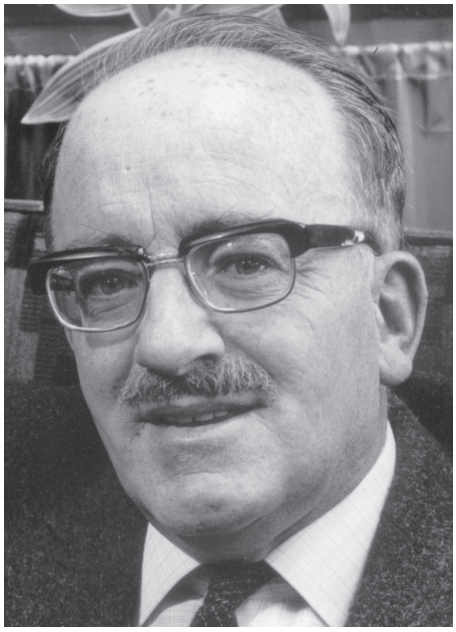
fsbi
An International Society for Fish Biology
Spring 2019

Origins. The beginnings and development of the FSBI 1967 – 2017 – the first 50 years

By Sally Horrocks and Tom Lean, School of History, Politics and International Relations, University of Leicester

Foundation

The origins of the Fisheries Society of the British Isles (FSBI) lie in the British Coarse Fish Conferences, a biennial series of meetings held from 1963 at the University of Liverpool, largely the idea of fish scientist John "Jack" Jones (pictured) and Angling Times journalist Peter Tombleson. These brought together the different communities interested in maintaining healthy stocks of fish in British fresh waters. The principal figures driving the foundation of the society were Jones, Tombleson, Lionel Mawdesley-Thomas, a pathologist at the Huntingdon Research Centre, and Alwyne Wheeler, a fish taxonomist from the British Museum. Between them they had the skills, wide network of contacts and access to funds to get the organisation up and running. The inaugural meeting was held at the Zoological Society of London on the 21st of October 1967. It was an opportune time to form such a society; the recent establishment of River Authorities, greater attention to water quality issues, and the foundation of



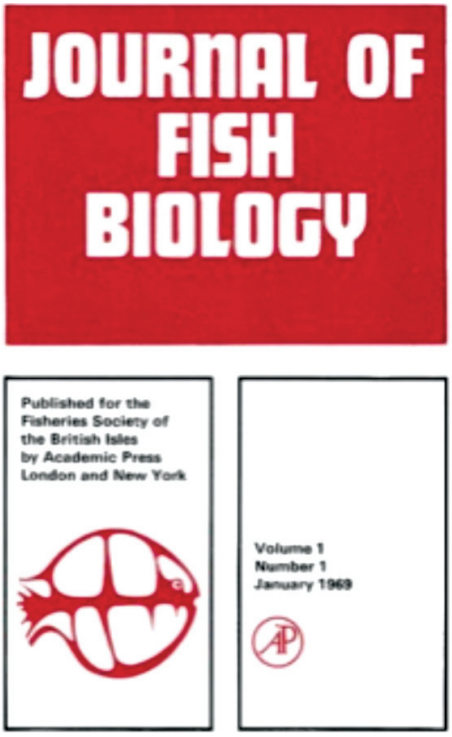
new universities brought more employment opportunities for fish scientists, and angling was a popular hobby. Membership was initially priced at £2.2s.. By the second council meeting, in early 1968, the FSBI boasted 130 members.

Initially the FSBI had a broad remit. It catered to fish biologists, those involved in fisheries management and anglers concerned about fish stocks. Early symposia accommodated these diverse interests. However combining them within the same society was not easy. As John Thorpe, who served on the FSBI council from 1969, recalled, "I think the main points of discussion were the permanent war between, who is this society for? Is it for the academics or is it for the recreational fishermen?" Quite rapidly the FSBI moved towards a focus on science, leaving complementary organisations to occupy other niches. "The academics won. And we really only won because of the journal," recalled Thorpe. "The journal clearly wasn't there for the publication of the results of angling competitions".

