Illustration in Scientific Writing

Wasmen Manalu

Introduction

- Illustration could be in the forms of tables and figures (graphs, photos, diagrams, charts, maps etc).
- Do not use a table and a figure with the same contents in the article, choose either of them.

Introduction

- In preparing illustrations, please refer to the Instruction for Authors.
- Illustrations are supplement to the article.
- Illustrations should be narrated in the article.
- Refer the illustration by number.

Table

- Prepare table in separate page (do not insert into the body of the text) and each table is prepared in separate page.

- Give table number in Arabic (1, 2, 3, 4, etc **not** i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi, etc).

Table

- Before preparing a table, please check the general style in the latest issues of the journal.
- Generally, only three horizontal lines across the page are allowed, i.e.., Two on the column heading and one on the bottom of the table.

Table

- Vertical lines are not recommended.

- Therefore, line default in the computer program should be edited.

Table

- Table should have a title on the top of the table.
- Consult the latest issues of the journal or the instruction for author for formatting the title (justification, centered or left, italic, or capital)

Table

- A legend should give enough experimental detail to be understandable without the text.
- Each column must have a heading.
- Necessary abbreviations should be defined in the legend or in the footnotes

Table

- Numbers in a table should be aligned by decimal point.
- The significance of the decimal numbers should be checked.
- Include SD or SE of the means.

Table

- Table should give enough experimental details and explanations (in the legend or in the footnotes) to be understandable without the text.
- For simple table, use portrait and for tables requiring many columns, use landscape.

Table 1.2. Productivity of Recently Cut Commercial Forest Land in the United States, Including Coastal Alaska

Type of Ownership	Total Commercial forest land, million acres	Operating areas,* million acres	Operating area by productivity classes, percent		
			Upper level	Middle level	Lower level
Private:					
Forest industries +	62	44	77	19	4
Farm	165	53	41	37	22
Other private	131	42	52	28	20
Public	131	96	80	17	3
Total	489	235			

* Field examinations limited to operating units in which cutting had taken place from Jan. 1, 1947, through 1953.

+ The pulp and paper group leads with an average of 84 percent in the upper level.

TABLE 4. Body weights at the beginning and end of lactation, body weight gain, drymatter and gross energy intakes, milk gross energy, and gross efficiency of milk synthesis during 84-d lactation, and mammary indices at the end of lactation in the control and superovulated ewes fed at low or high plane of nutrition.

	Plane of nutrition				Level of significance		
	Low[1]		High[2]				
	Control[3] (n = 9)	Superovulation[4] (n = 4)	Control[3] (n = 9)	Superovulation[4] (n = 8)	Super-ovulation	Plane of nutrition	Interaction
BW at the start of lactation, kg	20.61 ± 0.98	21.88 ± 0.72	23.61 ± 1.39	23.44 ± 1.28	ns	ns	ns
BW at the end of lactation, kg	21.56 ± 0.72	24.63 ± 1.38	25.22 ± 1.26	25.25 ± 1.71	ns	ns	ns
BW gain, kg/84 d	0.94 ± 0.59	2.75 ± 0.83	2.42 ± 0.55	1.81 ± 0.76	ns	ns	ns
Total DMI, kg	66.17 ± 1.48	72.39 ± 0.83	56.37 ± 1.32	62.68 ± 2.31	**	**	ns
Total gross energy intake, Mcal	276.36 ± 6.52	301.28 ± 3.44	214.17 ± 4.51	255.72 ± 13.21	**	**	ns
Total milk gross energy, Mcal	24.32 ± 2.42	40.06 ± 2.80	28.85 ± 3.40	40.68 ± 2.38	**	ns	ns
Milk efficiency, %	8.88 ± 0.90	13.32 ± 1.01	13.46 ± 1.57	16.12 ± 1.07	*	**	ns
Mammary DFFT,[5] g	9.86 ± 0.52	15.84 ± 1.38	12.04 ± 1.27	14.26 ± 1.23	**	ns	ns
Total mammary DNA, g	0.33 ± 0.05	0.79 ± 0.06	0.43 ± 0.07	0.62 ± 0.07	**	ns	ns
Total mammary RNA, g	0.14 ± 0.02	0.25 ± 0.02	0.19 ± 0.04	0.25 ± 0.03	**	ns	ns

[1]Ewes fed with diet contained 12% CP and 65% TDN.

[2]Ewes fed with diet contained 15% CP and 75% TDN.

■ TABLE 4-5

Blood Production Rate, Secretion Rate, and Metabolic Clearance Rate for Reproductive Steroid Hormones

STEROID		MCR (L/day)	PR (mg/day)	SR (mg/day)
Men				
Androstenedione		2200	2.8	1.6
Testosterone		950	6.5	6.2
Estrone		2050	0.15	0.11
Estradiol		1600	0.06	0.05
Estrone sulfonate		167	0.08	Insig
Women				
Androstenedione		2000	3.2	2.8
Testosterone		500	0.19	0.06
Estrone	F	2200	0.11	0.08
	L	2200	0.26	0.15
	PM	1610	0.04	Insig
Estradiol	F	1200	0.09	0.08
	L	1200	0.25	0.24
	PM	910	0.006	Insig
Estrone sulfonate	F	146	0.10	Insig
	L	146	0.18	Insig
Progesterone	F	2100	2.0	1.7
	L	2100	25.0	24.0

MCR, metabolic clearance rate; PR, production rate; SR, secretion rate; F, follicular phase of menstrual cycle; L, luteal phase of menstrual cycle; PM, postmenopausal; nsig, insignificant.

Figure

- Figure includes graph, photo, diagram, chart, map, etc.
- Discussion will be focused on the graph.
- Again, do not use figure plotted from the same numbers in the table already used in the article.

Figure

- Figure should have a title.
- The legend must contain sufficient detail to make the figure easily understood.
- Identify symbols and curves in the legend, not on the figure

Figure

- Appropriately sized numbers, letters, and symbols should be used so they are ***no smaller than 2 mm*** in size after reduction to a single column width (87 mm), a 1.5 column width (120 mm), or a full 2-column width (178 mm).
- A figure may be estimated by using a reducing photocopier to see if it can fit into a single column; be sure to look at the smallest letter or symbol to decide what will be legible in print.

Figure

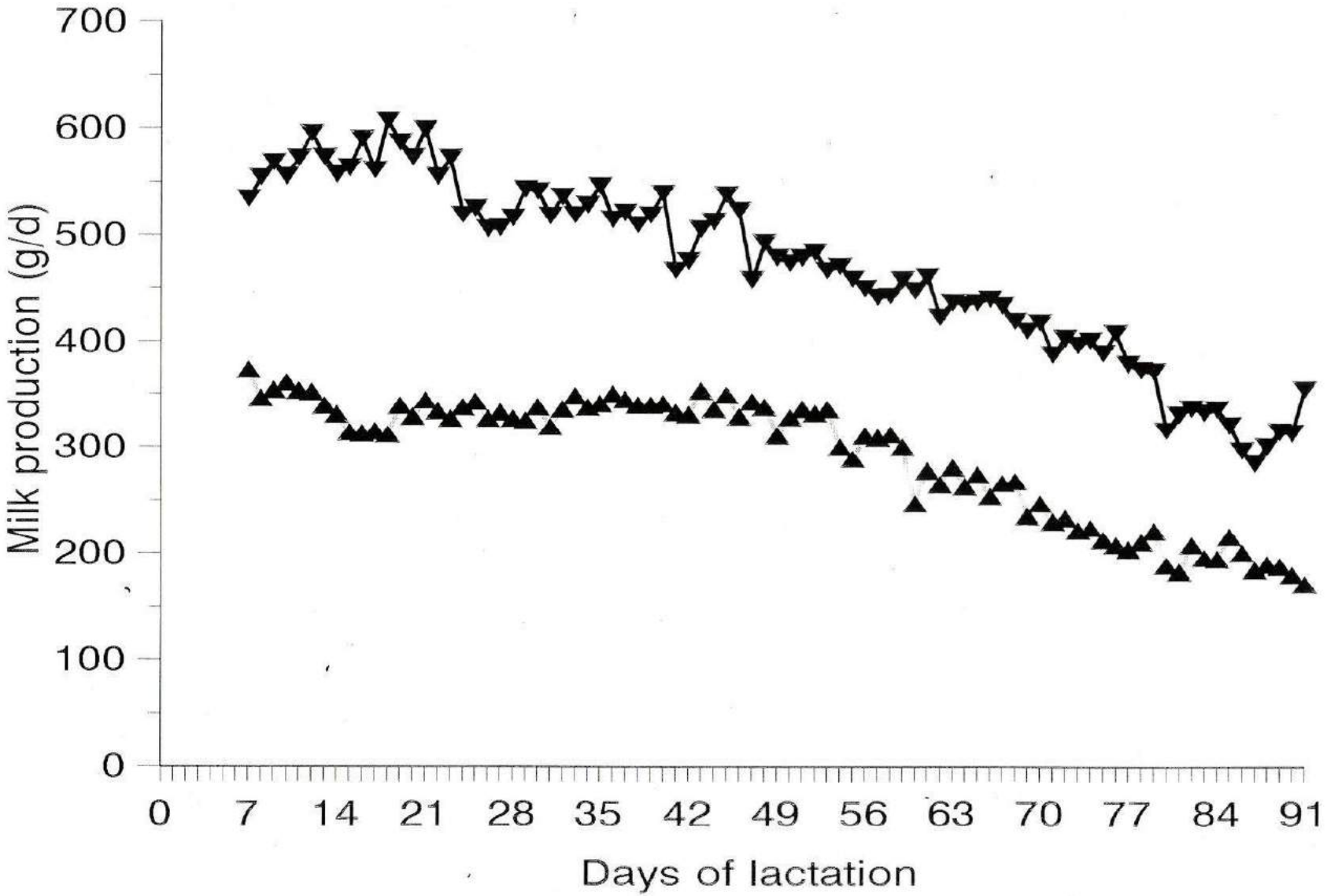
- Numbers, letters, and symbols used in multi-paneled figures must be consistent.
- The abscissa and the ordinate must be clearly labeled with appropriately sized type, and units of measurement must be given.
- In graph illustration, include the SD or SE of the means.

