

Asian Journal of Ethnobiology

| Asian J Ethnobiol | vol. 1 | no. 2 | November 2018 | E-ISSN 2580-4510 |

Ethnobotany of traditional rituals in the Karangwangi Village, Cianjur District, West Java, Indonesia TATANG SUHARMANA ERAWAN, ANNISA NUR ALILLAH, JOHAN ISKANDAR	53-60
The traditional <i>Rimbo Larangan</i> system of forest management: An ethnoecological case study in Nagari Paru, Sijujung District, West Sumatra, Indonesia YUKI ALANDRA, FATIYA ULFA DWI AMELIA, JOHAN ISKANDAR	61-68
SWOT analysis for orchid conservation in a forest at Mount Sanggara, West Java, Indonesia INDRA FARDHANI, HIROMITSU KISANUKI, PARIKESIT	69-74
Antifungal and bacterial activities of some medicinal plants used traditionally in Kenya INDIA JACQUELINE, PAUL OKEMO, JOHN MAINGI, CHRISTINE BII	75-90

Published semiannually

PRINTED IN INDONESIA

E-ISSN: 2580-4510



Asian Journal of Ethnobiology

| Asian J Ethnobiol | vol. 1 | no. 2 | November 2018|

ONLINE

http://smujo.id/aje

e-ISSN 2580-4510

PUBLISHER

Society for Indonesian Biodiversity

CO-PUBLISHER

Universitas Padjadjaran, Sumedang, Indonesia

OFFICE ADDRESS

Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Universitas Padjadjaran. Jl. Raya Bandung-Sumedang Km 21, Jatinangor, Sumedang 45363, West Java, Indonesia. Tel. +62-22-7796412 line 104, Fax. +62-22-7794545, email: aje@smujo.id, asianjethnobiol@gmail.com

PERIOD OF ISSUANCE

May, November

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Johan Iskandar – Universitas Padjadjaran, Sumedang, Indonesia

MANAGING EDITOR

Ruhyat Partasasmita – Universitas Padjadjaran, Sumedang, Indonesia

EDITORIAL BOARD

Ankur Patwardhan – Abasaheb Garware College, Pune, India
Bhubaneswar Sabar – Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad, India
Budiawati S. Iskandar – Universitas Padjadjaran, Sumedang, Indonesia
Cedric B. Baker – Mercer University, Atlanta, USA
Herwarsono Soedjito – Research Centre for Biology, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Cibinong, Indonesia
Nicholas Malone – University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand
Percy E. Sajise – University of the Philippines at Los Banos, Laguna, Philippines
Ramadhanil Pitopang – Universitas Tadulako, Palu, Indonesia

Roy F. Ellen – University of Kent, Canterbury, UK
Yohanes Purwanto – Research Centre for Biology, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Cibinong, Indonesia





GUIDANCE FOR AUTHORS

Aims and Scope Asian Journal of Ethnobiology (Asian J Ethnobiol) encourages submission of manuscripts dealing with relationships between humans and their biological nature, including ethnobotany, ethnomycology, ethnozymology, ethnozoology, ethnocology, traditional environmental/ecological knowledge, ethnometereology, ethnoastronomy, ethnomedicine, ethnopharmacognosy, ethnoveterinary, ethnogastronomy, urban ethnobiology, linguistic ethnobiology, ethical and legal aspects of the biodiversity conservation and other related fields of study within anthropology and biology; as well as impact of economic activity on individuals in community and its social consequences.

Article types The journal seeks original full-length research papers, reviews, and short communication. Manuscript of original research should be written in no more than 8,000 words (including tables and picture), or proportional with articles in this publication number. Review articles will be accommodated, while, short communication should be written at least 2,000 words, except for pre-study.

Submission The journal only accepts online submission through system or email to the editors at asianjebse@gmail.com. Submitted manuscripts should be the original works of the author(s). The manuscript must be accompanied by a cover letter containing the article title, the first name and last name of all the authors, a paragraph describing the claimed novelty of the findings versus current knowledge. Submission of a manuscript implies that the submitted work has not been published before (except as part of a thesis or report, or abstract); and is not being considered for publication elsewhere. When a manuscript written by a group, all authors should read and approve the final version of the submitted manuscript and its revision; and agree the submission of manuscripts for this journal. All authors should have made substantial contributions to the concept and design of the research, acquisition of the data and its analysis; drafting of the manuscript and correcting of the revision. All authors must be responsible for the quality, accuracy, and ethics of the work.