The Journal

The idea to start a journal emerged early in the formative discussions about the FSBI. Jimmy Chubb (pictured), already an experienced editor, led the project. Discussions were opened with a number of publishers, before Academic Press was selected, beginning a long and beneficial relationship. "The reason was that at that time Academic Press had much greater worldwide impact in ➤

the publication of journals," recalled Jimmy Chubb. In 1969 the first edition appeared, with an eye-catching red cover emblazoned with the distinctive logo of the FSBI, designed by Lionel Mawdsley-Thomas. For Chubb the aim was clear from the start: "it was to be scientific, not fisheries *per se*, and certainly not angling. Now that was very important, because obviously publishers of scientific journals want science". In this way the *Journal of Fish Biology* influenced the character of the FSBI, encouraging its development as a society focused primarily on science, rather than other aspects of fisheries. The *JFB* grew rapidly. In 1969 the first volume contained 30 research articles around 400 pages. A decade later there were two volumes comprising 138 research articles and over 1,300 pages. Expansion continued and in 2009, forty years from the first edition it published over 360 scientific papers.



This growth provided an outlet for research work and established the FSBI on a firm financial footing. According to the original agreement with Academic Press, the FSBI would receive a 10% royalty on the profits if the *JFB* was successful. "By the time we got to volume three, we were making a profit, and the finances of the Fisheries Society never looked back thereafter," noted Jimmy Chubb. When the royalty agreement was renegotiated to increase the proportion accruing to the FSBI, the enhanced income provided the society with the means to expand its activities dramatically.

FSBI Funding Schemes

As a charitable organisation, the FSBI is required to spend its funds on supporting fish science. Since the 1980s it has developed a network of schemes that support scientists at all stages in their careers. Apart from occasional awards for specific purposes, such as sponsoring fisheries volunteers on Voluntary Service Overseas, the first annual award scheme was travel grants. In 1985 £2,500 was allocated and the allowance grew quickly as the scheme took off. Since 1992 PhD studentships have been the FSBI's most significant charitable outgoing. There have been some 46 FSBI studentships, with many of the recipients going on to careers related to fisheries science. Some have even served on FSBI Council. In more recent years the society has also funded vacation internships for students to do fisheries research projects

In 1992 the society began awarding small research grants, spending just £754. As with every item of expenditure, the amount devoted to these awards has increased. As well as resulting in publications, the grants have worked as seed corn funding to help start larger projects. Ian Winfield, who oversaw the scheme in its early days explained, "five or six thousand [pounds], you can't really do a great deal with that in terms of a proper full research project but it can enable you to do something which might in turn give you some ammunition to go for a full proposal". In addition, since 2007 the FSBI has offered the Wynn Wheeler Grant to retired fish scientists (named after founding member Wynn Wheeler, pictured).

As the funding environment has become more competitive, more concerned with pre-defined outcomes, and with less core funding from universities available for small projects, FSBI research funding has helped to fill gaps and to ensure that curiosity driven research can continue.

Meetings and Conferences

Alongside these new initiatives the FSBI has always supported the interaction of scientists and the sharing of ideas at conferences and symposia. Through the first decade or so of its existence one-day meetings featuring UK-based speakers were supplemented by the occasional international

symposium. By the end of the 1970s there was anxiety over the effectiveness of these events, with poor attendance at one-day meetings. In response the annual, multi-day symposium, focussed on a particular theme, with an increasingly international appeal emerged as the preferred format. Alongside their scientific value, the symposia also have a social function and efforts always seem to have been made to encourage attendees to mix informally. Perhaps the most unique occasion was at the 1979 meeting on under-utilized fisheries food resources. Between discussion about which little fished and rather unusual species, such as blue ling, black scabbard, and grenadiers, might be added to commercial catches, delegates had the chance to eat them, feasting on "a remarkable buffet lunch [where] unfamiliar species of fish were presented in a wide variety of familiar and unfamiliar dishes."

