EuroSciCon

Marine Biology 2018

December 03-04
Rome, Italy



Marine Biology

http://marinebiology-oceanography.euroscicon.com/

Day 1, Agenda

General Session

08:00 AM — INTRODUCTION

09:00 AM — PLENARY

10:00 AM — KEYNOTE

Networking & Refreshments Break

	HALL 01	HALL 02	HALL 03
11:00 AM	Talks On: **Environmental Oceanology**	Talks On: **Marine Sciences**	Talks On: **Marine Biology**
	Talks On: **World Ocean**	Talks On: **The Science of Marine Biology**	Talks On: **The Oceans and Basic Equations**
	SESSION DISCUSSION	**SESSION DISCUSSION**	**SESSION DISCUSSION**
02:00 PM	Panel Over: **Baroclinic Ocean and bottom Topography**	Panel Over: **Marine Geology**	Panel Over: **The Topography of the Seafloor**
	Workshop On: **Marine Technology**	Workshop On: **Ship design and Marine Technology**	Workshop On: **Port and Marine Operations**
	Lunch Break @ Restaurant	*Lunch Break @ Restaurant*	*Lunch Break @ Restaurant*
04:00 PM	Talks On: **Marine Ecology**	Talks On: **Marine Chemistry**	Talks On: **Ocean Biogeochemistry**
	Lectures on: **Coastal Structure**	Lectures on: **Global and Climate Change**	Lectures on: **Marine Pollution**
06:00 PM	Session On: **Coastal & Marine resources**	Session On: **Ocean and Climate**	Session On: **Oceanographic Instrumentation**
	NETWORKING	**NETWORKING**	**NETWORKING**

Day 2, Agenda

General Session

08:00 AM — INTRODUCTION

09:00 AM — PLENARY

10:00 AM — KEYNOTE

Networking & Refreshments Break

	HALL 01	HALL 02	HALL 03
11:00 AM	Talks On: **The Global Market**	Talks On: **Commercial Shipping and other Sectors**	Talks On: **Aquaculture Production**
	Talks On: **Marine Biology as a Discipline**	Talks On: **Hypothesized Effects of Climate Change on Sea Level, Circulation**	Talks On: **Organisms of the Open Sea**
	SESSION DISCUSSION	**SESSION DISCUSSION**	**SESSION DISCUSSION**
02:00 PM	Panel Over: **Life in The Open Sea**	Panel Over: **Life in a Fluid Medium**	Panel Over: **Ecological and Evolutionary Factors in Reproduction**
	Workshop On: **Coral Reefs**	Workshop On: **Coral Reproduction**	Workshop On: **Factors in Reproduction**
	Lunch Break @ Restaurant	***Lunch Break @ Restaurant***	***Lunch Break @ Restaurant***
04:00 PM	Talks On: **Reproduction, Demography, and Life Cycles**	Talks On: **Migration**	Talks On: **Life Near the Surface**
	Lectures on: **Rocky Shores and Exposed Beaches**	Lectures on: **Mangrove Forests and the Soft-Sediment Interactions**	Lectures on: **Human Impact on the Sea**
06:00 PM	Session On: **Fisheries Impact and Management**	Session On: **Environmental Impacts**	Session On: **Integration of Marine Sciences & Engineering**
	NETWORKING	**NETWORKING**	**NETWORKING**

EuroSciCon

12TH EDITION OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON OCEANOGRAPHY & MARINE BIOLOGY

DATE & VENUE

DECEMBER 03-04, 2018 | ROME, ITALY

AGENDA

Biography

EuroSciCon

Title: Sea surface as a source for bioaerosols in the coastal zone of the southern Baltic Sea

Anita U. Lewandowska
University of Gdansk

Since oceans cover a significant portion of the earth's surface, they play a crucial role in microorganism emission to the atmosphere. While cyanobacteria and algae living in sea water are well recognised, those that are the components of aerosols are rarely the focus of scientific research, especially in the Baltic Sea region. However as biological components of aerosols they can penetrate into the human organism via the respiratory system and impact human health.

