



Te Uma Ni Ika

NUI COASTAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLAN

2024 - 2027



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Foreword



The Canoe that belongs to master fishermen of the reefs.

A canoe is a wooden medium of transport used by a fisher for fishing.

A master fisherman is an expert in all kinds of fishing methods from the coastline further off to the deep blue ocean.

Coral reef is habitat and a living environment to all marine organisms such as reef finfish, algae and corals.

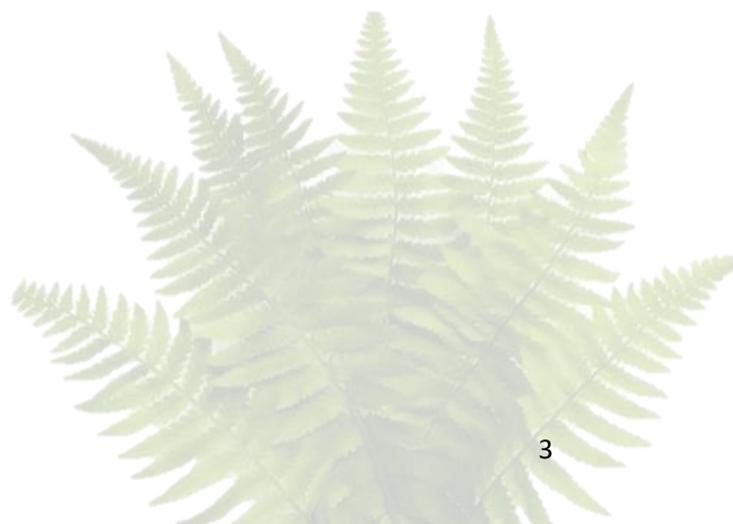
Better livelihoods, food security and economic returns would be earned for families and the entire community.

My sincere gratitude and appreciation to the Tuvalu Fisheries Department with the extensive support for delivering educational awareness and new ideas in sustaining the existence of our coral reefs and resources for all generations to come. I hereby present “Te Uma Ni Ika”, our coastal fisheries management plan 2024-2027.

Fakafetai Lasi

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Uele Paape'.

Uele Paape
Pulefenua Nui



Statement from the Minister



The idea to develop fisheries management plans for the outer islands of Tuvalu came to light in 2021 as a result of the respective Island Strategic Plans that highlight fisheries as a key priority area.

In 2022, the Tuvalu Fisheries Department (the Department) commenced its work to collect fisheries information through a series of consultations with the outer islands' communities. A second series of consultations was held in the following year to validate the information collected previously. The Department also found that these communities find great value in having a management plan that provides guidance in their aspirations to sustainably manage and improve their coastal fisheries.

In light of the results from these consultations, the Department started to draft and formulate the different fisheries management plans for all the outer islands and to align them with the key objectives of existing plans like *Te Kete* (Tuvalu National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2021-2030), Tuvalu Fisheries Corporate Plan 2023-2025, and the respective Island Strategic Plans.

The successful management of each island's coastal fisheries resources lies heavily in the hands of the Falekaupule, Kaupule, and the people on the island. The Department will stand ready to provide technical and also partly financial assistance to each island community as requested.

Throughout the years, most of the work and services provided by the Department's Coastal Fisheries Section has contributed to the development process of the fisheries management plans. But these efforts would have been impossible without the continued support and financial assistance provided by our donor partners, for which I share my profound gratitude and appreciation – thank you!

I would like to express my sincere thanks to all the island communities in the outer islands, from the Falekaupule, the Kaupule, to groups of women, youth, and fishermen, for their continued support and trusting us to invest in this program. I look forward to your future cooperation in implementing this plan.

Also, *fakafetai lasi* to the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade for the financial and technical support of this work through the Tuvalu Fisheries Support Programme. I would also like to acknowledge the external review by the Pacific Community (SPC) and New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries.

Lastly, my big *fakafetai lasi* to all staff of the Tuvalu Fisheries Department for their tireless efforts in achieving this important task.



Hon. Sa'aga Talu Teafa

Minister for Natural Resources Development

This plan comes into effect on the day it is signed and approved.

