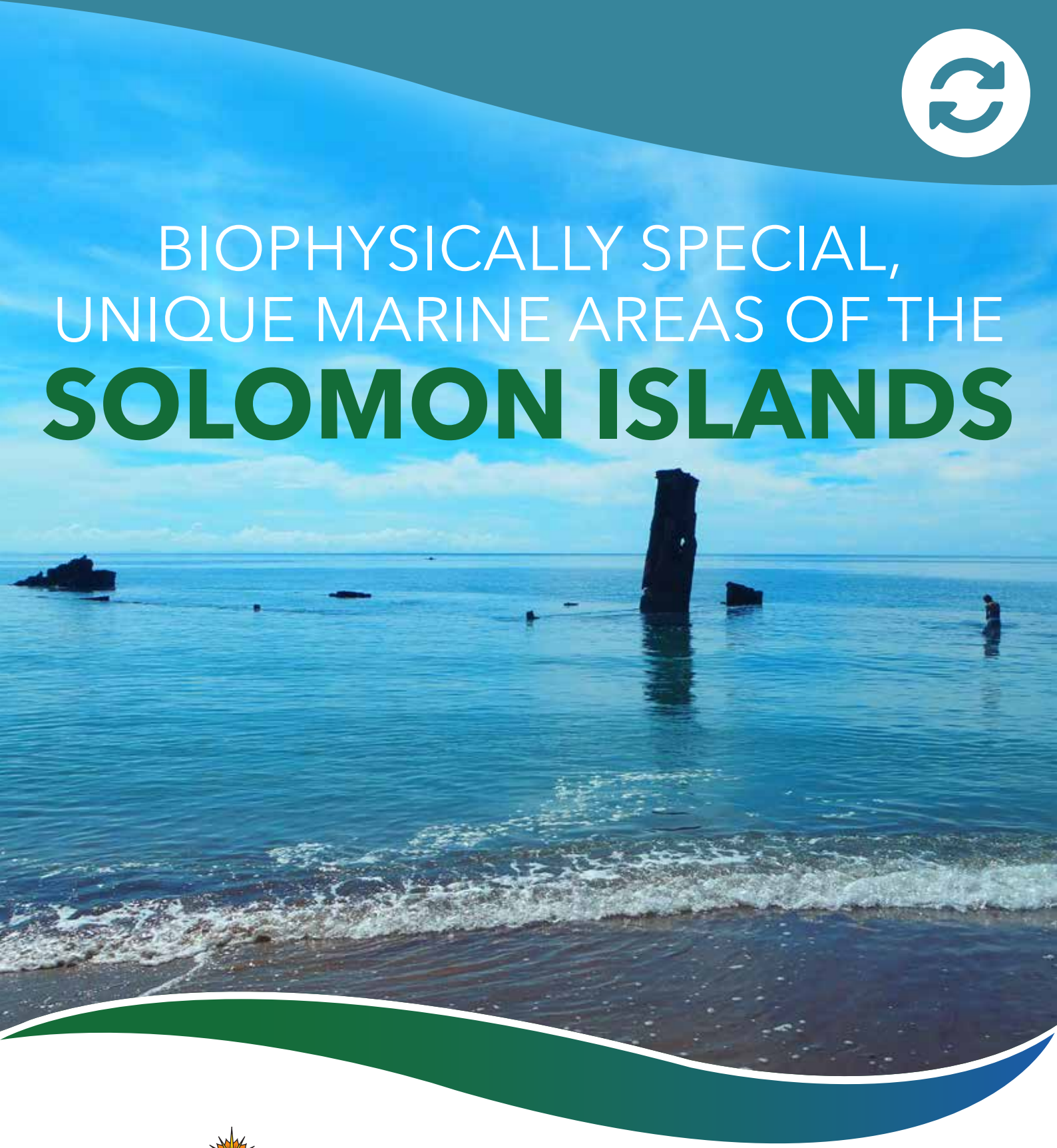
BIOPHYSICALLY SPECIAL, UNIQUE MARINE AREAS OF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS



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MACBIO

Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Management in Pacific Island Countries

BIOPHYSICALLY SPECIAL, UNIQUE MARINE AREAS OF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

2018

MACBIO

Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Management in Pacific Island Countries

SPREP
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme

IUCN

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On behalf of:
Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety
of the Federal Republic of Germany

EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT

Marine and coastal ecosystems of the Pacific Ocean provide benefits for all people in and beyond the region. To better understand and improve the effective management of these values on the ground, Pacific Island Countries are increasingly building institutional and personal capacities for Blue Planning.

But there is no need to reinvent the wheel, when learning from experiences of centuries of traditional management in Pacific Island Countries. Coupled with scientific approaches these experiences can strengthen effective management of the region's rich natural capital, if lessons learnt are shared.

The MACBIO project collaborates with national and regional stakeholders towards documenting effective approaches to sustainable marine resource management and conservation. The project encourages and supports stakeholders to share tried and tested concepts and instruments more widely throughout partner countries and the Oceania region.

The report outlines the process undertaken to define and describe the special, unique marine areas of Solomon Islands. These special, unique marine areas provide an important input to decisions about, for example, permits, licences, EIAs and where to place different types of marine protected areas, Locally Managed Marine Area and taboo sites in Solomon Islands.

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BIOPHYSICALLY SPECIAL, UNIQUE MARINE AREAS OF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

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CONTENTS

ACRONYMS

ACMCA	Arnavon Community Marine Conservation Area
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species
DSL	Deep scattering layer
EBSA	Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
FFA	Fisheries Forum Agency
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IOG	Integrated Ocean Governance
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
LMMA	Locally Managed Marine Area
MACBIO	Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Management in Pacific Island countries project
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSP	Marine Spatial Planning
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SUMA	Special and / or unique marine area
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In April 2016, the Cabinet of the Solomon Islands Government endorsed the establishment of the Ocean12 National Steering Committee (comprising the twelve Ministries relevant to ocean management and use) with the mandate to progress Integrated Ocean Governance for the Solomon Islands. The Ocean12 set up a technical working group tasked with implementing the priority aspects of Integrated Ocean Governance including marine spatial planning and the development of an ocean policy. One of their tasks was to identify Solomon Islands' special and/or unique marine areas (SUMAs) as part of this process.

This report brings together data, literature and the outputs of a special workshop synthesising information about the areas identified. The areas were described, justified and scored according to four criteria: geographic explicitness, justification, information sources and legal obligations associated with each site. Each site was described in as much detail as the available information sources allowed, and given a score out of 12. Sites were divided into large-scale mainly offshore sites and finer-scale mainly inshore sites; the former were divided into regions and the latter were divided into Provinces.

There was a large range of scores for the 12 offshore sites, from 5.5 to 11.5; most sites received intermediate scores. The lowest-scoring sites (Ulawa Deep, Cape Johnson Trough pelagic waters) suffered from a lack of information and clear boundaries, and it was therefore also difficult to determine obligations to protect attributes or components of these sites. The highest-scoring sites (Ontong Java, Kavachi) can be considered truly unique, both in a national and global context. A clear site boundary and good background information are important for spatial planning.

Among the 53 finer-scale, inshore sites, the two highest-scoring sites (11.5 and 12) were Marovo Lagoon and the Arnavon Community Marine Conservation Area. This was the result of a combination of factors: they were geographically clearly defined, there was high-quality information directly relevant to the site, and the attributes of the sites were clearly special. Low-scoring sites, such as Hiliharo Island, Waihau and West Malaita near Auki (4), were those that had been selected for a single specific organism or attribute, or those for which very little information was available. For these sites, information about habitats and species had to be inferred from similar areas or habitats, and therefore there was less certainty about the nature of their special and/or unique attributes.

Some of the sites were given a special and/or unique status because of their remoteness. Furthermore, many sites have three highly valuable ecosystems in close proximity (coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass beds), which, due to the number of organisms that use all three habitats at different times in their life cycle, confers an even higher value to each individual habitat. Other sites include steep depth gradients that bring oceanic attributes close to productive coastal environments. This points to the importance of considering multiple adjacent habitats for inclusion in interconnected protected areas. Given the status of coral reefs worldwide, and the position of the Solomon Islands within the global epicentre of coral reef biodiversity, coral reefs identified in this report may well be special and/or unique at a global level.

Both high and low scores are useful for management; high-scoring sites can be prioritised with confidence, while lower-scoring sites can be targeted with more research or protected. Future scoring systems may take into account levels of human use or impact, as this affects the intrinsic ecological value of a habitat, assemblage, population or ecosystem. The identification and scoring of SUMAs can guide the next steps in marine spatial planning, but also inform other management measures (e.g. permit or licencing decisions) or environmental impact assessments (EIAs) that may be relevant to these locations.

1. INTRODUCTION

The ocean and its resources are of great value to the Solomon Islands. They provide the basis for people's livelihoods and food security, and contribute significantly towards the economy of Solomon Islands. However, the shift from subsistence to cash reliance for livelihoods has often led to unsustainable uses and poor management of the marine ecosystems and resources. The Solomon Islands government recognizes that 98 percent of the country is ocean and is committing to ensure the sustainable management and protection of the ocean for now and the future of Solomon Islands.

In June 2015, representatives from the Solomon Islands government gathered at the Inaugural Ocean Summit in Honiara to discuss the values, and development, sustainable use and conservation priorities for the Ocean that Solomon Islands has in place. Discussions from the Ocean Summit concluded that

- Our ocean is extremely valuable to us, the people of Solomon Islands
- It is used by a number of industries and many individuals
- Some of the benefits we derive from our seas are under threat, and
- We need to do more in terms of integrated resource management of our ocean.

An important outcome of the Inaugural Ocean Summit was the articulation of a vision for:

> 'A healthy, secure, clean and productive ocean, which benefits the people of the Solomon Islands and beyond'.

The vision encapsulates all sectoral, jurisdictional and geographic responsibilities, and embodies the government's desire to safeguard the benefits that people in Solomon Islands derive from the ocean and its ecosystems, today and in the future. In April 2016, Cabinet endorsed the establishment of the Ocean12 National Steering Committee with the mandate to formulate and progress an integrated Ocean management framework for Solomon Islands (Cabinet decsions 10[2016]4 dated 12/4/16).

Representatives from twelve Ministries of the Solomon Islands government reconvened on 7th August 2016, at the inaugural Ocean12 Meeting in Honiara and discussed the implementation of the next phase for ensuring the sustainability of Solomon Islands' Ocean. At this meeting, the Ocean12 decided to pursue Integrated Ocean Governance (IOG) for the Solomon Islands and discussed the objectives of IOG as being to help ensure:

- Ecologically sustainable development and use
- Food security
- Climate change resilience and adaptation
- Environmental protection and rehabilitation
- Protection from natural disasters
- National security and
- Conservation of biodiversity.

The Ocean12 also established a Technical Working Group to pursue same. The Ocean12 TWG, at a meeting on 8–9 May 2017, decided that the main aspects of IOG were:

1. Legal
2. Integrated ocean policy/strategy/plan
3. Institutional
4. Jurisdictional
5. Decision-making
6. Knowledge
7. Compliance

8. Capacity (both skills and numbers of people)
9. Marine spatial planning
10. Financial
11. Consultation/participation

It was recognised that the Government of the Solomon Islands cannot do everything at once, so priority aspects for implementation of IOG were identified by the Ocean12 TWG as:

- Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)
- Ocean Policy
- A legal framework for both of the above
- Capacity development to support IOG, and
- Sustainable financing, also to support IOG.

This report supports the development of a national MSP. The roadmap for implementing an MSP by 2020 (as per the Solomon Islands Voluntary Commitment (#OceanAction19754) at the United Nations Ocean Conference in June 2017) was set out by the Ocean12 TWG as:

ACTIVITY	TIMEFRAME
Cabinet approval	April 2016
Determine specific ocean planning vision/objectives	Aug 2016
Review legislation specific to Solomon's ocean	Aug 2016
Draft consultation strategy	April 2017
Develop zoning typology	July/Aug 2017
Map ecologically special and/or unique marine areas	July/Aug 2017
Map draft, preliminary bioregions	Dec 2017
Develop zone placement guidelines	Dec 2017
Prepare for and conduct initial nation-wide consultations	Prepare: Jan – Apr 2017 Conduct: Apr 2017– Oct 2018
Revise priority areas/bioregions/guidelines	Oct 2018 – Mar 2019
Prepare draft map (MSP) of candidate areas for zoning	Mar – Apr 2019
Consultations on draft MSP	Apr 2019 – Oct 2020
Revise and finalise MSP	Oct – Dec 2020

This report documents one, main, building block to the foundations (as listed above) needed to implement a marine spatial plan for the Solomon Islands: that is, it describes special and/or unique marine areas (SUMAs) within the Solomon Islands. This layer of data (about the SUMAs) will be one of approximately 140 datasets that will inform government decision-making about what types of ocean zoning/what level of protection should be afforded to which parts of the marine environment of the Solomon Islands. Other datasets describe all available environmental, biological, use and risk information as it pertains to the Solomon Islands.

The SUMAs described in this report can be used by government staff, not just in marine spatial planning, but when considering permitting and licencing decisions and conditions, in environmental impact assessments, policy development and governance processes, in coastal and ocean development planning and in assessing risks associated with various intended uses in specific locations.

This report describes the workshop and methods used to identify, describe and rate SUMAs in the Solomon Islands, then presents the results. The actual SUMAs are named, coded, justified, mapped, verified and scored in the results section.

2. METHODS

A technical workshop was held to identify SUMAs in the Solomon Islands. For the purposes of this work, "Special" is defined as "better, greater, or otherwise different from what is usual; exceptionally good or pleasant" and "Unique" is defined as "being the only one of its kind; unlike anything else" (Oxford English Dictionary, 2018). The workshop explicitly focussed only upon the marine environment. The Solomon Islands have many important and special terrestrial sites, however these were not the purpose of this workshop and the data and expertise required to identify special and/or unique terrestrial areas were not available in this marine workshop.

2.1 DATA GATHERING

The Government of the Solomon Islands, together with the MACBIO project team, between 2014-2017 spent two and a half years collating, assessing, preparing and mapping open source and freely available data on, amongst other things, the special and/or unique marine features of the Solomon Islands. The data available for use at the workshop, both in electronic and hardcopy format, are listed in Appendix 4. In total, there were 60 datasets available for use in the workshop, of which 46 were related to biodiversity and 14 were related to human use of marine areas. All were available electronically and as hardcopy maps. All the data have been stored with associated metadata using the ANZMEt Lite (www.anzlic.gov.au/resources/metadata) standard and have been delivered to all interested parties, including Government Departments, in the Solomon Islands. These data and maps can also be accessed via the MACBIO website (http://macbio-pacific.info/).

2.2 WORKSHOP AND ADDITIONAL CONSULTATIONS

Workshop participants were chosen based upon their marine expertise and traditional knowledge, and are listed in Appendix 2. These participants (and other contributors) have marine expertise to do with one or more of the following: inshore and offshore fish and other species, marine habitats and environments, high biodiversity areas, marine mammal areas, hydrology, findings from deep sea mineral explorations, oceanography, port works, fisheries and other marine research.

The workshop agenda is presented in Appendix 1. Participants were told to identify marine areas for the Solomon Islands that were biologically and/or physically special and/or unique. In addition to the data described above, participants were provided with worksheets to complete for each site identified (Appendix 3) as well as maps of the Solomon Islands at roughly three scales: ocean-wide maps, dividing all of Solomon Island's marine jurisdiction into three vertical strips; province-based maps, highlighting the land and adjacent waters of each province; plus other hardcopy maps which "zoomed in" on each island group (roughly at scales from 1: 300 000 to 1: 11 000 scale) (for full list of response maps see Appendix 3). These were for participants to mark the geographic boundaries of the sites they had identified.

The workshop required participants to provide, per site they identified:

- A site name;
- A geographic description of the site's location and boundaries;
- A justification. This may include information as to whether areas support, or are likely to support, rare, vulnerable or unusual habitats or species, threatened species, important life stages of key species, endemic species, physically or biologically outstanding attributes (e.g. unique geomorphology, high species diversity or high productivity);
- Sources. These could be peer reviewed scientific papers, peer reviewed reports, other reports, data or personal communications from participants or other expert sources;
- Legal or other obligations to protect the site or species within the site;
- Follow-up tasks required to finalise description of the site.

The participants were divided into groups to make decisions about what they considered biophysically special and/or unique sites for the Solomon Islands. Each group had available: the electronic data on a GIS with a screen and GIS technician to access and map any data they wished to view, a facilitator, hard copy maps, worksheets and response maps upon which to draw their chosen sites. Each group also nominated a rapporteur. At the end of the workshop, each group presented their findings to a plenary session.

Preliminary workshop findings were also discussed with the Solomon Islands Government Ocean12 Technical Working Group Chairs. They requested that the final report access any additional research, data and information to both inform the descriptions of the sites identified in the workshop, and to consider any additional sites that the workshop had not identified, especially in offshore areas. This involved following up on potential sources of information, including experts who were not able to attend the workshop. Information was collected through online libraries that linked to peer-reviewed journals and other online "grey" (or unpublished) literature. Species-specific obligations were supplemented by compiling a list of species occurring in Solomon Islands waters that are listed in national and international conservation legislation (Appendix 5).

All spatial data and information collected during the workshop were digitized and a map of each identified site was created. A geographic boundary for each site was created in GIS from the minimum bounding geometry enclosing each site. The diagonal coordinates (latitudes/longitudes) generated from this process were used to identify the geographic boundaries for the SUMAs of the Solomon Islands.

2.3 RATING OF SOLOMON ISLANDS' SPECIAL AND/OR UNIQUE MARINE AREAS

The Solomon Islands have a vast range of marine biophysical features, some are well known and understood, some are special, some are unique and some may require special consideration when planning forward for the optimal use and management of the Solomon Islands' ocean. There is not equal justification for, or information about, the special and/or unique sites identified during the workshop and in this report. Data from the workshop and other sources were used to systematically assess each site against the following criteria:

- **Geographic explicitness** – how well-defined and well-justified the boundaries of the site are. This is a relative assessment. For most of the sites the exact boundaries were not well known and so the maps provided are indicative only. As with all the sites in this report, more information may mean that many of the site boundaries can be better defined.

  NOTE*: All sites identified exclude land above the high-water mark. For example, if a site demarcates a ring around a fringing reef of an island (e.g. Tikopia), then the SUMA indicated in this report is understood to include only the entire marine environment within that ring up to high water mark but does not include the island itself.*

- **Justification** – how well, and in how much detail, can we justify that the SUMA is, in fact, special and/or unique? Is there available information about the site itself, or do we need to infer it from information about similar areas or habitats? This score refers to whether there is clear, abundant and convincing information to indicate whether the area is likely to support rare, vulnerable or unusual habitats or species, threatened species, endemic species, important life stages of key species, or physically or biologically outstanding attributes e.g. unique geomorphology, high species diversity or high productivity. If the information provided is only generic to the type of site being described, and not specific to the site/s located in the Solomon Islands, then the score under the criterion "Justification" will be diminished by ½ to a whole of a point. A ½ point will be subtracted from the score it might otherwise have received if the site is one where, globally, there's not much information (e.g. many offshore, deeper water sites). A full point will also be subtracted if, globally, there is a wealth of information and so the chances of having site-specific information is greater (e.g. coral reefs). The entire Solomon Islands EEZ, except for the Temotu Province, falls within the Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion. Within this Ecoregion, some areas stand out globally, regionally or subregionally (Wilson et al., 2005); the Ecoregion is only listed as part of the justification when a SUMA overlaps with one of these outstanding areas.

- **Information source(s)** – this refers to information sources used to identify and justify the site, and whether they are websites, reports, legal documents or peer-reviewed scientific articles. This determines how reliable and verifiable the information source(s) are. Information is more likely to be correct if it can be cross-referenced and triangulated via multiple information sources. All the sites will have at least one, locally specific, expert source, namely, one of the

workshop participants; some have more expert sources. For some sites, only generic sources will be available about the species or habitats in the SUMA; in these cases, the generic sources will be counted as per the table below. For example, for the offshore, deeper water sites it is well understood that data, globally, are sparse and thus, for these sites, generic sources may be considered to count as sources in this criterion. However, for globally well-studied habitats, such as coral reefs or mangroves, there will be thousands of generic sources; if we count these, each coral reef or mangrove SUMA will automatically receive the highest score. Therefore, for SUMAs containing globally well-studied species or habitats, only locally specific sources contribute to this criterion.

- **National or international obligations** – are the areas associated with species or habitats for which the country has international obligations (e.g. under Conventions) or national obligations (e.g. under law). The Delimitation Waters Act 1977 applies throughout all marine environments in the Solomon Islands EEZ; is provides for the conservation of marine habitats within the EEZ. Similarly, coastal habitats are managed through a long-standing traditional system of reef-lagoon tenure. These obligations are therefore not used in the scoring system. Coral reefs automatically host a large number of organisms (e.g. even the corals themselves), so the "obligations" score for coral reef SUMAs is "1", with additional scores added for specific organisms for which the SUMA was listed.

Each proposed SUMA was scored as relatively low (1), medium (2) or high (3) against each of the four criteria. SUMAs scoring highly against all criteria ranked more highly overall. This meant that these sites had better and more reliable descriptions and were also likely to be relevant to the country's existing environmental protection obligations. If scoring highly against just some of the criteria, they were nominated as medium-level SUMAs.

The scoring system used is described in the table below. Three points are allocated as the top "score" for each of the four criteria (justification, geographic explicitness, source – including both type and number of sources – and national and international obligations that pertain to the site). The highest score possible is 12; the lowest is four.

Geographic Explicitness	
1	Boundaries are quite loosely defined
2	Boundaries broadly match topographic or hydrodynamic features
3	Boundaries exactly match the biophysical features identified as important
Justification	
1	One or two reasons (e.g. presence of organisms) justifying the site, with generic information sources
1 ½	One or two reasons (e.g. presence of organisms) justifying the site, with site-specific information sources
2	Three or four reasons justifying the site, with generic information sources
2 ½	Three or four reasons justifying the site, with site-specific information sources / five or more reasons justifying the site, with generic information sources
3	Five or more reasons justifying the site, with site-specific information sources
SOURCE	
Source Type	
½	Expert advice from workshop participants
1	No peer reviewed papers are available but there are good reports available
1 ½	At least one peer reviewed scientific paper or report discusses this site (for inshore sites) – or, for offshore sites, good peer-reviewed generic sources describing the main feature(s) of the site
Source Number	
½	One source
1	Two to three sources
1 ½	Four or more sources
International/ National Obligations	
1	One species / habitat with obligations
2	Two or three species/habitats
3	More than three species/habitat with obligations

2.4 OVERALL PRIORITISATION

The ratings of the criteria were added up to give an overall score out of 12. A higher score means a site has a higher rating.

2.5 LAYOUT OF SITE INFORMATION IN REPORT

For each SUMA identified in the workshop, we provide, in this report, the following information: a site name, and if it is a lesser known type of habitat we provide a broad definition of the habitat; a map; a summary table with the name and score of the site; the diagonal coordinates (latitudes/longitudes) – see the last paragraph of Section 5.2 for details; a geographic boundary description; a descriptive justification for the inclusion of the site; relevant references; the number and type of sources used and the international and national obligations pertaining to the site and its key attributes.

3. RESULTS

The results are grouped into offshore and inshore sites. We present the offshore SUMAs first.

This section provides information on all the SUMAs for the Solomon Islands identified during the expert workshop on 26 July 2017 and during follow-up research with in-country experts.

3.1 OFFSHORE BIOPHYSICALLY SPECIAL AND/OR UNIQUE MARINE AREAS

All the offshore SUMAs within the Solomon Islands provisional EEZ are depicted in the figure below.

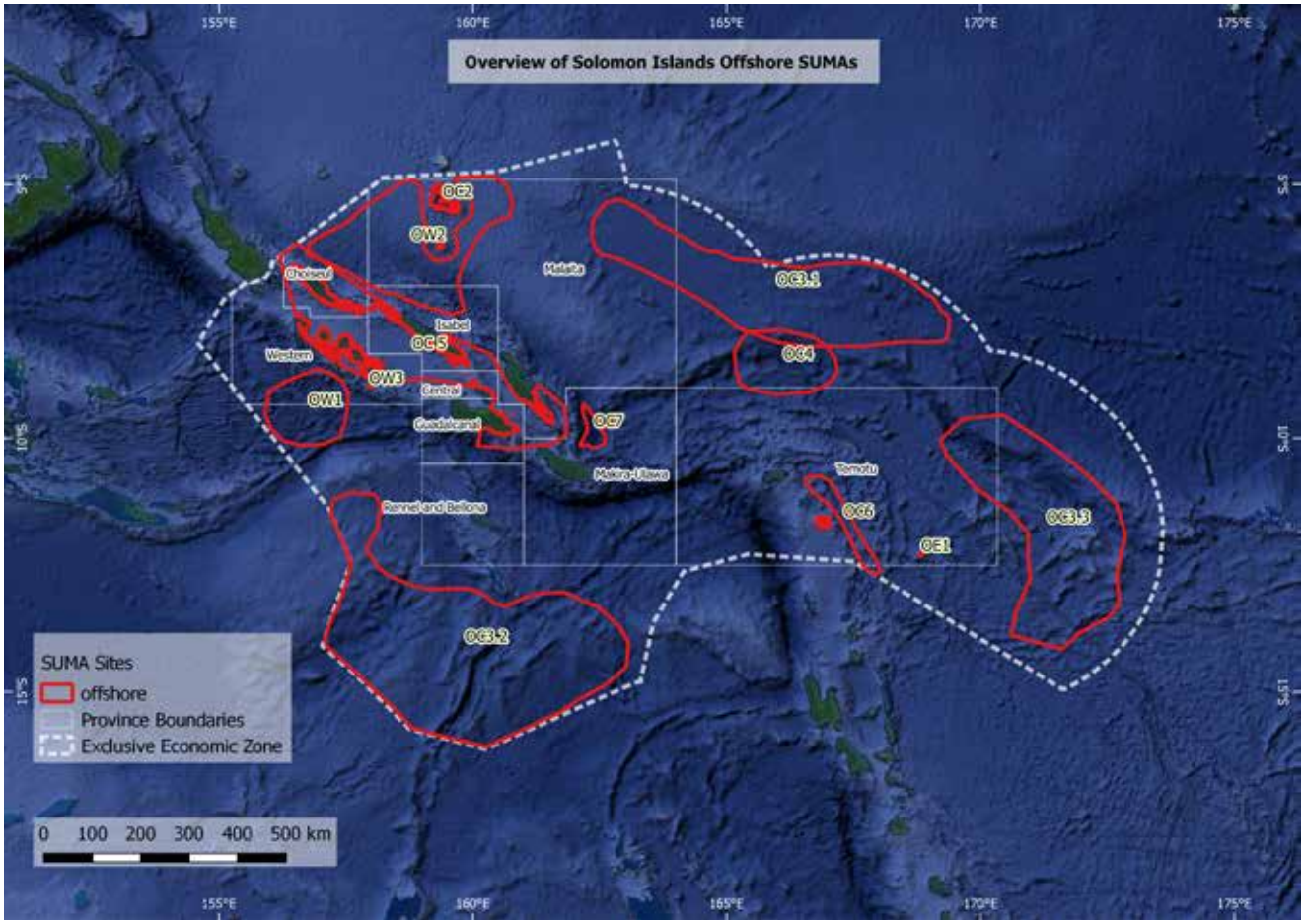

FIGURE 1. Overview of Solomon Islands offshore SUMA sites.

3.1.1 Offshore – Central Region

3.1.1.1 **SITE OC 1:** RONCADOR REEF

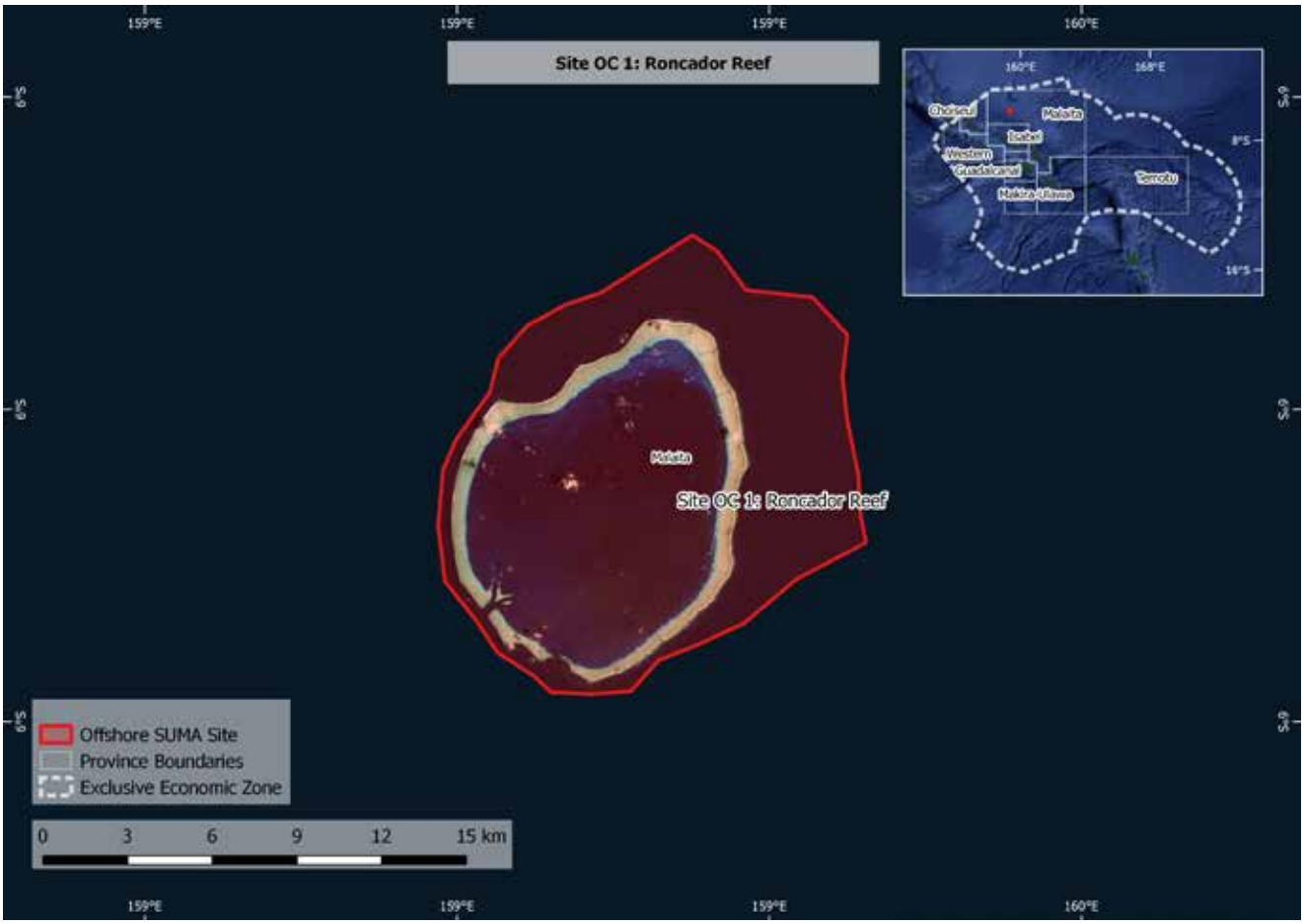

FIGURE 2. SITE OC 1: Roncador Reef

TABLE 1. SITE OC 1: Roncador Reef. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Score
Offshore SUMA – Central region	Roncador Reef	OC1	9

Geographic boundaries

159.2939°E 6.1442°S, 159.4310°E 6.2912°S

Geographic description (score = 3)

Roncador Reef is a small submerged atoll, approximately 25 km in diameter, located between Santa Isabel Island and Ontong Java Atoll. It has no emergent islands and is uninhabited; coral reefs surround a deep lagoon, with an entrance to the open ocean on the southwestern side.

Justification (score = 2)

Roncador Reef is known as a highly productive reef by the fishers that target *bêche-de-mer* and trochus (pers. comm., workshop experts). There are no biophysical data or information available for Roncador Reef itself; in a gap analysis, Andrefouet and Hamel (2014) state: "The outer atolls and reefs (Ontong Java, Roncador and Indispensable) were … poorly studied but they also have moderate reef richness." Modelling of benthic species richness (www.aquamaps.org)

indicates the area encompassing Roncador Reef is among those with the highest benthic species richness (550–950 species) (VLIZ, 2014a). This area is also included within one of the sub-regionally important sites (the Solomon Deep) of the Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion (Wilson et al., 2005). Geologically, it forms a geographic group with Ontong Java Atoll and Nukumaru Atoll (Papua New Guinea) and, given that the Solomon Islands is composed primarily of volcanic "high islands" with fringing reefs, Roncador Reef is geomorphologically rare for the country (Asian Development Bank, 2014; Ellison, 2009), and is expected to host coral reef communities distinct from those fringing the main islands (Turak, 2006). Furthermore, "Ontong Java and associated reefs" – presumably including Roncador Reef – are considered as their own unique ecoregion within the broader Coral Triangle (Green and Mous, 2007).

The Coral Triangle is a roughly triangular area of the tropical marine waters of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste that contain at least 500 species of reef-building corals in each ecoregion (Green and Mous, 2007). The Coral Triangle hosts 67% of the world's coral species, 37% of its coral reef fishes, six out of the world's seven marine turtle species, and aquatic mammals such as blue whales, sperm whales, dolphins and dugongs; it is considered the global centre of marine biodiversity (Hughes et al., 2002; WWF South Pacific Program, 2003). The development of this unparalleled diversity was made possible by the geological and evolutionary history of the region, the mixing of species from the Indian and Pacific Oceans, and the vast variety of different habitat types found in close proximity to one another (Hoeksema, 2007).

The Solomon Islands is considered among the "megadiverse" coral reef regions, especially for corals and coral reef fishes, with almost 500 coral species and 1,371 recorded fish species (Allen, 2008; Allen and Werner, 2002; Ellison, 2009); coral reefs in the Solomon Islands cover 6,743 km^2 (Spalding et al., 2001; UNEP-WCMC, 2015). Despite this, the current knowledge about Solomon Islands reefs comes from a handful of studies conducted over the last 10 years (Asian Development Bank, 2014), most notably the Solomon Islands Marine Assessment conducted in 2004 (Green et al., 2006a).

Coral reefs of the Solomon Islands, including Roncador Reef, are more closely related to those of the wider Pacific than those of the central Coral Triangle area (Kool et al., 2011), and they share approximately 25 endemic fish species with reefs of eastern Papua New Guinea (Allen, 2008). Even coral reef algae such as *Sargassum* spp. are considered highly diverse in the Solomon Islands (Mattio et al., 2009), and some areas still host healthy populations of valuable sea cucumbers such as *Holothuria scabra* (Mercier et al., 2000). Sea cucumber populations have been threatened by overexploitation in the Solomon Islands (Schwarz et al., 2012); populations of high-value sea cucumbers can be considered indicators of reefs with relatively light exploitation. Connectivity studies suggest that Solomon Islands reefs may be source reefs for the western Coral Triangle (Kool et al., 2011), making these reefs very important from a conservation point of view, especially those with healthy populations of otherwise depleted species.

Country-wide coral cover has been reported to range between 29% and 47% (Hughes, 2006), which is relatively high compared with other regions (for example, Great Barrier Reef – wide coral cover was ~18% in 2017 – http://www.aims.gov.au/reef-monitoring/gbr-condition-summary-2016–2017). Coral communities are structured depending on their surrounding environment, such as turbidity, reef geomorphology, and disturbance history (Turak, 2006). Coral reef fish communities in the Solomon Islands tend to be dominated by gobies, damselfishes and wrasses (Allen, 2006). Outer reef habitats have the highest fish density and diversity, and the lowest numbers were recorded on silty inshore reefs (Allen, 2006); Roncador Reef could therefore be expected to have a highly diverse reef fish assemblage. The inventory of commercially important macroinvertebrates in the Solomon Islands, which are likely to be found on Roncador Reef, included 23 species of sea cucumbers, 10 species of bivalves (giant clams and oysters), 4 species of gastropods (*Trochus* and trochus-like species and the triton shell) and 5 species of lobsters) (Kile, 2000; Ramohia, 2006). Overfishing is a pervasive problem for nearshore reefs (Allen, 2006); isolated reefs such as Roncador Reef may have more intact fish and invertebrate communities, hence its selection by experts as a highly productive reef.

Coral reefs are valued globally because of their high biodiversity, conservation and economic value. Human activities are degrading reefs worldwide; in the western Solomon Islands, terrestrial runoff and overfishing have taken their toll on many nearshore reefs (Aswani et al., 2007). Even biologically rich areas such as Marovo and Roviana Lagoons have been subject to unsustainable levels of logging, which has affected the reefs through sedimentation (Albert et al., 2008; Halpern et al., 2013; Olsen and Turnbull, 1993). Solomon Island reefs in good condition, therefore, become more valuable; this includes remote and uninhabited reefs such as Roncador Reef. These more isolated, unimpacted coral reefs may be more resilient (able to return to their previous state after suffering damage) than those already under various degrees of other human pressure (McLean et al., 2016).

Resilient coral reefs are becoming more important and valuable, as their ability to recover from natural and climate change induced disturbance events confers to them a role of refuges and sources of larvae that assist the recovery of more damaged reefs (Holbrook et al., 2016). Typically, coral reef resilience is expected to be higher on reefs further from

human activities (McLean et al., 2016), with intact trophic structure, especially populations of predators and herbivores (Brewer et al., 2012; Holbrook et al., 2016; McLean et al., 2016), higher coral cover (Hughes, 2006), higher diversity (Ferrigno et al., 2016), greater structural complexity, deeper habitats acting as refuges, higher densities of juvenile corals and low nutrient loads (Graham et al., 2015). In the Solomon Islands and elsewhere (e.g. Papua New Guinea), high coral cover and greater distances from markets is directly correlated with higher biomass of many families of reef fishes (Brewer et al., 2009; Cinner et al., 2009). Remote and isolated coral reefs also have a greater likelihood of hosting unique assemblages, genetically distinct populations, or even endemic species (Hobbs et al., 2013; Hughes et al., 2002).

Type and number of sources (score = 2)

The only information available to justify the special and/or unique nature of the site was provided by experts at the workshop (MFMR, Patrol Boat officials) and inferred from generic sources about coral reefs in the Solomon Islands, an ecoregional report and a benthic species richness map produced by www.aquamaps.org. A recent (2014) peer-reviewed article mentions Roncador Reef and states that it has been poorly studied; 29 peer-reviewed papers and three technical reports were used to present information about Solomon Islands coral reefs in general, and the Australian Institute of Marine Science website provided a comparison with the Great Barrier Reef.

Obligations (score = 2)

Coral reefs host a number of organisms (corals, some fishes, turtles, sharks, macroinvertebrates) listed on the International Union for the Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN, 2016) (IUCN Red List) and under CITES. The Fisheries (Amendment) Regulations 1993 provide for the declaration of areas in which the collection of coral (dead or alive, or coral sand) is prohibited, and prohibits the use of machines for coral gravel or sand extraction. The Fisheries Act 1998 prohibits use of explosives or poison for fishing and the export of live corals without a licence. The Fisheries Management Act 2015 includes provisions for the protection of fish and invertebrate stocks, including those specific to coral reefs; the Environment Act 1998 and the Wildlife Protection and Management Act 1998 also include coral reefs and any associated species listed under the Acts.

3.1.1.2 **SITE OC 2:** ONTONG JAVA

FIGURE 3. SITE OC 2: Ontong Java

TABLE 2. SITE OC 2: Ontong Java. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Offshore SUMA – Central region	Ontong Java	OC2	11.5

Geographic boundaries

159.1682°E 4.9949°S, 159.7370°E 5.5586°S

Geographic description (score = 3)

Ontong Java is boot-shaped atoll lying near the northern boundary of the Solomon Islands' EEZ, 250 km north of Santa Isabel Island. The atoll covers 1,400 km² in total, with 12 km² of land spread out over 122 small islands surrounding a deep lagoon. The islands are mostly low-lying coral cays with a maximum elevation of 13 m above sea level. Approximately 2,000 people live on the atoll, primarily in two villages. Geographically, it belongs to a scattered group of three atolls, including nearby Nukumanu Atoll (in PNG's EEZ) and the wholly submerged Roncador Reef located 75 kilometres to the south (see Site OC 1: Roncador Reef).

Justification (score = 2.5)

Ontong Java atoll is the largest atoll in the Solomon Islands and among the 25 largest atolls in the world.

Ontong Java atoll has been poorly studied, but is expected to have at least moderate reef richness (Andréfouët and Hamel, 2014). Green et al. (2006a), whose survey of the Solomon Islands coral reefs did not include Ontong Java, stated that it has special ecological features. The Ontong Java and Tasman Island group is considered unique even across the entire Coral Triangle, and classified as its own ecoregion (Green and Mous, 2007). In fact, it is listed as one of the ecoregionally important areas within the highly biodiverse Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion (Wilson et al., 2005). A key

feature of Ontong Java presented at the workshop was the presence of grouper spawning aggregations; the importance of this is increased by the general lack of groupers throughout inhabited areas surveyed in 2004 (Green et al., 2006b). Groupers that commonly form spawning aggregations at this site include *Plectropomus areolatus*, *P. leopardus, P. oligocanthus, Epinephelus polyphekadion*, *E. fuscoguttatus* and *Variola louti* (Donnelly, 2009).

Reef fishes breed by spawning, or releasing gametes into the water for external fertilization; most species form aggregations to maximize the likelihood of success (Russell et al., 2014). Individuals often travel long distances to a particular site to spawn in high densities. This critical event occurs in conjunction with certain phases of the moon or tidal cycles, to further maximize the likelihood of fertilization (Domeier and Colin, 1997). Spawning aggregations are especially vulnerable to fishing, as the high density is an artificial and temporary phenomenon that aggregates individuals from a wide area, and targeting them rapidly depletes fish populations from a broad catchment (Abesamis et al., 2014). The Solomon Islands is among the top ten countries in the world for known spawning aggregations, and a high proportion of these aggregations appears stable (Russell et al., 2014). Thus, known breeding grounds such as Ontong Java are of special importance (Wilson et al., 2005). Spawning aggregations of reef fishes occur periodically; in Ontong Java they spawn between June and September (Donnelly, 2009).

The importance and value of coral reefs in the Solomon Islands, and the rarity of atolls as opposed to fringing reefs (Wilson et al., 2005), has been described in Site OC 1: Roncador Reef, and is also relevant here. Additionally, modelling of benthic species richness (www.aquamaps.org) indicates the area encompassing Ontong Java is among those with the highest benthic species richness (550–950 species) (VLIZ, 2014a). Ontong Java's coral reef is dominated by shallow reef complexes and variable forereef (Kool et al., 2010). The geomorphology of Ontong Java's islands has been significantly affected by storms and cyclones (Bayliss-Smith, 1988) and the atoll is classified as a "high disturbance" reef (Green and Mous, 2007). Nevertheless, there are some long-term colonies of nesting seabirds; at least 15 species of seabirds have been recorded on the atoll (Bayliss-Smith and Christensen, 2008). Fisher communities report considerable catches of sea bream (*Sparus* spp.), trevally (Carangidae), emperors (*Lethrinus* spp.) and barracuda (*Agriposphyraena barracuda*). Tridacnid clams, cuttlefish and octopus are common inhabitants of the coral reefs in shallow water (MECDM, 2011). Four species of turtle have been recorded in the lagoon: green (*Chelonia mydas*), hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*) and loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*) (Crean, 1977).

Fishing for *bêche-de-mer* was historically one of the main sources of income for the Ontong Java village communities. There are two main villages where the population of around 2,000 people is concentrated, with 1,386 on the island of Luaniua in the eastern end and 689 on Pelau in the northeast (MECDM, 2011). *Bêche-de-mer* harvesting was banned in 2005, however, various forms of traditional fishing still take place at this site, especially around the populated islands (Bayliss-Smith et al., 2010; Crean, 1977).

Type and number of sources (score = 3)

Aside from the general coral reef literature reviewed for Site OC 1: Roncador Reef, which also apply here, and information shared by expert workshop participants, there were three peer-reviewed articles and three reports about features of Ontong Java atoll, three peer-reviewed articles with more general information about special features of the site, a website indicating benthic species richness, one general report about spawning aggregations, and one technical report that could be used to infer characteristics of the site.

Obligations (score = 3)

Coral reefs host a number of organisms (corals, some fishes, sharks, macroinvertebrates) listed on the IUCN Red List and under CITES; the atoll further hosts at least 15 species of seabird and 4 species of turtles that are listed on the IUCN Red List and under CITES (green turtles are Endangered, hawksbill turtles are Critically Endangered, leatherback and loggerhead turtles are Vulnerable). The species of groupers that aggregate at this site to spawn are also listed on the IUCN Red List and under CITES (*Plectropomus areolatus* is Vulnerable, *P. leopardus*, *P. oligocanthus*, *Epinephelus polyphekadion* and *E. fuscoguttatus* are Near Threatened, *Variola louti* is Least Concern). The Fisheries Management Act 2015 includes provisions for the protection of fish and invertberate stocks, including those specific to coral reefs; the Environment Act 1998 and the Wildlife Protection and Management Act 1998 include coral reefs and any associated species listed under these Acts.

3.1.1.3 **SITE OC 3:** TUNA HOTSPOTS

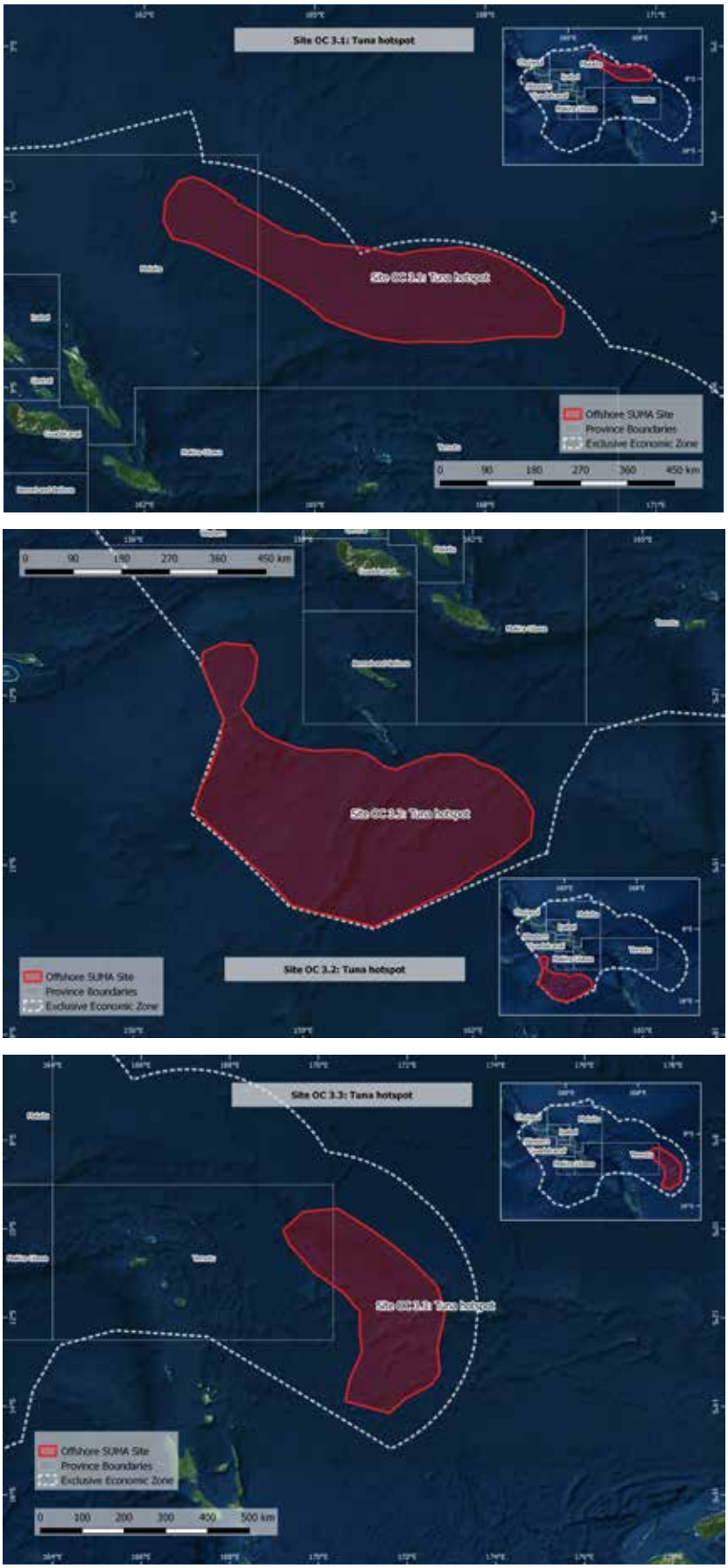

FIGURE 4. SITE OC 3: Tuna hotspots

TABLE 3. SITE OC 3: Tuna hotspots. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Score
Offshore SUMA – Central region	Tuna hotspots	OC3	8

Geographic boundaries

3.1: 162.3376°E 5.2979°S, 169.3782°E 8.2068°S

3.2: 157.0840°E 11.0721°S, 163.0665°E 16.0900°S

3.3: 169.1226°E 9.8096°S, 173.4719°E 13.4768°S

Geographic description (score = 1):

This site includes three areas of open ocean, one in the northeastern part of the Solomon Islands EEZ, one in the southwest and one to the east. The northern area is oblong in shape, oriented in a northwest to southeast direction, roughly 850 km long and 200 km wide. The southern site measures approximately 700 by 400 km. The area, at the eastern edge of the Solomon Islands EEZ, is approximately 500 km long and 200 km wide, covering an area that includes the Vitiaz Trench and a number of seamounts.

Justification (score = 2):

The open ocean surrounding the main island group of the Solomon Islands is known as a pelagic "hotspot" attracting large aggregations of tuna; skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*) and bigeye tuna (*T. obesus*) gather to the north of the islands, and albacore tuna (*T. alalunga*) are abundant in southern and eastern EEZ waters (pers. comm., workshop experts). Most of the information about this site comes from fisheries data, including tagging studies, peer-reviewed articles and reports. These four species of tuna comprise 90% of the total catch by industrial fisheries of the Pacific Ocean (FAO, 2017), and therefore they have attracted abundant research (Leroy et al., 2015). The four species are either approaching, have reached or have surpassed their maximum sustainable yield (Harley et al., 2015; Langley et al., 2009; Movick and Tukuitonga, 2016), prompting concerns – and increasing evidence – that the reduction of these apex predators would lead to changes in ecosystem structure and species distribution (Myers and Worm, 2003; Pauly et al., 1998; Polovina et al., 2009; Polovina and Woodworth-Jefcoats, 2013; Worm et al., 2006; Worm and Tittensor, 2011). The greatest concern is for bigeye tuna, followed by yellowfin tuna; albacore and skipjack tuna are "Least Concern" (see also Obligations section below).

The high catch rates of tuna in these three areas confirm their status as a hotspot for these tuna species (Harley et al., 2015; Langley et al., 2009; McKechnie et al., 2016; Nicol et al., 2013; Williams et al., 2017). These catch rates have persisted for at least two decades (Williams et al., 2017). The highest catch is for skipjack tuna; this has been increasing steadily since the 1960s, as this tends to be the most productive species (Williams et al., 2017). This SUMA was found to have one of the longer "dwell times" for skipjack tuna in the western Pacific (Gauldie and Sharp, 1996).

Offshore Solomon Islands waters are also known to be a yellowfin tuna nursery (Wells et al., 2012). A recent modelling study by Lan et al. (2017) found that higher catch rates of yellowfin tuna, and possibly other tuna species, correlate with areas with a higher sea surface temperature, a sea surface height anomaly of approximately 10 – 20 cm, and a chlorophyll-a concentration of around 0.05–0.25 mg/m^3. This suggests that the northern tuna hotspot is likely to possess this range of attributes, and, as a high productivity area (see also Site OC 4: Cape Johnson Trough pelagic waters), likely aggregate other species as well, such as billfish, sharks, marine mammals, turtles and seabirds (Bouchet et al., 2017; Davoren, 2013; Dunn et al., 2011; Harley et al., 2012; Hyrenbach et al., 2000; Moors-Murphy, 2014). Additionally, the AquaMaps project (www.aquamaps.org) identified the southern area as having high pelagic species richness (100–110 species) (VLIZ, 2014b). This area is included within one of the sub-regionally important sites (the Solomon Deep) of the Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion (Wilson et al., 2005). There is an indication that the importance of this area for tuna aggregation varies according to the El Niño / Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Index, and that it tends to be more productive during La Niña years (Williams et al., 2017).

Tuna tagging programmes have included the Solomon Islands EEZ in general, and one or multiple of the tuna hotspot sites in particular (Harley et al., 2012, 2015; Leroy et al., 2015). These and other studies suggest that populations or sub-populations of tuna species can be resident within certain areas, with only a few individuals travelling long distances (Houssard et al., 2017; Schaefer et al., 2015; Sibert and Hampton, 2002, 2003; Wells et al., 2012). The Pacific Ocean

population of yellowfin tuna is thought to be panmictic (Appleyard et al., 2001), indicating high genetic connectivity throughout the region, making individual hotspots, such as this SUMA, important on a Pacific-wide scale.

Aside from the significance of this area for pelagic productivity, this SUMA also includes a section of the Cape Johnson Trough and the Vitiaz Trench (Coleman, 1970). Deep-sea trenches are long, narrow, steep-sided depressions in the ocean bottom in which occur the maximum oceanic depths, approximately 7,300 to over 11,000 m. They typically form in locations where one tectonic plate subducts under another (IHO, 2008). The interaction between water masses and sediments in these highly geologically active environments can create mud volcanoes or seeps that are often associated with chemosynthetic communities, which thrive where cold fluids seep out of the forearc. Cold seep communities have been discovered in inner trench slopes down to depths of 7,000 m in the western Pacific (Van Dover et al., 2012). Submarine depressions such as canyons and trenches are major conduits of terrestrial and marine sediments into the food-deprived deep sea (Harris and Whiteway, 2011). Unique benthic communities form inside the slopes of trenches, with different functional groups dominating at different depths and affected by internal tides, food availability and substratum characteristics (Liao et al., 2017). Canyon heads or the ends of trenches usually have the highest benthic standing stocks among the major habitats on the continental margins, due to an accumulation of organic matter (Wei et al., 2012) and the northern area of this SUMA includes both. These factors create a number of different trophic environments, and a food web study concluded that submarine canyons, which share many features with larger and deeper trenches, may represent important havens of trophic diversity (Demopoulos et al., 2017; Fernandez-Arcaya et al., 2017)

The complex undersea topography is also likely to be, at least partially, driving the high productivity in the pelagic waters above it, as found by numerous studies of long, narrow, steep-sided depressions in the ocean floor (Bouchet et al., 2017; Fernandez-Arcaya et al., 2017; Moors-Murphy, 2014).

Seamounts also occur throughout the SUMA. Generic information about seamounts (see Site OW 1: Southern New Georgia seamounts) is also applicable here. Modelling of benthic species richness (www.aquamaps.org) indicates that the southern edge of the northern part of the SUMA, where seamounts appear to be more concentrated, is among those with relatively high benthic species richness (375–550 species) (VLIZ, 2014a).

Type and number of sources (score =3):

There are many peer-reviewed papers and technical reports that describe tuna catch rates and show the site to provide high abundance of tuna; 18 peer-reviewed articles and five reports were used for the justification. There was also one report with general information about tuna biology that was enabled logical inferences about the special nature of the area. One peer-reviewed article describes the geology of the region; a website has modelled the benthic and pelagic species richness of the Solomon Islands EEZ, and shows the position of the Cape Johnson Trough and Vitiaz Trench. Additionally, eight general references were found regarding the unique features of trenches and canyons.

Obligations (score = 2):

The Fisheries Management Act 2015 outlines obligations for the protection and sustainable use of fish stocks. The IUCN Red list includes the four species of tuna that aggregate at the site, skipjack tuna are listed as Least Concern, yellowfin and albacore tuna are Near Threatened and bigeye tuna are Vulnerable. There are obligations to protect and sustainably manage many fish species, including some associated with seamounts, within the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998, Fisheries Act 1998 and Protected Areas Act 2010 and subordinate regulations, including terms and conditions associated with licenses. Marine mammals, some sharks and some large predatory fishes such as tunas found around seamounts are on the IUCN Red List and listed under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

3.1.1.4 **SITE OC 4:** CAPE JOHNSON TROUGH PELAGIC WATERS

Upwelling is a process where deep, colder water rises to the warmer surface of the ocean. As winds push water masses across the ocean's surface, deeper water rises to replace the moving surface water. The colder, deeper water is typically rich in nutrients, which "fertilize" surface waters, resulting in an area of high biological productivity (NOAA, 2016).

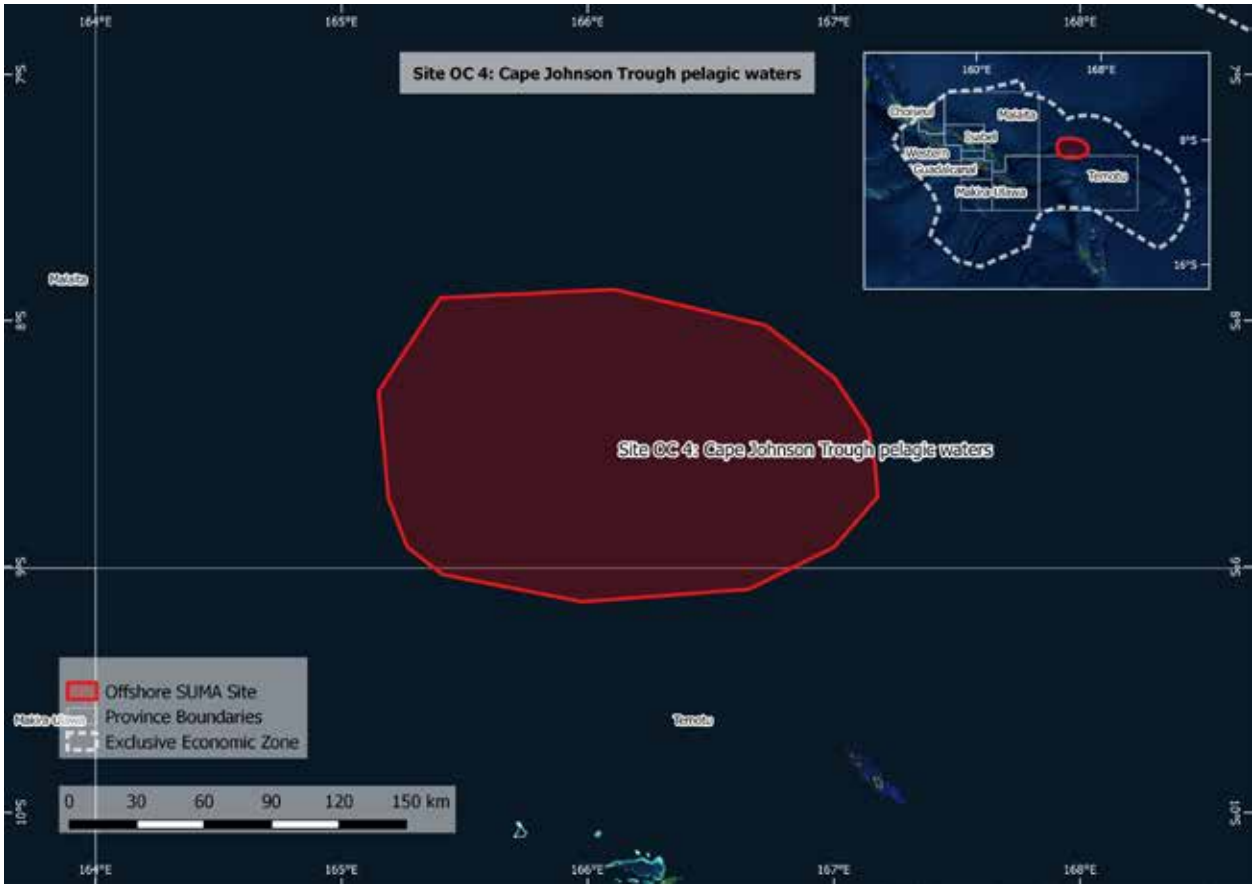

FIGURE 5. SITE OC 4: Cape Johnson Trough pelagic waters

TABLE 4. SITE OC 4: Cape Johnson Trough pelagic waters. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Offshore SUMA – Central region	Cape Johnson Trough pelagic waters	OC4	6.5

Geographic boundaries

165.139°E 7.861°S, 167.179°E 9.154°S

Geographic description (score = 2):

This site is an area of open ocean that includes the Cape Johnson Trough and the waters above it, roughly 260 km north of Santa Cruz Island. The upwelling area measuring around 130 by 150 km, is located directly south of the northern tuna hotspot (see Site OC 3: Tuna hotspot).

Justification (score = 1.5)

Workshop participants identified this site as being a nutrient rich area with a high chlorophyll concentration. The site is located directly above the Cape Johnson Trough. This Trough is part of a trench system that also includes the West Melanesian Trench, North Solomon Trough and Vitiaz Trench. Within this site, at the junction of the North Solomon Trough and Cape Johnson Trough, is the Ulawa Deep, which reaches 6,000 m in depth (Coulson, 2012). This area is included within one of the sub-regionally important sites (the Solomon Deep) of the Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion (Wilson et al., 2005).

Topographic forcing of oceanographic processes can create upwelling, which enhances both pelagic and benthic productivity (De Leo et al., 2010; Dunn et al., 2011). Studies that map chlorophyll-a concentrations show that Solomon Islands waters have elevated chlorophyll content compared with surrounding Pacific Ocean tropical water, which is generally more oligotrophic or nutrient-poor (e.g. Thomas et al., 2012; Yoder et al., 2010). The Cape Johnson Trough is likely to cause the upwelling which, in turn, produces the high productivity necessary to attract large numbers of pelagic species, including not just tuna but other predators, marine mammals and turtles (Bailey et al., 2012).

Type and number of sources (score = 2):

There was no information or literature directly about the presence of upwelling at the site, but papers and reports about Site OC 3: Tuna hotspot are also relevant here, and there was general information (1 report and 1 peer-reviewed paper) about species that aggregate around areas of high chlorophyll concentrations. There was one peer-reviewed book chapter that included the Cape Johnson Trough in passing, an ecoregional report, and a small amount of general online information. Many peer-reviewed papers include maps of regional or Pacific-wide chlorophyll concentrations (two are cited as examples), but none pinpoint this location as especially high in chlorophyll. This may be because the scale of the maps is generally too large; no maps were found that present chlorophyll concentrations at a fine enough scale within the Solomon Islands to describe this site particularly.

Obligations (score = 1):

The Fisheries Management Act 2015 includes provisions for the protection of fish and invertebrate stocks, including pelagic species which may be abundant at this site. The Environment Act 1998 and the Wildlife Protection and Management Act 1998 include obligations to protect ecosystems in general, and given the high productivity expected of this site, there may be protected species listed under CITES and the IUCN Red List.

3.1.1.5 **SITE OC 5:** LEATHERBACK TURTLE

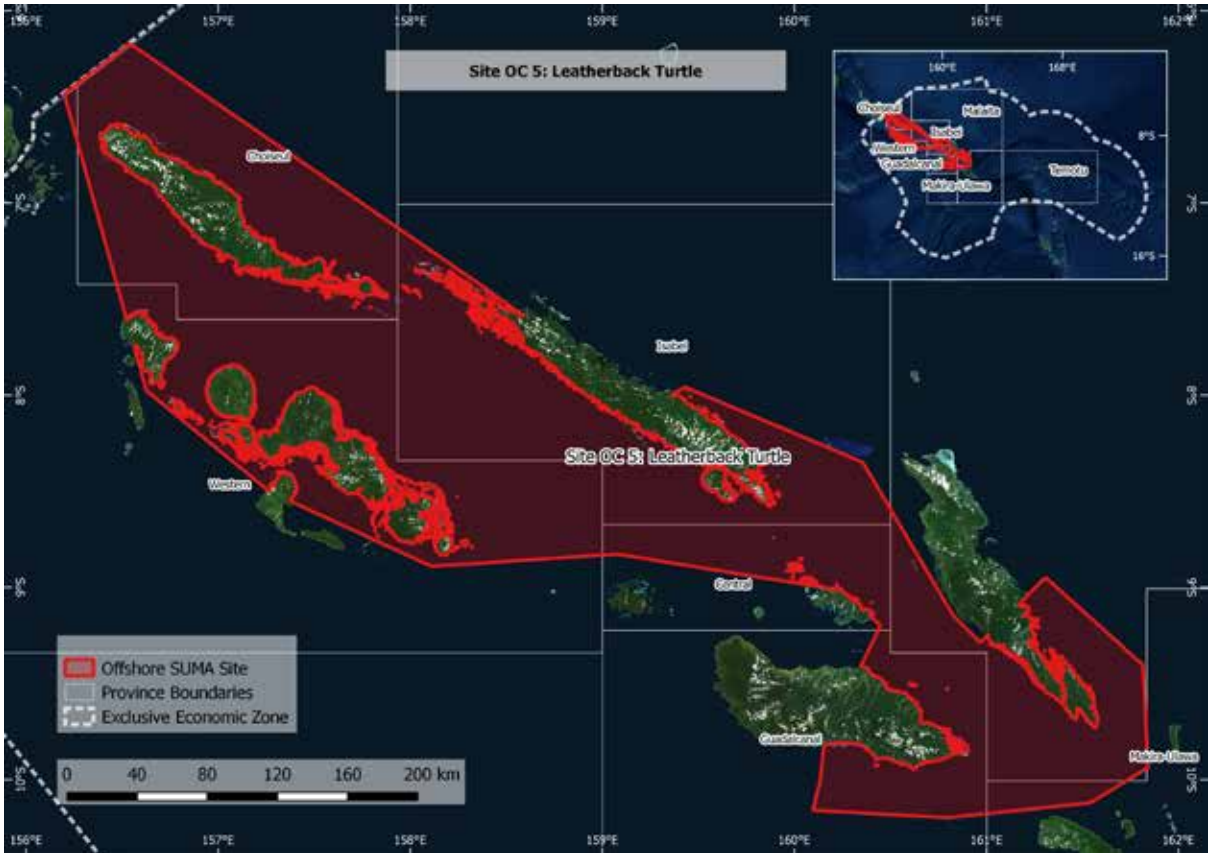

FIGURE 6. SITE OC 5: Leatherback turtle

TABLE 5. SITE OC 5: Leatherback turtle. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Offshore SUMA – Central region	Leatherback turtle	OC5	7.5

Geographic boundaries

NW corner 156.195°E 6.171°S, SE corner 161.843°E 10.201°S, length appr. 730 km

Geographic description (score = 1.5)

This site encompasses the migration tracks of leatherback turtles that frequent Solomon Islands waters, from the northwestern border of the EEZ north of Choiseul, through the centre of the main island group up to south east of the Islands of Guadalcanal and Malaita. It does not include nesting beaches and adjacent shallow waters.

Justification (score = 2)

Expert workshop participants identified the track along which leatherback turtles travel through Solomon Islands waters. The leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*), distinguished by its shell composed of thin, tough, rubbery skin strengthened by thousands of tiny bony plates, can grow to almost 500 kg and 3 m in length (Sea Turtle Conservancy, 2017). It is the most widely distributed of the sea turtles, feeding on jellyfishes in the open ocean. One of the key regional nesting areas is in the Solomon Islands (Tapilatu et al., 2013; Trevor, 2009), with at least eight important nesting sites (Dutton et al., 2007), and five beaches with > 50 nests that are monitored regularly (Hurutarau et al., 2009) (Figure 7).

