

Vulnerability level of target and by-catch species on tuna hand line (HL-TR) fishery in Indonesian Fisheries Management Area I-FMA 573 based at Sadeng Fishing Port

Regi Fiji Anggawangsa¹, Agustinus Anung Widodo^{1}, Wudianto¹, Ignatius Tri Hargiyatno¹, Lilis Sadiyah¹, Mahiswara², Fayakun Satria²*

¹Center for Fisheries Research

²Research Institute for Marine Fisheries

Abstract. Tuna hand line-trolling line (HL-TR) fisheries have an essential role in Indonesia's tuna fisheries, including Indonesia Fisheries Management Areas (I-FMAs) 572 and 573. The catch of tuna line in I-FMA 572 and 573 reached ~30.4% of the total catch 189,022 tonnes in 2019. Limited data and scientific advice for developing adequate management remain a challenge for tuna HL-TR fisheries in I-FMA 573 waters. Center for Fisheries Research (CFR) has conducted an assessment using the PSA method to obtain information of vulnerability level both of target and by-catch species on tuna HL-TR in 2020. Data used in the analysis were grouped into operational fishing, productivity, and susceptibility data. The operational fishing data were obtained from Sadeng Fishing Port in 2019. The productivity and susceptibility data were obtained from literature review and expert consultation through a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and expert consultative workshop. The result showed that both target and by-catch species included in the analysis have low to moderate vulnerability level scores. The results of this research are used to help managers at a national level to determine necessary management measures with high precautionary. While for by-catch species, in particular white tip sharks, its management measures must comply with agreed IOTC regulations.

1 Introduction

Tuna fisheries in Indonesia Fishing Management Areas (I-FMA) 572 and 573 consists of longline tuna (LL), purse seine (PS), drifting gillnet (d-GN), and lines fisheries. The lines fisheries here mainly refer to several tuna fishing gears, including hand line (HL), trolling line (TR), kite line (KL), and vertical line (vL) fishery [1]. Lines fisheries are hereafter called HL-TR tuna fisheries, and the boat operates the HL-TR gear, also called HL-TR boat. The HL-TR fisheries in the FMA 572 and 573 have been developed since the mid-2000s [2-5]. A HL-TR boat operates several gears in every fishing trip, including HL, TR, KL, and vL gear. Fishers of HL-TR boats switch the fishing gears depending on the season, sea conditions, and

*Corresponding author : anungwd@yahoo.co.id

catch success [6]. The HL-TR tuna fisheries have an essential role in tuna fisheries in Indonesia. Fisheries Management Area (I-FMA) 572 and 573 with catch reaching ~30.4% of total catch 189,022 tonnes in 2019 [7]. Results observation in I-FMA 573 in 2019 [1] identified that the HL-TR tuna fishery has two characters which are also outstanding issues were: (1) high diversity of fish species of catch including target and by-catch, (2) limited data and information available. The high diversity of fish species has shown on the HL-TR boats based in Cilacap fishing port which landed at least 28 species of catch, both tuna as a target and by-catch, included in the ecologically related species (ERS) such as sharks and rays [8]. The marine fish genera and species per genera peak around the equator (tropical waters) and decline towards the poles [9].

Ecological risk assessments (ERA) that elaborate productivity and susceptibility analysis (PSA) are commonly used to assess vulnerability where the by-catch data are minimal. The exposure relates to the possibility that a population, community, or habitat will experience significant change from a short-term or long-term disruption, and the possibility that it will get back (recover) and in what time frame. These are also linked to the type of the ecosystem itself, specifically the biological and structural aspects. The most vulnerable ecosystems are characterized by being easily disturbed and slow to get back, or even not ever being able to get back [10]. Productivity and susceptibility analysis is used to assess the species vulnerability that is accidentally captured on three net setting types: dolphin sets, free schooling fish sets, and flotsam sets of tuna PS fishery operating in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) [11]. In Indonesia itself, at least two scientific papers used the PSA approach to assess tuna fisheries, i.e., Sadiyah *et al.* and Suryaman *et al.* [12,13]. To determine the vulnerability level of the target and by-catch species on tuna HL-TR fishery in Indonesia Fisheries Management Area (I-FMA) 573, especially in the south of Java, the Center for Fisheries Research (CFR) was researched Sadeng Fishing Port in 2020. Due to the limitation of data available, PSA is considered a good approach to assess the vulnerability level of target and by-catch species of the HL-TR tuna boats operating in the I-FMA 573 and based at Sadeng Fishing Port.

