2015 APCBEES/IEDRC/SCIEI BEIJING CONFERENCES ABSTRACT

Beijing, China

October 23-25, 2015

Geosciences International Conference Centre

（地大国际会议中心）

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Table of Contents

Session 2

Session 3

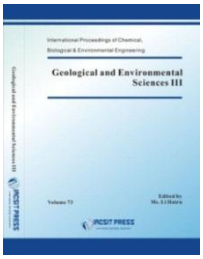
2015 APCBEES/IEDRC/SCIEI Beijing Conferences Introduction

Welcome to APCBEES/IEDRC/SCIEI 2015 conferences in Beijing, China. The objective of the Beijing conferences is to provide a platform for researchers, engineers, academicians as well as industrial professionals from all over the world to present their research results and development activities in Environment and BioScience, Advances in Food Sciences, Agriculture and Animal Science, Marketing Business and Economics, History and Society Development, Media and Film Studies, Trade, Economics and Finance, Image Processing, Robotics and Automation Engineering, Information and Electronics Engineering, and etc.

2015 5th International Conference on Environment and BioScience (ICEBS 2015)

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

International Journal of Pharma Medicine and Biological Sciences (IJPMBS, ISSN: 2278-5221) and will be included in ScienceDirect and sent to be reviewed by Scopus, Ei Compendex and ISI Proceedings.



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), Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, EBSCO, CNKI, WorldCat, Google Scholar, Cross ref and sent to be reviewed by Compendex and ISI Proceedings.

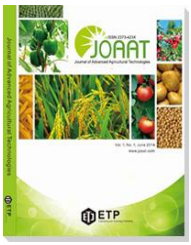
❄ **Conference website and email:** http://www.icebs.org/; icebs@cbees.org.

2015 2nd International Conference on Advances in Food Sciences (ICAFS 2015)

❄ **Paper publishing and index:** ICAFS 2015 papers will be published in the International Journal of Food Engineering (IJFE, ISSN: 2301-3664), and all papers will be included in the Engineering & Technology Digital Library, and indexed by Google Scholar; Engineering & Technology Digital Library; etc.

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

2015 6th International Conference on Agriculture and Animal Science (ICAAS 2015)



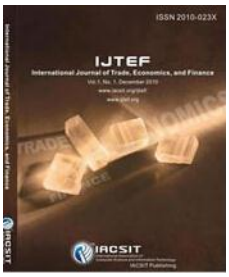
Paper publishing and index: ICAAS 2015 papers will be published in the Journal of Advanced Agricultural Technologies (JOAAT, ISSN:2301-3737),and all papers will be included in the Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, Google Scholar, EBSCO, Engineering & Technology Digital Library, Crossref and Electronic Journals Digital Library and sent to be reviewed by Ei Compendex and ISI Proceedings.

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

2015 International Conference on Marketing Business and Economics (ICMBE 2015)

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

Journal of Economics, Business and Management (JOEBM, ISSN: 2301-3567) and will be included in ScienceDirect and sent to be reviewed by Scopus, Ei Compendex and ISI Proceedings.



International Journal of Trade, Economics and Finance (IJTEF, ISSN: 2010-023X) and will be included in Engineering& Technology Digital Library, EBSCO, ProQuest, Crossref, Electronic Journals Library, DOAJand Ulrich's Periodicals Directory.

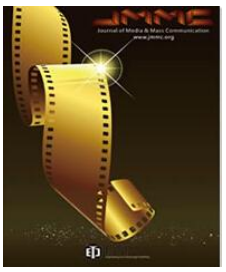
❄ **Conference website and email:** http://www.icmbe.org/; icmbe@iedrc.net.

2015 5th International Conference on History and Society Development (ICHSD 2015)

❄ Paper publishing and index: ICHSD 2015 papers will be published in the International Journal of Culture and History (IJCH, ISSN: 2382-6177), and all papers will be included in the DOAJ, Google Scholar, Engineering & Technology Digital Library, Crossref, ProQuest.

❄ **Conference website and email:** http://www.ichsd.org/; ichsd@iedrc.org.

2015 3rd International Conference on Media and Film Studies (ICMFS 2015)



❄ Paper publishing and index: ICMFS 2015 papers will be published in the Journal of Media & Mass Communication (JMMC), and all papers will be included in Google Scholar; Engineering & Technology Digital Library; etc.

❄ **Conference website and email:** http://www.icmfs.org/; icmfs@iedrc.net.

2015 3rd Journal Conference on Trade, Economics and Finance (JCTEF 2015)

❄ Paper publishing and index: JCTEF 3rd 2015 papers will be published in the International Journal of Trade, Economics and Finance (IJTEF, ISSN:2010-023X), and all papers will be included in Engineering& Technology Digital Library, EBSCO, ProQuest, Crossref, Electronic Journals Library,DOAJand Ulrich's Periodicals Directory.

❄ **Conference website and email:** http://www.ijtef.org/jctef/3rd/index.htm; jctef03@iacsitp.com.

2015 2nd International Conference on Robotics and Automation Engineering (ICRAE 2015)

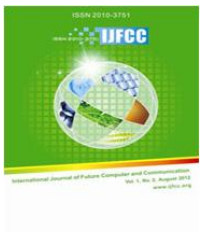
❄ Paper publishing and index: **ICRAE 2nd 2015** papers will be published in the **Journal of Automation and Control Engineering (JOACE, ISSN: 2301-3702)**, and all papers will be included in EI (INSPEC, IET), Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, Google Scholar, EBSCO, Engineering & Technology Digital Library and etc.

❄ **Conference website and email: http://icrae.org/; icrae@sciei.org.**

❄ Paper publishing and index: **ICRAE 2nd 2015** papers will be published in the **International Journal of Mechanical Engineering and Robotics Research (IJMERR, ISSN: 2278-0149)**, and all papers will be included in Index Corpernicus, ProQuest, UDL, Google Scholar, Open J-Gate; etc.

❄ **Conference website and email: http://icrae.org/; icrae@sciei.org.**

2015 5th International Conference on Information and Electronics Engineering (ICIEE 2015)



❄ Paper publishing and index: **ICIEE 5th 2015** papers will be published in the **International Journal of Future Computer and Communication (IJFCC, ISSN: 2010-3751)**, and all papers will be included in Google Scholar, Engineering & Technology Digital Library, and Crossref, DOAJ, Electronic Journals Library, EI (INSPEC, IET).

❄ **Conference website and email: http://iciee.org/; iciee@sciei.org.**

❄ Paper publishing and index: **ICIEE 5th 2015** papers will be published in the **Journal of Advances in Information Technology (JAIT, ISSN: 1798-2340)**, and all papers will be included in INSPEC; EBSCO; ULRICH's Periodicals Directory; WorldCat; CrossRef; Genamics JournalSeek; Google Scholar; Ovid LinkSolver; etc.

❄ **Conference website and email: http://iciee.org/; iciee@sciei.org.**

❄ Paper publishing and index: **ICIEE 5th 2015** papers will be published in the **International Journal of Electronics and Electrical Engineering (IJEEE, ISSN: 2301-380X)**, and all papers will be included in Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, Google Scholar, EBSCO, Engineering & Technology Digital Library, etc.

❄ **Conference website and email: http://iciee.org/; iciee@sciei.org.**

❄ Paper publishing and index: ICAIP 2nd 2015 papers will be published in the conference proceedings and all papers will be included in indexed by Ei and Scopus.

❄ **Conference website and email: http://icaip.org/; icaip@sciei.org.**

Presentation Instruction

Instructions for Oral Presentations

Devices Provided by the Conference Organizer:

Laptop Computer (MS Windows Operating System with MS PowerPoint and Adobe Acrobat Reader)
Digital Projectors and 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)

Instructions for Poster Presentation

Materials Provided by the Conference Organizer:

The place to put poster

Materials Provided by the Presenters:

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

Best Paper Award

One best paper will be selected from each oral presentation sessions, and the Certificate for Best Papers will be awarded at the end of each session on October 24, 2015.

Dress code

Please wear formal clothes or national representative of clothing.

Keynote Speaker Introductions

Keynote Speaker I

Prof. Byoung Ryong Jeong
Gyeongsang National University, Republic of Korea
Topic: "Plant tissue culture as a tool for mass propagation and research of ornamental and medicinal germplasm"

Abstract:
Plant tissue culture, as a tool for micropropagation and research of plant species, can be efficiently used not only for mass propagation and conservation of rare and endangered species, but also for genetic transformation and breeding of various ornamental and medicinal plant species. The techniques can play an important role in the clonal propagation and qualitative improvement of many important plants. Direct adventitious organogenesis is preferred as it enables to retain clonal fidelity, since many plant species are propagated for one or more unique features. Clonal propagation through somatic embryogenesis has also become an essential method for mass propagation and improvement of important plants. Direct embryogenesis reduces the time required for mass propagation, which may be beneficial to minimize culture-induced genetic changes. The success in regeneration of adventitious organs varies depending upon plant species and a number of endogenous and exogenous factors, among which hormonal balance has a primary role. In particular, the auxin-cytokinin ratio appears to be the most important factor in channeling regeneration responses toward a specific in vitro morphogenic process. Efficient protocols were developed for in vitro mass propagation of many plants including *Ajuga multiflora*, *Campanula punctata*, *Cotoneaster wilsonii*, *Crocus vernus*, *Dendranthema grandiflorum*, *Dianthus caryophyllus*, *Hedera helix*, *Jeffersonia dubia*, *Paeonia lactiflora*, *Rhododendron keoskei* var. *hypoglaucum*, and *Senecio cruentus*. Efficient protocols were developed also for genetic transformation of *Dendranthema grandiflorum* and *Rosa hybrida* for silicon transporter genes *Lsi1* and *Lsi2*. Methods of suppressing hyperhydricity in micropropagated plantlets such as carnations have also been studied.

This study was carried out with the support of 'Cooperative Research Program for Agriculture Science & Technology Development (Project No. 01090805)', Rural Development Administration, Republic of Korea. Sowbiya Muneer, Prabhakaran Soundararajan, Manivannan Abinaya, Chung Ho Ko, and Hao Wei were supported by a scholarship from the BK21 Plus Program, the Ministry of Education.

Keynote Speaker II

Prof. Dr. Uğur Yozgat
Marmara University, Turkey

Topic: "Relations between intention to seek samples, in store tasting and consumer buying behavior"

Abstract:

It is known and proved that consumer behavior and consumer purchasing decisions are influenced by many factors. These factors can be categorized as cultural, social, psychological and personal factors. Instant purchase decisions of consumers are largely affected by companies' promotional activities. The aims of sales promotions can be summarized as to increase sales volume in the short-term, maintain customer loyalty, emphasize novelty, and increase the effectiveness of other promotion tools. There are several types of consumer sales promotion techniques such as coupons, cash refund offers (or rebates), price packs, premiums, advertising specialties, patronage rewards, tasting, contests, sweepstakes, games etc. Because sales promotion activities have big impact on consumer buying behavior and purchasing decisions, companies should carefully choose the appropriate sales promotion technique that fits best to the target market. Among these activities in store tasting has a vital role because of its capability to lead customers try the product and buy it at that moment without any pre-plans. There may be several reasons that explain consumers post trial behaviors. In other words, after tasting the products offered, consumers may buy it due to many reasons. For instance, they may like the taste of it and want to use the product, feelings of indebtedness and appreciation due to tasting may force them to buy the product even they don't have an intend to buy before tasting. They may also lose face if they do not buy the product after buying it and therefore would feel they must buy it.

