Canadian Association of Palynologists
Association Canadienne des Palynologues

NEWSLETTER

Volume 36 Number 1 May 2013

President's Message

As you know, CAP will be meeting this October in San Francisco in a joint meeting with AASP-The Palynological Society, DINO 10, and the North American Micropaleontology Section of the Society for Sedimentary Geology. Organizing activities for this meeting are in full gear. Among the many sessions planned, CAP is sponsoring a Special Session on *"The Palynology of Sudden Events"*, and we look forward to seeing abstract submissions from CAP members that fit within this theme or on any other topic of interest to palynologists. The abstract deadline is likely to be at the end of August. A number of conference activities are being planned including a dinner cruise in San Francisco Bay, workshops on dinoflagellate cysts and software and databases relevant to palynology, and field trips to the Sierras and Napa Valley. We hope that many of you will join us in San Francisco for this exciting meeting.

I would like to take this opportunity to warmly welcome Dr. Francine McCarthy, Professor and Chair of the Dept. of Earth Sciences at Brock University, as the latest addition to the CAP Executive Committee. Francine has volunteered to serve as President-Elect until the end of 2013, at which time she will become President. CAP operates successfully because of the concerted, behind-the-scene efforts of the Executive Committee: Alwynne Beaudoin, Simon Goring, Florin Pendea, Mary Vetter, and now Francine McCarthy. As President, I am very grateful for the time, thought and hard work they devote to our Association. Soon enough we will again be looking to fill Executive Committee positions, and we hope that you will consider volunteering your time and expertise to help ensure that our Association continues to run smoothly.

All the best for summer 2013,

Terri Lacourse, Ph.D. (tlacours@uvic.ca)
CAP President, 2012-2013

CAP EXECUTIVE 2013

President: Terri Lacourse
President-elect: Francine McCarthy
Secretary-Treasurer: Mary Vetter
Newsletter Editor: Florin Pendea
Website Editor: Alwynne Beaudoin
IFPS Councillor: Simon Goring

ISSN 1188-3596

CAP Special Session at CANQUA Edmonton 2013

The Canadian Quaternary Association (CANQUA) will be holding its biennial meeting in Edmonton, Alberta, August 18-22 2013. The following CAP (Canadian Association of Palynologists) Special Session is planned for this conference: *The Palaeoecology of Extreme Environments*. Extreme environments occur in many forms, from the cold temperatures of arctic and alpine areas, to the aridity of deserts and grasslands, to the salinity of salt marshes and saline lakes, or the desiccation and UV influx on exposed rock surfaces. They may persist for millennia or be restricted in time and space, such as newly exposed terrain around glacial margins or recent volcanic deposits. Extreme environments can result from various stressors, including climate, biogeochemical or physical conditions, or biological factors. Such environments present challenges for biota and their associated palaeoecological records. Signals may be recorded by many proxy indicators including pollen, plant macroremains, diatoms, or dinoflagellates, We welcome contributions documenting extreme environments through single or multiple indicators, or reporting the results of studies focused on these types of localities.

We are pleased to announce that Konrad Gajewski (University of Ottawa) has agreed to be the featured speaker for this session.

More information about the CANQUA 2013 meeting itself can be found at the conference website at http://www.eas.ualberta.ca/canqua/

Please contact either Mary Vetter or Alwynne Beaudoin, the session organizers, if you are interested in contributing to this session or would like more details.

Alwynne B. Beaudoin,
Royal Alberta Museum, Edmonton

Editor's Notes

Thank you to all who contributed material for this edition of the *CAP Newsletter*: Alwynne Beaudoin, Jan Ford, Konrad Gajewski, Jennifer Galloway, Simon Goring, Bert van Helden, Emily Helmer, Terri Lacourse, and Mary Vetter.

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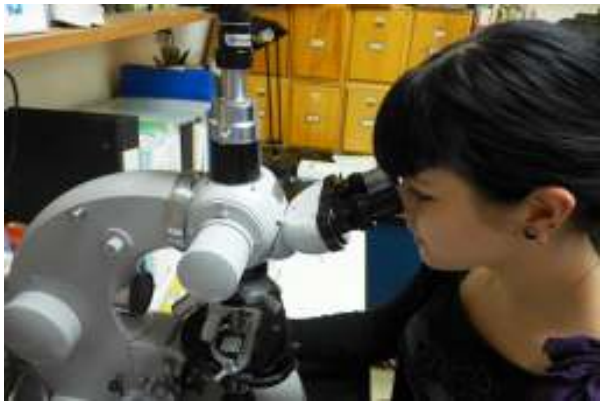
Emily Helmer Receives 2013 CAP Student Research Award

Emily Helmer (Simon Fraser University) received the 2013 CAP Student Research Award. This award was established in 2009 to recognize contributions to research in palynology made by students. Emily received the award for her M.Sc. research "Late and Postglacial Paleoecology in southern Haida Gwaii".

Currently I am finishing the first year of my MSc program in the Department of Biological Sciences at Simon Fraser University under the supervision of Dr. Rolf Mathewes. The main goal of my research project is to reconstruct late and early postglacial paleoenvironments of Haida Gwaii (former Queen Charlotte Islands) in British Columbia, Canada to understand vegetation responses to climatic change. In particular, I aim to determine if a signal for the Younger Dryas chronozone, a period of rapid and intense cooling 12,900-11,700 cal yr BP, is detectable in the pollen records. Evidence for Younger Dryas cooling is well established in records from Europe and eastern North America, but evidence from the Pacific Northwest is regionally variable. A number of pollen analytical studies have been done on Haida Gwaii, but some have been inadequately sampled and dated for detailed paleoecological analysis.

To produce a high resolution paleoecological reconstruction, a 226 cm sediment core was extracted from a pond, buried under marine intertidal sediments on Ellen Island in Gwaii Haanas National Park, southern Haida Gwaii. I have extracted 82 sediment subsamples at 2 cm intervals and processed them for pollen analysis. Currently I am identifying and quantifying pollen and spores as well as algae and plant macrofossils. Eight radiocarbon dates on extracted plant macrofossils (including seeds of *Arctostaphylos*) using accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) place the undisturbed portions of the core between 14,500-9,600 cal yr BP. The area adjacent to the pond is also an important archeological site (Kilgii Gwaay) that provides evidence of a marine-adapted human culture around 10,700 cal yr BP. My analysis will also provide Parks Canada with a reconstruction of local vegetation and paleoclimate for this important site.



Emily Helmer hard at work

The pollen assemblage shows evidence of a treeless landscape with high percentages of herbs and shrubs (Families Cyperaceae, Poaceae, Apiaceae, Asteraceae and the genera *Salix*, *Artemisia, Empetrum* type, *Campanula,* and others) at the beginning of the

(Continued on page 4)

record. By approximately 14,000 cal yr BP, vegetation transitions into a pine-dominated forest with *Alnus viridis* and reduced herb cover. *Pinus* is largely replaced by *Picea* at ~ 13,290 cal yr BP and *Tsuga heterophylla* becomes established ~12,420 cal yr BP.

Although preliminary analysis of palynomorphs has revealed no obvious change in the vegetation assemblage indicative of cooling, an abrupt decrease in total pollen and spore accumulation rates around the beginning of the Younger Dryas suggests reduced plant productivity. Analysis of additional pollen samples, plant macrofossils and organic-matter content will help to determine whether Younger Dryas cooling is detectable in the record. I aim to complete this project by the summer of 2014, in which I will defend this research as a thesis project.

I would like to thank the Canadian Association of Palynologists for supporting me with the CAP Student Research Award. Funds from the award will go towards costs associated with travelling to the Canadian Botanical Association 49th Annual Meeting at Thompson Rivers University in Kamloops to present research findings, as well as costs associated with field work in Haida Gwaii planned for the summer of 2013.

Emily Helmer
Dept. of Biological Sciences
Simon Fraser University

IFPS Representative's Update

A quick note from the IFPS. In March the elections for the three IFPS Vice-Presidents were held. Representatives were selected from among 17 Palynological Societies by electronic vote. Vice-Presidents are to assist the IFPS President in coordinating the submission and solicitation of the annual reviews of activities from each of the member societies, providing them to the President and the Newsletter Editor. All of the candidates were exceptional, and the voting reflects the high esteem to which our colleagues are held. The IFPS will be served by Vice-Presidents Paulo Alves de Souza (AALP, Brazil), Carlos Jaramillo (AASP-TPS, United States), and Hikaru Takahara (PSJ, Japan). The Vice-Presidents serve their terms until the 14th Annual International Palynological Congress (IPC), which will be held in Salvador, Brazil in 2016.

