

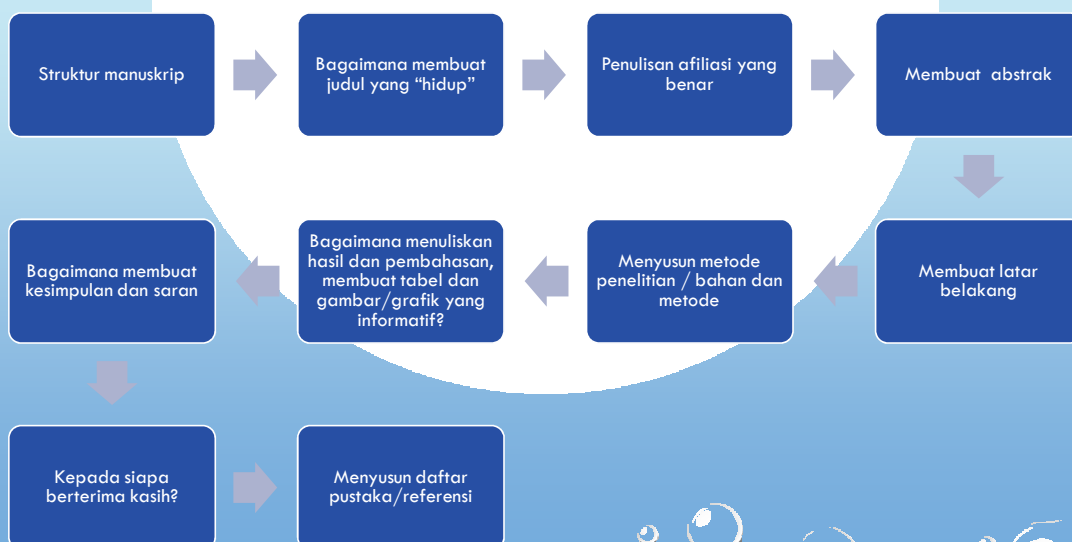
# PENYIAPAN MANUSKRIP



UNIVERSITAS SUMATERA UTARA | 2019

## CAKUPAN MATERI

Tim Afiriasi Percepatan Publikasi Ilmiah USU



Materi 1: Pemilihan Jurnal

Tim Afiriasi Percepatan Publikasi Ilmiah USU

## STRUKTUR MANUSKRIP

**Title [Judul]**  
Author(s) [Penulis]  
Afiliasi para Penulis

**Abstract/Abstrak**

① Deskripsi tema dan permasalahan (1-2 kalimat) | ② Tujuan (1 kalimat) |  
③ Metode singkat dan bagaimana menyelesaikan permasalahan (4 kalimat) |  
④ Hasil utama (2-3 kalimat) | ⑤ Kesimpulan dan rekomendasi utama (bila ada) (1 kalimat)

Jika suatu kalimat terdiri dari 15-20 kata, maka secara total abstrak terdiri dari 150-200 kata

Keywords [kata kunci]: 5 kata utama

**Pendahuluan/Introduction**

1. Jelaskan permasalahan global dan regional terkait tema
2. Ulas (review) beberapa publikasi terkait dengan tema. Siapa telah melakukan apa?
3. Temukan gap. Nyatakan tujuan dan hasil yang diharapkan

**Hasil dan Pembahasan / Result and Discussion**

Ikuti formula berikut untuk setiap sub-bagian

1. Tampilkan hasil (gunakan gambar atau tabel)
2. Bila ada, bandingkan hasil yang didapat dengan hasil-hasil publikasi sebelumnya (gunakan literatur)
3. Jelaskan fenomena, apakah sesuai harapan atau tidak dan mengapa?
4. Nyatakan kesimpulan awal (bila diperlukan)

Ulangi langkah 1 sd 4 untuk setiap sub bagian

**Bahan dan Metode / Metode Penelitian**

1. Tuliskan lokasi dan waktu penelitian
2. Jelaskan metode yang digunakan dan alasan menggunakannya
3. Uraikan sampel/bahan (jumlah, asal, parameter spesifik)
4. Uraikan peralatan yang digunakan, sensor pengukuran dan ketidakpastian (bila ada)
5. Jelaskan prosedur

**Kesimpulan (dan Saran) / Conclusion and Recommendation**

Nyatakan seluruh hasil  
Tutup dengan rekomendasi

**Acknowledgements / Ucapan Terima Kasih**

**References / Daftar Pustaka**

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## JUDUL ARTIKEL ILMIAH

Panduan:

