MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR TIGER SHRIMP, Penaeus monodon FISHERIES REFUGIA AT KUALA BARAM, MIRI, SARAWAK

FISHERS ENGAGEMENT WORKSHOP

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<u>Nur Azura S</u>anusi



MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR TIGER SHRIMP, *Penaeus monodon* FISHERIES REFUGIA AT KUALA BARAM, MIRI, SARAWAK: FISHERS ENGAGEMENT WORKSHOP

Executive Summary

A one-day engagement workshop with local fishers of Kuala Baram, Miri, Sarawak was held on 26 September 2022 at Kuala Baram, Miri. The main objective of the workshop is to raise awareness on the upcoming launch of the management plan for tiger shrimp fisheries refugia at Kuala Baram, Miri to the local fishers as they are the main stakeholders that will be directly affected and play key role in ensuring the sustainability of this management plan. The workshop also served as an open platform for the involved stakeholders – fishers and government agencies (Department of Fisheries Malaysia, DOF; Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia, LKIM) – to discuss on any concerns and suggestions on the implementation of the proposed tiger shrimp fisheries refugia at Kuala Baram, Miri. All fishers agreed to the suggested tiger shrimp fisheries refugia location and the implementation of close season (August to October) for small-scale trawlers. In addition, during the first year of implementation, all fishers will try to voluntarily release the caught tiger shrimps if they are below the proposed minimum landing size (MLS) of more than 60 g in body weight and more than 15 cm in total length. The protection of tiger shrimp broodstock is also welcomed by fishers as they understand the importance of broodstock in sustaining the quantity and quality of the local wild tiger shrimp population of which they are very much dependent on. Local fishers were briefed that only those with approved permit from the Department of Fisheries Malaysia can obtain tiger shrimp broodstock from the refugia for aquaculture or research purposes. The local fishers and other stakeholders were also being briefed on the importance of establishing a refugia trust fund to ensure financial stability and continuity of the tiger shrimp fisheries refugia at Kuala Baram, Miri, Sarawak.

Background

The tiger shrimp *Penaeus monodon* is a highly prized shrimp species in the aquaculture sector, both nationally and internationally. Tiger shrimp is found throughout Malaysia waters, but due to unregulated tiger shrimp fisheries, the tiger shrimp population at Kuala Baram, Miri, Sarawak is being considered as the last resort where tiger shrimps can still be found in huge numbers and at larger sizes. The high economic value of tiger shrimp coupled with the dwindling shrimp landing trend warrant immediate management intervention to ensure resource sustainability.

The Department of Fisheries Malaysia has endorsed tiger shrimp fisheries refugia at Kuala Baram, Miri to sustain and enhance the local tiger shrimp population, and to improve the livelihood of local fishers dependent on tiger shrimp as source of income. The proposed refugia covers an area of approximately 852 km² (85,200 hectares) (Figure 1). Under the Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID) guidelines on the development related to river and reserve, since the 3 rivers (Sungai Miri, Sungai Lutong and Sungai Pasu) fall under the category of 10-20 m river width, to protect the nursery area of the tiger shrimp post larvae and juvenile, mangrove buffer zone of 20 m from mean high water level along riverbanks should also be preserved. This fisheries refugia site can be gazetted under Fisheries Act 1985-Part IX Marine Parks and Marine Reserves Item 41. Establishment of marine park or marine reserve.

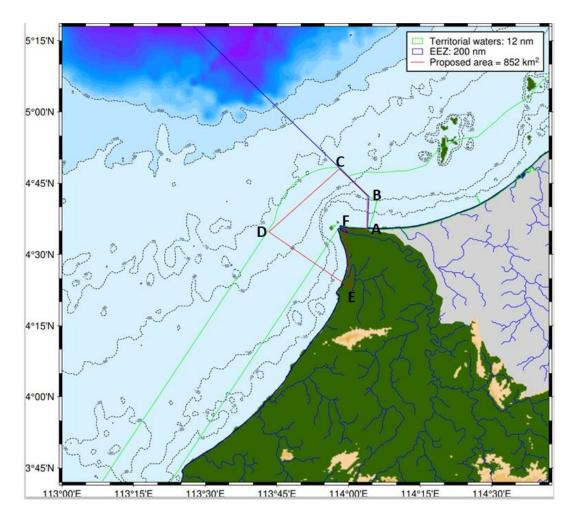


Figure 1. Proposed area of tiger shrimp fisheries refugia.

