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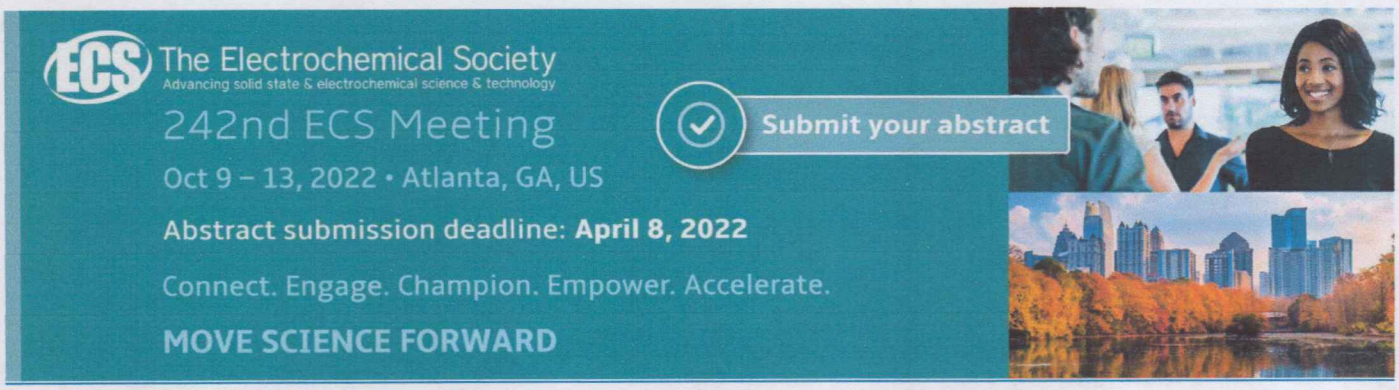
Preface



IOP Conf. Series: Earth and Environmental Science **593** (2020) 011001 doi:10.1088/1755-1315/593/1/011001

Preface

The Southeast Asian region covering Sundaland, Wallacea, Philippines, and Indo-Burma is unusually high in biodiversity and endemicity. Areas with pristine environments, as well as cities, hold an enormous potential of undiscovered species. Valuable resources that have yet to be explored from the area provide an ecosystem function and services to support human welfare. One such resource is the peatlands found in nearly all countries across Southeast Asia.

Global climate change that can cause the extinction of biological resources is accelerated by human impact, including excessive exploitation of biological resources, an introduction of foreign species, and habitat conversions. An ecosystem sensitive to conversion is peatlands. With their expertise, scientists can develop research projects to explore biological resources available through biotechnology in maintaining biodiversity while utilizing it for human welfare.

SEACoBB provides a forum for scientists interested in biodiversity and biotechnology to discuss their findings for maintaining sustainable environments. It is also a forum to create or strengthen the networks among scientists. We accommodate four symposia covering 1) Peatland: recent status and future management, 2) Biotechnology: the use of bioresources and securing biodiversity, 3) Ecosystem health in support of sustainable ecosystem services, and 4) Discovery of biodiversity and their evolution in a degraded ecosystem. Speakers and participants from several countries attended the SEACoBB. A total of 144 articles have been presented of both oral dan poster presentations, and 37 of them are published in this conference proceedings.

We would like to thanks all the parties that give great support to the conference organized by the Biology Faculty of Universitas Jenderal Soedirman and the Peatland Restoration Agency, Republic of Indonesia, all keynote speakers, invited speakers, participants, also steering and organizing committee.

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Table of contents

Volume 593

2020

Previous issue Next issue

The South-East Asian+ Conference on Biodiversity and Biotechnology 2018 5-7 November 2018, Purwokerto, Indonesia

Accepted papers received: 19 October 2020
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Open all abstracts

Preface

Papers

+ Open abstract View article PDF

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Effects of Ethyl Acetate Extract of Jew's Ear Mushrooms (*Auricularia auricula*) on Cytotoxic and Apoptosis of Cervical Cancer Cells (HeLa)

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Fish Diversity in River Sapuregel of Segara Anakan Eastern Area Cilacap

Nuning Setyaningrum, Agatha Sih Piranti, Carmudi, Dwi Sunu, M Ilal Qisni Insan, USR Diana Retna and Erwin R Adli

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Growth and Anatomical Responses of Gogo Rice Plant (*Oryza sativa* L.) Var. Inpago Unsoed 1 to Paclobutrazol Application