- Kalimat **singkat** dan **jelas**
- Judul merupakan **iklan dari artikel untuk menarik banyak pembaca**
- Judul seharusnya **akurat dan spesifik menggambarkan isi artikel**
- Judul **tidak harus sama dengan judul penelitian/tesis/disertasi**
- Hindari berisi **singkatan dan akronim**
- Diskusikan dengan baik bersama penulis yang lain**

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## JUDUL ARTIKEL ILMIAH


**TIPE JUDUL ARTIKEL:**

- **DESKRIPTIF**  
 CTH: "A WORLDWIDE PHYLOGEOGRAPHY FOR THE HUMAN X CHROMOSOME".
- **DECLARATIF**  
 CTH: "ADIPOSE GENE EXPRESSION PRIOR TO WEIGHT LOSS CAN DIFFERENTIATE AND WEAKLY PREDICT DIETARY RESPONDERS".
- **INTEROGATIF**  
 CTH: "ARE THERE REARRANGEMENT HOTSPOTS IN THE HUMAN GENOME?"

**CONTOH:**

- **AVOID:** DRUG XYZ HAS AN EFFECT OF MUSCULAR CONTRACTION FOR AN HOUR IN SNAILS OF ACHATINA FULCIA SPECIES
- **BETTER:** DRUG XYZ INDUCES MUSCULAR CONTRACTION IN ACHATINA FULCIA SNAILS
- **AVOID:** EFFECTS OF DRUG A ON SCHIZOPHRENIA PATIENTS: STUDY OF A MULTICENTER MIXED GROUP
- **BETTER:** PSYCHOSOCIAL EFFECTS OF DRUG A ON SCHIZOPHRENIA PATIENTS: A MULTICENTER RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL
- **AVOID:** MMP EXPRESSION PROFILES CANNOT DISTINGUISH BETWEEN NORMAL AND EARLY OSTEOARTHRITIC SYNOVIAL FLUID
- **BETTER:** MATRIX METALLOPROTEINASE PROTEIN EXPRESSION PROFILES CANNOT DISTINGUISH BETWEEN NORMAL AND EARLY OSTEOARTHRITIC SYNOVIAL FLUID

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## NAMA PENULIS

- TULISKAN **NAMA-NAMA PENULIS TANPA GELAR DAN JABATAN (PROF, DR, DLL.)**
- SEBAIKNYA SELALU DITULISKAN DALAM DUA KATA (AGAR TIDAK SALAH SITASI): **FIRST AND LAST NAMES**
- SEBAIKNYA TIDAK MENYINGKAT **LAST/FAMILY NAME**, KECUALI JURNALNYA MENGENDAKI DEMIKIAN
- TANDAI **NAMA PENULIS PENANGGUNG JAWAB/ CORRESPONDING AUTHOR (TERMASUK EMAIL ADDRESS)**

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## AFILIASI PENULIS

- AFILIASI MELIPUTI: NAMA PRODI/JURUSAN/UNIT (NAMA FAKULTAS), NAMA UNIVERSITAS (JANGANDISINGKAT), DAN NAMA NEGARA.
- CONTOH :
  - FACULTY OF MEDICINE, **UNIVERSITAS SUMATERA UTARA**, MEDAN 20155, INDONESIA
  - DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, FACULTY OF MEDICINE, **UNIVERSITAS SUMATERA UTARA**, MEDAN, 20155, INDONESIA
  - MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, **UNIVERSITAS SUMATERA UTARA**, MEDAN, INDONESIA
  - FACULTY OF DENTISTRY, **UNIVERSITAS SUMATERA UTARA**, MEDAN, INDONESIA

❖ CATATAN: HARUS MEMUAT "**UNIVERSITAS SUMATERA UTARA**"

❖ TIDAK BOLEH DISINGKAT "USU"



## ABSTRAK / ABSTRACT

### KANDUNGAN ABSTRAK:

- 1) DESKRIPSIKAN TEMA DAN PERMASALAHAN (1-2 KALIMAT)
- 2) TUJUAN (1 KALIMAT)
- 3) METODE SINGKAT DAN BAGAIMANA MENYELESAIKAN PERMASALAHAN (4 KALIMAT)
- 4) HASIL UTAMA (2-3 KALIMAT)
- 5) KESIMPULAN DAN REKOMENDASI UTAMA (BILA ADA) (1 KALIMAT)

