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**Abstract**. Start your abstract here… The abstract should include the purpose of research, principal results and major conclusions. References should be avoided, if it is essential, only cite the author(s) and year(s) without giving reference list. Prepare your abstract in this file and then copy it into the registration web field.

1. Introduction

State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

After first paragraph, other paragraphs are indented as you can see in this paragraph. After Introduction, divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections.

1. Another section of your paper

Provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described. This section also may include theory, background, calculations which represent practical development from a theoretical basis. Etc.

After first paragraph, other paragraphs are indented as you can see in this paragraph. Please use the Vancouver numerical system where references are numbered sequentially throughout the text. The numbers occur within square brackets, like this [2], and one number can be used to designate several references. The reference list gives the references in numerical, not alphabetical, order. Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Unpublished results and personal communications are not recommended in the reference list.

**Tables** should be centred unless they occupy the full width of the text. Note that as a general principle, for large tables font sizes can be reduced to make the table fit on a page or fit to the width of the text. If a table is divided into parts these should be labelled (a), (b), (c) etc but there should only be one caption for the whole table, not separate ones for each part. Tables should be numbered sequentially throughout the text and referred to in the text by number (table 1, **not** tab. 1 etc). Captions should be placed at the top of the table and should have a full stop (period) at the end. Except for very narrow tables with a wide caption (see examples below) the caption should be the same width as the table. Tables should have only horizontal rules and no vertical ones. Generally, only three rules should be used: one at the top of the table, one at the bottom, and one to separate the entries from the column headings. Table rules should be 0.5 points wide. An example is given below.

**Table 1.** A slightly more complex table with a narrow caption.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Wake Chi Sqr. (*N*=15, *df*=1) | *p* | Stage 1 Chi Sqr. (*N*=15, *df*=1) | *p* | Stage 2 Chi Sqr. (*N*=15, *df*=1) | *p* |
| **F3** | 1.143a | 0.285b | 0.286 | 0.593 | 0.286 | 0.593 |
| **Fz** | 1.143 | 0.285 | 0.067 | 0.796 | 0.067 | 0.796 |
| **C4** | 2.571 | 0.109 | 0.600 | 0.439 | 1.667 | 0.197 |

a If you need, notes are referenced using alpha superscripts.

**Figures** should be centred unless they occupy the full width of the text. Captions should be below the figure and separated from it by a distance of 6 points—although to save space it is acceptable to put the caption next to the figure. Figures should be numbered sequentially through the text—‘Figure 1’, ‘Figure 2’ and so forth and should be referenced in the text as ‘figure 1’, ‘figure 2’,… and not ‘fig. 1’, ‘fig. 2’, …. Each figure should have a brief caption describing it and, if necessary, a key to interpret the various lines and symbols on the figure. Authors should try to make economical use of the space on the page; for example: avoid excessively large white space borders *around* your graphics; try to design illustrations that make good use of the available space—avoid unnecessarily large amounts of white space *within* the graphic. Wherever possible try to ensure that the size of the text in your figures (apart from superscripts/subscripts) is approximately the same size as the main text (11 points). In general, try to avoid extremely fine lines (often called ‘hairline’ thickness) because such lines often do not reproduce well when printed out—your diagrams may lose vital information when downloaded and printed by other researchers. Try to ensure that lines are no thinner than 0.25 pt. Note that some illustrations may reduce line thickness when the graphic is imported and reduced in size (scaled down) inside Microsoft Word.

**Equations:** Make sure that your Equation Editor or MathType fonts, including sizes, are set up to match the text of your document. Number consecutively any equations that have to be displayed separately from the text (if referred to explicitly in the text). Please see example equation format:

 (1)

 (2)

The following headings may also be used:

*2.1. A subsection*

Some text.

*2.1.1. A subsubsection.* The paragraph text follows on from the subsubsection heading but should not be in italic.

1. Results and discussions

This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

1. Conclusions

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

**Acknowledgment(s)**

Authors wishing to acknowledge assistance or encouragement from colleagues, special work by technical staff or financial support from organizations should do so in an unnumbered Acknowledgments section immediately following the last numbered section of the paper.

References

1. M. E. J. Cutler, D. S. Boyd, G. M. Foody, and A. Vetrivel, “Estimating tropical forest biomass with a combination of SAR image texture and Landsat TM data: An assessment of predictions between regions,” *ISPRS J. Photogramm. Remote Sens.*, vol. 70, pp. 66–77, 2012.
2. Z. A. Latif, I. Zamri, and H. Omar, “Determination of tree species using Worldview-2 data,” *2012 IEEE 8th Int. Colloq. Signal Process. Its Appl.*, pp. 383–387, 2012..
3. M. E. J. Cutler, D. S. Boyd, G. M. Foody, and a. Vetrivel, “Estimating tropical forest biomass with a combination of SAR image texture and Landsat TM data: An assessment of predictions between regions,” *ISPRS J. Photogramm. Remote Sens.*, vol. 70, pp. 66–77, 2012.