

The official link to the FHS website is: <http://www.fisheries.org/units/fhs>

Reminder: An archive of these updates is posted on the website with the password: fhs

FHS NEWS

MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS - FOR INFORMATION ON THESE AND OTHER UPCOMING MEETINGS GO TO THE WEBSITE:

<http://www.fisheries.org/fhs/meeting.htm>

AQUACULTURE AMERICA 2010

San Diego March 1-5, 2010

<https://www.was.org/WasMeetings/meetings/Default.aspx?code=AQ2010>

Andy Goodwin has been asked to organize a session on finfish diseases. If you have some recent finfish disease work that you feel may be of interest to the aquaculture community, please contact Andy at 1-870-575-8137 or agoodwin@uaex.edu as soon as possible. The deadline for abstracts is near..."

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY SALMONID DISEASE WORKSHOP

July 13-24

Corvallis, OR

There are still a few spaces left, please register online at:

<http://oregonstate.edu/conferences/registration.html> or
<https://secure.oregonstate.edu/ocs/register.php?event=355>

For additional information, see:

<http://microbiology.science.oregonstate.edu/Salmon+Disease+Workshop>

JOBS

PHD RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP

Montana State University

Bozeman, MT 59717

Job Description: Ph.D. Research Assistantship in the Department of Ecology, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT. We are seeking a highly motivated graduate student at the PhD level to join a collaborative project investigating the role of biodiversity in infectious disease risk. We are using salmonid whirling disease (parasite: *Myxobolus cerebralis*, alternative host: *Tubifex tubifex*) of western streams as the model system. This interdisciplinary project involves

collaboration with engineering and molecular population genetics faculty at the University of Vermont. The MSU student will be most directly involved in both field surveys and laboratory experiments relating the tubificid community to disease risk in salmonids.

Qualifications: Applicants should have a BS or MS degree in ecology, zoology, biology or a related field. Strong quantitative and writing skills required. Prior experience with field methods used in stream ecology and benthic macroinvertebrate collection and identification and/or disease ecology preferred. Position available starting mid August 2009 with enrollment commencing Fall semester 2009 or Spring semester 2010. Submit cover letter, resume, copies of transcripts and GRE scores, and names and telephone numbers of 3 references to DR. BILLIE L. KERANS (bkerans@montana.edu), Department of Ecology, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 59717 by either email or regular mail.

Salary: Stipend of \$18,000 per year with substantial tuition waiver

Last date to apply: August 1, 2009

Website: <http://www.montana.edu/wwwbi/staff/kerans/kerans.html>

Contact: Dr. Billie L. Kerans

Email: bkerans@montana.edu (preferred)

Phone: 406 994-3725

POSTDOCTORAL POSITION

A postdoctoral position in fish immunology is open at the Great Lakes WATER Institute (<http://www.glwi.uwm.edu/>) in the laboratory of Dr. Frederick Goetz (<http://www.glwi.uwm.edu/profiles/rick/>) (<http://goetzfish.org/>). This position is directed at the molecular characterization of the immune system of yellow perch and in determining the genomic effects of viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS) virus in perch. Experimental approaches will include deep sequencing of immune relevant tissues from challenged fish, QPCR, and the construction of focused microarrays for the detailed analysis of VHS viral effects. The position will involve viral challenges (to be conducted at the Western Fisheries Research Center - Seattle, WA) as well as the analysis of VHS effects. Candidates should have a strong background in fish immunology and in the use of molecular techniques in their research. Experience in cell culture would be desirable but not a requirement for the position.

The Great Lakes WATER Institute (GLWI) is part of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (Milwaukee, WI). The GLWI is the largest, academic freshwater research institute in the Great Lakes region. Housed in a 130,000 sq. foot industrial, waterfront facility on Milwaukee's inner harbor, the WATER Institute is a multi-disciplinary center for research and training in aquatic science and engineering. Its 14 full-time scientists conduct research on freshwater topics including aquaculture, biogeochemistry, fisheries, environmental genomics and health, and aquatic ecology and technology.

To apply for this position, candidates should send a resume including a

description of past research and future professional interests to Frederick Goetz at rick@uwm.edu. Questions concerning this position can also be directed to rick@uwm.edu.

Frederick Goetz University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Great Lakes WATER Institute 600 E. Greenfield Ave. Milwaukee, WI 53204

RESOURCES

KHV RING TESTING RESULTS – see attached KHV PCR RT-report-08.pdf

For the last several years, the OIE reference laboratory for KHV (CEFAS in Weymouth UK) has conducted a ring trial to evaluate the use of PCR techniques to detect KHV. More than 40 labs in 32 countries participated in this year's trial. Participating laboratories receive samples and several testing protocols, but in these blind trails the laboratories do not know which samples are positive or if KHV is the only herpesvirus present. The results of this trial should be of great interest to laboratories that test for KHV, to those people that rely on KHV test results, and to anybody interested in the use of PCR as a screening test for the testing of fish for regulatory purposes.

NEWS

ILAN PAPERNA

For those of you were unaware, Ilan Paperna passed away and there is a recent memorial: <http://www.int-res.com/articles/dao2009/85/d085p00i.pdf>

ASIAN TAPEWORM IN GREAT LAKES – CORRECTION!

Once again, a newspaper has printed a story describing a plague of Asian tapeworms afflicting walleye in the Great Lakes. This time it is the Daily Herald in Chicago,

<http://www.dailyherald.com/story/?id=301301&#storycomments>

last time it was the Muskegon Chronicle (Nov 2008). These stories are wrong.

There is only one report (Marcogliese 2008 Journal of Great Lakes Research 34:566-569) that reports Asian tapeworm in the Great Lakes. The Marcogliese report describes the discovery of a single Asian tapeworm in a minnow sampled in the Detroit River way back in 2002. There have been no other reports of Asian tapeworms in the Great Lakes. In this Daily Herald article, Mike Jackson confuses the Asian tapeworm with an entirely different tapeworm species (*Bothriocephalus cuspidatus*) that is native to the Great Lakes and prefers walleye as a host. There are reports of this walleye tapeworm in the Great Lakes that go all the way back to the 1800's.

There are many tapeworms native to fish of the Great Lakes, but there is no outbreak of Asian tapeworms. Just one worm in one fish way back in 2002. When the Muskegon Chronicle made this error, the story was picked up by Aquatic Nuisance Species groups and their newsletters and spread across the country where it created a lot of concern. The Chronicle admitted their error to me, but not to their readers. I am hoping that the Daily Herald will check their facts and print a prominent correction, but once these articles are out there, it is hard to stop the spread of bad information. The big problem is that this sort of misinformation may cause agencies to squander their limited budgets in targeting a nonexistent problem rather than directing their efforts toward real problems. This misinformation also has the potential to cause serious harm to the sportfishing industry and thus state DNR budgets.

The real report by Dr Marcogliese is attached.

Thanks,

Andy

CARP DIE-OFF AT LAKE MOHAVE DUE TO A VIRUS

June 10th, 2009 - Arizona Game & Fish Department

<http://www.azgfd.net/fish/fishing-news/carp-die-off-at-lake-mohave-due-to-a-virus/2009/06/10/>

A virus has been identified as the probable cause for a carp die-off in Lake Mohave.

Koi Herpes Virus (KHV) - which can impact carp as water temperatures warm in late spring - impacts gill function and can lead to suffocation and/or secondary infections. While there were bacterial issues, lab tests show KHV as the primary cause of the die-off.....

INDUSTRY NEWS