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P. McKenzie

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Editor's Corner



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Welcome to the second ASPAB newsletter of 2006! My name is Prue McKenzie and I am the editor for the ASPAB newsletter. For those who do not know me, I am a PhD student at Deakin University, Victoria studying the potential for long-distance dispersal in the brown alga, *Hormosira banksii* (Neptune's Necklace).

I have included in this issue applications for students who wish to apply for travel grants to ASPAB meetings or for overseas conferences/workshops. I encourage student members to take advantage of these grants, especially for the upcoming ASPAB conference in Hobart in January 2007.

Just a reminder that the 21st annual ASPAB conference will be held in Hobart from the 22nd – 23rd January 2007. Visit the ASPAB website for registration and other relevant details. Abstracts and registrations are due on the 24th December 2006. Please note that the new web address has changed since last issue: www.aspab.org.

The next ASPAB Newsletter will be published in May 2007. If anyone would like to contribute to the newsletter, whether it is news, views, short articles, pictures, cartoons or anything else that may be of interest to the readers, your contributions would be most welcome. Please email me with your material before 30th April 2007.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone who contributed to this issue whether it was in the form of your research

news or reporting on a conference. I look forward to more contributions from other members in the future.

Finally, I hope everyone has a fantastic Christmas and hope to see you all in Hobart in the new year!

President's Message



John Beardall
ASPAB President

The ASPAB Committee has been continuing to work towards improving the services that the society can bring to you.

Importantly, the new web site is almost operative. The committee is pleased with the general look of the site and the possibilities it offers. The one remaining issue to sort out is the "Members only" section and how we arrange access to this. I am delighted that Phil Orr has taken on the responsibility of Web Manager for ASPAB and he is doing a great job. We hope that the site will be fully operative very soon.

With our Annual Conference coming up, I would like to take this opportunity to reflect on the role of ASPAB in promoting our interest in aquatic organisms. As phycologists and aquatic botanists we share a passion for the organisms we work with and for aquatic biology and ecology. The annual ASPAB conference is one venue where we can come together to share ideas and initiate collaborations. The small size and relaxed atmosphere at ASPAB meetings means that I always find them the ideal opportunity for students to not only meet with some of the leading Australian figures in our discipline, but also to present their work in an open,

friendly situation. As a result I would urge academic members of ASPAB to encourage your students to attend the Hobart conference - remembering of course that after 12 months' membership, they can apply for not-insubstantial travel support to this and other meetings!

I draw your attention to the report on FASTS by Andrew Boulton that appears in this issue. Among the range of issues that Andrew raises is the question of falling membership in professional societies. Although in recent years, our own membership has not suffered too badly, we have certainly in the past had much higher numbers, and I am sure we can do more to promote the society and improve the services it can offer to you, the members. I will not repeat Andrew's comments here, but urge you to read his report and to approach any of the Committee if you have suggestions.

As usual, the society will hold its Annual General Meeting during the conference. According to our constitution, the committee stands down and elections are held for the various positions. Any member, including the current committee membership, may then nominate for a position on the committee. If more than one person nominates for a given position, then we hold a ballot. In this newsletter you will find a nomination form - please think about getting involved in the society and helping it develop and thrive! In this regard, I would point out that I am disappointed to have had no nominations from Victorian members to act as Public Officer! As I flagged earlier this year, Karen Kevekordes is stepping down from this role after many years of excellent service and we all owe her a vote of gratitude for the hard work she put in, especially in the early years when we first applied for incorporation. Please consider stepping up to help your society in this role (as we are incorporated in Victoria, the Public Officer has to be a Victorian).

I know that Peter Thompson, Gustaaf Hallegraeff, Sue Blackburn and their colleagues have put a lot of effort into

preparing an exciting program for you. The CSIRO Marine Labs are an excellent venue and January is a nice time to visit Hobart, so I hope to see a great turnout at the meeting!

Best wishes for Christmas and the coming year.

