2014 APCBEES ERZURUM, TURKEY CONFERENCES SCHEDULE

2014 5th International Conference on Biotechnology and Food Science (ICBFS 2014)
2014 4th International Conference on Environment Science and Engineering (ICESE 2014)
2014 4th International Conference on Life Science and Technology (ICLST 2014)
2014 2nd Journal Conference on Environmental Science and Development (JCESD 2014 2nd)

Erzurum, Turkey

April 24-26, 2014

Palan Otel

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2014 APCBEES Erzurum, Turkey Conferences Introduction

Welcome to CBEES 2014 conferences in Erzurum, Turkey. The objective of the Erzurum, Turkey conferences are to provide a platform for researchers, engineers, academicians as well as industrial professionals from all over the world to present their research results and development activities in Biotechnology and Food Science, Environment Science and Engineering, and Life Science and Technology.

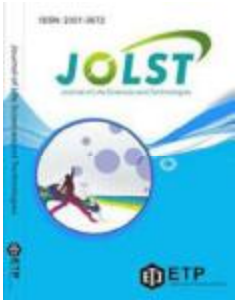
2014 5th International Conference on Biotechnology and Food Science (ICBFS 2014)

- **Paper publishing and index:** All papers of **ICBFS 2014** will be published in the **International Journal of Bioscience, Biochemistry and Bioinformatics (IJBBB, ISSN: 2010-3638)**, and all papers will be included in the Engineering & Technology Digital Library, and indexed by EBSCO, WorldCat, Google Scholar, Cross ref., ProQuest and sent to be reviewed by EICompendex and ISI Proceedings.
- **Conference website and email:** http://www.icbfs.com/; icbfs@cbees.org.

2014 4th International Conference on Environment Science and Engineering (ICESE 2014)

- **Paper publishing and index:** All papers of **ICESE 2014** will be published in the **Volume of Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)**, and all papers will be included in the Engineering & Technology Digital Library, and indexed by Ei Geobase(Elsevier), CABI, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, EBSCO, CNKI, WorldCat, Google Scholar, Cross ref and sent to be reviewed by Compendex and ISI Proceedings.
- **Conference website and email:** http:// www.icese.org/; icese@cbees.org.

2014 4th International Conference on Life Science and Technology (ICLST 2014)



- **Paper publishing and index:** All papers of **ICLST 2014** will be published in the **Journal of Life Sciences and Technologies (JOLST, ISSN: 2301-3672)** as one volume, and will be included in the Engineering & Technology Digital Library, and indexed by EBSCO, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, Google Scholar and Electronic Journals Digital Library, and sent to be reviewed by Ei Compendex and ISI Proceedings.
- **Conference website and email:** http://www.iclst.org/; iclst@cbees.org.

2014 2nd Journal Conference on Environmental Science and Development (JCESD 2014 2nd)

- **Paper publishing and index:** All papers of **ICLST 2014** will be published in the **Journal of Life Sciences and Technologies (JOLST, ISSN: 2301-3672)** as one volume, and will be included in the Engineering & Technology Digital Library, and indexed by EBSCO, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, Google Scholar and Electronic Journals Digital Library, and sent to be reviewed by Ei Compendex and ISI Proceedings.
- **Conference website and email:** http://www.ijesd.org/jcesd/2nd/index.htm; jcesd02@stpress.net.

Excellent Paper Award

- One excellent paper will be selected from each oral presentation sessions, and the Certificate for Excellent Papers will be awarded at the end of each session on April 25, 2014.

Instructions for Oral Presentations

Devices Provided by the Conference Organizer:

Laptops (with MS-Office & Adobe Reader)
Projectors & Screen
Laser Sticks

Materials Provided by the Presenters:

PowerPoint or PDF files (Files shall be copied to the Conference Computer at the beginning of each Session)

Duration of each Presentation (Tentatively):

Regular Oral Presentation: about 8 Minutes of Presentation and 2 Minutes of Q&A
Keynote Speech: 45 Minutes of Presentation and 15 Minutes of Q&A

Brief Schedule for Conferences

April 24, 2014
13:30am-17:00pm
Arrival and Registration

⇩

April 25, 2014
9:30am-6:30pm
Registration and Conference Presentation

⇩

Room 1

Opening Remarks	09:30am~09:40am
Keynote Speech I	09:40am~10:40am
Coffee Break & Taking Photo	10:40am~11:00am
Keynote Speech II	11:00am~12:00pm

⇩

Lunch 12:00pm~1:30pm

⇩

Session 1 1:30pm-3:30pm
ICBFS 2014 for 10 presenters

⇩

Coffee Break 3:30pm~3:50pm

⇩

Session 2 3:50pm-6:30pm
ICESE 2014& ICLST 2014&IJESD 2014 2nd for 12 presenters

⇩

Dinner 7:00pm

⇩

April 26, 2014
Academic Official Visit

Detailed Schedule for Conferences

April 24, 2014 (Thursday)

Venue: Lobby

13:30am-17:00pm	**Arrival and Registration**

Note: (1) You can also register at any time during the conference.
(2) The Panel Discussion is free of charge and optional to participate.
(3) The organizer doesn't provide accommodation, and we suggest you make an early reservation.
(4) One excellent paper will be selected from each oral presentation sessions, and the Certificate for Excellent Papers will be awarded at the end of each session on April 25, 2014.

