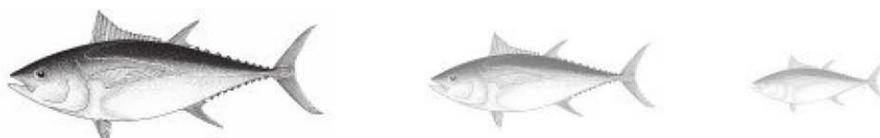


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## Editorial



Welcome! The past three months were full of activities in Fiji and around the region although not all were marine or fisheries related. There have been regional and international meetings, workshops and conferences on climate change and the environment, forestry, agriculture as well as on education in general. As always, new information, new inventions and new ideas abound, all aimed at enhancing knowledge and skills as well as improving life for individuals and communities.

Last month, the University of the South Pacific opened its doors to the public at various campuses for the annual Open Day which was as usual, full of activities, displays, entertainment and fun. This month, USP celebrated student achievements through the Laucala Campus graduation. From the PIMRIS network, one of our members attended overseas training sponsored by the IOC/IODE Project Office in Belgium and filed a report on his experiences (pp.5-6). We also received articles and reports on national fisheries activities and efforts from our partners which are included in this issue (pp.7-12).

Two significant and interesting developments from non-Pacific regional organizations are highlighted in this issue, namely the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) coral reef monitoring activities expansion to the Pacific and in particular, the Northern Mariana Islands (pp.3-4) and the discovery of a new technique by scientists of the Queensland Department of Primary Industries for prolonging the shelf life of seafood (p.4).

We hope these articles plus information on new additions to the PIMRIS Library (p.14) and on forthcoming conferences and meetings (p.16) prove useful reading. Enjoy!

Susana Macanawai, PIMRIS Coordinator

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**We kindly request Fisheries Divisions in Pacific Island countries to deposit hard or soft copies of their publications (published or unpublished reports, research papers, technical papers etc.) with PIMRIS. Annual Reports are especially important. The items will be added to the PIMRIS library collection and made available online (in full-text) through the PIMRIS Regional Repository.**

## Directory

PIMRIS is a cooperative network of fisheries and marine resources libraries and information centres in the Pacific. Participants include national ministerial libraries and regional agencies listed below.

For additional information contact the Coordination Unit or a specific agency.

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## New faces, new places

### Welcome Clare!

The PIMRIS network welcomes Mary-Clare Ame who took up the post of SPC Librarian in July this year. Mary-Clare has a wealth of experience, having worked for many years in academic and special libraries in both Papua New Guinea and Fiji.



*Mary-Clare Ame  
SPC Librarian*

Mary-Clare also taught Archives and Records Management courses at the University of Papua New Guinea. She moved to Fiji in 2006 where she held the position of Library Manager at the Fiji School of Medicine Library until July this year.

Mary-Clare holds a BA and a Post-Grad. Diploma in Information Management and Archives Administration. She is from PNG but has marital links to the province of Cakaudrove, Vanua Levu, Fiji.

### Bula Marty!



*Martyn Williams*

Martyn Williams joined the main USP Library in Suva, Fiji as a Librarian in July this year. Martyn is from Adelaide, Australia and has worked in special and public libraries in Australia for more than 23 years.

Marty is based in Reader Services.

### All the best Mereoni!

Mereoni Rakikau, who was a member of the PIMRIS team in 2010, resigned from USP Library in July this year to join the Fiji National University's Pacifica Campus Library (formerly FSM library) as a Library Assistant. We wish her well.



*Mereoni Rakikau*

## NOAA's 'early warning' coral reef observing network expands to the Pacific

Coral reef managers in the Northern Mariana Islands will now receive early warning of dangerous environmental conditions that can weaken and kill high value coral reefs, thanks to a new coral observing station added today in Lao Lao Bay, Saipan. The new station is a first-of-its-kind for the Pacific region and joins a network of other monitoring stations in Caribbean and Atlantic tropical waters that assist officials conserve, protect and manage reef ecosystems.

New CREWS station in the Northern Marianas will provide officials with help officials understand the complex physical, chemical and biological processes that influence the health of coral reef ecosystems.

Coral reefs in the Pacific and throughout the world provide billions of dollars in economic and environmental benefits such as food, protection of the coasts, and tourism. The benefits provided by coral reefs to Saipan's tourism industry alone are estimated to be worth more than \$42 million, according to a [2006 NOAA and Department of the Interior-funded study](#).



*Credit: NOAA*

This station, installed last month off of the island of Saipan, will collect and transmit a suite of observations, including warm water conditions that could trigger a coral bleaching event. Data will also be used by researchers and managers to understand the complex physical, chemical and biological processes influencing the health of coral reef ecosystems.

Jim Hendee, Ph.D., a coral expert with NOAA's Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory in Miami, Fla., led the team that built and deployed the station for NOAA's Coral Reef Conservation Program. The station joins a network of three existing Coral Reef Early Warning System (CREWS) stations established in the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Cayman Islands.

