

# 2013 APCBEES ABU DHABI, UAE CONFERENCES SCHEDULE

2013 2nd International Conference on Biodiversity and Climate Change (ICBCC 2013)  
2013 International Conference on Sustainable Environment and Agriculture (ICSEA 2013)  
2013 International Conference on Pharmaceutical and Biological Sciences (ICPBS 2013)

**Abu Dhabi, UAE**

**Cristal Hotels & Resorts**

**November 17-18, 2013**

**Sponsored and Published by**



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# 2013 APCBEES ABU DHABI, UAE CONFERENCES

## 2013 2nd International Conference on Biodiversity and Climate Change (ICBCC 2013)

- **The Publication and Index Information:** All ICBCC 2013 papers will be published in the International Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264), and all papers will be included in the Engineering & Technology Digital Library, and indexed by EBSCO, CABI, DOAJ, WorldCat, Google Scholar, Cross ref, ProQuest and sent to be reviewed by Ei Compendex and ISI Proceedings.
- **The Conference Committee:** The Conference Committee (Including Conference Chair, Technical Program Chair and Technical Committee) of ICBCC 2013 can be checked on the website: <http://www.icbcc.org/com.htm>.
- **History:** ICBCC 2012 was successfully held in Hong Kong during December 29-30, 2012. The history of ICBCC 2012 can be checked on the website: <http://www.icbcc.org/history.htm>
- **Conference Website:** <http://www.icbcc.org/>
- **Conference Email:** [icbcc@cbees.org](mailto:icbcc@cbees.org)
- ★ **ICBCC 2014:** ICBCC 2014 is going to be arranged soon after ICBCC 2013 successfully held in ABU DHABI, UAE, any question, enquiry or submission for ICBCC 2014 can be sent to the conference mail box: [icbcc@cbees.org](mailto:icbcc@cbees.org)

## 2013 International Conference on Sustainable Environment and Agriculture (ICSEA 2013)

- **The Publication and Index Information:** All papers of ICSEA 2013 will be published in the Volume of Journal (IPCBE, 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(中国知网), WorldCat, Google Scholar, Cross ref and sent to be reviewed by Compendex and ISI Proceedings.
- **The Conference Committee:** The Conference Committee (Including Conference Chair, Technical Program Chair and Technical Committee) of ICSEA 2013 can be checked on the website: <http://www.icsea.org/com.htm>
- **Conference Website:** <http://www.icsea.org/>
- **Conference Email:** [icsea@cbees.net](mailto:icsea@cbees.net)
- ★ **ICSEA 2014:** ICSEA 2014 is going to be arranged soon after ICSEA 2013 successfully held in ABU DHABI, UAE, any question, enquiry or submission for ICSEA 2014 can be sent to the conference mail box: [icsea@cbees.net](mailto:icsea@cbees.net)

## 2013 International Conference on Pharmaceutical and Biological Sciences (ICPBS 2013)

- **The Publication and Index Information:** All ICPBS 2013 papers will be published in the Journal of Medical and Bioengineering (JOMB, ISSN: 2301-3796), and all papers will be included in the Engineering & Technology Digital Library, and indexed by EBSCO, WorldCat, Google Scholar, Cross ref and sent to be reviewed by Ei Compendex and ISI Proceedings.
- **The Conference Committee:** The Conference Committee (Including Conference Chair, Technical Program Chair and Technical Committee) of ICPBS 2013 can be checked on the website: <http://www.icpbs.com/com.htm>
- **Conference Website:** <http://www.icpbs.com/>
- **Conference Email:** [icpbs@cbees.net](mailto:icpbs@cbees.net)
- ★ **ICPBS 2014:** ICPBS 2014 is going to be arranged soon after ICPBS 2013 successfully held in ABU DHABI, UAE, any question, enquiry or submission for ICPBS 2014 can be sent to the conference mail box: [icpbs@cbees.net](mailto:icpbs@cbees.net)

# Schedule for November 17, 2013

November 17, 2013 (Sunday)

## Cristal Hotels & Resorts

10: 00 – 12: 30	Arrival and Registration
13: 30 – 17: 00	

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 session. The Certificate and the gift for Excellent Papers will be awarded in the Closing Ceremony on **November 18, 2013**.

## 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 Session: **about 7 Minutes of Presentation 3 Minutes of Q&A**

Keynote Speech: 30 Minutes of Presentation 5 Minutes of Q&A

## Conference website and Secretariat Contact:

ICBCC 2013: [www.icbcc.org](http://www.icbcc.org)

[icbcc@cbees.org](mailto:icbcc@cbees.org)

ICSEA 2013: [www.icsea.org](http://www.icsea.org)

[icsea@cbees.net](mailto:icsea@cbees.net)

ICPBS 2013: [www.icpbs.com](http://www.icpbs.com)

[icpbs@cbees.net](mailto:icpbs@cbees.net)

*Abu Dhabi International Airport*



# Schedule for November 18, 2013

November 18, 2013 (Monday)

## The General Time of Each Presenter on November 18

Conference Name	Session Number and Time	Session Venue
ICPBS 2013	Session 1 (10:20am– 12:00am)	Function Room
ICBCC 2013	Session 2 (13:30pm– 14:50pm)	Function Room
ICSEA 2013	Session 3 (15:10pm– 18:20pm)	Function Room

## The General Process on November 18 for Reference

08:30-10:00 Opening Remarks and Keynote Speeches)

↓

10:00-10:20 Taking Photo and Coffee Break

↓

10:20-12:05 Session 1(ICPBS 2013)

↓

12:05-13:15 Lunch(Please bring the lunch coupon to the restaurant and enjoy the lunch)

(There are 15 minutes for you to have a rest after lunch, please arrive on time at function room by 13:30. Thank you for your cooperation!)

↓

13:30-14:50 Session 2(ICBCC 2013)

↓

14:50-15:10 Coffee Break

(Coffee Break leisure offer you a great time to communicate with other experts about your study field or research results)

↓

15:10-18:20 Session 3(ICSEA 2013)

↓

18:30-19:00 Closing Ceremony(Including the Prize Presentation for the Best Paper in Each Session)

↓

19:00 Dinner(Please bring the dinner coupon to the restaurant and enjoy the dinner)

↓

**The End of the Conference**

*ABU dhabi ferrari theme park*



# The Detail Schedule for November 18

Morning, November 18, 2013

Venue: Function Room

08:30-08:40	Opening Remarks Dr. Saji Baby  Wataniya Environmental Services, Kuwait
08:40-09:20	Keynote Speaker I Prof. Zahra Afrasiabi  Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri, USA “Silver Nanoparticles as Pesticide”
09:20 – 10:00	Keynote Speaker II Dr. Saji Baby Wataniya Environmental Services, Kuwait “Environmental Impact Assessment And Carrying Capacity Studies For Sustainable Development”
10:00-10:20	Taking Photo and Coffee Break



