2015 APCBEES ISTANBUL CONFERENCES SCHEDULE

2015 5th International Conference on Environment Science and Engineering (ICESE 2015)
2015 5th International Conference on Life Science and Technology (ICLST 2015)
2015 5th International Conference on Biotechnology and Food Science (ICBFS 2015)

Istanbul, Turkey

April 24-25, 2015

BEST WESTERN PLUS The President Hotel

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2015 APCBEES ISTANBUL Conferences Introduction

Welcome to CBEES 2015 conferences in Istanbul, Turkey. The objective of the Istanbul conferences is 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 Environment Science and Engineering, Life Science and Technology, Biotechnology and Food Science.

2015 5th International Conference on Environment Science and Engineering (ICESE 2015)

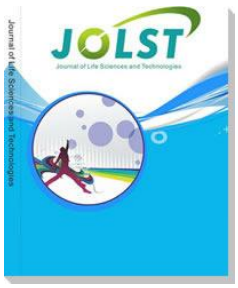
❄ **Paper publishing and index:** ICESE 2015 papers will be published in one of the following:

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, 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

2015 5th International Conference on Life Science and Technology (ICLST 2015)

❄ **Paper publishing and index:** ICLST 2015 papers will be published in:

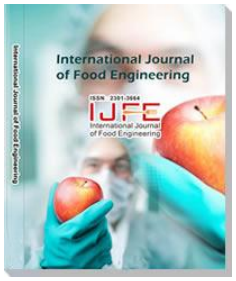


Journal of Life Sciences and Technologies (JOLST, ISSN: 2301-3672) as one volume, and will be included in the Engineering & Technology Digital Library, and indexed by Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, Google Scholar and Electronic Journals Digital Library, and sent to be reviewed by Ei Compendex and ISI Proceedings.

❄ **Conference website and email:** http://www.iclst.org/; iclst@cbees.org

2015 5th International Conference on Biotechnology and Food Science (ICBFS 2015)

❄ **Paper publishing and index:** ICBFS 2015 papers will be published in one of the following journals:



International Journal of Food Engineering (IJFE, ISSN: 2301-3664), and be included in the Engineering & Technology Digital Library, and indexed by WorldCat, Google Scholar, Cross ref, ProQuest , CABI.

International Journal of Life Sciences Biotechnology and Pharma Research (IJLBPR, ISSN:2250-3137), which will be included in the Engineering & Technology Digital Library, and indexed by Embase (Under elsevier), ProQuest, Google Scholar, Chemical Abstracts Services (CAS), Indian Science, ICMJE(International Committee Medical Journal Editors), HINARI(World Health Organization), and NYU(Health Sciences Library).

❄ **Conference website and email:** http://www.icbfs.org/; icbfs@cbees.org

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, 2015.

Instructions for Oral Presentations

Devices Provided by the Conference Organizer:

Laptop Computer (MS Windows Operating System with MS PowerPoint & Adobe Acrobat Reader)
Digital 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 11 Minutes (Including question and answer time)
Keynote Speech: 35 Minutes of Presentation and 5 Minutes of Q&A

Instructions for Poster Presentation

Materials Provided by the Conference Organizer:

The wall to put poster

Materials Provided by the Presenters:

Home-made Posters
Maximum poster size is A1.
Load Capacity: Holds up to 0.5 kg.

Dress code

Please wear formal clothes or national representative of clothing.

Brief Schedule for Conferences

April 24, 2015 (Friday) 10:00-15:00: Arrival and Registration (Lobby) 15:00-17:00: Academic visit
April 25, 2015 (Saturday) 8:30-18:30 Registration, Keynote Speeches, and Conference Presentations (Bosphorus Meeting Room)
Opening Remarks: 8:30-8:40 Keynote Speech I: 8:40-9:20 Keynote Speech II:9:20-10:00 Coffee Break & Photo Taking: 10:00-10:20
Conference Room (Bosphorus Meeting Room) Session 1: 10:20-12:30 11 presenters—Environmental Science Topic (ICESE 2015)
Lunch: 12:30~13:30 **Venue: Hotel Restaurant** (Please arrive on time at "Bosphorus Meeting Room" by 13:20 after lunch to copy the ppt into the laptop)
Conference Room (Bosphorus Meeting Room) Session 2: 13:30-15:40 10 presenters-- Environmental & Food science Topic (ICESE 2015 & ICBFS 2015)
Coffee Break: 15:40-16:00
Conference Room (Bosphorus Meeting Room) Session 3: 16:00-18:30 11 presenters—Agriculture & Bioscience Topic (ICESE 2015 & ICBFS2015 & ICLST2015)
Dinner 19:00

Presentation Tracking Contents

SESSION–1 (ICESE 2015) Venue: Bosphorus Meeting Room Session Chair: Prof. Eric Strauss Time: 10:20-12:30			SESSION–2 (ICESE 2015 & ICBFS 2015) Venue: Bosphorus Meeting Room Session Chair: Prof. Sezai Ercisli Time: 13:30-15:40		
PAGE	**PAPER ID**	**PRESENTER**	**PAGE**	**PAPER ID**	**PRESENTER**
7	W0001	Jwan J. Abdullah	11	W0009	Mohammed F.M. Abushammala
7	W0002	Ali Shahidi	11	W0013	Nuri Eshoul
7	W0015	Kemajl Bislimi	11	W0049	Fathi A. Latrash
8	W0018	Rabah Chaid	12	W2002	Young Ku
8	W0031	Mazura Jusoh	12	W3006	Ayman Alshehri
8	W0055	Ming-Chao Lin	12	A0002	Joni Kusnadi
9	W0060	Hind Bouafia	13	A0006	Ummi Kalthum Ibrahim
9	W0066	Kholil	13	A0012	Merih Kivanc
9	W1002	Abbas Khashei-Siuki	13	A0013	Kazhal Sajadi
10	W2003	Awwal Bamanga	14	A0017	Chanokphat Phadungath
10	W4003	Nilofar Asim			
SESSION–3 (ICESE 2015 & ICBFS 2015 & ICLST 2015) **Venue: Bosphorus Meeting Room** **Session Chair:** **Time: 16:00-18:30**					
14	W0023	Abdolghayoum Gholipouri			
15	W0028	Reza Mir Drikvand			
15	W0063	Jafar Pourreza			
15	A0005	Durgarani Ch.V			
16	A0007	Hanieh Asli Kousha			
16	A0008	Zoheir Heshmatipour			
17	A0011	Bihter Avsar			
17	A0020	Natalia Escobar			
18	T0003	Estri Laras Arumingtyas			
18	T1003	Ceyda Bozoglu			
19	T4002	Fangchun Jiang			

Attention Please:

1. Each presenter has about Eleven minutes (including question and answer time), please control your presentation time.
2. Please kindly prepare your PPT or poster according to your research and the time regulation before the conference and take it to the conference site.
3. Please arrive at the conference room when your session begins.

Hoping you to have a good time during the conference.

