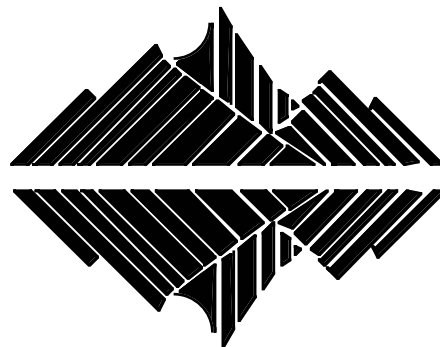


Ecological Society

Newsletter



No. 91, June 1999

Published by the New Zealand Ecological Society (Inc.),
P.O. Box 25-178, Christchurch

NOTICE OF THE 47TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 47th Annual General Meeting of the New Zealand Ecological Society (Inc.) will be held on Wednesday 30 June from 5:30 pm on in the conference venue of the Blenheim Country Lodge in Blenheim. The agenda is as follows;

1. Apologies
2. Confirmation of minutes of 46th Annual General Meeting
3. Matters arising from the minutes
4. Receive Balance Sheet and Statement of Accounts
5. Receive Annual Reports
6. Election of Council
7. Notices of Motion
8. General Business

Would any members wishing to table Notices of Motion please ensure that copies of any proposed Notices are sent to the Secretary by 13th June 1999. This will enable Notices to be circulated to members at conference prior to the AGM.

Call for Nominations for Office Bearers and Council Members

Any financial member of the society is eligible for election to Council. Office Bearers, that is, **President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer**, are re-elected annually. Craig Miller, President, is standing down since he is at the end of his term, but will continue to participate in EcolSoc matters as Immediate Past President. Wren Green, currently Vice-President, is standing down due to work commitments. Thus, we need nominations for a new President and Vice President.

Dave Kelly, currently Secretary, is willing to stand again if nominated for that position. Colin O'Donnell, Treasurer, is generally amenable to re-election.

Last AGM we elected three new councillors (Bruce Burns, Janet Wilmshurst and Ben Riddiex) so

this year only one position needs to be filled. Judith Roper-Lindsay has come to the end of her two years but is willing to stand again.

David Wardle has just commenced his 5 year term as Journal Editor. Astrid Dijkgraaf, Newsletter Editor is equally happy to continue or hand over to somebody else.

Nominations for any of the above vacancies can be made in writing to Secretary before the AGM. Further nominations will be called for from the floor. Any nomination of a person not present at the AGM must be accompanied by his/her acceptance in writing.

It should be noted that the appointment of Sue Sheppard and Angela Wilkinson as Secretarial Assistants has made the jobs of President, Secretary and Treasurer much less onerous than in the past. Council meets four or five times a year, including one meeting at Conference.

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NOTES FROM COUNCIL

Council meeting of 21-4-99, University of Canterbury

Mary McEwen has agreed to be NZ EcolSoc representative on JS Watson trust, replacing Ian Atkinson. (Also see JS Watson trust item later)

Still looking for a new logo for NZ EcolSoc. Is anybody interested in this challenge? Dave Kelly will ask National College for Design and Technology to see if someone is interested.

NZ EcolSoc web pages; still looking at possibilities and who is to host pages. Decided on registering our own domain WWW.NZES.ORG.NZ with suitable phrases in keyword lists. Bruce Burns will do most of the work.

Work on Professional Bodies proposal is continuing. Caroline Mason has written a draft proposal.

Conference 1999, Blenheim is well in hand, see later this issue for last minute enrolment details

We have a new Journal editor: David Wardle has accepted a 5 year term and is now under way on issue 2000/1. New editorial board members include Gábor Lövei, Richard Holdaway, David Choquenot. Discussions on timing of journal publication in relation to financial year.

Springer offer to publish the journal had hidden drawbacks, such as lack of control of costs to libraries possibly affecting distribution despite their extra marketing clout. Council favoured adopting various suggestions for greater publicity, rather than going with Springer as publishers.

Presentation from Nature Heritage Trust to describe what it does (see later in this issue) and how NZ EcolSoc can assist.

Treasurers Report; Discussions over financial flow throughout the year. 1998/99 conference has made a reasonable profit

Other NZ EcolSoc Conferences: Hamilton 2000. Council decided on week starting 28 August 2000, which is holidays for Auckland, Waikato, Victoria, Canterbury, Otago but not Massey or Lincoln Universities. Themes under way.

Submissions

Biodiversity: Jason Roxburgh worked hard to compile a draft on this, which needed to be completed by 30 April. Much appreciation for the job that Jason does.

Awards

Discussion about a possible new award (see later this issue) and other EcolSoc awards.

Nominations

Conservation boards

Nominations are in for Peter Bellingham for West Coast, Colin Meurk for Chathams.

Royal Society fellowships

Craig Miller will investigate possible nominees

Discussion about what direction we should take on promoting ecology in/to education.

Next committee meetings: 29 June, AGM 30 June, 17 August, 16 November.

NEW ZEALAND ECOLOGICAL SOCIETY PRIZE FOR THE BEST PAPER BY A NEW RESEARCHER

The New Zealand Ecological Society will award an annual prize of NZ\$200 for the best published paper of an ecological nature, by a young author. This award is targeted at people at the start of their research career. The award will be presented at the NZ Ecological Society's annual conference, and reported in the NZ Ecological Society's Newsletter.

Authors wishing to be considered for this award must meet the following criteria:

- Be the first-named or sole author of the paper.
- Be a current member of the NZ Ecological Society.
- Either currently be a student or have graduated within the last 3 years, and be at the beginning of their research career.
- The paper should be of an ecological nature, preferably published in an ecological journal (not restricted to publications in the NZ Journal of Ecology).

Authors wishing to be considered for this award should send 4 copies of their publication to the NZ Ecological Society Awards Convenor no later than 31 March each year. All publications will be reviewed by a committee nominated by the NZ Ecological Society Council. At the discretion of the nominated committee, awards may not be made in any given year.

What did the fish say when he hit a concrete wall?
Dam.

REPORT FROM THE NEW JOURNAL EDITOR

Earlier this year I took over the Editorship of the New Zealand Journal of Ecology from Gábor Lövei, who recently translocated to Denmark. For those who don't already know me, I work as a research ecologist at Landcare Research at Lincoln, and my area of specialisation is below-ground ecology. My work has an inherently ecosystem-level focus and I have worked in both natural and managed systems. Projects I am currently involved in include effects of plant litter quality on ecosystem properties; below-ground effects of deer herbivory; influences of individual species, community composition and diversity on ecosystem properties and processes; and a recently initiated study on the functioning of decomposer communities associated with treetop epiphytes.

