

STOCK ABUNDANCE INDEX, DENSITY, COMPOSITION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF DEEP-SEA SHARK AND RAY RESOURCES IN THE EASTERN INDIAN OCEAN

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ABSTRACT

Deep-sea shark and ray resources in the Indian Ocean provide one of the most economically important fish mesopelagic and demersal resources. Data analyzed were part of the survey carried out in May to June 2005 in the framework of *The Japan-Indonesia Deep Sea Fisheries Resources Joint Exploration Marine Research 2004*. Data were obtained by using bottom trawl operated by using the research vessel R/V Baruna Jaya IV (1.219 GT) in Southern Java and Western Sumatra. The stock density of rays in the southern Java is estimated about 3.94 tonnes km⁻², or about six time higher than in the western Sumatra, while the density of the sharks resources in the waters of southern Java was about 0.36 tonnes km⁻², in the western Sumatra was 0.35 tonnes km⁻². During the period of survey the total catch of sharks in the southern Java was almost 50% higher than in the western Sumatra. The maximum catch rate in the western Sumatra was more than three time higher compared with the maximum catch rate in southern Java, however the difference of the minimum and the mean catch rate in both areas was not statistically significant. Total of 13 species of rays belonging to the 4 families found during the survey period were identified and recorded. The detail 12 species found in the southern Java and only 7 species in the western Sumatra. The most abundance families in both waters are the Plesiobatidae, with species *Plesiobatis* sp., *Plesiobatis daviesi*, and Hexatrygonidae, with only one species, *Hexatrygon longirostra*, while a total of 21 species belonging to 11 families of mesopelagic sharks found in the waters of the Indian Ocean were identified. The most dominant species in weight in the southern Java were *Centrophorus* sp. and *Centrophorus moluccensis* (family Centrophoridae), while in the western Sumatra was *Mitsukurina owstoni*.

KEYWORDS: deep-sea rays, sharks, stock abundance index, stock density, species composition, distribution, southern Java, western Sumatra, Eastern Indian Ocean

INTRODUCTION

Sharks and rays provide one of the most economically importance fisheries commodities. Almost all parts of the shark body can be utilized and have a high value. Shark fins provide the most expensive part of shark body beside meats, skin, and bone. The fins are usually exported to the international markets, while the meats are usually consumed directly either in the form of fresh or dry salted. The skin after being processed and tanned provide one of the most expensive leathers and turned into fashion accessories, such as wallets, shoes, belts, and others. Shark bones provide raw material for glue while shark liver oil provide raw materials that can be further processes into cosmetics, medicines and other pharmaceutical purposes. Ray resources were not only to fulfill the demand for meat consumption but also for industrial small scale sectors. In the case of skin of sharks and rays, these material are also processed into leathers and turned into fashion accessories, such as wallets, shoes, belts, and others. Cartilaginous rays bones, also provide raw material for glue then to be utilized in wood industry and household equipments (Saleh et al., 1995). Rapid

development in ray fishery drived the ray fishing technology.

Ray resources of Indonesian waters have been exploited for years by the traditional fishers, especially by using set gill net, danish seine, and bottom trawl. The fishing ground for those kinds of fishing gears are usually in coastal waters until about 100 m depth. The catch was almost recorded in every provincial statistics in Indonesia (Anonymous, 2005). The trend of recorded landing in each province almost increased from year to year. During 1974 to 1979, the up trend of production occurred in North Sumatra and East Java, the two Provinces where the catch of rays are predominated the landing (Burhanudin et al., 1984). In 1993 the total rays production in Indonesia reached 35,686 tonnes (Saleh et al., 1995). In 2005 production in western Sumatra recorded 2,667 tonnes and 2,582 tonnes for south Java waters (Anonymous, 2005). This is probably due to the increasing market demand from year to year. The *long bun* gill net, targetted on rays and bottom long line, have recently developed and expanded especially in the coastal waters of the Java Sea (Hufiadi et al., 2003), while other gears catching rays are usually as by-catch.