Chronology and Highlights

An engagement workshop with the local fishers was held at the headquarters of Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia (LKIM) Miri, Malaysia. In addition to the 23 local fishers (see list of participants in Appendix 1), representatives from the Department of Fisheries (DOF) Malaysia were also present. The consultant team facilitated the discussion, starting with the brief introduction of the refugia concept, some successful examples of refugia around the world, the proposed refugia location at Kuala Baram, Miri, to specific management strategies such as the implementation of close season (August to October), the establishment of minimum landing size (MLS), catch and release strategies, and discussion on the potential impact of the refugia on the local fisher's livelihood. Detailed workshop program can be found in Appendix 2.

In addition to the explanation of each component of the tiger shrimp fisheries refugia by the consultants, a fruitful discussion session was also being held at the workshop. Overall, the local fishers are eager to participate in the establishment and management of the tiger shrimp fisheries refugia. Among some of the concerns raised by the local fishers, however, includes the need to conserve the upper streams as well as the life history of tiger shrimps include that habitat, incidences of illegal harvesting and other unregulated anthropogenic activities such as sand mining along the coasts, all of which could directly threaten the tiger shrimp population. Local fishers also suggested that the news on the establishment of the tiger shrimp fisheries refugia be spread to other community members, including trawlers, local aquaculturists, schools, and community at large. This is to ensure that illegal entering to the refugia or selling of tiger shrimp below MLS can be reported immediately to the relevant

authorities. All concerns were being taken note by the representatives of DOF and will be addressed accordingly in a later session.



Figure 2: Participations from the Fishermen Association of Miri along with representatives from Department of Fisheries, Miri and Lembaga Kemajuan Ikan Malaysia (LKIM) Miri.

Among the agreed regulations that will be implemented along the tiger shrimp fisheries refugia includes:

1. The location of the refugia

The proposed fisheries refugia site comprises of two areas:
 Area A: Nursery ground for postlarvae and juveniles which include Sungai Lutong,
 Sungai Pasu, Sungai Miri and Batang Baram.
 Area B: For adults and spawners

Total area of the proposed fisheries refugia site is 852km² (85, 200 ha). This area involves 7 coordinates that was agreed by the National Technical Committee of Fisheries Refugia, DoF.

Point	Latitude	Longitude	
А	4° 35.40′	114° 3.84′	
В	4° 42.30′	114° 3.96'	
С	4°48.00'	113° 58.08′	
D	4° 34.74'	113° 43.32′	
Е	4° 22.80′	114° 0.60'	
F	4° 35.40′	113° 59.16′	

- The coordinates for the Tiger Shrimp Fisheries Refugia site are as followed:

- The mangrove buffer zone is maintained at 20m from the Mean High Water Level by the local government authority.
- The gazettement of fisheries refugia site can be done under Fisheries Act 1985 Part
 IX Marine Parks and Marine Reserves Item 41 under the establishment of marine parks or marine reserve.
- 2. Close Season

- The proposed close season will begin in August up to October of the 2022 as part of an awareness program.
- The official closure however will be implemented after the gazettement of the refugia site is made official.
- This closure will be included in the license regulation.
- The closure is only meant for trawl net and trammel net.