Morning, April 5, 2014 (Saturday)

Venue: Room 1

9:30am-9:40am	**Opening Remarks** Prof. Sezai Ercisli Ataturk University Agricultural faculty Dept, Horticulture, Turkey 
9:40am-10:40am	**Keynote Speech I** Prof. FATCHIYAH FATCHIYAH Brawijaya University Indonesia  "Nutritional genomic for present and future healthy life"
10:40am-11:00am	**Coffee Break&Taking Photo**
11:00am–12:00am	**Keynote Speech II** Prof. Sezai Ercisli Ataturk University Agricultural faculty Dept, Horticulture, Turkey  "The human health effect of horticultural crops"

12:00pm-13:30pm	**Buffet Lunch at Hotel Restaurant**

Afternoon, April 25, 2014 (Friday)

SESSION–1 (ICBFS 2014)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chair: Sezai Ercisli

Time: 1:30pm-3:30pm

G0004	Effect of an Intermediate Dose of Melengestrol Acetate (Mga) on Ovulation Inhibition in Ewes **Guillermo Salas-Razo**, Jesús Antonio Rojo-Martínez, Rogelio Garcidueñas-Piña and Jose Luis Espinoza-Villavicencio Universidad Michoacana de San NICOLÁS de Hidalgo *Abstract*—The objective of this study was to evaluate the efficiency of an intermediate dose of MGA on the inhibition of ovulation. Twenty empty and cycling ewes were used, with a corporal condition of 3.2 ± 0.3 (scale 1-5), 40.18 ± 5.8 kg and 3.25 ± 0.6 years old. The intermediate dose consisted of 0.22 mg of MGA per ewe during 17 days. In the dosing period ovarian activity was observed by echography, to observe the effect on the inhibition of ovulation. It was found that the intermediate dose of 0.22 mg, had a suppressive effect on ovulation in 100% of the ewes, which was observed in follicular dynamics expressed in 2 and 3 follicular waves. Concluded that the intermediate dose of 0.22 mg of MGA is efficient in its main effect, the suppression of ovulation.
G1003	Srain Water from Different Roofings in Osogbo, Osun State **Oluwasola E.I**, Ogunbusola E. M, Famurewa J A V The Federal Polytechnic Ado Ekiti *Abstract*—The research work is predicated on the challenge posed by recent innovations on the varieties of roofing sheet materials from which a sizeable number of the population conventionally obtain their drinking water in form of roofing sheet intercepted rain water. The rain water samples were collected from three different roofing sheet types and 'ages' at Dada Estate in Osogbo, Osun State. The different roofing sheets evaluated were iron zinc, Aluminum, asbestos (Adex). The samples were collected and analyzed using standard methods with adequate quality control measures. The ranges of values of the investigated parameters were; pH (6.545-7.20), Hardness (0.250-3.775mg/l), TDS (0.004-0.023mg/l), TSS (0.580-0.740mg/l), Alkalinity (0.01-0.28mg/l) and T.S (0.586-0.763mgmg/l). The heavy metals determined include lead and chromium ranging from (0.036mg/l-0.184mg/l) and (0.049mg/l-0.393mg/l) respectively while cadmium was not detected in any of the roofing sheets type and 'age' examined. It was concluded from the findings, that rain water from any of the above intercepted roofing sheet should not be regarded as potable water hence, periodical analysis and treatment of rain water is recommended.
G0008	The Paradoxical Pro-and Anti-Angiogenic Actions of Resveratrol based on Dosage and Chemical Environment Dependent Manner **Mohammad Amin Kamaleddin**

