

PALYNOS

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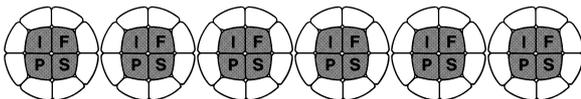
NEWSLETTER OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF PALYNOLOGICAL SOCIETIES

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Bahia, Brazil, October 23-28, 2016. The congress activities will be held in the Bahia Othon Palace at the sea coast of Salvador. (<http://www.othon.com.br/en/hoteis/hotel-em-salvador/bahia-othon-palace>).

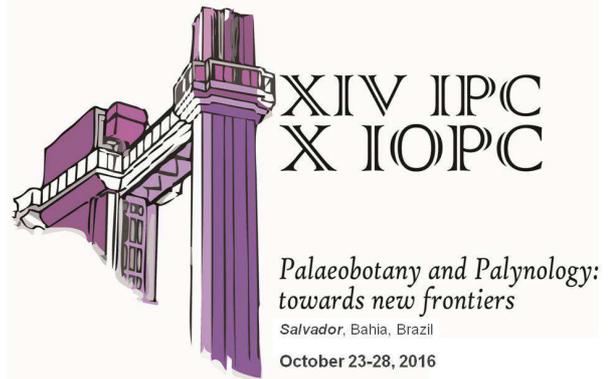
This joint meeting will be organized by Francisco de Assis Ribeiro dos Santos (UEFS, President), Francisco Hilder Magalhães e Silva (UNEB), Jaílson Santos de Novais (UFOPA), Luciene Cristina Lima e Lima (UNEB), Marileide Dias Saba (UNEB), Paulino Pereira Oliveira (UEFS), Ricardo Landim Bormann de Borges (UNEB), Rita de Cássia Matos dos Santos Araújo (UNEB).



IFPS BUSINESS

IPC XIV / IOPC X JOINT MEETING OCTOBER 23 – 28, 2016, SALVADOR, BAHIA, BRAZIL

The 14th International Palynological Congress (IPC) / 10th International Organisation of Palaeobotany Conference will for the first time be held in South America, at Salvador de



XIV International Palynological Congress
X International Organisation of Palaeobotany Conference

Preparations are now well under way and the organizers have a new web address detailing the arrangements [www.ipciopcbrasil.com]. Registration is now open with a reduced rate before 31st January, 2016. Symposia will be announced on February 19th, 2016. Please attend this important 4-yearly meeting and please encourage all of your colleagues and

students to attend! For offers of symposia please contact the organizers through the contact page on their web-page (see above). This will be the first IPC in South America and will be an excellent event!

IFPS STUDENT FUNDING FOR THE IPC-XIV in Salvador, Bahia, Brazil, October 23-28, 2016

The International Federation of Palynological Societies (IFPS) has agreed to support student participation at the upcoming IPC-XIV to be held in Salvador, Brazil, in October 2016.

Funding will be awarded to Master and Ph.D. students presenting palynological results at IPC-XIV (oral or poster) and which are members of one of the IFPS affiliated societies.

The IFPS board will review and evaluate all applications according to the quality of the submitted abstracts and the scientific merits of the candidates. Thus IFPS intends to sponsor approximately 20 students with a \$500 (US dollars) contribution towards the cost of attending the conference. Students wishing to apply should e-mail (preferably as a pdf) a covering letter (no more than one page), a Short-CV (maximum one page) along with their talk/poster abstract to James B. Riding (IFPS Secretary-Treasurer: jbri@bgs.ac.uk). The covering letter should briefly explain which IFPS affiliated organisation the student is a member of, other sources of funding for conference attendance (secured or being sought), and why the additional funding is necessary. Personal presence at the IPC-XIV is a prerequisite, as awards will be presented at the conference only. Applications should arrive before April 30, 2016

NOTICE OF ORDINARY PLENARY SESSIONS

At the upcoming IPCXIV in Salvador, Brazil in October 2016 we will hold two such meetings: (i) the final meeting of the outgoing

council will be chaired by the outgoing president and immediately followed by a plenary session at a meeting of the General Assembly (to be held at the opening ceremony); (ii) the first meeting of the incoming council will be chaired by the incoming president and immediately followed by a plenary session at a meeting of the General Assembly (to be held at the closing ceremony).

RECOMMENDED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

According to Article 17 AMENDMENTS of the IFPS constitution “The Constitution may be amended only at a plenary session of the General Assembly. The text of any proposed amendment(s) shall be circulated to all members through the affiliated societies at least six months before the plenary session”.

Following fairly substantial amendments to the constitution and by-laws during IPC XIII Tokyo, Japan the current Council is not proposing any amendments to be considered during IPC XIV Salvador, Brazil in 2016.

NOTICE OF ELECTION FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENT

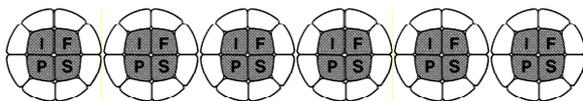
In accordance with Article 9 of our constitution the next president should be elected by the retiring Council at least three months before the expiry of that Council’s term of office. The presidential ballot will contain the names of members of council who agree in advance to stand for election (except the incumbent president). The ballot may in addition contain the name of any member-at-large who is nominated by another member, provided that such nomination is received in writing by the Secretary-Treasurer at least two weeks prior to the deadline stated for the distribution of ballots, and is accompanied by

evidence that the nominee is willing to accept office if elected. The ballot must take place at least eight months before the expiry of the term of office of the incumbent council. Thus we invite nominations for the next president that should be sent to Secretary-Treasurer Jim Riding by 16th February 2016, and the ballot will be distributed to Councillors on 1st March 2016.

VENUE FOR IPC XV (2020)

Although the excitement builds for IPCXIV/ IOPC-X (2016) in Salvador, we must begin thinking about the venue for IPC XV (2020). The location will be chosen by a vote at the General Assembly in Salvador, Brazil.

We therefore publish this call for proposals for IPC XV (2020). A similar call will also be published by the International Organization for Palaeobotany (IOPC) with whom we often share meetings or arrange for meetings to follow back-to-back in close vicinity. If you are interested in hosting the 2020 meeting please contact the President or Secretary-Treasurer of IFPS and commence discussions.



IFPS COUNCILLOR UPDATES (In alphabetical order)

BARRY LOMAX (Linnean Society Palynology Specialist Group)

Barry Lomax has replaced Guy Harrington as the secretary to the Linnean Society Palynology Specialist Group. Barry undertook his PhD at Sheffield University (awarded 2002) and his thesis work focused on plant climate interactions over the Cretaceous Paleogene

boundary. His work in palynology began as postdoctoral researcher working with Professor Charles Wellman looking at the utility of using sporopollenin as a proxy for changes in the flux of UV-B radiation at the Earth's surface. Since 2008 Barry has been employed as a Lecturer in Environmental Science at the University of Nottingham.



The palynology group meets annually in the autumn at the Linnean Society in London for a one day discussion meeting. Topics cover all aspects of palynology from evo-devo through to the Precambrian palynomorphs.

Dr Barry Lomax, University of Nottingham, Environmental Science Admissions Tutor, Gateway Building, Sutton Bonington Campus, Loughborough, Leicestershire LE12 5RD, England, Tel: +44 (0) 115 951 6258, Email barry.lomax@nottingham.ac.uk

MANUEL VIEIRA (The Micropalaeontological Society Palynology Group)

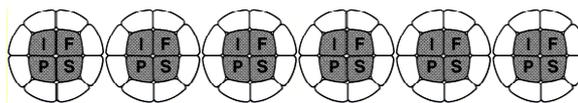
Manuel Vieira obtained his PhD at the University of Minho (Portugal) in 2008, focusing on Pliocene Palynology of the Iberian Atlantic margin in order to improve chronostratigraphic understanding and palaeoenvironmental evolution of sedimentary sequences.



After completing his PhD, Manuel worked for 5 years as a consultant palynologist at Ichron Ltd., in the UK. During this time, he was involved in several projects ranging from the North Sea and West of Shetlands, and in basins within India, Sri Lanka, Brazil, Morocco and the Falkland Islands covering Tertiary and Cretaceous sediments.

Manuel is currently a Staff Stratigrapher at Shell UK Ltd., based in Aberdeen, utilising his palynology expertise on projects from the Tertiary to Triassic, across the North Sea basins (UK and Norway). In support of those activities, he has developed links with various universities to promote the application of palynology as a key biostratigraphic tool in the oil industry.

*Manuel Vieira, Shell U.K. Limited, 1 Altens farm Road, Nigg, Aberdeen AB12 3FY, UK,
Email manuel.vieira@shell.com*



NEW IFPS AFFILIATED SOCIETY PALYNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF NIGERIA (PAN)

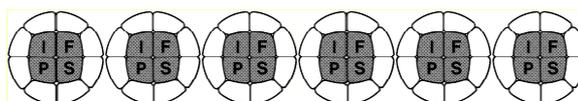
We are very pleased to inform the palynological community of the IFPS that the Palynological Association of Nigeria (PAN) and his president M. Adebisi Sowunmi (Palynology Unit, Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria) have applied in December 2014 to become an affiliated society to IFPS.

The Palynological Association of Nigeria is now part of the IFPS affiliated societies, and is regularly holding International Conferences, and is also producing a Newsletter since 2014.



NEWSLETTER OF THE PALYNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF NIGERIA
Volume 1, No 1-2014

The councillor of PAN to IFPS will be Dr. Emuobosa Orijemie, lecturer at the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria (orijemie5@yahoo.com). More information can be viewed at <http://174.143.244.208/pan/AboutUs.php>.



MEETING REPORTS

2015 REPORT OF THE MICRO-PALAEONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY (TMS) PALYNOLOGY GROUP MEETING 2015 AT THE NORTHUMBRIA UNIVERSITY, NEWCASTLE, UK.

Meeting report by Dr Manuel Vieira (Shell U.K. Limited, UK, TMS Palynology Group Chair, Manuel.Vieira@shell.com) and Dr Matthew Pound (Northumbria University, UK, TMS Palynology Group Secretary, matthew.pound@northumbria.ac.uk)

Following on from a highly successful meeting at the University of Birmingham (2014), The Micropalaeontological Society Palynology Group held their 2015 annual meeting in the Department of Geography at Northumbria University. The famous Newcastle sun shone on the one-day meeting that was themed “Biogeography, Biostratigraphy and Biodiversity”. The meeting featured ten presentations from graduate students, post-doctoral scientists, academic and industrial palynologists. These talks showcased research from a great range of time intervals and locations, from a palynological study of pre-European societies in Amazonia by John Carson (University of Reading, UK), to Eutrophication and Dissiliodinium giganteum during the Middle Jurassic presented by Nickolas Wiggan (University of Cambridge, UK).

