



Management of Reef Fish Spawning Aggregations*

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With the support of:



SCRFA
SOCIETY FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF REEF FISH AGGREGATIONS



CRISP



Coral Reef Initiatives for the Pacific
Initiatives Corail pour le Pacifique





- Reef fisheries > 10% of global fishery landings
- Support and nourish millions
- Pressures to exploit them growing
- Many valuable species aggregate to spawn and are easily overfished
- Little management, conservation or monitoring

Aggregating fishes make up circa 70% of Fiji coastal catches; most of the 22 reported aggregations undergoing decline





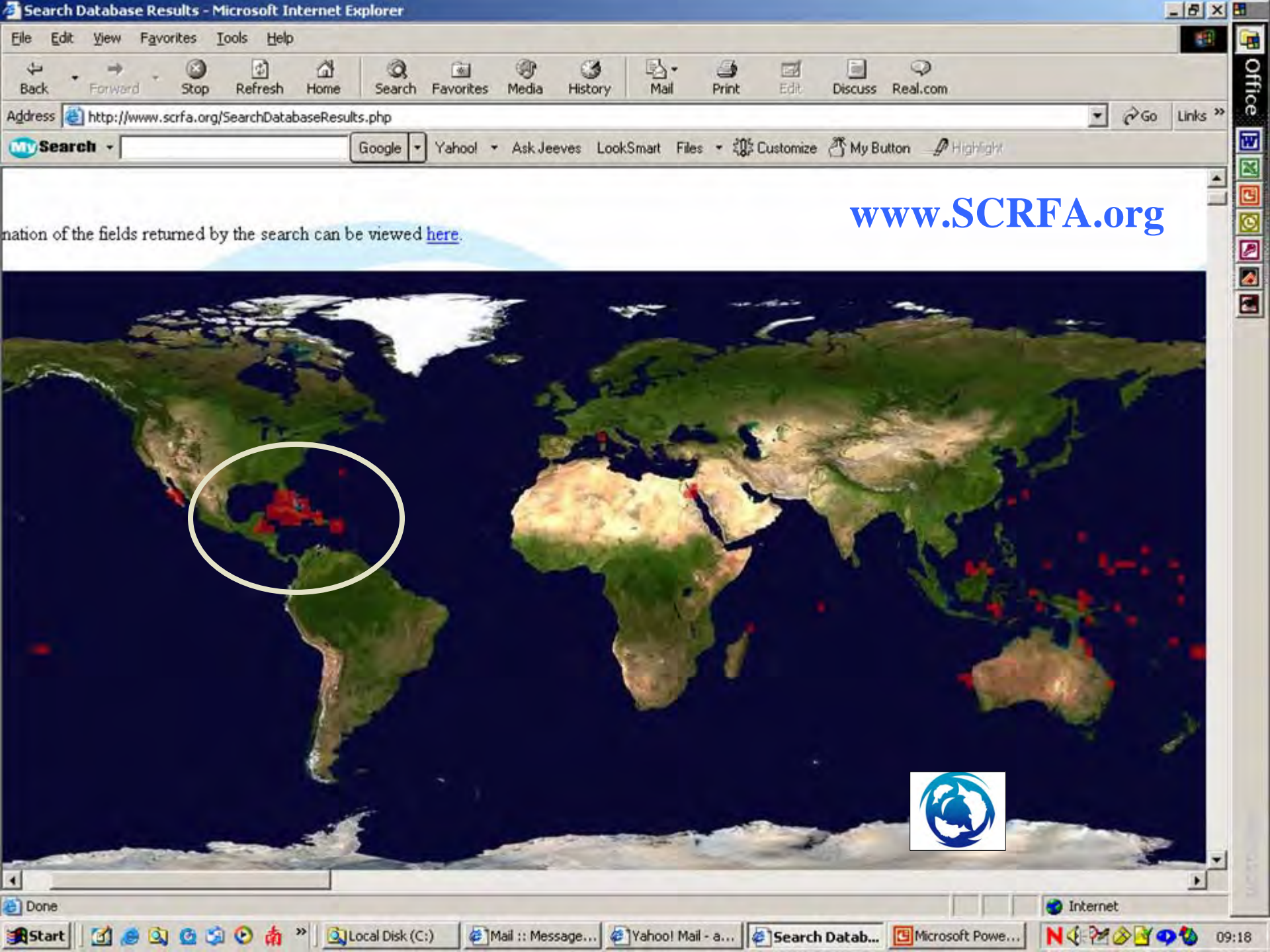
What are spawning aggregations and why are they so important?





