

The Trapping Survey  
in  
The Fanga'uta Lagoon



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A Member of JOCV  
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◆ Introduction;

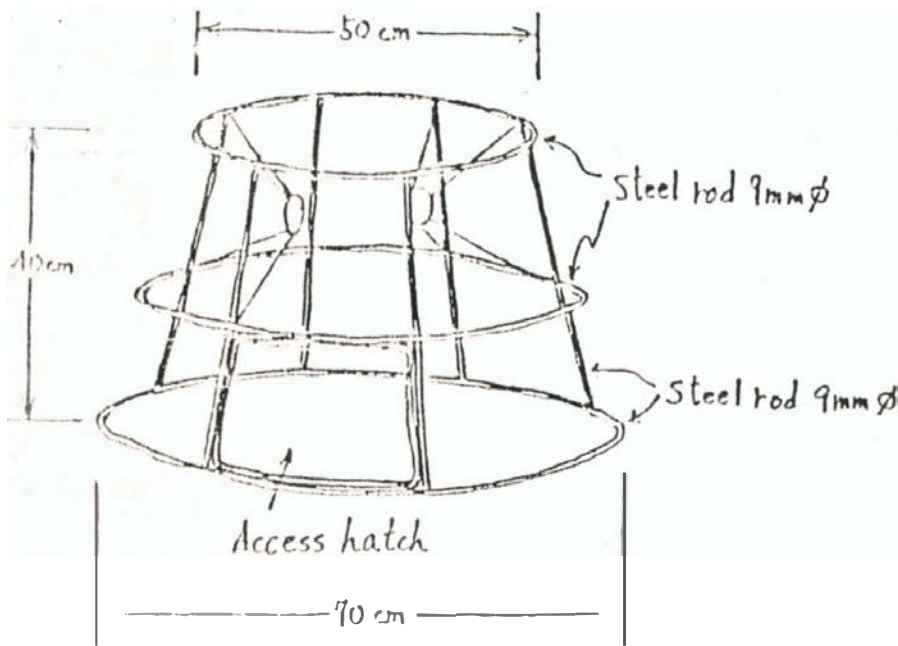
The Fanga'uta lagoon covers an area of 27km<sup>2</sup>. The lagoon is shallow, with a mean depth of 1,4 m and maximum of 6m.

The local fishermen subsist on some species of fish (Mulletts, Snappers, Parrot fish, etc.), that are caught by gill net and angling. The other kind of marine species (Prawns, Crabs, etc.) are not fished by local fishermen but exist in the lagoon.

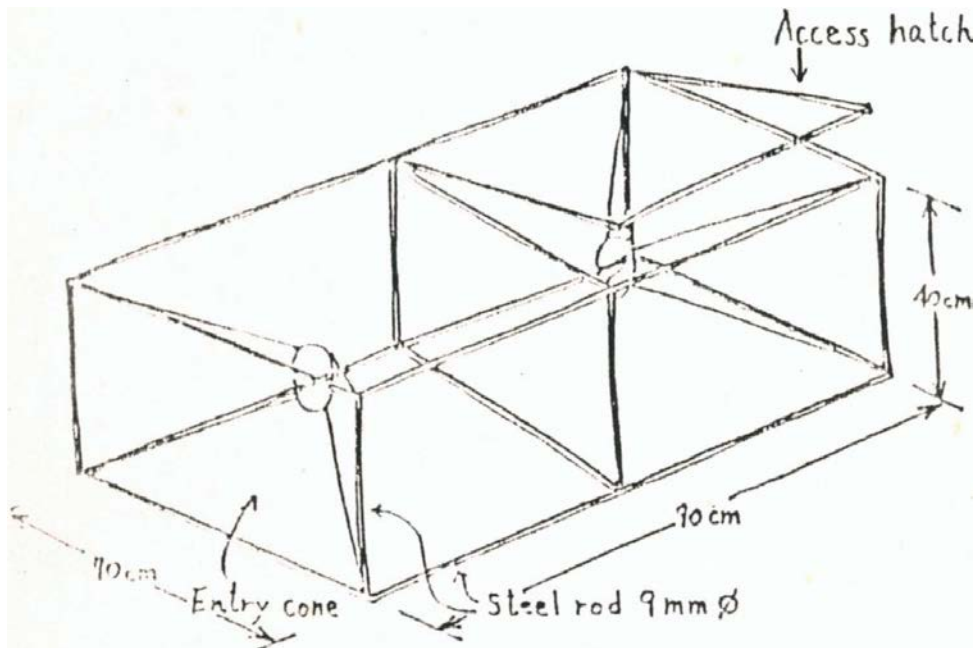
The purpose of this trapping survey is for judging, if this fishing method can be put onto a commercial base or not.