3. Minimum Landing Size (MLS) & Catch and Release

- The MLS is set at > 60g BW and > 15cm TL
- Captured shrimps that is less than the allowable size should be released back into the habitat.
- The catch and release effort should be done on voluntary basis during the first year of gazettement
- After the 2nd year of the gazettement, the regulation on minimum allowable size will be included in the license

4. Permit for the Collection of Spawners (Broodstock)

Special permit for sample tiger shrimp spawners for any research and aquaculture activities can be issued by the DoF Malaysia. The size of tiger shrimp spawners are:
 Female: 200 – 320 g BW and 22 – 30 cm TL
 Male: 100 – 170g BW and 20 – 25cm TL

The consultant team also distributed pamphlets (Appendix 3) and presented four posters (Appendix 4) to the participants to ensure all important information is being passed on to every participant.

Conclusion

The engagement workshop with local fishers was successful in disseminating knowledge and gathering information from fishers regarding the implementation of tiger shrimp fisheries refugia at Kuala Baram, Miri, Sarawak. All fishers were also briefed on the estimation of total length of tiger shrimp to allow them to determine the minimum landing size (MLS). All participants are hopeful and eager to participate in the tiger shrimp fisheries refugia as they understand that their livelihood will increase if the refugia management plan is carried out successfully.

List of Participants:

- 1. Frederick Sinyor
- 2. Adam Sim
- 3. Chan Boon Soon
- 4. Abdullah Putit
- 5. Sulaiman Yunos
- 6. Musa@Hamid Suhaili
- 7. Yusop Rumby
- 8. Zaed Yunos
- 9. Yausup Suhaili
- 10. Mohd Nawin
- 11. Ayak Drahman
- 12. Petrus Along
- 13. Augustine Ngaling
- 14. Alex Banda
- 15. Mos Wis
- 16. Wee Poh Hiong
- 17. Yong Ah Loke
- 18. Husin Kapi
- 19. Ismail Mahmud
- 20. Lim Kwong Tah
- 21. Ismail Fauzi
- 22. Hamdin Sidi
- 23. Sahari Yusop

Program Tentatives

Bengkel Pelan Pengurusan Refugia Perikanan Udang Harimau Kuala Baram, Miri

Tarikh: 26 September 2022 Tempat: Kompleks LKIM, Miri

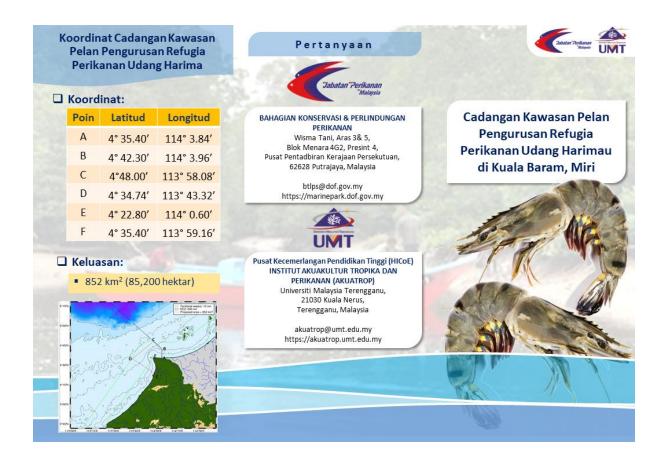
Masa	Agenda
9.00 am – 9.15 am	Ucapan aluan daripada Pengerusi PNK Miri
9.15 am – 9.30 am	Ucapan aluan daripada Pegawai Perikanan Wilayah 3, Miri
9.30 am – 10.00 am	<u>Ceramah 1:</u> Pengenalan Kepada Pelan Pengurusan Refugia Perikanan Udang Harimau di Kuala Baram, Miri (Prof. Dr. Mhd Ikhwanuddin)
10.00 am – 11.00 am	<u>Ceramah 2:</u> Cadangan Kawasan Refugia Perikanan Udang Harimau di Kuala Baram, Miri dan Penutupan Musim Penangkapan Udang Harimau di Kuala Baram, Miri (Hadil Rajali)
11.00 am – 11.30 am	Rehat/Minum pagi
11.30 am – 12.00pm	<u>Ceramah 3:</u> Cadangan Saiz Tangkapan Minima Untuk Udang Harimau (Dr. Waiho Khor)
12.00pm – 12.30 am	<u>Ceramah 4:</u> Kepentingan Penglibatan Social dalam Pengurusan Refugia Perikanan Udang Harimau (Dr. Fazhan Hanafiah)
12.30 am – 2.00 pm	Rehat/Makan Tengahari
2.00 pm – 3.00 pm	<u>Ceramah 5:</u> Cadangan Penubuhan dan Perlaksanaan Tabung Amanah Refugia Perikanan Udang Harimau (Prof. Nur Azura)
3.00pm – 4.00 pm	Perbincangan dan rumusan bengkel bersama
4.00pm – 5.00 pm	Minum petang/Besurai