- **Title: Effects of temperature and salinity on oxygen consumption and ammonia excretion in different color strains of the Manila clam, Ruditapes philippinarum**

Hongtao Nie
Dalian Ocean University

Temperature has been long recognized as one of the fundamental factors affecting biological processes of poikilothermic organisms, such as feeding, respiration, growth, and reproduction. Salinity is another important environmental factors controlling marine species distribution and influencing physiological processes of marine and estuarine organisms, such as survival, hemolymph osmolarity,tissue water content.

- **Title: Deep-Sea Biomass Visible From Space Better?**

A.L.Vereshchaka
Shirshov Institute of Oceanology

The deep-sea ocean zone is the most voluminous and very specific part of biosphere. The composition, structure and functions of the deep-sea communities are influenced by the absence of illumination, high pressure, and low temperature. As any field data of the deep-sea zooplankton are inevitably local, we should find an indicator that is correlated with elements of the deep-sea zooplankton and that can be assessed over large water areas/volumes. We state that this is an averaged concentration of the surface chlorophyll concentration.

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Biography

EuroSciCon

Title: Diurnal changes in diversity and distribution of Copepods in the coastal waters of Mubarak village (North Arabian Sea) Pakistan

Muhammad Jawed Abbasi
University of Karachi

The population structure and seasonal variations of three Copepod groups with respect to hydrographical parameters were investigated from Mubarak Village station (coastal waters) bordering Karachi in the northern Arabian Sea. Study was conducted from April 2008 - March 2009.The Cyclopoids constitutes16.17%, Calanoid (77.42%) and Herpacticoid 6.39% during day time and 20.95%, 70.32% and 8.72% in night time, respectively. It is noted that during months of October and November there was high abundance of copepod was found, it is may be due to after upwelling phenomenon in and high productivity in the coastal waters.

Title: Accumulation of some pollutants (Malathion and cadmium) and biochemical alterations in muscles of common carp Cyprinus Carpio collected from the river Nile and some Egyptian lakes

Mohamed Y.M.
National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries

The aim of this study was to assess the effects of sublethal concentrations of some pollutants (cadmium and Malathion) on the levels of glucose, creatinine, cholesterol, and ALT enzyme in the serum blood and its accumulation in common carp fingerling muscles as a long experimentally study. Triplicate groups of fish and a control group (30 fish/group) were exposed to sublethal concentrations (10 -20% of LC50-96 hr values) of cadmium and malathion for a period of 60 days.

Title: High variability of genetic pattern in giant clam (Tridacna maxima) populations within red sea coastal

Abdelwaheb Benothmane
University of Monastir

Information on the genetic population structure of endangered giant clams is important for conservation programs and the understanding of ecological and evolutionary processes. In this study, the genetic population structures of five populations of the giant clams, Tridacna maxima, from five coastal localities of the red sea in Saudi arabia were screened for a fragment of the cytochrome c oxidase I gene.

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Biography

EuroSciCon

Title: The study of stratification and stability of Qeshm island west coast water and Mangrove forest

Khoshkhou-Maryam
Research center Razi Rey

Persian Gulf is one of the most important bodies of water which has a very difficult and overwhelming dominant ecosystem due to severe environmental conditions such as temperature and salinity. Gheshm Island has a fundamental role in the diversity of biological behaviour as well as available dispersion.
The equation of condition of sea, the key gnomon of Air and Water and Quantity are the observation in International charts, and the coefficient of equation of sea is the important parameter that limits the circulation of the ocean.

Title: The effects of pressure on the diver's body Despite the wave and flow

Karamipoor-Afsaneh
Shiraz University

Breath hold diving has been used for centuries, is still used for recreation and commerce. This type of diving requires abilities such as keeping breath, and Bearingdeep pressure and doing things quickly in a short time.But the compressed air pressure in the cylinders with air pressure that a diver can tolerate is not similar and the air pressure of the cylinders must change. In any diving (with or without air cylinders) exceeded a certain amount of air pressure on the diver's body can be very dangerous.

Title: Transfer of heavy metal in the aquatic food chain (phytoplankton-zooplankton-fish) by Titanium Dioxide Nano-Particle

Shirin Rahmanpour
Islamic Azad University

In this study, the ability of titanium dioxide nano-particle in transfer of Cd, Cu, Pb and Hg metal through an aquatic food chain involving Ceratium tripos as the phytoplankton Daphnia hyaline as the zooplankton and Liza abu as the fish was investigated. The phytoplankton specie Ceratium tripos was exposed to 0, 0.2 and 0.5 of TiO_2. Subsequently, each species was fed to the zooplankton Daphnia hyaline, which was then used as food for the fish Liza abu. There were significant differences between the level of Cd, Pb and Hg among the groups.