◆ Procedure;

Two types of traps were used. Each trap has two entrance cones and a bait bag. The frozen saury was used for bait. The shape and size of traps are given in fig.1.



type C.  
"conical"  
trap.



type S  
"Square"  
section trap

Fig.1. Two Types of Traps Used.

◆ Results;

The trapping survey was carried out 9 times, with a total number of 44 traps. A lot of Mangrove Crab and some kinds of small fish were caught, but prawn was not caught (two species of penaeid prawns, *Penaeus semisulcatus* (De Haan) and *Metapenaeus ensis* (De Haan) were caught in trawl net 1975-1976, by Richard D. Braley. 1976).

Table 1. Small Fish Taken in the Trap.

English	Tongan	Japanese	Scientific
Snapper	Tanutanu	Fuedai	<u>Lethrinus sp.</u>
Sea perch	Fate	Fuedai	<u>Lutjanus sp.</u>
Jacks	Iupo	Onihiraaji	<u>Caranx papuensis</u>
Glass perch	-----	Takasago -ishimochi	<u>Ambassis sp.</u>
Cardinalfish	Matapula	Tenjikudai	<u>Apogon sp.</u>
Gobie	-----	Haze	<u>Gobiinae sp.</u>

Most important species caught by trapping is the Mangrove Crab. A total number of 70 crabs were caught, 33 crabs were measured. Fig.2 shows the caught number of crab vs. maximum width of carapace.

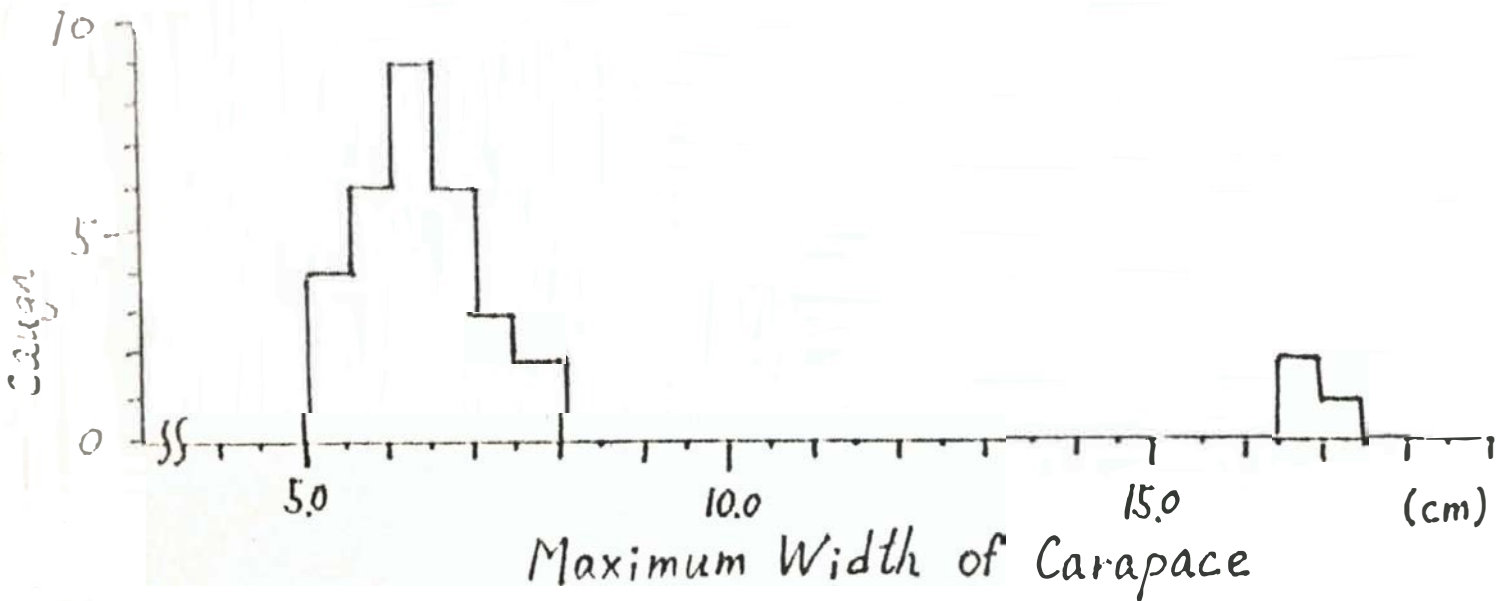


Fig.2 The Caught Number of Crab vs. Maximum Width of Carapace.