	University of Tehran *Abstract*—In this review we investigate the paradoxical pro and anti antigenic effects of resveratrol, a polyphenol that is found in red wine, and make a statement that these different roles of resveratrol can be explained through different mechanisms. It is hypothesized that the effect of resveratrol on different cell types is not only dependent on its concentration, but also on physical and chemical condition of the environment surrounding the cells. This article provides an overview of various factors that influence angiogenesis. In particular, the effects of various signaling pathways and chemical environment in angiogenic actions of resveratrol are described.
G2013	Epigenetics: An Innovative Approach for Biotechnology and Food Science Medine Gulluce, **Burak Alaylar,** Taha Yasin Koc, and Mehmet Karadayi ATATÜRK UNIVERSITY *Abstract***—**Recently, epigenetics has been one of the most important advances in the biology and associated fields due to its valuable potential to explain how the primary DNA sequence of an organism is affected by the environmental conditions and which changes occur in the phenotype depending on related changes. Understanding rules of epigenetics and its fundamental mechanisms is essential to get a clear comprehension for many cellular processes such as quiescence, proliferation, differentiation, migration, etc., and it enables development of new technologies for various areas especially including biology, agriculture, medicine, biotechnology and food sciences. Hence, the present study was designated to review basic principles of epigenetics, recent advances in this field and its use potential for biotechnology and food applications.
G0013	Characterization of Moroccan Population of Erwinia amylovora, the Causal Agent of Fire Blight on Rosacea **Afaf Ameur**, Mohammed Fayçal Bouzoubaâ, Abdellatif Benbouazza, My Mustapha Ennaji, Naima Rhallabi and El Hassan Achbani Faculty of Sciences and Techniques Mohammedia *Abstract***—**Fire blight disease caused by bacterium Erwinia amylovora is among the most serious threat to rosaceous,was introduced for the first time in Morocco in 2006. Since, the disease propagated then in wide causing immense damages. The objective of this work is the characterization of E.amylovora the population collected between 2006 and 2011. Characterization performed on a collection of 402 strains of E.amylovora from different regions of pome fruit. The obtained results demonstrated a big diversity at the Moroccan collection as well on the phenotypical and biochemical plan, the capacity of certain isolates to degrade the galactose, in particular of the hydrolyse esculin and appearance of colonies on MM2Cu and CCT media. Such as on the molecular plan in particular the ability of multiplex PCR analysis with PEANT1/2, Pea71F/R, Ea IscF/R to identify the E.amylovora strains and the detection of absence of plasmid pEA29 in a few strains.
G0018	Selection of Optimum Thread Type in Implants to Achieve Optimal Biomechanical Properties by Using 3D Finite Element Method **Zeinab Arsalanloo**, Reza Telchi and Kambiz Ghaemi Osgouie Vali-e-Asr University of Rafsanjan

	Abstract—Using osseointegrated dental implants allows restoration of completely or partially edentulous patients and success of this technique is linked to the connection between living bone and surface of load-bearing artificial structure, generally titanium-based. Many factors affect load transfer at the bone implant interface such as the type of loading, material properties of the implant and prosthesis, implant geometry, surface structure, implant design quality and quantity of surrounding bone, and nature of bone implant interface. The bone has the best resistance upon compressive loads, and lower resistance against tensile and shear loads. On the other hand, implants are subjected to various kinds of loads. Recently, to eliminate failures, caused by the threaded root-form implants have been introduced. In this paper, it is aimed to investigate how thread types can affect the amount, type of load and biomechanical responses induced in mandible/maxilla and implant–abutment complex by a finite element method. This problem signifies due to the usage of different kinds of thread forms made by different implant manufactures. Solid models have been developed for missing upper/lower lateral incisor dental position and 26 fixture models of 5-implant systems are made in to carry out analysis of lateral Incisor tooth of human by using FEA. The results of this paper will help in understanding the way in which stresses are distributed in dental structures. Consequently, static, dynamic and fatigue behaviors of implants are investigated.
G0019	Optimum Selection of the Dental Implants according to Length and Diameter Parameters by FE Method in the Anterior Position **Zeinab Arsalanloo**, Reza Telchi and Kambiz Ghaemi Osgouie Vali-e-Asr University of Rafsanjan *Abstract*—Dental implants are used to retain and support fixed and removable dental prostheses. Over the past several decades, dental rehabilitation with implants has been widely accepted by dentists and patients because of its reliable functional and aesthetic results. In many clinical situations, local bone morphology requires dental implants that have a diameter that is significantly smaller than the typical implant diameters. In these cases, the fatigue life of the smaller diameter implants becomes a critical therapeutic parameter. According to particular situation of lateral incisor tooth, that has low space and also height limitation due to the existence of the Sinus and Nerves in maxilla and mandible, respectively, application of various kinds of implant are being limited. This paper investigates the biomechanical behavior of a threaded dental implant/ surrounding bone system under static and harmonic occlusal forces by using a three-dimensional finite element method for achieving the optimum diameter and length as the most effective parameters that are affected stress distribution in surrounding bones. The objective of this research was to select the optimum length and diameter of 26 different commercial dental implants by considering the variability in diameter and length and material of implants for missing upper/lower lateral incisor dental position by 3D finite element method. The influence of the length and diameter is considered after applying static, dynamic and fatigue loading for evaluation local/cycle failure probabilities in Biodenta, CMI, DIO, Implantium, and Nobel implant systems. In this study, static dynamic and fatigue behaviors of the implant are investigated.
G0020	A Three-Dimensional FEA of Implants to Investigate Effects of Angle Implantation Cases in Implants Success **Zeinab Arsalanloo**, Reza Telchi and Kambiz Ghaemi Osgouie

