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Viktige tidsfrister

Mer info om følgende utlysninger og mange flere (inkl. løpende, dvs. uten frister) finner du [her](#)

Husk å sende søknadsutkastet til post@bio.uib.no 1 uke i forveien (gjelder ikke mindre bevilgninger som legater og fonds)

20. mar	UiB-gjeste forskermidler (inngående)	18. apr	FUGE
22. mar	Human Frontier Science Program		Fiskevaksiner
29. mar	PEOPLE: Marie Curie Awards	19. apr	FP7: HEALTH
	NB! frist utsatt til 26. april	25. apr	- FP7: Marie Curie: European and International Reintegration grants
30. mar	COST		- FP7: European Research Council (IDEAS): Starting Independent Researcher Grants
	SYNTHESYS (taksonomi)	26. apr	PEOPLE: Marie Curie Awards
	Mobilitet fra Latinamerika	2. mai	FP7: - Environment
31. mar	Mobilitet til Hellas		- FOOD
1. apr	Nordic Marine Academy: Mobility Grants		- CAPACITIES (INCO)
2. apr	Nordforsk: - Nettverk	7. mai	FP7: Marie Curie Initial Training Networks
	- Nettverk av nasjonale forskerskoler	31. mai	FP7: Marie Curie Industry-Academia
	- Forskerkurs		
3. apr	FP7: PEOPLE: Researcher's Night		
6. apr	Daniel Jouvence Prizes (marin biologi)		

Siste nytt fra BIO

Milde gaver på Meltzerdagen

Tre prosjekt fra BIO fikk i går støtte fra Meltzerfondet:

JELLY STONES: statolith tools for jellyfish biogeography and population ecology. Audrey Geffen kr 275 000

Postadresse:	Besøksadresse:	Telefon:	E-post:	Jarl Giske:
Postboks 7800	Bioblokken, 3. etg.	+47 55 58 44 00	post@bio.uib.no	Tlf 84403
N-5020 Bergen	Høyteknologisenteret	Telefaks:	Internett:	Mob 9920 5975
Norge	i Bergen.	+47 55 58 44 50	http://www.bio.uib.no	
	Thormøhlensgate 55			

Optimalisering av proteomikkverktøy for studier av mikroorganismer involvert i sentrale biogeokjemiske sykluser i ekstreme miljø. **Ida Helene Steen** og Kari Fladmark (MBI) kr 400 000

Molecular species identification and distribution of deep-sea Lophogastrida (Malacostraca, Crustacea)
Kenneth Meland kr 300 000

Dessuten fikk Peter Emil Kaland støtte fra Bergen universitetsfond:
The 10th European Heathland Workshop, Norway 2007, kr 230 000

En god dag på jobben for noen, altså! Gratulerer!

Dessuten var det flere som fikk [reisestipend](#) og [studentstipend](#). Kanskje du?

Støtte til kurs og opplæring for tekn/adm ansatte

Fra og med 2007 har fakultetet delegert all tildeling av midler til instituttet. Dette betyr at søknader om opplæring fra nå av blir ferdigbehandlet på instituttet. Vi vil avvente noe før vi endelig bestemmer hvordan vi vil håndtere dette framover. Men en ting er klart: Når forskergruppelederne nå i vår har "Samtale med sine medarbeidere" bør spørsmålet om kompetanseheving tas opp. Støtte til tiltak som det blir enighet om i disse samtalene vil gis høy prioritet for støtte fra BIO. BIO har også bestemt seg for å gi støtte til fellesturen de teknisk ansatte planlegger til Boston til høsten.

Referat fra ledermøtet på mandag

Samtaler med medarbeidere: Kjell Sælen orienterte om bakgrunnen for og behovet for medarbeidersamtaler. Bjørn Åge gikk gjennom forslaget til samtaleopplegg mellom forskergruppeledere og medarbeidere i gruppen. (Se BIO-kalender for 5. mars for link til dette dokumentet). Møtet ble enige om å sette i gang med noen samtaler i hver gruppe, og så ta saken opp igjen på ledermøtet i mai.

MENTOR: Jarl Giske orienterte om planene for dette europeiske forskerutdanningsnettverket. Forskergruppene oppfordres til å prøve å få sendt Marie Curie-søknader innen fristen **7. mai**. [Her er link til Call](#).

Ledige stillinger

Stillingsbenevnelse

[Stipendiat i biologi/Research fellow at BIO](#)

[2 forskarstillinger i marin mikrobiologi](#)

Søknadsfrist

19.03.2007

13.03.2007

Siste nytt fra verden rundt oss



EU-pris til MAR-ECO

[MAR-ECO-prosjektet](#), der blant annet Bergen Museum og UiB er sentrale, og BIO også deltar, er en av fem vinnere av den prestisjetunge Descartes-prisen for forskningsformidling. – Dette er helt fantastisk, sier informasjonsleder ved Bergen Museum, **Morten Steffensen**. Vi gratulerer! Les mer [På Høyden](#).



