



Laeva Ataero

NUKULAEAE COASTAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLAN 2024 - 2027

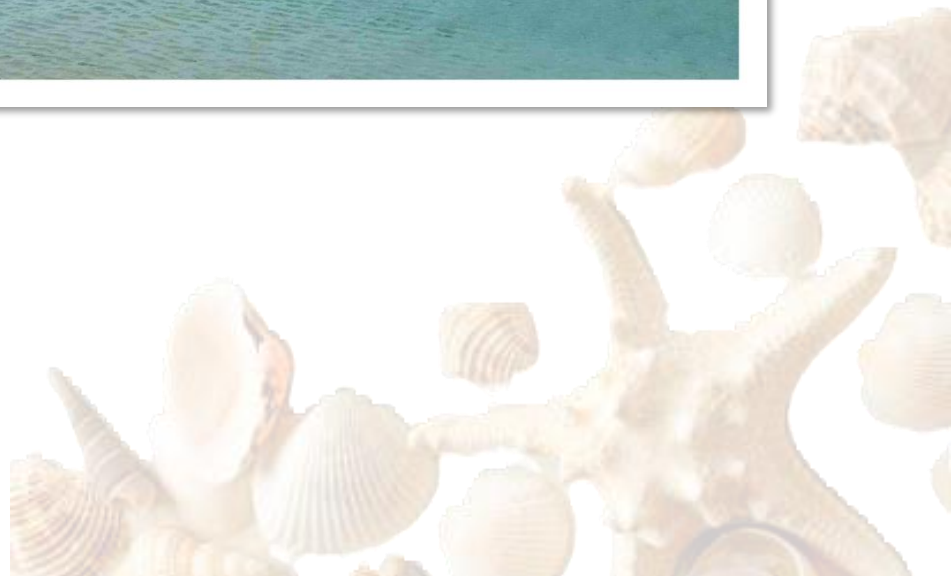


Table of Contents

Table of Contents	2
Foreword	3
Statement from the Minister	4
Definitions	6
Abbreviations	7
Part 1: Introduction	8
1.1 Why do we need a fisheries management plan?	8
1.2 Scope	8
1.3 Goal	8
1.4 Policy and legislation	8
Part 2: Authorities and Roles	10
Part 3: Status of the Fishery	11
Part 4: Objectives and Strategies: What we want to achieve	14
Part 5: Management Measures	15
Part 6: Review and Amendment	15
Part 7: Funding Strategy for the Plan	15
Appendix I: Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation	16
Appendix II: Nukulaelae landings reported from creel surveys (2015-2022)	20



Foreword



Kote manuia mo Nukulaelae I tena a taeao ite vaega taaua tenei o te maumea mai i tena kogatai io me ko te moana se tulaga e tau o fakataua i sose avanoaga e maua. Maumea maua mai te kogatai se maumea taaua e tasi tela e fakana kiei a te fenua i aso takitasi o te olaga kae mafai foki o faka maketi atu ki tua manafai ko uke. E taaua ke galue fakatasi o aofaga i loto i te palani atiake tenei a te minisituli o Maumea (Fisheries) ke paagatasi ei fanau o Nukulaelae kola e ola I luga I te fenua. Iloto ite palani tenei e fakatauaa ei te iloa mote atamai i poto mo sose fanau ke mafai o fakaaoga i aso takitasi mo tasi ei te kaiga. Ko tena uiga e isi ne vaega o ika ka se mafai o fakaoga ona ko seai se atamai I tupulaga i aso nei ke fakamaua ei a figota io me ko ika konei kola e fakasae mai I te

palani. Nukulaelae se fenua e maumea I tena kogatai kae e taaua ke tasi a poto mote atamai mo fakamaua ei a figota (ika) valevale mote olaga o ana fanau I aso takitasi. Ka mafai foki o faite mai ei te alagasene foliki ma te kaiga.

The island of Nukulaelae depends heavily on its marine resources for main source of food and protein and livelihoods. Traditional fishing knowledge and skills are of significance and need to be saved and passed onto generation to generation.

Nukulaelae has a rich marine zone, and therefore, it is very important to maintain different methods of fishing in collaboration with the Tuvalu Fisheries Department as means of daily living or for a small family income. I hereby present “Laeva Ataeao”, Nukulaelae’s coastal fisheries management plan 2024-2027.

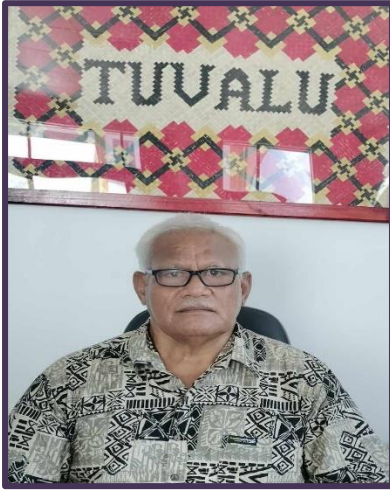
Siliva.Timo

.....