Signed on this 16th day of August 2024

Photograph credits

WanTech, Lotokufaki Kaitu



Definitions

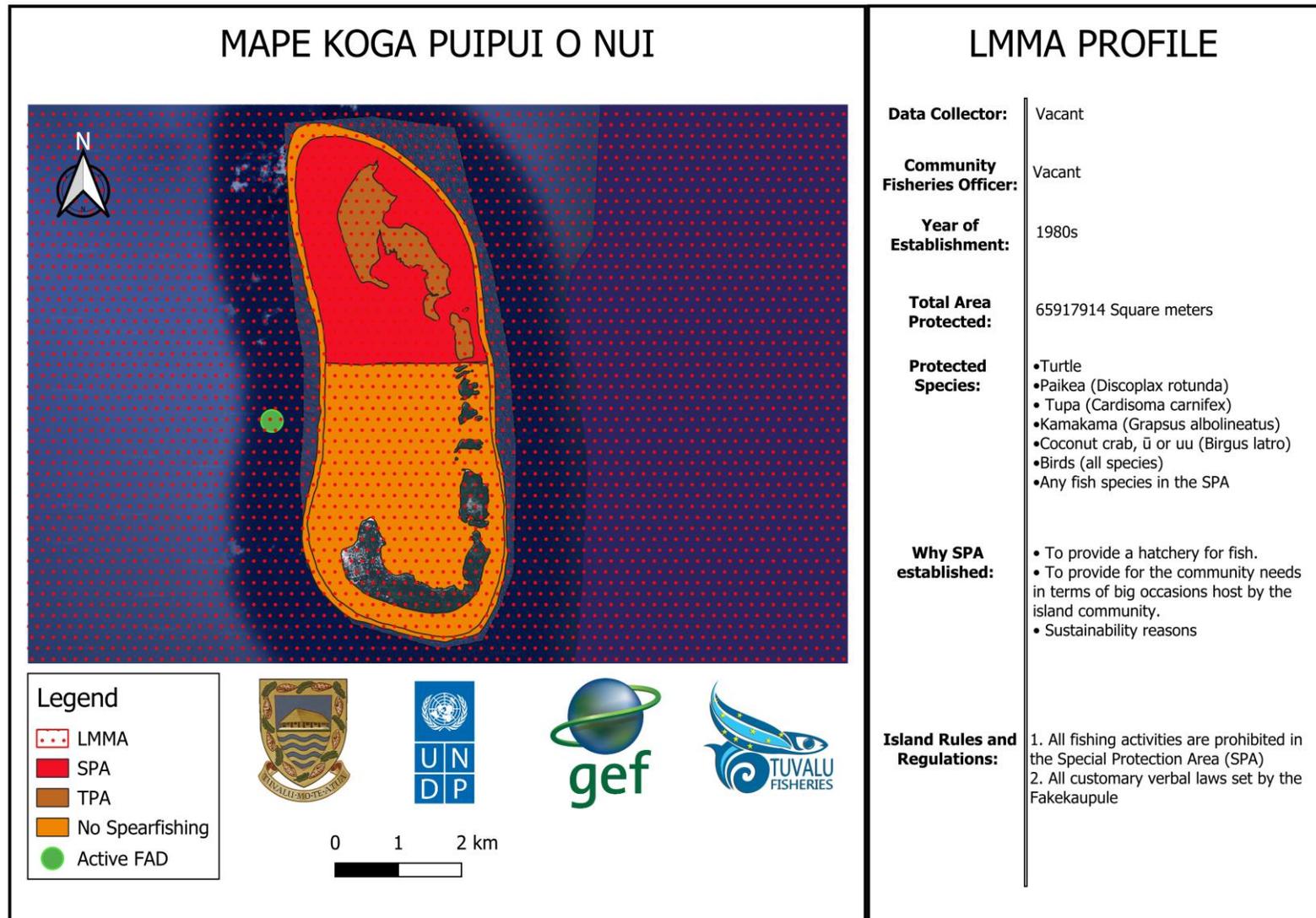
Unless otherwise expressed, words and expressions used in this plan have the same meaning as defined in the Marine Resources Act 2006 and Falekaupule Act 2008.

Aquaculture	The cultivation, propagation or farming of fish, whether from eggs, spawn, spat or seed, including rearing fish lawfully taken from the wild or lawfully imported into the country, or by other similar process
Baseline	The low-water line of the seaward side of the reef fringing the coast of any part of Tuvalu or bounding any lagoon waters adjacent to any part of the coast, or where a reef is not present, the low-waterline of the coast itself
Bye-law	A local law made by a specific island Falekaupule or as defined in the Falekaupule Act 2008
Creel Survey	A method to collect coastal fisheries data by interviewing fishers about the catch they have landed and their effort (i.e., fishing method and how long they have spent fishing)
FAD	A Fish Aggregating Device, and includes any floating object, whether anchored or drifting, used for the purpose of aggregating fish
Fish	Any marine or aquatic animal or plant, whether piscine or not, and includes shellfish, crustaceans, sponges, holothurians (beche-de-mer), sea urchins and turtles and their eggs
Gleaning	The hand gathering of fish from the intertidal zone
Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA)	An area of nearshore waters and coastal resources out to 12 nautical miles that is largely or wholly managed at a local level by the coastal communities, land-owning groups, partner organisations, and/or collaborative government representatives who reside or are based in the immediate area
Special Protected Area (SPA)	A Special Protected Area within the LMMA under the Falekaupule area
Territorial Sea	that part of the sea adjacent to the coast of any island of Tuvalu that is within the 12 nautical miles measured from the baseline
Traditional Fishing Knowledge	Knowledge or practices passed down from generation to generation that form part of the traditions or heritage of communities
Traditional Fishing Methods	Practices related to small-scale commercial or subsistence fishing methods that have been passed down from previous generations

Abbreviations

LMMA	Locally Managed Marine Area
SPA	Special Protected Area
TFD	Tuvalu Fisheries Department
FAD	Fish Aggregating Device

Figure 1. Map of Nui



Part 1: Introduction

1.1 Why do we need a Nui Coastal Fisheries Management Plan?

The Nui community relies heavily on its coastal fisheries resources for their livelihoods. Reef finfish and invertebrates serve as a primary source of food for subsistence purposes, as well as supporting a small-scale commercial fishery. Our community has long relied on these important coastal fisheries for our food security and economic well-being. Traditional fishing methods, which are particularly important for women on the island, include:

1. **kaee**, the use a hook-like stick or steel to pull out fish from a hole;
2. **sisi kalo** - targeting **nao** (*Mulloidichthys vanicolensis*)/**loaloa** or **kipakipa**;
3. **kibee** - reef scoop net;
4. casting net;
5. coop net fishing;
6. **keli kasi**/digging bivalves; and
7. gleaning **alili** (*Turbo setosus* or *Turbo argyrostomus*).

Recognizing the importance of conservation and sustainable management of our coastal fisheries resources, our community is taking an active role in the management process. We are concerned about the well-being of future generations and the need to ensure that there will be enough resources available to support subsistence and small-scale fisheries in the long-term.

We have developed the Nui Coastal Fisheries Management Plan (the Plan) to provide a framework for our community to manage and develop coastal resources sustainably. By taking a proactive approach and working together as a community, we hope to ensure the long-term viability of our coastal resources and the well-being of our community as a whole.