Spawning aggregations

- **Global and local trends**
- **Threatened fisheries and species**
- **Challenges to management**
- **Possible solutions**



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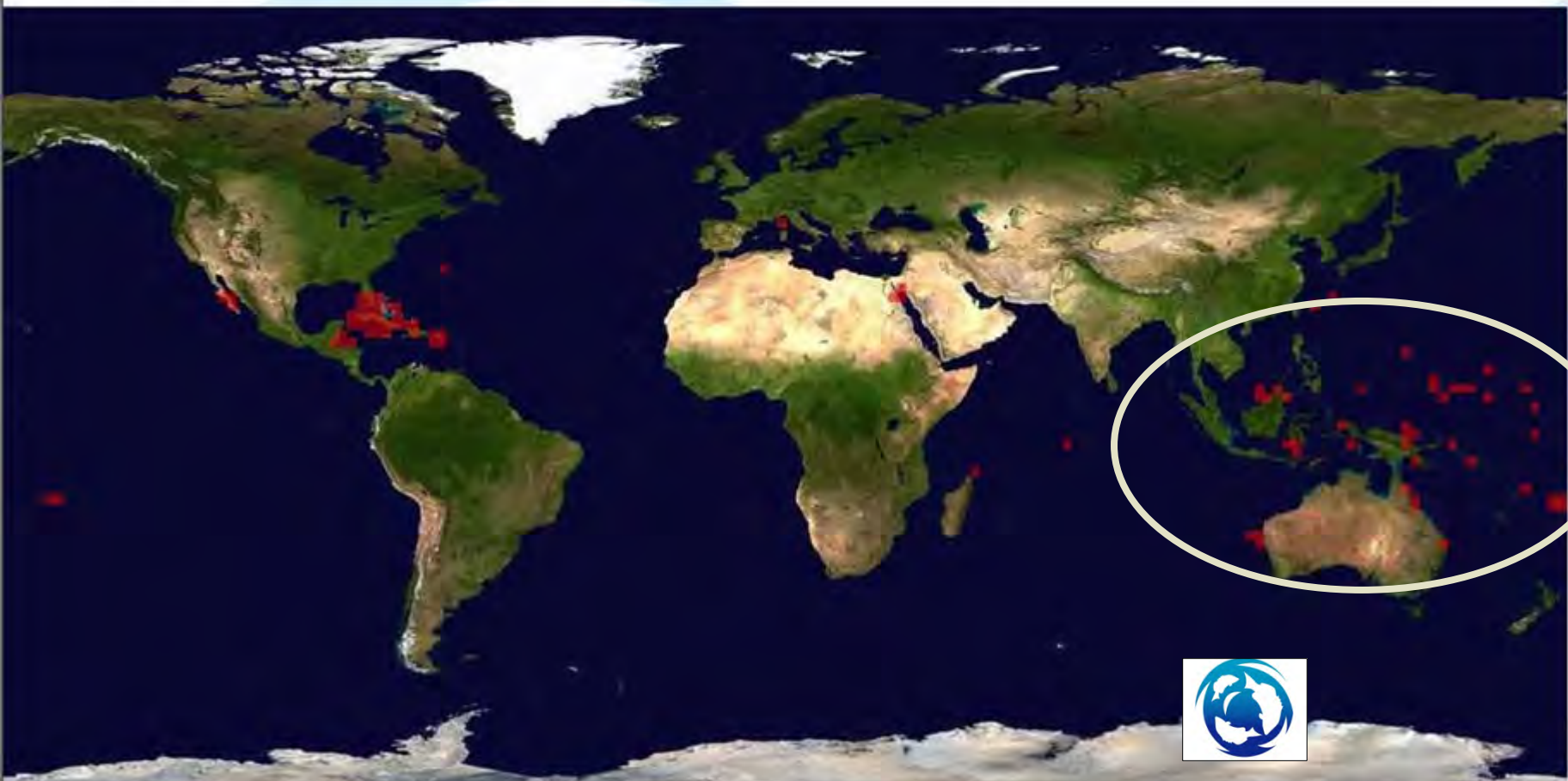