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Shark resources exploitation in Indonesia since the year 1988 (Widodo & Widodo, 2002). Most of sharks landing are originated from tuna long line by catch, gill nets and bottom long line fisheries. Based on statistical data the production of sharks in the period 1988 to 2003 has been fluctuated from year to year ranging from 39,000 to 63,000 tonnes. In the years 2005 production of sharks in western Sumatera and south Java waters recorded 7,772 tonnes and 2,657 tonnes (Anonymous, 2005). The fishing grounds were mostly in the Indian Ocean covering the waters of the southern Java, Nusatenggara islands and western Sumatera, with the main landing place in Cilacap, Pelabuhan Ratu (southern Java), Benoa (Bali) and Tanjung Luar (Lombok Island), and Bengkulu (western Sumatera).

Shark and ray species are the member of class Elasmobranchii. Their biological characteristics are low growth rate, low fecundity, lower reaching maturity leading to longer time reproduction cycles (Castro *et al.*, 1999; Chen *et al.*, 1997). As the consequences recruitment will also low and higher vulnerability against high fishing intensity. These indications have been occurred for sharks in the Java Sea with the prevailed decreasing production within the period 1994 until 1999 (Dharmadi *et al.*, 2002).

The recorded numbers of ray species in the world are between 512 to 546 species, belonging to 20 families and 64 genera that spread over the shallow waters until the deep-sea (Compagno, 1984), where the Central Pacific waters have been reported to have the highest diversity of rays in the world.

The shark distribution area is very wide and most of the populations can be found from the northern Atlantic and Pacific Ocean. In the Indo-Pacific area, shark can be found from Red Sea in the middle east until New Caledonia, from Japan in the north to the south of the Indian Ocean until Australia and Polynesian waters (Allen 1997). According to Demski and John (1993), the total number of recorded shark species was about 375 species, where 84 species were caught by bottom trawl in the southern waters of Indonesia and the north western Australia (Kailola & Gloerfelt, 1984). From the observations in Pelabuhan Ratu, Cilacap, and Tanjung Luar there were about 43 species of sharks have been identified (Widodo & Widodo, 2002) As one of the preliminary result of research collaboration between Indonesia and ACIAR/Australia, some information on shark fisheries in the Indian Ocean which were mostly

based on tuna long line by-catch as well as bottom long line has also been reported (Dharmadi & Fahmi, 2003; Dharmadi *et al.*, 2003; Pralampita *et al.*, 2003).

Information on the study of deep sea shark and ray resource in Indonesia is still scarce, so that the availability of data on the both the fish and fisheries are considered inadequate to support the development and management of this resource. Data and information on the stock abundance index provide one of the most important indicators for sustainable development of a fishery (FAO, 1999), where catch per unit of effort can be assumed as one of the best estimates of fish abundances in the wild stock.

This paper describes the index of abundance, stock density, catch composition, distribution of sharks, and rays in the southern Java and western Sumatera, Eastern Indian Ocean within the depth range of 200 to 1,000 m. The present information provides a complementary result that has been technically reported by the Indonesian-Japan or OFCF. It is expected that data and information in this paper provide one of the basic aspects required for the development and management of shark and ray resources in Indonesia, leading to the optimal utilization of the resources.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Data analyzed were part of the exploratory results of research vessel R/V Baruna Jaya IV (1,219 GT) conducted in May to June 2005. This activity was carried out in the framework of the *The Japan-Indonesia Deep Sea Fisheries Resources Joint Exploration Marine Research 2004*. Fishing activities were done using bottom trawl of special designed that can be operated in the deeper waters up to more than 1,000 m depth.

Rays were found in the catch of 48 trawl station in Southern Java and 19 station in Western Sumatera, while sharks were occurred in the catch of 41 trawl station in Southern Java and 28 station in Western Sumatera. Towing time in each fishing station was in average of 30 minute at the vessel speed of about 3 knots. All fishing activities were done during the day time (at 08.⁰⁰ to 18.⁰⁰). The catches were sorted, weighted and counted. Sharks and rays identifications were done and grouped into family, genus, and species following Nakabo (2002); Compagno (1984). Based on catch rate data, estimation of stock density was calculated by using swept area method following

Shindo (1973) as described in Sparre & Venema (1992) with the assumption of the trawl mouth opening and escapement factor are 0.66 and 0.5, respectively. The models were based on the trawled area, speed, towing time, net opening and the catches (Sparre & Venema, 1992) i.e:

$$D = (1/a.n)x(c/f)$$

$$a.n = t.v.h.e.1,852. 0.001$$

where:

