15(3): 006-07 (2021)

Journal of FisheriesSciences.com

E-ISSN 1307-234X

Editorial

Subjective of Fisheries

Rebeaca Frosty

Department of Fish, and Conservation Biology, University of California, Davis, USA

Received: 03.05.2021 / Accepted: 17.05.2021 / Published online: 24.05.2021

Abstract: Journal of FisheriesSciences.com is an Open Access Journal that publishes peer-reviewed articles which cover all aspects of fisheries sciences, including fishing technology, fisheries management, sea foods, aquatic (both freshwater and marine) systems, aquaculture systems and health management, aquatic food resources from freshwater, brackish and marine environments and their boundaries, including the impact of human activities on these systems. As the specified areas inevitably impinge on and interrelate with each other. It is a multidisciplinary journal and authors are encouraged to emphasize the relevance of their own work on other disciplines.

Review processing is performed by the editorial board members of the Journal or outside experts; at least one independent reviewer's approval followed by editor approval is required for acceptance of any citable manuscript. Authors can track their progress through the system. Reviewers can download manuscripts and submit their opinions to the editor. Editors can manage the whole submission/review/revise/publish process.

The longfin smelt (Spirinchus thaleichthys) population in the San Francisco Estuary has declined to less than 1% of historic numbers. It is crucial to identify the mechanisms that are driving the decline in order to implement species conservation plans. However, the low abundance and ever-declining population of longfin smelt limits access to research specimens. Developing a captive culture of longfin smelt would solve this issue while simultaneously gathering knowledge that could be used by conservation managers. To improve culture methods, we focused on the early life stages because it is the first major bottleneck in culturing the species. We measured the hatching and growth performance of longfin smelt embryos (ca. 15-28 days post-fertilization) and larvae (ca. 3-5 days post-hatch) and found that temperatures of 9℃ and 12℃ are appropriate culturing temperatures. These results demonstrate that the early life stages of longfin smelt require cooler water than delta smelt, another species of conservation concern that many California water management policies center around. While our study is useful for informing conservation efforts, the complexities surrounding the distribution of water resources in California may delay efforts to implement this knowledge into conservation plans.

***Correspondence to:** **Frosty R,** Department of Fish, and Conservation Biology, University of California, Davis, USA, E-mail: Rebeacafr@gmail.edu

Conclusion

This discontent in environmental water use has resulted in a vilification of delta smelt. Considering the similarities in nomenclature and morphology to delta smelt, the poor reputation of this species among farmers may transfer to longfin smelt as well. Conservation management of the SFE remains a major challenge due to limited water resources and a deep political divide in water management ideologies. While research is essential for determining how to protect a species, it is important to be mindful that political and regulatory complexities can often significantly delay or preclude the implementation of the newfound knowledge to conservation plans.

The normative beliefs people have about what is valuable, just, or fair are an important aspect of natural resource governance. They influence which goals stakeholders find worthwhile and which systems they consider fair. They also affect the efficacy of regulatory systems through their impact on, for example, community participation, policy evasion, and external enforcement costs.

Specifically, it documents the beliefs of fishing enterprise owners in two small communities in northeastern Newfoundland in Canada.

The study that the paper asked fish harvesters about their beliefs about three different topics; the relationship between the fishery and the community; inequality within the industry; and the transferability of fishing rights. Their answers are analyzed using the tools of normative analysis that are typically found in political philosophy. The main contribution of this is paper is that the analysis leverages the theoretical tools of political philosophy to identify and distinguish features of harvesters' beliefs that might be relevant to policymakers.