Registration
To register please use the registration form available with the brochure, fill the details and e-mail soft copy to the Organizing Secretary. The Registration fee is Rs. 1250/- for faculty and Scientists and Rs. 750/- for students and research scholars. Payment has to be made by demand draft or online payment, payable at State Bank of Travancore, Kariavattom Branch, Kerala University Campus in favour of the Organizing Secretary, National Seminar on Biodiversity Conservation. The account details are:
Name: Seminar on Biodiversity
A/c No. 67384900563
IFSC code: SBTR0000043
MICR code: 695009040
For more details contact the Organizing Secretary.

Accommodation
Accommodation should be arranged by the participants themselves. Local assistance will be extended by the organizers. Limited accommodation on payment basis will be available in the University guest House which will be allocated on the first come first serve basis.

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT
The Department of Zoology was established as a full-fledged teaching and research Department in July 1968 at Kariavattom with the late Prof. K.K Nayar as the Professor and the Head of the Department. During the formation period the Department was concentrated mainly on research. The thrust area being comparative invertebrate endocrinology especially insect. There were a large number of projects going on in that period especially funded by various International and National agencies like Ford foundation, PL 480, CSIR, UGC, INSA, IMA, Tea Board, Atomic Energy Commission etc. During this period the Department was equipped with modern equipments like TEM.

The Department started MSc. and M.Phil courses in Zoology (General and Applied) in 1983-1984. The Department has produced 100% pass in all the examinations with high degree of first class. For the PhD. Programme, which has been offered in the Department since its inception, more than 150 candidates have been awarded the PhD. Degree, 250 M.Phils and more than 600 Research publications. The work carried out by the Department particularly on Aquatic Biology, Insect Biology, Stress physiology, Endocrinology, Caecilian Biology, Conservation Biology, Ethology and Immunology has attracted international acclaim. The Department is now under UGC-SAP funding Phase – II.

Organising Secretary
Dr. G. Prasad
Head of the Department
Department of Zoology
University of Kerala, Kariavattom P.O.
Thiruvananthapuram – 695 581
Ph: +91.9497254158
Email: probios1@gmail.com | bioconserv2016@gmail.com
globally, freshwater ecosystems deliver vital resources to humans while supporting 10% of all known species including nearly 50% of the world’s fishes. However, because of the strong human dependence on fresh waters, changes in land use, water course alterations, and the introduction of species have led to widespread water pollution, habitat degradation, and biodiversity loss. As a result, freshwater ecosystems are one of the most endangered classes of ecosystems in the world. Without significant changes to the current unsustainable use of water resources, future degradation of river, lake, and wetlands will jeopardize both biodiversity and critical ecosystem services relied upon by humanity. Human activities have reached a scale where we affect vital planetary processes, create a double squeeze on freshwater ecosystems from both cropland and urban expansion. The expansion of croplands increases the amount of sediments, and these alterations have pervasive negative effects on freshwater biodiversity by reducing species richness, and these alterations have pervasive negative effects on freshwater biodiversity by reducing species richness, and consequential extinction risks but, most likely, amplifying them. In addition, hydrological alterations used to support agricultural systems can reduce in stream flows and groundwater stores, attenuate flood pulses, and reduce riparian habitat and native fish movement. Similarly, even seemingly small proportions of urban land cover can lead to substantial increases in the amount of chemical and thermal pollution in rivers and decreases in stream-channel habitat structure and biodiversity.

The vast expanses of both the developed and developing world experience acute levels of human water security and biodiversity loss. The biota of fresh waters has yet to be fully inventoried, especially in tropical latitudes and a global assessment demonstrates that it is very much larger than would be expected from the area occupied by inland waters. 10% of the total described species in the world almost live in the freshwaters and of these approximately 50% of global fish diversity and one quarter of global vertebrate diversity. When amphibians, aquatic reptiles and mammals are added to the fish, the total comprises one third of all vertebrate species. This is surprising in view of the tiny amount of fresh water that is actually available as habitat.

Fresh waters as a whole are a hotspot for biodiversity. High fragmentation and endemism reduces the ability of freshwater species to migrate freely across the landscape. Therefore, fresh waters are hotspots of endangerment as well as of biodiversity. Even in cases where species have not yet disappeared altogether, human activities have eliminated many populations and have caused a marked thinning of ranges that could reduce the future viability of many species. Although substantial uncertainties remain about the effects of changing land use and climate on the world's freshwater ecosystems, conservation actions are needed as we approach the upper limit for human use and degradation of water beyond which the loss of essential ecosystem services and irreplaceable species loss is likely. This conference provide a platform for the students, Scientists and researchers to deliberate and sort out measures that will at least reduce the rate of deterioration of ecosystem and its supported biodiversity.

The Conference will deal on the following major themes:

- Freshwater Biodiversity
- Aquatic Ecology
- Exotic flora and fauna
- Impact of Land use on Biodiversity
- Climate Change and Biodiversity
- Fresh water Pollution and Biodiversity
- Freshwater Ecosystem Conservation

Abstract Submission

Abstract of Scientific papers not exceeding 300 words on various themes may be submitted on or before 15th January 2017 as e-mail attachment as MS Word. Send e-mails to probios@gmail.com or bioconserv2016@gmail.com

Guidelines for Oral Presentation

Time: 7 Minutes for presentation. 3 minutes for interaction. Please have your presentations (PPT) in CD for windows format. (Please note that it will not be possible to use personal laptops for presentations).

Guidelines for Poster Presentation

Poster can be displayed near the main presentation hall for the length of the whole Conference. Poster must not exceed dimension of A0 format (880 x 1230mm).