2015 NEW YORK CONFERENCES SCHEDULE

2015 3rd International Conference on Sustainable Environment and Agriculture (ICSEA 2015)
2015 6th International Conference on Biology, Environment and Chemistry (ICBEC 2015)
2015 International Conference on Food and Nutrition (ICFN 2015)

New York, USA

October 11-12, 2015

New York LaGuardia Airport Marriott

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2015 NEW YORK Conferences Introduction

Welcome to CBEES 2015 conferences in New York, USA. The objective of the New York, USA 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 Sustainable Environment and Agriculture, Biology, Environment and Chemistry, and Food and Nutrition.

2015 International Conference on Food and Nutrition (ICFN 2015)

❄ **Paper publishing and index:** All ICFN 2015 papers will be published in **International Journal of Food Engineering (IJFE)**, and all papers will be included in the Engineering & Technology Digital Library, and indexed by WorldCat, Google Scholar, Cross ref, ProQuest, CABI and sent to be reviewed by EI Compendex and ISI Proceedings.

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

2015 6th International Conference on Biology, Environment and Chemistry (ICBEC 2015)

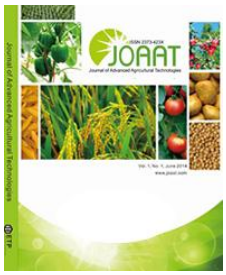
❄ **Paper publishing and index:** **ICBEC 2015** papers will be published **Volume of Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)**, and all papers will be included in the Engineering & Technology Digital Library, and indexed by Ei Geobase (Elsevier), Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, EBSCO, CNKI(中国知网), WorldCat, Google Scholar, Cross ref and sent to be reviewed by Compendex and ISI Proceedings.

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

2015 3rd International Conference on Sustainable Environment and Agriculture (ICSEA 2015)

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

Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264), and all papers will be included in the Engineering & Technology Digital Library, and indexed by WorldCat, Google Scholar, Cross ref, ProQuest , CABI.



Journal of Advanced Agricultural Technologies (JOAAT ISSN: 2301-3737), and be included in Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, Google Scholar, Engineering & Technology Digital Library, Crossref and Electronic Journals Digital Library.

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

Presentation Instruction

Instructions for Oral Presentations

Devices Provided by the Conference Organizer:
Laptop Computer (MS Windows Operating System with MS PowerPoint & Adobe Acrobat Reader)
Digital Projectors & Screen
Laser Sticks
Materials Provided by the Presenters:
PowerPoint or PDF files (Files shall be copied to the Conference Computer at the beginning of each Session)
Duration of each Presentation (Tentatively):
Regular Oral Presentation: about 10 Minutes of Presentation and 5 Minutes of Q&A
Keynote Speech: 25 Minutes of Presentation and 5 Minutes of Q&A

Instructions for Poster Presentation

Materials Provided by the Conference Organizer:
The wall to put poster
Materials Provided by the Presenters:
Home-made Posters
Maximum poster size is A1.
Load Capacity: Holds up to 0.5 kg.

Best Paper Award

One excellent paper will be selected from each oral presentation sessions, and the Certificate for excellent Papers will be awarded at the end of each session on October 12, 2015.

Dress code

Please wear formal clothes or national representative of clothing

Keynote Speaker Introduction

Keynote I

Prof. Khaled M. Bali
University of California, San Diego, USA
Topic: “Irrigation Management and Drought in California”

Prof. K. M. Bali is an Irrigation/Water Management Advisor and County Director at the University of California Desert Research and Extension Center in Holtville, California. He holds a Ph.D. Degree (1992) in Soil Science (soil physics) and MS Degree (1987) in Water Science (Irrigation and Drainage) from the University of California at Davis. He holds a Bachelor of Science Degree (1984) in soils and irrigation from the University of Jordan, Amman.

His main fields of scientific interest include water resources and management, water quality, irrigation systems, automation of surface irrigation, evapotranspiration, salinity, water quality, and reuse of wastewater for irrigation.

Dr. Bali a member of many professional societies as American Geophysical Union and United States Committee on Irrigation and Drainage. He is a U.S. Fulbright Scholar and served on a number of National and International Scientific Committees.

Keynote II

Prof. Helmut Zarbl
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, USA
Topic: "Enhancing NAD+-dependent SIRT1 Deacetylase Activity with Dietary Methylselenocysteine Prevents Mammary Carcinogenesis by Restoring Circadian Rhythm"

Dr. Helmut Zarbl has more than 32 years of research experience focused on understanding molecular mechanisms of toxicity, mutagenesis, carcinogenesis, toxicogenomics, as well as epigenetic and genetic mechanisms of disease susceptibility and chemoprevention. He received his Ph.D. in Biochemistry from McGill University in 1983, followed by a postdoctoral fellowship in the laboratory of Dr. Mariano Barbacid at the National Cancer Institute (NIH). He subsequently did a postdoctoral research with Dr. Paul Jolicoeur at the Clinical Research Institute of Montreal. He began his academic career at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), in 1987, where he rose to the rank of Associate Professor and became the Deputy Director of their Environmental Health Sciences Center. In 1994, he joined the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center (FHCRC) in Seattle, WA, where he established, designed, staffed and directed the FHCRC's Genomics facility. He also served as the Director of Core Laboratories operated by the FHCRC Division of Public Health Sciences (PHS). He founded and served as the Director of the NIEHS Sponsored University of Washington/FHCRC Toxicogenomics Research Consortium, serving as the Director of the National Steering committee for two years.

In 2007 Dr. Zarbl joined the Department of Environmental and Occupational Medicine at Robert Wood Johnson Medical School at Rutgers, where he assumed the Directorship of the NIEHS funded Center for Environmental Exposures and Disease. He also served as the Associate Director for Public Health Sciences at the Rutgers Cancer Institute of New Jersey from 2008-2013. He is currently Professor of Environmental and Occupational Health in the Rutgers School of Public Health. He serves on national and international grant review panels, as well as scientific advisory boards to numerous university, non-profit and government agencies. He is a member of the USA National Academies, NRC Standing Committee on Emerging Science for Environmental Health Decisions.

Dr. Zarbl is also the founding President of GeneAsses, Inc., a joint university and industry partnership whose mission is to translate research on differential susceptibility to environmental carcinogenesis into new diagnostic and prognostic tests, and therapies.

