

Innhold (klikk på sidetallet, så kommer du dit direkte ...)

Denne ukas viktigste	2
<i>Register your research in FRIDA</i>	2
<i>Viktige tidsfrister</i>	3
Siste nytt fra BIO	3
<i>Ragnar Nortvedt: Fisken skal få en bedre død</i>	3
<i>Congratulations to Arne Johannessen and Geir Totland</i>	3
<i>Christoffer Schander has a new whale!</i>	3
Siste nytt fra verden rundt oss	3
<i>Ledige stillinger</i>	3
<i>IMBER News</i>	4
Ukens bilde	4
Ny doktorgrad	4
<i>Prøveforelesing, Malin Daase</i>	4
<i>Malin Daase: Dyreplankton i arktiske strøk</i>	4
Avsluttende mastergradseksamen	4
<i>Kamal Prasad Acharya: Orchid species richness along the Himalayan elevation gradient</i>	4
<i>Torill Vik Johannessen: Anriking og isolering av jernoksidierende bakteriar</i>	5
Gjesteforelesninger, seminarer og kollokvier	5
<i>Course in individual-based and agent-based modelling</i>	5
<i>Naturvitenskap og filosofi: Miniseminar: "Etikk i forskning og utdanning"</i>	5
<i>One-day introductory seminar: "Multicolor Flow Cytometry"</i>	5
<i>9th European workshop on "Laser Ablation in Elemental and Isotopic Analysis"</i>	5
Nye artikler	5
<i>Frank Nilsen: mikrosatelitter for torsk</i>	5
<i>Svein Rune Erga: økning av primærproduksjon v en fjord ved kunstig oppvelling</i>	5
<i>Audrey Geffen: effekt av oljeutslipp på ørestein</i>	6
<i>Katrine Skajaa: fluktespons hos sultede torskelarver</i>	6
<i>Hege Ommedal & Terje Torsvik: ny art av svovelreducerende bakterie fra oljereservoar</i>	6
Bok-kapitler	7
<i>Christoffer Schander: evolusjonære slektskap mellom hovedgruppene av mollusker</i>	7
<i>Christiane Todt & Christoffer Schander: "aplacophore" mollusker</i>	7

Denne ukas viktigste

Register your research in FRIDA

I write this in English, because it is most of all important that non-Norwegians register AND CHECK THAT everything is registered properly.

You can assume that the system, i.e. your big brother, knows everything that appears in decent journals. But the system is slow, and will not know late autumn publications. Also, you will have to enter manually all books, book chapters etc. Do these things NOW, because there may occur errors (due to the system..) that must be solved as soon as possible. But we are approaching the deadline! This is very important for the running of both the department and the whole university, so please do this **NOW**. Every ordinary journal article has a value of some 40.000 kroner to the University (and then to the everyday running of facilities and salaries at BIO).

If you have published something in 2007, then

1. Go to FRIDA: <https://wo.uio.no/as/WebObjects/frida.woa/wo/17.0.27.2>
2. Press Logg inn
3. Choose Universitetet i Bergen (leave the other fields open)
4. Press Logg inn again
5. Enter your UNIX-user name (nboxx or similar) and your UNIX password (as when you log into your PC) (and keep UiB your "organisasjon"), press logg inn
6. Choose "Forskningsresultater" at left and the new submenu "søk i resultater"
7. Enter your name (family name, first name) and choose year 2007-2007. Press SØK
8. If nothing appears, then you must register your work manually by pressing "registrer resultat" at left. If you need help, then contact **Elin Holm** (tel 84402, email elin.holm@bio.uib.no). If a list of papers appears, check if all your publications are registered. Register manually everything lacking. Book chapters and books don't find their way into FRIDA without your help.

If all seems OK, you are still not finished! You have to make sure the system has registered everything properly so that we get the income (this is the part where the system is not always kind to immigrants with new "personnummer"):

9. Press the number "1" to the left of the first paper.
10. Press your name under "Person(er)"
11. Make sure that all your papers are listed both under "Registrerte forskningsresultater for 2007" and "Rapporterbare forskningsresultater for 2007". Only the last of these will give economic benefits to UiB and BIO. If these 2 do not match, then contact Elin Holm ASAP.

