

## Modeling juvenile sea turtle by catch risk in commercial and recreational fisheries

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### Introduction

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), fishing is the activity that results in a harvest of fish [1]. They are categorized according to the people, the type and type of fish, the surface and bottom of the water, the method of catching, the type of boat, the purpose, etc [2]. Some organizations that focus on recreational fishing include not only fishermen, but also fish and the habitats that fish depend on for their definition. Commercial fisheries include both wild-caught fisheries and fish farms, about 90% of which occurs in the sea and 10% in freshwater [3]. Around 500 million people worldwide depend on fishing for their livelihoods. India's total fish production in 2017-2018 was 12.59 million tonnes [4]. India is the second largest producer of fish in the world and the second largest producer of inland fish. The fisheries sector accounts for his 1% of the country's total GDP. In this article, we will take a closer look at the types of fishing, their importance, their pros and cons. Marine fisheries sources include 7500km of coastline and deep water beyond [5]. Popular marine fish species include mackerel, tuna, salad and Bombay duck. Marine fish are caught by fishing boats and a wide variety of fishing nets are used.

### Description

Marine fish with high economic value are also found in seawater. This type of fishery allows for more intensive farming in combined fish farming. In such a system, in one fishpond he uses a combination of 5 or 6 species of fish [3]. Catlas, Rohus and Mrigals are examples of inland fisheries. Marine farming involves farming and harvesting fin and crustacean seeds in seawater alone. Fish species are introduced and fish are bred. In other words, this is the activity involved in the production of food for human consumption [1]. This activity includes both plants and animals grown in confined environments of aquatic media that are either wholly marine or mixed to varying degrees

with brackish freshwater [5]. Aquaculture involves raising and harvesting fish, shrimp, crabs, etc. only in freshwater bodies such as ponds and rivers. Fish and other organisms are seeded and reared. Today's era of marine aquaculture development is proving to be a boon for aquaculture farmers in India as it increases productivity [2]. There is a need, leaving a great opportunity for other fisheries-based industries to enter the field. India has many scopes in marine aquaculture. Its scope is the trading of various seeds around the world, the development of seed policy initiatives in India, and the enhancement of marketing and sales systems for high-growth crop production [4].

### Conclusion

This includes fishing in freshwater bodies such as lakes, ponds, rivers and tanks. Reservoirs where freshwater and saltwater bodies meet also form inland fisheries. About half of the fish consumed today is farmed worldwide through aquaculture. Aqua farms can take the form of submerged lattice cages or land-based concrete housings. However, fish farms can damage ecosystems by introducing diseases, pollutants and invasive species. Fish is a very high protein source and has excellent nutritional value. Fish production initially relied on fishing. However, most of the fish caught were used for industrial purposes and were rarely eaten by humans. Therefore, alternative methods have been developed to increase fish production, including the rearing and rearing of economically important aquatic organisms. This is called aquaculture. One of the basic principles of economics is that if demand increases and supply does not, costs increase. Over time, this trend can make fish uncontrollable for all but the wealthy. Counting this trend is one of the biggest advantages of fish farming. Providing a steady and stable supply of large quantities of fish helps keep prices manageable for most buyers.

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### **Conflict of Interest**

The author declares there is no conflict of interest in publishing this article.

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