2 Materials and Methods

2.1 Materials

The *data* and information used in this paper are part of the data collected in research on *small-scale fisheries of tuna associated with fish aggregating devices in the I-FMA 573 southern of Java* which was conducted and funded by the Center for Fisheries Research (CFR) in 2020. This research was conducted in Sadeng fishing port focused on fisheries of tuna HL-TR (Figure 1 presents the research location). Duffy *et al.* [11] suggested the criteria of species were included out of the *productivity and susceptibility analysis* work, assuming that the catch of a species created more than 0.05% from the whole of by-catch in any year and more than 5.0% of the net for the whole type of set. The fish species assessed in the current study include skipjack tuna, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, kawa-kawa, longtail tuna, dolphin-fish, rainbow runner, black marlin, and the silky shark. Furthermore, the FAO species codes, namely SKJ, BET, BET, KAW, LOT, DOL, RRU, BLM, and FAL, refer to those fish species, respectively.

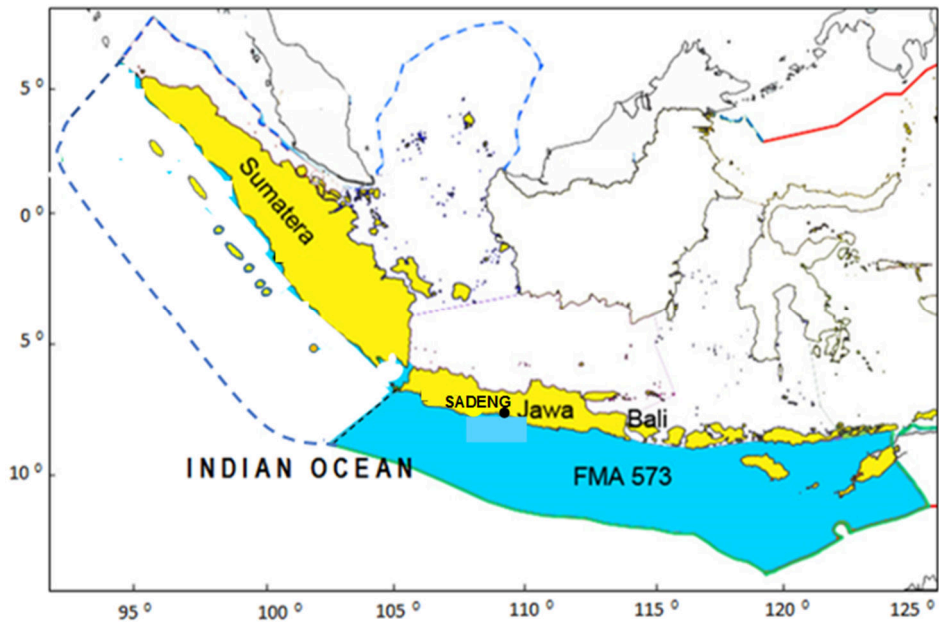


Fig. 1. Map of the location of data collection (Sadeng Fishing Port) and I-FMA 573.

The data and information were grouped into fishing operational aspects (number of a fishing trip, catch, catch composition, etc.), *productivity* and *susceptibility*. Fishing functional is landing data of HL-TR boats in 2019 were obtained from Sadeng Fishing Port. Stobutzki et al. [14] mentioned that a stock capability to get back from a state of depletion is used to define productivity. The possibility of species to catch and mortality of the fishery is used to determine *susceptibility*. Age and maturity, maximum of age, fecundity, maximum size, mature size, the strategy of reproduction, and tropic level are considered attributes of productivity. Data and information of the productivity attribute were obtained through a literature study including fish base [15] and scientific papers, which are relevant in this study. Table 1 presents the literature reviewed to get information on the productivity attributes of the species assessed in this study.