Keynote Speaker III

Prof. Fangyun Cheng
Beijing Forestry University and National Flower Engineering Research Center, China
Topic: "Importance of peonies as new edible crop for Chinese Health"

Current Research field

Molecular breeding and biotechnological study on ornamental plants

Micropropagation and Industrial production of peonies

Undertaking Projects

Molecular breeding of tree peonies and cultivar innovation, supported by National High Technology Research and Development Program of China (863) (2011AA100207)|

Studies on key techniques of peony industry in China, supported by National Science and Technology Support Program of China (2012BAD01B0704)

Education Background

1994.2-1996.12: Majored in ornamental plant and genetic breeding for Ph.D in Landscape Architecture College of Beijing Forestry University, Beijing, China

1984.9-1987.6: Majored in botany for M.S. degree in Biology Department of Northwest Normal University, China

1980.9-1984.7: Majored in biology for B. S. degree as above

Main Professional Experiences

2002.6-present: Professor in Landscape Architecture College, Beijing Forestry University, Beijing, China

2004.3-6: Visiting researcher in Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew in London, sponsored by the International Dendrology Society (IDS)

2000.6-2002.5: Associate professor in Landscape Architecture College, Beijing Forestry University, Beijing, China

1998.4-2000.4: Special researcher as postdoctoral fellow of Japanese Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), Faculty of Life and Environmental Science of Shimane University, Matsue, Japan

1996.12-1998.3: Associate professor in Biology Department of Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou, China

1990.12-1996.11: Lecturer in Biology Department of Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou, China

1990.2-1990.7: Visiting scholar in Biology Department of Beijing University, Beijing, China

1987.7-1990.11: Assistant in Biology Department of Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou, China

Keynote Speaker IV

Prof. Miwako HOSODA
Vice President, SEISA UNIVERSITY, Japan

Topic: “Human resource development to promote the establishment of sustainability- A path to a better future”

Abstract:

The impact of science and technology on human life has given rise to a technology-mediated environment, presenting new issues concerning environmental ethics. Having pointed out the need for sustainable development in the global society, it has become a worldwide issue to draw up a new method of educating people to preserve the ecosystem and promote economic development at a same time.

In the past, environmental organizations were responsible for training both local advisors and producers on how to find a balance between economic stability and ecological protection. However, the problem lies in the people in communities, who attempt to improve their surroundings by blindly following the instructions of their advisors and producers, as opposed to finding their own ways to achieve this equilibrium. Thus, people need a leader who can guarantee sustainable life and create a new ecological and economical system in their communities. From this, we can see that human resource development and the empowerment of people are important.

There are many people within these communities who have a specific area of profession or expertise. Accordingly, they are expected to understand regional issues in a more holistic and integrated manner. In addition, we can assume that these people are more familiar with the systems of business unique to these regions. Therefore, they have the potential to become the next leaders that will proceed with future global warming countermeasures, local resources utilizers, and managerial and business in the community.

Such leaders can be called "regional social entrepreneurs". In this report, I would like to present a model of human resource development with a significant leader. From there, I will explain how this system can be applied to "local social entrepreneurs".

Brief Schedule for Conferences

October 23, 2015 (Friday) 10:00~17:00 Arrival Registration **Venue: Lobby**
October 24, 2015 (Saturday) 8:30~18:00 Arrival Registration, Keynote Speech, and Conference Presentations **Venue: Conference Rooms (No. 5&7)**
Morning **Venue: Conference Room (No. 7)**
Opening Remarks 8:30~8:40 Keynote Speech I 8:40~9:20 Keynote Speech II 9:20~10:00
Coffee Break & Photo Taking 10:00~10:30
Keynote Speech III 10:30~11:10 Keynote Speech IV 11:10~11:50
Lunch 11:50~13:00 **Venue: (PEONY 1F)**
Afternoon **Venue: Conference Rooms (No. 5&7)**
Session 1: 13:00~15:00 (No. 5) 8 presentations—"Education, History, Culture, Film, Marketing, Human Resourse Management & Macroeconomy" Topic (ICHSD 2015, ICMBE 2015, ICMFS 2015&JCTEF 2015)
Session 2: 13:00~15:00 (No. 7) 10 presentations—"Computer Application and Mechanical Control Engineering" Topic (ICRAE 2015, ICIEE 2015 & ICAIP 2015)
Coffee Break 15:00~15:20
Session 3: 15:20~18:00 (No. 5) 13 presentations—"Food, Biomedical & Environmental Science" Topic (ICEBS 2015&ICAFS 2015&ICAAS 2015)
Session 4: 15:20~18:10 (No. 7) 14 presentations—"Agricultural Science" Topic (ICEBS 2015&ICAFS 2015&ICAAS 2015)
Dinner:18:30 **Venue: (PEONY 1F)**
October 25, 2015 (Sunday) 9:00~17:00 **One Day Tour**

Tips:
Please arrive at conference room around 10 minutes before the session beginning to upload the PPT into the conference laptop.

Detailed Schedule for Conferences

October 23, 2015 (Friday)

Venue: Lobby

10:00-17:00	**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 best paper will be selected from each oral presentation sessions, and the certificate for best papers will be awarded at the end of each session on October 24, 2015.

Morning, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

Venue: Conference Room (No. 7)

8:30-8:40		**Opening Remarks** Prof. Fangyun Cheng Beijing Forestry University and National Flower Engineering Research Center
8:40-9:20		**Keynote Speech I** Prof. Byoung Ryong Jeong Gyeongsang National University, Republic of Korea Topic: "Plant tissue culture as a tool for mass propagation and research of ornamental and medicinal germplasm"
9:20–10:00		**Keynote Speech II** Prof. Dr. Uğur Yozgat Marmara University, Turkey Topic: "Relations between intention to seek samples, in store tasting and consumer buying behavior"
10:00-10:30	**Coffee Break & Taking Photo**	
10:30-11:10		**Keynote Speech III** Prof. Fangyun Cheng Beijing Forestry University and National Flower Engineering Research Center, China Topic: "Importance of peonies as new edible crop for Chinese Health"
11:10-11:50		**Keynote Speech IV** Prof. Miwako HOSODA Vice President, SEISA UNIVERSITY, Japan Topic: "Human resource development to promote the establishment of sustainability-A path to a better future"

11:50-13:00	**Lunch (PEONY 1F)**

Tips: The exact time for each presentation is only for reference, it may be changed. We strongly suggest that you could attend the whole session for your presentation.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

13:00-15:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 5)

SESSION–1 (ICHSD 2015, ICMBE 2015, ICMFS 2015&JCTEF 2015-8 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Uğur Yozgat

D003 Presentation 1 (13:00~13:15)

The Importance of Promoting Self-Regulating Activities in Task-based Learning Involving Video Curriculum

Tristan Currie

University of Technology Sydney, Australia

Abstract—This paper highlights how Non-Instructional Class Time (occurring before the lesson 'begins' and after it 'ends'), can play an important role in encouraging student engagement in self-regulated learning, using a case study of adult learners studying the Pragmatics of English, as part of a video-curriculum in Hong Kong as an example. Mixed methods data analysis reveals how self-regulating activities work to integrate class-time, homework, and assessment into a feedback loop, offering constant stimulus to overcome learning disruptions. The paper concludes that Self-regulated learning (successfully encouraged during NICT) is effective at safeguarding course continuity and stimulating learning activity using video curriculum materials with adult learners.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

13:00-15:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 5)

SESSION–1 (ICHSD 2015, ICMBE 2015, ICMFS 2015&JCTEF 2015-8 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Uğur Yozgat

D005 Presentation 2 (13:15~13:30)

Influences of Regional Sama-Bajau Coastal Dwellings: Social Perspectives Through Identity Molding

Iziq Eafifi Ismail, Abdullah Sani Hj. Ahmad, and Ismail Ibrahim

Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia

Abstract—Ever since colonial powers came into Malay Archipelago, one of the major transformations introduced is the occupying territory by the controlling powers known as State boundary. It delineates cultural grounds that have been long interconnected between mainlands in the archipelago that extends from the Philippine toward Indonesia wherein lies the vestiges of the largest diaspora of ethnic dispersed from its ancestral ground-Sama-Bajau. This particular ethnic is unanimous throughout the coastal area of Malay archipelago with largest concentration would be in Mindanao of Philippine, Sabah of Malaysia and Sulawesi of Indonesia in which Sama-Bajau settlements have developed according to the locality. The objective of this paper is to discuss the evolution of coastal dwellings amongst this ethnic and the influences affecting the growth of Sama-Bajau perceptions and identity particularly within their built environment. Deriving from textual analysis, this paper theorized major influences by socio-politics discourses of Sama-Bajau throughout the history overlapping pre-colonial and post-colonial occupancies in Mindanao and Sabah specifically in its development towards achieving globalization. Study posits that there were two major conducting exertions that coerced development of Sama-Bajau dwellings and settlement: (1) Acculturation, through inter-ethnic relation and marriage; and (2) Malleability, through governing power. Coastal dwellings as in its rudimentary state, gradually thrived onto creating cohesive settlements that had major authority over Sama-Bajau ascension traversing social mobility in their quest for identity consolidation.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

13:00-15:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 5)

SESSION–1 (ICHSD 2015, ICMBE 2015, ICMFS 2015&JCTEF 2015-8 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Uğur Yozgat

D006 Presentation 3 (13:30~13:45)

A Study on the First Public Gymnasium in China—Shanghai YMCA Sichuan Rd Club

LIU Pinghao and ZHU Wenyi

Tsinghua University, China

Abstract—Shanghai YMCA Sichuan Rd Club, built in 1907, was the first public gymnasium in China. Belonged to Church, the YMCA was not considered to be a sport building. However, China YMCA buildings, started with Sichuan Rd Club, made a great contribution to the development of China's fitness culture and physical education. In this Club, China's modern physical culture started and physical education was brought to the public. With the swimming pool added to the original gymnasium, the "Gymnasium + Swimming Pool" YMCA prototype first appeared in China, which set the standards of gymnasium architecture for the YMCA followers in China and then other public stadiums.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

13:00-15:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 5)

SESSION–1 (ICHSD 2015, ICMBE 2015, ICMFS 2015&JCTEF 2015-8 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Uğur Yozgat

MBE005 Presentation 4 (13:45~14:00)

Defining Target Market based on Tourists' Perception: The Example of Tourist Destination Dubrovnik

Irena Pandža Bajs

Faculty of Business and Economics Zagreb University of Zagreb, Croatia

Abstract—The purpose of this paper is to research how destination management can determine the groups of tourists to target, those whose needs can best be met with the resources and capabilities available at a given destination. To achieve this goal, author conducted the research in Dubrovnik about tourists perception of destination's offer, tourist perceived value, satisfaction and future behavioral intentions among the tourist divided by gender, age, income, frequency of travel, first and repeated visit and trip organization. According to the results of an empirical study, destination management of Dubrovnik should focus its marketing activities on tourists older than 55 years with higher personal incomes since Dubrovnik can best meet the needs and wishes of that target market.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

13:00-15:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 5)

SESSION–1 (ICHSD 2015, ICMBE 2015, ICMFS 2015&JCTEF 2015-8 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Uğur Yozgat

MBE006 Presentation 5 (14:00~14:15)