- D = Stock density
- a.n = the length of net track line (km)
- c = Catches (kg per hours)
- e = Constanta of Net opening (Shindo, 1973 with e=0.66)
- f = 'escapment factor' (=0.5)
- h = The length of head rope (=28.5 m)
- t = Towing period (hours)
- 1,852 = mil conversion to km
- v = The average of towing speed (knot)
- 0.001 = conversion meter to kilometer

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Stock abundance index of rays

Based on 48 trawl fishing stations carried out in the southern Java and 19 stations in the western Sumatera, the total catches were about 2.8 tonnes and 0.39 tonnes, respectively. The average value of the abundance index of rays resources in kilograms per hour trawling are compared for those areas (Table 1). It is found that the abundance index in the Southern Java was nearly six times higher than that in the Western Sumatera. In addition, the maximum catch per hour in the southern Java was almost 5 times (4.8) higher compared with that in the western Sumatera. Based on the standard deviation of the average, it is found that the variation of the abundance index in the western Sumatera was almost twice higher than in the southern Java. This indicates that the ray resources in the southern Java during the survey period were found more frequently and abundance than those found in the western Sumatera.

Table 1. Stock abundance index and stock density of rays resources in the Indian Ocean

Items	Southern Java	Western Sumatera
No. Trawl station	48	19
Total catch (kgs)	2,840.7	3,86.3
Index of stock abundance (kgs per hours)		
Maximum	318.0	66.0
Minimum	0.1	0.3
Mean	115.9	19.3
Standard Deviation	82.2	23.2
Coefficient of Variation (%)	0.7	1.2
95% Confidence limits (Mean \pm $(t_{n-1})^*$ (s/\sqrt{n}))		
Upper Limit	139.75	30.48
Lower Limit	92.05	8.12
Calculation of stock density		
Area swept by the gear (km^2)	0.0588	0.0588
Escapement factor	0.5	0.5
Stock Density (tones km^{-2})	3.94	0.66

Based on the stock abundance index data, the estimated stock density in the southern Java is approximately 3.94 tonnes km^{-2} , this value is about six time higher than that calculated for the western Sumatera (Table 1). Potential estimation (standing stock size) is obtained by multiplying the stock density and the area of the sea surface (survey area). With some certain assumptions and estimations of other parameters described in the Gulland's formula (1993), the potential yield of ray resources in the Indian Ocean can be calculated.

These calculated figures are only based on one period of survey. As already known that seasonal phenomena would always attached to any fisheries everywhere in the world ocean. So, it is likely that seasonal variation in the index of abundance and consequently the stock density will also apply to the rays fisheries in the Indian Ocean. In relation to the seasonal fish migration behavior, it is possible that the fish stock abundance in certain waters changing accordingly.

Stock Abundance Index of Sharks

Catch rates provide one of the indices of abundance of fish resources. Any external and internal factors influencing fish community and the exploited fish resources in the long term will usually be reflected in the form of catch rate fluctuation. As only one period of survey, catch rate data analyzed will be assumed as a reflection from the actual fish abundance during the period of survey. From a total of 41 successful trawl fishing stations carried in the southern Java and 28 stations in the western Sumatera, it indicates that the total catch of shark in the southern Java was almost 50% higher than in the western Sumatera (Table 2). The maximum catch rate in the western Sumatera was more than three time higher compared with the maximum catch rate in southern Java, however the difference of both the minimum and the mean catch rate in these areas was not statistically significant.

Looking at the coefficient of variation it is likely that the catch data in term of weight in both areas are not normally distributed as the coefficient of variation value reaching to more than 100%. In other words the distribution of sharks in the Indian Ocean was not evenly distributed. This is not surprising phenomenon as most of shark behavior known as predator.

From the confidence limits, it is likely that the probability of shark caught in substantial number in the southern Java was higher than that in the waters of western Sumatera.

Species Composition of Rays

During the period of survey, a total of 13 species of rays belonging to the 4 family collected from the catch in the waters of the southern Java and western Sumatera were identified and recorded (Table 3). The detail are 12 species found in the

southern Java and only 7 species in the western Sumatera.

