LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU *PEER REVIEW*
KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH TERINDEKS SCOPUS

Judul Karya Ilmiah/Artikel	:	Application of liquid smoke from corncob and coconut shell to the fillet of catfish (Pangasius sp.)
Jumlah Penulis	:	3(tiga)
Status Pengusul		Penulis pertama/ ~~penulis ke 2~~/ ~~penulis korespodensi**~~
Penulis Karya Ilmiah	:	**Swastawati F.**, Purnamayati L., Purnawati R D.
Identitas Karya Ilmiah	a.	Nama jurnal : AACL Bioflux
	b.	No. ISSN : 1844-9166(E-ISSN)
	c.	Vol, No, Bln, Thn : Vol 12, No 6, 2019
	d.	Penerbit : Biofluxx Publication House
	e.	DOI Artikel (Jika ada) : 10.11113/jt.v78.8153
		URL : http://www.bioflux.com.ro/home/volume-12-6-2019/
	f.	Alamat Web Jurnal : www.bioflux.com.ro/aacl
	g.	Terindeks di : SCOPUS, Q3 SJR: 0.23, Web of Science, Google Scholar

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah : (beri ✓ pada kategori yang tepat)

- [✓] Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional / Internasional bereputasi
- [ ] Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Tidak Terakreditasi
- [ ] Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi terindeks di SINTA,DOAJ, CABI, Copernicus

Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review*:

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah			Nilai Yang Diperoleh
	Internasional terindeks Scopus 40	Nasional Terakreditasi 25	Nasional Tidak Terakreditasi 10	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10%)	4			8% × 40 = 3,20
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	12			26% × 40 = 10,40
c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	12			25% × 40 = 10,0
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)	12			28% × 40 = 11,20
Total = (100%)				Total = 34,80
Nilai Pengusul :				Penulis Pertama: 0,6 × 34,80 = 20,88

Catatan Penilaian Paper oleh Reviewer:

Unsur isi artikel terisi dengan lengkap sesuai sistematika isi jurnal, indikasi adanya plagiasi → relatif sangat kecil (Similarity index: 8%)
- Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan → terisi dengan cukup baik, topik penelitian sesuai dengan bidang ilmu penulis pertama
- Kemutakhiran data/informasi → sangat memadai, metodologi yang digunakan belum menunjukkan adanya 'novelties'
- Kualitas penerbitan terisi → sangat baik dengan unsur yang lengkap

Semarang, 18 - 2 - 2020
Reviewer 1

Prof. Dr. Ir. Johannes Hutabarat, M.Sc.
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Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review*:

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah			Nilai Yang Diperoleh
	Internasional terindeks Scopus [40]	Nasional Terakreditasi [25]	Nasional Tidak Terakreditasi [10]	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10%)	4			3,7
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	12			9,99
c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	12			9,99
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)	12			11,6
Total = (100%)				35,3
Nilai Pengusul :	0,6 x 35,3 = 21,18			

Catatan Penilaian Paper oleh Reviewer:
Kelengkapan unsur isi dan mutu artikel cukup bagus. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan cukup bagus demikian juga kemutahiran data sudah cukup bagus dan komprehensif.
Topik sgt relevan dg pengusul.

Σ Referensi : 33. (5 th terakhir).

b. $\frac{16}{33} \times 100\% = 48,5\% \Rightarrow \frac{25}{30} \times 12 = 9,99$

c. $\frac{19}{33} \times 100\% = 57,6\% \Rightarrow \frac{25}{30} \times 12 = 9,99$