Keynote III

Prof. Jun F. (James) Liang
Stevens Institute of Technology, New Jersey, USA
Topic: "Plasma Mediated Surface Cleaning and Decontamination"

Recent Publications:

Traba C, Chen L, Azzam R, Liang JF, "Insights into discharge argon-mediated biofilm inactivation". Biofouling, 29:1205-13 (2013).

Chen L, Liang JF, "Improved stability of bioactive peptides by controlling peptide assembling". Biomacromolecules. 14:2326-31(2013).

Chen L, Dong S, Liang JF, "The Effects of Metal Ions on the Cytotoxicity and Selectivity of a Histidine-Containing Lytic Peptides" Int. J. Pept Res Ther. 19: 611-623, (2013).

Traba C, Chen L., Liang JF, "Low power gas discharge plasma mediated inactivation and removal of biofilms formed on biomaterials". Cur. Appl. Phys, 13:12-18 (2013).

Chen L., Patrone N., Liang JF, "Peptide self-assembly on cell membranes to induce cell lysis", Biomacromolecules, 13(10):3327-33 (2012)

Chen L, Tu Z Voloshchuk N, Liang JF, "Lytic peptides with improved stability and selectivity designed for cancer treatment". J Pharm Sci. 101(4):1508-17 (2012).

Chen L, Liang JF, "Metabolic monosaccharides altered cell responses to anticancer drugs". Eur J Pharm Biopharm. 81(2):339-45 (2012).

Kharidia R, Tu Z., Chen L., Liang JF, "Activity and Selectivity of Histidine-Containing Lytic Peptides to Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria". Arch Microbiol . 194 (4) 579-685 (2012).

Recently Area:

Nano-Technology Enabled Bacteria and Cancer Cell Sensing. Recently, we are working on a nano-patterning technology which can be used in biosensor and other analytic devices in combination with specific molecules (peptides and signaling massagers) for high sensitivity molecular and cell (bacteria and tumor) sensing. Meanwhile, a novel nano-crystalization technology with targeting and controlled release properties is being studied for drugs (anticancer drugs, antibiotics) with poor solubility and limited therapeutic effectiveness.

Brief Schedule for Conferences

October 11, 2015 (Sunday) 10:00~17:00 Arrival and Registration **Venue: Lobby**
October 12, 2015 (Monday) 8:20~19:00 Arrival and Registration, Keynote Speeches, and Conference Presentations
Morning **Venue: Astoria/East Elmhurst Room** Opening Remarks (Prof. Jun F. (James) Liang) 8:20~8:30 Keynote Speech I 8:30~9:00 Keynote Speech II 9:00~9:30 Keynote Speech III 9:30~10:00 Coffee Break & Photo Taking: 10:00~10:15 **Session 1**: 10:15~12:30 (9 presentations --- ICSEA & ICBEC 2015--- Environmental Science)
Lunch: 12:30~13:20 **Venue: Astoria/East Elmhurst Room**
Afternoon **Venue: Astoria/East Elmhurst Room** **Session 2**: 13:30~16:00 (10 presentations--- ICSEA & ICBEC 2015--- Environment & Bioscience) Coffee Break 16:00~16:15 **Session 3**: 16:15~19:00 (11 presentations --- ICSEA & ICFN 2015--- Food & Agriculture Science)
Dinner: 19:30 **Venue: Whitestone Room**

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

Presentation Tracking Contents

Attention Please:

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

Hoping you to have a good time during the conference.

Detailed Schedule for Conferences

October 11, 2015 (Sunday)

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 excellent paper will be selected from each oral presentation sessions, and the Certificate for Excellent Papers will be awarded at the end of each session on October 12, 2015.

Morning, October 12, 2015 (Monday)

Venue: Astoria/East Elmhurst Room

8:20-8:30	 **Opening Remarks** Prof. Jun F. (James) Liang Stevens Institute of Technology, New Jersey 07030, USA
8:30-9:00	 **Keynote Speech I** Prof. Khaled M. Bali University of California, NEW YORK, USA Keynote Speech title "Irrigation Management and Drought in California"
9:00-9:30	 **Keynote Speech II** Prof. Helmut Zarbl Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey Keynote Speech title "Enhancing NAD+-dependent SIRT1 Deacetylase Activity with Dietary Methylselenocysteine Prevents Mammary Carcinogenesis by Restoring Circadian Rhythm"
9:30–10:00	 **Keynote Speech III** Prof. Jun F. (James) Liang Stevens Institute of Technology, New Jersey, USA Keynote Speech title "Plasma Mediated Surface Cleaning and Decontamination"
10:00-10:15	**Coffee Break & Taking Photo**
  	
10:15-12:30	**Session 1**

Morning, October 12, 2015 (Monday)

SESSION–1 (ICSEA & ICBEC 2015)

Session Chair: Prof. Helmut Zarbl

Time: 10:15-12:30 (9 presentations—Environmental Science)
Venue: Astoria/East Elmhurst Room

L0004	Comparative Study of Different Types of Nanoscale Zero Valent Iron on Nitrate Removal from Water **Ahmed M. E. Khalil**, Osama Eljamal, Skander Jribi and Nobuhiro Matsunaga Kyushu University, Japan *Abstract*—Nitrate contamination threatens human and aquatic life. For purpose of treatment, chemical reduction using nanoscale zero valent iron is one of the promising methods for decontamination of nitrate from ground water. This research held a comparison on using three kinds of nanoscale zero valent for nitrate removal experiments. An aged commercial nanoscale iron, treated commercial nanoscale iron and synthesized nanoscale iron were used. The commercial iron was purchased one year ago, which had a collapsed reactivity because of aging, then it was treated, and its surface was washed in order to achieve its reactive behavior, while the synthesized iron was prepared under specific optimum conditions. The resulted synthesized iron was characterized, and found to have high specific surface area (60 m^2/g) more than any reported specific surface areas. Through a comparative study of these three types in nitrate removal batch experiments, old commercial iron showed poor reactivity whereas the treatment process was significant to regain its reactivity. The treated iron succeeded to increase the reactivity to 10 times that of commercial iron, and achieved a removal efficiency of 50% within three hours. On the other hand, the synthesized iron reduced whole nitrate contamination within one hour. The synthesis conditions for preparation of iron were suitable to reach high reactivity, and the treatment process suggested by this research can be employed to reactivate aged nanoscale zero valent iron powder.
L0017	Assessment of COD and AOX Removal in a Sequential Bio-ozone-Bio treatment of a Pulp Factory Wastewater Treatment System **Amir Hajiali**, Gevorg Pirumyan, Farideh Atabi, Mohd Fadhil Md. Din Yerevan State University, Iran *Abstract*—In this research AOX and COD removal in treatments of a contaminated wastewater with Phenolic Chlorine combinations in a sequential bio-ozone-bio treatment were studied. Reduction of the chloration activity, and existance of oxidation reaction in a bio-ozone- bio treatment system were the two major reasons of such a study in order to reach an acceptable removal of COD and AOX. Because of high molecular weight of these poisonous combinations it was necessary to perform in a way that in a sequential process these combinations could be changed to smaller and dissolvable substances in the environment. In continuous treatment at first wastewater producer source had to be considered biologically and then it was ozonated. After the first considerable COD reduction in primary(A-B) biological treatment (about 20 to 30 percent), in the next stage of biological aerobic to anaerobic treatment (C-D-E), this decrease after ozonation treatment showed itself in a very large scale. AOX removal value in anaerobic reactors was also high about $25g/m^3$ which had been rarely seen.