CREWS stations are part of the larger Integrated Coral Observing Network (ICON) that integrate data in near real-time from in situ, satellite, radar and other sources for ecological forecasting in coral reef ecosystems. This latest station was established jointly with the Pacific Integrated Ocean observing System (PacIOOS), the Pacific regional component of the U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS®). PacIOOS contributed a suite of sensors to the station to monitor ocean conditions, as well as impacts from sediment and algae blooms that can degrade healthy reefs.

"Working with NOAA to establish a full-water column monitoring site in Saipan, with the ability to transmit real-time data to coastal managers in Saipan, and around the world, is a great first step to expanding ocean observations throughout the Pacific Region," said PacIOOS Director Chris E. Ostrander.

This station will transmit a variety of data, including air temperature, wind speed and gusts, wind direction, barometric pressure, precipitation, light (above and below water), sea temperature, salinity, and state of tide. The data is sent to NOAA's National Data Buoy Center and is included in the World Meteorological Organization's Global Telecommunications System, making it available for use by weather services all over the world. To access all CREWS and other ICON station data and related products, visit <http://ecoforecast.coral.noaa.gov>.

According to the World Resources Institute, 75 percent of the world's coral reefs are currently threatened by a combination of local and global pressures with that percentage expected to

grow to more than 95 percent. For more information about NOAA's coral reef conservation initiatives, visit NOAA's Coral Reef Conservation Program website: <http://coralreef.noaa.gov/>

As part of the U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System, the Pacific Islands Ocean Observing System is a partnership of data providers and users working together to enhance ocean observations and develop, disseminate, evaluate and apply ocean data and information products designed to address the needs of stakeholders who call the Pacific Islands home. PacIOOS real-time data and information from throughout the Pacific Islands region are available at <http://www.pacioos.org>.



"This particular installation has been through several years of planning and logistics and I'm proud of the dedicated team of scientists and engineers who brought it to fruition," said Hende. "This station will expand NOAA's conservation efforts in the Pacific and provide environmental managers with the data they need to understand the region's coastal and coral reef ecosystem dynamics."

Installation team secures shackles on the new CREWS station. (Credit: NOAA)

(Source: NOAA website)

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## Natural ingredients for longer shelf life

A team of Queensland Government food scientists has developed new techniques using native ingredients and special packaging that dramatically increases the shelf life of seafood.

The team from the State Government's Health and Food Science Precinct at Coopers Plains has identified native plant based antibacterial food ingredients which increase product shelf life and enhance the flavour of seafood.

The ingredients, including lemon myrtle, kakadu plum and Tasmanian pepper leaf, have been incorporated into two sauces of 'Queensland' character to preserve the produce.

One industry partner to the project, the [Kailis Group](#) of Companies, is currently in the process of commercialising these products.

State Government Food Scientist Steve Slattery said seafood industry groups have been amazed by the outcomes created by the addition of simple but effective techniques.



Shrimp processing. (Photo credit: Kailis Group)

"We recently demonstrated the effectiveness of this new technology by cooking a BBQ lunch for seafood industry representatives using produce that had been refrigerated for seven days and was as fresh as the day it was packaged, possibly even as fresh as the day it was caught."

"We have the technology now to double the normal shelf life of seafood products, and in fact store refrigerated seafood for up to 14 days," Slattery said. "One of the most exciting aspects of this research is the fact we are using all natural ingredients, and in fact all natural ingredients native to Queensland. "The other important aspect is the packaging - our new modified atmosphere packaging, known as MAP, makes a huge difference to the way seafood survives in the supermarket fridge."

(Source: FIS – Fish Information & Services)

## **‘Disaster Planning and Recovery for Librarians’ Training 23-27 May 2011**

UNESCO/IOC Project Office for IODE, Oostende, Belgium

*Ataban Kapule, SFO, Information & Library, MFMR, Solomon Islands*

Disaster planning, preparedness, and response to natural and man-made disasters are fundamental in today's environment including our Pacific Islands region. Therefore, it is of no exception that training coordinators see fit that Librarians are trained or at least made aware of the essence of preparedness, planning and response to disaster. The training content is not in itself confined to information custodians alone but also relevant to a wider spectrum of professionals who play leading roles in their respective professions.

Participants were introduced to various tools and materials needed when preparing a collection for a possible disaster. We also learned how to dry wet books and equipment with materials such as clean white paper (used for blotting water from wet books) and cooling fans. The exercise also involved drying of oversize and really wet books, regular and not so wet books and the preservation of books in freezers. Time was given to check the progress of dried wet books and to change blotters throughout sessions.

One other very interesting part of the training was a demonstration on how to recondition books to restore them to their original condition using various techniques such as fine moistening and flattening the book with weights of about 4kg. We were also shown how to clean out mold.