Semarang, ... Februari 2020
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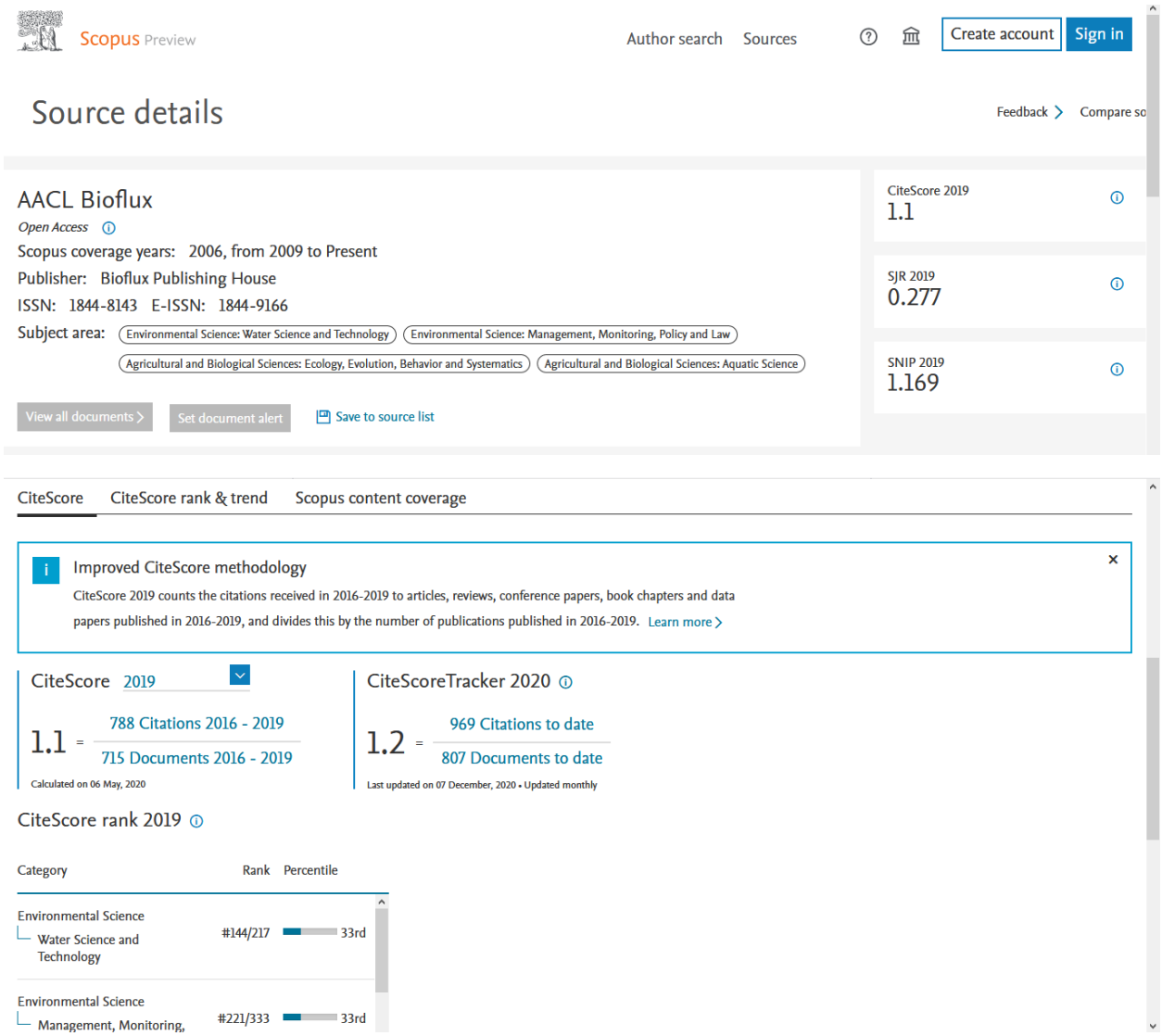
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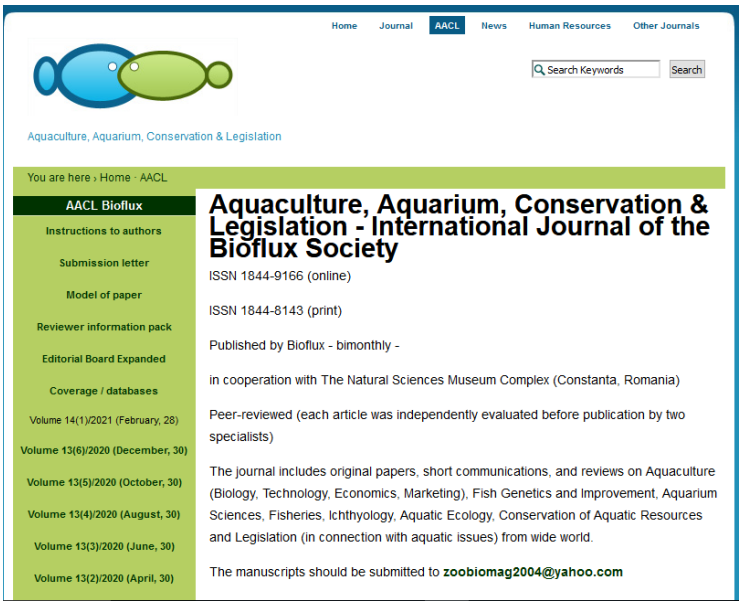