S0009	Estimating the Proportional Contributions of Multiple Nitrate Sources in Shallow Groundwater with a Bayesian Isotope Mixing Model **Wen Xu**, Yanpeng Cai, Qian Tan, and Yan Xu Beijing Normal University *Abstract*—In this study, a dual stable isotope approach and a Bayesian isotope mixing model (SIAR model) were applied to estimate the proportional contributions of multiple NO_3^- sources to shallow groundwater. The concentration of groundwater NO_3^- ranged widely from 5.7 to 26.2 mg/L, with the $\delta^{15}N$ values changed from 7.1 to 11.3‰ and the $\delta^{18}O$ values varied from 5.4 to 11.6‰. According to the classical dual isotope bi-plot, manure and sewage (M&S), soil N (Soil), NO_3^- in chemical fertilizer (NF), NH_4^+ in chemical fertilizer and precipitation (NP) were identified as the four potential NO_3^- sources to groundwater. And the outputs of SIAR model showed some variability in the contribution of each NO_3^- source. "Soil" contributed the most (between 21% and 70%), followed by "NF" (between15% and 45%), "M&S" (between 4% and 39%), "NP" (between 0% and 20%). The SIAR model showed be considered as a reliable approach to quantify the proportional contributions of multiple NO_3^- sources in the mixture.
S0010	Risk Identification of Water Pollution Sources in Water Source Areas of Middle Route of the South-to-North Water Diversion Project **Lian Sun**, Meng Xu, Junxiang Jia, and Chunhui Li Beijing Normal University *Abstract*—Water source areas are vulnerable to human's development. It is necessary to identify the risk of water pollution sources in water sources areas with a large number of industrial and agricultural enterprises. An identification model based on entropy weight method and K-Means clustering analysis was proposed to identify the level of risk of water pollution sources in the water sources area qualitatively. Then the model was used in the case study Danjiangkou reservoir which is the water source of Middle Route of the South-to-North Water Diversion Project in China. The results show that there are nine industrial samples and two agricultural samples in the relatively high risk level which could engender high risk of water pollution to the Danjiangkou reservoir. In the end, suggestions are proposed to facilitate the management for water resources and environmental departments.
S0012	Impacts of Temperature Gradient on the Intensity of Physical Disturbance and the Water Ecological Biodiversity in the River Estuary **Yan Xu**, Yanpeng Cai, Tao Sun, Wen Xu and Zhifeng Yang Beijing Normal University *Abstract*—In this study, the physical disturbance in the river estuary was discussed as the variation of hydrodynamic fields caused by the human activities. We built the coupled model to forecast the ecological risk with physical disturbance in the different condition of temperature gradient. The temperature gradient was one of the most important parameters to report the growth circumstance of water ecological species, especially for the biodiversity. The relationship between water temperature gradient and the biodiversity was proposed by using the model methods. When the gradient was higher, the biodiversity index was increasing, which was considered as the optimal ecological system.
S0018	Development of an Ecological Dynamic Model for a Duckweed-Donated Urban Eutrophic Wetland **Z. M. Li**, Y. X. Liu, B. Q. Dong, and Y. W. Zhao Beijing Normal University

	Abstract—An ecological dynamic model based on phosphorus cycling of ecosystem was developed for Hanshiqaio wetland in North China. The state variables include dissolved inorganic phosphorus (P), duckweed (FP), submerged plant (SP), phytoplankton (A), zooplankton (Z), detritus (D) and dissolved inorganic phosphorus in pore water (PPP). In this study, a sub-model of duckweed was developed and integrated with other sub-models of submerged plants and phytoplankton into one comprehensive model. This model was calibrated and validated based on the data of three types of water areas with different ecological conditions. The simulation value and observation value agree well. This model is then used to evaluate the effects of ecological restoration methods. Three ecological restoration methods were set to predict the trend of P concentrations following the change of controlling methods for duckweed. We should harvest all duckweed before August and introduce duckweed into wetland after August to achieve better effect of ecological restoration. The model provides theoretical guidance and technical support for wetland ecological restoration.
S0025	Evaluation of the Ecological Flow Considering Hydrological Alterations in the Baihe River, Northern China **Guangling Hao**, Xuan Wang, Peiyu Liang and Guannan Cui Beijing Normal University *Abstract*—The Mann-Kendall test was applied to analyzing the shift points and defining the hydrologic series of the river streamflow from 1963 to 2011. The Tennant method was subsequently used to evaluate the ecological flow and the monthly guaranteed frequency method was applied to calculating the monthly ecological water requirements in two different hydrologic series. The results were as follows. (1) The years during 1963 - 1985 and the years during 1986 - 2011 were distinguished as two hydrologic series. (2) The ecological flow was generally in better condition in other season than that in spawning season. During the spawning season, 87.0% of streamflow was not at the appropriate level before 1985 and 72.4% after 1986, which indicated a worse condition for the reproduction and breeding of aquatic organisms. (3) The monthly ecological water requirement varied and showed a decreased trend, consistent with the streamflow regime. This research helps to deepen understanding of the evaluation of the ecological flow and to provide a basis for decision making and reservoir regulations with hydrological alterations.
S0036	Naturalized vs. Introduced Grasses: What about Carbon Capture Capability? **Jimenez Alejandra**, Jimenez Santiago, Jimenez Cristhy, Jimenez Mauro, Fiallos Luis, and Andrade Patricia Universidad Nacional de Chimborazo *Abstract*—Moors are ecosystems with great biodiversity that are considered as one of the main CO_2 sinks. Nowadays, moors have attracted the interest of worldwide population who are concern about environment protection and global warming. Nevertheless, there are productive and economic activities that are constantly threatening these ecosystems. Livestock is one the main economic activities for high Andean population. Producers use to underutilize the native vegetative material of the area and tend to use foreign forage species that are vulnerable to adverse weather conditions and require especial management mechanisms. This paper presents the study conducted for quantifying the carbon store capability of two types of pastures (naturalized and introduced) and their ability for increasing the accumulation of soil carbon. The applied methodology included the use of temporary sample plots. All storage components were analyzed (e.g. biomass, roots and soil). The obtained results demonstrated that naturalized pastures have mayor capability for capturing carbon.