Siliva.Timo



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

Filipo Makolo, Lotokufaki Kaitu, Nukulaelae Kaupule, WanTech



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.

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
Coral bleaching	The process where the corals turn white due to various stressors, such as change in temperature, light, or nutrients
Coral Restoration	Any activity that increases the health and abundance of coral biodiversity
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)
Dive Spearfishing	A method of fishing where a person dives underwater, usually to hunt fish using a spear, which is a long pole with a sharp point
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

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

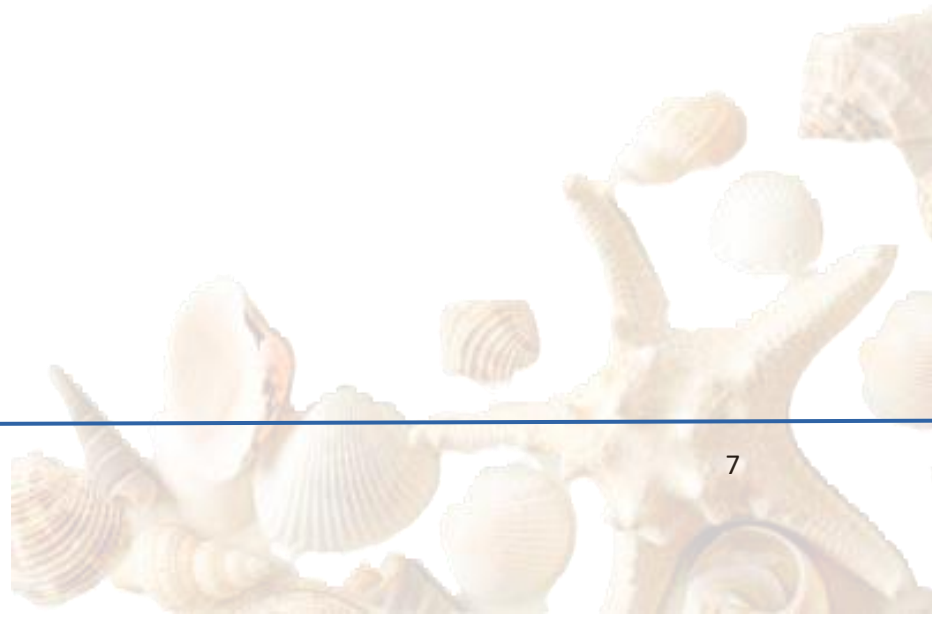
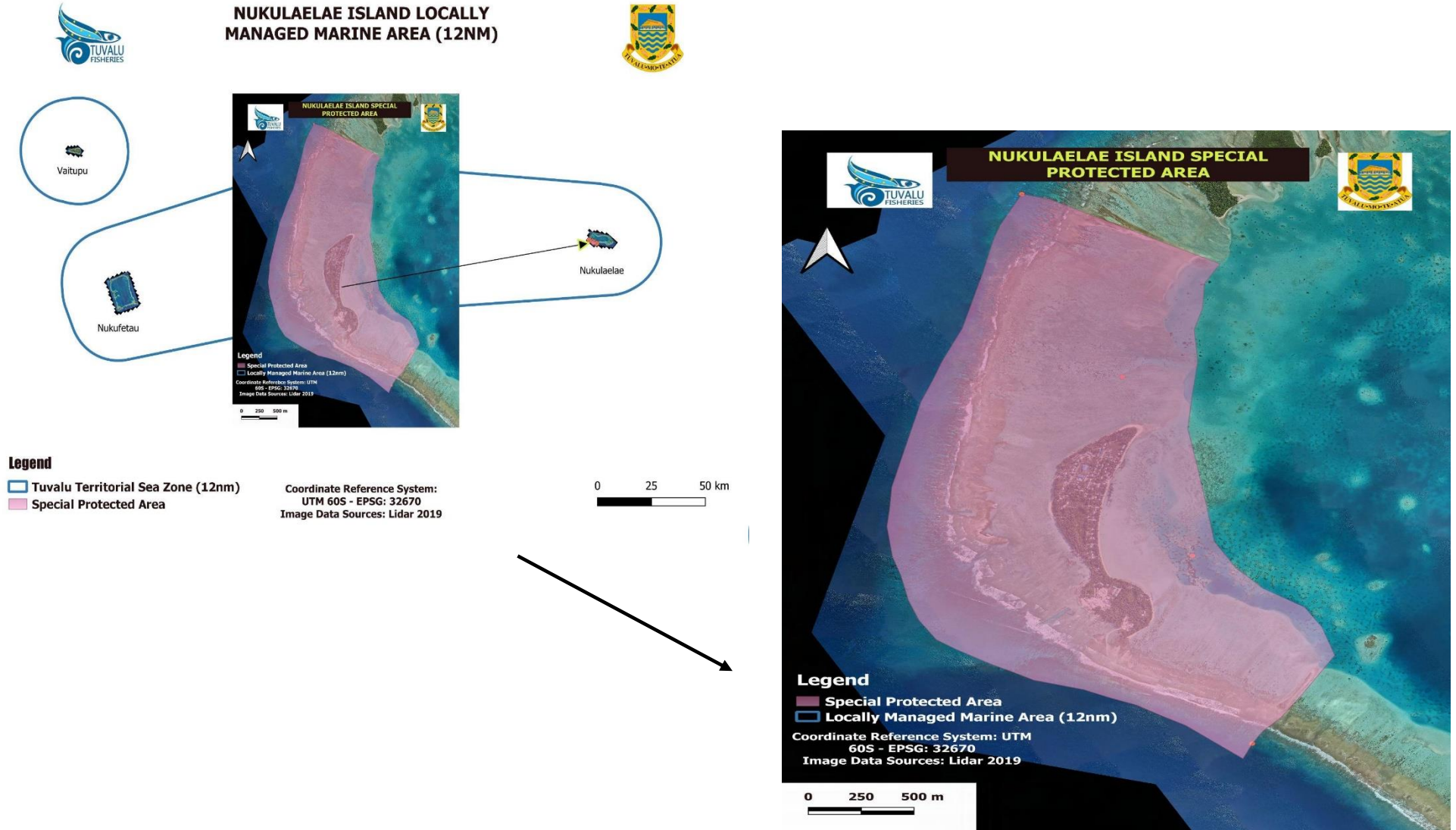


