The Paleobotanical Section of Botanical Society of America is the oldest organization of Paleobotanists in the world and was organized between 1934-1936 by Loren C. Perry of Cornell University to:

(a) Arrange a suitable program on paleobotanical subjects in connection with the annual meetings of the Botanical Society of America, Inc.

(b) Promote general interest and encourage research in paleobotany.

(c) Stress the importance of fossil plants in relation to botanical and geological problems.

(d) Establish closer contacts between botanists and geologists concerned with paleobotanical research and teaching.

(e) Assist in the dissemination of paleobotanical knowledge.

(f) Cooperate whenever desirable and possible with other organizations in achieving these ends.

(g) Act in whatever capacity it may find expedient as an organization of paleobotanists.

CONTENTS

From The Secretary Treasurer
BSA Annual Meeting 2008
IOPC 2008
Job Announcement
Important Dates
Call for News and Notes
IOPC Symposia
FROM THE SECRETARY/TREASURER:

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

The Botanical Society Annual meetings are less than six months away, and the deadline for abstract submission is rapidly approaching so it’s time to get serious about finishing your abstracts and finalizing your travel plans. It should be a great meeting for the Paleobotanical Section as we have an exciting field trip planned, a banquet at the Sage Bistro right on campus, including an auction, and what I hope will be a full slate of talks. Details are below. It’s also time to think about the 8th International Organization of Palaeobotany Conference in Bonn in September and Carole Gee was gracious enough to send me a list of the scheduled symposia so that I could share those details with you. In addition, many of you will be reading this as you are leaving for Mobile for what I’m sure will be a fantastic Mid-Continent Paleobotanical Colloquium hosted by Brian Axsmith at The University of South Alabama. I hope to see you all there.

As always, feel free to contact me with your comments and suggestions at:

Mike Dunn
Department of Biological Sciences
Cameron University
Lawton, Oklahoma 73505
ph: 580-581-2287
demail: michaeld@cameron.edu

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA ANNUAL MEETING 2008

The Botanical Society of America will be held in conjunction with the Canadian Botanical Association/L’Association Botanique d’ Canada, The American Fern Society, and The American Society of Plant Taxonomists at The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada, 26-30 July 2008. The Paleobotany Banquet will be held Monday, 28 July at 6:00pm at the Sage Bistro at the University Centre. And remember there will be an auction so please start thinking of items to donate. The date and time of the Business meeting has yet to be determined.

A pre-meeting field trip to the Early Eocene Princeton and McAbee fossil deposit is being planned by R.M. and T.A. Dillhoff, and R.A. Stockey. Details can be found at the BSA Website, but I’ve copied and pasted them below for your convenience:

FT - 1 Paleobotanical Trip to Princeton and McAbee

This will be a two-day trip to sites near Princeton and Cache Creek, British Columbia. Participants will have the opportunity to collect finely preserved Eocene fossil plants, as well as experience the geology and natural beauty of inland British Columbia.

An episode of island arc volcanism in the Early to Middle Eocene left silica rich, lacustrine deposits stretching from north central Washington State to central British Columbia. These sediments record mixed coniferous/broadleaved temperate forests, in contrast to roughly coeval Northwest lowland forests which were dominated by tree ferns, palms and warm climate angiosperms. Well preserved fossils from the Okanagan Highlands provide early records and document evolution of important modern temperate families such as the Betulaceae, Fagaceae, Rosaceae and Ulmaceae.

The first day will focus on the Princeton area where many exposures have yielded Eocene plant fossils. We will first stop at the Princeton Museum to see specimens from a variety of the local sites. We will then proceed to the Thomas Ranch site to collect. This locality has produced a wide variety of conifers, the common angiosperms found throughout the Okanagan Highlands as well as unique representatives of extinct genera (Paleocarpinus stonebergae and an unnamed compound leaf). Insects and two genera of fish, Eosalmo driftwoodensis and Eohiodon rosei are also found here. We will spend the evening in Kamloops and present additional information about other Princeton localities after dinner.

The next day we will collect at the McAbee site near Cache Creek. The fossils at this locality are preserved in diatomite which can preserve fine features important to taxonomic study. Identifiable pollen has also been recovered from the McAbee sediments. A diverse temperate forest with one hundred twenty recorded morphotypes grew in the watershed surrounding the lake, dominated by angiosperms but including at least seventeen conifer morphotypes. The conifer pollen rain was dominated by Pinaceae including Abies, Pinus, Picea, Pseudolarix and Tsuga. With the exception of
Tsuga these genera are also common as megafossils, along with Chamaecyparis, Thuja, Sequoia and Metasequoia. Fagus, Betula, Alnus, Ulmus and Sassafras are the most common angiosperms but the rarer morphotypes reveal the true diversity of the flora. Besides the plants, abundant insect fossils and the fish Eohiodon rosei are commonly found. We will begin the day with a visit to the Thompson Rivers University McAbee collection, proceed to the site for collecting and return to Vancouver via the scenic Frazier River Canyon.