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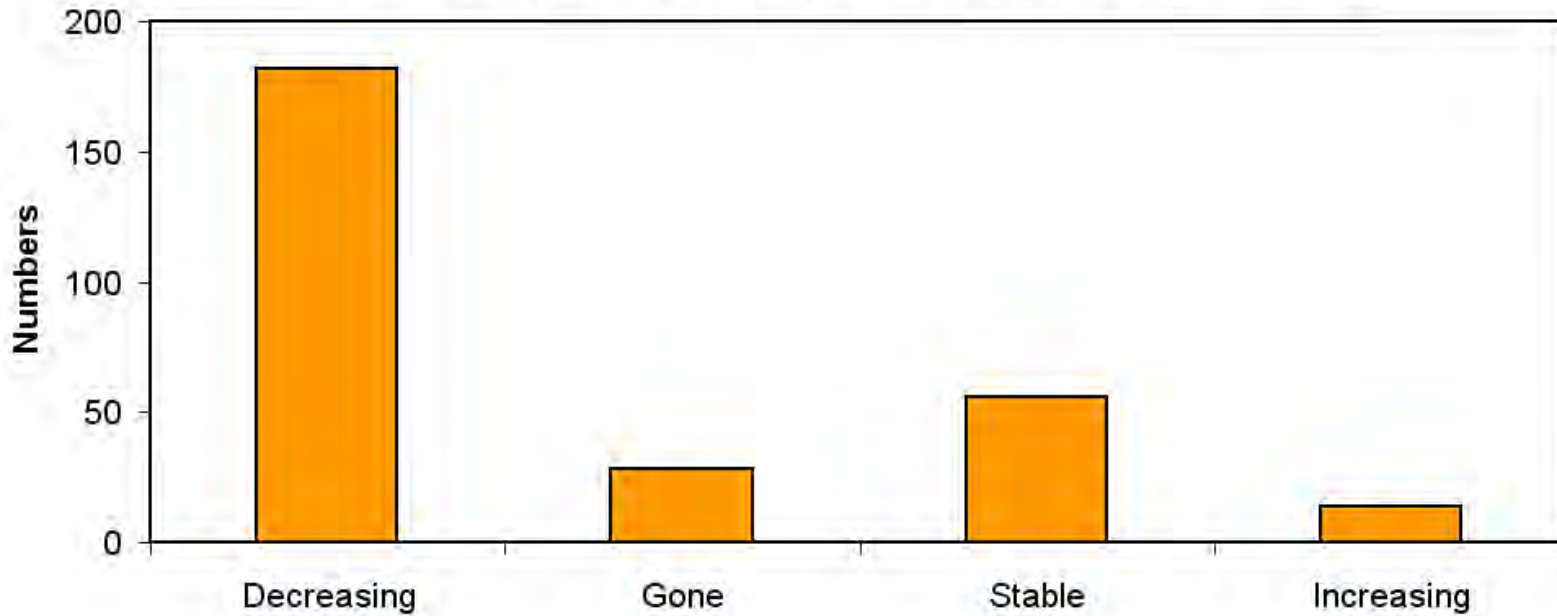
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Current status for spawning aggregations of known status (n=280)