A tagging project targeted leatherback turtles nesting on Santa Isabel Island, in acknowledgement of identified knowledge gaps about leatherback turtles in the southwest Pacific (NOAA Fisheries, 2014). During the nesting season, some leatherbacks tend to remain largely in the vicinity of nesting beaches at Santa Isabel, Makira, Malaita, Tetepare and Rendova Islands (Trevor, 2009); at other times they travel across the Pacific or south to the Tasman Front (Benson et al., 2011).

Two regional leatherback populations occur in the Pacific – in the eastern and western Pacific – with multiple nesting locations for both populations occurring in the Solomon Islands (Bailey et al., 2012). Turtles that nest in the southwest Pacific travel to multiple tropical and temperate feeding locations, providing a high degree of connectivity between the Solomon Islands and the wider Pacific Ocean (Benson et al., 2011). Tagging data show turtle tracks through the Solomon Islands group, from Indonesia, Australia and even moving to and from California (Bailey et al., 2012). Bycatch data also shows a high degree of interaction between fisheries and leatherback turtles in the area around the Solomon Islands (Roe et al., 2014).

High-use areas of passage for western Pacific leatherbacks vary, with no distinct 'migratory corridors', but important areas of passage between tropical nesting areas and temperate and tropical foraging areas include the Halmahera, Bismarck, Solomon, and Coral Seas (Benson et al., 2011). Therefore, the waters between the Solomon Islands are the clear link between the primary nesting sites in the Solomon Islands and the nearshore and offshore foraging areas and migration routes.

There has been a continuing decline in nesting leatherback turtles in other parts of the Indo-West Pacific, such as West Papua (Mangubhai et al., 2012; Tapilatu et al., 2013). This makes each nesting site and connecting waters in the region important and worthy of protection. This area is also included within one of the sub-regionally important sites (the Solomon Deep) of the Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion (Wilson et al., 2005).

In addition to the importance of this site for leatherback turtles, this SUMA includes numerous channels, passages and patchy reefs that are known to host spawning aggregations of reef fishes. The ecological importance of spawning aggregations for reef fish populations is described in Site OC 2: Ontong Java. Species known to use parts of this SUMA for spawning include trevallies (*Caranx melampygus*), barracudas (*Sphyraena* sp.) surgeonfishes (*Ctenochaetus striatus*), rabbitfishes (*Siganus punctatus*), snappers (*Lutjanus adetii*, *L. bohar*, *L. gibbus*, *L. rivulatus*, *Symphorichthys spilurus*), emperors (*Lethrinus erythropterus*), sweetlips (*Plectorhinchus gibbosus*, *P. obscurus*) and groupers (*Epinephelus fuscoguttatus*, *E. merra*, *E. ongus*, *E. polyphekadion*, *E. spilotoceps*, *Plectropomus areolatus*, *P. leopardus*) (Domeier and Colin, 1997; Hamilton, 2003; Hamilton and Kama, 2004; Johannes and Hviding, 2000).

Type and number of sources (score = 3)

For this SUMA we used a general website and two peer-reviewed publications about leatherback turtles, a strategic action plan, an ecoregional report and one website about a tagging program in the Solomon Islands. Five peer-reviewed papers and one report had maps that showed this site as one of the regularly frequented areas in the western Pacific. There was no information describing turtle tracks passing through this area in particular.

Obligations (score = 1)

Leatherback turtles are listed under CITES, and under the IUCN Red List as Vulnerable.

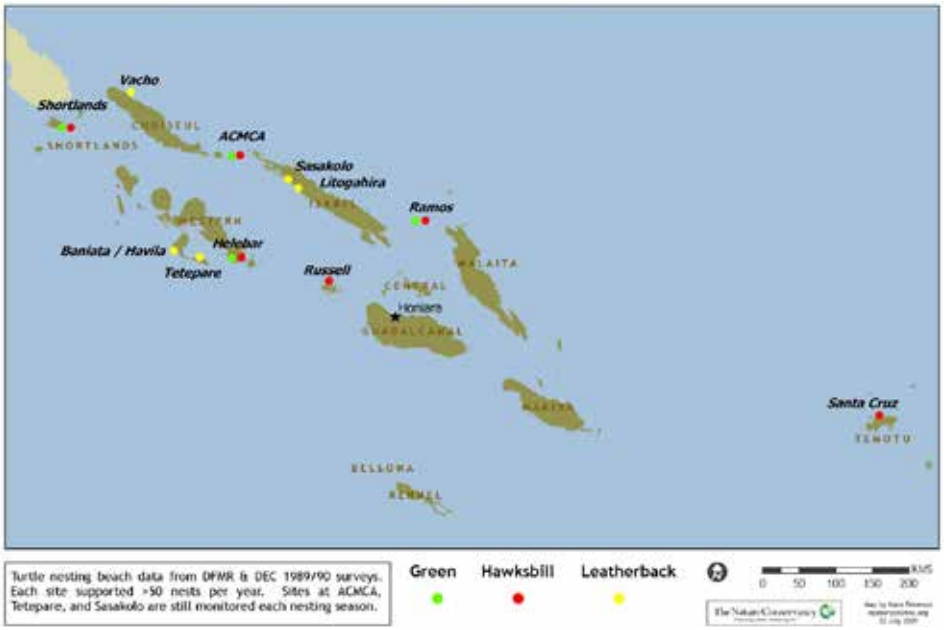

FIGURE 7. Locations of important turtle nesting beaches for green, hawksbill and leatherback turtles in the Solomon Islands. From Huruhatau et al. (2009).

3.1.1.6 **SITE OC 6:** HYDROTHERMAL VENTS

Hydrothermal vents are the result of seawater percolating down through fissures in the ocean crust in the vicinity of spreading centers or subduction zones (places on Earth where two tectonic plates move away or towards one another) (NOAA, 2016). The cold seawater is heated by hot magma and re-emerges to form the vents (NOAA, 2016).

FIGURE 8. SITE OC 6: Hydrothermal vents

TABLE 6. SITE OC 6: Hydrothermal vents. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Offshore SUMA – Central region	Hydrothermal vents	OC6	7.5

Geographic boundaries

166.5411°E 10.7459°S, 168.0195°E 12.70522°S

Geographic description (score = 1.5)

This SUMA lies to the southeast of Santa Cruz Island, surrounding the Stanton Seamount (https://vents-data.interridge.org/ventfield/stanton-seamount). The seafloor in this area is part of the structurally complex northern Vanuatu (previously New Hebrides) Arc, which continues south into the Vanuatu EEZ.

Justification (score =2.5)

This SUMA has been included in research cruises that investigated hydrothermal vents and hydrothermal ore forming processes, and the Stanton and Starfish Seamounts were considered geologically especially interesting (McConachy, 2002; McConachy et al., 2002). Habitats in this area are considered highly suitable for cold-water corals (Yesson et al., 2012). The vent fields discovered in this area are associated with localized hydrothermal plumes rich in methane and carbon dioxide, with low concentrations of ferruginous or other hydrothermal particulate matter (McConachy, 2002). Hydrothermal vents in the Solomon Islands are thought to form stepping stones for the dispersal of vent populations

throughout the southwest Pacific (Mitarai et al., 2016); given the patchy and ephemeral nature of hydrothermal vents, laval dispersal is the only form of connectivity available to ecological communities associated with them (Gollner et al., 2017).

Seawater in hydrothermal vents may reach temperatures of over 370° C (NOAA, 2016). Hydrothermal vents have unique ecosystems which derive energy from volcanic gases rather than sunlight (https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/mar/ebsaws-2014–01/other/ebsaws-2014–01-azores-brochure-en.pdf Accessed 5 October 2017). These areas are very productive, although small in spatial extent and relatively ephemeral – perhaps lasting some decades (Vrijenhoek, 1997). The size of the vent communities is small due to reliance upon the reach of the energy release from the volcanic activity (Vrijenhoek, 1997). Their ephemeral nature is inherent due to the reliance upon that volcanic activity, which moves as the tectonic plates of the earth move (Vrijenhoek, 1997). Whilst exact locations of extant hydrothermal vents may move, they will always be located at spreading centres or subduction zones – where magma meets the sea. Biomass is high and most of the animals are unique to the vent environments, and endemic to the specific area, but they are confined to small areas around the vents (Gollner et al., 2017; Little and Vrijenhoek, 2003; Vrijenhoek, 1997). Different hydrothermal vents have also been shown to host different meio- and macrofaunal communities depending upon the specific environmental parameters (e.g. temperature, metal concentrations, concentrations of reduced chemicals, oxygen concentration, as well as level of variation in all of these parameters space and time) (Gollner et al., 2015). Also, whilst macrofaunal species occur primarily at vents and are generally restricted to this habitat, meiofaunal species are distributed more widely and evenly across proximate and distant seafloor habitats and are less restricted to vent habitats (Gollner et al., 2015).

New work shows ecological linkages between dead hydrothermal vents and the adjacent environment – indicating potentially essential connectivity between these and also other deep-sea habitats (Klose et al., 2015). Hydrothermal vents have recently also been found to act as a recycling and decomposition systems for dissolved organic carbon (DOC), an important constituent of the global carbon pool (Hawkes et al., 2015). If the vents are disturbed, this carbon could be released and entire ecosystems can be destroyed very quickly. Experiments carried out in both the Peru basin and the Clarion Clipperton Zone show that even though mobile species may return after disturbance, sessile species do not recover (Bluhm, 2001; Gollner et al., 2017; ISA, 1999; Kaneko et al., 1997; Thiel et al., 2001).

A video from a Pacific hydrothermal vent (albeit the eastern Pacific) is available here:

https://ocean.si.edu/ocean-videos/hydrothermal-vent-creatures

Photos of hydrothermal vent animals are available here: http://deepseaphotography.com/downloads/category/hydrothermal_vent_animals

Type and number of sources (score = 2.5)

The sources for hydrothermal vents found and used here include two reports that are specific to the Solomon Islands, but from a geologic, rather than biological, point of view. Mapping of cold-water coral habitat included this SUMA. A further, peer-reviewed, article mentions Solomon Islands hydrothermal vents as a stepping stone to disturbance, but the primary focus was the Japanese region. The other source information is not specific to the Solomon Islands, but applies to all hydrothermal vents and includes four peer reviewed papers, a NOAA website and one of the experts from the workshop.

Obligations (score = 1)

There is no specific legal framework to protect hydrothermal vents, but the Solomon Islands is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which has regulatory frameworks relating to deep sea resource exploitation (see also http://eu-midas.net/sites/default/files/downloads/Briefs/MIDAS_brief_legal.pdf).

3.1.1.7 SITE OC 7: ULAWA DEEP

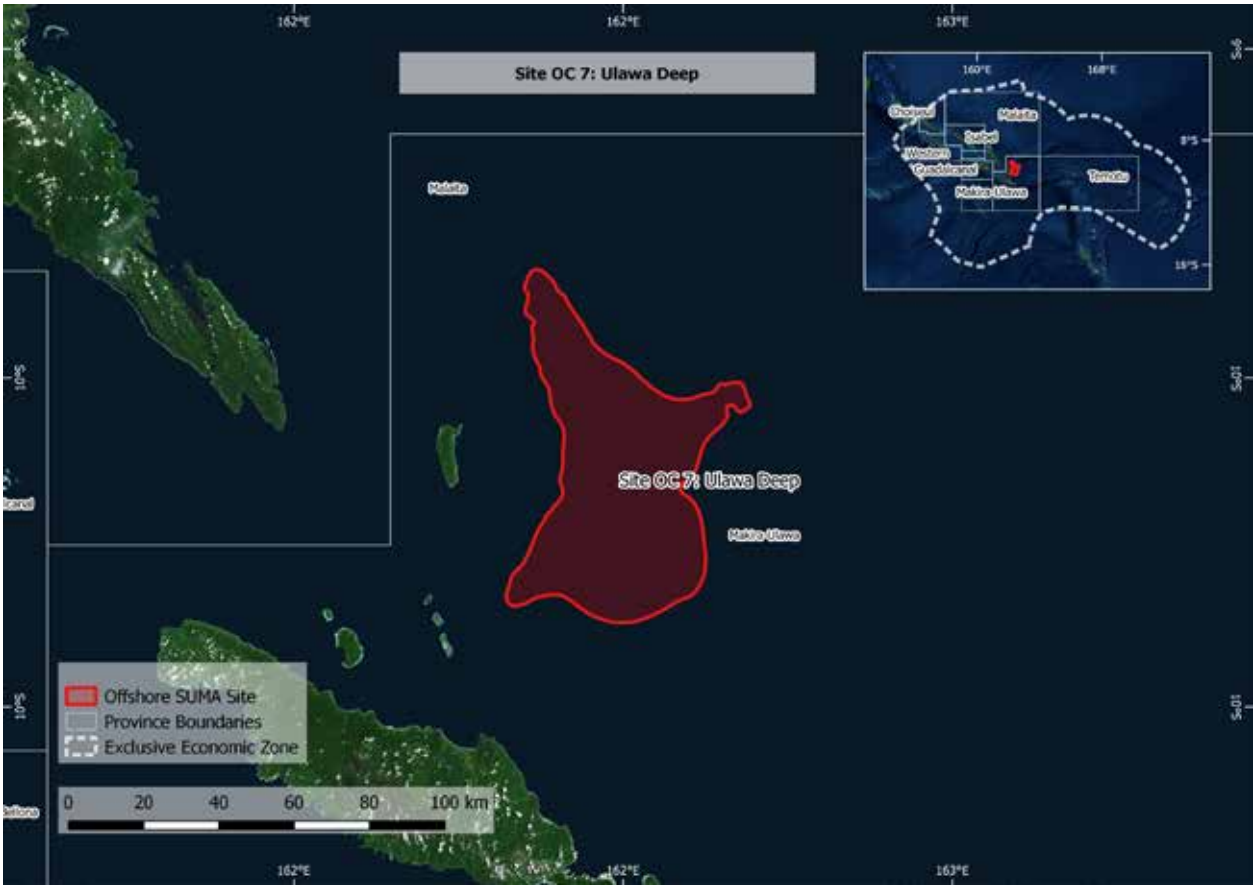

FIGURE 9. SITE OC 7: Ulawa Deep

TABLE 7. SITE OC 7: Ulawa Deep. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Offshore SUMA – Central region	Ulawa Deep	OC7	5.5

Geographic boundaries

162.1153°E 9.3363°S, 162.7090°E 10.1954°S,

Geographic description (score = 2)

At the eastern end of the main Solomon Island chain, the trench system (composed of the West Melanesian Trench, the North Solomon Trough, the Cape Johnson Trough and Vitiaz Trench) forms a sharp angle and reaches a depth of up to 6,000 m. The SUMA is the abyssal area at depths between 4,000 and 6,000 m and the waters above.

Justification (score = 1)

The abyssal zone is a unique environment found in the deepest oceans on earth; the only deeper habitats are hadal zones, found in the deepest trenches (see also Site OC 3: Tuna hotspots). There is no specific information to the Ulawa Deep or the abyssal zone in the Solomon Islands, apart from its mention in geological references (Coulson, 2012). The abyssal zone – both benthic and pelagic – is governed by a complete lack of light, low nutrients and relatively constant temperatures between 2˚ to 3˚ C (Menzies et al., 1973). The abyssal zone is believed to be a major reservoir of biodiversity, with life forms uniquely adapted to extreme environmental conditions (Gage, 2004; Linse et al., 2003; Nozawa et al., 2006). Abyssal plains have significant influence upon ocean carbon cycling, dissolution of calcium carbonate, and atmospheric CO_2 concentrations (Smith et al., 2008). The structure of abyssal ecosystems is strongly influenced by the availability of marine snow, or particulate organic matter sinking from shallower depths (Smith et al., 2006, 2008).

Type and number of sources (score = 1.5)

Only one reference was found that specifically mentions the Ulawa Deep. Each abyssal habitat hosts unique and ephemeral communities; therefore there are few publications that describe abyssal biodiversity and ecosystem values in general. Six peer-reviewed references were used to highlight these attributes.

Obligations (score = 1)

There is no specific legal framework to protect abyssal habitats, but the Solomon Islands is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which has regulatory frameworks relating to deep sea resource exploitation (see also http://eu-midas.net/sites/default/files/downloads/Briefs/MIDAS_brief_legal.pdf).

3.1.2 Offshore – Eastern Region

3.1.2.1 SITE OE 1: TIKOPIA

FIGURE 10. SITE OE 1: Tikopia

TABLE 8. SITE OE 1: Tikopia (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Offshore SUMA – Eastern region	Tikopia	OE1	6.5

Geographic boundaries

168.7957°E 12.2671°S, 168.8632°E 12.3234°S

Geographic description (score = 3)

Tikopia Island is an oceanic island of 5 km^2, approximately 360 km southeast of Santa Cruz Island. The island is the remnant of an extinct volcano, reaching a maximum elevation of 380 m. The population of Tikopia is approximately 1,200, distributed among more than 20 villages mostly along the coast. The SUMA is the surrounding fringing coral reef and the large and nearly fully-enclosed lagoon.

Justification (score = 1)

Much of the information about Tikopia Island concerns cultural, geologic and historic aspects, because of its position as a Polynesian outlier within the Melanesian region (Kirch, 2007). This site is noteworthy for its isolation, and as the eastern-most island and reef complex in the country. Due to the isolation, there is an expectation of the presence of endemics. Modelling of benthic species richness (www.aquamaps.org) indicates that the area encompassing Tikopia has high benthic species richness (330–380 species) (VLIZ, 2014a). Workshop participants nominated it for its high abundance of *bêche-de-mer*, and its importance to the commercial fishery for these species (Holland, 1994). Polynesian islands have been known to support different assemblages compared with Melanesian Islands (Kirch, 2007). There has been a reduction in marine fauna over the years (Kirch, 2007), due to the exploitation of fish on the relatively small area of fringing reef by local communities. The largest village is Matautu on the west coast; historically, the island has supported a high-density population of a thousand or so for hundreds of years, with population increase prevented by strict social controls (Firth, 1930).

Type and number of sources (score = 1.5)

There were only two sources, excluding the workshop experts, that had a small amount of information on Tikopia; the AquaMaps model has mapped benthic species richness for this area, and a further source mentioned the status of this SUMA as important for its *bêche-de-mer* stocks.

Obligations (score = 1)

Coral reefs host a number of organisms, including sea cucumbers, listed on the IUCN Red List and under CITES. The Fisheries Act 1998 includes provisions for the management of macroinvertebrate stocks.

3.1.2.2 SITE OE 2: VANIKORO

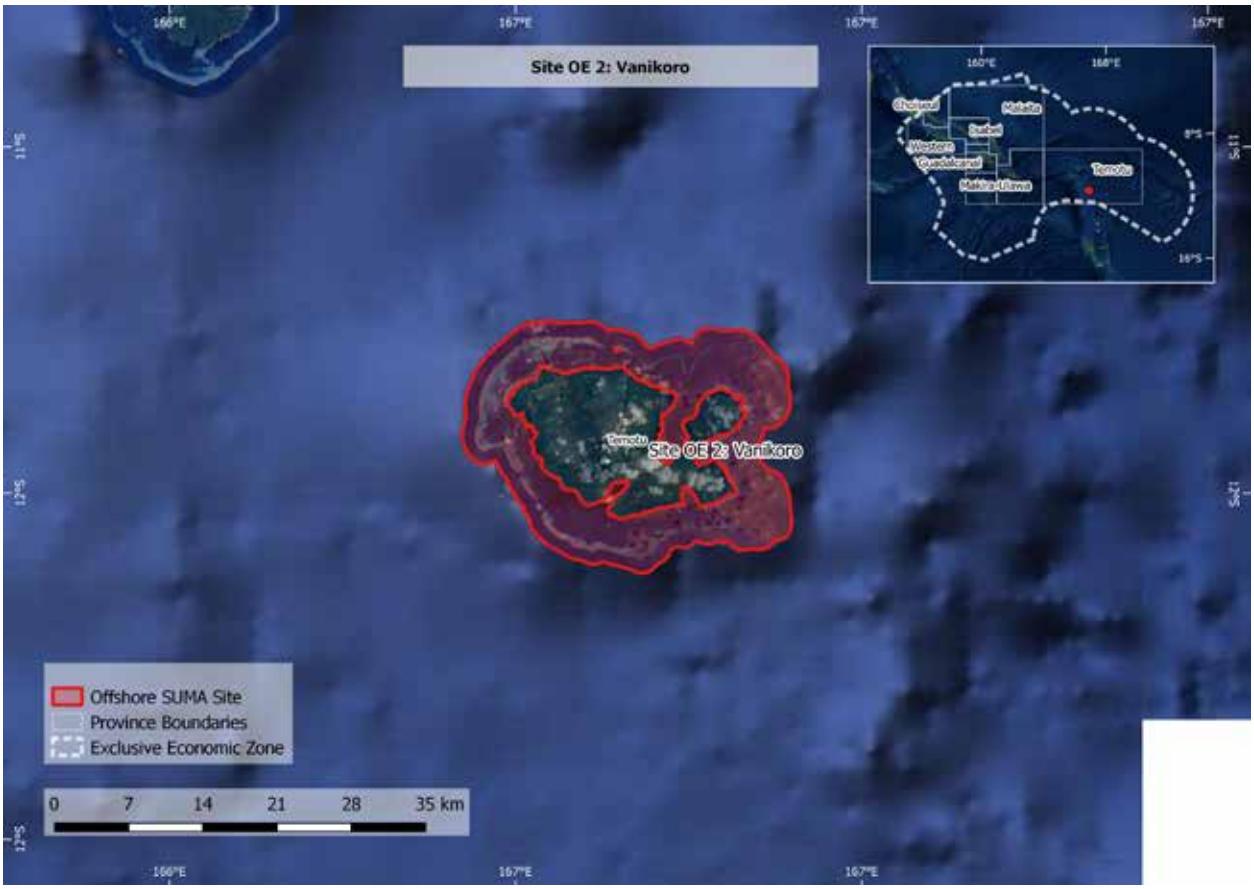

FIGURE 11. SITE OE 2: Vanikoro

TABLE 9. SITE OE 2: Vanikoro. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Offshore SUMA – Eastern region	Vanikoro	OE2	7

Geographic boundaries

166.7539°E 11.5508°S, 167.0394°E 11.7693°S

Geographic description (score = 2.5)

Vanikoro Island is located 118 km to the southeast of the Santa Cruz group, in the Temotu Province. Santa Cruz is a group of 3 islands with a combined area of some 20 km^2 surrounded by a single belt of barrier coral reef which has a total area of 173 km^2. The two major islands are inhabited. The SUMA includes the shallow marine habitats surrounding Vanikoro Island.

Justification (score = 2)

Workshop participants identified this group of islands as hosting a significant population of dugongs. Dugongs (*Dugong dugon*) are keystone herbivores of tropical and subtropical coastal ecosystems, and crucial to the dispersal of seagrasses (Tol et al., 2017). They are at high risk of local extinction in several parts of their range, due to human impacts such as direct exploitation, habitat loss, pollution and boat strike (Marsh and Sobtzick, 2015). Dugong numbers have been estimated for 20 countries using aerial surveys, yet in the Western Pacific region, information on dugong abundance is largely anecdotal (Cleguer et al., 2017).

The only information on the dugong population in the Solomon Islands is based on sets of interviews with local coastal communities conducted in 2009 and 2010, including sightings and levels of direct take (http://www.dugongconservation.org/where-we-work/solomon-islands/). In the 2009 survey of people from six provinces, a total of 742 dugongs had been sighted in the preceding 10 years (SPREP, 2010). The highest number of dugong sightings occurred in north-east Choiseul, Honiara Bay, northern Malaita, Marovo Lagoon and the Samasodu coast of Isabel Province. Malaita Province yielded the highest number of dugong sightings, and over half the seagrass recorded in the Solomon Islands. The presence of seagrass beds in Vanikoro was noted during surveys off Buma Village (Hooper, 2015). A GEF-funded project aims to facilitate better understanding about dugongs in various locations, including Vanikoro (GEF-UNEP-CMS, 2016). The coral reefs in Vanikoro have a high diversity of fish and high density of pelagic predators that are absent in many other areas of the Solomon Islands (Bruckner, 2014), indicating a healthy environment and limited human impacts, which is likely to enhance the potential for dugong populations to persist. Modelling of benthic species richness (www.aquamaps.org) indicates the area encompassing Vanikoro is among those with the highest benthic species richness (550–950 species) (VLIZ, 2014a); the deep slopes of Vanikoro have habitat considered highly suitable for cold-water corals (Yesson et al., 2012).

In general, dugongs are still hunted for food in the Solomon Islands, and there is limited awareness about their importance and conservation status.

Type and number of sources (score = 1.5)

Sources used for this SUMA include three general references and a website about the importance and conservation status of dugongs, one report and two maps about the state of coral reef communities, benthic species richness and cold-water coral habitat suitability on Vanikoro, and one website and one report about dugongs in the Solomon Islands. The website mentioned an SICCP and Oceanwatch joint project to conduct surveys on sightings and occurrence of dugongs at Vanikoro, corroborated by a progress report, which has yet to begin.

Obligations (score = 1)

There are current dugong conservation initiatives conducted under Community-Based Resource Management (CBRM) efforts, national efforts led by the Ministry of Environment, and the Solomon Islands Coral Triangle Initiative. National Plan of Action (NPoA) encourages a people-centred integrated resource management approach to improve food security, sustainable use, adaptive capacity (in the face of climate change and other pressures), and the conservation of threatened species and habitats (MECM/MFMR, 2010). Dugongs are protected under both national and international legislation. The Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998, Fisheries Act 1998 and Protected Areas Act 2010 all have provisions for the protection of dugongs, and they are listed under CITES and classified as vulnerable in the IUCN Red List.

3.1.3 Offshore – Western Region

3.1.3.1 **SITE OW 1:** SOUTHERN NEW GEORGIA SEAMOUNTS

Seamounts are “a discrete (or group of) large isolated elevation(s), greater than 1,000m in relief above the sea floor, characteristically of conical form” (IHO, 2008). Hills on the seabed at abyssal depths having peaks that rise >300 to <1,000 m above the seafloor were mapped as abyssal hills (Harris et al., 2014); they are abundant between the mid-ocean ridges and the comparatively flat abyssal plains.

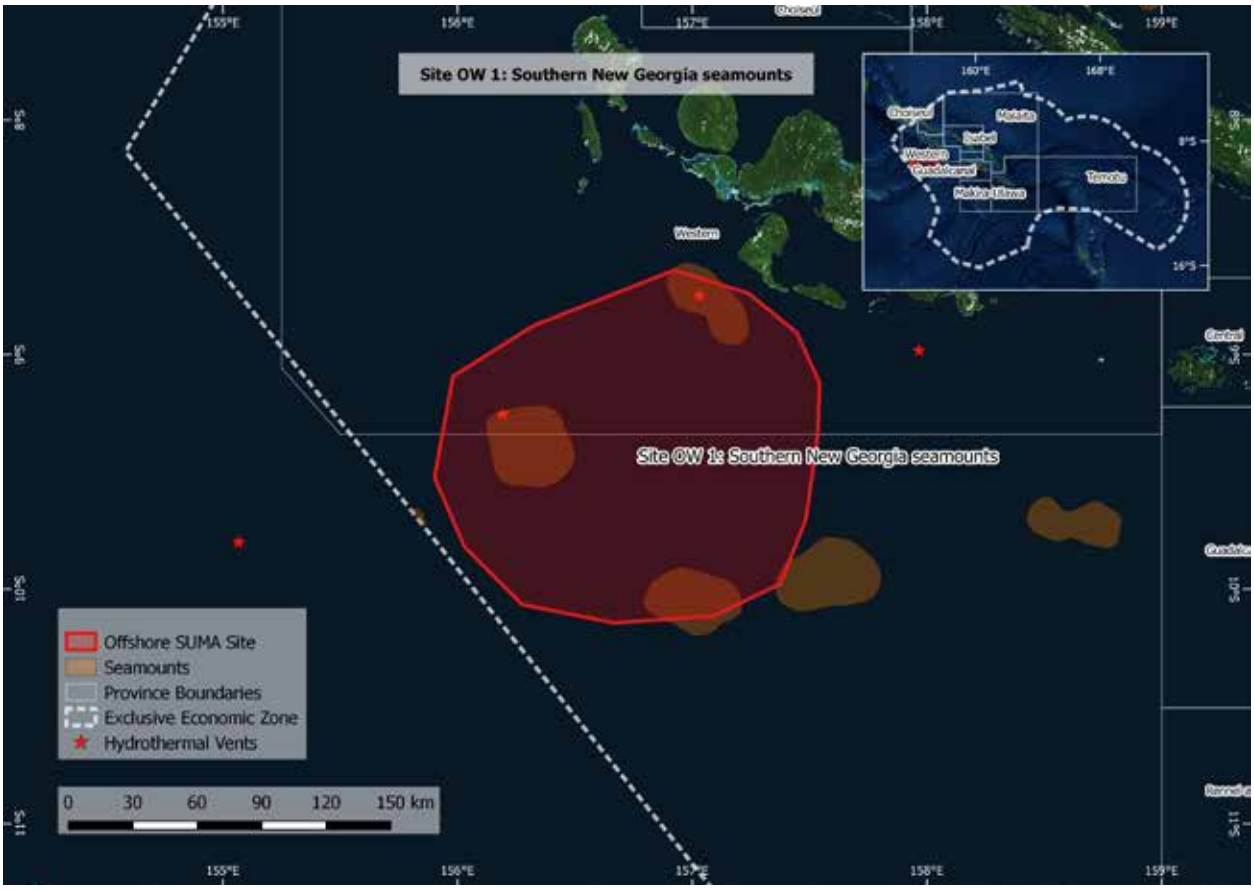

FIGURE 12. SITE OW 1: Southern New Georgia seamounts

TABLE 10. SITE OW 1: Southern New Georgia seamounts. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Offshore SUMA – Western region	Southern New Georgia seamounts	OW1	7.5

Geographic boundaries

155.9017°E 8.6407°S, 157.5434°E 10.1447°S

Geographic description (score =1)

This SUMA is located south of the island of New Georgia, with a diameter of approximately 100 km. It encompasses an area of open ocean known for a number of seamounts, including the Coleman Seamount.

Justification (score = 2.5)

Workshop participants have identified this area as having high primary productivity and being a tuna hotspot, which is probably facilitated by the presence of seamounts and undersea volcanoes (Exon and Johnson, 1986). The special and/or unique nature of this area is therefore likely to be a combination of the properties of seamounts and their interaction

with pelagic systems, which promotes high productivity. Modelling of pelagic species richness (www.aquamaps.org) indicates that this SUMA is among the areas with high pelagic species richness (100–110 species), and that the underlying geomorphology is highly suitable for cold-water corals (VLIZ, 2014b; Yesson et al., 2012). This area is included within one of the sub-regionally important sites (the Solomon Deep) of the Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion (Wilson et al., 2005).

Evidence of the high tuna densities comes primarily from fisheries information, and although the two areas do not overlap, information about albacore tuna in Site OC 3: Tuna hotspot also applies here.

Information about seamounts in this area is focused on the Coleman Seamount, an active undersea volcano rising 2.8 km above the surrounding sea floor that was originally discovered in 1985/86 (http://volcano.si.edu/volcano.cfm?vn=255053), and the Kana Keoki Seamount, which reaches an elevation of 2.4 km above the sea floor (Mann et al., 1998). These seamounts' pinnacles are currently at depths of 717 m and 700 m, respectively. This area has been widely studied from a geological perspective; an early survey identified it as having a highly complex seafloor (Tiffin et al., 1985). It is one of four places where an active or recently active spreading ridge is being subducted beneath an island arc, and is tectonically highly active (Mann et al., 1998). The Solomon Islands has 157 underwater features as classified by Allain et al. (2008); it is unknown how many of these are present within this SUMA.

Seamounts usually have steep slopes which can cause the upward movement of nutrients from the deep ocean (upwellings) and create "hotspots" of biodiversity and productivity (Dunstan et al., 2011; Morato et al., 2010). They often attract deep-water and pelagic species such as tuna, deep-water snapper, sharks, whales and dolphins (Baker and Beaudoin, 2013; Morato and Clark, 2007; Stone et al., 2004). Longline and pole-and-line fishing vessels often target seamounts specifically, as aggregations of tuna are attracted to the high productivity typical of waters above them (Passfield and Gilman, 2010). Telemetry studies have shown a high levels of individual fidelity to specific sites, such as seamounts, by highly migratory marine species (e.g. humpback whales), and basin-wide movements can be directed towards these locations (Garrigue et al., 2010; Luschi, 2013).

Cetaceans are frequently encountered in the Solomon Islands, and it is likely that up to 30 species – one-third of the world's known cetacean species – inhabit the area (Table 11). They are often found in open ocean environments such as oceanic islands, oceanic fronts and upwellings, seamounts, guyots, canyons, deep-sea trenches and the water column itself. These diverse habitats occur in close proximity to one another because of the Solomon Islands' narrow continental shelf, abundant oceanic islands and extreme depth gradients. The unique combination of coastal-oceanic habitat diversity and the proximity of deep oceanic waters to shore, creates ideal habitats for many cetacean species (Hyrenbach et al., 2000; Kahn, 2001; Malakoff, 2004).

TABLE 11. Cetaceans listed for the Solomon Islands (Kahn, 2006; Miller, 2006).

Species	Common Name	Confirmed	IUCN
Balaenoptera musculus	Blue whale	Yes	Endangered
Globicephala macrorhynchus	Short-finned pilot whale	Yes	Data Deficient
Grampus griseus	Risso's dolphin	Yes	Least Concern
Lagenodelphis hosei	Fraser's dolphin	Yes	Least Concern
Orcinus orca	Orca	Yes	Data Deficient
Peponocephala electra	Melon-headed whale	Yes	Least Concern
Pseudorca crassidens	False killer whale	Yes	Data Deficient
Stenella attenuata	Pantropical spotted dolphin	Yes	Least Concern
Stenella coeruleoalba	Striped dolphin	Yes	Least Concern
Stenella longirostris	Spinner dolphin	Yes	Data Deficient
Steno bredanensis	Rough-toothed dolphin	Yes	Least Concern
Tursiops sp.	Bottlenose dolphin	Yes	Least Concern
Physeter macrocephalus	Sperm whale	Yes	Vulnerable
Balaenoptera brydei	Bryde's whale complex	No	Data Deficient
Balaenoptera edeni	Bryde's whale complex	No	Data Deficient
Delphinus spp.	Common dolphin	No	Least Concern
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	No	Least Concern
Mesoplodon densirostris	Blainville's beaked whale	No	Data Deficient
Orcaella brevirostris	Irrawaddy dolphin	No	Vulnerable
Ziphius cavirostris	Cuvier's beaked whale	No	Least Concern
Balaenoptera physalus	Fin whale	No	Endangered
Feresa attenuata	Pygmy killer whale	No	Data Deficient
Kogia spp.	Pygmy and dwarf sperm whales	No	Data Deficient
Balaenoptera borealis	Sei whale	No	Endangered

Many southwest Pacific seamounts have peaks or slopes within the depth range of the deep scattering layer (DSL). The DSL is a mix of zooplankton (such as shrimps, euphausiids, and copepods), mesopelagic fish (such as lanternfish) and small squid that migrate vertically upwards at night and down during the day. Where the DSL makes contact with the seamount summit and upper flanks, there is a zone of interaction between pelagic and benthic ecosystems. Other seamounts extend into the photic zone, where light penetration allows growth or aggregation of light-dependent organisms (Baker and Beaudoin, 2013). Three of the seamounts in this SUMA have summits that reach into the bathypelagic zone (1,000–4,000 m), and one has a summit in the mesopelagic zone (200–1,000 m).

Many seamounts exhibit a positive biological cascade effect, where the elevated levels of primary productivity and higher concentrations of zooplankton support high abundance of benthic fauna and consequently large populations at higher trophic levels (Stone et al., 2004). Benthic taxa living on seamounts can include biogenic habitat-forming corals and sponges, anemones, crabs, sea stars, sea urchins, brittle stars, sea cucumbers and feather stars (Baker and Beaudoin, 2013; Clark et al., 2011a; CSIRO, 2008; Rogers, 2004). Modelling of benthic species richness (www.aquamaps.org) indicates that this SUMA is among the areas with the highest benthic species richness (550–950 species) (VLIZ, 2014a).

The deep-water seamount communities often have a high level of endemism, and are likely to have different fauna on the leeward and windward sides (Dunstan et al., 2011; Marchese, 2014; Stone et al., 2004). Species may be restricted to a chain of seamounts, to a few adjacent seamounts or even to a single seamount (Stone et al., 2004). Rates of endemism vary, from a low of 5–9% up to 52% (Stone et al., 2004). Richer de Forges et al. (2000) found that adjacent seamounts in New Caledonia shared only 21% of species; and seamounts approximately 1,000km apart shared only 4% of species.

However, it is not necessary for seamounts and seamount-like features (e.g. ridges) to be isolated or large to support high levels of endemism. Work by Koslow et al. (2001) and Rowden et al. (2002) (both in Stone et al. (2004)) showed that even relatively small underwater hills (100 to 400m above the seafloor) had rates of endemism of 15 to 35%. Among non-endemic species, research has shown genetic connectivity in animals (e.g. tuna and other fish) between seamounts, and between seamounts and nearby non-seamount areas (Stone et al., 2004). This indicates that some populations of animals found on seamounts are unlikely to be self-sustaining, and may rely on long-range larval dispersal and adult movement (Ayre and Hughes, 2004).

How biodiversity, including endemism, varies on seamounts, ridges and hills with parameters such as depth, surface productivity, temperature, substrate composition, organic flux to the seafloor, currents, oxygen level, latitude and other factors is unknown and unpredictable (Baker and Beaudoin, 2013; Stone et al., 2004). Species new to science continue to be discovered each time seamounts are sampled and, due to the longevity of many of those species, they may provide valuable information regarding the workings of the ocean and the source of some parts of life on Earth (CSIRO, 2008; Stone et al., 2004). Harris et al. (2014) has classified the seamounts of the world based upon at least some of the physical parameters likely to determine the nature and diversity of species inhabiting them (e.g. depth of seamount base and summit, slope, size, height above seabed, shape of summit, etc). Globally, 11 types of seamounts occur (Harris et al., 2014) and this SUMA contains two types, both in Group 3 (one seamount in the category of "intermediate size, large, tall and deep; and three seamounts in the category of "intermediate size, largest basal area and deepest peak depth"). This area also covers a section on the San Cristobal Trench (Chadwick et al., 2009), which further contributes to the unique and special features of this site (See Site OC 3: Tuna hotspot).

See a video on seamounts here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0NUaxdxt2sE

See pictures from seamounts here: http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2012/09/seamounts/interactive-gallery

Type and number of sources (score = 2)

General sources (16) were used for the importance of seamounts in general, one map showed benthic and pelagic species richness and cold-water coral suitability in the area, and knowledge about tunas and high productivity areas was shared with Site OC 3: Tuna hotspot. One website and two peer-reviewed papers referred to the Coleman Seamount, but from a geological point of view. There are many references about the Woodlark Basin and the geological / tectonic particularities of the site, including about the undersea volcanoes, but no direct biological information. Two peer-reviewed papers and three reports were used to highlight the importance of Solomon Islands waters, and seamounts in particular, to cetaceans.

Obligations (score = 2)

There are obligations to protect and sustainably manage many fish species, including some associated with seamounts, within the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998, Fisheries Act 1998 and Protected Areas Act 2010 and subordinate regulations, including terms and conditions associated with licenses. Marine mammals, some sharks and some large predatory fishes such as tunas found around seamounts are on the IUCN Red List (IUCN, 2016) and listed under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

3.1.3.2 **SITE OW 2:** NORTHERN WATERS

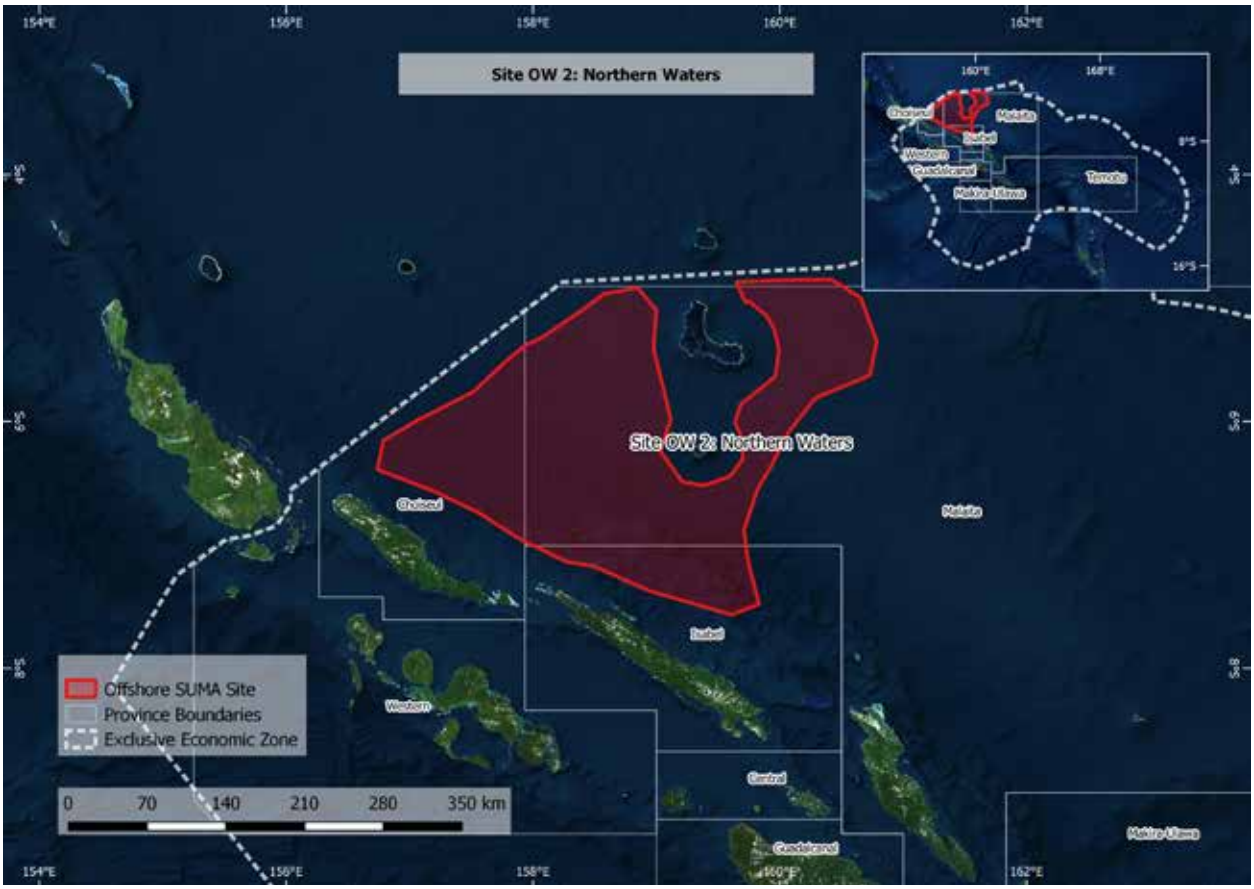

FIGURE 13. SITE OW 2: Northern waters

TABLE 12. SITE OW 2: Northern waters. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Offshore SUMA – Western region	Northern waters	OW2	6

Geographic boundaries

156.7404°E 4.8501°S, 160.7851°E 7.5661°S

Geographic description (score = 1)

This SUMA, in northern offshore waters of the western region, is defined as an area roughly 500 by 300 km to the north of Choiseul and Santa Isabel Islands. It encompasses Roncador Reef (Site OC 1: Roncador Reef), the North Solomon Trough and a part of the Ontong Java plateau (Coulson, 2012).

Justification (score = 2)

A number of features define this SUMA, including Roncador Reef (Site OC 1: Roncador Reef), high numbers of tuna (therefore this SUMA has a similar justification to Site OC 3: Tuna hotspot – the northern area) and high benthic species richness (VLIZ, 2014a). The deep slopes of the main islands bordering these waters, Choiseul and Santa Isabel, are predicted to be highly suitable for cold-water corals (Yesson et al., 2012). It also falls within one of the subregionally outstanding sites in the Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion (Wilson et al., 2005; WWF, 2004).

Type and number of sources (score = 2)

The sources for this site overlap with the general reports, websites, maps and publications used for Site OC 3: Tuna

hotspot, Roncador Reef (Site OC 1: Roncador Reef) and Site OC 5: Leatherback turtle. Additionally, the Bismarck Solomon Sea Ecoregion report includes this area.

Obligations (score = 1)

The Fisheries Management Act 2015 outlines obligations for the protection and sustainable use of fish stocks. The IUCN Red list includes the four species of tuna that aggregate at the site; skipjack tuna are listed as Least Concern and yellowfin tuna are Near Threatened.

3.1.3.3 SITE OW 3: KAVACHI

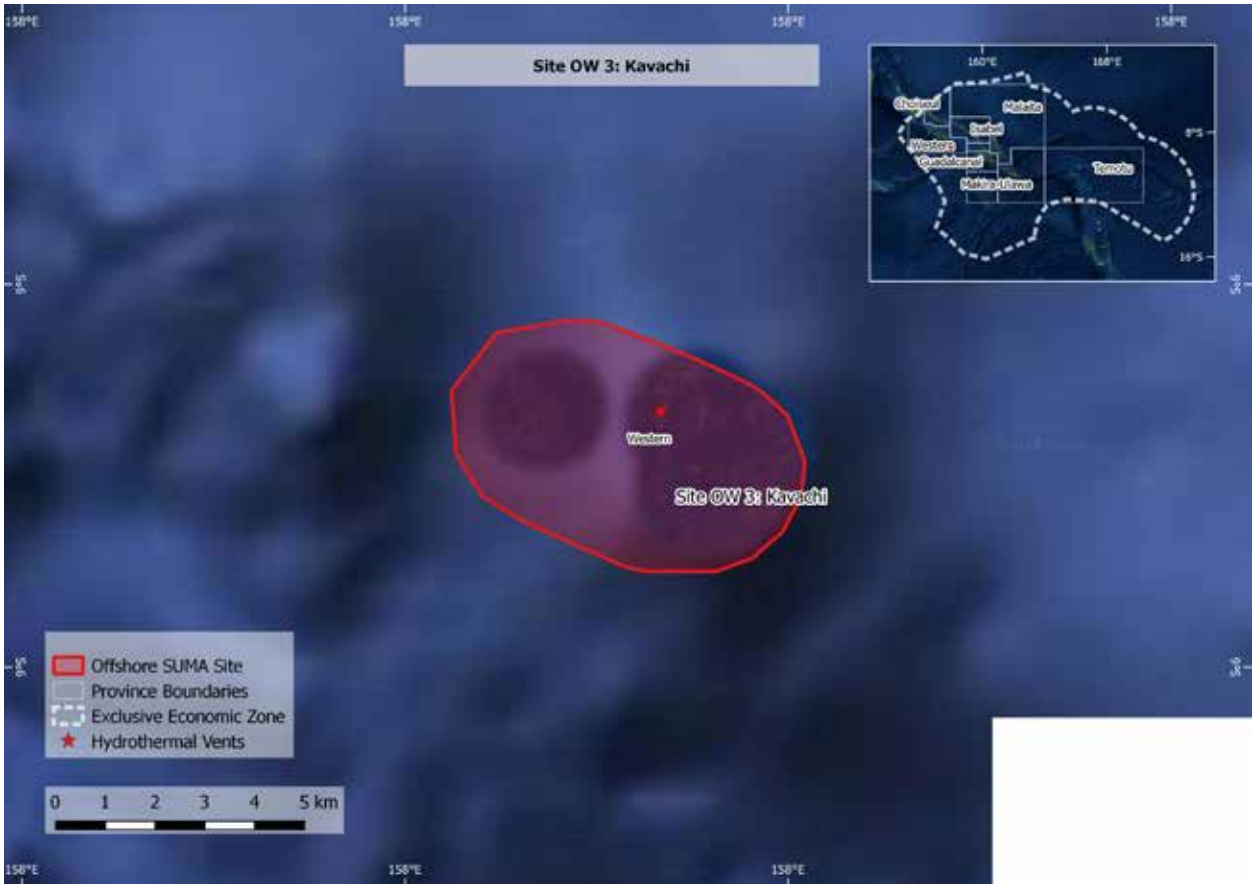

FIGURE 14. SITE OW 3: Kavachi

TABLE 13. SITE OW 3: Kavachi. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Offshore SUMA – Western region	Kavachi	OW3	10.5

Geographic boundaries

157.9284°E 8.9664°S, 157.9930°E 9.0122°S

Geographic description (score = 3)

Kavachi undersea volcano is located south of Vangunu Island, and is one of the most active submarine volcanoes in the south-west Pacific Ocean. A product of the region's abundant tectonic activity, it is ~30 km northeast of the Woodlark Spreading Centre subduction zone. It rises up to 20 metres below the sea surface from 1,100 m depth and has a basal diameter of 8 km.

Justification (score = 2.5)

Kavachi volcano is surveyed regularly to record eruptive activity (Global Volcanism Program, 2017) from a geological point of view (Baker et al., 2002); the volcano has become emergent and then been eroded back into the sea at least eight times since its first recorded eruption in 1939. Less information is available about its ecological and biological attributes. Modelling of benthic and pelagic species richness (www.aquamaps.org) indicates the area around Kavachi volcano is among those with the highest benthic species richness (550–950 species) and high pelagic species richness (100–110 species) (VLIZ, 2014a, 2014b). This area is included within one of the sub-regionally important sites (the Solomon Deep) of the Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion (Wilson et al., 2005). The deep slopes of the volcano are expected to be highly suitable for cold-water corals (Yesson et al., 2012). The only other active submarine volcanoes that have received scientific attention are Northwest Rota-1 (Chadwick et al., 2010), West Mata (Embley et al., 2014), El Hierro (Santana-Casiano et al., 2013), Kick'em Jenny (Wishner et al., 2005), and Axial Seamount (Xu and Lavelle, 2017). Where biological information is available, it suggests unique ecosystems with communities forced to adapt to frequent catastrophic disturbances in the form of volcanic eruptions.

Active submarine volcanoes often host fauna typical of seamounts and hydrothermal vents, and species diversity is often related to the area of habitat available, the frequency of disruption by volcanic activity and the assemblage at any given time depends on the timing of the last eruption (Wishner et al., 2005). Usually these communities are composed of colonies of shrimps, limpets, and crabs; new species are routinely found (Chadwick et al., 2010). Knowledge about ecological communities on active undersea volcanoes is in its infancy; a biological survey of Kick'em Jenny found a surprising benthic association of a number of shrimp species previously considered mesopelagic (Wishner et al., 2005). Vertically migrating pelagic organisms may 'bump into' seamounts and undersea volcanoes during their daytime descent, providing food for the seamount community; vertically migrating fishes and zooplankton resident on the seamount may rise at night to feed on plankton (Genin, 2004). Like seamounts, undersea volcanoes can significantly affect hydrodynamics, entraining pelagic organisms or directing current flow in specific directions (Xu and Lavelle, 2017).

The summit of Kavachi was most recently described by as being oblong with a pockmarked crater of approximately 75 by 120 m, a rim rising to an average of 24 m depth, and almost uniform flanks with 18° slopes that descend to depths greater than 1,000 m; a secondary summit rises to 260 m depth 1.3 km south-west of the main summit (Phillips et al., 2016). It therefore would be expected to function as habitat similar to a steep seamount with a summit in the photic zone. In 2015, an expedition to film the inside of Kavachi crater recorded chemosynthetic bacteria, reef fish, larvaceans, a sixgill stingray (*Hexatrygon bickelli*) and two species of sharks – silky sharks (*Carcharhinus falciformis*) and scalloped hammerheads (*Sphyrna lewini*) (Phillips et al., 2016). A video of the 2015 expedition is available here: (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0e3t18rrjOA).

Type and number of sources (score = 2)

There are at least three websites describing the characteristics of Kavachi volcano, but they mostly draw on the results of a single expedition, which is also described in a peer-reviewed article. Apart from the dozens of articles, reports and websites describing the tectonics, geology and eruption characteristics of submarine volcanoes, only four had information of a more biological nature. The AquaMaps project mapped benthic species richness in this area.

Obligations (score = 3)

There are obligations to protect and sustainably manage pelagic and demersal fish species, including some associated with seamounts, within the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998, Fisheries Act 1998 and Protected Areas Act 2010 and subordinate regulations, including terms and conditions associated with licenses. Marine mammals, some sharks and large predatory fishes such as tunas found around seamounts are on the IUCN Red List (IUCN, 2016) and listed under CITES. The scalloped hammerhead is listed as Endangered, the silky shark as Near Threatened and the sixgill stingray as Least Concern on the IUCN Red List.

3.2 INSHORE BIOPHYSICALLY SPECIAL AND/OR UNIQUE MARINE AREAS

All the inshore SUMAs within the Solomon Islands provisional EEZ are depicted in the figure below.

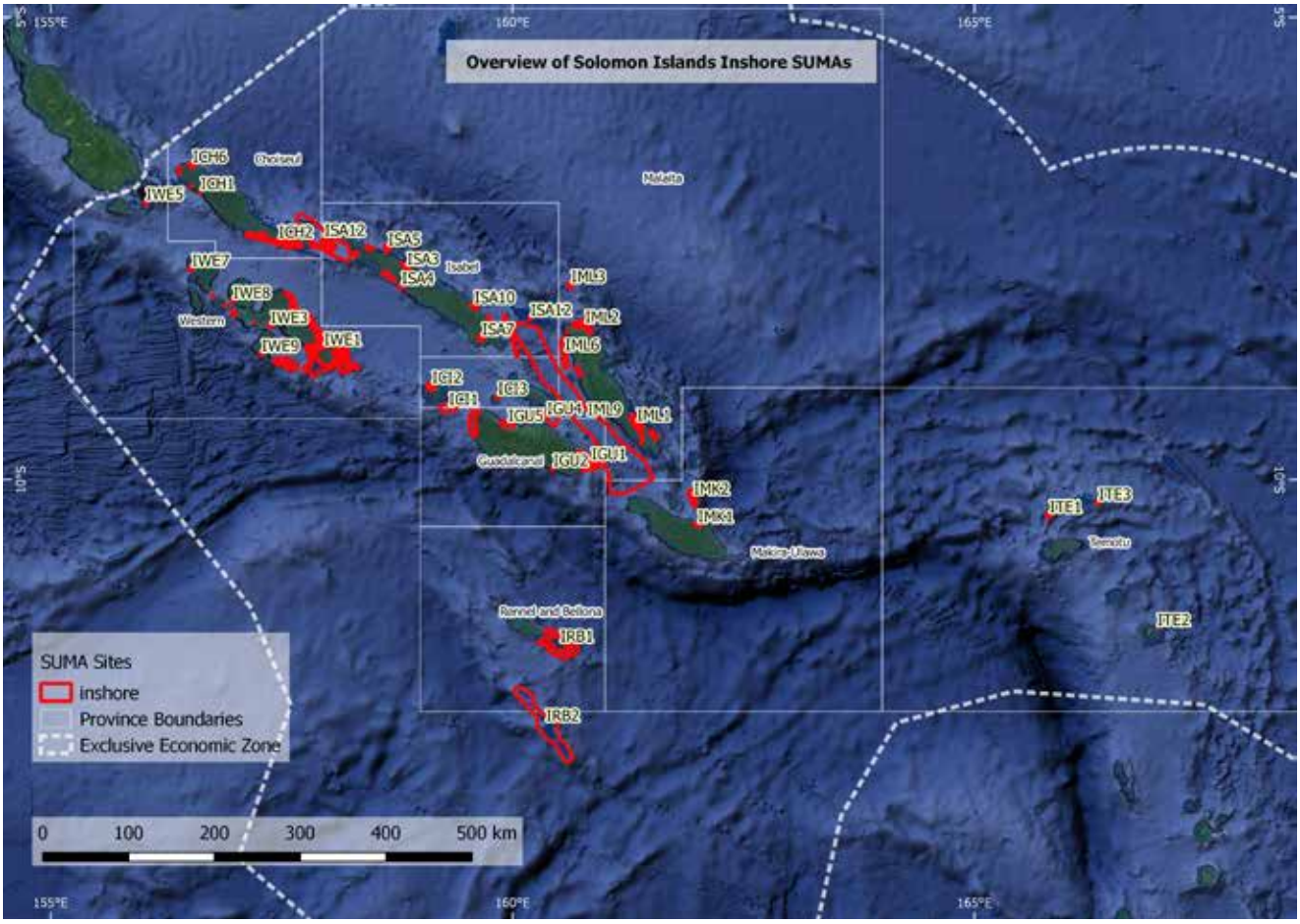

FIGURE 15. Overview of Solomon Islands inshore SUMA sites.

3.2.1 Inshore sites – Rennell and Bellona Province

All the inshore SUMAs within Rennell and Bellona Province are depicted in the figure below.

FIGURE 16. Overview of the inshore SUMA sites within Rennell and Bellona Province.

3.2.1.1 **SITE IRB 1:** EAST RENNELL

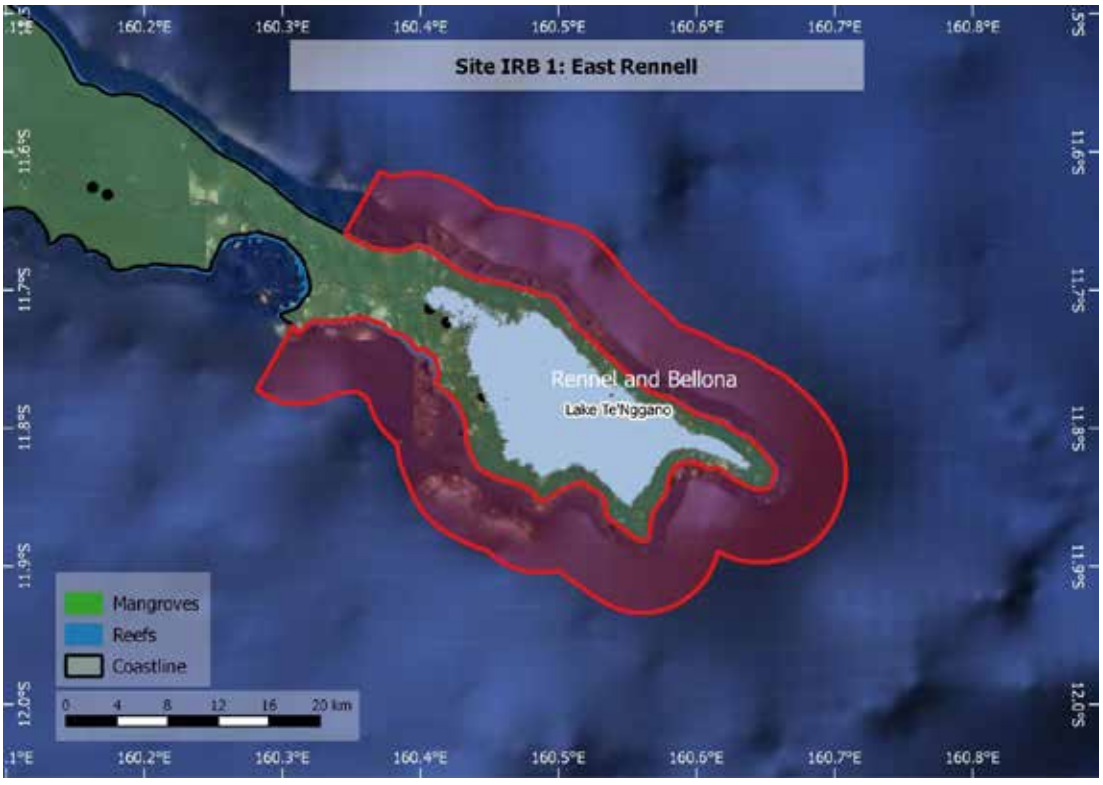

FIGURE 17. SITE IRB 1: East Rennell

TABLE 14. SITE IRB 1: East Rennell. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Rennell and Bellona Province	East Rennell	IRB1	10

Geographic boundaries

160.2814°E 11.6142°S, 160.7082°E 11.9338°S

Geographic description (score = 3)

Rennell Island is the larger of two inhabited islands that make up the Rennell and Bellona Province in the southern Solomon Islands. Rennell Island has a land area of 660 km^2; it is the second largest raised coral atoll in the world, with the largest brackish lake in the insular Pacific (Lake Tegano). Rennell Island has a population of about 1,840 people of Polynesian descent. East Rennell makes up the southern third of Rennell Island. The SUMA covers the East Rennell World Heritage Site, including approximately 37,000 ha of the island and a marine area extending three nautical miles from the coast.

Justification (score = 2)

This SUMA has been recognised as a World Heritage Site. The flora in East Rennell includes 10 endemic species, and it is the largest raised coral atoll in the world, with the largest lake in the Pacific (15,500 ha). Lake Tegano was the former atoll lagoon, which has been enclosed over time. The lake is brackish, surrounded by mangroves, contains numerous limestone islands and hosts 300 species of diatoms and algae and some endemic species, including an endemic banded sea snake – also known as a sea krait (*Laticauda crockeri*) – that occurs nowhere else (Smith, 2011). There is believed to be an underground channel connecting the eastern end of the lake with the sea, allowing the migration of elvers into the lake and adult eels to the sea (Leary, 1991). The lake hosts many species of waterbirds and seabirds (Leary, 1991). Coconut crab (Birgus latro) and two other species of land hermit crabs (Coenobita sp.) occur on the island. The shallow coral reefs surrounding the island host giant clams, trochus, lobsters, sea cucumbers and fish that people rely on for subsistence (Dingwall, 2012; Wein, 2007). East Rennell is considered a stepping stone in the migration and evolution of species in the western Pacific, and is an important site for island biogeography (Kuijper, 2003), and is listed as one of the ecoregionally important areas within the highly biodiverse Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion (Wilson et al., 2005).

There is little knowledge about the coral reefs surrounding East Rennell (See Site OC 1: Roncador Reef for general information on the value of coral reefs in the Solomon Islands), but it is considered one of the finest examples of a raised coral atoll in the world (Leary, 1991). Ecological surveys of the East Rennell coral reefs were recommended in the World Heritage Area Management Plan (Wein, 2007), but it is unclear whether these surveys have occurred.

There is international recognition of the threats affecting the special and/or unique values of East Rennell, including logging, overharvesting of resources, runoff and introduced pests (Dingwall, 2012). The logging and associated run-off are likely to be impacting upon the surrounding fringing reef (Hamilton et al., 2017). Even introduced tilapia (Tilapia mozambica), once plentiful in the lake, are in decline (Smith, 2011).

Type and number of sources (score = 2)

There are four sources that outline the World Heritage values of East Rennell, and one that highlights its ecoregional significance, but most of them have focused on terrestrial values and or threats. One report gave some detailed information about Lake Tegano. Marine sources, apart from expert knowledge at the workshop, were limited; it is assumed that the references used for Site OC 1: Roncador Reef are also suitable for this site, as they were very general.

Obligations (score = 3)

The East Rennell World Heritage Site was inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List on December 5, 1998. All land, islands and marine habitats within the property are under customary ownership, which is acknowledged in the Constitution of the Solomon Islands and the 1995 Customs Recognition Act. Coral reef organisms and species living in the lake, including those harvested for subsistence (e.g. giant clams, sea cucumbers, fishes) and threatened species, are also protected by the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998, Fisheries Act 1998, and listed under CITES and in the IUCN Red List. The endemic sea krait is listed as Vulnerable.

3.2.1.2 **SITE IRB 2:** INDISPENSABLE REEFS

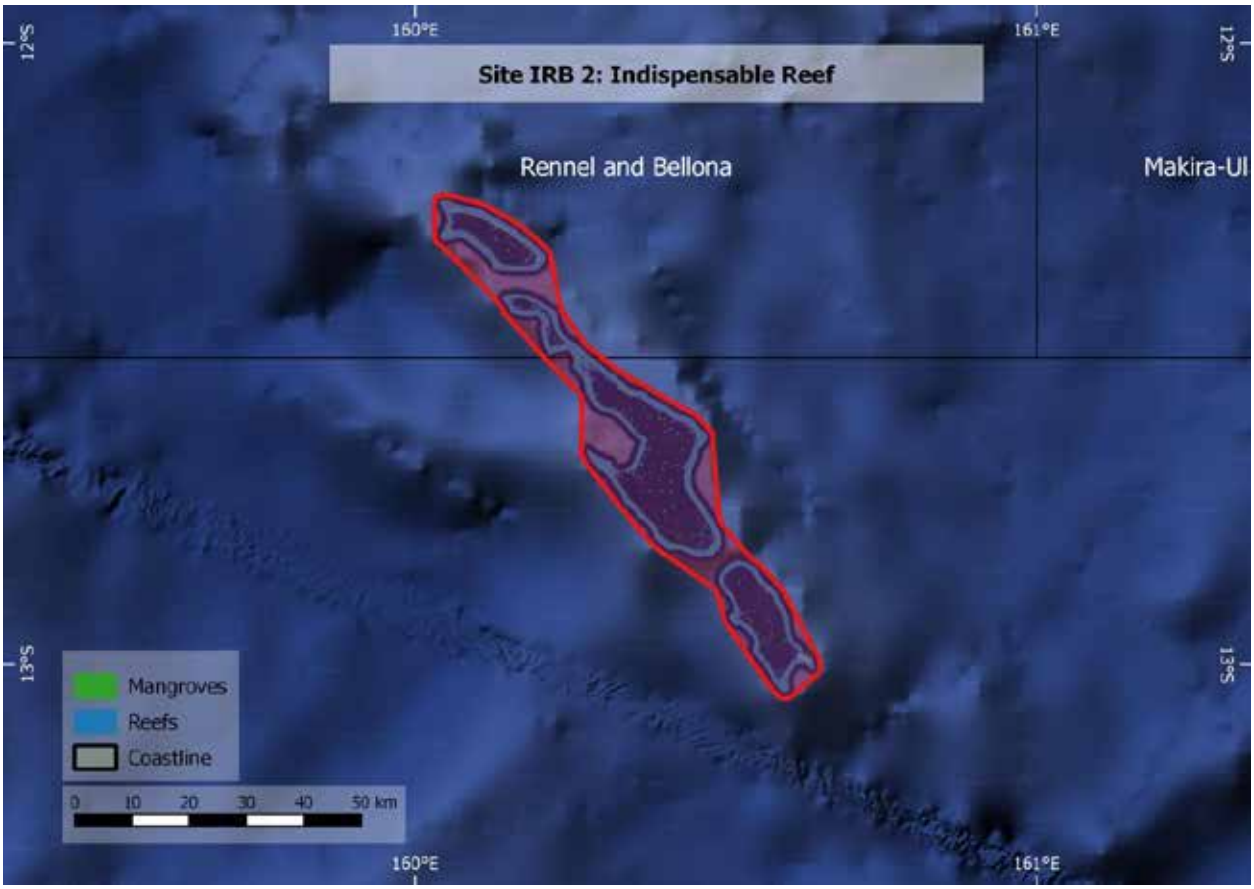

FIGURE 18. SITE IRB 2: Indispensable Reefs

TABLE 15. SITE IRB 2: Indispensable Reefs. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Rennell and Bellona Province	Indispensable Reefs	IRB2	9.5

Geographic boundaries

160.0305°E 12.2445°S, 160.6520°E 13.0554°S

Geographic description (score = 3)

The Indispensable Reefs are a chain of three large coral atolls in the Coral Sea spread over a length of 114 km, approximately 50 km south of Rennell Island, separated from it by the Rennell Trough. The atolls enclose deep lagoons. North Reef is 18 by 7 km, and its rim has two narrow openings in the north and northwest, with no islets. The reef has a total area of 100 km^2, including the lagoon and reef flat. Middle Reef has a total area of 300 km^2. A small islet (Little Nottingham Islet) is located near the center of the reef. South Reef is 21 by 8 km, with a total area of 100 km^2.

