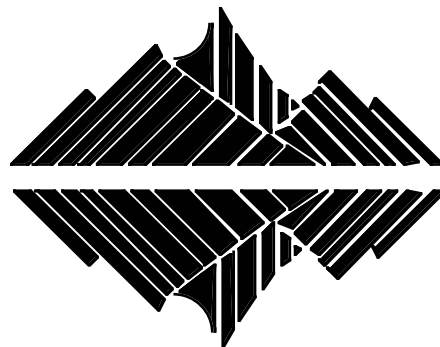


Ecological Society Newsletter



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NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

The article deadline for the next newsletter is 30 June 2001 and I invite all members to forward any interesting articles, graphics, book reviews, and upcoming conference details. I am interested in all information relating to NZ and overseas ecological issues and would like to incorporate a variety of different (even conflicting) viewpoints.

In this issue we provide details and the registration form for our upcoming 50th Jubilee Conference to be held in Christchurch – hope to see you there! Also we continue with an interesting debate regarding the state and possible future of the *New Zealand Journal of Ecology*. Note: the timing of each quarterly newsletter means that sometimes you may not get much advance warning of certain conferences. Remember the quickest way to get information out there is to use the E-mail listserv (see instructions at the end of the newsletter).

James Ross
Newsletter editor

CALL FOR MOTIONS FOR AGM

If anyone has any matters they want discussed and voted on at the AGM, such motions can only be tabled and discussed as of right if they have been notified to members a month beforehand (i.e., in the next newsletter, which will go out in July 2001). Late motions can only be accepted in the last month or at the meeting with the permission of a 2/3 vote from those attending the AGM. So if you have a motion or topic you want to put to the AGM, please send it to the Secretary in time for inclusion in the next newsletter (by 30 June). Any explanatory material can also be included in the newsletter too.

Dave Kelly
Secretary

DRAFT PROGRAMME FOR THE JUBILEE NZES CONFERENCE AND CALL FOR PAPERS

On 27–30 August this year (2001) the NZ Ecological Society is celebrating its 50th Jubilee. This year's conference at the University of Canterbury in Christchurch is going to be an opportunity to celebrate and also to review progress in ecology in New Zealand. We hope you will be able to come and make this a conference to remember!

The NZES conference will have as an underpinning theme: *'The uniqueness of New Zealand ecosystems, and how this is reflected in NZ ecological research'*. The theme will be considered in some overview talks on the first day, and also in the four proposed symposium topics for the subsequent sessions. The conference is also being held in conjunction with Systanz so there will be a joint session with that society including the hybridisation symposium.

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50TH JUBILEE CONFERENCE DRAFT PROGRAMME

Sunday 26 August to Thursday 30 August

Sunday 26: Student session

(contact Laura Sessions:

l.sessions@botn.canterbury.ac.nz)

Monday 27 am: Jubilee papers 8.30–12.30

- *Carol West* Presidential welcome
- *Morgan Williams* Sustaining a Gondwanan remnant through the 21st century: Some navigation challenges
- *Peter Wardle* Regeneration of native conifers – how the largest, most long-lived organisms in New Zealand maintain their niches in an inconstant environment
- *Ian Atkinson* Successional trends on the northern offshore islands of New Zealand
- *Hugh Tyndale-Biscoe* Opossum to possum: changing perceptions of a New Zealand mammal
- *Richard Duncan* Publishing trends in the New Zealand Journal of Ecology
- *Dave Kelly* NZES Award Address: Looking for a canary being stalked by a black cat in a coal mine: assessing the health of bird-plant mutualisms in New Zealand.

Monday 27 pm: Symposium 1 “Ecology of beech forests” (Convenor: Dave Kelly)

- *Rob Allen & David Wardle* How well do we understand *Nothofagus* community interactions?
- *Jacqueline Beggs & Richard Toft* Restructuring of native invertebrates in beech forests by an alien species
- *Elaine Murphy* Vertebrates in beech forests – rodents, stoats and birds
- *Angus McIntosh & Per Nystrom* Terrestrial/aquatic interactions in beech forest streams
- *Matt Maitland et al.* Does DOC know enough about beech forests to manage them?
- AGM

Tuesday 28 am: Symposium 2 “Introduced species as model systems” (Convenor: Richard Duncan)

- *Hazel Chapman* *Hieracium pilosella* – a useful model species for a range of evolutionary questions
- *Kevin Simon & Colin Townsend* The impact of freshwater invaders on nutrient cycling in streams: Can individual taxa control ecosystem processes?
- *Helen Harman, Jane Memmott & Pauline Syrett* Weed biocontrol agents as model invaders

- *Richard Duncan & David Forsyth* The probability of island colonisation: using mammal introductions to test for effects of island area and latitude

Tuesday 28 pm: Symposium 3 “Agents of critical decline in biodiversity” (Convenor: Dave Norton)

- *David Whitehead* Global climate change as an agent of change
- *Liz Wedderburn* Agricultural policy as an agent of change
- *David Norton* How can we manage biodiversity in the face of change?
- Conference dinner

Wednesday 29 am: Symposium 3 “Hybridisation” joint meeting with SYSTANZ (Convenor: Adrian Paterson)

- *Madeleine van Oppen* Hybridisation and speciation in reef corals of the genus *Acropora*: a molecular genetic approach
- *Murray Williams* Hybrid waterfowl: case studies of conceptual and management uncertainty
- *Tristan Armstrong* Habitat selection and plant speciation in the Australian Alps.
- *G Wallis & J Waters* Where do we draw the line in conserving species? A case study from galaxiids
- *Mary Morgan Richards* Inter- and intra-specific hybridization and hybrid zones in weta
- *Peter Lockhart* Phylogenetic networks for studying late Tertiary–Quaternary plant radiations
- *Geoff Chambers* Using molecular methods to study hybridization in NZ native birds
- *Matthew Chan* Hybridization in Forbes’s Parakeet

Contributed papers will be presented after each symposium

Thursday 30: Field trips

The conference and Ecological Society membership forms are in the removal supplement located in the middle of this newsletter.

As well as these symposia, there will be the usual sessions of contributed papers on whatever topics people want to offer. We would particularly welcome any talks that introduce new results in the historical context of the last 50 years (see details below).

CALL FOR PAPERS

We welcome submission of abstracts for oral or poster presentations. These can be associated with the symposia above or on any other topic. Talks will be 15 minutes long and 5 minutes for questions. There will be prizes for the best talk and poster by a student (defined as presenting work done for a degree; student must be first author and for talks must present the talk) so be sure to tell us if you are eligible for this.

Deadline for abstracts: **30 June 2001**.

Format: please use 12 point Times Roman font or similar.

Line 1: are you offering a TALK or a POSTER?

Write STUDENT if you are eligible for the student prize.

Line 2: Title in bold (brief, informative and funny, but not so funny it's not informative)

Line 3: author's names (underline presenter of talk)

Line 4: authors' address(es)

Line 5: blank line

Line 6: Abstract (max 200 words)

For example:

STUDENT TALK

FISH or fowl? A re-evaluation of the taxonomy of galaxiids using DNA data.

Brian Smith and Jane Brown

Department of Piscology, University of Eastern Southland, PO Box 3, Tuatapere

Recent work on the 12S RNA of native galaxiidae shows that they are more closely related to aquatic chickens than... etc up to 200 words.

Please **send by email** to:

ecol_conference@botn.canterbury.ac.nz (word attachments saved as RTF format or plain text in the email) **or by post** to NZES conference organisers, PAMS, University of Canterbury, Private Bag 4800, Christchurch.

2001 NEW ZEALAND ECOLOGICAL SOCIETY AWARD

Nominations for the 2001 NZES Award are now invited from any members. This award, which is made annually, recognises society members who have made an outstanding contribution to the study and application of ecological science.

The award will be made to the person(s) who have published the best original research into the ecology of New Zealand, and its dependencies (including the Ross Dependency), **or** the person(s) who have made the most outstanding contribution to applied ecology, particularly conservation and management, in New Zealand and its dependencies. Recipients of the award may be asked to give a presentation of their work at the society's next annual conference.

In 2000, the award was made to Dr Dave Kelly, University of Canterbury. Other recipients are listed on the society's web site (www.nzes.org.nz). Note that council has changed the requirement that the research recognised is just for the previous 2 years. Furthermore, we are considering a name change for this award.

