fsbi
An International Society for Fish Biology
Spring 2026

Will Perry reports on the Wales Ecology and Evolution Network (WEEN) 2025, which is a student-run conference for Welsh university postgraduates sponsored by the FSBI

Will Perry, one of WEEN's directors, opens the conference with a welcome to WEEN, a brief history of the network and a welcome to Cardiff University.

The Wales Ecology and Evolution Network (WEEN) is a vibrant, annual, student-led conference bringing together early career researchers from Welsh Universities. For many years, the FSBI has generously supported the conference by sponsoring the aquatic ecology session, reinforcing the FSBI's reputation as a strong advocate for early career researchers. This support has ensured the survival and success of WEEN, facilitating reduced conference fees and ensuring ➤

the accessibility of the event.

There was a break with tradition this year. In the early years (2014–2016), the conference had been held at Gregynog Hall (mid-Wales, previously owned by the University of Wales) and in years after this, it had been held at the Centre for Alternative Technology, Machynlleth. But this year, the meeting was held at one of the Welsh universities for the first time in a move that has been branded as "WEEN on tour", with Cardiff being its first tour date! It was a great pleasure to welcome delegates to Cardiff University and the rather grand Council Chamber of the Glamorgan Building in Cardiff's civic centre.

Being in Wales' capital added a buzz to the proceedings. Not only this, but for the first time, this year's meeting contained a multitude of workshops, aimed at empowering the early career researchers in attendance. These workshops included an introduction to using satellite imagery in research by Planet Labs, tips on publishing by the Royal Society, advice on careers from Environment Platform Wales as well as how to integrate large language model tools into R workflows by Physalia Courses.

As usual, the conference staged a breadth of outstanding talks, highlighting the very best of Welsh research. These included epigenetic sex determination in the self-fertilising mangrove killifish (Ethan Friis, Cardiff University), the role of seaweed in marine carbon stores (Nadia Frontier, Swansea University) and methodological comparisons of photo-identification of whitespotted eagle ray (Isabel Evans, Swansea University).

We are now eagerly awaiting WEEN 2026, which will be held at Bangor University, with the WEEN committee already hard at work, trying their best to surpass the stand-out proceedings of WEEN 2025. A final massive thanks goes to the FSBI for their continued support of this event, alongside our other sponsors (Pyroscience, The Learned Society of Wales, Environment Platform Wales, Bangor University, Cardiff University and Physalia Courses). The support of sponsors has been especially vital at a time when the support from Welsh Universities has been waning, due to the financial difficulties they, like many others, face.

Unwinding at dinner after a jam-packed day of talks and activities.

The annual WEEN group photo taken outside of Cardiff University's Glamorgan Building.

Conference organisers present at WEEN 2025 (left to right): Thom Lyons, Sally Henderson (both Swansea University), Charlie Taylor William Perry and Jenny Smith (all Cardiff).

Poster presentation winner, Cass Radmard from Bangor University (centre) with an FSBI prize bag filled with goodies! Also pictured are WEEN committee members as in previous photo.

Editorial

The name of the Society has in the past caused some confusion. For example I have had emails from companies in the fish processing business offering commercial co-operation. The founders of the society did I think see it as an attempt to improve the contribution of science to mainly, freshwater fisheries, so in that sense the name was appropriate. To some degree the founding of the *Journal of Fish Biology,* set the tone for the early years as it took mostly papers on the biology of fish with no focus on fishery science. The summer conferences were focused on one topic which again was mostly to do with fish biology. In the 1990s, Peter Miller who was based at the University of Bristol proposed that the Society should change its name to the Society for Fish Biology which, at the time, did reflect the main activities of the organisation. Recently, mainly after Michel Kaiser took over as editor in chief of JFB, the original mission of the Society has begun to emerge as it is now accepted that papers on fisheries science and management are welcome in the journal and actively encouraged. Also the conference topics have broadened out to include a theme which covers all aspects of fish biology and fisheries. Last year in Belfast and the coming conference in Southampton, as described by David McKenziev elsewhere in this newsletter clearly illustrate this change. From what I know of the interests and activities of two of the main founders of the Society, Jack Jones (he was my PhD supervisor) and Peter Tombleson (he was on the board of the Welland and Nene River Authority where I was based for my PhD field work), present developments would have been very much approved by them. Although both Jones and Tombleson were mostly involved in freshwater fish and fisheries, there were other early officers of the Society such as Alwyn Wheeler and Tim Bagenal, who had interests in marine fish. This evolution of the Society is a natural process through which most organisations pass. For example the early days of the American Fisheries Society was preoccupied by fish culture which at the time was thought to be a solution to the overfishing problem. Now over 150 years later, the AFS covers all aspects of fish biology and fisheries. The FSBI is only 59 years old, so we have some way to go.

