Our Logo: The "Phaistos Disk" one of the oldest transportable text to be found to date, (still to be deciphered), has been excavated from the Phaistos Palace in Crete, and dates back to the Minoan Civilization (2nd millennium B.C.)

12th International Symposium on Reproductive Physiology of Fish,
Crete, Greece, 15-19 May 2023
"Reproductive science for aquaculture production and conservation"

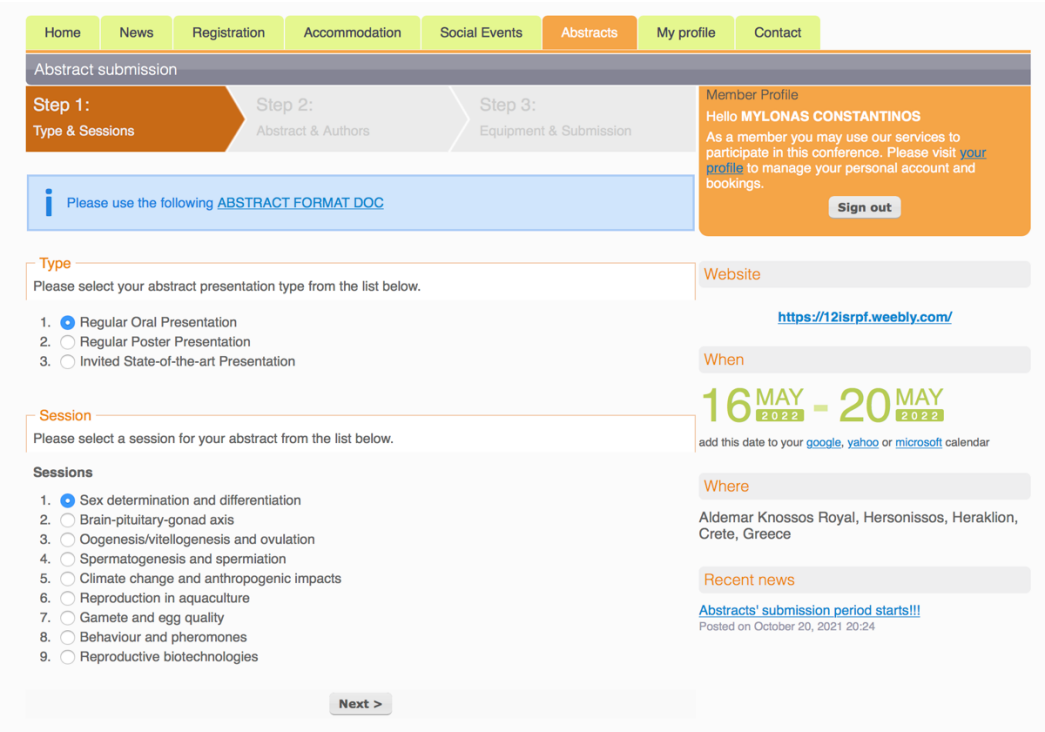
Instructions for the preparation of Abstracts

We will follow a similar **one-page format** for the Abstract, as the one used in the previous symposium in Manaus, Brazil. There will be two types of Abstracts:

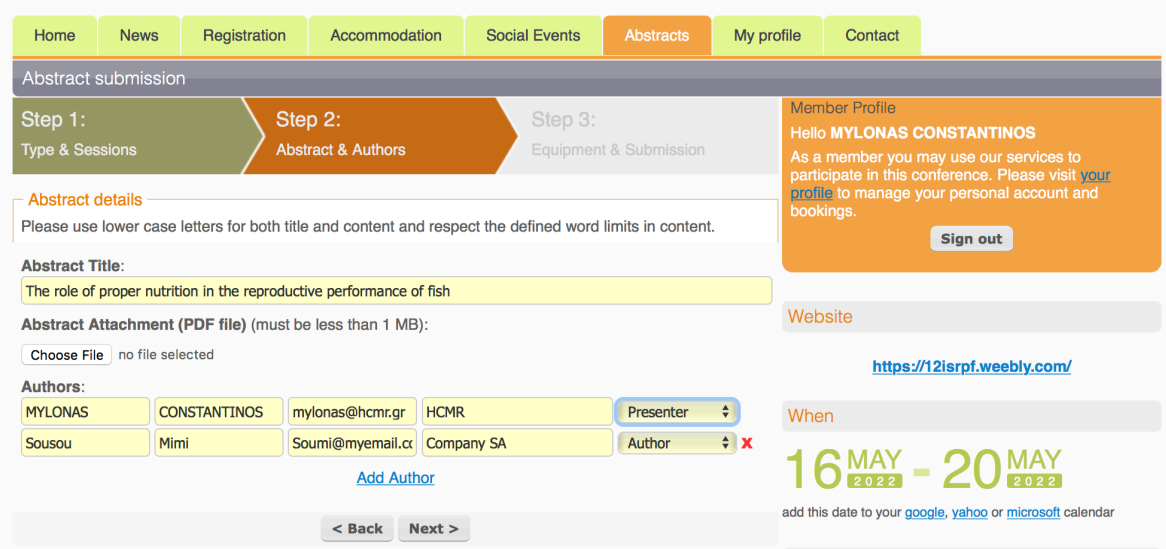
Regular, for original data presented in Oral or Poster forms
State-of-the-Art, for the invited Oral reviews

Abstracts must be submitted at the registration website (see print screen below) at https://isrpf2023.synedry.com/abstracts/submission.aspx

Regular abstracts will have a strict, obligatory structure, while the invited **State-of-the-Art** abstracts can be organized individually. Authors must indicate in the submission site the **Type** of presentation that you prefer (ORAL or POSTER), or if this is an invited State-of-the-Art presentation. Then choose the **Session** preferred for your presentation. Down load the ABSTRACT FORMAT DOC, in order to prepare your Abstract according to the required format.



