Research Title

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Abstract. Abstract should consist of brief introduction, aim, methods, results and conclusion. It should not normally exceed 300 words.

Keywords: mention three to five keywords separated by comma.

1. Introduction

The introduction begins by outlining the background of the topic, explaining its significance in a broader scientific or practical context. This is followed by a brief review of existing literature, highlighting what is already known and identifying gaps, limitations, or unresolved issues. These gaps form the basis for justifying the need for the current research. The author should then clearly state the study’s rationale, why the research is necessary and how it addresses the identified problems. This may include the use of new methods, novel applications, or contributions to knowledge. The introduction also presents the specific objectives of the study.

The paper should be written in 170 x 250 mm paper size (W x H mm) and The final printed area will be 130 x 210 mm. Do not add any page numbers.

1. Materials and methods

The Materials and Methods section should clearly describe how the research was conducted to ensure transparency and reproducibility. It includes details about the study location, materials or equipment used, experimental design, sample size, treatments, data collection procedures, and statistical analyses. All methods should be described precisely enough that another researcher could replicate the study. If established methods are used, they should be cited; any modifications must be explained. This section should be written in past tense and organized logically, typically in the order the procedures were performed. Clarity and completeness are essential to ensure the study's validity and reliability.

* 1. Formatting the title, authors and affiliations
     1. Formatting the title

The title is set in bold 16-point Arial, justified. The first letter of the title should be capitalised with the rest in lower case. You should leave 22 mm of space above the title and 6 mm after the title.

* + 1. Formatting author names and author affiliations

The style for the names is First Names, typed in italic 10-point Times, then Last Name, typed in 10-point Times, with a comma after all except the last author, which is separated by comma + “and”. Do not use academic titles. Adjust the margins to those shown in the Table 1.

Table 1. Setting Word’s margins.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Margin | mm |
| Top | 24 |
| Bottom | 16 |
| Left | 20 |
| Right | 20 |

Affiliations of authors should be typed in 9-point Times. They should be preceded by a numerical superscript corresponding to the same superscript after the name of the author concerned. Please ensure that affiliations are as full and complete as possible and include the country.

* 1. Formatting the text

The text of your paper should be formatted 10-point Times New Roman. The text should be set to single line spacing and paragraphs should be justified. The first paragraph after a section or subsection should not be indented; subsequent paragraphs should be indented by 5 mm. Where the author wishes to divide the paper into sections the formatting shown in Table 2 should be used.

Table 2. Formatting sections, subsections and subsubsections.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type | Font | Spacing | numbering |
| Section | 12-point Arial bold | 6 mm before 3 mm after | 1, 2, 3, etc. |
| subsection | 10-point Arial bold | 6 mm before 3 mm after | 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, etc. |
| subsubsection | 10-point Arial Italic | 6 mm before 3 mm after | 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, etc. |

1. Results and discussion

Figures and tables, as originals of good quality and well contrasted, are to be in their final form, ready for reproduction, pasted in the appropriate place in the text. Try to ensure that the size of the text in your figures is approximately the same size as the main text (10 point). Try to ensure that lines are no thinner than 0.25 point.

* 1. Captions/numbering

Captions should be typed in 9-point Times. They should be centred above the tables and flush left beneath the figures.

* 1. Positioning

Place the figure as close as possible after the point where it is first referenced in the text. If there is a large number of figures and tables, it might be necessary to place some before their text citation.

Fig. 1. Caption should be located below the figure.

* 1. Colour illustrations

You are free to use colour illustrations for the online version of the proceedings, but any print version will be printed in black and white unless special arrangements have been made with the conference organiser. Please check whether or not this is the case. If the print version will be black and white only, you should check your figure captions carefully and remove any reference to colour in the illustration and text. In addition, some colour figures will degrade or suffer loss of information when converted to black and white, and this should be considered when preparing them.

* 1. Equation

Equations should be centred and should be numbered with the number on the right-hand side.

*T*s (*l,t*) = *T*g (*l,t*) (1)

*T*s (*l,t*) = *T*g (*l,t*) *T*b (*x*, *t*) = 0 (2)

Use italics for variables (*u*) and bold (**u**) for vectors. The order for brackets should be {[()]}, except where brackets have special significance.

1. Conclusion

The conclusion should clearly present the main findings and their implications, as well as offer recommendations for future research

The acknowledgements should be typed in 9-point Times, without title.

References

References should be cited in the text by placing sequential numbers in brackets (for example, [1], [2, 5, 7], [8-10]). They should be numbered in the order in which they are cited. A complete reference should provide enough information to locate the article. Here are some examples of references:

1. Alharbi, K., Do, A. D. T., Alqahtani, A., Perera, R., Thomas, A., Meuter, A., & Alrubaye, A. A. K. (2025). Assessing the impact of spraying an E. faecium probiotic at hatch and supplementing feed with a triple-strain bacillus-based additive on BCO lameness incidence in broiler chickens. Animals, 15(12), 1765.
2. Suwor, F., Paengkoum, P., Nakharuthai, C., Kubota, S., & Ponchunchoovong, S. (2025). Effect of antioxidants on quality and DNA methylation of frozen Anglo-Nubian goat semen. Small Ruminant Research, 244, 107447.
3. Ridhowi, A., Djoharjani, T., & Maylinda, S. (2025). Prediction of milk yield and lactation curve from early-stage milk recording data: A comparative analysis of three mathematical models in tropical smallholder dairies. TERNAK TROPIKA Journal of Tropical Animal Production, 26(1), 78-90.
4. van der Werf, J. H. (2022). Sustainable animal genetic improvement. E3S Web of Conferences, 335, p. 00001.
5. Huda, A. N., Ndaru, P. H., Ridhowi, A., Nuningtyas, Y. F., Putritamara, J. A., & Soetanto, H. (2020). Economic value of dwarf elephant grass and dried distiller grain with soluble as feed of smallholder dairy farm in Tulungrejo Village, Ngantang District, Malang Regency. IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 478, p. 012056.
6. Jalaludeen, A., Churchil, R. R., & Baéza, E. (Eds.). (2022). Duck Production and Management Strategies. Singapore: Springer.

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