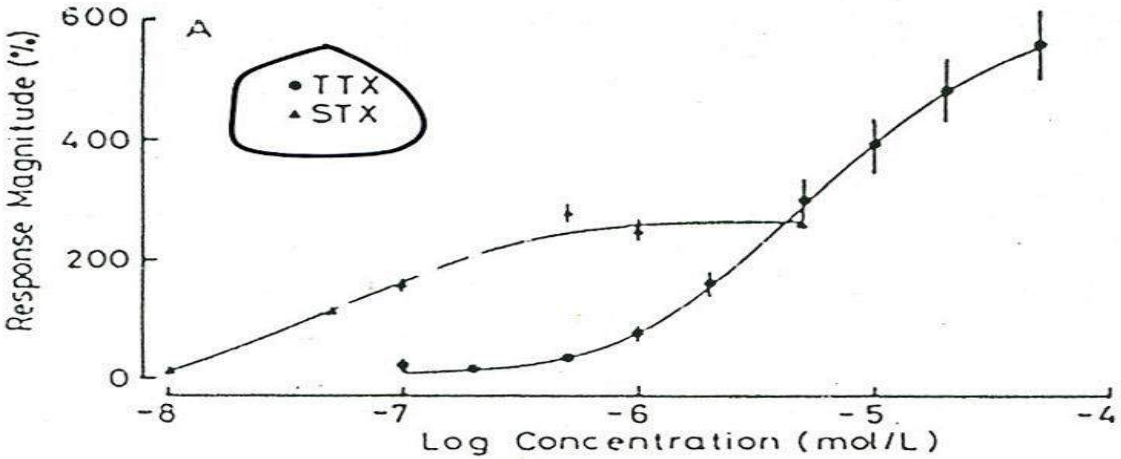
Figure

- Figure or graph is used to present a relatively huge data, or to present the pattern or trend, not the absolute numbers.
- Each figure is prepared and printed in separate page.
- Labeled the back of the figure with the figure number and the author.
- Make sure that each figure is labeled appropriately.
- Give the position identification (top or bottom) for figure that is not clear.

Figure

- Do not add any information or note on the figure.
- Do not type the title or legend on the figure.
- Type the titles or legends of figures in separate page (generally, after table).
- Format the legends or titles according to the Instruction for Authors, or consult the latest issue of the journal.


Milk production (g/d)
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
0
7
14
21
28
35
42
49
56
63
70
77
84
91
Days of lactation



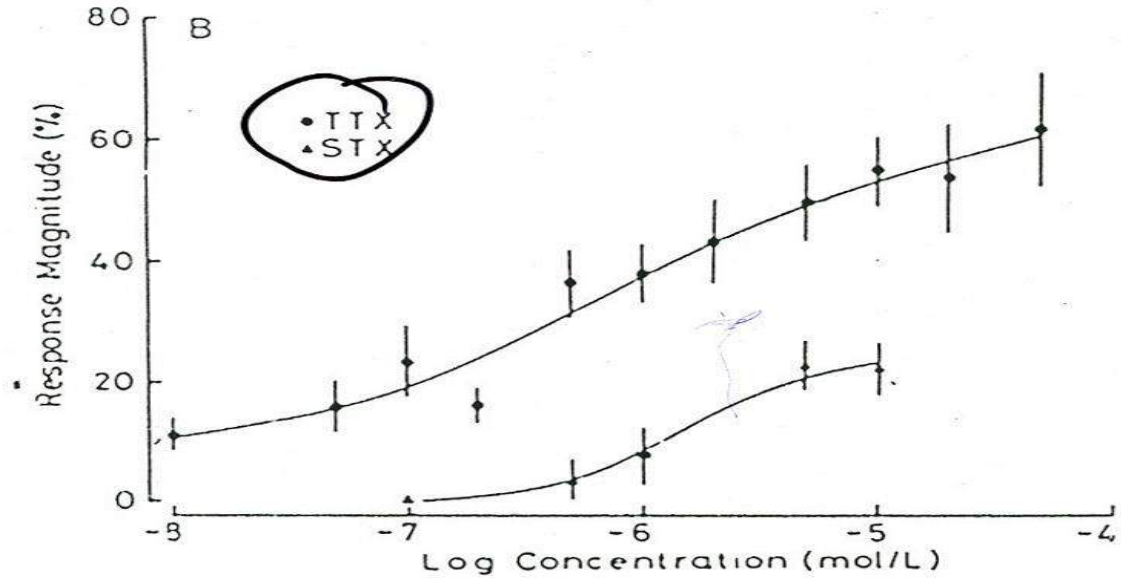


FIG. 2. Semi-logarithmic plots of the concentration–response relationships to tetrodotoxin (TTX) and saxitoxin (STX) in (A) rainbow trout and (B) Arctic char. Average response magnitude is represented as a percentage of that induced by the standard stimulant, 10^{-1} mol L-proline/L. Points represent mean ± SE of 7–14 fish.

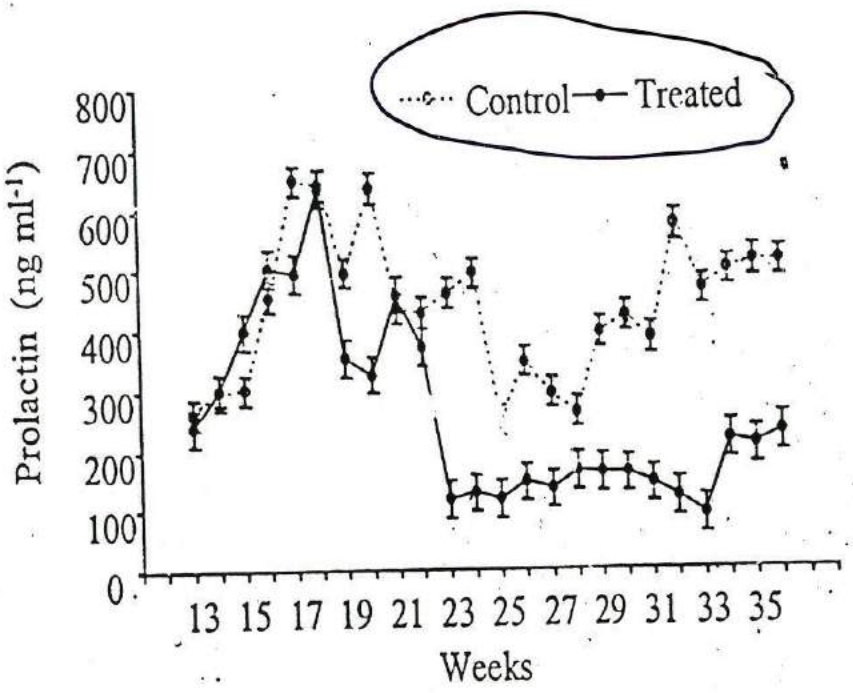


Figure 2. Plasma prolactin levels in control and treated birds during different weeks of lay

