir dasar penolakan pun harus dijelaskan tanpa harus membuat dia merasa dipermalukan
4	Penyuntingan kopi dan bahasa	<p>Naskah yang sudah diperbaiki sesuai dengan saran penelaah perlu diperiksa oleh penyunting kopi dan kebahasaan</p> <p>Tugas penyunting ini tentunya tidak mengubah isi dan maksud yang terkandung dalam naskah</p> <p>Penyuntingan yang dilakukan oleh penyunting kopi dan bahasa ini perlu dikembalikan ke penulis untuk persetujuannya</p> <p>Jika sudah disetujui dan diperbaiki, naskah siap diset dalam format pencetakan</p>

		Genesis naskah perlu dicantumkan dalam artikel sehingga pembaca bisa mengetahui nasib perjalanan naskah sampai diterbitkan.
5	Penanganan contoh cetak (Proof Reading, Contoh lampiran 5)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sebelum naskah artikel dicetak, sebaiknya dibuat terlebih dulu contoh cetaknya 2. Contoh cetak sebaiknya diperiksa kesamaan dengan naskah aslinya oleh penulis 3. Jika ada kesalahan, perlu dilakukan perbaikan sebelum dicetak, dan harus segera dikembalikan kepada dewan redaksi. 4. Pada jurnal ilmiah internasional, contoh cetak ini selalu dikirim ke penulis untuk diperiksa kesalahan cetak yang mungkin terjadi, dan biasanya koreksinya harus dikirim secepatnya (umumnya dalam waktu 24 jam setelah diterima)
6	Penyediaan cetak lepas (off Print)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jumlah cetak lepas setiap artikel yang harus dibuat/disediakan bagi penulis sesuai dengan aturan atau pesannya, seharusnya sudah ditentukan sebelum pencetakan 2. Mutu cetak lepas ini harus betul dijaga (jangan mengirimkan foto kopinya) karena merupakan koleksi yang baik dalam bentuk yang lebih tipis (dibandingkan dengan menyimpan jurnalnya), dan dapat dikirimkan ke teman sejawat penulis 3. Cetak

4.4 Daftar Cek Reviewer

No	Pertanyaan	Saran Penelaah
1.	Apakah Sistematika dan format penulisan telah sesuai dengan pedoman?	
2.	Apakah telah menggunakan bahasa Indonesia yang baik dan benar	
3.	Apakah judul makalah cukup ringkas dan dapat melukiskan isi makalah dengan jelas?	
4.	Apakah Abstrak telah merangkum secara singkat dan jelas tentang <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tujuan dan ruang lingkup penelitian 2. Metode yang digunakan 3. Ringkasan hasil 4. Simpulan 	
5.	Apakah pendahuluan menguraikan dengan jelas tentang? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Masalah dan ruang lingkup 2. Status ilmiah dewasa ini 3. Hipotesis 4. Cara pendekatan penyelesaian masalah 5. Hasil yang diharapkan 	
6.	Apakah tata kerja telah ditulis secara jelas sehingga percobaan tersebut dapat diulang	
7.	Apakah hasil pembahasan disusun secara rinci sebagai berikut: data yang disajikan telah	

	diolah, dituangkan dalam bentuk tabel atau gambar, serta diberi keterangan yang mudah dipahami Pada bagian pembahasan terlihat adanya kaitan antara hasil yang diperoleh dan konsep dasar dan atau hipotesis.	
8.	Apakah simpulan berisi secara singkat dan jelas tentang 1.Esensi litbang 2.Kesesuaian atau pertentangan dengan hasil litbang lain? 3.Penalaran penulis secara logis dan judul berdasarkan fakta yang diperoleh? 4.Implikasi hasil litbang baik teoritis maupun penerapan?	
9.	Apakah daftar pustaka telah ditulis secara benar sesuai dengan petunjuk?	
10	Saran Komentar	

4.5 Waktu Review

Waktu review maksimum 2 minggu sejak naskah dikirimkan ke reviewer melalui email dan pemberitahuan secara langsung.