1.2 Scope

This Plan applies to the area of authority of the Nui Falekaupule, Nui Atoll under the Falekaupule Act 2008. This is the Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA), which includes the lagoons, coastal, and all other waters extending out 12 nautical miles from the baseline. This Plan includes all coastal fisheries, and aquaculture and fisheries related activities within the LMMA, including traditional fishing. These areas comprise the locally managed marine areas (LMMA) for Nui.

This Plan does not include pelagic and oceanic fisheries.

1.3 Goal

An abundant coastal fishery in Nui, where all community stakeholders are involved and manage it sustainably for food security, improved livelihoods, and economic growth.

1.4 Policy and legislation

This Plan is aligned to the:

- Te Kete National Strategy for Sustainable Development (2021-2030)
- Ana Pomaneka Nui II, Island Strategic Plan (2021-2024)
- Tuvalu Fisheries Department Corporate Plan (2023-2025)
- Marine Resources Act 2008
- Maritime Zones Act 2016
- Falekaupule Act 2008
- Wildlife Conservation Act 1975

The development and implementation of this Plan relies on the following core values articulated in Ana Pomaneka Nui II (2021-2024):

1. **Information, inclusivity and unity**, as symbolised in the ‘pate’ a long hand-held drum
2. **Determination, patience, stewardship and collaboration**, as embodied by traditional toddy-cutting skills
3. **Care, dedication and commitment**, which ensures harvest for all, as seen in the different talo planting methods in Nui
4. **Good management**, as exhibited by the ‘tautai’, the Nui flying fish fishers during a fishing expedition
5. **Partnership and collaboration**, as reflected in the synergy and creativity of interwoven strands as Nui women weave our unique artifacts: ‘te ilipa n Nui’ (Nui traditional fan) and ‘te kie n Nui’ (Nui traditional mat)
6. **Oneness and unity in faith**, based on Nuians’ belief in the one and only true God



Part 2: Authorities and Roles

Table 1 states the authorities and roles involved in the development and implementation of this Plan.

Specific responsibilities pertaining to the Plan's activities are outlined in the Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (Appendix I).

Table 1. Authorities and Roles

Authority	Role
1. Minister for Natural Resources Development	Approves the Coastal Fisheries Management Plan.
2. Falekaupule	Development of bye-laws, decision-making, and governance under the Falekaupule Act 2008 in relation to this Plan.
3. Kaupule	Co-ordinate implementation of the Plan, key liaison between the community and government departments, and has responsibilities to enforce and ensure compliance with management measures and rules under the Plan.
4. Coastal Fisheries Management Committee	Oversee the implementation and progress of the Plan. Work with the community, Tuvalu Fisheries Department, and other agencies to ensure timely implementation of the Plan, including provision of annual progress reports.
5. Fishermen's Association	Represent fishers' rights and interests, FAD maintenance, and provide fisheries information.
6. Women's Association	Represent women's rights and interests in the fishery especially with gleaning and rod fishing, post-harvest activities, and raising awareness.
7. Youth Association	Represent youth's rights and interests in the fishery, coordinate social participation in community events, and raising awareness.
8. Tuvalu Fisheries Department	Provide technical and financial assistance where appropriate, support and co-ordinate aquaculture and fisheries-related activities, and implement national plans and strategies.
9. Department of Environment	Assist with technical and financial assistance, and implement other relevant national plans and strategies.
10. Non-Government Organisations (NGOs)	Assist with technical and financial assistance.

Part 3: Status of the Fishery

The people of Nui heavily rely on their coastal fisheries for food security and livelihoods (approximately 74% of the recorded catch). Among the coastal catch records, *Acanthurus triostegus* (locally known as Manini or Koinava), *Myripristis pralinia* (Malau puku), and *Epinephelus macrospilos* (Gatala fapuku) are the most frequently landed species (Table 2). Fishers typically use gill nets, reef scoop nets, rod fishing and bait jigging to catch coastal fish.

Table 2: Most frequently landed coastal species in Nui based on creel surveys conducted from 2016 to 2022

	Coastal Species*	Local Name	Family	Number	Total Weight (kg)	Fishing methods used
1	<i>Acanthurus triostegus</i>	Manini, Koinava	Acanthuridae	1130	220	Gillnetting; Reef scoop net; Hand spearfishing
2	<i>Myripristis pralinia?</i>	Malau puku	Holocentridae	211	20	Rod fishing; Bait jigging; Vae pagapaga
3	<i>Epinephelus macrospilos</i>	Gatala, fapuku	Serranidae	133	52	Rod fishing; Bait jigging; Hand line fishing; Reef scoop net; Seu gatala; Deep sea
4	<i>Crenimugil crenilabis</i>	Kanase	Mugilidae	116	47	Rod fishing; Casting net; Reef scoop net
5	<i>Liza vaigiensis</i>	Kafakafa	Mugilidae	110	30	Rod fishing; Casting net; Reef scoop net
6	<i>Hipposcarus longiceps</i>	Ulafi	Scaridae	107	55	Sili; Rod fishing; Hand Line fishing; Reef scoop net; Kae; Crevices Reef scoop
7	<i>Lutjanus fulvus</i>	Tagau, Takape	Lutjanidae	96	37	Rod fishing; Hand Line Fishing; Bait jigging
8	<i>Lethrinus obsoletus</i>	Tanutanu	Lethrinidae	96	26	Rod fishing; Hand Line Fishing; Bait jigging
9	<i>Gerres oblongus</i>	Matu	Gerridae	89	14	Kibe; Hand Line Fishing; Tepotepon(ukuuku)
10	<i>Liza macrolepis</i>	Kafakafa	Mugilidae	75	11	Rod fishing
11	<i>Parupeneus cyclostomus</i>	Kaivete piniki	Mullidae	74	12	Rod fishing; Seuseu; Casting net; Reef scoop net
12	<i>Lutjanus monostigma</i>	Taiva	Lutjanidae	74	19	Rod fishing; Seuseu; Casting net; Reef scoop net
13	<i>Parupeneus barberinus</i>	Malili, Kaivete	Mullidae	73	13	Rod fishing; Seuseu; Casting net; Reef scoop net
14	<i>Acanthurus blochii</i>	Kapalagi, Maa	Acanthuridae	61	35	Rod fishing; Seuseu; Casting net; Reef scoop net
15	<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Tagau	Lutjanidae	49	7	Rod fishing; Seuseu; Casting net; Reef scoop net