Table 1. The kinds of literature reviewed to obtain information of the productivity attributes of the species which are assessed.

Fish Species	Sources
SKJ	Matsumoto <i>et al.</i> and Tampubolon <i>et al.</i> [16,17]
YFT	Wujdi <i>et al.</i> , Koya, <i>et al.</i> and Reyes <i>et al.</i> [18-20]
BET	Mimura <i>et al.</i> , Fauziah <i>et al.</i> and Setyadji <i>et al.</i> [21-23]
KAW	Arnenda <i>et al.</i> and Johnson <i>et al.</i> [24,25]
LOT	Wagiyo <i>et al.</i> and Griffiths <i>et al.</i> [25,27];
DOL	Mudumala <i>et al.</i> and Martínez-Ortiz <i>et al.</i> [28,29]
RRU	Yesaki and Schwartz [30,31];
BLM	Nakamura and Williams [32,33]
FAL	Dharmadi <i>et al.</i> and Murua <i>et al.</i> [34,35].

Data and information of susceptibility attributes were obtained from reviews of relevant pieces of literature, including IOTC <https://iotc.org/node/3379>, Setyadji, *et al.*, Thompson *et al.*; Wibowo *et al.*, [37-40]. The data information was also obtained from the result of *focus group discussion* (FGD) and consultation with scientists and experts from Center Fisheries Research (CFR), Research Institute for Marine Fisheries (RIMF), and managers or officers under the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries (DGCF).

2.2 Methods

This study uses PSA, which NOAA developed; species vulnerability to the fishing impacts is calculated by evaluating the productivity and susceptibility of a stock. A score of one to three is given for high to low productivity; respectively; otherwise, a score of 3 to 1 is provided for high to low susceptibility, respectively. Equation 1 [36] is used to calculate the vulnerability.

$$v = \sqrt{(p - 3)^2 + (s - 1)^2}$$

(1)

where v = vulnerability p = productivity score and s = susceptibility score.

The most invulnerable species is reflected by high productivity and a low susceptibility score, and vise versa the most vulnerable species indicated by having low productivity and having high susceptibility score and PSA result is also graphically displayed (Patrick *et al.*, 2009) [36]. Scores of vulnerability level (v) ranged from low to very high, v is low when the $v < 1.8$, moderate ($2.0 < v < 1.8$), high ($2.2 < v < 2.0$) and very high ($v > 2.2$). Quality of data (DQ) score was also assigned to both attributes productivity and susceptibility to describe the reliability of the data source and provide an estimate of uncertainty and (Table 2) present detail of DQ scoring [36, 14].

Table 2. Detail of data quality (DQ) scoring for analysis.

DQ scores	Indications
DQ1	<u>Best</u> data is the result of data collection of the stock and area interest that is established and substantial.
DQ2	<u>adequate data</u> , data is from on finite coverage and corroboration, or for some other reason is deemed not as reliable as tier-1 data.
DQ3	<u>finite data</u> estimates with high variation and limited confidence and maybe from on research of similar taxa or life strategies of history,
DQ4	<u>finite data</u> , data from on judgment of expert or literature studies from a wide range of species, or outside of the area
DQ5	<u>no data</u> .

3 Results

3.1 Profile of Hand Line Tuna Fishery Based at Sadeng Fishing Port

Fishers of tuna hand line based at Sadeng fishing port use multi-gear boats referred to as HL-TR boats. In general, the boats catch tuna in the around of the fish aggregating devices (FADs). The HL-TR boats are commonly wooden hulls of size < 10 GT with 3-5 crews. In every fishing trip, a HL-TR boat typically uses multi-gear, including deep tuna hand line (d-HL), surface tuna hand line (s-HL), trolling line (TR), kite line (KL), vertical line (vL), and surface gillnet (s-GN), even small pelagic fishing gears such as small pelagic hand line (sp-HL), hairtail hand line (h-HL) and squid angler (SA) as illustrated in Figure 2. Furthermore, Table 3 presents the brief characteristic of each gear operated by HL-TR boats. The fishing gears are used alternately depending on the season, seas conditions, and fish target.