S0043	Removal of Cr (VI) from Aqueous Solutions by Activated Carbon Adsorbent Prepared from Sugarcane Bagasse: Characterization and Batch Adsorption Study **K. Qureshi**, I. Bhatti, Z. Bhatti MEHRAN UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY *Abstract*—Active carbon adsorbent was prepared by carbonization and steam activation of Sugarcane bagasse (SCB) for Cr(VI) removal from aqueous solutions. FTIR spectra and morphology of the adsorbent before and after Cr(VI) removal was studied using FTIR, and SEM. The batch adsorption experiment were conducted by varying pH, adsorbent dose, adsorbate concentration, shaking time and shaking speed. It was observed that, highest removal was achieved at pH 2; adsorbent dose, 0.75 g; adsorbate concentration, 60 mg/L; shaking speed, 150 rpm; and shaking time, 20 minutes respectively.

12:30-13:20	**Lunch**
Astoria/East Elmhurst Room	

Afternoon, October 12, 2015 (Monday)

SESSION–2 (ICSEA & ICBEC 2015)

Session Chair: Prof. Jun F. (James) Liang

Time: 13:30-16:00 (10 presentations—Environment & Bioscience)
Venue: Astoria/East Elmhurst Room

S0005	Outreach of Financial Institutions, Access to Information and Energy Substitutability: A Case for Photovoltaic Energy Preferences in Agriculture Sector of Pakistan Syed Toqueer Akhther and **Raja Ramz Ullah** Lahore School of Economics *Abstract*—The study aims at testing the proposition that how outreach of financial institutions as well as the access to information about alternate sources of energy affect inclination towards energy substitutability, significantly or insignificantly. Furthermore, the study also tests a second hypothesis that government's decision to associate income tax with level of energy consumption from electricity distribution companies will affect agriculturalist's inclination to comply for the process of energy substitutability. Important stimuli for energy preferences such as information regarding alternate sources of energy and installment costs of efficient photovoltaic energy systems on the farm are also incorporated. Generalized Method of Moments was used to comprehensively establish the relationship between outreach of financial institutions as well as access to information about energy substitutability, upon the intent of farmers to switch towards other sources of energy. The results show that the policy to link energy consumption and income tax can be a good policy tool to ensure that the ongoing process of energy substitutability is sustainable in the long term. A need for state sponsored micro finance schemes as well as the provision of Amber & Green Subsidy, can create ease for farmers in attaining photo voltaic energy systems to ensure energy efficient solutions. Robust regression was used keeping in view the apprehension about the possible existence of heteroscedasticity in cross sectional data. Furthermore it can also be used in order to identify important observations.
S0020	Interaction of Precipitation and Groundwater Chemistry -Karnataka, India **G. P. Shivashankara**, G. V. Sharmila, R. Shruthi Department Of Civil Engineering, PES College of Engineering, Visvesvaraya Technological University, Karnataka, India *Abstract*—Precipitation obtained in the form of rain may contribute to surface and sub-surface sources. In this study precipitation and groundwater sampling was done and analyzed for chemical composition in urban, semi-urban and forest areas for the period 2009-2011. The scatter diagram of D v/s ^{18}O of groundwater samples were drawn and compared with LMWL. The result indicating that the precipitation plays significant role in the groundwater recharge in the study region. The present study shows that lowest pH recorded was 6.82 at Bangalore North whereas highest 8.13 at Ramanagar. ANC found to be in Ramanagar (8.25 meq/100g), Bangalore north (2.71 meq/100g), indicating that it has inherent buffering capacity to neutralize the acidity of the precipitation. Soil CEC is in the order Bangalore north<Bangalore south<Mandya<Ramanagar. Decreased CEC resulted by soil acidic processes. Precipitation is the dominant source for the ions present in groundwater and in non-rainy season it is rock dominance.

S0040	Potential of Grey Water Recycling in Water Scarce Urban Areas in Bangladesh M. Dakua, **M. Mahmood**, S. Bhowmik and F. Khaled Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology *Abstract*—Constructed wetland, being simple inconstruction and maintenance and operation, is a biological process which intends to interact among media, plants, waste water and microorganisms for a better treatment of grey water from households. The objectives of this study were to perform quantitative analysis of grey water recycling using constructed wetland process (horizontal and vertical flow) and feasibility study of application of recycled water in daily use. It included a residential staff quarter, a residential hostel and a hospital as the subject area. The three different types of water consumption rate in different sectors in these areas and the amount of produced and recycled grey water were studied. The findings are, recycled grey water can be successfully used in several daily use purposes and the production of recycled water is much higher than demand. With the use of recycled water, it can be saved 17.62%, 19.22% and 17.71% of total water of the three respective subject areas. Reduction of water bill to some extent and betterment of environment by improving the quality of downstream waste water and reduction in groundwater depletion by less withdrawal of water is also possible.
S0042	Water Footprint Analysis in Dairy Industry in India **Zareena B. Irfan** and Mohana Mondal Madras School of Economics, Behind Anna Centenary Library *Abstract*—Water footprint is a multidimensional indicator, showing water consumption volumes by source and by type of pollution; all components of a total water footprint are specified geographically and temporally. The issue of water scarcity in India is getting serious day-by-day. Water scarcity is fast becoming urban India's number one woe, with government's own data revealing that residents in 22 out of 32 major cities have to deal with daily shortages. In this paper the authors calculate the water footprint in Indian dairy industry to assess its water intensity.
S0045	Theoretical and Experimental Investigations on Solar Photovoltaic driven Thermoelectric Cooler system for Cold Storage Application **S. C. Kaushik**, Ranjana Hans, and S. Manikandan INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DELHI (INDIA) *Abstract*—This paper theoretically analyses and experimentally investigates the performance of Solar Photovoltaic driven thermoelectric cooler system for cold storage application. Small cold storage box of 3 liter capacity has been used for this investigation. The experimental setup has been made and analyzed for its performance in the composite climate of Delhi, India. Experimental results demonstrated that this unit could maintain the temperature of 10-15 degree Celsius inside the cold box. Moreover, energy and exergy analysis of the PV-TEC system has been performed to identify and quantify the irreversibilities occurring in the system. The performance of the system depends on incoming solar insolation and the temperature difference between the hot and cold sides for thermoelectric cooler module. It is expected that the cooler have potential for cold storage of food, vaccine and milk products in remote areas where electric power supply is not available.
S2001	Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage Potential of Mahogany (S*wietenia macrophylla*) Saplings **Jerry B. Superales** J. H. Cerilles State College

