

Term	Definition
cage culture	Rearing of fish or other organisms in cages, on the bottom or suspended (floating).
cestode worms	Parasitic flatworms, usually known as tapeworms.
culture-based fisheries	<p>Fisheries on resources the recruitment of which originates or is supplemented from cultured stocks raising total production beyond the level sustainable through natural processes. Culture-based fisheries involve enhancement in the form of introduction of new species; stocking natural and artificial water bodies; fertilisation; environmental engineering, including habitat improvements and modification of water bodies; altering species composition; constituting an artificial fauna of selected species; genetic modification of introduced species. ; Fisheries on resources for which the recruitment originates or is supplemented from cultured stocks (the process is called stocking) raising total production beyond the level sustainable through natural processes. Culture-based fisheries may therefore involve the introduction of new species or strains, altering species composition or genetic pools.</p>
diploid	Having two sets of chromosomes.
enhancement programme	A stock enhancement program to enhance or increase the size or growth of the fishery resource stock.
feed	<p>Any non-injurious edible material having nutrient value. May be harvest forage, range or artificial pasture forage, grain, or other processed feed for livestock or game animals.;</p> <p>In aquaculture, residues from agriculture and food producing industries as well as fishmeal are important sources of feeds.</p>
founder population	Fish Broodstock used to start a fish culture programme.

gene	The basic functional unit of inheritance responsible for the heritability of particular traits.
gene bank	Any collection of genetic material kept to ensure the future availability of that material for conservation, study or protection purposes.
gene drift	A gradual change in allele frequency causing a reproductively isolated population to become homozygous.
gene flow	The movement of genes through or between populations as the result of out-crossing and natural selection.; The movement of genes from a population (or one part of the population) to another.
gene pool	Genes in an interbreeding population at a particular time.; The sum total of all the genes of all the individuals in a population.
genetic diversity	All of the genetic variation in an individual, population or species.; The sum of the actual or potential genetic information and variation contained in the genes of living individual organisms, populations or species.; The sum total of the actual or potential genetic information contained in the genes of living organisms.
genetic material	Any material of plant, animal, microbial, or other origin containing functional units of heredity.
genetic resources	Germplasm of plants, animals or other organisms containing useful characters of actual or potential value. In a domesticated species it is the sum of all the genetic combinations produced in the process of evolution.; Genetic material of actual or potential value.
genetic variation	The variability in alleles at specific loci without regard to the effects of combining alleles in diploid organisms.

genetically engineered organisms	Organisms in which genetic material has been exchanged in circumstances which are unlikely to occur in nature or has been modified by non-traditional techniques.
genetically modified organism; GMO	An organism in which the genetic material has been altered anthropogenically by means of gene or cell technologies.
genome	The entire complement of genetic material in a chromosome set.
genotype	The particular combination of genes present in the cells of an individual.; The genetic constitution of an organism or genetic constitution for a particular trait.
genotype frequency	The percentage of individuals in a population that possess a specific genotype or that share a stated aspect of genotype.
germplasm	Genetic material.
grow-out	In aquaculture, the stage at which young fish have grown to market size.
grow-out operations	Form of aquaculture infrastructure using pond or enclosure to rear hatchery-bred animals.
haploid	Cell or organism having one chromosome set.
haplotype	A composite genotype defined over multiple loci in single- strand mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) where all loci are tightly linked.
inland water	The surface water existing inland including lakes, ponds, streams, rivers, natural or artificial watercourses and reservoirs, and coastal lagoons and artificial waterbodies
karyotype	The entire chromosome complement of an individual cell, as seen during the mitotic phase.

mariculture	<p>Mariculture: Cultivation, management and harvesting of marine organisms in the sea, in specially constructed rearing facilities e.g. cages, pens and long-lines. For the purpose of FAO statistics, mariculture refers to cultivation of the end product in seawater even though earlier stages in the life cycle of the concerned aquatic organisms may be cultured in brackish water or freshwater or captured from the wild.;</p> <p>Mariculture. Cultivation, management and harvesting of marine or amphidromus organisms in the sea in specially constructed rearing facilities for example cages, pens and long-lines. For the purpose of FAO statistics, mariculture refers to cultivation of the end product in seawater even though earlier stages in the life cycle of the concerned aquatic organisms may be cultured in brackish or freshwater or captured from the wild. This definition includes farmed fish released in the marine environment for mariculture-based capture fisheries and the weight increments gained by the wild-caught organisms through capture-based aquaculture activities.;</p> <p>The raising of marine finfish or shellfish under some</p>
metapopulation	A set of populations that can effectively be separate, weakly coupled, or globally interacting, through strongly coupled patches
micro-encapsulated diets	Special feeds developed for the rearing of larvae or some forms of animal where their normal food items are microscopic and of a particular size.
mitochondrial DNA	DNA of the mitochondria (the energy-producing structures within a cell); carrier of genetic information useful in examining genetic identity of an individual.
natural selection	Natural process by which organisms that adapt to their environment survive while those that do not adapt become eliminated progressively.