Apart from indoor training on location, participants were also given the opportunity to visit SYNTRA-WEST in Brugge, an adult education institution which offers more than 200 courses including blacksmithing, web-design and in particular, specializations in restoration of books and archives, paper restoration, conservation and preservation of books and archive materials.

A brief lecture on conservation and preservation was also presented by the Head of Conservation and Preservation section during the course of the visit.



Group photo of training participants and coordinators. Trainers were **Nancy Kraft** (middle row- standing, second from left) and **Linda Pikula** (middle row, standing first from right). (Photo credit: Ataban Kapule)

### **NOAA disaster preparedness, services, information and tools (Linda Pikula)**

This presentation was basically, an introduction to NOAA's disaster preparedness and capabilities, in as far as disaster warning and other services including information dissemination and tools are concerned. Linda emphasized that the Librarian is the focal point of contact when a library collection is affected by disaster and he/she also plays a coordination/supervisory role in ensuring the safety and restoration of the collection.



Staff working on book repairs. (Credit: Ataban Kapule).

### **“My aunt’s dinner” exercise**

This exercise is a review of how to respond to a disaster, putting into practice what has been learned during the course of the week in as far as disaster response is concerned and the roles people play when responding to a disaster.

### **Disaster response mock drill**

The disaster response mock drill was another exercise that allowed participants to learn more about what is expected during a disaster and put into practice what has been taught in disaster responses, specifically prioritization of activities and the materials to be salvaged. The drill included a collection of various library materials that were waterlogged, muddy and dirtied with fish bones, which had to be cleaned and restored using the field guide assessment form and instructions provided.

### **Disaster on a larger scale**

A slide show of the Iowa Flood of 2008 was presented followed by a discussion on how to stay focused and open minded after a disaster in the observation and continuity of operation.

Lesson learned from the exercises and hands-on the job training were very encouraging and as a result I am very confident to perform the required tasks and apply the skills obtained. All presentations were relevant to issues and activities concerning disaster planning and management and all staff involved in organizing the training were very helpful. Attending the training has given me a great opportunity to learn more about disaster planning, preparedness and response.

With the saying, “Prevention is better than cure” it is advisable and critical for Pacific libraries to have up-to-date disaster plans in place.



A book repair demonstration. (Photo credit: Ataban Kapule)

As a participant, there is a need to utilise lessons learned and experiences gained from the training for the benefit of our collections and services. So far, I have partially completed my DPlan (Library Disaster Plan) given the small size of the ministry collection that I manage. Additionally, a DPlan awareness session has to be activated as soon as is practicable to solicit the MFMR Building Disaster Plan, since our location is susceptible to cyclones and high seas.

Many thanks to the IODE Project Office and the ODIN-PIMRIS project for the opportunity to participate and learn from this training.

## News from around the Region

### Transshipment of fish in Samoa

*By Tavita Sasa (Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries, Samoa)*

Around 437,118kg tuna was transhipped directly onto the Vanuatu flagged fish carrier 'Tuna States' between the 8-11 June this year in Apia, from six Fijian flagged fishing vessels licensed to fish in Tokelau and Cook Islands' Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ).

In its second only transshipment operation so far, frozen tuna at  $-55^{\circ}\text{C}$  were loaded directly from long liners storage hatches onto the 'Tuna States' under the watchful eyes of Samoa Fisheries and ports authorities to ensure compliance with transshipment terms and conditions as stipulated under the 1999 Transshipment Regulation and Fisheries Act of 1988.

The Samoa Fisheries Division and the local agent for vessels - Betham Brothers Enterprises (BBE) in joint collaboration with the Samoa Ports Authority ensured the operation ran smoothly throughout the four days beginning with the inspection of fishing vessels upon arrival and monitoring all loading activities. The shipment was bound for Japanese markets.



Transshipment operation in progress – transfer of frozen fish from a fishing vessel onto the 'Tuna States' fish carrier. (Photo credit: Samoa Fisheries Dept.)



The fish carrier – Tuna States berthing at the Matautu wharf in Apia. (Photo credit: Samoa Fisheries Dept.)

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### Samoa south-east villages and Fisheries Division joined forces to conquer crown-of-thorns problem

*by Joyce Samuelu-Ah Leong ( Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries, Samoa)*

The Fisheries Division is now into its third week of collaborations with the South-Eastern districts of Lepa, Falealili and Siumu to clean up the possible Crown-of-Thorns (COTs) outbreak as already assessed. This came after an initial assessment by the Fisheries Division which showed high numbers in most of these district reefs thus prompted a workshop to seek the assistance from the affected villages.

This workshop on the 24 May 2011 further clarified the negative impacts of the COTs when they are in great abundance and a schedule was confirmed with these villages on the collection dates in which the Fisheries Division provided both equipments and manpower to assist the villages.



Crown-of-thorns clean-up in Samoan waters.  
(Photo credit: Samoa Fisheries Dept.)

