REVIEW OF CATCHES AT FMA 718

As FIP implementers, two industries operate in cobia, wahoo, and mahi-mahi fisheries. The first is PT Intan Jaya which catches in FMA 718, where the main fishery is the demersal fish, especially snapper and grouper. The caught cobia and mahi-mahi are yet to be included as bycatch species, but they can be categorized as secondary species because they are managed. The second company is PT Permata Marindo Jaya which is engaged in catching tuna, where the bycatch is wahoo and mahimahi. Tables 1 and 2 show the species composition of the catch based on logbook data.

Table 1. The average catch (in percent) of PT Intan in FMA 718, where Cobia and Mahi-mahi are less than 2 percent, especially shown by Mahi-mahi (Data 2017 – 2022).

Catch categ	Average	STD
Demersal	80.11	12.295
Pelagic	5.98	3.561
Sharks	1.85	2.115
Rays	0.00	0.014
Mixed	10.88	14.932
Cobia	1.37	0.930
Mahi-mahi	0.01	0.006

The main catches at FMA 718 are demersal fish from snappers and groupers. Some snapper species caught include the Malabar red snapper, crimson snapper, Golband snapper. Meanwhile, from the grouper group, those that were consistently caught were the dusky tail, dot dash, and greasy grouper. The catch volume for sweetlips and emperors is also quite significant. Other demersal species also caught considerably are fish from the family Ariidae (sea Catfish).

The second group caught from FMA 718 were pelagic fish including the Savalai hairtail, barred queenfish, and barracuda. The catch also shows that in FMA 718 sharks and rays are still being caught. The results of recording these catches are reported to the government for further management. But in the last 2 years, the number of sharks and rays caught has drastically decreased. The composition of mixed fish catches is still high and there are many species. In data collection, it is often difficult to identify because many of the mixed catches are written in local names, which need to be identified carefully.

Based on existing data, it is possible to see trends in catches using the catch-per-unit effort (CPUE) approach. It can be seen that during the five years of fishing, there has been a trend of decreasing catches. However, this is still a trend because the effect of this decline on stock declines will still be further investigated using a risk-based framework approach which is commonly used in fisheries with limited data (Figure 2).

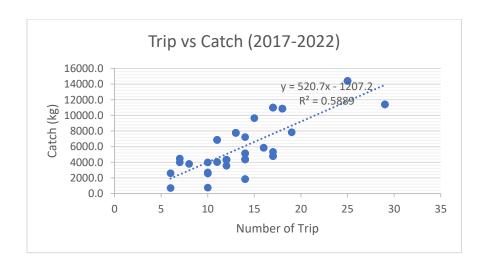


Figure 1. Trip number and catch in cobia fishery operated by PT Intan Jaya (2017-2022)

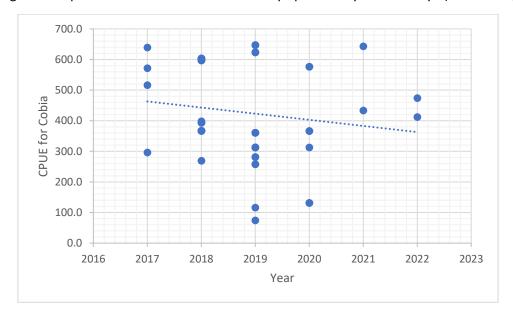


Figure 2. Trend CPUE of Cobia Fishery in FMA 718 operated by PT Intan Jaya (2017-2022)

Table 2 below shows catch records prepared by PT Marindo Jaya at FMA 572 and 573. It can be seen that the primary fishery is tuna, while wahoo and mahi-mahi are secondary species with an average catch percentage of less than 1 percent. Due to too little data, currently, the catch trend cannot be presented.

Table 2. The average catch (in percent) of PT Permata Marindo Jaya in FMA 572 and 573, where Cobia and Mahi-mahi are less than 2 percent

Species	Latin Name	Percentage
Albacore	Thunnus alalunga	37.2904
Yellowfin tuna	Thunnus albacares	26.4112
Oilfish	Ruvettus pretiosus	10.2644
Bigeye tuna	Thunnus obessus	7.1914
Meka	Xiphias gladius	7.0758
Sharks	Carcharhinidae?	6.6928
Marlin	Makaira nigricans	2.4087
Cephalopods	Uroteuthis spp.	0.5916
Longtail tuna	Thunnus tonggol	0.5186
Narrow-barred Spanich mackerel	Scomberomorus commerson	0.4519
Opah	Lampris guttatus	0.3569
	Parastromateus niger/Pampus	
Black pomfret (silver pomfret)	argenteus	0.2143
Giant catfish	Arius thalassinus	0.1645
Tripletail	Lobotes surinamensis	0.1196
Scad	Decapterus spp.	0.0952
Wahoo	Acanthocybium solandri	0.0537
Bigeye scad	Selar crumenophthalmus	0.0321
Indo-pacific sailfish	Istiophorus platypterus	0.0311
Mackerel	Rastrelliger spp.	0.0222
Mahi-mahi/common dolphinfish	Coryphaena hippurus	0.0044
Bali sardinella	Sardinella lemuru	0.0042
Torpedo scad	Megalaspis cordyla	0.0040
Dorab wolf herring	Chirocentrus dorab	0.0012