Paul J B Hart
Leicester, February 2026
Next deadline: 1st May 2026

David McKenzie, FSBI President, looks forward to the 2026 Symposium

The 2026 FSBI Symposium, to be held in Southampton on 27-31 July, is entitled 'Breaking Siloes in Fish Biology'. In academic research, "siloes" are metaphorical walls that separate groups, knowledge, or activities, so they operate in isolation rather than in coordinated interaction. They fragment knowledge, so advances in one area are slow to diffuse to others, leading to inefficiency and missed opportunities. Within the broader field of fish biology and fisheries research, specialisation of researchers into disciplines such as population genetics, physiology and behaviour, behavioural ecology, functional ecology, fisheries biology, and fisheries management, can create siloes where information is not adequately shared. In the context of ongoing human-induced rapid environmental change, such siloes can hinder complex problem-solving that requires integration across disciplines and methods.

The Symposium organisers recognised these facts, stating that "Fish populations are facing extensive concurrent pressures from climate change, pollution, parasites, fishing and more. The impacts of these challenges create wide-ranging issues, such as food security, altered biogeochemical cycles, degraded habitat quality, and more. Developing future solutions to these diverse problems requires interactions among multiple disciplines. By breaking down siloes and actively engaging in interdisciplinary discussion and research, we can better inform legislation, management and policy, which happen at these "borders." This is a captivating and timely topic and the Symposium is looking excellent.

It has a broad range of sessions that will bring together scientists from diverse disciplines, to explore ways of integrating research and strengthening relationships with stakeholders and policymakers. Each session will have a keynote speaker, with some already identified. The session *Incorporating behaviour and physiology into fish conservation* considers how this can be achieved, with the growing recognition that experimental animal biology can be useful for ➤

conservation of populations and resource management. Therefore, the session will bring together ecophysiologists and behavioural ecologists with policy-makers and practitioners, to devise applied conservation solutions, and the Keynote Speaker is Steven Cooke (Carleton University, Canada). *Patterns across ecological scales* will focus on how fishes are influenced by spatio-temporal variation in the organisms that they interact with, such as prey, predators, competitors, parasites, commensals, etc. It will have presentations on biomechanics, ecophysiology, trophic ecology, behavioural ecology, and more, to characterise interspecific interactions among fishes and other taxa.

Movement through transition zones will gather researchers working on the interfaces between habitats such as marine and freshwater systems, or pelagic and inshore habitats, to consider how mobile fish species alter their ecology as they move through them. *Fish biology in a urbanised environment* will consider the challenges that fishes face in aquatic ecosystems adjacent to urban areas. The session will provide a forum for ecological engineers, geographers, conservationists, and more, to present their findings about how urban areas impact fishes in the UK and globally.