The clean-up kicked off at Siumu district from Saaga and Maninoa on the 30-31 May, followed by Vavau and Aufaga on the 6-7 June. Work at Falealili district began at Saleilua and Poutasi on the 27th, Vaovai and Matautu on the 28th Tafatatafa and Malaemalu on the 29th, Satalo and Sapunaoa on the 30th and Salesatele and Salani on the 1st of July.

The purpose of this work was to greatly reduce the number of crown-of-thorns and to minimize their impact on live corals.



Samoa fisheries staff with a crown-of-thorns starfish during one of its clean-up campaigns.  
(Photo credit: Samoa Fisheries Dept.)



A crown-of thorns starfish in Samoan waters.  
(Photo credit: Samoa Fisheries Dept.)

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## Some facts about crown-of-thorns starfish

*from CRC Reef Research Centre Ltd*

### Biology

The crown-of-thorns starfish (*Acanthaster planci*) can grow to more than 1m in diameter and can move up to 20m in an hour. It has up to 21 arms with the entire upper surface of its body covered in long venomous spines.

### Breeding

Crown-of-thorns starfish release eggs and sperm into the water through pores on the top of their central disc. When the eggs are fertilized, they develop into larvae which spend from two to four weeks drifting as plankton in ocean currents. The juveniles settle (or recruit) onto the reef when they are about 1-2mm across. They live among rocks and rubble on the reef and are almost invisible until they are about six months old.

A crown-of-thorns starfish first breeds when it is 2-3 years old and breeds for five to seven years. Each female can produce up to 60 million eggs during a single spawning season. The starfish tend to gather together to spawn which increases the chance of fertilizing the eggs.

### **Feeding and growth**

Young crown-of-thorns starfish eat encrusting (coralline) algae which are common among rocks and rubble on the reef. At about six months of age, they start to eat coral and begin to grow more rapidly. During the next two years, the starfish grow from about 1cm to about 25 cm in diameter.

Crown-of-thorns starfish spend about half their time feeding. They feed mainly on tabular coral species particularly *Acropora spp.* and may only eat a portion of the entire coral colony.

### **What causes outbreaks of crown-of-thorns starfish**

While there have been many theories on the causes of the crown-of-thorns starfish, there are three theories that are supported by scientists. These theories have neither been proved nor disproved.

- Fluctuations in crown-of-thorns starfish population are a natural phenomenon
- Removal of natural predators of the crown-of-thorns starfish has allowed populations to expand
- Human use of the coastal zone has increased the nutrients flowing to the sea and resulted in an increase in planktonic food for larvae of crown-of-thorns starfish. The improved survival of larvae has led to an increase in the number of adult starfish which results in outbreaks.

(Source: <http://www.reef.crc.org.au/>)

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## **Tonga sea cucumber depleted, exports down**

*Harvest licenses cut in half*

NUKUALOFA, Tonga (Matangi Tonga, July 3, 2011) – As the sea cucumber harvesting season continues into its second month after a slow start in Tonga, 12 licenses have been issued to local operators for the 2011 harvesting season for export of a reduced quota of 100 tonnes of dried bêche-de-mer.

The Ministry of Fisheries on July 1 confirmed that the licenses were issued last month in June to only 12 local operators who had paid their licensing fee. Tongatapu and Vava'u received three licenses for each group, while four licenses were issued in Ha'apai and one each in Niua and Ata. The number of licenses this year dropped in comparison to the 23 licenses issued in 2010 to local operators, who in return exported 312 tonnes to Asian markets.

In May, the Ministry of Fisheries in a sea cucumber stock survey carried out in November 2010 to March 2011 concluded significant stock depletion, especially on high commercial value cucumber such as teatfish and black teatfish, found mainly in Tongatapu. But low value species, such as lollyfish and snakefish, remained on an average level of healthy stock.

Under the law, a closed season runs from April 1 to September 30, but operators are given an extra month to dry the sea cucumbers and export them as bêche-de-mer to its Asian markets.

(Source: *Matangi Tonga*)



Sea cucumber in Tonga.  
(Photo credit: Tonga Fisheries Division)

## **Tonga Fisheries issues press release amid threats of sea cucumber depletion**

### **Ministry of Agriculture & Food, Forests and Fisheries Sea Cucumber Press Release – 2011**

The Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture & Food, Forests & Fisheries is aware that there is a lot of public interest and enquiries on the status of the sea cucumber fishery in the fisheries waters of the Kingdom of Tonga. This press release is aimed to provide the public with information on the background history of this fishery and the current status of sea cucumber within the fisheries waters of Tonga. The Ministry is governed by the Fisheries Management Act 2002 which clearly spelled out that the core responsibility of the Minister and its Division lies on **conservation, management, sustainable utilization and development** of the fisheries resources within the Kingdom.