Although smaller meetings have been typical, the FSBI also hosted the 2012 World Fisheries Congress, in Edinburgh. With 1,305 delegates from 65 countries and a programme including an address from the Prince of Wales and nearly 600 papers, the Congress was, in the words of then President Ian Winfield, the "FSBI's most ambitious undertaking in its almost 45 year history" (Felicity Huntingford, first female President, pitctured, chaired the WFC Steering Committee). A society founded in series of small conferences at Liverpool had developed into an organisation capable of hosting one of the world's largest fisheries

conferences. As Paul Hart noted at the time, "it is unlikely that any of the founding members would have envisaged the organisation supporting and driving an event as large and as significant as the World Fisheries Congress".

Challenging Times

Since its foundation the FSBI has become involved in an ever greater number of activities. Yet the society has never had more than a few hundred members at any one time. Indeed, as memberships have effectively been subsidised through the journal profits, a large expansion seemed undesirable, as the 1977 AGM recorded: "Since each new member represented a loss of £3:10 to the funds of the Society a successful recruitment drive could be financially catastrophic". For over three decades the editors of the JFB calmly went about the business of publishing articles and generating funds for society activities, supported by Academic Press. However, after the takeover of Academic Press by Elsevier early in the 21st century, publication difficulties caused significant anxiety, eventually resulting in a protracted legal dispute. The FSBI eventually won its case, a new publisher was found, and the society received a good financial settlement, but not without considerable stress and anxiety. The incident suggests that even though much of the FSBI's history has been uneventful, this stability cannot be taken for granted. Rather, it has been secured by Council members and officers' ongoing efforts to keep the FSBI running efficiently, contributing their time in the face of already heavy work commitments motivated not by personal reward but by an enthusiasm for their science and a shared commitment to its future. As former President Inigo Everson remarked: "it doesn't bring you a lot of money, but it's a lot of fun".

Sources and Acknowledgements

This account is based on uncatalogued FSBI documents and oral history interviews with C. Aprahemian, I. Barber, J. Chubb, I. Everson, P. Hart, F Huntingford, C. Kennedy, J. Thorpe, A. Thurnpenny, and I. Winfield carried out in 2017 by Thomas Lean. These interviews have been deposited in the British Library oral history collection and will be made available to researchers in due course. The authors would like to thanks the FSBI for funding the project and the interviewees for sharing their memories.

Editorial

There is not much room for an editorial for this newsletter. It is a great pleasure to have Sally Horrocks' and Tom Lean's article on the Society's history and I am very grateful to Ruth Thurstan for writing the report on Coastal Futures. This is an annual event which brings together all who are concerned with the state of our coastal seas; a particularly pressing topic as the UK leaves the EU. For those who have submitted travel reports I apologise for not including them but will hope to have them in future issues.

Paul J B Hart
Leicester, February 2019

Next deadline: 1st May 2019

Ruth Thurstan of Exeter University reports on the annual Coastal Futures conference

What is the Coastal Futures Conference?

Convened by Bob Earll, Coastal Futures examines the current and future policy landscapes and what these mean for the UK's seas and coastal communities. 2019 heralded the 26th Coastal Futures conference, held at the Royal Geographical Society in London. Over 300 delegates attended this year's conference, with presentations by representatives from the government, industry, coastal partnerships, researchers and non-governmental organisations. The location, in a rather luxurious part of London, means that this isn't the cheapest of conferences, but the two-day length – shorter than most – does make the cost of attendance comparable to other UK conferences and meetings.

What topics does it cover?

Major themes discussed included Brexit and its implications, both in terms of the regulatory environment and the outcomes for coastal communities, protecting and managing our seas, and marine governance. Most presentations are around the 15 minute mark, but shorter presentations and question-and-answer sessions were also held, which was a good opportunity for members of the audience to get involved in the discussions. The topics covered during this conference are nearly as broad ranging as its name. Presentations included topics on marine planning, natural capital, coastal governance and partnerships, marine protected areas, marine plastics, renewable energy, and science communication.