Analysis of 604 landings data of tuna HL-TR boats based at Sadeng fishing port during 2019 show that the total catch reached 690,78 tonnes, the average catch ~ 10 tonnes per boat per year, and the catch rate ~ 0.207 tonnes per active boat per day. Table 4 presents the Summary of tuna HL-TR fishing operational in I-FMA 573 based at Sadeng fishing port in 2019.

At least 12 fish species were recorded caught by tuna HL-TR boats based at Sadeng fishing port in 2019 that dominated by SKJ reached 328,624 kg or ~ 47.6 % of the total catch (Table 5). SKJ is usually caught when the HL-TR vessel operates the surface HL (s-HL) or trolling line (TR).

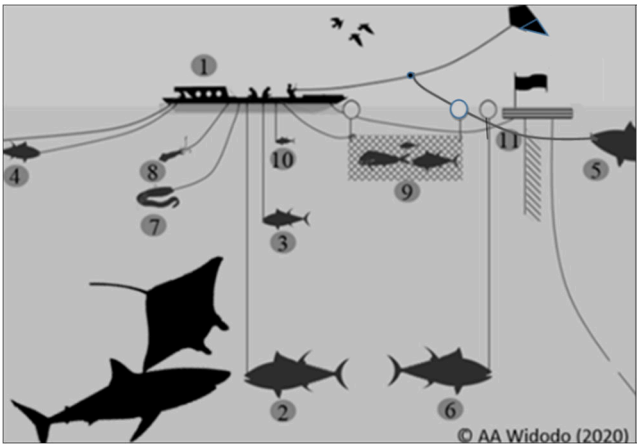


Fig. 2. Illustration of the multi-gears that are operated by (1) a HL-TR boat on every fishing trip includes (2) d-HL, (3) s-HL, (4) TR, (5) KL (6) vL, (7) h-HL, (8) SA, (9) s-GN (10), sp-HL, (11) FAD [8].

Table 3. Brief information of each gear characteristic operates by HL-TR based at Sadeng Fishing Port.

Gear types	Specification	Species target
d-HL (<i>deep handline</i>)	Hooks size no. 7/0 – 8/0, bait: the whole of small pelagic fish with size ~150-300 g/fish (dead or live) or piece of fish ~150-200 g/piece.	Large YFT and large BET size > 70 cm FL
s-HL (<i>surface handline</i>)	Hooks size: no. 3/0 – 4/0, bait: juvenile of small pelagic fish size ~30-50 g/fish or piece of fish with ~30-50 g/piece or fake bait (<i>lure</i>).	SKJ, j-YFT, j-BET, neritic tuna and sheerfish
TR (<i>trolling line</i>)	Hook size no. 3/0 – 4/0, with fake bite (<i>lure</i>).	SKJ, j-YFT, j-BET, neritic tuna, and sheerfish
KL (<i>kite line</i>)	Hook size no. 7/0 – 8/0, with bait whole of small pelagic fishes size ~150-300 g/fish	Large YFT, large BET, and large <i>billfish</i>
vL (<i>vertical line</i>)	Hook size no. 7/0 – 8/0, with the whole of small pelagic fish size ~150-300 g/fish or piece of size ~150-200 g/piece.	Large YFT and large BET (size > 70 cm FL)
h-HL (<i>hair-tail HL</i>)	Hook size no. 1/0, bait: juvenile of small pelagic fishes size ~30 -40 gram /fish or piece of small pelagic fishes size ~30-40 g/piece.	Hairtail fishes
SA (<i>squid angler</i>)	Use specific hooks with <i>lure</i> bait.	Squids

s-GN (<i>surface drift gillnet</i>)	Multi or monofilament net ~ 3 piece/set and mesh size # 2 inch	Small pelagic for bait of d-HL,s-HL, and KL
sp-HL (<i>small pelagic HL</i>)	Hook size no. 1/0, bait: a piece of fish size ~ 10-20 g/piece or <i>lure</i> . The lure is usually a plastic feather or a metallic small part of thin sink or aluminum plat (used soft drink cans).	Small pelagic for bait of d-HL,s-HL, and KL

