

Denne ukas viktigste	1
<i>I dag: siste sjanse til å delta i universitetsstyret</i>	1
<i>Foreslå kandidater til BIOs neste instituttråd – frist 8. juni!</i>	1
Essentials in English	2
<i>Suggest candidates for BIO's next Department Board – deadline June 8!</i>	2
Siste nytt fra BIO	2
<i>A minimum word list for English grant applications</i>	2
<i>Hilkka Ndjaula og Anne Gro Salvanes Hoping doctoral degree will inspire others</i>	2
<i>Sigrunn Eliassen: Forskerutdanning – karrierevei eller blindspor?</i>	2
<i>Publikasjonstyrke ved BIO?</i>	2
Siste nytt fra verden rundt oss	3
<i>Bergen vil mangle 1600 studentboliger</i>	3
<i>Ledige stillinger for biologer</i>	3
Forskning: utlysninger, nye satsinger og prosjekter	3
<i>HAVBRUK – utlysning</i>	3
Gjesteforelesninger, seminarer og kollokvier	3
<i>Kathrin P. Lampert: Does it have to be sex?</i>	3
<i>BBB Seminars, The BioMedical and BioSciences Lecture Series (HUCEL371)</i>	3
Nye artikler	4
<i>Rune Rosland: modellering av havstrømmer ved Vietnam</i>	4
<i>Albert Imslund, Mads Jenssen & Sigurd Stefansson: kveitas vekst – sosialt miljø og størrelsesforskjeller</i>	4
<i>Albert Imslund: vanngjennomstrømming og vekst hos piggvar</i>	4
<i>Ivar Rønnestad, Sigurd O. Stefansson, Koji Murashita: ulik rolle til leptin hos fisk og pattedyr?</i>	5
<i>Jorun Egge, Frede Thingstad & Aud Larsen: primærproduksjon ved forhøyet CO₂-nivå</i>	5

Denne ukas viktigste

I dag: siste sjanse til å delta i universitetsstyret

I dag klokken 16 er sist frist for å stemme på kandidater til Universitetsstyret.

Klokken 16 i dag, fredag 29.mai, avsluttes valget til Universitetsstyret på UiB.

- De som skal stemme må altså gjøre før klokken 16 i dag. Da stenges muligheten til å avgi stemme, sier Per Gunnar Hillesøy i valgstyret til På Høyden

Les mer [På Høyden](#). For å stemme må du lete opp en epost fra Per.Hillesoy@kollsek.uib.no fra forrige fredag og følge anvisningene der.

Foreslå kandidater til BIOs neste instituttråd – frist 8. juni!

Før ferien skal det velges nye medlemmer til BIOs neste instituttråd (for perioden 01.08.2009-31.07.2013), men da må det først foreslås kandidater blant de fast vitenskapelige, de midlertidige vitenskapelige, teknisk/administrativt personal og studentene. Frist for å fremme forslag er

MANDAG 8. JUNI KL. 12.00! Les mer på BIOs valgsider om antall, hvem som er valgbar osv:

<http://www.bio.uib.no/internesider/BIOINFO/2009/extras/valg2009.doc>

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

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

Postadresse:	Besøksadresse:	Telefon:	E-post:	Jarl Giske:
Postboks 7803	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			

Løpende	Stimulering til bilateralt forskningssamarbeid innenfor grunnleggende forskning (BILATGRUNN)	Løpende	Arrangementsstøtte HAVBRUK
Løpende	Nærings-PhD	Løpende	Utenlandsstipend for FRIBIO-stipendiater
Løpende	Støtte til norsk deltagelse i etablering av forskningsinfrastruktur på ESFRI Roadmap 2008	4. juni	HAVKYST , MILJØ 2015 , FRIBIO
4. juni	NORKLIMA Kun gjesteforskerstipend og arrangementsstøtte	2. sept	HAVBRUK (Forskningsprosjekter, internasjonalt samarbeid)
		14. okt	HAVBRUK (Brukerstyrt havbruksforskning)

Essentials in English

Suggest candidates for BIO's next Department Board – deadline June 8!