This is your chance to help acknowledge the contribution to ecology of a society member. Don't be shy – you don't have to nominate yourself. Most people must know someone they think is worthy of the award.

Nominations should be made on the form included in this issue and forwarded to the Awards Convenor no later than 31 July 2001.

2001 NEW ZEALAND ECOLOGICAL SOCIETY AWARD NOMINATION

Nominee

Nominated by

Statement of support including reference to any relevant publications

.....

Signature Date:

Post or email nominations to: Jacqueline Beggs, Landcare Research, Private Bag 6, Nelson.

Email: beggsj@landcare.cri.nz by **31 July 2001**

THE FUTURE OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL OF ECOLOGY – AN ALTERNATIVE PERSPECTIVE

Linklater and Cameron (2001) published an analysis of the publishing patterns of New Zealand and Australian ecologists, and based on this, Linklater (2001) discussed aspects of the future of the *New Zealand Journal of Ecology* (NZJE). Specifically, Linklater (2001) paints a negative picture for the future of NZJE, and proposes a remedy which consists of NZJE repackaging itself as an international conservation journal entitled *Conservation and Management Ecology*. While Linklater and Cameron (2001) present a useful analysis of historical publishing trends of New Zealand ecologists, I cannot agree with the interpretations placed on this study by Linklater (2001) and also believe that his proposed remedy is more likely to harm than help our journal. This response addresses both these points.

The future of NZJE

Linklater (2001) presents two reasons for his pessimism about the future of NZJE. I am not persuaded that either of these is valid. His first reason is that there was an “alarming” fall in subscriptions in the early 1990s. However, Linklater does not consider the reasons why subscriptions of journals fall. Over the past few years libraries throughout the world have severely cut journal subscriptions because of escalating costs and diminishing budgets, and because electronic access to journal contents pages and abstracts has become increasingly widespread. Given that most journals are currently facing reduced subscriptions, this is not a particularly useful criterion for assessing the success of NZJE. Linklater (2001) ignores a much more direct measure of the journal’s success, which is the number of publishable manuscripts that it can attract. In fact, over the past 15 years NZJE has continued to grow (Table 1), because of the increasing numbers of manuscripts submitted to NZJE. Indeed, over the past three years, NZJE has attracted record numbers of manuscripts and we have had to increase our rejection rate accordingly. These are not signs of a journal struggling to survive. Had Linklater (2001) taken into account a relevant, not an irrelevant, indicator of the success of NZJE, then he would presumably have arrived at the completely opposite conclusion about its future.

The second reason is based on Linklater’s own analysis, demonstrating that over time the percentage of papers published in NZJE on the impacts of exotic species and eradication techniques, relative to those

on fundamental ecology of native species, has continued to increase. However, this analysis is incomplete because it considers only percentages of published manuscripts, not absolute totals. To address this point, I have performed my own analysis of the types of papers published by NZJE over the past 15 years (Table 1). When only *percentages* are considered, my analysis, like Linklater’s, shows a clear decline in the relative contribution of manuscripts dealing with fundamental ecology. However, when *totals* are considered, the absolute numbers of manuscripts on fundamental ecology published in NZJE has remained static. The increased percentage of papers published on conservation and management issues in NZJE has occurred simply because NZJE has undergone significant growth over the past few years, and this growth is due to a large increase in conservation-related papers being submitted to the journal. This increase has *not* been at the expense of fundamental ecological papers being submitted to NZJE, a critical point unfortunately not considered by Linklater (2001).

The reason for the percentage decline of papers on the fundamental ecology of native species being submitted to NZJE is not because we are increasingly “losing” these sorts of papers to international journals as claimed by Linklater (2001). Instead NZJE is simply reflecting the fact that an increasing proportion of ecological research being done in New Zealand is conservation and management focused, and this is a direct result of Government policy over the past fifteen years. Firstly, since its formation in 1987, the Department of Conservation (DOC) has become increasingly research active, and is now one of the main suppliers of manuscripts to NZJE. These manuscripts are clearly at the applied end of the spectrum. Secondly, there has been an increasing expectation by Government, as enacted by FRST, for scientific research to become increasingly end-user focused and to show tangible benefits or “outcomes”. This has resulted in an emphasis on conservation- and management-related ecological research, at the expense of fundamental ecological research on native species, being done in New Zealand. Indeed, the only major source of funding in New Zealand explicitly intended for supporting fundamental ecological research is the Marsden Fund, which currently funds about two or three projects concerning the ecology of native species each year, and supports only a tiny proportion of New Zealand’s total ecological research effort.

Further insights can be gained by examining the sorts of fundamental ecological New Zealand manuscripts Linklater (2001) claims are being “lost” to “the larger and more prestigious international journals”. Through the use of the electronic Current

Contents search engine I examined all the papers published by New Zealand ecologists in those major international journals that focus on fundamental ecological work through the year 2000 (i.e., *Ecology*, *Ecological Monographs*, *American Naturalist*, *Oikos*, *Oecologia*, *Ecology Letters*, *Functional Ecology*, *Journal of Ecology*, *Journal of Animal Ecology*). During that year, New Zealand ecologists published 27 papers in these journals. However, many of these papers were highly theoretical and based on model systems, and several did not involve native New Zealand organisms. Even when native species were used as the study organism, the focus of the study was some sort of major theoretical concept or theory, not the fundamental ecology of the native species themselves (the native organisms were instead simply the “tools” through which the concepts were investigated). This is unsurprising; most of the above journals have rejection rates of 70% or more and routinely decline otherwise publishable manuscripts simply on the basis that they are unlikely to be of “general interest” to the “international” (largely North American and European) readership. A manuscript submitted to such a journal in which the focus was the fundamental ecology of a native New Zealand species would almost certainly be declined on the grounds that it is of local, not international, interest. Such manuscripts are often of considerable interest to New Zealand ecologists, and contrary to the claims made by Linklater (2001) most of them are published in New Zealand journals, including *NZJE*.

It is also of interest that just four New Zealand ecologists have between them either authored or coauthored over half (53%) of these 27 manuscripts. All four have enjoyed significant support from the New Zealand Marsden Fund for fundamental research; most of these manuscripts are based on research funded by the Marsden Fund and all work largely at the theoretical end of the spectrum. The Marsden Fund is quite explicit in requiring the work it supports to be internationally targeted and there is the expectation that this work addresses issues of international (usually theoretical) rather than local interest and is published in the international literature. It is unrealistic for *NZJE* to directly compete with journals like *Oikos* or *Ecology* for such manuscripts, nor is it the aim of *NZJE* to do so.

Further, all the analyses by Linklater and Cameron (2001) of international publishing trends by New Zealand ecologists [and upon which Linklater (2001) bases his conclusions] have major statistical limitations which may invalidate their conclusions. This is because the analyses considered only the international publication trends of authors publishing in *NZJE* over 1993-1997, rather than all New

Zealand ecologists including those who do not regularly contribute to *NZJE*. This results in what statisticians call a “selected” sample in which a non-random subset of the population (i.e., manuscripts in international journals published by ecologists who also contributed to *NZJE* during 1993-1997) is used to derive inferences about the whole population (i.e., manuscripts published in international journals by all New Zealand ecologists). The study by Linklater and Cameron (2001) is also limited by considering percentages rather than totals of the types of manuscripts published internationally by New Zealand ecologists. The correct analysis would involve searching back-issues of the main international journals for papers by New Zealand authors, and categorising the totals in a similar manner to those in Table 1.

The remedy?

The proposed solution to the problem that Linklater (2001) believes *NZJE* is facing is to repackage our journal as an “international” journal and rename it “*Conservation and Management Ecology*”. I believe that such a change is likely to harm, rather than help, the journal. About a third of the manuscripts that we are currently receiving focus on fundamental ecology and would not fit well within a journal with such a title. Such a change would not work in the interests of those New Zealand ecologists who currently choose to publish fundamental ecological papers in *NZJE* and would deny them of a widely read local outlet for such papers. Further, this change means that we would only have about 22 manuscripts a year to select from, rather than the current 33 or so. This would not be sufficient to maintain the current momentum of the journal and additional manuscripts would need to emerge from elsewhere.

