

Key words.

1. *Overharvest*: Using a resource at a greater rate than it can renew itself.
2. *Sustainable*: Using a resource at a rate that will not fully deplete the resource over time, ensuring its future use.
3. *Natural resource*: A material good provided by the environment that can be living or nonliving (e.g., timber, fish, water, minerals, wool).
4. *Renewable resource*: A material good that has the potential to replenish itself (e.g., sunlight, wind, oxygen, forests, water, food crops).
5. *Nonrenewable resource*: A resource that cannot be replenished in the short term (e.g., fossil fuels, minerals).
6. *Common property resource*: A resource that is owned by no one and that all people have free access to (e.g., fish, deer, fresh air, clean water in a lake).
7. *Tragedy of the Commons*: If a resource is held in common for use by all (i.e., a common property resource), then that resource will ultimately be overexploited.
8. *Young-of-the-year*: Fish that have hatched within the past year.
9. *Spawning population*: The reproductively active portion of a fish population.
10. *Estuary*: A coastal habitat where fresh and salt water mix.
11. *Population*: A group of organisms of the same species living in relative isolation from other groups of the same species.
12. *Recreational fishery*: A fishery that is for sport or fun, not for profit.
13. *Bag/creel limit*: The number of fish that a person is allowed to keep over a certain period of time
14. *Open and closed seasons*: Refers to the times of year when fishing is allowed (open) or prohibited (closed).
15. *Access quota*: A limit on the number of people who are allowed to fish over a certain period of time.
16. *Stocking*: Adding hatchery-reared fish to the natural fish population to increase numbers.
17. *Coastal development*: The process of humans moving to the coast and altering the environment there; this can more broadly apply to any land–water interface.