Acceptance The only articles written in English (U.S. English) are accepted for publication. Manuscripts will be reviewed by editors and invited reviewers (double blind review) according to their disciplines. Authors will generally be notified of acceptance, rejection, or need for revision within 1 to 2 months of receipt. The manuscript is rejected if the content does not in line with the journal scope, does not meet the standard quality, inappropriate format, complicated grammar, dishonesty (i.e. plagiarism, duplicate publications, fabrication of data, citations manipulation, etc.), or ignoring correspondence in three months. The primary criteria for publication are scientific quality and biodiversity significance. Uncorrected proofs will be sent to the corresponding author as *.doc* or *.rtf* files for checking and correcting of typographical errors. To avoid delay in publication, corrected proofs should be returned in 7 days. The accepted papers will be published online in a chronological order at any time, but printed in May and November.

Ethics Author(s) must obedient to the law and/or ethics in treating the object of research and pay attention to the legality of material sources and intellectual property rights.

Copyright If and when the manuscript is accepted for publication, the author(s) still hold the copyright and retain publishing rights without restrictions. Authors or others are allowed to multiply article as long as not for commercial purposes. For the new invention, authors are suggested to manage its patent before published.

Open access The journal is committed to free-open access that does not charge readers or their institutions for access. Readers are entitled to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of articles, as long as not for commercial purposes. The license type is CC-BY-NC-SA.

A charge The journal is committed to free of charge for submission and publication of non-institutional funded research (waiver).

Reprints The sample journal reprint is only available by special request. Additional copies may be purchased when ordering by sending back the uncorrected proofs by email.

Manuscript preparation Manuscript is typed on A4 (210x297 mm²) paper size, in a single column, single space, 10-point (10 pt) Times New Roman font. The margin text is 3 cm from the top, 2 cm from the bottom, and 1.8 cm from the left and right. Smaller lettering size can be applied in presenting table and figure (9 pt). Word processing program or additional software can be used, however, it must be PC compatible and Microsoft Word based (.doc or .rtf; not .docx). Scientific names of species (incl. subspecies, variety, etc.) should be written in italic, except for italic sentence. Scientific name (genera, species, author), and cultivar or strain should be mentioned completely for the first time mentioning it in the body text, especially for taxonomic manuscripts. Name of genera can be shortened after first mentioning, except generating confusion. Name of the 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. Biochemical and chemical nomenclature should follow the order of the IUPAC - IUB. 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 hydroxyl toluene (BHT) to be BHT herein after. Metric measurement use IS denomination, usage other system should follow the value of equivalent with the denomination of IS first mentioning. Abbreviations 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** does not always can be written down in one column with text, in that case 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. The fraction should be expressed in decimal. In the text, it should be used "%" rather than "percent". Avoid expressing ideas with complicated sentence and verbiage, and used efficient and effective sentence.

Title of the article should be written in compact, clear, and informative sentence, preferably not more than 20 words. Name of author(s) should be completely written. Name and institution address should also be completely written with street name and number (location), postal code, telephone number (O), facsimile number (O), and personal email address. For Indonesian universities, use local name. 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 200 words. Keywords is about five words, covering scientific and local name (if any), research theme, and special methods which used; and sorted from A to Z. All important abbreviations must be defined at their first mention. Running title is about five words. Introduction is about 400-600 words, covering the 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 subtitles. 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. Concluding sentence should be given at the end of the discussion. Acknowledgments are expressed in a brief; all sources of institutional, private and corporate financial support for the work must be fully acknowledged, and any potential conflicts of interest are noted.

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 above the table. Colored figures can only be accepted if the information in the manuscript can lose without those images; chart is preferred to use black and white images. Author could consign any picture or photo for the front cover, although it does not print in the manuscript. All images property of others should be mentioned source. There is no appendix, all data or data analysis are incorporated into Results and Discussions. For broad data, it can be displayed on the website as a supplement.

References Author-year citations are required. In the text give the authors name followed by the year of publication and arrange from oldest to newest and from A to Z. In citing an article written by two authors, both of them should be mentioned, however, for three and more authors only 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. Reference to unpublished data and personal communication should not appear in the list but should be cited in the text only (e.g., Rifai MA 2007, pers. com. (personal communication); Setyawan AD 2007, unpublished data). In the reference list, the references should be listed in an alphabetical order (better, if only 20 for research papers). Names of journals should be abbreviated. Always use the standard abbreviation of a journal's name according to the ISSN List of Title Word Abbreviations (www.issn.org/2-22661-LTWA-online.php). The following examples are for guidance.

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. Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, 17-20 July 2000. [Indonesian]

Thesis, Dissertation:

Sugiyarto. 2004. Soil Macro-invertebrates Diversity and Inter-Cropping Plants Productivity in Agroforestry System based on Sengon. [Dissertation]. Universitas Brawijaya, Malang. [Indonesian]

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. DOI:10.1038/msb.2008.24

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK