

Indonesia deepwater groundfish - dropline, longline, trap and gillnet

Overview

FIP Description

The Indonesian groundfish fishery comprise 4 fishing methods, drop-line and long-line, trap and gill-net. There are an estimated 10,185 licensed vessels operating throughout the 11 WWPP zones (June, 2020). These vessels operate across a broad range (i.e. from within the 4-nautical mile baseline the EEZ boundary, and in depths of 50 to 500 m. The fisheries are within FAO Regions 57 (the Eastern Indian Ocean) and 71 (the Western and Central Pacific Ocean). The geographical range is defined as the waters within the meridians of longitude 110° East and 140° West, and 12° South, 4° North. To the North this fishery borders the EEZs of Malaysia and Philippines, to the East, the EEZs of Papua New Guinea and East Timor, and Australia to the South.

Long-line comprises short lines carrying hooks that are attached to a longer main line at regular intervals (FAO). Longlines are laid on the bottom at depths of 50 to 150 m, with the help of small anchors or weights, and marked at the surface with flagged buoys. The lines deployed in the groundfish fishery are estimated to be between 200 to 500 hooks per set, depending on vessels size (Mous, pers com, September 2017). The bottom long-liners fish on the shelf area as well as on the top of the slopes that drop into deeper waters. Bottom long line fishing for snappers and co-occurring species is done with vessels ranging from smaller than 5 GT up to around 100 GT in Indonesian waters.

Drop-lining comprises a main line with one to 10 hooks and a weight (Mous, *ibid.*), held vertically in the water by hand (handline) or by manual reel. Several droplines may be operated by one fishermen or one vessel (FAO). Drop line fishers target snappers and other demersal species around structures and slopes throughout Indonesia from depths of around 30 to 50 meters on continental shelf areas, to deep slopes and seamounts 50 to 500 meters deep. Drop liners deployed in this fishery range in size from simple canoes to vessels more than 30 GT.

Trap and Gill-net fishing for snappers, groupers, emperors and co-occurring species is less widespread than the use of long line and drop line and is often done in a mixed fishery where hook and line methods are used simultaneously with the traps or gillnets. Commonly used deep water traps for snappers and groupers are made of metal frames and wiring, with the trap cages around 1.5 meters long and wide and about 0.5 to 1 meter high. Traps are usually baited and positioned near structures which are known aggregation sites for target species. Bottom gillnets are set horizontally near structures on continental shelf areas but also vertically along steep

slopes and reef drop-offs, with one end tied off to rocks or coral heads on reef tops and the other end weighted and dropped several hundred meters deep, by stretching the net away from the reef over deep water before dropping it.

The size of vessels in this fishery include a broad range of vessels, including < 5 GT to > 30 GT. Fishers are licensed by permit system with MMAF responsible for licensing vessels > 30 GT, Dinas Perikanan Province, for vessels between 5 to 30 GT, and Dinas districts, for all vessels under 5 GT. Vessels are licensed annually, according to broad definitions of fishing method. However, the method and target species for vessels less than 5 GT may change according to availability of the target species. Larger vessels are known to move long distances and into different jurisdictional area, in which case, they will be required to hold several licenses. Vessels over 30 GT are only allowed to hold two concurrent WPP licenses.

The stock assessment programme comprises a number of proxy assessments of the multi-species deepwater dropline and longline fisheries targeting snappers, groupers, emperors, and grunters, located at depths ranging from 50 to 500 metres. These proxy assessments are identified as reasonable proxies of stock biomass for the Point of Recruitment Impairment (PRI) and/or Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY). There are 395 individual Units of Assessment (UoA), representing 90% of the total species numbers in the dropline fishery and 90% in the longline fishery. The expectation is that the 396 UoAs, will be separated between dropline-caught species by management area, with each area representing single stocks. Many, of these species occur in both fisheries and in each management area.

There is presently no harvest strategy applied to these fisheries by the management authority, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF).

The following FIP development priorities have been identified:

MSC Principle 1

Using a suite of proxies, development of agreed Performance Indicators and Reference Points to define stock status based on existing data sets (e.g. fishery-independent surveys)

Provide a sufficiently robust estimate of the removals from each stock by Indonesian fisheries other than the sub-fisheries under assessment

Development of a harvest strategy which is responsive to the state of the stock and the elements of the harvest strategy work together towards achieving the stock management objectives of each target species fluctuating around a level consistent with MSY.

MSC Principle 2

Provide a comprehensive table on other species catches, taken by each sub-fishery, and relating these numbers to the total catch in each fishery. This requires some elaboration of the data collection system for each of the groundfish fisheries in each WPP. Once collected, the assessment will need to review species caught, their status and vulnerability if between 2-5% of the total catch), and whether the UoA fishery is likely to impact on these stocks. From information gathered to date, this would appear to be quite unlikely.

Review whether or not the fishery requires a shark finning strategy. Sharks caught represent less than 1% of the total catch of all species.

Review the impact of lost gears on marine habitats.

Implement a policy of non-discarding of waste, or any other synthetic or semi-synthetic organic compounds from fishing vessels.

MSC Principle 3

Implement a fishery specific management plan that identifies short and long-term objectives, which are consistent with achieving the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 (stock assessment, harvest strategies) and 2 (ecosystem management).

Develop a comprehensive decision-making system is in place into the WPP consultative process that includes:

Develop and apply of a compliance strategy for the deepwater snapper and grouper sub-fisheries.

Ensure that there is a fisheries specific management performance review process in place which is subject to internal and occasional external review.

How is this FIP Doing?

Current Status:



Actions Progress This shows the proportion of actions in the workplan that the FIP has completed.



Actions Overview This shows the proportion of actions that are behind schedule, on track, completed, or not yet started.

Behind	On Track	Complete	Future
0%	60%	30%	10%

Red Indicator Progress This shows the proportion of actions specifically addressing red indicators that are behind schedule, on track, completed, or not yet started. This helps users understand the progress the FIP is making on the biggest challenges in the fishery.

Behind	On Track	Complete	Future
0%	100%	0%	0%

FIP Progress Rating

A - Advanced Progress

FIP Objective(s)

Project Objective

To ensure the long term livelihood of fishers by establishing sustainable resource management for the nation's groundfish (snapper, grouper, emperor and grunter) fisheries, and supporting preservation of allied ecosystems from which these resources depend (July 2019-June 2023).

Sub objective 1. The application of proxies accepted as an appropriate stock assessment tool for the Indonesian groundfish fishery (July 2019-July 2024).

Sub objective 2. To develop a groundfish fishery harvest strategy (July 2019-Dec 2022)

Sub objective 3. to promote the ecosystem based approach to fisheries management (July 2019-Jan 2023)

Sub objective 4. Fishery specific management objectives applied with the support of a management plan (July 2019-Dec 2021).

Sub objective 5. WPP decision making structure strengthened to ensure that it responds to fisheries specific requirements (July 2019-Dec 2022).

Sub objective 6. To strengthen compliance systems within the groundfish fishery (July 2019-Dec 2022)

Sub objective 7. Robust chain of custody system operational (July 19-June 2020)

FIP Type

Comprehensive

FIP Stage

Stage 4: Improvements in Fishing Practices or Fishery Management

Start and Projected End DatesJuly, 2019 -
June, 2024**Species**

Common Name

Goldband Snapper

Scientific Name

Pristipomoides multidens

Common Name

Sharptooth Jobfish

Scientific Name

Pristipomoides typus

Common Name

Rusty Jobfish

Scientific Name

Aphareus rutilans

Common Name

Malabar Snapper

Scientific Name

Lutjanus malabaricus

Common Name

Crimson Jobfish

Scientific Name

Pristipomoides filamentosus

Common Name

Saddleback Snapper

Scientific Name

Paracaesio kusakarii

Common Name

Crimson Snapper

Scientific Name

Lutjanus erythropterus

Common Name

Flame Snapper

Scientific Name

Etelis coruscans

Common Name

Areolate Grouper

Scientific Name

Epinephelus areolatus

Common Name

Red Emperor

Scientific Name

Lutjanus sebae

Common Name

Grass Emperor

Scientific Name

Lethrinus laticaudis

Common Name

Blue-lined Emperor

Scientific Name

Gymnocranius grandoculis

Common Name

Giant Ruby Snapper

Scientific Name

Etelis sp

Common Name

Slender Pinjalo

Scientific Name

Pinjalo lewisi

Common Name

Pale Snapper

Scientific Name

Etelis radiosus

Common Name

Striped Grouper

Scientific Name

Epinephelus latifasciatus

Common Name

Almaco Jack

Scientific Name

Seriola rivoliana

Common Name

Green Jobfish

Scientific Name

Aprion virescens

Common Name

Timor Snapper

Scientific Name

Lutjanus timorensis

Common Name

Chinamanfish

Scientific Name

Symphorus nematophorus

Common Name

Lavendar Jobfish

Scientific Name

Pristipomoides sieboldii

Common Name

Cocoa Snapper

Scientific Name

Paracaesio stonei

Common Name

Duskytail Grouper

Scientific Name

Epinephelus bleekeri

Common Name

Mozambique Large-eye Bream

Scientific Name

Wattsia mossambica

Common Name

Painted Sweetlip

Scientific Name

Diagramma pictum

Common Name

Mangrove Red Snapper

Scientific Name

Lutjanus argentimaculatus

Common Name

Red Bass

Scientific Name

Lutjanus bohar

Common Name

Humpback Red Snapper

Scientific Name

Lutjanus gibbus

Common Name

John's Snapper

Scientific Name

Lutjanus johnii

Common Name

Russell's Snapper

Scientific Name

Lutjanus russelli

Common Name

Brownstripe Red Snapper

Scientific Name

Lutjanus vitta

Common Name

Moluccan Snapper

Scientific Name

Lutjanus bouton

Common Name

Blubberlip Snapper

Scientific Name

Lutjanus rivulatus

Common Name

Tang's Snapper

Scientific Name

Lipocheilus carnolabrum

Common Name

Tomato Hind

Scientific Name

Cephalopholis sonnerati

Common Name

Orange-Spotted Grouper

Scientific Name

Epinephelus coioides

Common Name

Bridled Grouper

Scientific Name

Epinephelus heniochus

Common Name

Dotted Grouper

Scientific Name

Epinephelus epistictus

Common Name

Eightbar Grouper

Scientific Name

Hyporthodus octofasciatus

Common Name

Bar-Cheeked Coral Trout

Scientific Name

Plectropomus maculatus

Common Name

Leopard Grouper

Scientific Name

Plectropomus leopardus

Common Name

White-edged Lyretail

Scientific Name

Variola albimarginata

Common Name

Pink Ear Emperor

Scientific Name

Lethrinus lentjan

Common Name

Spangled Emperor

Scientific Name

Lethrinus nebulosus

Common Name

Longface Emperor

Scientific Name

Lethrinus olivaceus

Common Name

Spotcheek Emperor

Scientific Name

Lethrinus rubrioperculatus

Common Name

Longnose Trevally

Scientific Name

Carangoides chrysophrys

Common Name

Bludger

Scientific Name

Carangoides gymnostethus

Common Name

Bluespotted Trevally

Scientific Name

Caranx bucculentus

Common Name

Giant Trevally

Scientific Name

Caranx ignobilis

Common Name

Bigeye Trevally

Scientific Name

Caranx sexfasciatus

Common Name

Tille Trevally

Scientific Name

Caranx tille

Common Name

Rainbow Runner

Scientific Name

Elagatis bipinnulata

Common Name

Japanese Rubyfish

Scientific Name

Erythrocles schlegelii

Common Name

Slate Sweetlips

Scientific Name

Diagramma labiosum

Common Name

Javelin Grunter

Scientific Name

Pomadasys kaakan

Common Name

Bigeye Barracuda

Scientific Name

Sphyraena forsteri

Common Name

Sawtooth Barracuda

Scientific Name

Sphyaena putnamae

Common Name

Japanese Soldierfish

Scientific Name

Ostichthys japonicus

Common Name

Blackspotted Croaker

Scientific Name

Protonibea diacanthus

Common Name

Orange Croaker

Scientific Name

Atrobucca brevis

Gear Type

[Bottom Longline](#)

[Dropline](#)

[Gillnet](#)

[Pot/Trap](#)

Location**FAO Major Fishing Area**

[Area 57 \(Indian Ocean, Eastern\)](#)

[Area 71 \(Pacific, Western Central\)](#)

Exclusive Economic Zones**Country**

Indonesia

Country Flag of Vessel

Indonesia

Estimated Total FIP Landings

111333 metric tons

FIP Leads

Organization Name

The Nature Conservancy ? Indonesia Fisheries Conservation Program

Organization Type

NGO

Primary Contact

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Organization Name

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