Organizers: Richard M Dillhoff, Evolving Earth Foundation, rdillhoff@evolvingearth.org
Thomas A Dillhoff, Evolving Earth Foundation, tdillhoff@evolvingearth.org
Ruth A Stockey, University of Alberta, ruth.stockey@ualberta.ca

Remember that you will need to arrive in Vancouver by Friday to be ready to leave early Saturday morning.

Meeting registration and abstract submission websites are now open at:


The deadline for abstract submission is April 1st.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF PALEOBOTANY CONFERENCE 2008

The 8th International Organization of Palaeobotany Conference will be held in Bonn from Saturday 30th August to Friday 5th September 2008, in close conjunction with the 12th International Palynological Congress. The Conference opens Saturday 30th August with an opening ceremony, two key-note presentations, and the icebreaker party. During the mid-conference break on Tuesday, 2nd September several one-day excursions will be offered, including the Neogene browncoal deposits of the Lower Rhine Embayment, Tertiary and Quaternary volcanism and fossil deposits in the Eifel Mountains, the famous Messel quarry, the Carboniferous of the Ruhr District, and the Devonian of the Rhenish Slate Mountains. Alternatively, there will be an excursion to Cologne, including visits to the famous cathedral and the Roman-German museum, a unique exhibit on the daily life in the northern part of the Roman Empire. The conference dinner is scheduled for Wednesday evening.

Several post-congress excursions will be offered including the Palaeozoic (Nordrhein-Westfalen, Rheinland-Pfalz), Permian & Triassic (northern Bavaria, Thuringen, Sachsen), Cretaceous, Paleogene & Neogene (Niedersachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Sachsen) and Quaternary (Mecklenburg-Vorpommern).

Please consult the IOP Web Site http://www.palaeobotany.org/ or the Institut für Paläontologie Web Page at the Universität bonn for additional information about registration, field excursions, symposia, etc.

Abstracts are due 30 April 2008.
Symposia are attached at the end of this mailing.

JOB OPENING

Collections Manager for Paleobotany Peabody Museum of Natural History Yale University

The Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History is soliciting applications for the position of Collections Manager for Paleobotany. The fossil plant collections are housed in the Class of 1954 Environmental Science Center, a purpose-built facility on the Yale University campus for collections, research and teaching. The Peabody is a multi-faceted natural history museum with collections spanning anthropology, biology, geology and paleontology. Additional information on the fossil plant collections and the Peabody can be found at: http://www.peabody.yale.edu/.

The Paleobotany Collections Manager is responsible for the day-to-day management of the fossil plant collection, including all aspects of the preservation, improvement, development and use of the collections. Duties include oversight of relevant budgets, staff, students, and volunteers, maintenance of the collections, processing of materials, care and conservation, documentation, and databasing. The Collections Manager will represent the Botany Division within the Peabody and Yale, nationally, and internationally, to promote the collection and to maximize its use. The Collections Manager will also promote knowledge of the collection through exhibitions, public education initiatives and presentations at meetings, and will pursue grant
funding and carry out research that relates to collections improvement and development, including, as appropriate, collecting expeditions.

Education and Experience:
1. Master's Degree in a scientific field and three years of related experience, or an equivalent combination of education and experience.

Additional Education and Experience:
1. Master's Degree in the Biological or Geological Sciences and one year of museum experience, or the equivalent combination of education and experience. 
2. Preferred: Ph.D.

Skills & Abilities:
1. Thorough knowledge of paleobotany and stratigraphy.
2. Experience in collections management, databasing, and field collecting.
3. Effective interpersonal skills.
4. Ability to work independently.
5. Ability to write grant proposals and reports.

Please note that applications must be submitted via the following web site: http://www.yale.edu/hronline/stars/application/external/index.html.

Use the keyword "Peabody" to go directly to the relevant information.

The due date for applications is April 15, 2008. Please contact Sharon Rodriguez (sharon.rodriguez@yale.edu) for any further information about this position.

IMPORTANT DATES

ASAP: Check passport expiration date. Passports are now required for US Citizens traveling to Canada, and the wait for new or renewed passports is several months.

ASAP: Find items to donate to the Paleobotany Banquet Auction.

1 April 2008. Abstracts are due for Botanical Society of America Annual Meeting.

30 April 2008: Abstracts are due for IOPC 2008.

3 June 2008: Abstracts are due for Geological Society of America Annual Meeting.


30 August-5 September 2008: The 8th International Organization of Palaeobotany Conference, Bonn, Germany.

5-9 October 2008: Annual meeting of the Geological Society of America, Houston, Texas.

