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Notes from the conference: Diverse empirical from the first Biennial Conference of Tropical Biodiversity

M A K Sahide¹, S H Larekeng¹, A Arif¹

¹ Faculty of Forestry Hasanuddin University

E-mail: alif.mksr@gmail.com

Abstract. This is a brief report that capturing from the first Biennial Conference of Tropical Biodiversity that took place from September 20 to 21, 2018 at the the Rinra Hotel in Makassar, Indonesia. The conference also was attended by biodiversity practitioners such as the governor, forest estate agency, non-government organization, and state conservation units in Sulawesi region. The involvement of practitioners aim to bring together researchers, scientists, practitioners and scholars in the argument of biodiversity through diverse-interdisciplinary approaches. Key note speakers provide fresh contextual biodiversity challenges in international debate and its contextual in Indonesia, especially in Sulawesi Region

1. Message from our speaker: Learning from history, need more sustainable data, and collaboration

Professor Ngakan Putu Oka who came from the host conference institution, Universitas Hasanuddin present the uniqueness of the Sulawesi ecosystems in the wallacea region. It was explained the present Wallace biodiversity phenomenon from the fast geological formation history. This geological history provide a fresh and a reminder that Wallace region is formed by the combination of Asia and Australia environment that resulted of unique ecosystem and rich biodiversity. Professor Toshihiro Yamada (Biodiversity Conservation, Hiroshima University, Kyoto, Japan) was also explain a history from climate perspective. From his presentation, it is explained that climate change can cause catastrophic loss of biodiversity, however, he remind us that recent scientific ability is still too limited to predict the outcome [1].

Dr. Frederica Amici (Evolutionary Ecology, Institute for Antropolgy University of Leipzig, Germany) further explained how the current challenges for the management by using primates conservation case as a crucial component of tropical biodiversity across the world and, particularly, in Asia. She present the main socio-ecological reasons why primates are so crucial for biodiversity and outline how research on this field can substantially help the conservation of primates in particular, and tropical biodiversity in general. Professor Heikki Hokkanen (Plant Protection, University of Helsinki, Finland) also provide similar message that on maintaining biodiversity, it need cooperation. He present case from plant protection perspective and predict that biological pest, disease and weed control is an valuable component of crop protection, and its value will grow in the future. Professor Yeon Su Kim – (Economics of Ecological, Northern Arizona University, United States) present a case study from eastern Indonesia that assessed trade-offs and potential synergies between global Payment Ecosystem Service (e.g. REDD+ for forest carbon) and landscape level Ecosystem Services (e.g., water quantity, quality, regulation) and local Ecosystem Services (e.g. forest products for food, energy, livelihoods).



She present that without careful consideration of local impacts, a Payment Ecosystem Service mechanism to protect global Ecosystem Services can have negative consequences for local ecosystem services [1].

In light of this presenter presentation, generally, give a strong message that scientist need carefully data collection, and recording data sustainably. To make impact to practical biodiversity conservation management, it is needed a more interdisciplinary research collaboration. Co-production knowledge is also needed to bridge biodiversity and conservation research into practical application

2. Conference issues and its relevant to the practical

It is collected 57 papers, the papers is categorized into five biodiversity issues (i) global biodiversity assessment, (ii) genetic diversity for biodiversity maintenance, (iii) conserving tropical biodiversity: current challenges for management, (iv) biodiversity and utilization: techno science and economics, and (v) community partnership for biodiversity and conservation. The papers core issue can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Issue and location of articles' discussion in the first BCTB conference