*Other fish species are listed in Appendix II

Recent Creel Survey Reports indicate overall status of Nui's coastal fisheries resources has been poor, with an average of 40% of the fish caught being undersized (2015 – 2022, Figure 2). This is above the national average of 36%. Ideally, no undersize fish should be landed, hence management actions is necessary to reduce catch of undersize fish and this would lead to improvements in the resources.

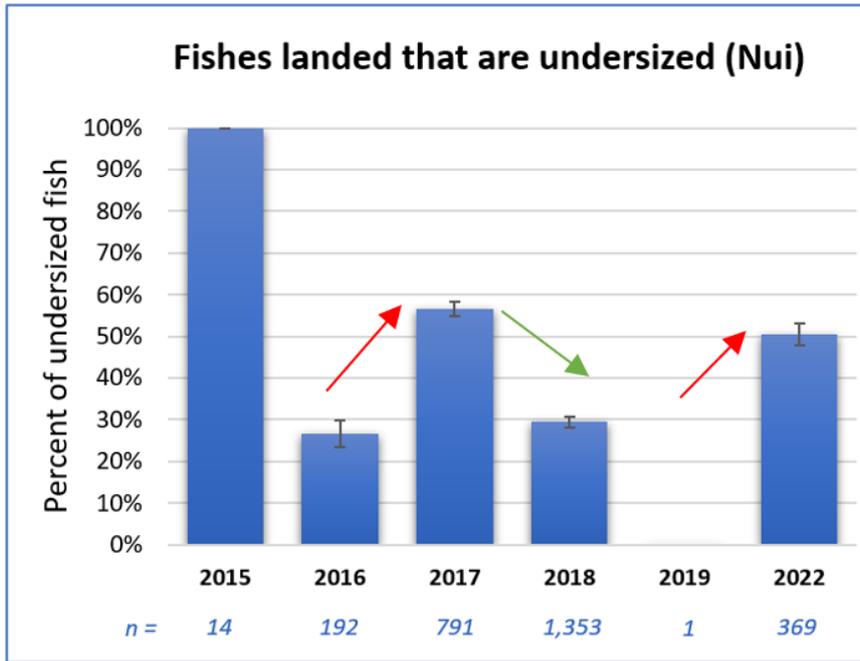


Figure 2. Percentage of fishes being landed undersized by year. The sample size (n) is reported in blue. Green arrow = good trend red arrow = bad trend. There was only one coastal creel survey recorded in 2019, and no data in 2020 and 2021 to properly assess trends.

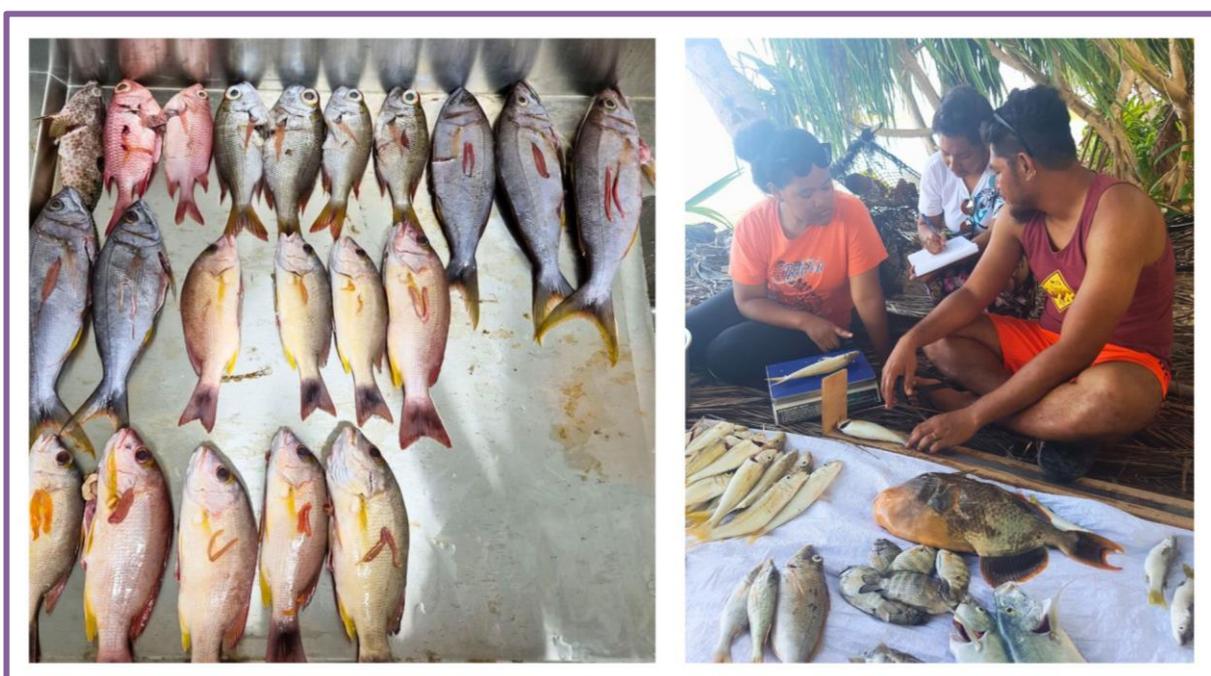


Part 4: Objectives and Strategies: What we want to achieve

This Plan focuses on conservation and sustainable management of Nui's coastal marine resources to promote food security, improve livelihoods, and preserve traditional fishing practices.

Table 3. Management objectives and strategies

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<p><i>1. To conserve and replenish Nui's reef resources</i></p>	<p><i>1.1 Investigate new management measures (minimum size limits, mesh size restrictions, and seasonal closure) for key coastal species.</i></p> <p><i>1.2 Strengthen compliance of Nui conservation areas</i></p>
<p><i>2. To enhance food security and livelihood</i></p>	<p><i>2.1 Promote the use of alternative livelihoods (local handicraft) for small scale business.</i></p> <p><i>2.2 Investigate opportunities for aquaculture.</i></p> <p><i>2.3 Upskill fishers in welding aluminium and maintenance of outboard motors.</i></p> <p><i>2.4 Strengthen management of existing FAD program.</i></p>
<p><i>3. To preserve Nui's traditional fisheries knowledge and practices</i></p>	<p><i>3.1 Develop community skills (including women and youth) on traditional fishing methods.</i></p> <p><i>3.2 Develop material to document traditional fishing knowledge.</i></p> <p><i>3.3 Promote the use of traditional fishing methods (for certain species).</i></p>



Part 5: Management Measures

The following management measures will be implemented to sustainably manage our coastal fisheries resources.

These measures will be given legal effect through the national coastal fisheries regulations and bye-laws in accordance with the Marine Resources Act 2008 and Falekaupule Act 2008.

Management Measures	
1	All fishing activities in the Special Protection Area are strictly prohibited.
2	Spearfishing in any area of the Locally Managed Marine Area is strictly prohibited.
3	Harvesting of turtles by any means is strictly prohibited except when catching with bare hands.
4	Harvesting nested-female turtles on Terikiai Islet is strictly prohibited.
5	Harvesting turtles at night from fore reef landward using torches or lights is strictly prohibited.
6	Gillnetting around lagoonal patch reefs is strictly prohibited.
7	Gillnetting is strictly prohibited.
8	The use of fishing nets with a mesh size 2 inches or less is strictly prohibited.
9	Scoop net fishing in the lagoon is strictly prohibited.

Part 6: Review & Amendment

The Plan will be effective for three years (2024-2027) following date of approval by the Minister for Natural Resources Development.

A mid-term review will be conducted before the end of 2026, during which minor adjustments may be made to ensure the successful implementation of the Plan. An end-of-term review will take place by the end of 2027. The review will evaluate the current Plan and provide up-to-date scientific information for the drafting of the next plan.

The Fisheries Management Committee will produce an annual report on the status of the Plan, working together with the Kaupule Secretary.

Part 7: Funding Strategy for the Plan

The activities outlined in this Plan will be supported by a combination of funding sources to ensure sustainability and self-reliance.

Communities will not solely depend on government funds. Instead, they will also utilise their island budgets and the Vessel Day Scheme community funds allocated to each Kaupule. Additionally, external financial assistance may be sought through funding proposals and collaboration with ongoing projects supported by external partners. This diversified funding approach will enhance the effectiveness and resilience of the activities stated in this Plan.



Appendix I: Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Strategies	Actions	Responsibilities	Resources	Timeline	Indicators	Target	Progress	Reporting	Risks
Objective 1: To conserve and replenish Nui’s reef resources									
Strategy 1.1: Investigate new management measures (minimum size limits, mesh size restrictions, and seasonal closure) for key coastal species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct and collect relevant biological information for review for key coastal species (Pave, inai, koinawa, guiau, ikali, paneava/milkfish, maiava/Siganus argenteus) 	Coastal Section, TFD in collaboration with Nui community	Nui Community	2024	Falekaupule meeting minutes Size limit study report	Key reef species identified by Nui community Size limit study completed	Planned	Nui Kaupule, community and TFD	Limited capacity / funds
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce a report with recommendation on potential new measures 		2025	Report published		Planned			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and regulate new management measures 		2025			Planned			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct community awareness on management measures 		2024 -27	Community consultation delivered		Planned	Limited support from the community		
Strategy 1.2: Strengthen compliance of Nui conservation areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a fisheries compliance position 	Coastal Section, TFD in collaboration with Nui Kaupule	Nui Kaupule Nui Falekaupule	2024	Minutes of Nui Kaupule & Nui Falekaupule meetings	Fisheries compliance officer post created	Planned		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit the fisheries compliance officer 		Tuvalu Fisheries Department	2025	Fisheries compliance officer's post advertisement	Fisheries compliance officer recruited	Planned	Nui Kaupule, community and TFD	Lack of funding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct awareness of purse-seine operation in the LMMA (request from the community) 		Fisheries Compliance Officer	2025	Billboards e-copy	Awareness operation conducted	Planned		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up LMMA/SPA billboards showing rules and regulations for the public awareness 			2025		LMMA/SPA Billboards been set up	Planned		
Objective 2: To enhance food security and livelihood									
Strategy 2.1: Promote the use of alternative livelihoods (local handicraft) for small scale business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit a formal request to TFD 	Coastal Section, TFD in collaboration with Nui Kaupule, Local experts and Nui CFMC	Nui Kaupule Nui Kaupule Secretary	2024	Copy of formal requests Training workshop report	Formal requests drafted and sent to relevant authorities	Planned	Nui Kaupule, community and TFD	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop, facilitate and conduct training program on local handicrafts 		Tuvalu Fisheries Department	2025		Training workshop delivered	Planned		Lack of funding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop, facilitate and conduct training program on small scale fishing business 		Local and foreign technical experts	2025		Training workshop delivered	Planned		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the feasibility of establishing Nui Municipal Market 		Training materials	2026			Planned		Lack of staff and equipment resources

