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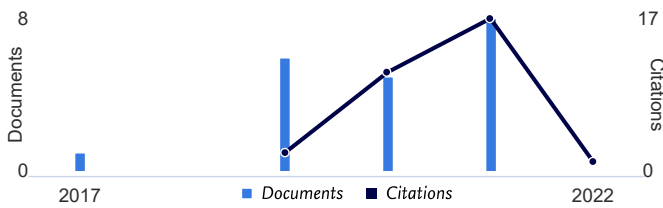
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Hidayati, N., Fuad, H., Munandar, H., ...Darmawati, S., Ethica, S.N.

*IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 2021, 743(1), 012007

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# Molecular systematic and phylogenetic analysis of indigenous bacterial isolates with potential as bioremediation agent based on 16S rRNA gene analysis

[Iskandar A.U.<sup>a</sup>](#), [Ethica S.N.<sup>b</sup>](#), [Sukeksi A.<sup>a</sup>](#), [Mukaromah A.H.<sup>b</sup>](#), [Sulistyaningtyas A.R.<sup>a</sup>](#), [Darmawati S.<sup>b</sup>](#) ✉

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<sup>a</sup> Clinical Laboratory Technology Study Program, Faculty of Nursing and Health Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

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Liquid biomedical waste is a form of medical waste from community health centers (Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat or Puskesmas) with high levels of health hazardous organic contaminants. Bioremediation is an alternative way to eliminate toxic components in liquid waste. A bacteria community that can be used as component of organic waste bioremediation is indigenous hydrolytic and non-pathogenic to low-pathogenic bacteria. From previous studies, 4 hydrolytic indigenous bacterial isolates with such characteristics were obtained from liquid clinical wastes of two health centers in Semarang City, namely H1, H3, H5 (from Puskesmas Halmahera), and T3 (from Puskesmas Tlogosari Kulon). This study aimed to reveal the molecular identity and kinship these bacterial isolates to understand more of their properties as consortium of bioremediation agent. Molecular identification and phylogenetic tree

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Bio-remediation potential of hydrolytic bacteria isolated from hospital liquid biomedical waste in Central Java

Ethica, S.N. , Sabdono, A. (2017) *Proceedings of the World Congress on New Technologies*

First case of post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography bacteraemia caused by *Acinetobacter ursingii* in a patient with choledocholithiasis and cholangitis

Ducasse, V.O.D.L.T. , González, C.M. , Sáez-Nieto, J.A. (2008) *Journal of Medical Microbiology*

Pathogenicity Scoring System for Selection of Bacterial Consortium Formulated as Bioremediation Agent of Hospital Wastewater in Central Java

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## **PREFACE-ICGRC 2020**

Biodiversity underlies with operating of ecosystem and condition of the ecosystem services which are crucial for human well-being. It serves food security, clean air and water supply as well as human health; economic improvement and local livelihoods are important for achieving several development goals including poverty reduction, prevent hunger as well as improving good health and well beings. Biodiversity needs to be addressed among species diversity, species and its ecosystem, and human issues along with any global processes which affect it. Several strategies had been planned and initiated by worldwide communities to upgrade the sustainable diversity years before 2020. However, in fact, targets for biodiversity still cannot be achieved globally. Continuous decreases of genes, species, and ecosystem diversity constantly occurred as a result of human activities. Thus, synergizing knowledge for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework is necessary to be undertaken. There is also a need to strengthen coherence and synergies among several areas including agriculture biodiversity, conservation ecology, environmental science, and sustainable materials and resources. The 11th ICGRC facilitates the international communities to synergize their latest knowledge and discoveries to identify fundamental problems in cope with achieving sustainable biodiversity and new strategies in order to prevent the decline of global biodiversity.

The 11<sup>th</sup> ICGRC was held as a virtual conference due to covid-19 travel restriction and local government regulation. Our region was included in the red zone (highly infected people) that month. It was not possible to hold the on-site meeting. The virtual meeting was chosen since the schedule for keynote speakers was fixed and we had many participants that agree to a virtual meeting. The postponed event would impact the publication and most of the researchers needed scientific feedback from the others through our conference. The condition for the covid-19 pandemic was also uncertain. A virtual meeting was considered the best way for the academic community. Therefore, the conference date schedule was not changed, it was held on 28 July 2020 with the main virtual session was managed at The Universitas Brawijaya-Guest House, Malang, East Java, Indonesia.

The conference provided 2 session models: (1) Plenary session for the keynote speaker. Each speaker had 30 minutes for the presentation and 30 minutes for the Q&A session. (2) Parallel session for the oral presenter/participant. Each oral presenter had 15 minutes for presentation and discussion. The presentations were delivered by Zoom meetings for this conference. It is the best and most of the participants familiar with this application. There was no problem with technical but



time management for oral presenter should get more attention in the next conference. We prepared everything by requesting PowerPoint material from participants. It worked well and great success.

The editors proudly present the selected papers of “The 11th International Conference on Global Resource Conservation” which is a scientific forum for the scientist from Indonesia and abroad to share their research interest related to global biodiversity. We would like to thank Universitas Brawijaya for fully support this International conference.

