2014 APCBEES AUCKLAND CONFERENCES SCHEDULE

2014 2nd International Conference on Food and Agricultural Sciences (ICFAS 2014)
2014 2nd International Conference on Medical, Environmental and Bio-technology (ICMEB 2014)
2014 2nd International Conference on Environment Pollution and Prevention (ICEPP 2014)

Auckland, New Zealand

November 12-13, 2014

Auckland Rose Park Hotel

Sponsored and Published by

www.cbees.org

2014 Auckland Conferences Introduction

Welcome to CBEES 2014 conferences in Auckland, New Zealand. The objective of the Auckland, New Zealand 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 Food and Agricultural Sciences, Medical, Environmental and Bio-technology, and Environment Pollution and Prevention.

2014 2nd International Conference on Food and Agricultural Sciences (ICFAS 2014)

❄ **Paper publishing and index:** All papers of **ICFAS 2014** will be published in the Volume of Journal (**IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618**), and all papers will be included in the Engineering & Technology Digital Library, and indexed by Ei Geobase(Elsevier), CABI, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, EBSCO, CNKI, WorldCat, Google Scholar, Cross ref and sent to be reviewed by EI Compendex and ISI Proceedings.

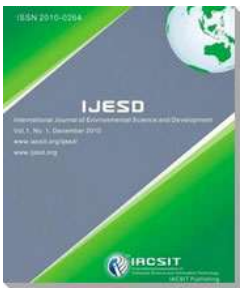
❄ **Conference website and email:** http://www.icfas.org/; icfas@cbees.net

2014 2nd International Conference on Medical, Environmental and Bio-technology (ICMEB 2014)

❄ **Paper publishing and index:** All **ICMEB 2014** papers will be published in the **Journal of Medical and Bioengineering (JOMB, ISSN: 2301-3796)** or **International Journal of Bioscience, Biochemistry and Bioinformatics (IJBBB, ISSN: 2010-3638)**, and all papers will be included in the Engineering & Technology Digital Library, and indexed by EBSCO, WorldCat, Google Scholar, Cross ref and sent to be reviewed by Ei Compendex and ISI Proceedings.

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

2014 2nd International Conference on Environment Pollution and Prevention (ICEPP 2014)



❄ **Paper publishing and index:** All **ICEPP 2014** 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.

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

Excellent Paper Award

❄ One excellent paper will be selected from each oral presentation sessions, and the Certificate for Excellent Papers will be awarded at the end of each session on November 13, 2014.

Brief Schedule for Conferences

November 12, 2014
10:00am-5:00pm
Arrival and Registration

⇩

November 13, 2014
8:30am-5:30pm
Registration and Conference Presentation

⇩

Gladstone Room

Opening Remarks	8:30am~8:40am
Keynote Speech I	8:40am~9:20am
Keynote Speech II	9:20am~10:00am
Coffee Break&Photo Taking	10:00am~10:20am

⇩

Gladstone Room
Session 1: 10:20am~12:10pm
ICEPP 2014 for 11 presenters (Environmental Engineering topic)

⇩

Lunch 12:10pm~1:30pm

⇩

Gladstone Room
Session 2: 1:30pm~3:20pm
ICFAS 2014 for 10 presenters (Agriculture & Food Science topic)

⇩

Coffee Break 3:20pm-3:40pm

⇩

Gladstone Room
Session 3: 3:40pm~5:30pm
ICFAS&ICMEB 2014 for 11 presenters (Biomedical topic)

⇩

Dinner 6:00pm

⇩

November 14, 2014
9:00am-11:00am-National Institute of Water and Atmospheric
2:30pm-4:30pm-The University of Auckland

Detailed Schedule for Conferences

November 12, 2014 (Wednesday)

Venue: Lobby

10:00am-5:00pm	**Arrival and Registration**

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 November 13, 2014.

Morning, November 13, 2014 (Thursday)

Venue: Gladstone Room

8:30am-8:40am		**Opening Remarks** Dr Wei Yu The University of Auckland, New Zealand
8:40am-9:20am		**Keynote Speech I** Dr. Kelvin Kian Loong Wong The University of Western Australia Speech Title: "Biomechanical Analysis Based on Medical Imaging, Computational Fluid Dynamics, and Discrete Element Method"
9:20am–10:00am		**Keynote Speech II** Dr Wei Yu The University of Auckland, New Zealand Speech Title: "Process Analytical Technologies in the Dairy Industry"
10:00am-10:20am	**Coffee Break&Taking Photo**	




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 8 Minutes of Presentation and 2 Minutes of Q&A
Keynote Speech: 30 Minutes of Presentation and 10 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.

Presentation Tracking Contents

SESSION–1 (ICEPP 2014 for 11 Presenters) Venue: Gladstone Room Session Chair: To be added Time: 10:20am-12:10pm			SESSION–2 (ICFAS 2014 for 10 Presenters) Venue: Gladstone Room Session Chair: Dr Wei Yu Time: 1:30pm-3:20pm		
PAGE	**PAPER ID**	**PRESENTER**	**PAGE**	**PAPER ID**	**PRESENTER**
6	E0004	Ming Hang Tai	10	F0001	Muhammad Waqar Ashraf
7	E0007	Khalid A. Alsaif	11	F0005	Iwona Batyk
7	E0012	Norazli Othman	11	F0007	Panupong Ampaichaichok
7	E0014	Muhammad Rashed Al Mamun	11	F0008	Erwin dR. Magsakay
8	E0015	Mary Panko	12	F0010	Mostak Ahmed
8	E0016	Aida Isma M.I	12	F0014	Murilo T. Domingues
8	E0018	Seul-Ye Lim &	12	F0019	Z. A. Nur Hanani

		Seung-Hoon Yoo			
9	E0020	A. Gholizadeh	13	F0026	Mustafa Fadhel
9	E0030	Nilofar Asim	13	F3003	Ho Phu Ha
9	E1001	Gloria L. Galan	13	F4001	Saif Al Qaydi
10	E1002	HEIDI C. PORQUIS			

SESSION–3 (ICFAS&ICMEB 2014 for 11 Presenters)
Venue: Gladstone Room
Session Chair: Dr. Kelvin Kian Loong Wong
Time: 3:40pm-5:30pm

PAGE	PAPER ID	PRESENTER
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15	M0001	Kamran Ahsan
15	M0007	Zar Thent
15	M0008	Erly Marwani
16	M0013	Ravneet Grewal
16	M0018	Manuel Rost
17	M0020	Nico Heussner
17	M0027	Shyan-Lung Lin
17	M1005	Titin A. Wihastuti
18	M1009	Chooi Ling Lim
18	M0030	Kelvin Kian Loong Wong

Attention Please:

1. Each presenter has about ten minutes (including question and answer time) for answering the question. 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 (Gladstone Room) before your session begins.