Research News

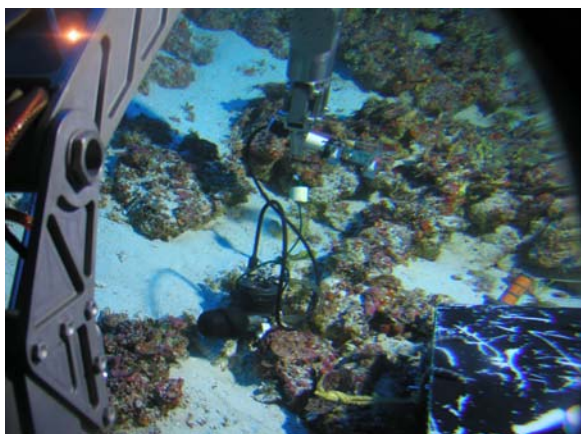
John Runcie
Honorary Research Associate
University of Sydney



John setting up fluorometers for deployment under the sea ice at Casey (photo: John Cadden)

Late September this year I continued the second series of submersible dives with Drs Karla McDermid (University of Hawaii at Hilo) and Fred Gurgel (Smithsonian Marine Institute) to find out (in part) what makes deepwater macroalgae tick. These dives have been supported by the NOAA-funded Hawaii Undersea Research Program, and use a manned submersible capable of operating as deep as 2000 m. Our first series of dives in September 2004 enabled me to perform in-situ chlorophyll fluorescence-based measurements on a variety of species at depths from 76 to 201 m. This year I deployed one of the custom-built fluorometers overnight at 107 m to measure how the photosynthetic efficiency of *Ulva robusta* changes in a low-light environment (due to their large size, *Ulva* sp. are relatively easy to manoeuvre into the

sample holders using the submersibles manipulator). Karla and Fred are now working on the specimens we have collected during these two series of dives, and have extended the distribution of several previously described species as well as discovered some undescribed “new” species. We have a few dives left and are hoping to conduct these later next year. My travel expenses this year were supported by the Australian Academy of Sciences Travel to North America program – I’d urge any one like me in a nebulous funding zone to apply for these funds so you can afford to continue pursuing your research interests.



(photo: John Runcie)

Having stopped home briefly, I then headed off to Casey Station in the Antarctic for another summer season of jumping into frigid water to torture more seaweeds. The story is similar – how do these algae cope with changes in irradiance when they have been accustomed to extremely low light levels? I’ll use the same custom-built fluorometers to address these questions. I am also using some novel automated fluorescence imaging equipment to see how Antarctic algae respond to heavy metal pollution. I conduct these projects along with other marine projects here that are part of the Environmental Protection and Change (EPiC) Program led by my co-conspirator Dr Martin Riddle. Currently it is blowing 50 knots, so no diving today!

Algal ecology in the United Kingdom

Jacqueline Pocklington

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Many ASPAB readers may recognise the alga below, *Hormosira banksii* which is common to many temperate rocky seashores in Australasia. Although this alga and its ecological role in structuring marine intertidal assemblages is the focus of my research, I recently had the opportunity to visit the UK and investigate the ecology of the local surrogate species, *Ascophyllum nodosum*.



Hormosira banksii canopy overlaying *Laurencia* sp. on a rocky shore in Victoria, Australia (photo: Jacqueline Pocklington).

This led me to work with the Marine Biological Association in Plymouth with Prof. Steve Hawkins and Dr Stuart Jenkins as part of a student research exchange experience. The main focus of my research both here and in the UK is to investigate how canopy forming algae can modify conditions to function as a habitat for species inhabiting the rocky seashore.



Ascophyllum nodosum canopy with *Polysiphonia lanosa* epiphyte on a rocky shore in Cornwall, UK (photo: Jacqueline Pocklington).

The photos above may give an indication of the differences in our canopy forming species. *Hormosira* has a very different morphology; and where dense beds are present, the depth to substrate is generally no more than 10cm, whereas in *Ascophyllum* this is generally a minimum, with depths often to 30cm. *Hormosira* also has a very patchy cover, where *Ascophyllum* is very dense, and it is rare to see substrate between the fronds. These differences in morphology could be structuring the community in different ways by mediating conditions such as light intensity and temperature. The data are still being analysed, although from observation, a stronger association between particular species (Gastropods, Limpets, Foliose and Encrusting algae) and the canopy were present with *Ascophyllum* than are found with *Hormosira*.

Further to simply comparing the different canopy species, an experiment to determine how the quality of the *Ascophyllum* canopy was important to its function was undertaken. This involved a canopy thinning experiment to see how healthy the canopy needs to be to maintain its associated species assemblage. These data are still be analysed, though observations suggest a strongly detrimental impact to the associated community where thinning is most severe.