The session *Fisheries management in a changing world* will bring together practitioners working at the interface of fisheries science and global change biology, to evaluate how we can adapt fisheries management to mitigate the impacts of projected future global change, with Bryce Stewart (University of Plymouth) as Keynote Speaker. *Fisheries science-policy interface* will consider how, in the UN Decade of Ocean Science, we can facilitate dialogue among scientists, policy-makers, and the public, to ensure the best possible outcomes by 2030. Academics, policy-makers, industry, and public-facing professionals, will be gathered for constructive dialogue on how to incorporate fisheries science effectively into policy, with Rashid Sumaila (University of British Columbia) as Keynote Speaker. The session *Fish and human health* will focus on how the challenges facing fish stocks globally could impact human health in the short and long term. To that end, it will bring together industry, medical professionals, policy-makers, and researchers, in the fields of aquaculture, fisheries, nutrition, and biochemistry, with Ioanna Katsiadaki (Cefas) as Keynote Speaker.

These fascinating sessions aim to cover all areas of our members' research, in an inclusive and international Symposium that appeals to early career and senior researchers alike. Beyond the scientific sessions there will be workshops on, among other things, the FSBI Equity Diversity and Inclusion initiatives. There will also be workshops where you are invited to brainstorm about potential review articles to emerge from the scientific sessions, for submission to the symposium Special Issue of the *Journal of Fish Biology*. Social activities will include the pub quiz and salmon run, and Southampton is a port city awash with history, with the Old Town and Cultural Quarter to explore. So, please visit the Symposium website [https://fsbi.org.uk/symposium-2026/] to learn more, to submit an abstract and to register for the meeting. See you there!

Simon Jennings winner of the 2026 Beverton Medal

Simon Jennings has been at the very forefront of understanding and managing the ecosystem effects of fisheries and trade-offs between conservation, fisheries and food production for the past quarter of a century. Simon has a direct connection to this medal as he was Ray Beverton's last trainee. Simon wrote a seminal paper that showed how reproductive output and reproductive lifespan vary with temperature across herring populations. This work presaged much of the burgeoning field known as the 'temperature-size rule' and more generally underpins Simon's later work understanding the link between the life histories of populations and species and their response to fishing mortality.

Simon was the lead author (along with Prof Michael Kaiser) of the seminal review, "The effects of fishing on marine ecosystems" (Advances in Marine Biology, 1998). Soon after he coauthored two important textbooks on the ecological impacts of fishing. With the review and these books, Simon laid out the agenda for Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management for the next quarter of a century.

Simon's research is notable for its breadth and originality. As a Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of Newcastle with Prof. Nicholas Polunin, he investigated the effects of fishing on coral reef ecosystems in Fiji, pioneering a space-for-time substitution approach to be used as an ecosystem-scale natural experiment. He took advantage of natural variation in coral reef area and human population densities across customary fishing grounds (qoliqoli) to calculate an index of fishing pressure based on people per linear kilometre of reef front. This innovative design was only possible because Fijian communities had previously mapped their marine tenure boundaries. Simon validated these natural fishing pressure gradients by training local fishers to record catches using logbooks. He then correlated catch rate data to underwater biomass and abundance of reef fishes. Simon later used this approach to understand the ecosystem effects of bottom trawling in the North Sea, by mapping the spatial gradients in trawling activity based on RAF surveillance overflight data. Simon's Fijian work demonstrated that even low levels of subsistence fishing pressure could result in pronounced ecosystem effects through reductions in abundance and biomass of coral reef fishes.

Simon pioneered many novel areas of enquiry in fisheries ecology. Indeed, his contributions each represent substantive conceptual advances that have helped define entirely new fields within fisheries ecology. For example, Simon was among the first to apply stable isotope analyses to quantify energy and trophic flows in marine ecosystems. He demonstrated ➤

From left to right: Simon Jennings, Carl Burger (President of the American Fisheries Society), Michel Kaiser and John Reynolds with their new text Marine Fisheries Ecology at the FSBI conference 2001.

how isotopic signatures could be used to infer secondary production, predator – prey size ratios, and trophic transfer efficiencies – approaches that are now widely adopted across ecology (see the advertisement on the last page). Based on insights from stable isotopes, Simon also led the development of size-based theory in marine species interactions. Prior to his contributions, community ecology was dominated by species-based dietary networks derived from Elton's early conceptualizations and subsequently reinvigorated by Paine's of trophic control. Building on Cushing's insights into growth and production, Simon showed fish feed on increasingly larger prey and increase in trophic position as they grow ontogenetically from plankton-feeding larvae to apex predator adults. He showed how these ontogenetic feeding interactions underpin community patterns and processes, demonstrating that trophic interactions are fundamentally size-structured rather than species-structured in the marine realm.

