

ABOUT THE BOOK

Each organism has its own internal biological clock, which is reset by environmental cues (Zeitgebers), thus keeping it synchronized with the external environment. It is a chemically based oscillating system within cells, relying on molecular feedback loops. Circadian biological clocks exist in most organisms. What is so special about the clock **in fish**? Where is it located in the retina? inside the brain? in the pineal? What is the molecular basis of its function? How is the clock able to keep time in the absence of environmental cues? Although biological clocks have been intensively studied over the past four decades, only recently have the tools needed to examine the molecular basis of circadian rhythms become available. The authors review the state of knowledge in sufficient detail and present their latest contribution to the field. There is no doubt that fish provide a unique model of the circadian biological clock.



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