









Syng Bio 2013 March 25-28, 2013

The 2nd Syngnathid Biology International Symposium (Syng Bio 2013) will be held at the University of the Algarve (Faro, Portugal) from 25 to 28 March 2013. The Fisheries Biology and Hydrobiology Research Group of the Centre of Marine Sciences has the privilege to host this Symposium and is proud to have it in Portugal.

The symposium theme is "Multidisciplinary Approaches to Syngnathid Biology" and aims to embrace several aspects of seahorse, pipefish and seadragon biology. Oral and poster presentations across a broad range of topics will be considered for presentation, including: physiology, phylogenetics, phylogeography, genomics, sexual selection and mating systems, behaviour, syngnathid breeding programs and aquaculture, and conservation and management.

Invited Speakers:

Adam Jones, Texas A&M University, USA The Evolution of Male Pregnancy Meets Next-generation Sequencing

Heather Koldewey, Zoological Society London and Project Seahorse, UK Genetics and Seahorse Conservation

Heather Masonjones, University of Tampa, USA Ecology and Habitat Use

Nuno Monteiro, CIBIO, University of Oporto, Portugal Sexual Selection and Climate Change

Jorge Palma, CCMar, University of the Algarve, Portugal Developments in Seahorse Culture: the Long Snout Seahorse Case Study

Gunilla Rosenqvist, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway

Sexual Signals and Mating patterns in Syngnathidae

Amanda Vincent, Director, Project Seahorse Talk title to be confirmed

Syngnathid Red Listing Workshop

Thursday March 28 2:30-5:30 p.m. Workshop overview for all participants Friday March 29 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Extended workshop

The recently appointed IUCN Seahorse, Pipefish and Stickleback Specialist Group would like to take advantage of the concentration of Syngnathid biologists at the Syng Bio 2013 International Symposium to provide Red List training to participants. This is a great opportunity to learn about this globally recognised, rigorous and important process to assess the extinction risk of species.