Detailed Schedule for Conferences

April 24, 2015 (Friday)

Venue: Lobby

10:00-15:00	**Arrival and Registration**
15:00-17:00	**Academic visit**

Note: (1) You can also register at any time during the conference.
(2) The organizer doesn't provide accommodation, and we suggest you make an early reservation.
(3) 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, 2015.

Morning, April 25, 2015 (Saturday)

Venue: Bosphorus Meeting Room

8:30-8:40		**Opening Remarks** Prof. Sezai Ercisli Ataturk University Agricultural faculty Dept, Horticulture, Turkey
8:40-9:20		**Keynote Speech I** Prof. Eric Strauss Michigan State University, School of Planning, Design and Construction, USA Topic: "Impacts of Climate Change on Farmland: Policy Research for Agricultural Preservation Planning"
9:20-10:00		**Keynote Speech II** Prof. Sezai Ercisli Ataturk University Agricultural faculty Dept, Horticulture, Turkey Topic: "Horticultural Crops: Human Nutrition and Health"
10:00-10:20	**Coffee Break & Taking Photo**	

SESSION–1 (ICESE 2015-11 presenters)

Morning, April 25, 2015 (Saturday)

Venue: Bosphorus Meeting Room

Session Chair: Prof. Eric Strauss
Time: 10:20-12:30

W0001	Control of soil pollution at dumping site by polytar mix formation within Erbil province – Iraq **Jwan J. Abdullah** and Jwan J. Shekh Mohammed University of Nottingham, UK *Abstract*—Over the past few years, the Erbil -Iraq city has produced 100 tons of solid waste daily yet there is no sanitary land fill for ultimate disposal of solid waste. For a long time, it has been a common practice to dispose of soil waste in open low-lying areas. Recently, the government commissioned a new process to separate solid wastes in to organic and inorganic fractions. In the present study, particular interest are plastics, because plastics are not eco-friendly as they are non-biodegradable or degrade very slowly, and could secrete pollutants including heavy metals into the soil. The binding property of plastics in its molten state has helped in discovering a method of safe disposal of plastic waste, which is their use in road laying. This study determines some common heavy metals in soil at depths of 0-15 cm the concentration of heavy metals including Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mn, Ni, Pb and Zn were determined, and Fe recorded highest value comparing with other metals. While, the main aim is to use the plastic waste to mix with bitumen. This mix has high Marshall Value, low penetration value and resistance to water penetration.
W0002	Environmental Pollution Depletion of Chromium from Water Using Barberry Root **Ali Shahidi**, Abbas khashei, Zahra Zeraatkar University of Birjand, Iran *Abstract*—Heavy metals such as chromium from aqueous environmental contaminants are. In this study, the removal of Cr (VI) from aqueous solution using dried roots of Barberry under batch equilibrium experiments was investigated. The main process parameters were considered pH, initial Cr (VI) concentration, adsorbent weight, contact time and temperature. Cr (VI) was measured by Atomic Absorption. The result shows that the maximum removal of Cr (VI) was observed at pH 1.5. Also, by increase adsorption weight, the amount of adsorbed Cr (VI) on to adsorbent, increased to 92.26%. The amount of adsorbed Cr (VI) on to adsorbent, increased with an increase in the contact time but by increases initial concentration of Cr (VI), the amount of adsorbed Cr (VI) on to adsorbent, decreased to 85.44%. As well as the affinity of Cr (VI) towards the active sites of the adsorbent increases as temperature rises to 97.85%. The correlation coefficient for the Langmuir isotherm was significantly better than the Freundlich and the Temkin isotherm. Kinetics of adsorption was best fitted with the modified pseudo-first order kinetic model. These results demonstrate that roots of Barberry are effective and low-cost biomaterial for removal from aqueous solutions.
W0015	KEffect of Industrial Pollution in Some Biochemical Parameters of the Garden Snail (Helix Pomatia L.) in the Region of "Trepça" smelter in Mitrovica, Kosovo **Kemajl Bislimi**, Avni Behluli, Ilir Mazreku, Agim Gashi and Sali Aliu University of Prishtina, Faculty of Mathematical and Natural Sciences, Department of Biology, Kosovo *Abstract*—The aim of this research was to evaluate the effect of industrial pollution from "Trepça" smelter in Mitrovica in some biochemical parameters of snail hemolymph. For research purpose were used about 30 individuals of natural populations of the Garden snail (Helix pomatia L.), taken in two regions with different level of pollution. The first group (test) is taken near the "Trepça" smelter in Mitrovica, while the control group from the vicinity of Peja, a locality unaffected by industrial pollution. Each of individuals was extracted an approximately equal amount of hemolymph, in which were analyzed: glucose (Glc), total protein (TP), albumin (Al), triglycerides (Tgl) and total lipids (TL). Biochemical parameters were analyzed

	by standard enzymatic methods and ready reagents of the "HUMAN" firm. Research results shown for a significant decrease ($P<0.001$) in the concentration of glucose, total proteins, albumins, total lipids and triglycerides in the hemolymph of the snails taken near the locality "Trepça" smelter, compared to the control group taken from the vicinity of Peja. Statistical calculation was conducted using different statistical software such MINITAB®16 and Microsoft Excel 2007.
W0018	Durability of concretes with marble powder **Rabah Chaid**, Arnaud Perrot, Youcef Ghernouti University of Boumerdes, Algeria *Abstract*—The aim of this study is to examine the valorisation of mineral residues as addition in building materials with cementious matrix, and contributes to sustainable development. The study is based on experimental work carried out at the Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering Laboratory (INSA-Rennes, France) and at the Mineral and Composite Materials Laboratory (University of Boumerdès, Algeria). The use of recyclable industrial waste as a partial replacement of Portland cement in concrete allows reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (GGE) and results in the manufacturing of a concrete with less environmental impact. Applying various experimental techniques, the behaviour of finely crushed marble powder addition with Portland cement, with limestone addition, is studied. This study confirmed the improvement of the physical and chemical properties of concretes with marble powder addition; this indicates the potential advantage of using this supplementary cementitious materials.
W0031	Application of Progressive Freeze Concentration for Water Purification using Rotating Crystallizer with Anti-supercooling Holes Farah Hanim Ab. Hamid, Zaki Yamani Zakaria, Norzita Ngadi and **Mazura Jusoh** Faculty of Chemical Engineering, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia. *Abstract*—In recent century, the world is experiencing clean water supply shortage and the severity of this problem is increasing at an alarming rate. Introduction of new technologies for water purification is essential to accommodate the demand for clean water supply. This paper proposed a new technology which is desalination of seawater through freeze concentration using rotating cylindrical crystallizer with anti-supercooling holes, where pure water is produced in the form of ice crystal block, which leaves behind a higher concentration solution. The effect of coolant temperature and rotation speed were investigated and the efficiency of the system was reviewed based on the effective partition constant (K), desalination rate and efficiency of concentration. The system has achieved its best performance at intermediate coolant temperature which is -8℃ and rotation speed of 300 rpm producing K value, desalination rate and efficiency of concentration of 0.376, 35.71% and 62.38% respectively.
W0055	The knowledge of the residents concerning the health risk of arsenic (As) contamination in the blackfoot disease (BFD) area, Taiwan **Ming-Chao Lin**, Jen-Chun Ou, Ting-You Liu, Bo-Sen Huang and Ying-Tai Hsu Nanhua University, Taiwan *Abstract*—Many endemic cases of blackfoot disease (BFD), caused by asenic (As) contamination, have been recorded in the coastal regions of southwest Taiwan. Local people in these regions stopped draining groundwater for daily use after the popularity of tap water; however, the fishermen started to use groundwater for aquaculture. Ingestion of those As-contaminated fish could lead to adverse health effects; The realization of the residents from the BFD area concerning the risk of As contamination remains unknown. The ruslting data of questionnaire, conducted to interview 102 residents from the BFD area,

