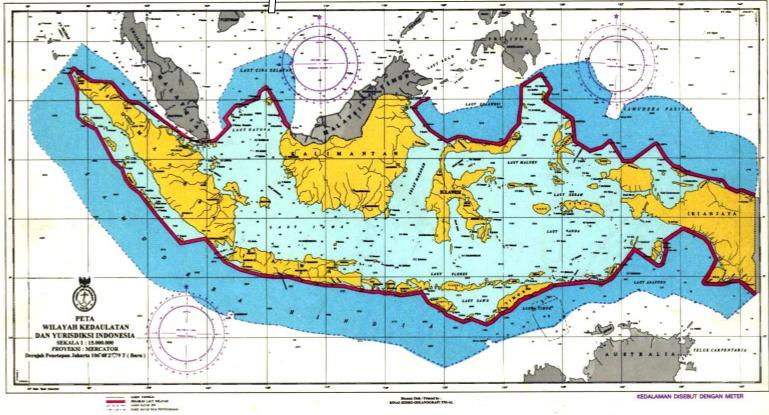
Evaluation of Non-detriment Finding for Trade in Stony Coral from Indonesia



Map of Indonesia

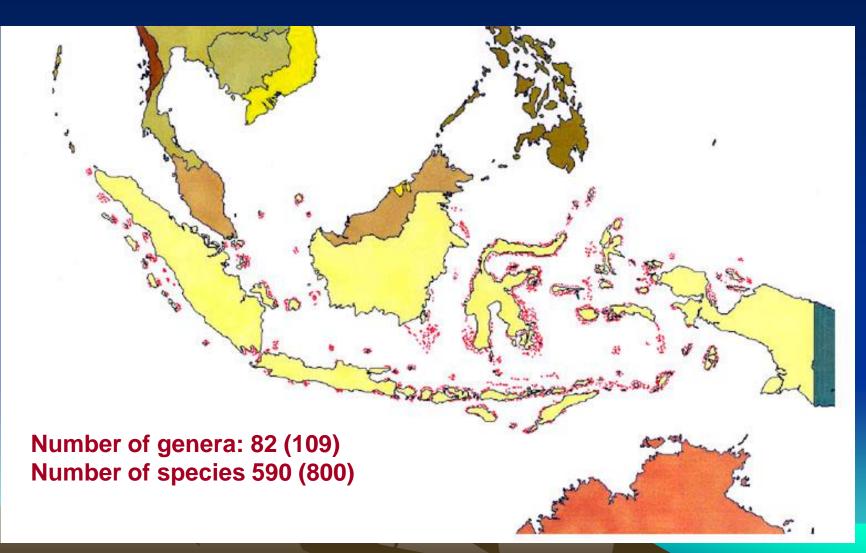


- Length east-west : 5,100 km 1.
- Wide north-south : 1,800 km 2.
- 3. : 10,8 million km² Area
- Number of island : 18,100. 4.

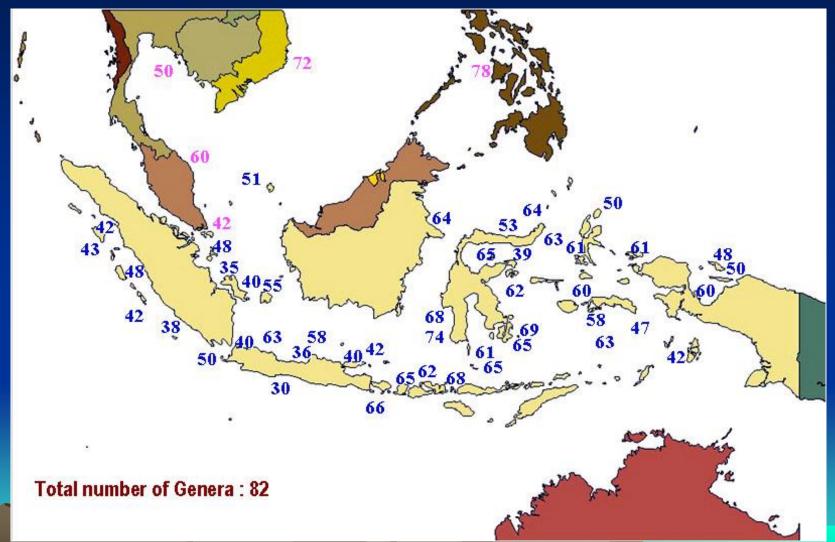
5.