Recreating the Application of Contract Negotiations in Labor Relations in Online Learning Environments

Bob G. Barrett

American Public University, USA

Abstract—As more economy fluctuate, Baby Boomers retire, and labor forces shrink, more organizations and industries are faced with a huge responsibility of hiring and keeping qualified employees in order to enable them to meet their expected services and/or products. However, some of these entities have been faced with the collective bargaining process or have worked with unions currently or in the past. In any event, one of the key events between labor and management is the process of contract negotiations. As more colleges and universities transition over to virtual or online learning environments, these academic institutions need to design and develop online courses to help replicate the same type of learning environment as conducted in traditional Face-to-Face (F2F) classrooms. There are many reasons why today's adult learner in moving towards online learning, however, both the educator and learner need to keep up to date with the ever-changing technology. Contextually, these new type of students may see this new type of learning as a challenge for them. Nonetheless, in light of the changing technologies, educators still need to focus on teaching content knowledge, but also how to apply it. One needs to consider that many of these returning learners may not be adequately prepared to move from the traditional Face-to-Face (F2F) physical learning environment, of which they grew up with, to a more progressive and high-technological online environment. Therefore, this paper will explore how today's human resource management teachers can help today's students learn more about labor relations and management in the context of learning about contract negotiations and applying this knowledge in a learning activity to better understand the process, people, and outcomes.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

13:00-15:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 5)

SESSION–1 (ICHSD 2015, ICMBE 2015, ICMFS 2015&JCTEF 2015-8 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Uğur Yozgat

M203 Presentation 6 (14:15~14:30)

Gender Performativity in RIZAL MANTOVANI'S *Air Terjun Pengantin*

Anton Sutandio

Maranatha Christian University, Indonesia

Abstract—This paper examines a contemporary Indonesian horror film, Rizal Mantovani's Air Terjun Pengantin (2009) in regard to its visual representation of gender. The film allegorically highlights the contention between the contemporary Indonesian discourses on gender and the New Order gender politics. In particular, this paper explores two elements of gender performativity: body images and sexuality. Significantly, the film incorporates elements of horror that inform the film's distinct use of allegory and engagement with issues of problematic Indonesian gender construction. The paper employs Judith Butler's sense of gender performativity to analyze the film's use of representation of sexuality. As the result, the film shows how the idea of gender materializes between the undying paternalistic and misogynistic Indonesia and the contemporary Indonesian gender discourses.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

13:00-15:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 5)

SESSION–1 (ICHSD 2015, ICMBE 2015, ICMFS 2015&JCTEF 2015-8 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Uğur Yozgat

M202 Presentation 7 (14:30~14:45)

Communication Competence on Facebook: Knowing What to Say, Knowing how to Communicate

Ismael N. Talili

Mindanao University of Science and Technology

Abstract—The social media have become part of many peoples' day-to-day existence. One of these is Facebook which allows them to establish and maintain connectivity worldwide. One aspect of Facebook users that has not yet been explored much as a subject of investigation is communication competence. The study was conducted to determine the communication competence of the select students of Mindanao University of Science and Technology on Facebook. It utilized the stratified random sampling technique to determine the desired sample size of 80 students. Validated survey questionnaires were distributed to the respondents. It utilized descriptive design; the data were analyzed and interpreted using mean, percentage and standard deviation to describe the frequency level of exposure on Facebook according to the identified variables, and ANOVA to determine the significant difference of the communication competence sub-skills among the students. The findings show that most of the respondents were highly competent communicators in certain sub-skills while the rest are incompetent in other sub-skills. The study concludes that overall the respondents need to acquire, if not, holistically develop communication competence which combines the sub-skills on "knowing what to say" and the "knowing how to communicate."

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

13:00-15:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 5)

SESSION–1 (ICHSD 2015, ICMBE 2015, ICMFS 2015&JCTEF 2015-8 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Uğur Yozgat

CF30032 Presentation 8 (14:45~15:00)

The Causes of Rising Australian Household Debt

Xianming Meng, Mahinda Siriwardana, and Judith McNeill

University of New England, Australia

Abstract—Household debt in Australia has accelerated at an astonishing rate since the early 1990s. Discussions and arguments about household debt have been heated. More recently, the financial crisis in the US and the global economic recession seem to have declared the riskiness of uncontrolled household debt and thus silenced the argument. However, questions about the reasons for and the impact of rising Australian household debt still warrant comprehensive analysis. By employing macroeconomic data and the data from Australian household accounts, this paper identifies the features of Australian household debt and analyses the causes and effects of rising Australian household debt.

Let's move to Session 2!

Tips: The exact time for each presentation is only for reference, it may be changed. We strongly suggest that you could attend the whole session for your presentation.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

13:00-15:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 7)

SESSION–2 (ICRAE 2015, ICIEE 2015 & ICAIP 2015-10 presentations)

Session Chair: Dr. Oleg Gusikhin

M0003 Presentation 1 (13:00~13:12)

Extended Kalman Filter Based Mobile Robot Localization in Indoor Fire Environments

Jong-Hwan, Kim and Gun In, Kim

Mechanical & Systems Engineering, Korea Military Academy, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Abstract—This paper presents localization of a mobile firefighting robot. Sensors that have been widely used for the localization in the past have shown limitations under fire environments due to low visibility and high temperatures. The extended Kalman filter was designed to accurately estimate position and orientation of the robot using relative distances to walls or objects surroundings. In addition, data from a frequency-modulated continuous-wave (FMCW) Radar, inertial measurement unit (IMU) and encoders that are capable of withstanding fire environments were fused to localize the robot in indoor fire environments. For its validation, an experiment was conducted in a 2 m × 4 m area. The experimental results showed that the proposed localization method was reliable.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

13:00-15:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 7)

SESSION–2 (ICRAE 2015, ICIEE 2015 & ICAIP 2015-10 presentations)

Session Chair: Dr. Oleg Gusikhin

M0014 Presentation 2 (13:12~13:24)

Development of a New Algorithm to Control Excitation of Particular Mode of a Building

Sanjukta Chakraborty and Samit Ray Chaudhuri

Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, India

Abstract—In this study, an active control algorithm is developed in order to control a particular mode of a shear building. The location of the actuator is considered at the first floor level for an easy application of the control force. In order to achieve the desired control, the sliding surface is designed in such a way that the effect of a particular mode of the structure at an ideal sliding is nullified. The control force is designed using a signum function in order to achieve the reachability to the sliding surface. In order to demonstrate the effectiveness of the control algorithm, a four-story shear building with uniform mass distribution is considered under an earthquake ground excitation. A secondary structure is also attached to the shear building having its frequency tuned to the second mode of the primary structure. The algorithm found to work very well in suppressing the second mode of the shear building and provides a tremendous reduction in the responses of the secondary structure.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

13:00-15:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 7)

SESSION–2 (ICRAE 2015, ICIEE 2015 & ICAIP 2015-10 presentations)

Session Chair: Dr. Oleg Gusikhin

P001 Presentation 3 (Poster) (13:24~13:36)

An Optimized Structure on FPGA of Key Point Description in SIFT Algorithm

Chenyu Xu, Jinlong Peng, En Zhu and Yuxin Zou

Southeast University, China

Abstract—SIFT algorithm is one of the most significant and effective algorithms to describe the features of image in the field of image matching. To implement SIFT algorithm to hardware environment is apparently considerable and difficult. In this paper, we mainly discuss the realization of Key Point Description in SIFT algorithm, along with Matching process. In Key Point Description, we have proposed a new method of generating histograms, to avoid the rotation of adjacent regions and insure the rotational invariance. In Matching, we replace conventional Euclidean distance with Hamming distance. The results of the experiments fully prove that the structure we propose is real-time, accurate, and efficient. Future work is still needed to improve its performance in harsher conditions.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

13:00-15:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 7)

SESSION–2 (ICRAE 2015, ICIEE 2015 & ICAIP 2015-10 presentations)

Session Chair: Dr. Oleg Gusikhin

P002 Presentation 4 (13:36~13:48)

The Coding Efficiency of Context-based Binary Arithmetic Coders in AVS2.0

Jing Cui and Sooik Chae

Seoul National University, The Republic of Korea

Abstract—In this paper we compare the coding efficiency of AVS 2.0 for engines of the Context-based Binary Arithmetic Coding (CBAC) in the AVS 2.0 and the Context-Adaptive Binary Arithmetic Coder (CABAC) in the HEVC. For fair comparison, the CABAC is embedded in the reference code RD10.1 because the CBAC is in the HEVC in our previous work [1]. The rate estimation table is employed only for RDOQ in the RD code. To reduce the computation complexity of the video encoder, therefore we modified the RD code so that the rate estimation table is employed for all RDO decision. Furthermore, we also simplify the complexity of rate estimation table by reducing the bit depth of its fractional part to 2 from 8. The simulation result shows that the CABAC has the BD-rate loss of about 0.7% compared to the CBAC. It seems that the CBAC is a little more efficient than that the CABAC in the AVS 2.0.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

13:00-15:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 7)

SESSION–2 (ICRAE 2015, ICIEE 2015 & ICAIP 2015-10 presentations)

Session Chair: Dr. Oleg Gusikhin

PP001 Presentation 5 (13:48~14:00)

Stored-fluorography Mode Reduce Radiation Dose During Cardiac Catheterization Measured by OSLD Dosimeter

Kuo Ting Tang, Chun-Chih Lin, and **Chien-Yi Ting**

Shu-Zen Junior College of Medicine and Management, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

Abstract—Coronary angiogram is an imperative tool for diagnosis of coronary artery diseases, in which cine-angiography is a commonly used method. Although the angiography proceeds under radiation, the potential risk of radiation exposure for both the patients and the operators was seldom noticed. In this study, the absorbed radiation dose in stored-fluorography mode was compared with that in cine-angiography mode by using optically simulated luminescent dosimeters to realize their effects on radiation dose.