Pamphlets



melibatkan pengenalpastian dan penetapan kawasan untuk integrasi di antara perikanan dan	panjang di tapak perikanan Kuala Baram.	
pengurusan habitat. Perbezaan antara pengurusan refugia dan pengurusan rizab.	Memastikan penggunaan sumber udang harimau secara optimum.	Pembiakan
Refugia Rizab	Memastikan integriti ekologi refugia Perikanan adalah	
Berfokus kepada Melarang aktiviti pengurusan penangkapan	terpelihara.	Jantan Kematangan Se
nabitat kawasan spesies akuatik perikanan	at kawasan spesies akuatik Untuk menjana pelan dan strategi bagi mengurangkan konflik dan mewujudkan kesedaran di antara kalangan	Peringkat Kematangan i - Tidak Matang
Keutamaan utama refugia adalah untuk memelihara		ii - Kematangan awal iii - Kematangan lewat iv - Matang
kawasan/populasi organisma tertentu daripada perubahan iklim berkaitan dengan aktiviti		2. Kitaran Hidup
antropogenik.		

6 × Naupli → 3 × Zoea → 3 × Misis → Pasca larva → Juvana → Dewasa



Pengenalan

Pengurusan Refugia Perikanan Udang Harimau merupakan inisiatif Jabatan Perikanan dengan tujuan untuk memelihara satu-satunya kawasan yang terkenal dengan sumber udang Harimau di Sarawak.

Persempadanan untuk Refugia Perikanan Udang Harimau di Kuala Baram, Miri seterusnya dibuat berdasarkan habitat kritikal dalam kitaran hidup udang harimau.

Larva udang harimau adalah planktonic dan sepanjang fasa ini, larva hidup di luar pesisir pantai selama kira-kira 14 hingga 20 hari.

Pasca larva dan juvana seterusnya beralih ke muara dan menjadi bentik selama 6 bulan diikuti oleh fasa sub-dewasa seterusnya fasa dewasa. Induk dewasa seterusnya akan kembali ke luar pesisir pantai untuk bertelur

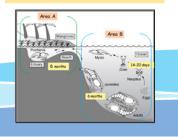
Kawasan Pelan Pengurusan Refugia

Kawasan A:

- Tapak semaian
- Sungai Pasu, Sungai Lutong, Sungai Miri, Sungai Bakam dan Sungai Sibuti

Kawasan B:

- Kawasan pemijahan
- Perairan Kuala Baram sehingga 12 batu nautika dari pantai (kedalaman air sehingga 50m).
- Pasca larva, juvana dan induk bertelur



Kaedah Penangkapan Udang Harimau

- Antara kaedah penangkapn Udang Harimau yang biasa digunakan adalah seperti drift net, hook & line, trammel net dan trawl net:
- Udang-udang harimau biasanya ditangkap di kawasan-kawasan seperti:
 - Kampung Kuala Baram
 - Kampung Pengkalan Lutong
 - Kamung Pulau Melayu
 - Kampung Pilasau Utara
 - Kampung Kuala Bakam



Pemodelan Ramalan Bermusim

Kepentingan

 Untuk memahami risiko perubahan iklim ke atas ekosistem marin di Kuala Baram untuk perancangan mitigasi dan pengurusan yang lebih berkesan.

