

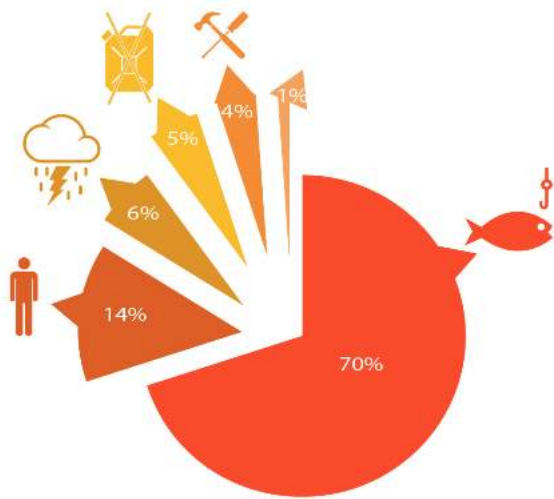


# **Fish For The Future**

## **Lakshadweep Community-Based Fisheries Monitoring Results**

**January 2014 - May 2015**

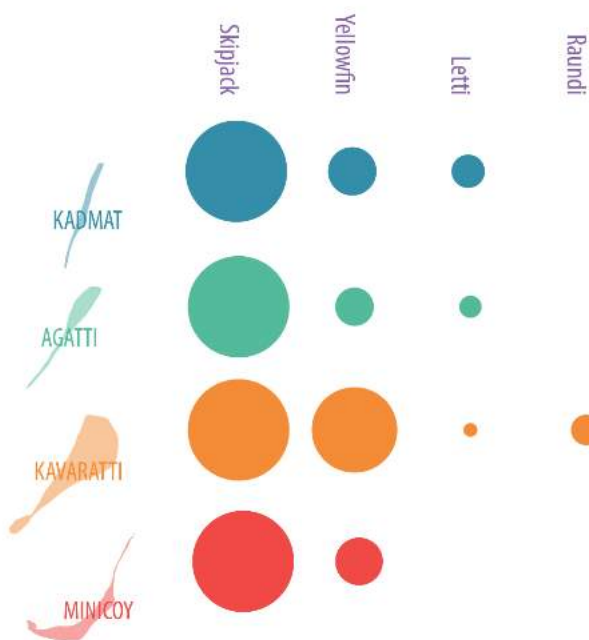




## FISHING & NON-FISHING DAYS

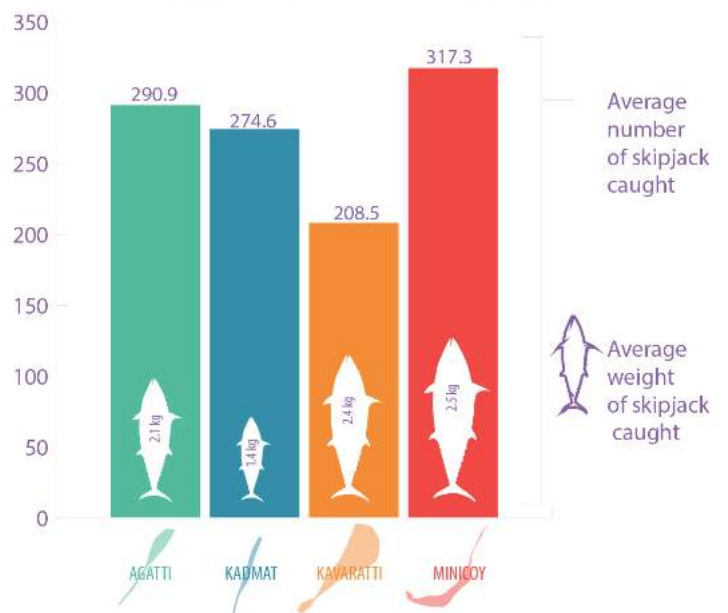
Personal reasons including holidays were most often noted for not fishing. Diesel shortage was the third most common reason for not fishing.

## TUNA COMPOSITION



Island-wise representation of tuna catch by species. Raundi (5%) was mainly caught on Kavaratti. Kadmat, Agatti, Kavaratti and Minicoy land skipjack tuna as 75%, 84%, 55% and 82% of total tuna catch weight.

## ISLAND-WISE DAILY SKIPJACK CATCH



Minicoy boats landed the greatest number and largest size of skipjack tuna on a daily basis.