Before we go on summer vacation BIO's next Department Board (for the period 01.08.2009-31.07.2013) must be elected, but to do that candidates must be suggested among the permanently employed scientific staff, the temporarily employed scientific staff, technical and administrative staff and students. The deadline is **MONDAY JUNE 8 at 12.00!** Read more on <http://www.bio.uib.no/internesider/BIOINFO/2009/extras/valg2009.doc>

Siste nytt fra BIO

A minimum word list for English grant applications

Norwegian	English	And NOT
Universitetet i Bergen	University of Bergen	
UiB	UiB	UoB
Institutt for biologi	Department of Biology	Institute of Biology
BIO		Be careful with this local acronym, write Dept Biol, but don't invent a new acronym
Norges forskingsråd	Research Council of Norway	The Norwegian Research Council

Hilkka Ndjaula og Anne Gro Salvanes Hoping doctoral degree will inspire others

Hilkka Ndjaula is the first to have completed a doctoral degree through the long-standing academic collaboration on fisheries between UiB and Namibia. She hopes her degree will inspire her fellow countrymen and women to pursue research careers. Read more [På Høyden](#)

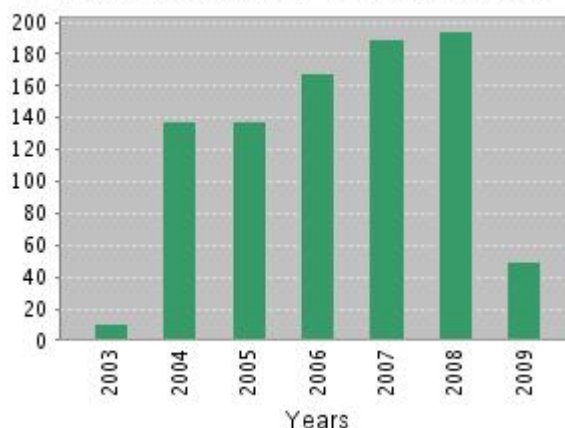
Sigrunn Eliassen: Forskerutdanning – karrierevei eller blindspor?

Les leserinnlegg fra vår universitetsstyrekandidat [På Høyden](#)

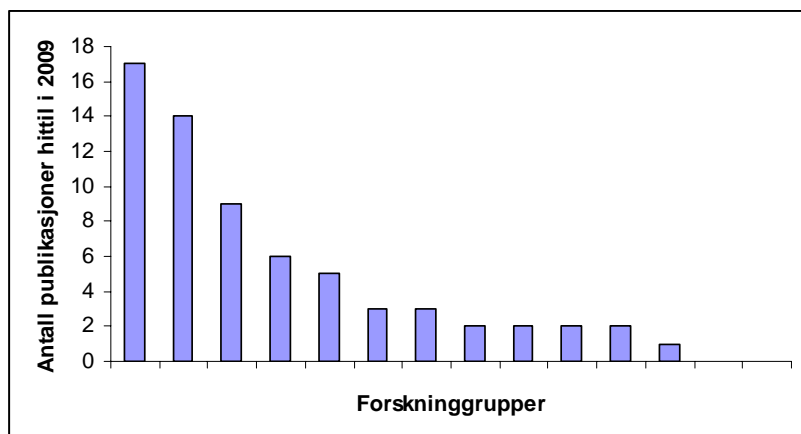
Publikasjonstørke ved BIO?

Se figuren til høyre, den er hentet ut av ISI-databasen i dag. Tallene for 2003 er artikler som først ble rapportert i 2004, så glem dem. Men se på årets søyle. Kan de 5 månedene som hittil har gått likevel føre oss oppunder 200 ISI-registrerte publikasjoner? Da må det bli en høstflom!

Published Items in Each Year



I figuren under er alle artikler som er rapportert i BIO-INFO hittil i år fordelt på forskningsgrupper. Totaltallet er litt høyere enn for ISI-figuren, også fordi artikler med medforfattere i to



forskingsgrupper er ført opp begge steder. De forskningsgruppene som har publisert mest hittil i år er (fra venstre) utviklingsbiologi hos fisk, EECRG, modellering, fiskeriøkologi & havbruk og fiskeesykdomsgruppen.

Siste nytt fra verden rundt oss

Bergen vil mangle 1600 studentboliger

Den første statusrapporten for bygging av flere studentboliger i

Bergen viser at det vil ta 16 år før målene er nådd. Byrådet mener det ikke er holdbart. Les mer fra [Bergen kommune](#)

Ledige stillinger for biologer

Sjekk oversikten på [jobbnor!](#)

Frist	Stilling
Now	Post-doc positions at Centre for Animal Movement Research, Lund University, Sweden
Now	Post-doc , Department of Plant Ecology and Nature Conservation, University of Potsdam
29.05	Dunstaffnage Marine Laboratory: post doc cold water corals
29. 05	Postdoc Marine Microbial Molecular Ecology, The Universidad de Concepcion (UdeC), Chile
01.06	IPY Postdoctoral Fellow : Physiological Plant/Ecosystem Ecologist, U of Alaska
01.06	SCAR (Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research) Executive Director
06.06	HI: Postdoktor - genetikk
08.06	Intervet Norge: Technical Manager Fiskehelseprodukter
08.06	Intervet Norbio: Quality Control Manager
01.07	BIO: Forskar, Trait-based ecosystem models

Forskning: utlysninger, nye satsinger og prosjekter

HAVBRUK – utlysning

30 millioner til nye havbruksprosjekter og penger til styrking av internasjonalt samarbeid og brukerstyrt havbruksforskning. Les mer [her](#)

Søknadsfrist: 2. sept. kl 1300 (frist for brukerstyrt havbruksforskning er 14. okt.)