	Vali-e-Asr University of Rafsanjan *Abstract*—Implants should be placed, paralleled to adjacent tooth and be vertically aligned with axial forces. However, in many clinical instances, achieving this may be impossible due to deficiencies in alveolar bone. Clinically, many implant cases with different angulation over the lower posterior area have been found. Therefore, implants must been placed in angled positions, complicating restoration using straight abutments but on the other hand, angled abutments have been introduced to correct such cases. As regards, the major load in the anterior region is being entered by tongue to teeth and according to particular situation of lateral incisor tooth that has low space and also height limitation due to the existence of the sinus and nerves in maxilla and mandible, respectively, therefore this study is evaluated effects of angled installation of implants and use of the angled abutment. This paper was to discover desirable installation of implant and comparing the relation between design angle abutment, angled installation of implants and load distribution at the implant bone interface with vertical abutment implantation and evaluating how could decrease stress and promote better stress distribution on surrounding bone of single-unit dental implants. Therefore, 26 solid models of the lateral incisor were built up and were transferred to mesh models in FEM to perform a stress analysis. In this study, static, dynamic and fatigue behaviors of the implant are investigated.
G3004	Free Fatty Acids Composition of Sea Cucumbers Lipid Extracts from Malaysia; Holothuria Scabra Jaeger, H. Leucospilota Brandt, H. Atra JAEGER and Stichopus Horrens Selenka **Ridzwan, B. H.**, Hanita, M. H., Nurzafirah, M., Siti Norshuhada, M. P., Farah Hanis, Z. and Zali, B. I. International Lslmaic University Malaysia *Abstract*—The total lipid contents of local sea cucumbers; Holothuria scabra Jaeger, H. leucospilota Brandt, H. atra Jaeger and Stichopus horrens Selenka were determined with the respective results on dry matter basis 0.72%, 1.42%, 0.99% and 1.55%. Meanwhile, the free fatty acids composition for each lipid extract showed all species contained arachidonic acid (C20:4n6) of polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) of which S. horrens being the highest 42.41% followed by H. atra, 24.76%, H. leucospilota, 23.23% and H. scabra, 19.63%. H. scabra, H. leucospilota and H. atra were rich in palmitic acid (C16:0) of saturated fatty acids (SFA); 52.66%, 35.63% and 34.21%, respectively. Myristic acid (C14:0) of SFA was higher in S. horrens (24.36%). However, the fatty acids eicosapentanoic acid (EPA) [C20:5] were very low for all species; H. scabra (1.12%), H. leucospilota (1.34%), H. atra (0.17%) and S. horrens (0.79%). Docosahexanoic acid (DHA) was only detected in S. horrens, i.e. 0.32%. Thus, the results of this study indicated that different species of sea cucumber varies in its lipid content and free fatty acids composition.
G3007	Algerian Yeast Strains: Isolation, Identification and Production of Single Cell Protein from Whey with Strain Candida kefyr **Salima Kebbouche-Gana** and Mohamed Lamine Gana University M'HAMED BOUGARA Boumerdes *Abstract*—In this study, few samples than soft and baked cheese, yogurt, cow's milk, pasteurized milk and cheese whey were collected from dairy industries in the city of

	Boumerdes. The samples were cultured on yeast extract glucose chloramphenicol agar (YGCA) media. Twenty yeast strains were isolated from the culture. Ten of theses strains were identified by their morphological and physiological properties. Betagalactosidase activity in the yeast strains showed that a strain Candida kefyr designated as LP1 had highest enzyme activity (up to 5000 EU/ml). To investigate the effectiveness of batch submerged fermentation of the yeast C. kefyr in cheese whey, we found that this strain have highest level of single cell protein (SCP), production (up to 19 g/l dry mass cell). The isolated yeast strain was examined for his ability in reduction of the chemical oxygen demand (COD). So, the results demonstrated a high level of reduction.

3:30pm-3:50pm	**Coffee Break**

Afternoon, April 25, 2014 (Friday)

SESSION–2 (ICESE 2014& ICLST 2014&IJESD 2014 2nd)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chair: FATCHIYAH FATCHIYAH