Research is now in progress in Victoria to determine (and compare) how the

morphological quality of *Hormosira* can affect its role as a habitat provider.

Research trip was funded by Melbourne University PORES and Drummond award; and an ESA student research grant.

Sushi, sake and untangling red algal dispersal dynamics

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Nine years ago as I was finishing my PhD and pondering the chance of landing a postdoc, Margaret Clayton put me in touch with Hiroshi Kawai in Japan. He gave me contacts of several people that might be interested in my research and importantly a website <<http://www.research.kobe-u.ac.jp/rcis-kurcis/station/e-search.html>> that has all the marine stations in Japan with links to their managing institutions and homepages. From here I was able to navigate my way around marine stations and their key staff to see which best suited my research interests. I chose to contact Dr Masakazu Aoki whose research interests are in pericarid crustacean population dynamics because the sorts of questions he was interested in about dispersal and recruitment dynamics were similar to my own interests with algae. I had never met Aoki san, but he was receptive to my request to host me, so I applied for a Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) Foreign Postdoctoral Fellowship <<http://www.jsps.go.jp/english/index.html>> and hoped for the best.



When I got the fellowship I started to get a little apprehensive about the language and cultural differences and the horror stories of the patriarchal society fraught with sexism and chauvinism. The idea of potential earthquakes didn't particularly thrill me (or my parents!!) either. But I went anyway. I am pleased to say I have never experienced any sexism directed towards me, though it does still exist, particularly in the business world. In academia however, it is more hierarchical than patriarchal. True, most of the academic staff of universities are men, but that is slowly changing as elsewhere. I have also been privileged to meet several female professors who are close to retirement age, and felt admiration for these women who have helped pave the way for younger women like myself and my female Japanese colleagues. Actually, my experience is that I am always foreign before I am a woman in Japan, and generally this alone brings respect, but particularly so because of my academic qualifications.



Shimoda Marine Research Center



I ended up spending 2 years doing a JSPS postdoc at the Shimoda Marine Research Center of the University of Tsukuba, and then

a further year there as a University of Tsukuba Foreign Research Fellow. My decision to go to Shimoda and work with Aoki san couldn't have been better. Shimoda is a gorgeous beach and hot spring resort town at the southern extremity of Izu Peninsula, 3 h southwest of Tokyo. Izu Peninsula is directly south of Mount Fuji, and fantastic views of the cultural icon can be gained from the west coast. The mountain range continues down the peninsula with forested mountains meeting the sea in every direction. Shimoda is however, a rural town (the name means bottom rice fields, because of the position of the town at the bottom of the peninsula). Consequently life in Shimoda is very different from that in Tokyo or other big cities, which are becoming relatively multicultural (by Japanese rather than Australian standards). Few people speak English in Shimoda so I had to throw myself into learning the language (supported by funding for lessons from JSPS), and that enabled me to improve the quality of my experience, both personally and academically.



Eight years on and I have come back to Shimoda for a 5 month sabbatical with my family to continue my collaboration with Aoki san and other colleagues around Japan. It feels like coming home. It is actually the third time I have been back to Japan since leaving and starting at Deakin University in 2002. The first was for a holiday and the second a 2 month research trip funded by the Australian Academy of Science. Because of practical difficulties in addressing my research questions about dispersal of the red alga *Chondrus verrucosus*, my research has become increasingly multidisciplinary, linking with Phil Heraud from Monash University, and other colleagues from several Japanese universities and research institutes, including Aoki san. This makes for a stimulating and

exciting research atmosphere that is starting to produce interesting results from our innovative approach (see list of pending papers if interested).



I only have good things to say about my experience of living and working in Japan. While I am still essentially illiterate, contrary to popular thought, it is not difficult to become conversant in Japanese (providing you don't mind bubbling through conversations for a while). JSPS offers a very attractive postdoctoral fellowship scheme for foreign researchers with language and cultural support. They also offer short-term and long-term fellowships for more senior researchers. I would strongly encourage those searching for fellowships to consider Japan. And finally, as a phycologist, Japan is a wonderful place to be. Seaweeds are such an important part of Japanese cuisine that even children have a wonderful appreciation of them and interest in them. When people in Australia ask me what I do and I explain that I research about seaweeds they look at me as if I am a little strange; when people in Japan ask me and I tell them, they almost treat me like a demigod!