Simon is now heavily involved in fisheries management, first as Ecosystem team leader at CEFAS and later as Lead Scientist and Chair of Science Council. Now he is the Vice Chair of the Advisory Committee to the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), Copenhagen, Denmark.

The LeCren Medal for 2026 has been awarded to Adalberto Luís Val

Adalberto Luís Val works at the National Institute for Amazonian Research (INPA) in Manaus, Brazil. Over more than forty years, Adalberto Val's career has combined research, education, leadership, and advocacy. He has made substantial contributions to advancing environmental science and awareness in the Amazon region, and to our understanding of the region's rich aquatic biodiversity and its current challenges.

Adalberto Val investigates the unique physiological and ecological adaptations of Amazonian fishes to their environment, the potential of these fishes for sustainable food production, and the impacts of global change on their ecosystems. These fishes must contend with extreme and variable environmental conditions, such as fluctuations in oxygen levels, temperature and pH in their waters. Adalberto's investigations have revealed how these species have evolved to thrive under such environmental pressures, offering insights that are crucial for biodiversity conservation.

He is renowned for his extensive international research collaborations, which have brought global attention and resources to Amazonian environmental issues. The ecosystems in this area face growing threats from climate change, deforestation, and other anthropogenic activities. His work emphasizes the importance of collaborative, multidisciplinary approaches. In particular, the ongoing ADAPTA project that Adalberto coordinates involves 17 research groups from Brazil and several other countries, fostering international collaboration to achieve a comprehensive understanding of climate change impacts and potential mitigation strategies in the Amazonian region as a whole.

Adalberto served as the head of INPA for eight years, where he shaped research priorities and promoted environmental science in the Amazon region at an institutional level. As the Vice-President for the Amazon in the Brazilian Academy of Sciences, Adalberto now plays a crucial role in advocating for Amazonian environmental issues at a national level. As a member of the Science Panel for the Amazon, under the auspices of the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network, he leads working groups focused on the importance of connectivity in the Amazon's aquatic systems for ichthyological diversity and food security.

Adalberto has played a very active role in education, helping to build capacity for environmental research and management. This extends from outreach on environmental issues at local schools in the region, to supervision of early career researchers at postgraduate and postdoctoral levels. For these latter activities, Adalberto was awarded the Anísio Teixeira Prize for Higher Education, in 2016. This national Brazilian prize is awarded once every five years to individuals who have made substantial and long-term contributions to research, development, and education.

Winner of the FSBI Medal 2026, Dr Irmak Kurtul

Dr Irmak Kurtul is Associate Professor at Ege University (Türkiye) and Marie Curie Research Fellow at Bournemouth University (UK). Dr. Irmak's research focuses on the impacts of invasive fishes on aquatic systems, but also the impacts of habitat degradation, barriers to movement and recently how pollution and environmental parameters impact fish distributions. Fishes are globally threatened by numerous stressors and Irmak's work has broad implications for the sustainable management of ecosystems and fisheries globally. Her work combines ecological sampling with tools such as genetics and modelling to advance fish biology and fisheries science at local and international scales.