Time: 3:50pm-6:30pm

E0003	Application of Forward/Reverse Osmosis Hybrid System for Brackish Water Desalination using El-Salam Canal Water, Sinai, Egypt, Part (1): FO Performance **Hanaa Gadallah**, Hanaa M. Ali, Sahar S. Ali, Rania Sabry, Abdelrahman Gadallah Chemical Engineering and Pilot-Plant Department, National Research Center, Cairo, Egypt *Abstract*—This paper is the first part of two papers focus on the investigation of a forward osmosis – reverse osmosis hybrid process to co-treat brackish water and El-Salam Canal water in Sinai, Egypt. By using this hybrid process, brackish water can be diluted before desalination, hence reducing the energy cost of desalination. Simultaneously, contaminants present in the El-Salam Canal water are prevented from migrating into the product water through the forward and reverse osmosis membranes. The main objective of this part is to investigate the performance of the forward osmosis (FO) system at different draw solution concentrations comparable to the ground water in Sinai. It was found that the FO water fluxes are low and not promising to be economically applied. To improve the FO performance with El-Salam canal water, ammonium bicarbonate was added to water wells to increase the osmotic pressure of draw solution.
E0011	Use of Biological Diatom Index to Evaluate the Water Quality of Lotic Ecosystems: A Case Study of Murat Stream (Kütahya, Turkey) **Cem Tokatlı** and Hayri Dayıoğlu Trakya University *Abstract*—Diatoms are one of the most commonly used organisms in water quality

	assessment studies and numbers of diatom indices have been developed in order to determine the water pollution and the trophic status of the aquatic habitats. Biological Diatom Index (BDI), which is one of the most commonly used diatom index, provides valuable data about the trophic status of the water environment. In the present study, the epilithic diatoms were monthly collected from 5 stations between the dates of September 2007 and April 2008 along the Murat Stream. As a result of this study, total of 75 diatom taxa were identified and 66 of them were used to calculate the Biological Diatom Index to make an assessment on the trophic status and water quality of Murat Stream. According to data observed, upstream of the investigated lotic ecosystem has a fine water quality and in an oligo – mesotrophic state; downstream of the investigated lotic ecosystem has moderate water quality and in a mesotrophic state.
E1009	Utilisation Of Recycled Concrete Sludge Aggregate And Fly Ash In The Production Of Lightweight Foamed Concrete for Environmental Sustainability **Norlia Mohamad Ibrahim**, Khairul Nizar Ismail, Abdul Rahim Abdul Razak, Taksiah Abdul Majid, Nur Liza Rahim School of Environmental Engineering, Universiti Malaysia Perlis *Abstract*—Waste and recycled materials, namely fly ash and concrete sludge aggregates have been chosen to be a partial replacement for cement and coarse aggregate for the production of lightweight foamed concrete. These new materials play an important role as they can function as reinforcement to enhance the properties of concrete. In this study, the main objectives were to investigate the characteristics and to study the properties of lightweight foamed concrete made from these two key elements. 15% of fly ash and 50% foam were added into concrete with variable amount of concrete sludge aggregates 10%, 30% and 50% as partial replacement of coarse aggregates with mixing ratio of 1:1:2 and foam dilution ratio 1:5. to identify the optimum result. Based on the result obtained, all of the samples achieved bulk density ranged from 1859 kg/m^3 to 1884 kg/m^3. On the other hand, the characteristic of water absorption for the samples were increased from 12.37% to 14.01% parallel where the amount of concrete sludge aggregates was increased in the concrete. Furthermore, the compressive strength of each samples tested to be in ranged from 11.101 MPa to 13.434 MPa. The results indicate that the utilization of concrete sludge aggregate and fly ash will effectively produced lightweight concrete.
E2001	Optimization of fuels containing C_2-C_6 alcohols and gasoline and their effect on engine performance **B.M. Masum**, H.H. Masjuki, M.A. Kalam, S.M. Palash, I.M. Rizwanul Fattah and H. Sajjad Centre for Energy Sciences, Faculty of Engineering, University of Malaya *Abstract*—Alcohols with higher carbon number (C_3 to C_6) have the potential to use as an alternative, as they offer higher energy content, octane number and petroleum displacement. This study focusses on improvement of different physicochemical properties using multiple alcohols (C_2 to C_6) at different ratios compared to that of the ethanol-gasoline blend (E10/E15). To optimize the properties of multiple alcohol-gasoline blends, properties of each fuel were measured. Optimization tool of Microsoft Excel, "Solver" was used to find out the optimum blend. Three optimum blends with maximum heating value (MaxH), maximum research octane number (MaxR) and maximum petroleum displacement (MaxD) are selected