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Molecular Barcoding Reveals Possible Existence of Sympatric Species of *Emerita emeritus* in South Coast of Cilacap Central Java

A Nuryanto, D Bhagawati, S Rukayah, DRUS Rahayu and DN Wibowo

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Reproductive Characters of the Ricefield Eel (*Monopterus albus* Zuieuw) in Babakan Village, Karang Lewas District, Banyumas, Central Java

P Susatyo, R Umami and S Sukmaningrum

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Diversity Dynamics of Semarang Apple (*Syzygium samarangense*)

P Widodo, HA Hidayah and T Chasanah

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Latency of Sugar Selection Behavior in German Cockroaches, *Blattella germanica* (Dictyoptera: Blattellidae)

TR Ambarningrum, LL Fitri, RE Putra, A Margaretha and I Ahmad

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Diversity of *Trichodina* spp. on The Larvae of Freshwater Fish in Banyumas and Surrounding Areas of Central Java

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Performance of Black Soldier Fly, *Hermetia illucens*, Larvae during valorization of organic wastes with changing quality

I Kinasih, Y Suryani, E Paujiah, RA Ulfa, S Afiyati, YR Adawiyah and RE Putra

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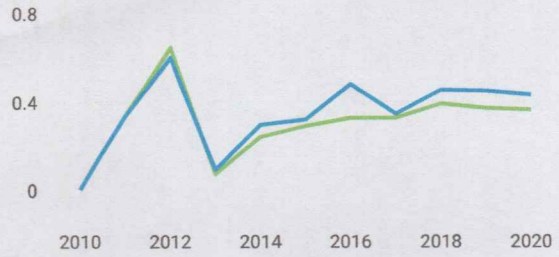

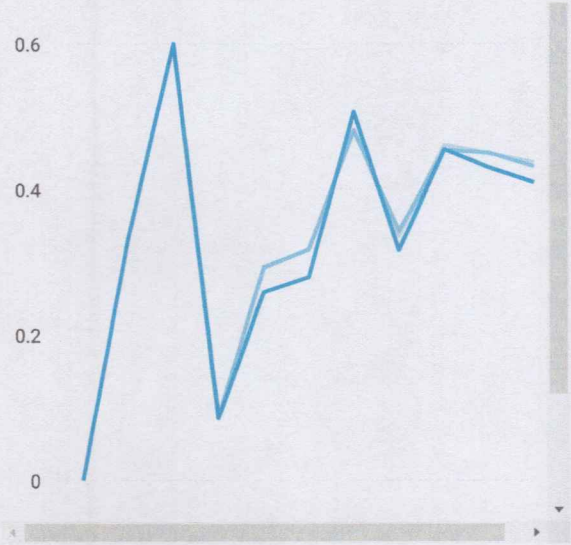

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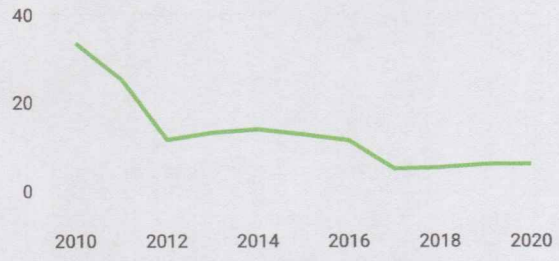

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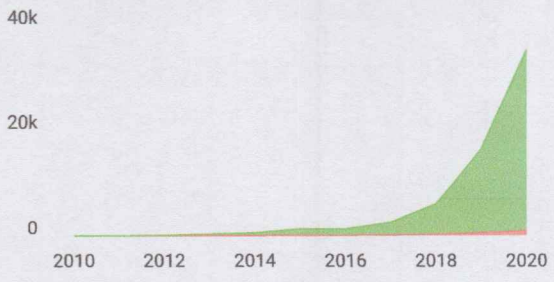

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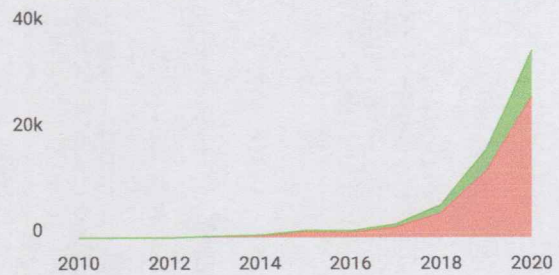