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Biography

EuroSciCon

Title: Effects of Thermal Effluent on the Catch of Beach Seine in Iloilo Strait, Philippines

Jane Frances Senosa
University of the Philippines Visayas

A study was conducted to know the effects of thermal effluents of a coal-powered plant on the catch composition, abundance, and distribution of aquatic fauna found at the Iloilo Strait (Philippines) from December 2016 to February 2017. Physicochemical parameters such as temperature, salinity, and total dissolved solids were gathered using a multi-parameter water probe. Results show that the station closer to the discharge yields a higher temperature with the highest temperature recorded in December 2016 while the lowest was in February 2017.

Title: Red seaweeds effectiveness against dengue vector mosquito, Aedesaegypti (L) and its chemical constituents' analysis

Rabia Bibi
University of Karachi

Marine flora produce a rich source of secondary metabolites that are biologically active against predators, pests and pathogens. Wide range of chemically interesting and novel compounds has been explored from the red seaweeds. The Pakistan coast at the northern boundary of Arabian Sea is enriched with a variety of red seaweeds. Although, the exploration of these bioactive compounds has been done to the limited extent. Therefore, in the present study, a particular attempt has been made to assess the toxicological effects of seaweeds against the dengue vector mosquito, Aedes aegypti (L).

Title: Molluscs community associated with marine algae along the rocky shore of Karachi, Pakistan (Northern Arabian Sea)

Saedul Bibi
University of Karachi

Marine algae are considered as primary producers in aquatic ecosystem and contribute a significant role in the food web. They provide a habitat and food to diverse communities and protect them from wave exposure, desiccation and predators. Algae also attract several marine organisms due to their sufficient value of nutrients. Among them mollscs are the most abundant organisms present in the tidal and sub-tidal zone. They are highly visible and commercially important group use as a food and non-food resources on the world global scale.

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Biography

EuroSciCon

Title: GENOTOXIC EFFECT OF PESTICIDES ON GILL TISSUES OF GREEN-LIPPED MUSSEL (PERNA VIRIDIS)

Meher Syed
University of Karachi

The marine ecosystem is constantly threatened by wide variety of anthropogenic substances arising as a result of hazardous chemicals from industries, agricultural sources, sewage disposal, heavy metal, oil, petroleum etc. Pakistan is an agricultural country therefore pesticides are widely used on its cropland. The present study is carried out to assess the Micronucleus (MN) frequency in the gill tissues of green mussel (Perna viridis) after exposure to different concentrations of organophosphate pesticides (chlorpyrifos, malathion), synthetic pyrethroid pesticide (cypermethrin, lambda-cyhalothrin) and herbicide(buctril).

Title: Status of pelagic shoaling fishes SARDINES AND ANCHOVIES from the Northern Arabian Sea, Pakistan

Masooda Ismail
University of Karachi

Sardines and anchovies, pelagic shoaling fishes are found on the near surface area throughout the fishing grounds of Pakistan but chiefly in a 16 km strip of coastal waters and specially during breading season in Sonmiani bay lagoon. These species feed upon plankton. They were caught with boat seines, gillnets, shore seines and cast nets. They were also caught in the trawl net owing to the shallowness of the habitat.

Title: Persian Gulf cuttlefish selects its camouflage tactic regardless of contrast of the environment

Sara Asadi Gharabaghi

In this study, I evaluated 61 samples of camouflage cuttlefish in Persian Gulf by photography method using professional diving camera. The recorded images were analyzed later with MATLAB; the camouflage tactics and color patterns were identified and compared considering the contrast of the environment. Finally, it was found that the cuttlefish used all types of camouflage tactics regardless of the surrounding background. These included burial, disruptive, background matching and masquerade tactics.

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Biography

EuroSciCon

Title: Studies on the genetic diversity assessment of Sardinella longiceps Valenciennes, 1847 of Tamil nadu and Kerala Coast employing RAPD

Athul Subash
Kerala University of Fisheries and Ocean Studies

The Indian Oil Sardine, Sardinella longiceps Val(Clupeidae), is an important species contributing nearly one third of the total marine fish production of India. Oil Sardines forms a bulk of the catch in Kerala for decades; but has extended its feeding ground to Tamilnadu over the last decade. In this prelude, an attempt has been made in the present study to understand the genetic diversity assessment of S. longiceps of Tamil nadu and Kerala coast employing RAPD technique.