Hoping you will have a good time during the conference.

Morning, November 13, 2014 (Thursday)

SESSION–1 (ICEPP 2014 2nd)

Venue: Gladstone Room
Session Chair: To be added
Time: 10:20am-12:10pm

E0004	A Hierarchically-nanostructured TiO_2-carbon Nanofibrous Membrane for Concurrent Gravity-driven Oil-water Separation **Ming Hang Tai**, Peng Gao, Benny Yong Liang Tan, Darren D. Sun, and James O. Leckie Nanyang Technological University *Abstract*—A membrane with selective wettability and excellent thermal and chemical stability is required for effective oil-water separation. In this work, a novel TiO_2 nanosheet-anchored carbon nanofibers fabricated by using solvothermal method is presented. The hierarchical TiO_2 micro/nanostructure that grows on the surface of carbon nanofibers renders the membrane superhydrophilic and underwater superoleophobic. Coupled with the characteristic of high porosity and micron-scale pore size, the membrane is capable of separating oil from

	water by gravity. Thermal analysis show that the oil-water separation efficiency is greater than 99 %. Furthermore, the membrane has an oil breakthrough pressure up to 3.63 m which is the highest breakthrough pressure ever reported. Stability test indicates that the membrane is stable in ultrasonic, thermal and extreme pH conditions. Without compromising the separation efficiency, a permeate flux of 400-700 L/m^2-hr can be achieved.
E0007	Development of Noise Maps of Great City of Riyadh by Using LimA **Khalid A. Alsaif**, Mosaad A. Foda King Saud University *Abstract*—Riyadh City, the capital of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, has been subjected to continual increase in road traffic due to overall increase in prosperity, fast development and expansion of economy. In this paper, the first round of noise mapping for Riyadh City is developed by using the Predictor-LimA 7810 software. Road traffic data were measured or estimated as accurate as possible in order to obtain reliable noise maps. The simulation results at some chosen locations are validated by actual field measurements, which are obtained by a system that consists of a sound level meter, a GPS receiver and a database to manage the measured data. The maps show that noise levels remain over 50 dBA and can exceed 75 dBA at the nearside of major roads and highways.
E0012	Speed, Stability and Maintenance of New and Reusable Computer to the User: A Comparative Study **Norazli Othman**, Samira Albati Kamaruddin, Nor'azizi Othman and Abdul Moeis Abdul Shukor Universiti Teknologi Malaysia *Abstract*—Approach towards environmental friendly development concept introduces Green Technology Computing System (GTCS) as a technique to reuse obsolete computer in sustainable manner. Instead of purchasing new computers to replace old computers, the Disc on Module (DOM) can be installed into the obsolete computer to transform them into GTCS. In this study, the obsolete computers with GTCS were tested to run all the software programs that were usually utilized in the new computers. The survey questionnaires methodology is established to support the result of the computer data processor in terms of speed, stability and maintenance of the new and obsolete computer to the user. The result of the study shows that, obsolete computer shows the best performance to the users in terms of speed, stability and maintenance. However, new computer shows the best stability in terms of computer graphic condition and computer accessory condition. The finding of the study reveals that GTCS can contribute to reduce computer waste volume due to the reuse of obsolete computers by the users. This green solution is environmental friendly solution for managing computer waste in future.
E0014	Removal of Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S) from Biogas Using Zero-valent Iron **Muhammad Rashed Al Mamun** and Shuichi TORII Kumamoto University *Abstract*—In this study, 90% purity zero-valent iron selected as hydrogen sulfide adsorbent was introduced to a biogas-to-biomethane generation. The average H_2S concentration of 211, 138 and 139 ppm was introduced into the chemical H_2S elimination system. The both tests result showed that the H_2S-concentration could reach below 50 ppm which acceptable for

	running in internal combustion engines. In this process the removal of H_2S depends on the use of the removal substances and P^H. The effect of P^H on the H_2S removal with Fe^o is attributed to the formation of FeS through the precipitation of Fe(II) and sulfide. The maximum absorption efficiency was obtained 95% at P^H 6 for Fe^o, which are higher than conventional adsorbents. The H_2S removal using zero-valent iron reduced high operation cost and risk factor to the process. Therefore, it is still highly recommended not only for preventing metal corrosion but also prevents the environmental pollution.
E0015	Integrating Waste Management and Pollution Control in Tertiary Vocational Education Programmes: Case Studies **Mary Panko** and Rashika Sharma Unitec Institute of Technology *Abstract*—Strategies to minimise pollution and environmental damage must start with the training of students ready to take their places in industry. These case studies show that by immersing students in the practicalities of waste management, they acquire a deeper understanding of the wider principles of pollution control. Degree students had to climb into waste bins, analyse the contents and research recycling opportunities. To investigate the extent to which this process had made an impact on them, they completed a questionnaire which explored their attitudes in relation to waste management and to the way in which they had been introduced to the topic. A second case study examined the views of International students about sustainability. Both studies showed that they considered the subject valuable and would apply wider principles of sustainability once they were employed in their chosen profession and in their own countries.
E0016	Mixed plastic wastes pyrolysis in a fluidized bed reactor for potential diesel production **Aida Isma M.I**, Salmiaton A., and Nur Dinie K.B. Segi University *Abstract*—Disposing of waste to landfill has becoming undesirable to the legislation pressures, rising costs and the poor biodegradable quality of polymer used. Feasible study on converting mixed plastic wastes by applying catalytic pyrolysis into valuable products had been carried out. Thermogravimetric analysis under various heating rates and particle sizes were determined. A 15 g/h of fluidized bed lab scale of fast pyrolysis unit was used. The pyrolysis processes were carried out at temperature of 400℃ for 2 hours in non-catalytic and catalytic conditions with ratio catalyst to mixed plastic waste of 10:90. The properties of liquid products were analysed and compared using Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) and High-Pressure Liquid Chromatography (HPLC). Under the experimental conditions, the maximum liquid yields with and without catalyst were 20 and 35 ml, respectively. FTIR results revealed that those functional groups detected are similar with commercial diesel together with HPLC results indicating diesel concentration.
E0018	External Benefits of Developing and Expanding the Use of Bioethanol in Korea: A Choice Experiment Study **Seul-Ye Lim** and **Seung-Hoon Yoo** Seoul National University of Science & Technology *Abstract*—This paper measures the external benefits from developing and expanding the use of bioethanol (BE) through introducing renewable fuel standard mandate in the national transportation fuel supply in Korea. To this end, we apply a choice experiment (CE) to four