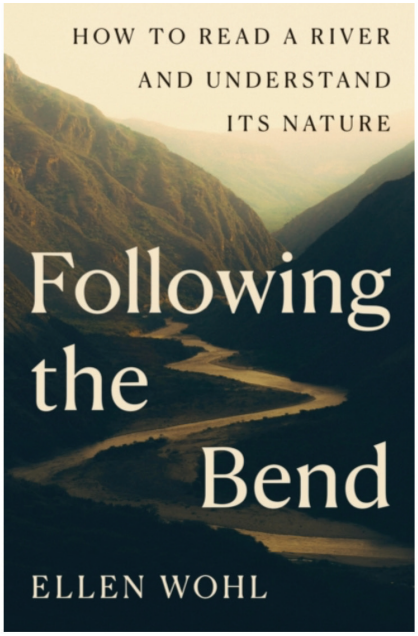
Her career thus far has produced an impressive 83 academic research items including field studies, laboratory experiments, reviews and conceptual pieces. Her publications are of outstanding quality and have gathered over 600 citations to date. Notable publications include *Global Change Biology* pieces making the important case that biological invasions are a population-level phenomenon and most recently a review reporting on established non-native fish species. Another review in *Biological Reviews* drastically changed the field of invasion science by standardising terminology.

Earlier in 2025 she was awarded for having the most Q1-Q2 publications in the fields of Science and Engineering at Ege University, she is a recipient of a highly prestigious Marie Curie Fellowship and was previously awarded three competitive TÜBİTAK (Turkish research council) scholarships/fellowships. These achievements recognise her excellence within fish and fisheries research. Through her research, Irmak has also developed a broad network of internationally excellent ichthyologists with which she continues to collaborate and advance the field.

In addition to her exceptional research achievements and advances in fish science, Irmak is passionate about mentoring early career researchers by supporting student-led scientific projects. She is an extremely collaborative researcher, evidenced by her international research profile, and is also a keen supporter of the FSBI, its goals and projects, for example supervising an outgoing PITF award due to start in 2026.

Irmak's exceptional early career advances to fish biology and fisheries science coupled with her numerous contributions to the international ichthyological community make her a worthy recipient of the FSBI medal.

Book review



Ellen Wohl.
Following the Bend: *How to Read a River and Understand Its Nature.*
Princeton University Press.
ISBN: 9780691272474.
GBP 25.00, USD 29.95.

This is not a book specifically about fish biology or fisheries but about one of fish's most vital habitats, rivers. This book does a fantastic job of teaching you all about hydrology and geology of rivers without it feeling at all like reading a textbook! Ellen Wohl does a great job of weaving in snippets of her career and field expeditions whilst simultaneously walking you through the history of rivers and how river science has evolved. If your work involves river fish, then I highly recommend this book to get an understanding of the very complex processes that shape rivers. If we are going to protect the fish and fisheries that rely on rivers then we need a clear understanding of these highly dynamic systems, and I can't think of a better way to immerse yourself in the topic than reading this book.

Catherine Gutmann Roberts
University of Plymouth

A fascinating YouTube video about basking sharks

Produced with FSBI sponsorship by Dr Natasha Phillips can be found at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tgZPOLdLiAE&t=469s

Beneath the waves lies another world, one of strange beauty and deep secrets. Winning 'Best Ocean Short' at the Wildlife Conservation Film Festival, 'Exceptional Merit' at Nature Without Borders, alongside screenings at Achill Island Film Festival and on RTÉ, this film seeks to explore and understand a mysterious, endangered creature that despite reaching 12m in length, usually swims by our shores unnoticed - the basking shark. Travelling with the sharks on their northerly migration, former shark hunters describe dangerous battles with giant fish, scientists explore tagging studies across oceans, and people from all walks of life come together to fight for a better future. Dive into the underwater world of the basking shark.