Justification (score = 1.5)

The Indispensible Reefs are possibly the least known reefs in the Coral Sea. Expert workshop participants identified it for its highly productive fish populations and high value sea cucumbers, and as a part of turtle migratory routes. As a series of remote coral reef atolls, they are likely to share similar values with Site OC 1: Roncador Reef, but with a combination of Coral Sea and Coral Triangle assemblages. Unfortunately, the information available for this site is mostly concerned with illegal fishing of coral reef invertebrates by Korean fishing vessels (Sulu et al., 2004). These isolated reefs, together with Rennell and Bellona Islands, are important stepping stones in the movement of species between the Great Barrier Reef and the Western Pacific.

A review about the Coral Sea indicated that larval dispersal pathways from eastern PNG southeast along the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and New Caledonia island chains and from PNG southward to the GBR across the Torres Strait are likely for some species (e.g. some corals or fish), given the proximity of available habitats (Ceccarelli and et al, 2013). Larval transport of shallow benthic invertebrates (e.g. sponges and clams) may have occurred westward from the Pacific, with reefs forming stepping stones across the Coral Sea (Benzie, 1998; Treml et al., 2008) using jets of the South Equatorial Current (Kessler and Cravatte, 2013).

On the other hand, isolated reefs such as the Indispensable Reefs are more likely to be largely reliant on self-seeding (Ayre and Hughes, 2004), promoting speciation and endemism; species with limited larval dispersal capabilities have developed genetically distinct populations at short spatial scales (Planes et al., 2001). For example, separation is indicated in the marine flora of the Chesterfield and Bellona Plateau, the Loyalty Islands versus the New Caledonian coastal reefs and lagoons, with less than 25% of species in common (Ceccarelli and et al, 2013).

It is likely that the Indispensible Reefs host assemblages governed by a combination of extended larval duration, relatively high larval survival, and self-seeding, and they are potentially dominated by genetically isolated species.

Type and number of sources (score = 2)

Only workshop experts and one technical report had a small amount of information about the Indispensable Reefs. Additional references used to infer the value of this site were general reports and articles about coral reefs in the Solomon Islands, the Coral Triangle and the Coral Sea.

Obligations (score = 3)

Some coral reef fishes and macroinvertebrates are listed on the IUCN Red List and under CITES; the specific species for which this SUMA was identified are unknown. The Fisheries Management Act 2015 includes provisions for the protection of fish and invertebrate stocks; the Environment Act 1998 and the Wildlife Protection and Management Act 1998 also include coral reefs and any associated species listed under the Acts. Turtles are listed under CITES and on the IUCN Red List (green turtles are Endangered, hawksbill turtles are Critically Endangered, leatherback and loggerhead turtles are Vulnerable).

3.2.2 Inshore Sites – Guadalcanal Province

All the inshore SUMAs within Guadalcanal Province are depicted in the figure below.

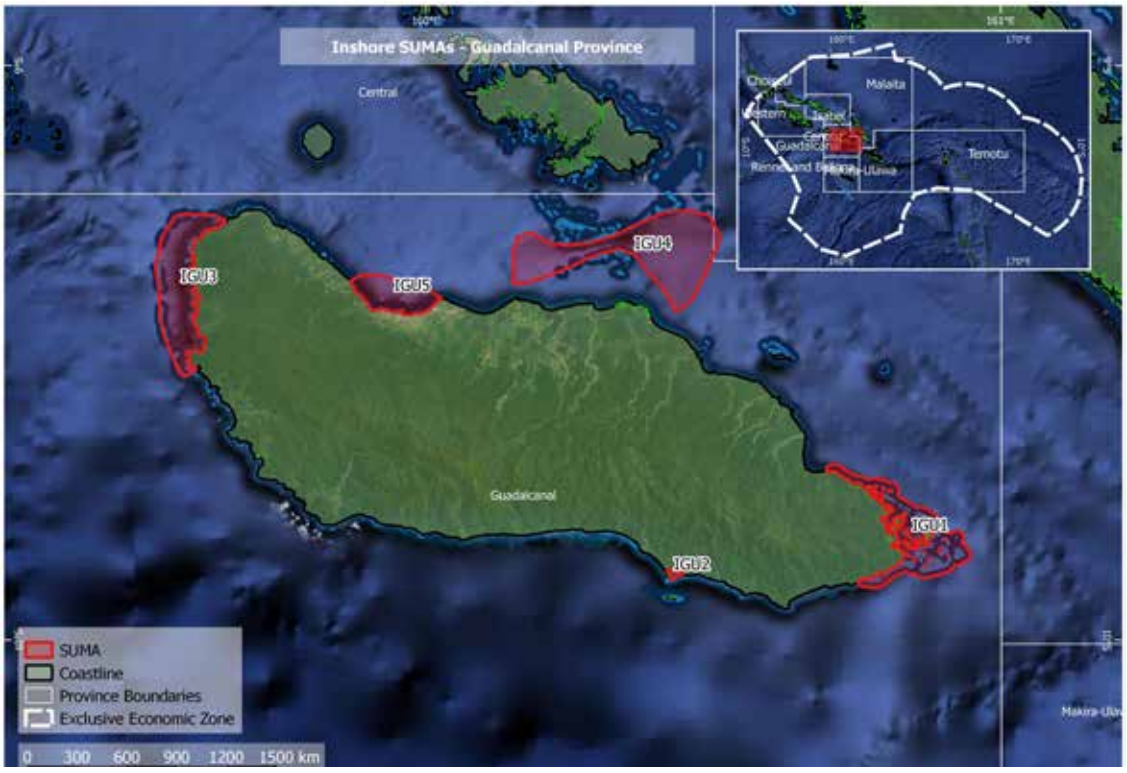

FIGURE 19. Overview of the inshore SUMA sites within Guadalcanal Province.

3.2.2.1 **SITE IGU 1:** MARAU SOUND

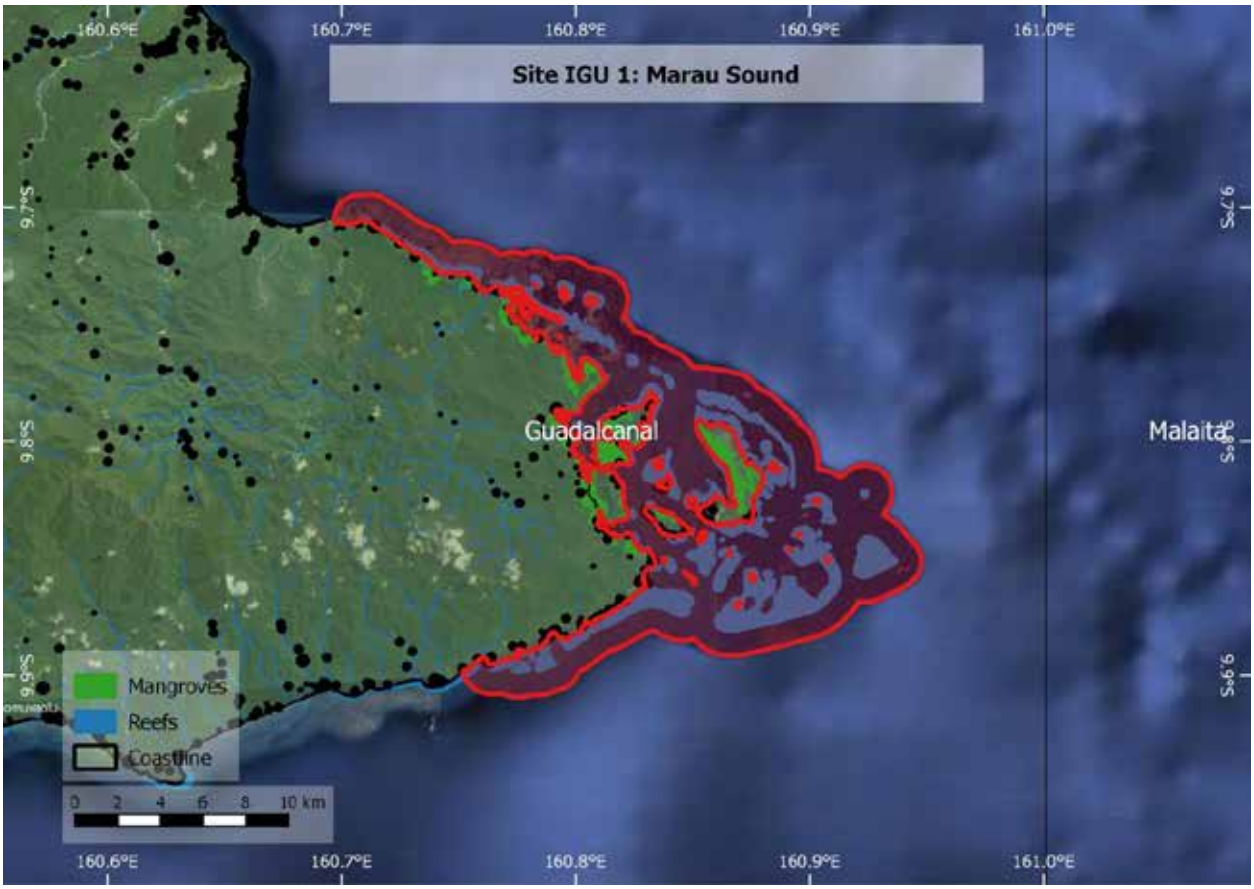

FIGURE 20. SITE IGU 1: Marau Sound

TABLE 16. SITE IGU 1: Marau Sound. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Guadalcanal Province	Marau Sound	IGU1	11

Geographic boundaries

160.9476°E 9.9092°S, 160.6966°E 9.6945°S

Geographic description (score = 2.5)

Marau Sound is located at the eastern end of Guadalcanal Island, and includes a narrow stretch of water forming an inlet, which essentially functions as a lagoon, with numerous small islands surrounded by fringing reefs. The islands close to the mainland are surrounded by thick mangrove forests with intermittent patches of narrow reef flats (<20 m wide). Islands facing the open ocean have wider reef flats, reaching 0.5 km in some areas.

Justification (score = 3)

Marau Sound is included within one of the sub-regionally important sites of the Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion (Wilson et al., 2005). Experts present at the workshop identified the site as a habitat for endangered species (turtles, dugongs and topa – bumphead parrotfish). It is considered a major habitat for corals, mangroves and seagrass; in recognition of this it was declared a marine protected area (MPA) and locally managed marine area (LMMA). The Sound is part of the Guadalcanal watershed and a key biodiversity area, especially for seabirds. Ecological surveys of the Sound were conducted in 2004 and 2009 (Green et al., 2006a; Pinca et al., 2009).

Apart from leatherback turtles (see Site OC 5: Leatherback turtle) and dugongs (see Site OE 2: Vanikoro), the Solomon Islands are home to green, loggerhead, hawksbill and Olive Ridley turtles (Albert et al., 2010; Vaughan, 1981).

Guadalcanal Island has two of only three known loggerhead turtle nesting beaches in this region of the Pacific (Trevor, 2009). A turtle monitoring project was proposed for Marau Sound based on at least four known turtle nesting sites, three of which are *tambu* (SPC, 2016).

Thirty species of seabirds are listed for the Solomon Islands (Table 17), and all but five have been listed in surveys of Guadalcanal (http://birdsofmelanesia.net). The nesting activities of seabirds introduce nutrients into otherwise nutrient-poor and oligotrophic systems, and are an integral component of island ecosystems (Wilson et al., 2006). Seabirds are top predators in parts of the ocean where they forage, and their feeding and breeding activities create a unique connectivity between terrestrial and marine habitats (Birdlife International, 2009). Most seabirds are adapted for extensive migrations, feeding on or just below the ocean's surface, and nesting in colonies on beaches and in other coastal habitats. Seabirds that nest on Pacific Islands often lay their eggs in rudimentary nests on shrub-like vegetation, in crevices or holes dug in the sand, or directly on the ground. During the nesting season, they forage in the waters surrounding their nesting site (Thaxter et al., 2012).

TABLE 17. Seabirds listed for the Solomon Islands by BirdLife International (http://datazone.birdlife.org/country/solomon-islands). LC: Least Concern; NT: Near Threatened; VU: Vulnerable; CR: Critically Endangered.

Scientific name	Common name	Family	IUCN Red List
Phaethon rubricauda	Red-tailed Tropicbird	Phaethontidae (Tropicbirds)	LC
Phaethon lepturus	White-tailed Tropicbird	Phaethontidae (Tropicbirds)	LC
Fregetta tropica	Black-bellied Storm-petrel	Oceanitidae (Southern Storm-petrels)	LC
Ardenna pacifica	Wedge-tailed Shearwater	Procellariidae (Petrels, Shearwaters)	LC
Ardenna tenuirostris	Short-tailed Shearwater	Procellariidae (Petrels, Shearwaters)	LC
Calonectris leucomelas	Streaked Shearwater	Procellariidae (Petrels, Shearwaters)	NT
Puffinus bailloni	Tropical Shearwater	Procellariidae (Petrels, Shearwaters)	LC
Puffinus heinrothi	Heinroth's Shearwater	Procellariidae (Petrels, Shearwaters)	VU
Pseudobulweria becki	Beck's Petrel	Procellariidae (Petrels, Shearwaters)	CR
Fregata ariel	Lesser Frigatebird	Fregatidae (Frigatebirds)	LC
Fregata minor	Great Frigatebird	Fregatidae (Frigatebirds)	LC
Sula sula	Red-footed Booby	Sulidae (Gannets, Boobies)	LC
Sula leucogaster	Brown Booby	Sulidae (Gannets, Boobies)	LC
Sula dactylatra	Masked Booby	Sulidae (Gannets, Boobies)	LC
Microcarbo melanoleucos	Little Pied Cormorant	Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants)	LC
Phalacrocorax carbo	Great Cormorant	Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants)	LC
Anous stolidus	Brown Noddy	Laridae (Gulls, Terns, Skimmers)	LC
Anous minutus	Black Noddy	Laridae (Gulls, Terns, Skimmers)	LC
Gygis alba	Common White Tern	Laridae (Gulls, Terns, Skimmers)	LC
Onychoprion fuscatus	Sooty Tern	Laridae (Gulls, Terns, Skimmers)	LC
Onychoprion anaethetus	Bridled Tern	Laridae (Gulls, Terns, Skimmers)	LC
Onychoprion lunatus	Grey-backed Tern	Laridae (Gulls, Terns, Skimmers)	LC
Sternula albifrons	Little Tern	Laridae (Gulls, Terns, Skimmers)	LC
Sterna dougallii	Roseate Tern	Laridae (Gulls, Terns, Skimmers)	LC
Sterna sumatrana	Black-naped Tern	Laridae (Gulls, Terns, Skimmers)	LC
Sterna hirundo	Common Tern	Laridae (Gulls, Terns, Skimmers)	LC
Thalasseus bergii	Greater Crested Tern	Laridae (Gulls, Terns, Skimmers)	LC
Stercorarius longicaudus	Long-tailed Jaeger	Stercorariidae (Skuas)	LC
Stercorarius parasiticus	Arctic Jaeger	Stercorariidae (Skuas)	LC
Stercorarius pomarinus	Pomarine Jaeger	Stercorariidae (Skuas)	LC

The topa fish, or bumphead parrotfish (*Bolbometopon muricatum*) plays a key ecological role as a habitat engineer that shapes the functional structure of coral reefs, with adults capable of removing an average of 5.7 tonnes each of carbonate material from reef surfaces per year, including up to 50% of living coral (Bell et al., 2011). In the Solomon Islands, topa fish are exploited while they aggregate (Hamilton et al., 2016), and are vulnerable to coral reef degradation from logging (Hamilton et al., 2017). Nearshore coral reefs such as those in Marau Sound potentially provide ideal habitat for juvenile topa, and there are reportedly healthy populations of adults in the Sound (pers. comm. workshop experts).

Coral reefs in the Solomon Islands are among the most diverse in the world (see Site OC 1: Roncador Reef). Marau Sound has the largest expanse of fringing reefs on Guadalcanal Island, and the highest coral cover (Hughes, 2006). There is a high rate of water exchange through the inlets, resulting in clear water conditions inside the Sound, allowing corals to flourish. A survey by Pinca et al. (2009) focused on fishes and invertebrates of commercial interest within Marau Sound. A total of 212 families, 60 genera, 184 species and 10,290 individual fish were recorded on the reefs. Reef fish communities varied according to the type of reef, from high density, low diversity assemblages in back reef areas to low density, high diversity assemblages on the outer reefs, and a dominance of herbivores, snappers, emperors and goatfish. Compared with similar areas in the Solomon Islands, the status of finfish resources in Marau is in better condition than other reef areas, with a relatively good representation of carnivores (Pinca et al., 2009). The survey also recorded 84 invertebrate species or species groups, including 16 bivalves (including giant clams and blacklip pearl oysters), 32 gastropods (including *Trochus niloticus* and *Tectus pyramis* in low densities), 16 sea cucumbers (including some high value species), seven urchins, five sea stars, one cnidarian and two lobsters. Among the giant clams, *Tridacna maxima* was the most abundant. However, commercially valuable invertebrates were found in very low abundances prior to the implementation of MPAs (Ramohia, 2004).

Seagrass beds and mangrove forests are key features of many inshore marine habitats in the Solomon Islands, and are abundant in Marau Sound. Seagrass beds in the Solomon Islands are well-developed in nearshore areas, usually on sandy substrata between the shorelines and fringing coral reefs; 10 seagrass species have been recorded across the country (Albert et al., 2010), and the dominant species encountered in the 2004 survey were *Enhalus acoroides* and *Thalassia hemprichii* (McKenzie et al., 2006). Solomon Islands' seagrass habitats can be generally categorised into four broad habitats: estuaries (incl. large shallow lagoons), coastal (incl. fringing reef), deep-water and reef (e.g., barrier or isolated); Marau Sound hosts examples of all of them (McKenzie et al., 2006). In the ecological survey of Marau Sound, fringing reefs were dominated by *Enhalus acoroides* / *Cymodocea rotundata* close to shore (0–10 m from shore), *Thalassia hemprichii* / *Cymodocea rotundata* (20–50 m from shore) and *Thalassia hemprichii* / *Halophila ovalis* (50+ m from shore). Some fringing reef seagrass meadows extended 50–100 m from smaller islands (e.g., Beura, Henera Islands). Sheltered bays on the southern mainland area of Marau Sound were dominated by *Enhalus acoroides*, *Thalassia hemprichii* and *Cymodocea rotundata* (McKenzie et al., 2006).

Seagrass beds provide food sources and key habitats for numerous marine organisms, including protected species (e.g. dugongs, green turtles) and species of commercial or subsistence value (e.g. emperors). Many species that are ecologically and commercially important, especially invertebrates, use seagrass beds as nurseries (McDevitt-Irwin et al., 2016). Seagrasses also contribute to the primary production of shallow marine habitats and stabilize sediments, hence contributing to coastal protection (Norlund et al., 2016). They are vulnerable to poor water quality, excessive sedimentation and destructive fishing (Ellison, 2009).

Marau Sound hosts the only extensive area of mangrove forests on Guadalcanal Island. Mangrove forests are highly specialized and adapted to coastal and intertidal environments (Alongi, 2008). They provide nursery grounds for fish and crustaceans, feeding and breeding grounds for birds, shoreline protection, sediment and nutrient trapping of runoff, carbon sequestration and habitat for a diverse assemblage of mangrove specialist species (J. A. Albert et al., 2012; Barbier et al., 2011). They are a key component in the maintenance of water quality for nearshore marine environments, and are ecologically linked to seagrass beds and coral reefs (Olds et al., 2013). The Solomon Islands have between 52,500 and 65,000 ha of mangroves of at least 20 species of a typical Indo-Malayan assemblage, dominated by *Rhizophora stylosa* (Ellison, 2009; Leary, 1993). Mangrove zonation in the Solomon Islands is relatively simple, with *Rhizophora apiculata* and *R. stylosa* in seaward exposed locations, followed by *Brugueira gymnorhiza* shoreward, and *Lumnitzera littorea* further inland (Ellison, 2009). The mangrove community in Marau Sound is composed of eleven species, dominated by *Rhizophora stylosa*, *R. apiculata*, *Bruguiera gymnorhiza* and *Lumnitzera littorea*. Other mangrove species also recorded in the area include *R. mucronata*, *B. parviflora*, *C. tagal*, *S. ovata*, *Excoecaria agallocha*, *X. granatum*, *S. hydrophyllacea* and, more rarely, the marine fern *A. aureum* (Ramohia and da Wheya, 2000).

Marine areas where seagrass, mangrove and coral reef habitats exist in close proximity are especially valuable, as

many species use more than one of these habitats during their life cycle (Mumby et al., 2004). For example, emperors (Lethrinidae) settle into seagrass beds as juveniles, and move to coral reef habitats as they mature. Seascape connectivity is known to enhance the effectiveness of MPAs by protecting species' entire life cycles and the transition zones between critical habitats (Olds et al., 2016).

Type and number of sources (score = 2.5)

Aside from expert knowledge from the workshop, four reports addressed the qualities of Marau Sound; one tourism, one on fisheries resources, one ecoregional profile and one ecological survey where some sampling had been done at the site. Several general peer-reviewed papers and reports were used to infer the special and/or unique attributes of the site, especially relating to mangroves (5), turtles (2), topa (2), seagrass (3), seabirds (1 peer-reviewed paper, 2 reports and 1 website) and seascape connectivity (1).

Obligations (score = 3)

Marau Sound is managed as a Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA), and part of the Solomon Islands LMMA Network (SILMMA). The various habitats and species present in Marau Sound are protected by the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998, Fisheries Act 1998, and mangroves are also protected under the Forest Resources and Timber Act. Dugongs, turtles, topa fish, seabirds, corals, fishes and some invertebrates are listed under CITES and on the IUCN Red List.

3.2.2.2 SITE IGU 2: LAUVI LAGOON

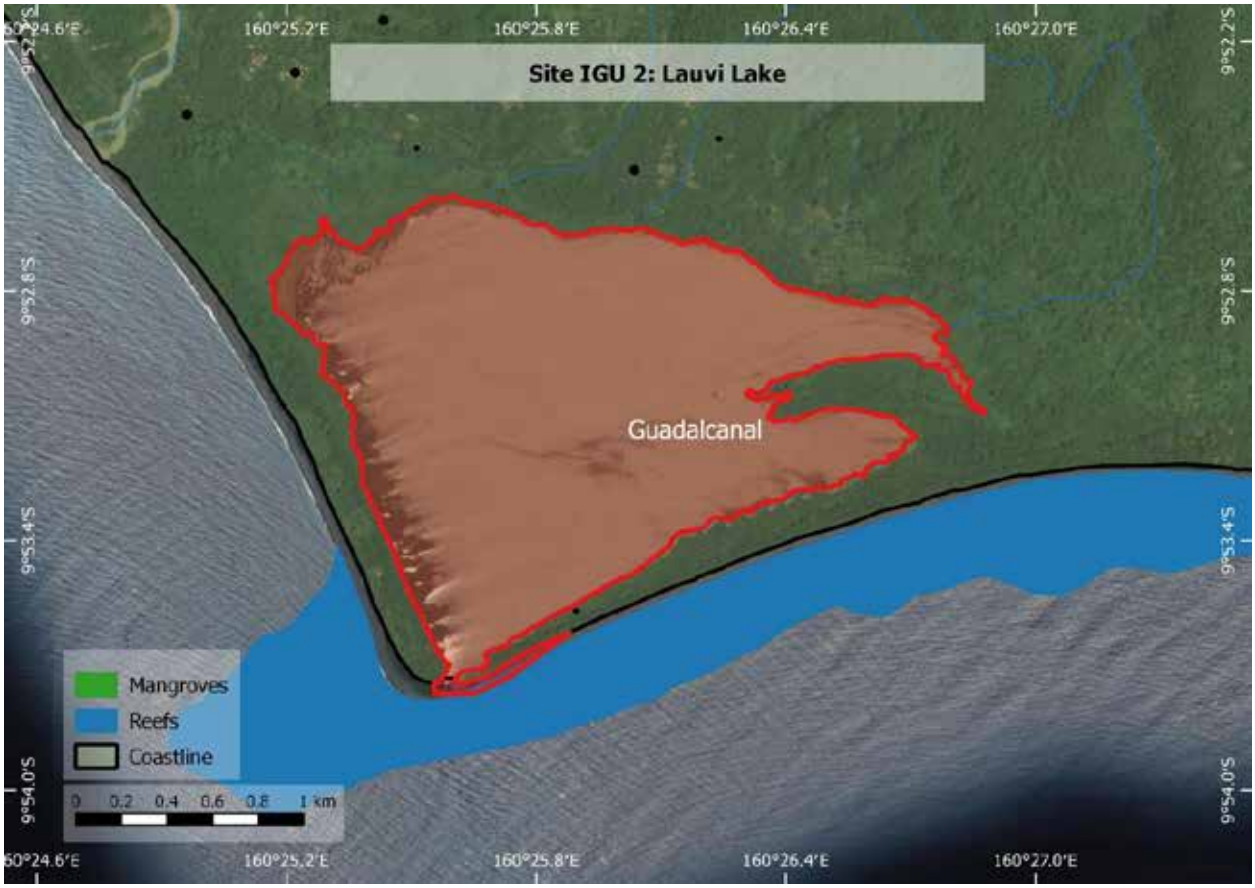

FIGURE 21. SITE IGU 2: Lauvi Lagoon

TABLE 18. SITE IGU 2: Lauvi Lagoon. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Guadalcanal Province	Lauvi Lagoon	IGU2	9.5

Geographic boundaries

160.4194°E 9.8762°S, 160.4479°E 9.8961°S

Geographic description (score = 3)

Lauvi Lagoon is an enclosed lagoon on the exposed southeastern coast of Guadalcanal Island. It measures approximately 200 ha, considered the second largest lake in the Solomon Islands (after Lake Tegano; see Site IRB 1: East Rennell) and is a freshwater lagoon with extensive swamp vegetation.

Justification (score = 1.5)

Lauvi Lagoon is the Solomon Islands' second largest lake, and hosts the country's largest population of estuarine, or saltwater, crocodiles (*Crocodylus porosus*). The lagoon is roughly triangular, and is separated from the sea on two of its sides by bush-covered gravel dunes. Its landward side backs on to steep ridges covered in tropical rainforest. The lagoon is between 2.5 and 4 metres deep and is fed by a number of streams and several springs which run off the base of the basalt rocks of Guadalcanal's eastern highlands. The ecology of the lagoon combines a unique mixture of freshwater and marine species rare elsewhere in the Solomon Islands (Leary, 1991). Lauvi Lagoon is included within one of the sub-regionally important sites of the Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion (Wilson et al., 2005).

Common aquatic plants include sedges, ferns and species of V*allisneria*, *Nitelkt*, *Fontinalis*, *Ceratopteris* and *Ceratophyllum*. A rare type of freshwater swamp dominated by Pandanus sp. occurs at the edges of the lagoon and on submerged islands in the lagoon (Pacific Horizons Consultancy Group, 2008). The vegetation along the beach side of the lagoon is dominated by *Barringtonia asiatica*, with *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, *Morinda citnfolia*, *Calophyllum inophyllum*, *Ochrusia oppositifolia*, *Macaranga* spp., *Terminalia catappa* and strangling figs. The exposed beach side of the forest features a zone of the shrub *Scaevola taccada*, *Ipomoea pes-caprae* and *Casuarina equisetifolia* (Leary, 1991).

Leatherback Turtles (Dermochelys coriacea) nest on a black sand beach near the lagoon (see Site OC 5: Leatherback turtle). Marine and estuarine fish species include *Amphitherapon caudavittatus, Apogon hyalosoma, Chanos chanos, Caranx spp., Lutjanus argentimaculatus* and *Anguilla marmorata*. The lagoon also supports a variety of water and seabirds including little pied cormorants (*Phalacrocorax melanoleucos*), little herons (*Butorides striatus*), Pacific reef herons (*Egretta sacra*), black bitterns (*Dupetor flavicollis*), Pacific black ducks (Anas *superciliosa*) and ospreys (*Pandion haliaetus*). One Australian little grebe (*Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*) was observed during a survey in early 1990 (Leary, 1991).

Crocodile populations were decimated by uncontrolled hunting during the 1980s, but are recovering since a ban on guns in 2003 (Webb et al., 2010). Lauvi Lagoon is important habitat for the saltwater crocodile, and now supports the largest single population of this species in the Solomon Islands; it was estimated to host ~20% of the population in 2008 (Pacific Horizons Consultancy Group, 2008).

The saltwater crocodile is considered the largest of the living crocodilians, with reported lengths of up to 6–7 m, and is one of the most widely distributed of all crocodilians (Webb et al., 2010). It is a versatile apex predator likely to remove prey from a variety of trophic levels and food webs (Hanson et al., 2015). This makes them an important keystone predator and an indicator species for ecosystem health both in estuarine waters and the adjacent marine environment that they inhabit (Evans et al., 2016).

Type and number of sources (score = 2)

Four reports highlight the importance of Lauvi Lagoon for the Solomon Islands population of saltwater crocodiles. A further report discusses the status of crocodiles in the Solomon Islands in general, and two generic peer-reviewed articles were used as background about the ecological importance of crocodiles.

Obligations (score = 3)

Lauvi Lagoon has been recommended for various forms of protection (e.g. as a Ramsar site), and the Solomon Islands National Environment Management Strategy identified the lagoon as a priority for the development of a "nature site" (Leary, 1991). Obligations to protect habitats and species specific to wetlands exist under the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998 and Fisheries Act 1998. The crocodile is listed under CITES, and considered Least Concern on the IUCN Red List, with a note that the classification needs updating. Leatherback turtles are listed as Vulnerable, and all the birds recorded for the lagoon are also listed (all are Least Concern). Other aquatic species (e.g. *Lutjanus argentimaculatus*, *Anguilla marmorata*) are also listed, suggesting there may be more protected species in the lagoon that have yet to be listed.

3.2.2.3 **SITE IGU 3:** WEST GUADALCANAL MARINE AREA

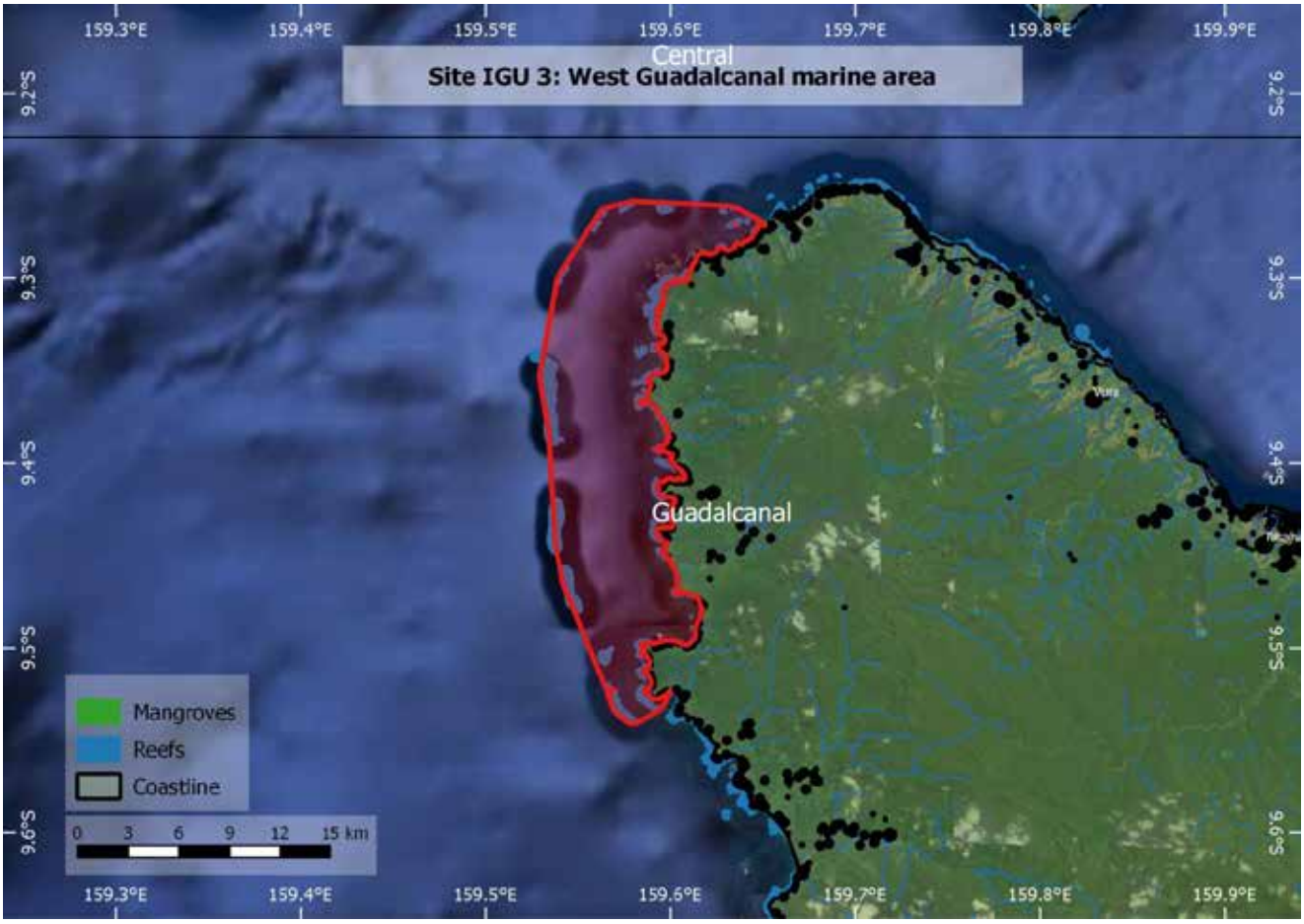

FIGURE 22. SITE IGU 3: West Guadalcanal marine area

TABLE 19. SITE IGU 3: West Guadalcanal marine area. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Guadalcanal Province	West Guadalcanal marine area	IGU 3	10.5

Geographic boundaries

159.52952°E 9.2582°S, 159.6512°E 9.5409°S

Geographic description (score = 1.5)

The northwestern coastline of Guadalcanal is approximately 30 km long in a roughly north, northeast to south, south-west orientation, out to 3nm, with a series of shallow reefs forming a barrier on the outer edge of the shallow shelf. The SUMA includes the marine habitats from the coast to the outer edge of the reefs.

Justification (score = 3)

Expert workshop participants identified this site as being special and unique for a number of reasons, including coral reefs (see generic information on coral reefs at Site OC 1: Roncador Reef), seagrass beds (generic information on seagrass at Site IGU 1: Marau Sound), turtles (see also Site IGU 1: Marau Sound), dugongs (see also Site IGU 1: Marau Sound) and cetaceans.

The 2004 Marine Assessment presented data collected at the northern end of the SUMA (Green et al., 2006a). Coral reef communities tended to vary between the northernmost part of the site and areas further south (Hughes, 2006). Northern reefs were typical of higher wave exposure in the shallows, with high cover of live hard coral (Acropora,

faviids, pocilloporids and Millepora), crustose coralline algae and low-lying turf; in deeper areas there was good reef development with high water visibility, high coral species richness and a variety of soft corals (Hughes, 2006). A short distance to the south were different benthic communities shaped by a lower exposure regime and more delicate table Acropora corals, as well as other coral growth forms and a variety of soft corals, macroalgae, Halimeda and crustose red algae (Hughes, 2006). Deeper areas along this whole stretch of coast were characterised by steep slopes covered in agaricid corals, gorgonian fans, alcyonaceas and sponges; the close proximity of different reef types creates a high overall biodiversity (Hughes, 2006). A fish species previously unknown from the Pacific, the African lionfish (Pterois mombasae) was recorded in this area; this is listed as a range extension in the Marine Assessment (Allen, 2006). Unfortunately, the northern part of the site was subject to a crown-of-thorns (COTS) outbreak at the time of the surveys (Hughes, 2006).

The seagrass beds lie between the fringing reefs and the shoreline. The sand-mud flats are generally dominated by Thalassia hemprichii shoreward and Enhalus acoroides seaward. Halophila decipiens, the rarest species in the Solomon Islands, was recorded only in Tambea, in northwestern Guadalcanal; this could be because this species occurs slightly deeper than most others (McKenzie et al., 2006).

The cetacean survey of the marine assessment recorded oceanic dolphins and a sperm whale offshore of western Guadalcanal (Kahn, 2006). A more recent survey that included the northern half of this site recorded a dugong (*Dugong dugon*), a baleen whale (Balaenoptera sp.) and spinner dolphins (*Stenella longirostris*) (Oremus et al., 2014). Further observations across the northwest coast of Guadalcanal deduced that around 100 resident Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops aduncus*) reside there, including within this SUMA (Oremus et al., 2014).

Overall, species sighted across the Solomon Islands are presented in Site OW 1: Southern New Georgia seamounts (Table 11). Given the known sightings of a number of these cetaceans in this site, it's possible it hosts more species that have not, as yet, been recorded there.

Spinner dolphins, pantropical spotted dolphins and Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphins are subject to capture by drive-hunting, especially in certain villages in Malaita (Kahn, 2006; Oremus et al., 2014); this makes areas where these dolphins can rest safely, such as this SUMA, more important in the Solomon Islands. These three species have a high level of genetic diversity in the Solomon Islands compared to other populations in the Pacific Ocean, and Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphins, spinner dolphins are highly differentiated from neighbour populations such as New Caledonia (Oremus et al., 2014, 2015). There is also very high site fidelity within the Solomon Islands, and populations of dolphins that frequent different islands or island groups are demographically separate (Oremus et al., 2014). This means that any site used by these species may be important both genetically and in terms of population survival.

Type and number of sources (score = 3)

The Solomon Islands Marine Assessment surveyed coral reefs, seagrass and cetaceans in the northern part of this site, and one marine mammal survey also included the northern part of the area. One survey report, one knowledge review and one peer-reviewed paper included cetaceans from the Solomon Islands. Two additional peer-reviewed papers were consulted to highlight the special habitat characteristics in the Solomon Islands for cetaceans.

Obligations (score = 3)

Coral reefs and seagrass beds, and the species within them, are protected by the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998, Fisheries Act 1998, and mangroves are also protected under the Forest Resources and Timber Act. Dugongs, turtles, corals, some fishes and some invertebrates are listed under CITES and on the IUCN Red List. Several whale species that are known or suspected to occur in the Solomon Seas, including in this site, are listed on the IUCN Red List as Vulnerable or Endangered (Table 11).

In 2009, a Memorandum of Understanding was developed and a collaborative project was initiated between the South Pacific Whale Research Consortium, the Solomon Islands Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources and the Solomon Islands Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology to facilitate management decisions relating to the live capture of dolphins from wild populations anywhere in the Solomon Islands, including from this area.

3.2.2.4 **SITE IGU 4:** SEALARK CHANNEL

FIGURE 23. SITE IGU 4: Sealark Channel

TABLE 20. SITE IGU 4: Sealark Channel. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Guadalcanal Province	Sealark Channel	IGU4	7.5

Geographic boundaries

160.1518°E 9.2530°S, 160.5128°E 9.4289°S

Geographic description (score = 2.5)

This SUMA encompasses a stretch of water between Florida Islands and Taivu Point, Northeast of Guadalcanal Island. The entire distance between the Florida Islands and Guadacanal is 32 km, and is divided into Ngello Channel (close to Florida Island), Lengo Channel (close to Guadalcanal) and Sealark Channel (in the middle). This central channel is bounded by Nughu Island to the north and Tanapari Island, Sealark Reef and Hutchinson Shoal to the south. There are fringing coral reefs around the islands and shoals at the edges of Sealark Channel.

Justification (score = 1.5)

The position of the islands and reefs around the Sealark Channel suggests a potential stepping-stone role in the local dispersal of coral reef organisms around the islands (see more on Solomon Islands coral reefs in Site OC 1: Roncador Reef). Nughu Island and some of the coral reef areas around the Sealark Channel were surveyed during the 2004 Marine Assessment; the reef communities in this area showed signs of overfishing and of past destructive fishing practices (Green et al., 2006b; Hughes, 2006).

The Marine Assessment recorded consistent sightings of cetaceans in the channel, including both oceanic and coastal dolphins (e.g. spinner dolphins) and whales; the survey by Oremus et al. (2014) reported sightings of Bryde's whales, shortfinned pilot whales, false killer whales, spotted dolphins and spinner dolphins in the vicinity of the channel (see also

Site OW 1: Southern New Georgia seamounts and Site IGU 3: West Guadalcanal marine area). This suggests that the channel may be a movement corridor for a wide variety of cetacean species (Kahn, 2006).

Type and number of sources (score = 1.5)

Very little information comes directly from the channel and the reefs around it; two cetacean survey reports include sightings from directly within the area. Experts at the workshop highlighted the reefs as being an important feature of the site, but apart from a small amount of information from the Marine Assessment, only general Solomon Islands coral reef information applies here.

Obligations (score = 2)

Coral reefs and a number of the species within them are protected by the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998, Fisheries Act 1998. All cetacean species are listed under CITES and on the IUCN Red List (Table 11).

3.2.2.5 SITE IGU 5: LUNGGA COAST

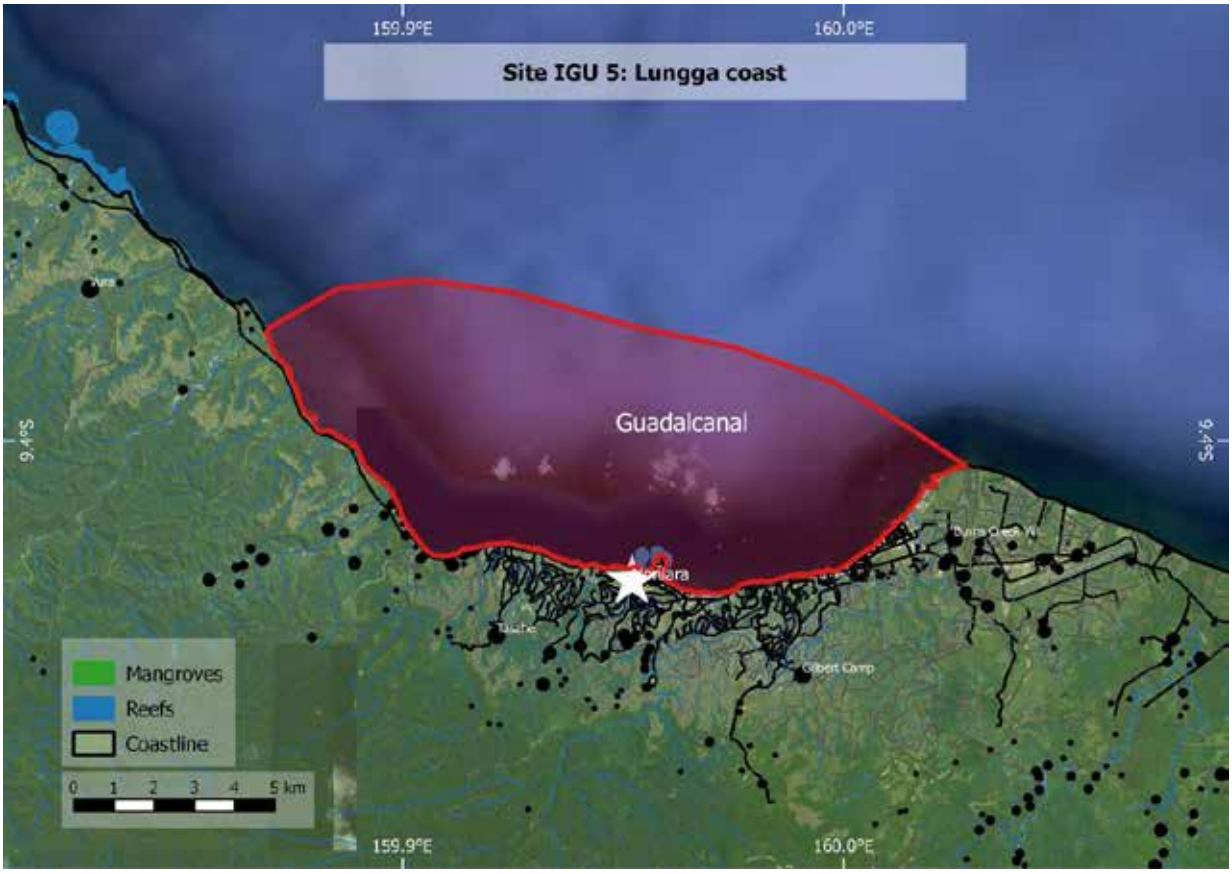

FIGURE 24. SITE IGU 5: Lungga coast

TABLE 21. SITE IGU 5: Lungga coast. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Guadalcanal Province	Lungga coast	IGU5	6.5

Geographic boundaries

159.8690°E 9.3637°S, 160.0278°E 9.4348°S

Geographic description (score = 1.5)

This SUMA comprises a marine area off the coast of Honiara, where the shelf is narrow and drops abruptly into deep oceanic water.

Justification (score = 1.5)

Experts present at the workshop selected this site for its abundance of snapper and for the presence of elevations above the seafloor that were referred to as seamounts. Such elevations may be hills, knolls, pinnacles and, although not technically seamounts, are believed to perform a similar ecological role (Clark et al., 2011b). This ecological functioning appears to be true, although the features may only be 100 m or less from the seabed (Clark et al., 2011b). High catch rates of snapper suggest a productive ecosystem with a relatively healthy fish community. However, a study that investigated fish populations in relation to the proximity of fished areas to markets found that this part of the Solomon Islands has relatively depleted fish communities (Brewer et al., 2009).

A global study of seamounts shows bathyal seamounts and other elevations throughout the seabed of the central Solomon Islands, suggesting there could be such elevations just off the Lungga coast (Clark et al., 2011a). Nothing is known of the seamounts, hills, knolls, pinnacles or other elevations in this area, but information about seamounts and other elevations in general, including those in the Solomon Islands (see Site OW 1: Southern New Georgia seamounts), also applies here.

Type and number of sources (score = 1.5)

Only expert sources were available to confirm the presence of snappers and seabed elevations at the site; generic sources and references from other sites can be used to infer the presence of seamounts.

Obligations (score = 2)

There are obligations to protect and sustainably manage many fish species, including snappers and species associated with seamounts, within the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998 and Fisheries Act 1998 and subordinate regulations, including terms and conditions associated with licenses. Marine mammals, some sharks and some large predatory fishes such as some tunas found around seamounts are on the IUCN Red List (IUCN, 2016) and listed under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

3.2.3 Inshore sites – Western Province

All the inshore SUMAs within Western Province are depicted in the figure below.

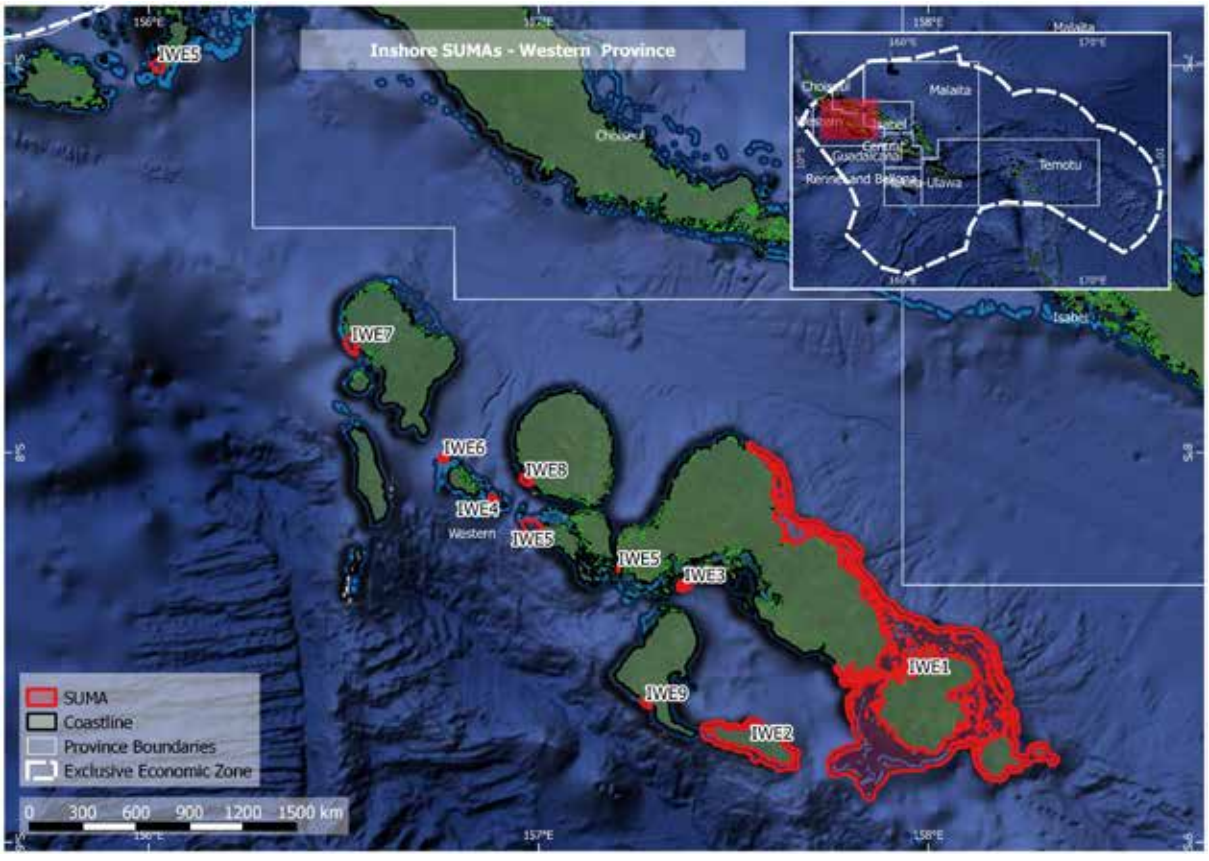

FIGURE 25. Overview of the inshore SUMA sites within Western Province.

3.2.3.1 **SITE IWE 1:** MAROVO LAGOON

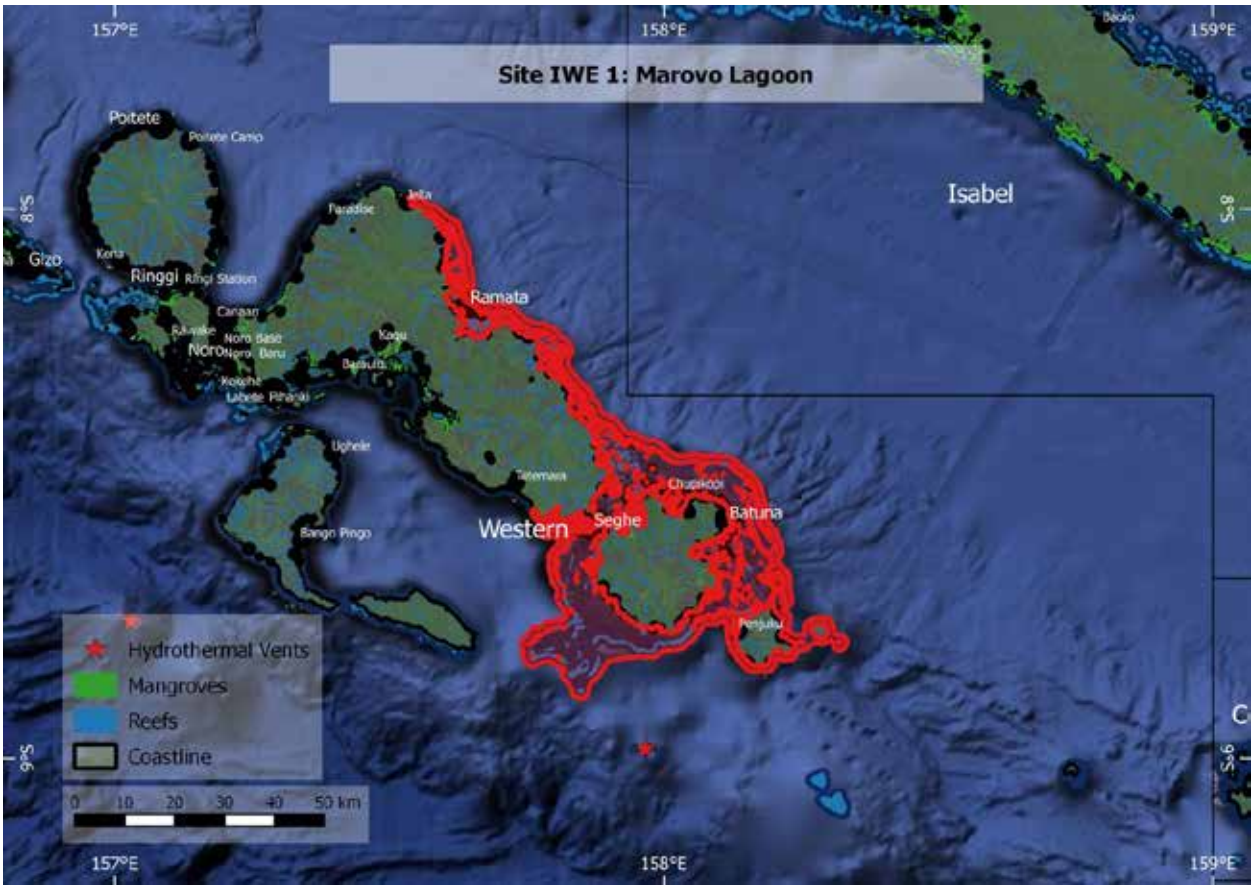

FIGURE 26. SITE IWE 1: Marovo Lagoon

TABLE 22. SITE IWE 1: Marovo Lagoon. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Western Province	Marovo Lagoon	IWE1	11.5

Geographic boundaries

158.3335°E 8.8921°S, 157.5335°E 7.9748°S

Geographic description (score = 3)

Marovo Lagoon is the largest saltwater lagoon in the world. It is located in the New Georgia Islands and encompasses 700 km^2; it is protected by a double barrier reef system that extends over 100 km. Barrier islands have formed from elevated reefs that rise up to 15 m above sea level in the north and up to 25 m in the south. The lagoon contains over 300 islands including sand cays, mangrove islets, raised reefs and small volcanic cones, and is bordered along its southern edge by extensive mangrove and freshwater swamp forests.

Justification (score = 2.5)

There is a high diversity of coral reef, seagrass and mangrove habitats in close proximity throughout Marovo Lagoon, including shallow fringing reefs, lagoonal patch reefs and a unique double barrier reef system, where the outer, and deeper, barrier reef slopes steeply into deep water (Albert et al., 2010; Kere, 2009). For more general information about the special attributes of these habitats, see Site OC 1: Roncador Reef and Site IGU 1: Marau Sound. Overall, Marovo Lagoon hosts 130 km^2 of coral reef (Albert et al., 2010). Marovo Lagoon is one of the ecoregionally important areas within the highly biodiverse Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion (Wilson et al., 2005). The high diversity of shallow habitats in Marovo Lagoon makes it a highly productive environment, but the high-value species of invertebrates and reef

fishes (including topa) have been heavily depleted (Bruckner, 2014; Buckius et al., 2010; Kere, 2009; Pinca et al., 2009).

A number of species and populations of special significance are found in the lagoon. In the 2004 Marine Assessment, it was one of the 12 sites with the highest reef fish diversity ever recorded (Allen, 2006). Dugongs have been reported from the northern part of the lagoon (Leary, 1993; Pinca et al., 2009), topa fish (*Bolbometopon muricatum*) were recorded on outer reefs (Pinca et al., 2009), and the site hosts various species of waterbirds, including green heron (*Butorides striatus*), Pacific reef heron (*Egretta sacra*), Pacific black duck (*Anas superciliosa*), Sanford's sea eagle (*Haliaeetus sanford*), osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), Pacific golden plover (*Pluvialis fulva*), whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*), common sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*), beach stone curlew (*Esacus magnirostris*), common tern (*Sterna hirundo*) and black-naped tern (*S. sumatrana*) (Leary, 1993). Islets in Roviana and Marovo Lagoons host the last remaining population in the world, of around 250 birds, of the Sandford's sea eagle (MECCDMM, 2014). Together with Tetepare, Marovo Lagoon is one of the few remaining safe havens, globally, for nesting leatherback and hawksbill turtles (Albert et al., 2010; Sulu et al., 2012). The passages in Marovo Lagoon are spawning aggregation sites for reef fishes (Albert et al., 2010), including trevallies (*Caranx melampygus*), barracudas (*Sphyraena* sp.), rabbitfishes (*Siganus punctatus*), snappers (*Lutjanus adetii*, *L. bohar*, *L. rivulatus*, *Symphorichthys spilurus*), sweetlips (*Plectorhinchus gibbosus*, *P. obscurus*) and groupers (*Plectropomus areolatus*, *Epinephelus fuscoguttatus* and *E. polyphekadion*) (Donnelly, 2009; Johannes, 1989; Johannes and Hviding, 2000).

High sedimentation from logging activities and nutrient enrichment close to human settlements are highlighted as problems for Marovo Lagoon's coral reefs, seagrasses and mangroves, especially those in the more inshore areas (Albert et al., 2010; Kere, 2009; McKenzie et al., 2006). Inshore reefs tend to be naturally dominated by species resistant to high turbidity levels, such as massive corals, while more structurally complex branching *Acropora* species are mostly found on the outer barrier (Kere, 2009). The low water quality inshore is coupled with a lower biomass of herbivores, leading to higher algal biomass that can have detrimental effects on corals (Albert et al., 2008). This makes the barrier reefs more valuable as potential refugia and sources of larvae.

Workshop participants also identified this as an area through which whales travel, and where vents contribute occasional bouts of warmer water, but no additional information was found about these attributes.

Type and number of sources (score = 3)

For this site, it was possible to draw completely on literature about the site itself, as it is either mentioned, or the subject of research, in ten technical reports and three peer-reviewed articles. The UNESCO World Heritage Areas website lists it, together with Tetepare (see below), as a potential site.

Obligations (score = 3)

In Marovo Lagoon, there is more information about the long-standing traditional system of reef-lagoon tenure and management than in other areas, and more recently there are small MPAs throughout the area. The various habitats and species present in Marovo Lagoon are protected by the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998, Fisheries Act 1998, and mangroves are also protected under the Forest Resources and Timber Act. Dugongs, turtles, some seabirds, corals, some fishes and some invertebrates are listed under CITES and on the IUCN Red List.

3.2.3.2 SITE IWE 2: TETEPARE

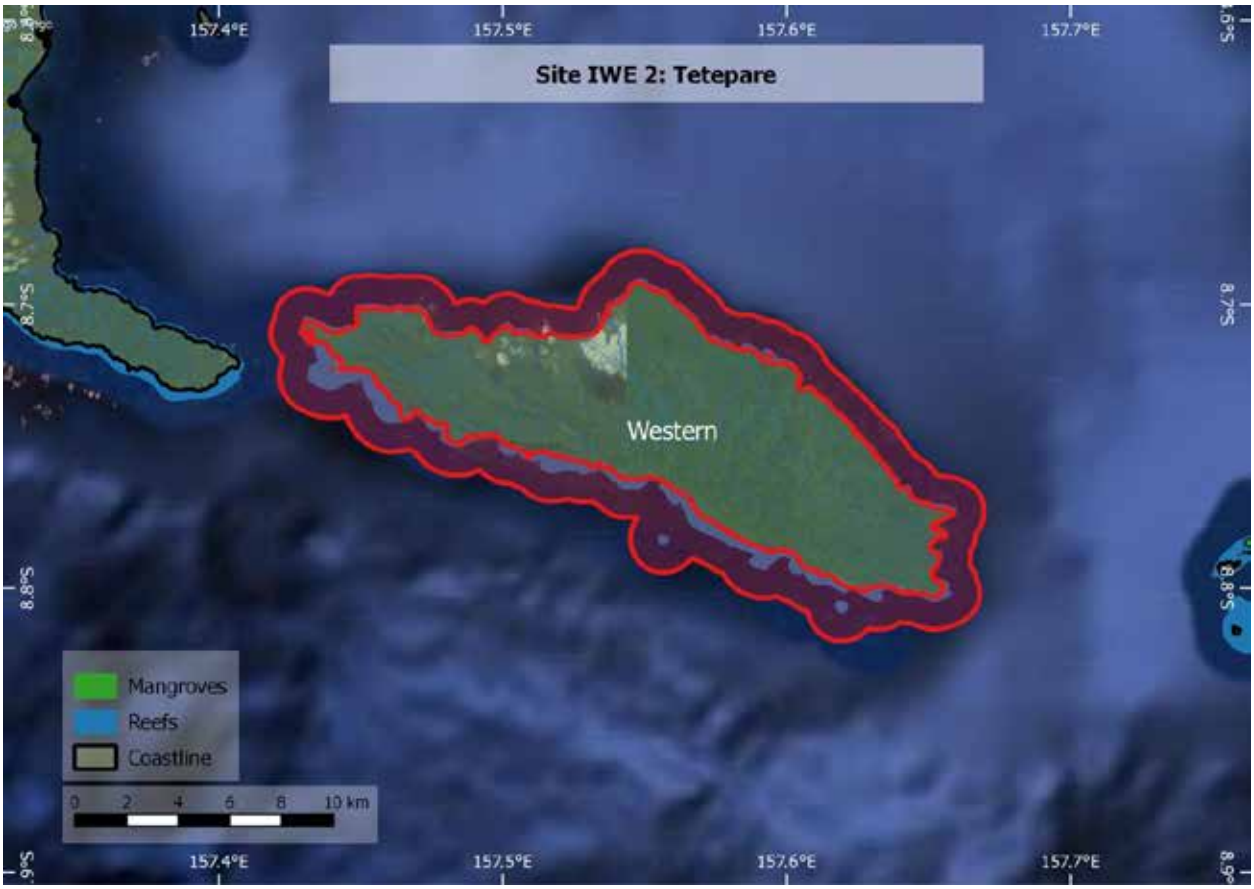

FIGURE 27. SITE IWE 2: Tetepare

TABLE 23. SITE IWE 2: Tetepare. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Western Province	Tetepare	IWE2	11

Geographic boundaries

157.4182°E 8.6812°S, 157.6694°E 8.8184°S

Geographic description (score = 3)

Tetepare Island is the largest uninhabited island in the South Pacific, of reef limestone and volcanic origin, covering approximately 118 km^2. The island is steeply sloped on the southern windward side with its highest point at 357 m, and has a more gentle sloping topography to the leeward side.

Justification (score = 3)

Tetepare Island has long been recognized for its conservation significance and archaeological value (e.g. Kool et al., 2010). The island's varied topography hosts one of the last pristine lowland rainforest areas in the wider Pacific region, and a rich and diverse fringing coral reef and inshore marine areas. It has very high biodiversity, both terrestrial and marine, with rare and endemic species recorded and new species discovered in recent years (UNESCO WHC, 2017). Experts present at the workshop recognised it as a nesting area for leatherback turtles, breeding ground for dugongs, high abundance of coconut crabs, healthy seagrass beds, and high marine biodiversity.

Hawksbill and green turtles feed on the seagrass beds surrounding the island (Hurutarau et al., 2009), and a significant number of leatherback turtles nest on Tetepare's volcanic black sand beaches (UNESCO WHC, 2017). Together with

Rendova Island, this is the most important turtle nesting area of the Western Province (Hurutarau et al., 2009; Sulu et al., 2004, 2012; Trevor, 2009). Small numbers of dugongs and crocodiles are also present (Read and Moseby, 2006; UNESCO WHC, 2017).

Sharks, dolphins and an extraordinary diversity of fish species are found on the island's fringing reefs. Unfortunately, the 2004 Marine Assessment did not survey Tetepare (Green et al., 2006a), but a later survey did (Kere, 2009). On the southern side of the island are long stretches of fringing reefs extending about 100 m from shore while on the northern part of the island, where shorelines are steep, reefs are relatively narrow sheltered fringing reefs (Kere, 2009). There was a higher percentage cover of *Acropora* and other hard corals in shallow water than in deeper habitats (Kere, 2009) Despite active management, fish communities were dominated by small damselfishes, with low densities of fish species commonly harvested as food (Kere, 2009). However, topa fish (bumphead parrotfish) was in high abundances with a full range of sizes, suggesting that these reefs may serve as a refuge for this species (Kere, 2009).

Ecosystem functioning of Tetepare's marine habitats is strengthened by its connectivity with Marovo Lagoon through the Hele Islands, which function as stepping stones (UNESCO WHC, 2017).

Type and number of sources (score = 2)

Tetepare Island is listed as a potential World Heritage Site on the UNESCO website, which describes some of its special and/or unique attributes. A coral reef survey was described in a 2009 report, and the site is described in the strategic action plan for turtles in the Solomon Islands. There are also two reports that mention the turtle nesting sites on the island, and Tetepare is featured in the Ridges to Reefs report.

Obligations (score = 3)

The Tetepare Descendants' Association was founded in 2002 to coordinate the conservation of the island ecosystem and the exploitation of its resources by the growing human population of the Western Province. The Association is a community-based landowners' organization that has developed a management plan for Tetepare Island and established the second largest community-managed protected area in the country. The various habitats and species present in the marine areas around Tetepare Island are protected by the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998 and the Fisheries Act 1998. Dugongs, crocodiles, turtles, corals, some fishes and some invertebrates are listed under CITES and on the IUCN Red List.

3.2.3.3 **SITE IWE 3:** MUSHROOM ISLAND

FIGURE 28. SITE IWE 3: Mushroom Island

TABLE 24. SITE IWE 3: Mushroom Island. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Western Province	Mushroom Island	IWE3	6.5

Geographic boundaries

157.3559°E 8.3265°S, 157.3931°E 8.3571°S

Geographic description (score = 3)

Mushroom Island is a small island at the edge of Roviana Lagoon, surrounded by sheer drop-offs of over 500 m into the waters of Blanche Channel.

Justification (score = 1)

Mushroom Island is a popular dive site due to the dramatic drop-off around the island, which can attract large pelagic fishes, turtles, reef sharks and migratory hammerhead sharks (http://www.diveadventures.com.au/brochures/Dive%20Solomon%20Islands.pdf). Very little information exists about Mushroom Island aside from brochures and websites for diving, but Roviana Lagoon has been the subject of numerous studies. Roviana Lagoon is a diverse marine ecosystem that hosts mangroves, 920 ha of coral reefs, 1,495 ha of seagrass, and over than 5,000 ha of sparse seagrass and corals amongst sediment, rubble, rocks and algae (S. Albert et al., 2012). Inshore areas of the lagoon are impacted by nutrients and sediment runoff caused by logging operations in the catchment (S. Albert et al., 2012); this makes clear-water habitats such as those found around Mushroom Island more valuable. Islets around Roviana Lagoon host the last remaining population in the world, of around 250 birds, of the Sandford's sea eagle (MECCDMM, 2014).

A number of grouper species form spawning aggregations in Roviana Lagoon (Hamilton and Kama, 2004); typically these aggregations occur in outer reef areas or passes (Aswani et al., 2005), making Mushroom Island a potential aggregation site.