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Report of biopesticidal population



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A U Iskandar, S N Ethica, A Sukeksi, A H Mukaromah, A R Sulistyningtyas and S Darmawati

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Water quality evaluation of some mangrove ecosystems with variations of time restoration in South Malang, East Java, Indonesia

C Retnaningdyah, I A Ridlo, S C Febriansyah and O B Nusantara

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The association among dominant tree species in mount Halimun Salak National Park

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Preliminary study of insecticidal effect of citronella grass essential oil (*Cymbopogon nardus*) against post harvest pest *Sitophilus oryzae*

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Stimulation effect of synthetic plant growth regulator (GA3 and BAP) on young cinchona plant (*Cinchona ledgeriana*) grown in lowland

Y Maxiselly, I R D Anjasari, W Sutari, M Ariyanti, M A Soleh, R A Sari and R Chiarawipa

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# Stimulation effect of synthetic plant growth regulator (GA3 and BAP) on young cinchona plant (*Cinchona ledgeriana*) grown in lowland

Y Maxiselly<sup>1,2</sup>, I R D Anjasari<sup>1</sup>, W Sutari<sup>1</sup>, M Ariyanti<sup>1</sup>, M A Soleh<sup>1</sup>, R A Sari<sup>1</sup> and R Chiarawipa<sup>2</sup>

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**Citation** Y Maxiselly *et al* 2021 *IOP Conf. Ser.: Earth Environ. Sci.* **743** 012016[yudithia.maxiselly@unpad.ac.id](mailto:yudithia.maxiselly@unpad.ac.id)<sup>1</sup> Agricultural Faculty, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia<sup>2</sup> Natural Resources Faculty, Prince of Songkla University, Hatyai, Thailand<https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/743/1/012016>

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## Abstract

Cinchona is a pharmaceutical plant that produces medical substance. This plant contains copious type of alkaloid such as quinine, quinidine, cinchonine, and cinchonidine. Several obstacles might restrict cinchona cultivation, mainly climatic factors such as temperature and rainfall. One of the efforts to improve cinchona growth in lowland through the application of synthetic plant growth regulator (PGR). Two stages of experimental design were used in this study: first stage was the application of GA3 in six levels from October to December 2017 and the second stage was six levels of BAP concentrations treatment from July until October 2018. The experimental design used was randomized block design (RBD) with 4 replications at low altitude area for cinchona plant. The results showed GA3 applications have this significant effect towards leaves width and plant height. This is showed by GA3 applications have this significant effect towards leaves width and plant height.



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# The effect of cutting the bulbil-porang (*Amorphophallus muelleri*) on its germination ability

N Harijati<sup>1</sup> and D Ying<sup>2</sup>

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## Abstract

Bulbil, an aerial tuber specifically found on porang, is one tool for multiplication of porang (*Amorphophallus muelleri*).. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of bulbil cutting on the number of tubercles, the proportion of black and white tubercles, the potential for shoot production, the number and height of shoots produced from both cutting (2 and 4 cuts) which appeared in the abaxial or adaxial parts, and the direction of shoot growth. This study was designed using a completely randomized design, each unit of observation was four-replicated. The obtained data were analyzed using Anova, Tukey or independence T-test. The results showed the number of shoots from the whole bulbil, bulbil cut (two or four) differed significantly. The highest number of shoots obtained from bulbil cut was 4 which was 9 shoots. Those highest number of shoots was

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# Stimulation effect of synthetic plant growth regulator (GA3 and BAP) on young cinchona plant (*Cinchona ledgeriana*) grown in lowland


Y Maxiselly<sup>1,2</sup>, I R D Anjasari<sup>1</sup>, W Sutari<sup>1</sup>, M Ariyanti<sup>1</sup>, M A Soleh<sup>1</sup>, R A Sari<sup>1</sup> and R Chiarawipa<sup>2</sup>

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Cinchona is a pharmaceutical plant that produces medical substance. This plant contains copious type of alkaloid such as quinine, quinidine, cinchonine, and cinchonidine. Several obstacles might restrict cinchona cultivation, mainly climatic factors such as temperature and rainfall. One of the efforts to improve cinchona growth in lowland through the application of synthetic plant growth regulator (PGR). Two stages of experimental design were used in this study: first stage was the application of GA3 in six levels from October to December 2017 and the second stage was six levels of BAP concentrations treatment from July until October 2018. The experimental design used was randomized block design (RBD) with 4 replications at low altitude area for cinchona plant. The results showed GA3 applications have a significant effect towards leaves width and plant height. This is showed by GA3 applications have a significant effect towards leaves width and plant height.

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# Food-grade protease producing bacteria isolated from Indonesian soybean tempe gembus and red oncom after prolonged fermentation

AR Sulistyaningtyas<sup>1</sup>, AS Baldivia<sup>2</sup>, AH Mukaromah<sup>3</sup>, R Safitri<sup>1</sup>, D Pamaya<sup>1</sup>, D Lestari<sup>1</sup>, R Friskayanti<sup>1</sup>, NF Yasin<sup>1</sup>, WO Inayatul<sup>1</sup>, N Mony<sup>1</sup> [+ Show full author list](#)

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