The meeting was opened by Jim Riding (British Geological Survey, UK) who presented the 2nd annual von Post Lecture. The talk was titled: Is endemism really a big issue in Mesozoic dinoflagellate cysts - examples from the Mesozoic of Europe, the Americas and Australia and provided an excellent opening to the Biogeography, Biostratigraphy and Biodiversity theme of the meeting. Jim covered the origination of the dinoflagellates in the Triassic and their responses to mass extinctions, climatic perturbations and shifting tectonic plates throughout the Mesozoic. Following this tour de force opening, the

delegates retired for lunch at the aptly named The Botanist. Once all palynologists were fed and watered the afternoon sessions could begin. John Carson (University of Reading, UK) opened the afternoon with a presentation summarising what is known for Amazonian pre-European farming societies and the challenges in detecting agroforestry in the pollen record. Celestine Nwojiji (University of Liverpool, UK) then presented an introduction to his PhD on the ecological functioning of zooplankton and phytoplankton during the early Cenozoic hyper-thermal events. Stephanie Strother (Northumbria University, UK) took us slightly younger with her new Oligocene palynological results from Wilkes Land Antarctica. Jamie Boyd (University of Leeds, UK) helped us climb the stratigraphic column into the Neogene and presented results from her PhD research on the diversity of dinoflagellates in the Mediterranean and Paratethys. Onema Adojoh (University of Liverpool, UK) finished this session with a talk on the Quaternary vegetation of the Niger Delta.

Having negotiated ourselves up the geological timescale it was time for an afternoon break. Whilst enjoying a cup of coffee (or tea), the delegates had the opportunity to catch-up and browse the seven poster presentations by Northumbria University students and staff brought to the meeting. These covered Cenozoic palynology from the Southern high latitudes by Ulrich Salzmann, who also presented a poster on the challenges of Pliocene data – model comparisons. Matthew Pound presented a Pliocene pollen record from the Yukon, Canada. Stephanie Strother’s poster reported on the use of fluorescence microscopy to detect reworking of palynomorphs over short geological timescales. Lesley Dunlop presented a geodiversity charter for England and Bronwen Whitney presented two posters on Pleistocene and Holocene palynology of South America.

The second part of the afternoon was opened by Nickolas Wiggan (University of Cambridge, UK) who presented the portion of his PhD focussed on Eutrophication in the Western Tethys during the Bajocian. Sina Panitz

(Northumbria University, UK) showed her latest results from ODP 642 and how they have changed our knowledge of high-latitude Pliocene vegetation. Karen Halsall (University of Liverpool, UK) talked about Holocene fire dynamics from multiple sites across northern Europe and an unusual fungal spore that appears in ombrotrophic bogs following disturbance. Carlos D’Apolito (University of Birmingham, UK) presented some of his PhD results on the Miocene Pebas mega-wetland region of South America that clearly document multiple marine incursions. Keith Richards (KrA Stratigraphic Ltd., UK and University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands) presented the final talk of the day. His presentation on the palynology of the Caspian

Sea provides compelling evidence for a Plio-Pleistocene Caspian – Arctic marine connection! Before closing the meeting a public vote was held for the best student presentation and the winner was Stephanie Strother (Northumbria University) for her presentation: Oligocene vegetation vs. Glaciers: the battle for land in East Antarctica. Her prize, a geological hammer USB stick, was kindly supplied by the Geological Society Publishing House. With the hard work done, the delegates decamped to a pub close to the train station. Food, drink and the excellent company was all enjoyed until gradually all the delegates had disappeared via road or rail.



Participants of the Micropalaeontological Society (TMS) Palynology Group Meeting 2015 at the Northumbria University, Newcastle, UK

Manuel Vieira (TMS Palynology Group Chair) and Matthew Pound (TMS Palynology Group Secretary) would like to thank all the speakers and poster presenters for communicating the results of their research activities, as well as Sina Panitz, Stephanie Strother and Ulrich Salzmann (Northumbria University, UK) for assisting with the organisation on the day. The Geological Society Publishing House and Taylor and Francis are both thanked for supplying free copies of *The Journal of Micropalaeontology and Palynology*, respectively, as well as promotional material. We were especially pleased to see

students from Northumbria University’s BSc Geography program engaged in the meeting, and speaking with postgraduates, academic and industrial palynologists. We would like to extend special thanks to all those who made the trip to Newcastle to attend this meeting. There were 27 names on the attendance register, although several more drifted in as the day progressed. Many of these people are shown in the conference photos. We will begin planning next year’s meeting soon, and we are looking forward to another fantastic and stimulating day of palynology, maybe somewhere further south in the UK?

2015 COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE LA MICROFLORE DU PALÉOZOÏQUE (CIMP) MEETING, UNIVERSITY OF BERGEN, BERGEN, NORWAY, SEPTEMBER 17 – 18, 2015.

Meeting report by Reed Wicander (CIMP President; wican1r@cmich.edu)

The highly successful 2016 meeting of CIMP was held on September 17 – 18, 2015 in the Department of Earth Sciences at the University of Bergen, Norway. The purpose of the meeting was to bring together specialists in Palaeozoic palynology to discuss their current research in a smaller and more specialized venue than that of a large, general conference. The organizing committee consisted of Drs. Gunn Mangerud (co-organizer), Gilda Lopes (co-organizer), Marco Vecoli (past CIMP President), and Reed Wicander (CIMP President).

The meeting was preceded by a pre-conference field trip in the Oslo region, led by Professor Hans Arne Nakrem from the Natural History Museum of Oslo, who guided participants through the Lower Palaeozoic sedimentary rocks of the Oslo area. The 2016 CIMP meeting officially began the next day (Thursday, September 17, 2015) with a welcoming address by co-organizer, Dr. Gunn Mangerud. She welcomed the 34 participants from 14 countries to Bergen, and then

turned over the meeting to Prof. Hans Arne Nakrem, who gave a wonderful and beautifully illustrated Keynote talk on the Paleozoic of Norway. Prof. Nakrem's talk was followed by talks by Brian Pedder, who gave an overview to the question of whether large spinose acritarchs are crustacean egg cases, and Paul Strother on creating a taxonomy of Cambrian cryptospores.

After the mid-morning coffee break, Reed Wicander chaired the next session in which Nuno Vaz reported on Middle Ordovician chitinozoan assemblages from Portugal, Jacques Verniers (Steeman et al.) discussed the chitinozoan biostratigraphy of the Silurian Wenlock-Ludlow boundary succession in Wales, and Gordon Wood presented an overview of the Silurian (Llandovery-Ludlow) palynostratigraphy and palynofacies of the Cincinnati Arch Region, U.S.A., including some strange-looking palynomorphs from an even stranger source.

The first afternoon session following lunch was chaired by Paul Strother. Talks included an examination of Late Silurian (Pridoli) palynomorphs from Wales by Ken Higgs, a discussion of preliminary chitinozoan data from the Czech Republic as it related to a potential replacement GSSP for the base of the Aeronian Stage (Silurian Llandovery Series) by Anthony Butcher.



Participants of the Commission Internationale de la Microflore du Paléozoïque (CIMP) Meeting, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway, September 17 – 18, 2015.

Other talk included a palynological analysis of the Middle Devonian of northern Spain by Alexander Askew (with coauthor Charles Wellman), and a overview of a Middle Devonian acritarch assemblage from Michigan, U.S.A. by Reed Wicander.

Following the afternoon coffee break, Ken Higgs chaired the longest session of the meeting consisting of talks by John Marshall (Marshall et al.) on a mid-Famennian spore assemblage from Svalbard, Emma Reeves (and team TW-eed) on Tournasian megaspores from England, Wilson Taylor on interradial papillae in Lower Carboniferous micro- and megaspores of Scotland, Gilda Lopes (Lopes et al.) on a palynozonation of the Early Carboniferous of the Barents Sea area, and Duncan McLean (McLean et al.) on Pennsylvanian palynomorphs from northwest Germany.

The second day of the meeting (Friday, September 18, 2015) began with a Keynote talk by CIMP President Reed Wicander on the future of CIMP, including its present state, possible initiatives, some current bright spots, and some of the challenges facing CIMP going forward. Philippe Steemans then chaired the first morning session in which Amalia Spina (Aria-Basab et al.) presented their results on the Carboniferous palynology of the Central Iranian Basin, and Hartmut Jäger discussed the hydrocarbon potential and maturity of Carboniferous shale in the southern North German Basin.

The second morning session, chaired by Gordon Wood, focused on the Permian-Triassic and included talks by Berry Lomax (Lomax et al.) on episodic perturbations of the end Permian atmosphere as recorded in plant spore chemistry, Els van Soelen (van Soelen et al.) on the Permian-Triassic transition in East Greenland, and Paulo Fernandes (Fernandes et al.) on the Permian-Triassic transition in the Moatize-Minjova Basin, Mozambique.

After lunch, Marco Vecoli chaired the first of the two SAUDI ARAMCO sessions. In the

first session, Philippe Steemans (Steemans et al.) discussed Middle Ordovician cryptospores and other plant remains from the QSIM-801 well in Saudi Arabia, Alain Le Hérisse (Le Hérisse et al.) provided new insights as well as a comprehensive review of Silurian acritarchs and associated freshwater and marine microfloras from Saudi Arabia, Ahmed Al Shawareb (Al Shawareb et al.) discussed the biostratigraphic and paleoenvironmental implications of Late Ordovician (Katian) chitinozoans from northwest Saudi Arabia, and Alain Le Hérisse (Le Hérisse et al.) talked on some Middle Ordovician acritarchs and problematic forms from the OSIM-801 well, Saudi Arabia.

The second SAUDI ARAMCO session, also chaired by Marco Vecoli, featured three talks. John Marshall (Marshall & Breuer) spoke on integrating an Emsian $\delta^{13}C_{TOC}$ curve with its palynological zonation, Geoff Clayton (Clayton et al.) gave a case study from the Carboniferous of northern Saudi Arabia of the Palynomorph Darkness Index, and Paul Strother (Strother & Vecoli) discussed some proposed changes in the suprageneric classification of acritarchs.

The final session of the 2015 CIMP meeting was chaired by Geoff Clayton and consisted of one talk by Nareshwar Narain Sinha on some Lower Palaeozoic acritarchs from the Pithoragarh District, Uttarakhand, India.