	attributes of benefits such as reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), mitigation of air pollutants emissions, improvement of energy security, and new job creation by conducting a survey of 600 households. The estimation results from the CE model show that the marginal willingness to pay values for a 1% reduction of GHG emissions, a 1% mitigation of air pollutants emissions, a 1%p increase in energy security, and creation of 100 new jobs as a result of developing and expanding the use of BE are estimated to be KRW 2,436 (USD 2.3), 3,117 (2.9), 6,574 (6.1), and 1,107 (1.1) per household per month, respectively.
E0020	A Spectroscopic Approach to Assess Potentially Toxic Elements of Reclaimed Dumpsites in the Czech Republic **A. Gholizadeh**, L. Borůvka, and M.M. Saberioon Czech University of Life Sciences Prague *Abstract*—Monitoring of Potentially Toxic Elements (PTEs) in anthropogenic soils on brown coal mining dumpsites requires a large number of samples and cumbersome and time-consuming laboratory measurements. Reflectance spectroscopy within the Visible-Near Infrared (Vis-NIR) region has been used to predict soil constituents due to its rapidity, convenience and accuracy. This study evaluated the suitability of Vis-NIR (350-2500 nm) reflectance spectroscopy for predicting PTEs concentration, using samples collected on large brown coal mining dumpsites in the Czech Republic. Partial Least Square Regression (PLSR) and Support Vector Machine Regression (SVMR) with cross-validation were used to relate PTEs data to the reflectance spectral data by applying different preprocessing strategies. Overall, SVMR models for the Vis-NIR spectra could be indirectly used for accurate assessment of PTEs' concentrations.
E0030	Effect of Chemical Treatments on Rice Husk (RH) Water Absorption Property Zeynab Emdadi , **Nilofar Asim**, M. Ambar Yarmo and K. Sopian Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) *Abstract*—This study involves the investigation of replacing chemical desiccants with natural fibers as a novel and sustainable alternative materials. In this study, the feasibility of using rice husk (RH) and its treated forms with alkali and acid solution and their blends as desiccant materials have been investigated. The bare RH, treated RH and the mixed materials have been characterized using FTIR, XRD, TGA, BET and SEM. The ability of water absorbance for the prepared samples has been compared at 28 ± 2 ℃. The elementary test of water absorbance was determined to be in the following order: acid treated RH >alkali treated RH > bare RH. The composite samples with higher percentage of acid treated RH showed higher water absorbance which is likely to be attributed to the porosity and improvement of adhesion properties (surface hydroxyl groups) in the prepared samples.
E1001	Diversity of Gastropods in the Selected Rivers and Lakes in Bukidnon **Gloria L. Galan**, Marilou M. Ediza, Marife S. Servasques, and Heidi C. Porquis Central Mindanao University *Abstract*—Diversity and abundance of Gastropods were determined in seven sampling sites in Bukidnon, Philippines: Maapag, Matay, and Tigua rivers and Lakes Napalit, Apo, and Pulangui for a period of one year from June 2011-May 2012. Pulangui Lake is a manmade impoundment while all the other sites are natural formations. Sampling was done in a 100m x 3m belt transect and gastropods were collected within the belt transect by hand picking and

	sieving. Seven species representing 5 families were collected. Shannon-Weiner index shows that the highest diversity is in Tigua river (H'= 0.518) and lowest is in Pulangui lake (H'=0.144). Tigua River has also the most abundant gastropod species.
E1002	Shell Band Pattern of Golden Apple Snail (*Pomacea cancaliculata,* Lamarck) in Selected Aquatic Habitats GLORIA L. GALAN, **HEIDI C. PORQUIS** and MAE ANN R. BULASA Central Mindanao University *Abstract*—Environmental factors affecting band patterns in the shell of *Pomacea canaliculata*, (Lamarck 1822) were assessed from shell samples taken in selected sites in Central Mindanao University campus, and vicinities in Bukidnon province, Philippines. Shell samples with sizes of 2 cm and above were used. The conchological characteristics measured were number of whorls, number of bands, width of each band, width of the shell aperture and shell length. Live weight of each individual snail was taken. The depth, temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen (DO) and salinity of water were also measured. Pearson correlation analysis shows that only variation in water depth had significant influence on the variation in the number of bands (r = -.973, P=.01) and the average band width (r = .892, P = .05).

12:10pm-1:30pm	**Lunch**

Afternoon, November 13, 2014 (Thursday)

SESSION–2 (ICFAS 2014 2nd)

Venue: Gladstone Room

Session Chair: Dr Wei Yu

Time: 1:30pm-3:20pm

F0001	Magnetic Treatment of Irrigation Water and Its Effect on Water Salinity **Muhammad Waqar Ashraf** Prince Muhammad Bin Fahd University *Abstract*—The influence of magnetic field on the structure of water and aqueous solutions are similar and can alter the physical and chemical properties of water-dispersed systems. With the application of magnetic field, hydration of salt ions and other impurities slides down and improve the possible technological characteristics of the water. Magnetic field can enhance the characteristic of water i.e. better salt solubility, kinetic changes in salt crystallization, accelerated coagulation, etc. Gulf countries are facing critical problem due to depletion of water resources and increasing food demands to cover the human needs; therefore water shortage is being increasingly accepted as a major limitation for increased agricultural production and food security. In arid and semi- arid regions sustainable agricultural development is influenced to a great extent by water quality that might be used economically and effectively in developing agriculture programs. In the present study, the possibility of

