

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

(PVS 1)

FISHERY

FISHERY: is the branch of agriculture that studies catching of fishes and raising them in ponds for man's use.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FISHING AND FISH FARMING.

Fishing is the catching of fish and other aquatic edible organisms in different water bodies for man's use.

FISH FARMING refers to the raising of fish and other aquatic edible organisms in ponds for food to man and other uses.

Examples of other aquatic edible organisms include: crabs, crayfishes, lobsters, shrimps, shell fish, periwinkles and oysters.

CLASSIFICATION OF FISH

Fishes are classified into: (A) Nature of Habitat. (B) Morphology.

A) CLASSIFICATION OF FISH BASED ON NATURE OF HABITAT. It

is divided into: (a) fresh water fishes. (b) Salt water fishes.

Fresh water fishes: are fishes that are found only in water free from salt. (Eg: tilapia, catfish, carp, trout, pike, mudfish and perch).

Examples of fresh water include streams, lakes, rivers and springs. (b) Marine or salt water fishes are fishes that are found in salt water (e.g. mackerel, shark, croaker, skate herring, sardines, tuna, salmon and ray).

Examples of salt water include seas and oceans.

CLASSIFICATION OF FISH BASED ON MORPHOLOGY.

It is divided into: (i) bony fishes. (ii) Cartilaginous fishes. (i) Bony fishes are fishes that possess bony skeleton (e.g.; tilapia, catfish, mudfish, carp, trout, herring, bass, perch, cod and guppy).

(ii) *Cartilagenous Fishes*: are fishes that possess skeleton made of cartilage or soft bones (eg: mackerel, shark, croaker, ray, skate, sardine and tuna).

Other aquatic edible organisms that can be raised in ponds and used by man as food include crab, crayfish, lobster, shell fish, shrimp, periwinkle and oyster.

USES OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS

- (1) Provision of food to man.
- (2) Source of income to both fishermen and fish farmers.
- (3) For medicinal purposes (e.g. cod liver oil).
- (4) As livestock feeds (e.g. fish meal).
- (5) Provision of leather.
- (6) For aesthetics.
- (7) Provision of employment.

FISH PRODUCTS: are those finished products that are produced from harvested fish. (E.g. fish meal, cod liver oil, oyster and periwinkle shells)

FISHING TOOLS

Fishing tools are tools used in catching or harvesting fishes.

Types of fishing tools.

- (1) Hook and line.
- (2) Fish baskets.
- (3) Fish traps.
- (4) Fish nets.
- (5) Wounding equipment's.

FISHING METHODS

Fishing methods refer to different skills and processes used in catching fishes.

They include:

- (i) Fishing lines.
- (ii) Fishing baskets
- (iii) Fishing traps.
- (iv) Fishing nets.
- (v) Wounding equipment's.
- (vi) Electric stunning.
- (vii) Drainage.
- (viii) Use of poisons /chemicals.

Maintenance of Fishing Tools.

1) Clean properly after use. (2) Store in a cool dry place. (3) Tools with metal parts must be oiled to prevent rusting. (4) Tools with sharp edges should be kept away from children. (5) Sharpen blunt metal edges. (6) Damaged tools and those with worn-out parts should be repaired.

FISH PROCESSING

It is a method of dressing fish to avoid spoilage. It is carried out by the following

m

ethods:

- (1) Remove the fins, scales, and gills. (2) Cut the head and remove the blood. (3) Remove the Ad. (4) Wash the fish with water.