The position taken by Linklater (2001) is that once we go “international” we would begin to attract manuscripts from elsewhere, including from overseas sources (notably other Pacific Rim countries). However, unlike Linklater, I do not believe that we would attract large numbers of high quality overseas manuscripts, and this is apparent from an analysis of rejection rates of manuscripts submitted to *NZJE*. For those manuscripts submitted since 1 January 1999 for which a final decision has been made, 67% have been formally accepted and 33% have been rejected. However, when only manuscripts sourced from New Zealand are considered the rejection rate over that period is only 22% while the rejection rate for overseas-sourced manuscripts (including those sourced from other Pacific Rim countries) is 100%. The difference between these two figures is highly statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 14.0$, $P = 0.0002$). Every manuscript sourced from overseas received since

1 January 1999 has failed to meet the minimum scientific standards for publication in *NZJE*, according to advice from expert reviewers and Editorial Board members. In other words, the scientific standard of manuscripts sourced from overseas ecologists [and those that Linklater *et al.* (2001) believes we should be targeting] is on average much lower than that sourced from New Zealand ecologists. It is significant that some of these overseas ecologists who have submitted manuscripts to *NZJE* regularly publish in major international journals, suggesting that the manuscripts that they send us represent their worst rather than their best work. I suggest that changing the focus of our journal to attract more of those kinds of manuscripts is not in the Society's best interests.

In this light, if as suggested by Linklater (2001) we repackage our journal as an international "conservation" journal aimed at attracting more overseas contributions, I believe that we would simply attract a greater number of weak papers sourced from overseas ecologists. There are already several international journals actively publishing in this area. The two most highly rated of these are the *Journal of Applied Ecology* and *Ecological Applications*, and *Conservation Biology* and *Biological Conservation* also have a respectable standing. Below these four journals is a whole raft of second-tier conservation journals, the sorts of journals that people direct their weakest manuscripts to, or those manuscripts that are unlikely to ever become published in a major journal. These second-tier conservation journals have minimal impact, have difficulty attracting manuscripts, and are often struggling to survive. If we repackaged ourselves as an international conservation journal then we would simply not have the resources to compete on the international arena for the best manuscripts with large and established journals like *Conservation Biology* or *Ecological Applications*. In this light, and based on the above data on rejection rates by *NZJE*, I believe that if we went down the road suggested by Linklater (2001) we would simply become another second-tier conservation journal, and a burial ground for weak manuscripts that would be unlikely to meet the standards required for publication in the major conservation journals.

It is interesting that Linklater (2001) points to our Australian counterpart as an example we should consider following. In order to package it as a more "international" journal, its title was recently changed from "*Australian Journal of Ecology*" to "*Austral Ecology*", it was given the label of "the premier journal in the Southern Hemisphere for basic and applied ecological research", and has been actively marketed in New Zealand. However, there is no

evidence that this proactive change has borne much fruit. If, as many suspect, part of this new strategy involves actively competing with *NZJE* for New Zealand sourced manuscripts, then this strategy has not been particularly successful. In the seven issues of *Austral Ecology* published since its name change (excluding collections of conference proceedings papers) there has been just one New Zealand – sourced manuscript published. Given that authors will usually publish their manuscripts in outlets where the target audience is likely to find them, perhaps this is not surprising. If one's audience is the New Zealand ecological community, surely it is bit pointless to bury one's manuscript in an Australian journal simply because it has recently undergone a facelift – especially when literally hundreds of New Zealand ecologists have personal subscriptions to *NZJE*.

So, in total, I believe that the changes proposed by Linklater (2001) would involve us relinquishing our unique position as the sole journal worldwide specialising explicitly in the ecology of the New Zealand region, and instead becoming simply another second tier conservation journal in an already crowded marketplace, struggling to survive and being forced to publish second-rate manuscripts in order to remain viable.

Implications

Unlike Linklater (2001) I do not believe that the available evidence points to a bleak future for *NZJE* if we continue down our present path. We continue to attract large numbers of manuscripts, which reflect the breadth of ecological research being carried out in New Zealand, with the exception of certain branches of theoretical ecology and aquatic ecology. The relative balance of the different topics covered in *NZJE* is likely to be driven by the types of research carried out in New Zealand, which is ultimately determined by extrinsic factors such as Government policy. The success of *NZJE* is determined by the flow of manuscripts that we receive, which is likely to be strongly influenced by extrinsic factors that influence the productivity of New Zealand ecologists. This is again affected by Government policy; the healthy flow of manuscripts to *NZJE* reflects the generally favourable climate for doing ecological research in New Zealand at the moment, particularly in conservation-related topics. A return of the type of science policy and restructuring that damaged New Zealand science a decade or so ago would again severely impair scientific productivity and therefore the flow of manuscripts to *NZJE*, and this remains the biggest long-term threat to the journal as well as to New Zealand ecological research at large.

Ultimately the success of *NZJE* is dependent

upon the support that it receives from New Zealand ecologists. For those who want to see *NZJE* continue to prosper, my advice is two-fold: (1) whenever possible and appropriate, cite very recent papers published in *NZJE* in any manuscript that you write since this boosts the Journal's "Impact Factor" which translates to greater overseas subscriptions and (2) continue to send us interesting manuscripts based on your research findings, as well as Forum and Review articles on topics that you think might be of interest to the readership of *NZJE*.

Acknowledgements

For helpful comments and/or discussions I thank Matt McGlone, Dave Kelly, Duane Peltzer, Janet Wilmshurst and Carol West.

References

- Linklater (2001) Fifty years of publishing by the New Zealand Ecological Society: where do we go from here? *Ecological Society Newsletter*, 97:8-10.
- Linklater, W. & Cameron, E. Z. (2001) Publishing by New Zealand and Australian ecologists: trends and comparisons. *New Zealand Journal of Ecology* 25:101-106.

David Wardle

Editor, New Zealand Journal of Ecology

Table 1. Percentages and total numbers of papers in *NZJE* which deal with conservation and management ecology, and which deal with fundamental ecology of New Zealand's flora and fauna, published over each of three five-year periods. Special issues and collections of conference papers are excluded from the analysis.

Period	Conservation and management papers	Fundamental ecological papers	Total (Percent)
1986-1990	39 (56%)	31 (44%)	70 (100%)
1991-1995	45 (61%)	29 (39%)	74 (100%)
1996-2000	62 (67%)	31 (33%)	93 (100%)

CONFERENCE REPORT – MULTIFUNCTIONAL LANDSCAPES: INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES TO LANDSCAPE RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT

Submitted by: Craig Miller, Department of Conservation, Hokitika, (cmiller@doc.govt.nz); and Judith Roper-Lindsay, Ecologist at Large, Switzerland, (judithrl@datacomm.ch)

We expect a lot from the landscapes we live in. We expect them to provide a financial return from

resource extraction and use. We expect them to provide a place for native plants and animals to live. We expect them to provide for aesthetic appreciation, for spiritual experiences, and a sense of identity. However, we run into a problem. We have spatially segregated our landscapes: we have production landscapes (typically farming or forestry); we have protection landscapes (reserves, national parks); and we have urban areas (towns and cities). But now more than ever we are expecting these mono-functional landscapes to provide multiple functions, and the boundaries are becoming blurred. How do we manage these landscapes? How do we understand what people derive or seek from their landscapes? How can we effectively plan and implement 'desired future landscapes'?

While these questions may seem uniquely New Zealand, they are in fact international. Consequently, the Centre for Landscape Research, Roskilde University organised a conference entitled: '*Multifunctional Landscapes: interdisciplinary approaches to landscape research and management*', held in Roskilde, Denmark (October 17–21, 2000).

The conference sought to bring together people with an interest in describing, understanding, and/or managing landscapes from disciplines as diverse as the sciences, humanities, social sciences, architecture, and the arts. Most were Scandinavian, with a high proportion from those mid-European countries whose location isn't marked on your old school atlas, a smattering of British and North Americans, and a few 'others'. It was based on the premise that the complexity of landscapes cannot be investigated appropriately by single disciplines, rather there is a need to have a problem-oriented research effort across disciplines. Another premise, typically European, was that the landscape is the visible form of the interaction between ecological and cultural processes. The word "landscape" is widely used in Europe, by scientists, landscape architects, and planners, and it doesn't seem to scare politicians there in the way that it does in New Zealand – in fact it is a comfortable way for them to deal with the combination of people and nature. The Council of Europe has a *Landscape Convention*, which outlines measures for awareness-raising, training and education, and identification and assessment to enable landscape protection, management and planning.