## Morning, November 18, 2013

SESSION – 1 (ICPBS 2013)

Venue: Function Room

Session Chair: Keimei Oh

Time: 10:20 – 12:05

G0006	<p>Evaluation of Antioxidant Activity of <i>Zingiberofficinale</i>(ginger) on Formalin-Induced Testicular Toxicity in Rats</p> <p><b>Teh Rasyidah Ismail</b>, Nur Hidayah Hassan, Suhana Shahrum, Kaswandi Md Ambia, and Rahim Md Noah</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—This study was carried out to investigate the possible antioxidant activity of <i>Zingiberofficinale</i> (ginger) ethanolic extract on formalin-induced testicular toxicity in rats. Twenty male Wistar rats were randomly divided into four groups: (1): control; (2): rats exposed with 10% formalin; (3): rats exposed with 10% formalin and treated with ethanolic gingerextract; (4): rats treated with ethanolic gingerextract. Exposure of 10 % formalin was performed through inhalation while ethanolic gingerextract was administered orally. Determination of malondialdehyde (MDA) and the activities of superoxide dismutase (SOD) and catalase (CAT) were assessed upon harvested testicles. As a result, 10% formalin exposure significantly increased the concentration of MDA as compared to control. Meanwhile, all groups showed significant increase in SOD level as compared to control. There is no significant difference of CAT activities in all experimental groups as compared to control. However, rats exposed with formalin and treated with ethanolic gingerextract significantly increased the CAT activity as compared to the group of formalin exposure only. In conclusion, 10% formalin triggered oxidative stress in testicles with the evidence of the significant increase of MDA concentration. Moreover, ginger exhibit antioxidant properties which proven by the increase of SOD and CAT activities.</p>
G0007	<p>Overexpression of <i>Trypanosomabrucei</i> Polo Like Kinase TbPLK Inhibits Cytokinesis by Modulating Endogenous Protein Expression</p> <p><b>Mohamed Bessat</b></p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—The single polo like kinase, TbPLK, regulates cytokinesis in <i>Trypanosomabrucei</i>. TbPLK is temporally and spatially regulated through the cell cycle of <i>T. brucei</i>. Temporally, TbPLK emerges in S-phase, maintains its expression in G2/M phase and vanishes in late mitosis through G1 phase. Spatially, TbPLK first appears at posterior end of FAZ, where it co-localizes with basal body, then progresses to the dorsal point of cell at FAZ till reaches the anterior tip of the cell. Even more the ectopic expression of TbPLK is detrimental to growth of procyclic <i>T. brucei</i> cells. Thus TbPLK seems to be a subject to tight control in trypanosome cells. Here, and by using growth curve and flow cytometry assays, cells with TbPLK ectopic expression were found with inhibited growth and cytokinesis with accumulation of cells with multiple nuclei and kinetoplasts. Cell growth and cell cycle progression, however, progress normally when kinase-dead mutant of TbPLK is overexpressed. Careful examination of endogenous TbPLK expression profiles after the two overexpression events, wild-type and kinase-dead mutant, reveals that endogenous protein is stabilized only with overexpression of wild-type protein. Therefore, the stabilized endogenous protein in the background of the overexpressed hyper-catalytic active TbPLK inhibits growth and cell division.</p>
G0008	<p>A Study on the Antimicrobial Potentials of an Endophytic Fungus <i>Fusariumoxysporum</i> NFX 06</p> <p><b>Sogra Fathima Musavi</b> and Raj Mohan Balakrishnan</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—Endophytes are fungi associated with plants without causing symptoms. They are quite diverse in nature and have enormous potential for production of important secondary metabolites for the pharmaceutical industry. Thus the aim of this work was to isolate an endophytic fungal strain possessing antimicrobial activity against the selected human pathogens. In this study we report for the first time microwave assisted extraction of secondary metabolites from an endophytic fungal strain NFX06 isolated from leaf of <i>Nothapodytesfoetida</i> of Agumbe forest, Karnataka. The fungal strain was identified as <i>Fusariumoxysporum</i> NFX06 based on its macroscopical and microscopical characteristics. Further confirmation of the species was done by Internal Transcribed Spacer (ITS) sequencing and the nucleotide sequence was submitted to the GenBank with an accession number KC914432. The highest activity against all the four pathogenic strains [<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (ATCC 25923), <i>Escherichia coli</i> (ATCC 25922) <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (ATCC 27853) and <i>Candida albicans</i> (ATCC 69548)] were exhibited by</p>