As background to the sea cucumber fishery in Tonga, the fishery started early on in the 1980s. In 1990, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community conducted a survey with the objective “to assess the potential for bech-de-mer fishery...” in Tonga. The 1990 survey found that “there were substantial stocks of sea cucumber that could support a small fishery” in Tonga. Thus, the fishery took off commercially in the early 1990s. In 1996, another survey was conducted which clearly showed “stock depleting”. In turn, his Majesty’s Cabinet closed the sea cucumber fishery in Tonga for 10 years, effective from 31st December 1997. Later survey in 2004 found that “there appears to be potential for re-opening the fishery” and as a result the sea cucumber fishery was reopened in 2008 upon completion of the 10 years closure.

To promote economic development as well as achieving other core functions of the Ministry such as conservation, management and sustainable utilization of sea cucumber, the Ministry put management regimes in place to achieve these objectives. Such initiatives included the adoption of the Tonga National Sea Cucumber Fishery Management and Development Plan and the Fisheries Management (Conservation) Regulations 2008. Management measures including closing season (1 Oct – 31 March) as this is the spawning season for sea cucumber, limited quotas allocated to each Island groups, size limits, ban use of scuba diving and limited number of license.

Latest survey (Nov 2010-Mar 2011) concluded that there is a sign of stock depletion especially those sea cucumber (white teatfish & black teatfish) with high commercial value whereas low value species such as lollyfish and snakefish are still in average level of healthy stock densities. Trend of export data supports this, indicating a shift from high value species to low value species, showing target subsistence species (such as snakefish – *te’epupulu*) increasingly becoming dominant as an export species.

The Ministry would like to inform the public that there is overall sign of depletion but not over exploited of sea cucumber in Tonga. For 2011, small quota of about 100 tonnes of sea cucumber is allocated for commercial purposes which is a declined from 312 tonnes in 2010. It is also vital to remind that illegal fishing and export of sea cucumber hinders economic development of Tonga because it places the sustainability of fisheries stocks at risk. Data from overseas market indicated trading of sea cucumber from Tonga during the moratorium period (1997-2007). Between 2008 -2010 Fisheries Division received T\$114,140.13 from selling of confiscated sea cucumber from known illegal fishing. It is evident that without the support of Customs, Police and the Tonga Defence Services, the Fisheries is unable to combat illegal harvesting and export of sea cucumber. Border control plays an important role in combating illegal export of sea cucumber.

Sea cucumber fishery plays an important role in terms of supporting economic development for Tonga but if all the enforcement Ministries fail to combat illegal harvesting and export of sea cucumber, then this very important fishery will, very soon, collapse.

*(Source: Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture & Food, Forests and Fisheries, Tonga)*

## American Samoa tuna plant to process Cook Islands fish

*Deal signed with Tri Marine*

*By Rosie Manins*

RAROTONGA, Cook Islands. Cook Islands tuna could be processed in Papua New Guinea or Pago Pago as a result of continued discussion between governments.

Marine resources minister Teina Bishop says he is actively trying to diversify the Cook Islands economy by developing new initiatives in the fishing industry.



*(Photo credit: Pacific Business Online)*

In a recent trip to Samoa for a fisheries conference, Bishop took the opportunity to visit Pago Pago and the new owners of its cannery. He says the Cook Islands industry is too small to have its own processing plant but that does not mean Cook Islands fish cannot be processed and sold internationally under a local brand.

'We don't have the water or power for processing plants over here, let alone the work force.'

Bishop says the government has signed a memorandum of understanding with Tri Marine, a tuna supply chain company, which has purchased a canning factory in Pago Pago.

"They're willing to process our fish and agree with the idea that we should own our own fish and turn it into an export."

Tri Marine's Pago Pago factory employs 1,500 people who work according to a three-shift roster. They process about 450 tons of fish each day.

It's a big scale operation and there's no way we can establish that here but it doesn't mean we can't access that facility to process our fish. Predominantly albacore and skipjack tuna would be processed offshore.

Bishop says he is only in discussion with Tri Marine at present and nothing has been confirmed.

In a week he travels to Port Moresby for a trade and fisheries conference, where he will explore the local fish processing plants.

At the same time we are looking at Papua New Guinea so we are not stuck with one factory or if nothing happens in Pago Pago. At the end of the day it's our ocean, our fish, and we can have a strong relationship and agreement with some of these countries.

Bishop says one thing he learnt at the Apia conference last week was the Pacific is the last and best ocean for tuna. All the other oceans are really stuffed because there's no conservative measures put in place. If we in the Pacific can pull together as Pacific island nations, strengthen our togetherness, care for our ocean, and look after the stock of tuna, we can have a lifetime resource.

*(Source: Cook Islands News)*

## New Pacific fishing limits a success in Marshalls

*Scheme aims to cuts tuna catches by 30 percent*

*by Giff Johnson*

A new system to reduce tuna catches in the Pacific and increase benefits to island nations is working, say officials in Majuro, Marshall Islands.