The success of any journal depends on its ability to attract a steady stream of high quality and interesting manuscripts. We continue to receive a healthy supply of manuscripts and if anything submission rates of manuscripts to the journal are increasing (14 as of May 11 this year vs. 32 for all of 1998). There are clearly many benefits to publishing in the journal. It is widely read by a broad cross-section of ecologists in New Zealand and overseas, as well as those which are directly involved with land management issues and with the application research findings to conservation issues.

Many ecologists like myself are far more likely to read papers by other New Zealand ecologists working in very different fields (e.g. on birds or lizards) if they are published in this journal rather than in the overseas literature. While there is clearly still a strong case for publishing certain types of papers, particularly those with a strong theoretical leaning, in internationally-focused journals like *Oikos* or *Ecology*, in many cases the intended target audience for a paper is the New Zealand ecologist, who is far more likely to encounter and read it if it is published in the N. Z. Journal of Ecology.

Further, contrary to some views, several of the papers published in the journal are also read widely by overseas ecologists, and papers by J. B. Wilson (1990) on competition mechanisms and P. M. Vitousek et al. (1997) on invasions serve as examples of papers published in the journal which have gone on to have a real impact internationally. Further, despite serious concerns I have regarding interpretation of "Science Citation Impact Factors", the Journal's Impact Factor (0.925) is excellent in comparison with comparable regional ecological journals and is actually quite respectable even when

stacked up against the internationally focused ecological journals.

I would greatly welcome feedback from members of the Society about any aspects regarding the journal, both in terms of what we can do to improve things and what we are doing right. The main item of feedback I have had to date relates to the length of time it sometimes takes to get manuscripts processed during the review stage. While in the majority of cases we don't do too badly (we usually get an initial decision back to the authors of a paper in three or four months), there are unfortunately instances in which manuscripts have remained in the review process for more like nine months. The problem is due to extremely tardy reviewers. We are actively looking at ways of eliminating these types of delays, e.g. through using three reviewers per manuscript in the hope of obtaining at least two reviews within a satisfactory timeframe.

While I believe we are well served in terms of data-rich manuscripts, we are less well supplied by ideas-rich papers, e.g. Forum items and critical Review articles. There are many ecologists out there who have excellent ideas and points of view that I feel sure would interest a broad cross-section of the Journal's readership and which I feel could be articulated into exciting (and even provocative) Forum articles. Good Review articles (i.e. those that provide new insights, not merely recitations of previous literature) are especially welcome, but if you are thinking of writing one then it is probably safest to contact me first with a brief proposed outline.

Several Board members have recently left, i.e. John Dowding, Dave Kelly, Eric Spurr and Chris Thomas, and are thanked for their services to the Journal. New appointments to the board are Gábor Lövei (the previous Editor), Richard Holdaway and David Choquenot, the latter two being appointed because of the increasing numbers of manuscripts we are attracting on introduced mammals. Other current members of the Board are Kay Clapperton, Richard Duncan, Graham Hickling, Ian McLean, Peter Jones, Alastair Robertson, Robert Pohlin (Book Reviews), Carol West and Mike Winterbourn.

Issue 23(1), containing contributed papers, is being put together by Gábor Lövei and the Interim Editor, John Parkes, and will be published soon. Issue 23(2) will be devoted to the ecotoxicology special issue, and is being put together by these two, plus Claire Veltman. The first issue I will put together will be Issue 24(1), to appear early next year. The first paper for inclusion in that issue has just been formally accepted.

Finally, I would especially like to thank the previous Editors, Gábor Lövei and John Parkes, for gently easing me into the task as Editor, for their helpful advice, and for showing me the ropes. I look forward to being able to serve the Society as Editor over the next few years and thank Council and the members of the Editorial Board for their help and support in enabling the continued successful publication of the journal.

David Wardle
Journal Editor

WANTED, AN MSC STUDENT

Enquiries to Ralph Powlesland DoC Head Office
Wellington

At Whirinaki next breeding season (October-May) I expect we will have problems monitoring all the tagged kereru (and kaka). What we want to know is whether each kereru is alive, where it is, and if it is breeding where its nest is and is a chick fledged? It would be an excellent opportunity for a MSc student to do a thesis on the species since the birds would be already tagged, their whereabouts would be known, some assistance with day-to-day monitoring would be available, little research has been done on kereru in a podocarp-hardwood forest (diet, seasonal and daily movements, breeding season and success), and some finance is available for a suitable student. If you know of anyone that might be interested in such a thesis topic please get in touch.

NEWS FROM IUCN

It was very gratifying to be at the April Council meeting when our Society was accepted as a Member and became the first professional scientific body in New Zealand with an interest in conservation to join the IUCN. I hope that other New Zealand professional bodies with natural science expertise will consider membership, given that one of IUCN's major strengths and founding ideals is the importance of scientific information underpinning conservation management and policy development. Total IUCN membership is now around 950 members, with over 600 NGO members.

This Council meeting was the first for the new Director-General, Dr Maritta Koch-Weser. Less than 2 months into the job and Maritta has already covered a lot of ground physically, as well as developing a good understanding of the organisation and the priority issues. Maritta will be visiting Oceania in late October 1999 and we discussed a possible programme with her. It will likely include a

few days in Australia (Canberra and Sydney) and a day or two in the Wellington area. During her Australian visit the Oceania Committee of IUCN will be organising a regional meeting of members in or near Sydney. The first such meeting was held in June 1996 (Sydney) and was a very useful gathering. The main focus this time will be developing Oceania input and comment on the draft IUCN Programme for the 2001-2003 period. Despite the cost of attendance, I do hope there will be a good attendance from NZ and that the Ecological Society has a representative there.

The draft Programme will then be further developed by the Secretariat before being circulated to all members in early 2000. It will then be approved at the Second World Conservation Congress in Jordan, 4-11 October 2000. In past years the Programme has provided very little of specific relevance to our region of Oceania (NZ, Australia, and Pacific Island countries). This time the new consultative process gives us a chance to be much more effective with coherent bids relating to specific issues. Like many organisations, IUCN tends to "overlook" countries in the Southern Hemisphere although the richness and vulnerability of our biodiversity suggests Oceania should be a major IUCN focus.

Those of you interested in protected areas can mark your diaries for 2002. The IUCN series of Parks Conferences are held every 10 years and the most likely venue for 2002 is shaping up to be Durban in South Africa. In 1992 the Parks Congress was held in Caracas and a good contingent of New Zealanders attended.

Staying with the protected areas theme, Council "noted" a new policy statement on mining and associated activities that has been developed by the WCPA (World Commission on Protected Areas). The policy statement is only two pages long, but packs a punch. The second of seven policy points is the heart of the issue. It states:

"Exploration and extraction of mineral resources are incompatible with the purposes of protected areas corresponding to IUCN Protected Areas Management Categories I to IV, and therefore should be prohibited by law or other effective means." (These categories include national parks.) (I can supply the full text to any interested members.)