A series of pre-conference field trips introduced participants to the landscape around Copenhagen. Field trip topics included the coastal area, landscape similarities between eastern Denmark and southern Sweden, two areas which have recently been linked again by a road/rail bridge, and sub-urban land-use between Copenhagen and Roskilde (this being an intensive mix of pasture, housing, and recreational

forest). It was pointed out that this 'new' forest was primarily planted for recreation and some production, but that now it is important in ground-water protection, biodiversity enhancement, and carbon sequestration.

The Minister of Environment, Ladislav Miklos, from the Slovak Republic, opened the conference. The Minister is a former Professor of Landscape Ecology turned politician. His key points were: 1) that Agenda 21 of the Rio Convention on Biodiversity requires an integrated approach to the management of landscapes to provide for economic, ecological, and social sustainability. Yet there has been little real development, and only partial (ineffective) approaches to integrated management; 2) that conflicts of interest over the use of landscapes were the major source of environmental problems; and 3) that it must be possible to plan and manage for an ecologically optimum organisation of space to provide for economic, ecological, and social sustainability. Planning is a tool for organising the region/landscape to meet multiple objectives, and spatial planning is the best broad-scale framework for integration.

The three other plenary speakers were: Dr Marc Antrop, University of Ghent, Belgium; Kevin Parris, Agriculture Directorate, OECD, France; and Dr Marcia Eaton, University of Minnesota, USA.

Marc Antrop noted that 'landscape' has hit the political agenda, particularly in the European Union (EU), therefore, there is great interest in landscape change and planning. He pointed out that in the 19th century transportation and urbanisation were the driving forces of landscape change, now it is globalisation.

Kevin Parris defined agricultural landscapes as the visible outcome of the interaction between commodity production, natural resources and the environment, and considered multifunctionality to be the economic, ecological, and social outputs of production. He noted that some, particularly in NZ and Australia, may view the term 'multifunctionality' as a code for providing more subsidies to landowners and hence affecting our ability to compete within the agricultural markets. Further to this point he noted that the market cannot meet the supply and demand for multifunctional landscapes. There is increasing pressure for landowners to manage and provide for biodiversity protection and aesthetics (i.e. the public good character of landscapes), yet the benefits accrue to those who haven't produced them, and it is difficult for farmers to charge the public for those goods and services. The difficulty for policy makers is to know what the optimal landscape is, which landscape features society values, and what the costs are to farmers to produce these desired landscapes.

Marcia Eaton, a landscape architect and philosopher, talked about the Mississippi River as a very large landscape, with a wide variety of values to the people living on, along, and beside it, as well as for visitors and those otherwise affected by its flows and floods. She emphasised that while this is an important ecological system, it is highly valued by people too.

There were 6 workshops over a day and a half. The aim of the workshops was to develop goal-oriented discussion on specific topics and to develop recommendations on future multifunctional landscape research. The recommendations were to be focussed at the international research community rather than politicians or society in general. The 6 workshops were: 1) the landscape – from vision to definition; 2) monitoring multifunctional landscapes; 3) biodiversity and landscape diversity in multifunctional landscapes; 4) complexity of landscape management; 5) values and assessment of multifunctional landscapes; and 6) ecological aspects of multifunctional landscapes in historical perspective.

A document outlining the research recommendations will be produced next year, and will be targeted at the European Commission, from where large amounts of research money flow!

There were also 10 parallel sessions for contributed papers, over 2 days. Two New Zealand authors presented papers; Craig Miller spoke about ecological issues relevant to the (future) management of riparian forest remnants in Westland, and Liz Wedderburn (AgResearch) spoke about a programme being run in the Waikato where farmer group participation is used to achieve positive environmental outcomes. Both papers were well received, and Craig Miller was invited to write up his presentation for a special issue of the journal *Landscape and Urban Planning*.

So what was the value to New Zealanders attending this conference – did we learn anything that we can use here? And did we have anything to offer from this part of the world?

There were approximately 300 people at the conference who call themselves 'landscape ecologists' – most had some sort of training in the discipline, so had a sound framework on which to base their research and management. It was very stimulating for us to be able to talk with these people and find out how they fit into more traditional ecological research programmes and agencies. (Answer – most programmes and agencies have clearly identified 'landscape' sections or topics, so it is not difficult). It was very interesting to hear a large number of papers, and see posters, from students who have been working on the application of computer technology to landscape ecology – reworking historic data,

converting old maps, doing statistical analysis of plant and animal populations, using GIS, CAD, and so on – the frightening part was how little many of them knew about the plant/animal/ecosystem they were dealing with – virtually no field experience with which to interpret their results.

We heard a lot about the problems caused by intensification of land-use in Europe – leading to homogenisation as well as fragmentation of the landscape. The small, peasant farmer is being overtaken by large-scale farm management and urbanisation. The individuality of local products is disappearing, and this is cultural homogenisation as well as ecological.

From New Zealand, we could take stories of the rift between nature conservation/ biodiversity management in protected areas and wider landscape management encompassing production and other values. We could also take a lot of pride in the Resource Management Act as an integrating piece of legislation. It is simplicity itself compared to the weighty EU, Member Country, regional and local legislation under which Europeans have to work. Being such a small country, people from sciences and social sciences tend to work together more often, but we don't have a landscape ecological structure in which this inter-disciplinary work takes place. Nor do we practice real multifunctionality – multiple land-use has happened by default, and water has often been overlooked in the process. We have always had plenty of space to give each activity its own place – the recent discussions about biodiversity outside the conservation estate indicate that at least two 'functions' can and must occur together.

To conclude, the conference provided a timely boost. It reassured us that there are a lot of landscape ecologists out there. It reminded us that landscape ecology is a discipline that provides the basis for a great deal of research, land planning, and management in Europe, and it reaffirmed our belief that landscape ecology should be applied in New Zealand to assist with solving many of our contemporary landscape issues.

NEW PUBLICATION: THE TAKAHE – FIFTY YEARS OF CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH

Edited by William G. Lee and Ian G. Jamieson

The takahe is the last remaining survivor of New Zealand's flightless herbivorous birds. Its dramatic rediscovery in Fiordland in 1948 initiated one of the longest and most intensive conservation efforts for

any endangered species in the world. This book comprises papers from a special symposium on the 50th anniversary of the bird's rediscovery, providing an overview of conservation management and research developments. Efforts to conserve the takahe have pioneered techniques for protected natural management, habitat manipulation, captive rearing, wild releases, and island translocations. Most of the contributors to this book have had a long association with the takahe, either as conservation managers and/or researchers, and several have written extensively about New Zealand ecology and conservation.

Contributors: Alison Ballance, John Craig, Daryl Eason, Ian Jamieson, William Lee, Jane Maxwell, Christine Ryan, Steven Trewick, Joan Watson, Murray Willans, and Trevor Worthy

Foreword by Professor John Fitzpatrick, President of the American Ornithologists' Union.

132 pp, ISBN 1 877276 01 4, \$39.95, April 2001
Includes 14 colour photographs

Philippa Jamieson

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URBAN ECOLOGY: RESEARCH AND ISSUES IN NEW ZEALAND.

A call for expressions of interest

The International Centre for Nature conservation was established in 1999 at Lincoln University. The Mission for the Centre is modelled on Article One of the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity.

The activities of the Centre include a number of education programmes and research programmes. One education programme for example is 'Waterwatch'; a service provided by the Centre for schools to encourage water quality monitoring and raise awareness of water quality issues. One of the research programmes is on Urban Ecology. Associate Professor Glenn Stewart is the Co-ordinator of the Urban Ecology Research Programme.

Building on the success of a recent workshop held by the Centre (Urban biodiversity and ecology – as a basis for holistic planning and design), the Centre is currently assembling a database on urban ecology research in New Zealand. We are keen to hear about current research programmes and publications. One objective is to publish a selection of material. Anyone wishing to contribute to this publication is invited to send a brief outline or synopsis.

