

*VLADIVOSTOK PUBLIC FOUNDATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF
GENETICS*
*ВЛАДИВОСТОКСКИЙ ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЙ ФОНД
РАЗВИТИЯ ГЕНЕТИКИ*

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Dear Colleague,

We are pleased invite you to attend the International Symposium
**“MODERN ACHIEVEMENTS IN POPULATION, EVOLUTIONARY AND
ECOLOGICAL GENETICS (MAPEEG-2017)”**.

Meeting will be held by Far East Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (FEB RAS), National Science Center of Marine Biology FEB RAS (NSCMB, Vladivostok), Institute of Biology and Soil Science FEB RAS, Vladivostok City Administration, Far Eastern Federal University, and Vladivostok Public Foundation for Development of Genetics (VFDG).

The symposium MAPEEG-2017 is the nine symposium held in Vladivostok and Vostok Marine Biological Station. The symposium will be arranged on September 3-9, 2017. Current meeting will be basically hosted by NSCMB.

The main subjects are the following:

- **Evolutionary Genetics & Genomics**
- **Molecular Systematics, DNA Barcoding and Phylogenetics**
- **Microevolution. Population-Genetic Structure of Species**
- **Ecological Genetics**

Some excursions and informal activities will be also developed during and after the meeting.

Organizing committee:

Yuri Kartavtsev (Chairman), Dmitry Atopkin, Anton Chichvarkhin, Olga Chichvarkhina, Irina Kartavtseva, Oleg Katugin, Natalia Masalkova, Alexander Redin, Konstantin Rozhkovan, Sergey Shedko, Irina Sheremetyeva, Sergey Turanov, Anna Zolotova (Members).

For VFDG members no registration fee is offered; applying students may have some discount on the request. **Working language at the meeting is English.**

Registration forms will be accepted by March 20, 2017; abstracts by May 20, 2017 (1 page, Times NR 12, 1.0 space interval (the speaker's name must underlined in the Registration Form). Samples of the Registration Form and Abstract are attached along with this circular.

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More information you may get from the former web-site of the meeting: <http://www.mapeeg.ru/2015> which soon will be updated for current meeting mode. Abstracts will be published as a symposium volume with ISBN number and with the web-access.

REGISTRATION FORM (Sample)

Family name of corresponding author	
First and second name	
Lab & Degree	
Affiliation / Institution	
Address	
E-mail	
Telephone	
Fax	
Title of the report	
Co-authors	
Excursion 1: 2 Days trip to MBS Vostok	September 10-11. YES ___ NO ___
Excursion 2: Vladivostok City Trip	September 10. YES ___ NO ___

Sample of an abstract

**TWENTY-TWO KEY ASPECTS TO THE PHYLOGEOGRAPHIC REVOLUTION IN
POPULATION GENETICS**

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Following its inception in the late 1970s and 1980s, the field of phylogeography has gradually transformed scientific thought and empirical approaches in population genetics and evolutionary biology. No longer must intraspecific evolution be viewed merely as a process of shifting allele frequencies within and among populations; population genetics can now be seen as a genealogical process also, extended through time and expanded across space. No longer must speciation be the line of demarcation below which phylogenetic perspectives have no relevance; instead, intraspecific evolution can now be interpreted as a genealogical coalescent process, and an organismal phylogeny can be seen as composed of multitudinous gene genealogies to which phylogenetic terminologies and concepts (properly adapted) can be applied. No longer must equilibrium scenarios (e.g., between mutation and selection, or between selection and drift) hold primary sway, simply for reasons of mathematical tractability, on population-genetic models; instead, the species-specific historical idiosyncrasies as well as generalities of real-life evolution can now be addressed explicitly. Finally, no longer need microevolutionary biology (including population genetics and ecology) be mostly divorced from macroevolutionary biology (including phylogenetics and systematics); the field of phylogeography now provides a powerful empirical and conceptual bridge between these traditionally separate evolutionary arenas. In this talk, I will justify and review more than 20 major aspects to what can rightly be termed the 'phylogeographic revolution' in population genetics.