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|  **Term**  | **Description** |
| Aquaculture | The cultivation, propagation or farming at sea or on land of fish from eggs, spawn, spat, fingerling or seed; including the rearing and ranching of fish taken from the wild or imported into Seychelles.  |
| Area closure | The closure of a fishing ground, or part of one, for a defined period of time; used as a toll; in the management of a fishery.  |
| Benthic  | Associated with the bottom of a water body.  |
| Berried | Female crabs, lobsters, etc. that have eggs attached to the appendages on the underside of the abdomen.  |
| Bill fish | Fish in which the snout is extended into a bill or ‘spear’; includes marlins, sailfish, spearfish and swordfish.  |
| Biological reference points | Indicators of the status of a fish stock which provides a standard for comparison. Often based on fishing mortality rates or on the maintenance of adequate recruitment to the stock. Usually divided into ‘target’ or ‘limit’ reference points.  |
| Bottom-set longline | An anchored longline set on or near the bottom targetting demersal species, consisting of a mainline and snoods with baited hooks set at regular interval. |
| By-catch | Fish which are harvested in a fishery but which are not the species that are directly targeted or appear to be directly targeted by the gear; species identified as by-catch in an applicable license or plan of management for a fishery; or any species not identified in an applicable license or plan of management for a fishery. It includes discards but not include fish which are released alive.  |
| Catch per unit of effort (CPUE) | The number or weight of fish caught by a unit of fishing effort. Often used as a measure of fish abundance.  |
| Catchability  | The extent to which a fish stock is susceptible to fishing. Quantitatively defined as the proportion of the stock removed by one unit of fishing effort.  |
| Catch-at-age data | Data on the number of fish of each age group in the catch of a fishery usually derived from the lengths of fish in representative samples of the catch or from reading of rings on fish otoliths, vertebrae or scales.  |
| Catch-at-length data | Data on the number of fish of each length group in the catch of a fishery, usually obtained by measuring the lengths of fish in representative samples of the catch but occasionally derived from individual weights of fish.  |
| Catch-at-weight data | Data on the number pof fish of each weight group in the catch of a fishery, usually obtained by measuring the individual weights of fish in representative samples of the catch. |
| Cohort | Individuals of a stock born in the same spawning season. For annual spawners often referred to as a year-class. |
| Co-management arrangement | A partnership arrangement in which the Government, local resource users (fishers), organisations including Non Governmental Organisations, and other fisheries and marine resource stakeholders including tourism operators share the responsibility and authority for decision making in the management of a fishery. |
| Continental shelf | Seabed from the shore to the edge of the continental slope.  |
| Continental slope | Region between the outer edge of a continental shelf and the deep-ocean floor, usually demarcated from the shelf by the 200m isobaths.  |
| Demersal species | Any fish which, at the harvestable stage, lives at or near the bottom of a body of water.  |
| Demersal trawling | Operation of a trawl net designed for us on or near the bottom of the sea.  |
| Drop-line fishery | A fishery making use of lines, usually made of synthetic rope, set vertically in the water column with weights at the bottom and a series of hooks attached to snoods, spaced at regular intervals, on the line with a floats attached at the surface. Technique usually used to target deep water demersal species on drop-off or seamounts. . |
| Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries | An approach that balance diverse societal objectives, by taking into account the knowledge and uncertainties about biotic, abiotic and human components of ecosystems and their interactions, and applying an integrated approach to fisheries within ecologically meaningful boundaries.  |
| Effort restriction | A type of input control used as a management tool, it restricts the amount of fishing effort expended by fishers in a particular fishery. |
| Fish | Any aquatic plant or animal with the exception of birds, and includes any fish, crustacean, mollusc, coral, echinoderm, holothurian, or aquatic reptile or aquatic mammal and its shell, eggs and any other naturally occurring products; |
| Fish processing | The processes associated with fish and fish products between the time fish are caught or harvested, and the time the final product is delivered to the customer. Includes primary (e.g. filleting, freezing) and secondary (e.g. salting, canning) processing.  |
| Fish processing facility | A facility where fish processing is performed. |
| Fish product  | Any fish or part of any fish; or any fresh, frozen, prepared or processed fish in whole or in parts.  |
| Fishery  | Any one or more stocks of fish, vessels and gears used to capture fish from those stocks and which can be treated as a unit for the purpose of conservation, management and development; and includes the activities leading to, resulting in, and resulting from the harvesting of fish through the capture of wild fish or the raising of fish through aquaculture.  |
