



International Conference on

Evolutionary Ecology of Fishes Diversification, Adaptation and Speciation

23-25 November 2009, Berlin (Germany)



The mystery of mysteries

- Which factors trigger the formation of new species?
- How do species evolve in sympatry and allopatry?
- Which impact has introgression and hybridization?
- Which features structure mate choice?
- Which evolutionary impacts have exploitation and domestication?

Studies on evolutionary ecology of fishes have substantially contributed to the current theories and understanding of evolution and speciation. The questions how the environment forms its inhabiting organisms and how one species originates from another, still and again belong to the most thrilling questions in biology. A fundamental goal of evolutionary biology is to explain the enormous diversity of life. It is “that mystery of mysteries” which fascinated Darwin and many scientists before and after him and it is what is still thrilling us today.

Aim of the congress

To bring together scientists to discuss theories, new ideas, results and progress in the field of evolutionary ecology of fishes (freshwater and marine).

Scientific committee

Louis Bernatchez (CAN)
Peter Eklöv (SWE)
Ole Seehausen (SWI)

Diethart Tautz (GER)
Jörg Freyhof (GER)
Thomas Mehner (GER)

Keynote Speaker

Hitoshi Araki, Genetic effects of captive breeding and potential impacts of domestication

Louis Bernatchez, The integrative biology of coregonids: Contribution to a holistic perspective on speciation issues

Jan Ohlberger, A physiological pathway in coregonid speciation

Ole Seehausen, Why fish and insects defy the rule that animals do not speciate sympatrically

Richard Svanbäck, Ecology and evolution of adaptive phenotypic plasticity

Conference topics

- Speciation
 - Sympatric, allopatric and parapatric speciation
 - Hybridization and introgression
 - Pre- vs. postzygotic reproductive isolation
 - Assortative mating
- Genetic adaptation in fish populations
 - Functional genomics
 - Quantitative genetics
- Phenotypic plasticity
 - Behavioural diversification
 - Resource polymorphism
 - Induced responses
- Human-induced selection and evolution
 - Selective fisheries
 - Domestication