Simon Goring
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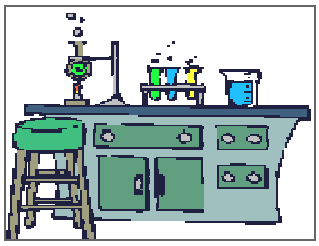
PALYNFO



NEW LABS

The Laboratory for Paleoclimatology and Climatology, Department of Geography, University of Ottawa has just undergone a major expansion, with the completion of a new computer lab funded by a CFI LOF. This consists of space for students, including 11 computers and four additional high-powered workstations for large scale GIS and statistical analysis of paleoenvironmental data. There is also an area for off-campus collaborative research and outreach.

The lab now consists, in addition to the computer lab, of:

- A large microscope room with two Nikon and one Leica microscopes including DIC, phase and brightfield with image analysis and photo capability. There is an extensive pollen reference collection, especially of arctic plants, and material for diatom and chironomid identification.
- A macrofossil-paleolimnology lab, including five stereomicroscopes, and extensive reference material for macrofossils and ostracods.
- A tree-ring/varve lab with resources for dendrochronology. The lab also contains a large collection of reprints and resource material and a small herbarium.
- Sediment and core processing lab, including spectrophotometer, magnetic susceptibility and laser particle-size analysis equipment.
- Pollen processing lab with fume hood.

There are several research projects in progress, including multi-proxy paleo-studies from the Canadian Arctic, Yukon, Nova Scotia and also in the Ottawa region using lakes with varved and non-varved sediments. Large-scale paleoclimate reconstructions and modelling, as well as climate and environmental data analysis projects are in progress using local and on-line databases. Students interested in paleoenvironmental research, either lab or computer based, are encouraged to contact K Gajewski.

Konrad Gajewski
gajewski@uottawa.ca

Dissertation Abstracts

Peter Keizer (MSc 2013, Department of Geography, University of Ottawa)

Forest Dynamics in Relation to late-Holocene climatic variability, eastern Ontario, Canada (K. Gajewski, supervisor)

Pollen profiles from two lakes, Tawny Pond (44°48'59"N, 77°10'54"W, 276m) and Stoll Lake (44°58'16"N, 77°17'22"W,303m) in Addington Highlands, eastern Ontario, Canada were analyzed to understand the effects of late-Holocene climate change and European settlement on eastern Ontario's forests. Both lakes were analyzed at high temporal resolution and record vegetation dynamics over the last 1000 years. Throughout the past 1000 years, *Pinus, Tsuga, Betula, Quercus,*

Acer and *Fagus* were the dominant taxa in the pollen record. The pollen records show vegetation response in relation to the Medieval Warm Period and the Little Ice Age. From 970-1200 AD the forest was dominated by hemlock, beech and maple trees. From 1200-1870 AD the forest composition changed as pine and boreal tree species became more abundant and/or had increased relative pollen production. Most recently, since 1870 AD, herbaceous plants (weeds) increased, whereas softwoods decreased and hardwoods increased, due to landscape changes associated with European settlement. These results show that high resolution studies of unvarved lakes, with an appropriate chronology, can detect multi-decadal climate variability. This thesis was also concerned with making management suggestions to the forestry community. Future climate change will likely create a forest composition more similar to that of the Medieval Warm Period than the time of European colonization, and thus should be the basis for forest planning. The results of this study show eastern Ontario's forest during the Medieval Warm Period and offer insight into how to preserve forest health with future climate warming.

Nathalie Paquette (MSc 2012, Department of Geography, University of Ottawa)

Climatic change causes abrupt shifts in forests, inferred from a high-resolution lacustrine record, Southwestern Quebec, Canada (K Gajewski, supervisor)

A pollen profile from varved lake sediments sampled at 10-year intervals and spanning the past 1000 years is analyzed to understand the effects of climate change and anthropogenic activity on forests in southwestern Quebec. The forests responded rapidly to changes in temperature and precipitation during the Medieval Warm Period and Little Ice Age as well as to land-use changes associated with the European Settlement of the area. The transition into the Little Ice Age was abrupt and had significant impact on the pollen production within a couple of decades. A synthesis of this record with other high-resolution and well-dated pollen data from the conifer-hardwood forest of eastern North America shows consistent results across the whole area, indicating that very-high resolution pollen data can provide insight into multi-decadal climate variability and its impact on forest vegetation. Tree-ring records from the region show inter-annual fluctuations not always consistent between sites, while high-resolution pollen data record multi-decadal to century changes which enable us to interpret climatic effects on plant communities.

