

It is a discussion post about ocean fisheries sustainability

[Literature](#), [Russian Literature](#)



Ocean fisheries sustainability Many fisheries all over the world are in a bad shape and becoming worse. Getting a solution to this problem will call for innovative monitoring along with management tools, but there can be tremendous benefits by taking an action to reverse this course. Taking a serious and exhaustive look at fisheries could assist feed the growing population of the world as well as conserve marine species. Fishermen tend to exploit fisheries by overfishing small and by so doing the lives of the fish are threatened and may even become extinct. Ocean habitats that happen to be fish greatest source are endangered resulting from ignorance by fishermen who tamper with them.

1. Some fishing practices are harmful to the fish and have been branded illegal and even banned in some of the countries that heavily rely on fishing as a major income earner. Some destructive practices should hence be banned round the globe so as to protect all ocean habitats and salvage the lives of the fish. Pollution that also poses a great danger to marine should also be a major concern thus measures put in place to curb and control polluted drainage to ocean habitats. Another way to put off overfishing along with by catch is to withdraw from eating fish as well as other seafood.

According to Dr. Sylvia Earle, famous marine scientist and National Geographic Explorer-in-Residence, people should take a break from consuming seafood until they learn better how to uphold healthy fish as well as wildlife populations (" Sylvia Earle - National Geographic Adventure Magazine," n. d.).

2. Science-based management using the logistic growth curve failed to help conserve fisheries. This perception demonstrated by the S-shaped logistic

growth equation resulted in two goals:

- a. For a species to be harvested: maximum sustainable yield
- b. For a species to be conserved: stay at its carrying capacity.

This technique failed because:

Population cannot be represented just by a single number.

None of the suppositions were true.

The environment is not steady.

Do not stay at a fixed carrying capacity.

3. With a familiarity of the threats to ocean fisheries sustainability, it is, therefore, essential to act towards working on them so as to change the face of the fishing industry. Stringent fishing rules and regulations ought to be put in place so as to govern on how fishing is carried out with a bid of avoiding instances of overfishing (Palma, Tsamenyi & Edeson, 2010). By so doing, ocean habitats are bound to be protected and no risk of extinctions.

4. Nations around the globe have been up in arms with the intent of devising applicable approaches aimed at supporting ocean fisheries sustainability. Fisheries may gain from reserves when they assist in replenishing nearby habitats via spillover of adult organisms as well as dispersal of larvae. The rise in the biomass of business species within marine reserves has been known to increase the reproductive output provided the reproductive grounds are incorporated in the reserves (Greenberg, 2014).

Questions

1. How can we integrate regional-scale stock assessments into incorporated management of the fish stocks?
2. What challenges face sustainability for fisheries?

3. What issues were faced in the past?

4. What are the values for managing sustainably fisheries?

References

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