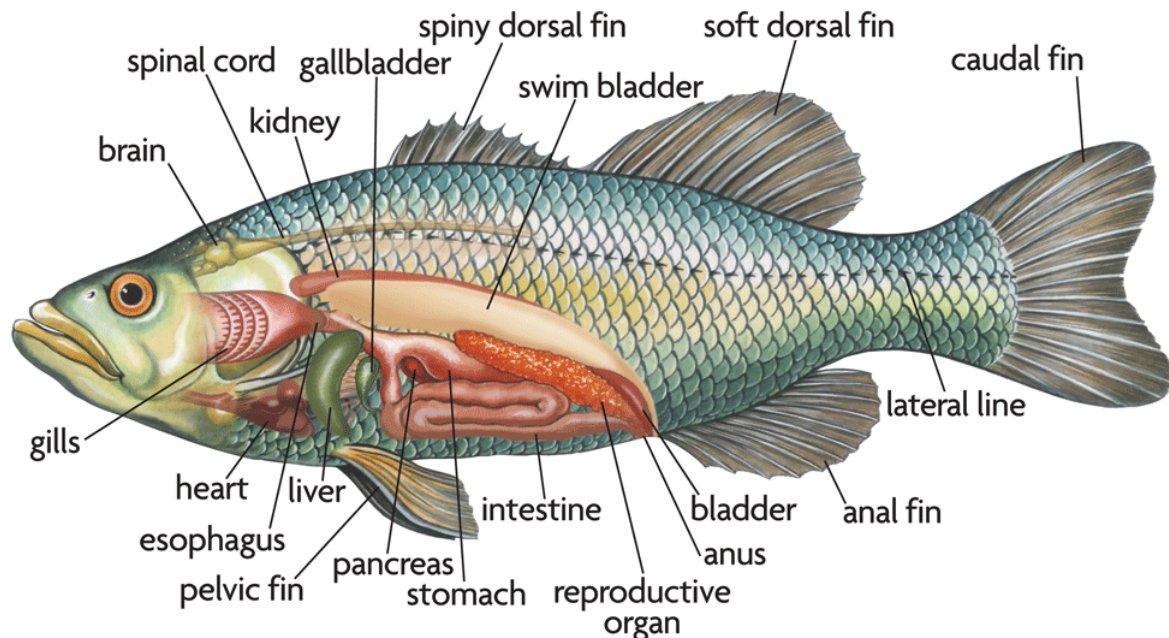
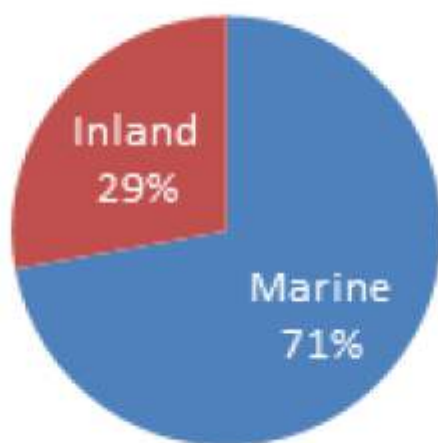


Fishery



- A fish is a scaly skinned vertebrate that swims in water and breathes using gills
- Most fish are ectothermic ("cold-blooded"), allowing their body temperatures to vary as ambient temperatures change i.e. they cannot control their body Temperature.
- Though some of the large active swimmers like white shark and tuna can hold a higher core temperature.

Percentage Share of Fisheries (2017-18)





Types of Fisheries:

Fin Fisheries - The fin fisheries of true fishes.

Non- Fin Fisheries-Non-fin fisheries is the fisheries of organisms other than true fish like prawn, crab, lobster, mussel, oyster, sea cucumbers, frog, sea weeds, etc.

Fin fisheries can be further categorized into two types-

1. Capture Fisheries
2. Culture Fisheries

1. Capture Fisheries:

This is carried out in the sea, rivers, reservoirs, etc. Fish yield decreases gradually in capture fisheries due to indiscriminate catching of fish including brooders and juveniles.

a) Marine Fisheries:

- These deals with fishing operations along seacoasts
- The Indian subcontinent approximately has a 5600 kms long coastline
- About 80% of India's marine fish are supplied by the west coast and the remaining 20% by the east coast

b) Fresh Water Fisheries or inland Fisheries:

- They include fish found in rivers, irrigation canals, reservoirs, lakes, tanks and ponds.
- Rohu, Catla, Mystus, Gourami, and Gambusia are some of the best varieties of fresh water fishes

2. Culture Fisheries

Types of Culture Fisheries:

- **Freshwater Aquaculture**- Farming is done in Fresh water.
- **Brackish water Aquaculture**- Mixture of seawater and freshwater
- **Marine Cage Culture**-Farming is done in sea water.
- **Ornamental Fish Culture**- Reared in a confined aquatic system.