Figure 1. Map of Nukulaelae



Part 1: Introduction

1.1 Why do we need a fisheries management plan?

The people of Nukulaelae have a deep connection to the sea and its resources. In particular, the coastal fisheries play a vital role in providing the main source of food and protein for the community's daily sustenance and traditional events.

However, in recent years, the community has observed significant difficulties in catching fish compared to past years and is likely due to the impact of population increase and climate change. The community has over the years also observed the effect of climate change on fish migration due to coral bleaching on the eastern coast of the main settlement, as strong winds and storm surges frequently cause movement of sands covering coral reefs.

The people of Nukulaelae, with the support of the Tuvalu Fisheries Department (the Department), have developed this Coastal Fisheries Management Plan (the Plan) to address these issues. The Plan intends to guide the management of coastal fisheries resources, through effective collaboration between the Nukulaelae community and the Department, and aims to maintain the richness of Nukulaelae waters.

1.2 Scope

This Plan applies to the area of authority of the Nukulaelae Falekaupule 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.

This Plan does not include pelagic and oceanic fisheries

1.3 Goal

A healthy and abundant coastal fisheries resource for the future generation of Nukulaelae

1.4 Policy and legislation

This plan is aligned to the:

- Te Kete National Strategy for Sustainable Development (2021-2030)
- Kafoa III, Nukulaelae Island Strategic Plan (2021-2024)
- Tuvalu Fisheries Department Corporate Plan (2023-2025)
- Marine Resources Act 2006
- Maritime Zones Act 2012
- Falekaupule Act 2008
- Wildlife Act 1975

The implementation of this plan will follow the guiding principles set out in Kafoa III (2021-2024):

1. **Kafoa**, which refers to the strong spiritual life in all the people of Nukulaelae, which is the light of Christ.
2. **Skilful and experienced leadership**, from families, organisations, island, and church congregation. This leadership bases decisions on Christian principles.
3. **Working together**. The people of Nukulaelae work together not only with each other, but with others in the country and around the world.
4. **Honesty and a clear understanding** will underpin the development, implementation, and communication of outcomes of this plan.
5. **Communal way of life**, which reflects the unity and love of our people, and enables us to achieve our dreams.
6. **Equity for all**. There will be no discrimination to people, employment, funding, and the distribution of wealth.
7. **Monitor, decide and accomplish**. We will monitor and decide on the useful developments in fisheries stipulated in this plan. We will apply effective strategies to accomplish the activities in this Plan.



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 Nukulaelae rely heavily on their coastal fisheries for food security and livelihood (approximately 56% of the recorded catch).

Among the coastal catch records, *Lutjanus gibbus* (locally known as Taea), *Myripristis amaena* (Malau), and *Hipposcarus longiceps* (Ulafi) are the most frequently landed species (Table 2). Fishers typically use handlines, spearfishing, slow trolling, and casting nets to catch coastal fish.