IUCN is currently making a strong bid for Observer status at the United Nations. Council had an update on the campaign which will be considered at the General Assembly Session in September 1999. Observer status confers a number of benefits including access to all the UN General Assembly sessions, any other meetings of UN organisations related to

the environment, natural resources and sustainable development and most importantly, new opportunities to informally influence the work of the UN and its organisations on these activities.

The Programme Committee, of which I am a member, had a very useful presentation on the recent exercise within the SSC (Species Survival Commission) to develop its Strategic Plan 2000. This has been a major undertaking over the past 12-plus months and involved Dr Christoph Imboden. The outcome is an SSC vision, goal and seven objectives, each of which cascades across the many different specialist groups that make up the SSC. To give you some of the flavour:

SSC Vision

“A world that values and conserves present levels of biodiversity, within species, between species and of ecosystems.”

SSC Goal

“The extinction crisis and massive loss of biodiversity are universally adopted as a shared responsibility resulting in action to reduce this loss of diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.”

And a selection from the SSC objectives

“Sound interdisciplinary scientific information strongly influences decisions and policies affecting biodiversity.”

“SSC members and all parts of IUCN work together in integrated and synergistic manner towards their shared vision of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.”

“Collaboration and strategic alliances are increasingly used by the conservation community to undertake and catalyse conservation action.”

To wrap up this column, a few comments on capital, the financial sort. The World Bank estimates that in 1990 Official Development Assistance (ODA) to developing countries was US\$56.4 billion. In the same year private capital flows to these countries was about US\$43.2 billion. By 1997 ODA flows had declined by almost 22% to US\$44.2 billion compared with private capital flows that stood at about US\$291.1 billion, an increase of 574%. I recall that China has been a major recipient of this increase in private sector finance. For IUCN this raises new challenges for fundraising and also to better understand how NGOs can influence these private capital flows so that they help, rather than hinder ecologically sustainable development.

Wren Green
IUCN Councillor

ITALY EXCHANGE SCHEME

Council received an email from Francesca Giorgetti at School of Interpreting and Translation at Udine University, Gorizia, Northeast Italy. She proposes an exchange scheme where their students come here on 3 to 6 month internships to practice their language skills and work in a host institution; also that Udine University welcomes staff from here to stay over there, with free meals and accommodation provided and free attendance to their courses. If anyone is interested contact Francesca at giorgett@mail.conecta.it.

BOFFA MISKELL JOB FILLED

You will have seen the job advertisement in the last issue of the newsletter. Now, Boffa Miskell Ltd (Wellington) are pleased to announce that Paul Blaschke has accepted the job and will take up the position in July.

NATURE HERITAGE TRUST

The NHT was set up in 1990 as part of the indigenous forest policy, to assist with voluntary protection of forest on private land. In 1998 it was renamed to include all native vegetation, not just forests. It's a contestable fund. About 90% of the applications come through DOC, though in many cases DOC is an agent for the landowner rather than the initiator. The other applications come from private groups (eg Summit Rd Society) or individuals. QEII applications used to be part of this process but now have their own separately administered part of the funding pool.

Action by NHT includes purchasing land to be administered by DOC or local authorities, or private trusts; or sometimes for the land to remain in private ownership but with covenant protection. There is a preference for Reserves Act protection of some kind however. Purchases are sometimes partly funded by NHT and partly by others (local and regional authorities, private trusts, etc). The main area of reserve creation that NHT is not involved in is pastoral lease freeholding, which is done by DOC directly with high country leasees.

Decisions from among the applications are largely ecologically driven. NHT has funding which isn't dependent on fundraising locally so can give equal attention to remote areas as to areas near cities. Priorities are guided by DOC reports, the PNA process where reports are available, on-site inspections, and general principles of ecological reserve design. Mike Harding wrote a national strategy in

circa 1994, and reviewed the criteria used to determine priorities. There have also been regional strategies done for Waikato and West Coast, and one partly done for Northland. These are used to set applications in context. There is about \$3.4M available this year. NHT tries to get good value for money: purchases are based where possible on market valuations. Meetings are quarterly.

The NHT is chaired by Di Lucas; executive officer is John Moreton, and the two fulltime advisors & negotiators are George McMillan and Alan McKenzie. The board currently includes Gerry McSweeney, Jim Pottinger, and John Wardle (whose term is just finishing).

Post-purchase, maintenance has been an issue sometimes, eg cessation of grazing on purchased areas of grassland. In theory management should not be a NHT concern; the areas should be managed by DOC, local authority, or other landowner (private trust, etc). This has not always been done well, though private trusts are actually the best at this. At present there are no management agreements signed before purchase, though the application form does specify what management will be undertaken.

JS WATSON CONSERVATION TRUST

This trust is administered by Forest and Bird. Applications are invited from individuals or conservation groups for financial assistance for conservation projects over the 1999-2000 year. The criteria for assistance are:

- the conservation of plants and animals and natural features of New Zealand;
- the advancement of knowledge in these matters by the way of research, literature contribution, essay or articles, or other effort;
- general education of the public to give them an understanding and love of the world in which they live.

A total of around \$20,000 is available for distribution. Individual applications should be limited to a maximum of \$4,000.

For further details and application forms write to:

Forest & Bird
PO Box 631
Wellington

Applications close 30 July 1999

NEW, RESIGNED AND STRUCK OFF MEMBERS

Eleven new members welcomed with thanks: full members; Dr David Ramsey, Julie Geritzlehner, Mr Brett R Gilmore, Dr Ken L Risenhoover, Mr John P Turner.

Unwaged members; Mr Roger J Dungan, Mr Phillip Grimshaw, Mr David J Murphy, Mr James C Russell, Mr Steven A Summers, Mr Stefan Thomsen.

Nine resignations accepted with regret: full members; Mr R Baars, Dr Colleen Jamieson ; Dr KM Pollock, Miss Jo-Anne R Stokes, Ms C Thomson, Mr Ian Valentine.

Unwaged Miss Megan R Anderson, Ms Sonke Hardersen, Mr PC Logan.

Struck off: 18 members were struck off after being in arrears for two years and failing to respond to a number of requests. They were Mandy Barron, Joy Comrie, M Cutting, P de Monchy, Bryan Gascoine, Julie Hackett, Michael Heads, Deborah Hewett, M Kjargaard, Prof Dave Lambert, RB Lavers, Kim McBreen, Fiona Proffitt, Lloyd Robbins, DA Russell, K Thompson, K Tutt, Kim Young & Fred Stevens. A total of \$1790 in back membership dues has been accordingly written off.

TERMINOLOGY FOR INTRODUCED SPECIES

Discussions posted to Aliens-L list.