	using magnetized water to desalinate the soil is accounted for the enhanced dissolving capacity of the magnetized water. Magnetic field has been applied to treat brackish water. The study showed that the impact of magnetic field on saline water is sustained up to three hours (with and without shaking). These results suggest that even low magnetic field can decrease the electrical conductivity and total dissolved solids which are good for the removal of salinity from the irrigated land by using magnetized water.
F0005	Effect of Age on the Perception of Functional Foods by Residents of Polish **Iwona Batyk** University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn *Abstract*—The study attempted to determine the effect of age on the perception of functional foods by Polish consumers. The paper presents results of surveys were conducted in 2012 among Polish respondents, who were chosen using random selection. The study used a method of diagnostic survey. The aim of the study was to investigate the consumption of functional foods, depending on the age of the respondents, specify the types of products consumed and its consumption motives. The opinions of respondents regarding the comparison of the organoleptic attributes and nutritional value of functional foods to conventional food were collected. The results indicate that age influences the type of consumer intake of functional food. Differences also arise concerning the comparison of the nutritional value and organoleptic attributes of functional foods to conventional food. Changing themes consumption of such foods and relate primarily to improve physical condition and improve mood and well-being.
F0007	Effects of Different Molecular Weights of Chitosan Coatings on Postharvest Qualities of 'Nam Dok Mai' Mango **Panupong Ampaichaichok**, Pranee Rojsitthisak, and Kanogwan Seraypheap Department of Botany, Faculty of Sciences, Chulalongkorn University *Abstract*—The effects of varying molecular weights of chitosan and storage time of chitosan solutions on postharvest quality of 'Nam Dok Mai' mango fruit were investigated. Chitosan coating solutions were prepared from low Mw (65,000 Da = LM-CTS), medium Mw (240,000 Da = MM-CTS) and high Mw (410,000 Da = HM-CTS). Coating solutions were separated into 2 groups: freshly prepared and 14-days stored solutions. Mango fruits coated with 14-days stored chitosan coating solutions had higher disease incidences and lower postharvest qualities compared to those coated with freshly prepared solutions. Among the freshly prepared solutions, freshly prepared MM-CTS showed the best results, in term of longer shelf life, fewer disease incidences and delayed ripening characteristics. In conclusion, our results suggest that freshly prepared MM-CTS solution can be used as an effective coating agent for the extension of 'Nam Dok Mai' mango's shelf life.
F0008	Sustainable Rice-Cattle Integrated Farming System for Small Landholders in the Province of Bulacan **Erwin dR. Magsakay**, Nasher G. Jimenez, and Elmer P. Dadios Bulacan State University *Abstract*—The escalating concerns regarding expanding population, pollution, desertification, depletion of energy reserves, and degradation of natural resources set forth sustainable development to become an important topic in social, political and scientific agenda in recent

	years. Sustainable agriculture with sustainable ecosystems ensures the socio-economic development for future generations. This paper presents a rice-cattle integrated farming system model for small landholders in the province of Bulacan. The results discuss the average annual expenditure and income in the rice, cattle and combined rice cattle farming system. The future directives of this work enfold development of agricultural machinery to support the integrated farming system, further improvement on socio-economic aspects of the farmers, environmental aspects such as significant sequestration of carbon as one of the agricultural by-products.
F0010	Improvement of Antioxidant Status in Nile Tilapia *Oreochromis niloticus* Using Hot Water Extract of Waste Mushroom Stalk **Mostak Ahmed**, Noorlidah Abdullah, Adawiyah Suriza Shuib, and Shaharudin Ab Razak University of Malaya *Abstract*—Polluted aquatic environment greatly affect the growth and survival of widely distributed Nile tilapia, *Oreochromis niloticus* and safe disposal of drastically increasing waste mushroom stalk (WMS) becomes a burning issue for mushroom growers. We have evaluated the proximate composition of hot water extract (HWE) of WMS on the antioxidant status of Nile tilapia. HWE was found as rich source of protein, lipid and beta glucan. Based on various in vitro antioxidant assays, HWE showed promising with IC_{50} values of 1.041, 4.14 and 0.814 mg/ml for 1,1-Diphenyl-2-Picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) scavenging activity, metal chelating ability and lipid peroxidation inhibition (LPO), respectively. The *in vivo* effect of HWE on Nile tilapia was carried out by preparing HWE supplemented (1% & 0.5%) feed and fed tilapia fingerlings ad libitum (30 d). HWE with 0.5% supplementation significantly increased ($P<0.05$) the CAT and SOD activity compared to 1% HWE supplementation and commercial diet.
F0014	Short-Term Effect of Alginate-Biochar Microbeads in Corn Germination **Murilo T. Domingues**, Carolina C. Bueno, Leonardo F. Fraceto, Juan C. Loyola-Licea, and Andréa H. Rosa Universidade do Estado de São Paulo – UNESP *Abstract*—Biochar is the solid by-product of biomass pyrolysis. It is a promising soil conditioner and can be a material with high aggregate economic value, since its performance can improve plant's nutrient utilization and reduce the usage of conventional fertilizers. Biochar can be used in the formulation of new types of fertilizers as polymeric microbeads. These microbeads can be enriched with biochar and nutrients in its matrix to form fertilizers of slow release of nutrients. Thus, as a promising agricultural material, it is important to assess the environmental hazards caused by the implementation of these microbeads. In this context, seeds were sown in a soil-less Petri dish with microbeads produced with biochar from sugarcane enriched with or without phosphate. The seeds germination and its vitality were evaluated by the first germination count (FGC) and the germination speed index (GSI). The short-term effects showed that the microbeads, in general, assessed by the means of FGC, GSI and mass gain showed the best performance, suggesting that the environment created by these materials provided the best chemical and physical interaction with the embryonic axes.
F0019	Potential of Green Banana as Biodegaradable Packaging Films **Z. A. Nur Hanani**, N. R. Jasny, and N. Abdul Halim Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM)