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

	Coastal Species*	Local Name	Family	Number	Total Weight (kg)	Fishing methods used
1	<i>Lutjanus gibbus</i>	Taea	Lutjanidae	615	930	Handline; Spearfishing; Casting net; Deep sea; Lead jigging; Slow trolling; Lama utuutu; sisi fakatapea; tulituli
2	<i>Myripristis amaena</i>	Malau	Holocentridae	280	39	Slow trolling; Spearfishing; lama utuutu; Casting net; tulituli; sisi sau
3	<i>Hipposcarus longiceps</i>	Ulafi	Scaridae	261	330	Peitili, Matau, Lafolafo, Sana, Tili peipei, Lamautuutu, Sisi, Taa, Tulituli
4	<i>Acanthurus leucopareius</i>	Maono	Acanthuridae	173	27	Peitili, Tili peipei, Sana, Lama utuutu
5	<i>Lethrinus obsoletus</i>	Tanutanu	Lethrinidae	152	36	Lafolafo, Matau, Fakatapea, Sisi, Sana, Peitili, Tili pei, Tili peipei, Lama utuutu, Tulituli
6	<i>Acanthurus triostegus</i>	Manini, Koinava	Acanthuridae	95	7	Peitili, Tili peipei, Sana, Lama utuutu, Taa, Tulituli
7	<i>Gerres oblongus</i>	Matu	Gerridae	75	16	Sana, Lafolafo, Peitili, Tili peipei, Lama utuutu, Velovelo, Molimoli, Taa Sisi
8	<i>Epinephelus macrospilos</i>	Gatala, fapuku	Serranidae	62	13	Matau, Sana, Lama utuutu, Peitili, Tili peipei, Fakatapea, Sisi, Lafolafo, Deep sea, Suki, Taa, Tulituli

9	<i>Pseudobalistes flavimarginatus</i>	Umu	Balistidae	38	66	Laolao umu,Peitili,Tili peipei,velovelo,Sana,Fakatapea
10	<i>Epinephelus maculatus</i>	Fapuku	Serranidae	35	27	Matau,Sana,Sisi,Deepsea,Lafolafo,Molimoli,Suki,Fakatapea,Peitili,lama utuutu, suki, tulituli,taa
11	<i>Decapterus macarellus</i>	Atule	Carangidae	33	11	Futifuti,Takitaki,Sisi,Peitili,Matau,
12	<i>Naso lituratus</i>	Maninila kau	Acanthuridae	32	12	Sana,Pei tili,Tili peipei,Lama utuutu,Laolao,Taa,Tulituli,
13	<i>Liza macrolepis</i>	Kafakafa	Mugilidae	31	12	Pei tili,Tili peipei,Sana,Sisi,Lama utuutu,Tao fua,Taa
14	<i>Gnathodentex aureolineatus</i>	Mu	Lethrinidae	30	14	Peitili,Sisi,Lafolafo,Sana,Lama utuutu,Fakatapea,Taa, Tulituli
15	<i>Monotaxis grandoculis</i>	Muu, Mufala	Lethrinidae	28	12	Takitaki,Sana,Peitili,Lama utuutu,Sisi,Lafolafo,Taa,Tulituli

*Other fish species recorded by creel surveys are listed in Appendix II.

Recent Creel Survey Reports indicate overall status of Nukulaelae’s coastal fisheries resources has been poor, with an average of 49% of the fishes caught being undersized (2016 – 2022, Figure 2). This is well above the national average of 36%. Ideally, no undersize fish should be landed; hence management actions may be necessary to reduce catch of undersize fish and this would lead to improvements in the resources.