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Molecular Barcoding Reveals Possible Existence of Sympatric Species of *Emerita emeritus* in South Coast of Cilacap Central Java

Molecular Barcoding Reveals Possible Existence of Sympatric Species of *Emerita emeritus* in South Coast of Cilacap Central Java

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Abstract. Cilacap Regency resides in the southern part of Central Java. It faces the Indian Ocean and has a quite long coastline with sandy beaches as the favorable habitats for mole crabs. Careful examinations on previously identified as *Emerita emeritus* samples from Cilacap, the mole crabs showed slight morphological differences to *Emerita emeritus* Linnaeus. We assume that our samples are sympatric species of E. *emeritus* complex rather than E. *emeritus* Boyko. A length of 560 bp fragments of the cytochrome oxidase 1 was sequenced. Homology test resulted in 83 - 86% sequences similarity to E. *emeritus* sequence available in GenBank (KR047035). Our samples also had high genetic distances (0.152 - 0.155) to the sequence of KR047035. The phylogenetic tree showed a clear separation between our samples and reference sequence (*Emerita emeritus* KR047035) with a quite long branch. Those all three kinds of data prove that our Emerita samples are most likely not belong to previously identified *Emerita emeritus* Boyko although it shows only slight morphological differences. These results indicate that possible cryptic species of *Emerita emeritus* or E. *emeritus* complex inhabits sandy beaches in Cilacap coast. It has been described that cryptic species are common in aquatic organisms. However, we need more samples to examine and strengthen our finding.

1. Introduction

Sand crabs or mole crabs, also locally known as "undur-undur laut" or "yutuk" belong to Decapoda. They live in sandy habitats of the tidal areas. Geographic distributions of sand crabs span across the Indo-Pacific region. In Indonesia, these crabs inhabit the South Coast of Java, West Coast of Sumatera and Moluccas [1].

Previous observation confirmed that sand crabs were also live in the southern coastline of Cilacap Regency, especially in Widarapayung Wetan, Sidayu, and Widarapayung Kulon. It was reported that three different species of mole crabs, namely *Emerita emeritus* (yutuk jambe), *Hippa adactyla*, and *Albunea symmysta* inhabited those three areas [2].

The detail and careful examination on previously identified as E. *emeritus* samples from those mentioned areas demonstrated subtle morphological differences to the reference specimens of E. *emeritus* Linnaeus [1]. These species belong to Hippoidea [1]. It has been well-known that mole crabs from superfamily Hippoidea show high morphological variability [3-5]. A similar phenomenon is also observed on other mole crabs in the genus Albunea. The morphological variations in Albunea lead to an uncertain classification of the genus [6].

Morphological differences between our samples, which were previously identified as E. *emeritus*, and *Emerita emeritus* (Linnaeus 1767), indicate that our specimens are different species and possibly indicate sympatric species (sibling), or cryptic species, or complex species of E. *emeritus*. Cryptic species and complex species are common phenomena in aquatic biota [7], which might lead to misidentification when performed based on morphological characters solely. Cryptic species phenomenon occurs in stingray [8], whereas complex species phenomena have been reported in giant clams [9].

Misidentification in sympatric, cryptic, or complex species can be avoided through the application of DNA barcoding using a short fragment of DNA [10-12]. This technique has been successfully applied from species to subspecies levels, which is very hard to differentiate or identify based on morphological characters such as cryptic species [13,14]. The cytochrome c oxidase I (COI) gene is a common marker for species identification in animal [10]. Previous studies have determined that the COI has been successfully used in species identification of wide ranges of animal phyla [11,15–20]. Therefore, it is expected that the fragment of COI gene can be used as a barcode marker on species-level identification to strengthen the taxonomic status of "Emerita" samples from the south coast of Cilacap, especially from Widarapayung Wetan, Sidayu, and Widarapayung Kulon.

2. Methods

The study was run from April to November 2018 with samples taken from Widarapayung Wetan, Sidayu, and Widarapayung Kulon Coastlines Cilacap Regency, Central Java (Figure 1). Molecular analysis was performed in Animal Taxonomy Laboratory, Faculty of Biology, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman Purwokerto, Central Java.