	for testing in a four cylinder gasoline engine. Optimized blends produce higher BTE and lower BSFC than that of E15 fuel. Thus, optimized multi alcohol-gasoline blends were found to be a better option in terms of fuel properties and engine performance for a gasoline engine.
E2005	Treatment System of Produced Water with Supercritical Carbon Dioxide **Alsdeg Alsari**, Hesham Ibrahim, Aly Okasha and Mohamed M. Aboabboud Libyan Agency for Research, Science and Technology *Abstract*—Produced water from oil and gas exploration and production, contains naturally occurring dispersed and dissolved compounds, including aromatic hydrocarbons, organic acids, phenols as well as traces of chemicals added in the production/separation line. These hydrocarbons must be removed before water can be released to the environment. A suggested process, based on extraction to remove hydrocarbons from produced water using supercritical CO_2 as extracting agent. The process was simulated using Aspen HYSYS v7.3, utilizing Peng Robinson Property Package to calculate the system thermodynamic properties. The process was run at the optimum conditions, which were found by running an optimization routine on the main factors affecting the process. The conditions are 32^oC, 91 bar, and 1:1 mole of $scCO_2$ to water results from the simulation process showed that $scCO_2$ was very effective in removing all the hydrocarbons from produced water, and recovery of 99% of the treated water.
E3006	Experimental investigation of fuel properties and engine performance characteristics of a diesel engine fueled by optimum blend of palm and coconut biodiesel under turbocharged and non-turbocharged conditions M.I. Arbab, H.H. Masjuki, M. Varman, M.A. Kalam, H. Sajjad, S. Imtenan Center for Energy Science, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, University of Malaya *Abstract*—Global warming with rapid changes in climate, raising environmental concern and increase in price due to depletion of fossil fuel because of increase in usage are leading scientists to work toward alternative fuel. Biodiesel can be an effective solution in spite of some limitations to use as fuel because of poor fuel properties. In order to overcome these limitations, experiment had been conducted to improve fuel properties of palm biodiesel by blending with coconut and jatropha biodiesel. MATLAB optimization tool was used to find out the optimum blend ratio to achieve overall better fuel properties and a new biodiesel was developed which had been represented by PC (optimum blend of palm and coconut biodiesel. Engine performance and emission were tested using 20% blend of palm and PC biodiesels with petroleum diesel and compared with each other and petroleum diesel under both turbocharged and non-turbocharged conditions. PC20 (blend of 20% PC biodiesel and 80% petroleum diesel) showed the highest engine power at lower BSFC than other tested fuels at full load condition in presence of turbocharger. The emission characteristic of PC20 is also very much comparative of petroleum diesel.
R2002	The Character of Ca^{2}+ Intra Cellulaire Intensity of M-II Goat Oocyte Activated by the Combination of Chemical and Crude Sperm Extract **GATOT CIPTADI** BRAWIJAYA UNIVERSITY

	Abstract—Research was undertaken to characterize the character variations of intra cellulaire crude sperm extract (CSE) for confirming and improving activation rate of the M-II oocytes. Cytoplasmic factor in the spermatozoa have been used to activate mammalian M-II oocytes artificially. Several chemicals activator have been reported for their capability in parthenogenetic activation of Metafase-II oocyte, but still resulted in improper, lower and partially achievement, especially for reconstructed oocytes. In this research CSE and 100 kd Protein were supplemented in chemical cell activator. The 2.5 ug/ml CSE protein of CSE were supplemented to TCM 199. The intensity profile of calsium intracellulair was observed by flou-3 with Confocal Laser Scanning Microscope (CLSM). Result showed the variations of calsium intensity among activated M-II Indonesian local goat oocyte. Oocyte treated with CSE and 100 kD resulted in 36.33 % and 2.99 % cleavage brate respectively. The CSE is relatively better than spesific protein of CSE of 100 kDa for their role as natural agen of activation to oocytes. Suggested to additional researh in both the intracelluler calcium concentration and identification of spesific protein or sperm factors of CSE. It was concluded that The different Ca^{+2} intensity profile was considered to be sufficient indicator that showed activation of M-II oocyte is occurred**.** Ca^{+2} intracellulair was useful for confirming the activated of M-II oocytes.
R2003	Alpha-S2 Casein Peptides fragments from Ethawah Goat Dietary Breeds Milk Protein Virtually are able to bind Calmodulin **FATCHIYAH FATCHIYAH** BRAWIJAYA UNIVERSITY *Abstract*—The purpose of our study is to observe virtual prediction of biological function of alpha-S2 casein (CSN1S2) peptides of fresh milk of local Ethawah breed diary Carpa hircus. We used fresh goat milk local Malang and then purified the protein CSN1S2. CSN1S2 from SDS-PAGE gel was analysis by MALDI-TOFF. The specific peptides were analyzed the function by in silico. We have isolated and identified three CSN1S2 fragments involved CN f87-ITVDDKHYQK-96, CN f97-ALNEINQFYQK-107, and CN f214-TNAIPYVR-221. The caprine CSN1S2 bioactive peptides have ability to bind calmodulin on specific site and may enhance sites for interactions with specific molecules. We conclude that the Indonesian local goat milk of Ethawah breed dairy has rich alpha-S2 casein (CSN1S2) protein which is a lot of biological functions of caprine peptide fragments from Ethawah breed dairy milk and products to promote sustainability of healthy life.
R2004	The Effect of Yoghurt Supplementation on Oxidative Damages and Protease Enzimatic Activities of the Gastrointestinal Track in Rats (Rattus norvegicus) Exposed to Formaldehyde **CHANIF MAHDI** BRAWIJAYA UNIVERSITY *Abstract*—Formaldehyde is a simplest organic compound of aldehyde or alkanal group. Formaldehyde is a toxic and carcinogenic substance. Formaldehyde contamination through food or feeding diet continuously is very dangerous for the body, especially for body organ for instances likes hepar and kidney because formaldehyde is sources of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and free radicals substances for the body. This purpose of the study is to know the effect of formaldehyde exposure and yogurt supplementation on profile and characters of rats (Rattus norvegicus) protein gastrointestinal tissues and protease enzyme activities. The