Patients received coronary angiogram via radial artery approach were randomized into the stored-fluorography group (N=30) or the cine-angiography group (N=30).The excluded criteria were: 1. women at pregnancy or on breast feeding, 2. chronic kidney diseases with glomerular filtration rate less than 60 mL/min. During the coronary angiogram, absorbed dose of the patients and the operator radiation exposure was measured with optically simulated luminescent dosimeter (OSLD). The absorbed dose of the patients in the stored-fluorography group (3.13±0.25 mGy)was apparently lower than that in the cine-angiography group(65.57±5.37 mGy; $P<0.001$).For the operator, a statistical difference ($P<0.001$) was also found between the stored-fluorography group(0.09163 μGy and the cine-angiography(0.6519μGy).Compared with traditional cine-angiography mode, the stored-fluorography mode can apparently reduce radiation exposure of the patients and the operator in coronary angiogram.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

13:00-15:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 7)

SESSION–2 (ICRAE 2015, ICIEE 2015 & ICAIP 2015-10 presentations)

Session Chair: Dr. Oleg Gusikhin

P004 Presentation 6 (14:00~14:12)

A High Capacity multiple Watermarking Scheme Based on Fourier descriptor and Sudoku

Zheng Huimin

Institute of Information Engineering Shenzhen University, Shenzhen China

Abstract—Digital watermark is a type of technology to hide some significant information which is mainly used to protect digital data. A high capacity multiple watermarking method is proposed, which adapts the Fourier descriptor to pre-process the watermarks, while a Sudoku puzzle is used as a reference matrix in embedding process and a key in extraction process. It can dramatically reduce the required capacity by applying Fourier descriptor. Meanwhile, the security of watermarks can be guaranteed due to the Sudoku puzzle. Unlike previous algorithms applying Sudoku puzzle in spatial domain, the proposed algorithm works in transformed domain by applying LWT2.In addition, the proposed algorithm can detect the temper location accurately. The experimental results demonstrated that the goals mentioned above have been achieved.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

13:00-15:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 7)

SESSION–2 (ICRAE 2015, ICIEE 2015 & ICAIP 2015-10 presentations)

Session Chair: Dr. Oleg Gusikhin

K001 Presentation 7 (14:12~14:24)

Small Range High Precision Positioning Algorithm Based on Improved Sinc Interpolation

Zhengping Li, Chaoliang Qin, Yongmei Zhang, Li Ma, Changliu Niu, Xingsheng Zhu

North China University of Technology, China

Abstract—This paper designed an improved positioning system which employed a proposed improved Sinc interpolation algorithm to reduce the sampling frequency of the system, calculated time difference of arrival (TODA) values with matched filter, estimated the position of the target node by Chan's algorithm and used Chauvenet criterion to optimize the positioning results. Analysis and simulation results showed that the algorithm could reduce the sampling frequency to a great extent while ensuring the accuracy of the positioning system.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

13:00-15:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 7)

SESSION–2 (ICRAE 2015, ICIEE 2015 & ICAIP 2015-10 presentations)

Session Chair: Dr. Oleg Gusikhin

K007 Presentation 8 (14:24~14:36)

Mobile Computing Security: Issues and Requirements

Enaam Faihan Alotaibi, Adnan Albar and Md Hoque

University of Dhaka, Bangladesh

Abstract—In recent years the size of computing machines has decreased with more power of computing, which helped to develop the concept of mobile computing like laptops, PDAs, cell phones, data storage device, and other mobile devices. Most people begin acquisition these devices because of the nature and advantages such as easy of carrying and moving it from place to place. Although the wide spread and popularity of these devices, it has introduced new security threats which were not existing in the traditional computing, and it should be identified to protect the physical devices and the sensitive information of users. In this paper, we will highlight on some of the security issues related to mobile computing systems in order to avoid or reduce them, with addressing the security issues into two aspects: first is related to transmission of information over wireless networks, and the second is related to information residing on mobile devices. Finally, some security techniques and requirements are presented.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

13:00-15:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 7)

SESSION–2 (ICRAE 2015, ICIEE 2015 & ICAIP 2015-10 presentations)

Session Chair: Dr. Oleg Gusikhin

K009 Presentation 9 (14:36~14:48)

2-D Magnetometer by using Low Cost Silicon Hall Sensor

Athirot Mano and Wisut Titiroongruang

King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, Thailand

Abstract—This research presents an application of low cost 2-D silicon Hall sensor for 2-D magnetometer that can respond to two direction of magnetic field, perpendicular and parallel field. The magnetic sensor structure is fabricated on p-type silicon substrate that has resistivity as 20-30 ohm.cm by using planar silicon technology. The structure consists of five Aluminum sensitive ohmic contacts on rectangular active area with diameter of 600×300 μm2. The response of device was tested for two axis in magnetic flux density range 0-5,000 G. Linear response was found. And as the result, sensitivity of perpendicular field was $85.182 \mu V/G$ and $29.982 \mu V/G$ for the parallel field, while the Hall voltage amplification 3,400 times is 0.291 mV/G for perpendicular field and the 10,230 time is 0.307 mV/G for parallel field response that was measured in magnetic flux density between 0-5,000 gauss. After that the 2-D Hall device is used for magnetometer system and was verified the calibration results comparing with standard Gaussmeter. The comparison are presents acceptable agreement. Also the coefficient of determination (R2) are computed and shown 0.9999 and 0.9998 for two axis of magnetic the response Bz and Bx respectively. Therefore, this implies the 2-D silicon Hall sensor can be developed to be a 2-D magnetometer opportunely.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

13:00-15:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 7)

SESSION–2 (ICRAE 2015, ICIEE 2015 & ICAIP 2015-10 presentations)

Session Chair: Dr. Oleg Gusikhin

K010 Presentation 10 (14:48~15:00)

Socio-Cyberphysical System for Parking Support

Alexander Smirnov, Nikolay Shilov and **Oleg Gusikhin**

Ford Motor Company, USA

Abstract—The paper proposes an approach and its supporting technologies for building a socio-cyberphysical system aimed at intelligent driver support. The approach is based on usage of such technologies as smart space for communication possibilities, behavior analysis for personalized support and human decision foreseeing, and fuzzy constraint satisfaction for treating uncertainties arising in stochastic systems such as traffic. The application of the approach is illustrated via a parking spot searching case study.

15:00-15:20	**Coffee Break**

Tips: The exact time for each presentation is only for reference, it may be changed. We strongly suggest that you could attend the whole session for your presentation.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

15:20-18:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 5)

SESSION–3 (ICEBS 2015&ICAFS 2015&ICAAS 2015-13 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Miwako HOSODA

J0002 Presentation 1 (15:20~15:32)

Shelf-Life of Carrots (*Daucus carota*) Immersed in Calcium Lactate and Ascorbic Acid Solutions

Liwayway H. Acero

San Beda College Manila, Philippines

Abstract—The most common methods to prolong shelf-life of carrots is by refrigeration. This method is effective but the cost of production is high. In rural areas where refrigeration is a luxury, carrot growers suffered big losses during harvest season due to rotting and decay of their products. No studies have been conducted in Philippine setting on the use of simple and readily available chemical method that entails low cost in prolonging the shelf life of carrots. This study focuses on the simple chemical methods that can immediately be used by carrot growers and retailers on how to prolong the shelf-life of their products in the absence of refrigeration. Three treatments were used in this study. T1-control, no immersion, T2 carrots were immersed in 30 g./l calcium lactate in different immersion time (10, 20, 30 minutes) and T3 carrots were immersed 30 g/l. Ascorbic acid solution in different immersion time (10, 20, 30 minutes). Initial weight, initial volume, final weight, final volume, shelf-life in days and cost analysis per treatment was computed. Result showed significant difference on the final volume of the carrots after 10 days in favor of carrots immersed in 30g/l of Calcium lactate (T2). Same treatment also revealed the highest average final weight after 10 days of shelf-life.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

15:20-18:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 5)

SESSION–3 (ICEBS 2015&ICAFS 2015&ICAAS 2015-13 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Miwako HOSODA

H0001 Presentation 2 (15:32~15:44)

Phenolic Compounds and Antioxidant Activities of Pomegranate Peels

Shafika Zaki, Somia Abdelatif, Nehal Abdel Mohsen and Ferial Ismail

Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo university/Food Science Department, Giza, Egypt

Abstract—Methanol and aqueous extracts of pomegranate peels (Punica granatum L.) from two Egyptian varieties (Wardey and Manfalouty) were screened for phenolic compounds and antioxidant activities. Amounts of phenolic compounds in methanol peels extracts were higher than those in water extracts. The relative contents of phenolic compounds displayed variability as Manfalouty contained higher percent of phenolic compounds for protocatchoic acid, P-coumaric acid, chlorogenic acid, catechin, epicatechin, ellagic acid. However, Wardey peel contained higher percentage of phenolic compounds for vanillic acid, Caffeic acid and ferulic acid. Antioxidant activities of peel extracts by β-carotene-linoleate model system showed that inhibition values of methanol both peel extracts exhibited higher values than water extracts.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

15:20-18:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 5)

SESSION–3 (ICEBS 2015&ICAFS 2015&ICAAS 2015-13 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Miwako HOSODA

H0004 Presentation 3 (15:44~15:56)

The Effect of Adding Fig Leaf Extracts by Thermal Method to Virgin Olive Oil on the Physicochemical Properties and Oxidative Stabilityits

Maryam Fahimdanesh and Vahid Tafazolifard

Shahr-e-Qods Branch, Islamic Azad University-Tehran, Iran

Abstract—Given the importance of olive oil and vulnerable against oxidative spoilage, can be used fig leaf extract as an antioxidant to prevent corruption in the olive oil. This study examined the effect of adding fig (ficuscarica) leaf extract by thermal method to virgin olive oil on the physicochemical properties and oxidative stability it, in a randomized complete block design with three replications deals. Treatments include virgin olive oil contains fig leaf extract 5%extracted by thermal method at 80 °C for one hour and control of virgin olive oil (no fig leaf extract), respectively. The results showed that the addition of fig leaf extract as antioxidants in virgin olive oil by thermal method thereby increasing total amount of polyphenol compounds, chlorophyll content and oxidative stability compared with virgin olive oil (Control).The polyphenolic compounds with peroxide and TBA inverse relationship,thus increasing the amount of polyphenol compounds can reduce peroxide and TBA are fig leaf extract containing samples compared to control samples.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

15:20-18:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 5)

SESSION–3 (ICEBS 2015&ICAFS 2015&ICAAS 2015-13 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Miwako HOSODA

B0007 Presentation 4 (15:56~16:08)

Review for Application and Medicine Effects of Spirulina, *Spirulina Platensis* Microalgae

Mansoreh Ghaeni and Laleh Roomiani

Islamic Azad University, Ahvaz Branch

Abstract—Spirulina is a filamentous cyanobacteria with many applications in food and drug industries, as a food in human, aquaculture, vet and poultry industries. Semi and mass culture of Spirulina carries out in different countries. it contains large amounts of protein (70% dry weight), carotenoid (4000 mg/kg), (*omega*-3 and *omega*-6 polyunsaturated fatty acids ,gamma linolenic acid (GLA), sulfolipids, glycolipids, polysaccharides, provitamins; vitamin A vitamin E, various B vitamins; and minerals, including calcium, iron, magnesium, manganese, potassium, zinc and selenium. Pre-clinical and clinical studies suggest that *Spirulina* has certain therapeutic effects such as protection against some cancers, enhancement of the immune system, radiation protection, reduction of hyperlipidemia and obesity. In this paper, uses and therapeutic effect of spirulina have been reviewed according to new researches.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

15:20-18:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 5)

SESSION–3 (ICEBS 2015&ICAFS 2015&ICAAS 2015-13 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Miwako HOSODA

B0017 Presentation 5 (16:08~16:20)

The Quality of Instant Noodle Made from Local Corn Flour and Tapioca Flour

Usman Pato, Yusmarini Yusuf, Rifka F. Isnaini, and Debby M. Dira

Riau University

Abstract—The demand for imported wheat flour is predicted to increase by at least 6% every year in Indonesia. Whereas on the one hand, each region in Indonesia actually has the potential of local food such as corn and cassava flours. The objective of this study was to obtain the best formulation in the production of instant noodle made from corn and cassava flours. Research was conducted experimentally using Complete Randomized Design with three replications for each treatment. The data obtained were analyzed by ANOVA and the sensory evaluation data were analyzed by Q Test. Results show that addition of 55% cassava flour resulted in instant noodle which meet the Indonesian quality standard of Instant Noodle (SNI 01-3551-2000) except for protein content of less then 4%. Sensory test data showed no difference between instant noodle made from local corn flour substituted with cassava flour and that from commercial instant noodle.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

15:20-18:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 5)

SESSION–3 (ICEBS 2015&ICAFS 2015&ICAAS 2015-13 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Miwako HOSODA

B0001 Presentation 6 (16:20~16:32)