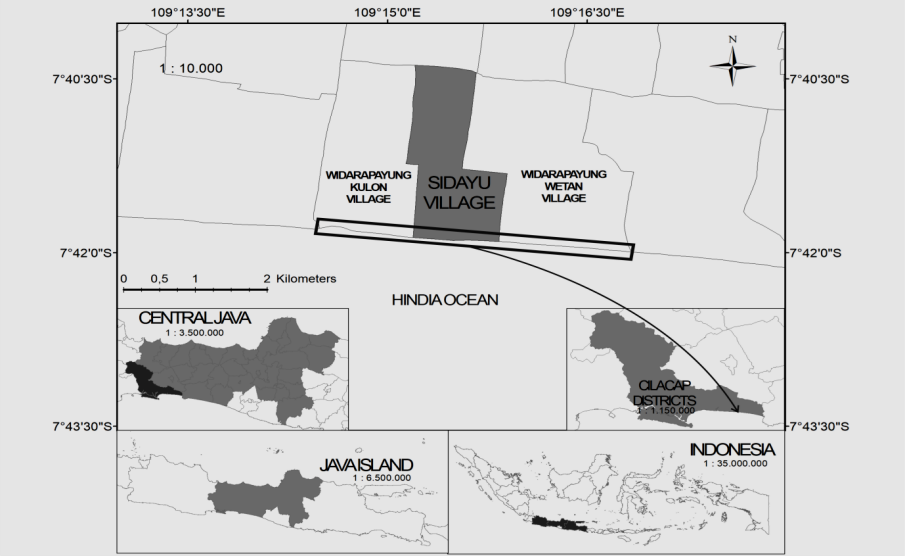

Figure 1. Sampling sites (source: Indonesia 2018©DigitalGlobe, Google Earth © 2018 Google, modified S.S. Asmarani, 2018).

This study used a survey method with incidental sampling. Mole crab samples were collected using two different fishing gears, “sodo net” and “sorok bamboo.” The local fishermen assisted the sample collections. Small pieces of pereopod tissues were collected and preserved in 96% ethanol for DNA analysis.

Genomic DNA was extracted from the tissue samples using Chelex100® technique [21] with subtle modification in incubation time. The fragment of the COI gene was amplified using a pair of universal primer of LCO 1490: 5’-GGT CAA CAA ATC ATA AAG ATA TTG G-3’ and HCO 2198:

5'-TAA ACT TCA GGG TGA CCA AAA AAT CA-3' (22). The PCR reaction was set up to 50 µl of total volume. The PCR mixtures contained 29.8 µl of ddH_2O; 1X PCR buffer, 5 mM of $MgCl_2$, 0.01 mM of each primer 0.05 mM of dNTPs, 1 U Taq polymerase, and 4 µl of template DNA. The arranged thermal condition was as follow: 95 °C pre-denaturation for 5 minutes, continued to 35 cycles with denaturation phase for 1 minute on 94 °C, annealing on 54 °C for one minute, extension for 1.5 minutes on 72 °C. The final extension was performed for 10 minutes on 72 °C [23]. The PCR products were then migrated in 1% agarose gel and visualized over UV-transilluminator. Strong and clear PCR products were shipped to 1st BASE for sequencing (www.base-asia.com).

Nucleotide sequences of the COI gene were aligned and edit manually in Bioedit (Ver. 7.0.5.; Hall, 1999). Multiple alignments of all sequences were done in bioedit. The nucleotide sequences of the samples were submitted to the database to obtain the accession number. Species-level identification was based on the homology values of the samples with references conspecific sequences *Emerita emeritus* KR047035 and *Emerita emeritus* AF246159. The result of homology test was strengthening by phylogenetic analysis through reconstructing the taxonomic tree. The taxonomic tree was reconstructed in MEGA 6.0 [24] based on the neighbor-joining algorithm and substitution model of Kimura-2 Parameter (K2P). Branching pattern of the taxonomic tree was supported by 1000 non-parametric pseudo-replicates. The polarity of the branching pattern was resulted by using Blepharipoda_occidentalis_AF437625 as an out-group comparison.