	ethyl acetate extract with a Minimum Bactericidal Concentration (MBC) of about 30 µg/mL against <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and a Minimum Fungicidal Concentration (MFC) of about 50 µg/mL against <i>Candida albicans</i> .
G0012	<p>Effect of Moisture Content on Physical and Aerodynamic Properties of Sorghum</p> <p><b>NattapolPoomsa-Ad, WasanDuangkhamchan, and LamulWiset</b></p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—This research was to study the physical, mechanical and aerodynamic properties of sorghum. The moisture contents of sample for 5 levels were in the range of 9.06 to 29.15 % wet basis. Each moisture content level, fifty grains were sampled. The results found that the increase in moisture content resulted in the increasing of grain width, length, thickness and geometric diameter which in the range of 3.86 to 4.16 mm, 4.45 to 4.65 mm, 2.49 to 2.72 mm and 3.50 to 3.75. mm, respectively. In addition, the sphericity, the thousand grains mass and surface area were in the range of 0.79 to 0.81, 23.37 to 28.58 g, and 38.44 to 44.07 mm<sup>2</sup>, respectively. The porosity and angle of repose were found to increase from 35.15% to 36.75%, and 20.04 ° to 26.82 °, respectively. The bulk and true density decreased from 815.40 to 712.60 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, and 1257.33 to 1126.72 kg/m<sup>3</sup>. The coefficient static friction on acrylic, wood, zinc and iron were in the range of 0.25 to 0.48, 0.40 to 0.48, 0.21 to 0.42 and 0.32 to 0.43, respectively. Terminal velocity and the drag coefficient were in the range of 8.54 to 9.73 m/s and 0.32 to 0.34.</p>
G0013	<p>Effects of Drying Temperatures and Glycerol Concentrations on Properties of Edible Film from Konjac Flour</p> <p><b>LamulWiset, NattapolPoomsa-Ad, ChaleedaBorompichaichartkul, and PrayoonJomlapeeratikul</b></p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—The objective of this research was to study the effect of drying temperatures and glycerol concentrations on properties of edible film from konjac flour. Glycerol was used as plasticizer at the concentrations of 0 and 0.3% w/v for film forming. The drying process was done using heat pump dryer at various temperatures of 45, 50 and 55 ° C. Sample was dried until the final moisture content was down to 1% wet basis. Then, film samples were taken to determine various properties including, tensile strength, elongation, water vapor permeability and solubility. The results found that konjac film without glycerol had a higher tensile strength than that konjac film with 0.3% glycerol. Also, tensile strength was significantly increased with the increasing of drying temperature (<math>p \leq 0.05</math>). For the elongation, water vapor permeability and solubility of film, these properties of konjac film with 0.3% glycerol were higher than that konjac film without glycerol. The elongation was significantly decreased when the drying temperature increased (<math>p \leq 0.05</math>). Moreover, water vapor permeability and solubility were significantly difference at various drying temperature (<math>p \leq 0.05</math>). The drying temperature at 50 ° C provided the lowest water vapor permeability and the highest solubility</p>
G1004	<p>Effect of Carnosine on the Prevention of High-Dose Morphine-Induced Apoptosis of PC12 Cells</p> <p><b>HabibEslami and Ali Mohammad Sharifi</b></p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—It has been reported that carnosine provide protection against various neurotoxic insults. In the previous study, we demonstrated that high dose morphine can induce apoptosis in PC12 cells possibly by the mitochondrial pathway through higher expression of Bax pro-apoptotic protein. The present study was designed to investigate the protective effect of carnosine on morphine-induced apoptotic death in PC12 cells. The activity of lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) and the levels of malondialdehyde (MDA), intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS), cell viability and DNA fragmentation were measured in morphine-treated PC12 cells with and without carnosine pre-treatment. Morphine caused concentration-dependent cell death and pretreatment with carnosine was associated with a marked diminution in DNA fragmentation, intracellular ROS and MDA levels. Carnosine also increased cell viability as measured by 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazoliumbromide (MTT) and LDH assays. These findings indicate that carnosine might be useful as potential agent to protect against morphine neurotoxicity.</p>
G1005	<p>Three Dimensional Image Analysis to Quantify the Temporo-Spatial Expression of Cellular Receptors</p> <p><b>Sarmed Al-Samerria and GhanimAlmahbobi</b></p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—Ovarian folliculogenesis is primarily controlled by the action of gonadotropins namely follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) and luteinizing hormone (LH). Several reports indicated that the process of initial recruitment of primordial follicles to the growing follicles is not gonadotropin-dependent but Bone morphogenetic protein (BMP)-dependent. However, this has not been unequivocally confirmed. The aim of this study was to investigate the temporo-spatial protein expression of the BMP receptors 1B (BMPR1b), FSHR and LHR in several stages of follicle development. While the localization of all receptors was found in granulosa cell membrane of the follicles the temporal expression was varied. BMPR1b was expressed in all follicle stages, FSHR was detected in primary follicles onward and LHR was absent in both primordial and primary follicles but appeared in later stages. Quantitative analysis</p>

	<p>based on the intensity of fluorescent signals showed that the expression of BMPR1b, FSHR and LHR significantly (<math>p &lt; 0.001</math> <math>p &lt; 0.0001</math> <math>p &lt; 0.0001</math> respectively) increased with follicular development. We have concluded that the combination of sensitive immunofluorescence labeling and computerized 3D image analysis proves efficient tools for in situ detection and quantification of the expression of small amount of protein in a complex tissue structure.</p>
G2002	<p>A Novel Approach to Regulate Turfgrass Growth by Using Yucaizol, a Potent Inhibitor of Brassinosteroid Biosynthesis</p> <p><b>Keimei OH</b>, Tadashi Matsumoto, Kazuhiro Yamada, and Yuko Yoshizawa</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—Brassinosteroids are important phytohormones that affect many aspects of plant growth and development. We have shown that brassinosteroid biosynthesis inhibitor exhibits potent inhibitory activity on retardation stem elongation of <i>Arabidopsis</i> seedlings. To develop new plant growth regulators for turf management, we use Yucaizol, a potent brassinosteroid (BR) biosynthesis inhibitor developed in our laboratory, for biological evaluations. Effect of Yucaizol on retardation of penncross growth indicates that it exhibits potent activity. The Yucaizol significantly reduce the penncross growth at 100 g a.i./ha in our assay system. Although plant growth regulators that targeting on gibberellic acid (GA) biosynthesis have been widely used for golf course management, our results demonstrate the potential utility of BR biosynthesis inhibitors as new plant growth regulators.</p>
G3001	<p>Preparation Characterization and Biological Evaluation of Schiff-Base of some Drug Substances</p> <p><b>Abdulbaset A. Elgellal</b> and Ahmed M. Alshadly</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—The work presented in this thesis concerns the preparation, characterization and biological evaluation of Schiff bases derived from amoxycillin, cephalixin, sulphamethoxazole and trimethoprim, and 2,5-hydroxybenzaldehyde. In these complexes an amino group available in the drug substances was allowed to react with 2,5-hydroxybenzaldehyde, separately, to obtain Schiff bases which were, subsequently, The Schiff bases prepared were: 2,5-hydroxybenzalideneamoxycillin, 2,5-hydroxybenzalidenecephalexin, 2,5-hydroxybenzalidene sulphamethoxazole, 2,5-hydroxybenzalidene trimethoprim. The Schiff base ligands were characterized by microanalytical, thermogravimetric, magnetic and spectroscopic data. All the compounds under investigation possess antibacterial activity. The antibacterial activity showed the following trend: Schiff base ligands &gt; parent drugs. The Schiff bases derived from cephalixin showed substantially enhanced activity against <i>P. aeruginosa</i> as compared with the parent drug. All Schiff Base were also found to be active against kaolin paw oedema whereas the parent drugs were inactive.</p>
G3002	<p>Effect of Different Concentration of Plant Hormones (IBA and NAA) on Rooting and Growth Factors in Root and Stem Cuttings of <i>Cordylineterminalis</i></p> <p>Mojgan Khosroabadi, <b>Parvaneh Rahdari</b>, Seyed Meysam Hoseini and Katayun Delfani</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—In this research the effect of different concentrations of Indolebutyric Acid, Naphthalene Acetic Acid and the combination of these two regulators on rooting and root growth factors of root and branch grafts of <i>Cordylineterminalis</i> were considered. The graft instances were produces from the mother branches which were planted in greenhouse. This experiments in completely random model framework and with 4 replications and 16 treatments was performed. IBA and NAA regulator in 4 levels include 0, 1000, 2000 and 3000 mg/L and IBA + NAA combination consist of <b>+ 3000</b>, <b>1000+2000</b>, <b>1000+ 1000</b>, <b>3000 +3000</b>, <b>3000 + 2000</b>, <b>3000 + 1000</b>, <b>2000+3000</b>, <b>2000+2000</b>, <b>2000 +1000</b>, <b>1000</b>mg/L was imposed the end of grafts were put in above solution around 5 seconds and the factors such as callus percent, the percent of the grafts that have root, moisture weight, dry weight, number and Length of root and number of branch were studied. The results was showed that highest of root fresh weight, root dry weight, root length and number of branches is regard to the treatment of combined density NAA (2000) + IBA 1000 mg/L that had the meaningful difference in statistical level of 5%. Meanwhile, this treatment was not meaningful on callus percent, percent rooting root number in statistical level of 5%.</p>
G3006	<p>D-amino Acids: Prospects for New Therapeutic Agents</p> <p><b>Sanaa K. Bardaweel</b></p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—D-amino acids are predominantly produced and utilized by bacteria. They are involved in the synthesis and cross-linking of peptidoglycan. Furthermore, oxidative catabolism of D-amino acids, via the D-amino acid dehydrogensae pathway, sustains energy production for cellular functions. Only a few</p>

