

5th International Conference on **Biodiversity**

March 10-12, 2016 Madrid, Spain

Worldwide collection bank of endangered species stem cells

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For the preservation and diversity of each species a collection of stem cells is a key. This stem cell bank will prove immeasurable to the future of a new world technology. Advances in bio science technology will be here but where will be any viable cells for DNA? At present time, the improper cell collection of species in our zoo's does not meet protocol for optimum pure cells. Most zoo animals have compromised gene pools from interbreeding and captive life. This is why it is crucial to collect from the wilds and preserve a true genetic code. To date, zoos are collecting IPS cells which are terrible. They cause tumors and are unnatural. The value of a bank collection of CD34s, Bone and Adipose cells of the world's animals will indeed be one of the most valuable and rarest collections in the world and will hold our future. Every day, our scientists find that the animals have incredible powers which are found only in their DNA cellular matrix, bringing to mankind healing, medicine, regeneration and more which is yet to learn. Time is running out for endangered species, over 360 animal species are at numbers below 100 in the world today. Collaboration with wildlife parks/centers, reserves, along with zoos and the wilds would be the most effective means of collection diversity of individual species. This would provide a world market for scientist, doctors, biologist, zoologist, students, wildlife preserve/hospitals, veterinarians to have the ability to acquire cells for the restoration of animals in every country ensuring the survival of the species. This project will involve a team of the best diverse professionals in stem cell and wildlife preservation.

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Exploration peat mycorrhizal indigenous in Kalimantan Barat

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Peats ecosystem has different species and densities of Arbuscular Mycoriza Fungi (AMF). Plant Rhizosphere at peatland has various kinds of microorganisms, including AMF. For further use, study of the potency of indigenous AMF is necessary. This research was conducted to study the potency of indigenous AMF, from the physic corn and nuts, which grow on peatland of Rasau dan Jawai, Pontianak West Kalimantan. Soils samples were collected and then observed under microscope. The steps to study the potency of AMF were (1) trapping the spora, (2) identifying the types of spore, and (3) counting of spora with Seive and Wet Techniques by Pacioni and Brunndret. The result showed that the number of spores AMF of *Glomus* sp., from cultivated Rasau was 227 spores 50 g⁻¹ soil and from of Jawai was 1819 spores 50 g⁻¹ soil. Indigenous AMF from the soil where physic corn and nut grown at Rasau and Jawai were dominated by *Glomus* sp.

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