KATA KUNCI/KEYWORDS: 3-5 KATA KUNCI

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## CONTOH ABSTRAK TERSTRUKTUR

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect



**Environmental Research**

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/envres](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/envres)



**Influence of school environments on childhood obesity in California**

Alberto M. Ortega Hinojosa<sup>a,b,\*</sup>, Kara E. MacLeod<sup>c</sup>, John Balmes<sup>a</sup>, Michael Jerrett<sup>a,c,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720, United States  
<sup>b</sup>DMPAQ International, LLC, Oakland, CA 94612, United States  
<sup>c</sup>Fielding School of Public Health, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90095, United States

**Objective:** To conduct a state-wide examination of public schools and the school neighborhood as potential targets for environmental public health tracking to address childhood obesity.

**Methods:** We examined the relationship of social and physical environmental attributes of the school environment (within school and neighborhood) and childhood obesity in California with machine learning (Random Forest) and multilevel methods. We used data compiled from the California Department of Education, the U.S. Geological Survey, ESRI's Business Analyst, the U.S. Census, and other public sources for ecologic level variables for various years and assessed their relative importance to obesity as determined from the statewide Physical Fitness Test 2003 through 2007 for grades 5, 7, and 9 (n = 5,265,265).

**Results:** In addition to individual-level race and gender, the following within and school neighborhood variables ranked as the most important model contributors based on the Random Forest analysis and were included in multilevel regressions clustered on the county. Violent crime, English learners, socioeconomic disadvantage, fewer physical education (PE) and fully credentialed teachers, and diversity index were positively associated with obesity while academic performance index, PE participation, mean educational attainment and per capita income were negatively associated with obesity. The most highly ranked built or physical environment variables were distance to the nearest highway and greenness, which were 10th and 11th most important, respectively.


**Conclusions:** Many states in the U.S. do not have school-based surveillance programs that collect body mass index data. System-level determinants of obesity can be important for tracking and intervention. The results of these analyses suggest that the school social environment factors may be especially important. Disadvantaged and low academic performing schools have a higher risk for obesity. Supporting such schools in a targeted way may be an efficient way to intervene and could impact both health and academic outcomes. Some of the more important variables, such as having credentialed teachers and participating in PE, are modifiable risk factors.

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## CONTOH ABSTRAK TIDAK TERSTRUKTUR

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect



**Acta Psychologica**

Journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/actpsy](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/actpsy)



**Optimizing memory strategy use in young and older adults: The role of metamemory and internal strategy use**

Lina Guerrero Sastoque<sup>a</sup>, Badiâa Bouazzaoui, Lucile Burger, Charlotte Froger, Michel Isingrini, Laurence Taconnat<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Université de Tours, Université de Poitiers & UMR CNRS GORCA 7295, 3 rue des Tanneurs, BP 4103 37041 Tours Cedex 1, France

**ABSTRACT**

We explored whether experiencing differential efficacy of reading and generation for memory in an initial learning trial led younger and older adults to improve recall of read items in a subsequent learning trial, leading to a reduction of the generation effect. In the first trial, generation improved the memory performance of both young and older adults. However, in Trial 2, the generation effect remained significant for older adults only, confirming that they did not change the way they processed read items, unlike the young adults. The older adults were also less spontaneously aware that generation led to better memory performance in the first trial, and, in contrast to the young adults, awareness did not result in a reduction of the generation effect. Moreover, the age-related differences in generation effect reduction were mediated by an independent measure of self-reported internal strategy use. However, when an appropriate environmental support was provided between both trials, older adults improved read items recall at the second trial as well as younger ones, leading to an elimination of the generation advantage for both groups. Environmental support reduced the implication of internal strategy use in the generation effect reduction, suggesting that age-related differences in the implementation of effective encoding processes in Trial 2 would be the consequence of a metamemory deficit, and reduced capacity to self-initiate internal strategies.

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- CAPACITY TO ADAPT LEARNING FROM EXPERIENCE DECLINES WITH AGING.
- OLDER ADULTS ARE LESS AWARE OF THE GENERATION ADVANTAGE (MONITORING DEFICIT).
- OLDER ADULTS DID NOT IMPROVE READ ITEMS PROCESSING DESPITE THEIR AWARENESS OF THE GENERATION ADVANTAGE.
- AGE-RELATED DIFFERENCES IN STRATEGY CHANGE WERE EXPLAINED BY AN INTERNAL STRATEGY USE DEFICIT.
- EXTERNAL SUPPORT COMPENSATED FOR THE AGE-RELATED DIFFERENCES IN STRATEGY CHANGE.