	show that the residents from the BDF area have lack of the knowledge concerning BFD and As contamination. Only 26% of them know that BFD is caused by As. There are 72% of the residents have never even heard of As. More environmental education concerning As pollution and the risk in human health needs to be undertaken.
W0060	Thermodynamic study of solvents type ionic liquids: Application in the substitution of polluted solvents **Hind Bouafia**, Mourad Korichi Kasdi Merbah University, Algeria *Abstract*—Ionic Liquids have been classed as alternatives solvents that offer possibilities to switch ordinaries chemical processes into clean and green technologies grace to theirs favorable physicochemical properties, such as their non volatility in the atmosphere. Thermodynamic modeling of the liquid-liquid equilibria is very important for the design, optimization and control of transformations and separations operations. The optimization of the separation process is one of the most important branches in process design. The objective of this work is to use the experimental liquid-liquid equilibria data of ternary systems involving ionic liquids as solvents for the estimation of new interaction parameters of the thermodynamic model UNIFAC. The optimal values of these parameters have been obtained by a calculation program of FORTRAN 90 based on Nelder-Mead's Simplex optimization method. The examination of the results permitted to conclude that the UNIFAC model give better predictions for the 41 studied systems, with root mean square error between experimental and calculated compositions about 2.17 %.
W0066	Strategies for Ensuring the Performance Sustainability of Cirata Reservoir Using Soft System Methodology (SSM) **Kholil** and Laksanto Utomo University of Sahid, Indonesia *Abstract*—Cirata reservoir has a huge role in the economic development in Indonesia, with its main function as a hydroelectric power plant (HEPP) to meet the electricity needs of Java and Bali. The performance sustainability of Cirata Reservoir as a hydroelectric power plant is determined by human activities within and outside of the reservoir. This paper will discuss the performance sustainability of Cirata Reservoir using Soft Systems Methodology (SSM). The analysis results showed that the weak of licensing system is a major caused of land use change in Citarum Watershed and out of control of floating net cage (KJA) growth. Consequently increased of sedimentation and declines of reservoir water quality, that affect to the turbine performance of power plant. To ensure the sustainability of the main function of reservoir, the licensing system should be integrated in one door, and increase public participation and use of technology in the control and supervision of the reservoir.
W1002	A study on the effects of lining irrigation in the channel network on integrated water resources systems managements (case study; Bar basin of Iran) **Abbas Khashei-Siuki**, Ali Shahidi Water Engineering Dept. , University of Birjand, Iran *Abstract*—In a new global approach, water has considered economically a special important commodity as basically needs by all sectors. More than 93% of Water resources uses in agricultural section in Iran, that is the greatest water consumer. Challenges around supplies and demands seem to be more important. Bar basin in Nayshabour with proper water potentialities and vast fruit gardens that plays an important role in apples conversion industry. According to some researches, a vast area under cultivation, encountered

	serious water stress in summer because of drought in recent years. Researches revealed that, through integrated management of supplies and demands we can achieve least harm in both surface and groundwater resources.
W2003	A Detailed Assessment of Sediment Contamination by Trace Metal in Lagos Harbour, Nigeria **Awwal Bamanga**, Gary Fones and Graham Mills School of Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Portsmouth, UK *Abstract*—Unlike the open sea, the coastal zone is the most influenced by human exploitations and vulnerable. With several near shores lines which includes but not limited to the well flushed areas around the coastal environment. Enclosed and semi enclosed seas such as harbours are becoming increasingly being polluted and this is detrimental to the sediment quality. Harbours are generally known as home for industrial activities and trade, and also serve as platforms for ports activities. Consequently, the water quality in these areas relates directly to the quality of sediments and serve as the final sink for contaminants such as heavy metals. These contaminants can accumulate in sediments and subsequently pollutes the water column thereby affecting the benthic and pelagic flora and fauna within the marine environment. Heavy metals can accumulate in sediments and subsequently pollutes the water column and affect the benthic and pelagic flora and fauna. The semi-enclosed basin of Lagos Harbour is an area with restricted water circulation and typifies this situation. Various shipping activities such as constant dredging, dry docking activities, accidental spillages from loading and offloading of products from ships and indiscriminate sewage and industrial discharges are detrimental to attaining healthy and quality sediments. The environmental challenges associated with ports activities is well known. The European Sea Ports Organization (ESPO) has identified this factor in its environmental code for the sustainable development of the sea ports. Sediment has become contaminated to a level where they may pose potential detrimental effects on sediment biota and potentially human health. In Nigeria, most of the investigations on heavy metals are termed 'segmented studies'. Coordinated investigations to determine the concentrations of these elements and their effects on the water and sediment qualities are lacking within the harbour system. Therefore, an investigation with respect to sediment contamination resulting from shipping activities is desirable. The present study is investigates the geochemistry of a number of heavy metals such as (Cd, Pb, Cu, As, Cr, and Zn) in the surficial sediments of Lagos Harbour and the highly urbanised part of Lagos Lagoon. The study implements an analytical method with strong and weak acid combinations (aqua regia). Twenty-six sampling stations were established at locations based on contaminant sources, contaminant types and anthropogenic activities. Surficial samples were collected during the wet (September 2013) and dry (February 2014) seasons and are currently being processed and analysed using a two -phase scheme (Extractable & Total) in line with the National Water Research Institute (NWRI) scheme Canada. This method produces similar results to the US-EPA Method 3051 and the total using XRF.
W4003	The effect of mix composition on the water absorption, density and compressive strength of rice husk based geopolymers) Zeynab Emdadi, **Nilofar Asim**, M. A. Yarmo, Roslinda Shamsudin and M.A.Alghoul Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia *Abstract*—Geopolymers, or inorganic polymers, have attracted a lot of attention due to their low manufacturing temperatures (<100 ℃), which emits six times less CO_2 compared to standard cement. They can also utilize different waste materials as raw materials. In this study, the rice husk (RH) and rice husk ash (RHA) were selected as a pozzolan raw material to prepare geopolymers. Different ratios of

	Na_2SiO_3/NaOH, at 1, 1.5, and 2.5 were used to prepare geopolymers. The effects of raw materials percentage and Na_2SiO_3/NaOH ratio on water absorption, density, and the compressive strength of the prepared geopolymers were also investigated. The results showed that the compressive strength of geopolymers increases with the ratio of alkali liquid.