Island nations are now trading fishing days under a new scheme that aims to reduce tuna catches in the region by 30 percent compared to 2010.

The Solomon Islands has agreed to terms with the Marshall Islands to buy unused fishing days from the Marshall Islands, according to Transform Aqorau, the director of the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) office in Majuro. This follows Papua New Guinea's recent purchase of 500 days from Palau. In both cases, the South Pacific nations had run out of the days allotted to them for 2011 by the eight-member PNA, which controls a vast ocean area where 25 percent of the world's tuna are caught annually. The PNA also announced plans this week to hike the price of a "fishing day" to US\$5,000 beginning next year.

Some observers see 2011 as a test of PNA's resolve to cut back fishing. At the end of 2010, PNA members — Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Palau, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Tuvalu and the Marshall Islands — agreed to cut fishing days from more than 40,000 last year to about 28,000 this year. In past years, some PNA members ignored limits and continued selling fishing days above their predetermined limits. But Aqorau said that is changing this year, with PNA members showing commitment to limiting the sale of fishing days to fishing companies based on the agreed-to level.

In late 2010, Nauru ran out of fishing days and bought unused days from the Marshall Islands — the first time that any of the eight members had traded since the new "vessel day scheme" was implemented several years ago. While this trade was a positive development in the evolution of the vessel day scheme, both Nauru and the Marshall Islands are minor players in the PNA. The key is what the fishing "giants" that control the most lucrative fishing grounds — Papua New Guinea, Solomons and Kiribati — do.

This year, indications are they are backing the reduction by making use of the PNA vessel day scheme trading system. "There are likely to be more trades in 2011," said Maurice Brownjohn, PNA's C *Marianas Variety*:

*(Source: Marianas Variety - [www.mvariety.com](http://www.mvariety.com))*



A net filled with tuna being hauled out of the freezer hold of the US-flagged fishing boat at the port in Majuro, 2010.

A group of 17 Pacific island nations began putting pressure on the United States to reshape a 23-year-old fisheries treaty. *(Credit: PhysOrg.com)*

## **PIMRIS Steering Committee Meeting and Open Source Software Presentations & Demonstrations**

*University of the South Pacific – Library Conference Room, Suva, Fiji  
4-7 May 2011*

### **Greenstone refresher session**

This Greenstone refresher session, led by our local expert and Digitization Librarian at the University of the South Pacific Library, Ela Qica, was a follow-up to a hands-on Greenstone training attended by most members in 2009. Since then, five pilot countries (Cook Is., Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa and Solomon Is.) have developed e-repositories using Greenstone. This session provided the much needed face-to-face support and interactive discussions on concerns and technical issues users encounter regularly at their work places.

### **Koha introductory session & demonstration**

Koha, an open source Integrated Library System (ILS) that provides libraries with computerized functions and features for managing OPAC, Circulation, Cataloguing and others has drawn the interest of PIMRIS members who plan to explore the possibilities of upgrading from Greenstone. Currently there are only a few libraries in our region using Koha, including the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA).

Pam Bidwell, the coordinator for the Diploma in Library Studies at the USP gave a presentation on Koha. This was followed by a very interesting and informative demonstration of the SPC online catalogue by Verenaisi Bavadra and Stephanie Watt, both staff of SPC.

Although Koha has many advantages, the technical support and expertise needed to keep it up and running locally is either insufficient or completely lacking in most Pacific Island countries. Therefore, national fisheries library staff would need to critically review their decisions before embarking on an upgrade to Koha.

### **PIMRIS Steering Committee Meeting**

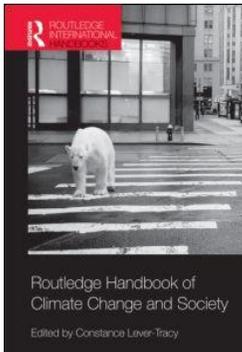
This year, six new staff joined the meeting either as representatives or replacements since the last PIMRIS Steering Committee meeting in 2009. Unfortunately for the network, librarians from SPC, SPREP and PIMRIS coordination unit resigned and left between 2010 and early 2011. Although the majority of members present were new, the meeting successfully reviewed actions recommended from 2009 and planned activities for 2011 and 2012.

The meeting acknowledged with appreciation contributions made by past members especially the former PIMRIS coordinator Maria Kalenchits who coordinated the purchase and delivery of relevant equipment (e.g. scanners, computers) under the Taiwan project and also support (training and installation) with e-repository development through ODIN-PIMRIS project. Although there has been some progress with improvements to library facilities and collections, some libraries are struggling due to the lack of a library budget, delays in or lack of IT support to resolve technical problems and high staff turnover.

All members agreed that the PIMRIS network is relevant and crucial to the development of their libraries and services. PIMRIS partners were encouraged to continue with their roles by contributing regularly and participating effectively in network activities as discussed and agreed upon at the meeting.

