Presentations have been limited to ten minutes (including questions) to maximize participation. Each session will be concluded by a 45 min workshop that will provide an opportunity for participants to address questions. The keynote presentation will be given at the end of the first day, and will be forty-five minutes in length.

Abstracts are due: **Wednesday** **September 28th**

Talks should be a Powerpoint presentation, instructions will follow.

Please direct questions to Ellery Ruther at ruthere@si.edu

Abstract Instructions (for symposium proceedings):

• Abstracts should informatively summarize the contents of the presentation and give important conclusions.

• Titles must be less than 20 words. Capitalize only the first letter of each word.

• Text of abstracts must be less than 400 words in length.

• Use Times New Roman (12 point) for text and include only one space after periods. Italicize all scientific names.

• List senior author first and indicate the presenting author by following their name with an asterisk. List the authors as you would like them to appear in the printed abstract volume.

• Authors' names must be followed by their affiliated organization name.

**Sample Abstract**

TITLE: Patterns of Amphibian Occurrence in Alpine Wetlands in Québec, Newfoundland, and New England

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ABSTRACT: Arctic-alpine habitats are relatively rare in eastern North America, where they reach their southernmost extent in New York and New England. Alpine habitats are more widespread and diverse in Newfoundland, Labrador and Québec, where common alpine wetlands include bogs, fens, and rocky pools. Alpine areas are subjected to extreme environmental conditions including summer frosts, short growing seasons, late ice-out, strong winds, frequent fog, and elevated UV. Little is known about the amphibian communities of eastern alpine wetlands, but they are likely to respond quickly in response to environmental change and are thus reasonable long-term bioindicators. We evaluated patterns of amphibian occurrence in alpine environments at two scales. At a broad scale, we surveyed 90 pools in 12 ranges in Québec, Newfoundland, and New England. At a finer scale, we employed visual surveys and acoustic recorders to establish long-term monitoring sites on the Presidential and Franconia Ranges, New Hampshire. Nine species were detected; these exhibited different patterns of occurrence. We found *Anaxyrus americanus, Lithobates sylvatica,* and *Pseudacris crucifer* broadly distributed in most alpine areas surveyed in Québec and New England. *Lithobates clamitans, Ambystoma maculatum, Eurycea bislineata, Plethodon cinereus* and *Notophthalmus viridescens* were sporadically encountered in mainland alpine environments. Some northern species such *as Lithobates pipiens, L. septentrionalis,* and *Ambystoma laterale* were not detected in mainland alpine areas, although *introduced L. septentrionalis* were locally abundant in alpine areas in Newfoundland, co-occurring with *A. americanus*. At a finer scale, anurans in New England alpine areas do not appear to show signs of cold-adaptation.