Expressions of interest should be sent to Prof. Ian Spellerberg or Associate Prof. David Given.
 Dr. Ian F. Spellerberg
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 Environmental Management and Design Division
 PO Box 84, Lincoln University
 Canterbury, New Zealand.
 E-mail: spelleri@Lincoln.ac.nz

Associate Professor David Given
 Manager,
 International Centre for Nature Conservation
 PO Box 84, Lincoln University
 Canterbury, New Zealand.
 E-mail: Givend@Lincoln.ac.nz

OAMARU PENGUIN SYMPOSIUM, 2001

Oamaru, Thursday 21–Friday, 22 June 2001

Venue

The Symposium is to be held in the Moeraki Room of the Quality Hotel Brydone, 115 Thames Street, Oamaru.

Morning and afternoon teas and lunch will be served at the venue. The Conference Dinner will be *table d'hôte*, three course plus coffee for \$35, which does not include the price of liquors, at the venue.

Registration

Registration is NZ\$40, which entitles registrants to morning and afternoon teas and lunch, for both days and a set of abstracts of the presentations. The fee must accompany the registration form and must be received here no later than **Tuesday 31 May 2001**. Registration received after this date will attract a **Late Registration** fee of \$50.

Full details and the registration form are on the web site: <http://www.penguin.net.nz/ops.html>

NEW ZEALAND ECOLOGICAL SOCIETY CODE OF ETHICS

As promised in the last newsletter (No. 97) we have provided the full 'amended' NZESOC code of ethics:

Preliminary statement

This code has been adapted, with permission, from the Royal Society of New Zealand Code of Ethics.

Charter

Preamble

Scientists, as individuals and within their various organisations, recognise their responsibilities to the broad community, but the specific environments in which they undertake their various tasks have

changed markedly over the last few decades.

Whereas, earlier this century, scientific knowledge in general was regarded as neutral, available to all, and inherently a "community good", that concept must be placed into a wider context. The increasing emphasis on concepts of intellectual property, whether generated through public funding or via private, strictly commercial resources, has challenged the former concept of universal access to knowledge gained by scientific enquiry. Governments and communities generally now seek to use intellectual property to create economic advantages for their populations. In turn, public (governmental) investment accepts the reality of these worldwide changes in terms of effects on the national economy.

To be practical, any code of professional standards and ethics promulgated for scientists generally, must accept that there will be a division in terms of ethos and loyalty based on these across-societal and international changes in perception and attitude. This code attempts to encompass these difficulties. Any code which identifies these problems, but then proceeds to intensify the difficulties facing scientists, is unlikely to be honoured. Equally, as changes in the economic, scientific and technological arenas continue, efforts to produce guidelines must continue in the interests of society as a whole.

At present the code has no statutory status and the following paragraphs do not set out any mechanisms for identifying, investigating or applying sanctions in situations where allegations are made that the code has been breached by scientists. The time may well be approaching when some such mechanism will be required. Scientific fraud is recognised as an international problem and New Zealand will have to address this on a national basis at some stage. In the changing environment, temptations to invent data and to manipulate reports for benefit of a person or a funding agency, for instance, destroy the trust between scientists and the New Zealand community.

In the following sections, the word "must" implies an obligation for which there should be no exceptions; the word "shall" indicates a situation where virtually no exceptions are allowed; and the word "may" carries no sense of obligation.

Charter statement

Scientific investigation, application and teaching shall be undertaken by rigorous methods. Those undertaking these tasks shall do so with integrity in order to expand the knowledge of our universe. The application of that knowledge must conform to the broadly accepted standards of the community. Innovative research undertaken outside the industrial and commercial environment, shall be open to

scrutiny and criticism from any competent quarter within the traditional pattern of international science. Scientific work undertaken within industry and commerce must also comply to accepted standards of integrity, honesty and professional practices.

Thus, those scientists who commit themselves to this code, shall avoid or abstain from scientific work that directly or indirectly harms society or the living and physical environments to an unacceptable degree. Their work shall be undertaken in accordance with an accepted code of professional standards and ethics.

Scientists shall accept international obligations as well as primarily serving national interests. They thus have a duty to undertake surveillance in relation to introduction of technologies and application of scientific research based upon work undertaken overseas before such knowledge is applied within, or introduced into, New Zealand.

Title

The code may be cited as the New Zealand Ecological Society Code of Professional Standards and Ethics.

Application

All individual members of the New Zealand Ecological Society must subscribe to the code and they will be asked to account to the society should their conduct be considered to breach any provisions of the code.

General purposes and principles

The quality of science depends on the competence of scientists, their values and the environment in which they work. Scientific investigation flourishes in an open society that values honesty, criticism and communication, and in work environments that support the ethos and recognise the benefits of science, and where adherence to the highest professional standards and ethics prevails.

Scientists are complementary servants of society, dedicated to the pursuit of knowledge and to its responsible application. Both require, and should deserve, recognition by the communities thus served. Scientists, in considering their responsibilities to clients, colleagues and other interests, should also take into account their responsibilities to the wider community such that conflicts of interest can be avoided, if at all possible, and certainly acknowledged openly. In a situation where a conflict is clear-cut, the interests of the community should take precedence over the views and ambitions of individual scientists.

Science is based on a shared pool of public knowledge. It is essential that this is constantly replenished, and all scientists have a general obligation to ensure that they contribute information as well as using the work of previous generations.

Science should work for the well-being of society and the sustainable use of the natural environment.

Integrity and professionalism

- 1) Members shall behave with integrity, using their knowledge, skills and abilities to serve all sections of the wider community. Specifically, members shall at all times:
 - (a) endeavour to obtain and present facts and given interpretations in an objective and open manner;
 - (b) strive to enhance the reputation of their scientific profession;
 - (c) show respect, consideration and courtesy to clients and the public;
 - (d) observe fairness and equity in all aspects of research and the application of science, including management of research transfer;
 - (e) not endanger the health or welfare of all people, including those directly associated with science;
 - (f) avoid or declare real or apparent conflicts of interest;
 - (g) accept a responsibility to avoid compromising the health, safety or sustainability of the natural environment.

Honesty

- 2) Members shall conduct themselves honestly. Specifically, members shall at all times:
 - (a) fairly and fully represent results as they honestly perceive them, without falsification or bias;
 - (b) strive to record fairly the intellectual, material and practical contributions of others to their work and results;
 - (c) ensure that there is appropriate disclosure of any limitations on their work due to insufficient resources or other factors;
 - (d) retain all types of research records, where possible in archives, but as a minimum for 5 years; and where they are not commercially or personally sensitive, make them available for others. Any records which enable individual people to be identified must not be made available or in a form permitting such identification without the consent of the individual people before or at the time of such release. It is a responsibility of researchers to ensure that this happens;
 - (e) avoid falsifying qualifications or claims of experience;
 - (f) not commit or condone plagiarism;
 - (g) be honest in the application of findings from scientific research and in the transfer of technology across the community, nationally and internationally. Any selectivity in transfer should be openly acknowledged;
 - (h) except where work and results are commercially sensitive, ensure the prompt publication of

results from publicly funded research, or at least ensure that the results are readily available in the public domain.

Competence and standards

- 3) Members shall claim expertise only within their fields of competence, make optimum use of available resources, and follow acceptable work practices. Specifically, members shall at all times:
 - (a) represent themselves as experts only in their fields of competence as defined by formal qualifications and demonstrable relevant experience;
 - (b) maintain a level of professional competence and make every endeavour to become familiar with recent advances in their areas of expertise;
 - (c) ensure that joint authors of publications and reports share responsibility for their contents; refuse to be associated with communications bearing names of honorary authors;
 - (d) have regard to the requirements, work practices and ethical standards of the international council of scientific unions or any other relevant international organisation;
 - (e) adhere to the codes and disciplinary standards of professional societies and organisations of which they are members or by which they are registered;
 - (f) allow the highest standard, as defined by maximum benefit to the community generally, to prevail whenever there is any discrepancy or conflict in standards.