| Fishing | Searching for, catching, taking or harvesting fish or attempting any activity such as placing, searching for or recovering a fish aggregating device or associated equipment including a radio beacon; including activities performed in support of fishing.  |
| Fishing gear  | Any net, pot, trap, line, pole, dredge, fish aggregating device or other apparatus of any kind and any attachment of any kind thereto, used or capable of being used for catching fish including mechanical equipment used or capable of being used for the casting or hauling of any such item and includes all and any electronic devices wholly or partly used or capable of being used for locating fish or establishing the position of fish. |
| Fishing license | The permission that a person shall obtain before engaging in a fishing activity or fishing related activity |
| Fishing related activity | An activity which is linked to fishing including tran-shipping fish to or from any vessel; landing of fish from any vessel; storing, packaging or processing of fish; transporting fish except as part of a general cargo; refuelling or supplying fishing vessels; or attempting or preparing to do any of the above activities.  |
| Fly fishing | A sport fishing method in which artificial fly is cast by use of a fly rod, a reel, and a relatively heavy oiled or treated line.  |
| Foreign fishing vessel | A vessel not registered in Seychelles under the Merchant Shipping Act |
| Free diving | Diving underwater without the assistance of breathing apparatus to collect coral, sponges, lobsters, octopus, etc... The gear used may include a snorkel, face mask, flippers, weight belt and wet suit. |
| Gear restriction | A type of input control used as a management tool to restrict the amount and/or type of fishing gear that can be used by fishers in a particular fishery. |
| Ghost fishing | Instances where lost gears, usually nets or traps, continues to capture and kill fish.  |
| Global positioning system (GPS) | A device that uses satellite signals to determine a vessel’s position and course accurately.  |
| Hand-line fishery  | A fishery making use of hand-lines (or reels) to catch demersal and pelagic fishes, with lines having single or multiple baited hooks or fishing lures.  |
| High seas | Waters outside national jurisdictions. |
| Inboard | An un-decked or partially decked boat with an inboard engine. Also referred to as a whaler and includes traditional wooden boats “lagel ouver” and new fibreglass “lekonomi” and “lavenir” designs.  |
| Industrial fishing  | Capital-intensive commercial fisheries using relatively large vessels with a high degree of mechanization and that normally have advanced fish finding and navigational equipment. |
| Input controls | Indirect restraints placed by management to reduce the amount of fish caught.  |
| International fisheries conservation and management measure | A measure established by a RFMO or other international fisheries management organisation to which Seychelles is a party. |
| Intertidal | The region of land that is submerged at high tide and exposed at low tide.  |
| Landing site | A location where catch from a fishery is routinely landed from boats. Separated into primary and secondary landing sites depending on the number of boats making use of the site.  |
| Limited-entry fishery | A fishery in which the fishing effort is controlled by restricting the number of operators. Usually requires controlling the number and size of vessels, number of fishermen and licenses, the transfer of fishing rights, and the replacement of vessels.  |
| Lobster fishery   | A limited entry and closed-season artisanal targeting spiny lobster species (*Panulirus penicillatus, P. longipes, P. versicolor* and *P. ornatus*). Lobsters are hand-captured at night by skin divers or using baited traps. It is a limited entry and closed season fishery.  |
| Local fishing vessel | A fishing vessel which is (a) registered or otherwise in Seychelles under the Merchant Shipping Act; and (b) wholly beneficially owned by one or more citizens of Seychelles only or by a company established under the written laws of Seychelles of which all of the shares are beneficially owned by citizens of Seychelles.  |
| Log book | An official record of catch and effort data made by fishers. |
| Maximum sustainable yield (MSY) | The maximum catch that can be removed from a stock over an indefinite period without affecting sustainability.  |
| Migration | Non-random movement of individuals of a stock from one place to another; often moving in groups.  |
| Minimum size | The smallest size of an individual prescribed for its species that is allowed to be retained by law.  |
| Mortality | Rates of deaths from various causes, usually in terms of proportion of a fish stock dying annually.  |
| Natural mortality | Deaths of fish from all causes except fishing. Often expressed as a rate that indicates the percentage if fish dying in a year.  |
| Net fishery | An artisanal fishery using beach seines and gillnets mainly targeting small pelagic species such as mackerels and sardines.  |
| Non-target species | Species that are unintentionally taken by a fishery or not routinely assessed for fisheries management.  |
| Observer data | Fisherires information collected on fishing vessels by independent observers.  |
| Octopus fishery  | An artisanal fishery for *Octopus vulgaris* (and possibly other spp.) done on foot, skin or scuba diving using hand-held harpoons. The fishery is a part-time occupation and is usually concentrated on the reef flat.  |