Natasha Phillips.

https://www.qub.ac.uk/News/find-an-expert/DrNatashaPhillips.html

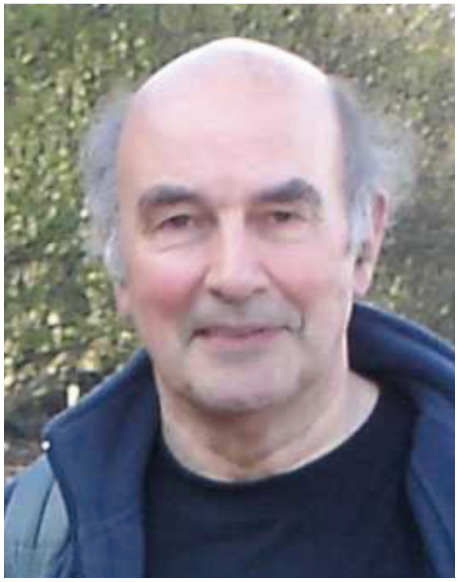
Photograph: Simon Berrow.

Travel Grant Report

Angus Monaghan, a PhD student at the University of Hull, UK reports on a visit to Japan.

In September, I had the pleasure of visiting Amami Oshima Island, Japan, to present a talk and a poster at the 1st Asian International Eel Symposium 11-15th September 2025, thanks to an FSBI travel grant. The spectacular subtropical island settings provided a wonderful backdrop to kick off a symposium full of insightful talks and a unique beachside poster session with a BBQ overlooking the Pacific Ocean sunset. The programme featured talks and posters spanning the whole *Anguilla* genus (with a few special guest non-eel species too) from a wide range of research disciplines including spawning migrations, illegal trade, eDNA, stable isotope analysis and behavioural studies. Following the symposium were fantastic site visits of kayaking in the island's pristine mangrove forests, electrofishing for the majestic giant mottled eel (*Anguilla marmorata*) and snorkelling in the island's rivers. Day after day, the hosts outdid themselves with an endless supply of superb hosting, entertainment and catering followed by late night after late night of karaoke. It was wonderful to meet so many eel researchers from Asia and also to see so many people who had travelled from further afield (60 delegates from 12 countries), making it a truly international conference. Events like this are crucial for the challenging world of eel conservation. Special thanks again to the FSBI for their funding and the conference organisers and attendees – I hope to see you all again soon. Kanpai!

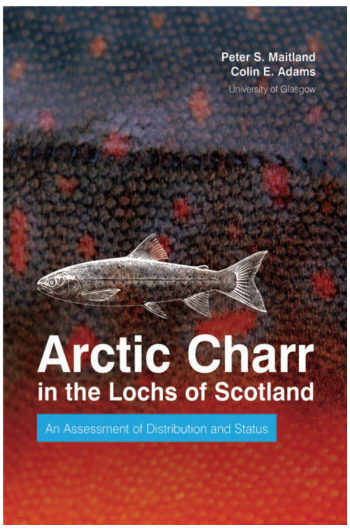
Colin Adams writes about Peter Maitland who died late last year