	Abstract—This study investigated the properties of green banana films as potential packaging films. Banana films from green banana (with concentrations 2-10% w/w) were prepared by using casting method. The mechanical properties (tensile strength (TS), elongation at break (EAB) and Young's modulus), water vapor permeability (WVP), and solubility of films were determined. TS and Young's modulus of banana films improved ($P < 0.05$) when the concentration of banana increased. However, WVP of the films inreased ($P < 0.05$) when the concentration increased from 2-6% with solubility of films decreased ($P < 0.05$). Concentration of banana used gave affect to the mechanical and barrier properties of films obtained.
F0026	Drying Characteristics of Lemongrass in Solar Assisted Chemical Heat Pump Dryer **Mustafa Fadhel** Sur University College *Abstract*—An experimental study was performed to investigate the drying characteristics of lemongrass in solar assisted chemical heat pump dryer under the meteorological Malaysian conditions. A solar assisted chemical heat pump dryer has been designed, and built. The system located on the roof top of a three-storey building at the National University of Malaysia (Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia). It consists of four main components: solar collector (evacuated tubes type), storage tank, solid-gas chemical heat pump and dryer chamber. Three representative days for sunny, cloudy and semi-cloudy were presented, and two air drying speeds (1m/s, and 3 m/s) have been investigated. The weight was recorded on personal computer at 5 minutes intervals, and about 65 g of fresh lemongrass was dried from average initial moisture content of 9.1 db to an average final moisture content of 0.36 db. The solar assisted chemical heat pump dryer system for agriculture products is superior to the conventional solar dryers, as it can be operated at low temperature and relative humidity.
F3003	Development of Method to Produce Snacks Supplemented with Brewer'S Spent Cassava **Ho Phu Ha**, Luong Hong Nga, Tu Viet Phu, To Kim Anh, and Wolfgang Tosch Hanoi University of Science and Technology *Abstract*—Brewer's spent cassava (BSC) generated from beer production using high quality cassava flour is a rich source of fiber and other nutrients. Extruded snack products are predominantly made from cereal flour or starches and tend to be low in protein and fiber with little nutritional value. A new type of snack foods, which are supplemented by BSC, would provide the consumers with more fibre, low energy, more digestible and at an affordable price. The aim of this study is to incorporate BSC into extruded snack at a reasonable level and to determine the technical parameters to ensure the quality of snacks. BSC flour was added at different ratio of the base ingredients weight. The extrusion process was carried out using a twin-screw extruder. A commercial snack made by extrusion process from corn and rice flour with defined physicochemical properties was used as desirable target for optimization. Effect of levels of BSC and other processing parameters were studied on the qualities of the snacks. At certain levels of supplemented CSB no significant change of the snack quality were found. This result suggested the potential of incorporating BSC into food to make a new brand of snacks.
F4001	Small Scale Sustainable Farming Activities in the United Arab Emirates: the Case of the East Coast of the UAE **Saif Al Qaydi**

	UAE University *Abstract*—Farming activities constitute one of the main economic activities in the East Coast (EC) of the United Arab Emirates. Historically, the area was known as the fruit basket of the UAE, producing mainly mangos, dates, and bananas. In recent years, with the increasing population growth rate, sustainable farming has become a major challenge to EC farmers. The aim of this paper is to discuss the dilemma of these farmers; On the one hand, they cannot stop farming because they are attached to their farmland. On the other hand, the harsh farming environmental conditions in which they live require heavy use of modern types of fertilizers and pest control. This paper argues for the need to use sustainable farming methods to continue the farming activities with an eye on the environment. As part of the field study, personal interviews were conducted and feedback from the farmers was discussed. The conclusions point towards the need to continue farming activities in order for the country to meet the growing demand on farm crops and the importance of ensuring financial support to the local farmers to allow them to meet that demand while preserving the environment.

3:20pm-3:40pm	**Coffee Break**

Afternoon, November 13, 2014 (Thursday)

SESSION–3 (ICFAS&ICMEB 2014 2nd)

Venue: Gladstone Room

Session Chair: Dr. Kelvin Kian Loong Wong

Time: 3:40pm-5:30pm

F0004	Anti-Inflammation and Anti-Infection Applicability of Tremella Flava Chen Fermented Soymilk (TFS) in A BALB/c Mice Model Tai-I Chen, I-Chuan Sheih, Huei-Yann Jeng, and **Tony Fang** National Chung Hsing University *Abstract—Tremella flava* Chen, a novel yellow jelly and edible mushroom, was isolated in Taiwan. The objective of this study was to evaluate potential adverse effects, if any, of *T. flava*-fermented soymilk (TFS) and the influence of oral treatment of mice with the soy product on clinical isolate *Salmonella Typhimurium* NJ08.124 infections in BALB/c mice. After consecutive administration of TFS to mice for 28 days, most anti-inflammatory cytokines (IL-6 and IL-10) were increased significantly, while pro-inflammatory cytokines (IL-2 and IFN-γ) decreased significantly as the dosage of TFS increased. These results showed that TFS-treated mice had immuno-regulatory effects towards induced inflammation in splenocytes. In addition, the TFS also reduced the infection rate of *Salmonella* significantly, suggesting that TFS may have enhanced macrophage activity, reduced pathogen numbers, and, therefore, reduced fecal shedding in the T-S group compared to the infection group. These

	results demonstrated that TFS might be a new, natural alternative for use as an anti-infection and anti-inflammation agent in the future.
M0001	Visualizing Protein Structures in Virtual Interactive Interface **Kamran Ahsan** and Muhammad Shahzad Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science & Technology, Pakistan *Abstract*—In biomedical data set, macromolecular structures such as DNA and proteins have huge multifaceted bio molecular units containing many atoms and residues in big strands of amino acids. From the few decades, different visualizations techniques have been introduced to display these data sets by using several software tools such as Kinemage. Every type of former representation ranging from primary structure to quaternary structure have certain inadequacy that limits the scientists to examining the protein interaction because of protein's size and complexity. Comparing these type different representations helps researchers in their investigation of relationships between structures and functions of protein. This paper studies the major needs for virtual intelligent environment and elaborates the high performance simulation service for bio molecular visualization.
M0007	*Momordica charantia* Fruit Extract Improvesubcellular Changes in Cardiovascular Tissues of Diabetic Rats Razif Abas, Srijit Das and **Zar Thent** Universiti Kebangssan Malaysia, Malaysia *Abstract*—Type 1 Diabetes mellitus (T1DM) or insulin deficiencies lead to the development of diabetic cardiovascular complications, due to the imbalance between oxidative stress and anti-oxidants. The present descriptive study focusedon the effect of *Momordica charantia (MC*) fruit extract in the cardiovascular tissue of streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats. A total of 30 adult male Sprague-Dawley rats were used and equally divided into five groups (n=6); Control group (Ctrl), control group treated with *MC* (Ctrl + *MC*), DM untreated group (DM), DM group treated with *MC* (DM + *MC*) and DM group treated with metformin 150g/kg (DM + Met). Diabetes was induced in rats by a single intramuscular injection of streptozotocin (STZ) 60mg/kg of body weight. *MC* fruit extract 1.5g/kg was used for this study. Following four weeks of STZ induction, the treatment was started and continued for 28 days. At the end of the study, the rats were sacrificed; cardiac and aortic tissues were harvested for electron microscopic study. Improved ultrastructural damages of both tissues were observed in DM + *MC* group. In conclusion, oral administration of *MC* fruit extract improved subcellular changes in cardiovascular tissues of diabetic rats.
M0008	Development of hairy root culture of *Andrographis paniculata* for *in vitro* adrographollide production **Erly Marwani**, Dian Pratiwi, Karlina Wardhani and Rizkita Esyanti School of Life Sciences and Technology, Institute of Technology Bandung, Indonesia *Abstract*—Development the hairy root culture of *A. paniculata* was conducted for growing the hairy roots and production of andrographollide. Different strains of *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* (R-1000, A4, ATCC 15834), different types of explants (cotyledons, hypocotyls, and leaves) and different infection time of *A. rhizogenes* (1, 2, 3 days) were tested to induce hairy roots of *A. paniculata*. The results indicated that the best strain, type of explants and infection time for hairy roots induction were found in strain ATCC 15834, the explants of cotyledon and the 2