In addition to the two keynote talks and 26 scientific presentations, seven posters were on display during the two days of the conference. The posters were on Ordovician acritarchs from the Tethys Himalaya, India by Nareshwar Narain Sinha and Jacques Verniers; biostratigraphy of some chitinozoans relating to the evolution of the Upper Ordovician to Silurian Basin of the Condroz Inlier, Belgium by J. Mortier and Jacques Verniers; the palynologic record of paleovegetational changes during the Visean from the Moscow Syneclise, Russia by Dmitriy Mamontov; Lower Carboniferous dispersed megaspores from the Penza region of Russia by Olga Orlova et al.; Cambrian Series 2-3 acritarchs

from the Digermulen Peninsula, northern Norway by Teodoro Palacios et al.; Cambrian Series 2-3 acritarch assemblages from the Iberian Peninsula, Spain by Teodoro Palacios; and the palynology and detrital zircons from the Bolivian Altiplano by U. Zimmermann et al.

The 2015 Bergen CIMP meeting concluded with the conference dinner at Restaurant Fløyen, Fløyen Mountain, which is reached by a funicular ride. The views of the Bergen region were spectacular from the viewing area and the dinner delicious. A post-conference excursion to the Finse glacier took place on Saturday, September 19, 2015 and was led by Professor Atle Nesje, Department of Earth Science, University of Bergen.

The meeting was a great success, and credit for its success must go to the co-organizers, Gunn Mangerud and Gilda Lopes, who ran a seemingly flawless meeting with help from members of the Department of Earth Science staff. Thanks must also go to the speakers and poster participants for their excellent presentations, as well as the engaged audience. It should be noted that three students presented the results of their ongoing research (Alexander Askew, Dmitriy Mamontov, and Emma Reeves) and received travel grants of 100€ each from CIMP to help defray the costs of their attendance.

The Abstract Volume of the 2015 CIMP meeting in Bergen, Norway is available at the CIMP website: cimp.weebly.com.

2014 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AND YOUNG SCIENTISTS SCHOOL “METHODS OF PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCHES”, MOSCOW, RUSSIA, APRIL, 16-19, 2014.

Meeting report by Dr. Elena Novenko (Institute of Geography RAS, Moscow, lenanov@mail.ru)

The International Conference «Methods of palaeoenvironmental researches» held April, 16-19, 2014 in the Geological Institute RAS

was organized by the Environment Evolution Commission of the IGU, Russian Academy of Science, Moscow State University and the Russian Palynological Commission. 148 participants from 8 countries (Russia, Germany, Ukraine, Belorussia, Estonia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Abkhazia and Kyrgyzstan) took part in the conference. The programme included 16 key-note lectures, 40 oral and 32 poster presentations and 5 master classes. The conference was focusing on the methodological issues of paleoecological studies and aimed to provide a comprehensive overview of the most current and innovative techniques.

The main topics of the conference were the following:

- 1) Multy-proxy approaches in palaeoecology;
- 2) Relationships between composition of recent pollen assemblages and vegetation; problems in interpretation of pollen data;
- 3) Palaeoenvironmental analysis by archeological studies;
- 4) Morphology of pollen and non-pollen palynomorphs;
- 5) Methodical problems in studies of pre-Quaternary deposits;
- 6) Software for palaeoenvironmental data.

Each topic included keynote plenary lectures by experts in the field of paleoecological research, short talk session and seminars on a range of relevant palaeoecology related topics, providing a lively and comprehensive conference. The first day of the conference consist completely of keynote lectures on radio-carbon, TL and OSL methods of dating, pollen, diatom, charcoal, testate amoeba, stable isotope data, application of methods from soil science and archaeological findings for the reconstructions of the environmental conditions in the past. Attendees were exposed to new methods currently being developed by high-profile senior researchers, and expanded their knowledge in traditional methods of interpreting the results of paleoecological studies.



Participants of the International Conference and Young Scientists School "Methods of Palaeoenvironmental Researches", Moscow, Russia, April, 16-19, 2014

A special emphasis of this conference was placed on data handling: chronology; data analyses: zonation, ordination techniques, diversity estimates, rate of change. Five practical exercises (such as master-classes in morphology of pollen and non-pollen palynomorphs and software used for data analyses) were organized in the frame of the conference. A book of abstracts (in Russian) is available at <http://pollendata.org/news.html>.

2014 9TH EUROPEAN PALAEOBOTANY PALYNOLOGY CONFERENCE (EPPC), PADUA, ITALY, AUGUST 26-31, 2014

Meeting report by The EPPC organizing team.

On August, 26-31, 2014 took place at Padova the 9th Palaeobotany and Palynology conference. More than 500 scientists from 44 countries, not only from Europe but also from Asia, Australia, Africa and North and South America, were registered at the conference. Padova is one of the oldest universities of Padova and several of its historical buildings and locations were used during the conference. The welcome reception took place at the Old Botanical Garden of Padova University (UNESCO world heritage). The opening ceremony was at the Aula Magna of Palazzo Bo (historical main building of Padova

University), where Galileo Galilei gave his lectures.

The scientific sessions took place at the building of the Department of Geosciences of the University of Padova. More than 530 abstracts were submitted for the 39 symposia ranging from general topics to the Palaeozoic, Mesozoic and Cenozoic palaeobotany and palynology, Archaeobotany and botany. Due to the high number of oral presentations and posters the program was split into 4 parallel oral sessions and three Poster rooms. The building of the former Department of Geosciences, now Museum of Geology and Palaeontology of the Padova University, was open during the conference giving access to the beauty of the historical Palm room of Monte Bolca fossils. Moreover, a photo contest exhibition on "The Beauty of plant fossils" was open at the Palazzo Cavalli. Thanks to the financial support of the IFPS, the Palaeontological Association and our main sponsor Tassoni 27 students, PhD students and young researchers could get a financial help to join the conference. The two mid-conference field trips were going to the Eocene Fossilagerstätte Bolca and to Quaternary outcrops.

The four post-conference field trips took the participants to the late Cenozoic of Cetril Italy, the Permo-Triassic of the Dolomites,

the Palaeozoic to Cenozoic of Sardinia and the fossil and extant plants in the volcanic environments of Campania.



Participants of the 9th European Palaeobotany Palynology Conference (EPPC), Padua, Italy, August 26-31, 2014 (Photo Stefano Castelli)

2014 9TH EUROPEAN PALAEOBOTANY PALYNOLOGY CONFERENCE (EPPC), PADUA, ITALY, AUGUST 26-31, 2014

Meeting report by William Hardy (Laboratoire Domaines Océaniques - CNRS UMR 6538 - Institut Universitaire Européen de la Mer, 29280 PLOUZANÉ, France, w.hardy@numericable.fr), recipient of an IFPS student grant.

The EPPC includes each four years all disciplines dealing with past environments, such as botanists and geologists. This provides a cross-disciplinary knowledge sharing, with the ability to have multiple angles of view for a common problematic. The opening ceremony has been held on August 26, 2014, at Aula Magna in the city of Padua, the famous room where Galileo made his lectures 400 years ago. This ceremony was the introduction of the 36 sessions of the conferences that have followed until August 31. These symposia taking place simultaneously, this summary will not be exhaustive for the content of lectures. My choices were oriented mainly on themes specific to the Quaternary, including the session 36 *Advances in Quaternary pollen and plant microfossil stratigraphy*, where the conferences concerned the recent works on Quaternary climate change (glacial and interglacial cycles) mainly in Europe (Germany, Spain, Italy, Poland) with pollen as a proxy. The introduction by *Henri Hooghiemstra* demonstrated the relevance of the analysis of very high resolution even over periods as long as all of the Quaternary. The relationship

between past climate and human impact through agricultural activity has also been discussed in session 33 *Assessing long-term Human impact and climate change* and 29 *Holocene Mediterranean ecosystem*. Part of the lectures were interested in past environment in which evolved the first Europeans, which appeared on our continent older than expected, the last dates give indeed an age of 42,300 years on the site of Kostenki, instead of 37,000 years previously (*Galina Levkovskaja*). In the Mediterranean basin, palynological and archeological work demonstrate that, in addition to human perceptible impact through deforestation, the cultivation of new species also had an impact on forest composition; species such as oak will indeed benefit from open landscapes and drying environments to grow at the expense of more rain-forest species such as hazel (*Eva Jarimchová*). However, it is sometimes difficult to discriminate opening of the landscape caused by human activities or by desiccation of the environment, which operates globally in the Mid-Holocene transition / Late Holocene in response to decline of insolation forcing. The found consensus considers that the natural opening of Late Holocene landscapes allowed men to exploit them for their cultivation. Finally, beyond the Quaternary it was interesting to follow the latest results of the works on Tertiary period (session 20: *From the PETM to Eo-Oligocene turnover: a terrestrial perspective*), where most studies were made in Eurasia and Central Europe. Internal and external forcing that led to the

cold climate of the Quaternary was implemented during the Tertiary; it is so very useful to study this period to understand the development of glacial cycles. Although pollen analysis or macrofossils (leaves, bark) show a warmer and wetter environment than during the Holocene, this period is characterized by a global cooling, mainly led by the abrupt freeze-up of Antarctica at Eocene-Oligocene transition causing a mass extinction among the Tertiary fauna, without affecting the flora (*Matthew Pound*). Tertiary warm flora disappeared on the beginning of Quaternary, when cold climate dominated the Northern Hemisphere. We thank the IFPS for helping us to fund travel to the Congress where we could expand our horizons by meeting other researchers operating in different sectors.

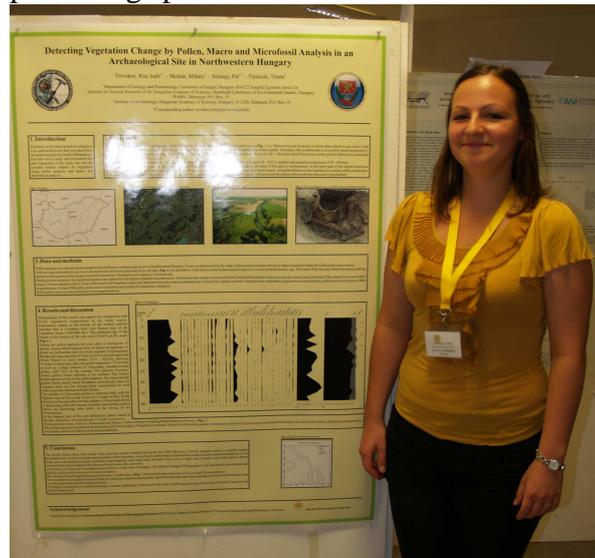
2014 9TH EUROPEAN PALAEOBOTANY PALYNOLOGY CONFERENCE (EPPC), PADUA, ITALY, AUGUST 26-31, 2014

Meeting report by Rita Judit Töviskes (University of Szeged, Hungary, toviskesr@gmail.com), recipient of an IFPS student grant.

