



8-14 August 2010 Second Announcement, and call for abstracts

Registration and submission of abstracts is now open

Important dates:

1 February 2010 Deadline for receipt of hardship grant applications
1 March 2010 Early discount registration closes
1 May 2010 Deadline for receipt of abstracts

1 June 2010 Deadline for receipt of payment

8-14 August 2010 XVI Congress of the IUSSI

Registration fees (Danish Kroner)

	Before 1 March	After 1 March
Full, IUSSI member	2500	2800
Full, non member	2800	3200
Student, IUSSI member	1700	1700
Student, non member	2100	2100
Accompanying person	1200	1200

Registration includes: Bag with congress materials, Travel pass for public transport, Welcome reception, Refreshments in tea/coffee breaks, Lunches (except Wednesday), Light evening meals (Tuesday, Thursday), Tivoli gardens ticket, Congress banquet

For accompanying person: Welcome reception, Tivoli gardens ticket, Congress banquet

For more details, and to register, see:

www.iussi.org/iussi2010

Welcome to the XVI Congress of the IUSSI

A message from Jacobus (Koos) Boomsma, IUSSI President

he organizing committee takes great pleasure in inviting you to participate in the XVI International Congress of the International Union for the Study of Social Insects (IUSSI), to be held in Copenhagen, Denmark from 8 to 14 August 2010.

The International Union for the Study of Social Insects IUSSI) was founded in the 1950s. The quadrennial World Congresses are the Union's main activity and the Copenhagen 2010 Congress will be the 16th of these. The history of the Union reflects the developments that have characterized all of biology since the middle of the previous century. While the Union's members in the early days identified themselves mostly from the kind of social insects they were interested in, later developments often emphasized specialisations such as ecology, evolution, behaviour, chemical communication, molecular biology and neuroscience, or conceptual paradigms such as inclusive fitness theory, self-organisation or disease resistance. Particularly the rapid advances in molecular and cell biology have revolutionized the study of social insects as can be seen when comparing the programs of the last five IUSSI congresses.

Over the years social insect research has made very significant contributions to the biological sciences, because insect societies allow researchers to address questions of general significance. In many ways, social insects have become "model systems" and the distinction between them and other biological models has become

blurred. Advanced social behaviours have been discovered in other groups of organisms and the known genomes of other, non-social insects have turned out to be crucial for understanding the many parallel developments towards social life. In practice the Union's profile has therefore been broadened to "the Study of Social Interactions", where the social insects are prime model systems but no longer exclusive ones. Many young researchers working on social insects have obtained junior faculty positions in recent years, because they have exciting general research programs to offer, not because they work on ants, bees, wasps or termites.

More than ever before, IUSSI Congresses have become major dissemination and outreach events. Delegates still reconfirm each other in the excitement of studying social interactions, but they do so from an increasingly broad and interdisciplinary perspective, and they reach out to the larger scientific community and the lay public to show why their fundamental and applied science is interesting and relevant. The organisation of the Copenhagen Congress reflects these recent developments. Invited speakers and symposia have been carefully selected to fulfil these multiple purposes, and the poster sessions and social programs have been organised such that there are ample opportunities for exchange across fields and disciplines. The Congress program will also attempt to build explicit bridges to new fields of science that have the potential of cross-fostering research with the IUSSI community in the years to come.



Outline programme

	Sunday 8	Monday 9	Tuesday 10	Wednesday 11	Thursday 12	Friday 13	Saturday 14
Morning		Welcome	Plenary	Hamilton award	Plenary	Plenary	
J	Arrival	Keynote address	Morning session	Morning session	Morning session	Morning session	
Lunch	Registration open in afternoon	IUSSI section meetings					
Afternoon		Plenary	Plenary	Excursions	Plenary	Plenary	Departure
Afternoon		Plenary Afternoon session	Afternoon session	Excursions	Plenary Afternoon session	Plenary Afternoon session	Departure
Afternoon Dinner	Welcome reception	Plenary		Excursions Tivoli evening	/ mm. 2		Departure

Grants for junior researchers from low-income countries

The IUSSI believes strongly in supporting junior biologists, passionate about social insect biology. It recognizes that junior researchers must be given every opportunity to engage with, and present their science to, the best social insect scientists from around the world. Moreover, the Union is sympathetic to the financial constraints imposed on junior researchers, especially for those from countries of low income. It is therefore with great pleasure that the 2010 Congress Organizing Committee announces that they are able to award

up to 50 grants to enable promising young researchers from low-income countries to participate in the Congress. Beneficiaries will be young researchers who demonstrate exceptional promise in their work, and show the potential to obtain academic research and teaching positions in their home countries or abroad.

