

*Editorial***Editorial on scope of fish farming**

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EDITORIAL NOTE

On behalf of the board of the African Journal of Fisheries science and my co-editors, I am glad to present the Volume 9, Issue 1 of the Journal. The Journal established in 2013 has now published 3 issues in a year. African Journal of Fisheries Science gives a medium to the distribution of unique and very much upheld thoughts and discoveries on procedures, system and examination discoveries from amphibian researchers and fishery financial analysts. The diary distributes papers on limnology, oceanography, freshwater science, sea life science, protection, biology, populace elements, financial aspects, the executive's bio economics and fisheries law trying to give an incorporated image of the subject. Additionally, the diary fills in as an establishment for logical advances across the wide range of the board and protection issues identified with the marine climate. African Journal of Fisheries Science is constantly attracting viewers across the world. The aim of the journal is to make available the highest quality global scientific contributions on fisheries and aquaculture. The Journal publishes disciplinary, interdisciplinary and trans-disciplinary fisheries and aquaculture research

Oceanography, marine territories, living assets, and related administration points comprise the vital components of papers qualified for distribution. Coordinated investigations that scaffold holes between conventional controls are especially welcome. The extent of the diary likewise incorporate financial, social, and policy implementation studies to the degree that they are straightforwardly identified with the board of the oceans and are of general revenue to sea life researchers. What's more, the diary distributes unique exploration papers, short interchanges and survey papers on all parts of its subjects regions, for example, hereditary qualities of refined fish, scavengers, molluscs and plants, particularly new species; water nature of supply frameworks, vacillations in water

quality inside ranches and the ecological effects of aqua cultural tasks; nourishment, taking care of and loading rehearses, particularly as they influence the wellbeing and development paces of refined species; maintainable creation methods; bioengineering concentrates on the plan and the board of seaward and land-based frameworks; the improvement of value and advertising of cultivated items; sociological and cultural effects of hydroponics, and then some. The diary will distribute completely peer-inspected articles, welcomed or something else, on significant perspectives relating to fisheries science and hydroponics.

Fish farming or pisci-culture involves raising fish commercially in tanks or enclosures such as fish ponds, usually for food. It is different from aquaculture, which is the farming of aquatic animals such as fish, crustaceans, and molluscs and so on. A facility that release juvenile fishes into the wild for recreational fishing or to supplement a species' natural numbers is generally referred to as a fish hatchery. Worldwide, the most important fish species produced in fish farming are carp, catfish, salmon, and tilapia. Demand is increasing for fish and fish protein, which has resulted in widespread overfishing in wild fisheries. China provides 62% of the world's farmed fish. More than 50% of seafood was produced by aquaculture. In the last three decades, aquaculture has been the main driver of the increase in fisheries and aquaculture production, with an average growth of 5.3% per year reaching a record 82.1 million tonnes.

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