	Abstract—In the light of increasing fears about climate change, green house gas mitigation is one of the today's major concerns. Carbon capture and storage are the options in the reduction of CO_2 emission intensity. Trees are among the most important and common sinks for atmospheric carbon. The carbon storage potential of Mahogany (*Sweitenia macrophylla*) sapling has to be elucidated to shed light on the contribution of this sapling in greenhouse reduction. The study aimed to assess the aboveground standing biomass of the species, CO_2 capture and C storage potential of the leaves, bark and wood of this species. Allometric equation was used to calculate the above ground biomass which served as basis in the calculation of g C stored into a ratio of CO_2 (g) captured by the species. The result showed that the wood of the samples had an average biomass of 268.26 g and captured more CO_2 (16.244 g) compared to the leaves (12.111 g) and bark (5.934 g). Each sample species have accounted storage of 4.458 g C in the wood, 3.325 g C in the leaves and 1.162 g C in the bark. The aboveground biomass of each sapling has potentially captured a total of 34.29 gCO_2 from the atmosphere. The grams of C stored to the biomass of the saplings which largely contained in the wood, small amount in the leaves and least in the bark.
L0009	Passive Proton Exchange Membrane Fuel Cell Temperature Characteristic **Shimei Sun**, Xinyu Zhang and Mengqiao Yang Jilin Jianzhu University, China *Abstract*—In this paper, we study the air natural cooling passive proton exchange membrane fuel cell. By controlling the temperature within a reasonable working temperature range, we try to ensure the battery in its best performance in the working condition. Through the establishment of three-dimensional model and the numerical simulation of internal heat transfer as well as mass transfer process in the passive proton exchange membrane fuel cell, we conclude that the temperature change of the environment has a great influence on that in the passive proton exchange membrane fuel cell. Exploring the method of natural cooling heat dissipation is meaningful to the efficient thermal management of the passive proton exchange membrane fuel cell system.
L0011	Energy Conservation On EEG Signal Acquisition In WBSN Using A Novel Hybrid CS Technique With Hexagonal Clusters **Parthasarathy. V** and Mary Judith.A Vel Tech Multi Tech Dr. Rangarajan Dr.Sakunthala Engineering Collge, India. *Abstract*—A novel approach to conserve energy among the electrodes during the EEG signal acquisition in wireless body sensor network is presented in this paper. The proposed work applies a hybrid compressive sensing technique on the optimized hexagonal cluster which holds the electrodes that acquire the EEG signal from the neurons. The hybrid CS on hexagonal cluster has been proved to be efficient in reducing the energy consumption in the network. Further the results are compared to the existing energy conservation methods of hybrid CS on tree structure and hybrid CS on cluster structure methods, where the result reports that the proposed technique outperforms by reducing the energy consumption by about 55% and 25% on an average for varying number of nodes, 47% and 35% for varying field density and 60% and 45% for varying number of projections, for the compression ratios of 10 and 5.
L0012	Multi-Modality Communication Systems for Robotic Telesurgery Syed Saqib Hussain Shah and **Jackrit Suthakorn** Mahidol University, Thailand *Abstract*—Remote surgery combines elements of robotics, cutting edge communication

	technology such as high-speed data connections and elements of management information systems. Several network and systems option provide different Quality of Service (QoS) depending on several limitations and difficulties, such as, transmission delays, bandwidth constraint, and connection rupture packet lost. In this paper an attempt has been made to configure the best possible mode of communication to mock-up system which provides faster data transmission with minimum time latency. Here, a concept of tele-surgery via real-time multi-modality telecommunication networks and systems is presented. To test the effectivity of the proposed systems LAN, WAN, the 3rd generation network and broad band communication system while short distance and long distance internet communications test were examined, as result longer distance face little discomfort whereas short distance does not have any such issues. The survey was conducted in consultation with anesthesiologists and surgeons at Ramathibodi hospital, Thailand.
L3002	Molecular Evolutionary Studies on the Genus Limonium Mill. Plumbaginaceae from Saudi Arabia Using Its Sequences of Nuclear Ribosomal DNA Alghanem, **Suliman Mohammaed** Department of biology, College of Science, Tabuk University, Saudi Arabia *Abstract*—In Saudi Arabia, The genus Limonium is represented by four species (i.e. Limonium axillare, L. carnosum, L. cylindrifolium, and L. lobatum). The combined length of the entire ITS region (ITS1, 5.8S and ITS2) from taxa sequenced in the present study ranged from 599-618 nucleotides. The length of the ITS1 region and GC contents ranged from 201-203 nucleotides and 45-50% respectively, the 5.8S gene was 161-163 nucleotides long, the length of the ITS2 region and the GC content ranged from 233-253 nucleotides and 48-51% respectively. Limonium lobatum occupied basal most position in the phylogenetic tree. A perusal of all trees clearly indicates that Limonium carnosum included in this study from geographic region Saudi Arabia, phylogenetically very closely related with Limonium narbonense and Limonium vulgare. It is also clearly evident that L. cylindrifolium and L. axillare does not nested deeply within the phylogenetic tree, rather were found at the base of the phylogenetic tree . Limonium cylindrifolium and Limonium axillare shows sister relationships, and additionally all taxon included in the analysis were predicted to bring molecular morphological signature of the Limonium distributed in Saudi Arabia. This is the first report of inferring the nrDNA ITS based phylogenetic relationships and establishment of molecular signature of the Limonium distributed in Saudi Arabia.