3. Results

A total of four sequences have been resulted from morphologically divergences samples of previously identified as *Emerita emeritus*. Multiple sequences aligned together with references species and the out-group species resulted in a length of 507 bp fragment of the COI gene. Homology test based on 3% cutoff genetic divergences either to references sequences in bold system or GenBank database resulted in sequences similarity values of 83% - 86% (KR047035). This means that genetic divergences between our samples and references species (KR047035) ranged from 14% up to 17%. Average genetic divergences among our samples were 0.000. Genetic divergences among our samples and between our samples and reference species (KR047035) and also out-group species (AF437625) are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. The Kimura 2 parameter genetic divergences among samples and between samples and references species and also out-group species

Specimens	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sample_Clp_4		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.018	0.083	0.083
Sample_Clp_11	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.018	0.083	0.083
Sample_Clp_15	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.018	0.083	0.083
Sample_Clp_E8	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.018	0.083	0.083
Emerita emeritus KR047035	0.142	0.142	0.142	0.142		0.107	0.089
Emerita emeritus AF246159	0.934	0.934	0.934	0.934	1.075		0.025
*Blepharipoda_occidentalis*_AF437625	0.922	0.922	0.922	0.922	0.977	0.229	

The Kimura 2 parameter neighbor-joining tree showed that our samples formed the monophyletic group. The tree also indicates that our samples are becoming sister taxa to *Emerita emeritus* (Figure 2).

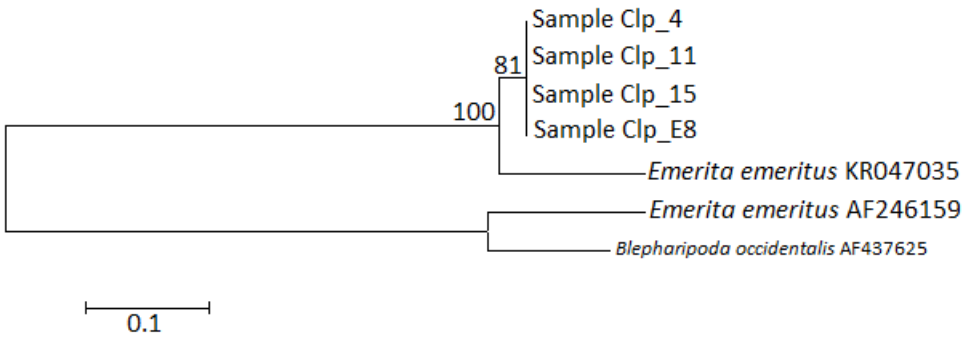

Figure 2. The K2P neighbor-joining tree showing monophyly of our samples and polyphyly between our samples and *Emerita emeritus* KR047035.

4. Discussion

Genetic divergence between our samples and reference species of *Emerita emeritus* (KR0470335) was much higher than 3% cutoff genetic divergence as a species border implemented in the bold system. According to this cutoff value, our specimen cannot be referred to the same species as reference species (*E. emeritus*). As high as 5.41% genetic divergences are observed between the west and east Americas populations of *E. talpoida* and of 3.47% among *E. analoga* populations [25]. Both genetic divergence values strengthen our decision that those genetic divergences of 14 – 17% between our samples and previously described *E. emeritus* are different species. Even, if we use recent standard, i.e., species level can be defined based on maximum genetic divergence of 8.5% [26], our samples cannot be identified as a single species as referred to bold system database of *Emerita emeritus* (KR047035). High genetic divergence between our samples and the reference species indicates that our samples differ from *Emerita emeritus*. However, since our samples have high similarity in their morphological characteristics to the reference, and collected in the same habitat as *E. emeritus*, they can be referred as sympatric species or sibling species from *E. emeritus*.

Although our samples genetically identified as a different species, according to 14 – 17% of genetic divergences between our mole crab samples and reference species of *Emerita emeritus*, we are convinced that our samples belong to the same genus as *Emerita emeritus*. We refer to several previous studies which provide evidences that genetic divergences between species within a genus can be more than 6% [18,26–28].

In Figure 2, we observe that our mole crab samples are separated from the reference species *E. emerita* with branch length more than 0.1 genetic divergences when we compared to the scale as indicated below the NJ tree. The tree also demonstrates that all our mole crabs form a monophyletic group and place as sister taxa of *E. emeritus*. Strong bootstraps values support the grouping of all our samples (81) and separation between our samples and the reference species (100). This clear separation between our mole crabs and *E. emeritus* confirms that our mole crabs are different species from *E. emeritus*. However, in a higher rank, our samples form a monophyletic group together to the reference species with branch length only slightly higher than the scale below the figure. This finding indicates that our samples can be identified as the same genus as *E.emeritus*.