Publications from Japanese collaborations

Bellgrove, A., Aoki, M., 2006. Small-scale temporal variation in propagule supply of an intertidal red alga. *Phycologia* 45, 458-464.

Bellgrove, A., Aoki, M., in review. Variation in gametophyte dominance in populations of *Chondrus verrucosus* (Gigartinaceae, Rhodophyta). *Eur. J. Phicol.*

Bellgrove, A., Kagami, Y., Kawano, S., Kihara, H., Aoki, M.N., in review. Carpospores and tetraspores of

the isomorphic *Chondrus verrucosus* (Gigartinaceae, Rhodophyta) may differ in ability to remain viable. *Phicol. Res.*

Bellgrove, A., Kihara, H., Iwata, A., Aoki, M.N., Heraud, P., in prep. Spectral differences in carpospores and tetraspores identified by Fourier transform infrared microspectroscopy.

Conference Report

20th Anniversary Meeting of the Korean Society of Phycology, Seoul

John Beardall
Monash University, Melbourne

I was recently invited to attend the 20th Anniversary meeting of the Korean Society of Phycology (KSP) in Seoul. This was an attractive opportunity for me as I had never visited Korea before.

The KSP is an organization with a strong membership and as a consequence this was a busy, well attended meeting in the Korean National Assembly building, with 137 presenting authors from 16 countries, including a small contingent of 4 phycologists from Australia and 2 from New Zealand. Over 3 days (17, 18 and 19 October) we heard nearly 50 papers and read over 100 posters. The main theme of the conference was "Marine Algae and Global Warming" and it is clear that the Korean government is taking global change very seriously indeed, and that Korean phycologists are taking up the challenge of looking at algae as a possible CO₂ sink. As a consequence of this, the meeting (at least those mini-symposia dealing with global change) was well attended by politicians from the National Assembly (including at least one who is also a member of the KSP) – wouldn't it be nice if our own representatives took such an active interest in science!

The scene was set for us by Professor In Kyu Lee (Seoul National University) who gave an excellent plenary address on progress and

prospects of marine algal studies in Korea. Matt Dring (Queen's University, Belfast) followed up with a most stimulating lecture entitled "Can seaweeds turn the tide on global warming?" and I continued this theme the next day with my own talk on "Algal performance and populations in a high CO₂ world". Robert DeWreede (University of British Columbia) gave the plenary on the last day – a challenging talk entitled "Marine algal ecology – moving forward?"

Mini-symposium topics included "Algal ecosystems as CO₂ sinks", "Sustainable management of seaweed resources as a greenhouse sink" and "The effect of climate variability on algal ecology" as well as a special session devoted to the "Asian Network for using algae as a CO₂ sink". This latter group (which includes ASPAB members Wendy Nelson and myself) also held a special organizational meeting where we resolved to take the possibility of developing initiatives for using algae as a CO₂ sink further, as well as to encourage governmental agencies and algal industries to promote environmentally sound policies, effective in pollution abatement.



Congress attendees on the steps of the Korean National Assembly building. ASPAB representatives include Wendy Nelson, Joe Zuccarello and John Beardall

It wasn't all CO₂ and global change however, and we were treated to some excellent talks in the other mini-symposia on "The birth and lateral transfers of algal plastids", "Microalgal

biotechnology", "Biology of the unicellular red algae" and "Algal species and speciation" as well as a feast of original paper contributions and posters.

Our Korean hosts were outstanding in their hospitality and the conference dinner was preceded by a night trip along the Han River (although the pirate theme of the boat was a little disconcerting!). Luckily for us, the ensuing karaoke did not include a performance from myself (an act currently banned under the Geneva Convention), but again our hosts proved themselves well up to the task and we were well entertained, wined and dined.

All in all, this was an excellent meeting with some excellent science, opportunities to discuss mutual interests with established contacts and a chance to set up new collaborations – what more could you ask for?