Title: Study of the laying cephalopod decapods on cultivated algae in the southwestern Madagascar

Raherialala Vatosoa Aratra
Toliara University

A study on decapod cephalopod laying has been realized in the southwest region of Madagascar. It was carried out on Andrevo's algae cultivation field from November 15, 2017 to February 06, 2018 followed by a laboratory study of gonad samples collected from COPEFRITO. Laying squid and cuttlefish were found on the algae culture field during the study, and 63% of respondents confirmed the presence of the laying both two organisms from September to February. Concerning laying, the environmental conditions of the algae culture field are favourable to the latter.

Title: Diversity of cyanobacteria from Lake Andraikiba Antsirabe (Vakinankaratra region). First public health risk analysis

Felan-Ratsimba Fanoro Tsiaranto
Institut Halieutique et des Sciences Marines

This study was conducted at Andraikiba Lake (Antsirabe, Vakinankaratra) in December 2017 till January 2018. It stands to physical and chemical parameters analysis, cyanobacteria's diversity and the risk likely caused by species founding there. The lake is a volcanic crater and have 5km circumference, 51m maximal depth and is the principal water spring of Antsirabe's town. Seven (07) genre of cyanobacteria was founding there and have a stump toxins production as four of them were responsible of health problem leading to mortality in some countries.

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Biography

EuroSciCon

Title: Heavy Metal pollution in some fish species with high consume in the Persian Gulf, Iran

Mehdi Hosseini
Islamic Azad University

Heavy metals (Co, Se, Ni, Pb, Mn, MeHg and Hg) accumulation and distribution in tissues of four fish species (Liza abu, Euryglossa orientalis, Otolithes ruber and Psettodes erumei) from Khuzestan Shore were examined. Liver had significantly higher heavy metals compared to skin and muscle ($P < 0.05$). The highest concentration of metal was absorbed in, E. orientalis, followed by, O. ruber, P. erumei and L. abu. The order of heavy metals concentrations in tissues of all the fish species were as follows: benthic omnivorous <zooplanktivores < piscivores < phytoplanktivores.

Title: Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons distribution and accumulation in the bottom muddy and sandy sediment from Qeshm Island, Iran

Shirin Rahmanpour
Islamic Azad University

The distribution and accumulation of 16 polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) were determined in the bottom muddy and sandy sediment from the Qeshm Island, located in the north west of the Persian Gulf, south Iran. The sum of 16 PAHs (ΣPAH) concentrations varied from 10.2±0.34 ng g-1 dry weight to 1654.8± 1.87 ng g-1 dry weight. There was significant correlation between PAH and TOC ($P<0.05$), also there were significant correlation between PAH and grain size of sediment.

- **Title: Mercury pollution in feather, liver, kidney and muscle of sea bird, Alcedo atthis from Arvand River, the border between Iraq and Iran**

Mehdi Hosseini
Islamic Azad University

In this study, mercury (Hg) levels were determined in sea bird species, Alcedo atthis from Arvand river, located in the Khuzestan province in the lowlands of southwestern Iran at the head of the Persian Gulf. The order of mercury concentrations in tissues of bird species were as follows: feather > liver > kidney > muscle. In the migratory bird Iran and Iraq (Alcedo atthis), mean value of mercury in feather were (3.84 µg g-1 dry weight), liver (2.72 µg g-1 dry weight), kidney (1.61 µg g-1 dry weight) and in muscle was (0.96 µg g-1 dry weight.

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Biography

EuroSciCon

Title: REPRODUCTION Carangoide chrysophory IN PERSION GULF (HORMOZGA PROVIENCE WATERS)

M. Khodadadi
Islamic Azad University

In this study, some parameters of reproductive biology of the Longnose trevally (carangoide chrysophory), Gonadosomatic index, Sex ratio, Absolute fecundity and relative fecundity and gonadal development stages were investigated. Sampling in the waters of the Hormozgan province from March 2013 to March 2014 with fishing vessels by trawl and gillnet was performed. In the study, a total of 376 specimens were investigated. Of this number 194 were male, 137 female and 45 immatures. The female-to-male sex ratio was 1.42.