Bagian 6 Kebijakan Akses

6.1 Hak Cipta

Menawarkan open access yang tertunda,

6.2 Pengaturan Akses dan Keamanan

Akses jurnal cetak (print) dapat dipesan melalui redaksi dengan alamat: Redaksi Nusantara Bioscience, Jl. Ir. Sutami 36A Surakarta 57126. Tel. & Fax.: +62-271-663375, Email: nusbioscience@yahoo.com

6.3 Penjadwalan Penerbitan

Nusantara Bioscience terbit 3 kali / tahun yaitu bulan: Pebruari, Juni, Oktober

Bagian 5 Implementasi Open Journal System

5.1 Tampilan jurnal,

NUSANTARA BIOSCIENCE

ISEA JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES



5.2 Back issue

Setiap edisi terbit disertai back issue yang berkaitan dengan isu mutakhir tentang biologi di Indonesia berdasarkan hasil-hasil temuan yang relevan

5.3 Alur Kerja



5.4 Satisitik dan Pelaporan

Statistik dan Pelaporan dilakukan setiap tahun oleh manajer jurnal kepada Sponsor, Program Direktur Pascasarjana, dan LIPi

5.5 Pengiriman Metadata (Indexing)

Pengiriman metadata dilakukan oleh manajer jurnal

Bagian 7 Rencana Aksi

No	Uraian	Waktu							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Persiapan, pembentukan sekretariat jurnal	v							
2	Pendaftaran ISSN		v						
3	Instalasi dan Pembuatan E-journal		v						
4	Memasukkan Back Issue		v						
5	Pembuatan Pedoman/Modul			v					
6	Pelatihan				v				
7	Sosialisasi/Promosi				v				
8	Penerimaan Naskah					v			
9	Pemilihan Mitra Bestari					v			
10	Penelaahan (Review)						v		
11	Pendaftaran ISJD/Serah Simpan							v	
12	Pendaftaran DOI							v	
13	Pendaftaran Google Scholar							v	
14	Pendaftaran DOAJ								v
15	Pendaftaran Akreditasi								
16	Pendaftaran Scopus								
17	Pendaftaran Thomson								

Author Guide for Preparing a Paper for the International Journal of Computer Science Issues

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Abstract

The abstract should summarize the content of the paper. Try to keep the abstract below 150 words. Do not have references or displayed equations in the abstract. It is imperative that the margins and style described below be adhered to carefully. This will enable us to maintain uniformity in the final printed copies of the Journal. Papers not made according these guidelines will not be published although its content has been accepted for publication. Paper form is a necessary condition for its publication, as well as its content.

Keywords: Author Guide, Article, Camera-Ready Format, Paper Specifications, Paper Submission.

1. Introduction

The text must be in English. Authors whose English language is not their own are certainly requested to have their manuscripts checked (or co-authored) by an English native speaker, for linguistic correctness before submission and in its final version, if changes had been made to the initial version. The submitted typeset scripts of each contribution must be in their final form and of good appearance because they will be printed directly. The document you are reading is written in the format that should be used in your paper.

This document is set in 10-point Times New Roman. If absolutely necessary, we suggest the use of condensed line spacing rather than smaller point sizes. Some technical formatting software print

mathematical formulas in italic type, with subscripts and superscripts in a slightly smaller font size. This is acceptable.

2. Headings and Footnotes

Major headings are to be column centered in a bold font without underline. They need be numbered. "2. Headings and Footnotes" at the top of this paragraph is a major heading.

2.1 Subheadings

Subheadings should be as the above heading "2.1 Subheadings". They should start at the left-hand margin on a separate line.

The top of this paragraph illustrates a sub-subheading.

Title: The title should be centered across the top of the first page and should have a distinctive font of 18 points Century. It should be in a bold font and in lower case with initial capitals.

Authors' Names and Addresses: The authors' names and addresses should be centered below the title. These lines should be 9 points Times New Roman.

Keywords: From 4 to 6 keywords should follow the abstract (as a subheading: *Key words*, of the Abstract).

Illustrations or pictures: All halftone illustrations or pictures can be black and white and/or colored. Supply the best quality illustrations or pictures possible.

2.1 Footnotes

Footnotes should be typed in singled-line spacing at the bottom of the page and column where it is cited. Footnotes should be rare.