offstream fish farming	Breeding, rearing and farming of fish, as well as cultivation of oysters for pearls or food, in offstream freshwater, brackish water or saline water.
phenotype	The detectable outward manifestation of a specific genetic trait or genotype
polymorphic	The occurrence in a population (or among populations) of several phenotypic forms associated with alleles of one gene or homologs of one chromosome
polyploid	Cell or organism having three or more sets of chromosome Opposite: haploid; diploid
put-and-take fishery	The placing of hatchery- raised fish in waters to be caught by fishermen. There are few marine fisheries that fit this description. Most cases are found in inland streams and lakes.
quarantine	A confined or enclosed system that is designed to prevent any possibility of the release of the species, or any of its disease agents or any other associated organisms into the environment
raising	A procedure for estimating the total from a sample, by multiplying all the fractions in the sample by a "raising factor" equal to the proportion of the total which the sample represents. For example, the total catch at size for a fishery is obtained by raising catch-at-size samples to the magnitude of the total catches, i.e. by multiplying the sampled numbers times the ratio of sample weight to total catch weight (or the ratio of sample numbers to total numbers).

ranching	Commercial raising of animals, mainly for human consumption, under extensive production systems, within controlled boundaries and paddocks (e.g. in agriculture), or in open space (oceans, lakes) where they grow using natural food supplies. In Fisheries, animals may be released by national authorities and re-captured by fishermen as wild animals, either when they return to the release site (e.g. salmon) or elsewhere (sea breams, flatfish).
reservoir	Place where water is collected and stored in large quantities for use when required
riparian	Land adjacent to a stream
riparian habitat	Areas adjacent to rivers and other water bodies that have a high density and large variety of plants and animal species relative to nearby uplands.
spat	Fertilized shellfish larvae, e.g. of oysters or mussels. Spat commence life as free-swimming individuals in the plankton, then 'settle' onto suitable substrates (a spatfall)
stock-recruitment model	
stock-recruitment relationship; SRR	The relationship between the level of parental biomass (e.g. spawning stock size) and subsequent recruitment level. Determination of this relationship is useful to analyse the sustainability of alternative harvesting regimes and the level of fishing beyond which stock collapse is likely. The relation is usually blurred by environmental variability and difficult to determine with any accuracy.
stocking	The practice of putting artificially reared young fish into a sea, lake or river. These are subsequently caught, preferably at a larger size.

straddling stock	Stock which occurs both within the EEZ and in an area beyond and adjacent to EEZ ; Fish stocks that migrate between EEZs and the high seas
tetraploid	Cell or organism having four sets of chromosomes
transgenic	Organisms whose genetic makeup includes a gene or genes from another genus or species
translocation	movement of native or introduced (exotic) species to waters or habitats outside their natural or previous distribution.
transplanted species	
triploid	Cell or organisms having three sets of chromosome.
water hyacinth	Aquatic plant of genus Eichhornia that may clog lakes and slow-flowing streams because of its rapid reproduction.
water pollution	Presence in water of harmful and objectionable material - obtained from sewers, industrial wastes and rainwater run-off - in sufficient concentrations to make it unfit for use.
water quality	The chemical, physical and biological characteristics of water in respect to its suitability for a particular purpose.; Applicability of water for irrigation. This is determined by the amount and the type of salt. To determine the water quality the potential of salinity, water infiltration rate and toxicity are taken into account
water quality criteria	Specific levels of water quality desired for identified uses, including drinking, recreation, farming, fish production, propagation of other aquatic life, and agricultural and industrial processes.

water resources	Water usable as inputs for economic production and livelihoods. A distinction is made between renewable and non-renewable water resources. Non-renewable water resources are not replenished at all or for a very long time by nature. This includes the so-called fossil waters. Renewable water resources are rechargeable due to the hydrological cycle unless they are overexploited, comprising groundwater aquifers and surface water like rivers and lakes; Internal renewable water resources comprise the average annual flow of rivers and groundwater generated from endogenous precipitation.
water table	The upper boundary for ground water at which the pressure in the groundwater is equal to atmospheric pressure ; The body of ground water is not confined by an overlying impermeable formation. Not to confuse with water surface which in permeable material, in general, is above the water table
water use	The withdrawal of water for domestic, industrial and agricultural (including fish culture) purposes, power production, transportation and recreation. The main part of water withdrawn by industries is returned to lakes and rivers after being used, often degraded in quality. Water for agricultural purposes (irrigation) is partly consumed by crops, and partly required to flush salts out of the soil
waterlogging	State of and in which the subsoil water table is located at or near the surface (ICID (1995) in . Excess water is accumulated in the root zone of the soil. In case the land is cultivated this results in a reduced yield of crops commonly grown. Uncultivated land is limited in its use because of the high subsoil water table.

watershed	The area which supplies water by surface and subsurface flow from rain to a given point in the drainage system
wetland	Land where saturation with water is the dominant factor determining the nature of soil development and the types of plant and animal communities living in the soil and on its surface. The single feature that most wetlands share is soil or substrate that is at least periodically saturated with or covered by water. The water creates severe physiological problems for all plants and animals except those that are adapted for live in water or in saturated soil.