*Susana Macanawai  
PIMRIS Coordinator*

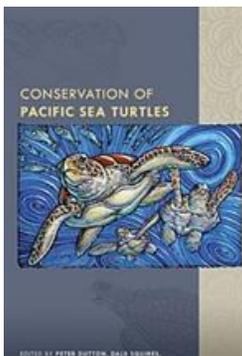
## New additions to PIMRIS Library



**Routledge handbook of climate change and society** edited by Constance Lever Tracy. New York: Routledge, c2010. ISBN: 9780415544764.

The book is multidisciplinary and worldwide in scope, with contributors spanning specialisms including agro-forestry, economics, environmentalism, ethics, human geography, international relations, law, politics, psychology, sociology and theology. Their global knowledge is reflected in the content of the text, which encompasses chapters on American, European and Chinese policies, case studies of responses to disasters and of the new technological and lifestyle alternatives...

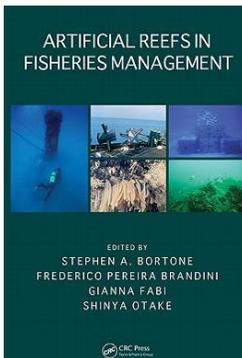
(<http://www.taylorandfrancis.com/books/details/9780415544764/>)



**Conservation of Pacific sea turtles** by P. Dutton, D. Squires & M. Ahmed. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press, c2011. ISBN: 9780824834074.

Across the Pacific, populations of some species of sea turtles face extinction unless recent dramatic declines are reversed. The continuing decline of leatherbacks and loggerheads in particular illustrates the limitations of the current gradual and unilateral approach to conservation...

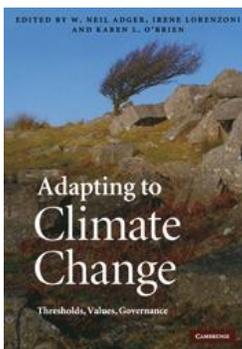
Recognizing the urgency of the problem, this book presents ideas and case studies by conservation biologists, economists, marine life policy experts, fishing industry and fisheries professionals and development assistance researchers... (<http://www.uhpress.hawaii.edu/p-7438-9780824834074.aspx>)



**Artificial reefs in fisheries management** edited by Stephen A. Bortone [et al.]. Boca Raton: Taylor & Francis, c2011. ISBN: 9781439820070.

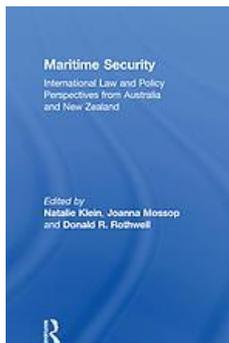
Based upon papers presented at the 9th Conference on Artificial Reefs and Artificial Habitats (CARAH), this reference offers a timely compilation of information to increase management options for fishery and natural resource managers. Highlighting the role of artificial reefs in fisheries management, the book discusses theoretical concepts as well as practical, worldwide applications of the use of artificial reefs in fisheries management...

([http://www.crcpress.com/product/isbn/9781439820070;jsessionid=u3DMKvpih+xma7+ub+EOHQ\\*\\*](http://www.crcpress.com/product/isbn/9781439820070;jsessionid=u3DMKvpih+xma7+ub+EOHQ**))



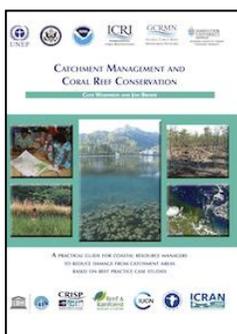
**Adapting to climate change : thresholds, values, governance** edited by W. Neil Adger, Irene Lorenzoni, Karen L. O'Brien. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, c2010. ISBN: 9780521764858.

Adapting to climate change is a critical problem facing humanity. This involves reconsidering our lifestyles, and is linked to our actions as individuals, societies and governments. This book presents top science and social science research on whether the world can adapt to climate change. Written by experts, both academics and practitioners, it examines the risks to ecosystems, demonstrating how values, culture and the constraining forces of governance act as barriers to action... ([http://www.cambridge.org/gb/knowledge/isbn/item2428065/?site\\_locale=en\\_GB](http://www.cambridge.org/gb/knowledge/isbn/item2428065/?site_locale=en_GB))



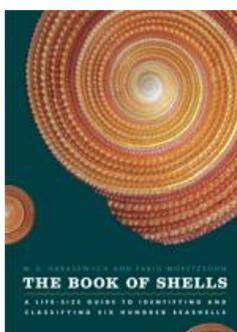
**Maritime security : international law and policy perspectives from Australia and New Zealand** by N. Klein, J. Mossop & D. Rothwell. London: Routledge, c2010. ISBN: 9780415484268.

Maritime security is of vital importance to Australia and New Zealand and Australia as both countries depend on maritime transport for their economic survival... This volume identifies those issues that particularly affect Australia and New Zealand's maritime security, evaluating the issues from legal and political perspectives, and proposes methods for improving maritime security in the two countries.