Table 4. Summary of tuna HL-TR fishing operational in FMA 573 based at Sadeng Fishing Port in 2019.

Characteristic of Fishing Boats	Indicators
Number of active HL-TR boats	66 boats
Hull material and size (GT)	Wooden boat and < 10 GT
Main engine	30 HP
Number of crew	4-5 crews
Number of landings or fishing trip	~ 604 fishing trips
Day at sea per fishing trip	~ 3-7 (average 4,5) days
Total day at sea of all active boats	~ 2670 days
Day at sea per active vessel per year	~ 3 – 134 (average 40,5) days
Total catch of HL-TR (active boat)	~ 690,78 tonnes
Catch per boat per year	~ 10 tonnes
Catch rate (CR)	~ 0.207 tonnes per active boat per day

Table 5. Species composition of tuna HL-TR catch boats based at Sadeng fishing port in 2019

Common Name	Scientific Name	FAO Code	Volume (KG)	%
Skipjack tuna	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	SKJ	328624	47.6
Yellowfin tuna	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	YFT	120325	17.4
Bigeye tuna	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	BET	35410	5.1
Kawa-kawa	<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	KAW	46894	6.8
Dolphin-fish/mahimahi	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	DOL	35540	5.1
Longtail tuna	<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	LOT	16142	2.3
Black marlin	<i>Makaira indica</i>	BLM	11927	1.7

Silky shark	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	FAL	7313	1.1
Rainbow-runner	<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	RRU	6482	0.9
Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	COM	821	0.1
Other	<i>Other</i>	OTH	81305	11.8

3.2 Vulnerability of Catch

The result of PSA shows that the vulnerability of selected species in the current study includes SKJ, YFT, BET DOL, RRU BLM, KAW, LOT, and FAL caught by tuna HL-TR boats based at Sadeng fishing port in 2019 are in the low and moderate level range (Table 6) with data quality (DQ) 3-5. As targets species, YFT and BET have an average level of vulnerability, and SKJ has a low vulnerability. By-catch species of HL-TR fishery in Sadeng have a low rate of exposure. The graph of the PSA result is displayed in Figure 3.

Table 6. A score of productivity, susceptibility, and level of vulnerability and tuna HL-TR’s catch based at Sadeng Fishing Port.

Fish Species	A score of productivity (<i>p</i>)	A score of Susceptibility (<i>s</i>)	Vulnerability level (<i>v</i>)	Concern
Skipjack tuna (SKJ)	1.45	1.88	1.78	low
Yellowfin tuna (YFT)	1.71	2.33	1.85	moderate
Bigeye tuna (BET)	1.57	2.33	1.95	moderate
Kawa-kawa (KAW)	2.39	2.35	1.48	low
Dolphinfish (DOL)	1.57	1.43	1.49	low
Longtail tuna (LOT)	2.58	1.80	0.90	low
Black marlin (BLM)	2.14	2.18	1.46	low
Silky shark (FAL)	2.71	1.88	0.93	low
Rainbow runner (RRU)	1.57	1.58	1.54	low