Lake Baikal, Siberia - The deepest and the oldest fresh water Lake on Earth: the 19th Conference of the International Society for Diatom Research

Jacob John
Curtin University, Perth



Jacob John at Lake Baikal, Siberia

Who can resist an opportunity to visit Baikal in Siberia - the deepest Lake on earth, with several species of endemic fauna and flora- a lake 1700 m deep and well oxygenated to the bottom-the oldest over 30 million years of age, holding the largest single volume of freshwater on our planet. Such an opportunity

arose in the form of the 19th International Diatom symposium held in the southern shore of Lake Baikal at the end of August this year. Over 170 diatom researchers from 45 nations gathered at the village of Listvyanka on the shore of Lake Baikal, 70 km from Irkutsk the nearest Airport, 6hrs flight from Moscow into the mysterious land of eastern Siberia. Myself and Prof. Jeremy Pickett-Heaps (Melbourne University) represented Australia in the diatom conference.

This was my second visit to Siberia. I was in northern Siberia in 2002 but in a totally different landscape dotted with salt Lakes of Siberia to attend the 8th conference of the International Society for Salt Lake Research. So Siberia is a vast varied land in spite of prolonged cold winters with frozen rivers and lakes for half of the year.

The roaring” inland sea of freshwater “as often aptly described, the Baikal embracing the green hills surrounding it, was in its full glory at the end of the Siberian summer coinciding with the tail end of Australian winter and pleasantly sharing comparable temperature. But we did have a bit of taste of Siberian weather storm when we went out into the Baikal in a ship for the mid conference excursion.

After crossing the Lake we landed at the edge of a forest. Then came the rain and a storm with all its fury, as we were taking a relaxing walk through the forest alive with colourful flowers, turning the cheap plastic umbrella, which I was sharing with a charming diatomist from Venezuela into dysfunctional parachute. Then we were called in to fetch wood and light a fire to warm ourselves in readiness for the picnic lunch in a disused shed. But it was all fun when we were provided with ample supply of Vodka, which the natives treated like water. All my diatomist colleagues would have eternal life if the toasts proposed by our hospitable hosts came true as vodka was flowing freely.

The scientific program provided a variety of topics ranging from taxonomy, ecology to genomic and proteinic.



Lake Baikal, Siberia (photo: Jacob John)

I was highly impressed by Russian postgraduate students’ contributions, as I was one of the judges for the student presentation awards. In addition to presenting an oral paper on diatoms of extreme environments in Australia, I displayed a poster on the Diatom Flora of Queensland –a project I am completing currently. Prof Pickett-Heaps provided running commentary on the incredible videos he has been taking on the secret lives of algae and diatoms every evening. It was a week of fully packed diatom talks, poster papers, workshops and videos, without any distractions, as all delegates stayed in hotels at the shores of Lake Baikal. The Locals have their folklore and legends built around the lake, which provide them with a sustainable fishery, source of water, electricity and lately tourist industry. Over 250 endemic diatoms and 500 species of fish live there along with freshwater seals and green branching sponges, an amazing array of invertebrates and algae. The University of Irkutsk and the Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences have several research programs in collaboration with foreign scientists and agencies based on the limnology and biota of Lake Baikal. As a local folk song says, “my heart is with Baikal “– a mysterious yet loving force of Mother Nature so transparent yet furious at times.

FASTS AGM Minutes

Aquatic cluster report on FASTS AGM and Board meeting, Nov 20-21, 2006, Canberra

Although formal minutes will be released later, this brief report expresses just a few personal observations of material covered during these meetings that may be relevant to constituent members of the marine and freshwater societies that comprise the aquatic cluster.

From the President's report, science and mathematics education in schools was not a topic of interest to either the previous Minister or Chief Scientist but is of great interest to the current Minister and Chief Scientist. FASTS held a successful scoping workshop in August which will lead to a detailed policy paper to be released before SmP 2007 investigating ways to build on existing science education initiatives to strengthen both formal and informal science education. This is a topic in which aquatic cluster members may have some interest, especially given the appeal of marine and freshwater issues to school students.

Some of FASTS 'wins' this year have been to get an earlier date of ARC announcements (Oct instead of Nov/Dec) and revision of the RFCD and SEO research classifications used by the ABS to get a more appropriate reflection of current scientific research. However, the revision of these codes is unlikely to be soon enough to ensure the revised codes are in place for the implementation of the RQF if that is implemented according to the current timetable. Some members of the aquatic cluster have identified that current RFCD codes poorly capture current vibrant research areas in marine and freshwater science. Please send any comments on new codes to Bradley Smith, FASTS, as soon as possible.