Another interesting finding was that genetic divergence among our samples was 0.000. This value provides strong evidence that our samples belong to a single species. Individuals can be referred to as a single species if they have a genetic divergence between 1% and 3% [28]. Similar results report that genetic divergence among individuals within species Acanthuridae ranges from 0.000 up to 0.010, and between 0.000 and 0.009 in Holocentridae depending on the genera [29]. Moreover, genetic divergences between species range from 0.081±0.014 to 0.110±0.018 with maximum values between 0.09 and 0.140 in Acanthuridae, while in Holocentridae the mean value ranges from 0.063±0.012 up to 0.102±0.038 with maximum divergences between 0.080 and 0.138. Those results strengthen our

decision that all of our four samples belong to a single species, and they are different species from *Emerita emeritus* KR047035.

It has been explained in numerous publications that the superfamily Hippoidea shows high morphological variability, and also in Albunea [3–5]. These morphological variations lead to an uncertain classification of those mole crabs [6]. Our finding on highly genetic divergences specimen from the south coast of Cilacap that is compared to previously identify *Emerita emeritus* proves and increases the complexity of mole crab classification.

5. Conclusion

Based on their genetic divergences, we conclude that morphologically similar samples of mole crabs from Cilacap are genetically different species from *Emerita emeritus*. High morphological similarities between our samples and *Emerita emeritus* indicate that our samples can be referred to as sympatric or sibling species of *Emerita emeritus*. Our samples belong to a singles species and form sister taxa to *E. emeritus*. The mole crabs from the south coast of Cilacap can be placed into single genus as *Emerita emeritus*.

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DASAR : Undangan dari **The South-East Asian+Conference on Biodiversity and Biotechnology (SEACoBB) 2018** Fakultas Biologi Universitas Jenderal Soedirman tanggal 23 Oktober 2018 perihal Undangan Seminar International SEACoBB 2018

MENUGASKAN :

KEPADA : Saudara yang namanya tersebut dalam kolom 2 (dua) Lampiran Surat Tugas ini, ditugaskan sebagai peserta seminar International **"SEACoBB 2018"**, yang diselenggarakan dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

Hari/Tanggal : Senin – Rabu, 5- 7 November 2018
Waktu : Pukul 08.00 – 15.00 WIB
Tempat : Java Heritage Hotel Purwokerto
Dr. Angka No.71, Karangkobar, Sokanegara,
Purwokerto Timur, Kabupaten Banyumas,
Jawa Tengah 53115

Demikian surat tugas dibuat untuk dilaksanakan dengan penuh tanggung jawab.

Purwokerto, 23 Oktober 2018

Dekan,

Prof. Dr.rer.nat. Imam Widhiono MZ.,M. S.
NIP 19590420 198503 1 002

Lampiran : Surat Tugas Dekan Fakultas Biologi Unsoed
Nomor : 3907/UN23.02/DL/2018
Tanggal: 23 Oktober 2018