decades ago, it was largely believed that free *D*-amino acids were restricted to bacteria. Often, *D*-amino acids were considered as the by-products of bacterial metabolism. Nevertheless, the occurrence of *D*-amino acids in mammals was recently confirmed by means of sensitive and advanced analytical methods. The physiological functions of *D*-amino acids in humans are still under investigation. The presence of astonishing amounts of certain *D*-amino acids in the human Central Nervous System suggests a vital role of *D*-amino acids in neuromodulation. Apparently, both prokaryotes and eukaryotes maintain tight regulation on the occurrence of *D*-amino acids in their systems through specific metabolic pathways. Previously, it had been reported that the accumulation of certain *D*-amino acids results in cellular toxicity. In this study, we investigate the potential of *D*-amino acids as prospective new therapeutic agents. Antibacterial, antifungal, and cytotoxic activities were evaluated against representative cellular models. Our findings indicate that, although *D*-amino acids are toxic on their own, their efficacy can be significantly improved by synergism with other therapeutic agents. The ability to use lower doses of both, the drug and *D*-amino acids, may be beneficial for the development of combinational remedies against resistant pathogens or cancerous cells.

12:05 – 13:15	Lunch
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### Afternoon, November 18, 2013

SESSION – 2 (ICBCC 2013)

Venue: Function Room

Session Chair: Dr. Saji Baby

Time: 13:30 – 14:50

C003	<p>The holistic management of the landscape of ethnic communities will reduce climate change and promote its sustainability</p> <p><b>Pedro J. Gutiérrez-Yurrita</b>, Andrea Ortega, Adriana Álvarez, Luz A. García and Minerva Rebolgar</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—The Holistic Management of natural heritage is a hot issue in the world today. Correct use that small ethnic groups make of their landscape, depends the life and welfare of the individuals who inhabit the great cities. The concept of holistic management of landscape heritage focuses on providing planning tools to the communities living most conserved natural resources of the planet, precisely because of its ancient exploitation has been marginal and rudimentary. This work takes place in the Hñähñü community of Xajay (México). Payments for environmental services might work whether to generate a productive chain of forest conservation, as their mixed forest of oak-pine harvest water, CO<sub>2</sub> capture, produces O<sub>2</sub> and organic matter and, regulating local climate. A theoretical model of sustainable development for the use of the landscape was developed, which serves to improve the local living standards, mitigate regional climate change, preserving biodiversity and culture of ethnic groups.</p>
C008	<p>Qualitative analysis of extent and severity of desertification for semi-arid regions using remote sensing techniques</p> <p><b>Khire, M. V.</b> and Agarwadkar, Y. Y.</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—International Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD) defines desertification as “land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors, including climate variations and human activities”. Desertification is a self-accelerating process, with exponentially rising rehabilitation costs. Biophysical, climatological and socio-economical parameters need to be integrated for analysis. Remote sensing is an effective monitoring technique due to temporal and synoptic data. Current work aims at integrating various parameters influencing desertification process for estimation of qualitative desertification severity using GIS. Proposed method uses satellite data as basic input along with climatic, terrain and demographic data. Weightage-driven approach is used for evaluating desertification severity map using regression analysis using field data. Remote sensing based indicators</p>

	<p>have high weightages as compared to ancillary data. The areas under medium to high severity classes are stressing the need of continuous monitoring and mitigation measures.</p>
C010	<p>Valuing Biodiversity: A Qur'anic Account  <b>A. K. H. Solihu</b>  <i>Abstract</i>—Species diversity has been the hallmark of biosphere and invaluable resource for human being as well as for the natural environment. In order to appreciate and conserve these diverse species which are constituents of nature, different values from different frames of references have been proffered. This study examines biological diversity from the Qur'anic perspective in an attempt to explicate the kinds of value conferred by the Qur'an on non-human species, particularly among the animals and plants. Collating <i>ayat</i> (verses) of the Qur'an related to nonhuman species and analyzing key conceptual terms the Qur'an employs in reference to their diversity, the study found that nonhuman species are presented in the Qur'an as signs of God and as communities of worshipers worthy of existence and conservation.</p>
C012	<p>Management Practices for Phosphorus and Sediment Reduction in the Salton Sea Watershed  <b>Khaled M. Bali</b> and Isabel Escabosa  <i>Abstract</i>—Nutrients, sediment and silt in drainage waters have been identified as the leading cause for water quality impairments in rivers and waterbodies in California. Approximately one-third of applied irrigation water leaves irrigated field as surface runoff and subsurface drainage.  In this project, we implemented seven standard and improved irrigation and fertigation management practices on a commercial alfalfa field to reduce the load and concentration of phosphorus and sediment in drainage waters. Reducing the amount of surface runoff after the application of P fertilizer is a key factor in reducing the load of P in drainage waters. The loads of P in runoff waters were reduced by as much as 75% compared to normal irrigation and fertigation practices. Water-run application of P increased the concentration and load of P in runoff water by almost 100% compare to broadcast P applications. Avoiding water-run applications can reduce the load of P in runoff water by more than 50%.</p>
C1005	<p>Zero tilled Dibbled Sunflower Enables Planting Earlier and Harvests More in the Coastal Saline Area of Bangladesh  <b>M. Harunur Rashid</b>, Shama Nasrin and Debabrata Mahalder  <i>Abstract</i>—Only transplanted Aman (T. Aman) rice is one of the major cropping sequences in the medium saline, irrigation water lacking area of the coastal Bangladesh which requires suitable succeeding crop with early planting in moist soil and to escape damage from the effect of storm surges and water logging due to rainfall in May. A field trial was conducted in 2012 to compare the early dibbled sunflowers in zero tilled soil with traditional tilled one after T. Aman rice. Sunflower was planted on four dates, 14 January (zero tillage in moist soil), 22 and 29 February and 5 March (tilled field at field capacity). Results indicated that dibbling on 14 January produced significantly taller plant, larger head and higher seed yield (3.06 t ha<sup>-1</sup>) than those of other planting dates (2.54 to 2.68 t ha<sup>-1</sup>). The farmers' led validation of zero tilled dibbled sunflowers in the following year confirmed its earlier planting and higher productivity.</p>
C3003	<p>Effect of pre-mating water deprivation on ovarian activity and on reproductive traits of mature Barbarine ewes during summer season  S. Khnissi, <b>N. Lassoued</b>, M. Rekik, H. Ben Salem  <i>Abstract</i>—60 mature Barbarine ewes were used to study the effect of water deprivation on feed intake and reproductive traits. Animals were allocated to two groups of 30 animals each. Control ewes (C) had free access to water while deprived ewes (D) were watered every 3 days during 8 weeks in mating period. Feed and water intake were recorded daily for each animal. Body weight was measured every week. Rectal temperature was also measured every week of the trial on the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of water deprivation. Ovulation rate was determined by endoscopy 12 days after oestrus behaviour. Lambing rate</p>