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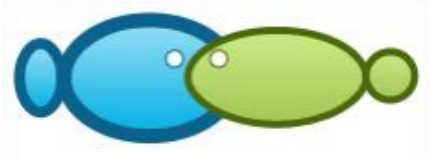

Fungal infections of mangroves in natural forests and reforestation sites from Philippines

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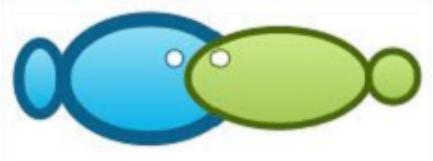
Abstract. The prevalence of fungal infections and the occurrence of fungi in mangrove leaves from in natural forests and reforestation sites were compared in three areas from Philippines: Central Visayas-Bais, Negros Oriental, Alcantara, Cebu and Pangangan Island, Bohol. Three diseases were identified, namely the Brown Leaf Spot disease (BRS), Black Leaf Spot disease (BLS) and White Leaf Spot disease (WLS). BRS was found in *Sonneratia alba* and *Avicennia marina* in natural forests and reforestation sites in all areas, while BLS and WLS were found only in Bais, with BLS occurring in *Ceriops decandra* and *Osbornia octodonta* in natural forests and in *Rhizophora stylosa* in reforested sites. WLS occurred only in *A. marina* in natural forests. Disease prevalence for BRS was significantly higher in reforested areas ($F=8.477$; $p=0.001$). 4 fungi genera were consistently found in infected leaves: *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium*, *Pseudocercosporella* and *Rhizopus*. The occurrence percentage was higher in natural forests than in reforestation sites for all fungi.

Key Words: Brown Leaf Spot disease, Black Leaf Spot disease, White Leaf Spot disease, disease prevalence.



DNA barcoding of common catfish in Malaysia

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Abstract. Catfish are widely distributed throughout the tropics around the world and in many countries some species are important source of food, sport fishing and pet. Generally, catfish are found in freshwater area except some species of Ariidae and Plotosidae. Catfish is an important protein source in Malaysia as it being caught vastly throughout the year. However, due to cryptic characteristics expressed by Ariidae specifically, the species identification always lead to mislabelling. Hence, this study identified a total of 31 specimens of 9 ariid species (*Arius leptonotacanthus*, *Arius microcephalus*, *Cryptarius truncatus*, *Hemiarius sona*, *Hexanematichthys sagor*, *Nemapteryx nenga*, *Netuma bilineata*, *Netuma thalassina* and *Osteogeneiosus militaris*), and 2 plotosid species (*Paraplotosus albilabris* and *Plotosus lineatus*) found in Malaysia which were run for molecular analysis. Combinations of FishF1 and FishR1 primers were used for the amplification of mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase I (COI) gene. The generation of Maximum Likelihood with 1000 replicates of the bootstrap using Kimura 2-Parameter method (K2P) showed that all 11 species grouped according to their genera and families. This study also barcoded 9 Ariidae and 2 Plotosidae species found in Malaysia which hopefully will ease the monitoring of the listed species in Malaysia for future study.
Key Words: DNA barcoding, Ariidae, Plotosidae, catfish, Malaysia.