	days of infection, respectively. The best medium for growing the hairy roots was liquid half strength MS medium with the addition of 5.0 μM IBA. The highest amount of andrographollide was observed in the medium with the addition of 5.0 μM IBA on the week of two, as much as 0.54%. Integration of T-DNA of *A. rhizogenes* in hairy roots was confirmed by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) analysis with specific primer for *rol*A and *rol*C genes of the plasmid. Visualization of the PCR products on agarose gel electrophoresis showed two fragments with lengths of 248 bp and 490 bp which corresponds to *rol*A and *rol*C genes from Ri plasmids of ATCC 15834.
M0013	Invitro Studies on the Modulation of P-glycoprotein Mediated Intestinal Efflux of Oral Antidiabetic Drugs **Ravneet Grewal** and Maninder Channa Panjab University, Chandigarh, India *Abstract*—P glycoprotein (Pgp) is an intestinal transmembrane protein, an efflux transporter which is actively involved in extruding the oral drugs and interfere with the bioavailability of drug; thus intervening the efficacy of oral drug therapy. In the present study, the everted guc sac method was used to analyse the P-glycoprotein mediated intestinal secretion of oral antidiabetic drugs viz. rapid acting secretagogue i.e. nateglinde and sulfonylurea (glibenclamide), in the presence of its modulators i.e. verapamil and tamoxifen. Dudoneum, ileum and colon everted sacs were prepared from rooster intestine and were incubated with verapamil and tamoxifen for 60' for an adequate gut sac viability as determined by glucose-oxidase peroxidase assay at 505 nm. The invitro modulation of P-gp was assessed in intestinal tissue and serosal fluid collected from gut sacs using high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). The serosal transfer of nateglinde i.e. rapid acting secretogogue was enhanced after its incubation with verapamil in duodenum and ileal tissues. However, nateglinide accumulation in intestinal tissue was markedly reduced in the presence of tamoxifen. Additionally, the glibenclamide accumulation was increased in duodenum in the presence of verapamil but the drug concentration was reduced effectively when co-administered with tamoxifen. However, no significant modulation of P-gp activity was observed in ileal tissue under these conditions. These findings suggest the verapamil, a competitive modulator for oral antidiabetic drugs i.e. nateglinide and glibenclamide for mucosal P-glycoprotein. The present findings also suggest the significance of P-gp mediated efflux in the intestinal secretion of netaglinde.
M0018	Comparing Contribution of Algorithm Based Physiological Indicators for Characterisation of Driver Drowsiness **Manuel Rost**, Eugene Zilberg, Zheng Ming Xu, Yue Feng, David Burton, and Sara Lal Compumedics Medical Innovation Pty Ltd, 30-40 Flockhart St Abbotsford 3067 Australia *Abstract*—The algorithm based physiological characteristics of driver drowsiness – ocular parameters (derived from the frontal electroencephalogram (EEG)), EEG alpha bursts and spectral power (derived from the central and occipital sites) as well as heart rate variability (HRV) were estimated from data derived during a driving simulator experiment (30 non-professional drivers). The statistical associations of these parameters with the "gold standards" of driver drowsiness were investigated using linear regression and linear mixed models. The statistical models were also examined for a number of hybrid algorithms, which combined multiple characteristics of driver drowsiness. A combination of ocular parameters

	showed the strongest association (R^2=0.48) with the applied trained observer rating (TOR) method; followed by EEG alpha bursts indicators (R^2=0.30) and EEG spectrum data (R^2=0.21). The HRV parameters showed a weak association (R^2=0.04) A joint model including the eye parameters and the EEG alpha bursts resulted in the highest R^2=0.54 to TOR. The results indicate that a hybrid automatic algorithm, based on multiple characteristics of the eye blinks and EEG patterns, but not necessarily including the HRV measures, is likely to achieve a level of accuracy in characterising driver drowsiness similar to that of a trained observer.
M0020	Damage Evaluation of the Human Eye for Different Laser Sources – Connecting Ray Tracing and Finite Volume Calculations **Nico Heussner** and Wilhelm Stork FZI Forschungszentrum Informatik/ESS, Karlsruhe, Germany *Abstract*—A tool chain is presented which allows an estimation of the danger a laser source can pose to the human eye. It makes use of a ray tracing approach to define the spot positions and diameters within the eye. This information is then used to calculate the temperature and likelihood of damage via Finite Volume Method (FVM) calculations. Therefore a previously developed computer model of the human eye is incorporated which allows to determine the thermal behaviour over time as well as tissue damage. The method is exemplarily demonstrated for a scanning laser device and the influence of the accommodation state on the ocular hazard is pointed out.
M0027	The Cardiovascular and Respiratory Responses to CO_2 under Hyperventilation and Posture Change in Parkinson's Patients **Shyan-Lung Lin**, Andy Ying-Chi Liao and Shoou-Jeng Yeh MingDao University, Taiwan *Abstract*—In this paper, study is focused on patients with autonomic dysfunction, such as Parkinson's disease, and how the interaction between cerebral autoregulation and ventilatory control is affected under hyperventilation and posture changes. Experiments were designed with 13 healthy youth subjects, 10 healthy elder subjects, and 13 subjects with Parkinson's disease (PD) to acquire cardiovascular and respiratory signals during supine, head-up tilt (HUT), and hypocapnia. Signal processing is performed to obtain the end-tidal partial pressure of carbon dioxide (P_{ETCO2}) throughout the hypocapnic range and their corresponding cardiovascular and respiratory signals, including mean systolic blood pressure (MSBP), mean arterial blood pressure (MABP), mean heart rate (MHR), mean breathing rate (MBR), and mean cerebral blood flow velocity (MCBFV). Analysis was further achieved to study the variations in parameters to changes in P_{ETCO2} and to depict their variation over time. The results of the different analysis all pointed to suggesting that although Parkinson's patients still retain some form of cerebral auto-regulation, they do not have the range of blood flow regulation that a healthy subject does and reactivity to CO2 is limited to a smaller range.
M1005	Vasa Vasorum Angiogenesis through Increased Levels of H_2O_2, HIF-1α, NF-κB and INOS: In Vivo Study of Atherosclerosis **Titin A. Wihastuti**, Djanggan Sargowo, Setyawati Soeharto, Teuku Heriansyah, Grace R. Widyasih Brawijaya University, Indonesia *Abstract*—This study aims to determine the increased of vasa vasorum angiogenesis through