For rutiner, søknadstips og lenker til andre av forskningsrådets utlysninger se [BIO-INFO nr. 15](#).



Gjesteforelesninger, seminarer og kollokvier

Kathrin P. Lampert: Does it have to be sex?

Kathrin P. Lampert, University of Bochum holder gjesteforelesning

tirsdag 2. juni. Tittel: Does it have to be sex? Genetic variability in a clonally reproducing fish. Tid og sted: 2. juni kl.13.15 i lite aud, HIB

BBB Seminars, The BioMedical and BioSciences Lecture Series (HUCEL371)

Welcome to the BBB Seminars at the Gade Institute. Please check the [web page](#) for upcoming information. The seminars are held Thursdays in BBB, Auditorium 4. NB! Extra BBB-HIB/Realfag./NIFES campus bus trip after the seminar, departure at 14.05 from the BBB main entrance.

Nye artikler

Har du en artikkel, kapittel eller bok som ikke har stått her?
Du kan sende bibliografi og abstract (helst i Word-format) til Jarl så snart du har sidetall.

Rune Rosland: modellering av havstrømmer ved Vietnam

Barthel, Knut, Rosland, Rune, Ngoc Chien Thai 2009. Modelling the circulation on the continental shelf of the province Khanh Hoa in Vietnam. JOURNAL OF MARINE SYSTEMS 77: 89-113

Abstract: A model simulation of the circulation on the continental shelf of the Khanh Hoa province in central Vietnam during the year 2004 is presented. The model, a three-dimensional baroclinic z-coordinate model (the Hamburg Shelf Ocean Model), is implemented with a horizontal resolution of about 1 km. It is initialised with temperature and salinity fields taken from the Levitus data, and by the two main tidal constituents. The model is forced by daily fields of wind stress, air temperature, wind speed, and cloudiness taken from NCER and by monthly mean river runoff values. At the open boundary sea surface displacements are prescribed by the tidal variation and by the steric height determined from the density anomalies determined from climatological values of temperature and salinity.

The modelled circulation reflects the monsoonal forcing fields, and reveals downwelling during winter and upwelling during summer. The modelled hydrography is compared with measured Profiles, and some biases are found. The flushing times of three bays along the Khanh Hoa coast are calculated. The relative influence of river runoff, tides, and weather on the flushing times is discussed.

Albert Imsland, Mads Jenssen & Sigurd Stefansson: kveitas vekst – sosialt miljø og størrelsesforskjeller

Albert K. Imsland, Mads D. Jenssen, Thor M. Jonassen and Sigurd O. Stefansson 2009. Best among unequals? Effect of size grading and different social environments on the growth performance of juvenile Atlantic halibut. Aquaculture International 17: 217-227

Abstract In order to study the effect of rearing juvenile halibut in different social environments, individually tagged juvenile halibut were size-graded into two size classes (Large, L, and Small, S) with ungraded fish as control. After ca 6 weeks, the two size-graded groups were again graded into two size classes creating four experimental groups: Large of the Large (LL), Small of the Large (SL), Large of the Small (LS), and Small of the Small (SS). Grading (overall mean of the four grading groups) improved growth rate by 10% compared with ungraded controls, but the effect was also significantly affected by social environments, because in the latter half of the experiment overall growth was improved by 11 and 12% in the two groups with larger size variation (i.e. SL and LS, respectively) compared with the two other groups (i.e. LL and SS). Significant size rank correlations were maintained during the experiment, these were higher in the ungraded (Control) group and the SS and LL groups than in the SL and LS groups. Further, the degree of mean rank position changes varied between the experimental groups and was higher in the SL (20.7) and LS (25.6) groups than in the Control (10.5), LL (15.1), and SS (15.4) groups. This could possibly indicate a stronger social hierarchy in the last three groups. Growth rate differences may be the product of different degrees of interactions among individuals, and based on the higher overall growth rates in the groups with larger size variation (i.e. SL, LS) it is concluded that juvenile halibut should not be too intensively size graded.