Beatriz Balino ny seniorrådgiver for marine fag ved Forskningsavdelingen

Beatriz begynte 1. mars i nyopprettet stilling som rådgiver ved Forskningsavdelingen, rettet mot marine fag. Hun kommer fra et vikariat som nestleder ved sekretariatet for International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP) i Stockholm. Før den tid var hun forskningskoordinator ved Bjerknessenteret. Hun har også arbeidet som assisterende direktør ved sekretariatet for Joint Global Ocean Flux Study (JGOFS). Hun har doktorgrad i marinbiologi fra forhenværende Institutt for fiskeri- og marinbiologi, veiledet av Dag Aksnes. Beatriz er fra Uruguay og har vært i Bergen siden 1985.



Ny doktorgrad

Prøveforelesning - Trond Løvdal

Trond Løvdal holder prøveforelesning for dr.scient. graden.

Tittel på forelesningen: Nitrogenomsetting i havet i et globalt perspektiv

Bedømmelseskomite: Ida Helene Steen, Vigdis Torsvik, Jørn Einen

Dato: 12. mars 2007, Tidspunkt: 09.15. Sted: Aud. 101, Jahnebakken 5

Alle interesserte er velkommen

Info fra studieseksjonen

Reglement for disputaser— juli måned disputasfri

Orientering fra fakultetet:

Det matematisk-naturvitenskapelige fakultet har i løpet av de senere år fått henvendelser angående avvikling av doktordisputaser om sommeren. Det har vært ytre ønske om å kunne disputere i juli måned. Vi vil derfor bare henvise til tidligere orienteringer til instituttene om at det ikke har vært praksis å avholde disputaser i juli måned. Det er både praktiske og prinsipielle årsaker til dette. Derfor ber vi instituttene om at det allerede nå blir tatt med i planleggingen at juli måned vil være disputasfri.

Vi vil også minne om at doktorpromosjonen i Håkonshallen i år er 24. august. Vi oppfordrer derfor samtidig til ikke å legge viktige arrangementer og doktordisputaser til denne datoen.

Gjesteforelesninger, seminarer og kollokvier

WUN Earth Systems Seminar 14 mars - Christoph Heinze

Christoph Heinze (University of Bergen): Ocean biogeochemical feedbacks to climate change and rising atmospheric CO₂ concentrations

Abstract: In future climate projections, so far mostly the physical climate system was considered by the respective model systems used. Rising greenhouse gas concentrations and changes in aerosol forcing were prescribed in the scenarios. Meanwhile, progress has been made in incorporating chemical and biological processes into climate models, thus rendering them into so called Earth system models. The addition of these processes, in particular the marine and terrestrial carbon cycles, has made the models more sensitive.

The suite of ocean biogeochemical processes of relevance for anthropogenic climate change will be presented and ranked in its quantitative importance. Key factors are the changes in ocean circulation and respective changes in transport of surface water, which carries a high fraction of anthropogenic carbon, down to deeper depth levels. Changes in ocean circulation also affect the cycling of nutrients and hence will influence the biological carbon pumps.

The marine uptake of anthropogenic carbon continuously decreases the pH value of seawater as a consequence of the ocean's buffering mechanism for CO₂ additions. The potential consequences for marine ecosystems are substantial. It is not yet clear, however, in which way these changes may affect the large scale fluxes of carbon.

Including biogeochemical processes in ocean models, which are used in climate projections, has led to a somewhat paradox situation: The models are now more complete – however, the uncertainties in the predictions may have apparently increased, because for biogeochemistry straightforward first principles such as Newton's 2nd law do not exist for use in respective models. Calibrating the Earth system models through the paleorecord may provide a feasible solution to narrow down the uncertainties.

14 mars, 2007, Merk klokkeslettet! 18:30

Sted: Auditorium 5 ved Institutt for geovitenskap, 3. etasje på Realfagbygget.

<http://www.wun.ac.uk/horizons/earthsystems/>

Nye artikler

Bjørn Roth: hvordan og hvorfor svimeslå en laks

Roth B, Slinde E, Robb DHL. 2007. Percussive stunning of Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) and the relation between force and stunning. *Aquacultural Engineering* 35:192-197.

Abstract: Evaluation of the efficacy of an automated percussive stunning system on immobilized harvest sized Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) have been done. Percussive stun can be achieved by applying just one hammer stroke to the head. The proportion of fish stunned was significantly dependent on the applied force used in the system. Eye injuries as haemorrhaging and eye bursts increased with increased force in the range required for an effective stun. A hammer shaped cylinder proved to be most suitable for stunning salmonids, since spike or cone shaped hammers proved inefficient, due to the accuracy of the position of the blow. We conclude that percussive stunning promotes both welfare and efficiency in industrialized slaughter of salmonids.

Aino Hosia: 2 ukjente arter av dypvannsmåner i Korsfjorden

Hosia A & F Pagès 2007. Unexpected new species of deep-water Hydroidomedusae from Korsfjorden, Norway. *Mar Biol* 151:177–184

Abstract Two new species of Hydroidomedusae, *Parateclaiia norvegica* sp.nov. and *Foersteria quadrata* sp.nov., are described from specimens collected in Korsfjorden, western Norway. Neither genus has previously been observed in the North-Atlantic Ocean. The closest congeners to the new species occur in the Mediterranean, where family Teclaiidae has been considered endemic. *P. norvegica* and *F. quadrata* were only collected at sites 500 m or deeper and are possibly deep-water benthopelagic species like their congeners elsewhere. Sampling took place for the entire year 2003 at 2- to 4-week intervals. *F. quadrata*, the more numerous of the new species, was absent from the water column only during the spring months, the implications of which regarding its lifecycle are discussed. Hypotheses on speciation in the *Foersteria* species group and family Teclaiidae are shortly discussed.