As a PhD student at University of Szeged, Hungary, and working on Quaternary pollen analysis, I had the honour to receive one of the travel grants of the International Federation of Palynological Societies (IFPS) to attend the 9th EPPC in Padua. I participated in the poster section of the symposium No. 30 with the topic of pollen-vegetation/climate relationships and pollen-based quantitative vegetation/climate reconstructions.

The title of my work was: *Detecting Vegetation Change by Pollen, Macro and Microfossil Analysis in an Archaeological Site in Northwestern Hungary*. We investigated a 40 cm long core sample from an archaeological site by the methods of palynology, macrobotany and microcharcoal analysis. By the help of the travel grant I could participate at my first international conference and I could present my results to the senior researchers of palynology. There were plenty of absorbing presentations and a really inspiring keynote

talk from Shinya Sugita as well as thought-provoking speeches from the convenors.



First and last the conference was a great opportunity for a young researcher, so let me say again thank to IFPS for the travel grant and to the Organizing Committee of EPPC for the great conference! See you in Dublin 2018!

2014 9TH EUROPEAN PALAEOBOTANY PALYNOLOGY CONFERENCE (EPPC), PADUA, ITALY, AUGUST 26-31, 2014

Meeting report by Sina Panitz and Stephanie Strother (Northumbria University, Department of Geography, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK, sina.panitz@northumbria.ac.uk, stephanie.strother@northumbria.ac.uk), both recipients of an IFPS student grant.

The 9th annual meeting of the European Palaeobotany – Palynology Conference took place in the beautiful city of Padova, Italy with participation of more than 500 researchers from all over the world. With its millennial cultural and scientific history Padova was a great venue for this conference. The welcoming cocktails took place at the Historical Botanical Gardens, and the opening ceremony was held in the Aula Magna (Piazza Duomo) where Telmo Pievani delivered a talk about the Petrified trees and abominable mysteries: paleobotany in Darwin. More than 400 years ago Galileo Galilei gave his lectures in the Aula Magna shedding a sense of astonish-

ment and admiration at this introductory event.

The main venue of the conference took place at the Department of Geoscience, Padova University. Over the four days of the conference 29 symposiums were held in four parallel sessions, with over 200 posters presented. The talks and posters covered all aspects of the Paleozoic through the Cenozoic palaeobotany and palynology including fossil plant micro and macrofossils, along with Quaternary and Archaeobotany symposiums. The coffee sessions between the various symposiums allowed for excellent conversations between scientists on the various topics of interest seen in the oral presentations. Two mid-week fieldtrips were offered going to the Eocene Fossilagerstätte of Monte Bolca and the Quaternary of the Italian Alps: Vegetation, Palaeoenvironment and Climate, with four additional post-conference fieldtrips to various geologic localities throughout Italy showing important plant fossils.



Mid-conference fieldtrip to the Eocene Fossilagerstätte of Monte Bolca.

Many thanks and gratitude are given to our Italian colleagues from the EPPC and organiser committee at the University of Padova as well as the student helpers for organising this international meeting of palaeobotanists and palynologists. Also, thanks are given to the IFPS for providing travel grants to 14 students and PhD students that attended this conference.

The conference seemed to be enjoyed by all participants in the wonderful city of Padova with the delicious Italian food, wine and weather.

2014 REPORT ON THE LINNEAN SOCIETY PALYNOLOGY SPECIALIST GROUP AUTUMN MEETING, 13TH NOVEMBER 2014, LINNEAN SOCIETY, LONDON, GREAT BRITAIN

Meeting report by Adele Julier, PhD Student, Open University.

The talks included in this eclectic programme ranged from the geochemical to the palaeoecological, encompassing a diverse spectrum of specialisations and proving that palynology is not just relevant, but thriving.

The day started with a presentation from Phil Jardine of how one should process pollen to ensure maximal information-retrieval from sporopollenin. This was followed by exciting new data from his work on developing changes in sporopollenin chemistry as a proxy for total solar irradiance. Heading up the afternoon session, Barry Lomax talked about the use of this sort of analysis when looking back at ozone levels of the end Permian, demonstrating the wider applications of this technique. Following Phil was Luke Mander, who took us through his fascinating work using computational methods to differentiate between grass taxa based on the fine detail of their walls (and in the process, making those of us who think we are able to recognise pollen types question our data!).

A change of direction saw us delving into cell biology with Hugh Dickinson, whose work on asymmetrical cell divisions has wide-ranging implications both genetically and commercially, and whose talk was one of the more classically biological of the meeting. In a similar vein, Peter Mark gave us an insight into the effect of heat on the development of wheat pollen: another field in which palynology is making contributions to wider scientific challenges, such as food security.

The potential of pollen to unlock secrets of ecosystems past was explored on different timescales by Guy Harrington, Matthew Pound and Sam Slater, whose presentations on data from the PETM, Eocene-Oligocene transition and Middle Jurassic (respectively) shed light not only on what pollen and spores

can tell us, but also on what they might not be able to do so well, and why.

Mark Grosvenor and Carina Hoorn showed us how palynology can be used in conjunction with, and to expand upon, other disciplines. In Mark's case, with archaeology, to dig further into how humans have left their mark upon landscapes; and in Carina's talk, with marine palaeoecology, in deciphering the complexities of landscape history in Amazonia. The day finished with presentation by Wesley Fraser, whose talk on the chemical structure of sporopollenin, and potential taxonomic signals (or lack of) therein, rounded the day up nicely, before we headed to the nearest pub, where discussions continued through the evening.

This meeting was not only scientifically informative, but all involved were more than happy to engage with younger researchers in a friendly and supportive manner, which made the day, for me, one of the more enjoyable interactions with the wider scientific community that I've had to date.

Talks were as follows:

Phillip Jardine: Recovering sporopollenin chemical information from processed palynological samples.

Luke Mander: On the taxonomic resolution of pollen and spore records of Earth's vegetation.

Hugh Dickinson: Asymmetry in pollen mitosis 1; how does it work and is it important?

Mark Grosvenor: Human-landscape interactions during the Mesolithic-Neolithic Transition in Cumbria.

Guy Harrington: The fate of pollen in soils in the Paleocene-Eocene Thermal Maximum (PETM): The terrestrial response to global warming.

Barry Lomax: Episodic perturbations of end Permian atmosphere recorded in plant spore chemistry.

Matthew Pound: No evidence for a large-scale global change in vegetation and terrestrial climate at the Eocene-Oligocene transition.

Peter Mark: The effect of heat stress on wheat pollen development: a multi-faceted approach to a better understanding of a potentially serious issue.

Sam Salter: Micro vs. Mega: A quantitative comparison of dispersed spores/pollen and plant megafossil assemblages from a Middle Jurassic plant bed from Yorkshire, UK.

Carina Hoorn: Evidence of past marine conditions in Amazonia.

Wesley Fraser: Towards a unified cross-taxa sporopollenin composition.

2014 IUBS BOARD MEETING, PARIS, OCTOBER 18-19, 2014

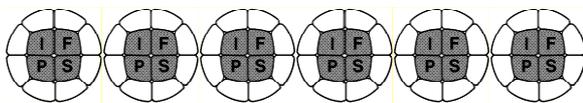
Meeting report by Jacques-Louis de Beaulieu, IFPS representative at the IUBS, Aix-Marseille University, France, jacques-louis.debeaulieu@orange.fr

The International Union of Biological Sciences crossed recently a period of turbulence. The executive council, elected during the last general assembly (Suzhou, July 2012) and its president Nils Christian Stenseth intend to vivify this society which will celebrate its centenary in 2019. IUBS includes "ordinary members" who are national representatives and "scientific members" who represent affiliates societies such as the IFPS. IUBS is ruled by an executive committee selected among "ordinary members" (12 persons). Scientific members may take part in the board meetings but do not vote. At Paris, only two scientific members were present including myself.



The IUBS is affiliated to ICSU and CODATA and takes part in the selection of candidates to their boards. N.C. Stenseth considers that biology is under-represented in the ICSU board and also in the great international UN programme launched in June 2012. It will orientate researches on global change during the next years. IUBS must play a role to promote the part of biological approaches in this key programme. Three members of the EC are volunteers to prepare some proposals in the field of "Unified Biology" to be submitted to FutureEarth and to suggest a larger role of African scientists. During the last decade a couple of important countries, such as United States and France, stopped their financial contribution to IUBS and the annual budget is

now showing a debit balance. An effort must be made to convince the partner countries on the key role of biological sciences in the building of a sustainable world (Bring Sciences to Politicians). A flyer will be prepared, highlighting the activities of IUBS. Moreover IUBS must also demonstrate to its affiliated societies the interest of their contributions. David Patterson will be in charge of strategies to reinforce the links in their direction. With the same goal of efficiency and saving, the board decided to improve the IUBS newsletter and to stop the diffusion of a paper version of "Biology International" (The IUBS Journal) to the benefit of an on line issue. The board also discussed the preparation of the next IUBS general assembly and scientific meeting (3 days) to be held in late December 2015 in Berlin. Regina Jahns (EC member) will manage the local organization. This is a short summary, to know more about IUBS see the site <http://www.iubs.org>, or contact the Executive Director, Nathalie Fompoix: nfompoix@iubs.org



FUTURE MEETINGS

2016

2016 EUROPEAN POLLEN DATABASE (EPD) MEETING AND TRAINING WORKSHOPS IN AIX-EN-PROVENCE, FRANCE, JUNE 1 – 3, 2016

See Information below on page 26 of this issue of PALYNOS.

2016 6TH EUROPEAN SYMPOSIUM ON AEROBIOLOGY OF THE EUROPEAN AEROBIOLOGY SOCIETY (ESA 2016), LYON, FRANCE, JULY 18 – 22, 2016

The 6th European Symposium on Aerobiology will take place in Lyon, France. Deadline for abstract submission: 14 March 2016; Last day

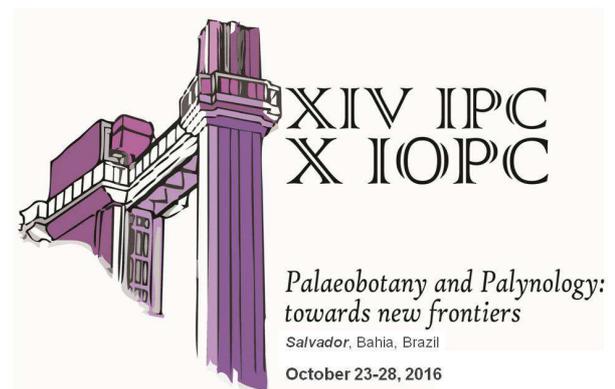
for early registration (reduced fee): 20 May 2016. More information available at <http://www.alphavisa.com/esa/2016>.