One can not say that the ecology of invasive species is a completely new field in ecological science, however during recent decades this field has attracted more and more attention of researchers, environmental managers, industry (harbours, shipping) and even politicians. This is a rapidly growing discipline and its development inevitably results in producing new and more precise terms. Time will show which of them remains in science dictionaries and which will vanish.

Recently a new term XENODIVERSITY (Gr. xenos - strange, alien) was introduced at two conferences (Florence, July 1998: VII International Congress of Ecology, and Boston, January 1999: 1st National Conference on Marine Bioinvasions) to indicate the assemblage of alien (non-native, exotic, invasive, introduced, nonindigenous) species as well as the range of new functions these species perform in an ecosystem they are introduced to. (Preliminary reference: Leppakoski, E. & S. Olenin 1999. Xenodiversity of the European brackish water seas: the North American contribution. In: First National Conference on Marine Bioinvasions. MIT, Cam-

bridge, Massachusetts, January 24-27, 1999 - Abstract).

On some sites (for instance in some coastal lagoons of the Baltic Sea, the Black Sea, and the eastern Mediterranean), xenodiversity forms an important part of biodiversity: at species level (new species are added, or native species outcompeted), at the level of functional groups (new functions are introduced, new trophic relations appear, etc) and even at the habitat/ecosystem level (changes in habitat structure, creation of new microhabitats which attract other species, etc.). At each level we may find parallels to biodiversity concepts.

The prefix "xeno" can be used for several purposes. In stead of "nonindigenous aquatic animal species in San Francisco Bay" or "non-native terrestrial plants of Australia" one could say: "Aquatic xenofauna of San Francisco Bay" and "Australian terrestrial xenoflora".

It would be interesting to share the views of Aliens-L readers on this topic.

With best regards,

Erkki Leppakoski* and Sergej Olenin **

* Department of Biology, Abo Akademi University, Turku, Finland eleppako@abo.fi

** Coastal Research and Planning Institute, Klaipeda University, Klaipeda, Lithuania
s.olenin@samc.ku.lt

Dear all, dear Erkki Leppkoski,

As stated by Erkki Leppkoski and Sergej Olenin there is a need for a precise terminology regarding the different aspects of biodiversity and especially the diversity of introduced organisms. We discussed this with many colleagues for several years, including the term xenodiversity. We believe, that on the one hand, there has to be a further differentiation, and on the other hand, that the prefix "xeno" generally implies something negative.

In European botany the problem of archaeophytes and neophytes has been discussed for some time (see below). Many archaeophytes were introduced in the stone-age and are regarded as important elements of the flora by probably the majority of European conservationists. There are also many cases where it is impossible to judge whether a species is native or an archaeophyte.

Finally, during a meeting in Helsinki in 1997, we proposed the following terminology published in Acta Botanica Fennica 1999 (see below). In this case for plants, but this could be adapted for animals as well (Neozoa, Allozoa ...)

On the one hand we distinguish between AUTODIVERSITY, i.e. the diversity of indigenous plants (AUTOPHYTES), and ALLODIVERSITY,

i.e. the diversity of plants introduced by man (ALLOPHYTES). For other purposes it is more important to distinguish between EUDIVERSITY, i.e. the diversity of autophytes and plants introduced with the former continuous migration of man (archaeophytes), and NEODIVERSITY (neophytes). We do not define Neophytes in the traditional way (introduced after 1500), but as the diversity of plants dispersed by man over large distances, usually resulting in distribution gaps. The somewhat arbitrary dividing line 1500 can certainly be assumed to be useful for Europe but cannot be transferred to the whole world without causing problems. Neodiversity is increased tremendously by NEOTERODIVERSITY, i.e. the diversity of plants dispersed in the context of motorised mass transportation since the end of the last century (neoterophytes, "invaders").

We include a diagramatic scheme summarising these terms (after: Barthlott, W., Kier, G. & Mutke, J. (1999): Globale Artenvielfalt und ihre ungleiche Verteilung.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg (in print).). Below, a part of the original publication (Acta Botanica Fennica) explaining this terminology.

With best regards,

Jens Mutke, Gerold Kier, and Wilhelm Barthlott
Botanical Institut Bonn, Germany
Botanisches Institut und Botanischer Garten
der Rheinischen Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universitaet
Meckenheimer Allee 170
53115 Bonn
Germany
Fax.: +49-228-733120
e-mail: Jens.Mutke@uni-bonn.de
<http://www.botanik.uni-bonn.de/biodiv/biomaps.htm>

From:

BARTHLOTT, W.; BIEDINGER, N.; BRAUN, G.; FEIG, F.; KIER, G. & MUTKE, J. (1999): Terminological and methodological aspects of the mapping and analysis of global biodiversity. *Acta Bot. Fennica* 162: 103-110. (see Abstract: <http://sekj.pc.helsinki.fi/acb/acb162.htm#103>)

"... *Diversity and its transformation by Man*
Terminology suggested:

Autochthonous - indigenous taxa

Autophytes - all taxa that evolved in an area or immigrated without the direct or indirect assistance of man

Autodiversity - the indigenous taxa and all taxa that evolved or migrated without assistance from man.

Allochthonous - introduced taxa

Allophytes - taxa imported into a given area by man

Allodiversity - introduced taxa or taxa imported into an area by man

The latter are separated into archaeophytes and neophytes, according to the time of their immigration. In most literature the discovery of America or simply the year 1500 is set as an arbitrary dividing line between these two groups, however this can not be universally applied to all areas of the world. Hence the authors propose a definitions related to the mode of introduction rather than at the time of introduction.

Archaeophytes - taxa whose area has been extended due to the natural migrational movement of man.

Archaeodiversity - taxa with extended ranges due to human migration.

Neophytes - taxa dispersed by man over large distances, usually resulting in distribution gaps.

Neodiversity - taxa with large, often disjunct, distributions due to dispersal by humans.

Dispersal of introduced and invasive taxa has speeded up considerably since the introduction of motorised transport. Therefore the authors suggest a further subdivision of groups within the neophytes

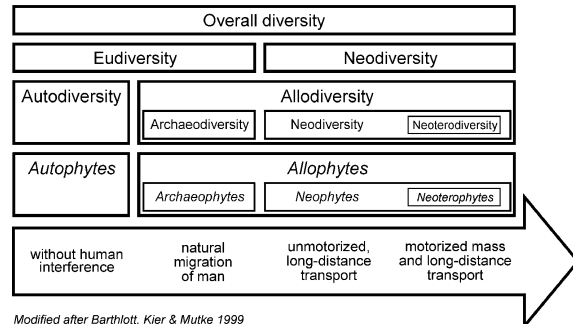
Neoterophytes - taxa whose range has been extended due to motorised mass and long distance transportation (from: neos - Greek for new, fresh; particularly in its comparative form: revolutionary, subversive). The meaning of the term neoterophyte corresponds in some points with the term "invader".