CALL FOR NEWS AND NOTES

The next Paleobotanical Section Mailing is scheduled for June 2008. Please submit news and notes about paleobotanists, paleobotany, and related issues by 31 May 2008 to:

Mike Dunn
Department of Biological Sciences
Cameron University
Lawton, Oklahoma 73505
ph: 580-581-2287
email: michaeld@cameron.edu

Use the keyword "Peabody" to go directly to the relevant information.
Call for Abstracts

INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

The joint congress of the 12th International Palynological Congress (IPC-XII 2008) and the 8th International Organisation of Palaeobotany Conference (I OPC-VIII 2008) invite you to contribute an abstract to one of the program sessions. All abstracts must be submitted by WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 2008. Due to printing deadlines, late abstracts will not be accepted. Authors are requested to review the instructions below before preparing and submitting an abstract.

Abstracts are subject to review by the Organizing Committee and will be approved on the basis of their merit (scientific/technical quality and relevance). Information regarding abstract acceptance, the form of presentation (oral contribution or poster presentation), program scheduling, and other such details will be communicated by email to only the person entered as the first author presenter. Abstracts may be submitted for either an oral contribution or a poster presentation, but the symposium conveners in conjunction with the Organizing Committee will decide on the final form of presentation.

Symposium topics are described in full on the program page of the congress web site. Please note there is a “Contributed papers in paleobotany and palynology” session for oral contributions that do not fit thematically into any other symposia and that this session is open to all topics in paleobotany and palynology.

Each person presenting an oral or poster presentation must be the first author of his or her abstract and is required to register for the congress. In order to allow and encourage as many people to participate in the congress as possible, each person may offer only one presentation, irrespective of talk or poster format, although he or she may be a co-author on additional contributions. The only exceptions are for invited plenary and keynote speakers, who should send their abstract for the invited oral presentation directly to the Congress Secretary (cgee@uni-bonn.de).

Abstracts for Oral and Poster Presentations

All abstracts must be submitted online at the time of registration of the first author and cannot be submitted separately afterwards. Each abstract should be classified by indicating the most appropriate symposium session on the online submission form (drop-down list). Only one category can be selected. (As the number of speakers for each symposium is limited, the Organizing Committee reserves the right to place a paper/poster into an alternative session.) If the abstract does not fit into any of the symposium topics listed, please select symposium 34, Contributed papers in paleobotany and palynology, which will be convened by Hans Kerp and Thomas Litt.

All abstracts must be submitted in English, and only standard abbreviations may be used. Abstracts will be published exactly as submitted and will not be proofread by the congress organizers. Thus, the person submitting the abstract is fully responsible for checking it for accuracy, spelling, correct grammar usage, and format prior to online submission.
Each abstract should describe the content of the presentation to be given and should be concise, technically accurate, and well written. Figures, diagrams, tables, and graphs cannot be included. The maximum length of each abstract is 2600 characters with blank spaces.

The abstracts will be published in a special volume of *Terra Nostra*, which will be distributed to registrants at the congress.

**General Guidelines**

- The entire abstract should be formatted as a single paragraph without any indentation.
- Abstract size is limited to a maximum of 2600 characters with blank spaces.
- Figures, diagrams, tables, and graphs cannot be included in the abstract.
- Capitalize only the start of the title and all proper names. Do not use capital letters for the authors’ names.

Updated February 2008
Symposia at the IPC-XII / IOPC-VIII Bonn, August 30-September 5, 2008