PALYNFO

FOR SALE

- **Leitz Ortholux II microscope** with separate power supply. Comes with Fluorescence attachment with separate transformer, 35 mm. camera attachment (with one extra film cassette) and camera control box. Phase contrast, Interference contrast. Objectives: 10x Plan, 16x (Zeiss), 40x NPL Fluotar, 40x NPL interference, 40x NPL Fluotar phase. 12.5 mm Periplan eyepieces. Spare Philips quartz halogen lightbulbs for transmitted light, one spare Osram mercury lightbulb for fluorescence lighting. Dustcover. Microscope was serviced on an annual basis by Western Optitech. All in excellent condition, unsurpassed Leitz optics. Ph. 403-258-2874 or email bvanh@shaw.ca

- **Palynology & Geoscience and Man.** Nearly complete set. Located in Calgary. fordj@shaw.ca

PalynoLit

Robin Hood's world

In central England, sometime around the year 1190 AD, a young man, Robin of Locksley, becomes an outlaw and takes to the forest after he is falsely accused of poaching the king's deer. An inspiring leader of men, he determines to fight for the ordinary people, who are being cruelly oppressed by bad King John and his Norman barons. For the next twenty years or more, with his band of fellow outlaws, he defends the poor from injustice, taking plundered loot from corrupt officials and redistributing it to the poor and needy. The forest shelters the outlaws and provides them with a home and hiding place. One beautiful spring morning, Robin sets out along a forest trail and, as he journeys, enjoys the beauty of his forest home:

> "Spring had come early to Barnesdale Forest. There were primroses in sheltered hollow, leaf-buds on the bare trees, hazel catkins scattering their golden pollen to the dancing winds; and on the topmost branch of a giant lime-tree which reared its head high above the other trees of the forest a blackbird was singing his heart out to the morning, shouting that winter was gone and the world turning green once more."

Variously called Robin of Locksley, Robin of Barnesdale, or Robin Hood, he is a folk hero. Robin's world is a simpler world, with clearly-identifiable villains and heroes. So the legend goes in *The Chronicles of Robin Hood,* a classic retelling by children's author Rosemary Sutcliff. The legend, however, is not just a children's story. It encapsulates some darker themes. The simple dichotomy between good and evil is echoed by other opposites in the tale. There's the contrast between the untrammelled and wild forest and the constrained and cultivated agricultural lands, hinting at a deeper conflict between the hunter and the farmer, the nomad and the settler. Then there's the ethnic tension between the outlaws, who are native English, and the Normans, foreign invaders and conquerors, a tension that is exacerbated by a language barrier. There are social and class differences too. In the tightly controlled feudal system, the English are yeomen and villeins (farmhands), commoners whose labour generates wealth and status for their aristocratic Norman overlords. Like so many myths and folktales when examined through adult eyes, the stories are complex and multilayered. Whatever the truth behind the reality of his existence or not, Robin Hood has been re-invented many times through the years, most lately as a symbol of everyman standing up against the inhumanity and corruption of big organizations and big business. Yet Rosemary Sutcliff's straightforward account, accompanied by evocative images by the famed illustrator C. Walter Hodges, remains an enduring and memorable interpretation that's well worth rediscovering.

Rosemary Sutcliff (1950) *The Chronicles of Robin Hood*, p. 17. Oxford University Press.

Alwynne B. Beaudoin
Edmonton, Alberta

Recent Publications

Bunbury, J.; and *Gajewski, K. 2013. Effects of the White River Ash event on aquatic environments, southwest Yukon, Canada. Arctic 66(1):17-31.

Cita, M. B.; Gibbard, P. L.; and *Head, M. J., 2012. Formal ratification of the GSSP for the base of the Calabrian Stage (second stage of the Pleistocene Series, Quaternary System). Episodes 35(3): 388-397.

Courtney-Mustaphi, C.; and *Gajewski K. 2013. Holocene sediments from a coastal lake on northern Devon Island, Nunavut, Canada. Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences DOI: 10.1139/cjes-2012-0143.

Eyles, N.; Meriano, M.; and Chow-Fraser, P. 2013. Impacts of European settlement (1840-present) in a Great Lake watershed and lagoon: Frenchman's Bay, Lake Ontario, Canada. Environmental Earth Sciences 68 (8):2211-2228.