Fisheries and fishing highlights:

For someone interested in this topic, the fisheries section of the Coastal Futures always feels too short. But with just two days to get through a whole raft of topics, perhaps it is understandable that fisheries are only allocated half an afternoon. Nevertheless, it was the session of the conference that I'd been most eagerly anticipating. One of the reasons I first attended this conference in 2018 was to try and make sense of the current policies and political climate as they relate to fishing, and to hear points of view from different user groups on the impacts of various policies on their sector and the ways forward. Despite the time constraints, Coastal Futures does this well. In two hours we hear from representatives of the under-10 and inshore sectors, the UK seafood industry, fisheries researchers and conservation organisations.

While I only have two years of experience attending this conference, there was a noticeable lack of politicians or senior civil servants presenting during the 2019 meeting compared to last year. Upon reading the delegate notes, it turns out this was a pragmatic move from Bob Earll, who felt that senior government employees would be too busy preparing (is that the correct word?) for the UK's expected withdrawal from the EU on the 29th March. Unsurprisingly, this didn't stop many of the fisheries presenters from speculating about the potential impacts and outcomes of Brexit.

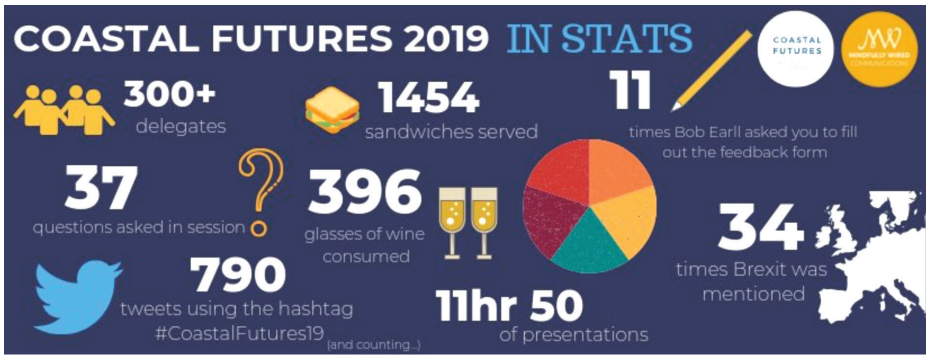
On this topic, there was a marked shift in emphasis from last year's to this year's industry perspective. It should be noted that direct comparisons are impossible because different sectors were represented in both years. In 2018 the Scottish Whitefish Producers Association talked about Brexit presenting a 'sea of opportunity' and a 'demonstrable win' for UK fisheries. However, this year the tone was rather more sombre. 'Opportunities for the inshore fleet' was mentioned briefly by an Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority (IFCA) representative, but not really expanded upon. The New Under-10 Fishermen's Association (NUTFA) representative described Brexit as a 'one-off opportunity to make amends' in terms of redistributing fishing opportunities among small-scale UK operators (the under-10 metre sector accounts for the vast majority of employed UK fishermen but only a tiny percentage of the allocated quota). However, he expressed concern that the hoped-for benefits would not occur, both because fisheries were unlikely to come first in Brexit negotiations, and the redistribution of fishing opportunities post-Brexit would likely still be biased towards the larger vessels.

Both the 2018 and 2019 conference included a talk from the UK Seafood Industry Alliance, which represents seafood processors and traders. The representative expressed high levels of concern about the impact of Brexit upon the seafood industry's ability to export and import goods, a message that had changed little since the 2018 conference. He further highlighted that this industry provides far more jobs than the catching sector, and that the EU is enormously important as an export market, especially for small pelagics and shellfish. In general, the views

and concerns expressed by the seafood industry were in marked contrast to the concerns brought up by the catch sector representatives. Whether this difference is primarily due to the sectors that were being represented at the conference, or whether it reflects the prevailing opinions by those employed across the catching and seafood sectors, I cannot say.