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## CONTOH GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT

Subchronic Toxicity Evaluation of Ethanol Extract of *Picria fel-terrae* Lour. Leaf in Wistar Rats

The graphical abstract illustrates the experimental workflow. It begins with *P. fel-terrae* leaves, which are processed into a dried powder. This powder is then used to create an ethanol extract. The extract is administered to Wistar rats. The study then examines the effects of the extract on various organs: Liver, Heart, Kidney, and Lung.


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## KATA KUNCI

- GUNAKAN KATA-KATA ATAU FRASA YANG SPESIFIK MENGGAMBARAKAN ISI ARTIKEL
- PIKIRKAN KEMUDAHAN KATA KUNCI KETIKA DILAKUKAN PENCARIAN DI MESIN PENCARI (MISAL GOOGLE)
- IKUTI PETUNJUK PENULISAN JURNAL YANG DITUJU UNTUK TANDA PEMISAH ANTAR KATA/FRASA, MIS: SEMICOLON (;) ATAU COMMA (,)
- JANGAN ADA SINGKATAN YANG TIDAK UMUM

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## INTRODUCTION / LATAR BELAKANG

- **BAGIAN TERPENTING DARI PENDAHULUAN ADALAH:**
  - **OVERVIEW LITERATUR SEBELUMNYA ATAU KONSEP-KONSEP TEORI**
  - **PERNYATAAN GAP ANALYSIS (MENGAPA RISET INI PERLU DILAKUKAN? APAKAH KEUNIKAN PAPER INI DIBANDING PAPER-PAPER SEBELUMNYA?)**
  - **PERNYATAAN TUJUAN PENELITIAN**
- **ATAU BIASANYA DIBAGI ATAS 3 BAGIAN:**
  - **JELASKAN PERMASALAHAN GLOBAL DAN REGIONAL TERKAIT TEMA**
  - **ULAS (REVIEW) BEBERAPA PUBLIKASI TERKAIT DENGAN TEMA. SIAPA TELAH MELAKUKAN APA?**
  - **TEMUKAN GAP. NYATAKAN TUJUAN DAN HASIL YANG DIHARAPKAN**

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## CONTOH GAP ANALYSIS

Studi sebelumnya fokus ke apa?

Masih belum banyak yang mengkaji?

Tujuan penelitian ini

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## CONTOH GAP ANALYSIS

**Lipid profile and renal safety of tenofovir disoproxil fumarate-based anti-retroviral therapy in HIV-infected Chinese patients**

**Background**

Anti-retroviral therapy (ART) effectively inhibits HIV replication in the human body and improves the immune function, as well as reducing the mortality of people living with HIV (PLWH), and prolonging their life expectancy (Cohen et al., 2011). However, ART drugs are also associated with some adverse effects, including dyslipidemia and lipodystrophy hypersensitivity skin rashes and central nervous system symptoms (Lucas and Nelson, 2015).

Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF) is an important component of the first line ART regimens in adults, recommend by the World Health Organization (WHO) (WHO, 2019). Interestingly, some studies reported that TDF has a lipid-lowering property, which may decrease the risk of cardiovascular diseases (Sheh et al., 2015; Fabbiani et al., 2011; Tungsiripat et al., 2010; Randell et al., 2010; Shaheen et al., 2017). In hypercholesterolemic HIV-1-infected individuals, TDF-based ART can decrease total cholesterol (TCH) (Moyle et al., 2015). PLWH receiving TDF have a low risk of hypercholesteremia compared with patients taking non-TDF regimens (Greig and Deeks, 2016). However, whether TDF-based ART regimens are able to offset hyperlipidemia caused by HIV infection and other ART drugs, particularly in the real world, is still unclear. Meanwhile, a previous study had shown the incidence of renal dysfunction was much higher in TDF exposed patients (Jafari et al., 2014; Atta et al., 2008; Ojeh et al., 2018), with patients of older age and co-morbidities at higher risk.

At present, TDF containeing regimens also are first line ART options in China. However, study on the safety of TDF in Chinese population is rare as TDF was not approved by the Chinese Food and Drug Administration until 2008. Herein, we investigated the long-term impact of TDF-based ART on lipid metabolism and renal function in Chinese patients in the real world.