Strategy 2.2: Investigate opportunities for aquaculture (milkfish)	• Submit a formal request to TFD	Coastal Section, TFD in collaboration with SPC/FAO	Nui Kaupule Tuvalu Fisheries Department Milkfish expert	2024	Copy of formal request		Planned	Nui Kaupule, community and TFD	
	• Submit a request to the Pacific Community for a milkfish specialist			2024			Planned		Lack of funding
	• Conduct a feasibility study on milkfish opportunities			2025-26	Copy of formal request Milkfish feasibility study report	Formal request drafted and sent to respective authority Milkfish feasibility study completed	Planned		Lack of staff and equipment resources
Strategy 2.3: Up skill fishers in welding aluminum and maintenance of outboard motors	• Submit formal request to TFD	Tuvalu Fisheries Department	Nui community Tuvalu Fisheries Department	2024		Formal request drafted and sent to respective authorities	Planned	Nui Kaupule, community and TFD	Lack of funding
	• Conduct training program on welding maintenance of outboard motors			2024	Copy of formal request Training report	Training delivered	Planned		Lack of human and equipment resources
Strategy 2.4: Strengthen management of existing FAD program	• Evaluate existing FAD program to confirm the need for maintenance and additional FADs	Operation and Development, TFD	Nui Kaupule Nui Fishermen Association	2024-25	Copy of formal request Training report	Copy of formal request drafted and sent to respective authority	Planned	Nui Kaupule, community and TFD	Lack of funding
	• Conduct workshop with fishermen on FAD maintenance			2025-26	FAD Deployment Report	FAD technical training delivered FADs deployed in Nui	Planned		Lack of staff and equipment resources

Objective 3: To preserve Nui's traditional fisheries knowledge and practices									
Strategy 3.1: Develop community skills (including women and youth) on traditional fishing methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a community awareness program on traditional fishing methods 	Coastal Section, TFD in collaboration with Nui Kaupule and Nui CFMC	Nui Kaupule Nui Community Tuvalu Fisheries Department Local experts Nui CFMC	2024-25	Timetable for awareness program developed Training workshops conducted and report published and shared	Training workshops on traditional fishing methods undertaken The whole community participated and knowledge improved	Planned	Nui Kaupule, community and TFD	Lack of funding Lack of staff and equipment resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct training workshops with the community 		2025-27						
Strategy 3.2: Develop material to document traditional fishing knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a household survey on traditional fishing knowledge 	Coastal Section, TFD in collaboration with Nui community	Tuvalu Fisheries Department Nui Kaupule Nui community	2025	Household survey report published and shared Video documentary produced and shared Database developed and information recorded	Household survey on traditional fishing knowledge conducted Video documentary produced and shared with community Database for storing traditional fishing	Planned	Nui Kaupule, community and TFD	Lack of funding Lack of staff and equipment resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce a video documentary on traditional fishing knowledge and methods 			Metronome trips 2025-26					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record and develop a database on traditional fishing 			2025- 27 (during traditional fishing methods trainings)					

						knowledge developed			
Strategy 3.3 Promote the use of traditional fishing methods (for certain species)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek endorsement from Falekaupule on new restrictions on the use of non-traditional fishing methods 	Coastal Section, TFD in collaboration with Nui Kaupule	Nui Kaupule Nui Falekaupule Tuvalu Fisheries Department	2024	Endorsement minutes of the Falekaupule assembly recorded Report on investigation published Restrictions adopted in the next Nui CFMP (2028-2031)	Restrictions of non-traditional fishing methods endorsed by Falekaupule Restricted non-traditional fishing methods adopted in the next CFMP (2028-2031)	Planned	Nui Kaupule, community, TFD	Lack of funding Lack of staff and equipment resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the use of restrictions on non-traditional fishing methods 			2025					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement new restrictions on non-traditional fishing methods 			2026					

Appendix II: Nui landings reported from creel surveys (2016-2022)

	Species	Local Name	Family	Weight (kg)	Number landed
1	<i>Abudefduf saxatilis</i>	Mutumutu	Pomacentridae	7.84	40
2	<i>Abudefduf septemfasciatus</i>	Mutumutu	Pomacentridae	0.07	1
3	<i>Abudefduf vaigiensis</i>	Mutumutu	Pomacentridae	0.09	1
4	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	Paala	Scombridae	241.89	30
5	<i>Acanthurus blochii</i>	Kapalagi, Maa	Acanthuridae	35.24	61
6	<i>Acanthurus leucocheilus</i>	Pone	Acanthuridae	0.40	4
7	<i>Acanthurus leucopareius</i>	Maono	Acanthuridae	0.98	9
8	<i>Acanthurus lineatus</i>	Ponelolo, Alogo, Pone hamao	Acanthuridae	0.33	5
9	<i>Acanthurus maculiceps</i>		Acanthuridae	2.16	12
10	<i>Acanthurus triostegus</i>	Manini, Koinava	Acanthuridae	72.20	853
11	<i>Albula glossodonta</i>	Kiokio	Albulidae	3.28	3
12	<i>Aphareus furca</i>	Palusega, Kotua, Taelepe, Takuoga	Lutjanidae	2.10	8
13	<i>Arothron hispid</i>	sue (Ff) hue (Nm), punÄ« (Nui)	Tetraodontidae	2.53	5
14	Balistidae spp	Sumu	Balistidae	6.30	72
15	<i>Bothus mancus</i>	Ali, Ilipapa	Bothidae	0.11	1
16	<i>Carangoides fulvogttatus</i>	Lupolupo	Carangidae	0.27	5
17	<i>Carangoides plagiotaenia</i>	Aseu uluuli	Carangidae	0.88	2
18	<i>Caranx ignobilis</i>	Tino ulua (Ige), Lupo (small), Aseu (med); Mea tal	Carangidae	26.85	46
19	<i>Caranx melampygus</i>	Aseu, Ulua, Fuaika	Carangidae	26.65	69
20	<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i>	Teu	Carangidae	25.60	32
21	<i>Carcharhinus leucus</i>	Mago	Carcharhinidae	6.94	4
22	<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>	Mago	Carcharhinidae	31.33	5
23	<i>Carcharhinus melanopterus</i>	Mago	Carcharhinidae	2.44	1
24	<i>Cephalopholis argus</i>	Loi	Serranidae	1.53	3
25	<i>Cephalopholis leopardus</i>	Mataele (Ff, Nm)	Serranidae	0.10	1
26	<i>Cephalopholis miniata</i>	Pula (Ff, Nm), pula kula (Ff)	Serranidae	0.26	1
27	<i>Cephalopholis sexmaculata</i>	Mataele	Serranidae	0.16	1

