

## **7. Glossary**

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- acoustic—relating to, containing, producing, arising from, actuated by or carrying sound.
- aquiculture —cultivation of natural fauna resources of water.
- biomass—the dry weight of living matter, including stored food, present in a species population and expressed in terms of a given area or volume of the habitat.
- catch effort—the ratio of amount of fish caught to some measure of fishing effort such as the number of days a typical vessel is fishing.
- demersal fish—living at or near the bottom of the sea.
- electro-optics—the study of the influence of an electrical field on optical phenomena, as in the electro - optical Keer effect and the Stark effect. Also known as optoelectronics.
- ex-vessel—price received by fisherman for fish, shellfish, and other aquatic plants and animals landed at the dock.
- finfish—classes cyclostomata, elasmobranchin and pieces of the phylum vertebrata; excludes other marine organisms.
- fish meal—a protein rich, dried-food product produced from inedible portions of fishes by dry or wet rendering. Also known as fish protein concentrate.
- fish oil—oil obtained from fish such as menhaden, herring, sardine, and pilchard; used as a drying oil in paint and as a raw material for detergents, resins, and margarine.
- gear—implements developed for the capture of all aquatic animals.
- gill net—a wall of webbing suspended vertically in the water by means of weights (lead) on the bottom line and corks on the top line. The webbing may be made of cotton, linen, or synthetic material. The mesh is selected according to the fish which will be captured.
- groundfish—broadly, fish that are caught on or near the sea floor. Bottom fishes, rockfishes, and flatfishes, cod, haddock, pollock, and Atlantic ocean perch.
- hydroacoustics—study of the propagation of sound waves in water, especially in the oceans, and of phenomena produced by these sound waves. Also known as underwater acoustics.
- landings—commercial quantities of fish, shellfish and other aquatic plants and animals brought ashore and sold. Landings may be in terms of round (live) weight or dressed weight. Landings of crustaceans are generally on a live-weight basis except for shrimp which may be on a heads-off basis.
- Loran-C—a low frequency radio navigation system by which hyperbolic lines of position are determined by measuring the difference in the times of reception of synchronized pulse signals from two fixed transmitters; as compared to Loran-A, time difference measurements are increased in accuracy through utilizing phase comparison techniques in addition to relatively coarse matches of pulse envelopes of received signals within the Loran-C receiver.
- magnetic—having properties of a magnet; exhibiting magnetism; phenomena involving magnetic fields and their effects upon materials.
- maximum sustainable yield—the balance between the capacity of the resource to renew itself and the harvest that man can take.

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- mesh size—a size of screen or of particles passed by it in terms of the number of openings per linear inch. Also known as mesh.
- microwave radiometry—a receiver for detecting microwave thermal radiation and similar weak wide band signals that resemble noise and are obscured by receiver noise; examples include the Dicke radiometer, subtraction type radiometer and two-receiver radiometer.
- over-the-horizon radar—long range radar in which the transmitted and reflected beams are bounced off the ionosphere layers to achieve ranges far beyond the line of sight.
- pelagic fish—organisms living in the open sea, including both plankton and nekton.
- population—a group of organisms occupying a specific geographic area.
- recruitment—young fish that just become available (vulnerable) to the fishing gear. In long-lived species only a portion of a year class may be recruited each year until finally all are vulnerable.
- remote sensing—sensing by a power supply, of voltage directly at the load, so that variations in the load lead drop do not affect load regulation.
- seine net—a net used to catch fish by encirclement usually by closure of the two ends and the bottom.
- seining—surrounding a shoal of fish with a long net, suitably buoyed and gradually drawn closer until the fish can be readily removed.
- stock—a population of a species which occupies a specific geographical location, especially at the time of reproduction.
- stock assessment—the study of individual populations of fish in order to determine the size and composition of the population as well as estimates of possible yields.
- stock enhancement—procedures whereby the total amount of edible product (biomass) is increased by increasing the number of animals and/or size of animals in the population.
- trolling—method of angling whereby an artificial line or natural bait is drawn behind a moving boat at any depth from the surface to the bottom and at varying speeds according to the species of fish being sought. Accomplished in all types of craft.
- trophic level—any of the feeding levels through which the passage of energy through an ecosystem proceeds, examples are photosynthetic plants, herbivorous animals, and micro organisms of decay.
- utilization—use of all fishery products both edible and inedible. Estimated disappearance of the total supply of fishery products both edible and inedible on a round-weight basis without taking into consideration beginning or end stocks.
- year class—all of the progeny of the reproduction from any particular year. In species with fluctuatory spawning success the progeny of the successful spawning of one year class may dominate the population at successive ages for several years.