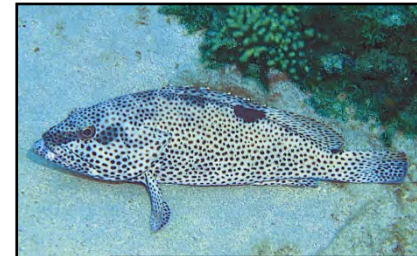


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162 groupers globally

25% threatened or near-threatened (IUCN Red List) partly due to aggregation fishing



Live Reef Food-Fish Trade



© Yvonne Sadovy

Many of the major species in live reef food fish trade aggregate to spawn



Giant grouper*
Epinephelus lanceolatus (Bloch, 1790)



Humpback grouper*
Cromileptes altivelis (Valenciennes, 1828)



Humphead wrasse*
Cheilinus undulatus (Ruppell, 1835)



Leopard coral grouper*
Plectropomus leopardus (Lacepède, 1802)



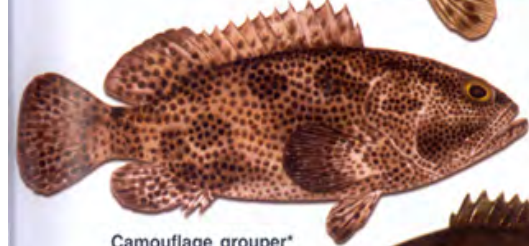
Spotted coral grouper**
Plectropomus maculatus (Bloch, 1790)



Squaretail coral grouper*
Plectropomus areolatus (Ruppell, 1830)



Brown-marbled grouper*
Epinephelus fuscoguttatus (Forsskål, 1775)



Camouflage grouper*
Epinephelus polyphkadion (Bleeker, 1849)



Duskytail grouper**
Epinephelus bleekeri (Vaillant, 1878)



Hong Kong grouper***
Epinephelus akaara (Temminck & Schlegel, 1842)



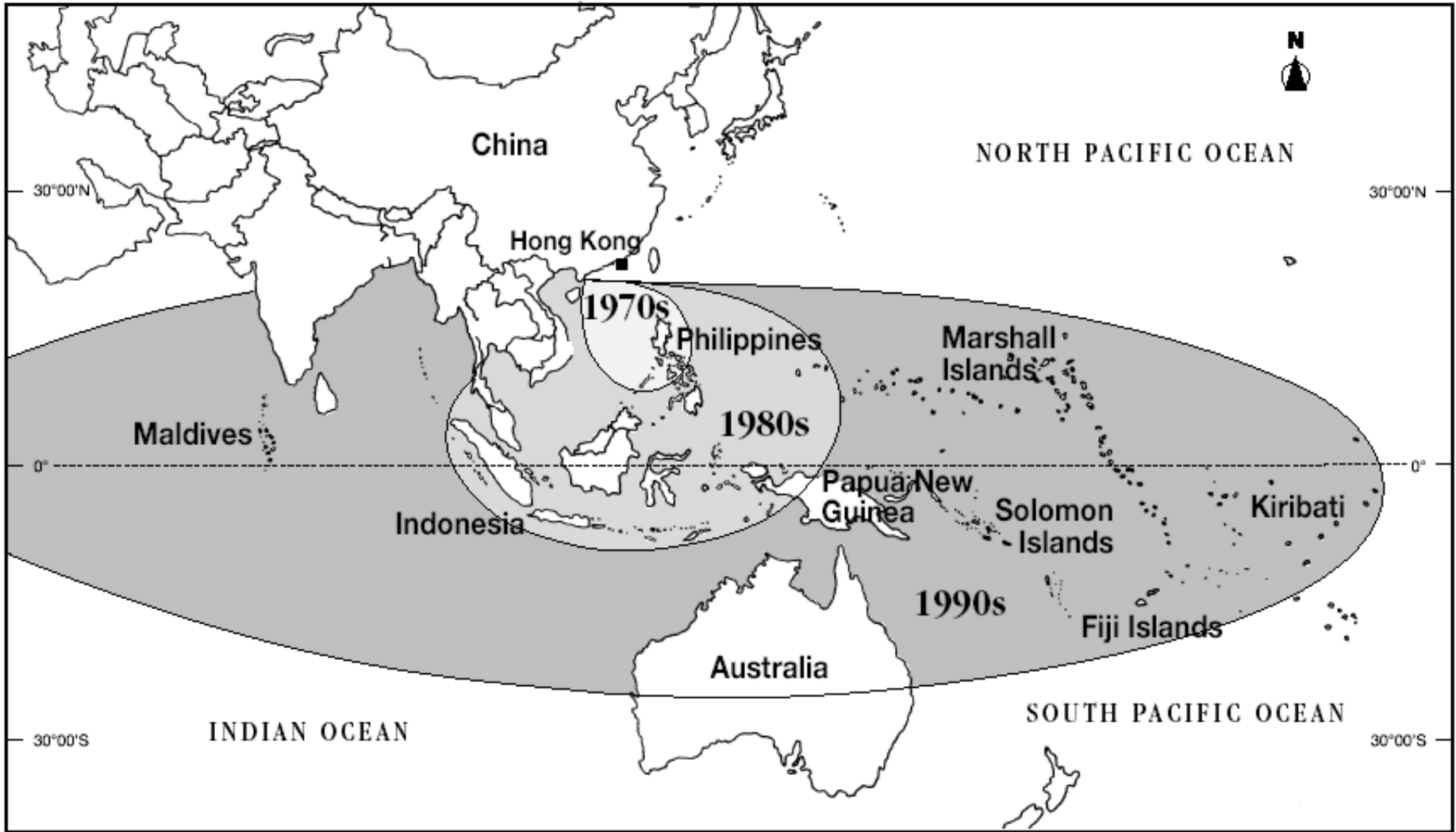
Malabar grouper***
Epinephelus malabaricus (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)