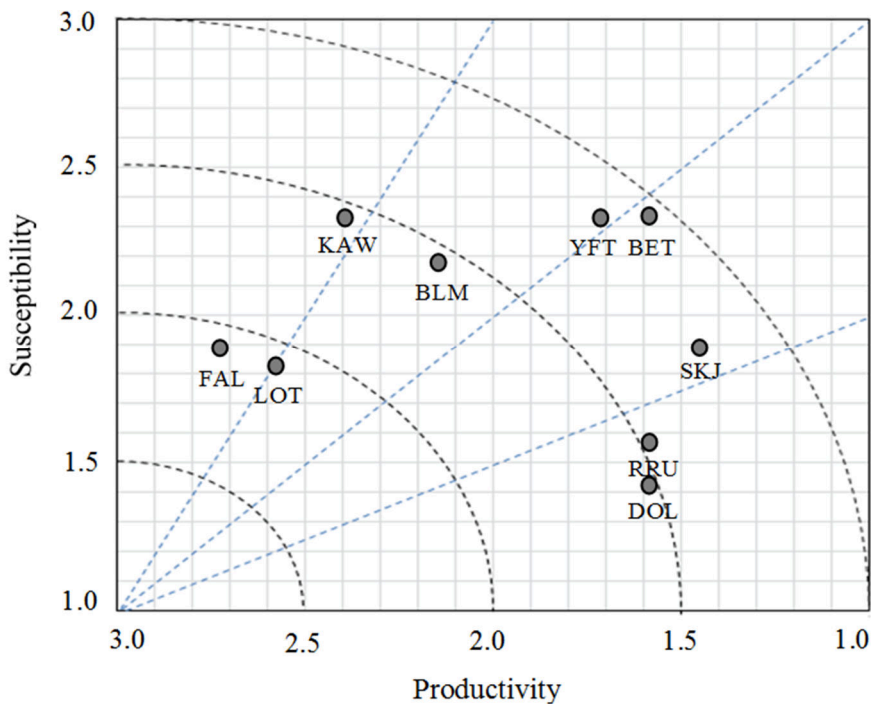


Fig. 3. The graph of the PSA result was conducted for target and by-catch species of tuna HL-TR boats based at Sadeng fishing port.

4 Discussion

YFT and BET have a moderate vulnerability level, while other species have a low level of vulnerability. Hobday *et al.*[42] proposed *productivity and susceptibility analysis* as a 2nd level analysis of the three-level hierarchical *Ecological Risk Assessment for the effects of Fishing* framework. The typical vulnerable species are taken out. The species with high vulnerability are subjected to a management response, including specific mitigation threats or data collection improvement, to reassess the following non-qualitative 3rd level analysis. Even though the results of the stock assessment in the Indian Ocean show that the stock of YFT is determined to remain overfished and subject to overfishing, and the supply of BET is determined to be not overfished but subject to overfishing [37], but the species not vulnerable by the fish using HL-TR fishing gear. Tuna HL-TR includes in the selective fishing gear category [38; 40] and allows the equipment not to result in a high level of vulnerability to either the target species or by-catch even if the species is experiencing overfished and overfished.

As initial scientific evidence, the results of this research can be used to help determine management measures with high precautionary. Need to improve the data quality (DQ), including the productivity and susceptibility attributes. Lack of operational fishing data and serial data, including the number of catches, effort, catch composition, fish size, and biological and life history aspects, occur in this fishery. These issues need to be addressed to fully understand the impact of fishing operations on each species in the current research. Data collection programs including port sampling, logbooks, and observer programs enable data needs to be fulfilled. An issue that should also get more attention is the capture of silky sharks.

Management, including mitigation and handling of shark including sharks, must comply with regulations issued by both national and tuna RFMOs in the Indian Ocean, including IOTC and CCSBT.

5 Conclusion

The PSA results showed that both target and by-catch species do not have a high vulnerable level to fishing using tuna HL-TR. The results of this research can be used to help managers determine management measures with high precautionary. Another critical issue that should also get more attention is the capture of silky sharks. Its management measures must comply with regulations that have been issued nationally and RFMO (IOTC). The lack of operational fishing and serial data includes the number of catches, effort, catch composition, fish size, and biological. Life history aspects are outstanding issues in tuna HL-TR fishery based at Sadeng fishing port. These issues need to be addressed through data collection programs, including port sampling, logbook, and observer programs in the future.

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