*Frechette, B.; and *de Vernal, A. 2013. Evidence for large-amplitude biome and climate changes in Atlantic Canada during the last interglacial and mid-Wisconsinan periods. Quaternary Research 79(2):242-255.

*Galloway, J.M.; *Sweet, A.R.; Swindles, G.T.; Dewing, K.; Hadlari, T.; Embry, A.F.; and Sanei, H. 2013. Middle Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous paleoclimate of Sverdrup Basin, Canadian Arctic Archipelago inferred from the palynostratigraphy. Marine and Petroleum Geology 44:240-255.

*Goring, S. 2013. neotoma – an R package for the Neotoma Paleoecological Database. fig**share**.http://dx.doi.org/10.608.m9.figshare.677131

Hadley, K.R.; Douglas, M.S.V.; Lim, D.; and *Smol, J.P. 2013. Diatom assemblages and limnological variables from 40 lakes and ponds on Bathurst Island and neighboring high Arctic islands. International Review of Hydrobiology 98(1):44-59.

Joannin, S.; Brugiapaglia, E.; de Beaulieu, J-L.; Bernardo, L.; Magny, M.; Peyron, O.; *Goring, S.; and Vannière, B. 2012. Pollen-based reconstruction of Holocene vegetation and climate in southern Italy: the case of Lago Trifoglietti. Climate of the Past 8:1973-1996.

Karrow, P.K.; and Mackie, G.L. 2013. Postglacial lake shoreline surveys and lacustrine paleobiotic records in northern Bruce and Grey counties, Ontario, Canada. Journal of Great Lakes Research 39(1):100-109.

Lucas, J.D.; and *Lacourse, T. 2013. Holocene vegetation history and fire regimes of *Pseudotsuga menziesii* forests in the Gulf Islands National Park Reserve, southwestern British Columbia, Canada. Quaternary Research 79(3):366-376.

Neulieb, T.; *Levac, E.; Southon, J.; Lewis, M.; *Pendea, I.F.; and *Chmura, G.L. 2013. Potential pitfalls in pollen dating. Radiocarbon 55 (3/4): in press.

Radi, T.; Bonnet, S.; Cormier, M-A,; *de Vernal, A.; *Durantou, L.; Faubert, E.; *Head, M. J.; Henry, M.; *Pospelova, V.;

*Rochon, A.; and Van Nieuwenhove, N. 2013. Operational taxonomy and (paleo-) autecology of round, brown, spiny dinoflagellate cysts from the Quaternary of high northern latitudes. Marine Micropaleontology 98:41-57. DOI: 10.1016/j.marmicro.2012.11.001

Rainville, R.A.; and *Gajewski, K. 2012. Holocene environmental history of the Aishihik Region, Yukon, Canada. Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences 50(4):397-405.

Schreck, M.; Matthiessen, J.; *Head, M. J., 2012. A magnetostratigraphic calibration of Middle Miocene through Pliocene dinoflagellate cyst and acritarch events in the Iceland Sea (Ocean Drilling Program Hole 907A). Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology 187:66-94 DOI: 10.1016/j.revpalbo.2012.08.006

Townsend, L.; and Hebda, R. J. 2013. Pollen and Macro-Fossil Assemblages in Disturbed Urban Wetlands on South Vancouver Island Reveal Recent Invasion of Reed Canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) and Guide Restoration. Restoration Ecology 21(1):114-123 DOI: 10.1111/j.1526-100X.2011.00851.x

Watchorn, M.A.; Hamilton, P.B.; and Patterson, R.T. 2013. The paleolimnology of Haynes Lake, Oak Ridges Moraine, Ontario, Canada: documenting anthropogenic and climatic disturbances. Environmental Earth Sciences 68(7):1823-1834.

Weston, J. F.; MacRae, R. A.; Ascoli, P.; Cooper, M. K. E.; *Fensome, R. A.; Shaw, D.; and *Williams, G. L. 2012. A revised biostratigraphic and well-log sequence-stratigraphic framework for the Scotian Margin, offshore eastern Canada. Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences 49(12): 1417-1462 DOI: 10.1139/e2012-070.

** denotes a CAP Member*

Compiled by
Alwynne Beaudoin & Florin Pendea

PALYNFO

Obituary

Jan Jansonius
Palynologist, artist, friend
1928 – 2013

Submitted by Bert van Helden, Calgary, February, 2013

Jan Jansonius was born in the city of Groningen, the Netherlands on April 21, 1928. He died in Calgary, Alberta, Canada on January 25, 2013.