Combination Effect of Feed Supplements on Milk Yield and Milk Quality of Dairy Cattle

S. Martono, W. Negara, R. A. Gopar and M. N. Rofiq

Agency for The Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT)

Abstract—This study was to evaluate the effects of feed supplements containing tannins, NPN and mineral on milk yield and milk quality of dairy cattle. Nine lactating dairy cows were designed in experiment by a completely randomized design with 3 treatments and 3 replications. Treatment consists of R0: Total Mixed Ration (TMR); RA: TMR + supplements A; RB: TMR + supplement B. The results showed that supplementation of feed supplements A and B were no effect on milk yield and quality but were had significantly different effect on Milk production efficiency for MPE (Milk yield/FCM). Feed supplement A can increase milk yield by 20.88% and feed supplement B increase milk yield by 8.07% compare with only TMR feeding. All supplementation feed supplement had average milk yield higher than control feed. In conclusion the feed supplements increase feed efficiency for dairy cattle.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

15:20-18:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 5)

SESSION–3 (ICEBS 2015&ICAFS 2015&ICAAS 2015-13 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Miwako HOSODA

B0009 Presentation 7 (16:32~16:44)

Value-Added of Processed Fresh Milk and Hygiene Behavior on Pavement Milk Trader and Milk Cafe in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Sudi Nurtini, Indratiningsih, Nurliyani, and Tridjoko WisnuMurti

Universitas Gadjah Mada

Abstract—The purpose of the study was to know the value-added and hygiene behavior of processed fresh milk at pavement milk trader and milk café. The study was conducted with survey method and direct observation. The number of respondents consisted of 24 pavement milk traders, 20 milk cafes being collected by judgmental sampling method. Data were analyzed with value-added, descriptive analysis. The result showed that the added- value of processed fresh milk on pavement milk trader was 2841.60 IDR per portion and 4910.35 IDR per portion on milk café trader. There were 87.50% of pavement milk trader had practiced good aspect of hygiene and less good for the rest (12.50%), meanwhile 100% of milk café had practiced all of good aspect of hygiene. The conclusion of this study were value-added of fresh milk processing product at milk café was higher per portion compared to those on pavement milk trader and all of the milk café had conducted good hygiene behavior, while most of pavement milk trader (87.5%) had applied good hygiene behavior; the rest of 12.5 % was still less good of hygiene behavior.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

15:20-18:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 5)

SESSION–3 (ICEBS 2015&ICAFS 2015&ICAAS 2015-13 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Miwako HOSODA

J0005 Presentation 8 (16:44~16:56)

Evaluation of Essential Oil Mixture Overuse on Gut Health and Some Immune Parameters in Laying Japanese Quail (*Coturnix Coturnix Japonica*)

Marwa A. Hassan, Mohamed S. Yusuf, Omnia E. Kilany, H. A. Khalil, A. M. Hanafy and A. M. Hassan

Suez Canal University, Egypt

Abstract—This experiment was conducted to investigate the effect of relatively overuse of patent essential oil mixture (EOM) continuously added to drinking water for a period of 6 weeks in Japanese quails on microbial colonization in iliocecal content, some morphometric characteristic and some immune parameters. Experimental birds were divided into 3 groups, control (G1) and two treatment groups (G2 and G3) which received essential oil mixture at a rate of 1 and 2ml per liter, respectively. Results of total bacterial count (TBC), E.coli, Streptococcus and Lactobacillus counts revealed no significant difference ($p \leq 0.05$) between different groups, however there was a trend toward increase counts in treated birds. Also the same pattern was observed in pH values of different intestinal segments. On the other hand, villus height of jejunum and ilium revealed significant decrease ($p \leq 0.05$) in both treatments accompanied with decrease in the digestibility percentage of crude protein and dry matter of fecal content. Carcass yield showed non-significant decrease in G3. Treated groups showed non-significant decrease in both post first and second dose responses to Newcastle disease virus vaccine in comparison with control. Cell-mediated immune response to phytohaemagglutinin (PHA) revealed no significant difference between treated groups and control. On conclusion levels of essential oil mixture used for a period of 6 weeks showed no beneficial effect on carcass yield or reduction of bacterial count in the intestine with no improvement of the immunity; on contrast it has a negative effect on villus height of jejunum and ilium and use of natural products should be evaluated from both beneficial levels and economic importance of levels used.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

15:20-18:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 5)

SESSION–3 (ICEBS 2015&ICAFS 2015&ICAAS 2015-13 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Miwako HOSODA

J0009 Presentation 9 (16:56~17:09)

Investigation of the Effect of Lung Cancer Target Molecule Mutation on the Drug Potency of Gefitinib Based on Molecular Docking

Yuning Liu and Junhui Gao

Wuxi No.1 Senior High School, Wuxi, China

Abstract—Using homology modeling and molecular docking, this program aims to investigate the mechanism of how exon-19 deletion mutation of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) increases the drug potency of gefitinib.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

15:20-18:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 5)

SESSION–3 (ICEBS 2015&ICAFS 2015&ICAAS 2015-13 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Miwako HOSODA

J1002 Presentation 10 (17:09~17:22)

Effect of Chronic Treatment with None Steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drug (diclofenac) on Kidney Scinitgraphy

Seham Mustafa and Abdelhamid H Elgazzar

College of Nursing, Public Authority for Applied Education & Training, Kuwait

Abstract—Background /Aim: Our previous study investigated the effect of a single dose of NSAID diclofenac, which is the most commonly used to relieve kidney pain, on the renograms using radiopharmaceuticals. The objective of this study is to examine the effect of long-term use of diclofenac on renography.
Methods: A baseline study (control) was done by injecting the rabbits ^{99m}Tc-DTPA and a renography was performed. Two days later an i.v. dose of diclofenac was given daily for 8 days.
Results: Diclofenac treatment shifted the renogram to the right compared to the control curves indicating that there was a delayed renal uptake of the tracer and clearance of radioactivity. The calculated average values of Tmax and T ½ for control and treated rabbits were (5.4±0.5 and 12.9±1.5 min) & (13.35±3 and 29.50±4 min) respectively, (n=12 ; *p<0.05).
Conclusions: Diclofenac, prostaglandins synthesis inhibitor, delayed both the time to reach peak renal activity (Tmax) and the subsequent renal clearance time (T½), and tracer arrival in the bladder was delayed. These results prove that long-term use or a single dose of NSAID have similar effect on Renography. Therefore, we suggest not to use NSAIDs before doing renography to avoid misleading results.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

15:20-18:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 5)

SESSION–3 (ICEBS 2015&ICAFS 2015&ICAAS 2015-13 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Miwako HOSODA

J0008 Presentation 11 (17:22~17:35)

Efficiency of Biochar from Agricultural Waste to Remove Heavy Metals in Water

Nisa Pakvilai

Valaya Alongkorn Rajabhat University Under the Royal Patronage, Thailand

Abstract—The aim of this study was to investigate the efficiency of biochar from agricultural waste to remove heavy metals in drinking water. Biochar in the study was chosen from three plant species are including; cat-tail (Typha angustifolia L.), bamboo (Bambusa bambos (L.) Voss.), and water hyacinth (Eichhornia crassipes (C. Mart. Solms.). Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) wad used to determine of heavy metal (Cu, Pb, and Fe) in water. Result was show that all amounts of biochar from cat-tail and bamboo could be reduce the concentration of Cu (98-100%), Pb (14.0-97.7%) and Fe (8.3-95.7%), respectively. Water hyacinth biochar 10 gram is excluded because it does not absorb Cu. However, the study found that the adsorption cat tail biochar 10 grams could absorb the highest Cu. Biochar can be applying to reduce a risk of harm by heavy metal from water to become a tool for rural areas to be without water supplied system.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

15:20-18:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 5)

SESSION–3 (ICEBS 2015&ICAFS 2015&ICAAS 2015-13 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Miwako HOSODA

J0013 Presentation 12 (17:35~17:48)

Anthropogenic Aerosol Effects on Climate Change

Xiangjun Shi and Xiefei Zhi

Hebei Climate Center, Shijiazhuang, China

Abstract—In this paper, uncertainties in estimating anthropogenic aerosol indirect effects on warm clouds are explored using the recently developed Grid point Atmospheric Model (GAMIL) with prescribed aerosol fields. The anthropogenic aerosol indirect effect is calculated by the change in shortwave cloud forcing from preindustrial times to present-day. Simulations show anthropogenic aerosol indirect effect is not sensitive to two different physically-based droplet nucleation parameterizations. However, anthropogenic aerosol indirect effect is quite sensitive to the assumption on the sub-grid vertical velocities, which are used to drive physically-based droplet nucleation parameterization. Furthermore, sensitivity simulations indicate that aerosol influence on convective clouds, which is not considered in GAMIL model, might be an important contributor to anthropogenic aerosol indirect effect.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

15:20-18:00

Venue: Conference Room (No. 5)

SESSION–3 (ICEBS 2015&ICAFS 2015&ICAAS 2015-13 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Miwako HOSODA

B0010 Presentation 13 (17:48~18:00)

Determination and Comparison of heavy metals (Hg, Cd, Pb and As) of *Barbus grypus* and *Capoeta capoeta* in Heleh River from Iran

Laleh Roomiani, FatemehMashayekhi, and MansorehGhaeni

Islamic Azad University, Ahvaz Branch

Abstract—The present study was carried out to investigate contamination of heavy metals Hg, Cd, Pb and As in muscle of *Barbus grypus* and *Capoetacapoeta* in Heleh river from Iran. Heavy metal levels in fish samples were analyzed by Perkin Elmer 4100 ZL atomic absorption. The highest concentration of Hg, Cd, Pb and As were measured in muscle of *Barbus grypus* and the lowest concentration of Hg, Cd, Pb and As in muscle of *Capoeta capoeta*. Concentrations of heavy metals Cd, Pb and As in muscle of *Barbus grypus* and *Capoetacapoeta* were showed significant difference ($P< 0.05$), but for Hg there was no significant difference ($P> 0.05$). Heavy metal concentrations were higher in the *Barbus grypus*, when compared with *Capoeta capoeta*.

Let's move to Session 4!