Website at http://www.paleontology.uni-bonn.de/congress08/index.htm

1 Plant systematics and biogeography: evidence from the fossil wood record
   Bamford/Poole
2 Triassic-Jurassic systematics and stratigraphy
   Barbacka/Popa
3 Biodiversity patterns through time
   Behling/Willis/Wing
4 Reproductive organs of fossil plants and their in situ spores and pollen
   Bek/Psenicka
5 Vegetation patterns in response to Plio-Pleistocene environmental change in the
   Mediterranean and Central Europe
   Bertini/Martinetto
6 Upscaling Holocene pollen-inferred vegetation from single sites to regions and continents
   Bradshaw/Gaillard
7 Primary producers in Proterozoic to Paleozoic aquatic ecosystems: paleobiology and
   paleoecology of cyanobacteria, acritarchs, prasinophytes, and other organic-walled
   microfossils
   Brocke/Fatka
8 Mio-Pliocene climate and vegetation patterns in Eastern and Western Eurasia
   Bruch/Li
9 Problems in naming fossil plants and spores
   Chaloner/Kvacek/Denk
10 Methods and benefits of 3D reconstruction of fossil plants
    Collinson/Smith/Kendrick
11 Worldwide Early and Middle Eocene floras, the evolving picture
    Dillhoff/Manchester
12 Reconstructing the past: scientists and artists look at reconstructions of extinct landscapes
    DiMichele/Johnson
13 Palynofacies analysis
    Feist-Burkhardt/Gotz
14 Theory and method in palynology
    Flenley/Cole/Allen
15 Angiosperm flowers, pollen and reproduction through time
    Friis/Pedersen/Crane
16 Pollen calibration for high resolution quantitative landscape reconstructions
    Gaillard-Lemdahl/Hicks
17 South American Tertiary paleofloras
    Gandolfo/Zamaloa/Cuneo
18 Plant taphonomic processes: case studies in paleobotany and palynology
    Gastaldo/Gee
19 Plant-animal interactions in Deep Time: predation, protection, pollination
    Gee/Wappler
20 Key events in the evolution of early plants using multiple sources of data
    Gensel/Berry
21 Have plants ever suffered a mass extinction?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Paleobotanical evidence for Paleogene climates and environments</td>
<td>Greenwood/Moss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Late Quaternary pollen databases, vegetation modelling and climate reconstructions</td>
<td>Grimm/Lezine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Fine structures of fossil plant cuticles: identification, paleoenvironment, and evolution</td>
<td>Guignard/Wang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Non-pollen-palynomorphs: a key for disentangling climatic and anthropogenic pressure on Quaternary ecosystems</td>
<td>Haas/van Geel/Galop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Tropical paleoecology and global change: records from terrestrial and marine archives</td>
<td>Haberle/Dupont/Kirleis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>The Late Neogene Pannonian Lake: floristic and vegetation patterns in the context of paleogeography and paleoclimate</td>
<td>Hably/Erdei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Paleopalynology: applications in paleoenvironmental analysis, sequence stratigraphy, and biostratigraphy</td>
<td>Hartkopf-Froder/McLean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Ultrastructure and development of spore/pollen wall: achievements, current trends, and perspectives</td>
<td>Hemsley/Moore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Holocene vegetation shifts in northern and central Asia: evidence, causes, and consequences</td>
<td>Herzschuh/Tarasov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>The potential influence of pollen morphological characters to systematics in (paleo-)botany</td>
<td>Hesse/Zetter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Integrating paleoecology and population genetics to decipher past vegetational dynamics</td>
<td>Hu/Petit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>On-site microremain data from archeological sites and their potential for the reconstruction of human food ecology</td>
<td>Jacomet/Bittmann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Contributed papers in paleobotany and palynology</td>
<td>Kerp/Litt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Microbial diversity in ancient ecosystems</td>
<td>Krings/Taylor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Quantitative reconstructions of Quaternary climatic variability from paleobotanical data</td>
<td>Kuhl/Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Paleozoic palynostratigraphy: Lower Paleozoic and Upper Paleozoic</td>
<td>Marshall/Vecoli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Past vegetation of Australasia</td>
<td>McLoughlin/Meyer-Berthaud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Reconstruction of past cultural landscapes and human-related environmental changes using palynological and archeobotanical records</td>
<td>Mercuri/Sadori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Paleozoic palynology of the Arabian Plate and adjacent areas</td>
<td>Miller/Steemans/Wellman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Gathering the twigs and branches: reconstructing the gymnosperm tree of life</td>
<td>Nagalingum/Mathews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Mediterranean ecosystems and climate variability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nebout/Peyron  
Ages of major clades of vascular plants  
Nixon/Crepet

Late Paleozoic plants as proxy for climate  
Pfefferkorn/Wang

Reconstructing ancient communities and climates: problems and solutions using the fossil wood record  
Poole/Bamford

Progress in quantitative dinocyst analysis: case histories from the past 200 Ma  
Pross/Brinkhuis

New insights in the microscopic world of the Mesozoic and Cenozoic amber forests  
Rikkinen/Schmidt

Biophysical approaches in paleobotany  
Roth-Nebelsick/Spec

Palynological tools to unravel causes, mechanisms, and impacts of organic carbon burial  
Sangiorgi/Marino/Donders

New results of Quaternary pollen studies in southern South America  
Schabitz/Moreno

40 years of long pollen sequences: advances and perspectives (dedicated to Lex Wijmstra)  
Tzedakis/Hoooghiemstra

Pollen database, search system, and pollen identification  
Weng/Haberle

Paleozoic oceanic and climate change: evidence from the palynologic record  
Wicander/Doring

Holocene vegetation history and human environmental interactions in delta and coastal areas  
Wang/Bittmann