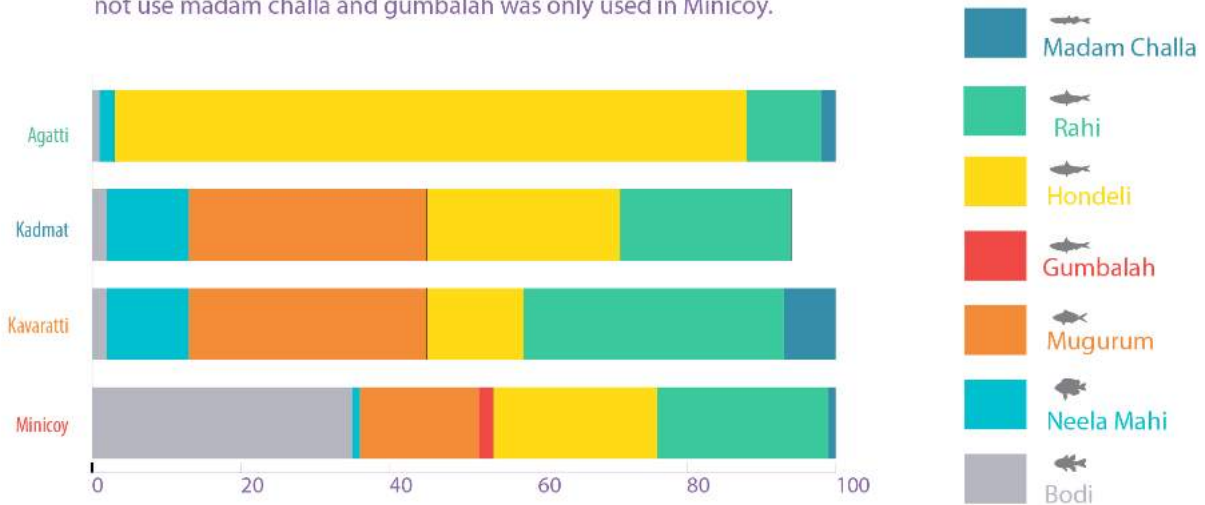
## FISHING EFFORT

Island-wise representation of daily fishing effort with respect to fuel usage and time spent fishing. Agatti on an average spends the most fuel and time fishing for tuna.



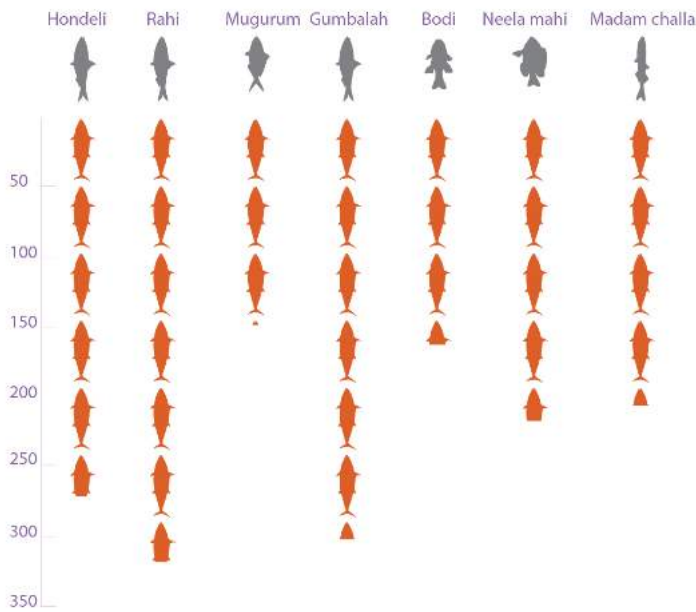
# BAITFISH COMPOSITION

Proportion of baitfish used on each island is represented. Note Kadmat did not use madam challa and gumbalah was only used in Minicoy.

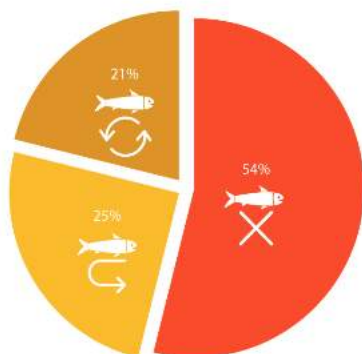
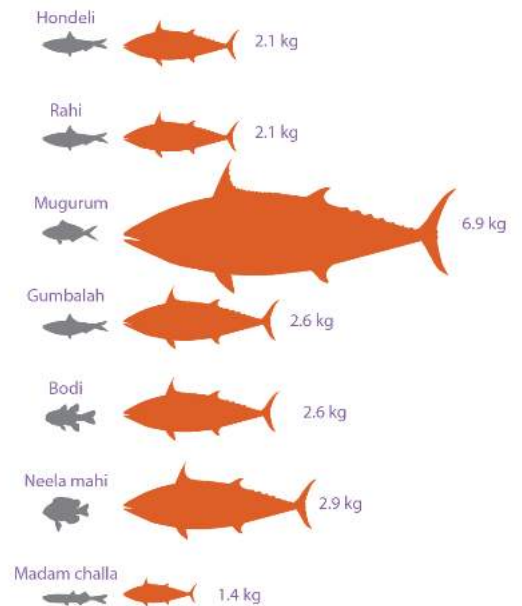


# BAITFISH EFFICIENCY

Pooled island data of average number of skipjack tuna caught daily using the following baitfish. When rahi was used, boats caught an average of 311.67 skipjacks.