Penelitian sebelumnya

Kajian yang belum dilakukan

Kajian yang akan dilakukan

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## BAHAN DAN METODE PENELITIAN

# Apa yang dituliskan?

Tuliskan lokasi dan waktu penelitian	Jelaskan metode yang digunakan	Uraikan sampel/bahan (jumlah, asal, parameter spesifik)	Jelaskan prosedur	Uraikan peralatan yang digunakan (merk, negara produsen)
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## HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN (DIPISAH)

- **MERINGKAS TEMUAN ATAU FINDINGS** DARIPADA SEKEDAR MENYAJIKAN DATA-DATA HASIL PENELITIAN SECARA DETIL
- JANGAN DESKRIPSIKAN ANGKA-ANGKA (TABEL/GRAFIK) SECARA DETIL, TETAPI LEBIH KEPADA **MENYAJIKAN TEMUAN/FINDINGS ATAU TREND.**
- TULISKAN **DATA-DATA YANG SUDAH TEROLAH SAJA** DI ARTIKEL (DALAM BENTUK **TABEL ATAU GRAFIK/GAMBAR TETAPI TIDAK BOLEH KEDUANYA UNTUK DATA YANG SAMA**)
- **JANGAN GUNAKAN LOKASI KETIKA MERUJUK KE GAMBAR ATAU TABEL**, MISALNYA: “..... DISAJIKAN DI GAMBAR 1 DI BAWAH INI.” TETAPI CUKUP “...DISAJIKAN DI GAMBAR 1.” ATAU “.....(GAMBAR 1).”.
- **KONSISTENSI:** SEMUA GAMBAR/TABEL YANG DISAJIKAN HARUS DIRUJUK DI BODI TEKS, ATAU SEBALIKNYA YANG DIRUJUK DI BODI TEKS HARUS ADA GAMBAR/TABEL.
- TABLE CAPTION ADA DI ATAS TABEL, DAN FIGURE CAPTION ADA DI BAWAH GAMBAR (ATAU TERGANTUNG PANDUAN JURNAL MASING-MASING)
- BOLEH DISAJIKAN DATA STATISTIK DAN PERBEDAANNYA
- JANGAN DIBAHAS DULU DI BAGIAN HASIL.