Tips: The exact time for each presentation is only for reference, it may be changed. We strongly suggest that you could attend the whole session for your presentation.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

15:20-18:10

Venue: Conference Room (No. 7)

SESSION–4 (ICEBS 2015&ICAFS 2015&ICAAS 2015-14 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Byoung Ryong Jeong & Prof. Fangyun Cheng

B0004 Presentation 1 (15:20~15:32)

Effects of NENP Vs LELP diets on Some Laying and Reproductive Performance parameters of Japanese quail's Hens

Mohamed S. Yusuf, **Adel S. El Nabtiti**, and Hengmi Cui

Suez Canal University

Abstract—To assess the effect of single low energy-low protein diet with normally required calorie: protein ratio against normal dietary NRC 1994 requirements in summer season on laying and reproductive state of Japanese quails. Forty-two days old, 60 adult and sexed Japanese quails were divided into two equal groups, 5 replicates, and 6 birds each with a sex ratio 1:5. A laying and reproductive trial extended for six weeks. All dry mash two different layer diets were formulated containing 20% CP and 2900 Kcal ME/kg diet (control) and low energy- low protein (LELP) group containing 18% CP and 2610 Kcal ME/kg diet with normal methionine, lysine and mineral requirements, without antibiotic supplementation. By the end of laying and reproductive trial from 8^{th}-14^{th} week of age the two different diets resulted in non-statistical differences in the terms of body weight, metatarsal ash% laying rate %, total egg No., average daily and weekly feed intake with similar intestinal pH. Manipulated diet was significantly improved feed conversion ratio (FCR), protein conversion ratio (PCR), total egg mass, egg weight, egg yolk with significant improvement in fertility and hatchability. Results concluded that, normal energy: protein ratio with normally required critical amino acids with low protein and energy contents may protect the normal production with improved concept of cost-effective diets.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

15:20-18:10

Venue: Conference Room (No. 7)

SESSION–4 (ICEBS 2015&ICAFS 2015&ICAAS 2015-14 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Byoung Ryong Jeong & Prof. Fangyun Cheng

J1004 Presentation 2 (15:32~15:44)

Study of Salinity Pollution due to Irrigated Agriculture from Sangamner area, Ahmednagar district, Maharashtra, India

Keshav Deshmukh and Lata Deshmukh

Post – Graduate Research Center in Chemistry, Sangamner Nagarpalika Arts, D.J. Malpani Commerce & B.N. Sarda Science College, Sangamner – 422605, Dist. Ahmednagar, (M.S), India

Abstract—Irrigation plays a critical role in providing food and fiber for the growing population in India. Irrigation is not only a science concerning with better use of water but it is an art of management. A tendency among farmers in dry regions is to over – irrigate which causes rise in the groundwater levels resulting in degradation of soil and groundwater resources. This also leads to continuous decline in agricultural productivity. In view of this, an attempt is made to study the salinity pollution due to irrigated agriculture in Sangamner area. 25 groundwater samples were analysed for various parameters such as pH, EC, TDS, Ca^{2+}, Mg^{2+}, Na^{+}, K^{+}, Ca^{2+}, Mg^{2+}, SO_4^{2-} and NO_3^{-} during pre and post monsoon season. pH and electrical conductivity show higher values in pre monsoon due to increase in the ionic content of groundwater. High proportion of Cl, SO_4 and NO_3 in irrigated agriculture sector in comparison with non-irrigated agriculture. Amongst the cations, Ca and Na are most predominant constituents. On the basis of TDS, the groundwater is classified as fresh, slightly saline to moderately saline and very saline in character. In general saline groundwater is confined to irrigated agriculture and that of fresh to non – irrigated agricultural zone. Increase in the concentration of nitrate during irrigation was associated with a higher level of irrigation return flow (IRF). Salinization and/or alkalization of soils and groundwater, waterlogging and nitrate pollution has been identified as agricultural irrigation effects on the groundwater quality in the area. The soils from the study area are easily waterlogged during rainy season. The problem is further aggravated due to decrease in depth of water table by injudicious irrigation and canal seepage. The education and training programmes must receive due priority to farmers regarding the effects of intensive agricultural irrigation on groundwater to avoid further degradation of soil and groundwater resources.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

15:20-18:10

Venue: Conference Room (No. 7)

SESSION–4 (ICEBS 2015&ICAFS 2015&ICAAS 2015-14 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Byoung Ryong Jeong & Prof. Fangyun Cheng

B0018 Presentation 3 (15:44~15:56)

Effect of Stocking Density and Dietary Sulfur Amino Acids on Welfare Indices of Broiler Chicks

M. Toghyani, S. Heidari, and A. Emadinia

Islamic Azad University Isfahan (Khorasgan Branch)

Abstract—Stocking density is a key point in broiler welfare and cost of production. This experiment was carried out to investigate effect of three stocking density (12, 16 and 18 birds per m^2) and two levels of sulfur amino acids (S-AA) (100 and 120% requirement) on welfare indices (gait score, breast burn, hock burn, footpad dermatitis, feathering score and tonic immobility) of 390 day-old chickens. Most favorable gait score, footpad dermatitis, hock burn and breast burn obtained using 12 chickens per m^2 at 35 and 42d. Increasing levels of S-AA significantly decreased footpad dermatitis, hock burn and breast burn ($P<0.05$). Tonic immobility also increased remarkably with increasing of stocking density and 120% S-AA decreased tonic immobility times ($P<0.05$). Chickens had more feather coverage in 120% S-AA and in density of 12 chickens ($P<0.05$). In conclusion, lower stocking densities and higher level of sulfur amino acids improved welfare indices of broiler chicks.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

15:20-18:10

Venue: Conference Room (No. 7)

SESSION–4 (ICEBS 2015&ICAFS 2015&ICAAS 2015-14 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Byoung Ryong Jeong & Prof. Fangyun Cheng

B0020 Presentation 4 (15:56~16:08)

Effects of replacement of soybean meal with extruded full-fat soybean on ω_6 to ω_3 ratio in broiler meat

Habib Aghdam Shahryar and Hassan Nassiri-fard

Department of Animal science, Faculty of Animal and Veterinary Science, Shabestar branch, Islamic Azad University, Shabestar, Iran

Abstract—This experiment was conducted to evaluate the effects of replacing soybean meal with different levels of the extruded full-fat Iranian soybean (EFIS) on performance and lipid serum of broilers. A total of 300 one day old male chicks (Ross 308) were used in a completely randomized design with five dietary treatments and four replicates pen from 11to 42 days. Dietary treatments included different levels of EFIS (0, 5, 10, 15 and 20%) replaced with soybean meal in grower and finisher periods (11 to 42d). Performance parameters and fatty acids composition in breast and thigh meat were evaluated. The results show that the feed conversion ratio ($P<0.05$) in broilers fed with different levels of the EFIS was improved. ω_6 to ω_3 fatty acids ratio in breast and thigh meat were significantly ($P<0.01$) increased by increasing levels of EFIS.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

15:20-18:10

Venue: Conference Room (No. 7)

SESSION–4 (ICEBS 2015&ICAFS 2015&ICAAS 2015-14 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Byoung Ryong Jeong & Prof. Fangyun Cheng

B0024 Presentation 5 (16:08~16:20)

Effect of Mating Technique on Productive and Reproductive Traits in Rabbits

A. M. Heba-T-Allah, M. M. Osman, A. I. Elsheikh, and G. H. Chen

Suez Canal University, animal wealth department, Ismailia, Egypt.
Yangzhou University, animal science and technology college, Yangzhou, China.

Abstract—This study was conducted on two rabbit breeds new Zealand white (twenty does and four bucks) and hyplus (twenty does and four bucks). The aim was to study the effect of mating technique (natural mating and artificial insemination) on the Productive and reproductive traits of these two breeds. Parameters to be measured were number of service / conception (NSC), gestation period (GT), litter size at birth (LSB), 21 days (LS21days), weaning (LSW) and at marketing (LSM), pre-weaning mortalities (PWM), litter weight at 21days (LW21days), weaning (LWW) and at the marketing age (LWM), average daily weight gain (ADW) in both from 21 days old until weaning and from weaning until marketing age. Some parameters recorded a high significant difference between the two breeding method as NSC, LSB, S21days and LWM. While a non-significant difference was recorded within other parameters as GT, LWB, PWM.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

15:20-18:10

Venue: Conference Room (No. 7)

SESSION–4 (ICEBS 2015&ICAFS 2015&ICAAS 2015-14 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Byoung Ryong Jeong & Prof. Fangyun Cheng

B0027 Presentation 6 (16:20~16:32)

Effects of Dietary Inclusion of Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids and Antioxidants on Semen Characteristics of Potchefstroom Koekoek

Caiphus Hlungwani, Francois K. Siebrits, and Tshimangadzo L Nedambale

Tshwane University of Technology

Abstract—The aim of the study was to investigate the effect of dietary fish oil supplementation on the semen characteristics of the Potchefstroom Koekoek cockerels. Thirty cockerels were divided into five groups, kept in individual cages and received five different diets: Commercial layer diet (CL), commercial cockerel diet (CC), modified layer diet (ML), modified layer diet supplemented with 5 % fish oil (MLP) and a modified layer diet supplemented with 5 % fish oil, 200 mg/kg vitamin E and 5 mg/kg selenium. Semen was collected twice a week on Mondays and Fridays. Semen characteristics were evaluated. Supplementation of fish oil did not significantly improve semen volume and sperm concentration. However, supplementation with polyunsaturated fatty acids and antioxidants increased the percentage of live and normal, as well as total motility of spermatozoa. The percentage of spermatozoa with mid-piece abnormalities and static motility were reduced in cockerels fed the MLPA diet. The supplementation of polyunsaturated fatty acids and antioxidants was associated with improved semen characteristics. Similarly, the supplementation of antioxidants provided enhanced protection against mid-piece abnormalities.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

15:20-18:10

Venue: Conference Room (No. 7)

SESSION–4 (ICEBS 2015&ICAFS 2015&ICAAS 2015-14 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Byoung Ryong Jeong & Prof. Fangyun Cheng

B3007 Presentation 7 (16:32~16:44)

Performance of Growing Pigs fed Raw Pigeon pea (*Cajanus cajan* (l.) Millsp.) Seed meal Diets in the Humid Tropics

Kevin U. Amaefule, Sylvester N. Ibe, Udo Herbert and Michael C. Ugwuene

Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike

Abstract—Thirty-six male hybrid (Landrace x Large white) weaned pigs aged 56 days were used to determine the performance of growing pigs fed raw pigeon pea (*Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millsp.) seed meal (PSM) diets in the humid tropics. The experimental design was completely randomized design (CRD). There were four treatment diets formulated with raw PSM included at 0, 20, 25 and 30% level. Each treatment was replicated three times with three pigs per replicate. Parameters measured were weight gain, final live weight, feed intake, feed conversion ratio and cost-benefit. The experiments last 120 days. Results showed that raw PSM replaced 71.14 and 74.47% maize and soybean meal, respectively in a growing pig diet. Raw PSM diets significantly ($P<0.05$) improved final live weight, daily live weight gain, feed conversion ratio (FCR) and protein efficiency ratio (PER). The conclusion was that growing pigs could be fed up to 30% raw PSM in the diet to ensure better performance and reduce total feed cost, feed cost per kg live weight gain and improved the gross margin. The control (0% PSM) diet gave a negative (-₦143.10) gross margin.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

15:20-18:10

Venue: Conference Room (No. 7)

SESSION–4 (ICEBS 2015&ICAFS 2015&ICAAS 2015-14 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Byoung Ryong Jeong & Prof. Fangyun Cheng

H1002 Presentation 8 (16:44~16:56)

Effect of Nano Silver on Seed Germination and Seedling Growth in Fenugreek Seed

Seyed Saeid Hojjat and Hamidreza Hojjat

Ferdowsi University of Mashhad (FUM)

Abstract—We have investigated the effects of silver nanoparticles on plant growth parameters such as Root length, fresh weight, Dry weight, Speed of germination and % Germination contents of economic important pulses, Fenugreek (Trigonella foenum-graecum). The study was carried out in a randomized block design with three replications. Five levels of silver nanoparticles (0, 10, 20, 30 and 40 μg mL-1) were used. After germination, daily supply with 15 ml from each concentration was carried out for 12 days during plant growth. Seed germination results indicate that AgNPs at their lower concentrations promoted seed germination and early seedling growth in Fenugreek, however at higher concentration showed slight adverse effects. Additionally, the lowest amount of these parameters was found with control plants, but the enhancing level of silver nanoparticles resulting in the reduction of these compounds. A significant positive influence on root length, root fresh weight and root dry weight root elongation was observed for all seeds in compared to those of unexposed control germination. The results showed that the effect of AgNPs was significant on germination percentage in $P \leqslant 0.05$. The results of this experiment showed that the use of AgNPs increased the germination in Fenugreek.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