The most abundance families in both waters were dominated by the Plesiobatidae and Hexatrygonidae. More than 80% of the rays catches found in the southern Java, consisted of *Plesiobatis* sp. and *Plesiobatis daviesi* of the family Plesiobatidae, while in western Sumatera the same species contributed to more than 60%. The second most abundance family after the Plesiobatidae was the Hexatrygonidae that consisted of only one species, the *Hexatrygon longirostra* with the contribution for the southern Java and western Sumatera were about 11 and 33% of each of the total catch respectively (Tables 3).

Other relatively abundance species in the southern Java was *Bathyraja* sp.1 that contributed about 5% to the total catch, while in the western Sumatera the similar position was placed by the species *Torpedo tokionis* that contributed about 3.2%.

Species Composition of Sharks

During the survey period there were 21 species identified belonging to the 11 families, it is likely that the families of Mitsukurinidae, Hexanclidae and Somniosidae were only caught in the waters of western Sumatera, while Triakidae and Carcharhinidae were only caught in the southern Java.

The most dominant sharks family in the southern Java was Centrophoridae while in the western Sumatera was Mitsukurinidae. The family Centrophoridae seem to be commonly found in both southern Java and western Sumatera, with the species *Centrophorus moluccensis*, *Centrophorus* sp.1 and *Centrophorus* sp.2, provide the most dominant shark found in the catch (Table 4).

Table 2. Catch rate (c/h) of mesopelagic sharks in the Indian Ocean

Items	Southern Java	Western Sumatera
No. Trawl station	41	28
Total catch (kgs)	429.11	287.38
Maximum	49.81	150.81
Minimum	0.15	0.11
Mean	10.47	10.26
Standard Deviation	10.69	28.13
Coefficient of Variation (%)	102	274
Upper Limit	95% Confidence limits (Mean \pm $t_{n-1} \cdot s/\sqrt{n}$)	
Lower Limit	13.84	21.16
	7.10	(-0.64)

Table 3. Species composition of deep sea rays in the Indian Ocean (May to June 2005)

Family	Species	Southern Java		Western Sumatera	
		kg	%	kg	%
1 Torpedinidae	1 <i>Torpedo tokionis</i>	7.18	0.25	11.80	3.21
2 Rajidae	2 <i>Anacanthobatis borneensis</i>	1.92	0.07	-	-
	3 <i>Acanthobatis</i> sp.	0.35	0.01	-	-
	4 <i>Bathyraja</i> sp.1	144.59	5.09	-	-
	5 <i>Bathyraja</i> sp.2	18.16	0.64	-	-
	6 <i>Bathyraja</i> sp.3	1.17	0.04	-	-
	7 <i>Dipturus</i> sp.	5.07	0.18	6.25	1.70
	8 <i>Okamejei</i> sp.	21.8	0.77	-	-
	9 <i>Raja</i> sp.	-	-	3.01	0.82
	10 <i>Rajidae</i> sp.	29.13	1.03	2.85	0.78
3 Plesiobatididae	11 <i>Plesiobatis daviesi</i>	679.83	23.93	29.00	7.90
	12 <i>Plesiobatis</i> sp.	1,624.88	57.20	192.06	52.33
4 Hexatrygonidae	13 <i>Hexatrygon longirostra</i>	306.69	10.80	122.06	33.26
	Total	2,840.75	100	367.03	100

Table 4. Species composition of mesopelagic sharks in the Indian Ocean

Family	Species	Southern Java		Western Sumatera	
		(kg)	(%)	(kg)	(%)
1 Mitsukurinidae	1 <i>Mitsukurina owstoni</i>	-	-	150.00	52.2
2 Alopiidae	2 <i>Alopias pelagicus</i>	20.90	4.9	-	-
3 Scyliorhinidae	3 <i>Apristurus</i> sp.1	9.68	2.3	5.68	2.0
	4 <i>Apristurus</i> sp.2	1.78	0.4	-	-
	5 <i>Scyliorhinus</i> sp.	-	-	0.14	0.0
	6 <i>Scyliorhinidae</i> sp.	0.84	0.2	-	-
4 Triakidae	7 <i>Hypogaleus hyugaensis</i>	0.64	0.1	-	-
	8 <i>Hemitriakis</i> sp.	0.72	0.2	-	-
5 Carcharhinidae	9 <i>Carcharhinidae</i> sp.	9.50	2.2	-	-
6 Hexanclidae	10 <i>Heptanchias perlo</i>	-	-	1.03	0.4
7 Etmopteridae	11 <i>Etmopterus</i> sp.	0.07	0.0	0.44	0.2
8 Somniosidae	12 <i>Zameus squamulosus</i>	-	-	2.32	0.8
9 Centrophoridae	13 <i>Centrophorus moluccensis</i>	126.67	29.5	42.86	14.9
	14 <i>Centrophorus</i> sp.1	128.90	30.0	19.96	6.9
	15 <i>Centrophorus</i> sp.2	-	-	52.78	18.4
	16 <i>Deania calcea</i>	1.42	0.3	-	-
	17 <i>Deania histricosa</i>	1.11	0.3	-	-
10 Squalidae	18 <i>Squalus brevirostris</i>	12.47	2.9	-	-
	19 <i>Squalus</i> sp.1	45.12	10.5	3.54	1.2
	20 <i>Squalus</i> sp.2	0.58	0.1	0.14	0.05
11 Squatinidae	21 <i>Squatina tergocellatooides</i>	68.74	16.0	8.50	3.0
	Total	429.11	100	287.38	100