Type and number of sources (score = 1.5)

Despite the abundant information about Roviana Lagoon in general, only one site dedicated to diving tourism mentioned Mushroom Island. “Mushroom” also seems to be a generic term used to describe islands of a certain form. Further information about offshore islands of Roviana Lagoon was inferred from two reports and one peer-reviewed paper.

Obligations (score = 1)

Community-based conservation efforts in Roviana Lagoon are facilitated by The Roviana and Vonavona Lagoons Resource Management Program. The various habitats and species present in the marine areas around offshore islands of Roviana Lagoon, such as Mushroom Island, are protected by the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998 and the Fisheries Act 1998. Corals, some fishes, some invertebrates and sharks are listed under CITES and on the IUCN Red List.

3.2.3.4 SITE IWE 4: KENNEDY ISLAND

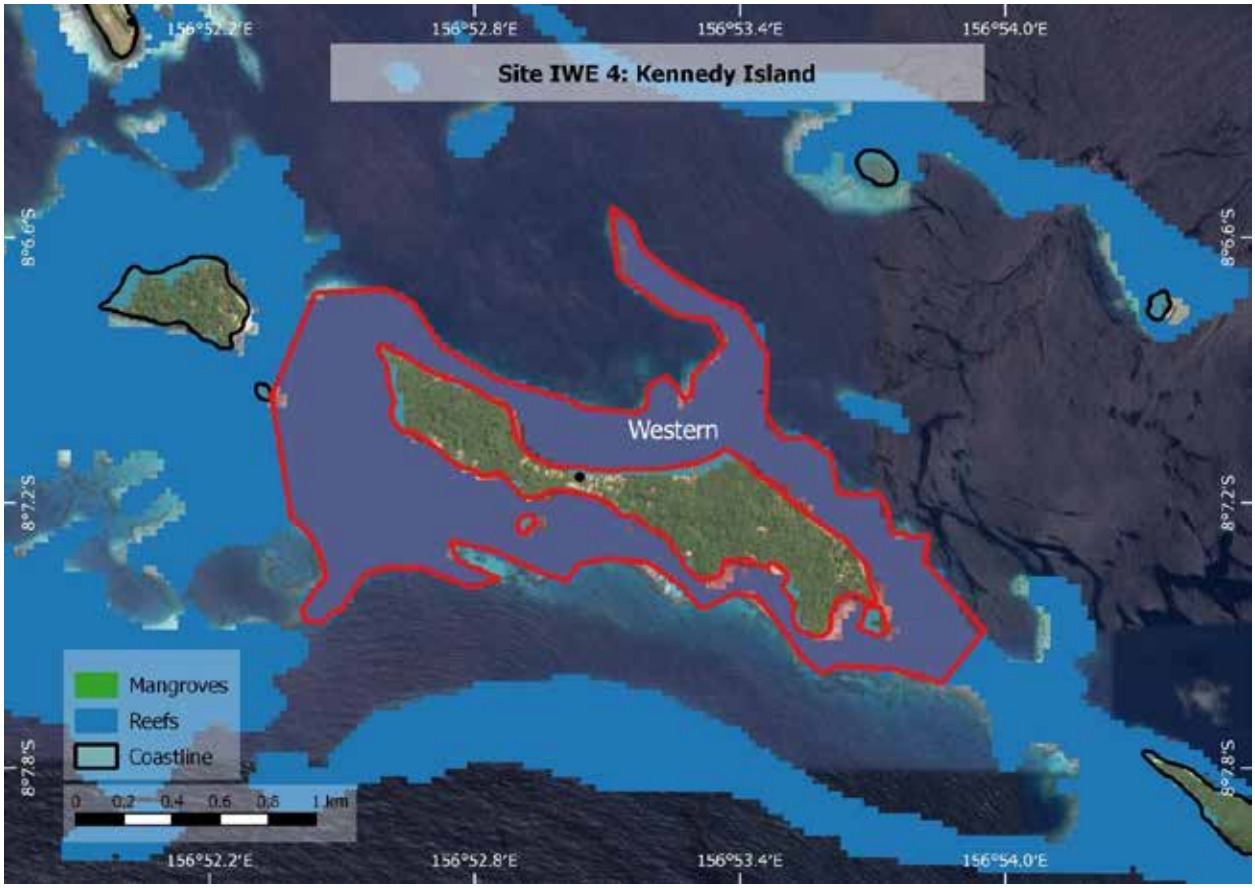

FIGURE 29. SITE IWE 4: Kennedy Island

TABLE 25. SITE IWE 4: Kennedy Island. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Western Province	Kennedy Island	IWE4	8

Geographic boundaries

156.8723°E 8.1088°S, 156.8992°E 8.12679°S

Geographic description (score = 3)

Kennedy Island (the local name is Kasolo Island) is a small uninhabited island east of Gizo, the provincial capital of the Solomon Islands' Western Province. The island is a vegetated sand cay; the SUMA is the fringing reef surrounding the island.

Justification (score = 1.5)

Kennedy Island is known as a tourism site with a significant role in World War II history and highly biodiverse reefs. For general information on the special and/or unique attributes of coral reefs in the Solomon Islands, see Site OC 1: Roncador Reef. For information about coral reefs in the vicinity of Gizo, see Site IWE 6: Njari Island. Given the very high biodiversity recorded there, and the geomorphic similarity and geographic proximity of Kennedy Island to Njari Island, high biodiversity values are also likely for Kennedy Island. The Gizo area, which presumably includes Kennedy Island, also has four known spawning aggregation sites for brownmarbled grouper (*Epinephelus fusoguttatus*), camouflage grouper (*Epinephelus polyphekadion*) and squaretail coralgrouper (*Plectropomus areolatus*) (Sulu et al., 2004). Shallow fringing reefs in this area hosted high average coral cover of 30–45%; unfortunately these reefs were damaged by an earthquake and tsunami in 2007 (Kere, 2009). This area is included within one of the sub-regionally important sites of the Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion (Wilson et al., 2005). The current condition of these reefs in unknown.

Type and number of sources (score = 1.5)

Apart from expert sources from the workshop, only three documents were found that could be used to infer special and/or unique characteristics of this site: a coral reef survey report, a general report on the state of Solomon Islands reefs and an ecoregional report. For more general knowledge about the value of coral reefs in the Solomon Islands, the references used for Site OC 1: Roncador Reef and Site IWE 6: Njari Island also apply.

Obligations (score = 2)

The various habitats and species present on fringing coral reefs, such as those that surround Kennedy Island, are protected by the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998 and the Fisheries Act 1998. Corals, fishes (including the groupers that may aggregate here to spawn), some invertebrates and reef sharks are listed under CITES and on the IUCN Red List.

3.2.3.5 **SITE IWE 5:** BAIT GROUNDS (NUNUNGGARA, RARUMANA, SHORTLAND)

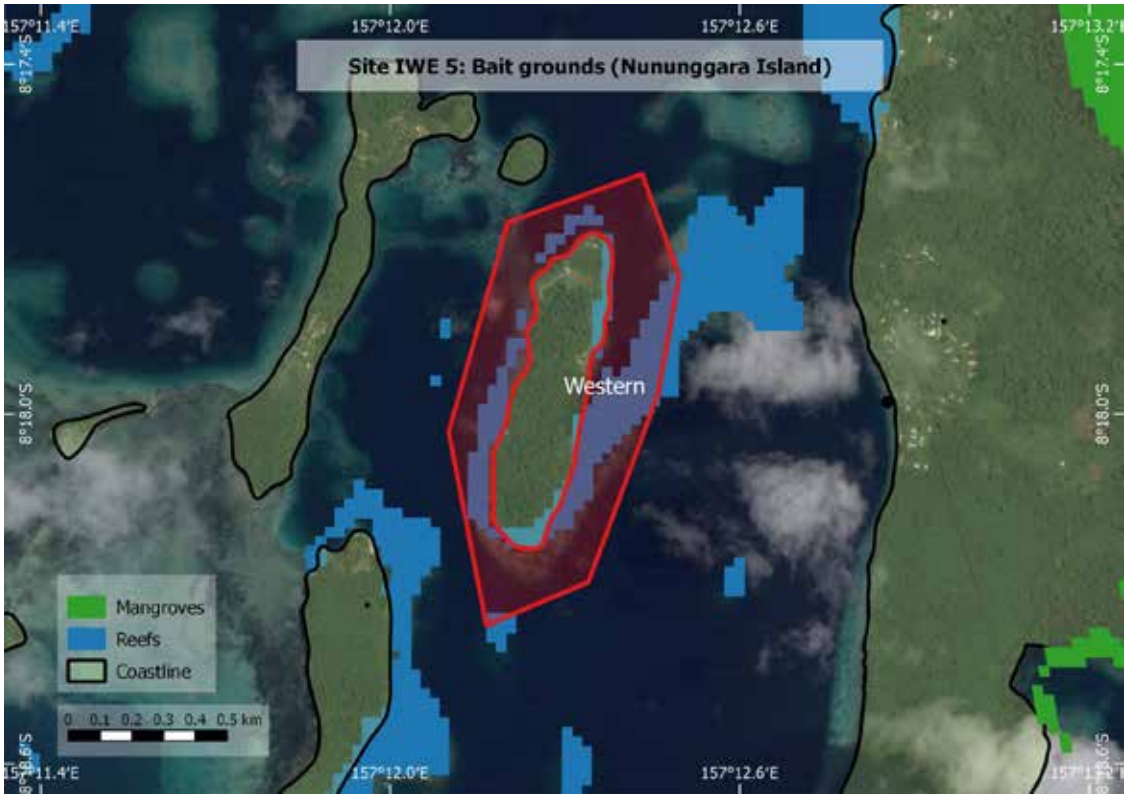

FIGURE 30a. SITE IWE 5: Bait ground (Nununggara)

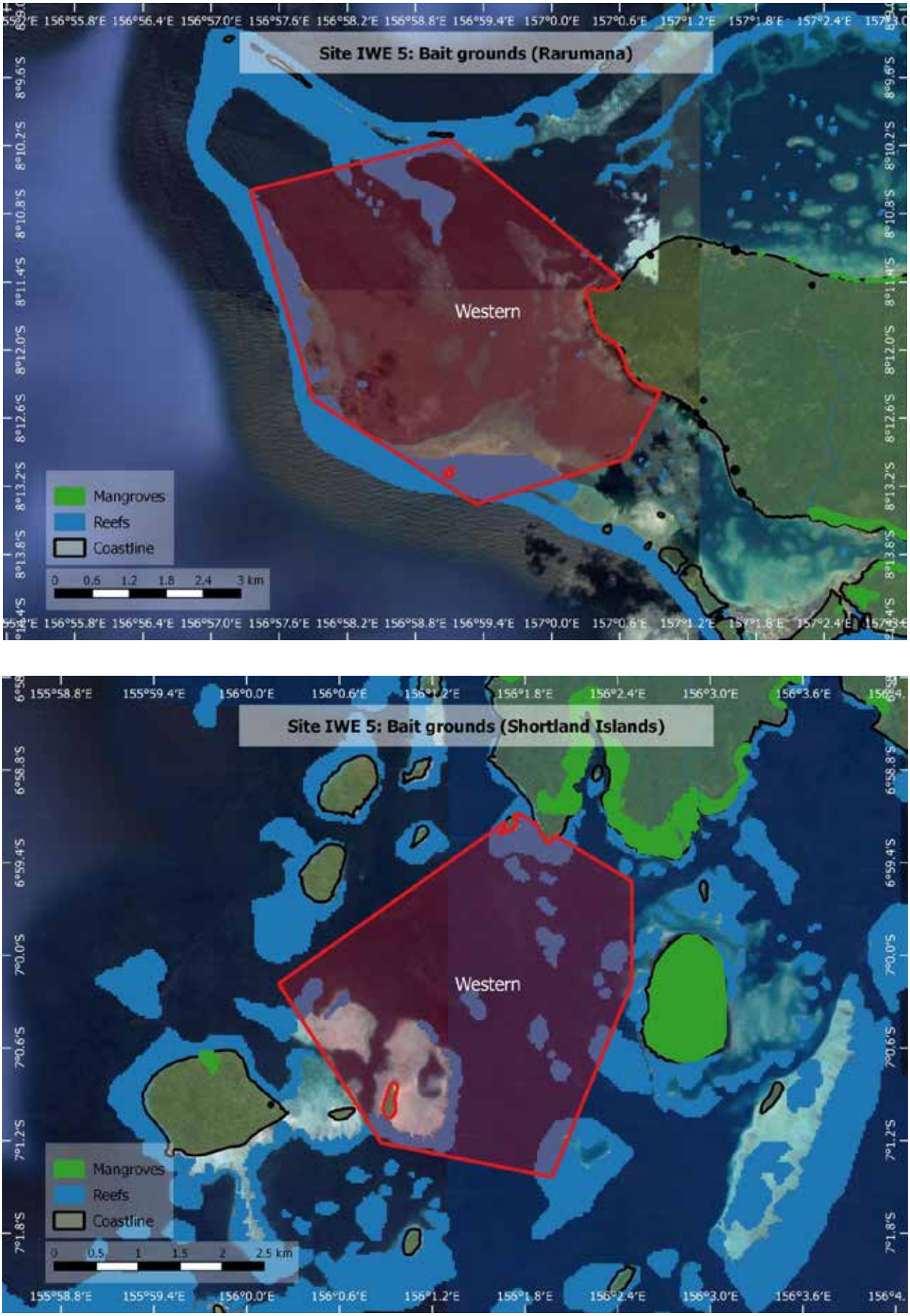

FIGURE 30b. SITE IWE 5: Bait grounds (Rarumana, Shortland)

These bait ground areas were demarcated by participants as sample areas at the workshop. Similar and often very small areas of bait grounds are much more frequent in Solomon Islands waters.

TABLE 26. SITE IWE 5: Bait grounds (Nununggara, Rarumana, Shortland) (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Western Province	Bait grounds (Nununggara, Rarumana, Shortland)	IWE5	5

Geographic boundaries

Nununggara: 157.2016°E 8.2931°S, 157.2082°E 8.3060°S (area approximately 1km x 0.6km)

Rarumana: 156.9557°E 8.1691°S, 157.0159°E 8.2226°S (area approximately 4.3km x 4.2km)

Shortlands: 156.0034°E 6.9846°S, 156.0415°E 7.0239°S (area approximately 6km x 6km)

Geographic description (score = 1)

These sites are specific areas of shallow inshore areas of lagoons where small fishes aggregate. They are likely to These sites are specific areas of shallow inshore areas of lagoons where small fishes aggregate. They are likely to include coral reef and soft sediment habitats.

Justification (score = 1.5)

These sites were identified by workshop participants as having special significance for aggregations of small fishes (baitfish) and as a milkfish breeding ground. It comprises the inshore areas of some of the Solomon Islands' most extensive lagoonal systems; these aggregations and breeding grounds probably indicate that these particular inshore sites are especially productive. Bait grounds are a common but special feature of many of the Solomon Islands' lagoons

For descriptions about the special characteristics of lagoons see Marovo Lagoon, see Site IWE 1: Marovo Lagoon (see also Site IWE 2: Tetepare for more on Roviana Lagoon). There is surprisingly low connectivity between the lagoons, giving each lagoonal system's unique characteristics (S. Albert et al., 2012). Each lagoon is also likely to have a variety of productivity levels throughout its inshore habitats. Common small fish species used as baitfish in the Solomon Islands include anchovies (Engraulidae), sprats (Dussumieriidae), sardines, herrings (Clupeidae), blue and chub mackerels (Scombridae), jacks (Carangidae), cardinalfish (Apogonidae), fusiliers (Caesionidae), silversides, hardyheads (Atherinidae) and ponyfish (Leiognathidae) (FFA, 2015). Milkfish (*Chanos chanos*) are an important aquaculture species throughout the Pacific and native to the Solomon Islands (FFA, 2015; FitzGerald, 2004); their spawning grounds are valuable for maintaining wild populations, which are also a source of fish for aquaculture (see also Site OC 2: Ontong Java for a discussion on the importance of spawning aggregations). The ecology of the milkfish is one of continuous ontogenetic migration (Bagarinao, 1994); they therefore play an important role in linking the food webs of inshore and offshore marine habitats. Additionally, Vona Vona Lagoon (which includes Rarumana) is included within an ecoregionally significant and sub-regionally important site of the Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion (Wilson et al., 2005).

Type and number of sources (score = 1.5)

Apart from experts consulted during the workshop, there were no sources detailing the values or characteristics of the site. Two reports and one peer-reviewed paper give information about the species used as baitfish and the importance of milkfish. Two reports suggest the unique character of this SUMA.

Obligations (score = 1)

For the species present at this site, there are provisions in the Fisheries Act 1998 for their sustainable management. Additionally the demarcation of Bait grounds is one important feature in management plans on local level that supporting pole and line fishing.

3.2.3.6 **SITE IWE 6:** NJARI ISLAND

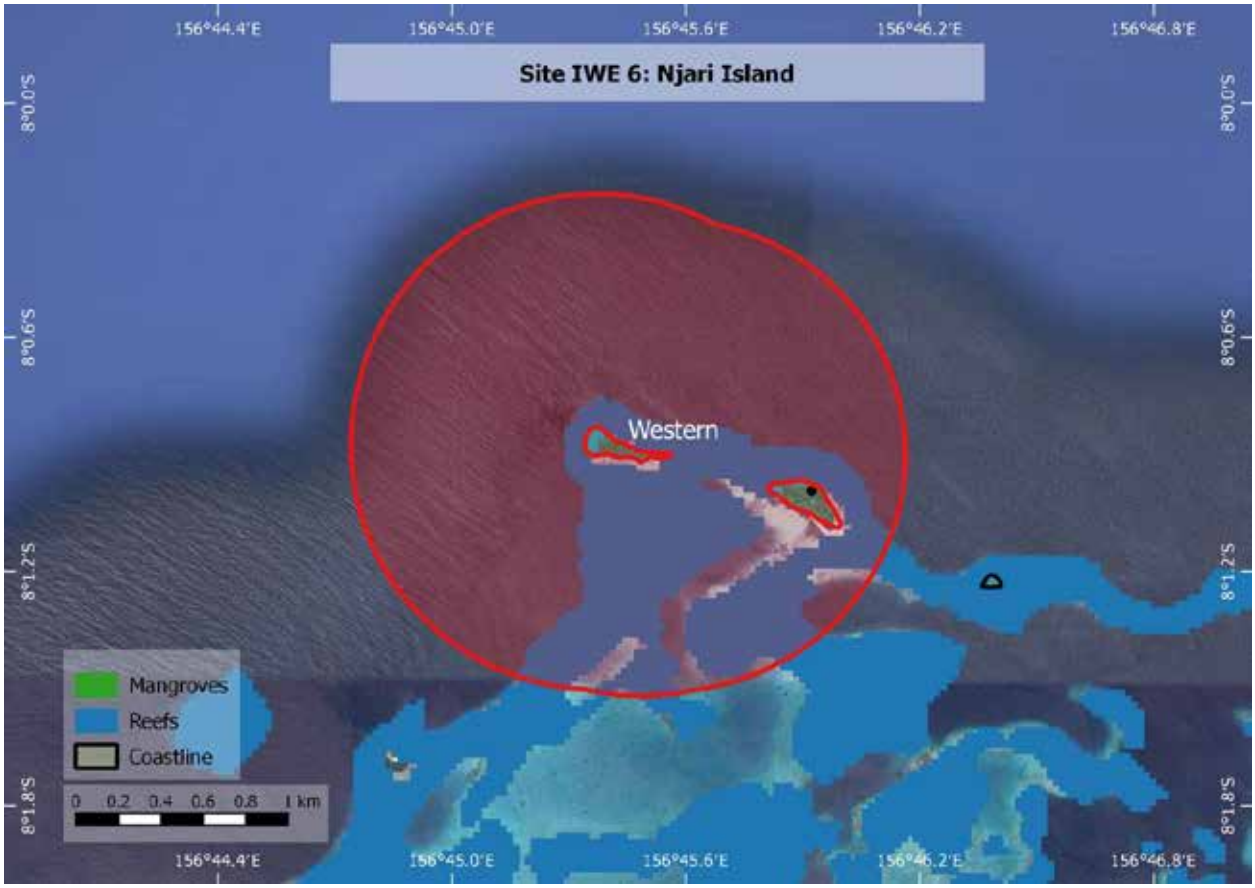

FIGURE 31. SITE IWE 6: Njari Island

TABLE 27. SITE IWE 6: Njari Island (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Western Province	Njari Island	IWE6	10

Geographic boundaries

156.7456°E 8.0038°S, 156.7694°E 8.0253°S

Geographic description (score = 3)

Njari Island is located to the northwest of Ghizo Island, at the outer edge of a fringing and platform reef system that links it to Ghizo Island. The island is vegetated, with a small sand spit at the eastern end. The SUMA is the fringing reef surrounding the island.

Justification (score = 3)

This site was noted for its especially high biodiversity; in the 2004 Marine Assessment, Njari Island yielded the fourth highest fish species count ever recorded for a single dive anywhere, surpassed only by three sites in the Raja Ampat Islands (Allen, 2006). The survey recorded 279 fish species on this dive, only six species less than the highest diversity recorded in the world. This gives the site global coral reef biodiversity significance. Coral diversity was also high at Njari Island (Veron and Turak, 2006).

This very high coral reef diversity is facilitated by strong currents and good flushing of the steep outer reef dropoff, which occurs close to a sheltered inshore reef interspersed with sandy areas of clean-sand on the southern and eastern side of the island. There are small patches of seagrass in the sandy habitats (McKenzie et al., 2006). The island is uninhabited and shore-based human impacts are minimal. Njari Island also hosts medium to high abundance and diversity of

commercially important marine invertebrates (Ramohia, 2006). Njari Island is also though to host grouper spawning aggregations (see Site IWE 4: Kennedy Island). Njari Island is included within one of the sub-regionally important sites of the Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion (Wilson et al., 2005).

The 2007 earthquake and tsunami caused serious damage to Njari Island's coral reefs (Kere, 2009), and their current state is unknown.

Type and number of sources (score = 2)

Njari Island was surveyed during the 2004 Marine Assessment and features prominently throughout the report. The Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion report also mentions Njari Island.

Obligations (score = 2)

The various habitats and species present on coral reefs, such as those that surround Njari Island, are protected by the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998 and the Fisheries Act 1998. Corals, some fishes (including the groupers that may aggregate here to spawn), some invertebrates and reef sharks are listed under CITES and on the IUCN Red List.

3.2.3.7 SITE IWE 7: LEONA REEF, VELLA LAVELLA

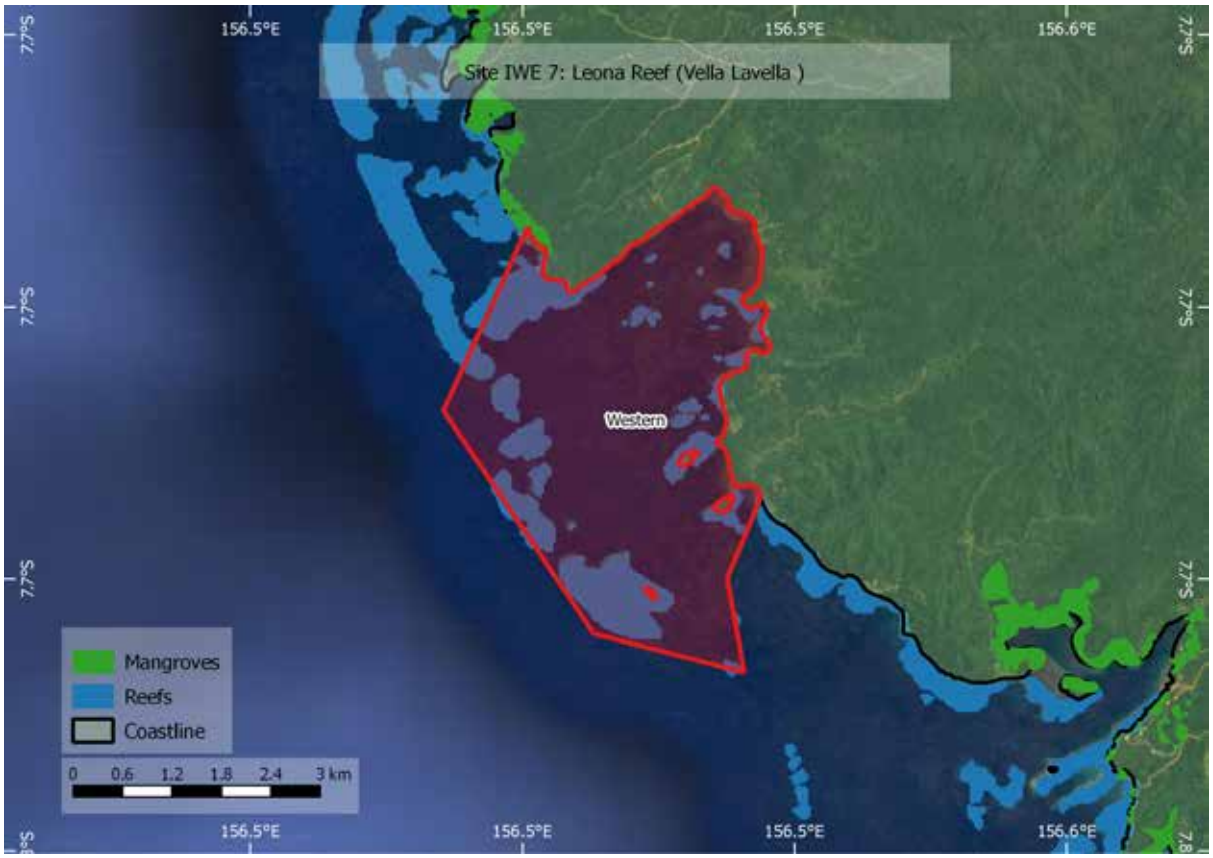

FIGURE 32. SITE IWE 7: Leona Reef, Vella Lavella

TABLE 28. SITE IWE 7: Leona Reef, Vella Lavella. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Western Province	Leona Reef, Vella Lavella	IWE7	6

Geographic boundaries

156.5012°E 7.6981°S, 156.5373°E 7.7503°S

Geographic description (score = 2.5)

Leona Reef is a stretch of fringing reef around the western coast of Vella Lavella, an island 42 km long and 19 km wide. The island is mountainous, with its main peak 808 m high. It is the most northwestern of the New Georgia Islands, north of Gizo and Ranongga. Bougainville Strait is to its north with the Treasury Islands to the northwest. The SUMA includes the Locally Managed Marine Area, an area 5 by 3 km, which includes two stretches of fringing reefs and three patch reefs approximately 2.5 km offshore (SILMMA, 2017a).

Justification (score = 1)

Experts present at the workshop identified this area as a productive reef protected within the Solomon Islands LMMA network, where the local community is active in monitoring and managing fish communities (Schwarz et al., 2012). Leona Reef was included in the 2004 Marine Assessment, and was found to host diverse coral communities with high coral cover (Hughes, 2006). General characteristics of Solomon Islands coral reefs can be found in Site OC 1: Roncador Reef and also apply here.

Type and number of sources (score = 1.5)

Expert knowledge from the workshop and a brief overview of benthic communities in the 2004 Marine Assessment report were available for Leona Reef. A report on improving resilience was also found. General special and/or unique characteristics of Solomon Islands reefs also apply here.

Obligations (score = 1)

Vella Lavella is part of the Solomon Islands Locally Managed Marine Areas network. The various habitats and species present on coral reefs are protected by the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998 and the Fisheries Act 1998. Corals, some fishes, some invertebrates and reef sharks are listed under CITES and on the IUCN Red List.

3.2.3.8 **SITE IWE 8:** SANTUPAELE

FIGURE 33. SITE IWE 8: Santupaele

TABLE 29. SITE IWE 8: Santupaele (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Western Province	Santupaele	IWE8	5.5

Geographic boundaries

156.9846°E 8.0845°S, 156.9528°E 8.0550°S

Geographic description (score = 2)

Santuapaele is the name of a community on the west coast of Kolombangara Island. The SUMA is the small embayment just off the beach from the village, containing a narrow fringing reef.

Justification (score = 1.5)

Experts present at the workshop identified this area as part of the Solomon Islands LMMA network. Reefs around Kolombangara Island, and adjacent to Santupaele in particular, have received little scientific attention. A study on groupers on the reef off Vavanga found associations between grouper numbers, lunar phase and depth, but did not indicate whether spawning aggregations are likely to occur around Kolombangara Island (Sabetian, 2003). Mangrove estuaries on the southern side of Kolombangara were surveyed to describe the fish community; in each estuary there were 20–44 species, with a typical Indo-Pacific fish community assemblage (Blaber and Milton, 1990).

Fringing coral reef communities close to the Kolombangara coast have been affected by sedimentation caused by logging, leading to reduced benthic communities (Morrisey et al., 2003).

General characteristics of Solomon Islands coral reefs can be found in Site OC 1: Roncador Reef; those characteristics also apply here.

Type and number of sources (score = 1)

Apart from expert sources at the workshop and an outline of the LMMA management plan (SILMMA, 2017b), there were no references available to describe the special and/or unique features of Santupaele. Three peer-reviewed papers described studies conducted on Kolombangara Island, but none of these was particularly descriptive about the marine values of the fringing reefs around the island.

Obligations (score = 1)

Santupaele is part of the Solomon Islands Locally Managed Marine Areas network. The various habitats and species present on coral reefs are protected by the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998 and the Fisheries Act 1998. Corals, some fishes, some invertebrates and reef sharks are listed under CITES and on the IUCN Red List.

3.2.3.9 SITE IWE 9: BANIATA

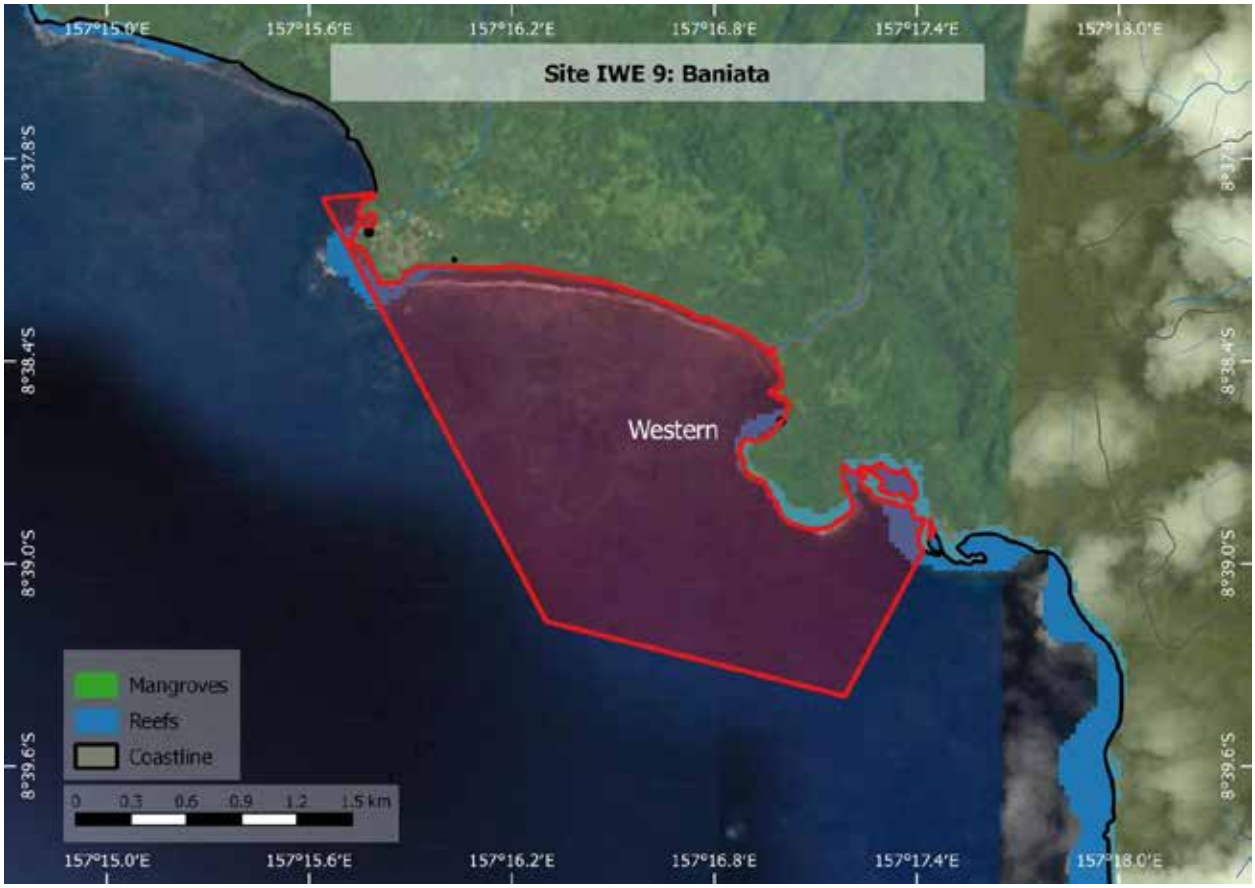

FIGURE 34. SITE IWE 9: Baniata

TABLE 30. SITE IWE 9: Baniata. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Western Province	Baniata	IWE9	9

Geographic boundaries

157.2606°E 8.6317°S, 157.2908°E 8.6565°S

Geographic description (score = 3)

Baniata is on Rendova Island, in the New Georgia group of islands. The island covers approximately 40,000 ha, and Baniata is its largest village. The SUMA is the turtle nesting beach off the village.

Justification (score = 2)

The black-sand beaches of Baniata are important nesting grounds for the vulnerable leatherback turtle (Hurutarau et al., 2009); it is the longest nesting beach in the Solomon Islands (Mast et al., 2006). The leatherback nesting population in the Solomon Islands is part of the stock nesting throughout the western Pacific (Pita et al., 2007). A monitoring program for nesting leatherback turtle, involving the village community, has been underway for a number of years; Baniata was also subject to a genetic study that established that Western Pacific leatherback turtles are subpopulations of a larger single genetic stock (Dutton et al., 2007), and a tagging study that found leatherbacks nesting at Baniata tended to remain in the vicinity during the entire nesting season (Benson et al., 2011). From September 2002 until May 2004, a total of 122 leatherback nests were recorded on Baniata's beaches (Gjertsen and Stevenson, 2005). Information about leatherback turtles in the Solomon Islands is also presented in Site OC 5: Leatherback turtle.

Whilst this SUMA was identified for its importance for leatherback turtles, it also includes fringing coral reef and associated communities which are important for turtle foraging but also for the biodiversity they contain – although no specific information about these reef areas is known.

Type and number of sources (score = 3)

Three reports detail the value of Baniata for nesting leatherback turtles, and describe the monitoring program that also ensures the conservation of the nesting beach. The strategic action plan for turtles includes the site among the most important turtle nesting sites in the Solomon Islands. Two peer-reviewed papers on genetics and migration sampled turtles from Baniata.

Obligations (score = 1)

Community-based conservation organisation, the Tetepare Descendants' Association, runs a leatherback conservation program in the villages of Baniata, Havilla and Retavo on this coastline. Leatherback turtles are also listed under CITES, and under the IUCN Red List as Vulnerable.

3.2.4 Inshore Sites – Temotu Province

All the inshore SUMAs within Temotu Province are depicted in the figure below.

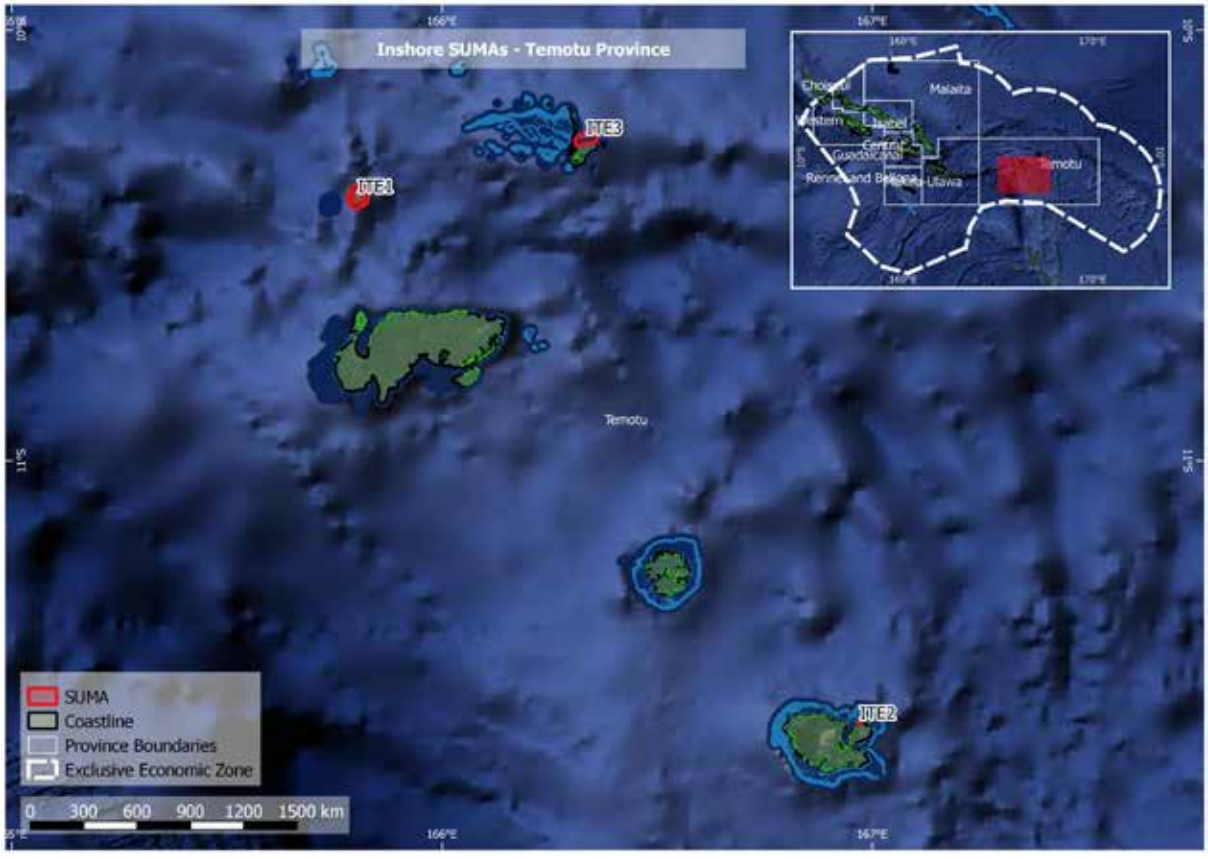

FIGURE 35. Overview of the inshore SUMA sites within Temotu Province.

3.2.4.1 SITE ITE 1: TINAKULA

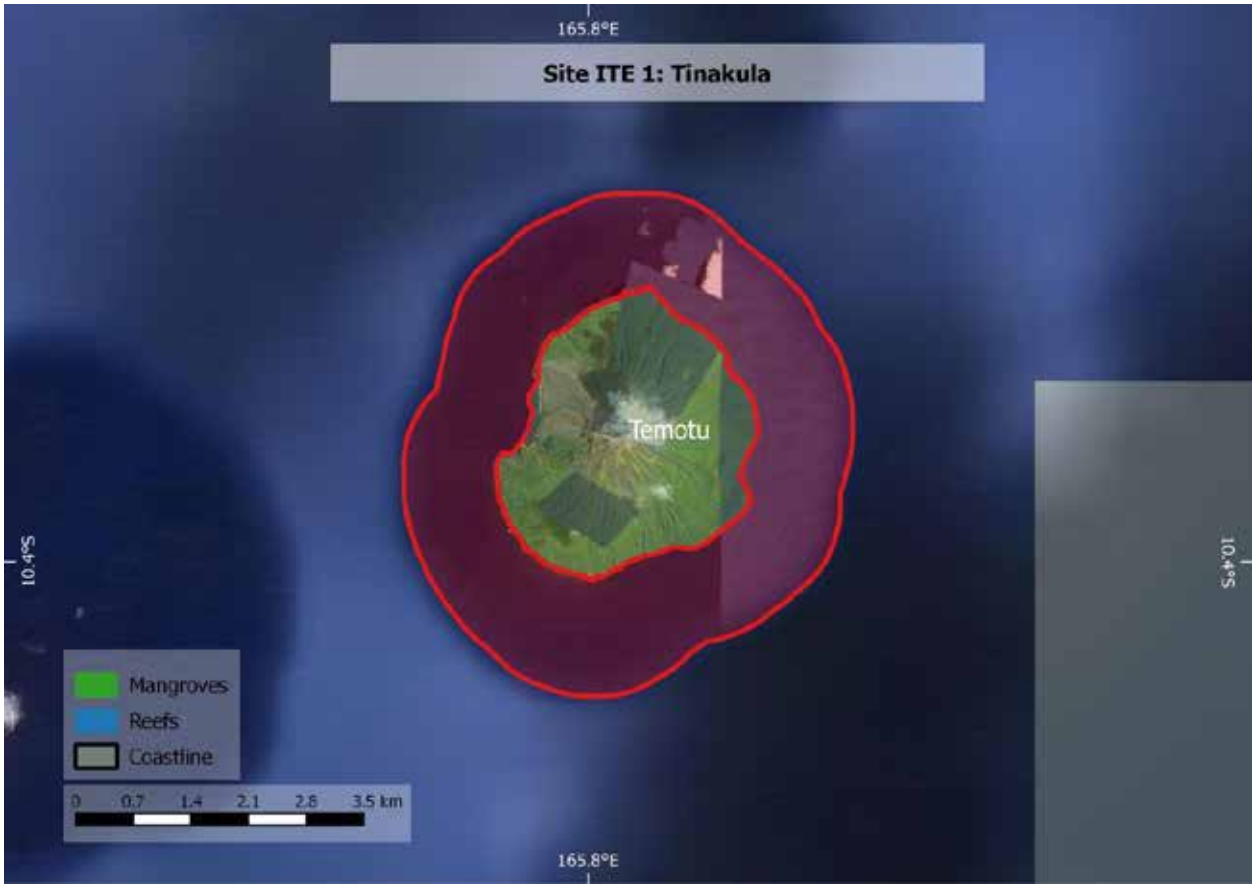

FIGURE 36. SITE ITE 1: Tinakula

TABLE 31. SITE ITE 1: Tinakula. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Temotu Province	Tinakula	ITE1	8.5

Geographic boundaries

165.7795°E 10.3590°S, 165.8293°E 10.4149°S

Geographic description (score = 3)

Tinakula volcano is located 35km north of Santa Cruz Island in the Solomon Islands. It forms a steep island 3.5 km wide, which is the upper 25% of a very active stratovolcano that rises more than 3 km from the sea floor. The SUMA is the fringing reef surrounding the island.

Justification (score = 2)

Experts present at the workshop named Tinakula for its fish abundance. As an isolated island rising steeply from the deep ocean, it likely creates turbulence and upwelling that enhance productivity, and benthic communities along its sides are also likely to attract pelagic species (see Site OW 1: Southern New Georgia seamounts). Tinakula's marine habitats are likely to possess similar qualities to other areas where coral reefs have formed on the sides of active volcanoes (Houk and Starmer, 2010; Pinault et al., 2014; Vroom and Zgliczynski, 2011); a survey was conducted there, but results have yet to become available (Bruckner, 2014).

Tinakula's active summit crater is often in strombolian activity, ejecting glowing bombs that roll down a steep slope of loose ash and scoria that extend into the sea on the southwestern side of the island. Coral reefs growing in the vicinity of active volcanoes experience frequent catastrophic disturbances. The lava flows and heavy ash deposition that often

follow volcanic eruptions can cause mass mortality of reef biota (Vroom and Zgliczynski, 2011), and the recovery of post-burial reef ecosystems depends partly upon the capacity of the ash deposit to be colonised by waterborne bacterial communities and may be influenced by the physiochemical properties of the ash itself (Witt et al., 2017). The few studies available show that coral reef recovery is possible after volcanic eruptions (Vroom and Zgliczynski, 2011), and geological research has found that complete reassembly can occur after this type of damage (Reuter and Piller, 2011). However, connectivity to larval sources, either from undamaged parts of the island or from other islands, is crucial (Starger et al., 2010). Volcanogenic substrata (ash, glass) have been found to host a more diverse, and significantly different, bacterial community compared with biogenic (carbonate and calcite sand) and terrigenic (quartz) substrates (Witt et al., 2017). Also, the extremely harsh environment created directly after an eruption is thought to encourage endemism, at least in coral reef fishes (Pinault et al., 2014). Ultimately, reefs around and active volcano such as Tinakula are likely to present a range of states from early to late succession, depending on the timing and location of eruption impacts (Houk and Starmer, 2010). The abundance and composition of the fish community is also likely to be structured according to the age of the lava flow and distance to the most recent lava flow, as well as other environmental variables (Pinault et al., 2014).

Type and number of sources (score = 2.5)

No direct information was found about Tinakula; the only survey report found was a field report, with no actual results. However, six peer-reviewed papers described research on coral reefs around active volcanoes, and there is information to support marine life around seamounts (Site OW 1: Southern New Georgia seamounts) from which some inferences about Tinakula can be made.

Obligations (score = 1)

The various habitats and species present on coral reefs, and pelagic species that use coral reef habitats, are protected by the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998 and the Fisheries Act 1998. Corals, some fishes, some invertebrates and reef sharks are listed under CITES and on the IUCN Red List.

3.2.4.2 SITE ITE 2: TUWO

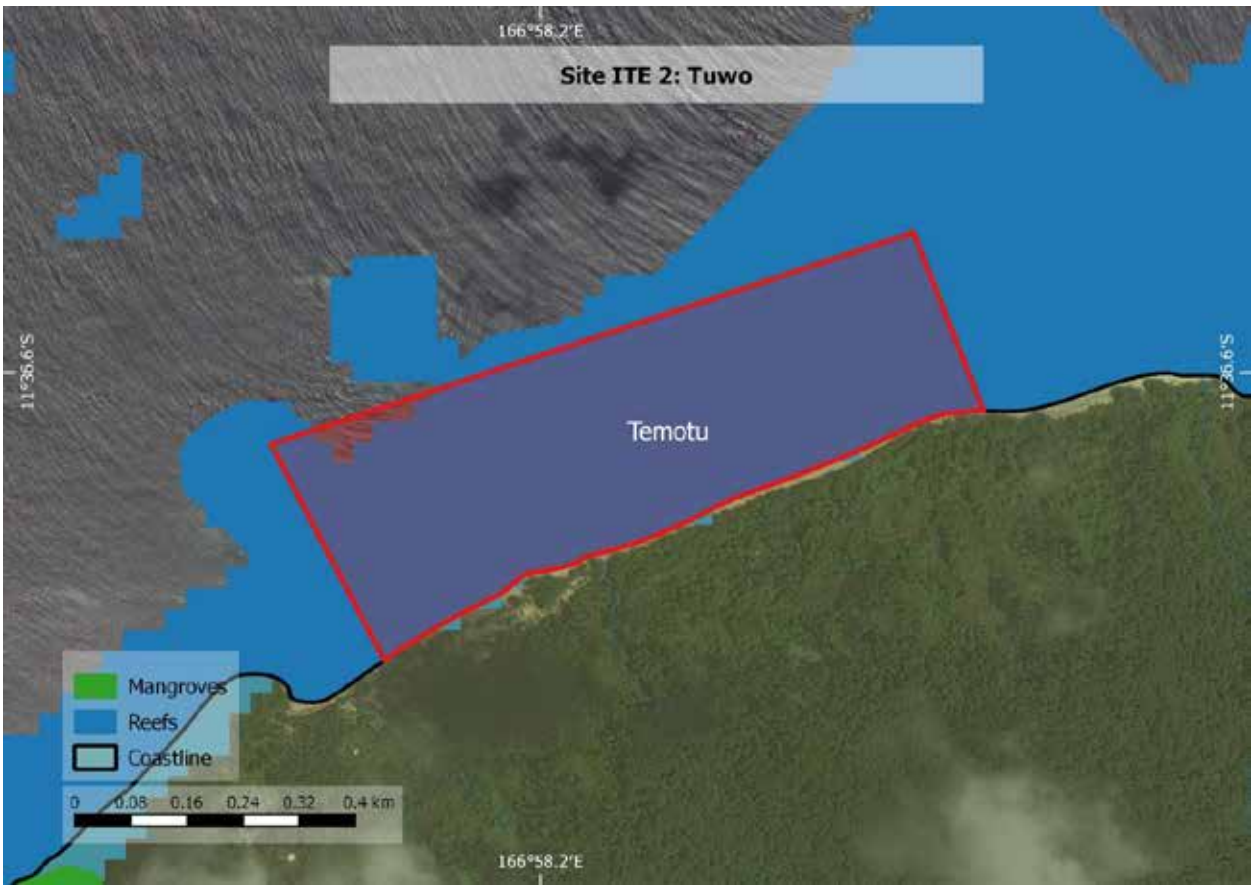

FIGURE 37. SITE ITE 2: Tuwo

TABLE 32. SITE ITE 2: Tuwo. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Temotu Province	Tuwo	ITE2	7

Geographic boundaries

166.9664°E 11.6081°S, 166.9757°E 11.6137°S

Geographic description (score = 3)

Tuwo is a community on Fenualoa, the second largest island in the Reef Islands, measuring 8 km by 600 m. At low tide, Fenualoa is connected to the neighbouring island of Nifiloli to the north. The west side of the island is mainly sandy beaches facing a vast lagoon and the Great Reef. The east side is composed of steep rocky cliffs with the deep Forest Passage separating Fenualoa from the largest island of the group (Lomlom). The island is densely populated with four main villages, all on the western side of the island. The SUMA is the coral reef complex surrounding the island.

Justification (score = 1)

Tuwo is identified as a conservation area (http://www.oceanswatch.org/), and has gained some publicity due to water shortages and climate change impacts (e.g. Connell, 2015). There is very little information about the marine environment around Tuwo, or the Reef Islands in general. A fish biodiversity survey found very high fish diversity (725 species) in 1998 in Temotu Province, but it is unclear whether the Reef Islands were included (McGrouther, 1999). This area is expected to represent the special and/or unique values typical of remote, oceanic coral reefs (see Site OC 1: Roncador Reef) and reefs that have a diverse variety of habitats in close proximity (see Site IWE 6: Njari Island).

Type and number of sources (score = 2)

The sources available for Site OC 1: Roncador Reef and Site IWE 6: Njari Island may also apply here. Additionally, two websites highlight the measures takes against climate change impacts, and one peer-reviewed reference presents the vulnerability of these islands. An older report presents the results of a fish biodiversity survey.

Obligations (score = 1)

The various habitats and species present on coral reefs, and pelagic species that use coral reef habitats, are protected by the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998 and the Fisheries Act 1998. Corals, some fishes, some invertebrates and reef sharks are listed under CITES and on the IUCN Red List.

3.2.4.3 **SITE ITE 3:** NGAWAWA AND NOLA AREA

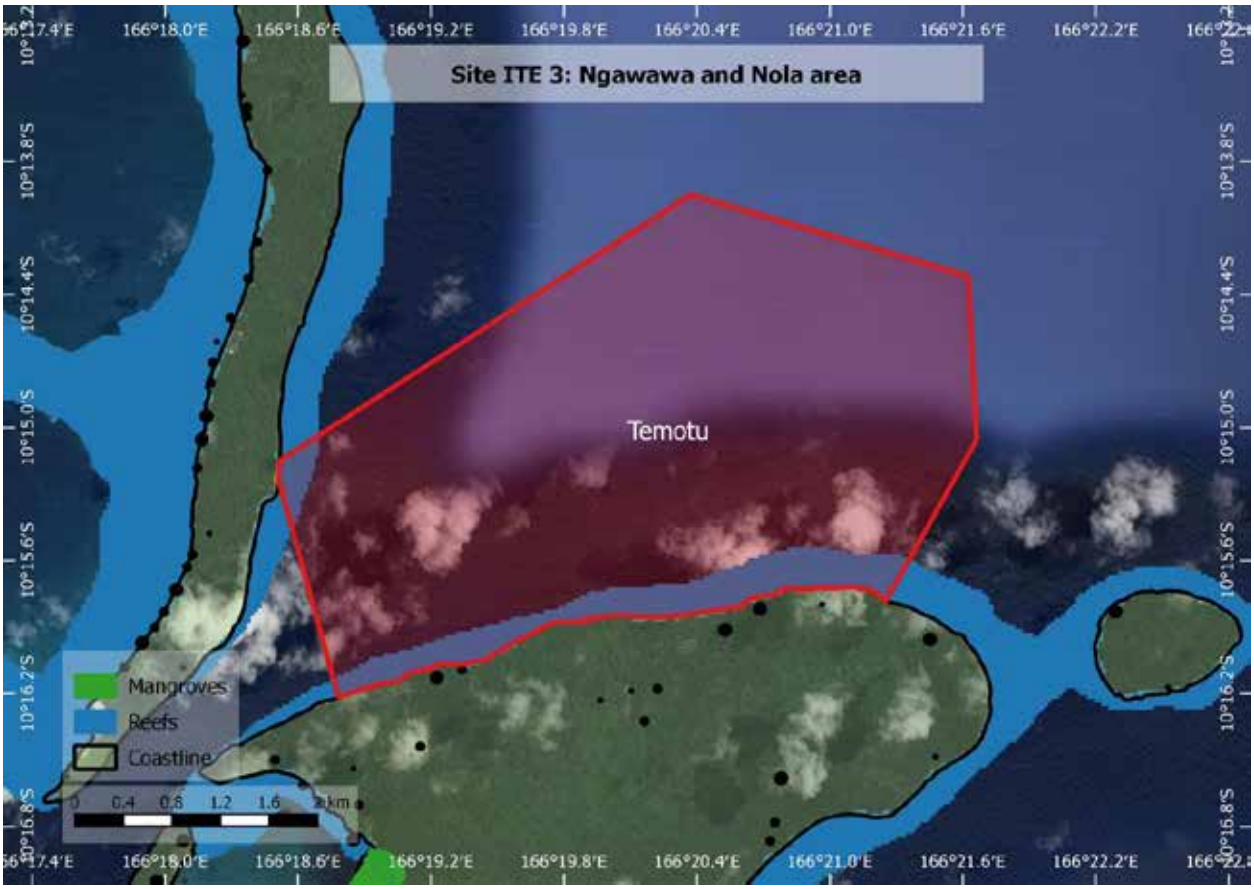

FIGURE 38. SITE ITE 3: Ngawawa and Nola area

TABLE 33. SITE ITE 3: Ngawawa and Nola area. Overall score. (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Temotu Province	Ngawawa and Nola area	ITE3	8.5

Geographic boundaries

166.3610°E 10.2702°S, 166.3084°E 10.2324°S,

Geographic description (score = 3)

Ngawawa and Nola villages are generally referred to as the Green Lagoon Community, home to around 300 people. The community is located on Ngalo Island, the main island of the Reef Islands atoll. The island is uplifted on one side, forming a cliff on the side facing the open sea, and a lagoon on the inside. The SUMA is the coral reef complex surrounding the island; Ngawawa and Nola communities are on the small island to the left of the SUMA

Justification (score = 1.5)

Ngawawa and Nola villages have been identified as a conservation area, and have been flagged as a potential climate change adaptation project area due to repeated disturbances (Ramohia, 2012; Walenenea et al., 2013). The “Green Lagoon Conservation Area” aims to protect the green and hawksbill turtle nesting beaches of Nykolo and Nymembula (Ramohia, 2012). There is very little information about the marine environment around the villages, or the Reef Islands in general, except for a list of natural disasters that have repeatedly impacted the reefs. A fish biodiversity survey found

very high fish diversity (725 species) in 1998 in Temotu Province, but it is unclear whether the Reef Islands were included (McGrouther, 1999). This area is expected to represent the special and/or unique values typical of remote, oceanic coral reefs (see Site OC 1: Roncador Reef) and reefs that have a diverse variety of habitats in close proximity (see Site IWE 6: Njari Island).

Type and number of sources (score = 2)

The sources available for Site OC 1: Roncador Reef and Site IWE 6: Njari Island may also apply here. Additionally, two reports highlight the measures to be taken against climate change impacts. An older report presents the results of a fish biodiversity survey.

Obligations (score = 2)

The various habitats and a number of species present on coral reefs, and some pelagic species that use coral reef habitats, are protected by the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998 and the Fisheries Act 1998. Corals, some fishes, some invertebrates and reef sharks are listed under CITES and on the IUCN Red List Green turtles are listed as Endangered and hawksbill turtles as Critically Endangered.

3.2.5 Inshore sites – Makira and Ulawa Province

All the inshore SUMAs within Makira and Ulawa Province are depicted in the figure below.

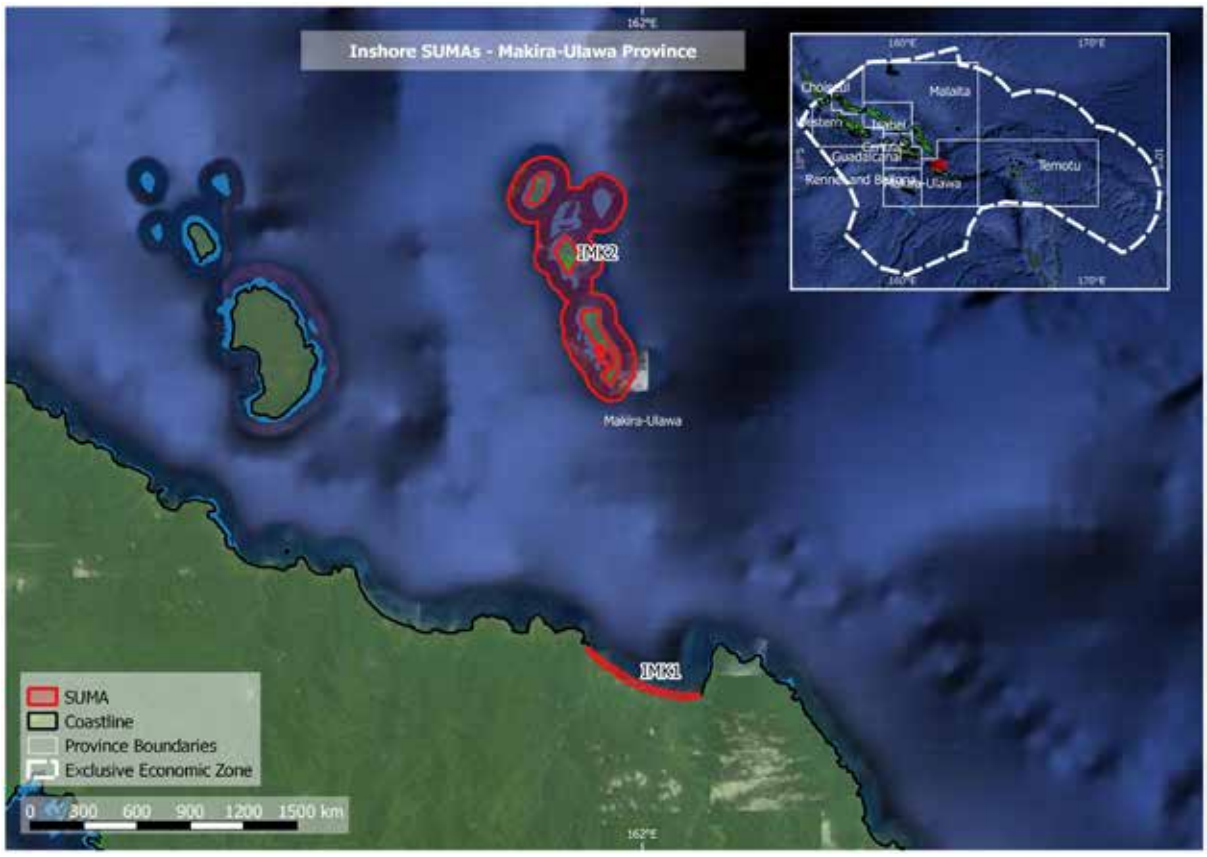

FIGURE 39. Overview of the inshore SUMA sites within Makira and Ulawa Province.

3.2.5.1 SITE IMK 1: WAINONI

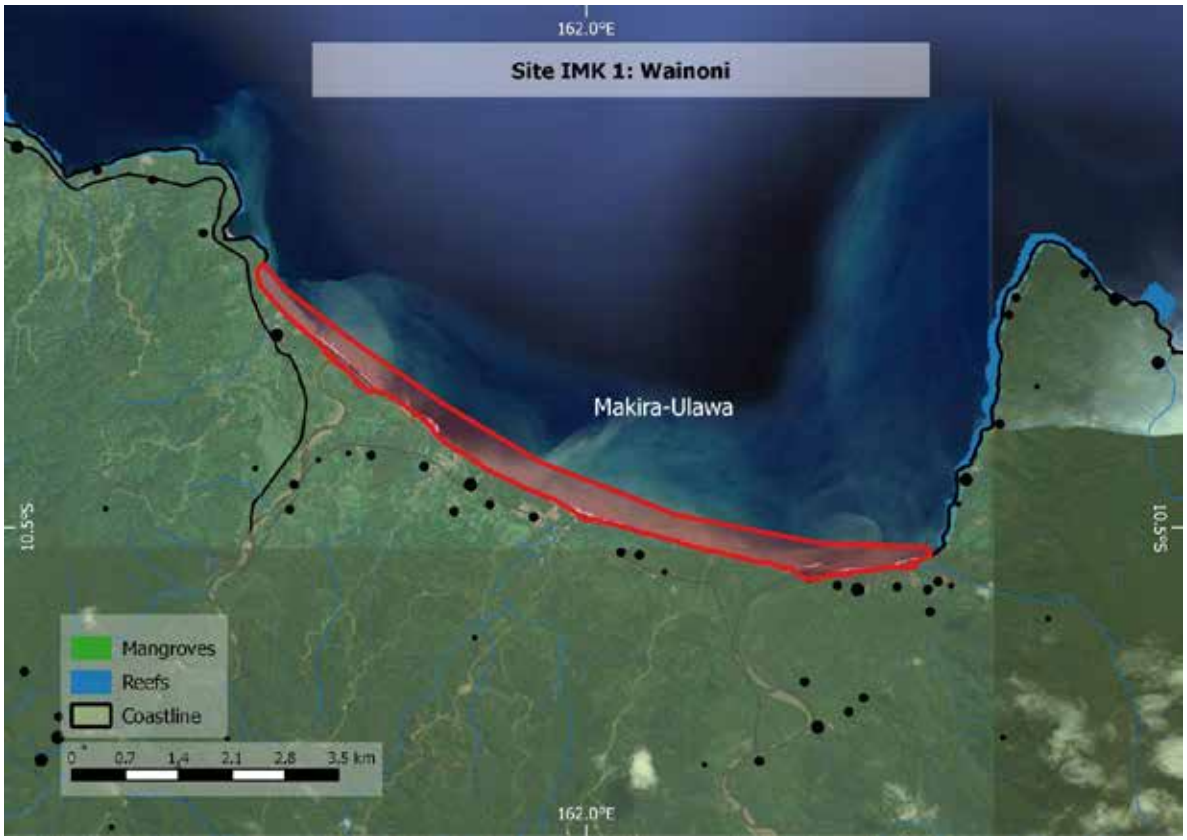

FIGURE 40. SITE IMK 1: Wainoni

TABLE 34. SITE IMK 1: Wainoni. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Makira and Ulawa Province	Wainoni	IMK1	5.5

Geographic boundaries

161.9604°E 10.4682°S, 162.0413°E 10.5062°S

Geographic description (score = 1.5)

Wainoni Bay faces north, on the northeastern side of San Cristobal Island. It is approximately 10 km long, and two creeks drain into the bay. The SUMA includes the entire beach and marine habitats within the bay.

Justification (score = 1.5)

Workshop participants identified this area as an Olive Ridley turtle nesting site. Olive Ridley turtles were first recorded in the Solomon Islands in 1977, and are not considered common here (James, 1977; Pacific Horizons Consultancy Group, 2008; Trevor, 2009), although they are generally common throughout the world's oceans (Mast et al., 2006). No information was available on Wainoni Bay and its associated marine habitats; only one report alluded to an Olive Ridley hatchling found off Makira (San Cristobal) Island (McKeown, 1977).

Type and number of sources (score = 1.5)

Information about Wainoni was only available through workshop experts. We drew on one general report on turtles, three reports about Olive Ridley turtles in the Solomon Islands, and one report that alluded to their presence at the site.

Obligations (score = 1)

Olive Ridley turtles are listed under CITES, the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and on the IUCN Red List as Vulnerable.

3.2.5.2 **SITE IMK 2:** THREE SISTERS ISLANDS

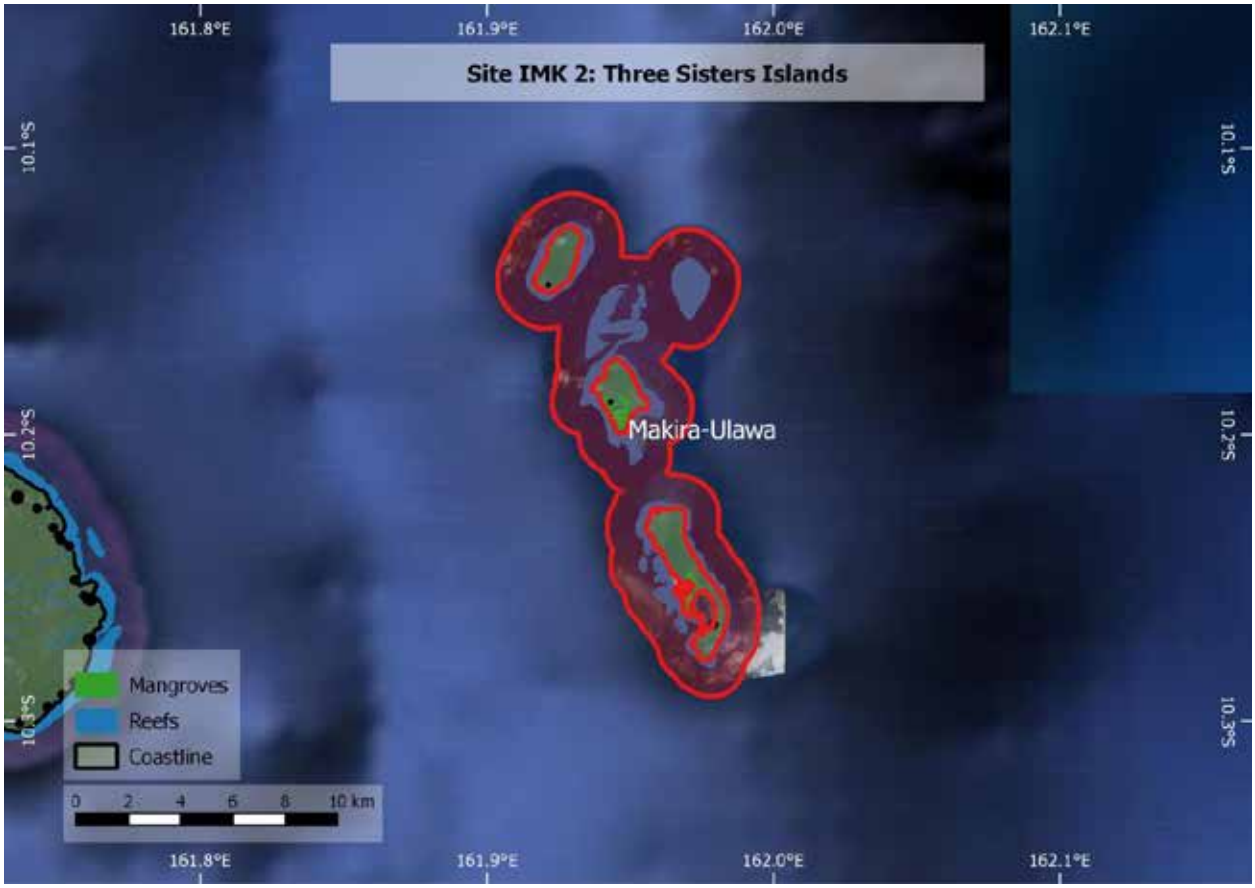

FIGURE 41. SITE IMK 2: Three Sisters Islands

TABLE 35. SITE IMK 2: Three Sisters Islands. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Makira and Ulawa Province	Three Sisters Islands	IMK2	10.5

Geographic boundaries

161.9949°E 10.2912°S, 161.9037°E 10.1158°S

Geographic description (score = 3)

The Three Sisters (Olu Malau) Islands are located north of Makira (San Cristobal) Island, and form a small chain arranged roughly in a north-south direction. The islands are named, from north to south, Ali'ite Island (2.91 km^2), Malaulalo Island (3.34 km^2) and Malaupaina Island (6.37 km^2). The islands are surrounded by complex fringing reef habitats and separated by deep water, all of which comprise this SUMA.