Global biodiversity assessment		Genetic diversity for biodiversity maintenance		Conserving tropical biodiversity: current challenges for management		Biodiversity and utilization		Community partnership for biodiversity and conservation	
Location	Issue	Location	Issue	Location	Issue	Location	Issue	Location	Issue
Universitas Hasanuddin Teaching forest Bone Regency	Morphological identification of termites	South Sulawesi Province	Melatonin receptor of gene polymorphisms	Central Sulawesi	Forest conversion change the diversity of fungi	A village in South Sulawesi Province	Apisilviculture system	Jenebarang Watershed	Political bureaucracy
	Termiticidal Activities of The Bark Crude Extract	Toraja Regency	Primer Sreaning for amplification on Katokkon Papper	Jeneponto regency -lowland area	Test and Selection of Adaptive M6 Wheat Mutants Lines	A village in South Sulawesi Province	Infrastructure Role of Harvesting System In Community Forest	Teaching forest in South Sulawesi Province	The characteristics of infiltration in natural forest
Bantimurung Bulusaraung National Park Maros Watershed	Drought vulnerability using climate change models Forest Health Level	Toraja Regency	Identification and Characterization of Local Rice Germplasm	Gowa Regency	Progeny Test on Plant Growth	Minraleng Watershed	Adaptive Agroforestry Model	Kalumpang Customary forests	A Cultural Anthropology Perspectives
		Luwu,Wajo, Sidrap (South Sulawesi)	A genetic diversity on Jabon Merah	South Sulawesi Province	Morphological and physiological characteristics on Abangares Mahogany	A village in South Sulawesi Province	The Quality of Tomato Stored	Maros-Pangkep Karst Forest	The Mapping Out of Cultural Heritage Conservation
Indonesia	Drought adaptation level of maize genotypes	North Toraja	Kinship Relations and Character Interaction	Mungku Baru Village, Borneo	Tree diversity and forest composition	South Sulawesi Province	Gibberellin by Rhizobacteria From Various Forests	Bonto Karaeng Village, Bantaeng Regency	Local Knowledge of Beekeeping Activity
Riau Province	Typology of Deforestation	Pronojiwo Conservation Area	Genetic Diversity in Maintaining Epiphytic Orchids Germplasm	Mara Kallang Cave of Maros-Pangkep Karst Area	Habitat Characteristics and Population of cave-dwelling bats	Berastagi, North Sumatra	Resin Level of Particleboard	Maros Regency	Marketing and Positioning on Palm Sugar Business development
Makassar Strait Waters	Determination of Fish Potential Area Using MODIS Satellite Data	From East Kolaka, Southeast Sulawesi Province	Amplification on Cocoa	Soppeng Regency	Adaptability of the commercial seeds	South Sulawesi Province	Analysis of Relationship Clones Cocoa based on morphological Characters	Kajang customary forests	Local Knowledge of customary peoples in utilizing Forest Plants for medicine
Enrekang Regency	Tree Crops On Nutrient Availability, And production of Coffee Agroforestry	Enrekang Regency	Isolation and Amplification DNA on Endophytic Fungi	Soppeng Regency	Testing of two microsporidia	Semarang, Central Java	Biological Activity of Mangrove Leaves Extract	Gunung Rinjani National Park	Institutional performance of the village conservation model

South Sulawesi Province	The dynamics of variations in carbon biomass in community forest	Enrekang Regency	The Waste Potential of Felling Community Forest	Kajang customary forests	Informal Knowledge System of Ammatowa Community
Maros Regency	Surface Runoff	Bogor	Inheritance of Radial Fruit Cracking Resistance in Tomatoes	Ban Huay Pu Kang, Thailand	Sustainable Local Agriculture Development
Banggai Island	Environmental Carrying Capacity	Sidenreng Rappang Regency	Rot Fungi From Cocoa Plant In Producing Enzymes Growth	Awota forest at Wajo Regency	Institutional Synergy Model of Forest Management Unit Trade
Malino district	Character evaluation and selection of tropical wheat lines in the long period	Gorontalo	Analysis for Makro Hara Elements in Jabon tree	South Sulawesi Province	Liberalization and Export Competitiveness
		South Sulawesi Province	Characteristics of Cement Board	Universitas Hasanuddin Teaching forest	Implementation Strategy of Collaboration Forest Management Model

Table 1 shows a diverse and rich empirical material on the research articles collected. Unit location is also diverse from the very specific unit (e.g. customary forests, private forests, national park) to broader landscape (e.g. watershed, district, regency, and national level). The five conference issue category made the paper can be more easier to be classified and open the opportunity to link it each other for future multidisciplinary research

3. Conclusion

BCTB conference is expected to continue this every two years event as new tradition and call for more broader collaboration as well as open for prospective future host institution. The topic is broader because it is rely on the multidisciplinary framing of tropical biodiversity research areas. The conference has built fundamental messages that “we need more detailed and sustainable data for more valid research” , therefore “we need strong collaboration”.

Acknowledgements

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Reference

[1] Universitas Hasanuddin, 2018 Programme Book - The 1st Biennial Conference of Tropical Biodiversity BCTB 2018 Makassar, Indonesia