Compared with the total number of 43 species reported by Widodo & Widodo (2002), the total number of species of only 21 found during the survey was relatively smaller. The two species that caught during the survey and the previous period were *Alopias pelagicus* and *Centrophorus moluccensis*. With these records it is likely that the number of sharks species found in southern Java was more than 57 species. It could also be concluded that the sharks resources in the waters

of southern Java were more diverse compared with the same resources in the waters of western Sumatera. These are also seen in the percentage catch composition where 98% of the catch consisted of 8 species ranging from approximately 10 kgs to 129 kgs for each species. These species were *Centrophorus moluccensis*, *Centrophorus* sp.1, *Squatina tergocellatooides*, *Squalus* sp. 1, *Squalus brevirostris*, *Carcharhinus* sp., *Apristurus* sp. 1, and *Alopias pelagicus*. In the waters of

western Sumatera, 92% of the catch consisted of only four species, these were *Mitsukurina owstoni*, *Centrophorus* sp.2, *Centrophorus moluccensis*, and *Centrophorus* sp.1.

The species *Alopias pelagicus* and *Centrophorus moluccensis* are widely distributed in the Indian Ocean. According to Compagno (1984), *A. pelagicus* that mostly live in shallow waters pelagic zone, sometime it can also be found in mesopelagic waters. This species was reported to be caught in the depth of 152 m, while during this survey the species was caught at depth of 710 m in the southern Java. The species *C. moluccensis*, may provide the demersal sharks inhabiting the bottom floor at the depth range of 128 to 823 m (Compagno, 1984), while during the survey this species was caught in the deeper waters at the depth range of 284 to 1245 m.

In the waters of western Sumatera, sharks contributed to the total catch of about 11,6%. From a total of 12 species found in this area, the species *Mitsukirina owstoni* (family Mitsukurinidae) was caught only one specimen with the total weight of >150 kgs, followed by other dominated species *Centrophorus* sp.2 and *Centrophorus moluccensis* (family Centrophoridae).

Distribution of Rays

Information on the spatial distribution provide, one of the basic aspects needed for the exploitation and development of fish resources. Based on the results of the trawling operations, a wide range of catch rates noted. It ranges in southern Java from

0.1 to 318 kgs and from 0.3 to 66 kgs of rays for the western Sumatera.

Horizontal distribution of deep sea rays in the southern Java and western Sumatera is illustrated in Figure 1 and 2, respectively. From the first figure it is shown that the catch of rays was widely distributed along the southern Java coast from West Java to East Java with the most abundance of rays found in the southern part of Yogyakarta.

In Figure 2, it is shown that the most abundance of rays resources is found in the waters around Enggano, and decreased toward the northern part of the survey area.

For the vertical distribution point of view, catch rate data analyzed were grouped into three depth strata <500 m, 500 to 750 m, and 750 to 1,000 m. The depth distribution of rays catches is presented in the Figure 3. In the waters of southern Java, higher catch rate of rays resources is found in the depth strata of <500 m. The similar case is also happened for the ray resources distribution in the waters of western Sumatera in a lower scale.