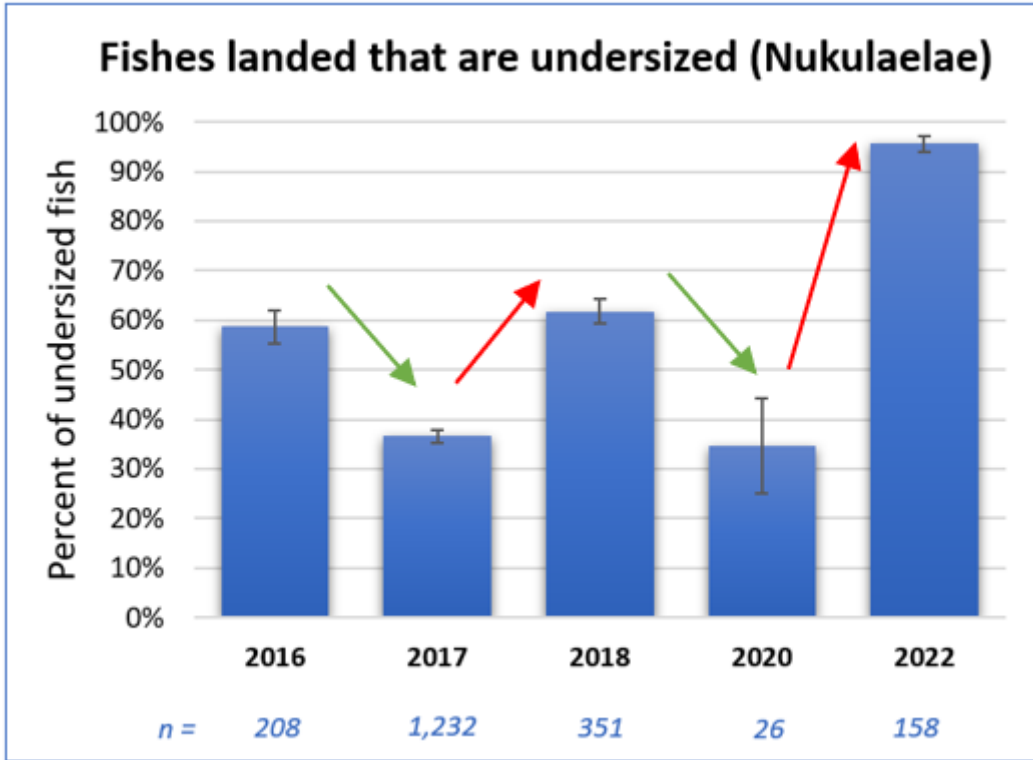


Figure 2. Percentage of fishes being landed undersized by year. The sample size (n) is reported in blue. Green arrow = good trend red arrow = bad trend. There is no coastal fisheries data recorded for 2019 and 2021 to properly assess trends.



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

We will achieve our Goal by focusing on three main objectives: enhancing marine conservation and strengthen ecosystems, reviving traditional fishing knowledge and practices and strengthening coastal fisheries management and compliance to bring back the wealth of our coastal habitat for the future generation of Nukulaelae.

Table 3: Management objectives, and strategies

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<i>1. To enhance marine conservation and strengthen ecosystems</i>	<i>1.1 Investigate coral restoration initiatives. 1.2 Increase awareness on the importance of conservation of marine habitats and biodiversity. 1.3 Develop a sustainable method for anchorage.</i>
<i>2. To revive traditional fishing knowledge and practices</i>	<i>2.1 Promote and encourage participation of community in trainings for traditional fishing knowledge and practices. 2.2 Strengthen and preserve traditional fishing knowledge.</i>
<i>3. To strengthen coastal fisheries management and compliance</i>	<i>3.1 Improve the management of coastal fisheries resources. 3.2 Strengthen compliance through awareness programs.</i>



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 inside the Special Protected Area (SPA) are strictly prohibited. This prohibition does not apply to casting rod and handline fishing . (Illegal fishing activities include harvesting of coconut crabs, net fishing, hand spear fishing, dive-spear fishing, and all other types of fishing).
2	Fishing for <i>Epinephelus maculatus</i> (highfin grouper/gatala fapuku) and <i>Pseudobalistes flavimarginatus</i> (yellow margin triggerfish/umu) is strictly prohibited from 1st May to 1st September , every year.
3	Fishing net with mesh size two (2) inches or less is strictly prohibited.
4	Bird hunting using guns is strictly prohibited from 1 st March to 1 st September, every year.

Part 6: Review and Amendment

The Plan will be effective for three years (2024-2027) following the 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 enhance marine conservation and strengthen ecosystems									
Strategy 1.1: Investigate coral restoration initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit formal request to TFD 	Coastal Section, TFD in collaboration with Nukulaelae Kaupule	Coral Expert TFD Nukulaelae Kaupule NGO (Fuligafou) Nukulaelae community	2024	Copy of formal request submitted	Formal request drafted and sent to TFD Feasibility assessment undertaken Transplanting sites identified and corals restored	Planned	Nukulaelae Kaupule, community, TFD	Lack of funding Lack of human and equipment resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a coral survey 			2024	Feasibility assessment report published				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify transplanting sites 			Metronome trip 2024	Sites for transplanting activity identified				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake coral transplanting 			Depends on assessment	Coral restoration progress report published				
Strategy 1.2: Increase awareness on the importance of conservation of marine habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct community and school awareness workshop 	Coastal Section, TFD in collaboration with Nukulaelae Kaupule	TFD NGO (Fuligafou) Posters	Metronome trip 2025	Awareness workshop conducted	Awareness workshop conducted Posters developed and disseminated	Planned	Nukulaelae Kaupule, community, TFD, Department	Lack of funding Lack of staff and equipment resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and disseminate 			2024-2025	Coral posters developed				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> posters on protecting corals 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Environment Department of Agriculture Nukulaelae community Nukulaelae Kaupule 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2024 2025 2025-26 2026 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and disseminated Copy of formal letter submitted to Agriculture Department Biodiversity survey conducted Biodiversity survey report published and shared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal request to Agriculture Department submitted and crazy ants controlled Marine and terrestrial biodiversity survey undertaken Survey report produced and results consulted with the community 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> of Agriculture, Department of Environment 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy 1.3: Develop a sustainable method for anchorage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit a proposal to TFD to fund the procurement of the new anchorage buoy Procure the anchorage buoy Deploy the anchorage buoy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TFD (Coastal and Operation Development Sections) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nukulaelae Kaupule TFD Field survey equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2024 Metronome trip 2025 2025 or 2026 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copy of formal request submitted Anchorage buoy procured Anchorage buoy deployed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal request submitted to TFD Anchorage buoy procured and deployed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nukulaelae Kaupule, TFD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funding Lack of staff and equipment resources