There was also a focus on 'beyond Brexit'. What will our seafood industries and catching sector look like after the Common Fisheries Policy? Is the Fisheries Bill fit for purpose? What regulations will be in place and will these new regulations help or hinder conservation and sustainable fisheries management? As expected, there were few answers to these questions, and little clarity on what will happen next.

And it wasn't all about Brexit or policy: a series of short presentations updated the audience on projects aimed at engaging with and investing in fishermen and coastal communities, including the need to restore our inshore marine ecosystems. There were some good news stories as well. Joe Breen from the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs, Northern Ireland, spoke of the slow but natural recovery of the horse mussel population in Strangford Lough once trawl fishing pressures were removed. Fiona Gell from the Isle of Man government talked about the lessons learned from decades of engagement with coastal communities and the fishing industry, as well as the outcomes of an innovative fisheries co-management zone, where fishers are involved in the science and management of an area in Ramsey Bay. Finally, Bryce Stewart from the University of York encouraged us all to channel our inner scallop, with principles for improving the management of dredged scallop fisheries, taken from successful examples of well-managed scallop fisheries from around the world.



Coastal Futures statistics. Sourced from Coastal Futures, @CF_Conf on Twitter.

Research Grant Reports

Adam Andrews, Tromsø, Norway, an M.Sc. Student reports on an FSBI funded project: *The origin of boreal species invading Arctic waters, Northeast of Greenland.*

Due to ocean warming, marine fishes and invertebrates are beginning to extend their distribution into previously uninhabitable waters to follow their preferred food or conditions. This has already become evident within the Arctic i.e. the Barents and Bering seas. One Arctic ecosystem we identified that may be, or may become open to invasion by these southern species is the Northeast Greenland shelf. However, it is not currently known how southern species can access this area from adjacent seas, e.g. the Icelandic and Norwegian seas.

This study aimed to identify how such species can reach the Northeast Greenland shelf, either by (active) migration from Iceland or (passive) dispersal from Norway i.e. by moving against the prevailing ocean circulations or by following them. To do this, we used population genetic tools to identify the population genetic signature of specimens we found recently on the Northeast Greenland shelf between 2007-2017. These were specimens of the fishes; Atlantic cod and beaked redfish, and the crustacean; deep-sea shrimp. We used several statistical analysis tools to match the population genetic signature found for these, possible southern invaders, with known populations from the surrounding seas, around Iceland, and Norway.

Our results show a high level of similarity between the population signature observed in all three species under study that were found in Northeast Greenland and their respective populations within the Barents Sea (Norway). This finding supports the theory that southern invading species can disperse from Norway i.e. the Barents Sea, to the Northeast Greenland Shelf – an Arctic habitat.

We cannot show that our samples are the first individuals of their species to reach the Northeast Greenland Shelf as survey explorations into the diversity of fish and invertebrates in this area are relatively recent. However, our results show that it is possible for these three species to disperse from the Barents Sea to the Northeast Greenland shelf, and with a warming climate in mind, it is conceivable that further individuals of the same species may follow, in addition to other species from the Barents Sea

with similar life cycles i.e. with planktonic larvae e.g. capelin and Atlantic haddock.

Newcomers into the Arctic have the potential to alter relationships between Arctic species due to increased competition and/or predation. It is for this reason that our results are of interest, in particular to those whom model the movement and interactions of marine fishes and invertebrates, to predict how the Arctic may or may not change in the future. Our novel finding showing that individuals can disperse from the Barents Sea to Northeast Greenland is information that can add to these models to enhance their ability to predict change, both for the Arctic, and surrounding seas.

Lewis White, a PhD Student at the University of York was awarded an FSBI research grant and writes about his research on *Soda Lake Fish Adaptations*.