Neoterodiversity - the neoterophyte taxa and also a part of neodiversity

Eudiversity - is the term proposed to encompass all "original" diversity when it is difficult to separate archaeophytes from autophytes (from: eu - Greek for true, right). The opposite of eudiversity is neodiversity (including neoterodiversity).

"The different categories in the terminology presented above reveal the equalling effects of "biological globalization". In areas with floras significantly changed by man, such as Hawaii or Florida, many autochthonous and possibly unique species are endangered or already extinct while the overall species number is greater than before (e.g. Cronk & Fuller 1995). In the course of this globalization, many genetic resources are lost and substituted by a handful of weeds. These changes should be recognised in the language of biodiversity." From BARTHLOTT, W et al (1999).

Classification of plants and their diversities according to their mode of introduction



INVASIVE SPECIES ISSUE

The Australian based journal Pacific Conservation Biology is presently considering a special issue on invasive species in December 2000. If you are interested in submitting a paper for this important edition, please email me your details including the likely topic and that part of the pacific that the paper relates to, or contact the journal directly.

Richard Sharp

Email: richard.sharp@ea.gov.au

Assistant Director

Invasive Species Section, Biodiversity Group
Environment Australia

Third Floor, Administrative Building
King Edward Terrace, PARKES ACT 2600

ABSTRACTS FOR ECOLOGY OF INVASIVE SPECIES CONFERENCE

The Greater New England Symposium on the Ecology of Invasive Species took place on February 27, 1999 at Yale University. Titles and authors are posted, and abstracts from this meeting are now available on the Web in the form of a downloadable PDF file. The abstracts will also be posted in html format shortly.

At the present time, we are being hosted by the Yale Forest Forum Web page and so our page does not have a direct URL. To reach the page go to: <http://www.yale.edu/yff/html/home.html> and scroll down to 'Education and Outreach', click on forums, and then on The Greater New England Symposium on the Ecology of Invasive Species.

Or skip the frames display and go directly to: http://www.yale.edu/yff/html/body_invasive%20ii.html

If you are unable to download the abstracts and would like a hard copy, please send me your name and address and we will send you one. Contact: Laura Meyerson and Elizabeth Farnsworth
Laura.Ahearn.Meyerson@yale.edu

ABSTRACTS FOR NZ PLANT PROTECTION CONFERENCES

Each year, New Zealand scientists involved with weed research gather at the NZ Plant Protection Conference to discuss their research. Papers are also presented by plant disease and pest researchers. A proceedings of each conference is published, and the papers are of high quality due to peer editing and the requirements by the Society that only high quality papers be published.

However, there have been a number of criticisms by Australians in past years about the difficulty of obtaining the Proceedings of the NZ Plant Protection Conference in their country. Not many libraries carry it. This problem has now been overcome by making the entire proceedings available on the internet. So now anybody anywhere in the world can get free access to the research published by New Zealand weed scientists at this conference. All papers from the past five conferences (1994-1998) can be accessed at the following site: <http://www.hortnet.co.nz/publications/nzpps/proceeds.htm> Bookmark this site now. Next time you see a paper from this conference listed in Weed Abstracts or elsewhere, you can go straight to the site and read the paper in full. A search engine is also available at the site to search through proceedings looking for keywords.

CALL FOR PAPERS 19th VERTEBRATE PEST CONFERENCE

March 6 - 9, 2000

San Diego, California, USA

You are invited to attend and participate in the 19th Vertebrate Pest Conference to be held March 6-9, 2000 at the Mission Valley Hilton Hotel, San Diego, California. The Vertebrate Pest Conference is an educational event for discussing and exchanging information on problems and solutions to wildlife damage and undesirable interactions between wildlife and people.

This conference is held every two years and is one of the largest and most recognised conferences of its kind. Participants and attendees include leading authorities on vertebrate pest management from the United States, Canada, and throughout the world. All papers are presented in English. Presentations range from practical management to more technical papers concerning research or new technology. Papers will be accepted in (but not limited to) the following vertebrate pest categories:

- Commensal rodent management

- Field rodent and rabbit management
- Bird management (urban or agricultural)
- Predator problems and their management
- Urban wildlife (problems and solutions)
- Wildlife and reforestation problems
- New wildlife management chemicals, materials, or techniques
- Human, domestic animal, and wildlife health
- Alternative management methods and materials (repellents, exclusion, etc.)
- Endangered species programs and vertebrate pest management
- Economic, social, and political aspects of vertebrate pest problems and their management
- Management of exotic vertebrate pest species

Papers can be of a practical nature or more technically and research oriented.

Submit a proposed title and an abstract by May 30, 1999 to the

Program Chairpersons:

Vertebrate Pest Conference

c/o Dr. Desley Whisson

Dept. of Wildlife, Fish and Conservation Biology

University of California

One Shields Ave.

Davis, CA 95616-8751 U.S.A.

Submissions may be made by mail, by FAX (530) 752-4154 attn: D. Whisson, or by email to <dawhisson@ucdavis.edu>.

Contributed papers will be selected by the Vertebrate Pest Council on the basis of scientific merit, newness, uniqueness of topic, usefulness, and appropriateness for the overall conference program and its objectives. Summaries of work in progress are acceptable. Summaries received after May 30, 1999 will be considered as space is available.

Contributed papers should not have been presented, submitted, or published elsewhere. All speakers are expected to submit an electronic version as well as a written paper at the conference. Papers meeting scientific publication standards will be published in the conference Proceedings.

If you wish to be added to the mailing list to receive the preliminary program for the conference, contact Sydni Gillette at (530) 754-8491 or email <skgillette@ucdavis.edu>.

Commercial Exhibits

Space is available for exhibits of commercial products and services. For information, contact:

Pierre Gadd

Sonoma County Dept. of Agriculture

2604 Ventura Ave., Rm. 101

Santa Rosa, CA 95403-2810 U.S.A.

tel: (707) 527-2371 fax (707) 527-3850

Further information about the Vertebrate Pest

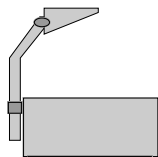
Conference is available on the VPC home page:

<http://www.davis.com/~vpc/welcome.htm>

or from the program chairpersons:

Dr. Desley Whisson <dawhisson@ucdavis.edu>

Dr. Robert M. Timm <rtimm@ucdavis.edu>



UPCOMING CONFERENCES

June 3-5, 1999 Malta

Workshop on "Methods to control and eradicate non-native terrestrial vertebrates"

Contact the organiser. Gianluca Silvestrini. Environment Conservation and Management and Regional Planning Division, Council of Europe, F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex - France,

TEL: (+33) 3 88 41 35 59

FAX: (+33) 3 88 41 37 51

EMAIL: gianluca.silvestrini@coe.fr

English Web site: <http://www.coe.fr/eng/act-e/eenviro.htm>

Page Internet française: <http://www.coe.fr/fr/act-fr/fenviro.htm>

June 12 - 15, 1999

Third International Conference on Behaviour and Evolution of Sticklebacks

University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada. Dr. Eric B. Taylor