12:30~13:30	**Lunch**

SESSION–2 (ICESE 2015 & ICBFS 2015- 10 presenters)

Afternoon, April 25, 2015 (Saturday)

Venue: Bosphorus Meeting Room

Session Chair: Prof. Sezai Ercisli

Time: 13:30-15:40

W0009	Methane Generation from Landfills: Malaysia Specific Parameters **Mohammed F.M. Abushammala**, Noor Ezlin Ahmad Basri and Mohammad K. Younes Middle East College, Sultanate of Oman *Abstract*—Methane emissions and oxidation were measured during the wet and dry seasons at two sanitary landfills and one open dumping landfill in Malaysia. The resulting levels of methane emissions and oxidation were then modeled using the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change 1996 first order decay model to obtain methane generation rate and potential values. The methane potential value was 151.7 m^3 t^{-1} for the sanitary landfills and 75.9 m^3 t^{-1} for the open dumping landfill. The methane generation rate value of the sanitary landfills during the wet season was 0.136 y^{-1}, while that during the dry season was 0.072 y^{-1}. The methane generation rate values of the open dumping landfill during the wet and dry seasons were 0.008 and 0.0049 y^{-1}, respectively.
W0013	Validation and thermal analysis of combined cycle Power Plant (CCPP) standalone and with Multi effect desalination with thermal vapor desalination (MED-TVC) **Nuri Eshoul**, Brian Agnew, Mohammed Al-Wesahi, Ratha Mathkor Newcastle University, UK *Abstract*—A combined cycle power plant (CCPP) and multi effects desalination with thermal vapor compression (MED-TVC) desalination plant were modelled using IPSEpro software package based on operational duties and validated against Vender and measured data respectively. Relative differences between the model result and vender data vary from 0.37% to 1.9% for CCPP and from 0.00 to 4.3% for MED-TVC desalination with Kamali work. Energy and exergy analysis were studied for the combined cycle power plant alone and then combined with a MED-TVC. Exergy analysis showed coupling proposed MED-TVC desalination with combined cycle power plant is not preferable option thermodynamically, due to low exergy efficiency of such system. The study found also gas turbine units was the main contributor of the fuel exergy destruction; it destructs about 39% on each GT, while MED-TVC was consuming only 0.23 %, which due to low exergy in.
W0049	Optimal selection of using fluids (HFC, HCFC, HFC) for an organic Rankine cycle utilising a

	low temperature geothermal energy source **Fathi A. Latrash**, Brian Agnew, Mohammed A. Al-Weshahi, Nuri M. eshoul Newcastle University, UK *Abstract*—The performance of ORC systems strongly depends on the working fluid properties. The work reported in this paper assessed 15 working fluids belonging to different chemical compositions groups such as HFC, HCFC, HC and mixtures. The selection criteria for these fluids were as follows: - Safety, environmental consideration, refrigerant pump power consumption, net produced power, thermal efficiency and evaporating and condensing pressure. This study revealed that, based on the selection criteria the best refrigerants were R227ea and R236ea but other refrigerants such as R142b, R124, R245ca, R600a and R717 were not selected.
W2002	Chemical Looping with Air Separation (CLAS) with CuO/ZrO2 Oxygen Carriers **Young Ku**, Chia-Wei Chang and Hsuan-Chih Wu National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taipei, Taiwan *Abstract*—Zirconia supported CuO oxygen carriers were prepared for chemical looping with air separation process (CLAS). Based on the TGA and XRD characterizations, Cu2O and ZrO2 were formed during the decomposition of CuO/ZrO2 and served as supporting materials as well as oxygen carriers. The CuO/ZrO2 oxygen carrier demonstrated high reactivity and recyclability for experiments conducted at high temperatures. The oxygen concentration and oxygen production rate of the outlet stream from the moving bed reactor can be adjusted for experiments carried out at various temperatures and mass flow rates of oxygen carriers. A moving bed reactor is technically feasible to serve as the fuel reactor for chemical looping with air separation process.
W3006	The Common Problems Facing the Building Maintenance Departments **Ayman Alshehri**, Ibrahim Motawa and Stephen Ogunlana Heriot-Watt University, UK *Abstract*—Building maintenance has consistently been treated as the ‘poor relation’ of the construction and building industry. In term of Saudi Arabia, it is said that the management procedures used by maintenance contractors is poor and not based on scientific background. In addition, the Saudi Arabian Government spent SR3172 (£529) billion during 2005 to 2009 on construction projects. Despite the growth in demand, the building maintenance in the Kingdom faces several difficulties. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to find out the common problems facing the operation and maintenance departments. In order to explore the current status of the building maintenance in Saudi public sector, twelve interviews with professionals who are working in operation and maintenance departments were conducted. Data collection from these interviews were analyzed to identify the common problems which categorized into three grouped, management problems, human resource problems and technical problems. The interviews also revealed that there are fourteen obstacles that facing the operation and maintenance industry.
A0002	Antibacterial Active Packaging Edible Film Formulation With Addition Teak (Tectona grandis) Leaf Extract **Joni Kusnadi** and Ponco Budyanto Brawijaya University *Abstract*—The objective of this research is to investigate the effect of teak leaf extract as antibacterial to the quality and antibacterial activity of active packaging edible film. This research is arranged used Randomized Block Design consists of 2 factor combinations. First factor is carrageenan concentration

