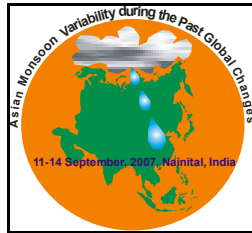


2nd call for

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

“Asian Monsoon Variability during the Past Global Changes”



**AT UTTARAKHAND ACADEMY OF ADMINISTRATION, NAINITAL, INDIA
(11th -14th September, 2007)**

Introduction:

Because of the heavy rush from Delhi to Leh around the period of the above convention, we are unable to manage to bring our participants from Delhi to Leh and thus are bound to alter the venue from Leh to Nainital. However, the dates stay unaffected. The conference will be held at Centre for Good Governance, Uttarakhand Academy of Administration, Mallital, Nainital.

Aim and objective of the conference:

The aim of the meeting is to identify the longer records particularly during the Holocene and if these can be analyzed in terms of inter-annual or decadal scale climatic changes to at least estimate the time and duration of future “extreme” climatic events and improve predictive climate models. We are fervent to discuss if the development and environmental conservation go together to maintain the global system and how fast can we encourage the environment friendly energy generation and energy efficient technologies.

The objective of the conference is to bring together the experts from various fields (related to climatology) to evaluate the existing information, to interpret the proxy data, to discuss the suitable archives and proxies for very high resolution outcome and finally to explore if the group efforts are promising to achieve annual to decadal scale climatic changes in different areas, particularly those under the influence of Asian monsoon system.

Depending upon the number of abstracts, the presentations will be divided into the time brackets to improve our knowledge of extreme events, especially the short lived

ones. The conference gives priority to archives having a potential resolution of 1-5 yr (e.g., speleothems), seasonal (e.g., modern including pro-glacial lakes, palaeolakes and tree rings) and decadal to centennial (e.g., peats, varves) over the past ca. 50 ka for palaeoclimatic reconstruction. Proxies, such as chronology, micro-fossils (diatoms, ostracodes), palaeo and mineral magnetism, chemistry, mineralogy, pollen, isotopes etc. involving the parameters such as precipitation, temperature, salinity etc. will be discussed. In addition, the long term monitoring of archives, assessment of future trend of climate, implementation of eco-friendly technologies and understanding of pro-active policy decisions to reduce the impact of climate change will be included in the programme.

Organizers:

Kumaun University (organizer), Panjab University, Jammu University and Uttarakhand Council of Science and Technology (co-organizers) of North India jointly organize the event.

Conference dates:

The event will be held from 11th to 14th September, 2007 at Nainital (altitude 2,150m), 350 km NE of New Delhi. Known as the city of lakes, Nainital (tal=lake) is one of the very eye-catching touristic spots. It is most enjoyable in September with temperatures between 17-23^o C (day) and 12-15^o C (night). Please bring along a set of light woollens. It is well linked by road from New Delhi (ca. 350 km), Chandigarh (ca. 520 km), Lucknow (ca. 400 km) and Jammu (ca. 825 km).

Pick-up for participants:

A bus will be available for those coming via New Delhi on the **10th September, 2007 at 13.00 hrs** at the entrance gate of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi. Thus, please book your tickets accordingly well in advance.

Themes of the conference:

Theme-1 (50,000-10,000 yr BP): Duration of several important climatic events such as Dansgaard/Oeschger (D/O) oscillations, LGM, Last Glacial-Interglacial transition, extent of Younger Dryas (OD), Older Dryas (YD), H events and Bolling-Allerod (BA) etc.

Theme-2 (10,000-6,000 years): **(a)** Whether glacial boundary conditions largely control early Holocene intensity of monsoon, **(b)** Which are the major events of advances of the glaciers in the Holocene period, **(c)** What are the widely accepted intervals/durations for Early-mid Holocene warming and mid-Holocene cooling and variability. Wider implications of three humid intervals separated by three dry periods between 10-6 ka BP need to be confirmed from other sources, **(d)** Did the impact of 8.2 ka event fall on the Indian Ocean monsoon? How widespread was this anomaly and how long did it last? **(e)** What is specific relationship between the ITCZ shift with East Asian monsoon during Early-Middle Holocene?

Theme-3 (6,000-3,500 years): (a) Reconstruction of behaviour of the monsoon during the 4.2 ka event, and its significance, (b) In Europe and India, 6-5 ka BP is marked by climate deterioration but has warmer conditions in the Western Pacific.