EMAIL: etaylor@zoology.ubc.ca

URL: <http://www.zoology.ubc.ca/~etaylor/stickle.html>

Call for Papers. Deadline February 15, 1999

June 21 - 24, 1999

Fourth International Airborne Remote Sensing Conference and Exhibition

Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. ERIM Conferences, Box 134008, Ann Arbor, MI 48113-4008 USA. ,

TEL: +1-734-994-1200 ext. 3350

FAX: + 1-734-994-5123

EMAIL: wallman@erim-int.com

URL: <http://www.erim-int.com/CONF/conf.html>

June 24 - 26, 1999

Open Meeting of the Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change Research Community

Shonan Village, Kanagawa, Japan. 1999 Open Meeting Secretariat Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, (IGES) Shonan Village Center, 1560-39, Kamiyamaguchi, Hayama, Kanagawa 240-0198, Japan

EMAIL: hdgec@iges.or.jp ,

URL: <http://www.soc.titech.ac.jp/uem/openmeet/>

or: <http://www.iges.or.jp/>

June 28 - July 2, 1999

New Zealand Ecological Society Conference

Blenheim Country Lodge. Alan Rose, Landcare

Research, Private Bag 1007, Blenheim, or

FAX: 03-578-0153. EMAIL: arose@hort.cri.nz

July 4 - 9, 1999

Biodiversity of Pacific Ocean Fishes Symposium; XIX, Pacific Science Congress

Sydney, Australia. (Symposium) Dr. T.J. Donaldson

EMAIL: tdonaldson@po.synapse.or.jp ,

Congress Secretariat

EMAIL: pacsci@icmsaust.com.au

August 1-7, 1999

XVI International Botanical Congress

St Louis, Missouri, USA. Nomenclatural Section

July 26-30.

EMAIL: ibc16@mobot.org

Aug 25 - 27, 1999

Ecology and Management of Ungulates: Integrating across spatial scales

Prestige Lodge Resort, Nelson, British Columbia, Canada , Dr. Evelyn Merrill, College of Natural

Resources, University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point, WI 54481; 715/346-4112;

EMAIL: emerrill@uwsp.edu ,

URL: <http://wildlife1.uwsp.edu/ungul99> ,

Call for Papers DEADLINE Feb 1 1999

Aug 30 - Sep 2, 1999

International Symposium on Environmental Software Systems

University of Otago, Dunedin, NZ. Mrs. Linda

Robson, ISESS 1999 Conference Manager, Department of, Computing and Information Science, EII

CANADA, University of Guelph,, Guelph, N1G 2W1 , Canada

EMAIL: linda@snowwhite.cis.uoguelph.ca

URL: <http://isess.crle.uoguelph.ca>

Call for papers: Deadline Dec 20,

<http://isess.crle.uoguelph.ca/cfp.pdf>

Sept 8 - 10, 1999

International Pandalid Shrimp Symposium

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada ,

URL: <http://www.mar.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/shrimp/>

Call for Papers DEADLINE: April 15, 1999

Oct 10 - 17, 1999

VI Neotropical Ornithological Congress

Monterrey and Saltillo, Mexico. Ernesto C.

Enkerlin, Chair of Organizing Committee; Centro de

Calidad, Ambiental; Sucursal de Correos J,

Monterrey, N.L.; 64849 MEXICO ,

FAX 011-528-359-6280.

EMAIL: enkerlin@campus.mty.itesm.mx

October 13-16, 1999

5th International Conference on the Ecology of Invasive Alien Plants

La Maddalena, Sardinia, Italy. Registration and Information: Professor I Camarda / Dr Giuseppe Brundu, Università di Sassari, Via F. Muroli 25, 07100 Sassari, Italy. EMAIL: gbrundu@box1.tin.it

October 24 - 27, 1999

The 52nd Canadian Geotechnical Conference, Geotechnique in Semiarid Climates

Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada,
URL: <http://www.geomembranes.com/52cgs99/>
Call for Papers DEADLINE: November 30, 1998

November 25 - 29, 1999 NSW Australia

Fourth Australian Network for Plant Conservation National Conference

Location: Lake Hume Resort, Albury/Wodonga, on the border of Victoria and NSW. Organised by the Australian Network for Plant Conservation (ANPC)
Themes: Conservation of ecological communities; Regional conservation - an ANPC regional plant conservation strategy?; In situ conservation Education - does ANPC need an education strategy?; Integration of plant and animal conservation; Conservation of non-vascular plants
Expressions of Interest: If you are interested in presenting a paper or poster, convening a workshop, joining the local organising or program committee, providing sponsorship, assisting with publicity, or suggesting a theme, please contact the ANPC National Office
ph: 02 62 509 509,
EMAIL: anpc@anbg.gov.au.

January, 2000:

Southern Connections Conference.

Details from Glenn Stewart at Lincoln University or Matt McGlone at Landcare Research, Lincoln

March 2000, Auckland

"Cafe Ecology"

Convened by the NZ Institute of Landscape Architects on the theme of exploring the link between Landscape Architecture and Ecology. The organisers are looking for ecologists to speak and attend. See flyer included with this issue.

March 6 - 9, 2000

Vertebrate Pest Conference

San Diego, California, USA Further information is available on the VPC home page or see earlier item in this issue.

June 3-11, 2000

Earth 2000 Conference

Sydney, NSW, Australia. Contact: Wildlife Preservation Society of Australia, G.P.O. Box 3428, Sydney, NSW 1043, Australia.

Ph/fax 61 2 9556-1537

July 16 - 23, 2000:

XIX Congress of the International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ISPRS), Geoinformation For All

Amsterdam, The Netherlands. ISPRS Organizing Committee, Attn. Ms Saskia Tempelman
EMAIL: isprs@itc.nl, URL: <http://www.itc.nl/~isprs>

August 6-10, 2000

Ecological Society of America 85th Annual Meeting Snowbird, Utah.

August 7-12, 2000

XXI IUFRO World Forestry Congress

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Information: iufroxxi@frim.gov.my. Website: <http://frim.gov.my/iufro.html>

August 28- September 1, 2000

New Zealand Ecological Society Conference
Hamilton

CONTACT EMAIL ADDRESSES**NZ EcolSoc email list server**

Please note that we don't promise that messages will be frequent, or gripping; this is a means of communication, not a promise of enlightenment! It will work if ecologists here use it (well).

To subscribe send a message to the automatic Mailserv processor at:

nzecosoc-request@csc.canterbury.ac.nz

The recommended way to subscribe is to send a message with two lines:

SUBSCRIBE NZECOSOC

END

UNSUBSCRIBE NZECOSOC

This is the command you should use if you want to stop receiving mail from this list.