	<p>and litter size were calculated. Body weight and feed intake were not affected (<math>P&gt;0.05</math>) by water deprivation. However water intake increase in deprived ewes (<math>P&lt;0.01</math>). Reproductive results showed that water deprivation did not affect significantly either the percentage of females in oestrus during the 3 days following ram introduction nor the return rate (80% vs 90% and 13% vs 10% respectively for control and water deprivation groups). Moreover ovulation rate, fertility and litter size were similar for both groups (110% vs 130%, 93.3% vs 100% and 103% vs 123% respectively for control and water deprivation groups). These results indicate the wide adaptation of Barbarine sheep for water deprivation as indicated by the absence of significant negative effects on reproductive performances.</p>
C3006	<p>Climate changes and its consequences Case study: Fog occurrence in Isfahan City <b>Victoria Ezzatian, Zahra Jahanbani</b> <i>Abstract</i>—when the relative humidity reaches over than 95% and the visibility under the 1000 meter fog has been occurred. In this paper we survey the fog phenomena frequency and the conditions of it in Isfahan city during 1992-2011. The calculations showed that in Isfahan city in Feb, mar, Jan &amp; Dec the fog phenomena more occurred. Significant synoptic pattern in foggy days shows that the dominant pattern is warm fronts. Usually in warm section (the area between warm and cold front) fog phenomena is seen. Receiving humidity from Persian gulf and Oman sea cause intensifying warm front ,and cold air which penetrate from Siberian area to central part of Iran cause fog formation over Isfahan city.</p>
C1001	<p>PCR-based markers for identification of HMW-GS at the D-genome in <i>T. aestivum</i> and <i>Aegilops</i> species <b>Mohammad Reza Naghavi, Amir Moradi, Khalile Zeinali, Mohammad Jafar Aghaei</b> <i>Abstract</i>—Bread-making quality is mainly determined by seed storage proteins present in the endosperm of the grain. In this study, two genes encoding Dy and Dx-type high molecular weight (HMW) subunits were amplified by polymerase chain reaction in <i>Triticum aestivum</i>, <i>Ae. tauschii</i>, <i>A. cylindrica</i> and <i>A. crassa</i>. PCR amplification showed expected bands using Dx and Dy primers. Sequence analysis of expected bands revealed that these segments are related to the genes encoding Dx and Dy high molecular weight (HMW) subunits. According to the phylogenetic trees a close relationship between <i>Ae. tauschii</i> and <i>T. aestivum</i> was observed that confirms the origin of D genome of common wheat obtained from <i>Ae. tauschii</i>. Therefore, transfer of putative genes for HMW subunits from <i>Ae. tauschii</i> to cultivated wheat can be used. However, <i>Ae. crassa</i> in compared with other species placed in further distance than common wheat. In addition, phylogeny tree has been drawn based on x-type and y-type showed that x-type and y-type placed in separated group. The implications of these results for wheat improvement are discussed.</p>

14:50 - 15:10

Coffee Break

## Afternoon, November 18, 2013

SESSION – 3 (ICSEA 2013)

Venue: Function Room

Session Chair: Prof. Zahra Afrasiabi

Time: 15:10 – 18:20

B0007	<p>Assessment of purity of <math>F_1</math> plants derived from the cross of MR264 and Pongsu Seribu 2 using Microsatellite Markers <b>H. Nor'Aishah, H. Abdul Rahim, A.R. Khairuddin, H. Sobri, M.N. Norain and M.Z Nursamah</b> <i>Abstract</i>—Microsatellite markers (SSR) are the most promising method to evaluate genetic diversity in germplasm. This study was conducted to identify the rice line of <math>F_1</math> plants of MR 264 x Pongsu Seribu</p>
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	<p>2 using SSR markers. F<sub>1</sub> population derived from a cross between a resistant variety, Pongsu Seribu 2 and a susceptible rice cultivar, MR 264. Parental polymorphism analysis was assayed by ninety eight SSR markers and twenty one markers namely RM413, RM168, RM101, RM128, 138, RM144, RM109, RM179, RM18, RM19, RM10, MRG1022, RM187, RM167, RM148, RM120, RM72, SRF5, RM8226 and RM234 showed a reproducible and clearly band and selected to evaluate F<sub>1</sub> plants. Out of twenty one markers, only RM 413 successfully distinguish two parents clearly with specific bands electrophoresed in 3 % agarose gel. In respect, twenty lines were identified as F<sub>1</sub> plants. Thus, these markers could be efficiently used in quantitative trait loci mapping and the selected F<sub>1</sub> could be used for blast rice disease.</p>
B0009	<p>A Novel Water Resource Allocation Model Comparing with the Conflict Resolution Method  Parvaneh Kazemi Meresht and <b>Shahab Araghinejad</b>  <i>Abstract</i>—In this study, a novel mathematical model applied to resolve the conflicts between stakeholders in water resource allocation for the agricultural sector. In addition, the developed model based on prey-predator equation could calculate pay-offs of stakeholders due to agricultural water consumption in the time series. However, according to competition nature of the prey-predator equation, the water division between up and downstream in the water basin simulate. And, the main advantage of this approach is producing equitable water sharing between stakeholders to ensure sustainable development in the region. Finally, a comparison between the result of the new model and prevalent optimization method, Nash bargaining solution for the Atrak water basin suggests the merit of the proposed model.</p>
B0013	<p>Designation and Analysis of Sustainable Development Strategies by applying SWOT model and Analytic Network Process  <b>Shaho Karami</b>, Vafa Ghaemmaghami, Sanaz Sabeti Mohammadi, Ramezan Heydari and Mehdi Farokhnejad  <i>Abstract</i>—In this study by making use of the analytical network method, strengths and weaknesses due to internal factors and opportunities and threats caused by external factors were identified. Based on the findings, relevant strategies for the sustainable development of the Jam Abroud village and the executive programs needed for their implementation were designed. Analytic Network Process was applied as an effective multi-criteria decision-making method to prioritize the strategies. Finally, a timetable was proposed to implement the executive plans in a ten-year time span and the authorities responsible for its implementation were determined. The results reveals that although the presented offensive patterns ranked best among strategies to create sustainable development in Jam Abroud vill, followed by conservative, competitive and defensive patterns, but it was found that the use of a combination of the above-mentioned patterns and strategies with attention to their rankings, provides the best opportunity to establish sustainable development in Jam Abroud vill.</p>
B0014	<p>GROWTH RESPONSE OF UAPACA. KIRKIANA SEEDLINGS TO ECTOMYCORRHIZAL INOCULATION IN SAND GROWTH MEDIA  <b>Khosi Ramachela</b>  <i>Abstract</i>—Symbiotic efficiency of mycorrhizal fungi on the establishment and growth of <i>Uapaca.kirkina</i> seedlings was studied by use of <i>Amanita zambiana</i>, <i>Cantharellus cibarius</i>, <i>Cantharellus</i> sp., <i>Lactarius deliciosus</i>, and <i>Lactarius edulis</i>. Five grams of the respective fungal inoculum were used in each polythene pots. Treatments were replicated ten times and arranged in a completely randomised design. Seedlings raised in sterilised pine bark were transplanted into the inoculated potted soil and control polythene pots. Growth response of the seedlings was assessed at monthly interval.. Seedlings inoculated with an autoclaved mycorrhizal fungi mixture inoculum, had</p>