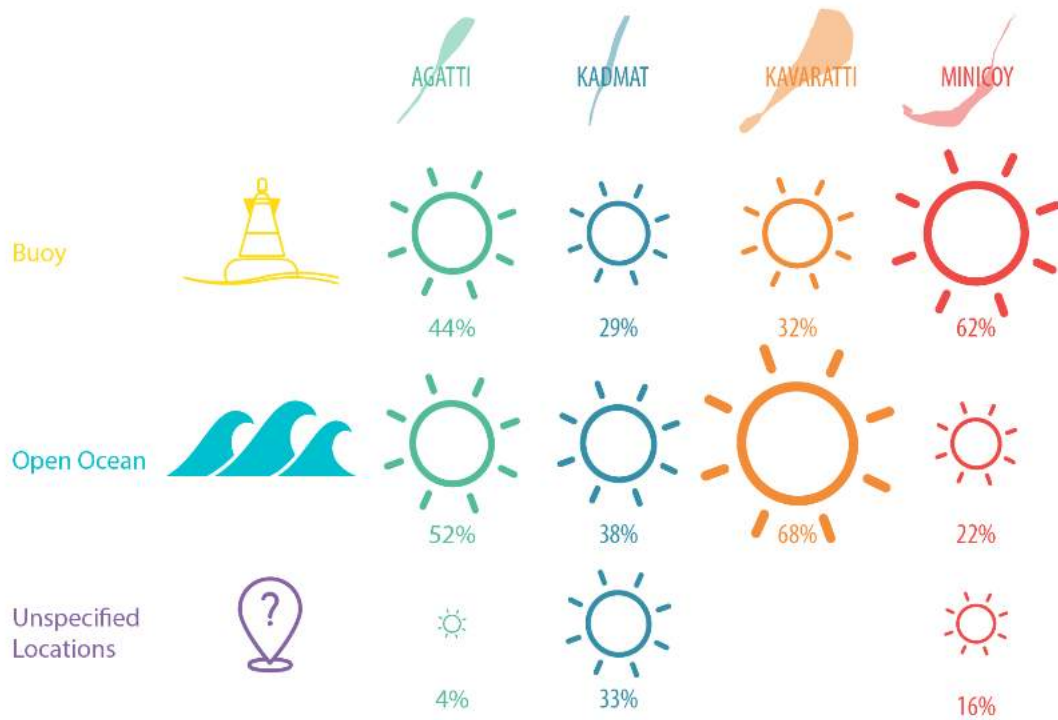
Pooled island data of average size of skipjack tuna caught daily using the following baitfish.



# BAITFISH MANAGEMENT

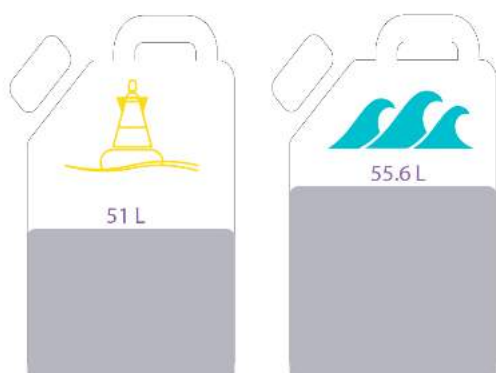
On more than half the fishing occasions all the baitfish was used, 25% of the time it was discarded into the sea and 21% of the time saved for reuse.

## BUOY USAGE



Island-wise representation of days spent fishing at the buoys (fish aggregating devices and data buoys), open ocean and unspecified locations. Kavaratti fished 68% of the time in the open ocean, while Minicoy fished 62% of the time at the buoys.