15:20-18:10

Venue: Conference Room (No. 7)

SESSION–4 (ICEBS 2015&ICAFS 2015&ICAAS 2015-14 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Byoung Ryong Jeong & Prof. Fangyun Cheng

B0008 Presentation 9 (16:56~17:09)

Energy Input-Output Analysis for Production of Selected Crops in the Central Clay Vertisols of Gezira Agricultural Scheme (Sudan)

Mohamed H. Dahab, **Abdalla N. O. Kheiry**, and Zhang Dongxing

Department of Agricultural Engineering - College of Agriculture - University of Khartoum (Khartoum- Sudan)

Abstract—The main objective of this study was to analyze the energy input, energy output and energy output/input ratio of three selected crops viz, sorghum, wheat and cotton in Gezira agricultural scheme of Sudan during five growing seasons.
The results showed that the total energy expenditures (input) were 12.64 GJ/ha, 18.52 GJ/ha and 18.72 GJ/ha, while the total energy outputs were 95.59 GJ/ha, 127.90 GJ/ha and 20.51 GJ/ha for sorghum, wheat and cotton respectively. Fertilizer application was the most energy consuming field operation for the three crops. It was about 52 – 68% of total energy inputs. Energy output/input ratios varied from 6.2-8.4 for sorghum, 5.9-7.4 for wheat and 0.9-1.2 for cotton. Linear relationship was found between crop production and energy output/input ratios with high correlations (R2 = 0.97 – 99) for the three crops.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

15:20-18:10

Venue: Conference Room (No. 7)

SESSION–4 (ICEBS 2015&ICAFS 2015&ICAAS 2015-14 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Byoung Ryong Jeong & Prof. Fangyun Cheng

B3003 Presentation 10 (17:09~17:22)

Cassava Forages Production for Animal Feeds in Cassava Based Intercropping System

T. Islami, **Marjuki**, and R. H. Howeler

The University of Brawijaya

Abstract—Two years consecutive field experiment was conducted to study the feasibility of cassava forage production in a cassava-maize intercropping system. Three cassava varieties were planted at two different plant spacings and were intercropped with maize. Three methods of cassava pruning were employed to produce cassava forage as animal feed, i.e. (1) no pruning; as control treatment, (2) top pruning, and (3) leaf pruning. These treatment combinations were arranged in a Randomized Block Design of three replications. The first pruning was done soon after harvesting the intercropped maize; the second and third pruning were done on 30 and 60 days after the first pruning; and the final pruning was done at the time of cassava root harvest. Top pruning was done by cutting the stems with leaves and petioles at a height of 20 cm from the ground. Leaf pruning was done by harvesting all mature leaves and petioles; at the final pruning the top green stem with leaves were harvested. For the control treatment (no pruning), the forage composed of the top green stems with leaves was harvested at the time of cassava root harvest. It was shown that planting cassava for forage production in a cassava+maize intercropping system resulted in a similar gross income as planting cassava for root production only. The earlier system could be an alternative to overcome the problem of unstable prices of cassava roots. However, the system is not recommended to be continuously applied on the same field, as this will accelerate soil degradation by nutrient depletion.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

15:20-18:10

Venue: Conference Room (No. 7)

SESSION–4 (ICEBS 2015&ICAFS 2015&ICAAS 2015-14 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Byoung Ryong Jeong & Prof. Fangyun Cheng

B3004 Presentation 11 (17:22~17:35)

Cassava Planting for Biomass Production and Soil Quality in the Cassava + Maize Intercropping System

Wani H. Utomo, Erwin I. Wisnubroto and R. H. Howeler

The University of Brawijaya

Abstract—Three years of cassava + maize intercropping experiments were conducted to study the effect of planting cassava for forage production on cassava forage and root yields and on soil quality. The experiments were also designed to minimize the decrease of soil quality due to planting cassava for forage production. The experimental treatments include two cassava plant spacings (1.0 x 0.8 m and 1.0 x 0.4 m) and four different level of nitrogen fertilizer application (135; 180; 235 and 270 kg N/ha). As the control treatment, cassava was planted without any pruning during the cassava crop cycle. These nine treatments were arranged in a Randomized Block Design with three replications. The results indicate that regular pruning of cassava plants for forage production decreased soil quality, especially soil carbon and soil nitrogen. Application of nitrogen fertilizer increased forage yield; however, the increase in nitrogen rate from 225 to 270 kg N/ha did not further increase forage yield. The application of additional nitrogen fertilizer did not maintain soil quality. Indeed, application of nitrogen fertilizer could minimize the decrease of soil nitrogen, but it could not avoid the decline of crop yield. With the highest nitrogen rate, after three years of planting cassava + maize in an intercropping for forage production system, the crop yields obtained at 1.0 x 0.8 m spacing were: 3.24 t/ha for the intercropped maize; 14.08 t/ha for cassava roots; and 6.48 t/ha cassava forage. The yield of the first year of these treatments was: 3.97 t/ha for maize; 18.09 t/ha for cassava roots; and 7.73 t/ha cassava forage.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

15:20-18:10

Venue: Conference Room (No. 7)

SESSION–4 (ICEBS 2015&ICAFS 2015&ICAAS 2015-14 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Byoung Ryong Jeong & Prof. Fangyun Cheng

B3009 Presentation 12 (17:35~17:48)

The Influence of Three Years of Tillage and Poultry Manure Application on Soil and Leaf Nutrient Status, Growth and Yield of Cocoyam

Aruna O. Adekiya and **Taiwo M. Agbede**

Department of Agricultural Technology, Rufus Giwa Polytechnic, P.M.B. 1019, Owo, Ondo State, Nigeria

Abstract—A three-year (2007 to 2009) study was conducted to evaluate the effect of twenty five tillage-manure treatments on soil and leaf nutrients composition, growth and yield of cocoyam (*Xanthosoma sagittifolium*). The study was a 5 x 5 factorial experiment with five tillage methods; manual clearing (MC), manual ridging (MR), manual mounding (MM), ploughing plus harrowing (P+H) and ploughing plus harrowing twice (P+2H) -and five levels of poultry manure (PM) (0, 2.5, 5.0, 7.5, 10.0 t/ha). Treatments were replicated thrice. Soil OM, N, P, K, Ca, Mg and leaf nutrients reduced with increase in tillage intensity, thus MC conserved soil nutrients the–most, and increased nutrient uptake. Soil and leaf nutrient concentration was lowest under the P+2H treatment. The MC, MR and MM treatments led to faster growth and higher tuber yield. As poultry manure increased from 0 to 10.0 t/ha soil pH, OM, soil and leaf N, P, K, Ca and Mg increased. The 7.5 t/ha PM gave the highest leaf K, Ca and Mg values. Yield and growth parameters of cocoyam increased with increase in PM level up to 7.5 t/ha. Out of the 25 tillage cum manure treatments, MC+7.5 t/ha PM gave the highest values of yield and growth parameters and was followed by MC+5.0 t/ha PM and MC+2.5 t/ha respectively.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

15:20-18:10

Venue: Conference Room (No. 7)

SESSION–4 (ICEBS 2015&ICAFS 2015&ICAAS 2015-14 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Byoung Ryong Jeong & Prof. Fangyun Cheng

B1001 Presentation 13 (17:48~18:00)

Extension Services' Needs of Small Farmers in Biliran, Philippines

Mario C. Nierras

Naval State University – Biliran Campus, Philippines

Abstract—This study aimed to determine the extension services' needs of small farmers in Biliran, Philippines. It also sought to find out other issues/concerns of the small farmers. Extension services' needs of small farmers were gathered through personal interviewing and observational analysis of 100 randomly-selected small farmers in Biliran, Philippines. Biliran small farmers extension services' needs include: raising fruits, raising legumes, raising vegetables, raising swine, raising cattle, and raising chicken (as priority broad skills). For the specific skills, diagnosing symptoms on fertilizer deficiencies, controlling plant pests and diseases, diagnosing signs on specific pest and disease damage, controlling animal pests and diseases, and doing artificial insemination, were the priority skills. They considered on-farm trial of new technology as most needed coupled with industry and quality-orientedness, as positive behaviors needed in farming success. The farmers still adhere to the so-called wait-and-see attitude, thus they are more convinced to follow a particular technology if they see a concrete result of the introduced changes. Technical needs prioritization of Biliran small farmers showed that they have a real need for crop and animal production skills to include the other issues/concerns. Equipping the small farmers with the basic skills in crop and animal production would make them more technically independent. This is along taking cognizance of relevant issues and concerns affecting them. Extension service program planning for small farmers should be patterned after their technical needs giving due attention to some issues/concerns so that extension work could deliver the right skills for the right needs of the farmers.

Afternoon, October 24, 2015 (Saturday)

15:20-18:10

Venue: Conference Room (No. 7)

SESSION–4 (ICEBS 2015&ICAFS 2015&ICAAS 2015-14 presentations)

Session Chair: Prof. Byoung Ryong Jeong & Prof. Fangyun Cheng

B3006 Presentation 14 (18:00~18:10)

CERES-Wheat Model Application for Nitrogen Management of Various Wheat Varieties Under Semi-Arid Environment

A. Ali and U. Javeria

University College of Agriculture, University of Sargodha, Sargodha. Punjab, Pakistan.

Abstract—These An experiment was conducted at Research Area of University College of Agriculture, Sargodha during the year, 2013-14, for the calibration and evaluation of CERES-Wheat model to simulate nitrogen fertilization for wheat crop. The experiment was laid out in split plot design having three replications, keeping varieties (AARI-2011, AAS-2011 and FSD-2008) in main plots and nitrogen rates (0, 55, 110 and 165 kg ha-1) in the sub plots. The CERES-Wheat model (DSSAT v4.5) predicted accurately the phonological events like anthesis and physiological maturity phase very close to the observed date. Model predicted more leaf area index than actually observed in the field having values of d-index ranged from 0.93 to 0.99 for all the treatments. Model predicted grain yield very close to the observed values which showed the validation of the model under agro ecological conditions of Sargodha. There is considerable scope to exploit the yield potential of wheat varieties with various nitrogen rates, depending upon the prevailing climatic conditions.

18:30	**Dinner**
PEONY (1/F)	

Conference Venue

Geosciences International Conference Centre （地大国际会议中心）

http://www.bjgicc.com/en/index.html

Add: 29 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing 10083, China Tel: 8610-8232 3888

The hotel is only 38 KMs from the Capital International Airport. You can take the airport bus to Zhongguancun or you can take a taxi.

Map:

One-day Tour in Beijing

9:00-17:00, October 25, 2015

Free for all the conference participants and listeners

We will start from the Geosciences International Conference Centre, in the morning, we will go to the Beijing Botanical Garden, and after lunch (lunch is not included), we will leave for the Fragrant Hills Park.