	<p>100% survival rate compared to the seedlings inoculated with the live mixture of mycorrhizal fungi inoculum which had 100% mortality. <i>L. deliciosus</i> inoculated seedlings had the highest growth response followed by the control-1. The paper discusses soil myco-ecological factors that could possibly have influenced seedlings growth response variation.</p>
B0020	<p>Effects of summer cover cropping on weed population density and biomass in a subsequent broccoli crop</p> <p><b>Oli G. Bachie</b> and Milton E. McGiffen</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—A three-year field study found that summer cover cropping suppresses weed population densities and their biomass in a subsequent fall vegetable crop. Cover crop weed suppression was stronger on broadleaf than grass weeds. Weed suppression increased with increasing years of cover cropping rotations, indicating that repeated cover cropping is more effective than a single season rotation. Summer cover cropping rotations coupled with supplemental hand weeding further suppressed weeds, suggesting the importance of cover crops as an integrated weed management strategy. The lower supplemental weeding needs associated with cover cropping, compared to the summer fallow indicates the economic benefit of summer cover cropping systems. There were fewer weeds in the subsequent broccoli when preceded with summer cowpea than marigold as a cover crop. Therefore, proper selection of cover crop species, adaptability to local location and suitability with the intended main crop is essential for effectiveness of cover crops as a weed management strategy.</p>
B0022	<p>Meta-Modeling of Transmission Error for Spur Gear in Wind Turbine Applications</p> <p><b>Muhammad Adnan Hanif</b>, Muhammad Irfan, Muhammad Usman Hanif and Zia Ud Din</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—The foreseen oil crisis has diverted the focus of energy policies towards renewable technologies. Wind Turbine technology is a key source of cleaner energy. In order to efficiently determine the transmission error of gear boxes, meta-modeling technique based on regression analysis is applied at an eccentricity, shaft bending, torque and speed, and at particular gear parameters for wind turbine applications. Abaqus 6.12-1 is used for the development of meta-models. Upon evaluating the results, it is concluded that meta-modeling technique can be an efficient way of predicting the transmission error.</p>
B0024	<p>Economic Analysis of Modern Honey Production in Ibarapa East Local Government Area of Oyo State</p> <p><b>Adeniyi Babatunde Afees</b>, Olufunmilayo Amao and Saidat Adebola Adeyemo</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—This study was conducted in order to determine the profitability of modern honey production in Ibarapa East Local Government Area of Oyo State, Nigeria. Fifty (50) honey producers were selected using multiple random sampling methods while well-structured questionnaires were administered on them. The data collected was processed using a combination of descriptive statistics, budgetary techniques and regression analysis.</p> <p>The linear regression analysis revealed an adjusted <math>R^2</math> of 0.94 which implies that the fitted explanatory variables explained 94% of variation in the endogenous variable. Also, the major problems being encountered by bee farmers include: lack of access to credit facilities, lack of marketing facilities and theft. It was also revealed that modern techniques of honey production is environmental friendly as it prevents fire hazard that could result from using of fire for harvest under traditional method.</p> <p>It is therefore suggested that unemployed youths should engage in honey production as a sustainable and profitable means of livelihood.</p>
B1006	<p>Index of Root Carbohydrates Contents for Salt Tolerance in Alfalfa</p> <p><b>Masoud Torabi</b> and Ridzwan Abd Halim</p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—A study was conducted to identify some salt tolerant alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i>) ecotypes from its centre of origin in Iran based on the biochemical responses of five Iranian genotypes of alfalfa</p>

	<p>to salt stress at mature plant growth stage. Among the responses measured were carbohydrate components (root soluble sugars) including fructose, glucose, and sucrose using high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). The results indicated that the levels of sugars in root increased when the plant was exposed to salt stress but the increase in monosaccharide was greater than disaccharides. Based on results of physiological and biochemical responses of alfalfa ecotypes under salt stress it was found that the ecotypes <i>Gharghologh</i> and <i>Nik-Shahri</i> were the most tolerant among the 20 ecotypes.</p>
B1014	<p>An Algorithm Based on the RGB Colour Model to Estimate Plant Chlorophyll and Nitrogen Contents  M. M. Ali, <b>Ahmed Al-Ani</b>, Derek Eamus and Daniel K. Y. Tan  <i>Abstract</i>—Leaf colour gives a good indication of chlorophyll (Ch) and nitrogen (N) status in plants. In this paper we developed a new, easy to use and non-destructive diagnostic approach to detect plant Ch and N levels using an image processing technique developed using the RGB (Red, Green and Blue) colour model. The experiment was conducted on tomato (Tommy Toy) in field with three N treatments (0, 60 and 140 kg N / ha), where leaf images were collected using a handheld scanner. The new algorithm achieves superior correlation with the value of Ch and N, measured in laboratory, compared with the existing non-destructive methods of SPAD 502 and Dark green Colour Index (DGCI).</p>
B1021	<p>Generation of Biogas from Bio-waste in Rural Area of Palestine  <b>Samah Jawad Al Jabari</b> and Majed Subhi Abu Sharkh  <i>Abstract</i>—This study represents a 6 months period of research and investigation carried out to examine the generation of methane gas and soil fertilizer from biosolids (cow manure). Within the framework of this study, one biogas plant of Indian type has been built in Al-Aroub Farm Complex (AFC). The operation of the system was monitored during the research work and the gas fraction and other parameters that affect gas generation were measured.  The study includes the measurements of feedstock's quantity and quality, initial Total Solids percentage (TS%), initial Volatile Solids percentage (VS%), pH changes/fluctuations versus time, and many other essential analyses like Ash Ratios, Moisture Content (MC%), the initial Total Dissolved Oxygen (TDO) in mg/l, Electric Conductivity (EC) in micro siemens per cm and the Salinity in gm/l. All these experiments and measurements were run under ambient temperature conditions.  The results of the study show that biogas can be generated in a big quantity in rural areas of Palestine. Using the Indian biogas model in AFC is considered a good real start to generate methane from cow manure. Produced biogas did not burn during the first two weeks because the percentage of methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) was still under 60% which is the lowest percentage in the whole gas produced needed for biogas to burn. Finally, it was found that the annual net profit (revenue) from AFC plant (as biogas + slurry) reaches approximately 858\$ in the first year of operating the system and 1458\$ every year for the following 14 years of operation, assuming that the service life period of the plant is 15 years.</p>
B1027	<p>Agricultural Education and Training as Panacea for Sustainable Food Security in the Developing Countries  Michael Ajayi and <b>Oluwakemi Fapojuwo</b>  <i>Abstract</i>—This paper examines the challenges confronting agricultural education and training in the context of the significant roles of agricultural education and training in food security and poverty alleviation. Agricultural education plays major roles in achieving food security and sustainable development through the development of human resources required for agricultural productivity. Despite this recognition, education and training institutions have been criticised for being unable to adequately equip agriculturists and farmers with tools to produce adequate food, generate income and employment and reduce poverty. However, it has been argued that education and training institutions in</p>