Distribution of Sharks

In the waters of southern Java the range was between <1 kg to approximately 50 kgs, while in western Sumatera was between <1 kg to 150 kgs. The plots of the catch in each fishing station were geographically depicted in the Figure 4. In southern Java, the sharks were likely concentrated around the territorial water from south of Cilacap until south of Yogyakarta and proceed eastwards to the southern part of Pacitan, East Java. In the western

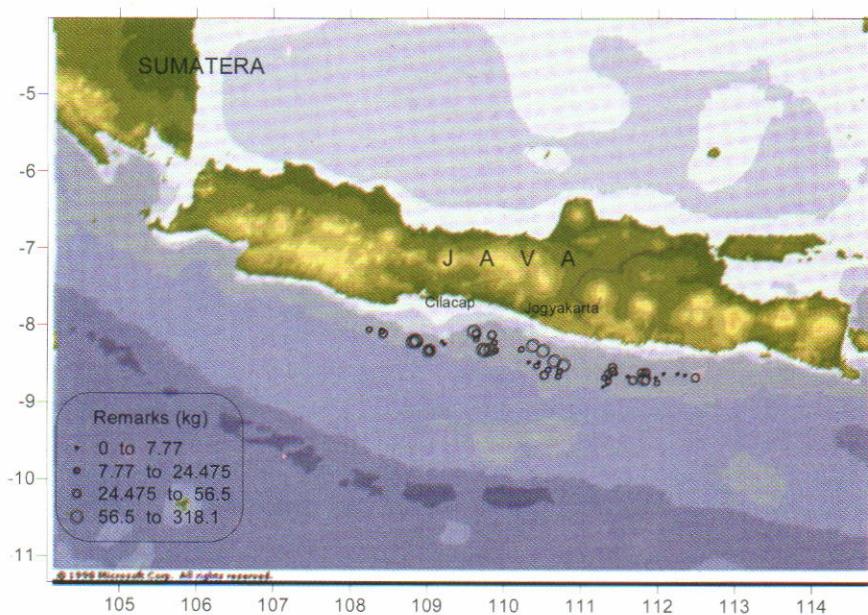


Figure 1. Horizontal distribution of deep sea rays in the waters of the Southern Java.

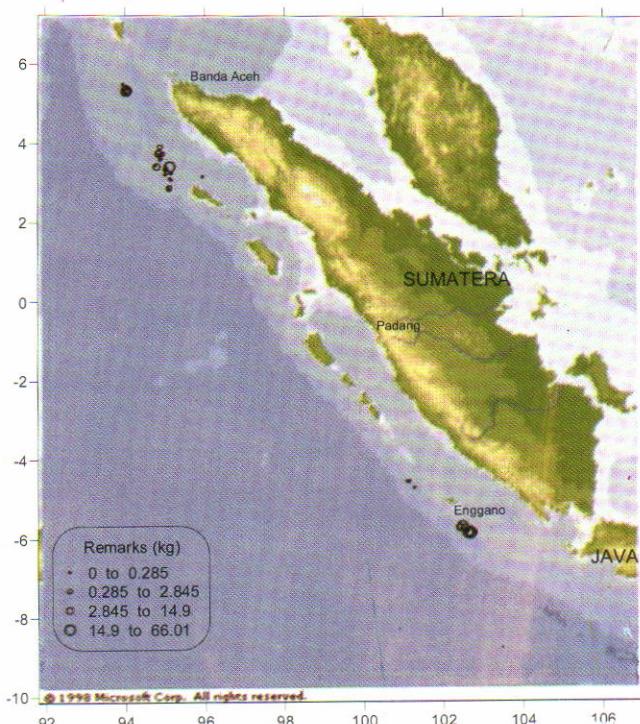


Figure 2. Horizontal distribution of deep sea rays in the waters of the Western Sumatera.