Kaedah Pemodelan

- Model ekosistem marin yang dipertingkatkan daripada Projek Perbandingan Model Ekosistem Perikanan dan Marin (Fish-MIP) akan digunakan untuk menyiasat bagaimana iklim masa hadapan perubahan akan mempengaruhi ekosistem marin dan udang harimau di Kuala Baram pada masa akan datang.
- Ramalan untuk 10 tahun
- Model tersebut boleh menjelaskan bagaimana variasi-variasi seperti suhu dan klorofil-a boleh meramal tindak balas stok udang harimau dewasa di luar pesisir Kuala Baram yang bergantung kepada fitoplankton sebagai sumber makanan utama.

Pertanyaan

"Jahatan" 24

rikana

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Kepentingan Musim Tutup Penangkapan

- Untuk melindungi induk betina yang bertelur.
- Untuk mengurangkan kesan pertukaran keadaan alam sekitar terhadap kesejahteraan udang.
 - Perubahan iklim/keaadaan alam sekitar serba sedikit mempengaruhi perlakuan udang seperti pola migrasi
- Untuk melindungi udang udang yang muda
 - Pasca larva & juvana
 - Memberi peluang untuk mereka membesar sebelum ditangkap
 - Memberi peluang untuk induk baru untuk bertelur sekurangkurangnya sekali sebelum ditangkap

Perbandingan antara Pola Musim Udang Harimau dengan Variasi Musim

Bahagian ini berfokus kepada hubungan antara variasi musim udang harimau dan parameter alam sekitar penting seperti;

1. Parameter Hidrologi

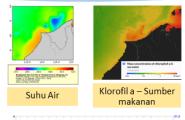
- Suhu air
- Saliniti
- Chlorophyll-a (Petanda sumber makanan)
- Bahan/zarah-zarah terampai (Petanda kekeruhan)
- Hujan
- ArusOksigen terlarut

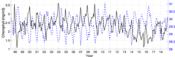
2. Parameter Alam Sekitar

 Melibatkan pemantauan sekurang-kurangnya selama 2 tahun (minima – 1 tahun) untuk litupan semua musim yang lengkap.



Cadangan data alternatif boleh dari data satelit





Contoh data siri masa untuk suhu permukaan air dan klorofil a daripada satelit

Cadangan Musim Tertutup bagi Tangkapan

Melindungi induk betina yang bertelur
 Musim bertelur:
 Julai – November

- Melindungi populasi pasca larva dan juvana
- Penutupan musim akan disertakan dalam peraturan lesen
- Penutupan untuk pukat tunda dan
- trammel net

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Zabatan Perikanan Melesir UNT

Cadangan Musim Tertutup

bagi Tangkapan di Kawasan

Pelan Pengurusan Refugia

Perikanan Udang Harimau di

Kuala Baram, Miri



Pengenalan

Peningkatan eksploitasi stok ikan liar memerlukan pengurusan perikanan yang seragam dan konsisten untuk mengelakkan sumber protein laut daripada berkurangan

Sebelum ini, penentuan demografi berasaskan umur digunakan yang dikembangkan oleh Beverton dan Holt (1957). Walaubagaimanapun, pendekatan ini menghadapi beberapa cabaran seperti;

- Tidak dapat menilai stok dengan data yang terhad dan parameter yang diperlukan untuk penilaian berasaskan umur yang tidak diketahui.
- Tidak berjaya menangani kesan sampingan evolusi memancing

Kepentingan Penangkapan Berasaskan Saiz

- Merupakan variasi penstrukturan yang paling umum.
- Berkait terus dengan pemakanan, mortaliti, fekunditi, pemilihan alat penangkapan dan variasi populasi
- 🛛 Kaedah yang mudah



Kaedah Penentuan Penangkapan Mengikut Saiz

1. Saiz semasa kematangan sex

Data Diperlukan:

