

Life science

[Science](#), [Biology](#)



One of the biggest reasons is their localized habitat due to human activities making the population more spatially restricted. Such constraints directly influence their life history stage, genetic diversity, reduced gene flow, poor genetic drift, deprived genetic multiplicity of breeding, inadequate space, thereby making the population inactive. Vast space is required for the appropriate mobility as well as to establish connectivity for the perseverance of population.

Human activities not only restrict the mobility and connectivity of trouts population but also create barriers. Human deeds fragment trouts habitat, eventually, causing loss of trouts population. Invasion of non-native salmonids generates potential danger too. Restricted space condenses demographic and stochastic destruction hazards.

Efforts to protect and restore the trouts population are being performed, but the appropriate study is highly essential to protect trouts population. Some conservation methods have been proposed but fortification is required at the watershed level and catchments such as streams. Conservation measures for the protection of the trouts population must be taken seriously in order to preserve their natural habitat, allowing them to move freely, minimizing fragmentation of their habitat and allowing them to have genetic diversity. All these efforts cannot be performed by a few reformers alone and it becomes necessary to generate awareness in the mass about the conservation and protection of species facing the danger of extinction.