

IX. SYMPOSIA, CONGRESSES, SOCIETIES, MEETINGS

*(continued from page 3910)*

Symposium international sur l'action à long terme des défoliants au Viêt Nam (Ho Chi Minh City, 13-19 January 1983). The proceedings will be published by SIPRI (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute).

Symposium on Krakatau. To commemorate the 1883 Krakatau eruption the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) organised various activities including the 'Symposium on the 100th year development of Krakatau and its surroundings' on 23-27 August 1983 in Jakarta. Aspects of geology, biology, oceanography and sociology, history of conservation, and remote sensing were discussed in 10 papers on flora, vegetation and phytogeography on the islands and surrounding areas. It is hoped that the proceedings will be published in 1984. Over a hundred participants from Indonesia and abroad attended. See also the interim report on the research by a number of Japanese biologists published by H. T a g a w a (see Review on page 74 and Bibliography).

An International Symposium on the Biology of Pteridophytes was held in Edinburgh in September 1983. The proceedings will be published in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

On 1-2 September 1983 IUCN's Commission on Ecology held a symposium on the future of tropical rainforests in Southeast Asia at the Forest Research Institute, Kepong. The symposium was opened by the Malaysian Minister of Science, Technology and Environment, Y. B. D a t u k A m a r S t e p h e n Y o u n g K u e t S z e and by Dr. S o e d j a r w o, the Indonesian Minister of Forestry. The latter gave a lecture on the 'Future of the Indonesian forests' in which he stressed the valuable role of tropical forests in providing a whole wealth of resources for economic development.

The alarming rate of destruction of tropical forests and associated consequences as soil erosion, reduction in genetic diversity and species richness were among the topics presented to over 150 delegates. More than half the world's original tropical rainforest area has been destroyed and Southeast Asia contains about 23% of the remainder. The meeting attempted to identify baseline data on which future land use management of rain forest areas could be based. Among the recommendations arising from the symposium were the development of better systems of management of both natural and plantation forests for productive uses, in particular the design of less destructive logging techniques and the promotion of better regeneration techniques. It ended with a call for governments to take further steps to implement the World Conservation Strategy.

The Symposium was followed by the autumn meeting of the Commission. Tropical forests were also among the topics being discussed. In particular draft IUCN position statements on mangrove ecosystems and a report on the workshop on rehabilitation of degraded land once under tropical rainforests cover were given.

Trans-Tasman Plant Taxonomy and Systematics was the title of a colloquium held at Canberra from 26-30 September 1983 organised jointly with the Division of Botany, DSIR, Christchurch. Topics discussed at the meetings (40 participants incl. 8 from New Zealand) included inconsistencies in application of taxonomic names in Australia and New Zealand, experimental taxonomic studies and biogeography.

A workshop on 'The productivity of the mangrove ecosystem: management implications' was held in Penang on 4-6 October 1983. Details of future mangrove workshops may be obtained from the Organising Committee, UNDP/UNESCO Mangrove Workshop, School of Biological Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang.

A joint Japanese-Thai mangrove seminar was held in Hiroshima during 18-22 October 1983 and included some topics related to taxonomy.

Round Table Conference Dialogue et Coopération entre Sciences Naturelles et Sciences de l'Homme organised by the Centre de Recherches sur l'Asie du S.E. et le Monde Insulindien (CEDRASEMI), Sophia Antipolis, 06560 Valbonne, France. Held between 13 and 19 November 1983. This colloquium permitted an exchange of opinions and stimulated discussions on matters pertaining to the various aspects of ethnoscience between naturalists and anthropologists.

The Third Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia / Universiti Malaya Botany Seminar was held on 22 November 1983. The theme was 'History and development of Malaysian botany'. Eight papers were presented and the proceedings will be published.

The World Wildlife Fund (U.S.) has funded a study to be carried out jointly by the New York Botanical Garden, Missouri Botanical Garden and the Arnold Arboretum to attempt to write a world strategy for the 'floristic inventory of tropical forests: to delineate in each geographical region or country those areas of tropical forests that are botanically poorly collected and therefore require additional research, those areas that are known to be rich in species diversity and in endemic species, and those areas that are in danger of destruction, and hence should be priorities for conservation. The project will also assay the resources that will be required to inventory priority areas'. Dr. D. G. Campbell (NY) is coordinating this project.

VII International Symposium on tropical Ecology. Held in Lagos, Nigeria. This was originally planned for September 1983, but through circumstances was postponed until 11-16 March 1984.