	H_2O_2, HIF-1α, NFkB and iNOS pathways in Wistar strain of *Rattus novergicus* given HFD. This research is a true experimental laboratory, with in vivo approach to post-test with control group, using 24 males wistar strain of *Rattus novergicus*, 8 weeks of age, were divided into 6 groups. Those animal model was given HFD serially for 1,3 and 5 months. Each series contained a control group with normal diet (ND). The parameter in this study are H_2O_2 measured by colorymetric; NFkB, iNOS and HIF-1α were measured using double staining imunofluoresence which was observed with CLSM (Confocal Lasser Scaning Microscope) in aortic smooth muscle cells; vasavasorum angiogenesis were measured from VEGFR1 levels in aortic tissue, and confirmed by HE staining for anatomical and histopathological verification. The results of ANOVA analysis, path analysis and Pearson correlations showed that HFD affect the vasa vasorum angiogenesis through H_2O_2, NFkB and iNOS in wistar strain of *Rattus novergicus* ($p < 0.05$). The data show that NFkB plays greater role in regulating inflammation and affect vasa vasorum angiogenesis, starting at 3 months of HFD administration. It is known from the role of iNOS on levels of VEGFR−1 that is greater than the role of HIF-1α. The conclusion of this study is the vasa vasorum angiogenesis is more dominantly influenced by inflammatory conditions.
M1009	Antioxidant Activity of the Sea Bird Nest (*Eucheuma cottonii*) and Its Radical Scavenging Effect on Human Keratinocytes **Chooi Ling Lim**, Rhun Yian Koh, Tatt Yhew Haw and Laura A. Boudville International Medical University, Malaysia *Abstract*—The potential of *Eucheuma cottonii* (EC) to be a novel source of antioxidants and protection against photoageing is increasingly evident but largely unexplored. This study aimed to evaluate the antioxidant activity and radical scavenging capacity of EC extracts on human keratinocytes. Aqueous and methanol extracts from EC were evaluated in a series of *in vitro* assays on the HaCaT keratinocyte cell line. Antioxidant activity was determined via the DPPH assay, while MTT was used to evaluate the cytotoxicity of EC extracts up to 72h exposure. Quantitative and qualitative DCFH-DA fluorescence assays assessed intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS) levels in UV-irradiated cells. EC extracts at concentrations from 10 μg/ml were found to possess significant antioxidant activity ($p<0.05$). Interestingly, the aqueous extract compromised cell viability at high concentrations, while the methanol extract was relatively non-toxic. Intracellular ROS levels significantly decreased with increasing concentration of EC extract treatment ($p<0.05$). In conclusion, EC extracts demonstrated antioxidant activity and protective effects against UV-induced ROS degeneration in keratinocytes, thus underlining its potential in nutraceutical research to promote skin rejuvenation.
M0030	A Comparative Evaluation on the Setup Errors of the Cbct Guidance System and the Optical Positioning System Han Zhou, Jie Zhang, Yun Ge, Ying Chen, Hongfeng Zhao and **Kelvin Kian Loong Wong** The University of Western Australia *Abstract*—Purpose:To compare the clinical positioning error of patient setup between the cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) guidance system with Optical Positioning System (OPS), and to evaluate the OPS, a novel approach of patient positioning. Materials and Methods: A phantom which was pasted Six IR sensitive markers. A phantom as a virtual patient was positioned using CBCT guidance system and OPS. We measured setup

	errors in left-to-right (LR) and anterior-to-posterior (AP) directions by a vernier caliper on a graph paper on Varian Linear accelerator, and then we shifted the couch height to make the source-to-surface distance (SSD)=100cm and recorded the height change which was displayed on a monitor screen as the setup error in inferior-to-superior (IS) direction. Results: Average setup errors for the CBCT guidance system were 0.42mm, 0.50mm,and0.66mm in LR, IS and AP directions, respectively; the root-mean-squares (RMS)of it were 0.24mm, 0.00mm and 0.52mm in LR, IS and AP directions, respectively. The OPS has an average setup error of 0.28mm, 0.40mm and 0.30mm in LR, IS and AP directions and a SD of 0.08mm, 0.10mm and 0.07mm in LR, IS and AP directions, respectively. Conclusion:OPS can perform a better setup of precise radiotherapy. OPS shows a comparable, fast and efficient positioning method compared to CBCT guidance system, and lives up to the actual need and will have a wide use in clinical application.

6:00pm	**Dinner**

Conferences ending, thanks !

November 14, 2014 (Friday)
Academic Official Visit

9:00am-11:00am National Institute of Water and Atmospheric

2:30pm-4:30pm The University of Auckland

Academic Visiting to Chemical and Materials Engineering Department-The University of Auckland

Field 1 – Agriculture and nutrient Optimization of struvite recovery from wastewater **Equipment**: fermenter, XRD, FTIR
Field 2 - Food technology 1. Pasteurization of beer 2. Power Ultrasound and High Pressure Processing Inactivation of Microbial Spores (beef and honey) **Equipment**: Pulsed Electric Fields (PEF), High Pressure Processing (HPP), and Power Ultrasound
Field 3 – Milk technology 1. Novel method to differentiate good and poor dispersibility of milk powder **Equipmen**t: Malvern, Hyperspectral imaging, Viscometer, Electronic Resistance Tomography
Field 4 – Biofuel 1. Biogas production from radiata pine chips **Equipment:** high pressure wet-oxidization reactor
Field 5 – Coffee making 1. Optimisation of Coffee Roasting **Equipment**: Coffee Roaster, Hyperspectral imaging etc.

Please note that Academic Official Visit is for the one has registered for it.
(Please note that the departure time will be 9:00am, please kindly arrive at the hotel before 9:00am, we will depart on time. Thank you for your cooperation!)
Welcome to register for the academic visit.