Start from the hotel: 9:00

Beijing Botanical Garden (9:30-12:00)

Beijing Botanical Garden (北京植物园), lying in the foot of the West Hill of Beijing, has by tradition been engaged in the conservation of the native flora, especially plants from northern, northeastern and northwestern China. Its attention is also concentrated on research, public education and recreation. 300 ha are currently opened to the public, including the living plant collections, the historic sites, a nature reserve. Excellent displays are made monthly in the main conservatory, penjing (bonsai) garden, the arboretum and 14 outdoor gardens: tree-peony garden, peony garden, rose garden, ornamental peach garden, lilac garden, crabapple-contoneaster garden, magnolia garden, fall color garden, perennial garden, bamboo garden and mume flower garden. There are more than 4 million visitors every year from domestic and oversea.

Short history

Beijing Botanical Garden was founded in 1956 with financial support from central government. After ten-year rapid development, it had suffered a big pain from the Culture Revolution for another 10 years. During the recent 20 years, lots of projects were carried on the garden, especially after 1990. New collection areas are extended and more plant taxa are collected at present.

Lunch (12:00-13:00)

Fragrant Hills Park (13:00-16:30)

Fragrant Hills Park (香山公园) is located on the west side of Beijing, Fragrant Hills is a large forest park with the characteristics of imperial gardens in which natural landscape is combined with artificial scenery. It is more than 20 kilometers from Beijing and covers an area of 160 hectares. Its highest peak, 557 meters above sea level, looks like a huge incense burner, so it gets the name "Incense Burner Peak." (Xiang Lu Feng [Shan]): the name Fragrant Hills (Xiang Shan) is derived from this.

There are three convenient roads for enjoying the park. Along the northern road, are Glasses Lake, Cascade Cave, Fine-Day and Jian Xin Pavilions, Zhao Temple, Glazed Pagoda and the Geyun Bell. Along the middle road are Tingxue, Purple Mist, and Wangfeng Pavilions, Zhisong Garden, Lotus Lawn, Yuhua Villa, Snow-On-the-West Mountain, Incense-Burner Peak, Chongyang Garret, etc. Along the southern road there are Green Lake, Dai Shui Ping Shan, Green Pavilion, Gem Rock, Complacency Moat, the Red Leaves Scenery, Sermon Pine, relics of Fragrant Hills Temple, Toad Peak, Happiness Garden, Shuangqing Villa, White-Pine Pavilion, Sen Yu Hu and Plum Stone, etc. Visitors can take an 18-minute cable car ride to the top of Incense Burner Peak while leisurely enjoying the beautiful scenery below and get an excellent view of Beijing.

Be back to the hotel: 17:00

APCBEES/IEDRC/SCIEI Forthcoming Conferences

http://www.cbees.org/events/

http://www.iedrc.org/list-32-1.html

http://www.sciei.org/list-32-1.html

CONFERENCE INFORMATION		PUBLICATION
Dec. 25-26, 2015, Phuket, Thailand		
ICESR 2015	2015 2nd International Conference on Environmental Systems Research (ICESR 2015) http://www.icesr.org/	International Proceedings of Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
ICSAT 2015	2015 International Conference on Sustainable Agriculture Technologies (ICSAT 2015) http://www.icsat.org/	Journal of Advanced Agricultural Technologies (JOAAT, ISSN: 2301-3737)
Jan. 12-13, 2016, Penang, Malaysia		
ICEBE 2016	2016 2nd International Conference on Environment and Bio-Engineering (ICEBE 2016) http://www.icebe.org/	Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN: 2010-0264) or International Journal of Bioscience, Biochemistry and Bioinformatics (IJBBB, ISSN: 2010-3638)
Jan. 23-25, 2016, Pattaya, Thailand		
ICFEE 2016	2016 6th International Conference on Future Environment and Energy (ICFEE 2016) http://www.icfee.org/	Journal of Clean Energy Technologies (JOCET, ISSN: 1793-821X) or Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN: 2010-0264) or International Journal of Structural and Civil Engineering Research (IJSCER, ISSN: 2319-6009)

ICBBB 2016	2016 6th International Conference on Bioscience, Biochemistry and Bioinformatics (ICBBB 2016) http://www.icbbb.org/	International Journal of Life Sciences Biotechnology and Pharma Research (IJLBPR, ISSN: 2250-3137) or International Journal of Bioscience, Biochemistry and Bioinformatics (IJBBB, ISSN: 2010-3638) or International Journal of Pharma Medicine and Biological Sciences (IJPMBS, ISSN: 2278-5221)
ICCCH 2016	2016 5th International Conference on Climate Change and Humanity (ICCCH 2016) http://www.iccch.org/	International Proceedings of Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
Feb. 1-2, 2016, Rome, Italy		
ICESD 2016	2016 7th International Conference on Environmental Science and Development (ICESD 2016) http://www.icesd.org/	Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264) or International Proceedings of Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
ICCGE 2016	2016 5th International Conference on Clean and Green Energy http://www.iccge.org/	Journal of Clean Energy Technologies (JOCET, ISSN: 1793-821X)
Feb. 24-25, 2016, Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam		
ICERE 2016	2016 2nd International Conference on Environment and Renewable Energy (ICERE 2016) http://www.icere.org/	Journal of Clean Energy Technologies (JOCET, ISSN: 1793-821X) or Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264) or International Journal of Smart Grid and Clean Energy (IJSGCE, ISSN: 2315-4462)
ICFES 2016	2016 2nd International Conference on Food and Environmental Sciences (ICFES 2016) http://www.icfes.org/	International Journal of Food Engineering (, ISSN:2301-3664)) or International Proceedings of Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering(IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
Feb. 26-27, 2016, Taichung, Taiwan		

ICEMI 2016	2016 5th International Conference on Education and Management Innovation (ICEMI 2016) http://www.icemi.org/	International Journal of Information and Education Technology (IJIET, ISSN: 2010-3689)
CEBMM 2016	2016 5th International Conference on Economics Business and Marketing Management (CEBMM 2016) http://www.cebmm.org/	Journal of Economics, Business and Management (JOEBM, ISSN: 2301-3567)
Mar. 12-14, 2016, Singapore		
ICBET 2016	2016 6th International Conference on Biomedical Engineering and Technology (ICBET 2016) http://www.icbet.org/	International Journal of Pharma Medicine and Biological Sciences (IJPMBS, ISSN: 2278-5221)
ICEII 2016	2016 6th International Conference on Environment and Industrial Innovation (ICEII 2016) http://www.iceii.org/	International Journal of Innovation, Management and Technology (IJIMT, ISSN: 2010-0248) or International Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264)
ICFEB 2016	2016 7th International Conference on Food Engineering and Biotechnology (ICFEB 2016) http://www.icfeb.org/	International Journal of Food Engineering (IJFE, ISSN: 2301-3664) or International Journal of Life Sciences Biotechnology and Pharma Research (IJLBPR, ISSN:2250-3137)
Mar. 12-13, 2016, Seoul, South Korea		
ICOBE 2016	2016 International Conference on Business and Economics (ICOBE 2016) http://www.icobe.org/	Journal of Economics, Business and Management(JOEBM, ISSN: 2301-3567)
Mar. 20-21, 2016, Amsterdam, Netherlands		

ICMEI 2016	2016 4th International Conference on Management and Education Innovation (ICMEI 2016) http://www.icmei.org/	Journal of Advanced Management Science (JOAMS, ISSN: 2168-0787) or International Journal of Information and Education Technology (IJIET, ISSN: 2010-3689)
ICETD 2016	2016 6th International Conference on Economics, Trade and Development （ICETD 2016） http://www.icetd.org/	Journal of Economics, Business and Management (JOEBM, ISSN: 2301-3567)
ICHHS 2016	2016 5th International Conference on Humanity, History and Society (ICHHS 2016) http://www.ichhs.org/	International Journal of Social Science and Humanity (IJSSH, ISSN: 2010-3646)
Mar. 23-25, 2016, Amsterdam, Netherlands		
ICFSN 2016	2016 3rd International Conference on Food Security and Nutrition (ICFSN 2016) http://www.icfsn.org/	Volume of Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618) or International Journal of Food Engineering (IJFE)
ICCBS 2016	2016 3rd International Conference on Chemical and Biological Sciences (ICCBS 2016) http://www.iccbs.org/	Conference proceedings or International Journal of Chemical Engineering and Applications (IJCEA, ISSN:2010-0221) or International Journal of Bioscience, Biochemistry and Bioinformatics (IJBBB, ISSN: 2010-3638) or International Journal of Pharma Medicine and Biological Sciences (IJPMBS, ISSN: 2278-5221)
Mar. 26-28, 2016, Hong Kong		
IEEA 2016	2016 The 5th International Conference on Informatics, Environment, Energy and Applications (IEEA 2016) http://ieea.org/	International Proceedings of Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
ICSWM 2016	2016 International Conference on Sustainable Waste Management (ICSWM 2016) http://icswm.org/	International Proceedings of Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)

ICNEE 2016	2016 International Conference on Nanotechnology and Environment Engineering (ICNEE 2016) http://icnee.org/	Conference Proceeding or International Journal of Information and Electronics Engineering (IJIEE, ISSN: 2010-3719)
Apr. 8-9, 2016, Tokyo, Japan		
ICBAE 2016	2016 2nd International Conference on Biotechnology and Agriculture Engineering (ICBAE 2016) http://www.icbae.org/	Journal of Advanced Agricultural Technologies (JOAAT, ISSN:2301-3737) or International Journal of Bioscience, Biochemistry and Bioinformatics (IJBBB, ISSN: 2010-3638)
ICCFE 2016	2016 3rd International Conference on Chemical and Food Engineering (ICCFE 2016) http://www.iccfe.org/	Conference Proceedings or International Journal of Chemical Engineering and Applications (IJCEA ISSN: 2010-0221), Or International Journal of Food Engineering (IJFE, ISSN: 2301-3664),
Apr. 11-12, 2016, Osaka, Japan		
ICEFR 2016	2016 5th International Conference on Economics and Finance Research (ICEFR2016)) http://www.icefr.org/	International Journal of Trade, Economics and Finance (IJTEF, ISSN: 2010-023X)
ICLMC 2016	2016 5th International Conference on Language, Medias and Culture (ICLMC 2016) http://www.iclmc.org/	International Journal of Languages, Literature and Linguistics (IJLLL, ISSN: 2382-6282) or Journal of Media & Mass Communication-JMMC
ICSSH 2016	2016 6th International Conference on Social Science and Humanity (ICSSH 2016) http://www.icssh.org/	International Journal of Social Science and Humanity (IJSSH, ISSN: 2010-3646)
Apr. 24-25, 2016, Antalya, Turkey		

ICBFS 2016	2016 7th International Conference on Biotechnology and Food Science (ICBFS 2016) http://www.icbfs.org/	International Journal of Food Engineering (IJFE, ISSN: 2301-3664) or International Journal of Life Sciences Biotechnology and Pharma Research (IJLBPR, ISSN:2250-3137)
ICESE 2016	2016 6th International Conference on Environment Science and Engineering (ICESE 2016) http://www.icese.org/	Volume of Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
Apr. 27-28, 2016, Istanbul, Turkey		
ICMH 2016	2016 3rd International Conference on Management and Humanities http://www.icmh.org/	Journal of Advanced Management Science (JOAMS, ISSN: 2168-0787)
ICLCS 2016	2016 2nd International Conference on Language and Communication Science (ICLCS 2016) http://www.iclcs.org/	Journal of Media & Mass Communication (JMMC, DOI: 10.12720/jmmc)
ICABE 2016	2016 3rd International Conference on Advances in Business and Economics (ICABE 2016) http://www.icabe.org/	International Journal of Trade, Economics and Finance (IJTEF, ISSN: 2010-023X)

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