Small-scale study of traditional fisheries landing in Ranobe Bay – Madagascar

J. E. Randrianambinintsoa, M. E. Remanevy, L. Ramanjehimanana
Institut Halieutique et des Sciences Marines, University of Toliara, Madagascar
Institut Halieutique et des Sciences Marines, University of Toliara, Madagascar
Institut Halieutique et des Sciences Marines, University of Toliara, Madagascar
ReefDoctor, Madagascar
emoswar.es@gmail.com

Releasing the importance of fisheries landing for the traditional fishermen livelihood in Ranobe Bay and the use of some destructive fishing gear, a small scale study was carried out to characterize the traditional fisheries in the area, as well to identify the evolution of fishing landing with the tides. The survey has been conducted during two spring tides and two neap tides periods in April 2016. The catches of 360 outrigger canoes using gillnet, seine net, harpoon, and hand line were monitored for a month. Stratified sampling was adopted in order to randomly sample the catches of each type of fishing gear. The individual size and catches weight were measured. Around 50% of fishermen compounds were interviewed in order to assess their perception on the evolution of their fishing production. A total of 129 species from 39 families have been observed in the catches of traditional fishermen in Ranobe Bay. The Acanthuridae was the most diversified while the Clupeid captured by seine net was the most dominant. The results showed that the seine net was the most important in terms of fishing landing with a maximum of 24kg/trip/boat as well as CPUE of 8.2kg/boat/day, followed by gillnet with CPUE of 7.45kg/boat/day. When addressing the evolution of fishing landing with the tides, the catches of traditional fishermen were more important during spring tide (7.11kg/boat/day) than during the neap tide with only 5.45kg/boat/day. The most frequented fishing area which is different from one type of fishing gear to other one was also identified. The results of interview revealed that the catches of fishermen are depleted with only 6.11kg/boat/day through this study.