For more details and the application form, please see:

www.iussi.org/iussi2010

Plenary speakers

Gene Robinson (Keynote speaker)

Andrew Bourke

Iain Couzin

Kevin Foster

Deborah Gordon

Christina Grozinger

Hanna Kokko

Kenji Matsuura

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA

University of East Anglia, UK

Princeton University, USA

Harvard University, USA

Stanford University, USA

Pennsylvania State University, USA

University of Helsinki, Finland

Okayama University, Japan

List of symposia

- 1 From colonies to communities: the consequences of behaviour for communities.
- 2 Invasion biology of social insects.
- 3 Going big: large scale spatial and temporal patterns in social insect communities.
- 4 Ecological and evolutionary implications of inter-specific, multipartite interactions.
- 5 Major transitions in termite feeding biology and their consequences.
- 6 The role of relatedness in social evolution: a critical assessment of when it matters and when not.
- 7 Sex and the insect society: focus on unorthodox breeding systems.
- 8 Brood parasitism and inquilinism in social insects.
- 9 Insect-microbe symbioses as evolutionary innovation.
- 10 The social evolution of fusion and exclusion.
- 11 Kin structure variation, gene flow and social adaptation.
- 12 Integrating molecular and morphological approaches to elucidate social insects phylogenies.
- 13 Patterns and processes of aging and lifespan: how special are social insects?
- 14 Evolution of morphological novelty in social insects.
- 15 Genetics of social behaviour.
- 16 The genetic basis and consequences of social evolution.

- 17 The beneficial use of ants and termites in agriculture and nutrition.
- 18 Optimization in natural systems: designing nature-inspired algorithms using social insects.
- 19 Behavioral syndromes in social insects: the evolution of behavioral variation between individuals and colonies.
- 20 Insect societies as complex systems.
- 21 Communication and the integration of multiple information sources in colony organisation.
- 22 Semiochemicals in insect societies: the effects of genes and environment and their interaction.
- 23 Nestmate and other kin-recognition systems: from ecology and behaviour to molecular and neurophysiological techniques.
- 24 New insights into social evolution: Molecular and genomics approaches to comparative neuroethology.
- 25 My brain made me do it: Neurological basis of behavioral repertoire changes in social insects.
- 26 Trajectories towards sociality across arthropod taxa.
- 27 Immunity and sociogenomics of host-parasite interactions.
- 28 Parasites in social insects.
- 29 The living past of insect sociobiology.

Plus open sessions for topics not covered by the above symposia.

Copenhagen

There are many things to do and see in Copenhagen, one of Europe's most dynamic, accessible and friendly capital cities. Denmark is renowned for its elegant sense of modern design, which can be experienced in many of Copenhagens buildings and shops, as well as the cities galleries and museums. There is also a rich historical tradition, routed in the world's oldest surviving monarchy, reflected in the many palaces, churches and other grand buildings in Copenhagen and its surroundings.



Central Copenhagen also has one of the highest densities of cafes, bars and restaurants in Europe, and during the summer the cafe culture rivals anything in southern Europe.

For those wanting to find peace or experience Demark's nature, the city has a host of parks and gardens, and the large Royal deer park, as well as some of the oldest mixed oak woodland in the world, can be found in easy reach of the city, not to



mention unspoilt fishing villages and uncrowded beaches.

The second half of the congress will coincide with the Spring-Summer Copenhagen Fashion Week 2010, so there will be many fashion-related events throughout the city





The venues

The welcome address and keynote presentation on Monday morning will be given in the Imperial Cinema, Scandinavia's largest cinema, with seats for over 1100 guests.



The welcome reception and the remainder of the scientific program of the congress will take place in the Panum Institute, which houses the Faculty of Health Sciences of the University of Copenhagen.





The congress banquet will take place in the luxurious surroundings of the Oddfellows palace.