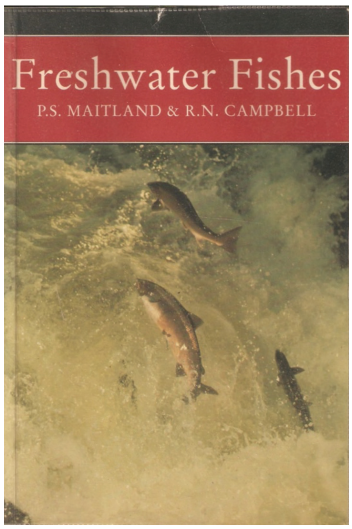


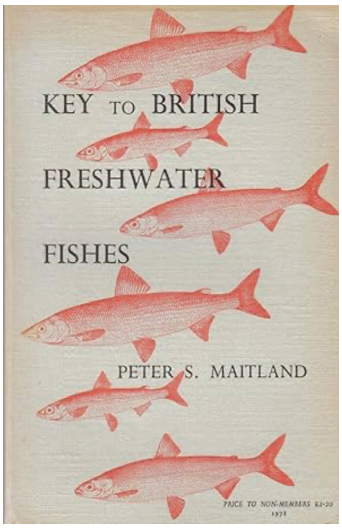
On the 24th November 2025, Professor Peter Maitland FRSE passed away at the age of 87. In 2009 he was presented with the FSBI's Beverton Medal which is awarded to a distinguished scientist making a lifelong contribution to fish biology. Peter's contribution to our understanding of the ecology of freshwater fishes over his long and very productive career has been immense. From his first papers, emanating from his PhD, in the late 1950's on interspecific competition and his empirical development of rivers as a predictable continuum of change, Peter developed a sound reputation as a robust scientist, presenting original ideas and testing them with empirical field data. By the end of his career, his publication record comprised over 260 scientific papers and 15 books, a remarkable contribution by any metric. There will be few FSBI members that do not have at least one of Peter's books on their bookshelf (myself I count seven). In the years following his PhD, Peter's science developed in several ways. Always interested, not just in fish ecology, but in the broader freshwater ecosystem, Peter explored the science around conservation in freshwater. This interest took him from a lectureship in Zoology at the University of Glasgow into the UK Nature Conservancy which at the time of its formation arguably the first statutory conservation body in the world. Here Peter was a sound intellectual fit. His scientific output became more directed towards the practical outputs of conservation and environmental protection of aquatic systems and the species they supported. He thrived in the environment formed at the interface between research and the applied fields of management and policy development. It was around this time that Peter identified the very poor status of freshwater fishes in conservation policy and practice in Europe in general, and the UK in particular. For the next 30 years Peter set about slowly and methodically changing mindsets around conservation of the fishes. Always interested in publishing not just in scientific journals but also in more publicly accessible forms Peter's published in Nature but also in the Scottish Diver magazine; in Proceedings of the Royal Society and the Glasgow Naturalist. His consistent and quietly authoritative voice in the conservation world gave him a seat at the table of policy makers, legislators and managers of aquatic systems. His research and his advocacy for freshwater and fish conservation has led very directly to some of the most important conservation gains for fish and aquatic systems that we take for granted in Europe today. For those who knew Peter, he will be remembered for his passion for freshwater fishes and for his encyclopaedic knowledge of the ecology of rivers and lochs of his home country of Scotland.

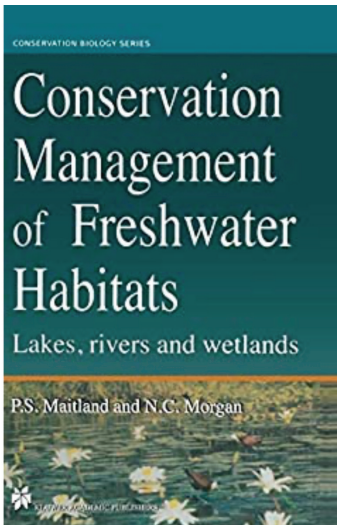
Colin Adams

Books by Peter Maitland – a selection.

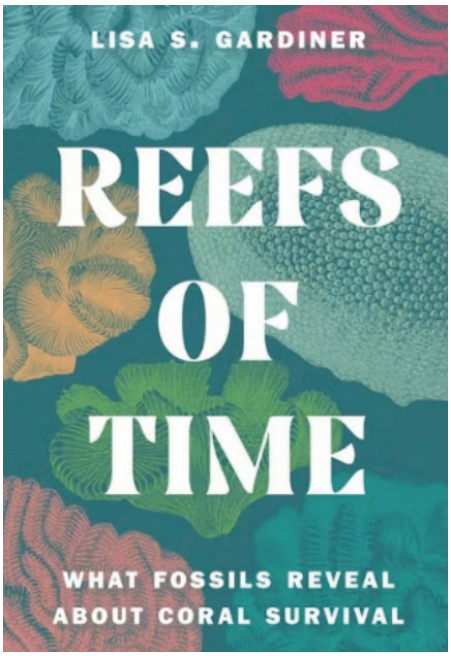








Book review



Lisa S. Gardiner (2025). Reefs of Time: *What Fossils Reveal about Coral Survival*. Princeton University Press.
ISBN: 9780691247335.
GBP 25.00, USD 29.95.