Albert Imsland: vanngjennomstrømming og vekst hos piggvar

E. Schram, M.C.J. Verdegem. R.T.O.B.H. Widjaja, C.J. Kloet, A. Foss, R. Schelvis-Smit, B. Roth, A.K. Imsland 2009. Impact of increased flow rate on specific growth rate of juvenile turbot (*Scophthalmus maximus*, Rafinesque 1810). Aquaculture 292: 46–52

Abstract The effect of flow rate on growth was investigated in juvenile turbot. Fish with a mean (SD) initial weight of 102 (10.4) g were reared at 6 different flow rates, equaling 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 or 8 tank volumes/h in 196 L tanks during 29 days at 18±0.29 °C, a salinity of 18.0±0.77‰ and a pH ranging from 6.02 to 7.21. Total ammonia nitrogen, dissolved oxygen, pH, temperature and free carbon dioxide levels were monitored during the experimental period. Results show that increasing the flow rate promotes the growth of turbot up to a flow rate of 4.7 tank volumes/h. Accumulation of ammonia and carbon dioxide and oxygen levels in the tanks were affected by the treatments. It is concluded that

increased flow rate resulted in higher SGR of juvenile turbot, possibly explained by differences in carbon dioxide levels.

Ivar Rønnestad, Sigurd O. Stefansson, Koji Murashita: ulik rolle til leptin hos fisk og pattedyr?

Kling Peter, Ivar Rønnestad, Sigurd O. Stefansson, Koji Murashita, Tadahide Kurokawa, Björn Thrandur Björnsson 2009. A homologous salmonid leptin radioimmunoassay indicates elevated plasma leptin levels during fasting of rainbow trout. *General and Comparative Endocrinology* 162: 307–312

Abstract The present study was conducted to establish a homologous radioimmunoassay (RIA) for quantifying plasma leptin (Lep) levels in salmonid species, and to study Lep levels in relation to nutritional status. A part of the Lep peptide, a 14 amino acid long sequence, identical between a *Salmo* and an *Oncorhynchus* species was synthesised. Polyclonal antibodies were raised in rabbit against this antigen and both were subsequently used in the development of a RIA protocol for assessing plasma Lep levels. The limit of detection of the assay was 0.3 nM, and intra- and interassay coefficient of variation (CV) were 8.4% and 13%, respectively. Apart from Atlantic salmon and rainbow trout, the assay exhibits measuring parallelism for a range of fish species, including arctic char, Atlantic cod and turbot, suggesting that the established RIA is useful for quantifying Lep levels in several fish species. The RIA indicates that Lep is found in salmonid plasma at levels of 0.5–5 nM, which is comparable with other peptide hormones, and well within the measuring range of the RIA. A study of fed and fasted rainbow trout showed elevated plasma Lep levels during fasting. In addition there was no correlation between Lep levels and condition factor. These data suggest that the relation between circulating Lep levels and energy status differs from that in mammals. While Lep is linked to energy balance, it may not act as an adiposity signal in salmonids, possibly pointing to functional divergence among ectothermic and endothermic vertebrates.

Jorun Egge, Frede Thingstad & Aud Larsen: primærproduksjon ved forhøyet CO₂-nivå

Egge JK, T. F. Thingstad, A. Larsen, A. Engel, J. Wohlers, R. G. J. Bellerby, and U. Riebesell 2009. Primary production during nutrient-induced blooms at elevated CO₂ concentrations. *Biogeosciences*, 6, 877–885

Abstract. A CO₂ enrichment experiment (PeECE III) was carried out in 9 mesocosms in which the seawater carbonate system was manipulated to achieve three different levels of pCO₂. At the onset of the experimental period, nutrients were added to all mesocosms in order to initiate phytoplankton blooms. Primary production rates were measured by in-vitro incubations based on ¹⁴C-incorporation and oxygen production/consumption. Size fractionated particulate primary production was also determined by ¹⁴C incubation and is discussed in relation to phytoplankton composition. Primary production rates increased in response to nutrient addition and a net autotrophic phase with ¹⁴C-fixation rates up to 4 times higher than initial was observed midway through the 24 days experiment before net community production (NCP) returned to near-zero and ¹⁴C-fixation rates dropped below initial values. No clear heterotrophic phase was observed during the experiment. Based on the ¹⁴C-measurements we found higher cumulative primary production at higher pCO₂ towards the end of the experiment. CO₂ related differences were also found in size fractionated primary production. The most noticeable responses to CO₂ treatments with respect to primary production rates occurred in the second half of the experiment when phytoplankton growth had become nutrient limited, and the phytoplankton community changed from diatom to flagellate dominance. This opens for two alternative hypotheses that the effects are either associated with mineral nutrient limited growth, and/or with a change in phytoplankton species composition. The lack of a clear net heterotrophic phase in the last part of the experiment supports the idea that a substantial part of production in the upper layer was not degraded locally, but either accumulated or exported vertically.