Justification (score = 2.5)

The Three Sisters Islands' marine environment was chosen for its rich marine habitats and the islands' position along movement pathways for whales that frequent Solomon Islands waters. The Three Sisters Islands were considered by the 2004 Marine Assessment to provide a prime example of a biodiverse offshore island marine system with minimal terrestrial and human influence. Some of the best underwater visibility conditions and highest biodiversity were encountered off Malaupaina Island, which also has an extensive shallow lagoon that is almost entirely land-locked (Green et al., 2006a). Reef fish communities were among the top three most diverse of all sites surveyed in the Solomon Islands (Allen, 2006), and also had high biomass and abundance of food and aquarium fishes (Green et al., 2006b) and commercially important invertebrates (Ramohia, 2006). For further information about reef communities in the Solomon Islands, see Site OC 1: Roncador Reef and Site IGU 1: Marau Sound.

Shallow reef and lagoonal habitats around the Three Sisters Islands support seagrass communities. On Malaulalo Island there is an extensive meadow consisting of *T. hemprichii*, *C. rotundata* and *H. ovalis* growing on coarse sand/shell, and macroalgae (*Halimeda*, turf, *Lyngbya*) are also abundant (McKenzie et al., 2006). On Malaupaina Island, *T. hemprichii*, *H. ovalis* and *C. rotundata* meadows dominated the bays along the western leeward shores (McKenzie et al., 2006). Inside the lagoon fringed by mangroves (Ramohia and da Wheya, 2000) is a 20–30m seagrass meadow dominated by *E. acoroides*, *H. uninervis*, *C. rotundata* and *H. ovalis* (McKenzie et al., 2006). For further information on seagrass and mangrove habitats, and the value of their proximity to coral reefs, see Site IGU 1: Marau Sound.

The islands have also been known to support one of the three largest populations of estuarine crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*) surviving in the Solomon Islands. For further information about crocodiles in the Solomon Islands, see Site IGU 2: Lauvi Lagoon.

There was no specific information about whales around the islands beyond expert advice. For information about whales in the Solomon Islands, see Site OW 1: Southern New Georgia seamounts.

Type and number of sources (score = 2)

The Marine Assessment provided the main source of information about the Three Sisters Islands marine communities, but no documented information was found about whales. Two reports mentioned the Three Sisters Islands as habitat for crocodiles and mangroves.

Obligations (score = 3)

Coral reefs and seagrass beds, and the species within them, are protected by the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998, Fisheries Act 1998, and mangroves are also protected under the Forest Resources and Timber Act. Crocodiles, corals, some fishes and some invertebrates are listed under CITES and on the IUCN Red List. Several whale species that are known or suspected to occur in the Solomon Seas are IUCN Red Listed as Vulnerable (humpback, sperm, 'Pacific' blue whales) or Endangered (i.e. fin, 'Antarctic' blue whales, sei whales).

3.2.6 Inshore Sites – Choiseul Province

All the inshore SUMAs within Choiseul Province are depicted in the figure below.

FIGURE 42. Overview of the inshore SUMA sites within Choiseul Province.

3.2.6.1 SITE ICH 1: ZINOA

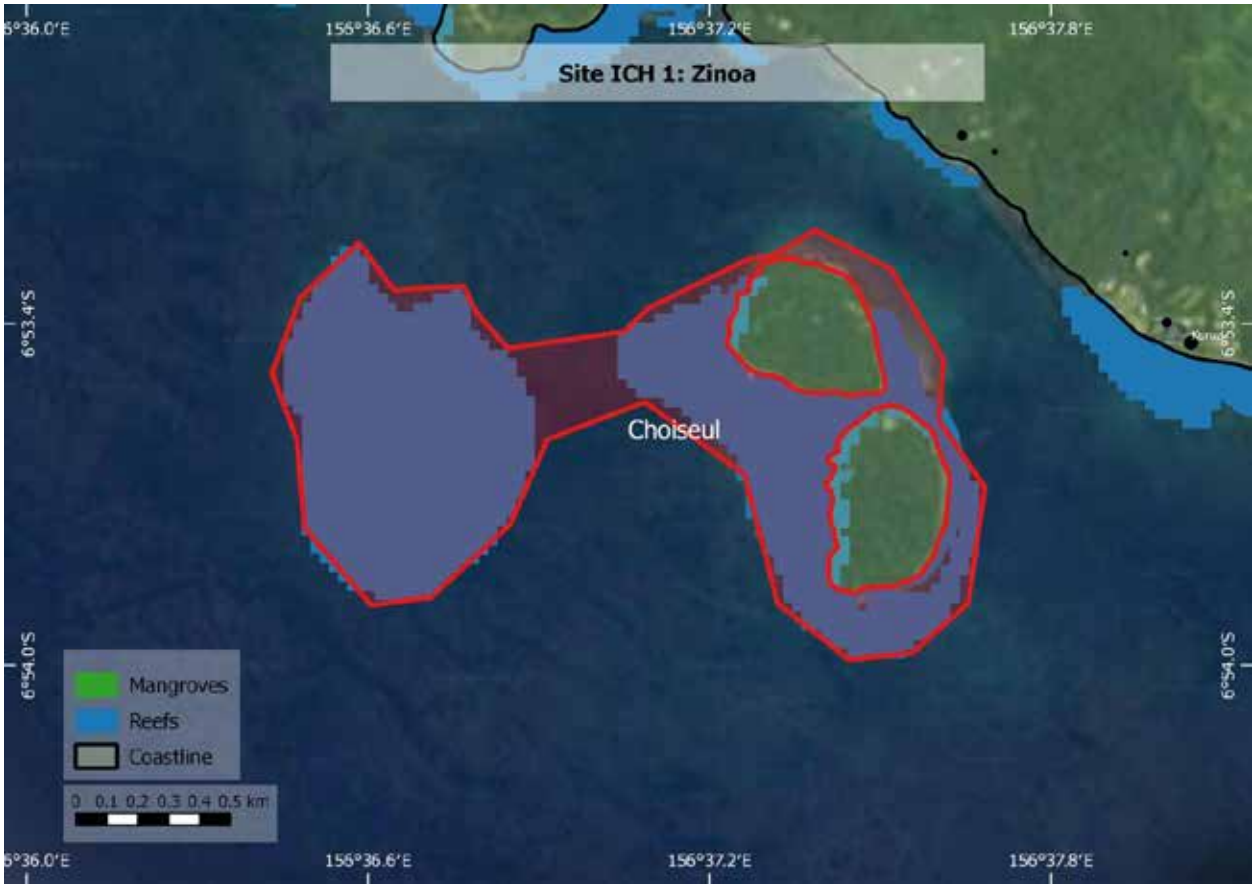

FIGURE 43. SITE ICH 1: Zinoa

TABLE 36. SITE ICH 1: Zinoa. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Choiseul Province	Zinoa	ICH1	7

Geographic boundaries

156.6280°E 6.8998°S, 156.6071°E 6.8872°S

Geographic description (score = 3)

Zinoa Island is located on the south-west side of Choiseul in the Solomon Islands. The SUMA includes the Zinoa Marine Conservation Area, which covers 150 ha and consists of two islands and associated reefs that occur approximately one kilometre offshore from Voza village on the Choiseul mainland.

Justification (score = 2)

Choiseul Province hosts very high marine biodiversity (Green et al., 2006a), which is representative of the Coral Triangle (see Site OC 1: Roncador Reef). The Zinoa Islands are surrounded by marine habitats typical of the turbid inshore reefs of this area of the Solomon Islands (Hamilton et al., 2007). Massive and encrusting coral species dominate the benthos and cover of branching *Acropora* corals is low (Hamilton et al., 2007). Several nocturnal aggregation sites for bumphead parrotfish (*Bolbometopon muricatum*) are known from around Zinoa (Hamilton et al., 2007).

This area regularly receives strong sea conditions as a result of prevailing trade-winds and cyclone seasons, with strong wave conditions that play an important role in structuring the benthic communities of coral reefs situated along the coastline. Zinoa was significantly affected by the April 2007 tsunami, which caused reduced density and biomass of reef food fish (especially snappers (Lutjanidae), surgeonfishes (Acanthuridae) and to some extent emperors (Lethrinidae));

macroinvertebrates (which had increased in response to protection) and hard corals (Hamilton et al., 2007). Other organisms, such as drummers (Kyphosidae), goatfishes (Mullidae), rabbitfishes (Siganidae), bumphead parrotfish and soft corals were more resistant to the disturbance (Hamilton et al., 2007).

The reef system at Zinoa is regularly subjected to changes in turbidity, wave action and possibly salinity, making it robust and capable of tolerating extreme events, and has a good capacity to recover from damage (Hamilton et al., 2007). Resilient coral reefs are highly valuable, as they can enhance the persistence of organisms that rely on and support the recovery of damaged areas around them (McLean et al., 2016).

Type and number of sources (score = 1)

One report described surveys conducted specifically around Ziona in the wake of a tsunami, providing a clear description of the coral reef ecosystem in the MCA. The 2004 Marine Assessment surveyed sites around the main island of Choiseul, but not around Ziona.

Obligations (score = 1)

Coral reefs and the species that use them are protected by the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998, and the Fisheries Act 1998. No-take protection exists for reefs around Zinoa. Corals, some fishes, some invertebrates and reef sharks are listed under CITES and on the IUCN Red List.

3.2.6.2 SITE ICH 2: ROB ROY PASSAGE

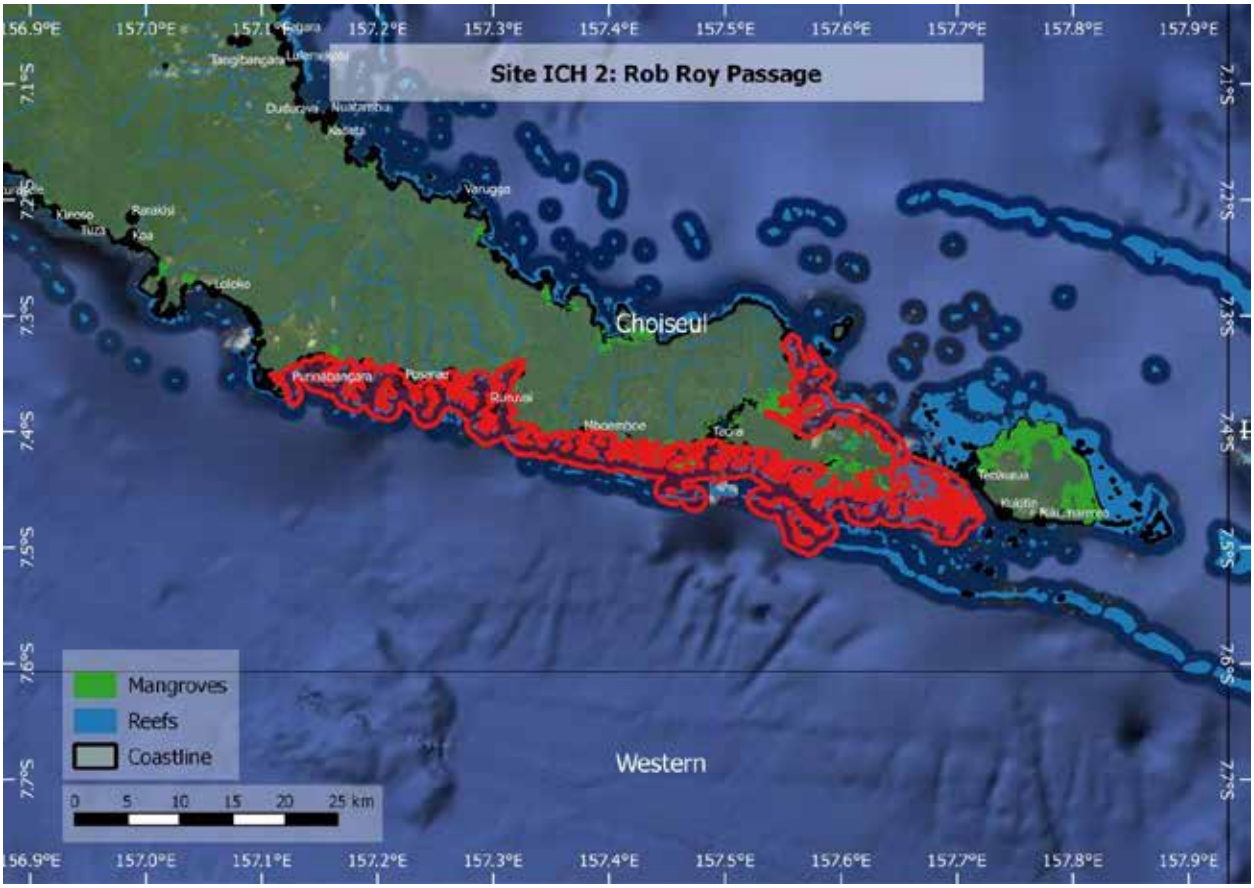

FIGURE 44. SITE ICH 2: Rob Roy Passage

TABLE 37. SITE ICH 2: Rob Roy Passage (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Choiseul Province	Rob Roy Passage	ICH2	9.5

Geographic boundaries

157.1078°E 7.31595°S, 157.7233°E 7.5062°S

Geographic description (score = 2)

Rob Roy Island, a low-lying island almost covered with coconut plantations, lies very close to the southeastern end of Choiseul, and is separated from it by a narrow sea passage fringed with mangrove forest. The island itself is almost completely encircled with mangrove forest. There is a particularly extensive mangrove forest near the entrance of Rob Roy Passage into Pisuka Bay. The SUMA is the passage between Rob Roy Island and Choiseul Island.

Justification (score = 2)

Nagosele passage, between Rob Roy Island and Choiseul Island, is rich in seagrasses and mangroves (McKenzie et al., 2006; see also Site IGU1: Marau Sound). These wetlands have developed on the drowned coastline of southeastern Choiseul and Rob Roy Island, with many rivers and sheltered lagoons, large areas of swamp forest and extensive mangrove forests, especially on either side of Rob Roy passage between Choiseul and Rob Roy Island (Pacific Horizons Consultancy Group, 2008). The mangrove forest is dominated by *Rhizophora* spp., but with *Bruguiera* sp. locally common. The seaward side of the mangrove forest is dominated by *Rhizophora apiculata*, and the landward side hosts *R. stylosa*, *Lumnitzera littorea* and *Xylocarpus granatum* (Leary, 1991).

This area hosts a high abundance of crocodiles, which are otherwise rare on Choiseul (Crocodile Working Group, 1990), and dugong are also reported to be present (Leary, 1991). See Site IGU 2: Lauvi Lagoon and Site OE 2: Vanikoro for information about crocodiles and dugongs, respectively. Rob Roy Passage lies within one of the ecoregionally important areas within the highly biodiverse Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion (Wilson et al., 2005).

Type and number of sources (score = 2.5)

Rob Roy Island and channel are mentioned in the 2004 Marine Assessment, in two “State of the Environment” reports, and in the Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion report. The significance of mangroves, crocodiles and dugongs at this site can be inferred through sources for sites mentioned above.

Obligations (score = 3)

The Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management, Protection Act 1998, Fisheries Act 1998 and Forests Act 1999 have provisions for the protection and management of habitats and species specific to wetlands. The crocodile is listed under CITES, and considered Least Concern on the IUCN Red List, with a note that the classification needs updating. Dugongs are protected under both national and international legislation. The Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998, Fisheries Act 1998 and Protected Areas Act 2010 all have provisions for the protection of dugongs, and they are listed under CITES and classified as vulnerable in the IUCN Red List.

3.2.6.3 SITE ICH 3: RABAKELA

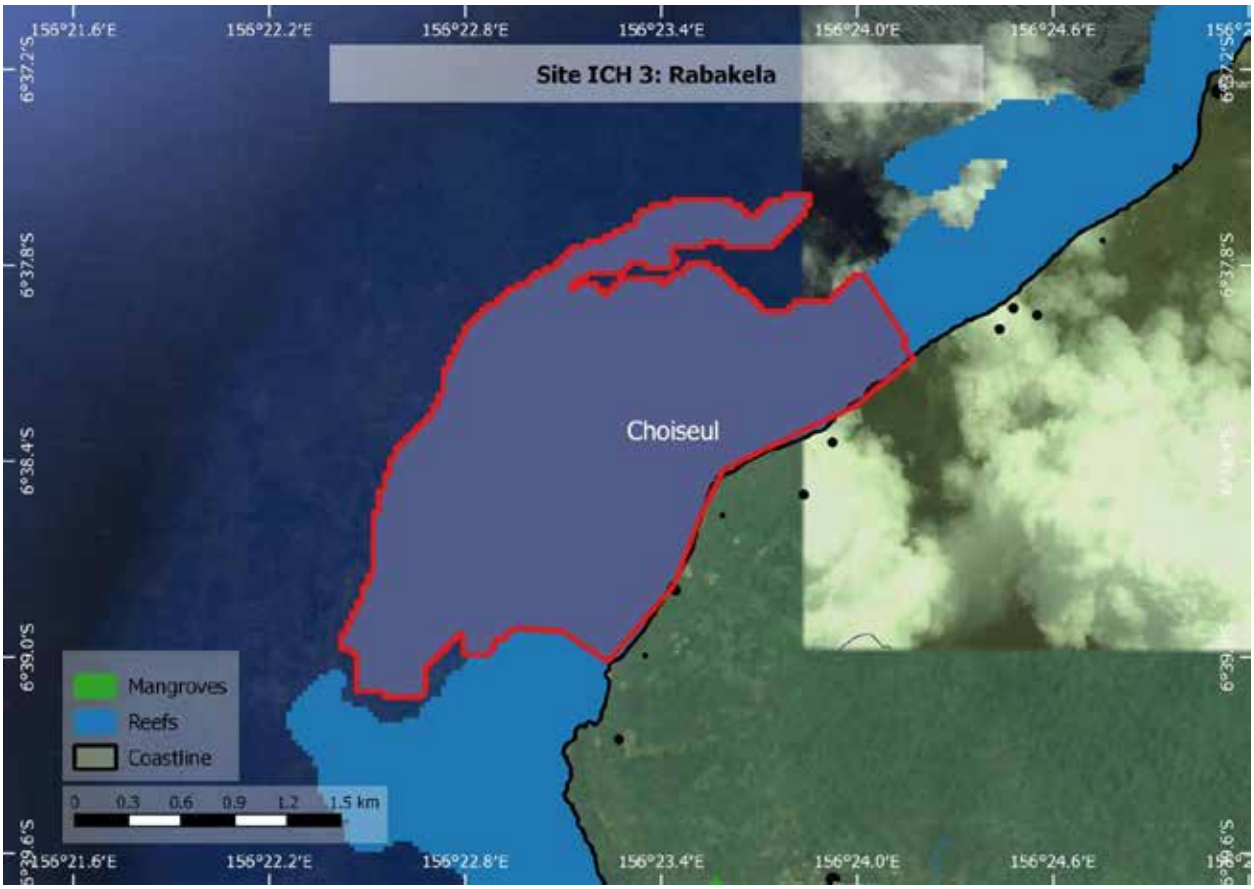

FIGURE 45. SITE ICH 3: Rabakela

TABLE 38. SITE ICH 3: Rabakela. Overall score. (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Choiseul Province	Rabakela	ICH3	7

Geographic boundaries

156.4029°E 6.6520°S, 156.3736°E 6.6263°S

Geographic description (score = 3)

Rabakela is a marine protected area (MPA), measuring 0.22 km^2, at the northern end of Choiseul Island. It includes a stretch of fringing coral reef; the SUMA includes this MPA.

Justification (score = 2)

Rabakela is an existing LMMA at the northern end of Choiseul Island, including a no-take zone as part of a protected area network that extends around the entire island (Lipsett-Moore et al., 2010). It includes a fringing coral reef (see Site OC 1: Roncador Reef and Site IGU 1: Marau Sound for special attributes of coral reefs in general and in the Solomon Islands). During the 2004 Marine Assessment, Choiseul was found to have particularly high fish biodiversity (Allen, 2006) and food fish biomass (Green et al., 2006b), and sites in northeastern Choiseul had high coral cover (Hughes, 2006). This part of Choiseul was the only site north of 8°S where the seagrass species *Cymodocea serrulata* was recorded (McKenzie et al., 2006). No-take protection of reef habitats further south (see Site ICH 1: Zinoa) has resulted in positive effects on populations of exploited fishes and invertebrates (Hamilton et al., 2007).

Type and number of sources (score = 1)

Reefs in the vicinity of Rabakela are mentioned in the 2004 Marine Assessment. The significance of coral reefs at this site can be inferred through sources for sites mentioned above.

Obligations (score = 1)

Coral reefs and numerous species that use them are protected by the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998, and the Fisheries Act 1998. Corals, some fishes, some invertebrates and reef sharks are listed under CITES and on the IUCN Red List.

3.2.6.4 SITE ICH 4: PARAMA ISLAND (PASIPASIBAREGO)

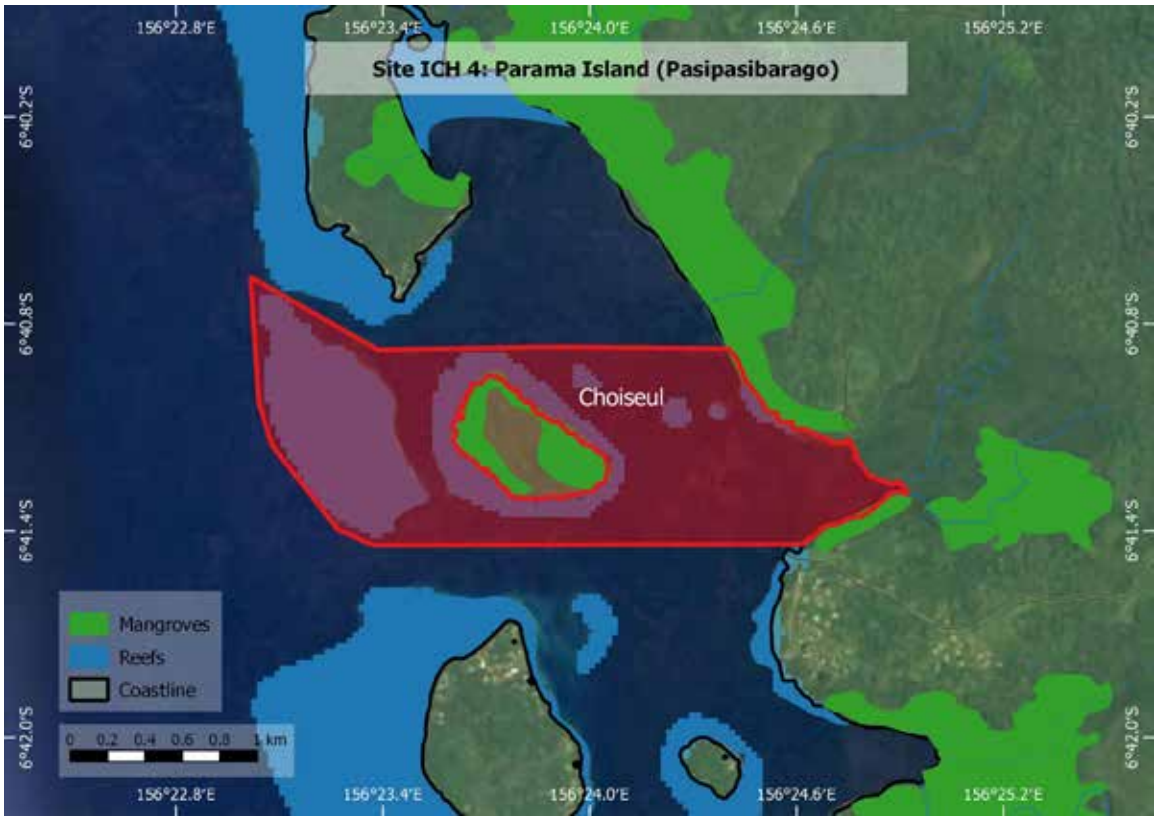

FIGURE 46. SITE ICH 4: Parama Island (Pasipasibarego)

TABLE 39. SITE ICH 4: Parama Island (Pasipasibarego). Overall score. (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Choiseul Province	Parama Island (Pasipasibarego)	ICH5	5.5

Geographic boundaries

156.3835°E 6.6778°S, 156.4153°E 6.6907°S

Geographic description (score = 2.5)

This SUMA is the mouth of an estuary close to the western tip of Choiseul Island, inshore from Parama Island. It includes the marine habitats within the embayment approximately 500 m out from the estuary itself.

Justification (score = 1)

Parama Island and Pasipasibarego are LMMAs off Choiseul Island (Lipsett-Moore et al., 2010). Experts present at the workshop identified the area from west of Parama Island up to the river mouth on the main island to the east as important for saltwater crocodile populations (see Site IGU 2: Lauvi Lagoon).

Type and number of sources (score = 1)

Only expert sources from the workshop confirmed this as an important area for crocodiles. A Ridges to Reefs report named it as a protected area. No further information was found.

Obligations (score = 1)

The saltwater crocodile is listed under CITES, and considered Least Concern on the IUCN Red List, with a note that the classification needs updating.

3.2.6.5 SITE ICH 5: MOLI

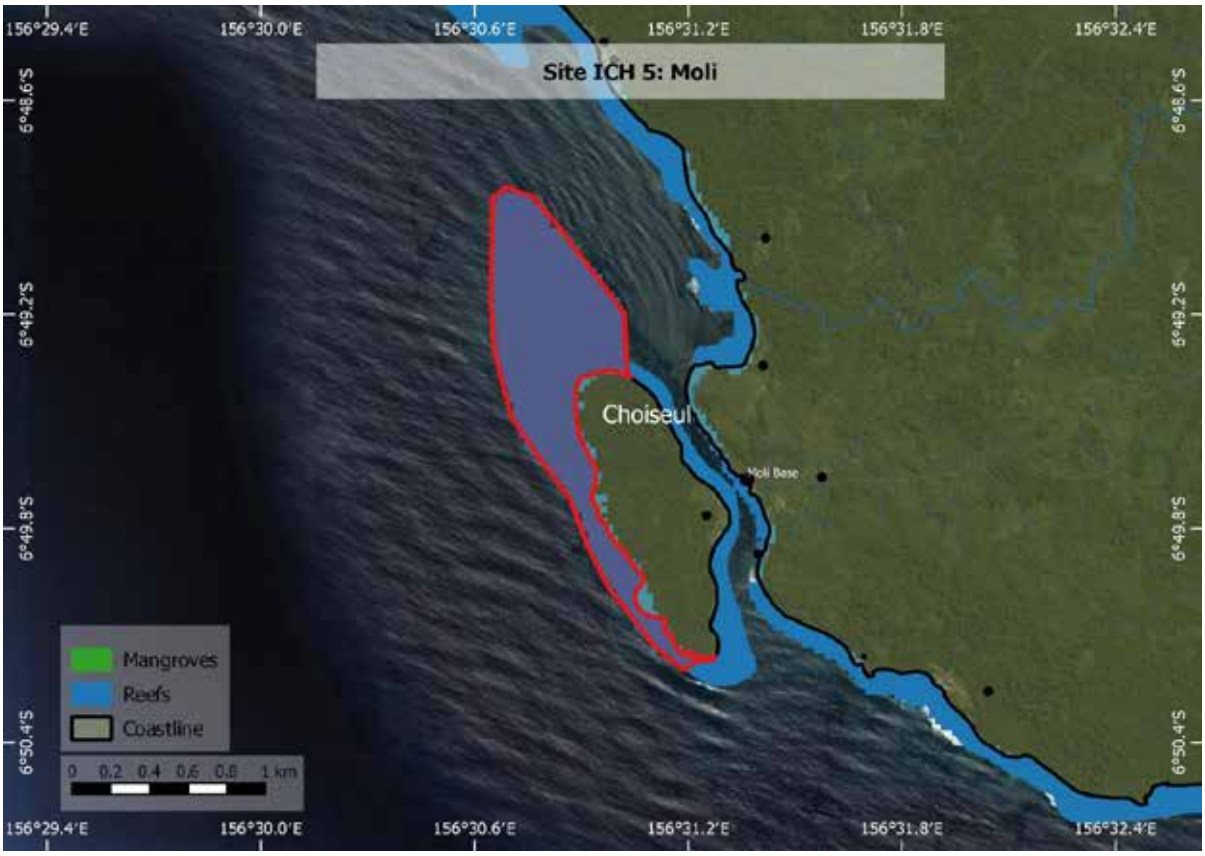

FIGURE 47. SITE ICH 5: Moli

TABLE 40. SITE ICH 5: Moli. Overall score. (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Choiseul Province	Moli	ICH5	6.5

Geographic boundaries

156.51075°E 6.8140°S, 156.5212°E 6.8366°S

Geographic description (score = 2.5)

Moli Island, off the western side of Choiseul Island, has a locally managed marine area (LMMA). The SUMA includes the LMMA, which includes a stretch of fringing coral reef.

Justification (score = 1.5)

Expert sources from the workshop and a Ridges to Reefs report confirmed this as an LMMA (Lipsett-Moore et al., 2010). Fringing reefs in this area are likely to have similar attributes to Site ICH 1: Zinoa.

Type and number of sources (score = 1.5)

Expert sources from the workshop and a Ridges to Reefs report confirmed this as an LMMA. Sources used to describe Site ICH 1: Zinoa are also likely to apply here.

Obligations (score = 1)

Coral reefs and the species that use them are protected by the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998, and the Fisheries Act 1998. Corals, some fishes, some invertebrates and reef sharks are listed under CITES and on the IUCN Red List.

3.2.6.6 SITE ICH 6: CHIVOKO

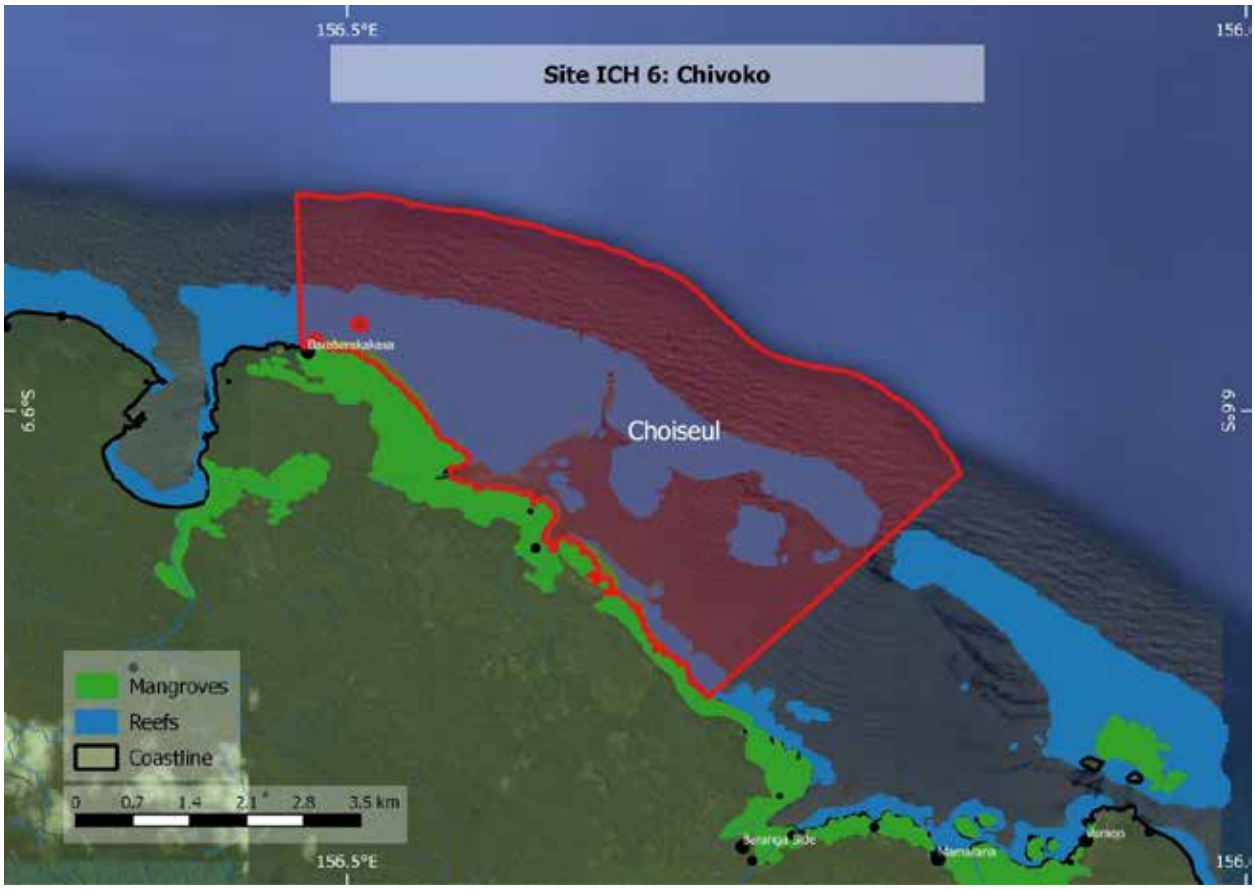

FIGURE 48. SITE ICH 6: Chivoko

TABLE 41. SITE ICH 6: Chivoko (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Choiseul Province	Chivoko	ICH6	7.5

Geographic boundaries

156.4943°E 6.5759°S, 156.5682°E 6.6318°S

Geographic description (score = 3)

Chivoko is a coastal village in northern Choiseul surrounded by dense mangroves and tidal mudflats, with an LMMA that includes a lagoon ringed with mangroves and bordered at the northern end by a stretch of coral reef. The SUMA includes the marine environments within the LMMA.

Justification (score = 1.5)

Chivoko LMMA (Lipsett-Moore et al., 2010) contains a rich and diverse marine area (Nguyen and Kereseka, 2008). Workshop participants identified this site specifically as a spawning aggregation for the surgeonfish *Ctenochaetus striatus* and the groupers *Epinephelus merra* and *E. spilotoceps* (Hamilton, 2003), small, versatile ambush predators that tend to be abundant on tropical reefs (see also Site OC 2: Ontong Java for general information on the importance of spawning aggregations). This species is one of the many reef fishes that aggregate according to the lunar cycle to spawn (Soyano et al., 2003), making them vulnerable to overexploitation but also responsive to conservation within no-take areas (Dell et al., 2015). Chivoko is known by local fishers to be a large aggregation site for a number of grouper species and, even though it is targeted by fishers, it has been stable for many years (Hamilton, 2003).

Type and number of sources (score = 2)

This site was described with the aid of workshop participants, two general peer-reviewed articles about honeycomb groupers, two reports that identify Chivoko as an LMMA and two reports that specifically refers to spawning aggregations at this site.

Obligations (score = 1)

There are provisions for the protection and management of honeycomb groupers under the Fisheries Act 1998. They are listed on the IUCN Red List as Least Concern.

3.2.6.7 SITE ICH 7: MUZO

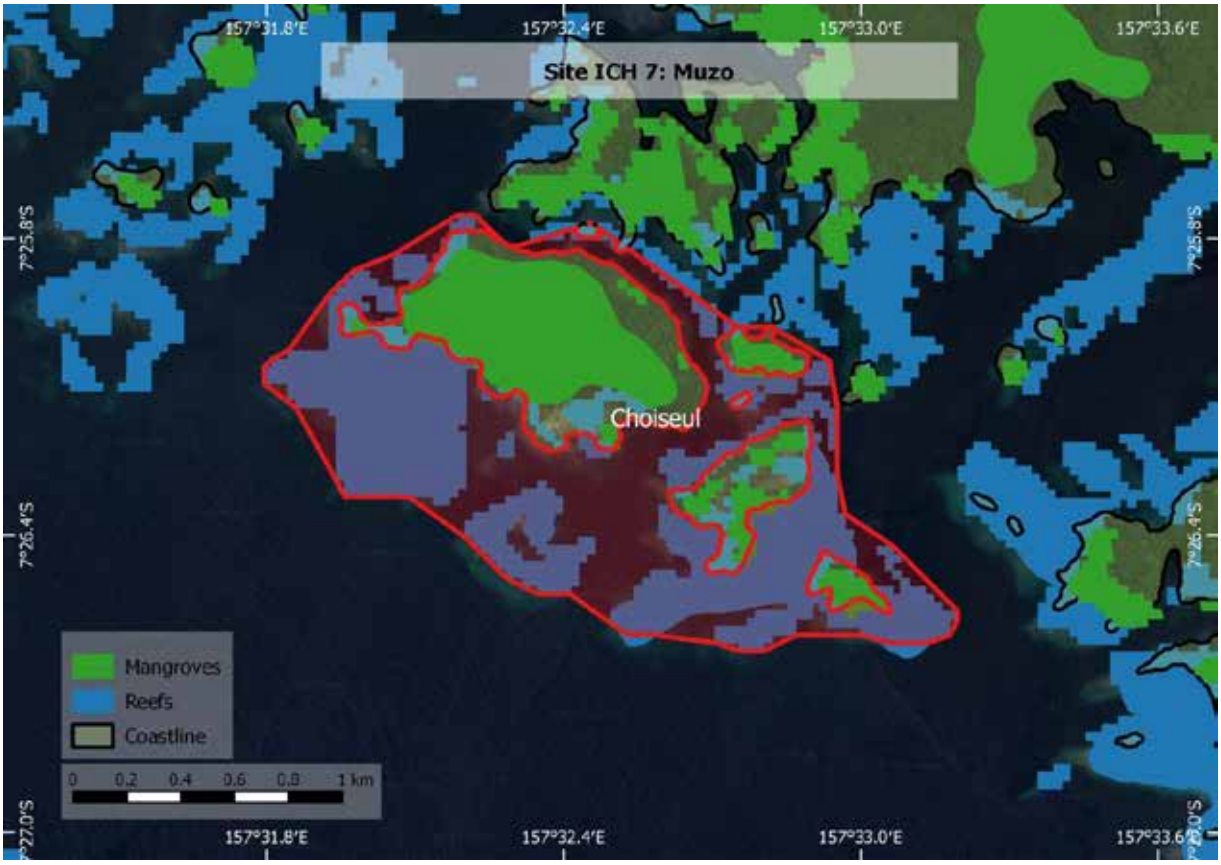

FIGURE 49. SITE ICH 7: Muzo

TABLE 42. SITE ICH 7: Muzo (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Choiseul Province	Muzo	ICH7	7.5

Geographic boundaries

157.5299°E 7.4291°S, 157.5532°E 7.4438°S

Geographic description (score = 3)

Muzo Island is located towards the southern end of Choiseul Island. It is slightly further offshore than most other islands in this area, and fringed by coral reef. It is sheltered from strong wave action by a barrier reef directly to the south. The SUMA comprises the coral reef surrounding the island.

Justification (score = 1)

Workshop participants pinpointed this site for its diverse reef system and as a turtle nesting area. It is already protected as an LMMA (Lipsett-Moore et al., 2010), and is likely to have attributes similar to Site ICH 1: Zinoa. Only one Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report identified Muzo Island as a turtle nesting site, but there was no information of turtle species or numbers (SMM Solomon Ltd., 2012a). General information about nesting turtles in the Solomon Islands is detailed in Site OC 5: Leatherback turtle and Site IGU 1: Marau Sound.

Type and number of sources (score = 1.5)

Two reports identified Muzo as an LMMA and as a turtle nesting site, but no details were given. General information reviewed for Site ICH 1: Zinoa (coral reefs), Site OC 5: Leatherback turtle (leatherback turtles) and Site IGU 1: Marau Sound (other turtle species) may also apply here.

Obligations (score = 2)

Coral reefs and the species that use them are protected by the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998, and the Fisheries Act 1998. Corals, some fishes, some invertebrates, some reef sharks and turtles are listed under CITES and on the IUCN Red List.

3.2.7 Inshore Sites – Isabel Province

All the inshore SUMAs within Isabel Province are depicted in the figure below.

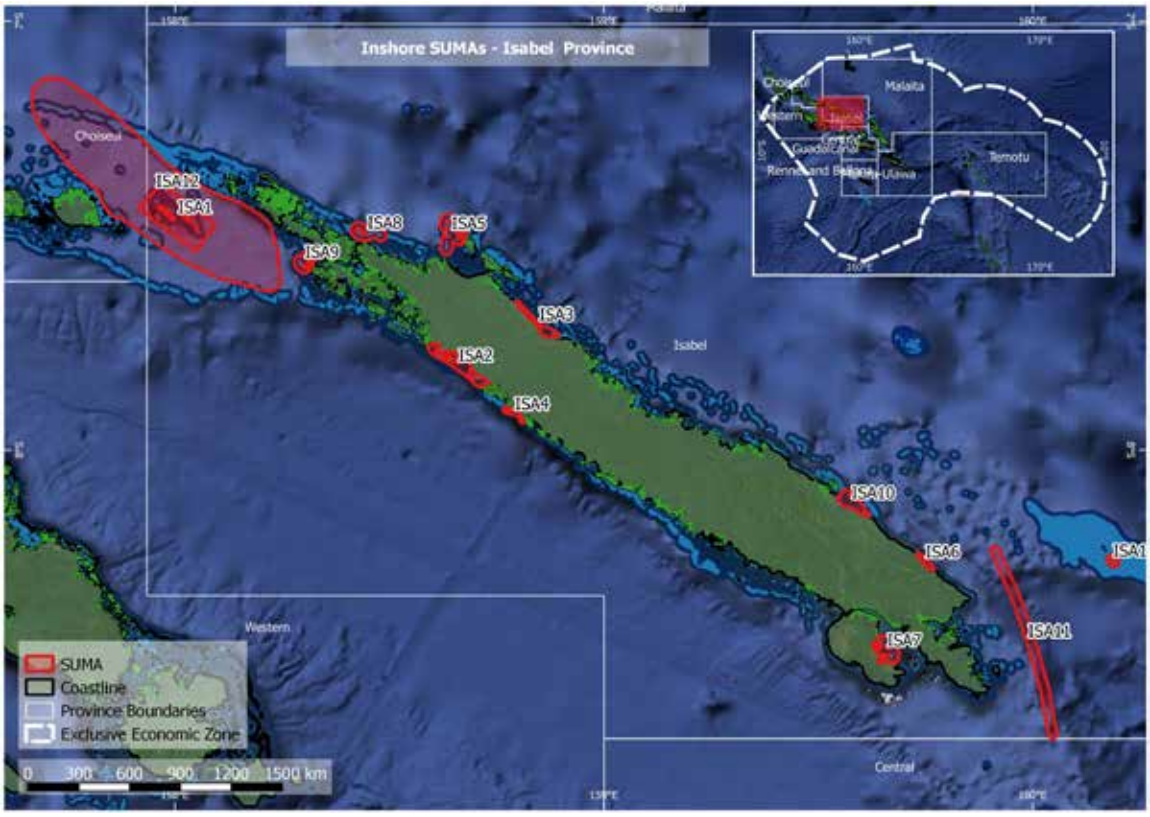

FIGURE 50. Overview of the inshore SUMA sites within Isabel Province.

3.2.7.1 **SITE ISA 1:** ARNAVON MARINE PARK

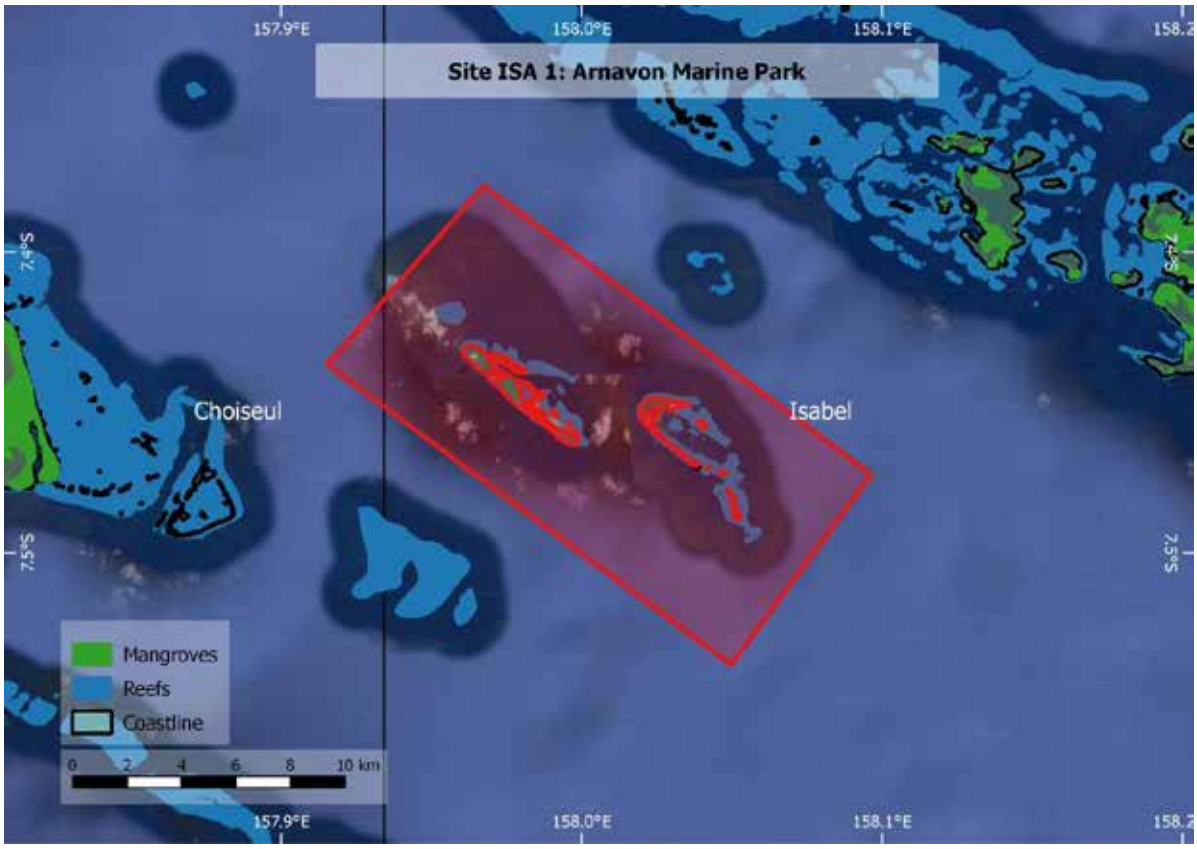

FIGURE 51. SITE ISA 1: Arnavon Marine Park

TABLE 43. SITE ISA 1: Arnavon Marine Park. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Isabel Province	Arnavon Marine Park	ISA1	12

Geographic boundaries

157.9152°E 7.3778°S, 158.0964°E 7.5373°S

Geographic description (score = 3)

The Arnarvon Islands are a group of islands in Isabel Province, near Wagina Island in Choiseul Province. The Arnavon Islands consist of Sikopo, Kerehikapa and Maleivona Islands (major islands) and Tuma and Leko (minor islands). The SUMA is the Arnarvon Marine Park, which encompasses 157 km^2 between Santa Isabel and Choiseul islands in the Manning Strait.

Justification (score = 3)

The Arnavon Islands are the Solomon Island's prime example of a marine protected area and represent one of the Pacific's most important biodiversity hotspots. The Arnavons Community Marine Conservation Area (ACMCA) was established in 1995 with help from The Nature Conservancy and is administered by a group of previously inimical communities with a shared conservation vision (Sulu et al., 2012). The primary goal is the protection of hawksbill turtles in one of the world's most important hawksbill turtle nesting sites (Hurutarau et al., 2009; The Nature Conservancy, 2017).

Since the ACMCA's foundation, the Arnavon Islands marine ecosystem has experienced a remarkable recovery, including a doubling of the number of hawksbill turtle nests (Hamilton et al., 2015) and an increase in other species, such as giant clams and trochus (The Nature Conservancy, 2017). Most of the 20 nesting hawksbill turtle females that have been fitted

with satellite trackers in the last two years at ACMCA travelled almost directly to the relative safety of the Great Barrier Reef in Queensland, Australia (Foale et al., 2017). There is also a link between immature turtles foraging in Solomon Islands waters to nesting beaches in Micronesia (Mortimer, 2002). This confirms the regional, if not global, importance of the turtle rookery, where the hawksbill turtles belong to a unique genetic stock (Mortimer, 2002), but also enhances the protection of the whole population both during nesting in the Solomon Islands and foraging in Australia.

Green turtles also nest in the ACMCA (Hurutarau et al., 2009; McKeown, 1977); in the 1980s, it was estimated that 27–36% of the entire combined green and hawksbill turtle population in the Solomon Islands nested in the ACMCA (Vaughan, 1981).

The ACMCA has also been highly effective for the recovery of populations of exploited invertebrates and fishes which have been explicitly protected. *Trochus* and white teatfish, for instance, increased rapidly after protection was established (Lincoln Smith et al., 2000, 2002; Ramohia, 2006). There is a highly diverse fish community (Allen, 2006) with unusually large populations of schooling herbivores and a high biomass of snappers (e.g. *Macolor niger, Lutjanus gibbus*, *Lutjanus bohar*), breams (e.g. *Monotaxis grandoculis*), groupers (*Plectropomus* and *Variola* spp, both very rare elsewhere), herbivorous surgeonfishes (e.g. *Naso hexacanthus*), parrotfishes (Bruckner, 2014; Green et al., 2006b), and milkfish in the lagoons (Pickering, 2013). Bumphead parrotfish and Maori wrasse were also more common than on other reefs (Kere, 2009). A recent survey recorded the largest stands of foliaceous corals seen in the Solomon Islands at intermediate and deeper depths (15–30 m), and some very large staghorn coral thickets in shallow water and extensive coral outcrops of *Porites lobata* (Bruckner, 2014). Despite the fact that subsistence fishing for other species is still allowed, coral reef benthic communities are unique, diverse and typical of healthy and productive coral reefs in a range of exposure regimes (Hughes, 2006; Kere, 2009). The Arnavon Islands lie within one of the ecoregionally important areas within the highly biodiverse Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion (Wilson et al., 2005).

Type and number of sources (score = 3)

A wealth of information exists for the Arnavon Islands, especially the ACMCA, and all agree on the positive results of conservation. To highlight the special and/or unique marine attributes of the Arnavon Islands, we drew on one website, eleven reports, a strategic action plan for turtles and three peer-reviewed articles, all specifically about the site.

Obligations (score = 3)

Coral reefs and the species that use them are protected by the National Protected Areas Act 2010; the ACMCA is the first protected area to be established under this Act. Other relevant legislation includes the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998, and the Fisheries Act 1998. Corals, some fishes, some invertebrates, some reef sharks and turtles are listed under CITES and on the IUCN Red List. Green turtles are listed as Endangered, and hawksbill turtles are Critically Endangered.

3.2.7.2 **SITE ISA 2:** SASAKOLO INTEGRATED CONSERVATION AREA

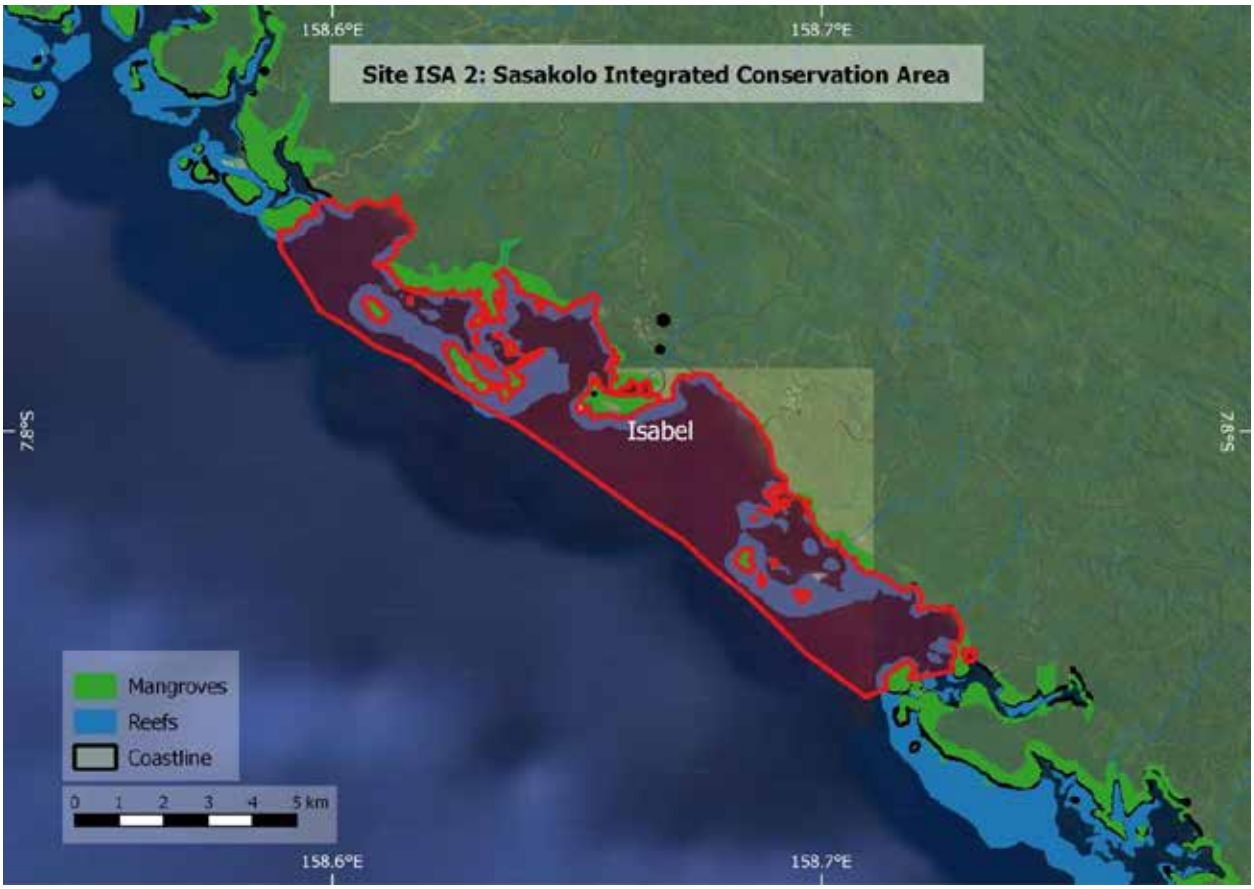

FIGURE 52. SITE ISA 2: Sasakolo Integrated Conservation Area

TABLE 44. SITE ISA 2: Sasakolo Integrated Conservation Area. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Isabel Province	Sasakolo Integrated Conservation Area	ISA2	6.5

Geographic boundaries

158.5892°E 7.7515°S, 158.7314°E 7.8542°S

Geographic description (score = 2)

This SUMA is the Sasakolo Integrated Conservation Area, which comprises Sasakolo beach and adjacent waters located in the southwest of Isabel Island.

Justification (score = 1.5)

Isabel Province has 33 leatherback turtle nesting beaches that together cover over 70 km (Peterson et al., 2012). Among these, Sasakolo is one of the largest leatherback turtle nesting beaches in the Solomon Islands (Hurutarau et al., 2009); it is used as one of the "index beaches" for turtle monitoring activities (Pita et al., 2007). With the help of TNC, this has been turned into a LMMA (Peterson et al., 2012). For further information about leatherback turtles in the Solomon Islands, see Site OC 5: Leatherback turtle. Sasakolo beach lies within one of the ecoregionally important areas within the highly biodiverse Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion (Wilson et al., 2005).

Type and number of sources (score = 2)

A Ridge to Reef report, the Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion report, the strategic action plan for turtles and a turtle monitoring report confirmed Sasakolo beach as a critical nesting beach for leatherback turtles.

Obligations (score = 1)

Leatherback turtles are listed under CITES, and on the IUCN Red List as Vulnerable. The Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998, and the Fisheries Act 1998 have provisions for protecting turtles and protected areas. Sasakolo is protected by the community as a LMMA.

3.2.7.3 SITE ISA 3: LILIKA LEATHERBACK NESTING SITE

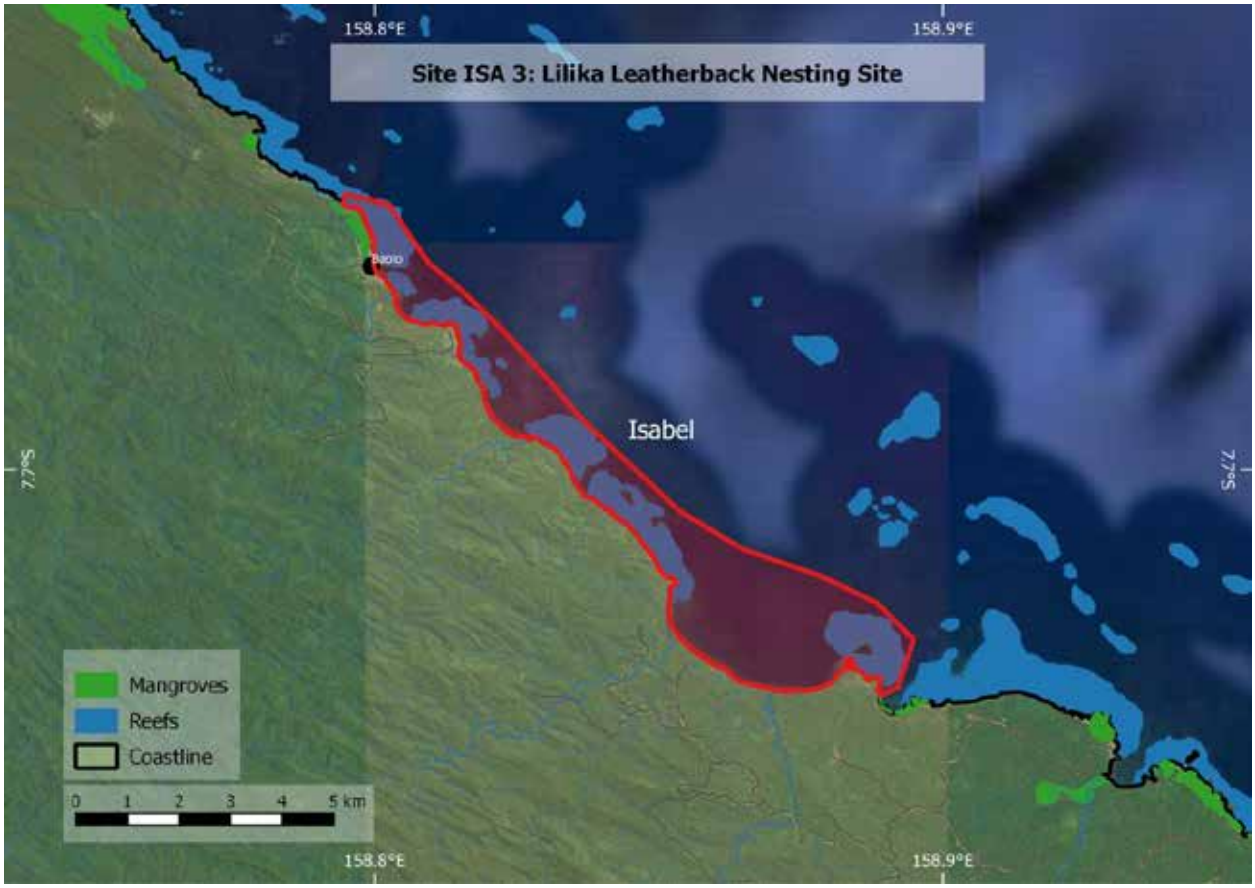

FIGURE 53. SITE ISA 3: Lilika Leatherback Nesting Site

TABLE 45. SITE ISA 3: Lilika Leatherback Nesting Site. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Isabel Province	Lilika Leatherback Nesting Site	ISA3	5.5

Geographic boundaries

158.7943°E 7.6514°S, 158.8948°E 7.7398°S

Geographic description (score = 2)

Lilika is a beach on the northeastern side of Isabel Island. This SUMA includes the beach and adjacent waters.

Justification (score = 1)

Isabel Province has 33 unique turtle nesting beaches that together cover over 70 km (Peterson et al., 2012). Lilika, one of the most important of these beaches, is a protected area with an estimated 150 nests, but no monitoring is thought to occur there (Mast et al., 2006). For further information about leatherback turtles in the Solomon Islands, see Site OC 5: Leatherback turtle.

Type and number of sources (score = 1.5)

A “State of the World’s Turtles” report names Lilika beach as a critical nesting beach for leatherback turtles.

Obligations (score = 1)

Leatherback turtles are listed under CITES, and on the IUCN Red List as Vulnerable. The Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998, and the Fisheries Act 1998 have provisions for protecting turtles and protected areas.

3.2.7.4 SITE ISA 4: LITOGHAHIRA

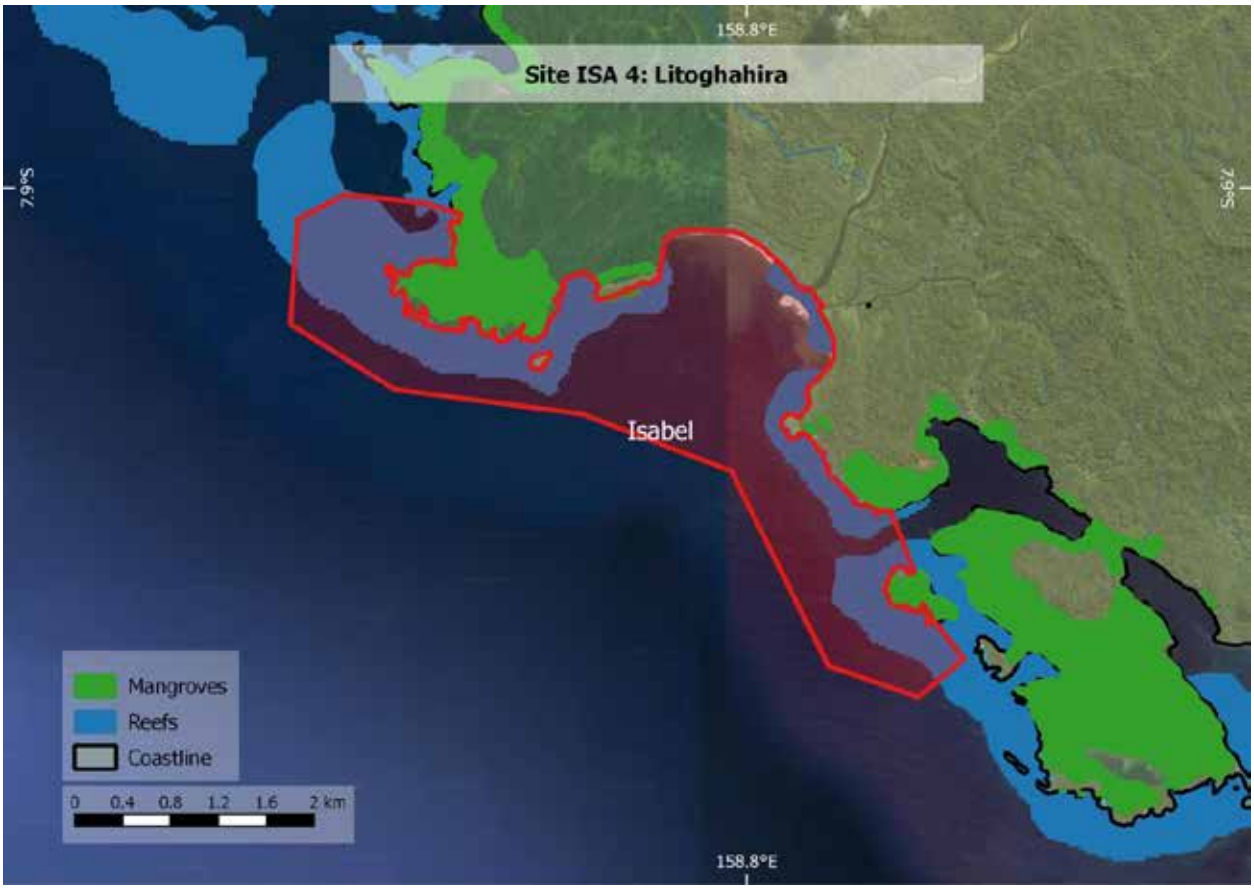

FIGURE 54. SITE ISA 4: Litoghahira

TABLE 46. SITE ISA 4: Litoghahira. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Isabel Province	Litogharhira	ISA4	6

Geographic boundaries

158.7653°E 7.9005°S, 158.8164°E 7.9386°S

Geographic description (score = 2)

Litoghahira is a beach located in the southwest of Isabel Island. This SUMA includes the beach and adjacent waters.

Justification (score = 1.5)

Isabel Province has 33 unique turtle nesting beaches that together cover over 70 km (Peterson et al., 2012). Among them, Litoghahira is one of the largest leatherback turtle nesting beaches in the Solomon Islands (Hurutarau et al., 2009); it is used as one of the “index beaches” for turtle monitoring activities (Pita et al., 2007). With the help of TNC, this has

been turned into a conservation area (Peterson et al., 2012). For further information about leatherback turtles in the Solomon Islands, see Site OC 5: Leatherback turtle. Litogharhira lies within one of the ecoregionally important areas within the highly biodiverse Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion (Wilson et al., 2005).

Type and number of sources (score = 1.5)

A Ridge to Reef report, the Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion report, the strategic action plan for turtles and a turtle monitoring report confirmed Litogharhira beach as a critical nesting beach for leatherback turtles.

Obligations (score = 1)

Leatherback turtles are listed under CITES, and on the IUCN Red List as Vulnerable. The Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998, and the Fisheries Act 1998 have provisions for protecting turtles and protected areas.