Title: Proposal of implementation of public policies to face harmful algal bloom (HAB) in sea of southern Chile

Ortiz diego
Marine toxicology and environmental management

Harmful algal blooms (HAB) have occurred around the world at increasing frequencies in recent years and have caused severe and unfavourable consequences to ecosystems and public health under climate change (Ou et al.,2017). There is emerging evidence that climate change will impact coastal and offshore marine phytoplankton communities, projections that this change may include increases in the frequency and severity of HABs (Wells et al., 2015). Climate change processes already are causing shifts in phytoplankton community composition, but the projections on climate, HAB effects, independent of other anthropogenic impacts, remain speculative.

Title: Study of Solving the Unemployment Problem by Ornamental Fishery Trade: An Overview of West Bengal

Patit Paban Halder
Seacom Skills University

This title framing on “Solving the unemployment problem by ornamental fishery trade brings peace in our family in the new prospective” has been taken, because different problems can be solved by this subject.
Earning livelihood, taking responsibility of the family and properly maintaining the family is very difficult in this time to the poor people.
The way of earning a normal income has been found out and even there is a possibility of being a remarkable job in future. And the ingredients to give pleasure to the family have been hidden in it.

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Biography

EuroSciCon

Title: Development of portable high-mobility ROV for inspection of underwater structure

Ikuo Yamamoto
Nagasaki University

Underwater structures, such as renewable energy, port, dam are required to inspect cracks and damages periodically. The author developed portable high-mobility ROV (Remotely Operated Vehicle) for inspection and successfully tested in the sea and in the deep dam. The ROV has features of small scale, stable, light weight. Also, it has underwater compact camera, LED light, tether cable, GPS in the body, and base monitor & operation station in the small case. In addition, small tidal velocity sensor is euipped for sensing current speed and used for its feedforward control.

Title: Benthic communities as bio-indicators of organic and inorganic pollution in marine environment

Charity Wanjohi
University of Nairobi

Benthic organisms (macrofauna and meiofauna) are vulnerable to pollution in marine ecosystems due to their prolonged exposure hence efficient bio-indicator of heavy metals and organic contamination. This study focused on Tudor creek(polluted) and Mida Creek (unpolluted) as the control site. The main objective was to assess uses of benthic communities as bio indicators of marine pollution by determining their density, composition and distribution. Sampling was done during dry season (February) and wet season (May) by systematically laying two transects of 45m in each site with four stations per transect at 0m, 15m, 30m and 45m intervals.

Title: Marine Science and Ocean Law in the High Seas

Robin Kundis Craig
University of Utah S.J

Beginning with a brief discussion of how the law divides up the sea, this talk will then focus on the evolving extensions of law and policy into the open ocean or “high seas,” which traditionally have been beyond the jurisdiction of any one nation and generally subject to a “freedom of the seas” regime. However, “freedom of the high seas” is eroding, and science is critical to the protection and use regimes that are replacing it. For example, world governments agreed in 2015 that the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) should be expanded to include a new legally binding instrument on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ).

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Biography

EuroSciCon

Title: Methane occurrence in sediments of the Gdańsk Basin (southern Baltic Sea)

Prof. Jerzy Bolałek, University of Gdańsk, Poland

Methane is regarded as an important gas not only from the economic but also environmental point of view (e.g. as a greenhouse gas it has several times greater ability to absorb infrared radiation than carbon dioxide). Besides marshes, wetlands and rice paddies, also oceans and inland waters play a very important role in the processes of methane generation. The areas of the World Ocean characterized by large input of organic matter – mainly sediments of coastal and shelf seas, are considered the key regions in terms of methane production and emission.

Title: Internal tides over the shelf edge of the western Bay of Bengal

A D Rao
Indian Institute of Technology
Delhi, India

The energetics of internal tides using Massachusetts Institute of Technology General Circulation Model (MITgcm) in the coastal waters of the extended shelf of the western Bay of Bengal (BoB) (Figure 1) are investigated. The model open-boundaries are forced with barotropic tidal velocity components from TPXO model. The spectral estimate of density indicates that the peak estimate is associated with the semidiurnal frequency at all the depths. The baroclinic zonal and meridional components of velocity are found to be in the order of 0.3 and 0.4 ms−1, respectively in observations as well as in the simulations.

