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International initiatives; The changing situation of fisheries; A brief history of inland fisheries management.; Conservation as opposed to exploitation; Improved tools for management; Anew vision for

management; 2. OBJECTIVES; Objectives for the fishery; Extractive

objectives; Food fisheries; Recreational fisheries

Fisheries for ornamental speciesBait fisheries; Fry fisheries; Fisheries for other purposes; Sustainability objectives; Sustainability; Ecological

objectives; Social objectives; Income to fishers; Equity/benefit distribution; Conflict reduction; Government objectives; Revenue to

government; Contribution to GDP; Export income; Combinations of objectives; Aquaculture; Regional differences in management strategy; 3. THE NATURE OF INLAND WATERS; Types of inland water; Lakes;

Rivers; Swamps, marshes and rice fields; Reservoirs; Coastal lagoons; 4. THE NATURE OFFISH POPULATIONS

Fish populations in different types of inland waterLakes; Rivers; Swamps, marshes and rice fields; Reservoirs; Coastal lagoons; The size structure of fish populations; The species structure of the assemblage; Dynamics of fish populations; Reproduction; Maturation; Seasonality of reproduction; Fecundity; Recruitment; Feeding; Measuring feeding; Fish condition; Feeding behaviour; Growth; Modelling growth; Density-dependent growth; Mortality; Biomass and production; Relationships between factors; Migration and movements; Longitudinal migrations; Lateral migrations; Vertical migrations

Responses of fish populations to stressResponses to fishing and environmental change; Responses to exploitation under fluctuating water levels; Summary of changes occurring in response to stress; 5. THE FISHERMAN AND THE FISHERY: The fisherman in society: The fishermen; Food fishermen; Full-time fishermen; Part-time fishermen; Subsistence fishermen; Recreational fishermen; Match; Specimen; Relaxation: Domestic consumption: Other stakeholders: Upstream: Gear manufacturers; Owners of water rights, boats and gear; Tourist industry; Downstream; Processors; Transporters; Retailers 6. FISHING TECHNIQUESTypes of fishing regime; Catch and remove; Natural: Enhanced: Stocked: Other interventions: Catch and return: Fishing technology; Fishing gear; Factors influencing the choice of gear; Selectivity of gear; Principal types of gear; Associated technology; Echo sounding; Mobile telephones; Fishing craft; Social and policy implications of fishing technology; Seasonality of fishing; 7. FISH UTILISATION; Fish as food and nutrition; Fish preservation; Live fish; Icing and freezing; Smoking; Drying and salting; Canning; Fermentation; Fish meal, fish oil and animal feeds; Marketing Collection of fish

Sommario/riassunto

The current high demand for fish and increased awareness of the role of the environment in supporting human well being has led to a situation where attitudes to inland water resources are changing rapidly. Trends in resource use and environmental impact are very evident in inland waters which are particularly vulnerable as they act as collectors of all the activities occurring in their basins and rank as some of the most endangered ecosystems in the world. The principle changes influencing the evolution of the aquatic resource for fisheries are described in this book, which has been compiled