MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, HIGHER EDUCATION AND INNOVATIONS OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

KYRGYZ-TURKISH MANAS UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

«III INTERNATIONAL BIOLOGICAL CONGRESS»

INFORMATION NOTICE

Dear Colleagues,

We are pleased to invite you to participate in the III International Biological Congress, which will be held on April 23–26, 2026, at the Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University (KTMU). The Congress will take place on the Ch. Aitmatov campus of KTMU.

Organizing Committee: Department of Biology, Faculty of Sciences, Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University, Ch. Aitmatov campus (Jal Microdistrict), Bishkek 720038, Kyrgyz Republic.

Participation options: offline, online.

The Congress materials will be published electronically in the Proceedings Book. Full papers submitted by participants, provided that they fully comply with the established requirements, will be published in the scientific journal of the National Attestation Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic (NAC KR) entitled “Scientific Research in the Kyrgyz Republic”. The journal is included in the list of peer-reviewed scientific journals approved by the NAC KR.

Main topics of the Congress:

- Botany and Plant Systematics
- Zoology and Animal Systematics
- Plant Morphology and Physiology
- Animal Morphology and Physiology
- Cell Biology
- Microbiology and Virology
- Biochemistry
- Genetics

- Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering
- Molecular Biology
- Biophysics
- Mathematical Modeling of Biological Processes
- Bioinformatics
- Biosafety
- Immunology
- Biomedicine
- Agronomy
- Veterinary Medicine
- Animal Science (Zootechnics)
- Medical Sciences
- Ecology

We look forward to welcoming you as a participant in the III International Biological Congress.

Registration fees:

Participants from Kyrgyzstan: offline – $25, online – $15;

International participants: offline – $50, online – $15.

The Scientific Committee reserves the right to reject materials that do not meet the established requirements or do not correspond to the main topics of the Congress, with notification of the author.

Abstract submission requirements can be found in Application 1 and on the website https://biocong.manas.edu.kg.

The rules for publishing articles in the electronic journal of the NAC KR "Scientific Research in the Kyrgyz Republic" are available at: http://journal.vak.kg/1-2/dlya-avtorov/.

To participate in the Congress, please send your application in the form of a short abstract (in English) or a full paper (in English, Russian, or Kyrgyz) on the https://biocong.manas.edu.kg. website by April 10, 2026.

Application 1

Instruction:

Title: The title should be concise and informative. Use 13-point Times New Roman, bold, and single-spaced formatting.

Author Information:
Names: Full names of the authors should be written with the first letter of each word capitalized, separated by commas, and an "&" before the last author. Use 10-point Times New Roman with single-spaced formatting.
Affiliation(s): Provide the institution, (department), city, (state), and country. Use 9-point Times New Roman with single-spaced formatting.
Corresponding Author: The corresponding author should be indicated with an asterisk (*), and their email address must be provided. Use 9-point Times New Roman with single-spaced formatting.

Abstract (11 pt):
You are required to provide a brief, fact-based abstract, with a maximum length of 500 words. The abstract should concisely summarize the **Backgroun**d, **Aims**, **Materials and Methods**, **Results**, and **Conclusion**. The abstract must be self-contained, as it is often submitted separately from the article. Avoid references and non-standard or unusual abbreviations. If abbreviations are necessary, ensure they are defined the first time they appear in your abstract. Use 10-point Times New Roman with single-spaced formatting.

Keywords:
You are required to provide 3 to 6 keywords for indexing purposes. Keywords separated by commas and arranged alphabetically. First letter of each keyword should be given in capital letter. Use 10-point Times New Roman with single-spaced formatting.
Please try to avoid keywords consisting of multiple words (using "and" or "of").

Example:

An ethnoveterinary study of wild medicinal plants used by the Kyrgyz farmers

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Abstract

Backround: Throughout their centuries-old nomadic lifestyle, where livestock played a central role, the Kyrgyz people relied on a variety of wild medicinal plants for ethnoveterinary practices. However, the use of these plants in treating livestock ailments has rarely been documented, except in a few local publications. This study presents reports on homemade single-species herbal remedy reports (HSHR), detailing their preparation methods, applications, and the specific livestock ailments they were used to treat.

Aims: To collect data from five different high-altitude valleys of the Kyrgyz Republic on commonly HSHR used for the treatment of livestock ailments and to describe their preparation methods, administration, and target animal species.

Materials and methods: The plant species used for ethnoveterinary purposes were collected from five different high-altitude valleys (pastures) in the Kyrgyz Republic between 2016 and 2018. Data were obtained through semi-structured interviews with 166 dialog partners, including experienced local shepherds, farmers, and veterinarians. The unique characteristics of HSHR used in ethnoveterinary practices were documented. Additionally, plant samples and voucher specimens were collected for taxonomic identification and preserved for future reference.

Results: A total of 2388 HSHR referred to 66 plant species mentioned for ethnoveterinary use belonging to 27 families and 49 genera. According to the data, species of the family Asteraceae were most frequently used HSHRs in the Kyrgyz ethnoveterinary practice (599 HSHR, 25%), followed by Polygonaceae (166 HSHR, 7%), Lamiaceae (141 HSHR, 6%), Ranunculaceae (121 HSHR, 5%), Nitrariaceae (119 HSHR, 4.9%), Apiaceae (113 HSHR, 4.7%), Cupressaceae (111 HSHR, 4.6%), Urticaceae (100 HSHR, 4.2%), Gentianaceae (92 HSHR, 3.8%), Amaranthaceae (87 HSHR, 3.6%). A total of 2785 UR (use reports) were collected for the 2388 HSHR. Infection diseases (572 UR, 20.5%), parasitic diseases (531 UR, 19%), gastrointestinal disorders (523 UR, 18.77%) and wounds (522 UR, 18.74%) were almost evenly reported indications. The largest number use reports (UR) were for cattle (967 UR, 34.7%) and horses (919 UR, 33%), followed by 607 UR (21.8%) for sheep and 292 UR (10.48%) for other domestic animals, including dogs (106 UR, 3.8%), goats (103 UR, 3.69%) and donkeys (83 UR, 2.98%).

Conclusion: In this study, we identified the ethnoveterinary knowledge the HSHR used by Kyrgyz farmers in their daily veterinary practices. All of the characterized HSHR hold significant value for local animal breeders. This knowledge has traditionally been confined to local shepherds, farmers, and veterinarians. Many of these remedies require scientific validation through modern phytochemical and pharmacological methods.

Keywords: Ethnoveterinary, High-altitude pastures, HSHR, Kyrgyz farmers, Livestock ailments

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Faculty of Sciences
Department of Biology

КЫРГЫЗ-ТҮРК «МАНАС» УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ
KIRGIZİSTAN-TÜRKİYE MANAS ÜNİVERSİTESİ
KYRGYZ-TURKISH MANAS UNIVERSITY

III ЭЛ АРАЛЫК БИОЛОГИЯЛЫК КОНГРЕССИ

III. ULUSLARARASI BİYOLOJİ KONGRESİ

III INTERNATIONAL BIOLOGICAL CONGRESS

23-26-апрель, 2026-жыл
Бишкек / КЫРГЫЗСТАН

23-26 Nisan 2026
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