NO.	NAMA / NIP.	PANGKAT / GOLONGAN	KETERANGAN
1.	**Dr. Agus Nuryanto, S.Si., M.Si.** **NIP. 19690825 199702 1 001**	**Pembina (IV/a)**	**Pemakalah (Presenter)**
2.	Dr.Bambang Heru Budianto, M.S. NIP. 19590926 198603 1 002	Pembina (IV/a)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
3.	Drs. Darsono, M.Si. NIP. 19570719 198601 1 002	Penata Tk. I (III/d)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
4.	Drs. Edy Riwidiharso, M.S. NIP. 19570310 198403 1 002	Pembina Tk. I (IV/b)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
5.	Prof. Dra. Endang Sri Murni K., SU. Ph.D NIP. 19580224 198303 2 001	Pembina Utama Madya (IV/d)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
6.	Dra. Farida Nur Rachmawati, M.Si. NIP. 19630412 198803 2 001	Pembina Tk.I (IV/b)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
7.	Dra. Gratiana EW, M.Rep.Sc,Ph.D. 19630224 198803 2 001	Pembina (IV/a)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
8.	I Gusti Agung Ayu Ratna P.S., M.Sc. NIP. 19841116 201212 2 001	Penata Muda Tk. I (III/b)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
9.	Drs. Priyo Susatyo, M.Si. NIP. 19610605 198703 1 004	Pembina Tk. I (IV/b)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
10.	drh. H. Rokhmani, M.Si. NIP. 19630610 198903 1 003	Pembina Tk. I (IV/b)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
11.	Dr. Sorta Basar Ida S, M.Si. NIP. 19590623 198803 2 001	Pemb. Utama Muda (IV/c)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
12.	Dr. Suhestri Suryaningsih, MS. NIP. 19610716 198601 2 001	Pembina Utama Muda (IV/c)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
13.	Dra. Trisnowati Budi A., M.Si. NIP. 19660621 199103 2 003	Pembina (IV/a)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
14.	Drs. Untung Susilo, MS. NIP. 19601231 198601 1 001	Pembina Tk. I (IV/b)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
15	Aulidya Nurul Habibah, M.Si., Ph.D. NIK. 19851125 201709 2 01K	-	Pemakalah (Presenter)
16.	Drs. Kusbiyanto, M.Si. NIP. 19560607 198403 1 004	Pembina (IV/a	Pemakalah (Presenter)
17.	Dra. Elly Tuti Winarni, M.Si. 19600530 198703 2 007	Penata (III/c)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
18.	Endah Sri Palupi, S.Si., M.Si. NIP. 19850719 201012 2 008	Penata Muda Tk. I (III/b)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
19.	Drs. Edi Basuki, Ph. D. NIP. 19570415 198511 1 001	Penata (III/c)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
20.	Dra. Dian Bhagawati, M.Si. NIP. 19620527 198703 2 001	Pembina Utama Muda (IV/c)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
21.	Drs. Sugiharto, M.Si. 19600303 198703 1 004	Penata (III/c)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
22.	Dra. Anastasia Endang P, M.Si. NIP 19630824 199103 2 001	Penata (III/c)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
23.	Dra. Sri Sukmaningrum, M.Si. NIP. 19660620 199103 2 003	Penata Tk. I (III/d)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
24.	Prof. Dr.rer.nat. Imam Widhiono MZ., M. S. NIP. 19590420 198503 1 002	Pembina Tk. I (IV/b)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
25.	**Dr. Eming Sudiana, M.Si.**	**Penata Tk. I (III/d)**	**Pemakalah**

NO.	NAMA / NIP.	PANGKAT / GOLONGAN	KETERANGAN
26.	Dr.rer.nat. Moh. Husein Sastranegara, M.Si. NIP. 19630307 198703 1 002	Penata Tingkat I (III/d)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
27.	Dr. Agatha Sih Piranti, M.Sc. 19630330 198903 2 002	Pembina (IV/a)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
28.	Dr.rer.nat. Erwin Riyanto Ardli, S.Si, M.Sc. NIP. 19730722 199702 1 001	Penata Muda Tk. I (III/b)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
29.	Dr. Hernayanti, M.Si. 19581102 198811 2 001	Pembina Tk. I (IV/b)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
30.	Dr. Sri Lestari, S.Si., M.Si. NIP. 19790114 200501 2 001	Penata (III/c)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
31.	Dra. Ardhini Rin Maharning, M.Sc, Ph.D. NIP. 19640912 198803 2 001	Penata Tk. I (III/d)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
32.	Dra. Diana Retna Utarini SR, MP. NIP. 19640601 199003 2 002	Penata Tk. I (III/d)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
33.	Dra. Nuning Setyaningrum, M.Si. 19670901 199401 2 001	Pembina (IV/a)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
34.	Dra. Erie Kolya Nasution, M.Si. NIP. 19591022 198603 2 001	Pembina Tk.I (IV/b)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
35.	Romanus Edy Prabowo, S.Si., Ph.D. NIP. 19720228 199903 1 002	Penata Muda Tk. I (III/b)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
36.	Dra. Dwi Sunu Widyartini, M.Si. 19640523 198903 2 001	Pembina Tk.I (IV/b)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
37.	Dr. Dwi Nugroho Wibowo, MS. 19611125 198601 1 001	Pembina Utama Muda (IV/c)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
38.	Drs. Edy Yani, M.S. NIP. 19581130 198403 1 001	Pembina Utama Muda (IV/c)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
39	Drs. Slamet Santoso Sp, MS. 19580526 198410 1 001	Pembina Utama Muda (IV/c)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
40.	Dra. Ani Widyastuti, M.Sc. NIP. 19611031 198703 2 001	Pembina Tingkat I (IV/b)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
41.	Dr.rer.nat. W. Lestari, M.Sc. NIP. 19610217 198803 2 001	Pembina (IV/a)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
42.	Dra. Siti Rukayah, M.Si. NIP. 19640805 198903 2 001	Penata Tk. I (III/d)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
43.	**Prof. Dr. Triani Hardiyati, S.U. NIP. 19510824 197701 2 001**	**Pemb. Utama Madya (IV/d)**	**Pemakalah (Presenter)**
44.	Dr. Elly Proklamasiningsih, M.P. NIP. 19610817 198603 2 001	Pembina Tk. I (IV/b)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
45	Drs. Agus Hery Susanto, M.S. NIP. 19590814 198603 1 004	Pembina Tingkat I (IV/b)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
46	Dr.sc. Agr. Nurtjahjo DS, M.App.Sc. NIP. 19630905 198703 1 002	Penata Tk. I (III/d)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
47.	Dr. Murni Dwiati, M.Si. NIP. 19601231 198901 2 001	Pembina Tingkat I (IV/b)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
48.	Drs. Iman Budi Santoso, M.P. NIP. 19620423 198703 1 004	Pembina (IV/a)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
49.	Dra. Siti Samiyarsih, M.Si. 19620515 198803 2 002	Pembina (IV/a)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
50.	Dra. Wiwik Herawati, M.Sc. NIP. 19610128 198703 2 001	Penata Tk. I (III/d)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
51.	Drs. Juwarno, MP. 19610704 198703 1 001	Pembina (IV/a)	Pemakalah (Presenter)