Title: Hydro-climatic variations analysis with remote sensing data on Sri Lankan ocean waters

Madhubhashini
South China Sea Institute of Oceanology
China

This study investigated the physical, chemical, and biological changes caused by climate changes in the Indian ocean area within 73.8281E,4.2188N,85.0781E,10.5469N to compare their similarities and differences, and to model the future trends in order to take the adaptation measures in response to climate change. AIRS, GLDAS, MERRA, MODIS, NOBM, OCTS, SeaWiFS and TRMM data were used for this study. The expert modeller, PCA and canonical correlation analysis were used in data analysis.

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

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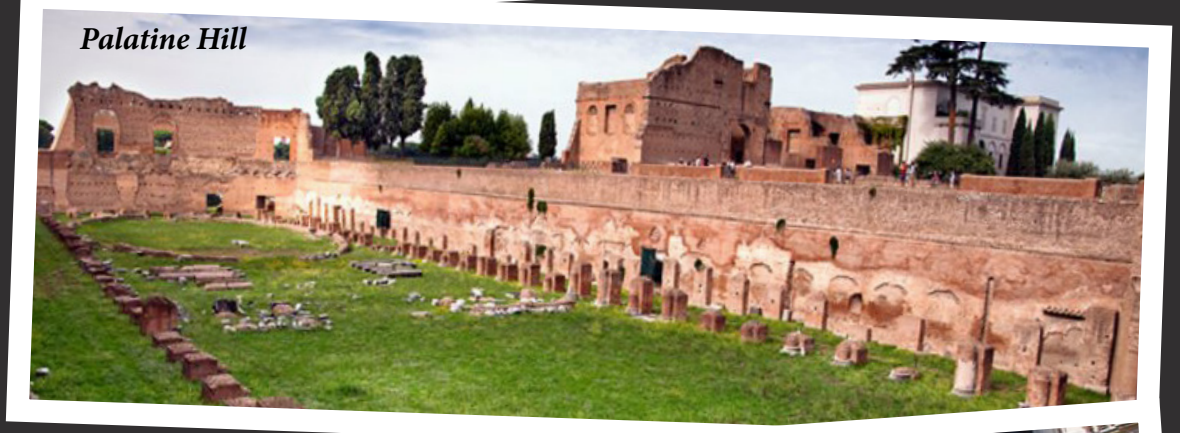
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City Attractions









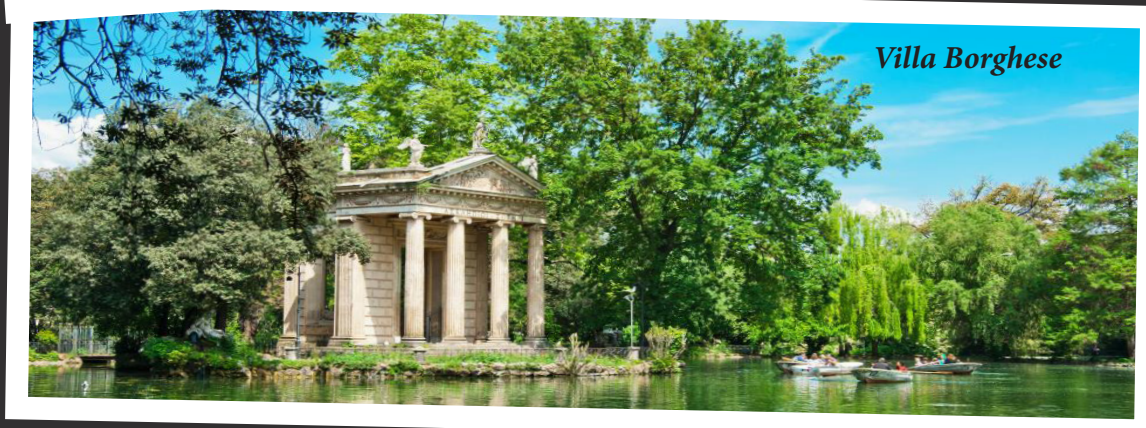
City Attractions


Pantheon's architecture



Pantheon


Vatican City


Villa Borghese