2016 35TH INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS, CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, AUGUST, 27TH – 4 SEPTEMBER, 4TH 2016

The 35th IGC will be held in the Cape Town International Convention Centre (the CTICC) from 27 August to 4 September 2016. See <http://www.35igc.org/> for all details.

2016 14TH INTERNATIONAL PALYNOLOGICAL CONGRESS (IPC) / IOPC X JOINT MEETING SALVADOR DE BAHIA, BRAZIL, OCTOBER 23 – 28, 2016

The 14th International Palynological Congress (IPC) / 10th International Organisation of Palaeobotany Conference will for the first time be held in South America, at Salvador de Bahia, Brazil, October 23-28, 2016. The congress activities will be held in the Bahia Othon Palace at the sea coast of Salvador. (<http://www.othon.com.br/en/hoteis/hotel-em-salvador/bahia-othon-palace>).



XIV International Palynological Congress
X International Organisation of Palaeobotany Conference

Registration is now open with a reduced rate before 31st January, 2016. Symposia will be announced on February 19th, 2016. See www.ipciopcbrasil.com for details.

2017

2017 XIX INTERNATIONAL BOTANICAL CONGRESS (IBC2017), SHENZHEN, CHINA, JULY 2017

The XIX International Botanical Congress will take place in Shenzhen, China, in July 2017. More information available at <http://www.ibc2017.cn>

2018

2018 5TH INTERNATIONAL PALAEO-TOLOGICAL CONGRESS (IPC 2018), PARIS, FRANCE, JULY 9 – 13, 2018

The 5th International Palaeontological Congress (IPC 2018) will take place in Paris, France, from July 9-13, 2018. Further informations will be available in due times.

2018 10TH EUROPEAN PALAEO-BOTANY PALYNOLOGY CONFERENCE (EPPC), DUBLIN, IRELAND, AUGUST 12 – 19, 2018

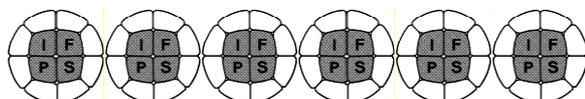
The 10th EPPC will take place in Dublin, Ireland, from August 12-18, 2018. Further informations will be available in due times.

2019

2019 XX INQUA CONGRESS 2019, DUBLIN, IRELAND, JULY 25 – 31, 2019

The XX INQUA Congress will take place in Dublin, Ireland from July 25-31, 2019. The congress theme will be "Life on the Edge", with additional sub-themes of "Dynamic Ice Sheets on a Global Scale", "Extinction", and "Adaptation to Environmental Change".

Further Information available at www.iqua.ie/INQUA_2019.html



NEWS FROM PALYNOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

50 YEARS OF TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN PALYNOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS

PALYNOLOGISTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM CELEBRATE THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR RESEARCH GROUP, AN IMPORTANT LANDMARK IN TEACHING AND RESEARCH. IN 1966 PALYNOLOGY BECAME PART OF THE BIOLOGY CURRICULUM AND OVER THE YEARS IT HAS MADE ITS MARK IN INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH

In 1951 Thomas van der Hammen moved to Colombia after he had completed his PhD at the University of Leiden. He trained young Colombian geologists at the Colombian Geological Survey in Bogotá, many of them later reached key positions in applied geological research. Van der Hammen's work was pioneering. He developed a palynological nomenclature, built a pollen collection of holotypes, contributed to commercial exploration of minerals, and discovered the immense potential of the deep north Andean sedimentary basins. Thomas married the Colombian Anita Malo-Rojas and Colombia became his second homeland. At the end of the 1950s the family Van der Hammen moved to The Netherlands. He became a researcher at the Geological Institute in Leiden.

Field courses: After Van der Hammen moved to Amsterdam he initiated together with Lex Wilmstra studies on the late Pleistocene landscape development in Twente, using geology, palynology, botany, geomorphology and sedimentology. This central eastern part of The Netherlands is well known for the hilly landscape, formed by ice

pushed ridges of Saalian age reaching some 65 m above sea level. The landscape shows wind blown coversands, mosaics of vegetation related to nutrient status, current and ancient rivers patterns, and human impact on the landscape. In 1966 Van der Hammen and Wijmstra started a two weeks student field course based on their extensive field experience. Over the years more than 1000 students have been educated in 'reading the landscape' in a geological-palaeoecological perspective. The course was first taught by Thomas van der Hammen and Lex Wijmstra, since the 1980s by Bas van Geel and Henry Hooghiemstra, and in recent years Stefan Engels replaced Bas van Geel. Last year William Gosling and Chrystal McMichael became the new course coordinators.

Scientific exploration: The Amsterdam palaeoecology group explored palaeoecology from different viewpoints, such as: palynological-archaeological studies in the Tequendama Rockshelters near Bogotá (Van der Hammen), the significance of non-pollen palynomorphs (Van Geel), long continental records (Hooghiemstra), isotope palaeoecology (Dupont), vegetation-pollen rain relationships (Grabandt), a new chronological method based on pollen density dating (Middeldorp), the ecology of hummock-hollow bogs (Van der Molen), mass spectrometric study of peatified organic material (Van der Heijden), quantitative paleoecology (Witte), and Tertiary palynology (Wijmstra, Lorente, Sarmiento, Hoorn). A second research line focused on geobotanical inventory studies of selected ecosystems, such as the páramo (Cleef), montane forest (Van der Hammen, Cleef), canopy epiphytes (Wolf), tropical rainforest (Duivenvoorden), and inundated lowland forests (Urrego). As this paper has been written for 'Palynos' mainly palaeoecological aspects are highlighted here.

Geoecology: By integrating palaeoecology and vegetation inventory studies Van der Hammen belonged to the early geo-ecologists. Relationships between the biotic and abiotic worlds were most intensively studied in transect studies in the Colombian Andes, but also taught in the Dutch Nature Reserve

'Molenven' during the student field course. Colombian transects were studied by PhD students Melief, Salomons and Kuhry. Van der Hammen's book series 'Studies on Tropical Andean Ecosystems' (7 volumes: 1983-2008) reflects an account of the altitudinal distribution of vegetation, fauna, flora, soils and climate. For many years Wijmstra focused on the analysis of the 195-m deep Greek Tenaghi Philippon core reflecting more than a million years of vegetation and climate history. Later Wijmstra's activities turned to the use of computers in palaeoecology. He supervised the PhD projects of Middeldorp, Witte and Lorente. Bas van Geel developed the use of non-pollen palynomorphs (NPPs) in pollen analysis. In addition he is an advocate for the possible role of solar forcing on climate change, studied in the PhD projects of Speranza and Blaauw. Bas also focussed on the famous 2800 yr BP climate event that caused significant environmental change on a global scale, for example permitting the horse-riding Scythians to expand from the Central Asian steppe westwards into the Balkan. Bas also published much on the life conditions of the mammoth during the latest Pleistocene.

A new forest: After his retirement in 1989 Van der Hammen moved to Colombia where he lived near Chia, a village some 15 km from Bogotá. His days were filled with paper writing, excursions, and discussions with students, researchers, governmental officials, mayors from surrounding villages, and even ministers on scientific issues and how to implement scientific results into society. Next to his house he turned a 3 ha maize-field into a forest by planting 30,000 juvenile trees. The proportion of arboreal taxa in the pollen diagrams of the high plain of Bogotá was his guide. In doing this he re-introduced the 'high plain forest', a forest type that had been lost due to human intervention. His 'forest' attracted the attention of officials, as well as nature conservationists and the media.

Deep continental pollen records: Two years after Van der Hammen retired in June 1991 Henry Hooghiemstra took over the leadership. Based on his Christiaan & Constantijn Huygens grant from the Netherlands Science

Foundation NWO, he had cored the full sediment infill of the Bogotá basin. Improving the chronology of this deep sediment sequence was difficult: Paul Andriessen (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam), Nick Shackleton (Cambridge), André Berger and Jean-Luc Mélice (Louvain-la-Neuve) all contributed to make incremental steps forwards. Almost 30 years after the initial chronology Lucas Lourens (Utrecht University) developed the final age model: the basin sediments reached 2.25 Ma in age.

Overarching projects: Work on long continental pollen records requires much patience, and other focal points in research were developed in parallel. In the frame of the 1995-1998 postdoc project of Hermann Behling (now at Göttingen University) rain forest in Amazonia and Chocó, savannas, and the dry intra-Andean valleys, were explored in three expeditions in 1997 and 1998. Sediment cores from some 25 sites were analysed by Behling, Berrio, Wille, and Vélez. These new data were used in the 1999-2002 postdoc project of Rob Marchant (now at York University) with focus on the biomisation of Latin American pollen records. The aim was to move from single-site studies in the temporal domain to multiple-site studies in the spatial domain. This synthesis allowed palaeodata-model comparisons and we realised as never before the variability in climate conditions over short distances in the Andes. In the temperate area postdocs Mauquoy, Yeloff and Bos worked with Bas van Geel on non-pollen palynomorphs, European vegetation and climate history, and solar forcing of climate change. Bas van Geel developed a joint project between The Netherlands and Russia. We collected sediment cores in southern Siberia to study Holocene environmental and climatic change that triggered a.o. the Skytian horse riding people to move westward.

Latin American Pollen Database: An important by-product of Marchant's biomisation project was the Latin American Pollen Database (LAPD), earlier initiated by Vera Markgraf. However, after the biomisation project had been closed in 2002 the LAPD

missed the necessary support to keep the database updated. A decade later Flantua revisited in her PhD project the entombed database and made a start with spatial analyses. Surprisingly enough we found in the literature over 1300 pollen records from virtually all Latin American countries. Now we are finishing first studies on Pleistocene connectivity dynamics to better understand north Andean distribution patterns.

Upper forest line (UFL) in a deforested landscape: In the late 1990s Cleef and Hooghiemstra were often surprised to see in the northern Andes so many plantations of Mexican pine up to almost 3900 m. There, we expected páramo vegetation and we assumed this was a bad practice of 'green thinking' western countries. After two explorative trips in northern and central Ecuador we selected El Angel Reserve to study upper forest line dynamics. We developed a novel combination of proxies: vegetation analysis, ¹⁴C dating, fossil pollen, and molecular biomarkers preserved in peat cores and soil monoliths to study past positions of the UFL. It became evident that the natural UFL lies at 3650 m and we concluded that all afforestation projects above 3650 m were discreditable, and are destroying the biodiverse páramo.