16:00-16:15	**Coffee Break**

Afternoon, October 12, 2015 (Monday)

SESSION–3 (ICSEA & ICFN 2015)

Session Chair: Prof. Khaled M. Bali

Time: 16:15-19:00 (11 presentations—Food & Agriculture Science)
Venue: Astoria/East Elmhurst Room

F0004	Process Optimization of Soy Milk Tea Fortified with Aloe Vera Extract **John David** Shiats University, India *Abstract*—Maintenance of optimal nutrition and positive health of the population through assured nutrient intake continues to be a national priority. For a nation to be healthy strong and productive, the nutritional status of its people must be good. In the new millennium there is an upward trend in nutritional and health awareness which has increased the consumer's demand for functional foods. Keeping this in view, industry is forced to bring nutritionally sound products in the market with acceptable sensory characteristics. An investigation was made with an attempt to develop a beverage "tea" by adding different level of an herbal medicine Aloe Vera with highly nutritious soymilk. For control (T_0), tea was standardized with 1.3% tea leaves, 6.6% sugar in 150 ml soymilk. Treatment T_1 was standardized to 1.3% tea leaves, 6.6% sugar in 150 ml soymilk with 2% aloe extract, T_2 was standardized to 1.3% tea leaves, 6.6% sugar in 150 ml soymilk with 3% aloe extract and T_3 was standardized to 1.3% tea leaves, 6.6% sugar in 150 ml soymilk with 4% aloe extract. The soymilk tea samples for different treatments and control, were analyzed for physicochemical properties fat %, total solids, acidity, protein, moisture, ash and carbohydrate. Organoleptic characteristics like (flavour and taste), consistency, colour and appearance were judged by trained panelist using 9 point hedonic scale. The treatments containing 3% level of aloe extract score the highest value. Thus as per product acceptability judged by organoleptic evaluation and therapeutic value, the treatment can be rated as $T_2 > T_0 > T_1 > T_3$.
F0005	Food Pyramid – Threat to Health of the Nation **Mukhamedjanov Emil'** and Maidan Aiman National Scientific-Practical center of physical culture, Kazakhstan *Abstract*—Activity is provided with receipt of exogenous food connections ("a food pyramid") and use of endogenous sources ("a power pyramid"). On the basis of the analisis of relationship of absorptive and post absorptive food periods the generalized metabolic model of metabolism is offered and certain algorithm of use of separate food unions for ensuring processes of rehabilitation and work. For the modern person insufficiency of endogenous power materials for maintenance of intellectual and operator kinds of activity that is the main reason for development of chronic noninfectious diseases–diabetes and obesity is characteristic. Such insufficiency approaches of correction are offered.
F0008	Current Iodine Nutritional Status amongst School Age Children in Uttarakhand, India **Neha Sareen**, Umesh Kapil, and Vanisha Nambiar The Maharaja SayajiRao University of Baroda, India *Abstract*—Background: Uttarakhand state is a known endemic to iodine deficiency.

	Objective: to assess the current iodine nutritional status amongst School Age Children (6-12 years) in districts: Udham Singh Nagar (USN), Nainital (N) and Pauri (P) of Uttarakhand state, India. Materials and Methods: Thirty clusters from each district were selected by utilizing the population proportionate to size cluster sampling methodology. A total of 6143 School Age Children (SAC) from USN (1807), N (2269) and P (2067) were included. The clinical examination of the thyroid of each child was conducted. Urine and salt samples were collected from a sub samples of SAC enlisted for thyroid clinical examination. Results: The Total Goiter Rate (TGR) were found to be 13.2 (USN), 15.9 (N) and 16.8 (P) percent. The median Urinary Iodine Concentration (UIC) levels were found to be 150µg/L (USN), 125µg/L (N) and 115µg/L (P), respectively. The percentage of SAC consuming salt with iodine content of 15ppm and more was found to be 46.7 (USN), 57.7 (N) and 40.4 (P) percent. Conclusion: The findings of the present study revealed that the SAC in all three districts had adequate iodine nutritional status as revealed by median UIC level of more than 100µg/L.
F1001 Poster	Health Perceptions, Self and Body Image, Physical Activity and Nutrition among Undergraduate Students in Israel **Liat Korn**, Ester Gonen, Yael Shaked, and Moria Golan Ariel University, Israel *Abstract*—**Purpose**: This study examines health perceptions, self and body image, physical exercise and nutrition among undergraduate students. **Methods**: A structured, self-reported questionnaire was administered to more than 1500 students at a large academic institute in Israel. The study population was heterogenic in both gender and fields of academic study. **Results**: High correlations between health perceptions, appropriate nutrition, and positive self and body image were found. The relationships between these variables differed between the subpopulation in the sample and the different genders. Engagement in physical exercise contributed to positive body image and positive health perceptions more than engagement in healthy nutrition. Nutrition students reported higher frequencies of positive health perceptions, positive self and body image and higher engagement in physical exercise in comparison to all other students in the sample. **Conclusions**: This study suggests, as have many before, that successful health promotion policy should reflect a collectivist rather than an individualist ethos by providing health prerequisites through a public policy of health-promotion, where the academic settings support a healthy lifestyle policy, by increasing availability of a healthy, nutritious and varied menu in the cafeterias, and offering students various activities that enhance healthy eating and exercise.
F2001	Antioxidant Effect of Thyme Essential Oil on Oxidative Stability of Chicken Nuggets **Neda Ganjali Dashti**, Maryam Mirlohi, Marjan Ganjali Dashti, Maryam Jafari, and Nimah Bahreini Esfahani Department of Civil Engineering, Universiti Teknologi Petronas, Malaysia *Abstract*—The objectives of the present study were to propose a proper use of thyme essential oil in industrially produced chicken nuggets instead of synthetic antioxidants and investigate its effect on the lipid oxidation; also to evaluate the effects of such intervention on chemical and organoleptic characteristics of freezing stored nuggets. The essential oils of Thymus Daenensis, Thymus vulgaris and Thymus kotschyanus were extracted by using Clevenger apparatus. The essence with greatest antioxidant activity was calculated with IC_{50} and added to chicken nuggets formulation. The antioxidant properties of essential oils were investigated by determination of thiobarbituric acid (TBARS) and peroxide values in prepared chicken nuggets throughout the 6 months