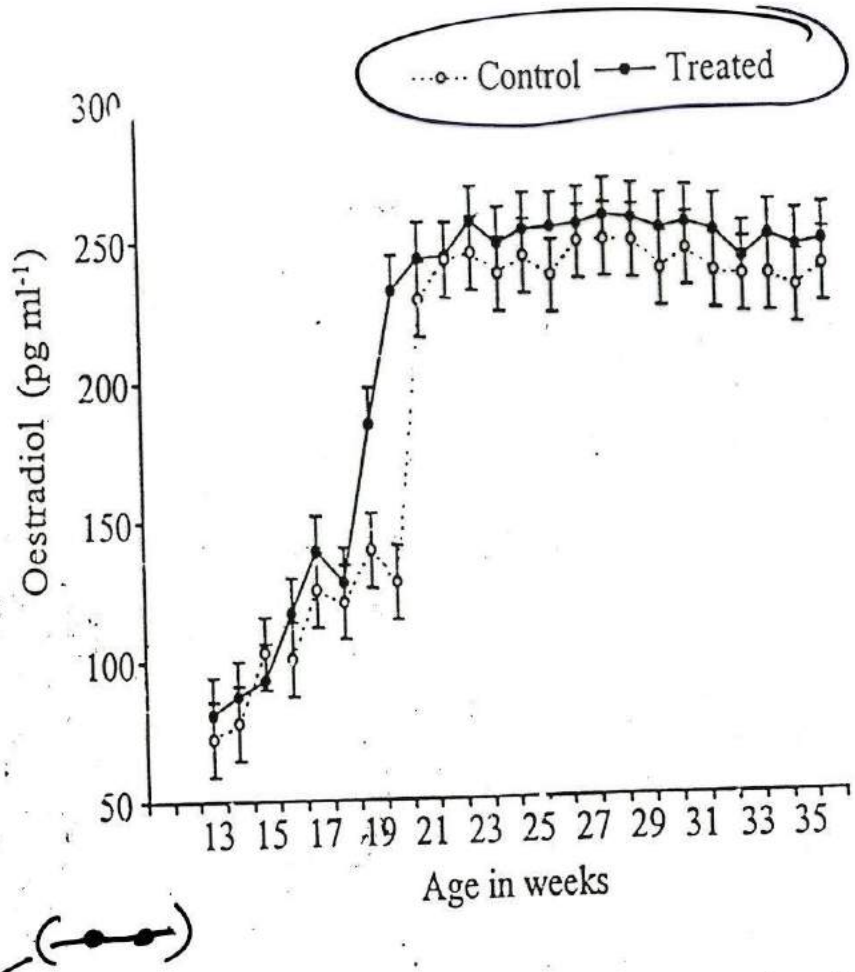


Figure 3. Plasma oestradiol 17 beta concentration in control and treated birds

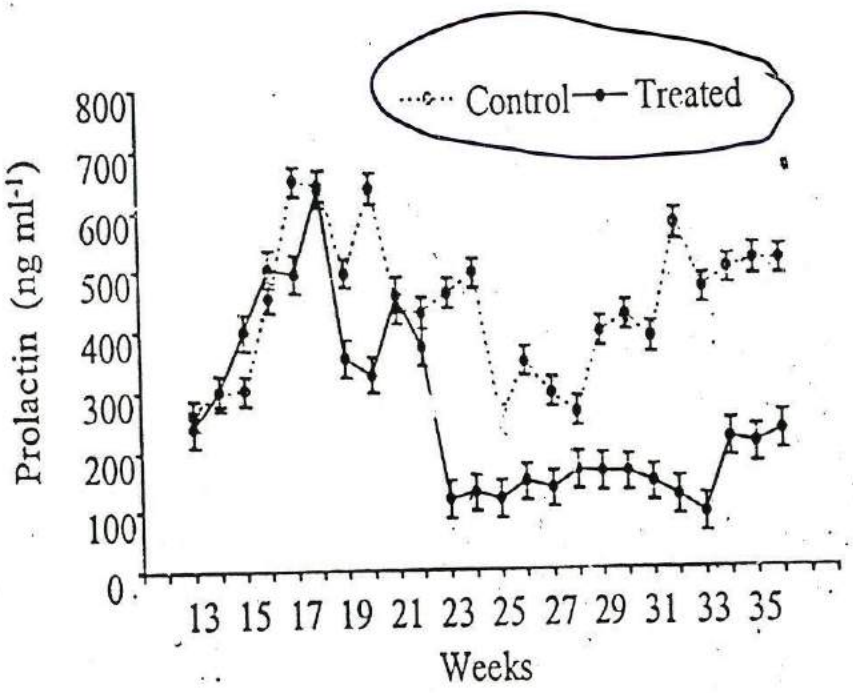


Figure 2. Plasma prolactin levels in control and treated birds during different weeks of lay

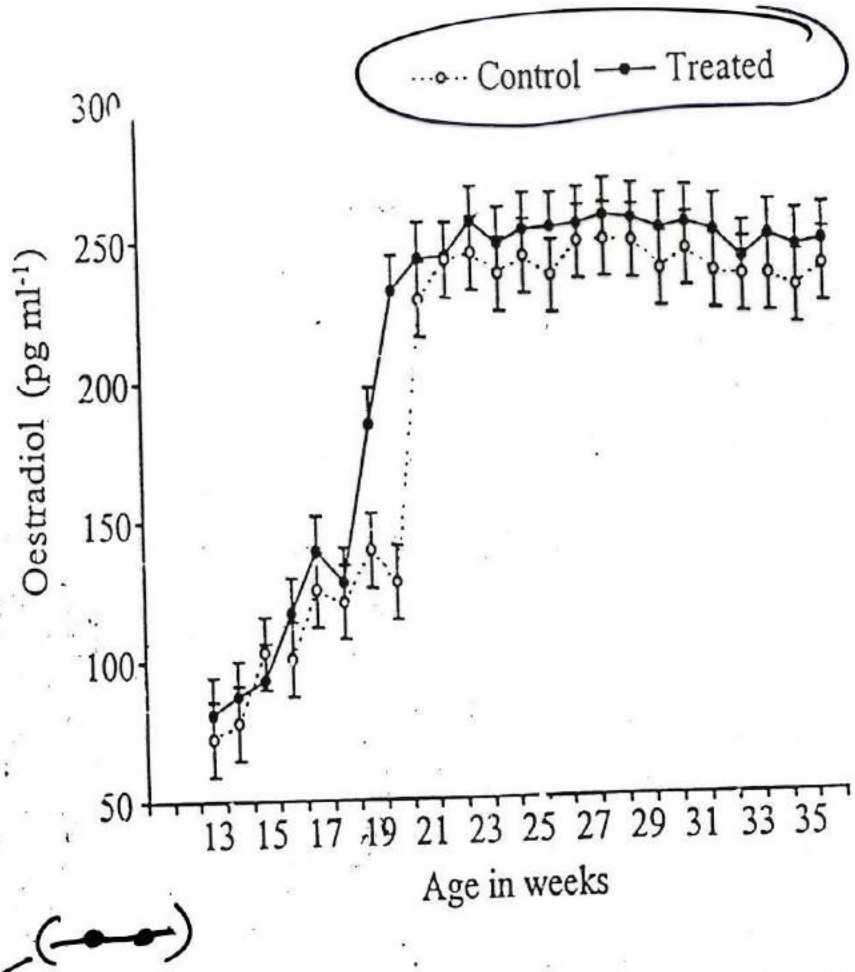


Figure 3. Plasma oestradiol 17 beta concentration in control and treated birds

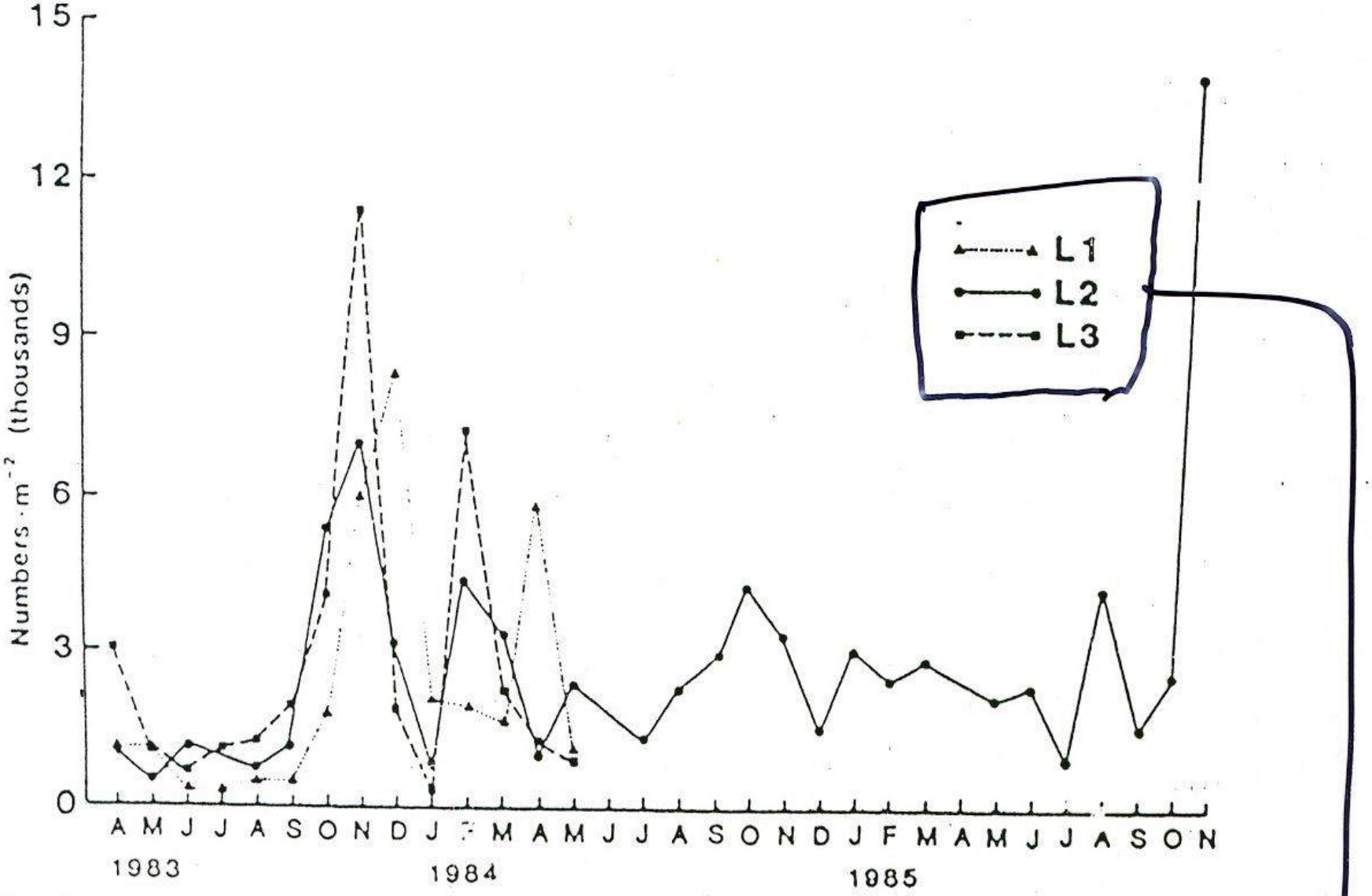


FIG. 2. Numbers of macroinvertebrates collected at three sites (L1, L2, L3) on Langrivier. Collections were made at all three sites for 14 mo and at L2 for a further 18 mo.

