

Title of the paper

(Adjusted center, Times New Roman 12 pt, bold, Sentence case except species name which should be written as usual e.g. *Escherichia coli*)

Author 1,¹ Author 2,² Author 3,^{3,*}

(Times New Roman 11 pt; and aligned left. Underline the presenter's name and put a *(superscript) after corresponding author's name; use (full) First name Last name format e.g. Tirayut Vilaivan- do not abbreviate initials.)

Postal address(es) are typed with an italic type 10-point Times New Roman, and aligned left. Give full address of all authors. Example:

¹*Affiliation of 1st author (Times New Roman 10 pt, include country name, without full stop)*

²*Affiliation of 2nd author (No spacing before and after paragraph)*

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Abstract (not exceeding 250 words)

- Text must be typed with a Times New Roman, single spacing, 12 pt in regular type.
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Keywords: keyword1, keyword2, keyword3, keyword4, keyword5

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Please note: No references and acknowledgements in abstract.

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It is recommended that the author use this template to prepare the abstract.

EXAMPLE

Community composition of endophytic fungi in *Acer truncatum* and their role in decomposition

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Abstract

The mycota and decomposing potential of endophytic fungi associated with *Acer truncatum*, a common tree in northern China, were investigated. The colonization rate of endophytic fungi was significantly higher in twigs (77%) than in leaves (11%). However, there was no significant difference in the colonization rates of endophytic fungi between lamina (9%) and midrib (14%) tissues. A total of 58 endophytic taxa were recovered using two isolation methods and these were identified based on morphology and ITS sequence data. High numbers of leaf endophytes were obtained in the method to determine decomposition of leaves by the natural endophyte community (35 taxa) as compared to disk fragment methodology (9 taxa). The weight loss in *A. truncatum* leaves decomposed by endophyte communities increased with incubation time; the weight loss was significantly higher at 20 weeks than at 3 and 8 weeks. Both common and rare endophytic taxa produced extracellular enzymes *in vitro* and showed different leaf decay abilities. Our results indicated that the composition and diversity of endophytic fungi obtained differed using two isolation methods. This study suggests that endophytic fungi play an important role in recycling of nutrients in natural ecosystems.

Keywords: endophyte, isolation method, leaf decomposition, extracellular enzymes