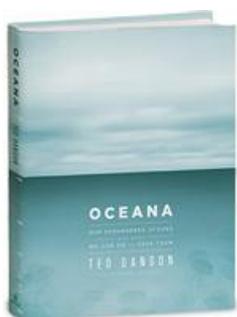
**Catchment management and coral reef conservation : a practical guide for coastal resource managers to reduce damage ...** by Clive Wilkinson and Jon Brodie. Townsville, Qld: Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network, c2011. ISBN: 0642322287.

A practical guide for coastal resource managers to reduce damage from catchment areas based on best practice case studies. This book is produced as a contribution to the International Coral Reef Initiative by the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network and James Cook University Catchment to Reef Research Group, with the aim of conserving coral reefs for the future benefits of the world. (<http://www.icriforum.org/news/2011/05/new-publication-catchment-management-and-coral-reef-conservation>)



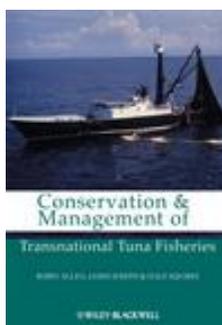
**The book of shells : a life-size guide to identifying and classifying six hundred seashells** by M.G. Harasewych and Fabio Moretzsohn. Chicago, IL. : University of Chicago Press, c2010. ISBN: 9780226315775.

*The Book of Shells* offers a visually stunning and scientifically engaging guide to six hundred of the most intriguing mollusk shells, each chosen to convey the range of shapes and sizes that occur across a range of species. Each shell is reproduced here at its actual size, in full color, and is accompanied by an explanation... (<http://www.press.uchicago.edu/ucp/books/book/chicago/B/bo8748568.html>)



**Oceana : our endangered oceans and what we can do to save them** by Ted Danson with Michael D'Orso. [Emmaus, Pa.] : Rodale, c2011. ISBN: 9781605292625.

In "Oceana," actor and activist Ted Danson details his journey from joining a modest local protest in the mid-1980s to oppose offshore oil drilling near his Southern California neighborhood to his current status as one of the world's most influential oceanic environmental activists, helping to found Oceana, the largest organization in the world focused solely on ocean conservation... (<http://oceanabook.net/inside>)



**Conservation and management of transnational tuna fisheries** edited by R. Allen, J. Joseph & D.Squires. Ames, Iowa : Wiley-Blackwell, c2010. ISBN: 9780813805672.

*Conservation and Management of Transnational Tuna Fisheries* reviews and synthesizes the existing literature, focusing on rights-based management and the creation of economic incentives to manage transnational tuna fisheries... This reference work is divided into four parts, beginning with an overview of the book, including the issues, property rights, and rights-based management. (<http://au.wiley.com/WileyCDA/WileyTitle/productCd-0813805678.html>)

## Conference & Workshop Notices

- 1-6 October **International Association of Seafood Professionals (IAFI) World Seafood Congress 2011.** Omni Shoreham Hotel, Washington DC, USA. Website: <http://www.iafi.net/>
- 3-7 October **SPREP - Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, (NBSAP) Capacity Building Workshop,** Nadi, Fiji.
- 3-28 October **2011 Sea Safety and Practical Fishing Course for Fisheries Officers,** Santo, Vanuatu - *Nearshore Fisheries Development Section, Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division (FAME).*
- 15-21 October **First SPC/SOPAC Division Heads of Applied Geoscience and Technology Meeting,** Rarotonga, Cook Islands.
- 18-20 October **Institute of Fisheries Management Annual Conference – The rejuvenating role of urban fisheries in the Big Society,** Oxford , UK. Website: <http://www.ifm.org.uk/events/>
- 20–21 October **Coral Reefs: Coast to Coast** Symposium, Freemantle, Australia. A symposium presenting the latest research, management and policy developments in coral reef systems in Australia, our region, and globally will be held at the Western Australian Maritime Museum in Fremantle. The Fremantle symposium will incorporate presentations by members of the ARC Centre of Excellence for Coral Reef Studies. Website: <http://www.coralcoe.org.au/events/2011.html>
- 23-25 October **Seafood Directions Conference 2011,** Gold Coast Convention Centre. Australian Seafood Industry National Conference. Website: [www.seafooddirects2011.com](http://www.seafooddirects2011.com)
- 7-8 November **7th CONFERENCE OF THE PACIFIC COMMUNITY: Climate Change and Food Security,** SPC Headquarters, Noumea, New Caledonia.
- 22-25 November **CBD Western South Pacific Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas.** Nadi, Fiji. <http://www.cbd.int/doc/notifications/2011/ntf-2011-136->
- 28 Nov.–2 Dec. **Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs)** ("Tahiti FADs 2011") (Regional). *Nearshore Fisheries Development Section, Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division (FAME).*