	consist of 3,5 and 7% of tapioca's weight. Second factor is teak leaf extract's concentrations consist of 10, 15 and 20% of edible film's solution's volume and repeated 3 times. The data were analyzed with ANOVA and continued with BNT or DMRT α=5%. The best treatment was determined using Multiple Atribute Method. The result showed that the addition of 7% carrageenan and 20% teak leaf extract was the best treatment. The edible film produced had 0,183 mm thickness, 11,635 gram/m2.24hour water vapor transmission, 54,334 % elongation, 1,034 N/cm2 tensile strength and 0,600 cm and 0,650 cm antibacterial activity toward E.coli and S.aureus respectively.
A0006	Bread towards FUNCTIONAL FOOD: An Overview **Ummi Kalthum Ibrahim**, Ruzitah Mohd Salleh and Siti Noor Suzila Maqsood-Ul-Haque Universiti Teknologi Mara *Abstract*—With a variety of foods that are currently available, it is our responsibility to choose the best food for the fastest impact on the development of mind and health. In general, the best food is the food that is lawful and clean, balanced, nutritious and schedule. These foods are called functional foods. Functional foods are classified as fortified, enriched or enhanced foods that provide health benefits with essential nutrients such as vitamins, minerals and antioxidants. Phytochemicals and phenolic antioxidants in plant including fruits, vegetables, herbs and spices are recognized as active ingredient which is responsible for human health. Opportunities for incorporating these active components into food like bread have grown rapidly since bread is one of the staple foods in many countries. Consumption of this functional food could enhance the human health performance and prevention from diseases. Therefore, bread containing antioxidant/phenolic content may lead to high consumer demand. This paper presents the potential of plant which have high antioxidant incorporated in bread to make it as a functional food. The review shows that the bread as functional food is a good source which has many benefits especially towards human health.
A0012	Kefir as a Probiotic Dairy Beverage: Determination Lactic Acid Bacteria and Yeast **Merih Kivanc** and Evrim Yapici Anadolu University *Abstract*—Kefir is a fermented milk beverage with a slightly acidic taste. In this study, lactic acid bacteria and yeast were isolated from consumed kefir samples. The isolates which had antibacterial activity were identified using biochemical tests, API CHL, and riboprinter system. Lactic acid bacteria isolates were identified as Lactobacillus brevis, Lactobacillus plantarum, Lactobacillus paracasei spp paracasei, Lactococcus lactis spp lactis, Leuconostoc mesenteroides. Yeast was isolated from the kefir yeast as Kluyveromyces marxianus, Kluyveromyces wickerhamii, Saccharomyces cerevisiae, Pichia angusta, Pichia guilliermondii, Candida glaebosa. Lactic acid bacteria were tested for antimicrobial activity against food-borne bacterial pathogens according to the agar spot test and well diffusion assay. Lactic acid, hydrogen peroxide and proteolytic activity of the lactic acid bacteria were all identified. The amount of lactic acid was range 1.12–8.68 mg/mL. Lactobacillus paracasei spp paracasei KM-5 produced maximum hydrogen peroxide (0.69µg/mL). L. plantarum KM4-mr1 produced the highest (0.59mg/mL) proteolytic activity.
A0013	Antifungal effect of Aloe vera gel on Penicillium citrinum in culture media and UF cheese **Kazhal Sajadi** and Samira Bahramian Islamic Azad university *Abstract*- Inhibitory effect of natural ingredients such as essential oils and plant extracts against fungal activity was evaluated on several researches. Aloe veragel contains a blend of carbohydrates (polysaccharides), glycoprotein (enzymes) as well as a variety of nutrients, vitamins and minerals and has antimicrobial, anti-fungal and anti-oxidant properties. In this

	study, the effect of Aloe vera gel atconcentrations of 0.5%, 1%, 2%, 5%, 10% and 15%on inhibition ofPenicillium citrinum(PTCC 5304)growth in culture media and UF cheesewas investigated. The maximum percentage of mold growth inhibition on UF cheese at 15% concentration was 37.3%.
A0017	Greek-Style Yogurt and Its Application in Cheesecake **Chanokphat Phadungath** Muban Chombueng Rajabhat University *Abstract*—The objective of this study was to use Greek-style yogurt as a cream cheese replacement in cheesecake products. Four treatments of Greek-style yogurts with two dried ingredients (skim milk powder: SMP, and sweet whey powder : SWP) and two levels of total solids in milk mixture (TSM : 15 and 25%) were manufactured in triplicate. The mean pH of SWP milk mixtures were lower than SMP milk mixtures. SMP and SWP yogurts had similar pH to CCC, but had higher moisture and lower fat content. Both yogurts at 25% TSM had higher protein content compared to CCC. SWP yogurt at 25% TSM had higher total sugar content as compared to other treatments and CCC. 9-Point hedonic scale was used to monitor sensory evaluation of no-bake cheesecake made with yogurts in comparison to CCC. SMP and SWP cheesecakes had lower smoothness, creaminess, and saltiness scores, while sourness scores were higher as compared to CCC cheesecake. Sweetness scores of SMP and SWP cheesecake at 25% TSM were higher than CCC cheesecake. Although overall acceptance of SMP and SWP cheesecakes were lower than CCC cheesecakes, the scores could still be interpreted as ' like slightly' to 'like moderately'. The results indicate that Greek-style SMP and SWP yogurt could be used instead of cream cheese to make lower-fat cheesecake with acceptable sensory scores.

15:40-16:00	**Coffee break**

SESSION–3 (ICESE 2015& ICBFS 2015 & ICLST 2015-11 presenters)

Afternoon, April 25, 2015 (Saturday)

Venue: Bosphorus Meeting Room

Session Chair:

Time: 16:00-18:30

W0023	Effect of different densities of pigweed on soybean water requirements **Abdolghayoum Gholipouri** University of Mohaghegh Ardabili, Iran *Abstract*—In order to study effect of different densities of pigweed, on soybean water requirement an experiment was performed in Gorgan - Golestan province of Iran in summer of 2009. Crop evapotranspiration (ETcrop) was measured using a drainage lysimeter during the crop growth season. The lysimeters were constructed using iron containers, and were 60 cm × 60 cm × 100 cm in size and a short metal duct welded at the bottom for collecting drainage water. Experiment was done based on the complete block design of the lysimeters was replicated three time. Treatments were includes control (lysimeter

	without weed), lysimeter with 4, 8 and 12 weeds/m2. Soybean seeds were sown in soil of lysimeter in rate of 30 plant /m2. All lysimeters moisture level was kept to field capacity during the experiment because plant does not suffer from stress. Analysis of variance showed that in the weed free treatments, water consumption until the end of the growth period is 398.74 mm but by adding 4, 8 and 12 weeds/m2, water consumption rate reaches to 436.84, 447.69 and 466.68 mm respectively.
W0028	Association mapping for some quality traits in bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) **Reza Mir Drikvand**, Goodarz Najafian, Mohammad Reza Bihamta, and Asa Ebrahimi Islamic Azad University, Iran *Abstract*—This study was conducted to identify markers that associated with traits of grain protein content, gluten amount, falling number and SDS sedimentation volume of wheat in two separate experiments under field and laboratory. Hundred wheat genotypes were evaluated in alpha lattice design with two replications. Association mapping using structure and Tassel software was performed on the basis of 102 SSR markers. 66 unlinked and 36 SSR QTL linked markers. Totally, 34 SSR markers linked to traits were detected; twelve of them being QTL linked markers. These markers were already mapped on wheat chromosomes in previous studies that contain known QTL controlling kernel traits of wheat. Our results confirmed 5, 3, 2 and 2 QTLs for grain protein content, gluten amount, falling number and SDS sedimentation volume respectively that previous tagged on wheat chromosomes. Additionally for grain protein content 6 QTLs were identified on wheat chromosomes 2A, 5A and 5D. Whereas 6 QTLs for gluten amount were detected on 1A, 2D, 5A, 5B, 6B and 7D. Chromosomes 2D, 5A, 5B and 7D had 7 QTLs for falling number and chromosomes 1A, 1B, 2B, 3A, 3B, 4B, 6A, 6B, 7A and 7B had 11 QTL for SDS sedimentation volume. The results of this study indicated that that association mapping is useful method for detected and complement previous QTL information; this information can be used for further wheat improvement, based on a molecular marker.
W0063	Effects of nitrogen fertilizer on wild oat (Avena fatua) competition with wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) **Jafar Pourreza**, Abdollah Bahrani Department of Agriculture, Ramhormoz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Ramhormoz, Iran *Abstract*—A field experiment was conducted to quantify the effect of nitrogen fertilizer on wheat and wild oat competition. The experiment was designed as a randomized complete block with a split plot arrangement with nitrogen fertilizer as main plot and wild oat density as subplot The relationship between wheat yield loss percentage versus wild oat density was described using a rectangular hyperbola model. Initial slope (*i*) of the rectangular hyperbola model was significantly greater when nitrogen fertilizer was applied. Moreover, for the rectangular hyperbola model, there was significant effect of nitrogen application on estimated maximum wheat yield loss (*A*). The application of 150 N Kg ha^{-1} (N_1 treatment) before crop seeding resulted in a greater higher competitive ability of wild oat than other treatments. The slope (b) of the linear model representing the relationship between wild oat density and relative wild oat biomass significantly greater when nitrogen fertilizer applied.
A0005	Screening of Rice Genotypes for Resistance to Brown Plant Hopper Biotype4 and Detection of BPH Resistance Genes Sri Chandana Bhogadhi, **Durgarani Ch.V** and Gouthami Thappeta P J T S Agricultural University *Abstract*—Brown plant hopper [Nilaparvatalugens (Stål.)] is one of the most destructive pests of rice, which causes significant yield loss worldwide. Identification of resistant varieties is very important as the