	<p>many developing countries are still faced with many challenges which have prevented them from adequately addressing these vital questions. The paper concludes that education and training institutions need to step beyond their traditional roles by developing innovative strategies, emphasise better in-service training, participatory revision of agricultural education, training and extension curricular; prepare agricultural extension graduates to be job creators, improve facilitative and methodological skills, adult learning, mentoring and participatory training approaches.</p>
B2004	<p>The Problems and Constraints in Managing Tidal Swamp Land for Sustainable Food Crop Farming (A Case Study of Trasmigration Area of Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency, Jambi Province, Indonesia)  <b>Husin Adam</b>, Robiyanto H. Susanto, Benyamin Lakitan, Ardiyan Saptawan and M. Yazid  <i>Abstract</i>—This study is conducted to reveal the problems and constraints of farming in wetlands (lowlands), particularly tidal wetlands which have an impact on the extent of reduction in agricultural areas and low crop production of 2-3 tons / ha. The research was conducted with a qualitative approach by observation, FGD and interviews using questionnaires. The statistical data obtained from Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency of the period 2005 - 2011 show that there has been a reduction in harvested area of 10,205 ha and a decrease in the amount of crop production amounts to 43,660 tonnes. The low production is also due to the lack of water system management, unavailability of means of agricultural production support like seeds, fertilizers, and lack of education and training. The high value of the selling price of commodity crops also has an impact on the growing interest and willingness of the farmers to cultivation of paddy plant.</p>
B2012	<p>Dietary supplementation of <i>Limonia acidissima</i> L. fruit on in vivo antioxidant activity and lipid peroxidation of <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> L.  <b>D. Teepica Priya Darsini</b>, V. Maheshu, P. Srinivasan, S. Nishaa and J. Castro  <i>Abstract</i>—<i>Limonia acidissima</i> is a tropical fruit belonging to the family Rutaceae. The present study was undertaken to investigate the effect of dietary <i>Limonia acidissima</i> (DL) on enzymatic antioxidants SOD, GPx, GST (liver, muscle, serum) and lipid peroxidation (LPo) in <i>Cyprinus carpio</i>. The fishes were fed the basal diet supplemented with DL of varying concentrations (1.5%, 3% and 6%), at feeding rates of 5% bodyweight for an interval of 30 and 60days. Results of the study showed, an increase in SOD, GPx and GST levels were significantly (<math>p &lt; 0.01</math>) higher at 3% DL as compared to control and the other experimental groups, respectively. Levels of lipid peroxidation (LPo) also decreased consequently. DL supplementation increased the antioxidant enzyme levels and controlled the lipid peroxidation reasonably in fishes, thus augmenting their nutritive value, rendering the quality product for consumers at large.</p>
B3011	<p>Study of biological phosphate ( biophosphate fertilizer ) efficiency on flue_cured tobacco yield and quality in comparison with super phosphate  Mohammad ali Sabeti amirhandeh, <b>Diako Ghorbanian</b> and Ahmadreza Alavi  <i>Abstract</i>—We conducted a factorial experiment in Randomized complete block design with 12 treatment and 3 replicates. We had 4 levels of phosphorus fertilizer (<math>p=0</math> , <math>p_1=25</math> , <math>p_2=50</math> and <math>p_3=75</math> kg/ha from superphosphate triple source) , and three types of bio phosphate : (A) Granulate biological fertilizer 50 kg/ha that was used for transplants under the soil. After transplanting (B) powdery biological fertilizer 100gr/ha that transplant roots were inoculate with it. (C) Powdery biological fertilizer 1 kg/ha that roots were inoculated with it before transplanting; results were as follows .average price of 1 kg tobacco there was significant difference between treatments on 5% level and the best treatment was Ap2. Sugar content in BP3 and phosphorus in CP3 treatments were highest. BP2 treatment had the highest content of Nicotine and the highest percent of Zinc belonged to CP3 treatment. Means of factors were compared by Duncan method and results showed that for Phosphorus</p>