After his high school years ("Gymnasium β") Jan enrolled in the study of geology at the University of Groningen where he spent as much time in geology as in the study of art. After obtaining his B.Sc. in 1952 he continued his studies in geology at the University of Utrecht where he graduated with a M.Sc. in 1955. While in Utrecht, he met and married Bettie, the love of his life. Together they emigrated to Canada and settled in Calgary in 1956. Jan was hired by Imperial Oil (later Esso) and worked at their research lab as a palynologist, together with Stan Pocock, under the supervision of Frank Staplin. He briefly worked for Imperial in Houston.

Jan and Bettie designed their own house and had it built on a vacant lot overlooking the city within easy cycling distance from the lab

so Jan could enjoy lunch at home with the family. While at Imperial he studied the palynology of Triassic sediments in the Western Canada Basin and obtained a Ph.D at the University of Utrecht on the results of this study. He soon became an authority on scolecodonts and chitinozoa and authored and co-authored many palynological publications.

He was guest speaker at a luncheon meeting of the Alberta Society of Petroleum Geologists (now *Canadian* Society) in 1975. Jan was very much a perfectionist and it was no surprise that he became involved with the International Committee on Botanical Nomenclature. He was a passionate taxonomist and nomenclaturalist. Although always having an eye toward the pragmatic, he realized that application of fossil data based on careless systematics led at best to poor communication and sloppy results. Jan was a longtime active member of the Committee for Fossil Plants under the auspices of the International Association for Plant Taxonomy, the body responsible for producing the International Code for Botanical Nomenclature. He served on this committee from the 1970s through to the early 2000s.

His expertise and accuracy in observations were in high demand and together with Len Hills (University of Calgary) he published the "*Genera File of Fossil Spores and Pollen*", illustrated with Jan's own pen drawngs. Shortly before his death he saw the completion of this massive project in digital format. Another lasting contribution to the palynological community and its students was a three-volume reference "*Palynology, principles and applications*" (1996, AASP) which he co-edited with Colin McGregor.

Within the palynological community Jan's other contributions were many. He was co-chairman with Len Hills for the Sixth International Palynological Conference in Calgary in 1984. In 1996 he became President of the American Association of Stratigraphic Palynologists. AASP recognised Jan for his dedication to the organisation by presenting him with the Distinguished Service Award in 1996.

Jan Jansonius (standing), Frank Staplin, and Stan Pocock, early 60's
(Picture courtesy Imperial Oil Ltd. through Frank Staplin)

After his retirement from Esso in 1987 Jan donated his time and boundless energy to the Institute of Sedimentary Petroleum Geology (Geological Survey of Canada) in Calgary where he catalogued its recently acquired addition to the palynological library and assisted his colleagues from time to time with their investigations. Finally his health deteriorated to such an extent that he had to abandon his scientific endeavours in 2009.

He received a Volunteers Award as part of the "International Year of Volunteers" from

the Government of Canada (signed by then Prime Minister Jean Cretien) in 2001.

But palynology was only part of how Jan spent his time and energy. Family was high on the list of his priorities and family outings often consisted of bicycle trips and hiking in the Alberta Foothills and beyond. Indeed, bicycling with Bettie was a joy, and together they made trips to Banff, Lethbridge, Bragg Creek, Vulcan and many other parts of Southern Alberta.

Outdoor activities also included his love for gardening and his successes with grafting apple trees, thereby creating trees with multi-coloured apple blossom in spring and apples in the fall.

His interest in art, which he developed in his younger years in Holland, continued in Calgary. Not only did he collect paintings, but he also became an accomplished painter with oil and watercolour.

This creativity was also expressed in the many beautifully detailed and accurate line drawings of the spores and pollen in the Jansonius and Hills catalogue. Jan started an informal catalogue of dinocysts, listing numerous genera with their allocated species, all illustrated by himself in pen and ink.
Besides his interest in visual art, he became involved in singing with the choir of the Calgary Philharmonic Orchestra and with the Festival Chorus.

It is almost unbelievable that he also found the time to become an accomplished furniture maker. Several tables, desks and other pieces of very well built wooden furniture still adorn the family home.

He moved quietly and modestly within the sphere of his rich life. He fulfilled his duties as a man, a husband, a father and a friend. He aided his fellow men without self-interest and to the best of his abilities.