Objective 2: To revive traditional fishing knowledge and practices									
Strategy 2.1: Promote and encourage participation of community in trainings for traditional fishing knowledge and practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a training program on traditional fishing knowledge and practices 	Nukulaelae Kaupule in collaboration with Local Experts and Nukulaelae CFMC	Local Fishing experts Training materials	2025	Training program on traditional fishing knowledge and practices developed	Training Program developed and followed	Planned	Nukulaelae Kaupule, TFD	Lack of funding Lack of staff and equipment resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct hands-on training on traditional fishing knowledge and practices 		Nukulaelae Kaupule Nukulaelae community Tuvalu Fisheries	Metronome trips 2025 and 2026	Hands-on training on traditional fishing knowledge and practiced conducted	Trainings conducted and community involved			
Strategy 2.2: Strengthen and preserve traditional fishing knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a household survey on traditional fishing knowledge 	Coastal Section, TFD	Funds for Youth allowances Interview materials	Metronome trip 2025	Household survey form developed and survey conducted	Household Interview undertaken	Planned	Nukulaelae Kaupule, 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 		TFD Nukulaelae Kaupule	2025 to 2026	Video documentary produced	Video documentary produced and shared to community			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record and develop a database on traditional fishing knowledge 		Nukulaelae CFO Nukulaelae DC	2026	Database developed and traditional fishing knowledge recorded	Database developed and data stored			

Objective 3: To strengthen coastal fisheries management and compliance									
Strategy 3.1: Improve the management of coastal fisheries resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct workshop to review the Nukulaelae bye-law 	Fisheries Legal Officer in collaboration with Coastal Section, TFD	LMMA Billboards TFD	Metronome trip 2025 or 2026	Community Awareness on bye-laws conducted Bye-law updated and endorsed	Community awareness conducted Bye-law reviewed, endorsed, implemented and enforced	Planned	Nukulaelae Kaupule, TFD, Office of the Attorney General	Lack of funding Lack of staff and equipment resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update and endorse the bye-law 		Nukulaelae community	Metronome trip 2025	Bye-law implemented and enforced				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement and enforce the bye-law 		Nukulaelae Kaupule	2025-27					
Strategy 3.2: Strengthen compliance through awareness programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct awareness programs on island management measures and rules 	Coastal Section, TFD	Billboards Pamphlets	Metronome trip 2025 or 2026	Awareness program conducted with the community	Awareness program conducted on management measures and rules	Planned	Nukulaelae Kaupule, TFD	Lack of funding Lack of staff and equipment resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up billboards at public places 		TFD	2025-26	Billboards installed and pamphlets created and disseminated	Education materials like billboards and pamphlets set up and disseminated around the island			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create and disseminate pamphlets to the community on island management measures and rules 		Nukulaelae Kaupule	2025-26					

Appendix II: Nukulaelae landings reported from creel surveys (2015-2022)