The crabs separate into two groups. Maybe the group division is related to age but analysis of the groups ratio is limited because the maximum size of the crabs is controlled by the size of the entrance holes.

Table 2 Composition of the two types of traps.

Trap type	Entrance size shape	The number of used trap	The number of caught crab.			The average Catch per trap
			Small size Crab	big size Crab	Total	
Conical type	∅ 10 cm circle	18	20	0	20	1.11
Square type	12cm x 10cm square	26	47	3	50	1.92
Total	—	44	67	3	70	1.60

The catch in the square trap is the greater. The square shape trap is more suitable for crab than the conical shape trap. The big crabs were trapped only in the square shape trap, perhaps this depended on entrance size, because the average carapace length of big crabs was about 11cm.

♣ Data on the Mangrove Crab.

Mangrove Crab, *Scylla serrata* (Fors kal, 1775)  
 Paka (Tongan), Nokogiri-gazami (Japanese)

This crab mostly inhabits the mangrove belts in tropical sea areas. It has been on the west coast of India, the coast of Hawaii Islands, the south coast of Japan, the South Pacific, and Australia. The breeding season is between October to December in the Philippines. Mangrove Crab aquaculture is being carried out in the Philippines, Thailand, Hongkong, Singapore and Malaysia. Artificial hatching production has been proved successful. The maximum width of carapace in this species is 25cm.

Conclusions and Suggestions

The Mangrove Crab are becoming the main subject of trap fishing in the Fanga'uta Lagoon.

The big size crab are an expensive commodity for restaurant, but the number of caught crab was very little. The trap fishing method requires baiting. The frozen saury were used. This bait is too expensive compared with the value of the catch using this method.

Therefore, it is concluded that this method will not be able to be put onto a commercial base. If very cheap baits are found, maybe this method cost effective, but only as side not the main fishing in the Fanga'uta Lagoon. Then it would be more effectent to you larges traps with larges entrances compared with the traps used in this survey.

The possibility of Mangrove Crab aquaculture is uncertain.



