

1. Describe some of the abiotic or biotic conditions that make the Bay of Fundy such a productive fishery?
2. Describe the traditional fisheries in the Bay of Fundy in terms of techniques and species.
3. How have large corporate backed ships with the ability to process fish at sea influence traditional fisheries?
4. How do bycatch and waste fish produced compare with traditional hook and line techniques versus something like trawling, gill netting, or long lining systems utilized on large fishing ships?
5. Describe what happened with the Northern Cod fishery.
6. How did ITQ's (international transferable quotas) influence fisheries?
7. Traditional fishing communities favored community based management based on principles of sustainability, as opposed to ITQ's. Why did the traditional fishing communities favor this approach?
8. How does the status and diversity of the Indian Ocean compare with fisheries in more temperate or cold water areas?
9. How does the phrase “transfer of technology equals transfer of crisis” apply to traditional fishing practices in India?
10. What affect did making India's a fisheries resources a tradable commodity have? How did the loans from the World Bank and IMF (International Monetary Fund) contribute to this?
11. How did the local fishing communities in India react to declines in fish stocks after the introduction of foreign mechanized fishing fleets? How did this ultimately affect foreign fishing in India?
12. How does the phrase “sustainable fishery equals sustainable community” embody the desires and goals of many small rural towns and villages that are dependent on fishing?
13. How is community based management more conservation and stewardship-based?
14. Why is a single species management plan based on maximum sustainable yields often insufficient when compared to a mutli-species management plan?