Orange-spotted grouper***
Epinephelus coioides (Hamilton, 1822)

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**Spread of live reef food fish trade source countries
For fish 1970s to 1990/2000s**

An underwater photograph showing a school of fish swimming in clear blue water. The fish are of various species, including what appear to be groupers and snappers, swimming in a loose formation. The lighting is bright, suggesting sunlight filtering through the water from above.

A major impediment to management is the lack of awareness of exploited aggregations and their status and the impacts of exploitation on aggregations and on the fisheries they support

Illusions of plenty from the many fish caught in aggregations make it difficult to convince people to manage proactively




Vulnerable seabird colonies and turtle nesting beaches often receive protection.....





... and many regulations protect berried (with eggs) lobsters ...



An underwater photograph showing a large school of fish, likely groupers, swimming in clear blue water. The fish are clustered together, and the scene is illuminated from above, creating a bright blue gradient.

Non-extractive benefits

**Ripe adults are
the capital and
spawning
aggregations
produce interest
(eggs)**



Non-extractive benefits

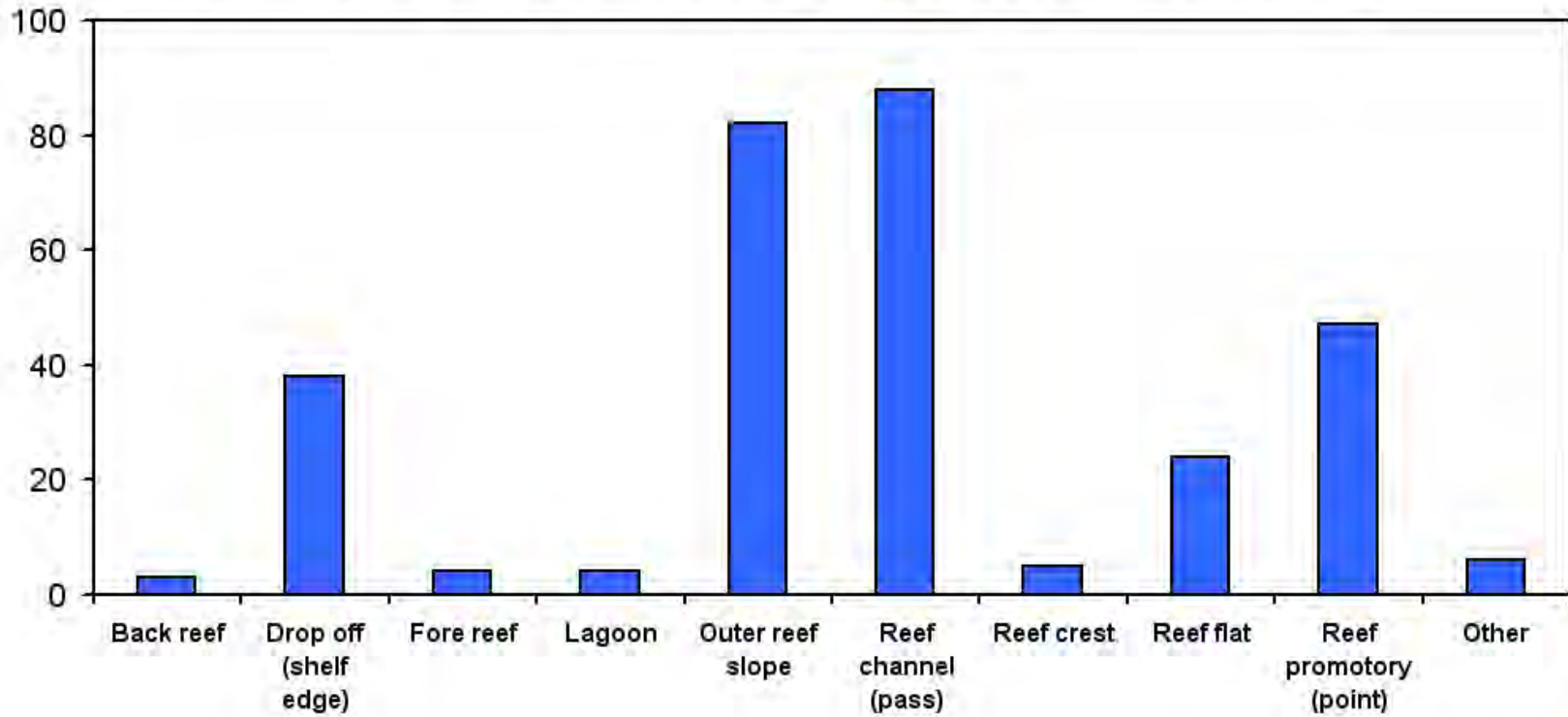
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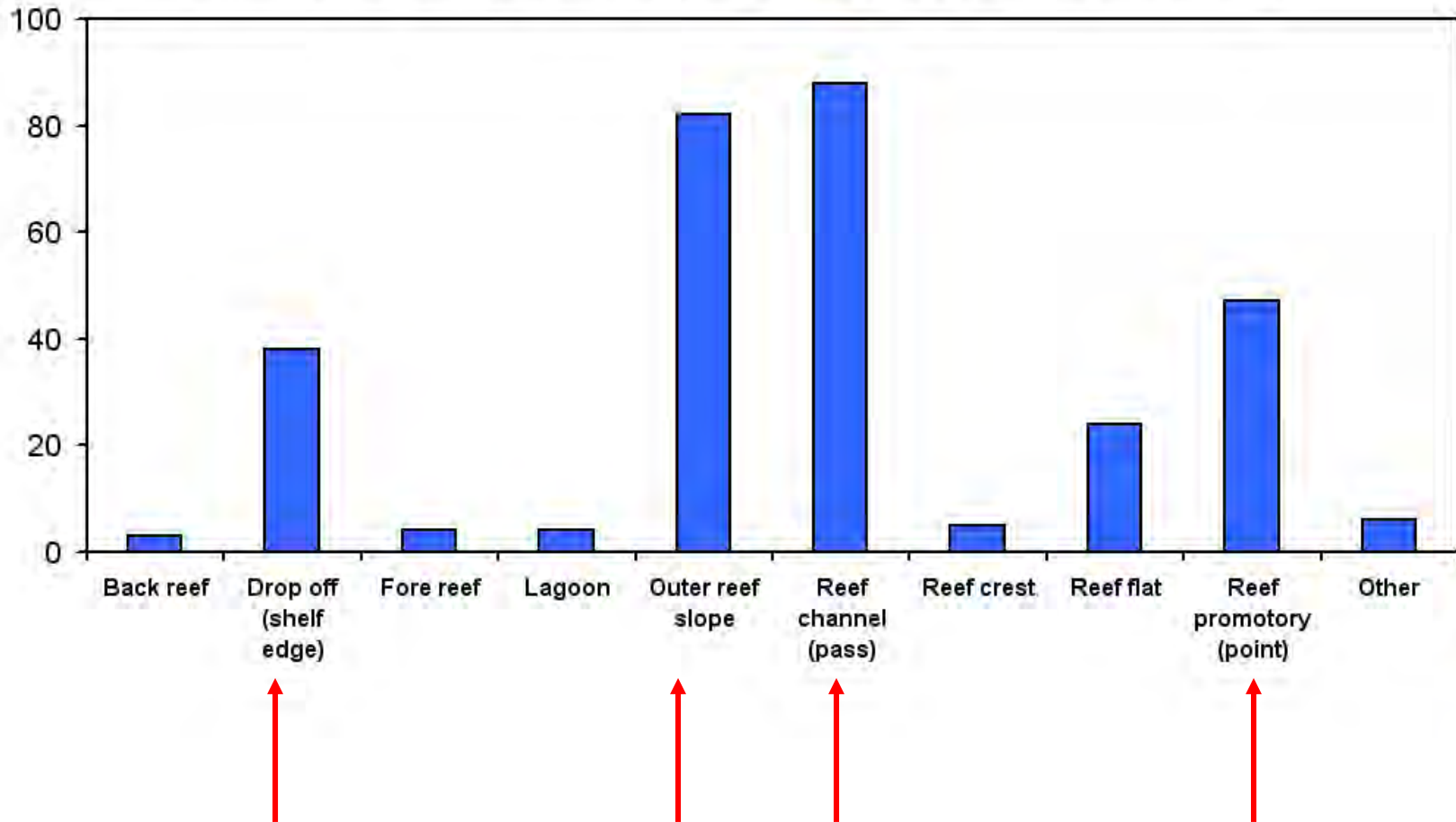
Spawning aggregations

