AN INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE BAITFISH RESEARCH PROJECT IN EASTERN INDONESIA

S.J.M. Blaber*1

Pole-and-line fishing for tuna is a multi-million dollar industry in eastern Indonesia that employs many people, supports several canneries and generates export income. In contrast to the more industrial tuna fisheries in the Pacific it comprises many thousands of small artisanal wooden vessels and separate baitfish catching vessels. Its development is presently constrained by a shortage of baitfish, the important species of which are also utilised as human food in this region. There has been a lack of data on the exploitation and stocks of the baitfish used by the fishery in Indonesia.

In order to help answer some of these questions a collaborative research project between CSIRO (Australia) and the Research Institute for Marine Fisheries (RIMF) (Indonesia) on tuna baitfish in eastern Indonesia began in July 1995 and ran until 1999. This project resulted from approaches by the Indonesian government to CSIRO and formal requests for funding to the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR).

A feasibility study was completed in May 1994 and identified the most pressing problems that could be tackled by an ACIAR/CSIRO project. Also at the instigation of ACIAR, those technical baitfish handling aspects of the problem that could not be tackled by an ACIAR project were taken up by the Western Pacific Fisheries Consultative Committee (WPFCC) who undertook a field survey of tuna baitfish capture and handling techniques in eastern Indonesia in September 1993 (Itano, 1993) funded through Canadian aid. Their report (Itano, 1993) includes comprehensive data on fishing vessels, fleet sizes, baitfishing techniques, baitfish catch species composition and problems associated with baitfish supply. It also makes recommendations for improving the efficiency of the industry.

The ACIAR/CSIRO feasibility study showed that the important biological problems were in relation to data analysis, stock assessment and overall management. Hence the collaborative CSIRO/RIMF project aimed to analyse all existing baitfish catch records, to provide stock assessment and biological data, to train Indonesian fishery scientists, and to develop appropriate management plans for the sustainable use of baitfish.

The Indonesian State Fisheries Enterprises had a major role in the project and were involved in the research and will utilise the results. The main beneficiaries of the project are the many thousands of artisanal tuna fishermen and similar numbers of coastal people involved in catching baitfish, as well as the fishing companies, both state and private, which buy most of the tuna caught by the artisanal fishermen. The research was able to capitalise on the experience and expertise gained during previous successful ACIAR funded CSIRO studies of tuna baitfish in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. This research led by CSIRO began in 1986 in the Solomon Islands and the Maldives, and the results from the project were reported at an international baitfish conference in Honiara in December 1989 (Blaber & Copland, 1990). The outcomes engendered much interest throughout the South Pacific, and led to a second phase of the project incorporating Kiribati and Fiji from 1990 to 1993. An extensive series of scientific papers and fisheries articles resulted from the baitfish projects and a complete bibliography is included in this introduction. Most of the important biological and ecological questions about baitfish had been answered during the course of the research, and hence the work in Indonesia that began in 1995 could be tightly focused on issues particular to, and critical to the fishery in eastern Indonesia – namely, analysis of existing catch data, ways of assessing stocks, and management options.

Prior to the collaborative project the Indonesian Research Institute for Marine Fisheries in Indonesia had already undertaken considerable research into various aspects of baitfishing, much of which was relevant to, and provided vital background for the project. It included:

*1 CSIRO Marine Research. Cleveland, Queensland 4163, Australia
• Analyses of the species composition of baitfishes caught in Ambon (Andamari et al., 1987).
• Detailed surveys of catch levels and seasonal bait availability (Rumarupute et al., 1987; Gafa & Subani, 1991; Wahyuono & Rusmadji, 1987).
• Detailed biological studies of Encrasicolina devisi and E. heterolobus in the Ambon region (Banjar & Talaohu, 1987; Banjar & Andamari, 1990).
• Studies of Sardinella fimbriata in Maluku (Hurasan et al., 1990).
• Dr. Sumadhiharga of LIPI and Pattimurra University at Ambon had also carried out biological research into Stolephorus species in Ambon Bay and expertise exists in these institutions although much of the work still remains unpublished.

This special issue of the Indonesian Fisheries Research Journal contains the papers resulting from the collaborative CSIRO/RIMF project and the baitfish workshop held in Manado, North Sulawesi in July 1998.

Papers in this volume start with a description of the background to, and progress in resource-based fisheries management in eastern Indonesia (Soepanto). This is followed by an overview of the tuna pole-and-line and fishery and the associated baitfishery (Naamin & Gafa). Next there is a paper by Rawlinson et al. describing in detail the catch statistics and history of the tuna baitfishery. Three papers by Andamari et al. examine the reproductive biology and gonad maturity of anchovies, and the staging and natural mortality of anchovy eggs – all essential inputs to the daily egg production method of estimating the biomass needed for stock assessments described in the final paper by Milton et al.

The results can be used now, and in the future, by the Central, Provincial and Regency government agencies responsible for the wise management of fisheries resources in eastern Indonesia – a task that is vital to the wellbeing of the fishing companies, fishers and coastal peoples of the region.

Acknowledgments

The involvement of CSIRO with baitfish research owes much to the foresight of John Copland (ACIAR) who instigated the first project and to Barney Smith (ACIAR) who continued this support for subsequent projects. A large number of scientists and fishermen have contributed to the success of the baitfish research projects funded by ACIAR. Most recently, in Indonesia the support of Dr Fuad Cholik, Director of CRIF and his successor, Dr. M. Fatuchri Sukadi is particularly acknowledged, as is the great assistance of the ACIAR Indonesia Country Manager, Ronald Rakman. We are also grateful to Dr Tony Lewis (South Pacific Commission) and Professor Ian Potter (Murdoch University) for scientific advice and support throughout the baitfish projects. The publication of this volume was made possible by funding from ACIAR (9424).

REFERENCES


BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BAITFISH PUBLICATIONS FROM CSIRO/ACIAR BAITFISH PROJECTS (1986-1998)

Scientific Journals and Books