Then, in the next screen complete the **title** of your abstract and fill up the names of all the co-**authors**, and indicate the **presenter**. Each attending delegate, will be considered for only one Oral presentation!



Then, upload the pdf file of your **one-page** abstract. To prepare youor Abstract according to the format requirements, please **use the provided MS Word format document** "ABSTRACT FORMAT DOC" and paste your unformatted text to the different subheadings. To do this, copy your text from your word document and "Paste Special, unformatted text" in the appropriate place in format document. The formatting instructions and content requirements are as follows:

Abstract preparation

Page set up: A4 regular, portrait (upright).
Document: 2.5 cm left/right margins. 3 cm top/bottom margins, 0 gutter.
Paragraph: Single space, Indentation 0 cm, Paragraph 6 pts before and after, except for the affiliations (Paragraph 0 pts before and after).
Font: Times New Roman, Point 11.

Title of Abstract
Times New Roman, Point 11, bold. Do not exceed 3 lines. Scientific names in parentheses ().

Authors
List all authors. Last name first, followed by first name (full name, not initials). Underline the presenting author. Use numerical superscripts in parentheses () to indicate the different affiliations.

Affiliations
Use a separate line for each affiliation. Do not exceed one line for each affiliation.

Email
Include the email of the presenting author **only**.

Main Body
The required subheadings are **Introduction**, **Methods**, **Results & Discussion**. If you prefer, you can also have a **Conclusions** subheading.

File name
Name the saved pdf file as **Lastname_firstname.doc.** In case of a second submission, use Arabic numbers after the first name (**Lastname_firstname1.doc**, and **Lastname_firstname2.doc)**.

The submitted abstracts will be sent to the Session evaluators (two members of the Program Committee). They will review and decide on the acceptance of the Abstract to the Symposium, and will allocate it to (a) Session and (b) an Oral or Poster presentation. Depending on the number and subject of Abstracts we receive, we will consider re-allocating slots among Sessions, so some Sessions may have more presentations than others. Also, in case one Session is over-subscribed, the Chair may choose to redirect an abstract to another Session, in order to give it an Oral presentation.

Session name	**Primary member**	**Secondary member**
1. Sex determination and differentiation	Piferrer, F	Kah, O
2. Brain-pituitary-gonad axis	Levavi-Sivan, B	Muñoz Cueto, J.A.
3. Oogenesis/vitellogenesis and ovulation	Rosenfeld, H	Bobe, J
4. Spermatogenesis and spermiation	Schulz, R	Rosenfeld, H
5. Climate change and anthropogenic impacts	Norberg, B	Carnevali, O
6. Reproduction in aquaculture	Migaud, H	Mañanos, E
7. Gamete and egg quality	Bobe, J	Norberg, B
8. Behaviour and pheromones	Duncan, N	Canario, A
9. Reproductive biotechnologies	Zohar, Y	Gothilf, Y

Please see a sample of an Abstract in the next page.

All presentations will be done using a central computer and projector. Personal laptops will not be allowed. Presenters will be required to submit their presentation to the "Presenter's Booth" the day before their scheduled presentation.

We look forward to receiving your registration and abstract, and in seeing you in the symposium!

Yours sincerely

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Sample abstract

Broodstock management and spawning induction of greater amberjack (*Seriola dumerili*) reared in sea cages in Greece

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INTRODUCTION

The greater amberjack (*Seriola dumerili*) is a species with a great potential for the Mediterranean aquaculture industry, due to its excellent flesh quality and worldwide consumer acceptability. We describe here broodstock management and spawning induction methods for greater amberjack maintained in sea cages in Greece.

METHODS

Wild captive-reared individuals were maintained under different conditions in various locations around Greece. Broodstocks were fed with raw fish and squid and/or a commercial diet (Skretting, Vitalis CAL). Females eligible for spawning induction (vitellogenic oocytes 650 μm in diameter) were treated with GnRHa EVAc implants. Fish from sea cages were transferred to land-based tanks for spawning. Egg fecundity and fertilization success were estimated every day, and hatching and larval survival to yolk absorption was monitored.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Broodstocks held in tanks over the year did not undergo gametogenesis reliably, with <20% of the females being in full vitellogenesis, but with also extensive atresia. On the contrary, in sea cages almost all females were in full vitellogenesis and some were even undergoing maturation and ovulation spontaneously. Egg collection in sea cages was not very successful, and a relatively small amount of eggs was collected over the three years of the experiments. On the contrary, maintaining the broodstocks in cages during the year and then transferring them to land-based tanks for spawning after GnRHa therapy was proven very effective. Egg collection in sea cages was not very successful. On the contrary, maintaining the broodstocks in cages during the year and then transferring them to land-based tanks for spawning after GnRHa therapy was proven very effective. Egg collection in sea cages was not very successful, and a relatively small amount of eggs was collected over the three years of the experiments. On the contrary, maintaining the broodstocks in cages during the year and then transferring them to land-based tanks for spawning after GnRHa therapy was proven very effective. Egg collection in sea cages was not very successful, and a relatively small amount of eggs was collected over the three years of the experiments. On the contrary, maintaining the broodstocks in cages during the year and then transferring them to land-based tanks for spawning after GnRHa therapy was proven very effective.

Males during the three years of the study were not releasing sperm with abdominal pressure, but in most of the cases collection of sperm was possible using a catheter. Concerning sperm quality parameters of all captive-reared greater amberjack, sperm motility was 77±3%, motility duration was 3.7±0.2min, sperm density was 30±2 10^9 szoa ml^{-1} and sperm survival was 8±1days, values that are considered appropriate for good fertilization success.

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