28	<i>Cephalopholis sonnerati</i>	Pula (Ff, Nm)	Serranidae	0.78	2
29	<i>Cephalopholis urodeta</i>	Mataele	Serranidae	0.20	1
30	<i>Chaetodon auriga</i>	Laulofou	Chaetodontidae	0.23	4
31	<i>Chaetodon lunula</i>	Moepepe	Chaetodontidae	0.50	1
32	<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Paneava, Awa	Chanidae	4.97	4
33	<i>Cheilinus fasciatus</i>	Gole	Labridae	0.20	1
34	<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	Tagafa	Labridae	11.26	3
35	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Fonu telaa	Cheloniidae	245.00	4
36	<i>Chlorurus (Scarus) microrhino</i>	Laea	Scaridae	3.90	9
37	<i>Crenimugil crenilabis</i>	Kanase	Mugilidae	45.05	114
38	<i>Ctenochaetus marginatus</i>	Pone uli	Acanthuridae	0.02	1
39	<i>Ctenochaetus striatus</i>	Pone uli	Acanthuridae	0.17	2
40	<i>Decapterus macarellus</i>	Atule	Carangidae	2.80	14
41	<i>Diodon hystrix</i>	Tautau, Tautu	Diodontidae	0.15	1
42	<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	Kami, Kamai	Carangidae	47.80	18
43	<i>Enchelynassa canina</i>	Pusi (Ff)	Muraenidae	1.17	4
44	<i>Epinephelus chlorostigma</i>		Serranidae	0.18	1
45	<i>Epinephelus fuscoguttatus</i>	Munua	Serranidae	9.31	2
46	<i>Epinephelus longispinis</i>	Gatala moeo	Serranidae	1.20	3
47	<i>Epinephelus macrospilos</i>	Gatala (Ff), fĀpuku (Nm)	Serranidae	51.61	133
48	<i>Epinephelus maculatus</i>	Fapuku	Serranidae	1.38	2
49	<i>Epinephelus merra</i>	Gatalaliki	Serranidae	0.99	8
50	<i>Epinephelus miliaris</i>	Gatala	Serranidae	1.10	1
51	<i>Epinephelus polyphkadion</i>	Gatala (one dot)	Serranidae	1.68	3
52	<i>Epinephelus spilotoceps</i>	Gatala (Ff, Nm)	Serranidae	1.02	2
53	<i>Epinephelus tauvina</i>	Eve	Serranidae	0.52	1
54	<i>Exocoetus volitans</i>	Isave, Sasave	Exocoetidae	110.28	383
55	<i>Fistularia commersonii</i>	Taotaoama	Fistulariidae	0.24	1
56	<i>Gerres oblongus</i>	Matu (Ff, Nm)	Gerridae	13.70	86
57	<i>Gerres oyena</i>	Matu (Ff, Nm, Nf, Nl, Vt), matu papa (Ff), te nini	Gerridae	3.22	15

58	<i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i>	Filu, Fua'ala'ala, Fuaika, Kautea, Pakeva	Carangidae	0.28	1
59	<i>Gnathodentex aureolineatus</i>	Mu	Lethrinidae	1.00	1
60	<i>Grammatorcynus bilineatus</i>	Tavatava	Scombridae	0.52	1
61	<i>Gymnothorax buroensis</i>	Puhi (Nm)	Muraenidae	1.75	3
62	<i>Gymnothorax flavimarginatus</i>	Pusi kula (Ff), puhi (Nm), pusi oso (NB), pusi uli	Muraenidae	0.64	1
63	<i>Hemiramphus far</i>		Hemiramphidae	0.37	5
64	<i>Hemiramphus sp</i>	Ise	Hemiramphidae	0.69	19
65	<i>Hipposcarus longiceps</i>	Ulafi	Scaridae	46.33	90
66	HOLOCENTRIDAE spp	Talakisi, Malau, Tamalau	Holocentridae	0.56	7
67	<i>Hyporhamphus dussumieri</i>	Ise, ise lafa - lg (Ff), tute poto (Nm)	Hemiramphidae	0.25	5
68	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Atu	Scombridae	109.42	36
69	<i>Kuhlia mugil</i>	Safole	Kuhliidae	2.29	4
70	<i>Kyphosus bigubbus</i>	Nanue	Kyphosidae	2.10	6
71	<i>Kyphosus cinerascens</i>	Nanue	Kyphosidae	14.18	42
72	<i>Kyphosus vaigiensis</i>	Nanue (Ff, Nm)	Kyphosidae	7.25	19
73	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Fonu uli	Cheloniidae	46.20	2
74	<i>Lethrinus erythracanthus</i>	Saputu	Lethrinidae	4.23	9
75	<i>Lethrinus harak</i>	Noto	Lethrinidae	6.97	17
76	<i>Lethrinus miniatus</i>	Noto	Lethrinidae	0.27	1
77	<i>Lethrinus obsoletus</i>	Tanutanu	Lethrinidae	26.15	96
78	<i>Lethrinus olivaceus</i>		Lethrinidae	1.16	1
79	<i>Lethrinus variegatus</i>	Noto, Tanutanu	Lethrinidae	2.31	6
80	<i>Lethrinus xanthochilus</i>	Tanutanu	Lethrinidae	1.86	2
81	<i>Liza macrolepis</i>	Kafakafa	Mugilidae	10.56	72
82	<i>Liza vaigiensis</i>	Kafakafa	Mugilidae	25.02	97
83	<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Tagau	Lutjanidae	7.21	49
84	<i>Lutjanus bohar</i>	Fakamea, Fagamea	Lutjanidae	3.16	4
85	<i>Lutjanus fulvus</i>	Tagau, Takape	Lutjanidae	36.95	95
86	<i>Lutjanus gibbus</i>	Taea	Lutjanidae	8.44	23
87	<i>Lutjanus kasmira</i>	Savane	Lutjanidae	5.60	10