	storage at -20 ˚C. Proximate analysis was determined and organoleptic characteristics were also evaluated in chicken nuggets after 3 and 5 months of storage. Among the four tested essential oils, Zataria multifora essence showed the lowest IC_{50} (1.09 mg/ml) and then highest antioxidant capacity. The antioxidant effect of thyme essential oil was shown by the lower peroxide value and TBARS levels found in thyme-treaded nuggets. Treated nuggets with thyme essential oil had greater acceptability by the panellist than control samples. Thyme essential oil can be successfully used in chicken processing industry as a natural antioxidant substituted for synthetic antioxidants.
S0001	Colored Plastic Mulch Effects on the Yield of Lettuce (*Lactuca sativa* L.) and Soil Temperature **Edmar N. Franquera** and Renato C. Mabesa TARLAC COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE *Abstract*—Growing of lettuce with different colored plastic mulch was evaluated using two lettuce varieties, Looseleaf and Romaine. The experiment was laid out on Split Plot design following the Randomized Complete Block Design. In terms of yield, the Looseleaf variety had better performance compared with Romaine. The different colored plastic mulch affected the yield performance of the leaf lettuce. Yield of lettuce grown with the red plastic showed better response compared with the other colored plastic mulch. The soil temperature below the plastic mulch was significantly influenced by the color of the mulch. The red plastic mulch had the highest soil temperature recorded while the lowest soil temperature recorded was within the yellow plastic mulch. The soil temperature from the colored plastic mulch generally increased from 6 am until 2 pm and then declined.
S0006	Application of Plant Products as Mutagenic Agents against Phytopathogens of Potato Using RAPD **Ahmad Ali Shahid**, Sehrish Iftikhar, and M. Saleem Haider University of the Punjab Lahore, Pakistan *Abstract*—The goal of this study was to evaluate the mutagenic capability of essential oils tapped from different plants against some fungal pathogens of potato using molecular markers (RAPD). Essential oils from *Eucalyptus citriodora* (Eucalyptus leaves), *Foeniculum vulgare* (Fennel) and *Syzygium aromaticum* (clove buds) was extracted. The antifungal capacity of essential oils was evaluated against *Alternaria alternata, Fusarium oxysporum* and *Macrophomina phaseolina* using RAPD. A preliminary investigation was undertaken to study the capability of RAPD technique to show mutagenic effects induced by essential oils. The qualitative alterations rising in RAPD profiles as a measure of DNA modifications were compared with control which showed many differences. All the volatile oils showed marked toxicity against selected pathogenic organisms. It can be concluded that the selected essential oils have immense potential as a source for new prime mixtures with particular antifungal assets as they can induce mutagenic effects in pathogens of potato.
S0011	Predicting Meat Production for Saudi Arabia in 2030: Comparison with Five Regional Countries **A. Abdullah**, A. Bakhashwain, A. Basuhail and A. Aslam King Abdulaziz Uinversity *Abstract*—The rapid growth in demand for animal and animal products has been termed as the livestock revolution. This “revolution” is driven by rising income and changing consumer preferences, particularly among a growing middle class in countries such as Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Yemen, thus creating growth

	opportunities for livestock producers. However, the question is what would be the situation 15 years from now? Although there are studies that address this question, but do not use the parameters that we have considered. In this paper, we analyze the projected meat production in 2030 of Saudi Arabia and compare with five Middle Eastern countries i.e. Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Yemen w.r.t the impact of critical factors such as, water scarcity, CO_2 fertilization and climatic-change vulnerability. The combined impact of these three factors had an overall positive effect on the production of mutton for Jordan, but negative impact on the remaining countries, especially Yemen.
S0021	Yield Potential and Stability Indices as Techniques to Assess Wheat Genotypes under Drought **Adnan Zahid** Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IAGS), Quaid-e-Azam Campus, University of the Punjab *Abstract*—Among all a biotic stresses drought is considered to be the most important which limits the crop production in almost all parts of the world. Especially developing countries face drought spells each year which hinders the crop production drastically. A study was carried out to find out best yielding variety under drought conditions by determining different stability parameters/traits which makes the plant to resistant against drought. Nine different wheat varieties i.e. Inqalab-91, AS-2002, Sehar-2006, Shafaq 2006, Bhakkhar-2002, Aquab-2000, GA-2000, Chackwal-50 and Fareed-06 were grown with completely randomized design along with three replications under three water levels of 100%, 75% and 50% field capacity at crop physiology laboratrary of Department of Agronomy PMAS-Arid Agriculture University Rawalpind.
S0030	Improvement of Soil Solarization through a Hybrid System Simulating a Solar Hot Water Panel **Pasquale Mormile**, Massimo Rippa, Lucia Petti, Barbara Immirzi, Mario Malinconico, Ernesto Lahoz, and Luigi Morra Institute of Applied Sciences and Intelligent Systems "E. Caianiello" (ISASI) of CNR, Pozzuoli (Na), Italy *Abstract*—Soil solarization is a well consolidated agronomic practice. The only limit of this natural practice is its duration, which normally reaches five-six weeks. Sometimes, because of the intensive cultivation, the available time between two vegetal cycles is shorter than that required for a good solarization result. In these cases, harmful alternative practices based on chemicals, like fumigation, are employed. In our work, we studied a new approach based on the combined use of a solarizing film and a biodegradable black liquid. The hybrid proposed system simulates a thermal solar panel and it behaves in the same way to increase the water temperatures in the soil. Therefore, higher soil temperatures are reached with a satisfactory sterilization effect obtained in shorter times, compared to the traditional method. The reported temperature data, collected at different depth of soil as a function of time, confirm the validity of our idea showing a helpful alternative respect to the present solarization method.
S0032	Sustainable Agricultural Practices and Its Determinants in South-East Nigeria **J.U Mgbada**, D.O Ohajianya, and E.C. Nzeh Enugu State University of Science & Technology, (ESUT), Enugu *Abstract*—This study evaluated sustainable agricultural practices and its determinants in South-East Nigeria. Data were collected with structured questionnaire from 180 randomly selected cassava-based farmers. Data bothering on the farmers' socioeconomic characteristics, the type, quantity, price and sources of inputs used and output produced

	were collected. These were analyzed with the use of descriptive statistical tools, sustainable agriculture practice index and multiple regression techniques. Results showed that farmers mean age, level of education, farming experience, farm size, and extension contact were 50.6 years, 9.4 years, 19.8 years, 0.83 hectare, and 0.78 visit respectively. The mean sustainable agriculture practice level of farmers was 0.43 indicating unsustainable agriculture practices among the farmers. There is need to improve on the sustainable agriculture practice level of farmers in South-East Nigeria through extension education so as to achieve food security and conserve the resource base.