- PanjangBerat
- Status kematangan individu

2. Peringkat Kematangan Gonad

- Data Diperlukan:
 - Masa kematangan dicapai
 - Status kematangan individu

3. Hubungan Panjang dan Berat

- Data Diperlukan:
 - PanjangBerat

Cadangan Saiz Pendaratan bagi Tangkapan

Jantina	Berat	Panjang
Betina	82 g	18.0 cm
Jantan	35 g	13.4 cm

Posters

Pengenalan Kepada Pelan Pengurusan Refugia Perikanan Udang Harimau di Kuala Baram, Miri

KONSEP REFUGIA PERIKANAN

Pengurusan perikanan untuk melindungi populasi spesies perikanan 👔

di kawasan penangkapan ikan tertentu untuk perikanan yang mampan (Paterson et al., 2013). Pendekatan ini adalah berbeza daripada pengurusan rizab yang melarang keras aktiviti memancing di kawasan terpilih. Refugia perikanan mengutamakan sejarah hidup ikan/spesies akuatik. Pauly (1997) menjelaskan bahawa refugia perikanan bertujuan untuk melindungi spesies perikanan tertentu semasa peringkat kitaran hidup mereka yang kritikal seperti juvana dan induk bertelur daripada penangkapan sampingan ataupun

OBJEKTIF PENGURUSAN PERIKANAN REFUGIA UDANG HARIMAU

- Untuk membangunkan pelan yang mampan untuk pengeluaran udang harimau dan pemeliharaan untuk jangka masa panjang di tapak perikanan Kuala Baram.
- Untuk mengenalpasti cara penggunaan sumber udang harimau secara optimum.
- Untuk memastikan bahawa integriti ekologi Refugia Perikanan adalah terpelihara.
- Untuk menjana pelan dan strategi bagi mengurangkan konflik dan mewujudkan kesedaran di antara kalangan pihak berkepentingan.



pemangsa.

BIOLOGI AM UDANG HARIMAU (PENAEUS MONODON) UNTUK PENGENALPASTIAN SPECIES



Cadangan Kawasan Refugia Perikanan Udang Harimau di Kuala Baram, Miri

KAWASAN REFUGIA PERIKANAN UDANG HARIMAU, KUALA BARAM



Jumlah Keluasan: 852 km2 (85,200 hektar)



-		100
Latitud	Latitud	Penerangan
4° 35.40'	114° 3.84'	Permulaan sempadan Malaysia & Brunei
4° 42.30'	114° 3.96'	Sempadan Zon Ekonomi
4° 48.00'	113° 58.08'	Eksklusif (EEZ)
4° 34.74'	113° 43.32'	12NM daripada pesisir pantai
4° 22.80'	114° 0.60'	Marina Bay, Miri
4° 35.40'	113° 59.16'	Kawasan darat
	4° 35.40' 4° 42.30' 4° 48.00' 4° 34.74' 4° 22.80'	4° 35.40' 114° 3.84' 4° 42.30' 114° 3.96' 4° 48.00' 113° 58.08' 4° 34.74' 113° 43.32' 4° 22.80' 114° 0.60'

PERSEMPADANAN REFUGIA PERIKANAN UDANG HARIMAU

Persempadanan refugia berdasarkan habitat udang harimau semasa kitaran hidup mereka.

Area A:

- Tapak semaian
- Sungai Pasu, Sungai Lutong, Sungai Miri, Sungai Bakam dan Sungai Sibuti

Area B:

- Kawasan pemijahan
- Perairan Kuala Baram sehingga 12 batu nautika dari pantai (kedalaman air sehingga 50m).
- Udang berada di dasar
- Pasca larva, juvana dan induk bertelur

DATA PERSAMPELAN UDANG HARIMAU -----

- Pada tahun 2020, 79 juvana telah disampel (Nurridan, 2021):-
- Udang jantan: 38 ekor
- Udang betina: 41 ekor
- Kawasan: Sungai Pasu, Sungai Lutong dan Sungai Bakam Biojisim: Berkadar langsung dengan kadar penangkapan dan panjang sungai (Biojisim tertinggi = 31.94 kg)