	Species	Local Name	Family	Weight (kg)	Number landed
1	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Atu	Scombridae	8469.5	924
2	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Kasi, Takuo, Takua, Tavatava	Scombridae	1442.0	273
3	<i>Lutjanus gibbus</i>	Taea	Lutjanidae	929.6	615
4	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Kasi matalasi	Scombridae	548.9	109
5	<i>Hipposcarus longiceps</i>	Ulafi	Scaridae	330.2	261
6	<i>Sphyraena barracuda</i>	Ono, Pauea	Sphyraenidae	287.1	79
7	<i>Sphyraena jello?</i>	Ono, Oso, Nn	Sphyraenidae	234.1	66
8	<i>Caranx lugubris</i>	Taufauli, Tino tafauli (large), Aheu tafauli, Uluat	Carangidae	167.5	91
9	<i>Sphyraena qenie</i>	0	Sphyraenidae	115.3	38
10	<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i>	Teu	Carangidae	74.3	72
11	<i>Promethichthys prometheus</i>	Palu	Gempylidae	74.0	5
12	<i>Pseudobalistes flavimarginatus</i>	Umu	Balistidae	65.8	38
13	<i>Caranx melampygus</i>	Aseu	Carangidae	64.8	163
14	<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	Kami, Kamai	Carangidae	61.5	26
15	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	Paala	Scombridae	58.9	10
16	<i>Myripristis amaena</i>	Malau	Holocentridae	39.3	280
17	<i>Lethrinus obsoletus</i>	Tanutanu	Lethrinidae	35.6	152
18	<i>Balistoides viridescens</i>	Umu fatu, Humu papa	Balistidae	28.3	13
19	<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	Tagafa	Labridae	28.2	6
20	<i>Gymnosarda unicolor</i>	Valu	Scombridae	27.5	5
21	<i>Acanthurus leucopareius</i>	Maono	Acanthuridae	27.1	173
22	<i>Epinephelus maculatus</i>	Fapuku	Serranidae	26.7	35
23	<i>Macolor macularis</i>	Tonu	Lutjanidae	25.1	16
24	<i>Exocoetus volitans</i>	Isave, Sasave	Exocoetidae	23.6	77
25	<i>Naso caesius</i>	Ume (Ff?), pokapoka (Nm?)	Acanthuridae	22.4	18

26	<i>Naso unicornis</i>	Ume, Pokapoka	Acanthuridae	22.4	21
27	<i>Lethrinus microdon</i>	Filoa, Kapatiko	Lethrinidae	20.6	24
28	<i>Gerres oblongus</i>	Matu (Ff, Nm)	Gerridae	16.0	75
29	<i>Balistidae spp</i>	Sumu	Balistidae	14.2	37
30	<i>Chlorurus japanensis</i>	Laea (Ff), kamutu maga (Nm)	Scaridae	14.0	12
31	<i>Gnathodentex aureolineatus</i>	Mu	Lethrinidae	13.5	30
32	<i>Epinephelus macrospilos</i>	Gatala (Ff), fÄpuku (Nm)	Serranidae	12.8	62
33	<i>Naso lituratus</i>	Maninilakau	Acanthuridae	12.4	32
34	<i>Sphyraena forsteri</i>	Taotao	Sphyraenidae	12.1	9
35	<i>Liza macrolepis</i>	Kafakafa	Mugilidae	12.0	31
36	<i>Acanthurus blochii</i>	Kapalagi, Maa	Acanthuridae	11.9	10
37	<i>Monotaxis grandoculis</i>	Muu, Mufala	Lethrinidae	11.6	28
38	<i>Decapterus macarellus</i>	Atule	Carangidae	11.0	33
39	<i>Lutjanus bohar</i>	Fakamea, Fagamea	Lutjanidae	10.8	5
40	<i>Sphyraena putnamae</i>	0	Sphyraenidae	10.0	4
41	<i>Lethrinus amboinensis</i>	Noto, Gutulo, Sapotu	Lethrinidae	9.6	18
42	<i>Aphareus furca</i>	Palusega, Kotua, Taelepe, Takuoga	Lutjanidae	8.8	22
43	<i>Seriola rivoliana</i>	Palu matu, palu fuaika	Carangidae	8.7	5
44	<i>Epinephelus fuscoguttatus</i>	Munua	Serranidae	8.7	7
45	<i>Albula glossodonta</i>	Kiokio	Albulidae	8.6	9
46	<i>Plectropomus leopardus</i>	Tonu	Serranidae	8.3	4
47	<i>Lethrinus variegatus</i>	Noto, Tanutanu	Lethrinidae	8.2	18
48	<i>Kyphosus vaigiensis</i>	Nanue (Ff, Nm)	Kyphosidae	7.9	13
49	<i>Fistularia petimba</i>	Taotaoama (NB, Tvd)	Fistulariidae	7.8	6
50	<i>Acanthurus triostegus</i>	Manini, Koinava	Acanthuridae	6.9	95
51	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	Masimasi	Coryphaenidae	6.8	1
52	<i>Cephalopholis argus</i>	Loi	Serranidae	6.7	19
53	<i>Crenimugil crenilabis</i>	Kanase	Mugilidae	6.5	13
54	<i>Scarus forstenei</i>	Laea	Scaridae	5.7	10
55	<i>Lutjanus monostigma</i>	Taiva	Lutjanidae	5.1	14