Relationship with colleagues

- 4) Members shall support ethical behaviour, and high professional standards, in relationships with their New Zealand and overseas colleagues. Specifically, members shall at all times:
 - (a) review the work of colleagues without bias and treat all information so provided as privileged and confidential, unless to do so would conflict with the general purposes and principles of this code;
 - (b) fully and appropriately acknowledge the work and contributions of colleagues;
 - (c) avoid falsely or maliciously attempting to impugn the reputation of colleagues; avoid compromising or denigrating colleagues in order to achieve commercial, professional or personal goals;
 - (d) support the career development of junior colleagues and students by providing honest comment on career prospects, the conduct of work, proposals, manuscripts and papers;
 - (e) encourage the development of emerging scientists;
 - (f) avoid seeking to gain unfair advantage for themselves or their employer through review or other advisory processes;

- (g) be sensitive to the assumptions, points of view and perspectives of colleagues of other cultures;
- (h) accept that researchers working on different approaches to the same question may each reach different but supportable conclusions within the context of their research; seek to reconcile differences in perspective, rather than denigrating the opinions of others.

Relationship with the community

- 5) Members shall endeavour to make the results of their work available to the public as honestly and widely as possible. Specifically, members shall at all times:
 - (a) be aware of ethical, social, cultural, legal and environmental implications and consequences of science; in particular, be respectful towards the historical basis for differing perspectives, present or emerging, within the bicultural and multiethnic structure of our nation; seek to reconcile these differences through sensitive application of emerging knowledge in the interests of New Zealand society generally;
 - (b) endeavour to communicate the results of their work to the wider community in an understandable form without scientific distortion; in so doing, avoid potentially misleading simplifications and unjustified extrapolations; identify clearly all speculative and interpretive statements;
 - (c) endeavour to ensure all public statements are correct and are supported by competent research or scholarship;
 - (d) avoid attempting to influence public policy decisions where there is contradictory or inconclusive scientific evidence without disclosure of the circumstances;
 - (e) support the publication and dissemination of all competent research, even when its conclusions appear contradictory, or are contrary to currently accepted concepts or to their own opinions;
 - (f) maintain awareness that human and societal values must be balanced against the potential consequences of unrestricted scientific enquiry and that they have a variable, but definite, measure of responsibility for the wider outcomes of their research.

Relationship with funders of research: public good and commercial appropriate

- 6) The general principles listed under the categories of integrity and professionalism, honesty, and competence and standards, apply to both major categories of research, i.e. basic (scientific curiosity), and science-technology in the industrial-commercial sector. Thus, members involved in research or technological developments for employers or other funding agencies

should maintain the highest integrity and professionalism. Wherever reasonable, their employers should be encouraged to permit public disclosure of their results. Conversely, scientists in the industrial-commercial sector must recognise their responsibilities to their employer, especially in terms of the role of science in creating wealth and economic growth. Thus, when members undertake work for employers or paying clients, the interests of the clients normally should take priority over other interests, within the limits imposed by the law, accepted ethical standards and public interest. Specifically, members shall at all times:

- (a) exercise initiative, skill and judgement for the benefit of the employer or client;
- (b) ensure that clients are aware of the ethical and legal obligations of scientists whose services they are purchasing;
- (c) respect any confidentiality required by the employer or clients;
- (d) take all care to protect any intellectual property employed within, or arising from, research undertaken for the employer or client;
- (e) accept personal responsibility for work done by themselves or under their supervision-direction;
- (f) in no circumstances promise to, give to, or accept from any third party, anything of substantial value by way of gratuity or personal advantage;
- (g) ensure that clients or employers are aware of the general place which publication of research findings plays in the world of science;
- (h) make available to the funding agencies, within appropriate timeframes, fully documented reports that are supported by competent research;
- (i) encourage employers to provide suitable alternatives for career advancement to compensate for restrictions on publication of key aspects of research experience and technological development;
- (j) oppose manipulation of results in a manner contrary to the general principles of this code to meet perceived needs or requirements of employers, funding agencies, media or other interested parties, while accepting the particular terms of their research contracts.

Relationship with paying clients

- 7) When members undertake work for paying clients the interests of the clients should take priority. Should the interests of the client conflict with the law, accepted ethical standards or the broad public interest, the work should not be undertaken. Specifically, members shall at all times:

- (a) ensure that clients are aware of the legal and ethical obligations of scientists whose services they are purchasing;
- (b) not undertake work which they know to be in conflict with the general purpose and ethics of this code.

Environmental considerations

- 8) Members shall consider the environmental implications of their work, and draw the attention of those affected and of decision makers, to the significance of the research and to the perceived immediate and potential consequences involved. Specifically, members shall at all times:
 - (a) seek to observe the principles and practices of sustainable management in relation to needs of future and present generations internationally;
 - (b) strive to identify impacts of their work on the environment and on people and communities; endeavour to assess and report on such impacts; seek to avoid or mitigate adverse environmental impacts;
 - (c) strive to encourage within the wider community, and internationally, the avoidance or minimisation of adverse effects of science on the environment;
 - (d) pay due regard to international resource agreements and protocols on the sustainability obligations for science;
 - (e) foster environmental awareness within the science professions, and among the public.

Use of animals in research and teaching

- 9) Members shall seek to minimise detrimental use of animals in research and teaching, and shall give special consideration to the welfare of any animals used in these endeavours. For the purposes of this code, the term “animal” shall apply to all vertebrate species but not to bacteria or sub-bacterial organisms. The term “animal” for these purposes also incorporates organisms from other phyla employed in specific projects which must be accorded a general respect for life and imposition of minimal trauma, pain or distress. Specifically, members shall at all times:
 - (a) adhere to any mandatory code of ethical conduct that may be applicable to the animal-based research or teaching being undertaken;
 - (b) seek to make all those engaged in animal-based research or teaching aware of the need to practise and encourage the highest standards of care when dealing with animals;
 - (c) make every endeavour to ensure that the proposed outcomes of any such research or teaching are sufficiently important to fully justify the use of live animals;

- (d) encourage the use of alternatives to live animals in research and teaching in circumstances where an appropriate alternative is available;
- (e) strive to determine the impact of their work on the welfare of all animals used in it, and to reduce the harmfulness of that impact as much as possible, both by refining their procedures and by using as few animals as will allow the expected gains to be achieved;
- (f) foster animal welfare awareness within the science professions and among the public.

Educational responsibilities

- 10) Members in formal teaching settings, as mentors to junior colleagues, during interactions within their professions, or in their dealings with politicians, the press and the public, shall participate as educators advancing scientific awareness, knowledge and understanding among those outside their profession. Specifically, members shall at all times:
- (a) provide high-quality, up-to-date instruction and guidance in their specialist areas, including reference to established knowledge, recent developments and areas of controversy;
 - (b) illustrate the observational and experimental foundations of science, and particular features of good observation, good experimental design and data analysis in their specialist areas;
 - (c) reveal the importance of analytical, critical and innovative thinking in scientific enquiry;
 - (d) strive to educate all other members of the community, thus making it clear how people generally benefit directly or indirectly from science; in so doing, accept responsibility for stating objectively known risks and known benefits of particular experimental protocol or technological development. In particular, strive to present science as major components of universal knowledge and culture, that is, a part of the heritage of civilisation; as a minimum in these regards, encourage the use of imagination and independence of thought in enhancing scientific creativity;
 - (e) indicate how imagination and independence of thought enhance scientific creativity;
 - (f) recognise their ethical responsibility to provide balanced and open-minded presentations of alternative explanations of observations and of any unresolved differences between the explanations;
 - (g) remain aware, and encourage awareness that science are not fixed and static; espouse the concept that established and accepted knowledge may be revised as a result of well-founded challenge.

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

June 21-22, 2001

Oamaru Penguin Symposium

Oamaru, New Zealand. Contact:

www.penguin.net.nz/ops.html for more details.

August 27-30, 2001

New Zealand Ecological Society Conference

Christchurch, New Zealand. Contact:

ecol@cont.canterbury.ac.nz for more details.

September 9-14, 2001

3rd European Vertebrate Pest Management Conference

Kibbutz Ma'ale Hachamisha.

Contact: vert@ortra.co.il for more details.

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To send a message to anybody on the list, even if you are not a subscriber, use the address:

nzecosoc@its.canterbury.ac.nz

To reply you have two options. You can either hit reply and this will reply to **everybody**, or you can reply to the author only (e.g., a new e-mail with the author's personal e-mail address).

For information on the listserv contact the newsletter editor (rossj1@lincoln.ac.nz) or myself at d.kelly@botn.canterbury.ac.nz. For information on the Australian listserv contact Dave Kelly.