The East African soda lakes of Natron and Magadi are considered some of the most extreme environments supporting fish life, with water temperatures of 30-42.8 °C, pH ~10.5, fluctuating dissolved oxygen levels and high salt concentrations. All fish in the lakes are in the genus *Alcolapia* and reside in alkaline hydrothermal springs which feed into the lakes. To overcome the soda lakes harsh conditions *Alcolapia* have a series of physiological adaptations which deal with a vast array of stressors. Understanding adaptation to extreme conditions is of particular relevance with predictions to climate change effects on freshwater ecosystems meaning more fishes will be exposed to similar stressors. Fieldwork to Lake Natron, Tanzania, was conducted during June of 2017 to collect live specimens of the three endemic species in an attempt to produce stable breeding populations in the UK. Fish were shipped to the University of Bangor to increase number via breeding. A subset of *A. alcalica* was subsequently moved to the University of York to begin characterising the adaptations of these individuals. *A. alcalica* were selected for this work due to having the largest brood size of the species collected from Lake Natron. Initial work has characterised the embryology and development of *A. alcalica* which has not previously been reported. We have shown that *A. alcalica* can successfully be acclimatised to laboratory conditions, which means that they are a viable model for study of adaptation and evolution to extreme conditions. Embryogenesis is typical of cichlid species, however early observation suggest an increased cranium and vasculature may be present. Being able to culture embryos in petri dish also means that more in-depth experiments into the development of particular adaptions may be studied in the future.

Lewis White,
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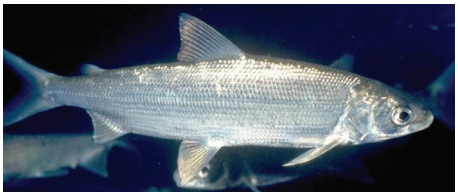
Arne Jacobs & Kathryn R. Elmer at the Institute of Biodiversity, Animal Health and Comparative Medicine, University of Glasgow report on their research on fish in Lake Constance.

The close collaboration between local fishermen and scientists from different backgrounds can lead to exciting and important insights. At least this was the how our recently published study on the rapid niche expansion in European whitefish from Lake Constance started, which was supported in part by a small research grant from the FSBI. However, the full story begins a few decades prior to our study. Cultural eutrophication of Lake Constance led to the extinction and collapse of both benthic European whitefish subspecies in the lake in the 1960s and extensive interbreeding between subspecies, leaving only the two pelagic subspecies remaining: the gangfisch and the blaufelchen. Similar scenarios were observed in other Alpine lakes across the region. Overall, eutrophication led to the reduction of functional diversity in Lake Constance whitefish, mainly documented in the reduction of gill raker range by 28% across subspecies.

But luckily this is not the end for the whitefish diversity in Lake Constance. In the 1980s, remediation efforts were made to lower nutrient inputs into the lake, resulting in the re-oligotrophication of Lake Constance and a return to a pristine condition.

This has had important implications for the lake's commercial fishery. Alfred Sulger is an independent local fisherman, for whom whitefish is an important source of income, and also works as a scientific fisherman for the Limnological institute at the University of Konstanz. One day in the late 2000's over a cup of coffee, he told Dr Jasminca Behrmann-Godel, our collaborator at the University of Konstanz and co-senior author on the paper, that he and some other fishermen and anglers had recently started catching gangfisch at much deeper depths during spawning than usual. Since whitefish ecological specialists tend to separate by spawning depth, this was an exciting suggestion that this subspecies might be diversifying. A few years later, Jasminca and her colleagues from the Limnological Institute had the first evidence that gangfish were diversifying, morphologically, ecologically and genetically along the spawning depth gradient, with deep spawning individuals being more pelagic feeders compared to shallow spawning individuals, which were more benthic. However this was only at one site and the genetic evidence was a bit sparse.