NO.	NAMA / NIP.	PANGKAT / GOLONGAN	KETERANGAN
52.	Dr. Pudji Widodo, M.Sc NIP.19600715 198601 1 001	Pembina (IV/a)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
53.	Dra. Hexa Apriliana H, MS. 19580406 198601 2 001	Penata Tk. I (III/d)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
54.	Drs. Rochmatino, M.Si. NIP. 19580110 198503 1 002	Pembina (IV/a)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
55.	Dra. Titi Chasanah, M.P. NIP. 19600813 198803 2 002	Penata Tk. I (III/d)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
56.	Drs. Sukarsa, M.Si. NIP. 19610716 198803 1 001	Penata Tingkat I (III/d)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
57.	Nettyani Naipospos, S.Si., M.Si NIK. 19880925 201403 2 01 K	-	Pemakalah (Presenter)
58.	Dra. Kamsinah, M.P. NIP. 19570510 198703 2 001	Penata Tk. I (III/d)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
59.	Dian Palupi, S.Si., M.Sc. NIP. 19850608 201406 2 01K	-	Pemakalah (Presenter)
60.	**Dr. Nuraeni Ekowati, M.S. Nip. 19611129 198603 2 002**	**Pembina Tk. I (IV/b)**	**Pemakalah (Presenter)**
61.	Dr. Oedjijono, M.Sc. Nip. 19590617 198603 1 002	Pembina (IV/a)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
62.	Dra. Dini Ryandini, M.Si. Nip. 19601205 198603 2 001	Pembina (IV/a)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
63.	Juni Safitri Muljowati, S.Si, M.P. Nip. 19710603 199702 2 001	Penata (III/c)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
64.	Ratna Stia Dewi, S.Si., M.Sc. Nip. 19800905 200501 2 001	Penata Muda Tk. I (III/b)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
65.	Dra. Ardhini Rin Maharning, M.Sc, Ph.D. NIP. 19640912 198803 2 001	Penata Tk. I (III/d)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
66.	Dr. Nuniek Ina Ratnaningtyas, MS. NIP. 19581226 198603 2 001	Penata Tk. I (III/d)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
67.	Drs. Aris Mumpuni, M.Phil. NIP. 19640329 198803 1 002	Pembina (IV/a)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
68.	Dra. Dyah Fitri Kusharyati, M.P. NIP. 19650212 198903 2 002	Pembina Tk.I (IV/b)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
69.	Dra. P. Maria Hendrati, M.Si. NIP. 19540513 198703 2 001	Pembina (IV/a)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
70.	Dr. Hendro Pramono, MS. NIP. 19590722 198601 1 001	PenataTingkat I (III/d)	Pemakalah (Presenter)
71.	Meyta Pratiwi, S.Si., M.Si. NIK. 19880503 101403 2 01K	-	Pemakalah (Presenter)

Dekan,

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