New-generation pollen records: Around the turn of the millennium Hooghiemstra wondered how close can palynologists reach the stunning detail of ice core records. For a 5 years period we received funding for 2 PhDs and 1 postdoc. Two 58-m long sediment cores from Lake Fúquene were used to build a composite record including records for pollen, sediment fractions, and geochemistry. Postdoc Berrio built a team of young palynologists in Bogotá and there some 2000 of the almost 5500 pollen samples were analysed. Lucas Lourens from Utrecht University developed the age model, showing the record reflected the period from 284,000 to 27,000 yr BP. It appeared that the well-known millennium-scale climate variability extended from the last glacial into the previous glacial-interglacial couplet. Fuelled by IPCC discussions, we realised that no good record of Holocene climate change

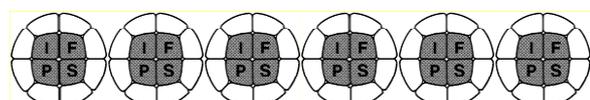
existed. González-Carranza developed a pollen record reflecting the last 14,000 years in steps of 25 years showing much new evidence on extrinsic climate driven regional environmental change and intrinsic species competition within the forest. Most fascinating was the observation that subpáramo vegetation was repeatedly temporarily lost in the competition between forest and páramo.

Origin of Amazonian diversity: For decades the paleogeography of Amazonia was an important research theme. In her PhD thesis Carina Hoorn had studied Amazonian paleogeography since Miocene times culminating in the 1996-synthesis study in ‘Geology’. After Carina had raised her family while living for periods in Oman, UK and Lybia she came ‘scientifically’ back with the 2008-Scientific American paper on the age of the Amazon River. Hoorn and Wesselingh edited the impressive 2010-book “Amazonia: landscape and species evolution”. This book provided new ideas on the origin of Amazonian biodiversity, leading to the 2010-Science paper that combined evidence from geology, soils, vegetation, and molecular phylogenies. Carina showed that most Amazonian biodiversity originated during Miocene times, not during the Pleistocene. This made Haffer’s forest refuge hypothesis (1969) obsolete.

Mauritius and the dodo: In 2008 Amsterdam palynologists started research in Indian Ocean island of Mauritius. Sediment cores from a volcano crater, lake infills and peat sections were analysed by PhD student Erik de Boer. We obtained records of vegetation and climate change since the last ice age showing an unknown sequence of forest turnover at the Lateglacial-Holocene transition: it looked as if nature had done experiments to find a new balance. The intriguing question why some hundred thousand giant turtoises and dodo’s had died in a coastal swamp had become uncovered: droughts around 4200 yr BP caused drinking water to become brackish and so heavily contaminated with excrements that blooms of toxic cyanobacteria developed into a deadly cocktail.

Summarising the past 50 years: Several conditions favoured much our profile over the years. With respect to Colombia they are: the rich sedimentary basins in the Colombian Andes, the close collaboration with many representatives from the Colombian society, the variety of tropical ecosystems ranging from desert to rainforest and from lowlands to the perennial snowline, and the interest of so many Colombian students to complete a PhD study in Amsterdam. Further, the combination of research in temperate and tropical parts of the world, the close connection with teaching programmes in biology and earth sciences triggering a flow of students with a variety of backgrounds, the combination of studies on vegetation ecology and palaeoecology, successful acquisition of research grants, the presence of a permanent laboratory technician allowing the analysis of large numbers of pollen samples, and the variety of exciting research questions with relevance for science, society and industry. Between 1967 and 2015 in total 72 PhD students prepared their PhD thesis in the group, of which 31 came from abroad. Colombia had the largest contingent of 18 PhDs. Bas van Geel retired November 2012 and Stefan Engels temporarily took his responsibilities for teaching and management. Henry Hooghiemstra retired in November 2013 but continued teaching for another year. William Gosling was appointed in September 2014 as the new leader of the group. Chrystal McMichael was appointed in June 2015 as associate professor. We thank the University of Amsterdam for continuing this well rooted research line. A new team of palaeoecologists has already stated to lead the group into the future with much enthusiasm.

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IN MEMORIAM

VALENTINA NIKOLAEVNA MANTSUROVA (1949-2014)



One of the eminent palynologists of the Former USSR and Russian Federation Dr. Valentina Mantsurova passed away in November 2014. She was born on 27.07.1949 in Volgograd in Russia. She graduated in the geological faculty of M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University in 1974. In 1974-1978 she was a postgraduate student in the Department of Paleontology of the Faculty of Geology of the Moscow State University and defended successfully her PhD thesis in 1978. After her PhD thesis she worked during all the time at the Institute "VolgogradNIPIneft" of the Ministry of Oil Industry of the USSR (now the Branch of LLC "LUKOIL-Engineering" "VolgogradNIPImorneft"). In 1979-1994 she got a position of senior research scientist, and since 1994 she was a leading research scientist. Valentina Mantsurova will be remembered as a highly qualified specialist in the field of lithologic-stratigraphic division of the Paleozoic and Mesozoic deposits of the Lower Volga, the Caspian and Caspian regions. Her palynological studies were mainly focused on a broad spectrum of paleogeographical problems such as the palynostratigraphy of the Devonian and Lower Carboniferous deposits in the South-East of the

Russian Plate, as well as the biostratigraphy of the Mesozoic marine and terrestrial deposits in the Caspian Sea region. Her studies contributed significantly to the development of the Middle and Upper Devonian palynostratigraphy of the Russian platform and served to determine a position of coterminous deposits of Frasnian and Famennian stages. Through the palynological data, obtained by V. Mantsurova, the stratigraphical position of the Frasnian – Famennian horizons were moved from the roof to the base of the Linevskaya formation. Valentina Mantsurova is the author and co-author of over 120 scientific publications. The results of these studies were presented in many International and Russian conferences, meetings and congresses (China, 2000, 2006; Greece, 2002; Spain, 2004; Czech Republic, 2006; France, 2007; Germany, 2008; UK, 2010; Latvia, 2011; Japan, 2012; Portugal, 2013). Valentina Mantsurova was an active member of many scientific societies: Palynological Commission of Russia (since 1979), Russian Paleontological Society (since 1981), Sections of the lower Paleozoic and Devonian of the Russian Stratigraphic Commission on the Central and Southern Russia (since 2009); the International Commission of the Palaeozoic Microflora (CIMP, since 2008), International Commission on Stratigraphy (since 2009 as a member of the committee on Devonian systems). Since 2005 Valentina Mantsurova was a member of the Bureau of the Palynological Commission of Russia and since 2008 was a member of the Council of the International Federation of Palynological Societies (IFPS). She enthusiastically promoted information about all events organized by the IFPS and the Palynological Commission of Russia being always dutiful, friendly and very genial. Blessed memory of Valentina Mantsurova, famous scientist, committed to their profession palynology, will remain forever in the hearts of her friends and colleagues.

N.S. Bolikhovskaya, Chairman of RPC (Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow) and E. Novenko, Councilor of the IFPS (Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, lenanov@mail.ru).

UDELGARD KÖRBER-GROHNE (1923-2014)



Udelgard Grohne (11.7.1923 – 6.11.2014) was born in Hamburg, Germany, on July 11, 1923, and grown up in Bremen. She studied Biology at the Universities of Greifswald and Braunschweig. After finishing her doctoral thesis in the field of plant physiology she became a member of the “Niedersächsisches Landesinstitut für Marschen- und Wurtenforschung” in Wilhelmshaven (today: “Niedersächsisches Landesinstitut für Historische Küstenforschung”) where she started to work in the fields of palynology and archaeobotany. After being intensively trained in Johannes Iversen’s Institute in Copenhagen she built up the laboratory in Wilhelmshaven which soon became one of the most important in Central Europe. And she prepared the first modern archaeobotanical monograph of a special site: on the “Feddersen Wierde”, a “Wurt” settlement in the North Sea marsh (Körber-Grohne 1967). After some years she left Wilhelmshaven to marry and to found a family. But in 1970, her husband died, and Udelgard Körber-Grohne started to work once again, now in the Botanical Institute at Stuttgart-Hohenheim University. There she became a professor and built up archaeobotanical research in Southern Germany. Among her many important scientific works are books on archaeobotany, e.g. on Roman Welzheim (Körber-Grohne & Piening 1983), on plant fibres and tissues which were

detected during excavations of the Hallstatt duke from Hochdorf near Stuttgart (Körber-Grohne 1985) and in the Lake Dwellings from Lake Constance (Körber-Grohne & Feldtkeller 1998). Most well-known is her important textbook on cultivated plants in Germany (Körber-Grohne 1987) which was re-printed several times. She also wrote a book on *Prunus* fruits (Körber-Grohne 1996).

All her works were not only mark-stones in the development of archaeobotany, but contained also results which are important for research in plant anatomy, plant systematics and ecology. Most of her publications are listed in a Festschrift dedicated to Udelgard Körber-Grohne (Küster 1988).

After retiring in 1988, she lived in her house and garden at Wiesensteig on the Schwäbische Alb, Germany, together with her children and grand-children. Palynologists, archaeobotanists, archaeologists and botanists owe Udelgard Körber-Grohne a lot of insights to the broad field of plant science, not only to their history and former use, but also to their present appearance.

Hansjörg Küster, University of Hannover, Germany

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Körber-Grohne, Udelgard (1987): Nutzpflanzen in Deutschland. Kulturgeschichte und Biologie. Stuttgart.

Körber-Grohne, Udelgard (1996): Pflaumen, Kirschkirschen, Schlehen. Heutige Pflanzen und ihre Geschichte seit der Frühzeit. Stuttgart 1996.

Körber-Grohne, Udelgard, & Annemarie Feldtkeller (1998): Pflanzliche Rohmaterialien und Herstellungstechniken der Gewebe, Netze, Geflechte

sowie anderer Produkte aus den neolithischen Siedlungen Hornstaad, Wangen, Allensbach und Sipplingen am Bodensee. *Siedlungsarchäologie im Alpenvorland V*, Stuttgart, pp. 131-242.

Küster, Hansjörg (Hrsg.) (1988): *Der prähistorische Mensch und seine Umwelt*. Festschrift für Udelgard Körber-Grohne. *Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg* 31, Stuttgart.