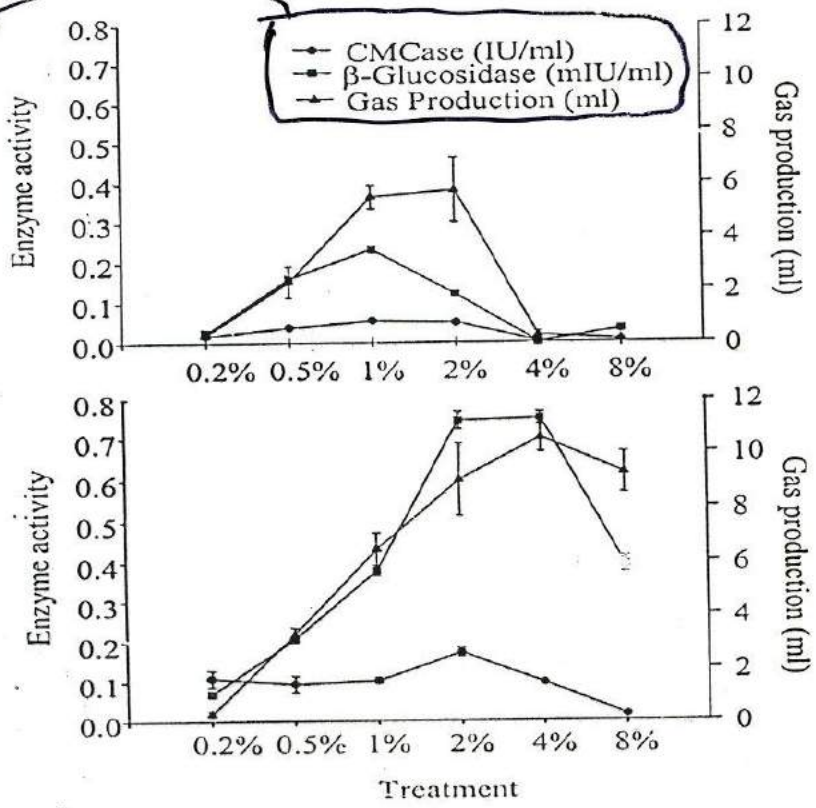
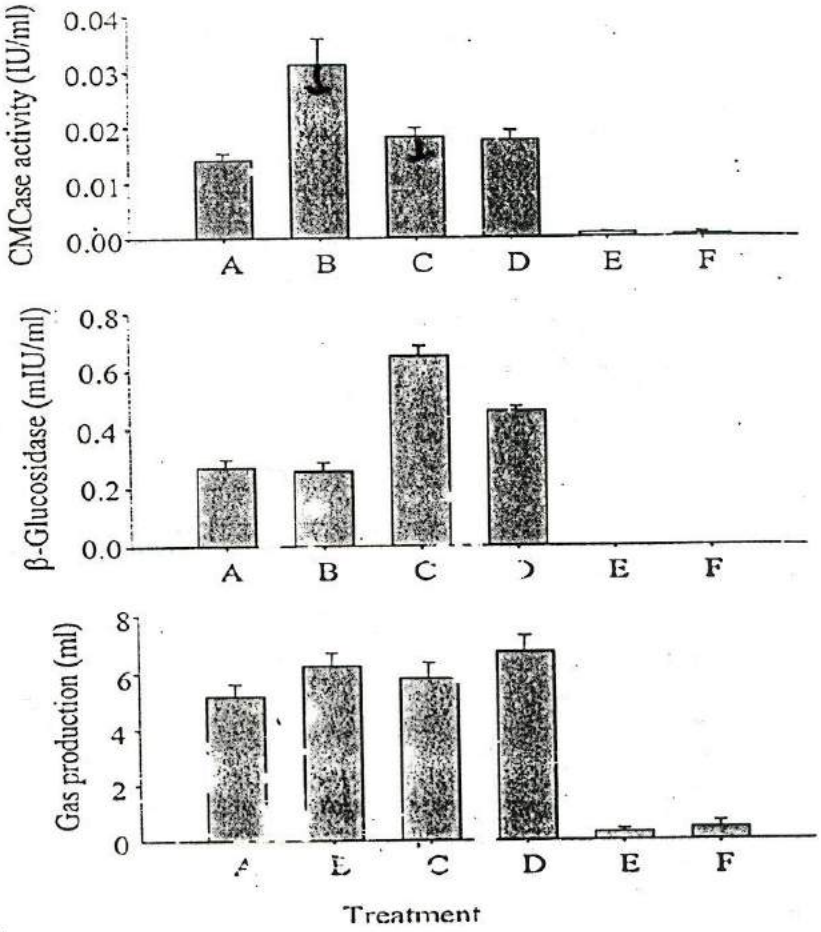


Figure 3. Effects of powdered cicer milkvetch or alfalfa on fungal (*Neocallimastix frontalis* EB 188) growth as carbohydrate source.



A: Control (Cellulose medium), B. Control+AMF 1µl/ml, C: Control+ALF 1 ml+AMF 0 µl/ml, D: Control+ALF 1 ml +AMF 1 µl/ml , E: Control+CMV 1 ml+AMF 0 µl/ml, F: Control+CMV 1 ml+AMF 1 µl/ml.

Figure 4. Effects of cicer milkvetch or alfalfa extract on fungal (*Neocallimastix frontalis*, FB 188) grown in the presence of *Aspergillus oryzae* fermentation extract treatment.

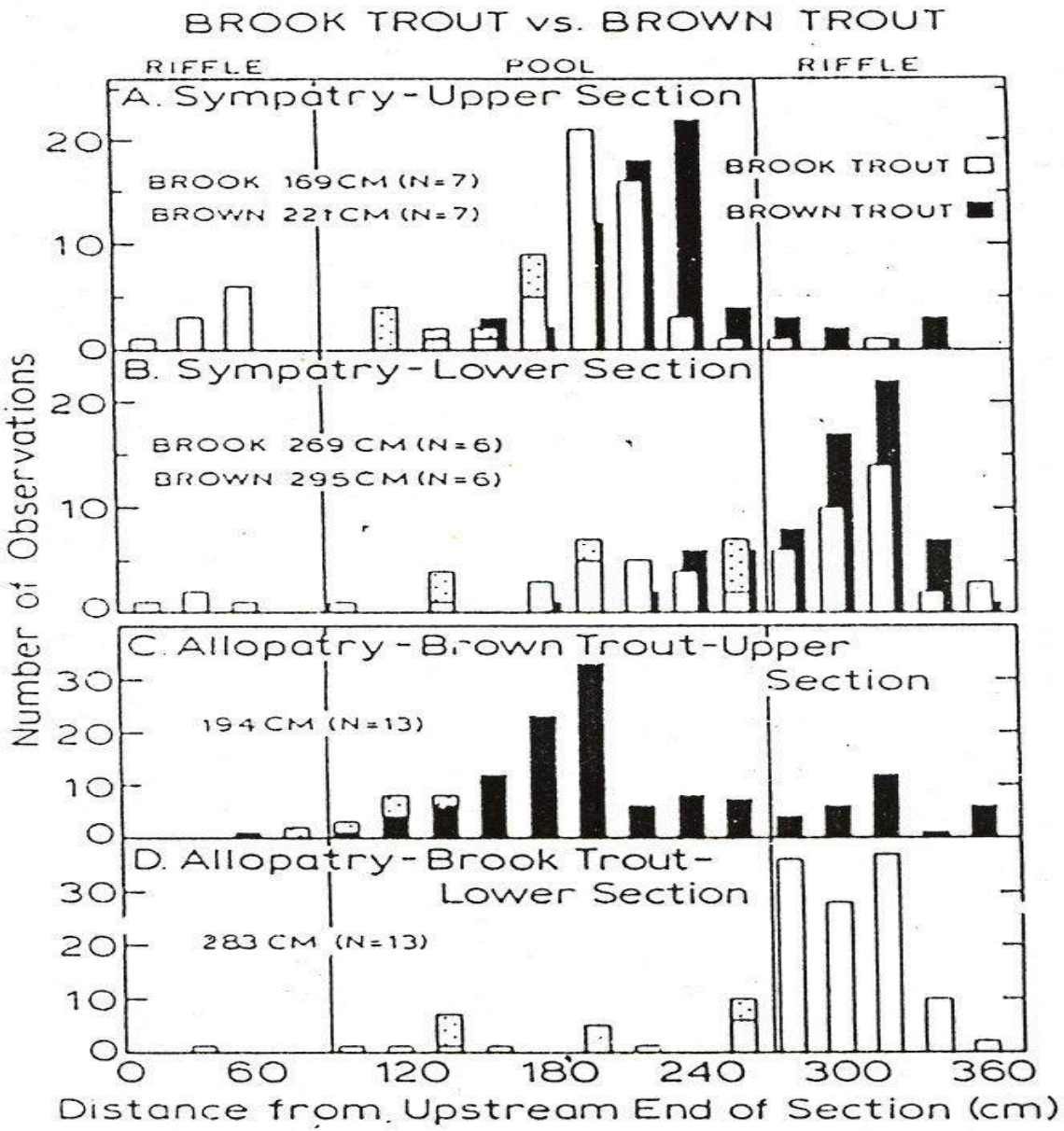


FIGURE 7.—Composite figure with simple vertical bar graphs in the lower two panels and grouped offset bars in the upper two panels (shading aids contrast). Data are for positions of trout in a laboratory stream; stippled portions of bars are the daily positions of dominant fish. From Fausch and White (1986).