## FUEL USAGE



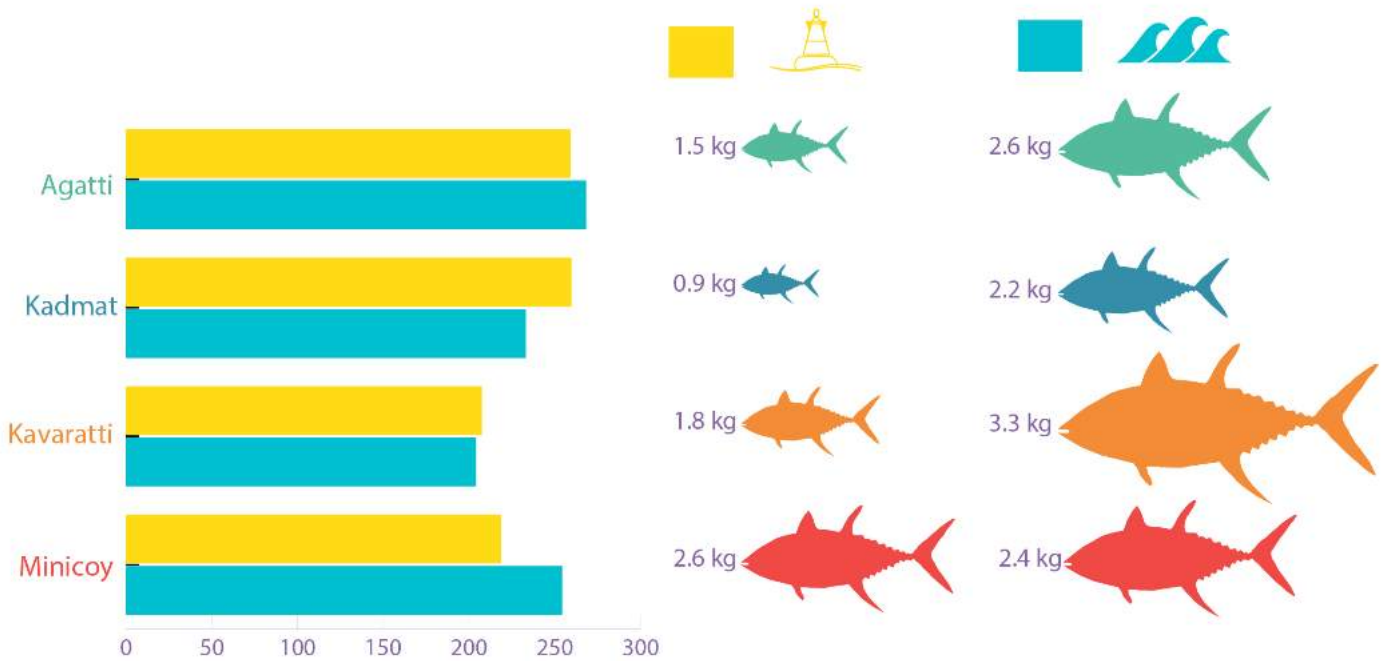
On an average, slightly lesser fuel is consumed while fishing at buoys as compared to open ocean.

## TIME SPENT SEARCHING



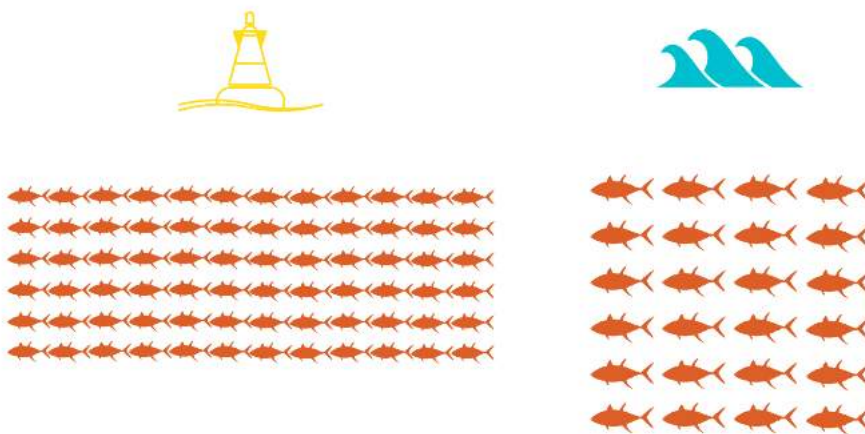
Differences in average daily tuna fishing search time observed while fishing at the buoys as compared to the open ocean.

# SKIPJACK CATCH AT BUOYS AND OPEN OCEAN



The bar graph represents average number of skipjack tuna caught island-wise at the buoy as compared to the open ocean. The tuna represents the average size of skipjack tuna caught at the buoy as compared to the open ocean.

# YELLOWFIN CATCH AT BUOYS AND OPEN OCEAN



Yellowfin caught at the buoy were on an average ~3X smaller than yellowfin (Buoy=4.2 kg, Open ocean= 12.2 kg) caught in the open ocean and ~2X more in number (Buoy=134.7, Open ocean=50.1).



The Lakshadweep community-based fisheries monitoring programme involves fishing boats from the islands of Agatti, Kavaratti, Kadmat and Minicoy in an attempt to help fill data gaps while increasing stakeholder participation. Results represented in this document are an analysis of data collected voluntarily by active fishers involved in the programme.

Our work in the Lakshadweep Islands is possible thanks to the support of the Lakshadweep Administration, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Fisheries, Department of Environment and Forests and LMRCC. We would also like to thank the Lakshadweep fishing community, in particular individuals in Agatti, Kavaratti, Kadmat and Minicoy, who are making this work possible.

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