Once subscribed, you will receive instructions on how to send messages, unsubscribe etc. PLEASE KEEP THESE INSTRUCTIONS AND FOLLOW THEM.

For information on the listserver contact the newsletter editor (astrid@mad.scientist.com) or myself at d.kelly@botn.canterbury.ac.nz. For information on the Australian listserver contact Dave Kelly.

To join the ENVIROWEEDS email discussion groups in Australia contact Rod Randall (email rprandall@agric.wa.gov.au) or to send a message to the discussion group, use:

ENVIROWEEDS@majordomo.nre.vic.gov.au

IUCN Invasive species list contact Dick Veitch (email dveitch@kiwilink.co.nz) or to post to the list send a message to Aliens-L@indaba.iucn.org

WORLD WIDE WEB SITES

Focus on invasive and alien species.

- The list of the aquatic alien species found in the Baltic Sea area (including its coastal lagoons, etc.) updated recently. <http://www.ku.lt/nemo/species.htm>
- Keep up to date with weed activities around Australia and overseas: <http://www.agric.wa.gov.au/progserv/plants/weeds/calendar.htm>
- All your weed information on the web. Start here for hotlinks around the globe: <http://www.agric.wa.gov.au/progserv/Plants/weeds/links.htm>
- Invasive plants list on the web: <http://www.agric.wa.gov.au/progserv/Plants/weeds/weeds/weedlist.htm>
- Weed Risk Assessment Home Page: <http://www.agric.wa.gov.au/progserv/plants/weeds/weedsci2.htm>
- Weed List Page: <http://www.agric.wa.gov.au/progserv/plants/weeds/weeds/weedlist.htm>
- Weed Activity Calender: <http://www.agric.wa.gov.au/progserv/plants/weeds/calendar.htm>
- WeedBusters Home page: <http://www.agric.wa.gov.au/progserv/plants/weeds/buster/buster.htm>
- Weed Science Group Home Page: <http://www.agric.wa.gov.au/progserv/plants/weeds/>
- Plant Protection Society & Western Weeds Homepage: <http://www.wantree.com.au/~weeds/>
- Abstracts for the Greater New England Symposium on the Ecology of Invasive Species. To reach the page go to: <http://www.yale.edu/yff/html/home.html> and scroll down to 'Education and Outreach', click on forums, and then on The Greater New England Symposium on the Ecology of Invasive Species. Or skip the frames display and go directly to: http://www.yale.edu/yff/html/body_invasive%20ii.html
- Workshop on "Methods to control and eradicate non-native terrestrial vertebrates", Malta on 3-5 June 1999, English Web site: <http://www.coe.fr/eng/act-e/eenviro.htm> or French Web site: <http://www.coe.fr/fr/act-fr/fenviro.htm>
- Index of New Zealand weeds: <http://www.boprc.govt.nz/www/green/weedindx.htm>
- INVADERS Database <http://invader.dbs.umt.edu>
- NZ Plant Protection Conference abstracts: <http://www.hortnet.co.nz/publications/nzpps/proceeds.htm>

- IUCN Invasive Species Specialist Group <http://www.issg.org/>
- Hawaiian Ecosystems at Risk <http://www.hear.org/>
- USDA Forest Health Monitoring Program: <http://wukkiw.ncfes.umn.edu/fhm/fhm-hp.htm>
- Information about the Vertebrate Pest Conference is available on: <http://www.davis.com/~vpc/welcome.htm>

Journals or environmental news services.

- Australian Journal of Zoology and Botany have Early Alert Services. You can view the contents page, and access the abstracts of papers online, start at <http://www.publish.csiro.au/journals>
- Electronic Services from Elsevier Publishing; ScienceDirect, Online Journals and Services: <http://www.elsevier.nl/homepage/elecserve.htm>
- Conservatin Ecology A peer-reviewed online journal: <http://www.consecol.org/Journal/>
- Nature: <http://www.nature.com/> Including a discount for full online access to the text of the journal for NZ and Aus students
- ENN Daily environmental News e-mail edition: <http://www.enn.com/news/index.asp>
- Ecological Society of Australia Incorporated Home Page: <http://life.csu.edu.au/esa/>
- Ecological Society of America: <http://esa.sdsc.edu/>
- ABC Science net: <http://www.abc.net.au/science/planet/default.htm>

Miscellaneous

- The site for the Australasian Section of IUCN/SSC Reintroduction Specialist Group is designed to provide links among reintroduction specialists in Australasia as well as linking us to reintroduction specialists around the world. It is currently the only website in the world devoted to reintroduction biology, and should be an invaluable resource to anyone interested in this field. The New Zealand portion is particularly well developed, with a comprehensive list of reintroduction contact people, information on procedures and guidelines, a rundown of reintroduction projects in the 1990s, information on some planned reintroductions, and a list of publications on reintroduction. The URL is <http://www.massey.ac.nz/~DArmstro/rsg.htm>.
- The World Conservation Union IUCN homepage: <http://www.iucn.org/>
- The Mad Science Network: <http://www.madsci.org/>

New Zealand Ecological Society Conference
28 June - 2 July 1999, Blenheim

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Conference Location: The conference venue is the **Blenheim Country Lodge**. The Country Lodge hotel is located in the centre of Blenheim, Marlborough — New Zealand's sunniest town, premium viticultural region, and gateway to the Marlborough Sounds and Nelson Lakes.

Major sponsors: Landcare Research, Sinclair Cummings Trust, and Marlborough Research Centre Trust.

Enquiries: Alan Rose, Landcare Research, Private Bag 1007, Blenheim.

Fax: 03 578 0153. email: arose@hort.cri.nz

Conference programme:

	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
Mon	Postgrad colloquium (students only).		
Tues	Registration 8:30 - 10:30. Contributed papers 10:30 - 11:30. Official conference opening 11:30 - 12:00.	Symposium: <i>Sustaining tussock grasslands for conservation and production</i> 1:00 - 5:30. Guest Speaker: Dr Amy Austin, University of Buenos Aires.	Taste Marlborough Poster session
Wed	Contributed papers 8:30 - 10:00. Symposium: <i>Mainland Islands in theory and practice</i> 10:30 - 12:00. Guest Speaker: John Innes, 1998 NZES award winner.	Symposium: <i>Mainland Islands in theory and practice</i> 1:00 - 4:00. Contributed papers 4:00 - 5:30.	AGM Dinner
Thur	All day field trips to Mt Gladstone or Lake Rotoiti, or Wine Trail		
Fri	Contributed papers 8:30 - 12:00.	Contributed papers 1:00 - 3:00.	

All delegates abstracts for papers or posters should have been send by **May 10** to: **Alan Rose, Marlborough Research Centre, Private Bag 1007, Blenheim, email arose@hort.cri.nz.**

1. **Conference Registration** Includes lunches and morning and afternoon teas.