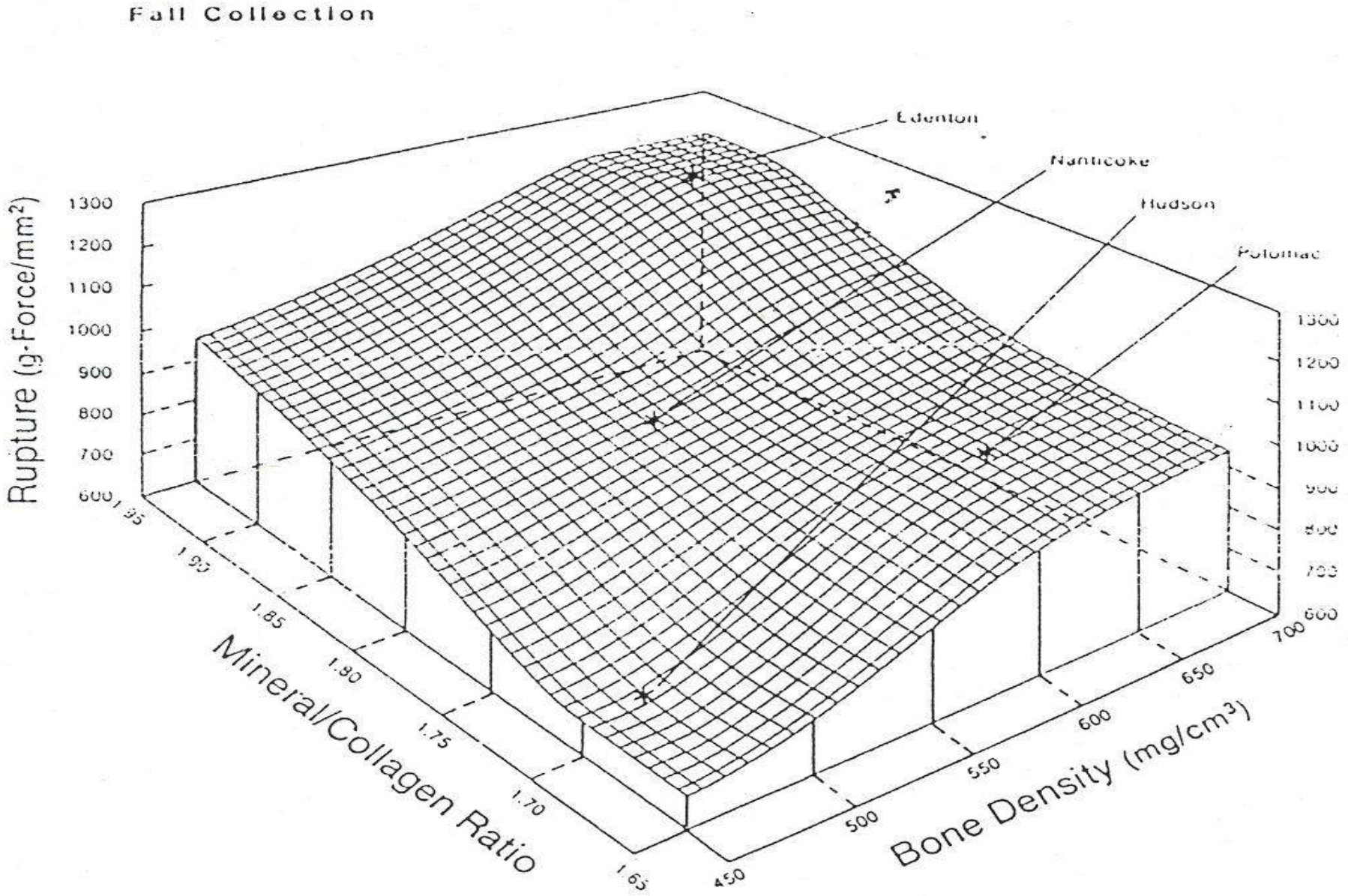


FIGURE 5.—Response surface graph of the relation between bone density, mineral:collagen ratio, and vertebral strength (rupture), for striped bass from four locations (means of the three characteristics at each location are shown by stars). From Mehrle et al. (1982).

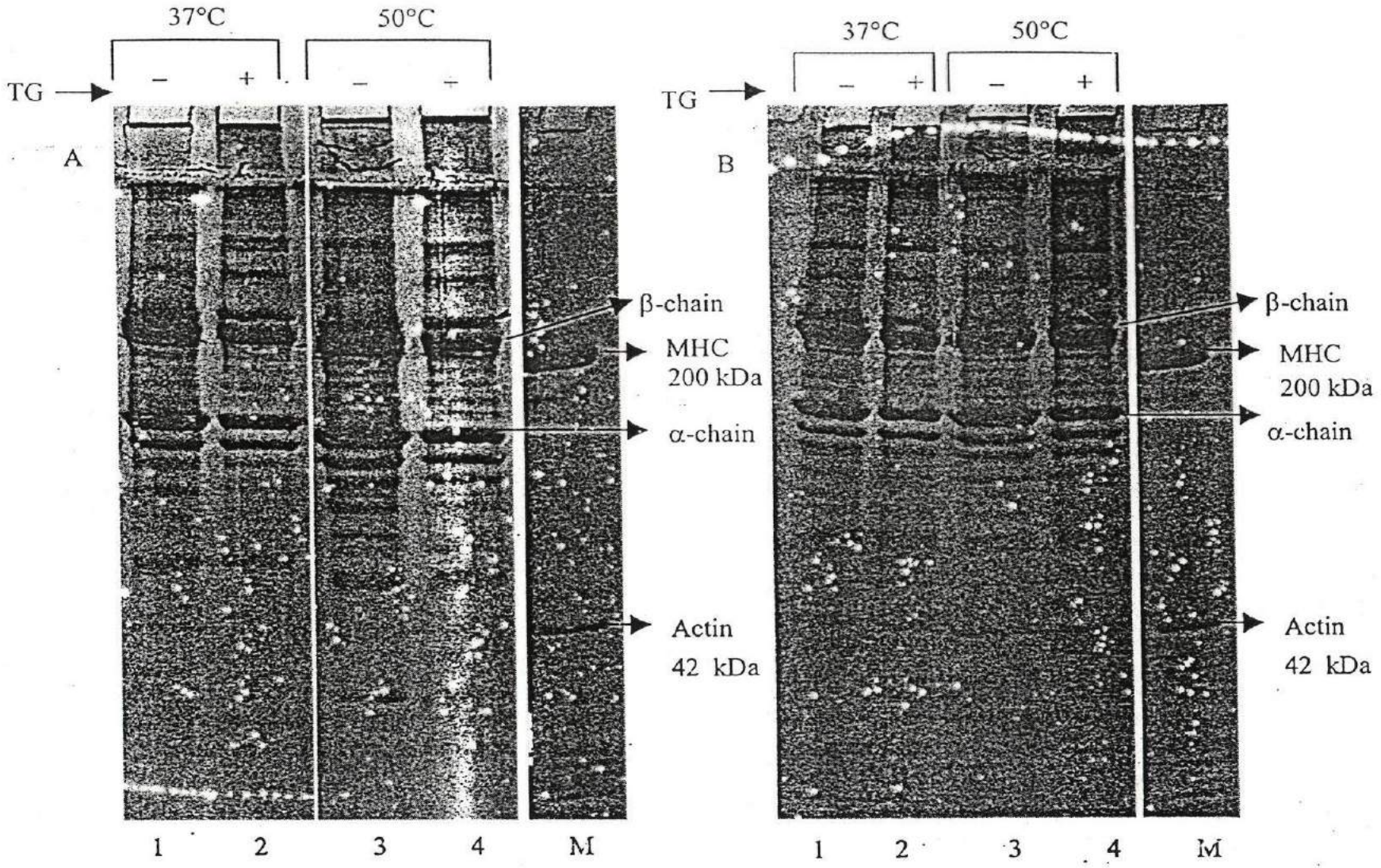
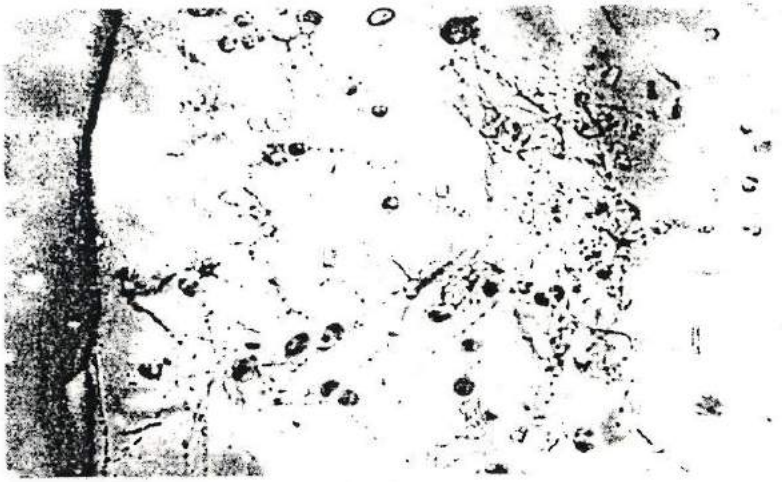
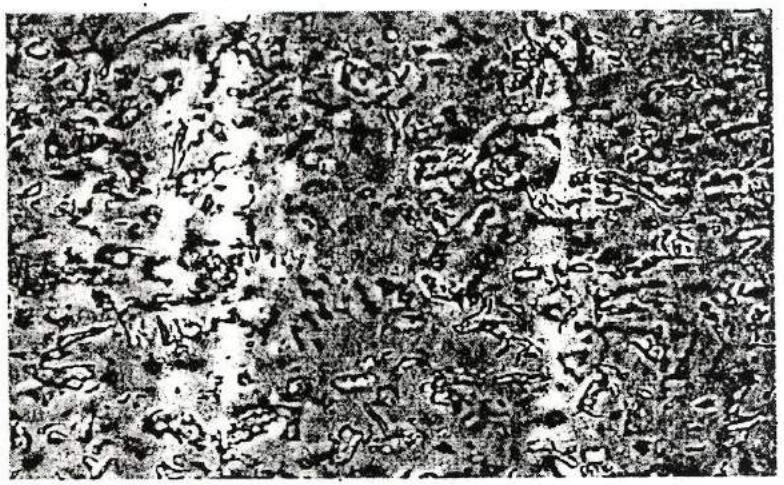