3.2.7.5 SITE ISA 5: PAPATURA

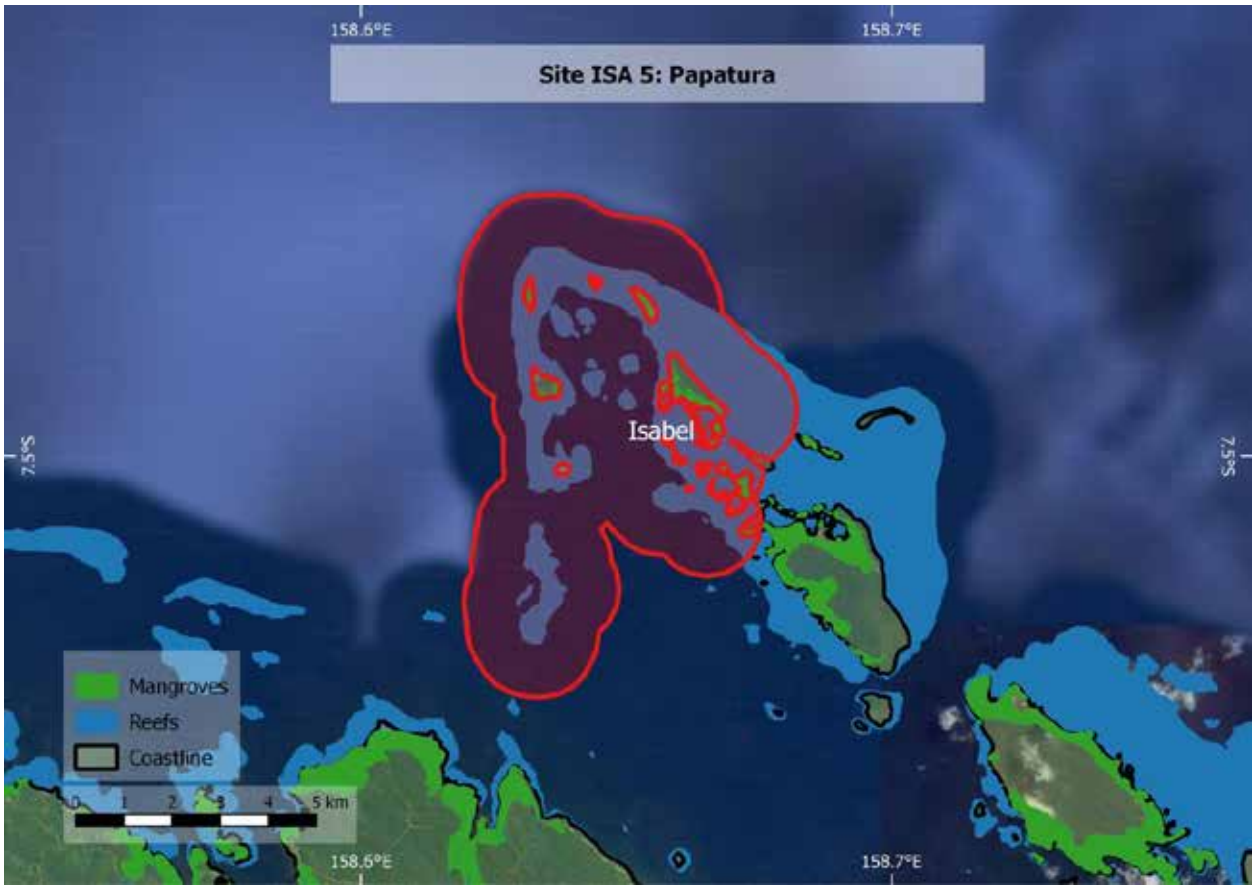

FIGURE 55. SITE ISA 5: Papatura

TABLE 47. SITE ISA 5: Papatura. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Isabel Province	Papatura	ISA5	5

Geographic boundaries

158.6186°E 7.4507°S, 158.6821°E 7.5453°S

Geographic description (score = 2)

Papatura Island lies off the northeastern side of Isabel Island. It is vegetated and surrounded by fringing reefs. This SUMA includes the beach and adjacent waters.

Justification (score = 1)

Workshop participants have identified this site, which is an LMMA, as a fish aggregation site. For more information on the significance of fish aggregation sites, see Site OC 2: Ontong Java. It is uncertain which species frequent this aggregation site, but surveys conducted nearby focused on groupers (Johannes and Kile, 2001).

Type and number of sources (score = 1)

Information for this site was assembled from expert sources at the workshop and one peer-reviewed article on areas in the vicinity of Papatura. There was no information specific to the site itself.

Obligations (score = 1)

There are provisions for the protection and management of groupers under the Fisheries Act 1998, and most grouper species are on the IUCN Red List.

3.2.7.6 SITE ISA 6: HAEVO KHULANO

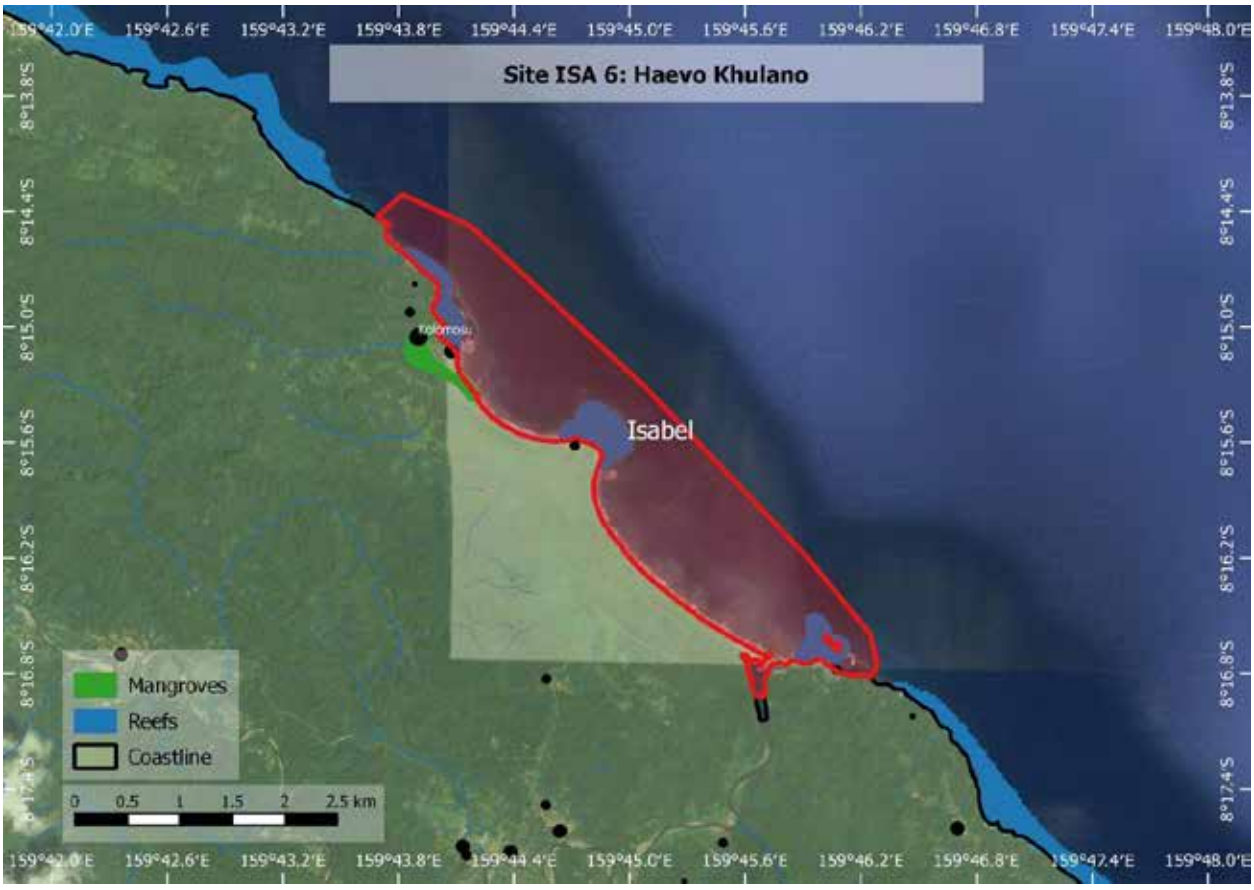

FIGURE 56. SITE ISA 6: Haevo Khulano

TABLE 48. SITE ISA 6: Haevo Khulano. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Isabel Province	Haevo Khulano	ISA6	5

Geographic boundaries

159.7281°E 8.2385°S, 159.7714°E 8.2819°S

Geographic description (score = 2)

Haevo Khulano is a beach on the southeastern side of Isabel Island. This SUMA includes the beach and adjacent waters.

Justification (score = 1)

Isabel Province has 33 unique turtle nesting beaches that together cover over 70 km; Haevo Kuhlano is one of these beaches and is protected as a LMMA designed to protect nesting leatherback turtles (Peterson et al., 2012). For further information about leatherback turtles in the Solomon Islands, see Site OC 5: Leatherback turtle. This conservation area is one of the sites where a satellite-tagged leatherback turtle was tracked on its journey across the Pacific to California and back again, suggesting the regional significance of this nesting site (http://www.cticff.org/news/stories-coral-triangle-day-2014).

Type and number of sources (score = 1)

A report and a website identify this site as a leatherback turtle nesting beach.

Obligations (score = 1)

Leatherback turtles are listed under CITES, and on the IUCN Red List as Vulnerable. The Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998, and the Fisheries Act 1998 have provisions for protecting turtles and protected areas. The nesting site is protected by the community as a LMMA.

3.2.7.7 SITE ISA 7: SAN JORGE LAGOON

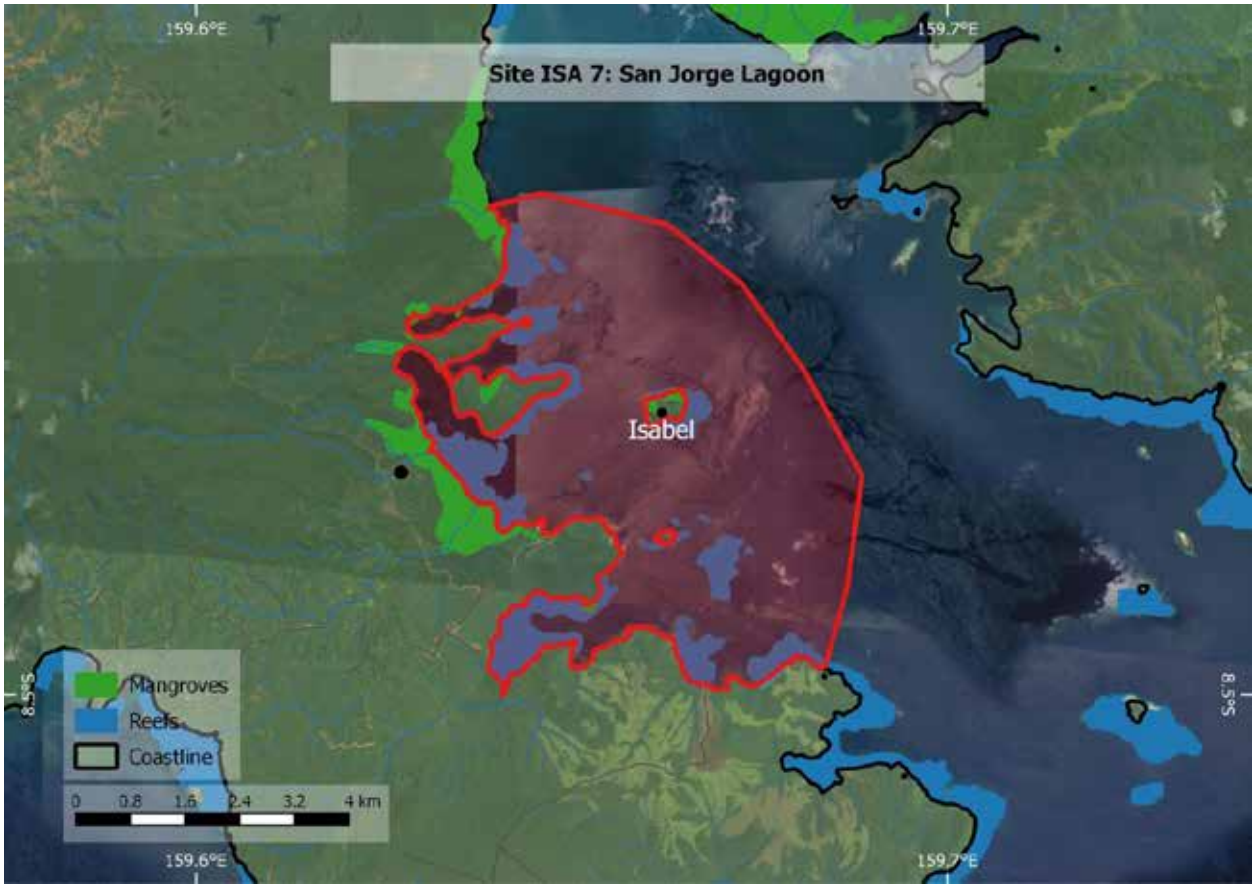

FIGURE 57. SITE ISA 7: San Jorge Lagoon

TABLE 49. SITE ISA 7: San Jorge Lagoon. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Isabel Province	San Jorge Lagoon	ISA7	8.5

Geographic boundaries

159.626°E 8.4332°S, 159.6886°E 8.5001°S

Geographic description (score = 3)

San Jorge Island (184 km^2) lies at the southern end of Santa Isabel Island and borders Thousand Ships Bay. The lagoon occupies the eastern side of San Jorge Island, separated from Santa Isabel Island by Baravale Passage and Ortega Channel. The SUMA includes parts of the marine habitats of San Jorge Lagoon.

Justification (score = 2)

San Jorge Lagoon is separated from Baravale Passage by thick stands of intact *Rhizophora* forest, and turbid inshore reefs form a border with Thousand Ships Bay (SMM Solomon Ltd., 2012b). Seagrasses (mainly *Enhalus acoroides*) have developed on the landward sides of fringing reefs. The wetland, characterised as herbaceous *Casuarina* swamp, allows significant mixing of freshwater with the marine waters, especially in the top few centimetres (Leary, 1991).

These areas are heavily fished for trevally and baitfish. On the seaward edge and reef crest, *Sargassum* spp. is abundant; large stands of *Sargassum* can provide critical recruitment habitat to fishes of commercial and conservation importance (Wilson et al., 2017). The species composition of the seagrass meadows change between inshore and offshore habitats (McKenzie et al., 2006). Estuarine crocodiles are said to occur here (Leary, 1991). For more information about the significance of seagrass beds and mangrove forests, see Site IGU 1: Marau Sound; for more information about crocodiles, see Site IGU 2: Lauvi Lagoon.

Type and number of sources (score = 1.5)

There was a small amount of information in an Environmental Impact Statement that enabled the lagoon to be located, and showed a habitat map. The 2004 Marine Assessment and an older State of the Environment Report described the mangrove and seagrass communities.

Obligations (score = 2)

Mangroves and seagrass beds are protected by the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998, Fisheries Act 1998, and mangroves are also protected under the Forest Resources and Timber Act. The crocodile is listed under CITES, and considered Least Concern on the IUCN Red List, with a note that the classification needs updating.

3.2.7.8 **SITE ISA 8:** HETAHETA ISLAND

FIGURE 58. SITE ISA 8: Hetaheta Island

TABLE 50. SITE ISA 8: Hetaheta Island. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Isabel Province	Hetaheta Island	ISA8	5

Geographic boundaries

158.4931°E 7.5129°S, 158.4092°E 7.4703°S

Geographic description (score = 2)

Hetaheta Island lies off the northeastern end of Isabel Island, at the entrance of Kia Village. The SUMA includes the shallow marine environments surrounding the island.

Justification (score = 1)

Experts at the workshop identified this as a milkfish breeding and harvesting site, suggesting the presence of highly productive marine habitats. For further information about the significance of milkfish, see Site IWE 5: Bait grounds (Nununggara, Rarumana, Shortland).

Type and number of sources (score = 1)

Apart from expert knowledge from the workshop, the general sources used for Site IWE 5: Bait grounds (Nununggara, Rarumana, Shortland) also apply here. There were no additional sources for this site in particular.

Obligations (score = 1)

There are provisions in the Fisheries Act 1998 for the sustainable management of milkfish.

3.2.7.9 **SITE ISA 9:** HILIHARO ISLAND

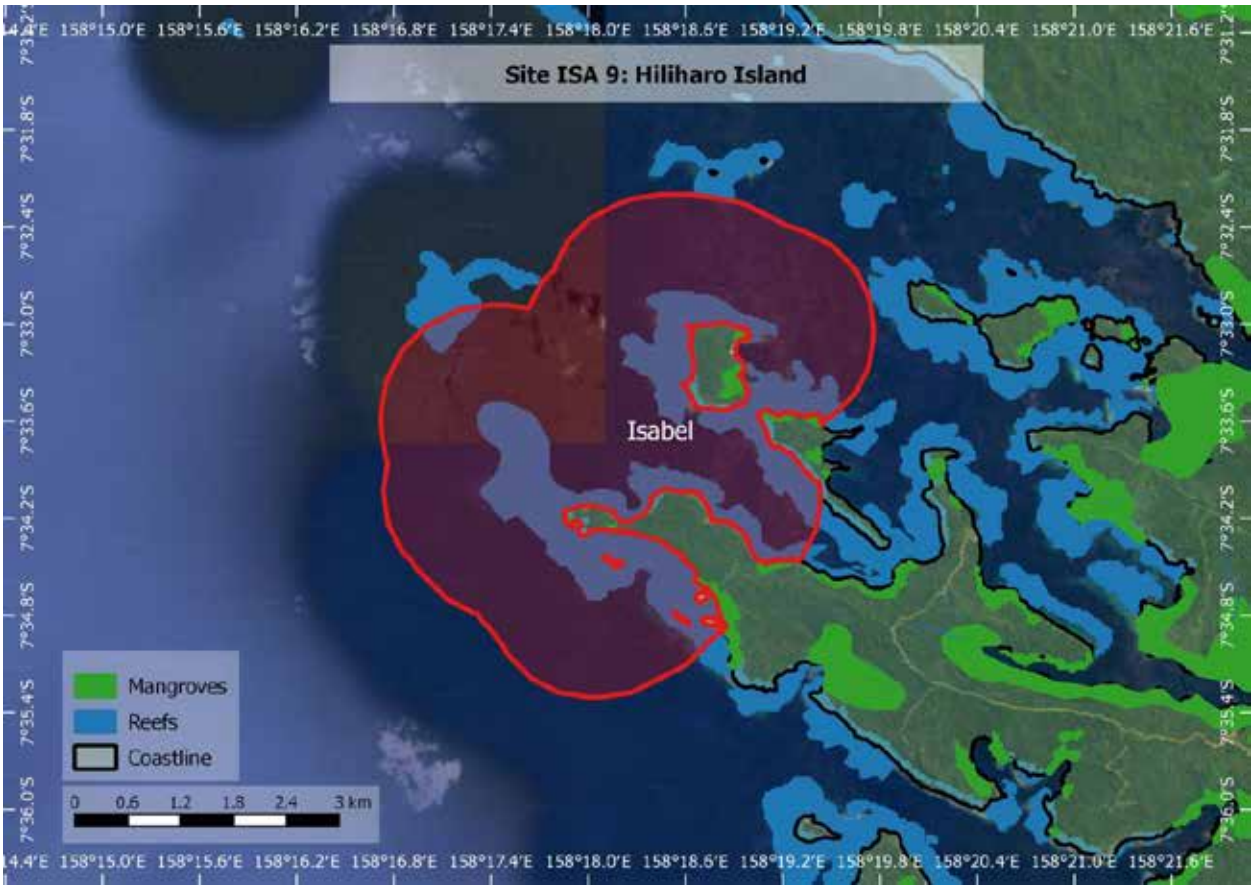

FIGURE 59. SITE ISA 9: Hiliharo Island

TABLE 51. SITE ISA 9: Hiliharo Island. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Isabel Province	Hiliharo Island	ISA9	4

Geographic boundaries

158.2786°E 7.5366°S, 158.3293°E 7.5884°S

Geographic description (score = 1)

Hilihaero Island lies west of Kia (Isabel Island), in the Babahaero area. The SUMA includes the shallow marine environments surrounding the island.

Justification (score = 1)

Experts at the workshop identified this as a milkfish breeding and harvesting site, suggesting the presence of highly productive marine habitats. For further information about the significance of milkfish, see Site IWE 5: Bait grounds (Nununggara, Rarumana, Shortland).

Type and number of sources (score = 1)

Apart from expert knowledge from the workshop, the general sources used for Site IWE 5: Bait grounds (Nununggara, Rarumana, Shortland) also apply here. There were no additional sources for this site in particular.

Obligations (score = 1)

There are provisions in the Fisheries Act 1998 for the sustainable management of milkfish.

3.2.7.10 SITE ISA 10: BUALA LAGOON

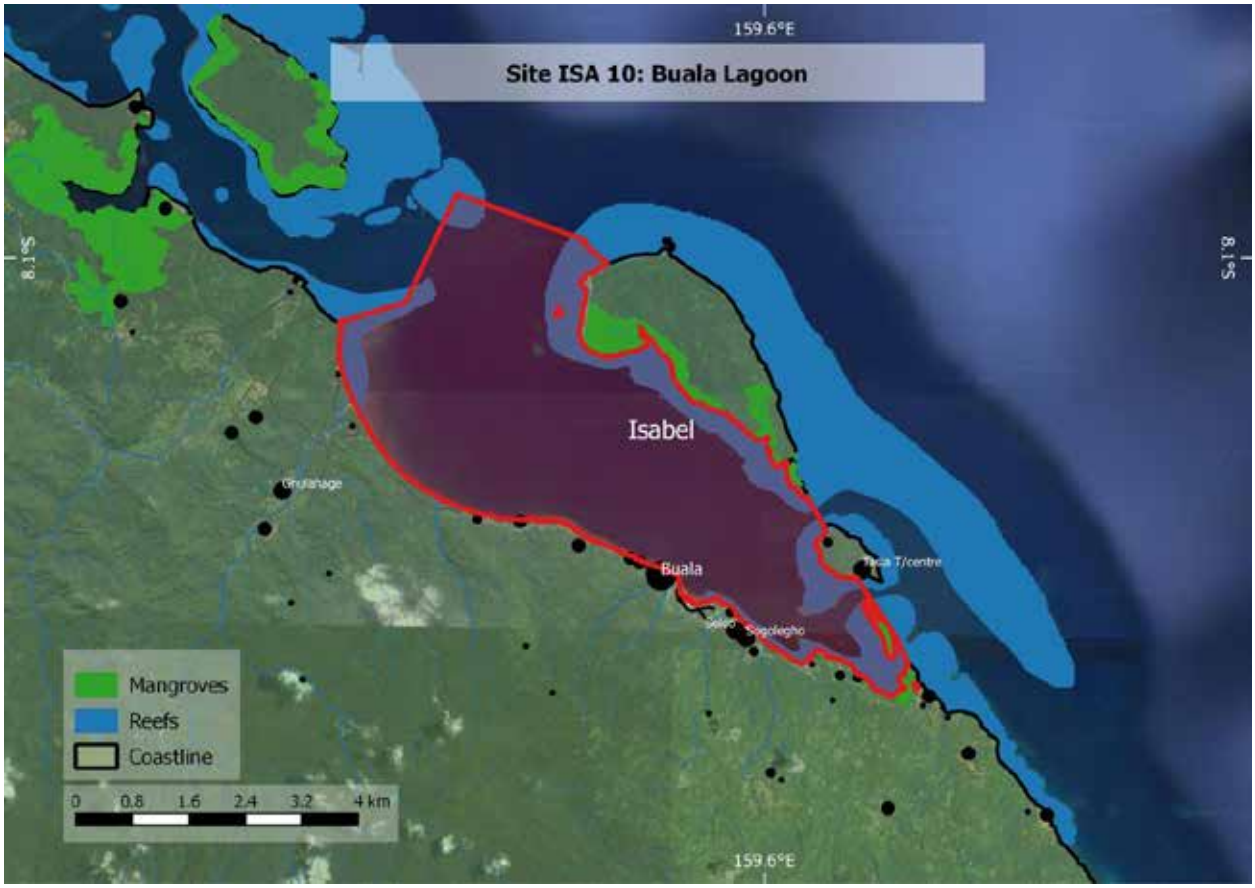

FIGURE 60. SITE ISA 10: Buala Lagoon

TABLE 52. SITE ISA 10: Buala Lagoon. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Isabel Province	Buala Lagoon	ISA10	8

Geographic boundaries

159.5451°E 8.0916°S, 159.6198°E 8.1563°S

Geographic description (score = 1.5)

Buala Lagoon / Buala Bay / Maringe Lagoon lies on the eastern side of Isabel Island. It is bordered on the seaward side by a chain of islands and a barrier reef; the SUMA includes these reefs along with the shallow habitats they encircle.

Justification (score = 2.5)

Buala Lagoon is open to the ocean on its eastern side, bounded only by a chain of islands and a stretch of barrier reef; two of these islands (Fera and Tasia) are conservation areas. Fishers tend to target deep reefs north of Buala, as the lagoon itself is depleted (Peterson et al., 2012). The exposed reefs near Buala have relatively high coral cover (Hughes, 2006) and high abundance of sea cucumbers (Ramohia, 2006).

In the lagoon, seagrass meadows (predominately *Enhalus acoroides* and *Thalassia hemprichii,* with some *Halodule uninervis* and *Halophila ovalis*) cover much of the fringing reef flats. Along the western shores, the fringing reef is narrow, dominated by large beds of *Sargassum*, and drops to deep water (~25 m) within 100 m from the shore. To the north of the lagoon, seagrasses are absent due to strong wave action, unstable soft sediment and high turbidity. On the leeward sides of Fera and Vegane Islands, seagrasses cover the nearshore shallow subtidal areas adjacent to

patches of *Rhizophora stylosa* (McKenzie et al., 2006). The proximity of exposed and sheltered reefs, seagrass beds and mangroves creates a dynamic, interconnected ecosystem which promotes high diversity and productivity (see also Site IGU 1: Marau Sound).

Type and number of sources (score = 1)

The 2004 Marine Assessment included reef, seagrass and mangrove sites at Buala and Maringe Lagoon. A Ridges to Reefs report mentioned the fishery in Buala Lagoon.

Obligations (score = 3)

Buala / Maringe Lagoon is managed as a Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA), but further information about this was unavailable. The various habitats and species present in the area are protected by the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998, Fisheries Act 1998, and mangroves are also protected under the Forest Resources and Timber Act. A number of coral reefs, seagrass and mangrove species likely to be present are listed under CITES and on the IUCN Red List.

3.2.7.11 SITE ISA 11: WHALE MIGRATORY ROUTE

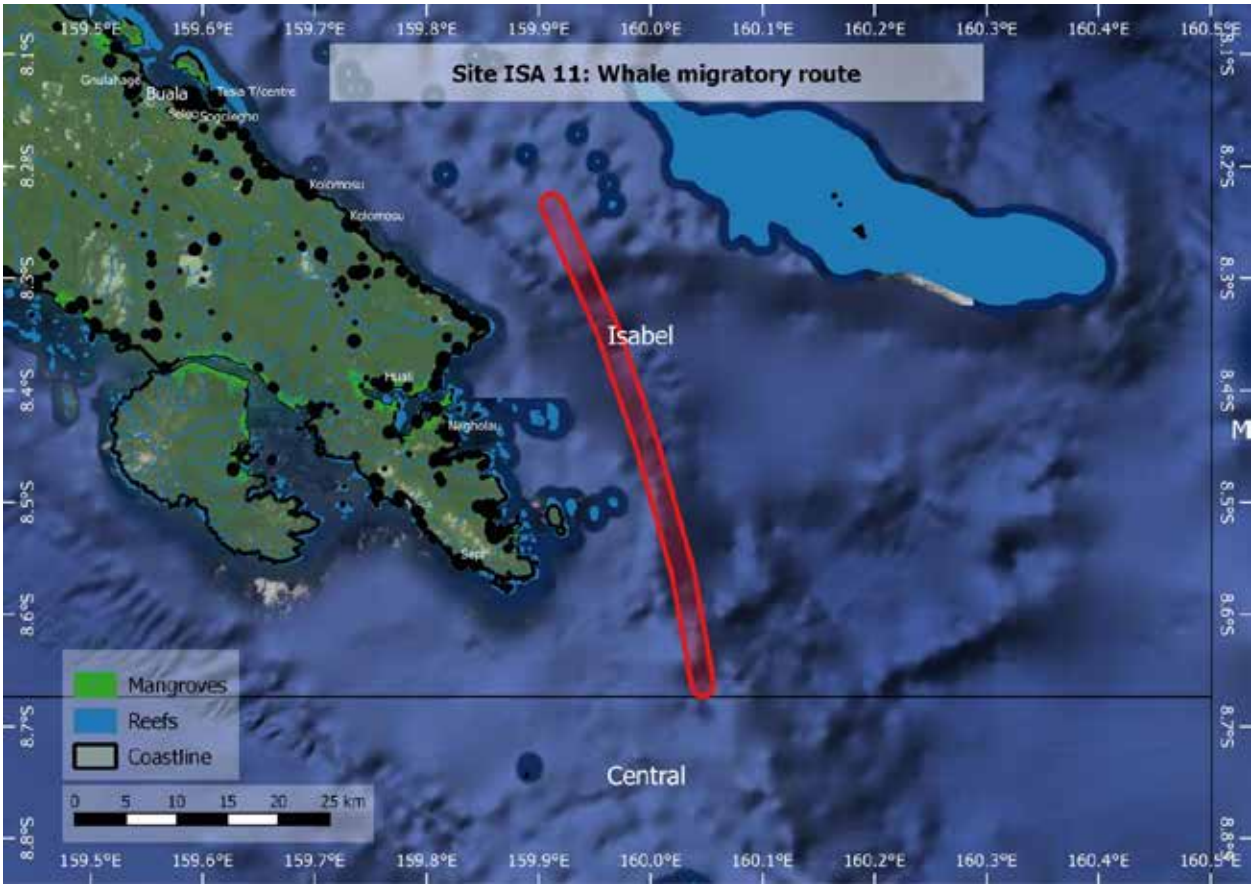

FIGURE 61. SITE ISA 11: Whale migratory route

TABLE 53. SITE ISA 11: Whale migratory route. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Isabel Province	Whale migratory route	ISA11	4

Geographic boundaries

159.90195°E 8.2242°S, 160.0566°E 8.6729°S

Geographic description (score = 1):

The northern part of the Indispensable Strait passes between Isabel Island and the shallow reefs and shoals associated with Ramos Island. The SUMA is a stretch of water approximately 2 km wide along this part of the Indispensable Strait.

Justification (score = 1):

The Indispensable Strait, including the waters of this SUMA, are thought to be used seasonally by large baleen whales, such as blue whales, as they migrate through the Solomon Islands' waters (Kahn, 2006). Frequent whale sightings have been reported from the waters to the west of Malaita Island, in the southern portion of the SUMA (D. Boso, WorldFish Centre, pers. comm.). Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops aduncus*) also frequent these waters, albeit closer to the shores of Isabel and Malaita Islands (Oremus et al., 2013).

Large baleen whales are usually found in open ocean environments such as oceanic islands, oceanic fronts and upwellings, seamounts, guyots, canyons, deep-sea trenches and the water column itself. These diverse habitats occur in close proximity to one another because of the Solomon Islands' narrow continental shelf, abundant oceanic islands and extreme depth gradients, even among the islands of the main island chain. The unique combination of coastal-oceanic habitat diversity and the proximity of deep oceanic waters to shore creates ideal habitats for many cetacean species (Hyrenbach et al., 2000; Kahn, 2001; Malakoff, 2004). General knowledge about cetaceans in Solomon Islands' waters is reviewed in Site OW 1: Southern New Georgia seamounts.

Type and number of sources (score = 1):

Two reports and one personal account offered information about whales and dolphins that may use this SUMA. Three peer-reviewed papers assisted in the justification of the area as favourable habitat for the whales. Sources used for Site OW 1: Southern New Georgia seamounts are also relevant here.

Obligations (score = 1):

Cetaceans are protected by the Environment Act 1998 and the Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998. Several whale species that are known or suspected to occur in the Solomon Seas, including potentially in this SUMA, are listed on the IUCN Red List as Vulnerable or Endangered (Table 11).

In 2009, a Memorandum of Understanding was developed and a collaborative project was initiated between the South Pacific Whale Research Consortium, the Solomon Islands Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources and the Solomon Islands Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology to facilitate management decisions relating to the live capture of dolphins from wild populations anywhere in the Solomon Islands, including from this area.

3.2.7.12 SITE ISA 12: ARNAVON PASSAGE

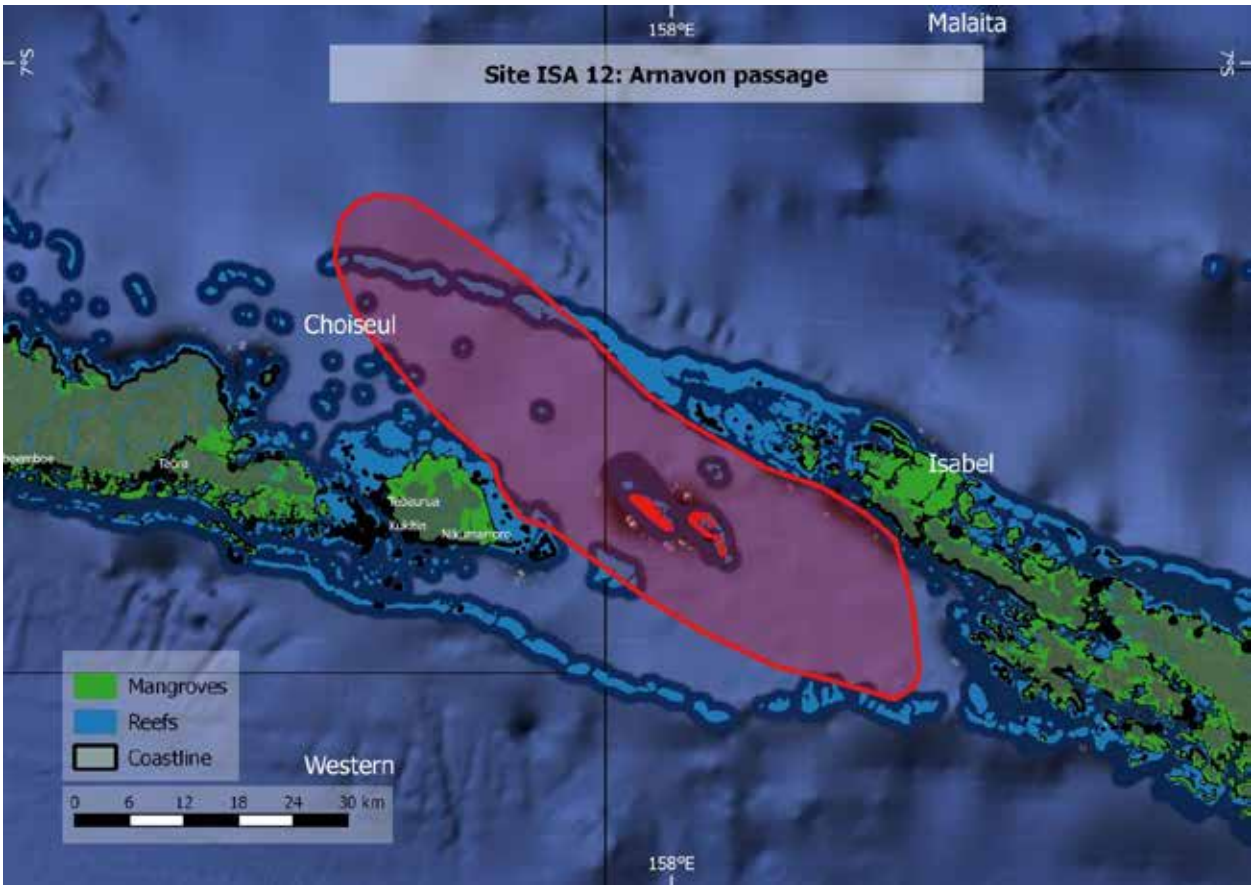

FIGURE 62. SITE ISA 12: Arnavon passage

TABLE 54. SITE ISA 12: Arnavon passage. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Isabel Province	Arnavon Passage	ISA12	9

Geographic boundaries

157.6648°E 7.1314°S, 158.2475°E 7.6325°S

Geographic description (score = 2)

The Arnavon Passage, also known as Manning Strait, is the stretch of water between south- east Choiseul and north-west of Santa Isabel Islands, linking the Pacific Ocean to New Georgia Sound. The Strait has deep channels and strong currents; the SUMA includes the passage and surrounding reefs.

Justification (score = 2.5)

The channel between Choiseul and Santa Isabel Islands is one of the major marine corridors for the movement of marine species in the Solomon Islands, providing connectivity between the Pacific Ocean and the inner islands of the Solomon Islands, and between the Pacific Ocean and the Coral Sea (Kahn, 2006). Such passages are suspected to be multi-species migratory corridors for large pelagic animals (Kahn, 2006). There are large coral reef areas bordering

the passage, indicating that this corridor may also provide connectivity for the larval dispersal of coral reefs species, with these reefs acting as stepping stones for species with low dispersal capability (Peterson et al., 2012). Evidence of the use of the passage comes from a stranded false killer whale (*Pseudorca crassidens*) found in the ACMCA (Kahn, 2006), sightings of Bryde's whales on the Pacific Ocean side of the passage (Shimada and Miyashita, 2001), the tracks of hawksbill turtles migrating between the Solomon Islands and the Great Barrier Reef (Miller et al., 1998) and of leatherback turtles between Santa Isabel Island, the Tasman Sea and west coast USA (Bailey et al., 2012; Benson et al., 2011). Further information about cetaceans in the Solomon Islands is found in Site IGU 3: West Guadalcanal marine area and Site OW 1: Southern New Georgia seamounts. The Arnavon Passage lies within one of the ecoregionally important areas within the highly biodiverse Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion (Wilson et al., 2005).

Type and number of sources (score = 2.5)

The 2004 Marine Assessment identifies the passage as an important migration corridor, and the Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion report identifies it as ecoregionally significant. A Ridge to Reef report mentioned the extensive coral reef areas found along the sides of the passage, and sightings and tracks of turtles and whales were compiled from one report and two peer-reviewed papers.

Obligations (score = 2)

Several whale species that are known or suspected to occur in the Solomon Seas are listed on the IUCN Red List as Vulnerable (humpback, sperm, and 'Pacific' blue whales) or Endangered (i.e. fin, 'Antarctic' blue whales, and sei whales).

In 2009, a Memorandum of Understanding was developed and a collaborative project was initiated between the South Pacific Whale Research Consortium, the Solomon Islands Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources and the Solomon Islands Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology to facilitate management decisions relating to the live capture of dolphins from wild populations in the Solomon Islands.

3.2.7.13 SITE ISA 13: RAMOS ISLAND

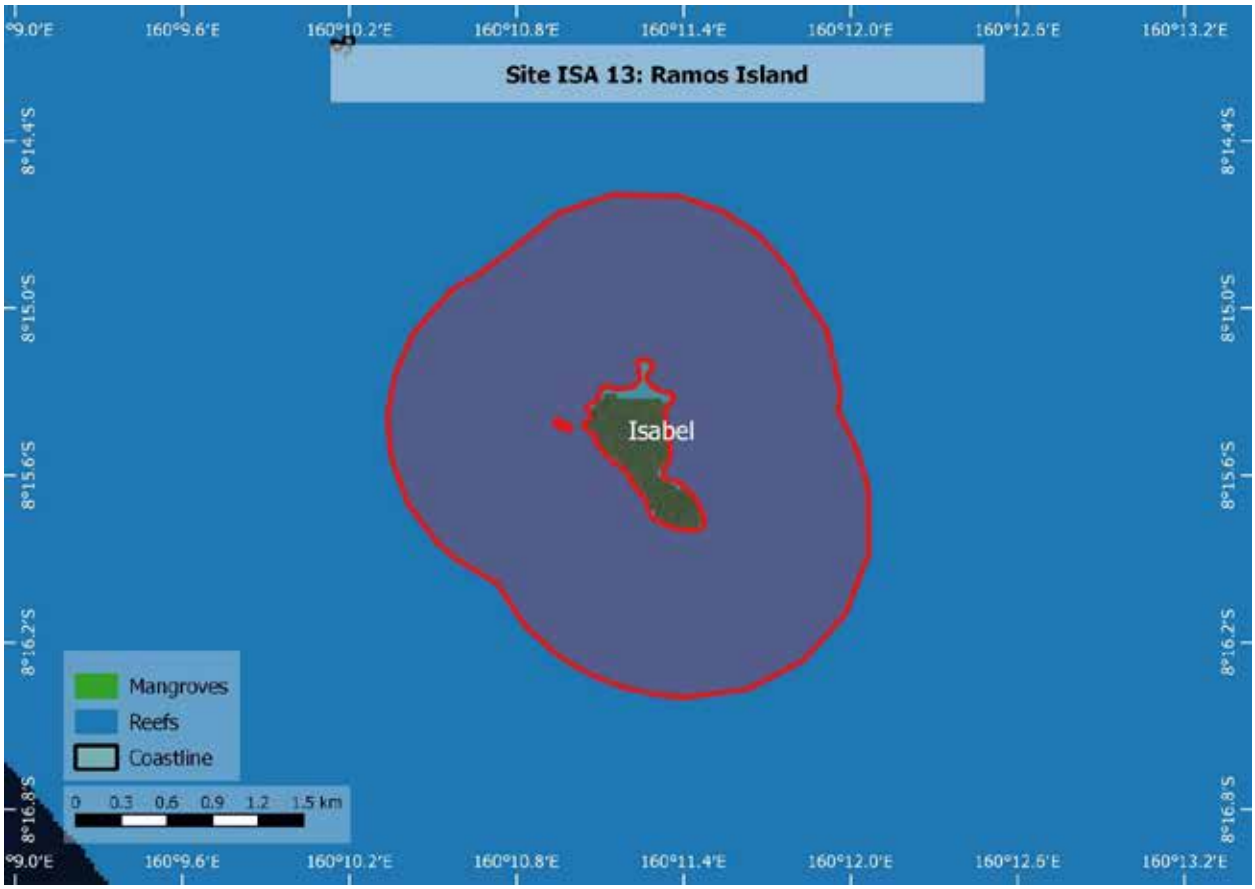

FIGURE 63. SITE ISA 13: Ramos Island

TABLE 55. SITE ISA 13: Ramos Island. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Isabel Province	Ramos Island	ISA13	9.5

Geographic boundaries

160.1722°E 8.2431°S, 160.2011°E 8.2732°S

Geographic description (score = 3)

Ramos Island is a small island located seaward of the passage between Isabel and Malaita Islands. It is isolated from the larger islands by deep water and surrounded by fringing coral reefs.

Justification (score = 1.5)

Ramos Island is an important nesting site for hawksbill and green turtles (Hurutarau et al., 2009; Sulu et al., 2012), with 50–100 nests (Aylesworth, 2009). Virtually no other information exists about the island and surrounds, as it is widely believed that the spirits of the dead rest on the island and access is very restricted. This has helped to conserve marine resources around the island (Sulu et al., 2004). Given its isolated location (over 40 km from the nearest land or reef) and the fact that is falls within deep waters, the marine ecosystem is likely to have attributes of other isolated and protected islands or island groups in the Solomon Islands, but given its small size, it is unlikely to host high biodiversity (see Site OC 1: Roncador Reef, Site OW 1: Southern New Georgia seamounts).

Ramos Island was also selected as an important site for birds; a bird checklist for the island lists 19 species of birds (http://birdsofmelanesia.net/solomons8.html/ramos.pdf), five of which can be considered seabirds (the eastern reef egret, *Egretta sacra*; brahminy kite, *Haliastur indus*

flavirostris; eastern osprey, *Pandion cristatus melvillensis*; beach thick-knee, *Esacus magnirostris* and ruddy turnstone, *Arenaria interpres*). More information about seabirds in the Solomon Islands and their ecological significance is given in Site IGU 1: Marau Sound.

Type and number of sources (score = 2)

One report alludes to the possibility of turtles nesting on Ramos Island, which is confirmed in the strategic action plan for turtles and a Masters thesis. A second report clarifies the reason for the general lack of information about the island. An online checklist was used to highlight the presence of seabirds on Ramos Island.

Obligations (score = 3)

Coral reefs and the species that use them are protected by the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998, and the Fisheries Act 1998. Corals, some fishes, some invertebrates, reef sharks and turtles are listed under CITES and on the IUCN Red List. Hawksbill and green turtles are listed under CITES, and on the IUCN Red List as Critically Endangered and Endangered, respectively. Four of the seabird species known from the island are also listed on the IUCN Red List, as Least Concern (eastern reef egret, brahminy kite and ruddy turnstone) and Near Threatened (beach thick-knee).

3.2.8 Inshore Sites – Central Islands Province

All the inshore SUMAs within Central Islands Province are depicted in the figure below.

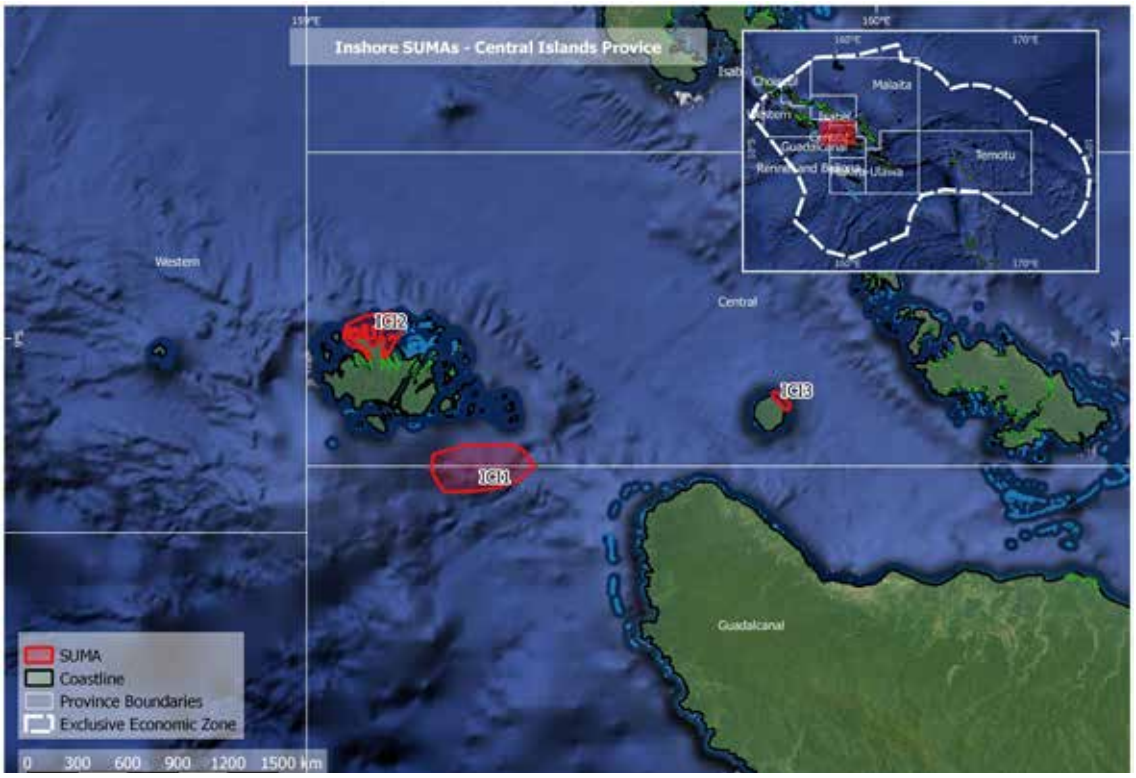

FIGURE 64. Overview of the inshore SUMA sites within Central Islands Province.

3.2.8.1 SITE ICI 1: AREA BETWEEN GUADALCANAL AND RUSSELL ISLANDS

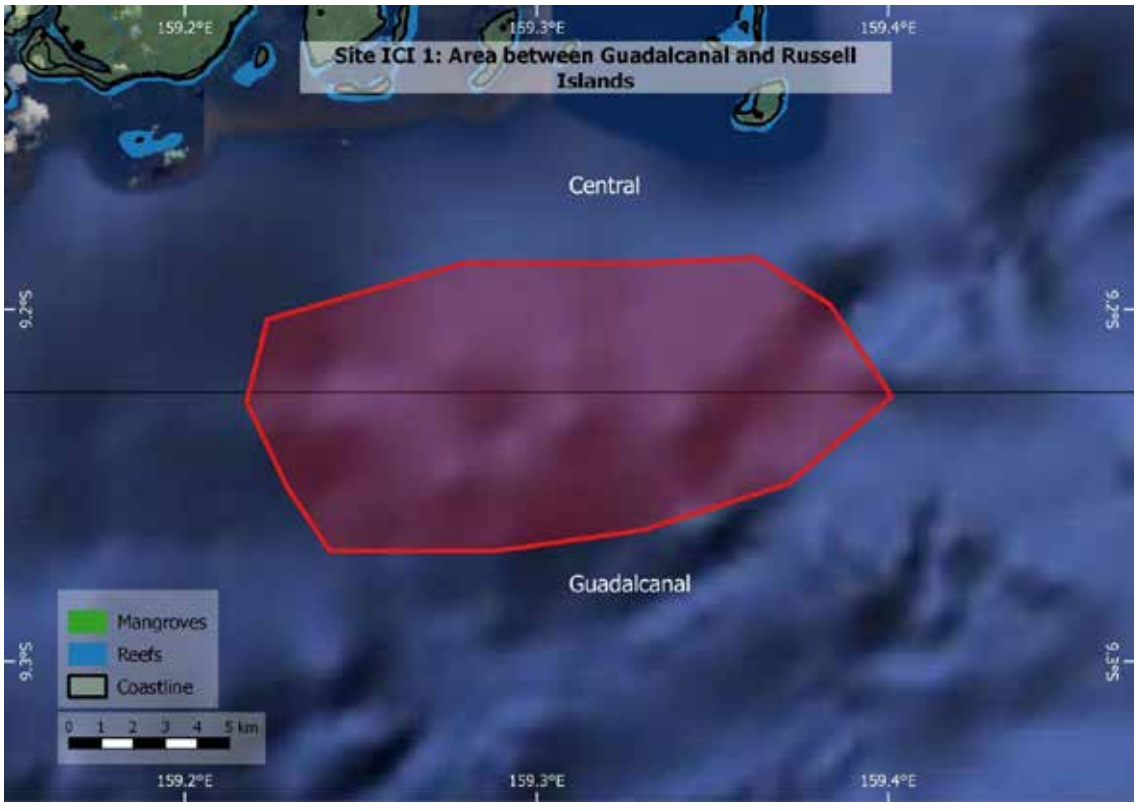

FIGURE 65. SITE ICI 1: Area between Guadalcanal and Russell Islands

TABLE 56. SITE ICI 1: Area between Guadalcanal and Russell Islands. Overall score (based on information below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Central Islands Province	Area between Guadalcanal and Russell Islands	ICI1	5

Geographic boundaries

159.2175°E 9.1853°S, 159.4010°E 9.2686°S

Geographic description (score = 2)

This SUMA is the stretch of deep water between Guadalcanal Island and the Russell Islands to the northwest.

Justification (score = 1)

Experts present at the workshop identified this site as being important for whales. The 2004 Marine Assessment report mentioned sperm whale and orca sightings in the deep waters surrounding the Russell Islands, and stated that all the deep passages between major islands were ideal habitat and migratory corridors for cetaceans (Kahn, 2006). No further information was available for whales in this area, but general information about cetaceans in the Solomon Islands is reviewed for Site OW 1: Southern New Georgia seamounts, Site IGU 3: West Guadalcanal marine area and Site ISA 12: Arnavon passage.

Type and number of sources (score = 1)

There was no information specifically about whales in this area other than expert sources at the workshop and a second-hand statement in the Marine Assessment report.

Obligations (score = 1)

Several whale species that are known or suspected to occur in the Solomon Seas are listed on the IUCN Red List as Vulnerable (humpback, sperm, and 'Pacific' blue whales) or Endangered (i.e. fin, 'Antarctic' blue whales, and sei whales).

3.2.8.2 SITE ICI 2: RUSSELL ISLANDS

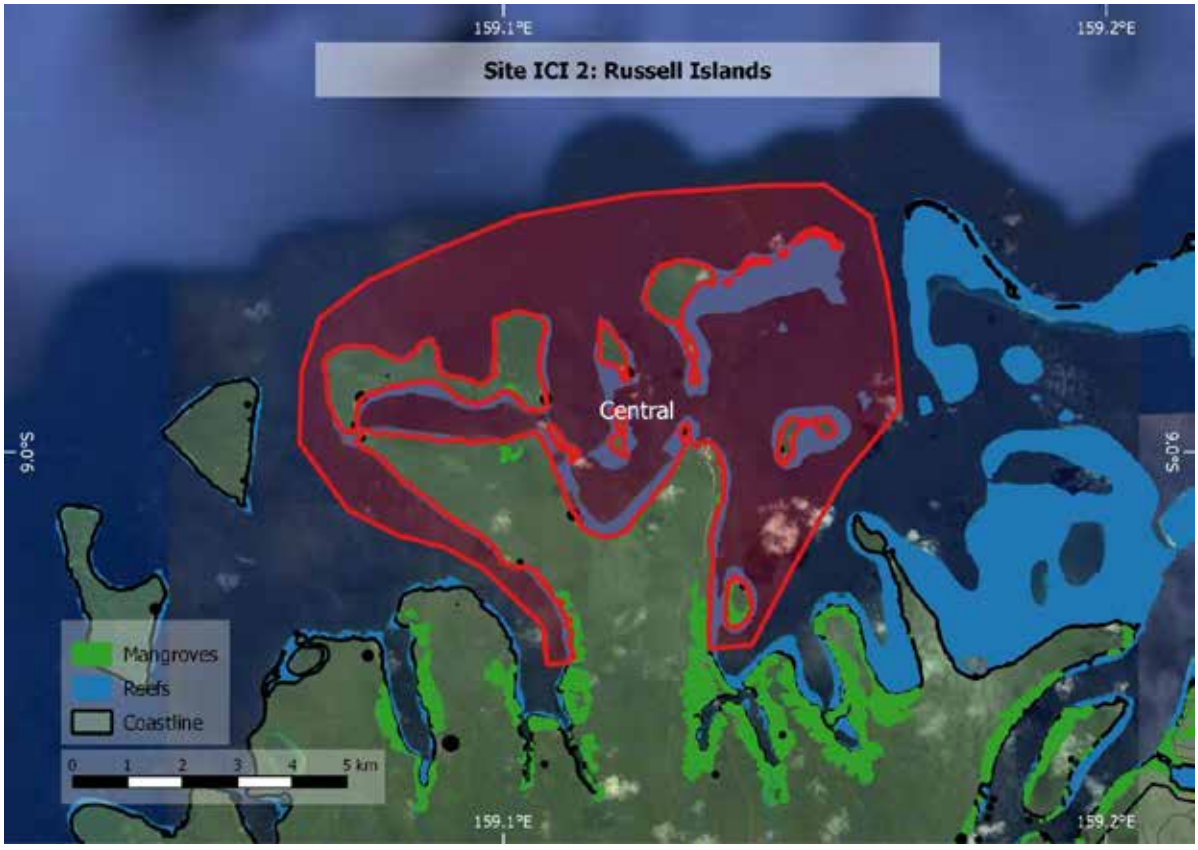

FIGURE 66. SITE ICI 2: Russell Islands

TABLE 57. SITE ICI 2: Russell Islands. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Central Islands Province	Russell Islands	ICI2	11

Geographic boundaries

159.0662°E 8.9557°S, 159.1657°E 9.0352°S

Geographic description (score = 3)

The Russell Islands are two small islands (Pavuvu and Mbanika), as well as several islets, of volcanic origin, between Guadalcanal and New Georgia Islands. They are recently extinct volcanoes located approximately 48 km northwest of Guadalcanal. The SUMA is north of West Russell, Pavuvu Island.

Justification (score = 2.5)

The Russell Islands and the SUMA in particular, were nominated as a green and hawksbill turtle nesting site, a protected area (LMMA) and a hotspot for crocodiles and sharks. By virtue of being somewhat separate from the larger islands and flushed with strong currents, the Russell Islands share a number of positive attributes with the Arnavon Islands, including some protection (see Site ISA 1: Arnavon Marine Park). Reefs around the Russell Islands are complex and interspersed with sandy and seagrass areas (Kool et al., 2010). Biodiversity is high and reefs are considered to be in good condition (Green et al., 2006a), with high live coral cover (Hughes, 2006) and healthy populations of food fishes (Green et al., 2006b). Fish diversity is among the highest of all sites that were surveyed in the 2004 Marine Assessment, and some rare species were encountered there (Allen, 2006). Northeast of the Russell Islands is a line of submerged reefs otherwise rarely seen in the Solomon Islands (Sulu et al., 2004). The Russell Islands are listed as one of the ecoregionally important areas within the highly biodiverse Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion (Wilson et al., 2005).

There are mangrove forests on the northern coast of the larger island (Leary, 1991), and seagrasses cover soft sediment substrata within the fringing reefs, providing foraging grounds for green turtles (McKenzie et al., 2006). The area is thought to be important to cetaceans (Wilson et al., 2005).

There are at least 11 nesting beaches for hawksbill and green turtles around the Russell Islands (Ramohia, 1992), and it is considered especially important for hawksbill turtles (Hurutarau et al., 2009; Sulu et al., 2012).

There was no specific information about the significance of the Russell Islands for crocodiles (see Site IGU 2: Lauvi Lagoon) and sharks, but high abundance of sharks was suggested in Wilson et al. (2005), and SCUBA diving websites provided some additional evidence (e.g. https://www.liveaboard.com/diving/solomon-islands/russel-islands).

Type and number of sources (score = 2.5)

Many of the sources used for the Arnavon Islands are relevant for the Russell Islands, and the 2004 Marine Assessment surveyed several sites around the Russell Islands. The Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion report lists its general ecological attributes. Three reports suggest the importance of the site for nesting turtles, and the strategic action plan for turtles confirms this.

Obligations (score = 3)

Coral reefs and the species that use them are protected by the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998, and the Fisheries Act 1998. Sharks and turtles are listed under CITES and on the IUCN Red List.

3.2.8.3 SITE ICI 3: SAVO

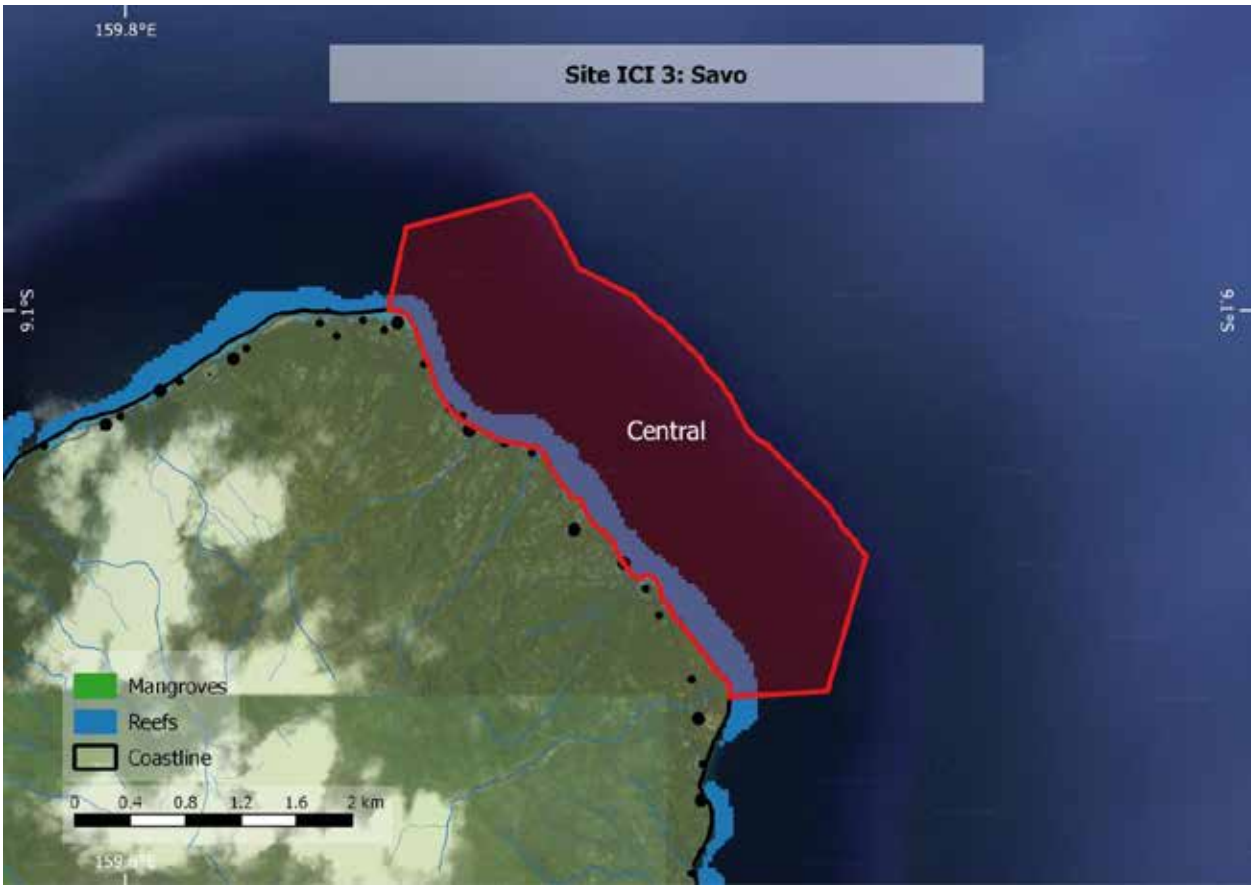

FIGURE 67. SITE ICI 3: Savo

TABLE 58. SITE ICI 3: Savo. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Central Islands Province	Savo	ICI3	8

Geographic boundaries

159.8172°E 9.0923°S, 159.8487°E 9.12540°S

Geographic description (score = 3)

Savo Island is a cone shaped island in Iron Bottom Sound, off the northern end of Guadalcanal Island. It is dominated by a dormant volcano, and its 31 km^2 shores are surrounded by fringing reefs and small patchy seagrass meadows in deeper water. The SUMA encompasses the shallow marine habitats surrounding the island.

Justification (score = 2)

Expert sources present at the workshop identified Savo Island as a dolphin breeding site. Dolphins are important apex predators that regulate the structure and function of marine communities, both in the pelagic realm and as regular visitors in demersal assemblages (Heithaus et al., 2008; Myers et al., 2007). They occur in high abundances in the Solomon Islands archipelago, where highly productive coastal habitats occur in close proximity to deep water (Kahn, 2006). The most common dolphin species encountered in Solomon Island surveys include *Stenella longirostris*, *Tursiops aduncus* and *Stenella attenuata* (Oremus et al., 2011).

The coastal habitats around Savo Islands are diverse and productive (Allen, 2006), including both coral reefs and mangroves (Hughes, 2006), and the island has a reputation for abundant sharks (Hughes, 2006). It is also highly exposed to open ocean conditions, due to its isolation and small size (Hughes, 2006). Dolphin sightings have been

reported from Savo Island (Oremus et al., 2011), and villagers claim that the island has been an important resting site for spinner dolphins for a long time (Kahn, 2006). During the 2004 survey, ~50 spinner dolphins were recorded in the place indicated by the villagers (Kahn, 2006). Additionally, Savo was one of the few places where the same spinner dolphins were re-sighted on more than one occasion (Oremus et al., 2014).

Type and number of sources (score = 2)

Two general peer-reviewed sources support the importance of dolphins as apex predators. The 2004 Marine Assessment included Savo Island and confirmed its importance to spinner dolphins as a resting area. Two reports about a dolphin project in the Solomon Islands also included Savo Island.

Obligations (score = 1)

Because dolphins are captured in the Solomon Islands, there are provisions for their protection in the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998, and the Fisheries Act 1998. They are also listed under CITES and on the IUCN Red List. The Solomon Islands have signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the Conservation of Cetaceans and their Habitats in the Pacific Islands Region under the Convention for the Conservation of Migratory Species in 2007.

3.2.9 Inshore Sites – Malaita Province

All the inshore SUMAs within Malaita Province are depicted in the figure below.

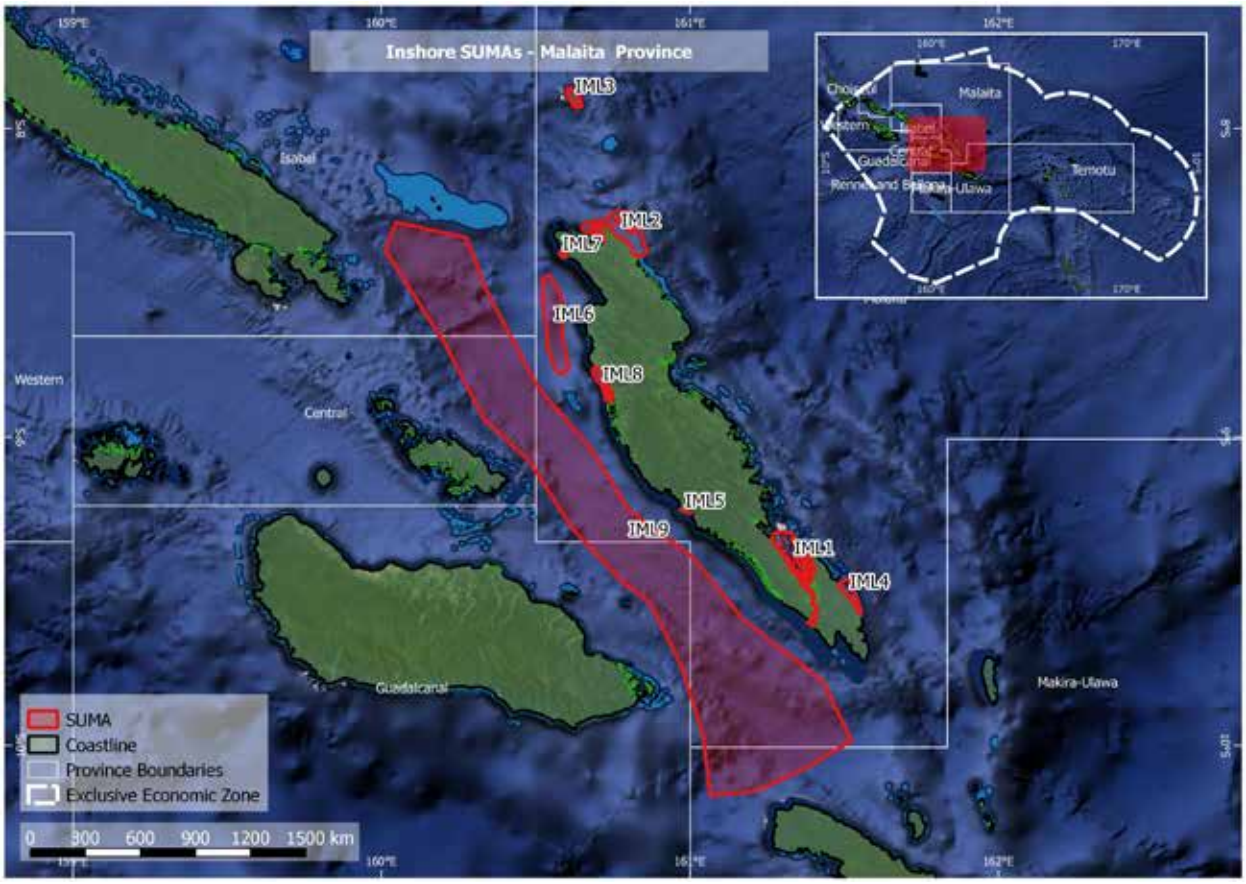

FIGURE 68. Overview of the inshore SUMA sites within Malaita Province.