3. Tables, Figures and Equations

3.1 Tables and Figures

To insert “Tables” or “Figures”, please paste the data as stated below. All tables and figures must be given sequential numbers (1, 2, 3, etc.) and have a caption placed below the figure (“FigCaption”) or above the table (“FigTalbe”) being described, using 8pt font and please make use of the specified style “caption” from the drop-down menu of style categories

Table 1: Margin specifications

Margin	A4 Paper	US Letter Paper
Left	18.5 mm	14.5 mm (0.58 in)
Right	18mm	13 mm (0.51 in)

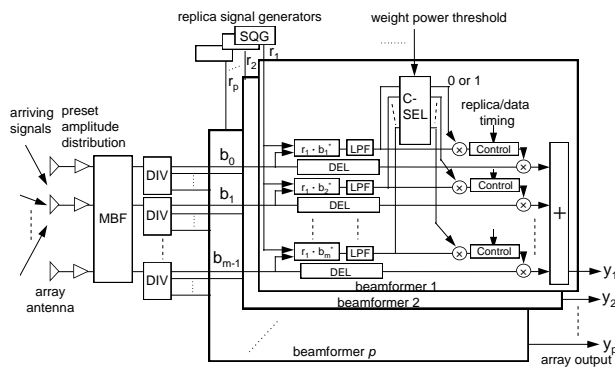


Fig. 1 Proposed beam former.

3.2 Equations

They should be numbered consecutively throughout the text. Equation numbers should be enclosed in parentheses and flushed right. Equations should be

referred to as Eq. (X) in the text where X is the equation number. In multiple-line equations, the number should be given on the last line.

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_i(N) &= \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} w_n(N) b_n(N) \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} b_n^*(N) r_i(N) \cdot b_n(N)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1}$$

4. Conclusions

The better your paper looks, the better the Journal looks. Thanks for your cooperation and contribution.

Appendix

Appendixes, if needed, appear before the acknowledgment.

Acknowledgments

Insert acknowledgment, if any. The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in American English is without an “e” after the “g.” Use the singular heading even if you have many acknowledgments. Avoid expressions such as “One of us (S.B.A.) would like to thank” Instead, write “F. A. Author thanks” Sponsor and financial support acknowledgments are also placed here.

References

- [1] A. A. Name, and B. B. Name, Book Title, Place: Press, Year.
- [2] A. Name, and B. Name, "Journal Paper Title", Journal Name, Vol. X, No. X, Year, pp. xxx-xxx.
- [3] A. Name, "Dissertation Title", M.S.(or Ph.D.) thesis, Department, University, City, Country, Year.
- [4] A. A. Name, "Conference Paper Title", in Conference Name, Year, Vol. x, pp. xxx-xxx.

First Author Biographies should be limited to one paragraph consisting of the following: sequentially ordered list of degrees, including years achieved; sequentially ordered places of employ concluding with current employment; association with any official journals or conferences; major professional and/or academic achievements, i.e., best paper awards, research grants, etc.; any publication information (number of papers and titles of books published); current research interests; association with any professional associations. Do not specify email address here.

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Nama:.....

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Penerima

(.....)

Lampiran 3 Form Biodata Mitra Bestari

Nama :
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Riwayat Review

Tahun	Judul Artikel	Jurnal

....., 20...

(.....)

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Riwayat Penyuntingan

Tahun	Judul Artikel	Jurnal

....., 20...

(.....)

Lampiran 5 Pedoman Pembaca

Peran untuk khalayak umum diluar pengelola situs dan jurnal. Pembaca dapat membaca abstrak artikel, membaca teks penuh ataupun dapat mengunduh atrikel sesuai dengan hak akses yang diterapkan oleh pengelola jurnal.

Lampiran 6 Pedoman Mitra Bestari

- a. bertanggung jawab terhadap review naskah
- b. bertugas memberikan rekomendasi mengenai naskah sebagai acuan Editor dalam menentukan keputusan. Naskah yang sudah direview dikirimkan kembali ke Editor Bagian untuk ditentukan apakah naskah layak diteruskan ke proses peer review selanjutnya, atau memerlukan revisi, ataupun ditolak. Dalam IOJS, proses review dapat dilakukan dengan sistem blind review single dan double, yaitu baik penulis maupun reviewer tidak saling mengetahui.

Lampiran 7 Pedoman Mitra Penyunting

- a. bertanggung jawab terhadap proses peer review naskah.
- b. bertugas menyeleksi naskah yang masuk pertama kali dan kemudian menentukan editor bagian yang tepat untuk menangani naskah tersebut.
- c. Berperan dalam membuat isu dan menentukan apakah suatu naskah layak diterbitkan juga menentukan jadwal penerbitan naskah tersebut. Dalam proses penerbitan, editor merupakan peran tertinggi yang dapat melakukan semua fungsi yang dapat dikerjakan oleh Editor Bagian, Copy Editor, Editor Layout, dan Proofreader.