There was a question during the AGM about the degree to which we value and support technical staff. Although this was from the nuclear physics perspective, it got me wondering about what our societies do to assist support, training, or even encouragement of technical support and its career development. Is this an initiative that might be of interest to any of our constituent societies? Do our societies cater for technical expertise given its fundamental importance to our science?

The next SmP will on Tuesday 27th and Wednesday 28th of March, 2007. The two key factors affecting the context of SmP 2007 are the Federal election and the release of the Productivity Commission's final *Science And Innovation* report in March. Both major parties and the media will be in election mode throughout the year. This means politicians will be even more focused on issues of relevance to their electorates or issues seen as 'vote shifters' (and science funding is not a vote shifter). They will be receptive to clear constructive policy suggestions on issues of immediate public interest such as local effects of climate change and water but concomitantly, they will be hostile to time-wasting or arguments on issues they believe are electorally irrelevant. There were discussions about what scientists want from SmP and whether we should change the current model. It raised in my mind – what do the members of our aquatic clusters want from SmP? Do we want our members to actually lobby for aquatic issues or is it more useful for us to be helping some of our members become more politically-savvy? In our societies, do we want to be 'grooming' some of our members to be political advocates for our field – the future 'Peter Cullens'? What options do we have to ask for more support for our early career scientists? And what sort of support would we want?

FASTS reported that a 30% decline in numbers of members across 25 randomly selected societies has occurred since 1994. So one workshop at this year's AGM dealt with

answering: 'why are numbers declining in scientific societies?' Some of the reasons proposed were:

- a) Local societies are unable to compete with international societies
- b) There is a perceived lack of value for money (what do we get for our money?)
- c) Our societies revenue is limited by poor administration (are all members financial?)
- d) We have outdated constitutions and over-complex rules.
- e) There may be financial mayhem (suggested membership fees be directly debited so that members do not forget to renew membership) that hampers revenue generation.
- f) Societies lack succession planning (what are the future goals of your society? Are these held by the Exec?)

Do any of these ring true for your society?

We then had a stimulating talk by a consultant who works with societies to increase their membership. He spoke for an hour but in a nutshell, I felt his message was: To improve society membership you want to recruit, retain, and renew/reactivate members and increase revenue. Societies can be seen as businesses that are 'selling' membership and have a system for everything you do (documenting what works, a good data base). Need specific objectives in recruitment. Who are your prospects? When you have taken on a new member do you follow up that member a few weeks later to see how they are going? Encourage everyone on the committee to bring in another member. Do you have a high profile member who can provide publicity for promotion? How can you retain members? Satisfied members will bring in other members. Listen to and act on their complaints. Get some of your members to ring up people who have not renewed. Even if they don't renew, you'll find out why.

There were questions raised from several other societies about the transparency of ARC grant assessments and there will be a more detailed

report by FASTS at the next meeting early next year (I'll keep you posted).

Bradley Smith (Exec Director) is establishing a network of societies concerned at the apparent drop in capability in commercial and research areas that need expertise in taxonomy. I said that our aquatic societies would all be keen to be represented in this network and I have volunteered to help on this initiative. Please, if you have any specific concerns or examples where a lack of taxonomic expertise is hampering your marine or freshwater research, let me know. More significantly, send me any ideas you might have about ways FASTS could help address these problems.

The FASTS policy is now out on its new website. Newsletter editors are encouraged to access sections of this document to publicise the roles, mission statements and planned intentions of FASTS.

It is time for a new cluster representative from the marine field. I shall attend my last meeting early next year and am looking for someone to replace me. The duties are not onerous – basically, you gather information from the four societies and prepare a report three times a year for presentation to FASTS, you attend the meetings (usually Melbourne, Sydney and Canberra), and you have some involvement in aspects of SmP or special committees of the FASTS board that deal with aspects of interest to you professionally or in general. Your travel costs are covered and you meet an excellent network of colleagues across the other societies. Please contact me if you are interested and I shall send you more details.