	biotypes of the pests changing thier behaviour from time to time and the earlier released resistant rice varieties showing susceptibility to the pest lack of durability. Identification of new sources of resistance and verification of resistance reaction of already reported donors is very important field screening was carried out in 20 rice genotypes following standard evaluation system (IRRI, 1992). Further these genotypes were screened by standard seed box screening technique (SSST), honey dew test and nymphal survival test in the greenhouse in order to confirm the resistance and susceptibility. During screening, TN1 and PTB33 were used as susceptible and resistant checks, respectively. The results of field screening and SSST showed low BPH damage score (3.0) in BM71, ACC5098, ACC2398, MTU1001, Rathuheenathi. In addition, honeydew excretion test was carried to know the preference or non-preference of insect. Nymphal survival, nymphal duration, % male population, wing dimorphism studies helped to know the antibiosis mechanism of resistance. Low honeydew excretion and low nymphal survival rate was observed in BM71, ACC5098 and Rathuheenathi reflecting non-preference feeding behaviour and antibiosis mechanism of resistance, respectively. Molecular studies were taken up in these lines using reported gene linked markers of major BPH resistance genes and found more than one BPH resistance genes in each resistant genotype. These lines were used as donors in rice breeding programme to develop BPH resistant varieties.
A0007	Antibacterial Activity Pseudomonas sp. Isolated Rhizosphere Against Methicillin Resistance Staphylococcus aereus (MRSA) from Clinical Samples **Hanieh Asli Kousha**, Zoheir Heshmatipour and Mahmod Reza Vatankhah Vatankhah Microbiology, Tonekabon Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tonekabon, IRAN *Abstract*—Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) is a substantial public health problem worldwide, causing significant morbidity and mortality. Methicillin-resistant S aureus is the leading cause of skin and soft tissue infection in patients reporting to emergency departments for treatment. Invasive MRSA related conditions most commonly reported include septic shock (56%), pneumonia (32%), endocarditis (19%), bacteremia (10%), and cellulitis (6%). The rhizosphere, representing the thin layer of soil surrounding plant roots and the soil occupied by the roots, supports large active groups of bacteria. Several rhizobacteria have been used extensively as biological agent to control many soil borne plant pathogens. The different types of biosurfactants with antimicrobial activity include lipopeptides, glycolipids, phospholipids and lipopolysaccharides. A few lipopeptides have been reported to produce by Gram-negative bacteria like Pseudomonas.the aim of this study was to antibacterial activity of a compound from Pseudomonas sp. against MRSA strains from clinical samples.The Pseudomonas sp. were isolated from Rhizosphere in North IRAN. The antimicrobial activity of cell-free supernatant and partially purified bacteriocin was determined by well diffusion method. A total of 100 S. Aureus isolated from clinical specimens. All samples were processed and identified as per the standard bacteriological division of microbiology lab. The bacteria were primarily identified by colony morphology, microscopy of Gram`s stain and routine biochemical tests and antibiotic disk sensitivity tests.(Cefoxitin; Ceftriaxon; Amoxicillin; Cefotaxime; Co-trimoxazole; Penicillin; Tetracyclin; Azitromycin). Antimicrobial activity of CFCS and purified protein (PP) from CFCS were tested against MRSA isolated of clinical samples by well diffusion assay. Results this study, showed the isolate Pseudomonas sp. broadest antimicrobial spectrum against MRSA isolated clinical samples. However, the spectrum of inhibitory activity of these bacteria suggests a potentially useful means for controlling the growth of food-borne pathogens bacteria such: S aereus and MRSA isolated food samples.
A0008	Antibacterial Activity Lactic Acid Bacteria (LAB) Isolated Native Yogurt Against ESBL Producing E.coli Causing Urinary Tract Infection(UTI) **Zoheir Heshmatipour**, Hanieh Asli Kousha, Farzad Mohamadi Ebli and Alireza Ashrafi Eslami

	Department of Microbiology, Tonekabon Branch,Islamic Azad University,Tonekabon, IRAN *Abstract*—The Lactic acid bacteria (LAB) are well known probiotics with beneficial effects to human health [1]. Their antimicrobial activity is one of the most important probiotic characteristics [2].Urinary tract infections (UTIs) are the most frequent bacterial infections encountered in community settings [3, 4]. Extended spectrum β-lactamases (ESBLs) are enzymes produced by pathogenic bacteria that are capable of hydrolyzing oxyimino-cephalosporins, and are inhibited by β-lactamase inhibitors [5].Escherichia coli are prominent members of family Enterobacteriaceae, widely distributed in nature and occurring in the intestinal tract of man and animals [6, 7]. Microbial products have used the best source for therapeutic agents worldwide. The lactic acid bacteria were isolated from native yogurt in North IRAN.The antimicrobial activity of cell-free supernatant and partially purified bacteriocin was determined by well diffusion method. All isolated ESBL were processed and identified as per the standard bacteriological division of microbiology lab. The bacteria were primarily identified by colony morphology, microscopy of Gram`s stain and routine biochemical tests and antibiotic disk sensitivity tests. The current study showed that ESBL E.coli resistant to Cefazoline(96.6%), Ceftazidime(43.3%), Ceftriaxone(3.3%), Ciprofloxacin(76.6%), Gentamicin(26.6%), Meropenem(0%), Tobramycin(43.3%), Cefotaxime(93.3%), Terimetoperim &Sulfomethoxazole(83.3%), Ceftazidime+cluvalonic acid(3.3%), Cefotaxime+cluvalonic acid(3.3%), Cefpodoxime(96.6%), Piperacillin+Tazobactam(0%), Ampicillin(100%), Amikacin(0%), Nitrofurantion(6.6%). The CFCS and PP exhibited an antibacterial effect on a narrow range of ESBL strains. However the effect is isolates the in vitro is better than large number broad-spectrum antibiotics such: third-generation cephalosporins (eg, cefotaxime, ceftriaxone, ceftazidime).
A0011	Putative miRNAs Analysis of Aegilops tauschii, Aegilops speltoides and Aegilops sharonensis through Transcriptome and Genomic Data **Bihter Avsar** Sabanci University *Abstract*—With the advent of sequencing technologies, microRNAs identification studies increase rapidly. MicroRNAs are important regulators in the cells that are well defined in various roles. In our study, some important Aegilops species was analyzed for the identification of putative miRNAs by in silico methods. These analysis were performed through transcriptome and genomic data of these three important species which are known as genome donors of Triticum aestivum(bread wheat). According to our results, Aegilops sharonensis, Aegilops speltoides and Aegilops tauschii have some common putative miRNAs that may contribute to the further evolutionary studies.
A0020	Microbial diversity associated with organic fertilizer obtained by composting of agricultural waste **Natalia Escobar** Cundinamarca University. Área Verde Research Group, Colombia *Abstract*—A common denominator that affects the production areas is the dramatic loss of fertility and thus, the natural productive capacity of soils through a sustained process of erosion. The problem of soil loss was largely due to improper production practices, such as monoculture, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, intensive farming, genetically modified seeds, among others. Agroecological alternative that allows recovery of soils, compost making, and its quality depends of largely microbial diversity associated with it. The aim of the work focused on microbial characterization of different mixtures of agricultural waste in