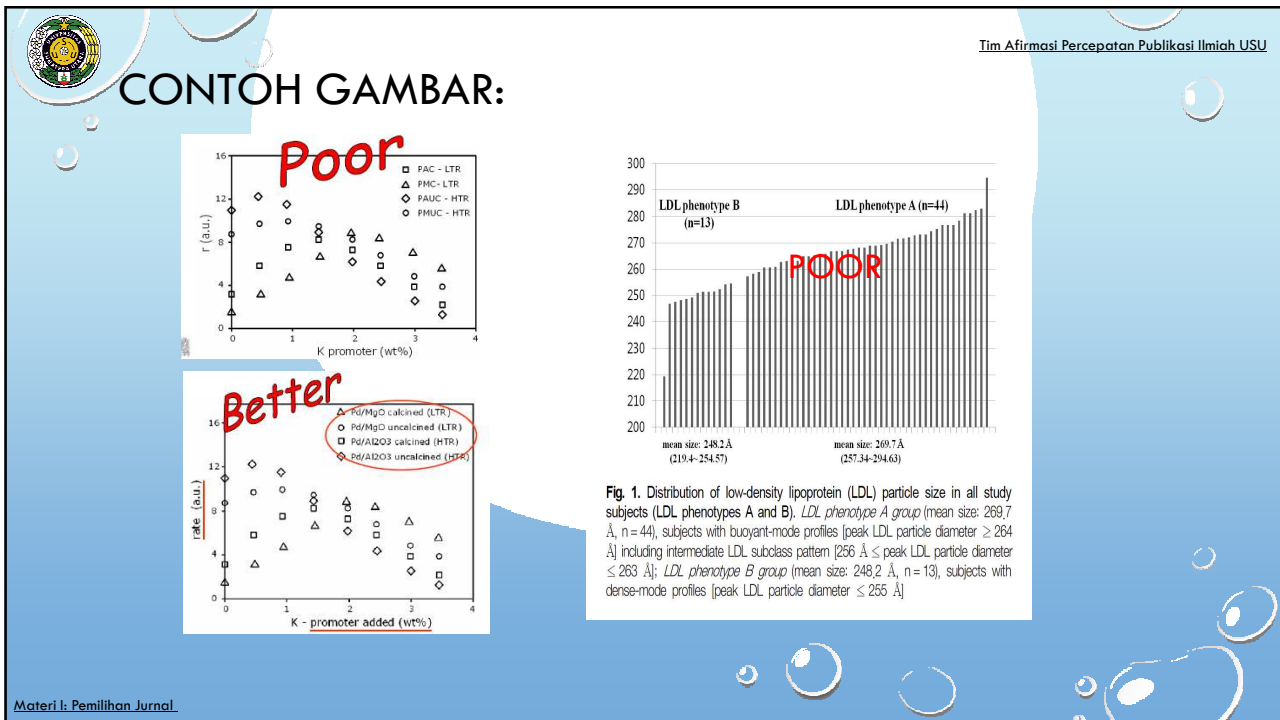


## CONTOH TABEL:

Depth	Gravel	Sand	Mud
5 m	3,42%	81.41%	15,17%
50 m	2,5%	58.42%	39.08%
100 m	0,0%	32.5%	67.5%



Water depth (m)	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Mud (%)
5	3.4	81.4	15.2
50	2.5	58.4	39.1
100	0	32.5	67.5



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## HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN (DIGABUNG)

IKUTI FORMULA BERIKUT UNTUK SETIAP SUB-BAGIAN

1. TAMPILKAN HASIL (GUNAKAN GAMBAR ATAU TABEL)
2. BILA ADA, BANDINGKAN HASIL YANG DIDAPAT DENGAN HASIL-HASIL PUBLIKASI SEBELUMNYA (GUNAKAN LIRETATUR)
3. JELASKAN FENOMENA, APAKAH SESUAI HARAPAN ATAU TIDAK DAN MENGAPA?
4. NYATAKAN KESIMPULAN AWAL (BILA DIPERLUKAN)


- ULANGI LANGKAH 1 SD 4 UNTUK SETIAP SUB BAGIAN

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## KESIMPULAN



**KESIMPULAN**

- menjawab tujuan atau hipotesis
- Jangan mengulang abstrak
- singkat dan jelas
- Tutup dengan saran/rekomendasi
- Jangan menggunakan Bullet/Numbering
- Jelaskan inovasi

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT / UCAPAN TERIMA KASIH

- YANG HARUS DITULISKAN DI BAGIAN INI ADALAH SIAPA SAJA YANG MEMBANTU LANGSUNG PENELITIAN DAN TERUTAMA PENYANDANG DANA:
  - **PEMBERI DANA (LEMBAGANYA), BOLEH CANTUMKAN NOMOR KONTRAK PENELITIAN**
  - LABORATORIUM YANG MEMBANTU
- **JANGAN UCAPKAN TERIMA KASIH KEPADA SALAH SATU PENULIS (MISAL DOSEN PEMBIMBING)**

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## BEBERAPA TIP MENSITASI

### MEMBINGUNGKAN:

- THIS DISEASE HAS BEEN REPORTED IN HUMANS, DOGS, RABBITS, AND SQUIRRELS (TUDAAND GASTEL, 1997; XIEAND LOZANO, 2008; FLORES, 2002).
- THIS DISEASE HAS BEEN REPORTED IN HUMANS, DOGS, RABBITS, AND SQUIRRELS.<sup>1,4,7</sup>

### JELAS:

- THIS DISEASE HAS BEEN REPORTED IN HUMANS (TUDAAND GASTEL, 1997), DOGS (XIEAND LOZANO, 2008), AND RABBITS AND SQUIRRELS (FLORES, 2002).
- THIS DISEASE HAS BEEN REPORTED IN HUMANS,<sup>1</sup> DOGS,<sup>4</sup> RABBITS,<sup>7</sup> AND SQUIRRELS.<sup>7</sup>



## DAFTAR PUSTAKA / REFERENSI

- BERISI PUSTAKA YANG DISITASI DI DALAM TEKS
- YANG TERMASUK **SUMBER ACUAN PRIMER, ANTARA LAIN: ARTIKEL DI JURNAL ILMIAH, ARTIKEL DI BUKU DARI HASIL PENELITIAN, SITUS SEJARAH, ARTEFAK, DAN LAIN-LAIN YANG BERSIFAT KARYA ASLI.**
- DAFTAR PUSTAKA ACUAN SEBAIKNYA **MERUPAKAN PUBLIKASI ILMIAH 10 TAHUN TERAKHIR, KECUALI BIDANG-BIDANG ILMU TERTENTU**
- SEBAIKNYA MENSITASI BEBERAPA ARTIKEL DARI JURNAL ILMIAH YANG DITUJU UNTUK SUBMIT.
- BACA BAIK-BAIK PANDUAN MENSITASI ATAU PANDUAN MENULISKAN DAFTAR PUSTAKA DI *GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS JURNAL* YANG DITUJU.