Conference venue

Auckland Rose Park Hotel

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Rose Room

Gladstone & Gilbert Room

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Contact method:

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DATE	NAME		PUBLICATION
Jan. 24-25, 2015, Taipei, Taiwan Submission before November 15, 2014	**ICFEE 2015**	2015 5th International Conference on Future Environment and Energy http://www.icfee.org/	Journal of Clean Energy Technologies (JOCET, ISSN: 1793-821X)
	ICBBB 2015	2015 5th International Conference on Bioscience, Biochemistry and Bioinformatics http://www.icbbb.org/	Volume of Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
	ICCCH 2015	2015 4th International Conference on Climate Change and Humanity http://www.iccch.org/	APCBEE Procedia (Journal under Elsevier, ISSN: 2212-6708)
Feb. 08-09, 2015, Rangoon, Burma Submission before November 25, 2014	**ICOGE 2015**	2015 International Conference on Geological Engineering http://www.icoge.org/	International Journal of Geological Engineering (IJGE, ISSN: 2301-3818)
	ICERE 2015	2015 International Conference on Environment and Renewable Energy http://www.icere.org/	Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264)
	ICFES 2015	2015 International Conference on Food and Environmental Sciences http://www.icfes.org/	International Journal of Food Engineering (IJFE, ISSN: 2301-3664)
Feb. 14-15, 2015, Amsterdam, Netherlands Submission before November 30, 2014	**ICESD 2015**	2015 6th International Conference on Environmental Science and Development http://www.icesd.org/	Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264)
	ICCCP 2015	2015 5th International Conference on Chemistry and Chemical Process http://www.cbees.org/events/	International Journal of Chemical Engineering and Applications (IJCEA, ISSN:2010-0221)
	ICCGE 2015	2015 4th International Conference on Clean and Green Energy http://www.iccge.org/	Journal of Clean Energy Technologies (JOCET, ISSN: 1793-821X)
Mar. 10-11, 2015, Seoul,South Korea Submission before November 20, 2014	**ICFEB 2015**	2015 6th International Conference on Food Engineering and Biotechnology http://www.icfeb.org/	International Journal of Food Engineering (IJFE, ISSN: 2301-3664); Journal of Medical and Bioengineering (JOMB, ISSN: 2301-3796)
	ICBET 2015	2015 5th International Conference on Biomedical Engineering and Technology http://www.icbet.org/	Volume of Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)

	ICEII 2015	2015 5th International Conference on Environment and Industrial Innovation http://www.iceii.org/	International Journal of Innovation, Management and Technology (IJIMT, ISSN: 2010-0248); International Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264)
Mar. 19-20, 2015, Florence, Italy Submission before November 30, 2014	**ICCBS 2015**	2015 2nd International Conference on Chemical and Biological Sciences http://www.iccbs.org/	International Journal of Chemical Engineering and Applications (IJCEA, ISSN:2010-0221); International Journal of Bioscience, Biochemistry and Bioinformatics (IJBBB, ISSN: 2010-3638)
	ICCUE 2015	2015 2nd International Conference on Civil and Urban Engineering http://www.iccue.org/	International Journal of Engineering and Technology (IJET, ISSN:1793-8236)
	ICFSN 2015	2015 2nd International Conference on Food Security and Nutrition http://www.icfsn.org/	Volume of Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
Apr. 6-7, 2015, Kyoto, Japan Submission before November 20, 2014	**ICCOE 2015**	2015 2nd International Conference on Coastal and Ocean Engineering http://www.iccoe.org/	Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264)
	ICCFE 2015	2015 2nd International Conference on Chemical and Food Engineering http://www.iccfe.org/	International Journal of Chemical Engineering and Applications (IJCEA, ISSN:2010-0221); International Journal of Food Engineering (IJFE , ISSN: 2301-3664)
	ICBAE 2015	2015 International Conference on Biotechnology and Agriculture Engineering http://www.icbae.org/	Journal of Advanced Agricultural Technologies (JOAAT, ISSN:2301-3737); Journal of Medical and Bioengineering (JOMB, ISSN: 2301-3796)
Apr. 24-25, 2015, Istanbul,Turkey Submission before December 5, 2014	**ICESE 2015**	2015 5th International Conference on Environment Science and Engineering http://www.icese.org/	Volume of Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
	ICLST 2015	2015 5th International Conference on Life Science and Technology http://www.iclst.org/	Journal of Life Sciences and Technologies (JOLST, ISSN: 2301-3672)

	ICBFS 2015	2015 5th International Conference on Biotechnology and Food Science http://www.icbfs.org/	International Journal of Food Engineering (IJFE , ISSN: 2301-3664); Journal of Medical and Bioengineering (JOMB, ISSN: 2301-3796)
May. 12-13, 2015 Warsaw, Poland Submission before January 1, 2015	**ICCMP 2015**	2015 International Conference on Chemical Materials and Process http://www.iccmp.org/	Advanced Materials Research (ISSN: 1022-6680)
	ICBPE 2015	2015 2nd International Conference on Biomedical and Pharmaceutical Engineering http://www.icbpe.org/	The Journal of Medical and Bioengineering(JOMB, ISSN: 2301-3796)
	ICFAE 2015	2015 International Conference on Food and Agricultural Engineering http://www.icfae.org/	The Journal of Advanced Agricultural Technologies (JOAAT, ISSN:2301-3737)
May. 23-24, 2015 Singapore Submission before January 10, 2015	**ICEST 2015**	2015 6th International Conference on Environmental Science and Technology http://www.icest.org/	International Journal of Applied Environmental Sciences (ISSN: 0973-6077)
	ICBBT 2015	2015 7th International Conference on Bioinformatics and Biomedical Technology http://www.icbbt.org/	Information and Communication Technologies (ISSN: 1743-3517)
	ICPIE 2015	2015 4th International Conference on Petroleum Industry and Energy http://www.icpie.org/	the Journal of Industrial and Intelligent Information (JIII, ISSN: 2301-3745)
Jun. 15-16, 2015, Madrid, Spain Submission before February 5, 2015	**ICCPE 2015**	2015 4th International Conference on Chemical and Process Engineering (ICCPE 2015) http://www.iccpe.org/	International Journal of Chemical Engineering and Applications (IJCEA, ISSN:2010-0221)
	ICEEB 2015	2015 4th International Conference on Environment, Energy and Biotechnology (ICEEB 2015) http://www.iceeb.org/	Volume of Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
	ICAAA 2015	2015 5th International Conference on Asia Agriculture and Animal (ICAAA 2015) http://www.icaaa.org/	Journal of Advanced Agricultural Technologies (JOAAT ISSN: 2301-3737)

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