At this point, Kathryn and Jasminca decided that it was a good idea to take a closer look at the Lake Constance gangfisch, and



investigate in greater detail whether gangfisch were in fact diversifying following the re-oligotrophication of the lake, and if so, how? This was set to be an exciting project, as this would be the first time (to our knowledge) that a collapsed species-complex was observed to have re-diversified following ecosystem recovery. Based on these data, and with the help of FSBI small research grant funding, we went out to study the potential diversification of European whitefish in Lake Constance in more detail. With the invaluable help of local fishermen, Hendrik Thiele and Alfred Sulger, we caught, sampled and dissected hundreds of whitefish from several sites over three weeks, (and unfortunately for everyone else working there) making the entire Limnological Institute smell of dead fish. However, as a compensation, we treated everyone to a nice lunch with freshly smoked whitefish. One of the pleasures working with a deliciously tasting species!

Nearly three years later – when the genomic, transcriptomic, stable isotope, parasite and phenotypic data were finally all processed – the picture started to become clearer. We were able to confirm that gangfisch was ecologically and morphologically diversifying, but more excitingly, using historical data we were able to show that this had happened in less than 25 years (10 generations!). And on top of that, it was not only a plastic change, but gangfisch were also showing neutral genetic divergence, as well as genomic variation in loci associated with functional phenotypic variation in gill raker number. We detected a case of very rapid evolutionary change in response to freshwater restoration efforts. But how was such rapid change possible? Our analyses further suggest that the adaptive genetic material that enabled the gangfisch to diversify so rapidly originated in the extinct benthic species, and then introgressed into gangfisch through the interbreeding at the time of eutrophication.

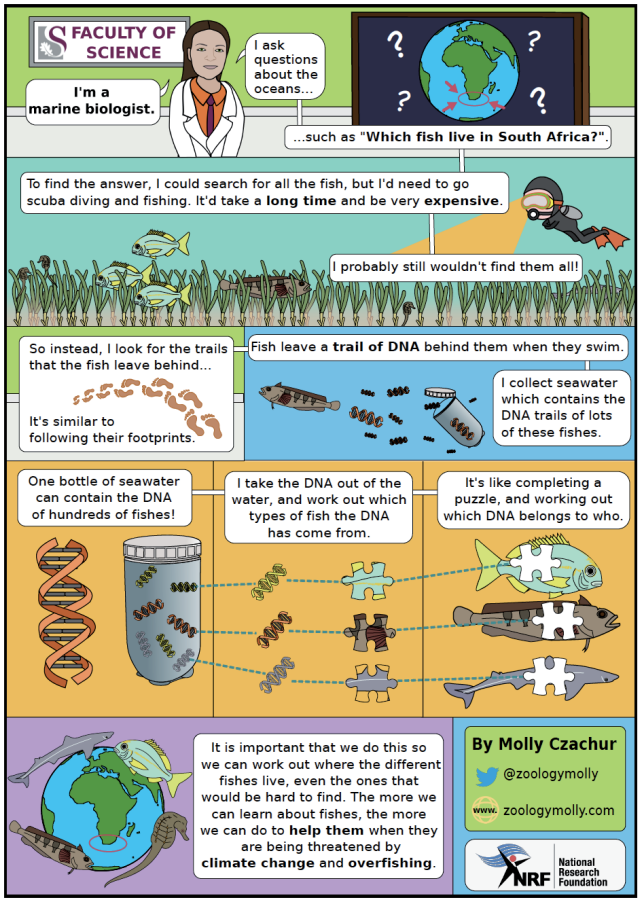
Overall, our study empirically shows that a species-complex can recover from a drastic collapse in functional diversity when the ecosystem is restored quickly enough, even after decades of disturbance. However, this does not mean that the initial biodiversity can be restored, but only that the lost functional diversity can at least partially re-emerge under the right conditions. It remains to be seen how much of this diversity can re-emerge over time and more definitively where the adaptive genetic material in gangfisch actually came from.

We thank the FSBI for supporting this project.