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CONTOH: **DAFTAR PUSTAKA / REFERENSI**

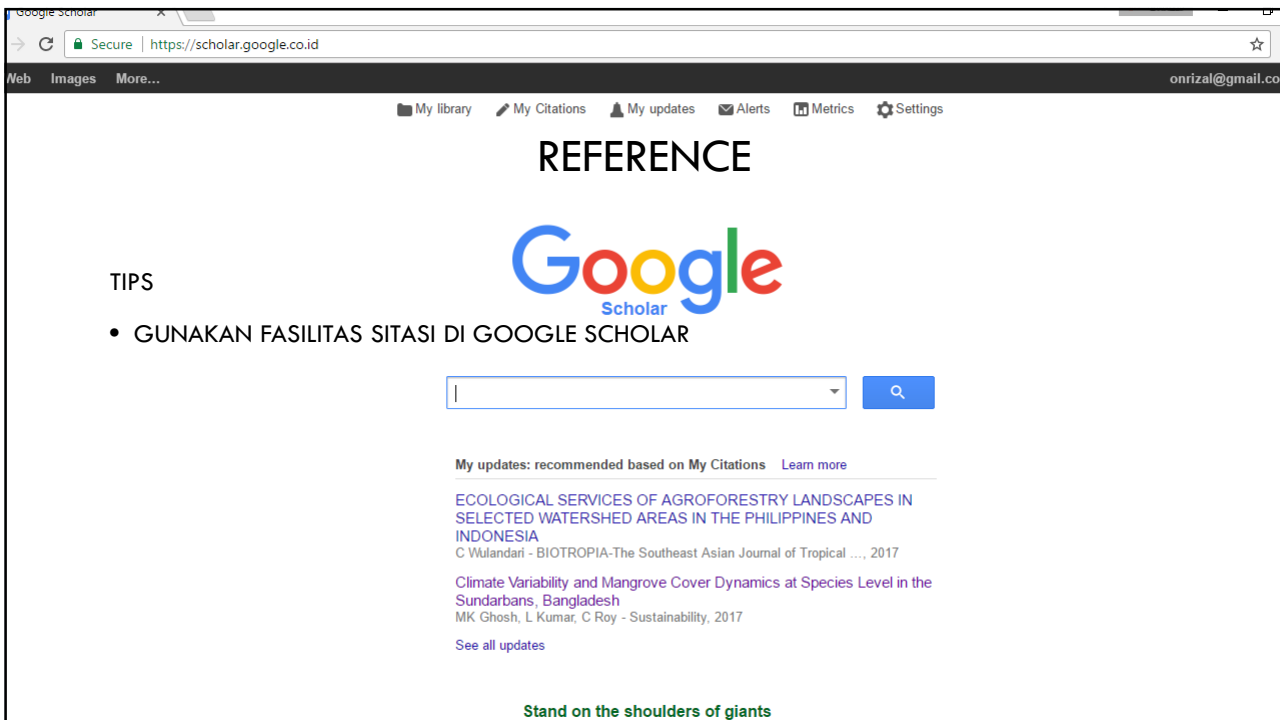
1. S. LACOUR, T. CHINESE, D. ALKANDEE, C. PERILHON, G. DESCOMBES, ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL BALANCE OF BIOGAS FOR DUAL-FUEL MOBILE APPLICATIONS. RENEWABLE AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY PERFORMANCE AND EMISSION TESTS, ENERGY 36 (2011) 6862-6866.
4. I.D. BEDOYA, S. SAXENA, F.J. CADAVID, R.W. DIBBLE, M. WISSINK, EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION OF STRATEGIES TO INCREASE THE OPERATING RANGE OF A BIOGAS-FUELED HCCI ENGINE FOR POWER GENERATION, APPLIED ENERGY 94 (2012) 618-629.
5. A. HENHAM, M.K. MAKKAR, COMBUSTION OF SIMULATED BIOGAS IN A DUAL FUEL DIESEL ENGINE, ENERGY CONV. MANAGEMENT 39 (1998) 2001 -2009.

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**Sesuaikan dengan gaya selingkung prosiding yang dituju**

PERFORMANCE AND EMISSION TESTS, ENERGY 36 (2011) 6862-6866.