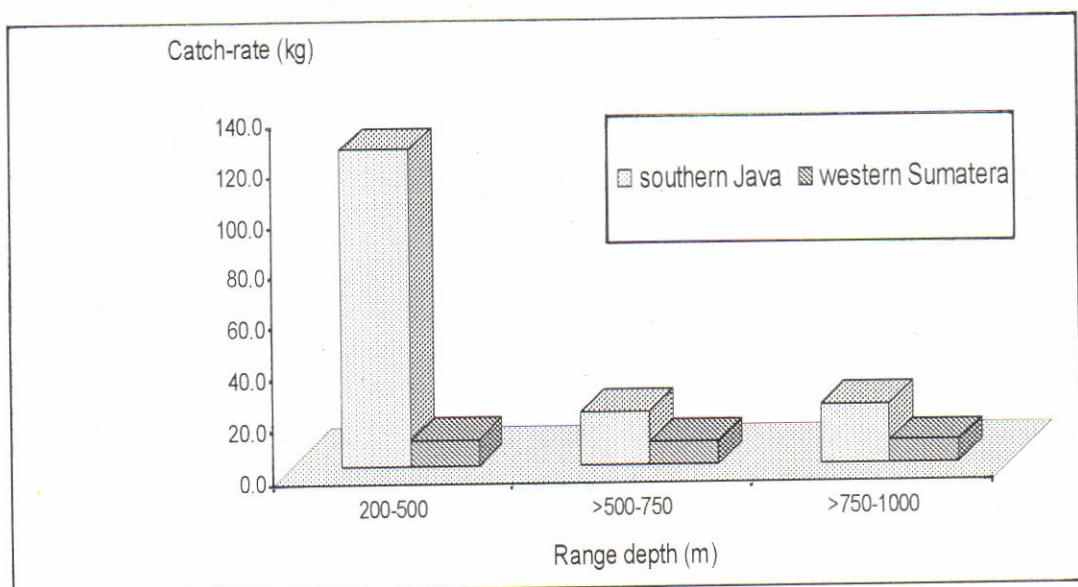


Figure 3. Average catch rate of deep sea rays in the three depth strata in the Indian Ocean (May to June 2005).

Sumatera high catches of shark were found around Enggano island and around the northwest of Simeulu island.

The vertical distribution of the mesopelagic sharks in the Indian Ocean was grouped into three depth strata, the <500 m, 500 to 750 m and 750 to 1,000 m (Figure 5). The histogram in each depth strata depicting the amount of catch rate. Based on

this figure it is likely that the mesopelagic sharks during the survey period in both southern Java and

western Sumatera seem to be concentrated in the depth strata of 500 to 750 m. It is also implied that the lowest concentration of sharks in the waters of southern Java was occurred in the depth strata of < 500 m, while in the western Sumatera was in the 750 to 1,000 m depth strata.

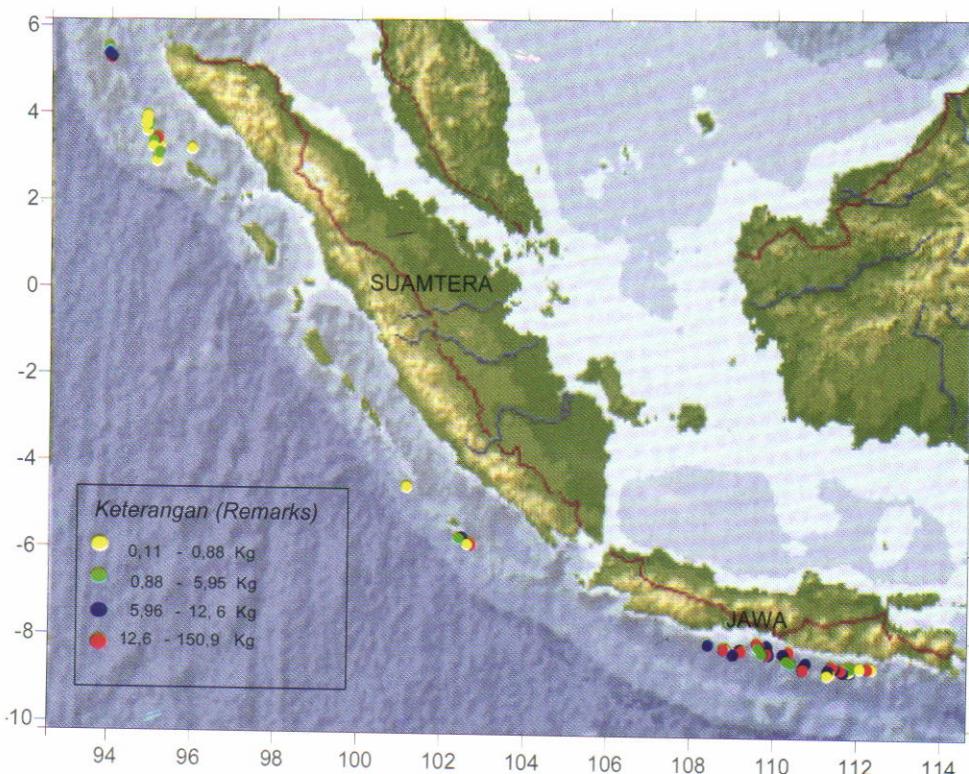


Figure 4.