- **Global and local trends**
- **Threatened fisheries and species**
- **Challenges to management**
- **Possible solutions**

Geomorphological types recorded at spawning aggregations sites (n=248)



Geomorphological types recorded at spawning aggregations sites (n=248)



Spatial protection

**Outer reef areas
often not included in
MPAs or otherwise
managed**



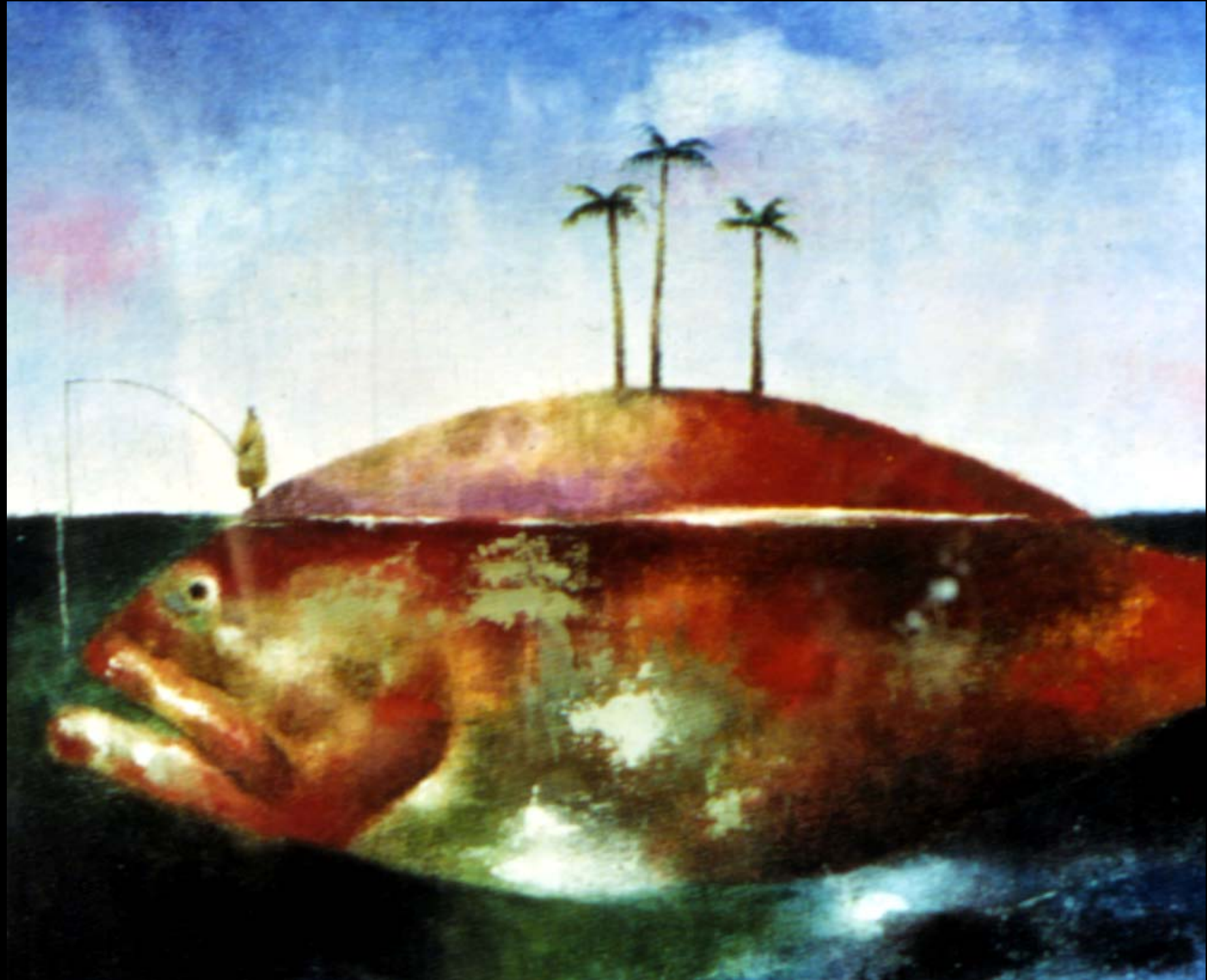
Preserving spawning aggregations and the fisheries they support

- ◆ Recognize general need for management
- ◆ Map exploited aggregations/seasonality
- ◆ Consider spatial/seasonal protection etc.
- ◆ Use spawning aggregations as indicators?
- ◆ Use all instruments (accords, guidelines, resolutions...): IUCN; ICRI; Micronesian Challenge; FAO; EBM; PECC...

Aggregations as indicators?

Candidates as indicators of general reef fishery condition can signal:

- (a) pressures on fishery resources caused by human activities (fishing);**
- (b) environmental state (aggregation condition relevant to some baseline);**
- (c) societal response by the degree to which they are managed effectively.**



Myths about the sea

- “The sea has endless fish: we will never run out”**
- “There are not enough data for management”**
- “Aquaculture will solve overfishing and all our seafood needs”**
- “Fish still here but they moved somewhere else”**
- “Fish declines not due to fishing – instead pollution, boats, global climate change....”**
- “MPAs alone can manage reef fisheries”**