The Palaeobotanical Society

cordially invites you on the occasion of

The Palaeobotanical Society International Medal 2013 Award Function

on Thursday, 8th October, 2015

at

Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow

Chief Guest
Prof. Sunil Bajpai
Director, BSIP

PROGRAMME

03:00 PM	Welcome Address	Dr. R.S. Singh
03:10 PM	Address by the Chief Guest	Prof. Sunil Bajpai
03:20 PM	Presentation of International Medal 2013	Dr. R.R. Yadav
03:25 PM	International Medal Award Lecture – "Indian Tertiary Palynology: An Analysis of its Growth"	Dr. R.K. Saxena
04:10 PM	Vote of Thanks	Dr. Neerja Jha
04:15 PM	Tea	

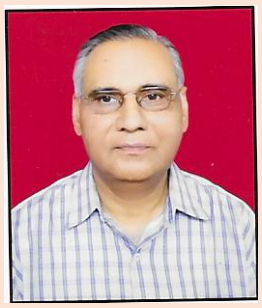
Venue

Main Auditorium
Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, 53 University Road, Lucknow-226007
Guests are requested to take their seats by 02:50 PM.

Kindly keep your cell phone to silent or vibration mode.

RSVP : Secretary
Tel : (0522) 2742943

Dr. Ramesh K. Saxena



Dr. Ramesh K. Saxena started his research career in 1970 at the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow as Research Scholar after obtaining M.Sc. (Geology) degree from the University of Lucknow. He was awarded Ph.D. degree in Geology by the University of Lucknow in 1976 for his work on “Stratigraphy and Palynology of Matanomadh Formation in type area”.

Since then, Dr. Saxena continued to do research work on palynology and stratigraphy of the Tertiary sediments in various regions of India, viz. Kutch Basin, Assam-Meghalaya Basin, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab-Haryana, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Indian Ocean (DSDP). The work done by him includes study of palynofloras (including dinoflagellate cysts, fungal remains, bryophytic and pteridophytic spores, gymnospermous and angiospermous pollen, dispersed organic matter and reworked palynofossils, etc.) and their application in biostratigraphic zonation, correlation, age determination and reconstruction of vegetation, palaeoclimate, depositional environment, etc. He also worked on morphology, taxonomy and nomenclature of plant fossils.

Dr. Saxena is an experienced field geologist and undertook several field excursions in almost all the Tertiary sedimentary basins in India. He was nominated as Member of IGCP Project 329. He also presented his work at several national and international conferences in India and abroad.

Dr. Saxena is recipient of Dr. P. N. Srivastava Medal and The Palaeobotanical Society Diamond Jubilee Award. Altogether, he published 93 original research and review papers. He published catalogues of “Indian Tertiary spores and pollen” and “Tertiary fungi”. He published a monograph on “Indian Fossil Fungi”. His book “Seven Decades of Indian Tertiary Spore-pollen floras: A Compendium” was published by AASP Foundation, USA.

Dr. Saxena is Life Member and elected Fellow of The Palaeobotanical Society and Life Fellow of The Palaeontological Society of India. He served the Palaeobotanical Society in various capacities, e.g. Secretary (2001-2006), Treasurer (2007-2009) and Chief Editor (2010-2015).

Indian Tertiary Palynology: An Analysis of its Growth

ABSTRACT

The Tertiary palynology made its beginning in India in 1941. The first two decades (1941-1960) witnessed publication of only 13 papers, mainly devoted to description of palynofossils from Tertiary sediments developed in Assam, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, etc. The first attempt to utilize palynofossils in biostratigraphy of Early Tertiary sediments of north-east India was made in 1962. This paved the way for many more such studies in other areas in future. An attempt has been made here to analyze the information generated so far on the Tertiary palynology in various Indian sedimentary basins.

The analysis has been made on decade-wise publications, major contributing organizations and decade-wise trend of growth in number of publications. It is noted that among the institutions, the BSIP has been the major contributor followed by ONGC and others (including GSI, WIHG, and various universities and institutions). An effort has been made to analyze publications subject-wise, e.g. palynostratigraphy, depositional environment, palaeoecology/palaeogeography morphology/ nomenclature, review/general papers, etc.

Altogether, 515 papers have so far been published on Tertiary palynology. Of these, maximum are from Assam-Meghalaya (127) followed by Gujarat (68), Himachal Pradesh (49), Tamil Nadu (45), Kerala (38), Rajasthan (23), etc. Age-wise, maximum papers are published on Palaeocene-Eocene (149) followed by Miocene (88), Oligocene (24) and Pliocene (11). A good number of papers do not provide precise geologic age and are categorized as Palaeogene (24), Neogene (40) and Tertiary (99). Interestingly, maximum number of papers on Tertiary palynology are published in The Palaeobotanist (131) followed by Geophytology (78), Current Science (23) and Journal of the Palaeontological Society of India (20), etc.

In spite of a large number of papers published so far on Indian Tertiary palynology, there are gaps to be filled. An effort has been made to identify such gaps and suggestions have been given for future studies.