Coral reef area : 87,500 km² =14% of the world

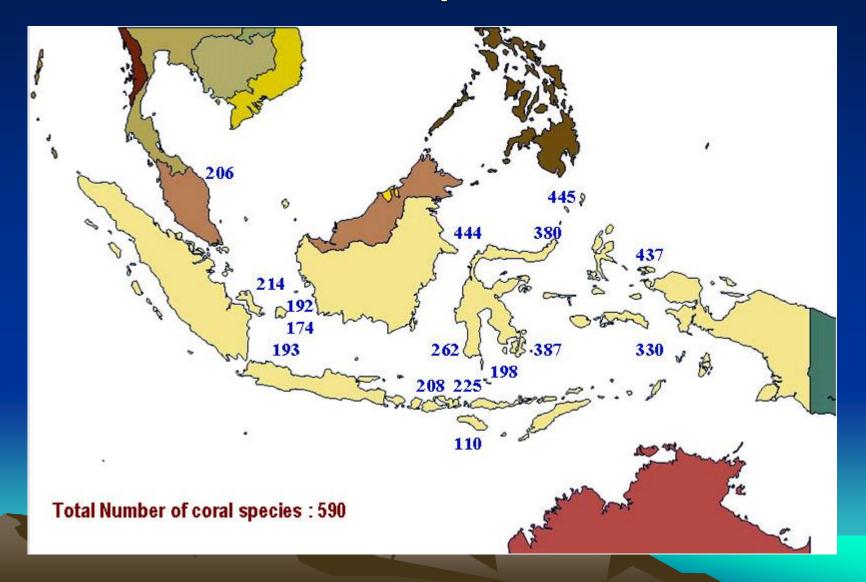
Coral Reef Distribution in Indonesia



Distribution of Coral Genera in Indonesia



Distribution of Coral species in Indonesia





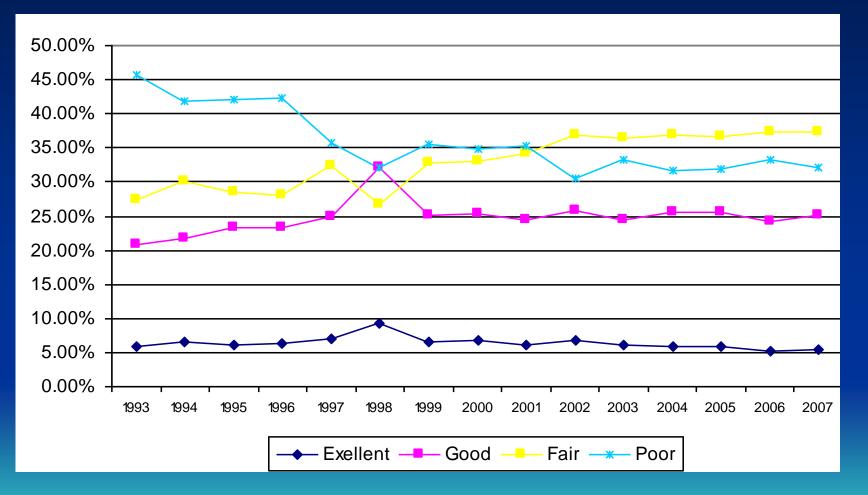
The number of genera of reef corals occuring in various tropical regions (After"Distribution of Reef Building Corals' J.E.N. Veron. Oceanus, Vol 29. No. 2, p.27, 1986. Copyright ©1986 Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution)

Status of Coral reefs condition in Indonesia

Location		No. of Location	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
West	35	362	5,52	27,07	33,98	33,43
Central	27	274	5,11	30,29	44,89	19,71
East	15	272	5,88	17,28	34,19	42,65
Indonesia	77	908	5,51	25,11	37,33	32,05

Data were taken from 77 locations and 908 stations all over Indonesian waters

Graphic of trend of coral reefs condition in Indonesia from 1993-2007



Coral biology

Reproduction :

- 1. Sexual : male, female, hermaprodite.
- 2. Asexual : propagation, bail out, budding, break out.
- Spawning or brooding (1 all year around).

Growth :

2 – 25 cm / year. (depend on species)

Main threat of coral reefs

- 1. Boming to catch fish.
- 2. Cyanide fishing for live fish.
- 3. Pollutant from land base activities.
- 4. Bleaching event (natural disasster)



Management plan

- COREMAP : Res & monitoring, Institutional strengthening,Community based management, Law enforcement and Public awareness.
- Coral taken at levels below the regeneration rate for each species.
- Harvest taken in several area.
- Export coral for live coral only.
- Export of live coral from nature gradually minimized subsitute by transplantation corals.
- Quota setting.

Quota setting

TV = SoC + RF + RD + HC

SoC	= Size of Colony
RF	= Relative Frequency
RD	= Relative Dominance
HC	= Hard coral cover

Criterion for Decision Making

Interval TV	Criterion	Action taken			
17-20	Very common	Harvest allowed			
14-16	Common	Harvest allowed with caution			
11-13	Uncommon	Harvest limited			
8-10	Rare	Harvest strictly limited			
5-7	Very rare	Harvest prohibited			
Noto: TV-Total Value					

Note: TV=Total Value

Non detrimental finding measure

- The amount exported for each coral species is relatively small compared to the existing potency.
- The size of each species did not show any significant decrease.
- Condition of coral reefs are monitored yearly.

- Coral harvested outside conservation area, tourism area, and protected area.
- Size of the harvested coral are between 5 -20 cm.
- Coral harvest can be done after its abundance evaluated by SA, MA and ICRWG.
- Collecting of coral must be done with care and by trained fishermen.

- The amount coral collected based on the quota set up by MA.
- Field monitoring is to be done once a year by SA, MA and ICRWG.
- Collection and division of qouta is based on province and deversified for each province in order to prevent concentrated harvesting in one location.

- Permit is only given for living coral. This is to push fishermen and exporter to be more careful. This is also intended to prevent smuggling of coral.
- All exported and fishermen are required to executecoral transplantation.
- The portion of coral quota from nature will be decrased and those from transplantation will be increased.

Recommendation

- To select species of corals which significantly to include in the Appendix II of CITES
- 2. The Animal Committee is needed to give the status of coral transplantation
- 3. To socialize coral identification for the custom
- 4. Determination of a sustainable quota



Euphyllia divisa



Euphyllia glabrescens



Euphyllia paraancora



Goniastrea favulus



Heliofungia actiniformis



Hydnopora rigida



Montipora danae



Montipora delicatula



Montipora foliosa



Seriatopora hystrix



Trachyphyllia geoffroyi



Tubipora musica