Cladistics, Systematics and Phylogeny Symposium, Canberra, 18 May 1984. An interdisciplinary symposium where invited speakers presented a structured introduction to cladistics, some of the available techniques and their application in systematics.

Eighth Aberdeen/Hull Symposium on Malesian Ecology. 'Dynamics of tree populations in tropical forests': 21-24 September 1984. University of Aberdeen. Organised by Dr. M.D. Swaine, Department of Botany, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen AB9 2UD, Scotland, U.K. It is intended that in-

vited speakers will appear from Southeast Asia, Africa and Central America to give accounts of the results of long-term enumerations of permanent forest plots. For more details write the Organiser.

Symposium on recent advances in plant sciences. To be held at Dehra Dun, India, in October 1984 on the occasion of the platinum (70 years) jubilee of the Graduate College comprising all branches of botany of both lower and higher plants. At the same time members of the Botany Department and students will congratulate Dr. M. B. R a i z a d a with his 77th birthday and will commemorate his services by offering him a suitable Commemoration Volume. Professor Raizada has for many decades been connected with the College.

I C S E B III, Third International Congress of Systematic & Evolutionary Biology, University of Sussex, Brighton, U.K., 4-10 July 1985. Sponsored by the Royal Society, British Ecological Society, Linnean Society, Palaeontological Association and Systematics Association. It aims to encourage and facilitate the integration of the work of biologists in adjacent or overlapping fields in the general area of systematic and evolutionary biology. The program will include a number of symposia devoted to specially selected broad interdisciplinary themes with invited speakers. For more details write to Professor B. Cox, c/o ICSEB Congress Office, 130 Queen's Road, Brighton (Sussex) BN1 3WE.

XIV Botanical Congress. Berlin-Dahlem, 24 July-1 August 1987. From the last Circular we observe that the Congress Scientific Program has been subdivided into 6 sections: Developmental Botany, Environmental Botany, Genetics and Plant Breeding, Metabolic Botany, Structural Botany, Systematic and Evolutionary Botany. Systematic Botany will be convened by Dr. W. G r e u t e r (B). Presentation of contributed papers will be by abstracts or posters only. There will be general lectures at lunch time as well as public lectures in the evenings. Upon request opportunity will be provided for workshops, discussion groups and meetings of international associations. The meetings of the Bureau of Nomenclature will be held during the preceding week, 20-24 July. Pre- and post-Congress scientific field trips will be arranged to North, South and Central Europe. The full registration fee is DM 500.00 if timely announced; later it will be substantially more! English will be the official language.

XVI Pacific Science Congress. The National Academy of Sciences, Seoul, South Korea, is the organiser of this Congress to be held from 10 to 20 August, 1987. Contact may be sought with the Standing Committee Chairman of the PSA: Botany, Dr. S.H. Sohmer (BISH); Ecology, Conservation and Environmental Protection, Dr. D. Mueller-Dombois (HAW); Fresh-Water Sciences, Dr. J.I. Furtado, Dept. of Zoology, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur; Marine Sciences, Prof. V.I. Ilyichev, The Ecology Institute of the Far East Science Centre, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., 7 Radio Street, Vladivostok 690.032.

More details may be found in the APS Newsletter (see also next item).

The Association of Pacific Systematists was officially formed at the XV Pacific Science Congress held in Dunedin, New Zealand, in February

1983. The time has come to officially solicit membership in the Association. The dues structure has been determined to be US\$ 5.00. The Association will be an organisation for and by systematists in the Pacific. News concerning research efforts and opportunities in the Pacific will be an area of prime focus. The first tangible results of membership will be a Newsletter (see above under Research and Publications). For information contact Dr. S.H. Sohmer (BISH).

Association of Systematic Biologists in the Philippines (ASBP). The ASBP was founded in 1982 to promote and stimulate education, research and training in systematic biology in the Philippines, to foster closer ties among systematic biologists, to disseminate information on priorities, needs and trends in the systematic community, to provide representation of this community in government and private sectors of the Philippine society and to locate public and private sources of support for systematic research. In addition there is The Systematic Biologists of the Philippine Foundation, Inc. that was founded to raise and manage funds to support systematic biology in the country. It is a non-stock non-profit organisation composed of 15 original incorporators, who are also officers and members of the ASBP. For further information contact the President of the ASBP, Dr. D.A. Madulid, Botany Division, National Museum, P.O.B. 2659, Manila.