	<p>content in middle and higher leaves all treatments were in group (a) and in priming only treatment CP3 was in A group other treatments were in next groups. For Nicotine percent lower leaves (priming leaves) of BP2 , middle leaves(cutters) of AP0 , AP1 , CP0 , CP1 and CP3 and higher leaves(tips) AP2 treatment was in group(a) and other were in other groups. For sugar content lower leaves of BP3 and middle leaves(Cutters) of all treatments and higher leaves of AP2 treatments were in group one (A). For average price of 1 kg tobacco only AP2 treatment was in group (A) .[table 1]</p>
B3022	<p>The Application of Niche Market Strategy for Traditional Horticultural Products in Hungary  <b>Márta Nótári</b>  <i>Abstract</i>—Oversupply of foodstuffs on developed countries’ markets is apparently a constant experience, which can alternatively be addressed with the differentiation strategy, namely offering unique and easily distinguishable products to a target audience with matching quality and specificity needs. Niche marketing is a viable strategy for small businesses to succeed. The aim of this paper is to prove that the production of high quality local traditional horticultural products can be a niche market besides the mass production. Questionnaires containing consumption and purchase related questions have been used for the research, collecting information on the consumers’ thoughts. The results supported our assumption that natural and social values of the traditional region-specific products have great market potential; the optimal exploitation of it, however, requires the enhancement of the competitiveness of these products as well as the intensification of the marketing activities of launching these and preserving their positions there.</p>
B3024	<p>Determination of Apple Critical Drop Height and its relation to Bruising  <b>Amir H. Afkari-Sayyah</b>, and Sedigheh Shekarbeigi  <i>Abstract</i>—Any effort in reducing agricultural losses could be a way toward a sustainable agriculture. Bruising is one of the most important limitations of agricultural mechanization and a sign of losses in fruits and vegetables. By conducting 360 impact tests, effect of fruit temperature and type of impact surface were investigated on fruit bruising. The results showed that both factors had a significant effect on size of bruised area. By increasing the temperature, the rate of bruising decreased, while increasing the kinetic energy had an inverse effect. The minimum and maximum rates of bruising were related to the use of corrugated fiberboard (0.97%) and galvanized iron (2.26%), respectively. This result may be stated in the form of height of fruit drop, so that, in the Red Delicious cultivar the maximum value of critical drop height was related to corrugated fiberboard at temperature of 30 °C, equal to 350 mm.</p>
B3025	<p>Molecular characterization of Malaysian rice germplasm by using microsatellite markers for variety identification  Bahareh Derakhshandeh, <b>Muhammad Arshad Javed</b>, Chew-Tin Lee, Siti Ailla Md Afendi and Fahrul Zaman Huyop  <i>Abstract</i>—The present investigation was committed to distinguish the cultivated Malaysian rice varieties using microsatellite markers. Twenty commercial Malaysian rice varieties were characterized using ten microsatellite DNA markers. Three primers (RM231, RM262 and RM223) identified four varieties based on unique band pattern. The results indicated that varieties MR263 by the size of 170bp and MR253 (180bp) were identified by primers RM262 and RM231, respectively. The microsatellite primer RM223 exhibited two sets of bands, since single band is just made by two varieties Mahsuri and Malinja showed the size of 130 bp. By the primer RM574, eight varieties gave the size of 180 bp and twelve varieties gave the size of 190 bp, but no specific identification could be done by this marker and also rest of the primers. It is suggested that addition of more microsatellite primers would be used to identify the other varieties to provide precise information to rice scientist regarding molecular identification.</p>

B3035	<p>A GIS-based Approach for determination of Potential Runoff Coefficient for Al-Baha Region, Saudi Arabia</p> <p><b>Shereif H. Mahmoud, F. S. Mohammad and A. A. Alazba</b></p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—In Al-Baha region no runoff coefficient data are available, and the experimental data are limited. This study was conducted to estimate the Potential Runoff Coefficient (PRC) using geographic information system (GIS) based on the area's hydrologic soil group, land use, and slope. The soil map was developed using GPS data to identify the soil texture to be used in building a soil hydrological groups map. Unsupervised and supervised classification was done to Landsat 5/7 TM/ETM image to generate land use and land cover (LULC) map. A 30m DEM was used to generate the slope map. The GIS technique combined the three maps into one map. Then a new field was added to the map for the CN values and generated PRC map. This study shows that the runoff volume for a certain amount of rainfall is less or even not affected by slope beyond a critical slope.</p>
B3039	<p>Limitations to Religious Environmentalism: Some Evidence from Northeast Nigeria</p> <p><b>Muazu Usman Shehu</b></p> <p><i>Abstract</i>—World religions have, in recent years, become increasingly concerned with the issues of environmental sustainability and religious environmentalism is fast becoming an important feature of the global environmental movement. To understand how religious communities in one of the regions severely affected by environmental degradation define human-environment relations and perceive their role in dealing with the crisis, I interviewed leaders of some Christian and Muslim congregations in northeast Nigeria. The interviews reveal good evidence of religiously-inspired environmental concern. Religious resources have been identified as valuable assets in mitigating environmental degradation and achieving sustainable communities given the powerful role religion is playing in shaping people's social life across Nigeria. However, the study found little evidence of conscious actions to protect the environment. The practice of religious environmentalism is limited by the 'conflict' between survival needs of the majority of the people and long-term goal of sustainability, low level of awareness of environmental issues and, 'deprioritisation' of environmental matters by religious communities.</p>

<b>November 18, 2013 18:30-19:00</b>	<b>Closing Ceremony (Including the Prize Presentation for the Best Paper in Each Session)</b>
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<b>November 18, 2013 19:00</b>	<b>Dinner</b>
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*Emirates Palace*



# Conference venue

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## May 2014

May. 14-16, 14	<u>2014 6th International Conference on Bioinformatics and Biomedical Technology (ICBBT 2014)</u>	Gdansk,Poland	Dec 20, 13
May. 14-16, 14	<u>2014 5th International Conference on Environmental Science and Technology (ICEST 2014)</u>	Gdansk,Poland	Dec 20, 13
May. 14-16, 14	<u>2014 3rd International Conference on Petroleum Industry and Energy (ICPIE 2014)</u>	Gdansk,Poland	Dec 20, 13
May. 27-28, 14	<u>2014 International Conference on Environmental Engineering and Development (ICEED 2014)</u>	Sydney,Australia	Jan 01, 14
May. 27-28, 14	<u>2014 International Conference on Biomedical and Pharmaceutical Engineering (ICBPE 2014)</u>	Sydney,Australia	Jan 01, 14
May. 27-28, 14	<u>2014 International Conference on Advances in Bioscience and Bioengineering (ICABB 2014)</u>	Sydney,Australia	Jan 01, 14

## June 2014

Jun. 09-11, 14	<u>2014 3rd International Conference on Environment, Energy and Biotechnology (ICEEB 2014)</u>	Bangkok, Thailand	Jan 15, 14
Jun. 09-11, 14	<u>2014 4th International Conference on Asia Agriculture and Animal (ICAAA 2014)</u>	Bangkok, Thailand	Jan 15, 14
Jun. 09-11, 14	<u>2014 3rd International Conference on Chemical and Process Engineering (ICCPE 2014)</u>	Bangkok, Thailand	Jan 15, 14
Jun. 18-20, 14	<u>2014 3rd International Conference on Nutrition and Food Sciences(ICNFS 2014)</u>	Copenhagen, Demark	Feb 25, 14
Jun. 18-20, 14	<u>2014 3rd International Conference on Bioinformatics and Biomedical Science (ICBBS 2014)</u>	Copenhagen, Demark	Feb 25, 14
Jun. 18-20, 14	<u>2014 International Conference on Environmental and Engineering Geoscience (ICEEG 2014)</u>	Copenhagen, Demark	Feb 25, 14

## July 2014

Jul. 29-30, 14	<u>2014 International Conference on Food and Nutrition Technology (ICFNT 2014)</u>	Hong Kong	Apr 05, 14
Jul. 29-30, 14	<u>2014 International Conference on Advances in Biology and Chemistry (ICABC 2014)</u>	Hong Kong	Apr 05, 14
Jul. 29-30, 14	<u>2014 International Conference on Environment and Natural Resources (ICENR 2014)</u>	Hong Kong	Apr 05, 14

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