degree student in Zoology in this university and once joined the department, he shouldered the responsibility of maintaining the *status quo*.

Scientific publications manifest a marked turning point in the early 1980s, in research on fisheries and aquatic sciences in Sri Lanka. Analytical approaches for inland and estuarine as well as marine fisheries in Sri Lanka first appeared during this period (Wijeyaratne and Costa 1981, 1986, 1987; Amarasinghe et al. 1983; Wijeyaratne and Amarasinghe 1987; Karunasinghe and Wijeyaratne 1991).

Professor Wijeyaratne served as the Dean of the Faculty of Science and the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Kelaniya. He is a Chartered Biologist, Fellow of the Institute of Biology of Sri Lanka (IOB) and a Fellow of the National Academy of Science of Sri Lanka (NASSL). He has served as the General President of Sri Lanka Association for Advancement of Science (SLAAS), President of IOB, Founder President of Sri Lanka Association for Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (SLAFAR), General Secretary of NASSL and also as the Chairman of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Directors (CVCD) of Sri Lanka. He has been serving in the Governing Boards of many Science & Technology (S&T) and Research & Development (R&D) Institutions of Sri Lanka, including National Science Foundation, National Aquatic Resources Research & Development Agency, National Institute of Fisheries and Nautical Engineering which was the predecessor of institution of Ocean University, Sri Lanka Standards Institution, Arthur C Clarke Institute for Modern Technologies, Industrial Technology Institute and National Institute of Fundamental Studies. He was also the Chairman of the National Science and Technology Commission of Sri Lanka.

Professor Wijeyaratne has won several awards for his scientific research. They include the prize for the best young scientist in biology awarded by the TWAS World Academy of Sciences, Trieste, Italy in 1989, Kottegoda Memorial Oration Gold Medal in 1999 awarded by SLAAS, the most outstanding senior researcher in biology award 2010, which is a lifetime award by the CVCD of Sri Lanka. Furthermore, he has won presidential awards for scientific research in several occassions.

He was the editor-in chief of Sri Lanka Journal of Aquatic Science for its first 10 volumes. He was

later appointed as the Honorary Editor of the journal. With all these roles in various scientific bodies in the country, Professor Wijeyaratne has been contributing immensely to the development of Science & Technology sector in Sri Lanka.

He is one of the six scientists in the field of fisheries and aquatic science in Sri Lanka, whose hindex (according to Google Scholar Citations) is greater than 12. Three of them (including Professor Wijeyaratne) are from the Department of Zoology and Environmental Management, University of Kelaniya, one is from University of Sri Jayawardenepura, one from University of Ruhuna and one is a retired scientist from the National Institute of Fundamental Studies. Service of eminent scientists like Professor Wijeyaratne therefore is indispensable. While wishing him a healthy and peaceful retirement, I reiterate the fact that sensible mechanisms should be put in place to receive input of scholars of the caliber of Professor Wijevaratne beyond their retirement.

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