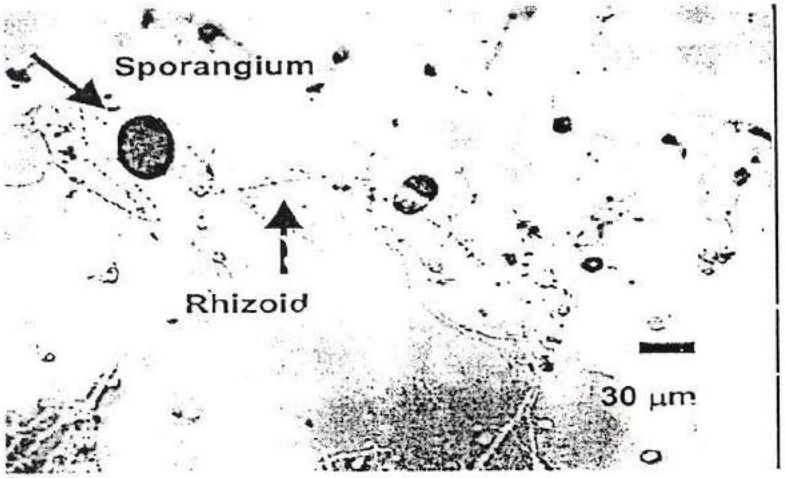
Figure 1. SDS-PAGE patterns of pig collagen polymer, with or without MTGase (0.5 % w/w). (A) Whole samples of polymer products; (B) Supernatant of polymer samples were separated by centrifugation at 18,000 rpm for 30 min. Lane 1 and 2: samples were incubated at 37°C for 24 h; Lane 3 and 4: samples were incubated at 50°C for 6 h. M, myofibril standard; MHC, myosin heavy chain.



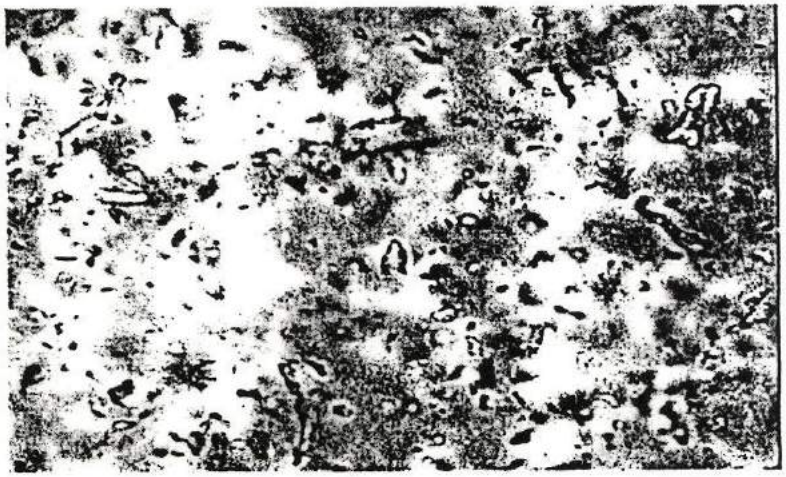
LCSC



LTST



LCST



LTSC

LCSC : Untreated.
LTSC : CMV was treated on liquid phase.
LCST : CMV was treated on solid phase.
LTST : CMV was treated both liquid and solid phase.

Figure 2. Light micrographs of fungal (*Neocallimastix frontalis* EB 188) growth on dual phase medium with or without cicer milkvetch extract teratments.

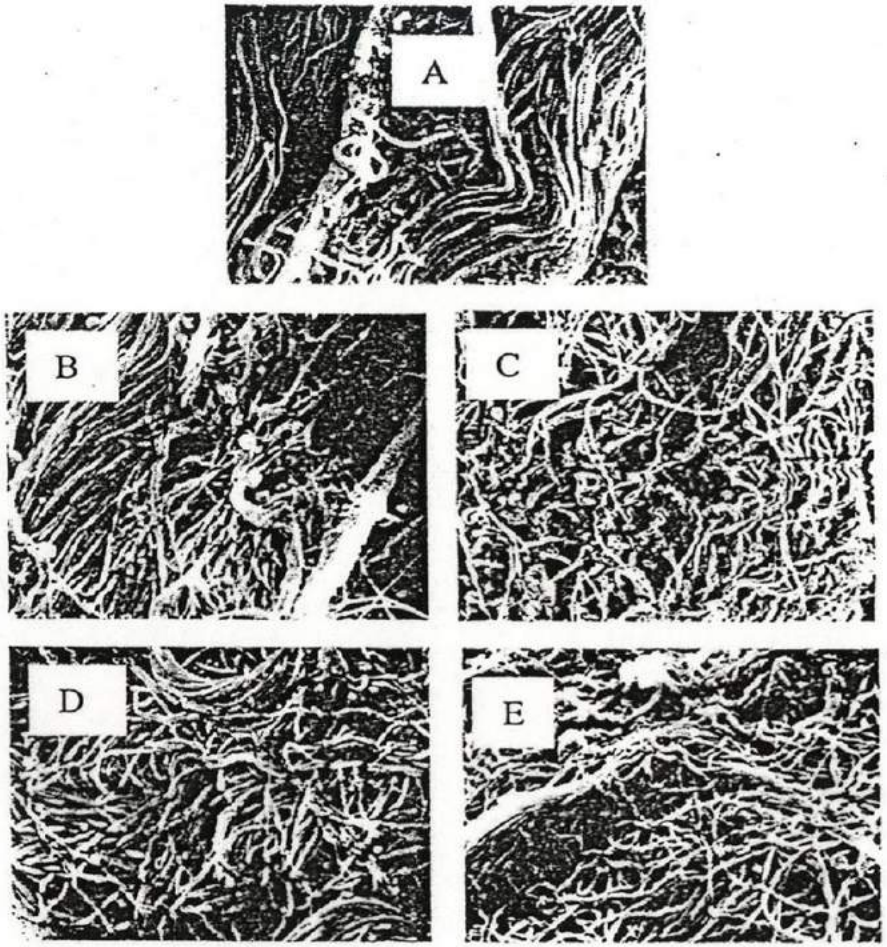


Figure 4. Scanning electron micrographs of unheated samples of pig skin collagen polymer with or without MTGase (0.5% w/w). Magnification is 4,500 X. (A) Native collagen; (B) Incubated at 37°C for 24 h without MTGase; (C) Incubated at 37°C for 24 h with MTGase; (D) Incubated at 50°C for 6 h without MTGase; (E) Incubated at 50°C for 6 h with MTGase. The calibration bar represents 16 μm.