His kindness, his integrity and his knowledge of our beloved science will be remembered by all whose life he touched, above all those who were nearest and dearest to him, in the persons of his wife of 56 years, his daughter Corine and his sons Paul and Johannes and their families. May they find strength by cherishing the memory of this man, who we are proud and grateful to have known as a colleague and friend.

Farewell, good friend!

(Picture courtesy of the Jansonius family)

The author wishes to thank the Jansonius family, Rob Fensome, Thomas Demchuck and Frank Staplin for their assistance in providing much of the information contained in this eulogy.

2013-2014 Conference Calendar

July 1-7 2013: First International Congress on Stratigraphy - Strati 2013
Lisbon, Portugal.
Website: http://www.strati2013.org

August 4-9 2013: Ecological Society of America 98th Annual Meeting
Minneapolis, Minnesota. Theme: Sustainable Pathways: Learning from the Past and Shaping the Future.
Website: http://www.esa.org/minneapolis/

August 11-15 2013 : Canadian Association of Geographers (CAG) Annual Meeting
Memorial University, St John's, Newfoundland, Canada.
Website: http://www.cag-acg.ca/en/cag_annual_meeting.html

August 18-21 2013: CA-NQUA-CGRG Biennial Meeting
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Will include a CAP Special Session: The Palaeoecology of Extreme Environments
Website: http://www.canqua.com

August 27-31 2013: International Conference on Geomorphology
Paris, France. Meeting of the International Association of Geomorphologists (IAS)
Website: http://www.geomorphology-iag-paris2013.com/en

September 2013: 9th International Symposium on the Cretaceous System
Ankara, Turkey.
Website: http://www.cretaceous2013.org/en/

October 20-24 2013: AASP - The Palynological Society, 46th Annual Meeting
Joint Meeting: AASP-CAP-NAMS-DINO 10. Will include a CAP Special Session: The Palynology of Sudden Events
San Francisco, California, USA.
Website: http://www.palynology.org/upcoming-aasp-meetings/22

October 27-30 2013: GSA 125th Annual Meeting
Denver, Colorado, USA. Details: GSA HQ, Box 9140, 3300 Penrose Place, Boulder, Colorado 80301, U.S.A. Tel: 303-447-2020, X133, E-mail: meetings@geosociety.org
Website: http://www.geosociety.org/calendar/

2014

May 26-31 2014: Canadian Association of Geographers (CAG) Annual Meeting
Brock University, St Catharines, Ontario, Canada.

Date TBA: AASP - The Palynological Society, 47th Annual Meeting

Date TBA: GSA 126th Annual Meeting

August 1-3 2014: Biennial Meeting of the American Quaternary Association
Quaternary Research Center, Seattle, Washington.
www.amqua.org

September 28 - October 3 2014: 4th International Paleontological Congress
Theme: The history of life: a view from the Southern Hemisphere Mendoza, Argentina.
Website: http://www.ipc4mendoza2014.org.ar/

Compiled by Alwynne B. Beaudoin

CAP MEMBERSHIP FORM

Canadian Association of Palynologists / Association Canadienne des Palynologues (CAP) membership is open to all members of the palynological community in Canada and others with an interest in Canadian palynology. The Association is dedicated to the advancement and encouragement of all aspects of palynology in Canada and the promotion of co-operation between palynologists and those engaged in related fields of study. Membership dues include two issues a year of the *CAP Newsletter*, to which all members are invited to contribute. CAP is affiliated with the International Federation of Palynological Societies (IFPS) and members receive two issues of the IFPS newsletter (*PALYNOS*) each year.

CAP membership dues are $10 per year in Canadian or US funds payable at the beginning of the year. Lapsed members are removed from the mailing list after one year, following a reminder Members may, if they wish, pay for up to three years in advance. To join, please fill out the the membership form, by hand or in Adobe Reader®, and send it with a cheque (drawn on a Canadian or US bank) or money order payable to CAP to:

Dr. Mary Vetter, CAP Secretary-Treasurer, Luther College, University of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan, S4S 0A2 CANADA

Name:_____

Affiliation:_____

Address:_____

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Tel:_____ FAX:_____

E-mail:_____

Web page URL:_____

Research interests:_____

_____

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New membership ☐ Renewal ☐ Amount enclosed:_____

May we include your name/address/research interests in the on-line "Directory of Palynologists" in the CAP World Wide Web page? Yes ☐ No ☐