Waged members of NZES

Full conference \$105:

ordays @ \$55 per day:

OR Student and unwaged members

Full conference: \$50

ordays @ \$25 per day

OR Non-members

Full conference \$120:

ordays @\$60 per day:

2. **Taste Marlborough, Tuesday evening** Platters of local produce.

Award-winning Saint Clair wines supplied at reduced rates

.... people @ \$25 per person:

3. **Conference Dinner, Wednesday evening** Includes meal, initial drinks, entertainment.

..... people @ \$50 per person:

4. **All day field trips, Thursday** Snacks, lunch, drinks, included

- bring warm clothing and sturdy footwear.

(a) Awatere grasslands @ \$25 per person:

(travel by 4WD vehicle, numbers limited).

(b) Rotoiti mainland island @ \$40 per person:

(travel by coach).

5. **Wine Trail, Thursday**

Do not pay here. Register and pay for the wine trail on arrival at the venue.

Guided coach tour, 10:15 am to 3:00 pm Thursday.

TOTAL ENCLOSED

\$.....

() **Cheque enclosed (Payable to NZES CONFERENCE)**

Return this Form, with Payment, by 31st May 1999 Late registrations (after 31st May): add \$20

NZES Conference Registration Form

Post this form and payment by **31 May 1999** to:

Alan Rose, Marlborough Research Centre, Private Bag 1007, Blenheim.

Surname: Title: First Name:

Full Postal Address:

.....

.....

Day time Phone number: Fax:

Email:

- () **I am offering a paper / poster** (cross out the options that do not apply)
The deadline for submitting abstracts is 10 May 1999.

Students:

Use this form only if you are attending the main conference. Contact Ben Reddiex reddieb@lincoln.ac.nz if: (1) you wish to attend the student-only day on Monday, (2) you want to apply for a student travel grant for members attending the main conference, or (3) you want to be considered for the best student paper/poster award.

- () **I am a student attending the main conference.**

Day Registrations Only

If you are enrolling for only part of the conference, tick the day(s) you wish to attend:

Tuesday () **Wednesday** () **Friday** ()

Accommodation and travel

Book your own travel and accommodation. If possible stay at the venue, **Blenheim Country Lodge**, to significantly reduce conference costs. Rooms are \$95 per night (one rate for double, twin or single). Send the enclosed accommodation form to Blenheim Country Lodge, PO Box 747, Blenheim, email bclhotel@xtra.co.nz, fax: 03 578 0337, or phone 0800 655 079 for enquiries. For alternative accommodation, contact Wendy at the Blenheim Information Centre. Phone 0800 262 752.

Special needs

Please specify (diet, mobility etc):

Office Holders of the New Zealand Ecological Society 1998/99

In the first instance, please send postal or email correspondence to:

Susan Sheppard/ Angela Wilkinson
Secretarial Assistants
PO Box 25178
Christchurch
phone/fax 03-384 2432
email: sheppars@ihug.co.nz

Craig Miller
President
Dept of Conservation
Private Bag 701
Hokitika
phone 03-755 8301
fax 03-755 8380
email: cmiller@doc.govt.nz

Wren Green
Vice president
EcoLogic Conservation Consultants
2 Hinau Rd, Hataitai, Wellington 6003
Phone +64 4-386 2359
fax +64 4-386 2361
email wrengreen@clear.net.nz

Dave Kelly
Secretary
PAMS
University of Canterbury
Private Bag 4800
Christchurch 8001
phone 03-364 2782
fax 03-364 2083
email: d.kelly@botn.canterbury.ac.nz

Colin O' Donnell
Treasurer
Dept of Conservation
Private Bag
Christchurch
phone 03-379 9758
fax 03-365 1388
email: codonnell@doc.govt.nz

Dr Judith Roper-Lindsay
Councillor
Forestry Road
RD 2, Rangiora
Phone (work) 03-366 8891
fax: 03-365 7539
email: judithrl@boffamiskell.co.nz

Janet Wilmshurst
Councillor
Landcare Research
PO Box 69
Lincoln 815
Phone: 03-325-6700
Fax: 03-325-2418
email: WilmshurstJ@landcare.cri.nz

Ben Reddiex
Councillor
Awards Convenor
Ecology and Entomology Group
PO Box 84
Lincoln University
Phone: 03-325-3838 extn 8386
email: reddieb@lincoln.zc.nz

Bruce Burns
Councillor
Landcare Research
Private Bag 3127
Hamilton
Phone
Fax: 07-858-4964
email: burnsb@landcare.cri.nz

David Wardle
Incumbent Journal Editor
Landcare Research
PO Box 69
Lincoln 815
Phone: 03-325-6700
Fax: 03-325-2418
email: wardled@landcare.cri.nz

John Parkes
Interim Journal Editor
PO Box 64, Lincoln
Phone: 03-325-6700
email: ParkesJ@landcare.cri.nz

Astrid Dijkgraaf
Newsletter Editor
Department of Conservation
Private Bag 3016, Wanganui
Phone: 06-345-2402
Fax: 06-345-8712
email: astrid@mad.scientist.com

Jason Roxburgh
Submissions Convenor
Department of Conservation
PO Box 343, Thames
Phone : 07-867-9185
Fax: 07-867-9186
email: jroxburgh@doc.govt.nz

Alan Rose
1999 Conference Organiser
Landcare Research
Private Bag 1007
Blenheim
Phone: 03-577-2374
Fax: 03-578-0153
email: arose@hort.cri.nz

Teri McClelland
Convenor Education Working Group
c/- Dept of Conservation
PO Box 743, Invercargill

Dr Katherine Dickinson
Australian Ecological Society representative
Botany Department
University of Otago
PO Box 56, Dunedin
Phone: 03-479-9059
Fax: 03-479-7583
email: Kath.Dickinson@planta.otago.ac.nz

This Newsletter was produced by Astrid Dijkgraaf and Jeremy Rolfe.

Contributions for the newsletter – news, views, letters, cartoons, etc. – are welcomed. If possible, please send articles for the newsletter both on disk and in hard copy. 3.5" disks are preferred; MS Word, Word Perfect or ASCII file text, formatted for Macintosh or MS-DOS. Please do not use complex formatting; capital letters, italics, bold, and hard returns only, no spacing between paragraphs. Send disk and hard copy to:

Astrid Dijkgraaf
Dept of Conservation
Private Bag 3016
Wanganui

phone (wk) 06-345 2402
phone (hm) 06-348 9178
fax 06-345 8712
email: astrid@mad.scientist.com

Next deadline for the newsletter is 10 July 1999.

Unless indicated otherwise, the views expressed in this Newsletter are not necessarily those of the New Zealand Ecological Society or its Council.

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