Aquaculture:

Aquaculture involves the rearing and management of useful aquatic plant and animal resources such as fish and shell fish, (prawn, molluscs, crabs etc.)

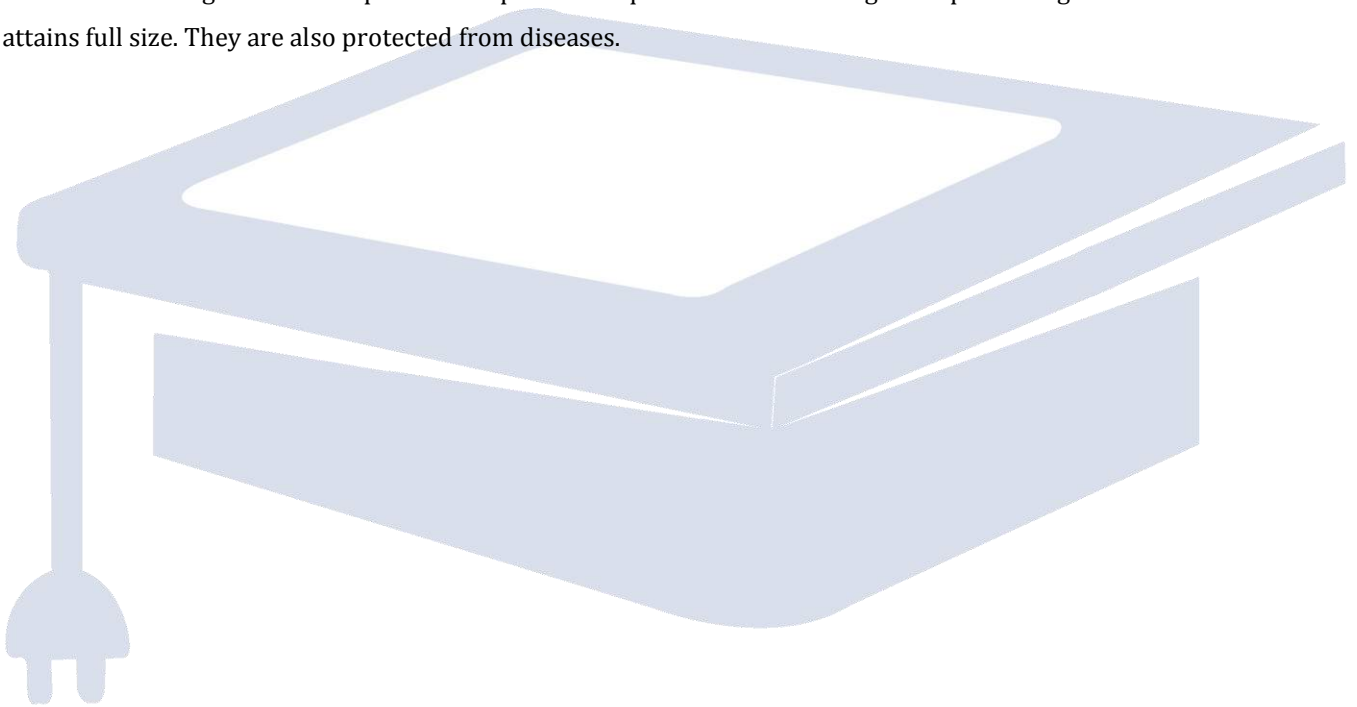


Pisciculture (Fish Farming):

- It Is concerned with the production of fish in lakes, rivers, large ponds, canals and is called fresh water or inland fisheries.
- In Pisciculture young fishes are reared in nursery ponds, transferred to lakes or rivers and finally harvested as fish for table food.

Pond culture (Kitchen Fisheries):

This involves culturing fish in small ponds. This practice is quite common in Bengal. Proper management is carried on till fish attains full size. They are also protected from diseases.



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