Horizontal distribution of mesopelagic sharks in the waters of southern Java and western Sumatera.

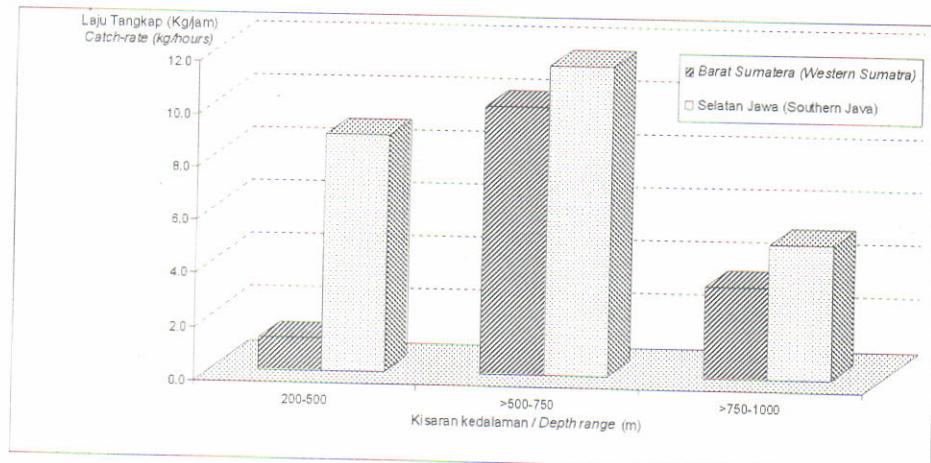


Figure 5. Histogram of average catch rate of mesopelagic sharks in the Indian Ocean.

CONCLUSION

The average catch rates as an index of abundance of ray resource in the Southern Java was about six times higher than in the Western Sumatera. The probability of success of fishing on rays resources in the southern Java was between 92 to 140 kgs per trawl hour, while in the western Sumatera would only be between 8 to 30 kgs per trawl hour. Standing stock size is obtained by multiply

the stock density and the survey area. Potential estimation is obtained by multiplying the stock density and the area of the sea surface (survey area) that is called the standing stock size. With some certain assumptions and estimations of other parameters the potential yield of rays resources in the Indian Ocean can be calculated. Regarding diversity aspects, a total of 13 species of rays belonging to the 4 families found during the survey period were identified and recorded. The detail 12

species found in the southern Java and only 7 species in the western Sumatera. It seems that the diversity of rays resources in the waters of southern Java was relatively higher than the same resources in the western Sumatera. The most abundance families in both waters are the Plesiobatidae, with the species *Plesiobatis* sp., *Plesiobatis daviesi*, and Hexatrygonidae. The latter is only consisted of one species, *Hexatrygon longirostra*.

During the survey period, there were 21 species belonging to 11 families of mesopelagic sharks found in the waters of the Indian Ocean. The most dominant species in weight in the southern Java were *Centrophorus* sp. and *Centrophorus moluccensis* (family Centrophoridae), while in the western Sumatera was *Mitsukurina owstoni*. During the period of survey, May to June 2005, the total catch of sharks in the southern Java was almost 50% higher than in the western Sumatera. The maximum catch rate in the western Sumatera was more than three time higher compared with the maximum catch rate in southern Java, however the difference of the minimum and the mean catch rate in both areas was not statistically significant. Based on catch rate data the density of the sharks resources in the waters of southern Java during the period of survey was about $0.36 \text{ tonnes km}^{-2}$, while in the western Sumatera was $0.35 \text{ tonnes km}^{-2}$. It is likely that the density of mesopelagic sharks in both survey areas was also not significant. Assuming that information on the natural mortality rate (M) and the potential constant (a) are available the estimated potential yield (Py) can also be calculated using the Gulland's formula. From the catch compositions, maybe that during the survey period the family Mitsukurinidae, Hexanclidae and Somniosidae were only available and caught in the waters of western Sumatera, while Triakidae and Carcharhinidae were only caught in the southern Java.

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