ARMAND PONS (1930-2012)



Armand Pons, born in 1930, left us on the 3 of January 2012. He belongs to this generation of postwar pioneers at the origin of modern palynology. His first academic studies (Marseille, France) were devoted to the botany and phytosociology of the Mediterranean vegetation (South France and North Africa). Then Louis Emberger (Montpellier) convinced him that it is impossible to understand the present ecosystems without knowledge of their past and obtained for him, in 1954, a CNRS research position to start with palynology. In 1958 he published a booklet “Le Pollen” which has been for a long while the unique textbook on palynology in French. In 1964 he defended an innovative thesis on the Pliocene flora of the Rhône basin. The same year, he was invited to open a laboratory at the Aix-Marseille University. In this “Laboratoire de Botanique Historique et Palynology” he gathered a group of junior

palynologists (H. Triat-Laval, M. Reille, J. Bernard, C. Goeury, M. Coûteaux, and myself) who were the first to explore marshes and peat bogs of South France and north Africa to reveal their Postglacial history. Beside Palynology, A. Pons wanted also to understand the reaction of Mediterranean trees to climate changes at a calendar scale and he simultaneously created a research group on Dendroclimatology (F. Serre, and then F. Guibal, L. Teissier, C. Gadbin, J. Guiot ...). Latter, convinced that a multi-proxy approach is needed to refine palaeo-environmental reconstructions, he promoted the study of fossil beetles in his laboratory (P. Poneil).

At the end of the seventies, A. Pons with A. Berger, J.-C. Duplessy, C. Lorius and J. Guiot, took an active part in the launching in Europe of quantitative palaeoclimatology in connection with the first attempts to test GCM by a retroactive approach. This field imposed to get deeper in time and A. Pons has also been at the origin of the exploration of the Massif Central crater lakes infillings, leading to the discovery on an exceptional 400 K years long pollen sequence. He took also a prominent role in the Launching in 1989 of the European Pollen Database.

Armand Pons was at the origin of the APLF launched in 1967 in Marseille. Twenty seven years later, APLF gave him the opportunity to preside the organizing committee of the eighth IPC, held in Aix en Provence in 1992 and gathering more than 750 palynologists. This great event has certainly been for him the consecration of a great career. He retired in 1997. His last years were darkened by a Parkinson’s disease, but a stroke finally carried him off.

It is somewhere horrifying to summarize the life (blood, flesh, mind, spirit) of a man you loved in such an abrupt “curriculum vitae”. I shared with Armand Pons my scientific activity during more than 30 years and, as a good number of his students and collaborators, I do remember that I owe to him the chance to be a researcher. In his lab he was able to leave any kind of job to be attentive to the ques-

tions of his collaborators, always at their disposal to provide an advice or to help in the redaction of a paper. He was used to tell that their thriving was more important than the success of his laboratory.

Armand Pons was a humanist, with a passion for history and especially for the history and traditions of his dear country, the Provence. He was so happy to share this knowledge with foreign visitors, so happy to explain how to prepare a good "bouillabaisse". We miss his science, culture and heart.

*Jacques-Louis de Beaulieu (Aix-Marseille University, France,
jacques-louis.debeaulieu@orange.fr).*

SVEIN MANUM (1926-2015)



I'm sorry to inform you that Svein Manum died on September 30th, 89 years old. The last contact I had with him was a long letter written to me on August 20th, which demonstrates that he was still passionate about palynology. Svein Manum certainly left behind a legacy in Norwegian and international palynology that will be remembered.

Some of you might have seen an interview I did with Svein last December which was published in GEO no 4, 2015. The interview reflects a small part of his long research career

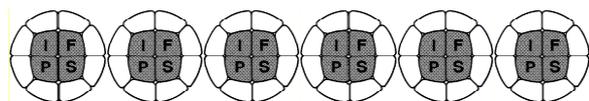
which started with his PhD dissertation in 24th of November 1962 with "Studies in the Tertiary flora of Spitsbergen, with notes on Tertiary floras of Ellesmere Island, Greenland and Iceland", which was also noted in Nature 26, 1963, vol. 197. I believe his last scientific publication was from the year 2000 in Review of Pal & Pal together with coworkers on Mesozoic "Sciadopitys-like" leaves in mass accumulations. Between his first and last publication Svein had a productive career in research and education working in a range of palynological fields, in various parts of the geological record and in many different geographic areas. Also after 2000 Svein was active and published outreach papers up until 2009.

When I made the interview last December I asked him what had been his main driving force through his career. His answer came quickly: "curiosity" he responded, and then he added "and it has been a lot of fun"!

I believe that is something we all can be inspired from.

Our thoughts are with his wife Randi and his family.

*Gunn Mangerud, Gunn Mangerud,
(Department of Earth Science, University of Bergen, Allégaten 41, N-5007 BERGEN,
Norway, Gunn.Mangerud@uib.no)*

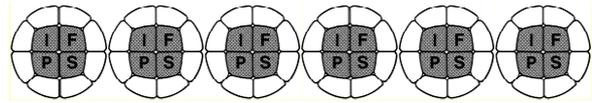
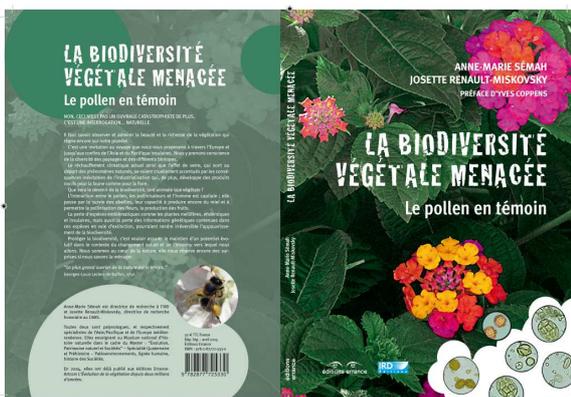


NEW BOOKS

PALAEOBOTANY OF ITALY
KUSTATSCHER, E., ROGHI, G.,
BERTINI, A., MIOLA, A. (EDS.), 2014
PUBBLICAZIONE DEL MUSEO DI SCIENZE
NATURALI DELL'ALTO ADIGE 9, 395 PP.,
BOLZANO/BOZEN; INFO@NATURMUSEUM.IT
PRICE: 25 EURO

This volume is edited by the organizers of the 9th European Palaeobotany and Palynology Congress in Padova, Italy (EPPC2014). Italy's palaeobotanical record is extensive. However, this heritage has largely been forgotten. More than 300 million years lie between the oldest plant fossils discovered in Italy and Quaternary plant remains found in archaeological excavations. Fossil floras throughout Italy are remarkable in that they show a surprising abundance and diversity over the millions of years. The Italian palaeobotanical heritage represents an important source of new information on the evolution of plants and the ecosystems in which they lived, but can also help in predicting future environmental scenarios.

LA BIODIVERSITÉ VÉGÉTALE
MENACÉE – LE POLLEN EN
TÉMOIN [THE PLANT BIODIVER-
SITY IN DANGER – POLLEN IS
REVEALING IT; IN FRENCH]
ANNE-MARIE SÉMAH & JOSETTE
RENAULT-MISKOVSKY, 2015
EDITION ERANCE, ISBN 978-2-87772-533-0;
PRICE: 32 EURO



ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE CURRENT STATUS OF THE EUROPEAN POLLEN DATABASE

The European Pollen Database (EPD) was created in 1989 in the Mediterranean Institute of Ecology and Palaeoecology (Arles, France) by an international team of palaeoenvironmentalists, to produce paleo-vegetation maps, modeling climate studies and to secure quaternary pollen data. Initially, it was funded thanks to several E.U. scientific projects (Epoch, Fossilva, Evoltree). Since 2007, The EPD is managed in the Mediterranean Institute of Biology and Ecology in Aix-en-Provence (France) and the database manager is financed by the Aix-Marseille University. Since 2009, the EPD has got a new administrative structure with a chairperson (Richard Bradshaw, University of Liverpool) to lead the working groups and to promote the EPD. He is assisted by Thomas Giesecke (University of Göttingen) to manage working groups. Working groups provide assistance according to their specificity and are composed of volunteer members.

The Data Manager (Michelle Leydet, University of Aix-Marseille) missions are to check and to integrate new data in the database, to update the EPD website, and also to solicit palynologists to contribute new data. The Taxonomy group checks all new taxa to be included in the database according to the EPD taxonomic conventions and the latest edition of Flora Europa. The Database Structure Group maintains the management system accessible to the greatest number of EPD users. The Age/Depth chronology group updates the CLAM application used for doing age models with calibrated 14C dates. The Financial group looks for funding to support EPD meetings and some activities. The

National Contact group promotes the EPD at the national and regional levels. The Mapping and Data accuracy group checks chronologies, coordinates sites and pollen counts to produce analytical vegetation maps. The Intellectual Property, Protocol group makes certain that data are used according to the EPD protocol. The Surface Sample group manages the European Modern Pollen Data. If you wish to be involved in their work, please send your name and desired group to Thomas.Giesecke@biologie.uni-goettingen.de.

The DB is available in three formats (Postgres, Access, Paradox) on the EPD website (<http://www.europeanpollendatabase.net/data/downloads/>). A wiki is available to scientists with a login access to communicate and spread information (<http://www.europeanpollendatabase.net/wiki/doku.php>).

The Fossil Pollen Data visualization tool of the database is being updated to allow queries and generate maps by selecting taxon (or group of taxa) in a range of time and a range of space.

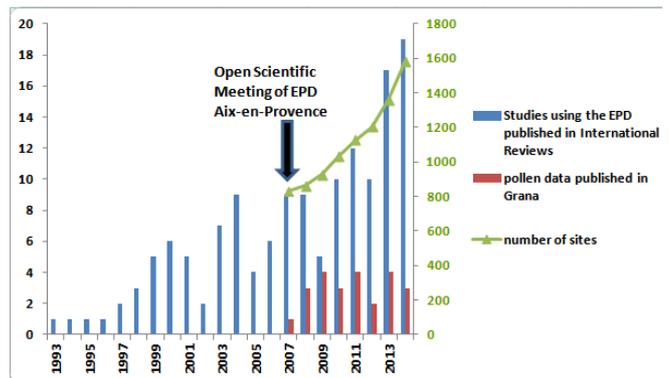
The EPD cooperates with Grana since 2007 which accepts short summary papers publishing their data if they accept to submit them to the EPD in the same time. The publication consists of 3 pages including description site, analysis, interpretation, and pollen diagram. To date, there are 26 pollen sequences submitted by this way to EPD. Pollen data may be submitted to the EPD in any medium computer (Excel, Tilia, GPalWin, Word...) or paper to the Data Manager by mail or by post (<http://www.europeanpollendatabase.net/contribute/>).

The EPD exchanges open pollen data with European regional DBs (Alpadaba and Palycz) and with multiproxy DBs (Pangaea) partners to secure data on different servers. Furthermore, Pangaea has created DOI for EPD since 2010.

The current EPD protocol was established in 2008 in the IPC of Bonn. It defines the administrative structure and provides a guide for users and contributors data. Data submitted

must include the counting table and at least their geographic coordinates. Unpublished data may be restricted for a period of 3 years renewable on request of the author. Restricted data are used only with the agreement of their authors. Users should inform the EPD and the contributors to the use of their data. They can offer to contributors the possibility to be co-author of their study.