BIO-publications in 2007 and research group reward in 2008

[Here is all what I know from BIO last year](#). There are 197 items, and we have never before produced so many papers. Maybe the correct number is >200? May they all benefit us economically – through proper registration in FRIDA!! I use the FRIDA list in the financing of research groups.

1. Check that the list is correct, because we are about to calculate the research group fundings for 2008. Tell me what is lacking!
2. Check that all posts here are also in FRIDA, because in the end BIO will use the FRIDA list and not the internal list for financing the research groups. FRIDA closes 15 February, but don't wait until deadline, because there must be time to fix technical problems after you have entered all your stuff. **BIO-deadline for FRIDA entries is 5 February. We cannot guarantee that later entries will be rewarded to the research groups.**
3. Group leaders, supervisors and project leaders: check that papers produced by former colleagues (as they appear in the internal BIO-list) are properly registered in FRIDA. Also here seek help from Elin.

Hilsen Jarl Giske

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)

25. feb	FP7 Cooperation / Environment	1. mars	NORDPLUS Curriculum Development
26. feb	FP7 Cooperation / Food, Agr. Fisheries & Biotech	6. mars	FP7 Cooperation / nano
26. feb	FP7 Cooperation / Energy	25. mars	FP7 People / MC – Industry-Academia
28. feb	ERC / Adv. Investigator Grants (phy. sci & engineering)	28. mars	FP7 People / MC – International Staff Exchange
29. feb	FP7 Capacities / Research Infrastructure	8. apr	FP7 Cooperation / ICT
29. feb	ERASMUS Curriculum Development	11. apr	FP7 Capacities / SMEs
		22. apr	ERC / Adv. Investigator Grants (life sci)

**check [BIO-web](#) and [UiB's Department of Research Management](#) for more information

Siste nytt fra BIO

Ragnar Nortvedt: Fisken skal få en bedre død

I sommer innfører Mattilsynet et nytt regelverk for etisk avlivning av fisk, noe som får følger for alle de store oppdrettsselskapene og slakteriene. Mattilsynet trenger imidlertid dokumentasjon, og forskere står nå klar for å teste ulike avlivnings- og bedøvelsesmetoder. Les mer [På Høyden ..](#)

Congratulations to Arne Johannessen and Geir Totland

♪ Congratulations and best wishes to two BIO colleagues on their 60th birthdays ♪:
[Arne Johannessen](#) and [Geir Totland](#)! ☺

Christoffer Schander has a new whale!

A 9 meter long bottlenose whale (*Hyperoodon ampullatus*) stranded on Austevoll south of Bergen Monday. It will be BIO's newest whale fall natural laboratory. [Learn more.](#)



Siste nytt fra verden rundt oss

Ledige stillinger

Sjekk oversikten på [jobbnor](#)!

Søknadsfrist	Stilling
08.02	BIO/Senter for geobiologi: Avdelingsingeniør
08.02	NINA Trondheim: PhD Position in biostatistics and ecological modelling
08.02	Queen's University Belfast, Northern Ireland: Two lectureships in Marine Biology
10.02	Molekylærbiologisk institutt: Stipendiat i molekylærbiologi
10.02	Lecturer/Senior Lecturer in Marine Animal Biology , University of Sydney
14.02	Division of Marine and Atmospheric Research, Australia: research scientists, group leaders
15.02	Institutt for biomedisin: Postdoktor
15.02	Institutt for biomedisin: Stipendiat i molekylær nevrovitenskap
15.02	Institutt for indremedisin: Stipendiat innan mat, ernæring og helse
20.02	masters and PhDs funded (Irish postgraduate FUNDING scheme)
22.02	BIO: Førstesekretær (ekspedisjonssekretær)
25.02	Associate senior lecturer in Systematic Botany and Biodiversity , University of Göteborg
28.02	BIO: Postdoc: effektar av klimaendringar på regenerasjonsprosessar i alpine økosystem
29.02	University of Auckland, NZ: Postdoctoral Research Fellow in Ecological Statistics
29.02	Information Manager , Laboratoire d'Océanographie de Villefranche
29.02	Project Manager , Laboratoire d'Océanographie de Villefranche
01.03	University of Connecticut: 3 Post-Docs in Coastal Ecosystems and Human Health
04.03	Sars Centre: 1 Postdoctoral (Forsker) and 1 PhD position: Oikopleura cell cycle
15.04	three-month fellowships for scientists, technicians, PhDs and Post Doctoral Fellows



Ukens bilde



“Finse snowdigging”

Bjørn Arild Hatteland

This year’s winter ecology course at Finse is approaching. Hatteland sends us a picture from last year which shows students snow digging for snow parameter measurements and searching for life under the snow.