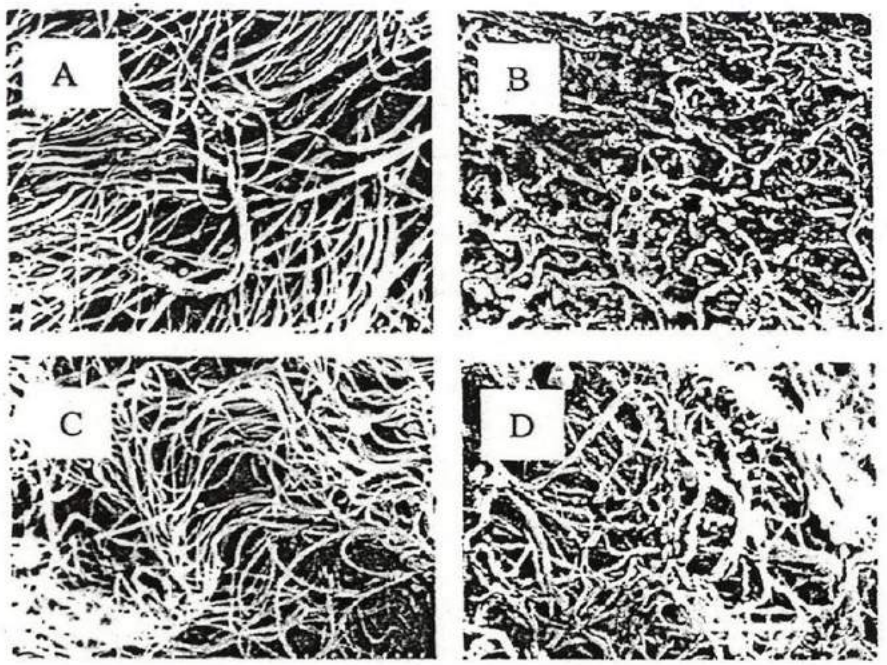
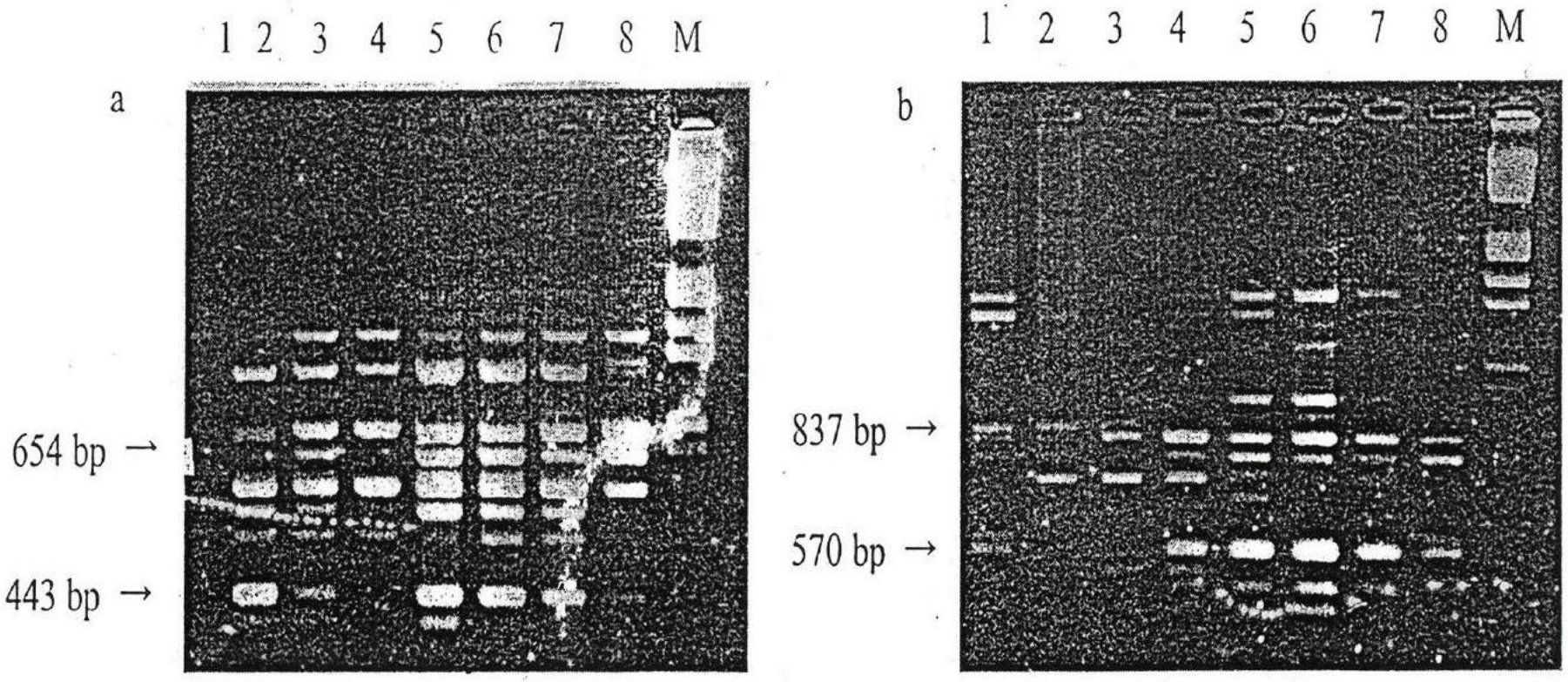
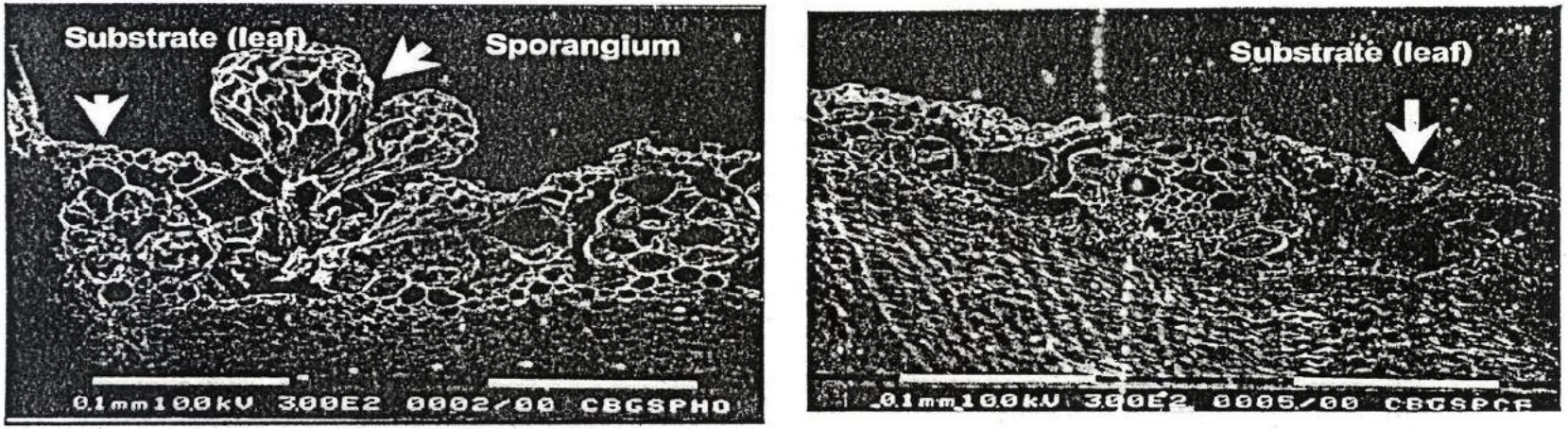


Figure 5. Scanning electron micrographs of heated samples of pig skin collagen incubated at 37°C for 24 h with or without MTGase (0.5% w/w). Magnification is 4,500 X. (A) Heated at 80°C for 2 min followed by incubation without MTGase; (B) Heated at 80°C for 2 min followed by incubation with MTGase; (C) Heated at 100°C for 2 min followed by incubation without MTGase; (D) Heated at 100°C for 2 min followed by incubation with MTGase. The calibration bar represents 16 μm.

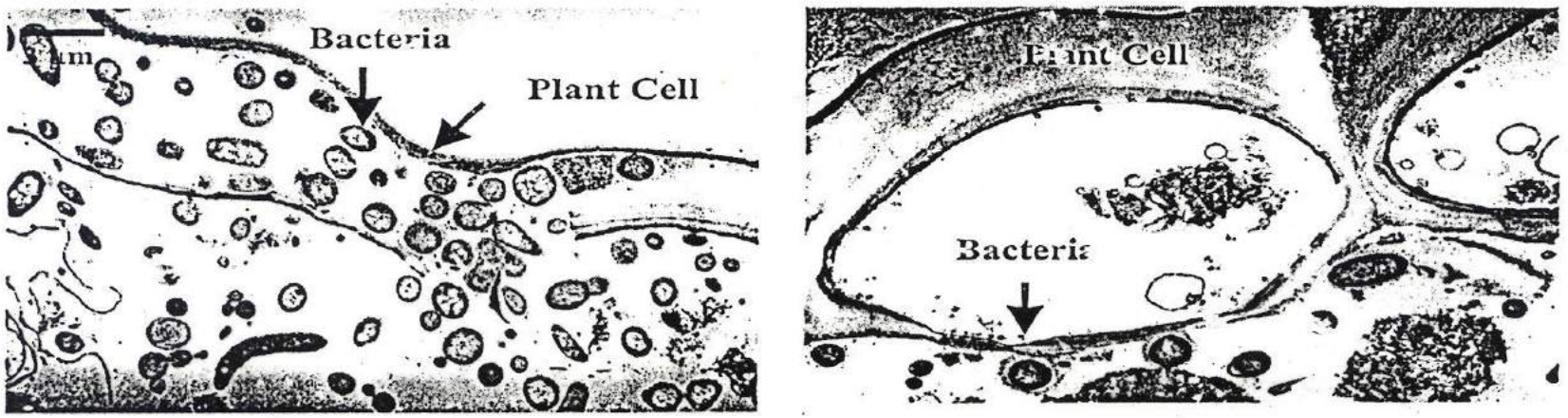


* 1-8 are results of PAPD-PCR, M indicates λDNA/HindⅢ+EcoR I marker

Figure 4. RAPD patterns generated by primer OPW19 (a) and CY18 (b)