Web page

To obtain additional conference details contact the NZ Ecological Society website: www.nzes.org.nz. This site also has membership details, information on awards and prizes, information on submitting papers to the journal and links to overseas ecological organisations.

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This Newsletter was produced by James Ross 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:

James Ross
Applied Computing, Mathematics and Statistics Group
PO Box 84
Lincoln University

ph: 03-325 2811 ext 8278
fax: 03-325 3839
e-mail: rossj1@lincoln.ac.nz

Next deadline for the newsletter is 30 June 2001.

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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CHRISTCHURCH
 P.O. Box 25-178
 New Zealand Ecological Society (Inc.)

MEMBERSHIP

Membership of the society is open to any person interested in ecology and includes botanists, zoologists, teachers, students, soil scientists, conservation managers, amateurs and professionals.

Types of Membership and Subscription Rates (2000/2001)

- Full (receive journal and newsletter) \$65 per annum
- Unwaged (with journal) \$35 per annum
- Unwaged membership is available only on application to Council for full-time students, retired persons etc. Unwaged members may receive the journal but must specifically request it.
- Joint \$65 per annum
- Overseas \$85 per annum
- Joint members get one copy of the journal and newsletter to one address.
- School \$12 per annum

Educational institutions may receive the newsletter at the cost of production to stay in touch with Society activities. By application to Council.

There are also Institutional Rates for libraries, government departments etc.

Overseas members may send personal cheques for their local equivalent of the NZ\$ amount at current exchange rates, for most major overseas currencies.

For more details on membership please write to:

NZ Ecological Society
 PO Box 25 178
 Christchurch
 NEW ZEALAND

MOVING? If so, please print your name and new address below, and return with the old address label to us.

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Postcode _____

Address effective from: _____ (Month) _____ Year _____

NZ ECOLOGICAL SOCIETY JUBILEE CONFERENCE

27–30 August 2001
University of Canterbury
Christchurch

Registration Form

Please complete and return to:

NZ Ecological Society Jubilee Conference
Conference Office, Centre for Continuing Education
University of Canterbury
Private Bag 4800, Christchurch, New Zealand

Tel: +64 3 364 2915
Fax: + 64 3 364 2057
Email: ecol@cont.canterbury.ac.nz
Website: www.nzes.org.nz

*If you require any assistance completing your registration please contact the Conference Office.
We suggest you keep a copy of this registration form for your records.*

Before we can publish your name, address and any other details either for distribution to fellow delegates or any other party, you must give consent. If you **DO NOT** wish your name to be printed on this list, please tick the box.

PERSONAL DETAILS

TITLE (please circle) Prof Dr Mr Mrs Ms Miss

FAMILY NAME: _____ FIRST NAME: _____

PREFERRED NAME FOR NAME BADGE: _____

INSTITUTION/ORGANISATION: _____

ADDRESS (PO Box preferred): _____

PHONE: _____ FAX: _____

EMAIL: _____

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

Dietary: _____

Other: _____

A. REGISTRATION FEE

Full Registration Fee

- Waged NZES members** \$130
Includes morning and afternoon teas as listed on the programme and conference literature.
- Student members and unwaged NZES members** \$60
Includes morning and afternoon teas as listed on the programme and conference literature.
- Non-members** \$195
Includes morning and afternoon teas as listed on the programme and conference literature.

Daily Registration Fee

Monday 27th Tuesday 28th Wednesday 29th

- Waged NZES members** \$55 per day
Includes morning and afternoon teas as listed on the programme and conference literature.
- Student and unwaged NZES members** \$30 per day
Includes morning and afternoon teas as listed on the programme and conference literature.
- Non-members** \$80 per day
Includes morning and afternoon teas as listed on the programme and conference literature.
- Late Fee \$20. **For registration received after August 10th.**

THIS IS TOTAL A \$ _____

If you are not a member of the NZES but wish to join, fill out the membership form at the end of this removable supplement and return it with your registration form.

B. CONFERENCE DINNER

Tues 28 Aug, 6.30 for 7 pm.

Ilam Function Centre, Cash bar.

Optional for registrants and accompanying persons

No. attending @ \$45 each

THIS IS TOTAL B \$ _____

C. SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

- Wine and Cheese Mon. 27th August
No. attending @ \$12.50 each \$ _____
- Bar and Bistro Wed. 29th August
No. attending @ \$16 each \$ _____

THIS IS TOTAL C \$ _____

D. FIELD TRIPS

Thurs. 30 August – 8.30 to 3 pm

- Quail Island
No. attending @ \$25 each \$ _____
- Kaitorete Spit
No. attending @ \$20 each \$ _____

THIS IS TOTAL D \$ _____

E. ACCOMMODATION

UNIVERSITY HOSTEL

- Single room accommodation, walking distance to the University, on a bed and continental breakfast basis at \$38 per night. Please tick nights required (only the nights listed are available).

Full accommodation payment is required with the return of this registration form.

Sun 26 Aug Mon 27 Aug Tue 28 Aug Wed 29 Aug Thur 30 Aug Fri 31 Aug

Total nights @ \$38 per night \$ _____

Expected time of arrival at accommodation _____

YMCA

- Bunk room at the YMCA, \$17 per night.
Share 10 bed bunk room, includes towels and bedding, meals available by arrangement with YMCA. 45 min. walk but on bus route.

If you are paying by credit card, your card details will be passed on to the YMCA. If you are paying by cheque, one night's deposit is required with the return of this form (cheque payable to University of Canterbury/NZ Ecological Society Conference). Please pay the balance of your account directly to the YMCA on your departure.

Sat 25 Aug Sun 26 Aug Mon 27 Aug Tue 28 Aug Wed 29 Aug Thur 30 Aug
 Fri 31 Aug

One night deposit @ \$17 per night \$ _____

Expected time of arrival at accommodation _____

THIS IS TOTAL E \$ _____

MOTEL/HOTEL

People who want to stay in local motels be advised to book early because of a concurrent, large international conference.

TOTAL FEES TO PAY

A. Registration Fee	\$ _____
B. Conference Dinner	\$ _____
C. Social Functions	\$ _____
D. Field Trips	\$ _____
E. Accommodation	\$ _____
F. Late Fee (for registrations received after August 10th)	\$ _____
G. New Membership Fee	\$ _____
TOTAL PAYMENT DUE	\$ _____

Cheque or Bank Draft (*please make cheques payable to: University of Canterbury/NZ Ecological Society Conference*)

Mastercard Bankcard Visa Card Number

(only these credit cards accepted)

Name of Cardholder: _____

Card Expiry Date: _____ Signature: _____

A confirmation letter, map of the University, accommodation information and official receipt will be issued on payment of your registration fee.

All fees quoted are in New Zealand dollars and include Goods and Services Tax (GST) AT 12.5%.

Cancellation should be notified in writing to the conference organisers. Cancellations received before 27 July will receive a refund less 15% administration charge. Only in exceptional circumstances will refunds be made for cancellations received after that date.

Students see over page

STUDENTS ONLY

Substitute delegates are welcome without penalty, but please advise the Conference Officer of any name changes.

I wish to attend the student-only day Sunday 26th August (no charge)

For further information contact Laura Sessions at the Department of Plant and Microbial Sciences, University of Canterbury, Private Bag 4800, Christchurch, New Zealand or e-mail: ERLINK <mailto:l.sessions@botn.canterbury.ac.nz>

(Student travel grants are available to society members presenting papers or posters in the main conference or student session. (see over for application forms).

STUDENT TRAVEL GRANTS

Travel grants are awarded annually to encourage student participation at the Society's annual conference. All bona-fide students currently enrolled at a secondary or tertiary educational institute are eligible.

Students should apply in writing to the Conference Organiser at least two weeks before the start of the conference, and should include a statement of support from an appropriate staff member. The numbers of grants are limited. Priority will be given to those presenting papers at the main session and those who have the furthest to travel. Grants are collected from the Conference Organiser during the conference.

NZES 2001 CONFERENCE STUDENT TRAVEL GRANT APPLICATION

Student applying

City or place of residence

Are you presenting a paper in the main session of the conference? yes/no (delete one)

Are you presenting a paper in the student session of the conference? yes/no (delete one)

Statement of support from an appropriate staff member

.....
.....
.....

