60th AGM & CONFERENCE THE ATLANTIC SOCIETY OF FISH AND WILDLIFE BIOLOGISTS (ASFWB) 2023

CALL FOR PAPERS AND POSTERS

WHEN: October 22-24, 2023

WHERE: Greenwood Inn, Corner Brook, NL

ABSTRACT SUBMISSION: ccampbell@grenfell.mun.ca

REGISTRATION DEADLINE: October 11, 2023

ABSTRACT DEADLINE: October 4, 2023

PRESENTATIONS are on the 23rd and 24th, with conclusion at noon on the 24th after the awarding of prizes for student papers.

POSTER SESSION will take place on Oct 23

BEST STUDENT PRESENTATIONS: Prizes of $200, $100 & $50

ASFWB membership represents biologists, related professionals and students from Atlantic Canada, and a wide range of topics is the norm at the annual meeting and conference. Presentations or posters on all wildlife issues including watershed ecology, citizen science programs and indigenous perspectives are encouraged.

ABSTRACT SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

Title: bolded with only the first word capitalized.
Authors: list each author, first name, initials, then last name (e.g., "Mary R. Smith). For each author include a superscript numeral to indicate institution/affiliation, one numeral for each institution/affiliation. If the presenter is different from the first author, indicate the presenter author with an asterisk *.
Affiliations: italicized; superscript numeral followed by affiliation, city, and province/state. No postal code.
Abstract: background of the work, key methods, results, and conclusions. **Maximum 250 words**. No references.
Keywords: list 4–6 keywords in order of relative importance. This information along with the abstract will be used to set themes of the conference program. Presentation preference: indicate your preference for Oral paper, Poster, or Either Oral/Poster. Oral presenters will have 15 min to speak plus 5 min for questions. Posters should be a maximum of 122 cm (48") wide and tall. General formatting guidelines:

- All text in 11-point Times New Roman font.
- Normal margin setting at 2.54 cm.
- Abstract sections in single spaced format with a single line between each of the five elements (e.g., title, authors, affiliations, abstract, and keywords).
- Microsoft Word format (either ".doc" or ".docx").
- File name of abstract submission: first authors last name, followed by the first authors first name, separated by an underscore (e.g., "Smith_Mary.doc").

Abstract template/example: please submit abstracts in the following format

Mink Frog and Green Frog in Newfoundland: is pH a factor in spatial separation between species?

Christine E. Campbell[1] and Dion O. Kelly[2]

[1]*Environmental Science, Grenfell Campus, Memorial University of Newfoundland, Corner Brook, NL*
[2]*Cognitive & Behavioural Ecology, MUN, St. John's, NL*

Native frogs and toads are absent from the island portion of the province of Newfoundland and Labrador, likely because timing of rising post-glacial sea level change prevented reinvasion of amphibian species from southern refugia. Currently four introduced species inhabit the island: American Toad, Wood Frog, Green Frog and Mink Frog. Establishment and dispersal of the recently introduced Mink Frog (*Lithobates septentrionalis*) might be influenced in western Newfoundland by the presence of the ecologically similar Green Frog (*L. clamitans*). Calling surveys have shown that Mink Frog and Green Frog are segregated spatially in western Newfoundland, with Green Frogs found mainly in acidic bog ponds (near Stephenville) and Mink Frogs found mainly in ponds with circumneutral pH (in the Corner Brook area). Laboratory experiments were carried out to examine effects of different pH levels on survival of eggs and tadpoles of both species. Mink Frog eggs were obtained from a pond of mean pH 8.2 and Green Frog eggs from a pond of mean pH 4.2. Results suggest that pH does not have a major effect on survival of Mink Frog tadpoles but were inconclusive with regards to Green Frog. Per cent survival from hatch of Mink Frog tadpoles ranged from 72-80% at high pH (~ 8.3) compared with 60-80% at low pH (~5.1) treatments.

Keywords: frogs, pH, introduced species, spatial segregation.