	research methods is laboratory method. The protease enzyme activities determined by spectrophotometri method. The results showed that formaldehyde exposure through the feeding diet of rats causes oxidative damages (MDA) ($P<0.01$), histopatologies damage, and inhibition of the gastrointestinal protease activity ($P>0.05$). Yoghurt supplementation decreases on the formaldehyde oxidative damages (MDA) ($P<0.05$), histopathologies damages, and increases protease activity of gastrointestinal tissues ($P<0.05$).
CD0175	Environmental Assessment of Water Quality in Kuwait Bay **Nawaf Al-Mutairi**, Asma Abahussain and Ali El-Battay Arabian Gulf University, Kuwait *Abstract*—Present study aimed to assess the spatial and temporal variations of water quality in Kuwait Bay from six stations between 2009 to 2011. The results showed that the concentration of phosphorus (PO_4), nitrate (NO_3) and dissolved oxygen (DO) fluctuated over time and space. Six stations were significantly grouped into two main classes by cluster analysis, one group located in western side of the Bay and other in eastern side. Three principal component are responsible for water quality variations in the Bay. The first component included DO and pH. The second included PO_4, NO_3 and total suspended solids, while the last component contained seawater temperature and turbidity. Water quality in Kuwait Bay is influenced by seasonal variations and discharges from point sources of pollution along Kuwait Bay's coast as well as from Shat Al-Arab River. Redesign spatial strategy of monitoring stations is required to cover and monitor the impacts of anthropogenic activities, which recently took place.
CD0179	Drought regionalization based on low flow trends in selected river basins in Slovakia **M. Zeleňáková**, T. Soľáková, P. Purcz, D. Simonová, and Ž. Kuzevičová Technical University of Kosice, Slovakia *Abstract*—An important function in both engineering hydrology and integrated catchment area management is performed by statistical analysis. This paper presents the trend analysis of low water flows in selected rivers in Eastern Slovakia. There are many statistical methods for data evaluation. The most of useful, presented in this paper, is the non-parametric Mann-Kendall test. This analysis was carried out for statistical data from 63 river stations lying in the eastern part of Slovakia, namely in Hornád, Poprad, Bodva, Bodrog river basins. The data were obtained from the Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute, Regional Centre Košice. Because the low flow data are not comparable for the individual stations, normally it is only possible to do the statistical analysis for each river station separately. The relative sizes of the low stream flow trends in individual river stations were calculated as directives of the trend lines. Using ArcView GIS was created thematic map from geographical map of Eastern Slovakia and was performed hydrological drought risk regionalization.
CD0180	Systematic Study to Convert Polyvinyl Chloride Waste into Commercial Chemicals **Abduel Majid K. Najjar**, Mohamed A. Elmelah, Rashid S. R. Ltayef, and Fahima N. Abudher Almergib University, Libya *Abstract*—Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) waste is considered one of the environmentally

	hazardous plastic materials accumulating in huge quantities in landfills. This work was conducted for the purpose of using green chemistry techniques to convert the PVC waste into other chemicals that could be used for commercial purposes. Pyrolysis process of the PVC waste was carried out under inert atmospheric condition. The effect of grain size, temperature and heating time on the amount of evolved hydrogen chloride gas (HCl) was investigated. More than 95% of theoretical calculated amount of HCl was evolved before any emission of any other organic fumes. The evolved HCl was trapped and converted into concentrated hydrochloric acid (11.22 M) and then to a highly pure sodium chloride salt. The residual black material was heated further to remove and trap oily organic fumes. About 14% of initial PVC weight was found to be as heavy metals free oil and may be used as fuel. Finally, 27.74% of the degraded PVC remained as carbon black. The carbon black was grounded and acid digested to remove and determine heavy metal ions content.

7:00pm	**Dinner Banquet**

Conferences ending, thanks !

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In the foothills of the Palandoken Mountain, all the beauties of the four seasons which will be enjoyed like a feast with the hospitality and the comfort of the Palan Hotel, an unforgettable holiday delight with the unique nature… Erzurum… The host of the national organizations such as the Junior Cross Country Skiing World Championship, the Artistic Figure Skating Championship of Turkey and the World Inter-University Winter Competitions, the paradise of winter sports and one of the most famous sport cities of Turkey and the World… And the Palan Hotel… The most favorite lodging and living center of the city which is watched by the world with its furnishing, different architecture, hospitality, modernity, activities and services… The Palan Hotel which was constructed in 1998 as 7 floors at the foothills of the Palandoken Mountain started to make a distinguished name for itself in a short time and became one of the important lodging centers which is preferred by the tourism agencies in the countries in Central Asia and Europe primarily in Russia. The key behind that success is that the Palan Hotel offers all opportunities required for the winter sports to its domestic and foreign customers.