3.2.9.1 **SITE IML 1:** MARAMASIKE PASSAGE

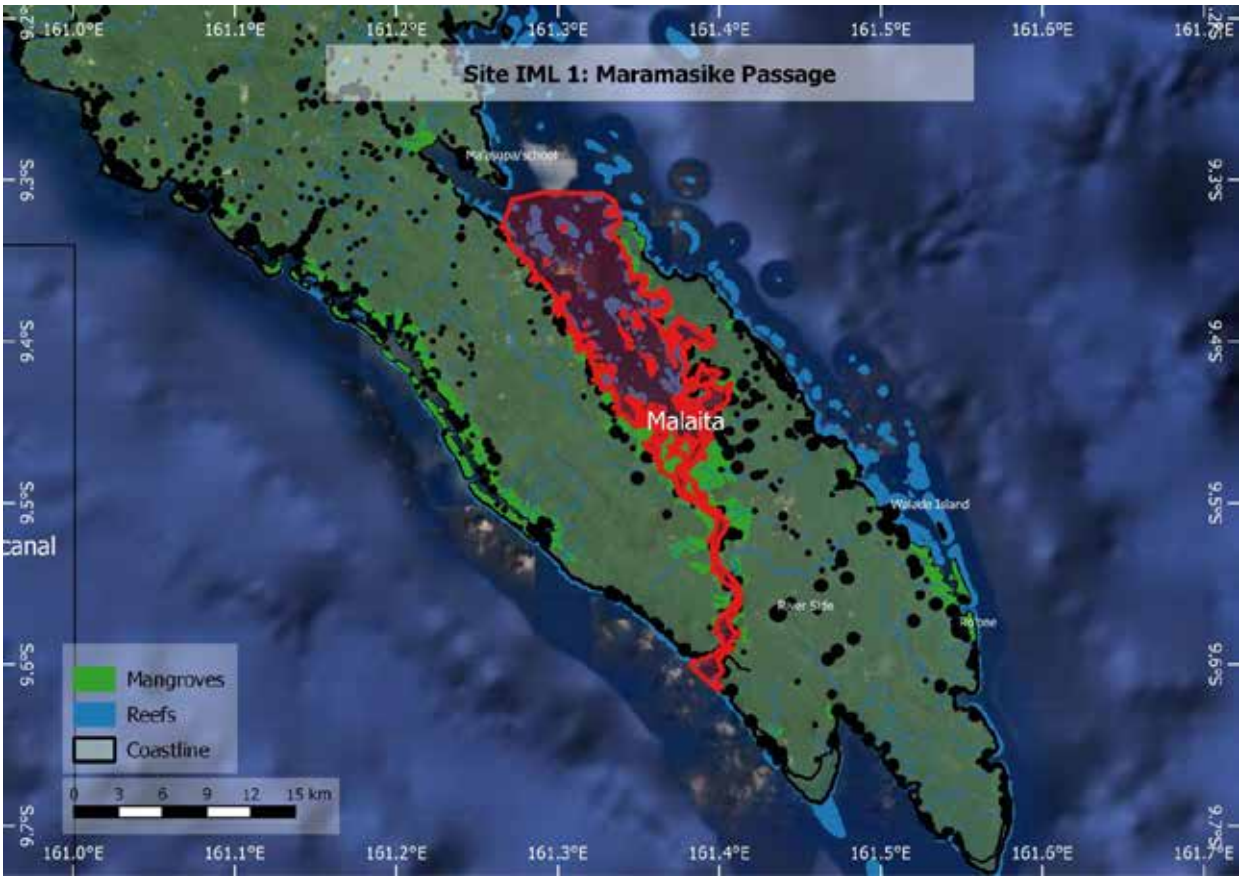

FIGURE 69. SITE IML 1: Maramasike Passage

TABLE 59. SITE IML 1: Maramasike Passage. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Malaita Province	Maramasike Passage	IML1	9

Geographic boundaries

161.2654°E 9.3077°S, 161.4132°E 9.6158°S

Geographic description (score = 3)

The Maramasike Passage SUMA is a narrow passage 20 km long, created by volcanic activity, which separates the two main islands of Malaita Province, the larger Malaita and the smaller South Malaita Island, also known as Maramasike. The northern mouth is much wider than the southern mouth, and is several miles wide with scattered barrier islands and mangrove patches in the passage which leads to Raroi Su'u Lagoon, a sheltered bay.

Justification (score = 2)

The Maramasike Passage supports one of the largest intact mangrove ecosystems in the Solomon Islands, with relatively minor levels of logging, and the long and stable fishery in the passage is testament to its productivity and sustainable use (Albert and Schwarz, 2013; IUCN, 2013). The mangroves here have high biomass, high structural complexity and habitat diversity with variations in dominant species composition, stem density, canopy layers and height (MacKenzie et al., 2013).

The mangrove forest in this area is composed of a "downstream" mangrove assemblage influenced by marine waters (dominated by *Rhizophora* spp.), and an "upstream" community that has a greater freshwater influence, with species such as *Acanthus ilicifolius* and *Aegiceras* spp (IUCN, 2013; Leary, 1991). The downstream community, fringing the shoreline of the passage, is extremely important, as the interaction and tidal exchange between the marine and

mangrove habitats creates a great level of material exchange, aquatic habitat value, nursery habitat, shoreline protection and water quality improvement (Kieckbusch et al., 2004; Nagelkerken et al., 2008; Rivera-Monroy et al., 1995). The fringe mangrove forest along the passage is stable along 68% of the surveyed shoreline, with clear signs of growth along 24% of the shoreline. The passage is also likely to provide shelter from storms and cyclones, providing a critical refuge for mangrove forest ecosystems (MacKenzie et al., 2013). See also Site IGU 1: Marau Sound for further information about mangroves in the Solomon Islands.

Type and number of sources (score = 3)

Three reports describe the mangroves in Maramasike Passage and their special and/or unique attributes in detail. A further three peer-reviewed articles were used to highlight the importance of these mangroves, in particular. The passage is also mentioned in three State of the Environment reports and, briefly, in the 2004 Marine Assessment.

Obligations (score = 1)

Although there are several national and provincial legislative frameworks and strategic plans that support the management of marine resources in general, specific legislation pertaining to mangroves is lacking. Mangrove management initiatives will be able to be registered under the National Fisheries Bill (revision of the 1998 Fisheries Act) as community managed fisheries areas, the Protected Areas Act (2010) or Provincial Ordinances that have that capability. Species that frequent mangroves are also protected under Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998, and the Forest Resources and Timber Act.

3.2.9.2 SITE IML 2: LAU LAGOON

FIGURE 70. SITE IML 2: Lau Lagoon

TABLE 60. SITE IML 2: Lau Lagoon. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Malaita Province	Lau Lagoon	IML2	10.5

Geographic boundaries

160.6498°E 8.2697°S, 160.8608°E 8.4167°S

Geographic description (score = 2)

The Lau Lagoon is located off the northeast coast of Malaita Island. The large shallow (~1.5m deep) lagoon is approximately 1 km wide and stretches 3–5 km along the coast between Maana'oba Island and Malaita, on the north-eastern coast; the SUMA includes all the marine habitats within the lagoon.

Justification (score = 3)

Lau Lagoon shelters the largest seagrass meadows in the Solomon Islands, and is considered by some to be one of the most special areas in the Solomon Islands for its proximity of different marine habitats and the intersection between cultural and ecological significance (Green et al., 2006a). These meadows were associated with a high biodiversity of fauna including relatively large numbers of dugongs (Sulu et al., 2004), fishes, sea cucumbers and other invertebrates, algae and patches of coral reefs. These highly productive seagrass meadows also support important fisheries (Boso and Schwarz, 2010) and provide extensive spawning areas for rabbitfishes (Sulu et al., 2012) and nursery areas for juvenile fishes of conservation (e.g. parrotfishes) and commercial / subsistence (e.g. emperors) significance (Green et al., 2006a).

The landward edge is dominated by *E. acoroides* in mud sediments, followed by communities of

E. acoroides, *Thalassia hemprichii*, *Cymodocea rotundata*, *Halophila ovalis* interspersed with patch reefs in the mid-section of the lagoon. Seagrass stretched north from the seaward edge of Maana'oba Island across the top of the island into a large embayment and southward through numerous sea-based communities inhabiting dwellings built on modified coral reefs. The region is believed to be significant dugong and green turtle feeding grounds (McKenzie et al., 2006). The Lau Lagoon is considered one of the key habitats for dugongs in the Indo-Pacific (Marsh et al., 2012), and is one of the key project areas for mapping of seagrass habitats and for dugong conservation (http://www.dugongconservation.org/where-we-work/solomon-islands/).

Coral reefs and mangroves are also abundant in Lau Lagoon (Kool et al., 2010; McKenzie et al., 2006), facilitating linkages between these three critical habitats (see also Site IGU 1: Marau Sound). Malaita Island generally has overall lower coral cover, higher macroalgal cover, and lower densities and biomass of food fishes and macroinvertebrates than other sites observed in the Solomon Islands (Green et al., 2006b; Hughes, 2006; Ramohia, 2006).

Sulufou and Foia Islands were identified by experts at the workshop for frequent dolphin sightings and sperm whale sightings. No information was available about sperm whales in the vicinity of Lau Lagoon (but see Site OW 1: Southern New Georgia seamounts for general information about cetaceans in the Solomon Islands). Like Fanalei, this was a traditional dolphin hunting area, with the same species caught (Oremus et al., 2014), and is likely to share similar special attributes that attract pods of dolphins (see Site IML 4: Fanalei / Walande). It is unknown whether dolphins are still hunted here, or which species are regularly observed.

Lau Lagoon is considered heavily exploited; the very high population density and rate of increase has put pressure on the marine habitats and species in the lagoon (Schwarz et al., 2012).

Type and number of sources (score = 2.5)

The 2004 Marine Assessment sampled the seagrass meadows of Lau Lagoon, and its attributes were also mentioned in a Ridge to Reefs report, two "livelihoods" reports and two "State of Coral Reefs" reports. A website details current projects that aim to map and conserve seagrass meadows and dugongs, and a book lists the Lau Lagoon as a habitat of regional significance for dugongs.

Obligations (score = 3)

Coral reefs, seagrass beds and the species that use them, including dugongs and dolphins, are protected by the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998, and the Fisheries Act 1998. Corals, some fishes, some invertebrates, reef sharks, turtles, dugongs and cetaceans are listed under CITES and on the IUCN Red List.

3.2.9.3 SITE IML 3: NDAI

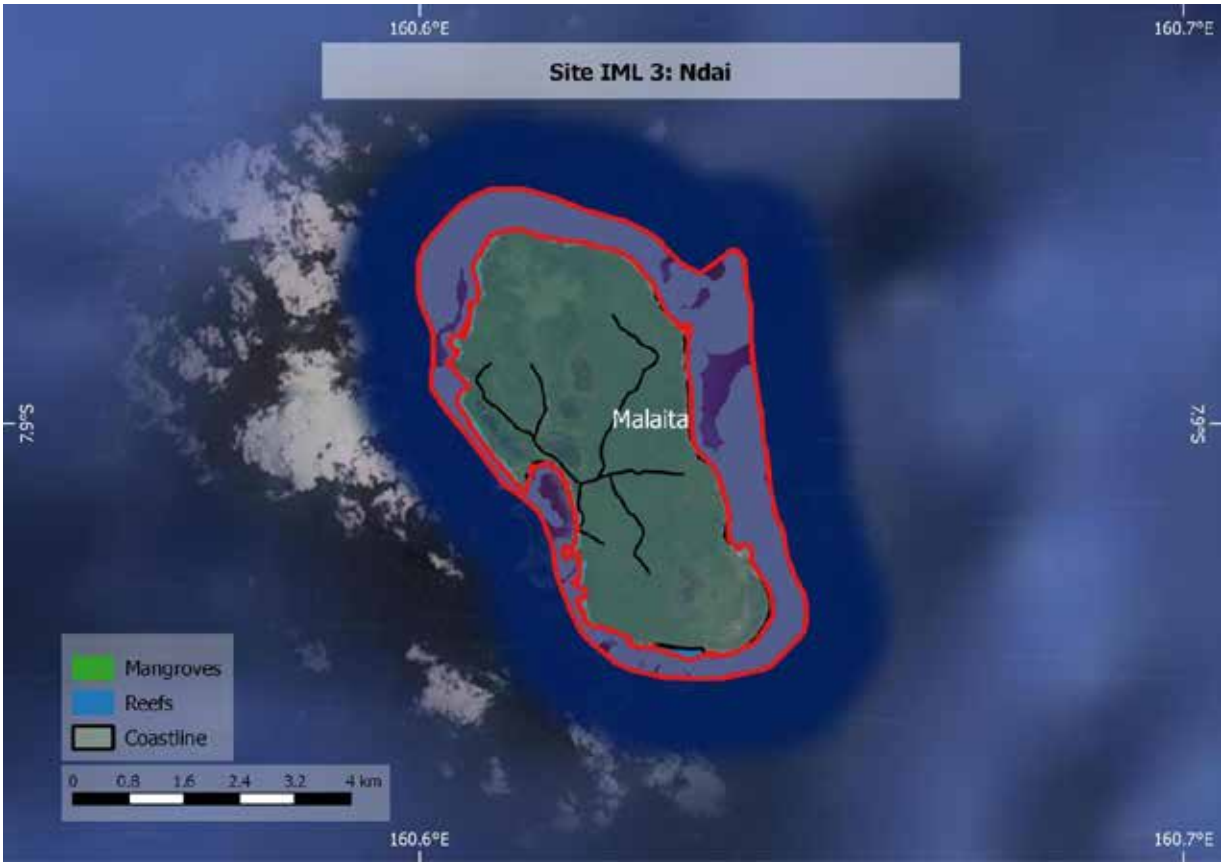

FIGURE 71. SITE IML 3: Ndai

TABLE 61. SITE IML 3: Ndai. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Malaita Province	Ndai	IML3	8

Geographic boundaries

160.5998°E 7.8692°S, 160.6506°E 7.9334°S

Geographic description (score = 3)

Ndai, or Dai, Island is a small (three by seven km), isolated island 43 km off the northern end of Malaita Island. The island is an elevated coral reef, with a maximum height above sea level of 18 m. A mangrove wetland system extends approximately 1.5 km from the southeastern end of the island; the SUMA includes the mangroves and coral reefs.

Justification (score = 1)

Expert sources present at the workshop identified Ndai Island for its values as an isolated reef (see Site OC 1: Roncador Reef), a semi-enclosed lagoonal wetland system, and a valuable nursery area for a number of marine species (R. Sulu, pers.comm.). Local knowledge indicates that milkfish fry occur in the marine habitats around the island (Sulu et al., 2016). The isolation from large human populations, combined with the proximity of wetlands and coral reefs, is likely to result in a healthy and highly productive environment (see Site IGU 1: Marau Sound).

Type and number of sources (score = 2)

Sources used for other sites of importance to isolated coral reefs, wetland systems, nursery grounds and milkfish breeding and farming are also applicable here. Additionally, one book / report highlights the importance of Ndai Island to milkfish breeding and aquaculture.

Obligations (score = 2)

Coral reefs, seagrass beds and the species that use them, including dugongs and dolphins, are protected by the Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998, and the Fisheries Act 1998. Corals, some fishes, some invertebrates, reef sharks, turtles, dugongs and cetaceans are listed under CITES and on the IUCN Red List. There are provisions in the Fisheries Act 1998 for the sustainable management of milkfish.

3.2.9.4 SITE IML 4: FANALEI / WALANDE

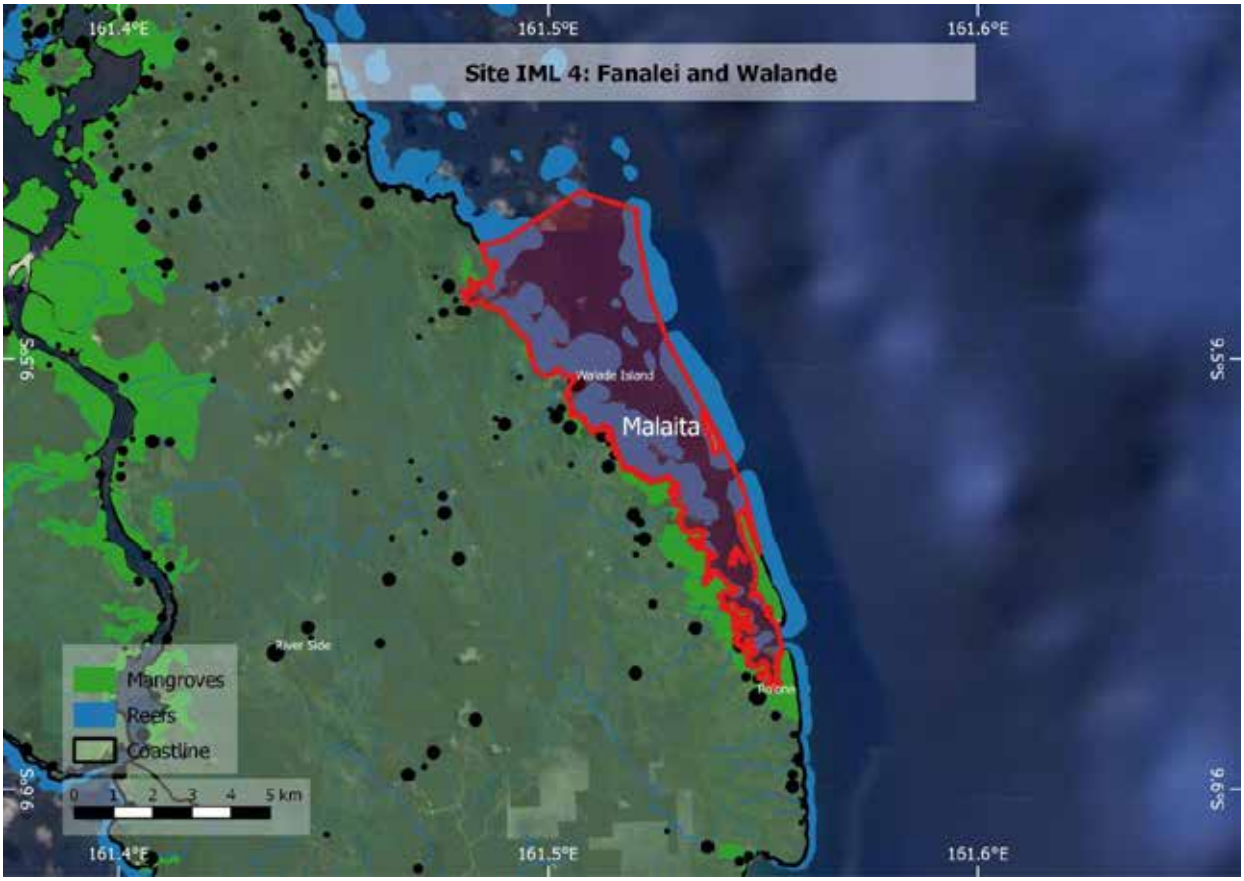

FIGURE 72. SITE IML 4: Fanalei / Walande

TABLE 62. SITE IML 4: Fanalei / Walande. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Malaita Province	Fanalei / Walande	IML4	8

Geographic boundaries

161.4799°E 9.4611°S, 161.5545°E 9.5771°S

Geographic description (score = 3)

Fanalei and Walande are two villages on the eastern side of Maramasike Island. A coral reef lagoon is situated off the coast of the two villages and comprises the SUMA.

Justification (score = 2)

Fanalei and Walande are known for their custom of dolphin drive hunting (Pacific Horizons Consultancy Group, 2008), whereby dolphins are driven in schools towards the beach and killed for their meat and teeth (Oremus et al., 2014; Takekawa, 2000). Hunting in recent years has resulted in the killing of over a thousand dolphins per year, including pan-tropical spotted dolphins, spinner dolphins, striped dolphins and bottlenose dolphins (Oremus et al., 2014). Melon-headed whales and Fraser's dolphins were once also targeted, but are now rare in these waters (Kahn, 2006).

Dolphin hunting has probably developed because of the high density of dolphins in these waters; certain attributes of this site (a combination of tides and currents) therefore probably create favourable conditions for dolphins to gather in schools of between 30 and 700 individuals to feed and rest (Takekawa, 2000). Furthermore, various reports from local people suggest that a number of species tend to become stranded along this coastline, including the species mentioned above, Risso's dolphins and false killer whales (Takekawa, 2000). Blue whales are also likely to occur off the coast (Kahn, 2006).

Type and number of sources (score = 2)

Numerous websites debate and criticise, and therefore also document, the dolphin hunts of Fanalei and Walande. Information sources used here include four reports that combine ecological and cultural information about this site.

Obligations (score = 1)

In 2010, the villages of Fanalei, Walende, and Bitamae signed a MoU with the non-governmental organization Earth Island Institute, to stop hunting dolphins for financial reward. However, in early 2013 the agreement broke down and hunting resumed. The Solomon Islands have signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the Conservation of Cetaceans and their Habitats in the Pacific Islands Region under the Convention for the Conservation of Migratory Species in 2007.

3.2.9.5 SITE IML 5: WAIHAU

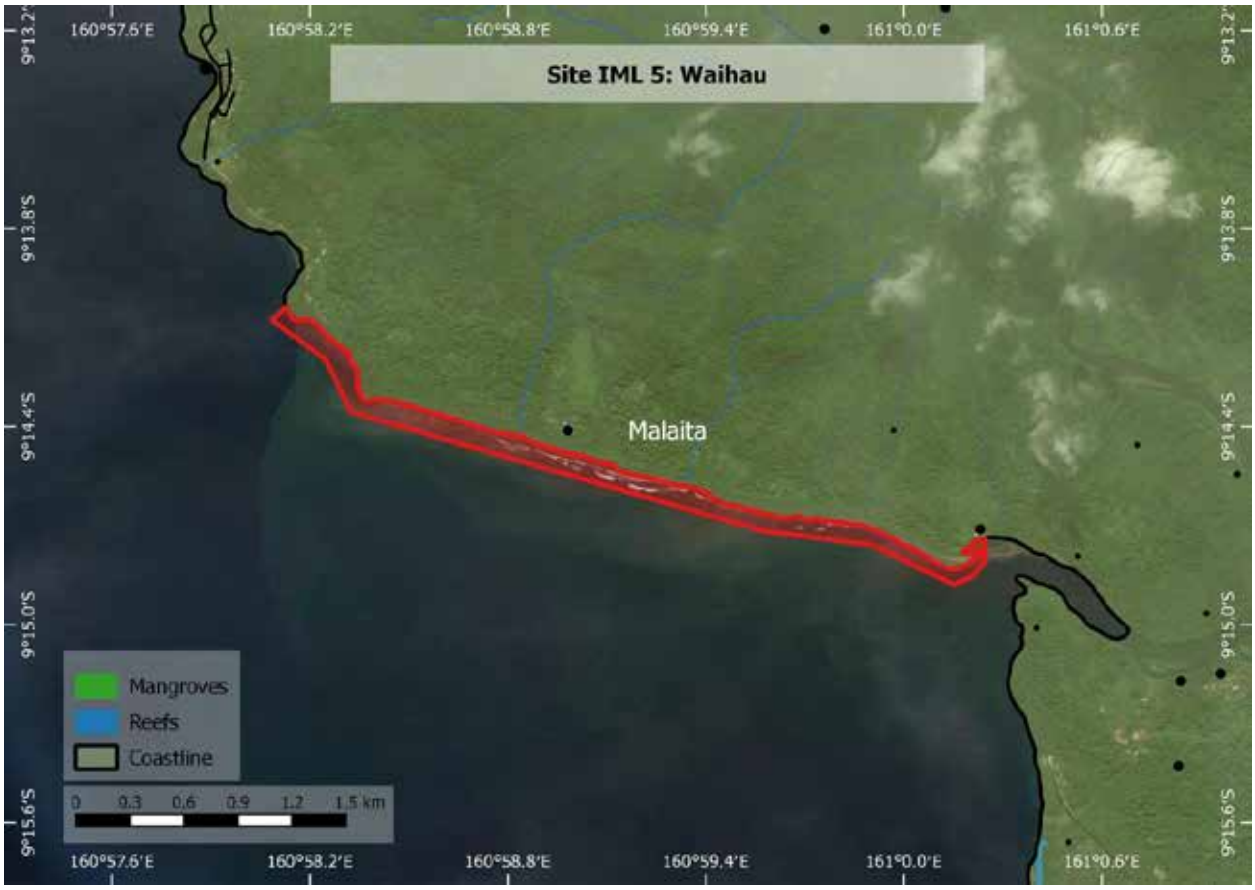

FIGURE 73. SITE IML 5: Waihau

TABLE 63. SITE IML 5: Waihau. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Malaita Province	Waihau	IML5	4

Geographic boundaries

160.9680°E 9.2339°S, 161.0040°E 9.2479°S

Geographic description (score = 1)

This SUMA is the leatherback nesting beach (Waisurione Beach) near Uhu Village, west Are'Are Lagoon on Malaita Island.

Justification (score = 1)

Waihau is referred to as a conservation initiative to monitor and protect leatherback turtles nesting on Waisurione Beach. A relatively small number of nests are recorded (Marine Research Foundation, 2015), but this may be the main nesting site on Malaita Island. Apart from expert sources present at the workshop, no other information was found on this site. For additional information about leatherback turtles in the Solomon Islands, see Site OC 5: Leatherback turtle.

Type and number of sources (score = 1)

Only expert sources at the workshop and one monitoring report made reference to this site.

Obligations (score = 1)

Leatherback turtles are listed under CITES, and on the IUCN Red List as Vulnerable.

3.2.9.6 SITE IML 6: WEST MALAITA NEAR AUKI

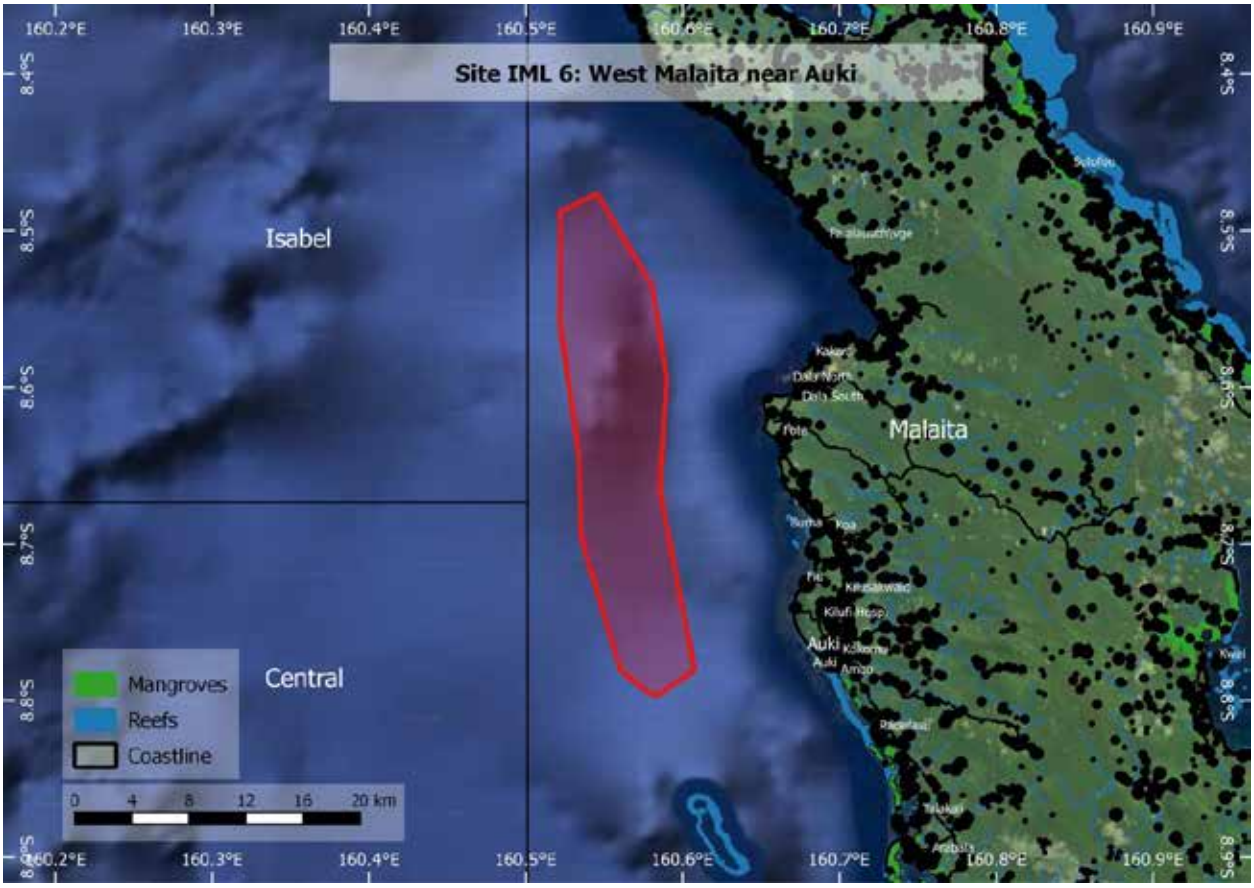

FIGURE 74. SITE IML 6: West Malaita near Auki

TABLE 64. SITE IML 6: West Malaita near Auki. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Malaita Province	West Malaita near Auki	IML6	4

Geographic boundaries

160.5219°E 8.4761°S, 160.6077 8.7966°S

Geographic description (score = 1)

Auki is the provincial capital of Malaita Province, situated on the northern end of Langa Langa Lagoon on the north-west coast of Malaita Island. This SUMA is located offshore from this part of the Malaita coast.

Justification (score = 1)

Expert sources present at the workshop identified this site as an important area for whale sightings (WorldFish photo archives). Oremus et al. (2014) reported a number of dolphin sightings and one *Balaenoptera* sp. during their survey in this area. See Site OW 1: Southern New Georgia seamounts and Site IGU 3: West Guadalcanal marine area for further information about whales and dolphins in the Solomon Islands.

Type and number of sources (score = 1)

Expert sources at the workshop and one report that listed one whale sighting were the only sources found for this site.

Obligations (score = 1)

Several whale species that are known or suspected to occur in the Solomon Seas are listed on the IUCN Red List as Vulnerable (humpback, sperm, and 'Pacific' blue whales) or Endangered (i.e. fin, 'Antarctic' blue whales, and sei whales).

3.2.9.7 SITE IML 7: BITA'AMA

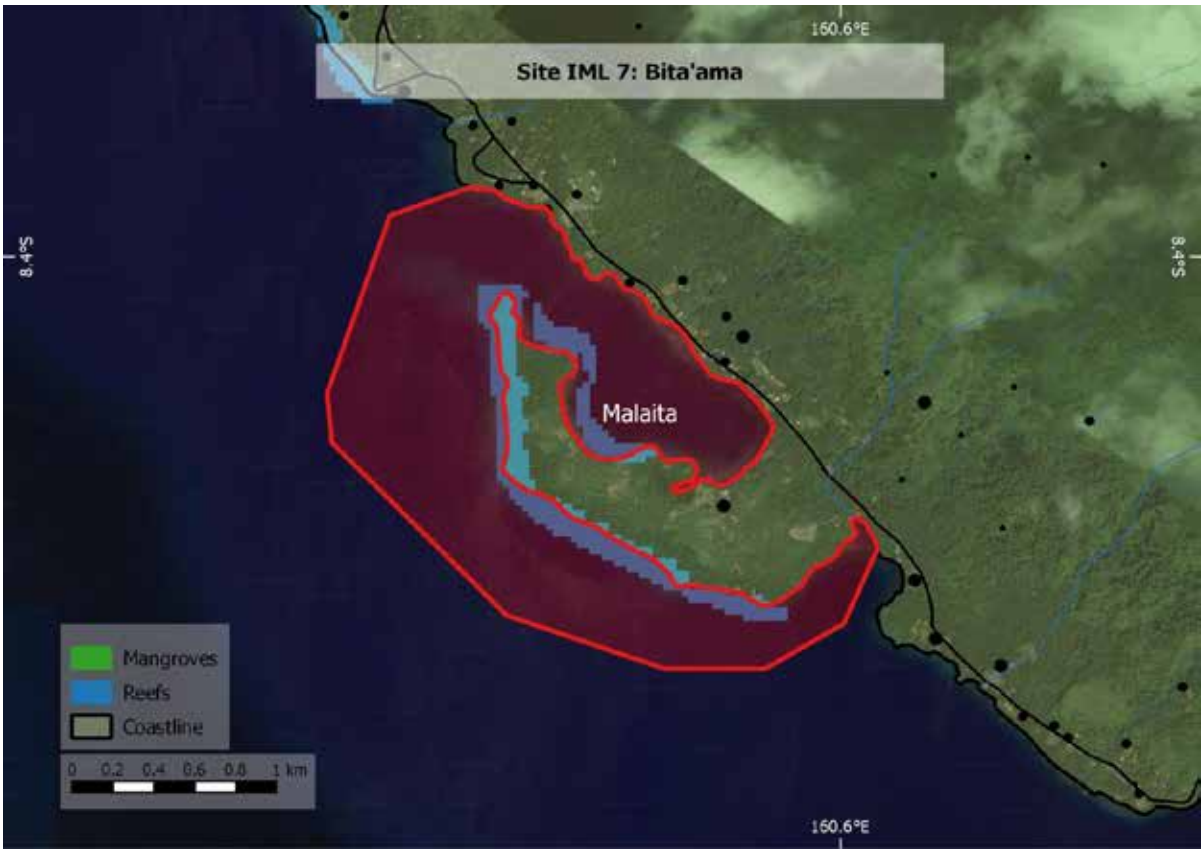

FIGURE 75. SITE IML 7: Bita'ama

TABLE 65. SITE IML 7: Bita'ama. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Malaita Province	Bita'ama	IML7	5

Geographic boundaries

160.5772°E 8.3969°S, 160.6016°E 8.4183°S

Geographic description (score = 2)

Bita'ama is a village on the northwestern coast of Malaita. It is located along a stretch of coastline that forms a semi-enclosed lagoon, open to the north. Fringing reefs separate the coast from deeper water. The lagoon, associated reefs and adjacent deeper waters form the SUMA.

Justification (score = 1)

Bita'ama was identified by experts at the workshop for its frequent dolphin sightings. Like Fanalei, this was a traditional dolphin hunting village, with the same species caught (Oremus et al., 2014), and is likely to share similar special attributes that attract pods of dolphins (see Site IML 4: Fanalei / Walande). However, dolphin hunting here ceased at least a decade ago (Kahn, 2006). Whales are also reportedly sighted off the coast, including blue whales (Kahn, 2006).

Type and number of sources (score = 1)

Information sources used here include two reports that combine ecological and cultural information about this site.

Obligations (score = 1)

In 2010, the villages of Fanalei, Walende, and Bita'ama signed a MoU with the non-governmental organization Earth Island Institute, to stop hunting dolphins for financial reward. This MoU continues to be upheld in Bita'ama. The Solomon Islands have signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the Conservation of Cetaceans and their Habitats in the Pacific Islands Region under the Convention for the Conservation of Migratory Species in 2007. The Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998, and the Fisheries Act 1998 are relevant for the protection of whales, and all cetaceans are listed under CITES and on the IUCN Red List.

3.2.9.8 SITE IML 8: LANGA LANGA LAGOON

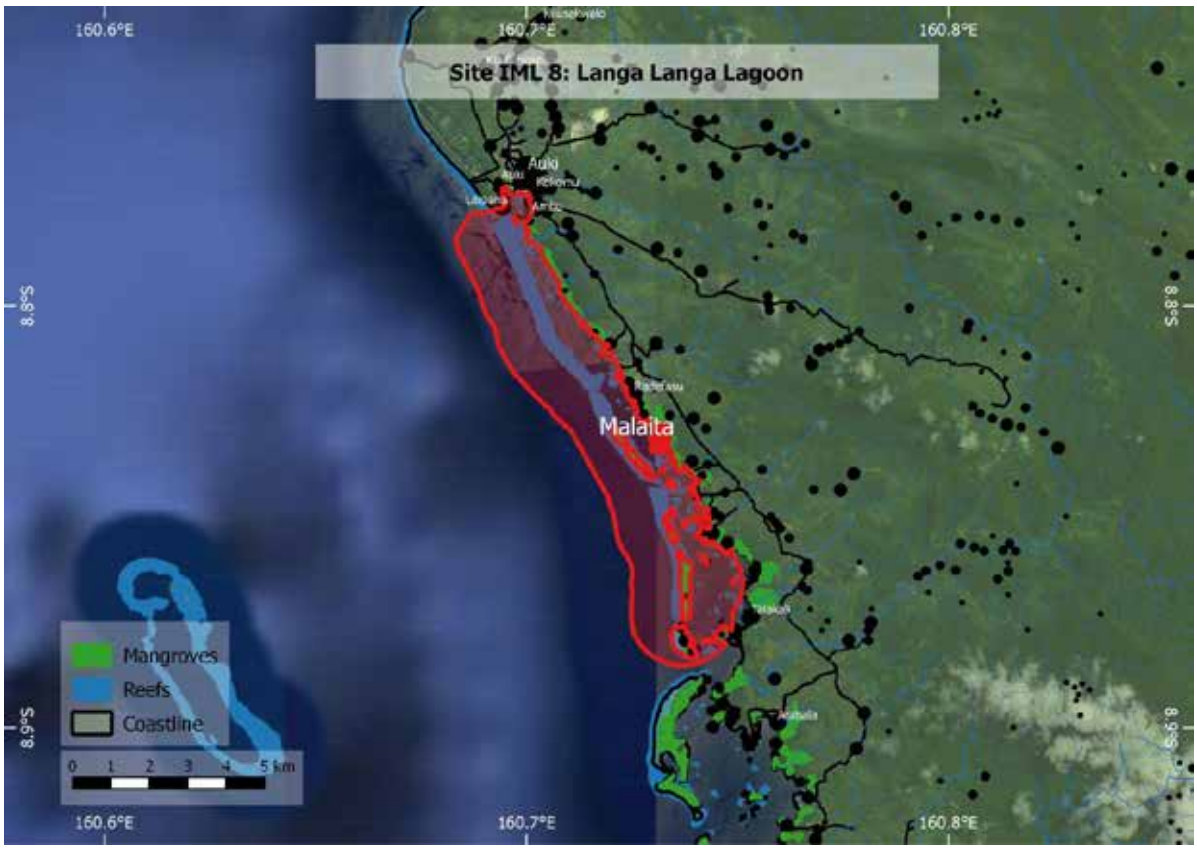

FIGURE 76. SITE IML 8: Langa Langa Lagoon

TABLE 66. SITE IML 8: Langa Langa Lagoon. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Malaita Province	Langa Langa Lagoon	IML8	8

Geographic boundaries

160.6831°E 8.7717°S, 160.7513°E 8.8853°S,

Geographic description (score = 3)

Langa Langa Lagoon, or Akwalaafu, is a natural lagoon on the western coast of Malaita, just south of the provincial capital Auki. The SUMA encompasses the whole lagoon, which is 21 km long and just less than 1 km wide.

Justification (score = 2)

Expert sources at the workshop listed this site as being significant for seasonal shark sightings. In fact, there is a tradition of shark worship and "shark calling" among the people of the lagoon (Stanley, 2004), indicating that this is likely to be an important shark habitat. The "lagoon people" or "salt water people" live on small artificial islands built on sand bars.

High densities of sharks are considered a sign of a healthy marine ecosystem. Top predators are typically the first to disappear from marine ecosystems under any degree of fishing pressure, as they are preferentially targeted by most fisheries and/or killed by fishermen when caught as by-catch (Friedlander and DeMartini, 2002; Graham et al., 2010; Hisano et al., 2011; Sandin et al., 2008). Their high commercial value combined with their K-selected life-history (slow growth, late maturity, low fecundity) reduces productivity of apex predators and inhibits recovery of exploited populations under continued fishing pressure (Collette et al., 2011; Pauly et al., 1998; Stevens et al., 2000). In some habitats, anthropogenic impacts have reduced the abundance of apex predators by 90 % or more (Myers and Worm, 2003). The removal of apex predators may result in trophic cascades, with changes occurring throughout the food web, sometimes down to primary producers (Estes et al., 2011). Therefore, areas where sharks are still abundant can be considered special, as having retained their trophic balance.

Ten species of sharks are thought to occur in the Solomon Islands, but very little is known about them (Albert et al., 2010). Sharks are generally rare throughout nearshore areas of the Solomon Islands, which is one of many signs of overfishing. In fact, Malaita was the only Province surveyed during the 2004 Marine Assessment where no sharks were seen, including Langa Langa; Langa Langa Lagoon is considered heavily exploited (Green et al., 2006b). However, there appears to be a shark feeding station (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wbuZJco-o9k).

Type and number of sources (score = 2)

Some information about sharks in the Solomon Islands was available through a general marine environment report, and sharks were included in the 2004 Marine Assessment but not seen in Malaita Province. A travel guide contained information about the traditional shark worship in Langa Langa Lagoon, and a YouTube video showed a shark calling / feeding station. There is ample general information about the importance of sharks in marine ecosystems, nine peer-reviewed articles were used to discuss this.

Obligations (score = 1)

Sharks are protected under the Fisheries Act 1998, the Environment Act 1998 and the Wildlife Management and Protection Act 1998. Many species are also on the IUCN Red List.

3.2.9.9 **SITE IML 9:** INDISPENSABLE STRAIT

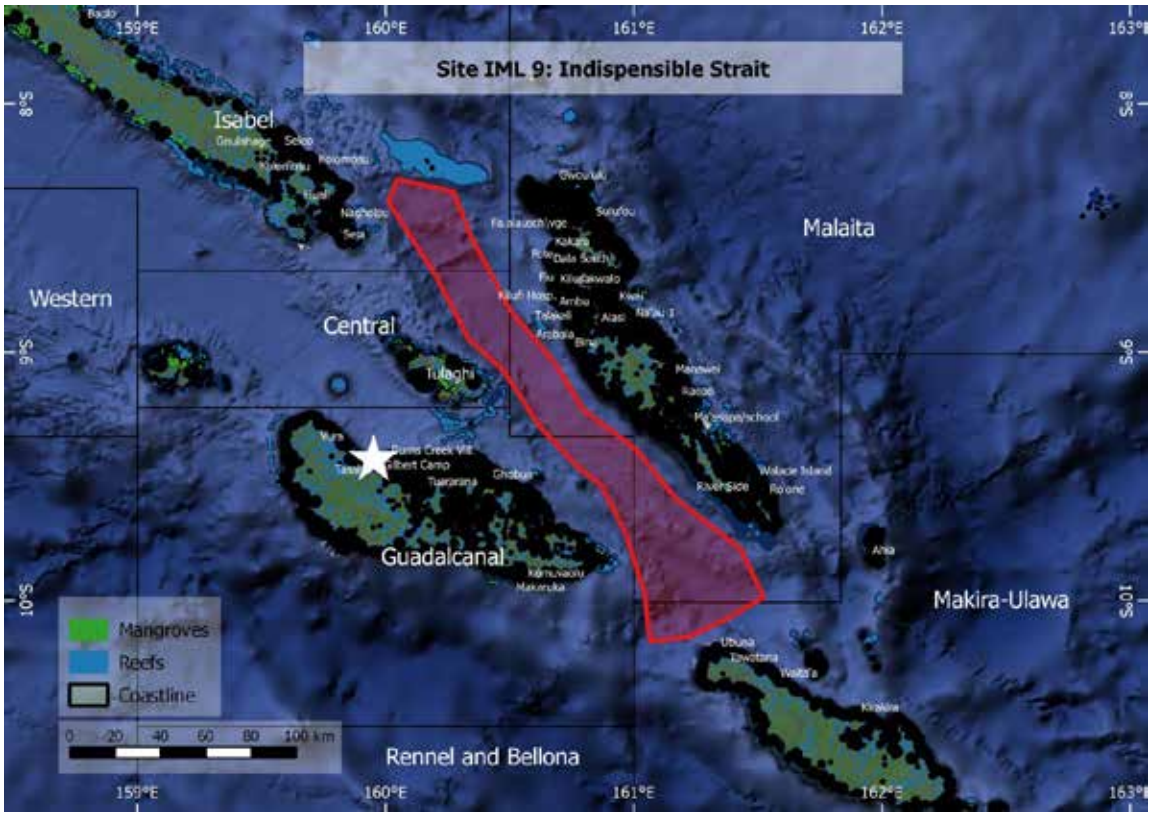

FIGURE 77. SITE IML 9: Indispensable Strait

TABLE 67. SITE IML 9: Indispensable Strait. Overall score (based upon information, below)

Geographic Cluster	Site Name	Site Code	Overall Rating
Inshore sites – Malaita Province	Indispensable Strait	IML9	5

Geographic boundaries

160.0125°E 8.3036°S, 161.5249°E 10.1636°S

Geographic description (score = 2)

This SUMA includes the Indispensable Strait, which runs approximately 200 km northwest-southeast from Santa Isabel to Makira (San Cristóbal), between the Florida Islands and Guadalcanal to the southwest, and Malaita to the northeast.

Justification (score = 1)

The Indispensable Strait is one of the major marine corridors for the movement of marine species in the Solomon Islands, providing connectivity between the Pacific Ocean and the inner islands of the Solomon Islands, and between the Pacific Ocean and the Coral Sea (see also Site ISA 12: Arnavon passage). Such passages are suspected to be multi-species migratory corridors for large pelagic animals (Kahn, 2006). For cetaceans in the Solomon Islands see Site OW 1: Southern New Georgia seamounts. There is no specific evidence from Indispensable Strait itself.

Type and number of sources (score = 1)

This area was named as an important corridor for the movement of marine species in the 2004 Marine Assessment. References used for Site ISA 12 are also applicable here.

Obligations (score = 1)

Several whale species that are known or suspected to occur in the Solomon Seas are listed on the IUCN Red List as Vulnerable (humpback, sperm, 'Pacific' blue whales) or Endangered (i.e. fin, 'Antarctic' blue whales, sei whales).

4. DISCUSSION

Workshop participants identified 65 special, unique marine areas (SUMAs), of which twelve were offshore and 53 were inshore sites. Sites identified by the expert workshop as SUMAs were given scores between 4 and 12 (Table 68). This scoring system is systematic, albeit subjective, and is designed to use as a guide for planning purposes. The map provided per special, unique marine areas was prepared using all available information but remains indicative only. Local experts are likely to be able to refine the boundaries more exactly and this should occur before their use in management or decision-making.

The final score for each site reflects the amount and type of knowledge available for that site, as well as the attributes of the site; lower-scoring sites may benefit from ground-truthing before definitive decisions are made about their protection or management. Because the highest scoring sites have a more robust information base, these areas can be prioritised with greater confidence during conservation or management planning across all sectors. However, the scoring system is based upon information available at the time of writing and, as more information is gathered or as time goes on, the "real" score of any site may change.

The Solomon Islands host a large number of SUMAs, and to some degree this is by virtue of its location within the Coral Triangle, the centre of the world's marine biodiversity. There is therefore a potential bias against giving high scores to coral reef sites that were not nominated for a specific attribute. Furthermore, it was recognised that many inshore coral reefs in the Solomon Islands have been impacted by overfishing and sedimentation.

None of the large-scale offshore sites was given the maximum score of 12 (see list of scores in Table 68). Because of their large-scale and often offshore nature, the geographic boundaries of these sites were not exactly defined, and very little supporting information exists for many of them. A clear site boundary and good background information are important for spatial planning, especially in the case of marine areas where the features to be protected are usually hidden under the surface or determined by the movements of animals. There was a large range of scores for the offshore sites, from 5.5 to 11.5; most sites received intermediate scores. The lowest-scoring sites (Ulawa Deep, Cape Johnson Trough pelagic waters) suffered from a lack of information and clear boundaries, and it was therefore also difficult to determine obligations to protect attributes or components of these sites. The highest-scoring sites (Ontong Java, Kavachi) can be considered truly unique, both in a national and global context.

Among the finer-scale mainly inshore sites, the two highest-scoring sites (11.5 and 12) were Marovo Lagoon and the Arnavon Community Marine Conservation Area (see list of scores in Table 68). This was the result of a combination of factors: they were geographically clearly defined, there was high-quality information directly relevant to the site, and the attributes of the sites were clearly special. These high-scoring sites have already been recognised for their special attributes through various forms of protection; for example, the Arnavon Community Marine Conservation Area is the first part of the Solomon Islands to be nationally and formally declared a Marine Protected Area.

Low-scoring sites, such as Hiliharo Island, Waihau and West Malaita near Auki (4), were those that had been selected for a single specific organism or attribute, or those for which very little information was available. This indicates that both high and low scores are useful for management; while high-scoring sites can be prioritised with confidence, lower-scoring sites can be highlighted for needing more research or requiring protection for the purposes of ecosystem recovery, or even restoration efforts.

Some of the sites were given a special and/or unique status because of their remoteness. This was partly because geographic isolation often leads to unique assemblages, genetic distinctness and the presence of endemics, and/or because the remoteness itself has left their ecosystems relatively intact. For instance, the Solomon Islands has abundant coral reefs, but a large number are heavily exploited, polluted and degraded, especially by sedimentation from logging. Others are relatively pristine because of their distance from human settlements. It is the reefs further offshore that are considered more special and/or unique because the lack of exploitation and pollution makes them more diverse and resilient, with more abundant flora and fauna and intact food webs. Spatial planning can take this into account directly, but also in the context of connectivity, where intact coral reefs could act as sources of larvae to replenish degraded reefs; hydrodynamic modelling could help establish such linkages to further guide planning and management.

Given the status of coral reefs worldwide, and the position of the Solomon Islands within the global epicentre of coral reef biodiversity, coral reefs identified in this report may well be special and/or unique at a global level. Furthermore, many

sites have three highly valuable ecosystems in close proximity (coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass beds), which, due to the number of organisms that use all three habitats at different times in their life cycle, confers an even higher value to each individual habitat. Other sites include steep depth gradients that bring oceanic attributes close to productive coastal environments. This points to the importance of considering multiple adjacent habitats for inclusion in cohesive protected areas.

Vital information for management, such as stock structure, population estimates and dynamics, local species diversity, distribution and ecology, are virtually non-existent for much of the ocean of the Solomon Islands. Future scoring of SUMAs should take this information into account when it became available. Future scoring systems could, more explicitly, take into account levels of human use or impact, as this affects the intrinsic ecological value of a habitat, assemblage, population or ecosystem. This intrinsic ecological value is embedded within the ability of the system to function in a balanced and sustainable manner. It includes elements of assemblage structure and diversity, nutrient cycling, trophic linkages and the abundance of keystone species. Sometimes a single species can indicate that these processes are likely to be intact. However, in the absence of existing information, only ground-truthing can confirm the special and/or unique nature of a site.

The identification and scoring of SUMAs can guide the next steps in marine spatial planning, but also provide information for other management measures, for example, in permitting or licencing or in Environmental Impact Assessments for which the SUMAs are relevant. Sites with higher scores can be seen as priority sites at a national level, while those with lower scores should be flagged for further research.

TABLE 68. Summary of special, unique marine areas in order of decreasing score. Offshore and inshore sites are rated separately.

Position	Region/ Province	Site Code	Site Name	Geographic description	Justification	Sources	Obligations	Total
Offshore	Central	OC7	Ulawa Deep	2	1	1.5	1	5.5
Offshore	Western	OW2	Northern waters	1	2	2	1	6
Offshore	Central	OC4	Cape Johnson Trough pelagic waters	2	1.5	2	1	6.5
Offshore	Eastern	OE1	Tikopia	3	1	1.5	1	6.5
Offshore	Eastern	OE2	Vanikoro	2.5	2	1.5	1	7
Offshore	Central	OC5	Leatherback turtle	1.5	2	3	1	7.5
Offshore	Central	OC6	Hydrothermal vents	1.5	2.5	2.5	1	7.5
Offshore	Western	OW1	Southern New Georgia seamounts	1	2.5	2	2	7.5
Offshore	Central	OC3	Tuna hotspots	1	2	3	2	8
Offshore	Central	OC1	Roncador Reef	3	2	2	2	9
Offshore	Western	OW3	Kavachi	3	2.5	2	3	10.5
Offshore	Central	OC2	Ontong Java	3	2.5	3	3	11.5
Inshore	Isabel	ISA11	Whale migratory route	1	1	1	1	4
Inshore	Isabel	ISA9	Hiliharo Island	1	1	1	1	4
Inshore	Malaita	IML5	Waihau	1	1	1	1	4
Inshore	Malaita	IML6	West Malaita near Auki	1	1	1	1	4
Inshore	Western	IWE5	Bait grounds (Nununggara, Rarumana, Shortland)	1	1.5	1.5	1	5
Inshore	Isabel	ISA5	Papatura	2	1	1	1	5
Inshore	Isabel	ISA6	Haevo Khulano	2	1	1	1	5
Inshore	Isabel	ISA8	Hetaheta Island	2	1	1	1	5
Inshore	Central Islands	ICI1	Area between Guadalcanal and Russell Islands	2	1	1	1	5
Inshore	Malaita	IML7	Bita'ama	2	1	1	1	5
Inshore	Malaita	IML9	Indispensable Strait	1	1	1	2	5
Inshore	Western	IWE8	Santupaele	2	1.5	1	1	5.5
Inshore	Makira	IMK1	Wainoni	1.5	1.5	1.5	1	5.5

Position	Region/ Province	Site Code	Site Name	Geographic description	Justification	Sources	Obligations	Total
Inshore	Choiseul	ICH4	Parama Island (Pasipasibarego)	2.5	1	1	1	5.5
Inshore	Isabel	ISA3	Lilika Leatherback nesting site	2	1	1.5	1	5.5
Inshore	Western	IWE7	Leona Reef, Vella Lavella	2.5	1	1.5	1	6
Inshore	Isabel	ISA4	Litoghahira	2	1.5	1.5	1	6
Inshore	Malaita	IML3	Ndai	3	1	2	2	8
Inshore	Guadalcanal	IGU5	Lungga coast	1.5	1.5	1.5	2	6.5
Inshore	Western	IWE3	Mushroom Island	3	1	1.5	1	6.5
Inshore	Choiseul	ICH5	Moli	2.5	1.5	1.5	1	6.5
Inshore	Isabel	ISA2	Sasakolo Integrated Conservation Area	2	1.5	2	1	6.5
Inshore	Temotu	ITE2	Tuwo	3	1	2	1	7
Inshore	Choiseul	ICH1	Zinoa	3	2	1	1	7
Inshore	Choiseul	ICH3	Rabakela	3	2	1	1	7
Inshore	Guadalcanal	IGU4	Sealark Channel	2.5	1.5	1.5	2	7.5
Inshore	Choiseul	ICH6	Chivoko	3	1.5	2	1	7.5
Inshore	Choiseul	ICH7	Muzo	3	1	1.5	2	7.5
Inshore	Western	IWE4	Kennedy Island	3	1.5	1.5	2	8
Inshore	Isabel	ISA10	Buala Lagoon	1.5	2.5	1	3	8
Inshore	Central Islands	ICI3	Savo	3	2	2	1	8
Inshore	Malaita	IML4	Fanalei / Walande	3	2	2	1	8
Inshore	Malaita	IML8	Langa Langa Lagoon	3	2	2	1	8
Inshore	Temotu	ITE1	Tinakula	3	2	2.5	1	8.5
Inshore	Temotu	ITE3	Ngawawa and Nola area	3	1.5	2	2	8.5
Inshore	Isabel	ISA7	San Jorge Lagoon	3	2	1.5	2	8.5
Inshore	Western	IWE9	Baniata	3	2	3	1	9
Inshore	Isabel	ISA12	Arnavon Passage	2	2.5	2.5	2	9
Inshore	Malaita	IML1	Maramasike Passage	3	2	3	1	9
Inshore	Rennell and Bellona	IRB2	Indispensable Reefs	3	1.5	2	3	9.5
Inshore	Guadalcanal	IGU2	Lauvi Lagoon	3	1.5	2	3	9.5
Inshore	Choiseul	ICH2	Rob Roy Passage	2	2	2.5	3	9.5
Inshore	Isabel	ISA13	Ramos Island	3	1.5	2	3	9.5
Inshore	Rennell and Bellona	IRB1	East Rennell	3	2	2	3	10
Inshore	Western	IWE6	Njari Island	3	3	2	2	10
Inshore	Guadalcanal	IGU3	West Guadalcanal marine area	1.5	3	3	3	10.5
Inshore	Makira	IMK2	Three Sisters Islands	3	2.5	2	3	10.5
Inshore	Malaita	IML2	Lau Lagoon	2	3	2.5	3	10.5
Inshore	Guadalcanal	IGU1	Marau Sound	2.5	3	2.5	3	11
Inshore	Western	IWE2	Tetepare	3	3	2	3	11
Inshore	Central Islands	ICI2	Russell Islands	3	2.5	2.5	3	11
Inshore	Western	IWE1	Marovo Lagoon	3	2.5	3	3	11.5
Inshore	Isabel	ISA1	Arnavon Marine Park	3	3	3	3	12

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6. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

AGENDA FOR THE WORKSHOP ON BIOPHYSICALLY SPECIAL, UNIQUE MARINE AREAS IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

WORKSHOP AGENDA

VENUE: SOLOMON KITANO MENDANA HOTEL, HONIARA, SOLOMON ISLANDS

DATE: WEDNESDAY 26 JULY 2017

WORKSHOP OBJECTIVE(S)

Identify, for the Solomon Islands, both inshore and offshore, biophysically special, unique marine areas

TIME	ACTIVITIES	PRESENTERS
8.30AM	Registration	
9:00AM	1. Welcome Remarks and Opening Prayer	Chair O12 TWG
9: 10AM	2. Introductions a) Overview of meeting b) Introductions of participants & expectations	Chair O12 TWG
9: 15AM	3. Background on IOG and MSP in the Solomons and how this workshop outputs will contribute to both (15 min)	Ms Agnetha Vave-Karamui (MECDM)
9.30AM	4. Presentation on existing data (coral reefs, mangroves, bathymetry, geomorphology, EBSA, species richness, productivity, important bird areas, MPAs, LMMAs etc) (30 min)	Mr Hans Wendt (MACBIO Project)
10AM	• Definition of criteria for the selection of biophysically special, unique marine areas • Amount, detail and nature of justification • Geographic explicitness • Source types and number • National/international obligations	Dr Leanne Fernandes
10.30AM	6. Workshop process for identification of biophysically special, unique marine areas	Ms Lysa Wini-Simeon
11AM	*Morning tea*	
11:15AM	7. Assessment of biophysically special, unique marine areas INSHORE: • Guadalcanal and (incl. Honiara City) and Rennell & Bellona Provinces • Choiseul Province • Isabel Province • Temotu and Makira-Ulawa Provinces • Central and Malaita Provinces • Western Province	All – in breakout groups Each group to have: • Facilitator • Rapporteur • GIS support person
1PM	*Lunch*	
2PM	8. Feedback from groups 1–6 (10m min each)	Group presenters
3PM	9. Assessment of biophysically special, unique marine areas OFFSHORE: • Eastern offshore part of the Solomon Islands • Central offshore part of the Solomon Islands • Western offshore part of the Solomon Islands	All – in breakout groups Each group to have: • Facilitator • Rapporteur • GIS support person
4PM	10. Feedback from groups (10 minutes each)	Group presenters
4:30PM	11. Next steps and closing	Dr Leanne Fernandes & Agnetha Vave-Karamui

APPENDIX 2

LIST OF WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS AND SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL DATA FROM NON-PARTICIPANTS

OFFSHORE SUMA

GROUP	NAMES	ORGANISATION
Western Offshore (Brown)	Paul Tua	MFMR
	John Leqata	MFMR
	Mary Walenenea	MFAET
	Ellison Mason	MFAET
	Maitoo Hauirae	MFAET
	Daniel Koroi	FFA
	Cozzirieh Posala	SICCP
	Duta Kauihona	MFMR
Eastern Offshore (Blue)	Mirriam Lidimani	MFAET
	Fred Siho	SPREP
	Jonathan Wara	FFA
	Sammy Airahui	MECDM
	Chelcia Gomese	WorldFish/MECDM
	Stephen Mosese	MFMR
	Delvene Boso	WorldFish
	Albert Kwatalae	
	Gavin Bare	GIS resource person
Central Offshore (Green)	Jacob Kinia	MoFR
	June Kwanairara	Trimarine Group (NFD)
	Helen Aumae	SIVB/MCT
	Samson Maeniuta	MFMR
	Gregory Benneth	WorldFish
	Nancy Diamana	MECDM/CCD
	Debra Kereseka	MECDM/ECD
	Rosemary Apa	MECDM/ECD
	Rosalie Masu	MFMR
	Sebastian Misiga	GIS Resource Person

INSHORE SUMA

GROUP	NAME	ORGANISATION
Isabel Province (Blue)	Chelcia Gomese	WorldFish
	Fred Siho	SPREP
	Stephen Mosese	MFMR
	Willie Atu	TNC
	Albert Kwatalea	SICCP
	Gavin Bare	GIS person
Central and Malaita Province (Red)	Delvene Boso	WorldFish
	Rosemary Apa	MECDM
	Debra Kereseka	MECDM
	Mirriam Lidimani	MFAET
	Jonah Sullivan	Geoscience
Temotu, Makira and Western Province (Purple)	John Kouni	PMO
	Jacob Kinia	MoFR
	Rosalie Masu	MFMR
	Helen Aumae	SIVB/MCT
	June Kwanairara	Trimarine Group /NFD
	Nancy Diamana	MECDM/CCD
	Sebastian Misigia	GIS person
	Cozzirieh Posala	SICCP
Choiseul Province (Brown)	Gregory Benneth	WorldFish
	Ellison Mason	MFAET
	Anthony Mara	FFA
	Daniel Koroi	FFA
	John Leqata	MFMR
	Samson Maeniuta	MFMR
Guadalcanal and RenBell Province (Black)	Brian Aonima	SIMSA
	Agnetha Vave-Karamui	MECDM
	Paul Tua	MFMR
	Duta Bero-Kauihona	MFMR
	Maitoo Hauirae	MFAET
	Mary Walenenea	MFAET

APPENDIX 3

WORKSHOP SITE RESPONSE SHEET AND LIST OF MAPS PROVIDED FOR PARTICIPANTS TO DRAW SITES UPON

Solomon Islands Biophysically Special, Unique Marine Areas Workshop – Worksheet

25 JULY 2017

Group: **Site number:**

Site name:

Location/ geographic description:

Justification:

Sources:

Any legal obligations:

Follow-ups:

LIST OF MAPS FOR PARTICIPANTS TO DRAW UPON

- Inshore Central Islands Province
- Inshore Choiseul Province
- Inshore Guadalcanal Province and Rennel and Bellona Province
- Inshore Isabel Province
- Inshore Makira and Ulawa Province and Temotu Province
- Inshore Malaita Province
- Inshore Western Province
- Offshore Central Area
- Offshore Eastern Area
- Offshore Western Area

APPENDIX 4
BIOPHYSICAL DATA AVAILABLE DURING THE WORKSHOP

LIST OF BIOPHYSICAL MAPS AVAILABLE IN HARDCOPY

SI Overview Map of the Solomon Islands (including islands and provinces)
SI Bathymetry EEZ (including coastlines)
SI Geomorphology EEZ
SI Seamounts EEZ
SI Seamounts Classification EEZ
SI Hydrothermal Vents EEZ
SI Mangroves, Seagrasses and Reefs
SI Sea Surface Temperatures (SST) EEZ
SI Chlorophyll-A concentration EEZ
SI Ocean Productivity EEZ
SI Upwelling EEZ
SI Downwelling EEZ
SI Particulate Organic Carbon flux EEZ
SI Ocean Surface Currents EEZ
SI Coral Species Richness EEZ
SI Turtle Research and Monitoring Database System (TREDS) EEZ
SI Marine Species Richness (Aquamaps) EEZ
SI Benthic Marine Species Richness (Aquamaps) EEZ
SI Pelagic Marine Species Richness (Aquamaps) EEZ
SI Coldwater Coral Habitat Suitability EEZ
SI Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs), and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) EEZ
SI Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) zoom
SI Marine Managed Areas

LIST OF BIOPHYSICAL MAPS AND OTHER DATA AVAILABLE IN GIS

All of the above
SI Mixed Layer Depth EEZ
SI Photosynthetically Available Radiation EEZ
SI Dissolved Oxygen Concentration EEZ
SI Particulate Inorganic Carbon Flux EEZ
SI Phosphate EEZ
SI pH EEZ
SI Silicate EEZ
SI Earthquakes EEZ
SI Front Count EEZ
SI Frontal Index EEZ
SI Marine Pollution EEZ
SI Nitrate EEZ
SI Reefs At Risk EEZ
SI Historic Tsunamis Location EEZ
SI Historic Earthquakes Location EEZ
Mean Annual Phytoplankton Concentration EEZ
SI Diffuse Attenuation Coefficient (per meter of depth) EEZ

APPENDIX 5

LIST OF SPECIES KNOWN TO OCCUR IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS WITH INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

The species list was generated through a country- and region-specific search of Species + (www.speciesplus.net) and the IUCN Red List (www.iucnredlist.org). This table was used to verify the obligations for each site, where particular species were known to occur at the site. CITES: The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; CMS: Convention on Migratory Species; IUCN: International Union for the Conservation of Nature; NPOA: National Plan of Action; UNCLOS: United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; DD: Data Deficient; LC: Least Concern; NT: Near Threatened; VU: Vulnerable; EN: Endangered.