Ukens bilde: You are invited to submit photos (electronically!) for a “Ukens bilde”. Please include a very short description and credit information. Picture can be of researchers / students in action, technology, organisms, field sites ... Please send your pictures to *Ukensbildekomiteen c/o Elinor Bartle (preferable format jpg, gif; size around 300px sq; saved for web - under 60kb).*

Ny doktorgrad

Prøveforelesing, Malin Daase

Malin Daase holder prøveforelesning for PhD graden over oppgitt emne: ”Trophodynamic relations in temperate and arctic pelagic food webs”

Bedømmelseskomite: Sigrún H. Jónasdóttir, Danmarks Fiskeriundersøgelser, Fredrika Norrbin, NFH/UiTø, Thorolf Magnesen, BIO, UiB

Sted og Tid: onsdag 6. februar 10:00, ”Lassegrotta”, Universitetsenteret på Svalbard, Longyearbyen

Malin Daase: Dyreplankton i arktiske strøk

Malin Daase disputerer 6. februar for PhD graden ved Universitetet i Bergen med avhandlingen: “Mesozooplankton distribution in Svalbard waters: *Calanus* spp. and its relationship to hydrographic variability”

For å forstå hvordan klimaendringer påvirker det arktisk marine økosystemet er det nødvendig å øke kunnskapen om artssammensetning, fordeling og tilpassinger i atferds- og livshistorievalgene til de økologisk viktige artene. Daase har i sitt arbeid undersøkt hvordan dyreplanktonsamfunnet varierer i farvannet rundt Svalbard. I denne delen av Arktis sørger innstrømmende Atlanterhavsvann for at sørlige og nordlige arter sameksisterer. Avhandling beskriver geografiske variasjoner i dyreplanktonsamfunnet hovedsakelig som forskjeller i mengde av arter og ikke som klare forskjeller i taksonomisk sammensetning. Videre kvantifiserer hun sammenhenger mellom miljøvariable som hydrografi og batymetri og fordelingen av dominerende dyreplanktonarter. [Les mer ..](#)



Avsluttende mastergradseksamen

Kamal Prasad Acharya: Orchid species richness along the Himalayan elevation gradient

Fredag 1. februar 2008 holder Kamal Prasad Acharya avsluttende eksamen for sin mastergrad i Biodiversitet, evolusjon og økologi.

Tittel på oppgaven: Orchid species richness along the Himalayan elevation gradient

Veiledere: Ole Reidar Vetaas og John Birks. Sensor: Arvid Odland (Høgskolen i Bø)

Tid og Sted: Fredag 1. februar 10:30, Aud. 4 i Realfagbygget. Alle interesserte velkommen!

Torill Vik Johannessen: Anriking og isolering av jernoksidierende bakterier

Torill V. Johannessen holder fredag 8. februar presentasjon av sin mastergradsoppgave i mikrobiologi/geobiologi

Tittel på oppgaven: Anriking og isolering av jernoksidierende bakterier

Veileder: Lise Øvreås. Sensor: Lars Bakken (UMB). Bisitter: Dag Aksnes

Tid og sted: fredag 8. februar 10:15, Aud. 101, Jahnebakken 5. Alle interesserte velkommen!

Gjesteforelesninger, seminarer og kollokvier

Course in individual-based and agent-based modelling

Summerschool in Dresden in July: <http://www.forst.tu-dresden.de/summerschool>

Naturvitenskap og filosofi: Miniseminar: "Etikk i forskning og utdanning"

Det matematisk-naturvitenskapelig fakultet i samarbeid med seminarserie Naturvitenskap of filosofi legger opp til et miniseminar onsdag, 27. feb. kl. 13-16.

Sted: Auditoriet i Jahnebakken 5 (rom 101)

Dag Helland (MBI) og Roger Strand (SVT) vil blant annet holde innledninger her (henholdsvis leder og medlem av Den nasjonale forskningsetiske komite for naturvitenskap og teknologi).