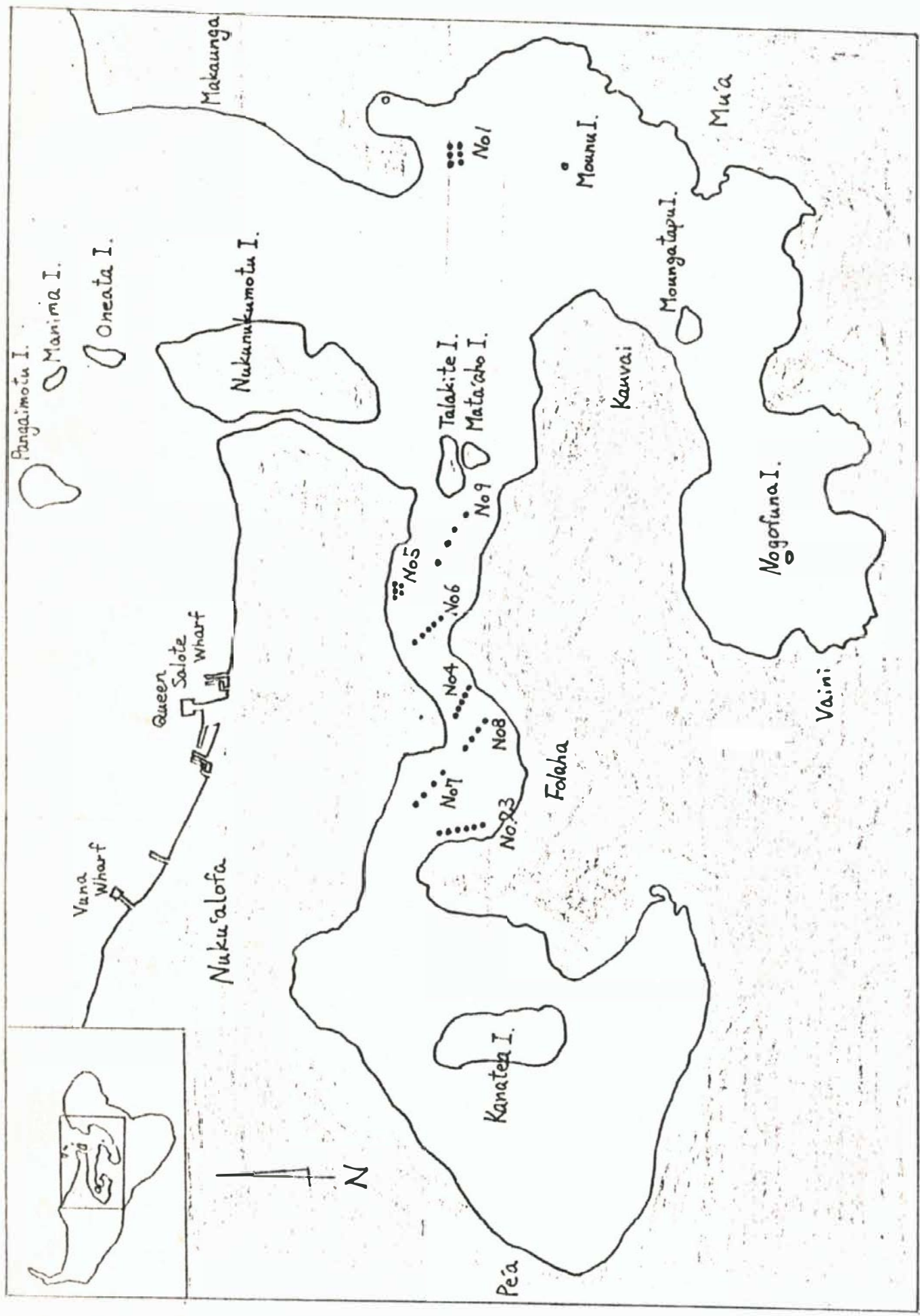


Fig. 3. Trapping Points in Fangaofu Lagoon

Table 3. Trapping Data

Trapping date and time		Trapping hours	Depth	Trap No.	Trap type	Caught fish
Set	Haul up					
6th Jan. 16:30	8th Jan. 15:00	46.5h	5m	1	C	Snapper 1, Starfish 1
				2	C	Crab 2, Starfish 1
				3	C	
				4	S	Crab 1, Cardinalfish 1
				5	S	Crab 2, Starfish 2
				6	S	
11th Feb. 12:45	12th Feb. 13:15	24.5h	1m	1	C	
				2	C	
				3	C	
				4	S	
				5	S	
				6	S	lost trap
12th Feb. 13:15	15th Feb 16:30	75.25h	1m	1	C	Cardinalfish 8
				2	C	
				3	C	
				4	S	Cardinal fish 15, Gobiid 1
				5	S	

	15th Feb. 11:30	16th Feb. 6:30	13.0h	3m	1	C	Crab 7, Sea perch 1, <sup>Glass</sup> Perch 1
					2	C	Crab 3
					3	C	Crab 2
					4	S	Crab 1
					5	S	Crab 4 (big Crab 1), Gobies 1
	16th Feb. 7:00	17th Feb. 16:30	33.5h	1.5m	1	C	Crab 1
					2	C	Crab 1
					3	C	
					4	S	Crab 3, Glass perch 1
					5	S	Crab 1
	17th Feb. 18:30	18th Feb. 7:00	11.5h	4m	1	C	Crab 1
					2	C	Crab 1, Cardinal fish 1
					3	C	Crab 2
					4	S	Crab 3, Cardinal fish 2
					5	S	Crab 1 (big size)
	24th Feb. 18:30	25th Feb. 7:00	11.5h	3m	1	S	Crab 2 (big size 1)
					2	S	Crab 4, Gobies 3
					3	S	Crab 9, Snapper
					4	S	Crab 7, Snapper 1, <sup>Cardinal</sup> fish 3
8	25th Feb. 7:30	25th Feb. 17:30	10.0h	3m	1	S	Crab
					2	S	Crab 3
					3	S	Crab 2
					4	S	Crab 2