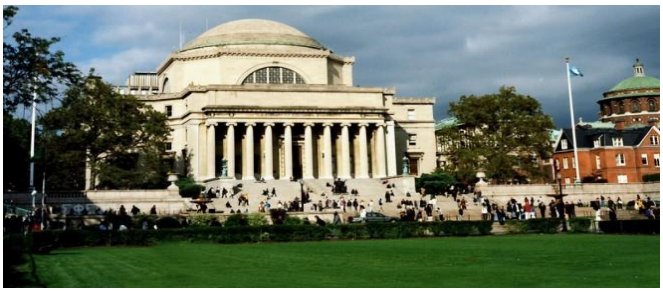
19:30	**Dinner**
Whitestone room	

October 13, 2015 (Tuesday)

Academic Official Visit

Place: Columbia University in the City of New York & Stevens Institute of Technology

Time	What	Where
8:30	Meet in the hotel lobby	Lobby – New York LaGuardia Airport Marriott
8:30–9:30	Travel from the hotel to Columbia University	
09:30–11:00	Laband Campus tour	Columbia University, NYC
11:00–12:00	Travel from NYC to Hoboken, NJ	
12:00-1:00	Lunch	Stevens Institute of Technology
1:00-2:30	Lab and Campus tour	Stevens Institute of Technology
2:30–4:00	Back to LaGuardia Airport Marriott	New York LaGuardia Airport Marriott



Tips: We will depart on time (at 8:30), please arrive at the hotel lobby before 8:30 am. Lunch is not included, please take care of it by yourself.

Conference venue

New York LaGuardia Airport Marriott

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CONFERENCE INFORMATION		PUBLICATION
Dec. 05-06, 2015, Dubai, UAE		
ICFAS 2015	2015 3rd International Conference on Food and Agricultural Sciences (ICFAS 2015) http://www.icfas.org/	Journal of Advanced Agricultural Technologies (JOAAT, ISSN:2301-3737) Or International Journal of Food Engineering (IJFE，ISSN: 2301-3664)
ICEPP 2015	2015 3rd International Conference on Environment Pollution and Prevention (ICEPP 2015) http://www.icepp.org/	The Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264)
ICMEB 2015	2015 3rd International Conference on Medical, Environmental and Bio-technology (ICMEB 2015) http://www.icmeb.org/	International Journal of Pharma Medicine and Biological Sciences (IJPMBS, ISSN: 2278-5221) Or Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264)
Dec. 25-26, 2015, Phuket, Thailand		
ICESR 2015	2015 2nd International Conference on Environmental Systems Research(ICESR 2015) http://www.icesr.org/	the Volume of Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
ICAMC 2015	2015 International Conference on Architecture, Materials and Construction (ICAMC 2015) http://www.icamc.org/	International Journal of Structural and Civil Engineering Research (IJSCER, ISSN: 2319-6009) Or International Journal of Materials, Mechanics and Manufacturing (IJMMM, ISSN: 1793-8198)
ICSAT 2015	2015 International Conference on Sustainable Agriculture Technologies (ICSAT 2015) http://www.icsat.org/	Journal of Advanced Agricultural Technologies (JOAAT, ISSN:2301-3737)
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)
ICGCE 2016	2016 3rd International Conference on Geological and Civil Engineering (ICGCE 2016) http://www.icgce.org/	International Journal of Structural and Civil Engineering Research (IJSCER, ISSN: 2319-6009)
ICPPE 2016	2016 3rd International Conference on Petroleum and Petrochemical Engineering (ICPPE 2016) http://www.icppe.org/	International Journal of Chemical Engineering and Applications (IJCEA ISSN: 2010-0221)

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)
Feb. 01-02, 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)
ICCCP 2016	2016 6th International Conference on Chemistry and Chemical Process (ICCCP 2016) http://www.icccp.org/	International Journal of Chemical Engineering and Applications (IJCEA ISSN: 2010-0221)
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)

ICBMC 2016	2016 International Conference on Building Materials and Construction (ICBMC 2016) http://www.icbmc.org/	International Journal of Structural and Civil Engineering Research (IJSCER, ISSN: 2319-6009)
March 12-13, 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),
March 23-24, 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)
ICCUE 2016	2016 3rd International Conference on Civil and Urban Engineering (ICCUE 2016) http://www.iccue.org/	International Journal of Structural and Civil Engineering Research (IJSCER, ISSN: 2319-6009) Or International Journal of Engineering and Technology (IJET, ISSN:1793-8236)
ICCBS 2016	2016 3rd International Conference on Chemical and Biological Sciences (ICCBS 2016) http://www.iccbs.org/	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)
April 8-9, 2016, Tokyo, Japan		
ICCOE 2016	2016 3rd International Conference on Coastal and Ocean Engineering (ICCOE 2016) http://www.iccoe.org/	Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264) Or International Journal of Engineering and Technology (IJET, ISSN: 1793-8236)

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/	International Journal of Chemical Engineering and Applications (IJCEA, ISSN: 2010-0221) Or International Journal of Food Engineering (IJFE, ISSN: 2301-3664)
April 24-25, 2016, Antalya, Turkey		
ICPPS 2016	2016 International Conference on Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Science (ICPPS 2016) http://www.icpps.org/	International Journal of Pharma Medicine and Biological Sciences (IJPMBS, ISSN: 2278-5221)
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/	International Proceedings of Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
May 11-13, 2016, Copenhagen, Denmark		
ICFAE 2016	2016 2nd International Conference on Food and Agricultural Engineering (ICFAE 2016) http://www.icfae.org/	Journal of Advanced Agricultural Technologies (JOAAT, ISSN:2301-3737) Or International Journal of Food Engineering (IJFE, ISSN: 2301-3664)
ICCMP 2016	2016 2nd International Conference on Chemical Materials and Process (ICCMP 2016) http://www.iccmp.org/	International Journal of Chemical Engineering and Applications (IJCEA, ISSN:2010-0221) Or International Journal of Materials, Mechanics and Manufacturing (IJMMM, ISSN: 1793-8198)
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