Theme-4 (3,500 years-present): (a) 1600-1870 AD: Data on causal mechanisms of palaeo-monsoon variability e.g. ENSO and solar events, (b) 750-1970 AD: Ca. 200-yr climate periodicity and similar periodicity in solar activity in western central Asia should be available for comparison with extreme climate events, (c) Documenting the monsoon behaviour during the cold and dry periods of 3.0-1.5 ka BP and 750-650 yr BP (d) 0-1 ka: Probable impact of climate on civilization and agriculture during this period, (e) There was a prominent cooling event in Europe around 2.7 ka and between 3.0-1.6 ka BP in the Himalaya. The behaviour of the monsoon during this time period would be discussed using other available archives, (f) Is solar variability a major driver of climate in the past 2 millennia?, (g) What has been the behaviour of LIA?, (h) Statistical importance of cycles of 1,000 yr, 420 yr, 220 yr, 136 yr, 45 yr, 13-10 yr and 8-3 yr., and (i) Recession of glaciers in the last centuries.

Theme-5 (Estimation of intensity of future monsoon). (a) Based on the knowledge about the extreme events, a statistics of the occurrence of weather extremes could be established (e.g., onset, duration and intensity of Asian monsoon). Focus will be laid on the identification of similar (as in palaeo-simulations) circulations patterns and with this, the shift within the next century to more or less "extremes" could be identified to perhaps predict the time of future "extremes", (b) GPS meteorology-usefulness of GPS studies for numerical weather predictions, (c) Need for adopting and implementing environment friendly technologies, suggestions on the importance of CDM technical service centres and provide policy input for expansion of carbon market and reduction of GHG.

Presentations on the longer records covering more than one theme will be given special sessions. Details about this will be notified after we have received the abstracts.

Submission of abstracts:

Participants are requested to submit abstracts (ca. 1000 words) latest by 31st July. The oral presentation is set to be for ca. 15+5 minutes. Almost all projection facilities will be accessible. Full papers, to be submitted in October, 2007 will be published in a peer-reviewed International journal. Kindly follow the pattern of Palaeo-3 for preparing the manuscripts. Abstracts (ca. 1000 words) must be in 1.5 space including the reference list (Verdana, size 11) in a WORD file. Only the title should be in uppercase and bold. Tabs and italics are not allowed in the abstract text. The text should be presented in order listed; title, name of author(s), affiliation (complete address with e mail, fax etc.), main text of abstract, references, tables, figures (with captions below). The order of the reference should be as: author's name and initials, date of publication (in parentheses), title of article, name of journal, volume and first and the last page of the article, ending with full stop.

Registration fee:

It includes lodging/boarding/all meals throughout the convention together with conference material, social/cultural events and field trips. Depending upon the funds available, participants, particularly from the universities will be provided the travel grant. The registration fee must be deposited at the time of registration. **Those who need the official invitation must submit the abstract at the earliest.**

	Delegates from	
	Overseas	India
Professional	USD 500	INR 6,000
Student (below 30 yr)	USD 400	INR 4,000
Accompanying member	USD 400	INR 4,000

Field trip and sight seeing:

Demonstration of lake coring and obtaining a lake core from Bhimtal lake will form an exhilarating part of the field trip. Cenozoic foredeep sediments, termed as Siwalik (well-known for mammalian fossils) will be a fascination. Stopover at a number of tectonically formed freshwater lakes around Nainital will be pleasurable. A social event highlighting the pageantry of state's culture, ethnicity, customs and traditions may win your hearts. More information will be disseminated in due course of time.

About Nainital:



Nainital



Nainital in winter

Set around Naini lake in the central Himalaya of the Kumaun region, lies picturesque Nainital. The town was first discovered by Mr. P. Barren, an English traveler in 1842. It is fashionable focus of the elite. For sure, you will be moved by the scenic splendor of the place. Nainital hills represent the south-eastern part of a strip of enechelon basin of the Krol belt which stretches south-eastward from Solan (Himachal Pradesh) to Nainital (Uttarakhand).

The lake Naini was formed about 50 ka BP by rotational movement along NW-SE trending lake fault. The eastern ridge, named as Sher-ka-Danda is up-thrown block exposing the Lower Krol sedimentary rocks, whereas the western block (Ayarpatta ridge) is down-thrown block exposing the Upper Krol succession. The town witnessed a devastating landslide in 1880 which created today's playground (Flats) on the northwestern corner of the lake.

We look forward to receiving your abstract. Kindly send it at the earliest indicating the theme number your abstract should be included in.

B. S. Kotlia, Convener