Andrew Boulton

23rd Nov 2006

Forthcoming Conferences

Australasian Phycology and Aquatic Botany



The 21st ASPAB conference will be held in
Hobart, Tasmania
22nd – 23rd January 2007

visit www.aspab.org for registration details

Australian Marine Science Association

**Annual Conference will be held at
The University of Melbourne,
Melbourne, Victoria**

9 – 13 July 2007

visit <https://amsa.asn.au> for details

International Society of Micropaleontology, Microbiology & Meiobenthology (ISEMMM)

The 5th ISEMMM congress will be held
at Erlangen, Germany

September 2007

visit www.isemmm.org for details

Ecological Society of Australia

**26th – 30th November 2007,
Perth Convention Centre (TBC),
Perth WA**

visit www.ecolsoc.org.au for details

Australian Society for Limnology & New Zealand Freshwater Sciences Society

2007

New Zealand

International Conference on Plant Vascular Biology

**7 – 11th May 2007,
Taipei, Taiwan**

visit <http://sym.abrc.sinica.edu.tw/~plant2007> for
details

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Nomination for positions on the ASPAB Committee.

At each AGM, the committee for the following year is elected. While it is generally expected that committee members (especially the President and Vice-President) will serve at least 2 years, this is not always the case and, constitutionally, the whole committee resigns during the AGM, followed by (re)elections, in which any member can stand.

The current committee is:

President – John Beardall (currently 2 years into term)

Vice-President – Lindsey Zemke-White (currently 2 years into term)

Secretary – Martina Doblin

Treasurer – Joanna Jones

Committee Members –

Philip Orr

Judy Broom

Shauna Murray

Prue McKenzie

Alecia Bellgrove

If you wish to nominate for a position on the committee, please complete the following and return this form to Martina Doblin (Martina.Doblin@uts.edu.au), no later than 12th January 2007 (if sending your nomination by post or email) or by lunchtime on 22nd January 2007 (to Martina or another committee member) if you are attending the Conference in Hobart. Note that only ASPAB members can propose and second your application.

John Beardall

31/10/06

Name:

Nominating for position of:

Proposed by: *Name*..... *Signature*.....

Seconded by: *Name*..... *Signature*.....

AUSTRALASIAN SOCIETY FOR PHYCOLOGY AND AQUATIC BOTANY

APPLICATION FOR STUDENT TRAVEL GRANT TO ASPAB CONFERENCE

Student name:

Are you a financial member of ASPAB?

Student Supervisor:

I _____ declare that the

_____ is a student at

Student Address:

Title of presentation:

Cost for attending conference (please attach photocopy of receipt):

(send this form to the ASPAB Conference organizing committee)

AUSTRALASIAN SOCIETY FOR PHYCOLOGY AND AQUATIC BOTANY

APPLICATION FOR STUDENT OVERSEAS TRAVEL GRANT

Conference, Workshop, Herbarium, Laboratory

Student name:

Are you a financial member of ASPAB?

Student Supervisor:

I _____ declare that the
_____ is a student at

Signed:

Date:

Student Address:

Outline reasons why this travel grant is being requested (at least 250 words)

Title of presentations (Conference, Workshop):

Herbarium/Laboratory to be visited:

Dates of Conference, Workshop, Visit:

Cost of travel (please attach photocopy of receipt):

Return to, with all accompanying documentation, ASPAB secretary

MEMBERSHIP and RENEWAL

(For all members and applicants. Please return with membership application or renewal)

Renewals are due 1 July

This is a RENEWAL/NEW MEMBERSHIP

(delete whichever does not apply)

Name: Dr / Ms / Mrs / Mr _____

Affiliation: _____

Postal Address: _____

Country: _____ **Postal Code:** _____

Preferred email address: _____

Tel.: _____ **Fax.:** _____

For members from New Zealand, "I agree that my contact details may be used by the Australasian Society for Phycology and Aquatic Botany Committee and New Zealand convener for the purposes of communication with the Australasian Society for Phycology and Aquatic Botany Incorporated".

Signature of Applicant _____

Date _____

Current membership Fees:

	AUSTRALIA (includes GST) ABN 86 508 002 420	NEW ZEALAND
Full Member	A\$33	NZ\$30
Student Member	A\$11	NZ\$10

NZ Members, please send renewals to the NZ Convener, Dr Wendy Nelson.
All other renewals should be sent to the ASPAB Treasurer, Dr Joanna Jones