The new management structure of the EPD has started in 2007 at an Open Scientific Meeting organized in Aix-en-Provence by

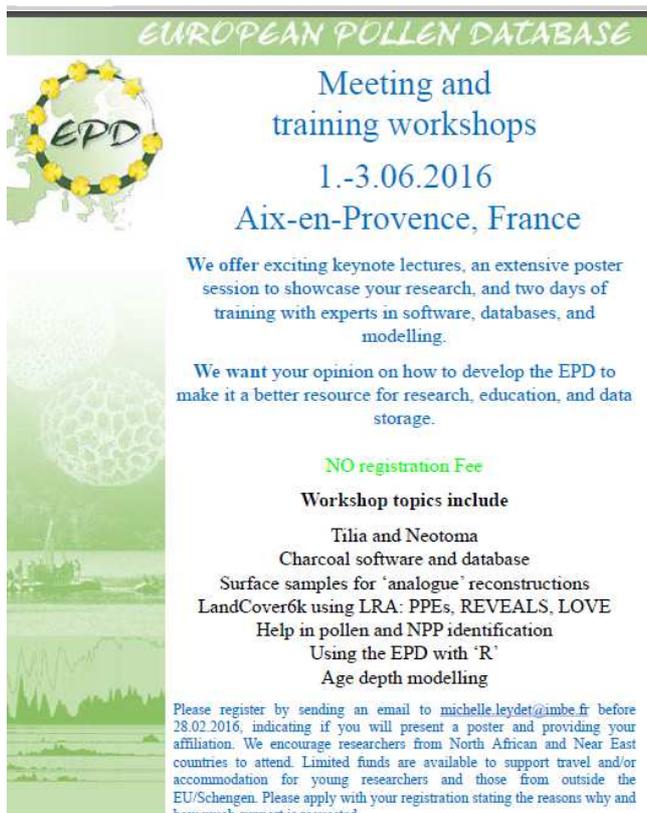


Jacques-Louis de Beaulieu (CNRS, Aix-Marseille University, France, Emeritus) and Richard Bradshaw. These meeting gathered new palynologists, new contributors, and more scientists involved in the life of the EPD. Since that meeting, the EPD has doubled pollen data in 7 years. There are currently 1580 sites ranged from North Africa to North Asia but most of them are located in Europe.

The number of synthetic studies using the EPD per year since the beginning and pollen data published in Grana per year by palynologists are rising. The EPD is used by various international projects (Dynamite, Fireman, Updating of the Gerhard Lang book on the European Vegetation History of the Quaternary, Madcap, Landclim, Lucci, Merge) that bring new pollen data to the EPD and contribute to improve the quality of the datasets.

Submitted by Michelle Leydet, University of Aix-Marseille, France

ANNOUNCEMENT OF A EUROPEAN POLLEN DATABASE (EPD) MEETING AND TRAINING WORKSHOPS IN AIX-EN-PROVENCE, FRANCE, JUNE 1 – 3, 2016



EUROPEAN POLLEN DATABASE

Meeting and training workshops
1.-3.06.2016
Aix-en-Provence, France

We offer exciting keynote lectures, an extensive poster session to showcase your research, and two days of training with experts in software, databases, and modelling.

We want your opinion on how to develop the EPD to make it a better resource for research, education, and data storage.

NO registration Fee

Workshop topics include

- Tilia and Neotoma
- Charcoal software and database
- Surface samples for 'analogue' reconstructions
- LandCover6k using LRA: PPEs, REVEALS, LOVE
- Help in pollen and NPP identification
- Using the EPD with 'R'
- Age depth modelling

Please register by sending an email to michelle.leydet@imbe.fr before 28.02.2016, indicating if you will present a poster and providing your affiliation. We encourage researchers from North African and Near East countries to attend. Limited funds are available to support travel and/or accommodation for young researchers and those from outside the EU/Schengen. Please apply with your registration stating the reasons why and how much support is requested.



A European Pollen Database Meeting and Training Workshops are going to be hold at Aix-en-Provence, France, from June 1 – 3, 2016. We offer exciting keynote lectures, an extensive poster session to showcase your research and two days of training with experts in the field. We want your opinion on how to develop the EPD to make it a better resource for research, education and data storage.

Workshop topics will include:

- *Tilia – and Neotoma*
- *Charcoal software and database*
- *Surface samples for 'analogue' reconstructions*
- *Help in pollen and NPP identification*
- *Pollandcal: PPEs, LRA, REVEALS*
- *Using the EPD with 'R'*
- *Age depth modelling*

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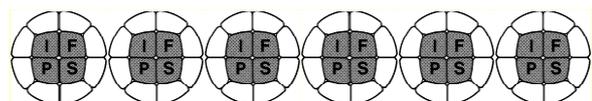
We encourage researchers from North African and Near East countries to attend. Limited funds are available to support travel and/or accommodation for young researchers and those from outside the EU/Schengen. Please apply with your registration stating the reasons why and how much support is requested. More detailed information will follow on the EPD website <http://www.europeanpollendatabase.net> before the end of February 2016.

WORLD DIRECTORY OF PALYNOLOGISTS

Please note that the 5th edition of this invaluable directory has been published as a pdf by Owen K. Davis in August 2012. It is available by request to Owen K. Davis (odavis@email.arizona.edu) or as a copy through your membership in an IFPS affiliated society.

Please ask your IFPS councillor for it!

Jean Nicolas Haas, editor of PALYNOS

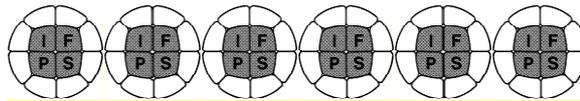


CURRENT IFPS AFFILIATED SOCIETIES AND COUNCILLORS

The current list of the IFPS officers and IFPS councillors is provided below. The IFPS president (Charles Wellman), IFPS secretary-treasurer (James B. Riding), IFPS editor of *PALYNOS* (Jean Nicolas Haas), and the IFPS Web-Master (Owen Davis) should be informed of any errors or necessary changes (email addresses below; postal addresses of all officers & councillors: <http://www.geo.arizona.edu/palynology/ifpscnc1.html>).

The list of current IFPS councillors also includes information on website addresses for the various societies. Please inform the IFPS Officers of possible website changes.

IFPS Officers	Affiliation	Email
IFPS President Charles Wellman	University of Sheffield, England	C.Wellman@sheffield.ac.uk
IFPS Past President Thomas Servais	Université des Sciences & Technologies de Lille, France	thomas.servais@univ-lille1.fr
IFPS Secretary-Treasurer James B. Riding	British Geological Survey, UK	jbri@bgs.ac.uk
IFPS Editor of <i>PALYNOS</i> Jean Nicolas Haas	University of Innsbruck, Austria	Jean-Nicolas.Haas@uibk.ac.at
IFPS Web-Master Owen Davis	University of Arizona, USA	odavis@email.arizona.edu
IFPS affiliated Societies	Acronym & Website	Councillors
American Association of Stratigraphic Palynologists – The Palynological Society	AASP – TPS http://www.palynology.org	Francine McCarthy & Carlos Jaramillo
Arbeitskreis für Paläobotanik und Palynologie	APP http://www.palges.de/arbeitskreise/ak-palaeobotanik-palynologie.html	Martina Stebich
Arbeitskreis für Vegetationsgeschichte der Reinhold-Tüxen-Gesellschaft	AVRTG http://www.reinhold-tuexen-gesellschaft.de/	Klaus Oeggel
Asociación Latinoamericana de Paleobotánica y Palinología	ALPP http://www.ufrgs.br/alpp	Paulo Alves de Souza
Asociación de Palinólogos de Lengua Española	APLE http://aple.usal.es	Juande Alché
Association des Palynologues de Langue Française	APLF http://laplf.org/	Stéphanie Desprat
Canadian Association of Palynologists	CAP http://www.scirpus.ca/cap/cap.shtml	Simon Goring
Collegium Palynologicum Scandinavicum	CPS www.palynology.info	Heikki Seppä
Commission Internationale de Microflore du Paléozoïque	CIMP http://cimp.weebly.com/	Zelia Pereira
Gruppo di Palinologia della Società Botanica Italiana	GPSBI http://www.societabotanicaitaliana.it/lavgruppo.asp?IDSezione=22	Anna Maria Mercuri
International Association for Aerobiology	IAA https://sites.google.com/site/aerobiologyinternational/	Dorota Myszkowska
Linnean Society Palynology Specialist Group	LSPSG http://www.linnean.org/	Barry Lomax
Organisation of Czech and Slovak Palynologists	OCSP	Jiřina Dašková
Palynological Association of Nigeria	PAN	Emuobosa Orijemie
Palynological Society of China	PSC http://159.226.74.3:7003/02_english.htm	Wei-Ming Wang
Palynological Society of Japan	PSJ http://www.psj3.org/	Hikaru Takahara & Shinya Sugita
Palynological Society of Poland	PSP	Ewa Durska
Palynologische Kring (The Netherlands)	PK http://www.palynologischeskring.nl	Stefan Engels
Palynologists and Plant Micropalaeontologists of Belgium	PPMB	Philippe Steemans
Russian Palynological Commission	RPC	Elena Novenko & (vacant)
Society for the Promotion of Palynological Research in Austria	AUTPAL http://www.autpal.at	Michael Hesse
The Micropalaeontological Society Palynology Group	TMS http://www.tmsoc.org/paly.htm	Manuel Vieira
The Palaeobotanical Society (Lucknow, India)	PSL http://www.palaeobotanicalsociety.org	Ashwini Kumar Srivastava
Turkish Committee for Palynology	TCP	Zühtü Bati
International Union of Geological Societies	IUGS	Lucy Edwards
International Union of Biological Societies	IUBS	Jacques-Louis de Beaulieu
Societies on hold		
International Association for African Palynology	AIPA/IAAP	
Palynological and Palaeobotanical Association of Australia	PPAA	
Philippine Palynological Society	PPS	



PALYNOS (ISSN 0256-1670) is published bi-annually (in spring and autumn) and is distributed electronically to all IFPS Councillors for local distribution to individual members of their **International Federation of Palynological Societies (IFPS)** affiliate society. The newsletter is also posted on the IFPS website (see below).

We welcome news items, reports on society activities, reviews etc. and members should forward these to the editor:

Jean Nicolas Haas

jean-nicolas.haas@uibk.ac.at

Please don't forget to visit our IFPS web site at:

<http://geo.arizona.edu/palynology/ifps.html>