	order to determine quality parameters. Through a randomized block design, six different mixes were evaluated in the village of Fusagasug á (Colombia). The OM, OC, macro and micronutrients chemical indicators were obtained from the soil laboratory at the University of Tolima, for microbial characterization macroscopic and microscopy techniques were used in the Laboratory of Microbiology of the University of Cundinamarca. Principal Component Analysis (PCA), an Canonical Correspondence Analysis (CCA) incorporating the Partial Least Squares (-Pls) was made. XLSTAT statistical package (2009.3.02) was used. The most important microorganisms were, Streptomyces, Arthrobacter, Aspergillus and Penicillium genera. Treatments that presented the best quality in relation to chemical and microbiological variables were mixtures containing double burden of animal, especially hens and pig manure.
T0003	Sequence Variation of *CSLA* Gene Responsible for the Synthesis of Glucomannan in Porang (*Amorphophallus muelleri* Blume) collected from Java, Indonesia **Estri Laras Arumingtyas**, Arik Arubil Fatinah Biology Department, Faculty of Science, Brawijaya University, Jl. Veteran, Malang, Indonesia *Abstract*—Porang (Amorphophallus muelleri Blume) collected from various geographical locations has been known to show variation on glucomannan content. Glucomannan is polysaccharide consisting hydrocoloid d-glucose and d-mannose which has high economical value. One of the most important genes responsible for the synthesis of glucomannan is cellulose synthase-like A (CSLA) glycosyltransferase. From previous study, CSLA gene was only found in the the flower spatha and bulb of only one sample, lead to the failure to detect it is effect to the glucomannan content. So, in this research, identification of CSLA gene was conducted using Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) technique with different primer, to detect the influence of CSLA gene to the glucomannan content of porang collected from varous part of Java Island, Indonesia. The result showed that glucomannan content between porang originating from different locations were not the same. This might be due to genetic and environmental factors. It was detected that the sequence of *CSLA* genes of porang from different location were different, the interaction of both factors are likely to cause differences in the glucomannan produced.
T1003	Isolation and Molecular Characterization of Thermophilic Bacteria with Xylanase Activity from Thermal Springs in Erzurum **Ceyda Bozoglu,** Selin Hundur, Burak Alaylar, Mehmet Karadayi, and Medine Gulluce Ataturk University, Faculty of Science, Department of Biology, Erzurum, Turkey *Abstract*—Biotechnology which is one of the most striking areas of technological development in recent years can be defined as the provision of products and services intended to benefit the mankind by industrial processes using microorganisms, microbial particles and other biological materials. Especially with the discovery of bacteria which can live in extreme conditions has been made a considerable progress in the field of biotechnology and studies on important biomaterials in terms of biotechnology has accelerated. Thermophilic bacteria isolated from hot water springs are of great importance in terms of biotechnology because of their resistant enzymes against extreme conditions. Enzymes derived from resistant microorganisms live in extreme conditions are more desirable than other enzymes because they generally have high catalytic activity, create fewer side products, show more stable and cheaper properties, and they can be produced in very large amounts and high purity in the manufacturing process. Although there are many uses of xylanase, one of the major microbial enzyme, making extensive its use will be possible by the determination of new resources with resistant potential in the technological processes, and low cost-high efficiency properties. For this purpose, within the scope of this work, it has been aimed to make isolation,

	identification and characterization of thermophilic bacteria from the thermal waters in Erzurum Province and determination of kinetic and biochemical properties of xylanase enzymes from these bacteria.
T4002	Application Research of Confidence Machine Based on the Biological Data **Fangchun Jiang** Shen Zhen Institute of Information Technology, ShenZhen, China *Abstract*—Especially in medical diagnostic applications,the confidence of the machine learning has been an integral part of the target of the research in the field of machine learning. This paper is based on two class confidence classifier, adopting two class classifier as tool to convert learning results of classifiers and achieve confidence management through setting threshold values. The research accomplished manageable general accuracy of the classification and manageable positive/negative classification accuracy. Such method is tested in 5 Biological Data experimental data sets of cardiopathy and diabetes, achieved preferable research result. Finally, the problems of current research are discussed, and the research direction is pointed out.

19:00	**Dinner**

Conferences ending, thanks !

Conference Venue

BEST WESTERN PLUS The President Hotel

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APCBEES FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

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CONFERENCE INFORMATION		PUBLICATION
July 09-10, 2015, Chengdu, China		
ICEEA 2015	2015 6th International Conference on Environmental Engineering and Applications http://www.iceea.org/	Journal of Clean Energy Technologies (JOCET, ISSN: 1793-821X)
ICBFE 2015	2015 4th International Conference on Biotechnology and Food Engineering http://www.icbfe.org/	WIT Transactions on Biomedicine and Health (ISSN: 1743-3525) or International Journal of Bioscience, Biochemistry and Bioinformatics (IJBBB, ISSN: 2010-3638)
ICEBB 2015	2015 5th International Conference on Environmental, Biomedical and Biotechnology http://www.icebb.org/	International Journal of Bioscience, Biochemistry and Bioinformatics (IJBBB, ISSN: 2010-3638) or Journal of Medical and Bioengineering (JOMB, ISSN: 2301-3796),
July 29-30, 2015, Jeju Island, Republic of Korea		
ICFNT 2015	2015 2nd International Conference on Food and Nutrition Technology http://www.icfnt.org/	Volume of International Proceedings of Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
ICAER 2015	2015 International Conference on Advances in Environment Research http://www.icaer.org/	WIT Transactions on the Built Environment (ISSN: 1743-3509)
ICABC 2015	2015 2nd International Conference on Advances in Biology and Chemistry http://www.icabc.org/	International Journal of Bioscience, Biochemistry and Bioinformatics (IJBBB, ISSN: 2010-3638) or International Journal of Chemical Engineering and Applications (IJCEA, ISSN:2010-0221)
Aug. 05-06, 2015, Paris, France		
ICGES 2015	2015 4th International Conference on Geological and Environmental Sciences http://www.icges.org/	International Journal of Geological Engineering (IJGE)
ICEAE 2015	2015 5th International Conference on Environmental and Agriculture Engineering http://www.iceae.org/	Journal of Advanced Agricultural Technologies (JOAAT ISSN: 2301-3737) or International Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD ISSN: 2010-0264)
ICCCE 2015	2015 6th International Conference on Chemistry and Chemical Engineering http://www.iccce.org/	International Journal of Chemical Engineering and Applications (IJCEA, ISSN: 2010-0221)