56	<i>Scarus chameleon</i>	Ulafi	Scaridae	4.8	8
57	<i>Monotaxis heterodon</i>	MÅ« gutu pukupuku (Ff), MÅ« (Nm), mÅ« gutu puku (N)	Lethrinidae	4.7	13
58	<i>Aprion virescens</i>	Utu	Lutjanidae	4.1	1
59	<i>Sargocentron spiniferum</i>	Tamalau	Holocentridae	3.4	10
60	<i>Trachinotus baillonii</i>	Lai	Carangidae	3.2	6
61	<i>Lethrinus elongatus</i>	Filoa	Lethrinidae	3.2	5
62	<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Atu alo, Autualo	Scombridae	3.1	1
63	<i>Parupeneus ciliatus</i>	Afulu (Ff)	Mullidae	3.1	7
64	<i>Ctenochaetus binotatus</i>	Pone uli	Acanthuridae	3.0	24
65	<i>Strombus luhuanus</i>	Panea	Strombidae	2.9	6
66	<i>Lutjanus kasmira</i>	Savane	Lutjanidae	2.7	24
67	<i>Acanthurus guttatus</i>	Api, Maono	Acanthuridae	2.7	15
68	<i>Epinephelus hexagonatus</i>	Eve	Serranidae	2.4	14
69	<i>Carangoides fulvoguttatus</i>	Lupolupo	Carangidae	2.4	1
70	<i>Liza vaigiensis</i>	Kafakafa	Mugilidae	2.2	8
71	<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Tagau	Lutjanidae	2.1	10
72	<i>Caranx ignobilis</i>	Tino ulua (Ige), Lupo (small), Aseu (med); Mea tal	Carangidae	2.0	3
73	<i>Lutjanus fulvus</i>	Tagau, Takape	Lutjanidae	1.8	8
74	<i>Epinephelus merra</i>	Gatalaliki	Serranidae	1.6	14
75	<i>Neomyxus leuciscus</i>	Fuagutuloa	Mugilidae	1.5	8
76	<i>Siganus argenteus</i>	Maiava	Siganidae	1.3	4
77	<i>Uraspis helvola</i>	Filu	Carangidae	1.3	3
78	<i>Ablennes hians / hians</i>	Sumu moana, Humu moana	Belonidae	1.2	8
79	<i>Calotomus carolinus</i>	Lupolupo	Carangidae	1.2	3
80	<i>Myripristis adusta</i>	Malau fagamea, Malau matakelkele	Holocentridae	1.1	7
81	<i>Naso vlamingii</i>	Pokapoka lanulanu	Acanthuridae	1.1	2
82	<i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i>	Filu, Fua'ala'ala, Fuaika, Kautea, Pakeva	Carangidae	1.1	3
83	<i>Pristipomoides zonatus</i>	Palu Savane	Lutjanidae	1.0	2
84	<i>Acanthurus lineatus</i>	Ponelolo, Alogo, Pone hamoa	Acanthuridae	1.0	3

85	<i>Lethrinus erythracanthus</i>	Saputu	Lethrinidae	1.0	1
86	<i>Lethrinus xanthochilus</i>	Tanutanu	Lethrinidae	0.9	1
87	<i>Chrysiptera</i>	Tikuku (Ff), takuku (Nm), moimoi (Ff)	Pomacentridae	0.8	1
88	<i>Abudefduf saxatilis</i>	Mutumutu	Pomacentridae	0.8	8
89	<i>Epinephelus melanostigma</i>	Fapuku	Serranidae	0.8	2
90	<i>Panulirus longipes bispinosus</i>	Ula	Palinuridae	0.6	2
91	<i>Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos</i>	Tapatapa	Carcharhinidae	0.6	4
92	<i>Acanthurus leucocheilus</i>	Pone	Acanthuridae	0.5	1
93	LABRIDAE spp	Uloulo, Kimoa, Kiole	Labridae	0.5	2
94	SERRANIDAE spp		Serranidae	0.5	2
95	<i>Parupeneus cyclostomus</i>	Kaivete piniki	Mullidae	0.5	2
96	<i>Myripristis pralinia?</i>	Malau puku	Holocentridae	0.4	4
97	<i>Epinephelus longispinis</i>	Gatala moeo	Serranidae	0.4	1
98	<i>Lethrinus microdon</i>	Filoa, Kapatiko	Lethrinidae	0.4	1
99	<i>Sargocentron tiere</i>	Malau gutu loa, Malua mata loa	Holocentridae	0.3	3
100	<i>Aethaloperca rogae</i>	Sikuku sinu	Serranidae	0.3	1
101	<i>Cephalopholis sonnerati</i>	Pula (Ff, Nm)	Serranidae	0.2	1
102	<i>Pterocaesio tile</i>	Ulia	Caesionidae	0.2	1
103	<i>Heteropriacanthus cruentatus</i>	Matapa (Ff), matapula (Nm, Nt)	Priacanthidae	0.2	4
104	<i>Carangoides plagiotaenia</i>	Aseu uluuli	Carangidae	0.2	1
105	<i>Valenciennesa muralis</i>	Manoko	Gobiidae	0.1	1
106	MULLIDAE spp		Mullidae	0.1	1
107	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Fonu telaa	Cheloniidae		2
	(blank)			1.9	
	Grand Total			13606.5	4480