

# Leopard coral grouper

## Aru Sea, Arafura Sea and Eastern of Timor Sea

### IDENTIFICATION



**SCIENTIFIC NAME**

*Plectropomus leopardus*

**SPECIES NAME(S)**

Leopard coral grouper, Leopard coral grouper

**COMMON NAMES**

Kerapu sunu

**STOCK IDENTIFICATION**

An Indonesian multispecies fishery captures Snappers nei, Groupers nei and other reef fishes. There is as yet no consensus as to the stock structure of these species. This profile may undergo restructuring in the future as new information comes to light. This profile refers to Aru Bay, Arafuru Sea and Eastern Timor Sea (WPP-718) assessment unit.

Grouper fisheries exist in most Indonesian FMAs, including Arafura, Aru and Timor Sea. The grouper fisheries within the regions are fished by thousand of fishers, including many subsistence fishers, meaning collection of data and information has proven to be challenging. The fisheries are targeted by multiple gears, including fish trawls which fish on the same fishing grounds as bottom longline and handlines. The fish trawls are large industrial-scale multi species vessels which transfer their catches directly to carrier vessels, and ship their catch directly overseas, particularly to Thailand and China.



**RELATED LINKS:**

- [Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia \(KKP-RI\)](#)
- [Indonesia Commission for Fish Stock Assessment](#)

### ASSESSMENT

**Strengths**

Indonesia has developed a road map to develop and implement an ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM). Since 2010, Indonesia has taken steps to develop indicators for the implementation of an EAFM. Groupers produced from aquaculture grow rapidly. The government has started a breeding project for the production of grouper juveniles in order to establish a stable aquaculture source. This will help to decrease the pressure on natural populations. Research into disease, food, and hybrids is also helping to improve grouper aquaculture quality (LINI 2014).

**Weaknesses**

Indonesia's Commission for Stock Assessment 2010 report classifies many of the Arafura and Timor Seas fisheries as fully exploited or over exploited. This report proven that the current fishing levels on the snapper-grouper stocks in these regions are shown to be unsustainable. Furthermore recent reports showed that illegal unreported and unregulated fishing is still rampant in the Aru, Arafura and Timor Seas.

### SCORES

**Management Quality:**

Management Strategy	Managers Compliance	Fishers Compliance
NOT YET SCORED	NOT YET SCORED	NOT YET SCORED

**Stock Health:**

Current Health	Future Health
NOT YET SCORED	NOT YET SCORED

### FIPS





No related FIPs

### MSC


No related MSC fisheries

# Fisheries

Within FishSource, the term "fishery" is used to indicate each unique combination of a flag country with a fishing gear, operating within a particular management unit, upon a resource. That resource may have a known biological stock structure and/or may be assessed at another level for practical or jurisdictional reasons. A fishery is the finest scale of resolution captured in FishSource profiles, as it is generally the scale at which sustainability can most fairly and practically be evaluated.

 ASSESSMENT UNIT	 MANAGEMENT UNIT	 FLAG COUNTRY	 FISHING GEAR
Aru Sea, Arafura Sea and Eastern of Timor Seamng	Aru Sea, Arafura Sea and Eastern of Timor Sea (WPP-718)	Indonesia	Bottom-set longlines
			Handlines hand operated
			Mechanized lines

# Management Unit

 MANAGEMENT UNIT	ORGANIZATION	FISHING AREA
Aru Sea, Arafura Sea and Eastern of Timor Sea (WPP-718)	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia (KKP-RI)	FAO 71, Indonesian WPP-RI 718 (Aru Sea, Arafura Sea and Eastern of Timor Sea)