Aug. 27-28, 2015, Hong Kong		
ICSEE 2015	2015 2nd International Conference on Substantial Environmental Engineering http://www.icsee.org/	Volume of International Proceedings of Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
ICBBE 2015	2015 2nd International Conference on Biomedical and Bioinformatics Engineering http://www.icbbe.com/	Journal of Medical and Bioengineering (JOMB, ISSN: 2301-3796)
CCEA 2015	2015 6th International Conference on Chemical Engineering and Applications http://www.cbees.org/ccea/	International Journal of Chemical Engineering and Applications (IJCEA, ISSN: 2010-0221)
Sep. 05-06, 2015, Shanghai, China		
ICREE 2015	2015 3rd International Conference on Renewable Energy and Environment (ICREE 2015)	International Journal of Smart Grid and Clean Energy (IJSGCE, ISSN: 2315-4462)
ICBMS 2015	2015 3rd International Conference on Biological and Medical Sciences (ICBMS 2015)	International Journal of Pharma Medicine and Biological Sciences (IJPMBS, ISSN: 2278-5221)
ICCEG 2015	2015 International Conference on Civil Engineering and Geology (ICCEG 2015)	WIT Transactions on the Built Environment (ISSN: 1743-3509) or International Journal of Geological Engineering (IJGE, ISSN: 2301-3818)
Sep. 14-15, 2015, Milan, Italy		
ICBEE 2015	2015 7th International Conference on Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering http://www.icbee.org/	Volume of International Proceedings of Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
ICECS 2015	2015 8th International Conference on Environmental and Computer Science http://www.icecs.org/	Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264) or International Journal of Computer Theory and Engineering (IJCTE, ISSN: 1793-8201),
ICBEM 2015	2015 5th International Conference on Biotechnology and Environment Management http://www.icbem.org/	International Journal of Bioscience, Biochemistry and Bioinformatics (IJBBB, ISSN: 2010-3638) or Journal of Life Sciences and Technologies (JOLST, ISSN: 2301-3672)
Oct. 11-12, 2015, New York, USA		
ICSEA 2015	2015 3rd International Conference on Sustainable Environment and Agriculture (ICSEA 2015) http://www.icsea.org/	Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264) or Journal of Advanced Agricultural Technologies (JOAAT ISSN: 2301-3737)
ICFN 2015	2015 International Conference on Food and Nutrition (ICFN 2015) http://www.icfn.org/	International Journal of Food Engineering (IJFE)

ICBEC 2015	2015 6th International Conference on Biology, Environment and Chemistry (ICBEC 2015) http://www.icbec.org/	Volume of International Proceedings of Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
Oct. 23-25, 2015, Beijing, China		
ICAFS 2015	2015 2nd International Conference on Advances in Food Sciences (ICAFS 2015) http://www.icafs.org/	Volume of International Proceedings of Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
ICEBS 2015	2015 5th International Conference on Environment and BioScience (ICEBS 2015) http://www.icebs.org/	International Journal of Pharma Medicine and Biological Sciences (IJPMBS, ISSN: 2278-5221)
ICAAS 2015	2015 6th International Conference on Agriculture and Animal Science (ICAAS 2015) http://www.icaas.net/	Journal of Advanced Agricultural Technologies (JOAAT, ISSN:2301-3737)
Nov. 19-21, 2015, Auckland, New Zealand		
ICCEN 2015	2015 4th International Conference on Civil Engineering (ICCEN 2015) http://www.iccen.org/	International Journal of Engineering and Technology (IJET, ISSN:1793-8236)
ICFSH 2015	2015 2nd International Conference on Food Sciences and Health (ICFSH 2015) http://www.icfsh.org/	International Journal of Food Engineering (IJFE ISSN: 2301-3664) or Journal of Advanced Agricultural Technologies (JOAAT ISSN: 2301-3737)
ICECB 2015	2015 4th International Conference on Environment, Chemistry and Biology (ICECB 2015) http://www.icecb.org/	Volume of International Proceedings of Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
Dec. 5-6, 2015, Dubai, UAE		
ICFAS 2015	2015 3rd International Conference on Food and Agricultural Sciences (ICFAS 2015) http://www.icfas.org/	Journal of Advanced Agricultural Technologies (JOAAT, ISSN:2301-3737) or International Journal of Food Engineering (IJFE，ISSN: 2301-3664),
ICEPP 2015	2015 3rd International Conference on Environment Pollution and Prevention (ICEPP 2015) http://www.icepp.org/	Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264)
ICMEB 2015	2015 3rd International Conference on Medical, Environmental and Bio-technology (ICMEB 2015) http://www.icmeb.org/	International Journal of Pharma Medicine and Biological Sciences (IJPMBS, ISSN: 2278-5221) or Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264),
Dec. 25-26, 2015, Phuket, Thailand		

ICESR 2015	2015 2nd International Conference on Environmental Systems Research (ICESR 2015) http://www.icesr.org/	Volume of International Proceedings of Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
ICAMC 2015	2015 International Conference on Architecture, Materials and Construction(ICAMC 2015) http://www.icamc.org/	International Journal of Structural and Civil Engineering Research (IJSCER, ISSN: 2319-6009) or International Journal of Materials, Mechanics and Manufacturing (IJMMM, ISSN: 1793-8198)
ICSAT 2015	2015 International Conference on Sustainable Agriculture Technologies (ICSAT 2015) http://www.icsat.org/	Journal of Advanced Agricultural Technologies (JOAAT, ISSN:2301-3737)

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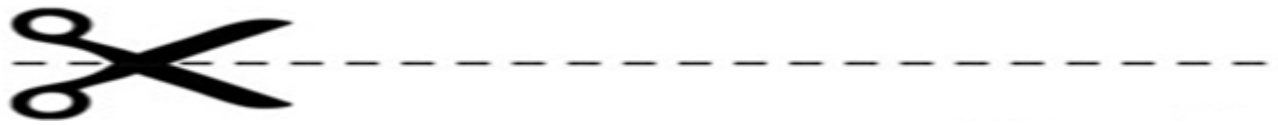

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