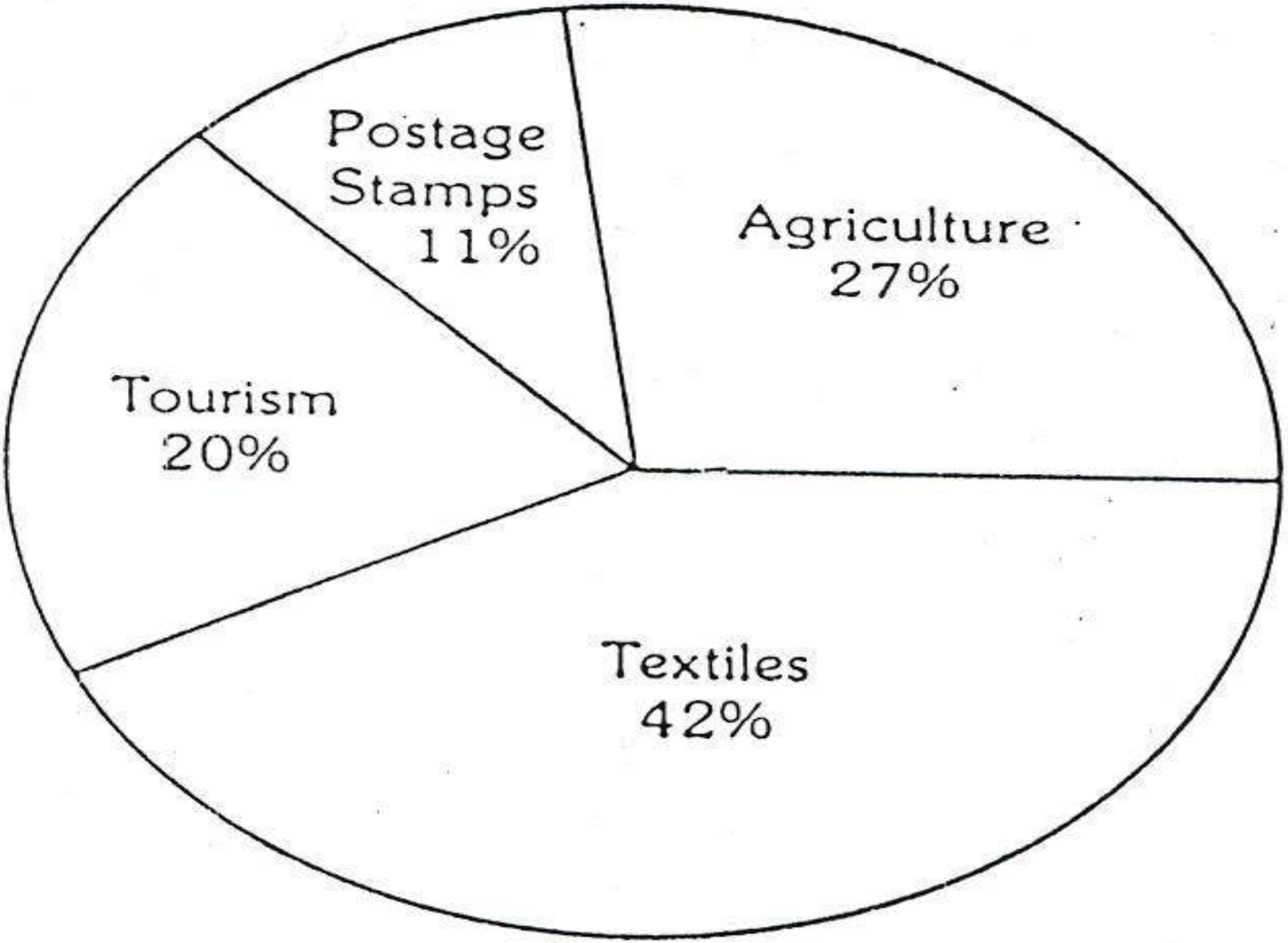


Scanning Electron Micrograph of fungal colonization
(Left: Control, Right: CMV treatment)

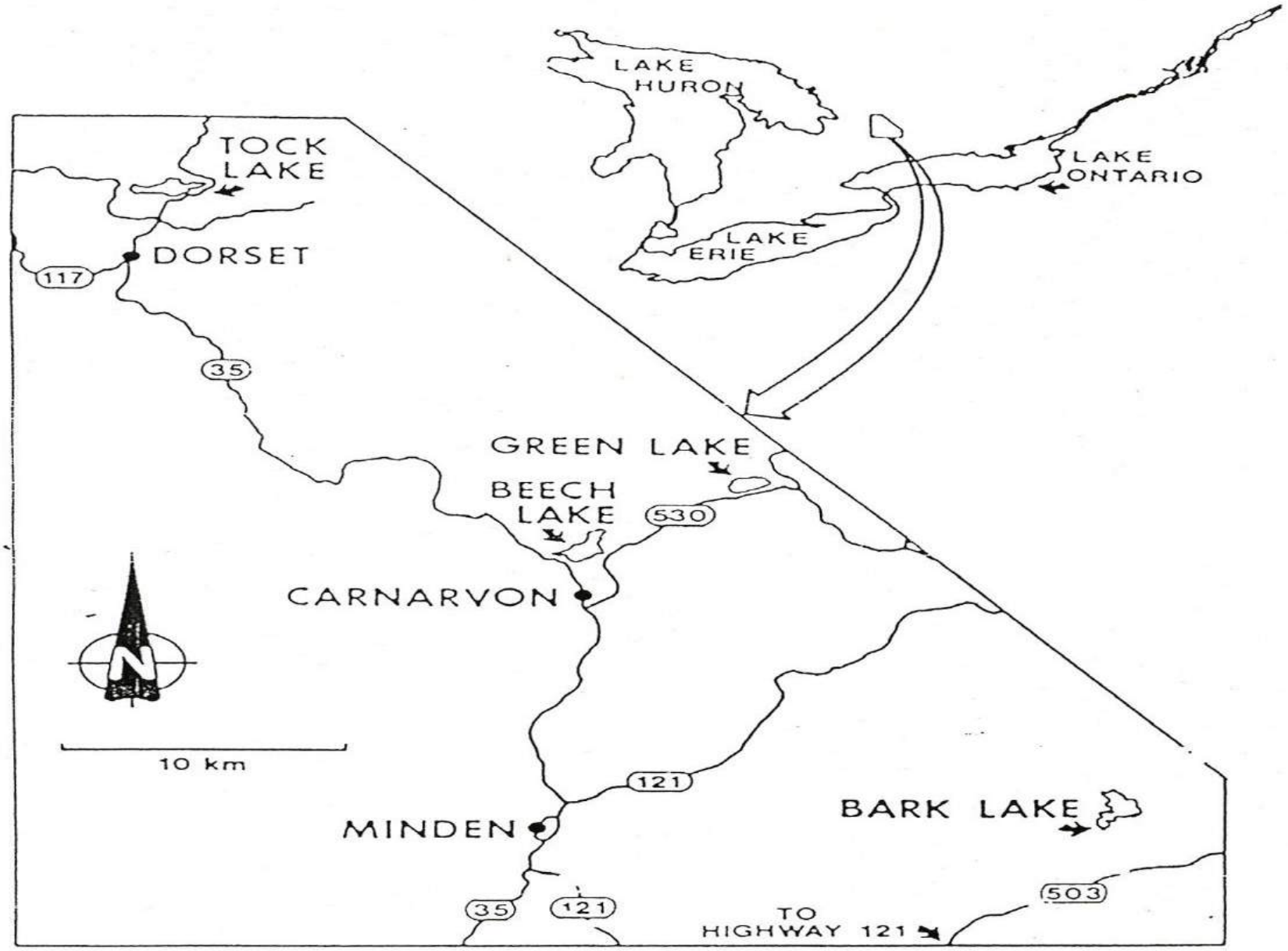


Transmission Electron Micrograph of bacterial colonization
(Left: Control, Right: CMV treatment)

Figure 1. Electron micrograph of rumen microbial colonization on plant materials with or without cicer milkvetch extract treatment.


Postage
Stamps
11%
Agriculture
27%
Tourism
20%
Textiles
42%

ontoh Peta


LAKE HURON
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
TOCK LAKE
DORSET
117
35
GREEN LAKE
BEECH LAKE
530
CARNARVON
N
10 km
121
MINDEN
BARK LAKE
35
121
503
TO HIGHWAY 121

COMPANY STRUCTURE AFTER REORGANIZATION