Jacobs, A., Carruthers, M., Eckmann, R., Yohannes, E., Adams, C. E., Behrmann-Godel, J., & Elmer, K. R. (2018). Rapid niche expansion by selection on functional genomic variation after ecosystem recovery. *Nature Ecology and Evolution, 3,* 77-86. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41559-018-0742-9

Finding fish faster

Molly Czachur, a recipient of an FSBI Research Grant, has produced the following comic strip to explain her research to the general public. Gary Carvalho has been an advisor on the project which is Molly's PhD project supervised by Sophie von der Heyden at the University of Stellenbosch, South Africa.



Notices

FSBI Symposium 2019:

Advances in eDNA-based Approaches to Fish Ecology and Management. University of Hull, UK, 15-19 July 2019. Website: https://www.fsbi.org.uk/annual-symposia/symposium-2019/

Launch of INVASIVESNET

INVASIVESNET – the International Association for Open Knowledge and Open Data on Invasive Species has been launched. INVASIVESNET will facilitate improved global access to high quality, open-source knowledge and data on invasive alien species (IAS), by developing a sustainable network of networks for effective knowledge exchange.

The International Council is made up of scientists from five continents. New members are invited to join INVASIVESNET, and to support our overarching aim for greater co-ordination, co-operation, and information exchange among scientists, management, the community of practice and the public.

The **key objectives** of INVASIVESNET are:

- To establish a global network of networks on IAS
- To enhance accessibility to existing open sources of knowledge and databases on IAS
- To encourage and facilitate free access to global scientific research on biological invasions
- To develop relevant funding infrastructure to support open access publications on IAS

Benefits include access to our forums and databases, discounted or waived article processing fees in INVASIVESNET journals, possibilities to publish your organisation's achievements and events on our social media, and eligibility for scientific awards. Membership is open to both individuals and organizations. For further information and membership details, please check out the INVASIVESNET website or follow us on Twitter or Facebook. We hope to welcome you soon!

Frances Lucy, President of INVASIVESNET
https://invasivesnet.org/

Conference Notice

International Symposium on Belt and Road Aquaculture Green Development

The China Society of Fisheries (CSF) and Yellow Sea Fisheries Research Institute (YSFRI), Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences (CAFS) plan to hold an International Symposium entitled "International Symposium on Belt and Road Aquaculture Green Development" in Qingdao, China during May 22-25th, 2019. The theme of the symposium is "Aquaculture Green Development".

Conference Date: May 22-25th, 2019, Registration: May 23th, 2019. Venue: Huanghai Hotel, No.75 Yananyilu Road,Qingdao City,Shandong Prov.,China.

The symposium will focus on the following topics:

1. Advanced aquaculture concepts and measures on green development;
2. Advanced aquaculture laws and regulations on green development;
3. Advanced aquaculture modes and experience on green development;
4. Advanced aquaculture cases on green development;
5. Exhibition displaying new aquaculture technologies and modes.

Registration fees: 400USD/person. Registration fees include, welcome reception (May 22, evening), meals, and coffee/tea breaks (May 23-24) and the conference kit. If you wish to participate in the field trip in May 25, then an additional fee has to be covered.

Special discounted registration fee: Discounted fee are reserved for Chinese residing in China or Students. To apply for the discounted fee, contact 2468099505@qq.com.

NOTE: Students should submit a copy of official Student ID for registration.

Contacts: Liu Yadan: 2468099505@qq.com, +86-10-59195073; Xu Jiakun: xujk@ysfri.ac.cn, +86-532-85812670.

China Society of Fisheries (CSF) Yellow Sea Fisheries Research Institute (YSFRI), Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences.

Information Desk

For all membership enquires (except subscription payments), including grant application submissions, please contact the FSBI office at:

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Contact: Shirley Robinson

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Email Enquiries: grants@fsbi.org.uk

In the UK and Europe subscription enquiries should be addressed to:

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Secretary: Dr Ian Winfield

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