[More information](#) to come

One-day introductory seminar: "Multicolor Flow Cytometry"

The Flow Cytometry Core Facility, UiB announces a one-day introductory seminar as an introduction to the Flow Cytometry Core Facility. Date: Thursday, February 14th 2008. One of the talks is given by Mr Ian Dimmick, Flow Cytometry Core Facility Manager from North East England Stem Cell Institute, University of Newcastle. More information: [.pdf](#) [webpage](#)

9th European workshop on "Laser Ablation in Elemental and Isotopic Analysis"

7-9 July 2008 Workshop is jointly organized by the Centre for Geobiology and the Czech Geological Survey. [Learn more.](#)



Nye artikler

Frank Nilsen: mikrosatelitter for torsk

Delghandi M, MS Wesmajervi, S Mennen & F Nilsen 2008. Development of twenty sequence-tagged microsatellites for the Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua* L.). *Conserv Genet* DOI 10.1007/s10592-008-9507-3

Abstract Fifty-four primer pairs were designed for expressed sequence tag (EST) sequences containing perfect di- and tri-nucleotide motifs and characterised in 96 unrelated fish. Twenty markers were successfully amplified with number of alleles from 2 to 10 per locus and observed and expected heterozygosity ranging from 0.01 to 0.56 and 0.03 to 0.70, respectively. Loci Gmo-C213, Gmo-C246 and Gmo-C247 deviated from Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium. Genetic linkage disequilibrium analysis between all pairs of the loci showed significant departure from the null hypothesis between loci Gmo-C213 and Gmo-C222, Gmo-C233 and Gmo-C229, C223 and Gmo-C236 and C229 and Gmo-C236. The gene identity was determined at 10 of the loci, confirming the associated microsatellites as Type I markers. These microsatellite markers provide useful tools for studies of population genetics, reproductive ecology and constructing linkage maps of Atlantic cod.

Svein Rune Erga: økning av primærproduksjon v en fjord ved kunstig oppvelling

Aure J, Ø Strand, SR Erga & T Strohmeier 2007. Primary production enhancement by artificial upwelling in a western Norwegian fjord. *MEPS* 352: 39-52, doi: 10.3354/meps07139

ABSTRACT: To enhance primary production rate for shellfish cultivation in fjords, a large-scale artificial upwelling experiment was carried out in a western Norwegian fjord during the summers of 2004 and 2005. Pumping $2 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$ brackish surface water to a depth of 30 m created an artificial upwelling of nutrient-rich deeper water. The entrainment of deeper water into the buoyant brackish

plume resulted in a transport of about 450 kg d⁻¹ nitrate, 760 kg d⁻¹ silicate and 75 kg d⁻¹ phosphate to an intrusion depth of 8 to 10 m. The artificial upwelling approximately tripled mean chlorophyll *a* (chl *a*) concentration and related primary production rate during the summer within an influence area of 10 km² near the head of the fjord. The size of the area of influence and the relative increase of the algae biomass within it depend on both the water exchange and the photosynthetic effectiveness. The relatively high silicate content of the deeper water stimulated diatom growth inside the area influenced by the artificial upwelling. A higher stable level of phytoplankton biomass, dominated by nontoxic species, would probably increase the carrying capacity of seston-feeding shellfish and could form the basis of more predictable mussel cultivation in fjords.

Audrey Geffen: effekt av oljeutslipp på øresteiner

Morales-Nin B, Geffen AJ, Cardona F, Kruber C, Saborido-Rey F 2007. The effect of Prestige oil ingestion on the growth and chemical composition of turbot otoliths. MARINE POLLUTION BULLETIN 54: 1732-1741

Abstract: Juvenile turbot (*Scophthalmus maximus*) were kept in captivity and were fed a prepared food contaminated with five different concentrations of seawater-accommodated fuel oil from 2.4 +/- 0.35 to 48.2 +/- 2.2 mg g(-1) food, with a control group receiving uncontaminated food. The growth and survival of individually tagged fish (N = 202) were measured after a six-week treatment period. The otolith growth rate was measured and otolith composition was determined before and after the treatments using LA-ICPMS. Fish and otolith growth were negatively affected by the fuel oil treatment, and the response decreased with the level of contamination. Otolith growth and element incorporation peaked at mid level exposures and decreased at the highest level. The otolith elemental composition reflected the presence of some elements in the Prestige fuel that may have been incorporated through the diet into the otolith.