Albert Imsland, Thomas Alvseike, Arild Folkvord & Sigurd Stefansson: lys, varme og vekst hos torsk

Imsland AK, A Foss, T Alvseike, A Folkvord, SO Stefansson & TM Jonassen 2007. Interaction between temperature and photoperiod on growth and feeding of Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua*): possible secondary effects. *Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci.* 64: 239-248

Abstract: Interactions between temperature and photoperiod on growth of Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua*) juveniles (initial weight 9.1 g) were studied by rearing juvenile cod 3 months under simulated natural photoperiod (LDN) and continuous light (LD24:0) at 7, 10, and 13 °C. Juvenile Atlantic cod exposed to LD24:0 had higher growth rate and better feed conversion efficiency compared with cod reared under LDN. Optimal temperature for growth of juvenile Atlantic cod in the size range 5–50 g was influenced by photoperiod and was estimated to be 12.3 °C under LD24:0 and 15.7 °C under LDN. After termination of the laboratory study, the fish were reared in sea pens at ambient conditions for 17 months. The growth-enhancing effect of LD24:0 could be traced far beyond the duration of the laboratory trial, as the final mean weights in June 2005 of the fish reared at LD24:0 and 13 and 10 °C in the laboratory trial were 8% and 13% higher than those of the respective LDN groups. Our study indicates a physiological mechanism that might be linked to cod migrations, as maximal growth and feeding efficiency will be attained in areas during a season with extended day length or continuous light.

Nigel Finn: vannkvalitet, fysiologi og toksikologi til egg og larver av salmonid fisk

Finn RN 2007. The physiology and toxicology of salmonid eggs and larvae in relation to water quality criteria. *Aquatic Toxicology* 81: 337-354

Abstract The purpose of this review is to collate physiological knowledge on salmonid eggs and larvae in relation to water quality criteria. Salmonid genera reviewed include *Coregonus*, *Thymallus*, *Salvelinus*, *Salmo*, and *Oncorhynchus* spp. When physiological data for salmonids are lacking, the zebrafish and medaka models are included. The primary focus is on the underlying mechanisms involved in the hydro-mineral, thermal, and respiratory biology with an extended section on the xenobiotic toxicology of the early stages. Past and present data reveal that the eggs of salmonids are

among the largest shed by any broadcast spawning teleost. Once ovulated, the physicochemical properties of the ovarian fluid provide temporary protection from external perturbations and maintain the eggs in good physiological condition until spawning. Following fertilisation and during early development the major structures protecting the embryo from poor water quality are the vitelline membrane, the enveloping layer and the chorion. The vitelline membrane is one of the least permeable membranes known, while the semi-permeable chorion provides both physical and chemical defense against metals, pathogens, and xenobiotic chemicals. In part these structures explain the lower sensitivity of the eggs to chemical imbalance compared to the larvae, however the lower metabolic rate and the chronology of gene expression and translational control suggest that developmental competence also plays a decisive role. In addition, maternal effect genes provide a defense potential until the mid-blastula transition. The transition between maternal effect genes and zygotic genes is a critical period for the embryo. The perivitelline fluids are an important trap for cations, but are also the major barrier to diffusion of gases and solutes. Acidic environmental pH interferes with acid–base and hydromineral balance but also increases the risk of aluminium and heavy metal intoxication. These risks are ameliorated somewhat by the presence of ambient humic acid. High temperatures during development may be teratogenic, cause sexual bias, or long-term effects on muscle cellularity. Xenobiotics cause inhibition of neural acetylcholine esterase and carboxylases and disrupt the normal signalling pathways of hormones by binding to relevant receptors and mimicking their actions. A complex suite of genes is activated in response to environmental or parentally transmitted xenobiotics. The primary defense mechanism in embryos involves resistance to uptake but later biotransformation via the aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AHR)-mediated activation of members of the cytochrome mixed-function mono-oxygenase superfamily (CYP1A, CYP2B, and CYP3A) and subsequent glucuronidation or glutathionation. Due to the number of duplicate or triplicate genes coding for intermediates in the signalling pathways, and cross-talk between nuclear orphan receptors and steroid hormone receptors, a large number of complications arise in response to xenobiotic intoxication. One such syndrome, known as blue-sac disease causes an anaphylactoid response in hatched larvae due to increased permeability in the vascular endothelium that coincides with AHR-mediated CYP induction. Early embryos also respond to such xenobiotic insults, but apparently have an immature translational control for expression of CYP proteins, which coincides with a lack of excretory organs necessary for the end-point of biotransformation. Other syndromes (M74 and Cayuga) are now associated with thiamine deficiency. Where possible guidelines for water quality criteria are suggested.