Signature (student) Date:

Signature (staff member) Date:

JUDGES FOR CONFERENCE WANTED

Judges are needed to evaluate candidates for the outstanding oral presentation by a student and the outstanding poster presentation by a student at the annual NZES conference in Christchurch, August 2001. We need to provide each candidate with at least three judges. Depending on the number of candidates, the number of judges and the range of topics, we will allocate judges to share the workload. Current graduate students are not eligible to judge. This is a great way to become involved in an important NZES activity. We need your help!

Please complete and send this form by mail, fax, or e-mail to: Jacqueline Beggs, Landcare Research, Private Bag 6, Nelson. Fax (03) 546-8590; beggsj@landcare.cri.nz

Name

Mailing address

.....

.....

Phone

E-mail

Fax

Year of graduation with highest degree:

Areas of expertise (check all that apply):

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Botany | <input type="checkbox"/> Population ecology | <input type="checkbox"/> Vertebrates |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Zoology | <input type="checkbox"/> Microbiology | <input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem ecology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates | <input type="checkbox"/> Soil | <input type="checkbox"/> Behavioral ecology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paleoecology | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi | <input type="checkbox"/> Evolutionary ecology |

Community ecology Types:

Applied ecology Types:

Other (specify):

Provide a few key words or phrases that describe your interests and expertise:

.....

.....

.....

NEW ZEALAND ECOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Information

Membership Application Form

Publications

Institutional Rates

PAYMENT

I include a cheque for:

Membership (as ticked) \$

Publications (as marked) \$

Donation (towards student awards) \$ _____

TOTAL \$

Check you have included your mailing address

NZ Ecological Society

P O Box 25 178

Christchurch

New Zealand

www.nzes.org.nz

MEMBERSHIP AND PUBLICATIONS APPLICATION FORM

New Zealand Ecological Society

Name surname Initials given name title

Postal Address

Please use your work address if you are in DOC etc. as it saves on postage

Phone Home Work Email

Professional affiliation (if appropriate)

Your areas of expertise (circle codes over page) – new members especially, please fill this in

Other skills you could offer the Society? (e.g. educational programme, submission writing, field trips, administration)

SOCIETY AIMS

The New Zealand Ecological Society was formed in 1951 to promote the study of ecology and the application of ecological knowledge in all its aspects. Through its activities, the society attempts to encourage ecological research, increase awareness and understanding of ecological principles, promote sound ecological planning and management of the natural and human environment and promote high standards both within the profession of ecology by those practising it, and by those bodies employing ecologists.

ACTIVITIES

The society's major activities include:

- a scientific journal (*New Zealand Journal of Ecology*), published twice a year which contains refereed articles on both fundamental and applied ecological research findings.
- a regular newsletter, to inform members of society activities and ecological news, and foster debate on current ecological issues; distributed free to members.
- an annual conference comprising symposia, contributed papers and work-shops, field trips and social functions.

- publishing other special-purpose publications.

Ecology is not a widely understood subject yet its principles govern many activities, e.g. land use planning. The society maintains an overview of New Zealand research and management activity and submits comments from an ecological perspective to relevant agencies.

The Society is also involved in the formal education system, particularly at secondary school level. Current activities include production of posters, information kits and a CD-based computer resource for use in schools.

MEMBERSHIP

I hereby apply for membership of the NZ Ecological Society.

This is a renewal subscription new subscription

Type of membership (for details see over)

Ordinary \$65 Unwaged \$35

Please justify your eligibility for unwaged status overleaf, and tick here if you wish to receive the journal.

Joint \$65

(Name of other member.....)

Overseas \$85 School \$12

PUBLICATIONS AND BACK ISSUES

Please send me the following. All prices include GST where appropriate, and surface postage worldwide. **Any issue not listed can be supplied as a good quality facsimile for \$20 per copy.**

- The special Ecotoxicology issue of *N.Z.J. Ecology* (volume 23(2), 1999) @ **\$10 for members, or \$40 for non-members.**
- Recent issues of *N.Z.J. Ecology* @ **\$10 each:** (circle issues required) 22(1), 22(2), 23(1), 24(1), 24(2).
- Older back issues of *N.Z.J. Ecology* @ **\$5 each:**
 Volumes 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14,
 15(1), 15(2), 16(1), 16(2), 17(2), 18(1), 18(2),
 19(1), 19(2), 20(1), 20(2), 21(1), 21(2).
- Moas, mammals and climate: Supplement to NZ/Ecol Vol 12, 1989* @ **\$20 each.**
- Back issues of *Proc. N.Z. Ecol. Soc.* @ **\$2 each:**
 Volumes 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24.
- Management of NZ's Natural Estate: Occasional Publication No. 1, 1988* @ **\$10 each.**
- What is Ecology*, colour poster and booklet set for secondary schools, **\$5 the set.**

MEMBERSHIP

Membership of the society is open to any person interested in ecology and includes botanists, zoologists, teachers, students, soil scientists, conservation managers, amateurs and professionals. The membership year runs January to December.

Types of Membership & Subscription Rate

- Ordinary \$65 per annum
Ordinary members receive the journal and newsletter.
 Unwaged \$35 per annum
Unwaged membership is available only on application to Council for full-time students or the unemployed. Unwaged members may receive the journal if they specifically request it.
 Joint \$65 per annum
Joint members get one copy of the journal and newsletter to one address.
 Overseas NZ\$85* per annum
 (includes air postage)
 *Overseas members may send personal cheques for the equivalent amount in their local currency.
 School \$12 per annum
Schools may get the newsletter at cost to stay in touch with society activities.

INSTITUTIONAL RATES

Libraries and other institutions can subscribe to the *New Zealand Journal of Ecology* at the following rates:

- Within New Zealand \$120 per annum
 (includes GST and postage)
 Australia and South Pacific Islands NZ\$130* per annum
 (includes air postage)
 Rest of world \$US80* per annum
 (includes air postage)

*Overseas subscribers may remit the equivalent amount in their local currency. Further details on payment options, and free sample copies can be requested by post, fax or email (see contact details elsewhere in this leaflet).

MEMBERSHIP EXPERTISE DIRECTORY:

Please circle appropriate items

000 Marine, Estuarine, Coastal	060 Climate
001 Freshwater, Rivers, Lakes, Wetland	061 Soils, Substrates
002 Duneland, Desertland	062 Speleology, Hydrology
003 Grassland, Herbfeld	063 Nutrients, Nutrient cycling
004 Forest	064 Energy flow
005 Scrub, Heath	065 Major change, Disaster
006 Cultivated land	066 Glaciology
007 Urban land	070 Dynamics, Interactions, Systems
008 Mountain lands	071 Statistics, Computing, Modelling
010 Plant ecology	072 Mapping
011 Micro organisms	080 Nature Conservation, Parks, Reserves
012 Lower plants (excl. ferns)	081 Environmental degradation, Pollution
013 Higher plants (include, ferns)	082 Management
020 Animal ecology	083 Policy, Planning, Impact
021 Invertebrates	084 Education, Information
022 Fish	085 Recreation
023 Amphibia	086 Ecological Restoration
024 Reptiles	090 N. Auckland, Auckland, N. Islands
025 Birds	091 Waikato, King Country
026 Mammals	092 Rotorua, Taupo, Bay of Plenty
030 Community ecology	093 Taranaki, Wanganui, National Park
031 Population ecology	094 Gisborne, Hawkes Bay, East Coast
032 Endangered, Isolated species	095 Wellington, Manawatu, Wairarapa
033 Biogeography	096 Nelson, Marlborough
034 Taxonomy	097 Canterbury, Southern Alps
035 Behaviour	098 West Coast, Fiordland
036 Physiology	099 Otago, Southland, S. Islands
037 Agriculture	100 Chatham Islands
038 Forestry	110 Whole Country
039 Fisheries	111 Australia
040 Pest, Parasites	112 Pacific Islands
041 Disease, Health	113 Sub Antarctic Islands
042 Genetics	114 Antarctica
043 Palaeoecology	115 Global Ecology
044 Philology	
050 Human ecology	
051 Maoritanga	
052 History, Archaeology, Palaeontology	
053 Politics	

UNWAGED MEMBERS:

please explain your eligibility for this rate:

-
-
-
-
-
-
-

CONTACTING US:

Phone / fax (+64 3) 384-2432

Email: sheppers@ihug.co.nz

Web site: www.nzes.org.nz