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DATE	NAME		PUBLICATION
July 29-30, 2014 Hong Kong	**ICFNT 2014**	2014 International Conference on Food and Nutrition Technology (ICFNT 2014) **www.icfnt.org/**	Volume of Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
	ICABC 2014	2014 International Conference on Advances in Biology and Chemistry (ICABC 2014) **www.icabc.org/**	International Journal of Chemical Engineering and Applications (IJCEA, ISSN:2010-0221)
	ICENR 2014	2014 International Conference on Environment and Natural Resources (ICENR 2014) **www.icenr.net/**	Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264)
August 06-08, 2014, Singapore	**ICEAE 2014**	2014 4th International Conference on Environmental and Agriculture Engineering (ICEAE 2014) **www.iceae.org/**	Journal of Advanced Agricultural Technologies (JOAAT ISSN: 2301-3737)
	ICCCE 2014	2014 5th International Conference on Chemistry and Chemical Engineering (ICCCE 2014) **www.iccce.org/**	International Journal of Chemical Engineering and Applications (IJCEA, ISSN:2010-0221)
	ICGES 2014	2014 3rd International Conference on Geological and Environmental Sciences (ICGES 2014) **www.icges.org/**	Volume of Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
August 26-27, 2014, Taipei,	**CCEA 2014**	2014 5th International Conference on Chemical Engineering and Applications (CCEA 2014) **www.ccea.org/**	Volume of Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)

Taiwan	**ICSEE 2014**	2014 International Conference on Substantial Environmental Engineering (ICSEE 2014) **www.icsee.org/**	International Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264)
	ICBBE 2014	2014 International Conference on Biomedical and Bioinformatics Engineering (ICBBE 2014) **www.icbbe.com/**	International Journal of Bioscience, Biochemistry and Bioinformatics (IJBBB, ISSN: 2010-3638)
Sep. 15-16, 2014, Paris, France	**ICBEE 2014**	2014 6th International Conference on Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering (ICBEE 2014) **www.icbee.org/**	Volume of Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
	ICECS 2014	2014 7th International Conference on Environmental and Computer Science (ICECS 2014) **www.icecs.org/**	International Journal of Modeling and Optimization (IJMO, ISSN:2010-3697)
	ICBEM 2014	2014 4th International Conference on Biotechnology and Environment Management (ICBEM 2014) **www.icbem.org/**	International Proceedings of Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
Sep 27-28, 2014 Bali, Indonesia	**ICREE 2014**	2014 2nd International Conference on Renewable Energy and Environment (ICREE 2014) **www.icree.net/**	Journal of Clean Energy Technologies (JOCET, ISSN: 1793-821X)
	ICCAE 2014	2014 2nd International Conference on Civil and Architecture Engineering (ICCAE 2014) **www.iccae.net/**	Volume of Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
	ICBMS 2014	2014 2nd International Conference on Biological and Medical Sciences (ICBMS 2014) **www.icbms.org/**	Journal of Medical and Bioengineering (JOMB, ISSN: 2301-3796)

Oct. 08-09, 2014, Jinju, South Korea	**ICAAS 2014**	2014 5th International Conference on Agriculture and Animal Science (ICAAS 2014) www.icaas.net/	Journal of Advanced Agricultural Technologies (JOAAT, ISSN:2301-3737)
	ICEBS 2014	2014 4th International Conference on Environment and BioScience (ICEBS 2014) www.icebs.org/	International Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264)
	ICAFS 2014	2014 International Conference on Advances in Food Sciences (ICAFS 2014) www.icafs.org/	Volume of Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
Oct 29-30, 2014 California, USA	**ICBEC 2014**	2014 5th International Conference on Biology, Environment and Chemistry (ICBEC 2014) www.icbec.org/	Volume of Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
	ICPBS 2014	2014 2nd International Conference on Pharmaceutical and Biological Sciences (ICPBS 2014) www.icpbs.com/	Journal of Medical and Bioengineering (JOMB, ISSN: 2301-3796)
	ICSEA 2014	2014 2nd International Conference on Sustainable Environment and Agriculture (ICSEA 2014) www.icsea.org/	Volume of Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
Nov. 12-13, 2014 Auckland, New Zealand	**ICFAS 2014**	2014 2nd International Conference on Food and Agricultural Sciences (ICFAS 2014) www.icfas.org	Volume of Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
	ICMEB 2014	2014 2nd International Conference on Medical, Environmental and Bio-technology (ICMEB 2014) www.icmeb.org	Journal of Medical and Bioengineering (JOMB, ISSN: 2301-3796)
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