Katrine Skajaa: fluktrespons hos sultede torskelarver

Skajaa K, Browman HI 2007. The escape response of food-deprived cod larvae (*Gadus morhua* L.). JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL MARINE BIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY 353: 135-144

Abstract: The escape response of Atlantic cod larvae (*Gadus morhua*) 25 and 47 days post hatch (dph) - either fed or deprived of food for three days - was studied. Larval escape responses were provoked by water movement from the suction of a fixed-position pipette. Escape latency, distance, speed, burst speed, and vertical and lateral escape angles were quantified using motion tracking software designed for 3-D silhouette video recordings. Escape performance, expressed as escape distance and escape speed, improved with age. The escape angles were normally distributed and highly variable, ranging from - 170 degrees to 170 degrees and -40 degrees to 105 degrees for lateral and vertical escape angles respectively. No food deprivation-induced effects in any of the behaviours were found, suggesting that there are no condition-related behavioural effects (size-independent effects) in escape response performance after 3 d of food deprivation. This may reflect a negligible difference in the cost/benefit equation for fed vs. food-deprived larvae in performing an escape response when under attack.

Hege Ommedal & Terje Torsvik: ny art av svovelreducerende bakterie fra oljereservoar

Ommedal H, Torsvik T 2007. *Desulfotignum toluenicum* sp nov., a novel toluene-degrading, sulphate-reducing bacterium isolated from an oil-reservoir model column. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SYSTEMATIC AND EVOLUTIONARY MICROBIOLOGY 57: 2865-2869

Abstract: A Gram-negative, sulphate-reducing bacterium (strain H3(T)) was isolated from an oil-reservoir model column. The new isolate was able to oxidize toluene coupled to hydrogen sulphide production. For growth, the optimum salt concentration was 1.5% (w/v), the optimum pH was 7.2 and the optimum temperature was 34 degrees C. The cells were straight to slightly curved rods, 0.6-1.0 mu m in diameter and 1.4-2.5 mu m in length. The predominant fatty acids were C-16:0, C-16:1 omega 7c and C-17:0 cyclo, and the cells also contained dimethylacetals. Cloning and sequencing of a 1505 bp long fragment of the 16S rRNA gene showed that strain H3(T) is a member of the Deltaproteobacteria and is related closely to *Desulfotignum balticum* DSM 7044(T). The G + C content of the DNA was 52.0 mol% and the DNA-DNA similarity to *D. balticum* DSM 7044(T) was 56.1%. Based on differences in DNA sequence and the unique property of toluene degradation, it is proposed that strain

H3(T) should be designated a member of a novel species within the genus *Desulfotignum*, for which the name *Desulfotignum toluenicum* sp. nov. is proposed. The type strain is H3(T) (=DSM 18732(T) =ATCC BAA-1460(T)).

Bok-kapitler

Christoffer Schander: evolusjonære slektskap mellom hovedgruppene av mollusker

Haszprunar G, C Schander & KM Halanych 2008. Relationships of Higher Molluscan Taxa. Pp 19-32 in WF Ponder & DR Lindberg. *Phylogeny and Evolution of the Mollusca*. University of California Press.

The Mollusca is one of the best known and best defined metazoan phyla, comprising about 130,000 named extant, and about 70,000 described fossil, species, with probable actual extant diversity around 200,000. Aside from their high importance for humans as food, art, jewels, pests, and disease vectors, molluscs play an important role as model organisms in science, particularly in neurobiology and evolutionary biology. Moreover, as is virtually unknown to the broad public (and to many conservationists!), no other group of animals has so many species under threat of extinction by mankind.

Christiane Todt & Christoffer Schander: "aplacophore" mollusker

Todt C, A Okusu, C Schander & E Schwabe 2008. Solenogastres, Caudofoveata, and Polyplacophora. Pp 71-96 in WF Ponder & DR Lindberg. *Phylogeny and Evolution of the Mollusca*. University of California Press.

The phylogenetic relationships among the molluscan classes have been debated for decades, but there is now general agreement that the most basal extant groups are the "aplacophoran" Solenogastres (Neomeniomorpha), the Caudofoveata (Chaetodermomorpha) and the Polyplacophora. Nevertheless, these relatively small groups, especially the mostly minute, inconspicuous, and deep-water-dwelling Solenogastres and Caudofoveata, are among the least known higher taxa within the Mollusca.