

Set Net Fisheries in Indonesia - Traditional traps of guiding bamboo barrier 'sero'

インドネシアの定置網漁業

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【Objective】 The field trial for introducing the Japanese type of set net in Indonesia were conducted by the Marine Fisheries Research Center in 1980. However, the technology transfer of set net in Indonesia can not be successful until now. Anticipating the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, Indonesia will require an approach for coastal zone management with the community based group operation for set net on a responsible manner. For this purpose, the information of the present situation of traditional traps of guiding barrier 'sero' was summarized as a data base for further development through technology transfer in the near future.

【Methods】 The main data were collected and compiled from various references, such as annual reports of the Department of Marine Affairs and Fishery, Directorate General of Fisheries, and research reports of Marine Fisheries Research Center. Additional data were made available from local fisheries agencies or related institutions for the information of gear specification and its locality in Central Java, East Java, Madura and Celebes.

【Results】 In Indonesia, varieties of traditional types of bamboo barrier have been operated in coastal waters since a long time ago for targeting the fish and shrimp which migrate to the coastal area. Guiding bamboo barrier 'sero' was developed from various types of fishing methods using the tidal current, such as stone dams, fish fences and fish corrals. The gear consists of the bamboo poles, slabs of bamboo or wood in the coastal waters with the entrance facing the tidal current, and with the leading fence or 'penaju'. The position of the net from the coast, length of leading fence, the setting depth should be considered with the seabed topography, tidal waters and auxiliary gear to be used to harvest the fish. Number of fishing units of 'sero' and its catch in 1975-2000 were analyzed to show the CPUE as 2.5 ton/unit – 10.5 ton/unit per year, for the species of *Clupea* sp., *Trichiurus* sp., *Rastrelliger* sp., *Leiognathus* sp., *Lethrinus* sp., *Penaeus merguensis* and *Metapenaeus* sp.