Coral reefs are the poster child of the environmental crisis. In public discourse, they are viewed as iconic and valuable hotspots of biodiversity that are now facing unprecedented threats. In *Reefs of Time*, Lisa S. Gardiner – geoscientist, writer and educator – offers readers the chance to think further into history about these emblematic ecosystems. Gardiner advocates for a deep-time perspective on these complex ecosystems, using the fossil record to illuminate both past resilience and present vulnerability. The result is an engaging synthesis of palaeontology, ecology, geology and conservation science that will resonate with anyone interested in the long arc of reef history and its relevance to modern conservation challenges.

Gardiner's central premise is straightforward but powerful: today's coral reefs may be better understood—and perhaps better conserved—by studying how their predecessors responded to past environmental upheavals. While the modern stresses of warming oceans, pollution, ocean acidification and overfishing are unprecedented in speed and scale, reefs have faced substantial natural perturbations over geological time. By examining the traces left in fossilised limestone and ancient reef structures, Gardiner invites us into "the shallow end of deep time," where echoes of past coral communities offer clues for the present and future.

Throughout the book, Gardiner maintains a thoughtful balance between optimism and realism. In chapters on refugia where coral communities survived past extremes, she teases out implications for conservation today about identifying reefs that might be less vulnerable to heatwaves and bleaching. However, she avoids slipping into naivety, noting that the combined pressures of the Anthropocene may still push reef systems beyond the limits within which refugia and natural resilience can operate. Her discussion of how recovery often operates on geological timescales, rather than decades, serves as a sobering reminder that natural resilience has limits. In this regard, the book treads a careful line between fatalistic catastrophising and unwarranted optimism, creating a well-balanced and nuanced argument.

In addition to its engaging discussion of the natural history of coral reefs, the book depicts Gardiner's experiences of fieldwork in a range of places, grounding the narrative in concrete observations that complement the broader scientific themes. Many of these personal stories are told with a light, often humorous touch, and they bring warmth and personality to the text. This style creates welcome pauses between denser scientific explanations, making the book very readable. Gardiner's field narratives are convincingly woven together with robust scientific content about reef formation, fossil preservation, and the contrasting patterns of reef collapse and persistence over millennia, creating a lively blend of anecdote and analysis that keeps the reader engaged throughout.

One limitation of the book is that readers primarily interested in the cutting edge of modern reef management tools (e.g. large-scale coral restoration, genetic approaches, biobanking, assisted evolution, probiotics, policy frameworks) are likely to find these topics underdeveloped. The book's strength lies in its broad conceptual and historic framing rather than detailed exploration of modern-day interventions on reefs. At times, this felt like an obvious absence – especially in sections towards the end of the book where Gardiner explores the potential future of coral ecosystems.

Nevertheless, *Reefs of Time* is an engaging, informative and relevant addition to the bookshelf of anyone interested in the past and future of reef systems. It challenges readers to think across broad timescales, reminding us that coral resilience is both real and precarious, and that understanding the past is essential for shaping appropriate responses to present and future challenges. For ecologists, conservation practitioners and students of marine science, Gardiner's work offers an enlightening perspective that situates contemporary reef decline within a long and dynamic evolutionary story. Its balanced blend of narrative and science makes it a rewarding read for anyone concerned with the fate of coral reefs in an age of rapid change.

Tim Lamont
University of Lancaster

Notices

2026 Symposium in Southampton 27th – 31st July 2026

Important information about your attendance.

Accommodation is available in student halls of residence and includes both bed & breakfast. Rooms are £75/night and can be booked Monday to Friday with the option to add Sunday night before the conference starts.

Registration costs are available and are on the website now (https://fsbi.org.uk/symposium-2026/#tve-jump-19beb156fc4). Registration will probably be open by the time the newsletter is distributed. **Early bird registration ends on 27 May**.

Symposium topics are outlined by David McKenzie elsewhere in the Newsletter.

Information Desk

For all membership enquires please contact the FSBI office at:

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