4. I.D. BEDOYA, S. SAXENA, F.J. CADAVID, R.W. DIBBLE, M. WISSINK, EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION OF STRATEGIES TO INCREASE THE OPERATING RANGE OF A BIOGAS-FUELED HCCI ENGINE FOR POWER GENERATION, APPLIED ENERGY 94 (2012) 618-629.
5. A. HENHAM, M.K. MAKKAR, COMBUSTION OF SIMULATED BIOGAS IN A DUAL FUEL DIESEL ENGINE, ENERGY CONV. MANAGEMENT 39 (1998) 2001 -2009.



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## REFERENCE

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- GUNAKAN FASILITAS SITASI DI GOOGLE SCHOLAR

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ECOLOGICAL SERVICES OF AGROFORESTRY LANDSCAPES IN SELECTED WATERSHED AREAS IN THE PHILIPPINES AND INDONESIA  
C Wulandari - BIOTROPIA-The Southeast Asian Journal of Tropical ..., 2017

Climate Variability and Mangrove Cover Dynamics at Species Level in the Sundarbans, Bangladesh  
MK Ghosh, L Kumar, C Roy - Sustainability, 2017

[See all updates](#)

Stand on the shoulders of giants

The screenshot shows a Google Scholar search result. The search query is "Climate Variability and Mangrove Cover Dynamics at Species Level in the S...". The top result is an article by MK Ghosh, L Kumar, and C Roy, published in Sustainability in 2017. The abstract discusses the impact of climate variability on mangrove ecosystems and the study's aim to assess the relationship between temperature, rainfall, and dynamics. The "Cite" button is circled in red.

The screenshot shows the "Cite" dialog box for the selected article. It provides instructions to copy and paste a formatted citation or use a link to import into a bibliography manager. The citation formats listed are:

- MLA**: Ghosh, Manoj Kumer, Lalit Kumar, and Chandan Roy. "Climate Variability and Mangrove Cover Dynamics at Species Level in the Sundarbans, Bangladesh." *Sustainability* 9.5 (2017): 805.
- APA**: Ghosh, M. K., Kumar, L., & Roy, C. (2017). Climate Variability and Mangrove Cover Dynamics at Species Level in the Sundarbans, Bangladesh. *Sustainability*, 9(5), 805.
- Chicago**: Ghosh, Manoj Kumer, Lalit Kumar, and Chandan Roy. "Climate Variability and Mangrove Cover Dynamics at Species Level in the Sundarbans, Bangladesh." *Sustainability* 9, no. 5 (2017): 805.
- Harvard**: Ghosh, M.K., Kumar, L. and Roy, C., 2017. Climate Variability and Mangrove Cover Dynamics at Species Level in the Sundarbans, Bangladesh. *Sustainability*, 9(5), p.805.
- Vancouver**: Ghosh MK, Kumar L, Roy C. Climate Variability and Mangrove Cover Dynamics at Species Level in the Sundarbans, Bangladesh. *Sustainability*. 2017 May 11;9(5):805.

At the bottom of the dialog box, there are links for "BibTeX", "EndNote", "RefMan", and "RefWorks".





## CONTOH

Style	Penulisan Pustaka
MLA	Ghosh, Manoj Kumer, Lalit Kumar, and Chandan Roy. "Climate Variability and Mangrove Cover Dynamics at Species Level in the Sundarbans, Bangladesh." <i>Sustainability</i> 9.5 (2017): 805.
APA	Ghosh, M. K., Kumar, L., & Roy, C. (2017). Climate Variability and Mangrove Cover Dynamics at Species Level in the Sundarbans, Bangladesh. <i>Sustainability</i> , 9(5), 805.
Chicago	Ghosh, Manoj Kumer, Lalit Kumar, and Chandan Roy. "Climate Variability and Mangrove Cover Dynamics at Species Level in the Sundarbans, Bangladesh." <i>Sustainability</i> 9, no. 5 (2017): 805.
Harvard	Ghosh, M.K., Kumar, L. and Roy, C., 2017. Climate Variability and Mangrove Cover Dynamics at Species Level in the Sundarbans, Bangladesh. <i>Sustainability</i> , 9(5), p.805.
Vancouver	Ghosh MK, Kumar L, Roy C. Climate Variability and Mangrove Cover Dynamics at Species Level in the Sundarbans, Bangladesh. <i>Sustainability</i> . 2017 May 11;9(5):805.



# TERIMA KASIH