88	<i>Lutjanus monostigma</i>	Taiva	Lutjanidae	16.64	63
89	<i>Macolor niger</i>	Makala	Lutjanidae	1.80	1
90	<i>Monotaxis grandoculis</i>	Muu, Mufala	Lethrinidae	5.66	12
91	MULLIDAE spp	Vete, Teve, Kaivete, Kalo, Sikumanuau	Mullidae	5.86	42
92	<i>Mulloidichthys flavolineatus</i>	Kaivete selesega	Mullidae	4.07	14
93	<i>Myripristis amaena</i>	Malau	Holocentridae	3.16	19
94	<i>Myripristis kuntee</i>	Malau	Holocentridae	0.25	3
95	<i>Myripristis murdjan</i>	Malau	Holocentridae	9.81	24
96	<i>Myripristis pralinia?</i>	Malau puku	Holocentridae	20.36	211
97	<i>Myripristis violacea</i>	Malau	Holocentridae	0.21	1
98	<i>Naso brevirostris</i>	Pokapoka, Kosotu	Acanthuridae	1.29	4
99	<i>Naso lituratus</i>	Maninilakau	Acanthuridae	1.15	4
100	<i>Naso vlamingii</i>	Pokapoka lanulanu	Acanthuridae	1.87	4
101	<i>Neomyxus leuciscus</i>	Fuagutuloa	Mugilidae	0.70	3
102	<i>Neoniphon argenteus</i>	Talakisi	Holocentridae	1.74	17
103	<i>Neoniphon sammara</i>	Talakihi	Holocentridae	0.49	9
104	<i>Octopus cyaneus</i>	Feke	Octopodidae	5.41	13
105	<i>Panulirus longipes bispinosus</i>	Ula	Palinuridae	3.14	3
106	<i>Parupeneus barberinus</i>	Malili, Kaivete	Mullidae	8.54	72
107	<i>Parupeneus cyclostomus</i>	Kaivete piniki	Mullidae	12.23	74
108	<i>Pempheris analis</i>	Maanifi, Bronze sweeper	Pempheridae	0.71	7
109	<i>Pempheris oualensis</i>	Maanifi, Cooper sweeper	Pempheridae	0.06	1
110	<i>Platybelone argalus platyura</i>	Ise, Taotao, Kasufu	Belonidae	0.28	6
111	POMACENTRIDAE spp	Mutumutu, Moimoi	Pomacentridae	0.22	2
112	<i>Pristipomoides flavipinnis</i>	Palu sega	Lutjanidae	0.36	1
113	<i>Pseudobalistes flavimarginatus</i>	Umu	Balistidae	12.35	10
114	<i>Pterocaesio tile</i>	Ulia	Caesionidae	0.29	1
115	<i>Rhinecanthus aculeatus</i>	Sumu	Balistidae	0.47	4
116	<i>Sargocentron spiniferum</i>	Tamalau	Holocentridae	2.67	13
117	<i>Sargocentron tiere</i>	Malau gutu loa, Malua mata loa	Holocentridae	0.49	3

118	<i>Scarus oviceps</i>	Laea	Scaridae	0.43	2
119	<i>Scarus tricolor</i>	Laea	Scaridae	0.86	7
120	<i>Sphyraena barracuda</i>	Ono, Pauea	Sphyraenidae	16.97	4
121	<i>Sphyraena forsteri</i>	Taotao	Sphyraenidae	19.27	6
122	<i>Sphyraena jello?</i>	Ono, Oso, Nn	Sphyraenidae	92.57	25
123	<i>Spondylus varius</i>	Sopuu, Hopuu	Spondylidae	11.54	20
124	<i>Strombus luhuanus</i>	Panea	Strombidae	6.30	1
125	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Kasi, Takuo, Takua, Tavatava	Scombridae	232.28	55
126	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Kasi matalasi	Scombridae	37.80	3
127	<i>Trachinotus baillonii</i>	Lai	Carangidae	0.30	1
128	<i>Turbo setosus</i>	Alili	Turbinidae	0.45	7
129	<i>Tylosurus crocodilus</i>	Maliolio	Belonidae	5.20	5
130	<i>Upeneus vittatus</i>	Malili	Mullidae	0.58	2
131	<i>Uraspis helvola</i>	Filu Sp	Carangidae	3.78	6
132		inaing		1.60	1
133	(blank)			113.05	35
	Grand Total			2098.12	3644