| Open-access fishery | A fishery in which there is no limit on the number of operators or vessels.  |
| Outboard | A boat with an outboard engine greater than 15Hp |
| Output controls | Management measures directly limiting fish catch or landings (e.g. quota, minimum size).  |
| Pelagic longline | A drifting longline consisting of a mainline kept near the surface or at a certain depth by means of regularly spaced floats with relatively long snoods with baited hooks evenly spaced on it. |
| Pelagic species | Any fish, which at the harvestable stage, lives in the water column, usually applied to free swimming species such as tunas and sharks.  |
| Permit | The permission that a person shall obtain before engaging in a fishing activity or fishing related activity in Seychelles waters |
| Pirogue | A boat without or with an outboard engine of less than or equal to 15Hp. |
| Quota | The amount of catchj allocated to a fishery as a whole (total allowable catch) or to an individual fisher or company.  |
| Recreational Fishery | Any fishery undertaken by a vessel or person for recreational purposes which does not involve any commercial activity and result in the trading, offering for sale or selling of fish.  |
| Recruit | A fish that has just become susceptible to a fishery.  |
| Schooner | A fully decked boat with an inboard engine |
| Sea cucumber fishery   | A limited entry and closed-season semi-industrial fishery targeting selected species of Holothuria collected using snorkeling or SCUBA.  |
| Seasonal closure | The closure of a fishing ground for a defined period of time, used as a tool by fishery managers, frequently to protect a stock during a spawning season.  |
| Sedentary species | Any fish which, at the harvestable stage, are immobile on or under the sea-bed or unable to move except in constant physical contact with the sea-bed or the subsoil |
| Semi-industrial long-line fishery    | A local fishery targeting tunas and swordfishes using monofilament longline.  |
| Seychelles waters | the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea, archipelagic waters, internal waters and all other waters subject to the fisheries jurisdiction of Seychelles |
| Shark fishery  | A fishery targeting demersal or pelagic sharks using baited hooks or fishing lures on handline, drag-line, drum-line or long lines.  |
| Spawning aggregation | A repeated concentration of conspecific c marine animals, gathered for the purpose of spawning, that is predictable in time and space. The density/number of individuals participating in a spawning aggregation is at least four times that found outside the aggregation. The spawning aggregation results in a mass point source of offspring. |
| Spawning-stock biomass | The total weight of all adult fish in a population  |
| Spawning-stock biomass per recruit | The effective contribution to the stock’s spawning output that a recruit makes throughout its life.  |
| Sport fishery | Any fishery undertaken for sport or recreation which involves the hiring, chartering or leasing of a vessel not exceeding 40 metres in length overall but which does not result in the trading, offering for sale or selling of fish  |
| Straddling stock | A fishery term used to describe migratory species that spend part of their life cycle in two or more jurisdictions; especially those that migrate between EEZs abd the high seas.  |
| Subsistence fishery  | A fishery where the fish caught are shared and consumed directly by the community, families and kin of the fishers but which does not result in the trading, offering for sale or selling of fish (Source:)  |
| Surplus production | The inherent productivity of a fish stock that can be harvested on a sustainable basis.  |
| Surplus production model | Mathematical representation of the way the stock of a fish responds to the removal of individuals.  |
| Sustainable yield | Catch that can be removed over an indefinite period without reducing the biomass of the stock.  |
| Target fishing | Fishing selectively for particular species or size of fish.  |
| Total Allowable Catch (TAC) | A catch limit set as an output control on fishing in a particular fishery.  |
| Trap fishery  | An artisanal fishery using baited bamboo or steel traps targeting demersal reef associated fishes. The fishery is mostly limited to the granitic islands and undertaken by fishermen to supplement other fishing activities. Three types of trap designs (locally known as kazye-dormi, kazye-lavol and kazye-peze) are used. A minimum mesh size regulation of 40 mm applies.  |
| Tuna purse seine fishery  | An industrial fishery targeting tunas schools using purse seine nets (a long wall of netting framed with a lead line and a float line). A purse line threaded through purse rings spaced along the bottom of the net is drawn tight (pursed) to stop the school of fish escaping downwards under the net. Usually undertaken by fleets from foreign origin. |
| Vessel monitoring device | A device, instrument or equipment which monitors and records and/or transmits automatically, either independently or in conjunction with other equipment, information relating to the fishing operations of the vessel |
| Vessel tracking device | A device, instrument or equipment installed or placed on board a fishing vessel which independently transmits and records automatically, information relating to the position and fishing activities of the vessel |
| Virgin biomass | The biomass of a stock that has not been fished.  |