Taxa	Scientific Name	Common Name	CITES	CMS	IUCN Red List Assess-ment	Range (km²)	Migrant	Fisheries Act	Wildlife Protection and Manage-ment Act	WCFPC CMM
Aholeholes	*Kuhlia marginata*	Dark-margined flagtail			LC	Indo-Pacific	yes			
Aholeholes	*Kuhlia rupestris*	Jungle perch			LC	Indo-Pacific	yes			
Alfonsino	*Beryx splendens*	Alfonsino			LC	circumglobal	no			
Anchovy	*Stolephorus indicus*	Indian anchovy			LC	Indo-Pacific	yes			
Anchovy	*Thryssa setirostris*	Longjaw Thryssa			LC	Indo-Pacific	unknown			
Angelfish	*Apolemichthys griffisi*	Giffis angelfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Angelfish	*Apolemichthys trimaculatus*	Three-spot angelfish			LC	Indian Ocean, western Pacific	no			
Angelfish	*Centropyge aurantia*	Golden angelfish			LC	western Pacific	no			
Angelfish	*Centropyge bicolor*	Bicolor angelfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Angelfish	*Centropyge bispinosus*	Two-spined angelfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Angelfish	*Centropyge colini*	Cocos-Keeling angelfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Angelfish	*Centropyge fisheri*	Fisher's angelfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Angelfish	*Centropyge flavissima*	Lemonpeel angelfish			LC	Central Pacific	no			
Angelfish	*Centropyge heraldi*	Herald's angelfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Angelfish	*Centropyge loricula*	Flame angelfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Angelfish	*Centropyge multicolor*	Multicolor angelfish			LC	western and central Pacific	no			
Angelfish	*Centropyge nox*	Midnight angelfish			LC	western Pacific	no			
Angelfish	*Centropyge tibicen*	Keyhole angelfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Angelfish	*Centropyge vrolikii*	Pearl-scaled angelfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Angelfish	*Chaetodontoplus poliourus*	Greytail angelfish			LC	western central Pacific	no			
Angelfish	*Genicanthus lamarck*	Blackstriped angelfish			LC	western Pacific	no			
Angelfish	*Genicanthus melanospilos*	Spotbreast angelfish			LC	western Pacific	no			

Taxa	Scientific Name	Common Name	CITES	CMS	IUCN Red List Assessment	Range (km²)	Migrant	Fisheries Act	Wildlife Protection and Management Act	WCFPC CMM
Angelfish	*Genicanthus watanabei*	Blackedged angelfish			LC	western and central Pacific	no			
Angelfish	*Paracentropyge multifasciata*	Barred angelfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Angelfish	*Pomacanthus annularis*	Bluering angelfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Angelfish	*Pomacanthus imperator*	Emperor angelfish			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Angelfish	*Pomacanthus navarchus*	Bluegirdled angelfish			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Angelfish	*Pomacanthus semicirculatus*	Semicircle angelfish			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Angelfish	*Pomacanthus sexstriatus*	Sixbar angelfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Angelfish	*Pomacanthus xanthometopon*	Yellowface angelfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Angelfish	*Pygoplites diacanthus*	Bluebanded angelfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Anglerfish	*Centrophryne spinulosa*	Horned lantern fish			LC	circumtropical, deep	no			
Anglerfish	*Ceratias holboelli*	Deepsea angler			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Anglerfish	*Chaenophryne draco*	Anglerfish			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Anglerfish	*Chaenophryne ramifera*	Anglerfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Anglerfish	*Cryptopsaras couesii*	Warty seadevil			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Anglerfish	*Histrio histrio*	Sargassum anglerfish			LC	circumtropical	no			
Anglerfish	*Microlophichthys microlophus*	Anglerfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Anglerfish	*Oneirodes eschrichtii*	Bulbous dreamer			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Anglerfish	*Rhynchactis macrothrix*	Whipnose angler			DD	widespread, deep	no			
Anthias	*Luzonichthys waitei*	Slender anthias			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Anthias	*Luzonichthys whitleyi*	Whitley's splitfin			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Anthias	*Odontanthias borbonius*	Checked swallowtail			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Anthias	*Plectranthias nanus*	Pygmy basslet			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Anthias	*Plectranthias winniensis*	Redblotch basslet			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Anthias	*Pseudanthias bartlettorum*	Bartlett's anthias			LC	western Pacific	no			
Anthias	*Pseudanthias bicolor*	Bicolour anthias			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Anthias	*Pseudanthias cooperi*	Redbar anthias			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Anthias	*Pseudanthias dispar*	Peach fairy basslet			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Anthias	*Pseudanthias engelhardi*	Orangebar anthias			LC	western Pacific	no			
Anthias	*Pseudanthias gibbosus*	Anthias			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Anthias	*Pseudanthias huchtii*	Red-cheeked fairy basslet			LC	central Indo-Pacific	no			

Taxa	Scientific Name	Common Name	CITES	CMS	IUCN Red List Assessment	Range (km²)	Migrant	Fisheries Act	Wildlife Protection and Management Act	WCFPC CMM
Anthias	*Pseudanthias hypselosoma*	Stocky anthias			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Anthias	*Pseudanthias lori*	Lori's anthias			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Anthias	*Pseudanthias luzonensis*	Yellowlined anthias			LC	western Pacific	no			
Anthias	*Pseudanthias parvirostris*	Sunset anthias			LC	western Pacific	no			
Anthias	*Pseudanthias pascalus*	Amethyst anthias			LC	western Pacific	no			
Anthias	*Pseudanthias smithvanizi*	Princess anthias			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Anthias	*Pseudanthias squamipinnis*	Lyretail anthias			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Anthias	*Pseudanthias tuka*	Purple anthias			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Anthias	*Pseudogramma astigma*	Spotless podge			LC	Pacific	no			
Anthias	*Serranocirrhitus latus*	Hawkfin anthias			LC	western Pacific	no			
Archerfish	*Toxotes jaculatrix*	Banded archerfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Barbeled dragonfish	*Photostomias atrox*	Barbeled dragonfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Barbeled dragonfish	*Photostomias guernei*	Loosejaw			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Barracuda	*Sphyraena barracuda*	Great barracuda			LC	circumtropical	no			
Barracudina	*Arctozenus risso*	Spotted barracudina			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Barracudina	*Lestidium atlanticum*	Atlantic barracudina			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Barracudina	*Lestrolepis intermedia*	Barracudina			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Barracudina	*Magnisudis atlantica*	Duckbill barracudina			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Barracudina	*Paralepis elongata*	Barracudina			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Barracudina	*Stemonosudis gracilis*	Translucent barracudina			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Barracudina	*Sudis atrox*	Hideous barracudina			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Barreleye	*Opisthoproctus grimaldii*	Grimaldi's barreleye			LC	circumtropical, deep	no			
Barreleye	*Opisthoproctus soleatus*	Barreleye			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Barreleye	*Winteria telescopa*	Barreleye			LC	circumtropical, deep	no			
Basslet	*Liopropoma mitratum*	Pinstriped basslet			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Basslet	*Liopropoma multilineatum*	Manyline perch			LC	western Pacific	no			
Basslet	*Liopropoma swalesi*	Swales' basslet			LC	western Pacific	no			
Basslet	*Liopropoma tonstrinum*	Redstriped basslet			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Basslet	*Lipropoma susumi*	Meteor perch			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Basslet	*Plectranthias longimanus*	Longfin perchlet			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Bigeye	*Cookeolus japonicus*	Deepwater bigeye			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			

Taxa	Scientific Name	Common Name	CITES	CMS	IUCN Red List Assessment	Range (km²)	Migrant	Fisheries Act	Wildlife Protection and Management Act	WCFPC CMM
Bigeye	*Heteropriacanthus cruentatus*	Glasseye snapper			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Bigeye	*Priacanthus blochii*	Peony bulleye			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Bigeye	*Priacanthus hamrur*	Moontail bullseye			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Bigeye	*Priacanthus tayenus*	Purple-spotted bigeye			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Bigeye	*Pristigenys meyeri*	Bigeye			LC	western Pacific	no			
Billfish	*Tetrapturus angustirostris*	Shortbill spearfish			DD	widespread	yes			
Billfish	*Xiphias gladius*	Swordfish			LC	circumglobal	yes			
Bivalve	*Hippopus hippopus*	Horse's hoof clam	II		LR/cd	Indo-west Pacific	no		Schedule II – Regulated and Controlled Species	
Bivalve	*Nicaisolopha tridacnaeformis*	Oyster			DD	widespread	no			
Bivalve	*Pinctada margaritifera*	Black lipoyster				Indo-Pacific	no		Schedule II – Regulated and Controlled Species	
Bivalve	*Pinctada maxima*	Gold lip oyster				Indo-Pacific	no		Schedule II – Regulated and Controlled Species	
Bivalve	*Saccostrea circumsuta*	Oyster			DD	Indo-Pacific	no			
Bivalve	*Saccostrea scyphophilla*	Oyster			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Bivalve	*Tridacna crocea*	Boring clam	II		LR/lc	Indo-west Pacific	no		Schedule II – Regulated and Controlled Species	
Bivalve	*Tridacna derasa*	Southern giant clam	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific	no		Schedule II – Regulated and Controlled Species	
Bivalve	*Tridacna gigas*	Giant clam	II		VU	Indo-Pacific	no		Schedule II – Regulated and Controlled Species	
Bivalve	*Tridacna maxima*	Small giant clam	II		LR/cd	widespread	no		Schedule II – Regulated and Controlled Species	
Bivalve	*Tridacna squamosa*	Fluted giant clam	II		LR/cd	widespread	no		Schedule II – Regulated and Controlled Species	
Black seadevil	*Melanocetus murrayi*	Black seadevil			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Black seadevils	*Melanocetus johnsonii*	Humpback anglerfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Blackchin	*Neoscopelus macrolepidotus*	Largescaled lanternfish			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Blackchin	*Scopelengys tristis*	Pacific blackchin			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Blenny	*Alticus saliens*	Jumping blenny			DD	western and central Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Alticus sertatus*	Garlanded rockskipper			LC	southwest Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Andamia amphibius*	Blenny			LC	Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	no			
Blenny	*Aspidontus dussumieri*	Lance blenny			LC	Indo-Pacific, Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Aspidontus taeniatus*	False cleaner			LC	Central and western Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Atrosalarias holomelas*	Brown coral blenny			LC	Central and western Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Blenniella caudolineata*	Blue-spotted blenny			LC	western Pacific	no			

Taxa	Scientific Name	Common Name	CITES	CMS	IUCN Red List Assessment	Range (km²)	Migrant	Fisheries Act	Wildlife Protection and Management Act	WCFPC CMM
Blenny	*Blenniella chrysospilos*	Orange-spotted blenny			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Blenniella periophthalmus*	Blue-dashed rockskipper			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Cirripectes auritus*	Blackflap blenny			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Cirripectes castaneus*	Chestnut blenny			LC	widespread	no			
Blenny	*Cirripectes chelomatus*	Lady Musgrave blenny			LC	western Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Cirripectes filamentosus*	Filamentous blenny			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Cirripectes polyzona*	Barred blenny			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Cirripectes quagga*	Squiggly blenny			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Cirripectes stigmaticus*	Red-streaked blenny			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Cirrisalarias bunares*	Hairy blenny			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Crossosalarias macrospilus*	Triplespot blenny			LC	western Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Ecsenius axelrodi*	Axelrod's comb-tooth blenny			LC	Indonesia, PNG, Solomon Islands	no			
Blenny	*Ecsenius bicolor*	Bicolor blenny			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Ecsenius lividanalis*	Blue-headed comb-tooth blenny			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Blenny	*Ecsenius midas*	Midas blenny			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Ecsenius namiyei*	Black comb-tooth blenny			LC	western Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Ecsenius pictus*	White-lined comb-tooth blenny			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Blenny	*Ecsenius prooculis*	Striped coralblenny			LC	PNG, Solomon Islands	no			
Blenny	*Ecsenius sellifer*	Saddle blenny			LC	Palau, PNG, Solomon Islands	no			
Blenny	*Ecsenius tessera*	Blenny			LC	New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	no			
Blenny	*Ecsenius trilineatus*	Three-lined blenny			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Blenny	*Ecsenius yaeyamaensis*	Pale-spotted combtooth blenny			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Enchelyurus kraussii*	Krauss's blenny			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Entomacrodus caudofasciatus*	Bartail blenny			LC	western and central Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Entomacrodus cymatobiotus*	Pacific rockskipper			LC	Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Entomacrodus decussatus*	Wavyline rockskipper			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Entomacrodus niuafoouensis*	Tattoo-chin rockskipper			LC	Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Entomacrodus striatus*	Blackspotted rockskipper			LC	Indo-Pacific, Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Entomacrodus thalassinus*	Reef margin blenny			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			

Taxa	Scientific Name	Common Name	CITES	CMS	IUCN Red List Assessment	Range (km²)	Migrant	Fisheries Act	Wildlife Protection and Management Act	WCFPC CMM
Blenny	*Entomacrodus williamsi*	William's rockskipper			LC	western Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Exallias brevis*	Leopard blenny			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Glyptoparus delicatulus*	Delicate blenny			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Istiblennius lineatus*	Black-lined blenny			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Laiphognathus multimaculatus*	Spotty blenny			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Meiacanthus anema*	Threadless blenny			DD	Coral Triangle	yes			
Blenny	*Meiacanthus atrodorsalis*	Forktail blenny			LC	western Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Meiacanthus crinitus*	Hairytail fangblenny			LC	Indonesia, PNG, Solomon Islands	no			
Blenny	*Meiacanthus ditrema*	One-striped poison-fang blenny			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Blenny	*Meiacanthus grammistes*	Striped poison-fang blenny			LC	western Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Nannosalarias nativitatis*	Christmas blenny			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Omobranchus elongatus*	Chevroned blenny			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Omobranchus obliquus*	Mangrove blenny			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Parablennius intermedius*	Horned blenny			LC	restricted	no			
Blenny	*Petroscirtes breviceps*	Short-head sabretooth blenny			LC	Indo-Pacific	yes			
Blenny	*Petroscirtes mitratus*	Highfinned blenny			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Petroscirtes thepassii*	Thepas' sabretooth blenny			LC	restricted	no			
Blenny	*Petroscirtes variabilis*	Variable sabretooth blenny			LC	western Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Petroscirtes xestus*	Bearded sabretooth blenny			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Plagiotremus laudandus*	Bicolour fangblenny			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Plagiotremus rhinorhynchos*	Bluestriped fangblenny			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Plagiotremus tapeinosoma*	Piano fangblenny			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Praealticus bilineatus*	Blenny			LC	central Indo-Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Praealticus striatus*	Blenny			LC	central Indo-Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Rhabdoblennius snowi*	Snow blenny			LC	South Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Salarias alboguttatus*	Whitespotted blenny			LC	western Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Salarias ceramensis*	Ceram blenny			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Blenny	*Salarias fasciatus*	Banded jewelled-blenny			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			

Taxa	Scientific Name	Common Name	CITES	CMS	IUCN Red List Assessment	Range (km²)	Migrant	Fisheries Act	Wildlife Protection and Management Act	WCFPC CMM
Blenny	*Salarias guttatus*	Blue-spot blenny			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Salarias segmentatus*	Segmented blenny			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Blenny	*Stanulus seychellensis*	Seychelles blenny			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Blenny	*Xiphasia matsubarai*	Japanese snake blenny			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Blind cusk eels	*Aphyonus gelatinosus*	Gelatinous blindfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Boa	*Candoia bibroni*	Solomon Island tree boa	II		LC	western Pacific	no			
Boarfish	*Antigonia capros*	Deep-bodied boarfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Booby	*Sula dactylatra*	Masked booby			LC	211000000	no			
Booby	*Sula leucogaster*	Brown booby			LC	223000000	no			
Booby	*Sula sula*	Red-footed booby			LC	185000000	yes			
Bream	*Nemipterus hexodon*	Ornate threadfin bream			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Bream	*Pentapodus aureofasciatus*	Yellowstripe threadfin bream			LC	western Pacific	no			
Bream	*Pentapodus caninus*	Smalltoothed whiptail			LC	western Pacific	no			
Bream	*Pentapodus trivittatus*	Threestriped whiptail			LC	western Pacific	no			
Bream	*Scolopsis affinis*	Two-lined monocle bream			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Bream	*Scolopsis ciliata*	Saw-jawed Monocle Bream			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Bream	*Scolopsis lineata*	Striped monocle bream			LC	western Pacific	no			
Bream	*Scolopsis margaritifera*	Pearly monocle bream			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Bream	*Scolopsis temporalis*	Bald-spot monocle bream			LC	western Pacific	no			
Bream	*Scolopsis trilineata*	Three-lined Monocle Bream			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Bristlemouth	*Cyclothone acclinidens*	Bent-tooth bristlemouth			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Bristlemouth	*Cyclothone alba*	Pale bristlemouth			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Bristlemouth	*Cyclothone braueri*	Brauer's bristlemouth			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Bristlemouth	*Cyclothone microdon*	Smalltooth bristlemouth			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Bristlemouth	*Cyclothone pallida*	Bicolored bristlemouth			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Bristlemouth	*Cyclothone parapallida*	Shadow bristlemouth			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Bristlemouth	*Cyclothone pseudopallida*	Slender bristlemouth			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Bristlemouth	*Diplophos taenia*	Pacific portholefish			LC	circumglobal	no			
Bristlemouth	*Gonostoma atlanticum*	Bristlemouth			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Bristlemouth	*Gonostoma elongatum*	Elongated bristlemouth			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Butterflyfish	*Chaetodon auriga*	Threadfin butterflyfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			

Taxa	Scientific Name	Common Name	CITES	CMS	IUCN Red List Assessment	Range (km²)	Migrant	Fisheries Act	Wildlife Protection and Management Act	WCFPC CMM
Butterflyfish	*Chaetodon baronessa*	Eastern triangular butterflyfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Butterflyfish	*Chaetodon bennetti*	Bennett's butterflyfish			DD	widespread, uncommon	no			
Butterflyfish	*Chaetodon burgessi*	Burgess's butterflyfish			LC	western Pacific	no			
Butterflyfish	*Chaetodon citrinellus*	Citron butterflyfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Butterflyfish	*Chaetodon ephippium*	Saddleback butterflyfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Butterflyfish	*Chaetodon flavirostris*	Dusky butterflyfish			LC	widespread	no			
Butterflyfish	*Chaetodon kleinii*	Whitespotted butterflyfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Butterflyfish	*Chaetodon lineolatus*	Lined butterflyfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Butterflyfish	*Chaetodon lunula*	Redstripe butterflyfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Butterflyfish	*Chaetodon lunulatus*	Oval butterflyfish			LC	western Pacific	no			
Butterflyfish	*Chaetodon melannotus*	Blackbacked butterflyfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Butterflyfish	*Chaetodon mertensii*	Orangebar butterflyfish			LC	western Pacific	no			
Butterflyfish	*Chaetodon meyeri*	Scrawled butterflyfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Butterflyfish	*Chaetodon ocellicaudus*	Spot-tail butterflyfish			DD	Coral Triangle	no			
Butterflyfish	*Chaetodon octofasciatus*	Eight-stripe butterflyfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Butterflyfish	*Chaetodon ornatissimus*	Ornate butterflyfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Butterflyfish	*Chaetodon oxycephalus*	Spot-nape butteflyfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Butterflyfish	*Chaetodon pelewensis*	Dot and dash butterflyfish			LC	south Pacific	no			
Butterflyfish	*Chaetodon plebius*	Blueblotch butterflyfish			LC	western Pacific	no			
Butterflyfish	*Chaetodon punctatofasciatus*	Spotband butterflyfish			LC	south Pacific	no			
Butterflyfish	*Chaetodon quadrimaculatus*	Fourspot butterflyfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific, uncommon	no			
Butterflyfish	*Chaetodon rafflesii*	Latticed butteflyfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Butterflyfish	*Chaetodon reticulatus*	Reticulated butterflyfish			DD	western and central Pacific	no			
Butterflyfish	*Chaetodon semeion*	Dotted butterflyfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Butterflyfish	*Chaetodon speculum*	Oval-spot butterflyfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Butterflyfish	*Chaetodon trifascialis*	Triangulate butterflyfish			LC	widespread	no			
Butterflyfish	*Chaetodon ulietensis*	Pacific double-saddle butterflyfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Butterflyfish	*Chaetodon unimaculatus*	Teardrop butterflyfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Butterflyfish	*Chaetodon vagabundus*	Vagabond butterflyfish			LC	widespread	no			

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Butterflyfish	*Coradion chrysozonus*	Goldengirdled coralfish			LC	western Pacific	no			
Butterflyfish	*Forcipiger flavissimus*	Long-nosed butterflyfish			LC	widespread	no			
Butterflyfish	*Forcipiger longirostris*	Black long-nosed butterflyfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Butterflyfish	*Hemitaurichthys polylepis*	Pyramid butterflyfish			LC	Central western Pacific	no			
Butterflyfish	*Heniochus acuminatus*	Bannerfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Butterflyfish	*Heniochus chrysostomus*	Pennant bannerfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Butterflyfish	*Heniochus monoceros*	Masked bannerfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Butterflyfish	*Heniochus singularis*	Singular bannerfish			LC	Indo-Pacific, Pacific	no			
Butterflyfish	*Heniochus varius*	Humpbacked coralfish			LC	western and central Pacific	no			
Cardinalfish	*Apogon amboinensis*	Ambon cardinalfish			DD	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Cardinalfish	*Apogonichthys ocellatus*	Ocellated cardinalfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Cardinalfish	*Nectamia fusca*	Ghost cardinalfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Cardinalfish	*Ostorhinchus compressus*	Ochre-striped cardinalfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Cardinalfish	*Ostorhinchus lateralis*	Humpback cardinalfish			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Cardinalfish	*Ostorhinchus margaritophorus*	Red-striped cardinalfish			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Cardinalfish	*Ostorhinchus sealei*	Seale's cardinalfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Cardinalfish	*Taeniamia buruensis*	Buru cardinalfish			LC	western Pacific	no			
Cardinalfish	*Yarica hyalosoma*	Humpbacked cardinalfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Cardinalfish	*Zapogon evermanni*	Cave cardinalfish			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Chub	*Kyphosus cinerascens*	Highfin chub			LC	widespread	no			
Chub	*Kyphosus sectatrix*	Bermuda chub			LC	widespread	no			
Clingfish	*Diademichthys lineatus*	Urchin clingfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Clingfish	*Discotrema crinophilum*	Crinoid clingfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Clingfish	*Lepadichthys bolini*	Bolin's clingfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Clingfish	*Lepadichthys minor*	Dwarf clingfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Codlet	*Bregmaceros nectabanus*	Smallscale codlet			LC	circumglobal	no			
Collared wriggler	*Paraxenisthmus springeri*	Springer's wriggler			LC	Solomon Islands	no			
Collared wriggler	*Rotuma lewisi*	Collared wriggler			LC	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Collared wriggler	*Tyson belos*	Arrow wriggler			LC	western Pacific	no			
Collared wriggler	*Xenisthmus clarus*	Clear wriggler			LC	western Pacific	no			
Collared wriggler	*Xenisthmus eirospilus*	Spotted wriggler			LC	southwest Pacific	no			

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Coral	*Acanthastrea amakusensis*	Mussid coral	II			Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acanthastrea bowerbanki*	Mussid coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific, rare	no			
Coral	*Acanthastrea brevis*	Mussid coral	II		VU	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acanthastrea echinata*	Mussid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acanthastrea faviaformis*	Mussid coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acanthastrea hemprichii*	Mussid coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acanthastrea hillae*	Mussid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acanthastrea ishigakiensis*	Mussid coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acanthastrea regularis*	Mussid coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acanthastrea rotundoflora*	Mussid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acanthastrea subechinata*	Mussid coral	II		NT	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acrhelia horrescens*	Oculinid coral	II			Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora abrolhosensis*	Acropora coral	II		VU	central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora abrotanoides*	Acropora coral	II		LC	widespread, reef	no			
Coral	*Acropora aculeus*	Acropora coral	II		VU	central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora anthocercis*	Acropora coral	II		VU	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora aspera*	Acropora coral	II		VU	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora austera*	Acropora coral	II		NT	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora awi*	Acropora coral	II		VU	central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora batunai*	Acropora coral	II		VU	central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora bifurcata*	Acropora coral	II		DD	central Indo-Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora brueggemanni*	Acropora coral	II			Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora carduus*	Acropora coral	II		NT	widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora caroliniana*	Acropora coral	II		VU	central Indo-Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora cerealis*	Acropora coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora chesterfieldensis*	Acropora coral	II		LC	south Pacific, rare	no			
Coral	*Acropora clathrata*	Acropora coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora cophodactyla*	Acropora coral	II		DD	central Indo-Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora copiosa*	Acropora coral	II		DD	rare	no			

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Coral	*Acropora crateriformis*	Acropora coral	II			Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora cuneata*	Acropora coral	II			widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora cytherea*	Acropora coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora dendrum*	Acropora coral	II		VU	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora desalwii*	Acropora coral	II		VU	central Indo-Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora digitifera*	Acropora coral	II		NT	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora divaricata*	Acropora coral	II		NT	widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora donei*	Acropora coral	II		VU	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora echinata*	Acropora coral	II		VU	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora efflorescens*	Acropora coral	II		DD	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora elseyi*	Acropora coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora exquisita*	Acropora coral	II		DD	central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora florida*	Acropora coral	II		NT	widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora formosa*	Acropora coral	II		NT	widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora gemmifera*	Acropora coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora globiceps*	Acropora coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific and central Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora gomezi*	Acropora coral	II		DD	central Indo-Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora grandis*	Acropora coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora granulosa*	Acropora coral	II		NT	widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora hoeksemai*	Acropora coral	II		VU	central Indo-Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora horrida*	Acropora coral	II		VU	widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora humilis*	Finger coral	II		NT	widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora hyacinthus*	Brush coral	II		NT	widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora indonesia*	Acropora coral	II		VU	central Indo-Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora inermis*	Acropora coral	II		DD	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora insignis*	Acropora coral	II		DD	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora intermedia*	Acropora coral	II			widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora irregularis*	Acropora coral	II		DD	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora jacquelineae*	Acropora coral	II		VU	central Indo-Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora kimbeensis*	Acropora coral	II		VU	central Indo-Pacific, uncommon	no			

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Coral	*Acropora kirstyae*	Acropora coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora latistella*	Acropora coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora listeri*	Acropora coral	II		VU	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora lokani*	Acropora coral	II		VU	central Indo-Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora longicyathus*	Acropora coral	II		LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora loripes*	Acropora coral	II		NT	widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora lovelli*	Acropora coral	II		VU	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora lutkeni*	Acropora coral	II		NT	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora meridiana*	Acropora coral	II		DD	Indo-Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora microclados*	Acropora coral	II		VU	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora microphthalma*	Acropora coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora millepora*	Acropora coral	II		NT	widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora mirabilis*	Acropora coral	II		DD	Indo-Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora monticulosa*	Acropora coral	II		NT	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora multiacuta*	Acropora coral	II		VU	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora nana*	Acropora coral	II		NT	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora nasuta*	Acropora coral	II		NT	widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora navini*	Acropora coral	II		DD	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora nobilis*	Acropora coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora orbicularis*	Acropora coral	II		DD	northern Indian Ocean, central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora palifera*	Acropora coral	II			widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora palmerae*	Acropora coral	II		VU	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific, Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora paniculata*	Acropora coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora parilis*	Acropora coral	II		DD	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora pichoni*	Acropora coral	II		NT	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora pinguis*	Acropora coral	II		DD	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora plana*	Acropora coral	II		DD	central Indo-Pacific, uncommon	no			

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Coral	*Acropora plumosa*	Acropora coral	II		VU	central Indo-Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora polystoma*	Acropora coral	II		VU	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora prostrata*	Acropora coral	II		DD	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora pulchra*	Acropora coral	II		LC	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora rambleri*	Acropora coral	II		DD	Indo-Pacific, rare	no			
Coral	*Acropora retusa*	Acropora coral	II		VU	Indian Ocean, Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora robusta*	Acropora coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora rosaria*	Acropora coral	II		DD	Indian Ocean, Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora samoensis*	Acropora coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora sarmentosa*	Acropora coral	II		LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora secale*	Acropora coral	II		NT	widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora selago*	Acropora coral	II		NT	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora solitaryensis*	Acropora coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora speciosa*	Acropora coral	II		VU	Indo-Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora spicifera*	Acropora coral	II		VU	widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora striata*	Acropora coral	II		VU	Indo-Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora subglabra*	Acropora coral	II		LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora subulata*	Acropora coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora tenuis*	Acropora coral	II		NT	widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora tortuosa*	Acropora coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific and central Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora turaki*	Acropora coral	II		VU	Indo-Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora tutuilensis*	Acropora coral	II		DD	widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora valenciennesi*	Acropora coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora valida*	Acropora coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Acropora vaughani*	Acropora coral	II		VU	Indian Ocean, Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Acropora verweyi*	Acropora coral	II		VU	Indian Ocean, Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Acropora walindii*	Acropora coral	II		VU	Indo-Pacific, rare	no			
Coral	*Acropora wallaceae*	Acropora coral	II		DD	Indo-Pacific, uncommon	no			

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Coral	*Acropora yongei*	Acropora coral	II		LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-west Pacific, central Pacific	no			
Coral	*Alveopora allingi*	Alveopora species	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Alveopora catalai*	Poritid coral	II		NT	Indo-Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Alveopora fenestrata*	Alveopora species	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Alveopora minuta*	Poritid coral	II		EN	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Alveopora ocellata*	Alveopora species	II		DD	Indo-west Pacific, rare	no			
Coral	*Alveopora spongiosa*	Alveopora species	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Alveopora verrilliana*	Alveopora species	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Anacropora forbesi*	Poritid coral	II		LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Anacropora matthai*	Poritid coral	II		VU	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Anacropora pillai*	Poritid coral	II		DD	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Anacropora puertogalerae*	Poritid coral	II		VU	Indo-Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Anacropora reticulata*	Poritid coral	II		VU	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Anacropora spinosa*	Poritid coral	II		EN	Indo-Pacific, rare	no			
Coral	*Astreopora cucullata*	Acroporid coral	II		VU	widespread, rare	no			
Coral	*Astreopora expansa*	Poritid coral	II		NT	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Astreopora gracilis*	Acroporid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Astreopora incrustans*	Poritid coral	II		VU	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Astreopora listeri*	Acroporid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Astreopora macrostoma*	Poritid coral	II		NT	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Astreopora myriophthalma*	Acroporid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Astreopora randalli*	Acroporid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Astreopora suggesta*	Acroporid coral	II		LC	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Australogyra zelli*	Poritid coral	II		VU	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Australomussa rowleyensis*	Poritid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Barabattoia amicorum*	Favid coral	II		LC	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Barabattoia laddi*	Favid coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific	no			

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Coral	*Blastomussa wellsi*	Mussid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Cantharellus jebbi*	Fungid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Caulastraea furcata*	Favid coral	II			Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Caulastrea curvata*	Favid coral	II		VU	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Caulastrea echinulata*	Favid coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Caulastrea tumida*	Favid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Coeloseris mayeri*	Agaricid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Coscinaraea columna*	Siderastrid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Coscinaraea crassa*	Siderastrid coral	II		NT	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Coscinaraea exaesa*	Siderastrid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Coscinaraea wellsi*	Siderastrid coral	II		LC	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Ctenactis albitentaculata*	Fungid coral	II		NT	Indo-Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Ctenactis crassa*	Fungid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Ctenactis echinata*	Fungid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Cynarina lacrymalis*	Mussid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Cyphastrea agassizi*	Favid coral	II		VU	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Cyphastrea chalcidicum*	Favid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Cyphastrea decadia*	Favid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Cyphastrea japonica*	Favid coral	II		LC	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Cyphastrea microphthalma*	Favid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Cyphastrea ocellina*	Favid coral	II		VU	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Cyphastrea serailia*	Favid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Diploastrea heliopora*	Favid coral	II		NT	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Distichopora livida*	Stylerastrid coral	II			Indo-west Pacific, rare	no			
Coral	*Echinomorpha nishihirai*	Pectinid coral	II		NT	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Echinophyllia aspera*	Pectinid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Echinophyllia costata*	Pectinid coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Echinophyllia echinata*	Pectinid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific, rare	no			
Coral	*Echinophyllia echinoporoides*	Pectinid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			

Taxa	Scientific Name	Common Name	CITES	CMS	IUCN Red List Assessment	Range (km²)	Migrant	Fisheries Act	Wildlife Protection and Management Act	WCFPC CMM
Coral	*Echinophyllia patula*	Pectinid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Echinophyllia pectinata*	Pectinid coral	II		DD	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Echinopora gemmacea*	Favid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Echinopora hirsutissima*	Favid coral	II		LC	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Echinopora horrida*	Favid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Echinopora lamellosa*	Favid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Echinopora mammiformis*	Favid coral	II		NT	widespread	no			
Coral	*Echinopora pacificus*	Favid coral	II		NT	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Echinopora taylorae*	Favid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Euphyllia cristata*	Caryophyllid coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Euphyllia divisa*	Caryophyllid coral	II		NT	central Pacific	no			
Coral	*Euphyllia glabrescens*	Caryophyllid coral	II		NT	widespread	no			
Coral	*Euphyllia paraancora*	Caryophyllid coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Euphyllia yaeyamaensis*	Caryophyllid coral	II		NT	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Favia danae*	Favid coral	II		LC	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Favia favus*	Favid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Favia helianthoides*	Favid coral	II		NT	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Favia lizardensis*	Favid coral	II		NT	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Favia maritima*	Favid coral	II		NT	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Favia marshae*	Favid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Favia matthaii*	Favid coral	II		NT	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Favia maxima*	Favid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Favia pallida*	Favid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Favia rotumana*	Favid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Favia rotundata*	Favid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Favia speciosa*	Favid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Favia stelligera*	Favid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Favia truncatus*	Favid coral	II		LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Favia veroni*	Favid coral	II		NT	widespread, uncommon	no			

Taxa	Scientific Name	Common Name	CITES	CMS	IUCN Red List Assessment	Range (km²)	Migrant	Fisheries Act	Wildlife Protection and Management Act	WCFPC CMM
Coral	*Favites abdita*	Favid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Favites acuticollis*	Favid coral	II		LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Favites bestae*	Favid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific, rare	no			
Coral	*Favites chinensis*	Favid coral	II		NT	widespread	no			
Coral	*Favites complanata*	Favid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Favites flexuosa*	Favid coral	II		NT	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Favites halicora*	Favid coral	II		NT	widespread	no			
Coral	*Favites micropentagona*	Favid coral	II		NT	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Favites paraflexuosa*	Favid coral	II		NT	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Favites pentagona*	Favid coral	II		LC	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Favites russelli*	Favid coral	II		NT	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Favites stylifera*	Favid coral	II		NT	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Favites vasta*	Favid coral	II		NT	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Fungia concinna*	Fungid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Fungia distorta*	Fungid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Fungia fragilis*	Fungid coral	II		LC	Indo-Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Fungia fralinae*	Fungid coral	II		LC	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Fungia fungites*	Fungid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Fungia granulosa*	Fungid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Fungia hexagonalis*	Fungid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, rare	no			
Coral	*Fungia horrida*	Fungid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Fungia klunzingeri*	Fungid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Fungia moluccensis*	Fungid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Fungia paumotensis*	Fungid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Fungia repanda*	Fungid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Fungia scabra*	Fungid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Fungia scruposa*	Fungid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Fungia scutaria*	Fungid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Fungia sinensis*	Fungid coral	II		LC	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Fungia somervillei*	Fungid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Fungia spinifer*	Fungid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Fungia tenuis*	Fungid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			

Taxa	Scientific Name	Common Name	CITES	CMS	IUCN Red List Assessment	Range (km²)	Migrant	Fisheries Act	Wildlife Protection and Management Act	WCFPC CMM
Coral	*Fungia vaughani*	Fungid coral	II		LC	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Galaxea acrhelia*	Oculinid coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Galaxea astreata*	Oculinid coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Galaxea fascicularis*	Oculinid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Galaxea horrescens*	Coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Galaxea paucisepta*	Oculinid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Gardineroseris planulata*	Agaricid coral	II		LC	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Goniastrea aspera*	Favid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Goniastrea australensis*	Favid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Goniastrea edwardsi*	Favid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Goniastrea favulus*	Favid coral	II		NT	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Goniastrea minuta*	Favid coral	II		NT	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Goniastrea palauensis*	Favid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Goniastrea pectinata*	Favid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Goniastrea ramosa*	Favid coral	II		VU	Coral Triangle	no			
Coral	*Goniopora burgosi*	Poritid coral	II		VU	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Goniopora columna*	Poritid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Goniopora djiboutiensis*	Poritid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Goniopora eclipsensis*	Poritid coral	II		LC	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Goniopora lobata*	Poritid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Goniopora minor*	Poritid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Goniopora palmensis*	Poritid coral	II		LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Goniopora pandoraensis*	Poritid coral	II		LC	Indo-Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Goniopora somaliensis*	Poritid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Goniopora stokesi*	Poritid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Goniopora stutchburyi*	Poritid coral	II		LC	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Goniopora tenuidens*	Poritid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Halomitra clavator*	Fungid coral	II		VU	Coral Triangle	no			
Coral	*Halomitra pileus*	Fungid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			

Taxa	Scientific Name	Common Name	CITES	CMS	IUCN Red List Assessment	Range (km²)	Migrant	Fisheries Act	Wildlife Protection and Management Act	WCFPC CMM
Coral	*Heliofungia actiniformis*	Fungid coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Heliopora coerulea*	Blue coral	I/II		VU	Indo-Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Herpolitha limax*	Fungid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Herpolitha weberi*	Fungid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Heterocyathus aequicostatus*	Caryophyllid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Heteropsammia cochlea*	Dendrophyllid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Hydnophora exesa*	Merulinid coral	II		NT	widespread	no			
Coral	*Hydnophora grandis*	Merulinid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Hydnophora microconos*	Merulinid coral	II		NT	widespread	no			
Coral	*Hydnophora pilosa*	Merulinid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Hydnophora rigida*	Merulinid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Isopora crateriformis*	Acroporid coral			VU	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Isopora cylindrica*	Acroporid coral	II		DD	Indonesia, PNG, Solomon Islands	no			
Coral	*Isopora palifera*	Catch bowl coral	II		NT	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Leptastrea bottae*	Favid coral	II		NT	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Leptastrea inaequalis*	Favid coral	II		NT	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Leptastrea pruinosa*	Favid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Leptastrea purpurea*	Favid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Leptastrea transversa*	Favid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Leptoria phrygia*	Favid coral	II		NT	widespread	no			
Coral	*Leptoseris explanata*	Agaricid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Leptoseris gardineri*	Agaricid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Leptoseris hawaiiensis*	Agaricid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Leptoseris incrustans*	Agaricid coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Leptoseris mycetoseroides*	Agaricid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Leptoseris papyracea*	Agaricid coral	II		LC	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Leptoseris scabra*	Agaricid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Leptoseris solida*	Agaricid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific, uncommon	no			

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Coral	*Leptoseris striata*	Agaricid coral	II		NT	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Leptoseris tubulifera*	Agaricid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Leptoseris yabei*	Agaricid coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Lithophyllon mokai*	Fungid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Lobophyllia corymbosa*	Mussid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Lobophyllia dentatus*	Mussid coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Lobophyllia flabelliformis*	Mussid coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Lobophyllia hataii*	Mussid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Lobophyllia hemprichii*	Mussid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Lobophyllia pachysepta*	Mussid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Lobophyllia robusta*	Mussid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Madracis kirbyi*	Pocilloporid coral	II		LC	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Merulina ampliata*	Merulinid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Merulina scabricula*	Merulinid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Micromussa amakusensis*	Mussid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Micromussa diminuta*	Mussid coral	II		DD	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Micromussa minuta*	Mussid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Millepora dichotoma*	Hydrozoan	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Millepora exaesa*	Hydrozoan	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Millepora intricata*	Hydrozoan	II		LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Millepora murrayi*	Hydrozoan	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Millepora platyphylla*	Fire coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Millepora tenera*	Milleporid coral	II		LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Montastrea annuligera*	Favid coral	II		NT	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Montastrea colemani*	Favid coral	II		NT	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Montastrea curta*	Favid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Montastrea magnistellata*	Favid coral	II		NT	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Montastrea multipunctata*	Favid coral	II		VU	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Montastrea salebrosa*	Favid coral	II		VU	Central Indo-Pacific	no			

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Coral	*Montastrea valenciennesi*	Favid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Montipora aequituberculata*	Acroporid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Montipora altasepta*	Acroporid coral	II		VU	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Montipora angulata*	Acroporid coral	II		VU	widespread, rare	no			
Coral	*Montipora australiensis*	Acroporid coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific, rare	no			
Coral	*Montipora cactus*	Acroporid coral	II		VU	restricted	no			
Coral	*Montipora calcarea*	Acroporid coral	II		VU	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Montipora caliculata*	Acroporid coral	II		VU	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Montipora capitata*	Acroporid coral	II		NT	Indo-Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Montipora capricornis*	Acroporid coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Montipora cebuensis*	Acroporid coral	II		VU	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Montipora confusa*	Acroporid coral	II		NT	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Montipora corbettensis*	Acroporid coral	II		VU	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Montipora crassituberculata*	Acroporid coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Montipora danae*	Acroporid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Montipora delicatula*	Acroporid coral	II		VU	Coral Triangle	no			
Coral	*Montipora digitata*	Acroporid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Montipora efflorescens*	Acroporid coral	II		NT	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Montipora effusa*	Acroporid coral	II		NT	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Montipora floweri*	Acroporid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Montipora foliosa*	Acroporid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Montipora foveolata*	Acroporid coral	II		NT	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Montipora friabilis*	Acroporid coral	II		VU	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Montipora grisea*	Acroporid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Montipora hirsuta*	Acroporid coral	II		NT	Coral Triangle	no			
Coral	*Montipora hispida*	Acroporid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Montipora hodgsoni*	Acroporid coral	II		VU	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Montipora hoffmeisteri*	Acroporid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Montipora incrassata*	Acroporid coral	II		NT	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Montipora informis*	Acroporid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Montipora mactanensis*	Acroporid coral	II		VU	Central Indo-Pacific	no			

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Coral	*Montipora malampaya*	Acroporid coral	II		VU	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Montipora millepora*	Acroporid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Montipora mollis*	Acroporid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Montipora monasteriata*	Acroporid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Montipora niugini*	Acroporid coral	II		NT	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Montipora nodosa*	Acroporid coral	II		NT	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Montipora orientalis*	Acroporid coral	II		VU	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Montipora palawanensis*	Acroporid coral	II		NT	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Montipora peltiformis*	Acroporid coral	II		NT	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Montipora porites*	Acroporid coral	II		NT	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Montipora samarensis*	Acroporid coral	II		VU	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Montipora spongodes*	Acroporid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Montipora spumosa*	Acroporid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Montipora stellata*	Acroporid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Montipora tuberculosa*	Acroporid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Montipora turgescens*	Acroporid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Montipora turtlensis*	Acroporid coral	II		VU	Indo-Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Montipora undata*	Acroporid coral	II		NT	Indo-Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Montipora venosa*	Acroporid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Montipora verrucosa*	Acroporid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Montipora verruculosus*	Acroporid coral	II		VU	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Montipora vietnamensis*	Acroporid coral	II		VU	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Mycedium elephantotus*	Pectinid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Mycedium mancaoi*	Pectinid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Mycedium robokaki*	Pectinid coral	II		LC	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Nemenzophyllia turbida*	Caryophyllid coral	II		VU	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Oulastrea crispata*	Favid coral	II		LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Oulophyllia bennettae*	Favid coral	II		NT	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Oulophyllia crispa*	Favid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			

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Coral	*Oulophyllia levis*	Favid coral	II		LC	western Pacific	no			
Coral	*Oxypora crassispinosa*	Pectinid coral	II		LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Oxypora glabra*	Pectinid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Oxypora lacera*	Pectinid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Pachyseris foliosa*	Agaricid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Pachyseris gemmae*	Agaricid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Pachyseris rugosa*	Agaricid coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Pachyseris speciosa*	Agaricid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Palauastrea ramosa*	Astrocoenid coral	II		NT	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Paraclavarina triangularis*	Merulinid coral			NT	restricted	no			
Coral	*Pavona bipartita*	Agaricid coral	II		VU	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Pavona cactus*	Agaricid coral	II		VU	widespread	no			
Coral	*Pavona clavus*	Agaricid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Pavona decussata*	Agaricid coral	II		VU	widespread	no			
Coral	*Pavona duerdeni*	Agaricid coral	II		LC	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Pavona explanulata*	Agaricid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Pavona frondifera*	Agaricid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Pavona maldivensis*	Agaricid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Pavona minuta*	Agaricid coral	II		NT	widespread	no			
Coral	*Pavona varians*	Agaricid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Pavona venosa*	Agaricid coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Pectinia alcicornis*	Pectinid coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Pectinia ayleni*	Pectinid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Pectinia elongata*	Pectinid coral	II		NT	Indo-Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Pectinia lactuca*	Pectinid coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Pectinia maxima*	Pectinid coral	II		EN	Coral Triangle	no			
Coral	*Pectinia paeonia*	Pectinid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Pectinia pygmaeus*	Pectinid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Pectinia teres*	Pectinid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Physogyra lichtensteini*	Caryophyllid coral	II		VU	widespread	no			
Coral	*Platygyra acuta*	Favid coral	II		NT	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Platygyra contorta*	Favid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Platygyra daedalea*	Favid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			

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Coral	*Platygyra lamellina*	Favid coral	II		NT	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Platygyra pini*	Favid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Platygyra ryukyuensis*	Favid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Platygyra sinensis*	Favid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Platygyra verweyi*	Favid coral	II		NT	western Pacific	no			
Coral	*Platygyra yaeyamaensis*	Favid coral	II		VU	western Pacific	no			
Coral	*Plerogyra discus*	Euphylid coral	II		VU	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Plerogyra simplex*	Caryophyllid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Plerogyra sinuosa*	Caryophyllid coral	II		NT	widespread	no			
Coral	*Plesiastrea versipora*	Favid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Pocillopora damicornis*	Pocilloporid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Pocillopora elegans*	Pocilloporid coral	II		VU	widespread	no			
Coral	*Pocillopora eydouxi*	Pocilloporid coral	II		NT	widespread	no			
Coral	*Pocillopora kelleheri*	Pocilloporid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Pocillopora meandrina*	Pocilloporid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Pocillopora verrucosa*	Pocilloporid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Pocillopora woodjonesi*	Pocilloporid coral	II		LC	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Pocillopora zelli*	Pocilloporid coral	II		LC	Oceanic west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Podabacia crustacea*	Fungid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Podabacia motuporensis*	Fungid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Polyphyllia novaehiberniae*	Fungid coral	II		NT	oceanic west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Polyphyllia talpina*	Fungid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Porites annae*	Poritid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Porites attenuata*	Poritid coral	II		VU	central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Porites australiensis*	Poritid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Porites cumulatus*	Poritid coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Porites cylindrica*	Poritid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Porites deformis*	Poritid coral	II		NT	central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Porites densa*	Poritid coral	II		NT	central Indo-Pacific	no			

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Coral	*Porites eridani*	Poritid coral	II		EN	central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Porites flavus*	Poritid coral	II		DD	Indonesia, PNG, Solomon Islands	no			
Coral	*Porites horizontalata*	Poritid coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Porites latistella*	Poritid coral	II		LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Porites latistellata*	Poritid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Porites lichen*	Poritid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Porites lutea*	Poritid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Porites monticulosa*	Poritid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Porites murrayensis*	Poritid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Porites nigrescens*	Poritid coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Porites profundus*	Poritid coral	II		LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Porites rugosa*	Poritid coral	II		VU	central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Porites rus*	Poritid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Porites sillimaniana*	Poritid coral	II		VU	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Porites solida*	Poritid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Porites stephensoni*	Poritid coral	II		NT	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Porites tuberculosa*	Poritid coral	II		VU	central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Porites vaughani*	Poritid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Psammocora contigua*	Siderastrid coral	II		NT	widespread	no			
Coral	*Psammocora digitata*	Siderastrid coral	II		NT	widespread	no			
Coral	*Psammocora explanulata*	Siderastrid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Psammocora haimeana*	Siderastrid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Psammocora nierstraszi*	Siderastrid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Psammocora profundacella*	Siderastrid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Psammocora superficialis*	Siderastrid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Psammocora vaughani*	Siderastrid coral	II		NT	western Pacific	no			
Coral	*Pseudosiderastrea tayami*	Siderastrid coral	II		NT	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Sandalolitha dentata*	Fungid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Sandalolitha robusta*	Fungid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			

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Coral	*Scapophyllia cylindrica*	Merulinid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Scolymia vitiensis*	Mussid coral	II		NT	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Seriatopora aculeata*	Pocilloporid coral	II		VU	central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Seriatopora caliendrum*	Pocilloporid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Seriatopora dendritica*	Pocilloporid coral	II		VU	central Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Seriatopora guttatus*	Pocilloporid coral	II		LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Seriatopora hystrix*	Pocilloporid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Seriatopora stellata*	Pocilloporid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Siderastrea savignyana*	Siderastrid coral	II		LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Stylocoeniella armata*	Astrocoenid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Stylocoeniella guentheri*	Astrocoenid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Stylophora pistillata*	Pocilloporid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Coral	*Stylophora subseriata*	Pocilloporid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Symphyllia agaricia*	Mussid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Symphyllia hassi*	Mussid coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Symphyllia radians*	Mussid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Symphyllia recta*	Mussid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Symphyllia valenciennesii*	Mussid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Coral	*Trachyphyllia geoffroyi*	Trachyphyllid coral	II		NT	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Tubipora musica*	Organ pipe coral	II		NT	widespread	no			
Coral	*Turbinaria frondens*	Dendrophyllid coral	II		LC	widespread	no			
Coral	*Turbinaria irregularis*	Dendrophyllid coral	II		LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Coral	*Turbinaria mesenterina*	Dendrophyllid coral	II		VU	widespread	no			
Coral	*Turbinaria patula*	Dendrophyllid coral	II		VU	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Turbinaria peltata*	Dendrophyllid coral	II		VU	widespread	no			
Coral	*Turbinaria stellulata*	Dendrophyllid coral	II		VU	widespread, uncommon	no			
Coral	*Zoopilus echinatus*	Fungid coral	II		LC	Indo-west Pacific, uncommon	no			

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Cormorant	*Microcarbo melanoleucos*	Little pied cormorant			LC	25700000	no			
Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax carbo*	Great cormorant			LC	304000000	yes			
Crake	*Amaurornis cinerea*	White-browed crake			LC	32500000	no			
Crocodile	*Crocodylus porosus*	Estuarine crocodile	II		LC	Indo-Pacific	no		Schedule I – Prohibited Species	
Crustacean	*Acanthacaris tenuimana*	Prickly deep-sea lobster			LC	Indo-west Pacific	unknown			
Crustacean	*Birgus latro*	Cocounut crab			DD	Indo-Pacific	no			
Crustacean	*Palinurellus wieneckii*	Indo-Pacific furry lobster			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Crustacean	*Panulirus penicillatus*	Pronghorn spiny lobster			LC	widespread	no			
Crustacean	*Polycheles typhlops*	Decapod			LC	widespread	no			
Crustacean	*Stereomastis helleri*	Decapod			LC	western Pacific, deep	no			
Curlew	*Numenius tahitiensis*	Bristle-thighed curlew		I/II	VU	95900	yes			
Cusk-eel	*Abyssobrotula galatheae*	Cusk-eel			LC	cosmopolitan, deep waters	no			
Cusk-eel	*Acanthonus armatus*	Bony-eared assfish			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Cusk-eel	*Apagesoma delosommatus*	Cusk-eel			LC	rare, deep	no			
Cusk-eel	*Bassozetus compressus*	Abyssal cusk-eel			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Cusk-eel	*Diancistrus novaeguineae*	New Guinea viviparous brotula			LC	western central Pacific	no			
Cusk-eel	*Spectrunculus grandis*	Giant cusk-eel			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Cutlassfish	*Trichiurus lepturus*	Common hairtail			LC	circumglobal	no			
Damselfish	*Abudefduf lorenzi*	Blacktail sergeant			LC	western and central Pacific	no			
Damselfish	*Abudefduf septemfasciatus*	Seven-banded sergeant			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Damselfish	*Abudefduf sexfasciatus*	Scissortail sergeant			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Damselfish	*Abudefduf sordidus*	Blackspot sergeant			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Damselfish	*Abudefduf vaigiensis*	Five-banded sergeant			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Damselfish	*Acanthochromis polyacanthus*	Spiny chromis			LC	Indo-Australian archipelago	no			
Damselfish	*Amblyglyphidodon aureus*	Golden damsel			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Damselfish	*Amblyglyphidodon curacao*	Black-snouted sergeant-major			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Damselfish	*Amblyglyphidodon leucogaster*	White-breasted sergeant-major			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Damselfish	*Amblyglyphidodon ternatensis*	Ternate damsel			VU	Coral Triangle	no			
Damselfish	*Amblypomacentrus breviceps*	Black-banded demoiselle			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Damselfish	*Amphiprion chrysopterus*	Orange-fin anemonefish				Indo-Pacific	no		Schedule I – Prohibited Exports	
Damselfish	*Amphiprion clarkii*	Clark's anemonefish				Indo-Pacific	no		Schedule I – Prohibited Exports	

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Damselfish	*Amphiprion leucokranos*	Whitebonnet anemonefish				Indo-Pacific	no		Schedule I – Prohibited Exports	
Damselfish	*Amphiprion melanopus*	Black anemonefish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no		Schedule I – Prohibited Exports	
Damselfish	*Amphiprion percula*	Clown anemonefish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no		Schedule I – Prohibited Exports	
Damselfish	*Amphiprion perideraion*	Pink anemonefish			LC	western Pacific	no		Schedule I – Prohibited Exports	
Damselfish	*Amphiprion polymnus*	Saddleback clownfish			LC	western Pacific	no		Schedule I – Prohibited Exports	
Damselfish	*Amphiprion sandaracinos*	Orange skunk clownfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no		Schedule I – Prohibited Exports	
Damselfish	*Chromis alpha*	Yellow-speckled chromis			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Damselfish	*Chromis amboinensis*	Ambon chromis			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Damselfish	*Chromis analis*	Yellow chromis			LC	western Pacific	no			
Damselfish	*Chromis atripes*	Dark-fin chromis			LC	western Pacific	no			
Damselfish	*Chromis caudalis*	Blue-axil chromis			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Damselfish	*Chromis delta*	Deep reef chromis			LC	western Pacific	no			
Damselfish	*Chromis elerae*	Twin-spot chromis			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Damselfish	*Chrysiptera unimaculata*	One-spot demoiselle			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Damselfish	*Neopomacentrus aquadulcis*	Damselfish			EN	PNG, Solomon Islands	no			
Damselfish	*Neopomacentrus taeniurus*	Freshwater damsel			DD	Indo-Pacific	no			
Damselfish	*Premnas biaculeatus*	Spinecheek anemonefish				Indo-Pacific	no		Schedule I – Prohibited Exports	
Dartfish	*Ptereleotris evides*	Blackfin dartfish			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Dartfish	*Ptereleotris heteroptera*	Blacktail goby			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Dolphin	*Globicephala macrorhynchus*	Short-finned pilot whale	II		DD	tropical, warm subtropical, deep waters	unknown			
Dolphin	*Grampus griseus*	Risso's dolphin	II	II	LC	cosmopolitan, deep waters	unknown			
Dolphin	*Peponocephala electra*	Melon-headed whale	II		LC	circumtropical	no			
Dolphin	*Stenella attenuata*	Pantropical spotted dolphin	II	II	LC	circumtropical	no			
Dolphin	*Stenella coeruleoalba*	Striped dolphin	II	II	LC	widespread	no			
Dolphin	*Stenella longirostris*	Spiner dolphin	II	II	DD	circumtropical and subtropical	unknown			
Dolphin	*Steno bredanensis*	Rough-toothed dolphin	II		LC	circumtropical and subtropical, deep waters	unknown			
Dolphin	*Tursiops aduncus*	Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin	II	II	DD	Indo-Pacific	no			

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Dolphin	*Tursiops truncatus*	Common bottlenose dolphin	II	I/II	LC	circumglobal	no			
Dolphinfish	*Coryphaena hippurus*	Dolphinfish			LC	widespread	yes			
Dottyback	*Amsichthys knighti*	Knight's dottyback			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Dottyback	*Cypho purpurascens*	Oblique-lined dottyback			LC	restricted	no			
Dottyback	*Lubbockichthys multisquamatus*	Manyscaled dottyback			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Dottyback	*Pictichromis paccagnellae*	Royal dottyback			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Dottyback	*Pseudochromis bitaeniatus*	Two-lined dottyback			LC	tropical west Pacific	no			
Dottyback	*Pseudochromis cyanotaenia*	Bluebarred dottyback			LC	western Pacific	no			
Dottyback	*Pseudochromis jamesi*	Spot-tail dottyback			LC	south-west Pacific	no			
Dottyback	*Pseudochromis marshallensis*	Marshall dottyback			LC	western Pacific	no			
Dottyback	*Pseudochromis tapeinosoma*	Horseshoe-tailed dottyback			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Dottyback	*Pseudoplesiops annae*	Anna's dottyback			LC	western Pacific	no			
Dottyback	*Pseudoplesiops rosae*	Rose Island dottyback			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Dottyback	*Pseudoplesiops typus*	Ring-eyed dottyback			LC	western Pacific	no			
Dottyback	*Pseudoplesiops wassi*	Fleckfin dottyback			LC	western Pacific	no			
Dragnofish	*Aristostomias lunifer*	Dragonfish			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Dragonfish	*Astronesthes indicus*	Dragonfish			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Dragonfish	*Bathophilus schizochirus*	Dragonfish			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Dragonfish	*Eurypegasus draconis*	Short dragonfish			LC	widespread	no			
Dragonfish	*Eustomias braueri*	Dragonfish			DD	widespread, deep	no			
Dragonfish	*Eustomias macrurus*	Scaleless dragonfish			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Dragonfish	*Eustomias satterleei*	Dragonfish			LC	Subtropical, temperate, deep	no			
Dragonfish	*Eustomias simplex*	Dragonfish			LC	Subtropical, temperate, deep	no			
Dragonfish	*Flagellostomias boureei*	Longbarb dragonfish			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Dragonfish	*Grammatostomias dentatus*	Barbeled dragonfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Dragonfish	*Idiacanthus fasciola*	Black dragonfish			LC	circumglobal, temperate, subtropical	no			
Dragonfish	*Malacosteus niger*	Black loosejaw			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Dragonfish	*Melanostomias melanops*	Dragonfish			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Dragonfish	*Melanostomias valdiviae*	Valdivia black dragonfish			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			

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Dragonfish	*Photonectes margarita*	Dragonfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Dragonfish	*Photonectes parvimanus*	Dragonfish			LC	Subtropical, temperate, deep	no			
Dragonfish	*Stomias affinis*	Dragonfish			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Dragonfish	*Thysanactis dentex*	Dragonfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Driftfish	*Cubiceps capensis*	Cape cigarfish			LC	circumtropical, rare	no			
Driftfish	*Cubiceps pauciradiatus*	Bigeye cigarfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Driftfish	*Nomeus gronovii*	Man-of-war fish			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Driftfish	*Psenes arafurensis*	Banded driftfish			LC	circumglobal	no			
Driftfish	*Psenes cyanophrys*	Freckled driftfish			LC	circumglobal	no			
Driftfish	*Psenes pellucidus*	Bluefin driftfish			LC	circumglobal	no			
Duck	*Anas superciliosa*	Pacific black duck			LC	49800000	no			
Eel	*Anguilla marmorata*	Marbled eel			LC	western and central Pacific, Indian Ocean	yes			
Eel	*Anguilla megastoma*	Pacific long-finned eel			DD	Pacific	yes			
Egret	*Ardea alba*	Great white egret		II	LC	340000000	yes			
Egret	*Egretta sacra*	Pacific reef-egret			LC	88800000	yes			
Emperor	*Gnathodentex aureolineatus*	Goldspot emperor			LC	widespread	no			
Emperor	*Gymnocranius euanus*	Japanese large-eyed bream			LC	western Pacific	no			
Emperor	*Gymnocranius grandoculis*	Blue-lined large-eye bream			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Emperor	*Lethrinus amboinensis*	Ambon emperor			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Emperor	*Lethrinus atkinsoni*	Pacific yellowtail emperor			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Emperor	*Lethrinus erythracanthus*	Orange-spotted emperor			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Emperor	*Lethrinus erythropterus*	Longfin emperor			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Emperor	*Lethrinus harak*	Thumbprint emperor			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Emperor	*Lethrinus lentjan*	Pinkear emperor			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Emperor	*Lethrinus nebulosus*	Spangled emperor			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Emperor	*Lethrinus obsoletus*	Orange-striped emperor			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Emperor	*Lethrinus olivaceus*	Longnose emperor			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Emperor	*Lethrinus rubrioperculatus*	Spotcheek emperor			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Emperor	*Lethrinus semicinctus*	Black-spot emperor			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Emperor	*Lethrinus variegatus*	Slender emperor			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Emperor	*Lethrinus xanthochilus*	Yellowlip emperor			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			

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Emperor	*Monotaxis grandoculis*	Bigeye bream			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Emperor	*Monotaxis heterodon*	Redfin emperor			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
False moray	*Kaupichthys brachychirus*	Shortfin false moray			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Fangtooth	*Anoplogaster cornuta*	Common fangtooth			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Filefish	*Pervagor melanocephalus*	Redtail filefish			LC	western Pacific	no			
Filefish	*Pervagor nigrolineatus*	Blacklined filefish			LC	western Pacific	no			
Flathead	*Cociella punctata*	Spotted flathead			LC	western central Pacific	no			
Flathead	*Cymbacephalus beauforti*	Crocodile fish			LC	western Pacific	no			
Flathead	*Onigocia oligolepis*	Largescaled flathead			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Flathead	*Onigocia pedimacula*	Broadband flathead			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Flathead	*Sunagocia otaitensis*	Fringelip flathead			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Flathead	*Thysanophrys celebica*	Celebes flathead			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Flathead	*Thysanophrys chiltonae*	Longsnout flathead			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Flounder	*Asterorhombus intermedius*	Blotched fliunder			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Flounder	*Engyprosopon grandisquama*	Largescale flounder			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Flutemouth	*Aulostomus chinensis*	Flutemouth			LC	widespread	no			
Flutemouth	*Fistularia commersonii*	Flutemouth			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Flutemouth	*Fistularia petimba*	Red cornetfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Flying fish	*Cheilopogon furcatus*	Spotfin flying fish			LC	circumtropical	no			
Flying fish	*Cheilopogon heterurus*	Blotchwing flying fish			LC	widespread	no			
Flying fish	*Cheilopogon nigricans*	Blacksail flyingfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Flying fish	*Exocoetus volitans*	Two-winged flying fish			LC	circumtropical	yes			
Flying fish	*Hirundichthys speculiger*	Black-finned flying fish			LC	circumtropical	yes			
Flying gurnard	*Dactyloptera orientalis*	Oriental flying gurnard			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Frigatebird	*Fregata ariel*	Lesser frigatebird			LC	167000000	no			
Frigatebird	*Fregata minor*	Great frigatebird			LC	126000000	no			
Frogfish	*Antennatus nummifer*	Spotfin frogfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Fusilier	*Caesio caerulaurea*	Blue and gold fusilier			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Fusilier	*Caesio lunaris*	Lunar fusilier			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Fusilier	*Caesio teres*	Yellow and blueback fusilier			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Fusilier	*Gymnocaesio gymnoptera*	Slender fusilier			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			

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Fusilier	*Pterocaesio digramma*	Double-lined fusilier			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Fusilier	*Pterocaesio lativittata*	Whiteband fusilier			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Fusilier	*Pterocaesio marri*	Marr's fusilier			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Fusilier	*Pterocaesio pisang*	Banana fusilier			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Fusilier	*Pterocaesio tessellata*	Onestripe fusilier			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Fusilier	*Pterocaesio tile*	Dark-banded fusilier			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Fusilier	*Pterocaesio trilineata*	Three-lined fusilier			LC	western Pacific	no			
Garden eel	*Gorgasia maculata*	Whitespotted garden eel			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Cerithium coralium*	Coral cerith			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus achatinus*	Turtle cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus acutangulus*	Sharp-angled cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus adamsonii*	Rhododendron cone			LC	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus ammiralis*	Admiral cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus arenatus*	Sand-dusted cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus artoptus*	Tender cone			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Gastropod	*Conus aulicus*	Court cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus aureus*	Aureus cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus auricomus*	Gold-leaf cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus australis*	Austral cone			LC	western Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus baileyi*	Cone snail			LC	western Pacific, restricted	no			
Gastropod	*Conus balteatus*	Mauritian cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus bandanus*	Banded marble cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus betulinus*	Betuline cone			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus biliosus*	Bilious cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus boeticus*	Boeticus cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus bullatus*	Bubble cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus canonicus*	Tiger cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus capitaneus*	Captain cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus catus*	Cat cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus chaldaeus*	Worm cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus cinereus*	Sunburnt cone			LC	western Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus circumactus*	Cone snail			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus circumcisus*	Auger cone			LC	western Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus coccineus*	Scarlet cone			LC	Coral Triangle	no			

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Gastropod	*Conus coelinae*	Celine's cone			LC	western Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus coffeae*	Coffee cone			LC	western and central Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus collisus*	Stigmatic cone			LC	Indian Ocean, western Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus comatosa*	Comatose cone			LC	western Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus consors*	Singed cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus corallinus*	Cone snail			LC	western Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus coronatus*	Crowned cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus crocatus*	Saffron cone			LC	western Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus cumingii*	Cuming's cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus cylindraceus*	Cylindrical cone			LC	Indian Ocean, western Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus distans*	Distant cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus ebraeus*	Black-and-white cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus eburneus*	Ivory cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus eldredi*	Cone snail			DD	central Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus emaciatus*	False virgin cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus episcopatus*	Dignified cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus excelsus*	Excelsior cone			LC	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus ferrugineus*	Cone snail			LC	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus flavidus*	Yellow Pacific cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus flavus*	Cone snail			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Gastropod	*Conus floccatus*	Snow-flaked cone			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Gastropod	*Conus floridulus*	Cone snail			LC	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus frigidus*	Frigid cone			LC	Central and western Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus gabryae*	Cone snail			DD	Solomon Islands	no			
Gastropod	*Conus generalis*	General cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus geographus*	Geography cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus gilvus*	Cone snail			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Gastropod	*Conus glans*	Acorn cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus glaucus*	Glaucous cone			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Gastropod	*Conus gloriamaris*	Glory of the Sea cone			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Gastropod	*Conus granum*	Cone snail			LC	western Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus hopwoodi*	Cone snail			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Gastropod	*Conus hyaena*	Hyena cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus hypochlorus*	Cone snail			DD	Coral Triangle	no			

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Gastropod	*Conus imperialis*	Imperial cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus joliveti*	Cone snail			DD	Fiji, Indonesia, Solomon Islands	no			
Gastropod	*Conus kinoshitai*	Kinoshita's cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus legatus*	Ambassador cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus lenavati*	Cone snail			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Gastropod	*Conus leobrerai*	Cone snail			LC	Philippines, Solomon Islands	no			
Gastropod	*Conus leopardus*	Leopard cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus lienardi*	Lienard's cone			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Gastropod	*Conus litoglyphus*	Lythograph cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus litteratus*	Lettered cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus lividus*	Livid cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus loroisii*	Cone snail			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus lynceus*	Lynceus cone			LC	western Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus magnificus*	Magnificent cone			LC	western Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus magus*	Magical cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus marmoreus*	Marbled cone			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Gastropod	*Conus memiae*	Memi's cone			LC	western Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus miles*	Soldier cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus miliaris*	Thousand-spot cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus mitratus*	Mitred cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus moluccensis*	Molucca cone			LC	Indian Ocean, western Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus monachus*	Supreme cone			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Gastropod	*Conus moreleti*	Cone snail			LC	Indian Ocean, western Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus moylani*	Cone snail			DD	Solomon Islands	no			
Gastropod	*Conus mucronatus*	Deep-groved cone			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Gastropod	*Conus muriculatus*	Muricate cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus musicus*	Music cone			LC	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus mustelinus*	Ermine cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus neptunus*	Neptune cone			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Gastropod	*Conus nussatella*	Nussatella cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus obscurus*	Obscure cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus ochroleucus*	Perfect cone			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Gastropod	*Conus omaria*	Omaria cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus parius*	Parian cone			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Gastropod	*Conus pertusus*	Lovely cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			

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Gastropod	*Conus planorbis*	Ringed cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus praecellens*	Admirable cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus proximus*	Proximus cone			LC	western Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus pulicarius*	Flea cone			LC	Central and western Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus quercinus*	Oak cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus radiatus*	Rayed cone			LC	western Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus ranonganus*	Cone snail			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Gastropod	*Conus rattus*	Rat cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus recluzianus*	Recluz cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus retifer*	Netted cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus roseorapum*	Cone snail			LC	western Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus saecularis*	Cone snail			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus sanguinolentus*	Blood-stained cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus sertacinctus*	Cone snail			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Gastropod	*Conus solomonensis*	Cone snail			DD	Solomon Islands	no			
Gastropod	*Conus sponsalis*	Sponsal cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus stercusmuscarum*	Fly-specked cone			LC	western Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus stramineus*	Nisus cone			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Gastropod	*Conus striatellus*	Cone snail			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus striatus*	Striated cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus striolatus*	Cone snail			LC	western Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus stupa*	Cone snail			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Gastropod	*Conus subulatus*	Cone snail			DD	Philippines, Solomon Islands, Thailand	no			
Gastropod	*Conus sulcatus*	Grooved cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus suratensis*	Surat cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus tenuistriatus*	Thin-line cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus terebra*	Cone snail			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus tessulatus*	Tessellated cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus textile*	Textile cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus tribblei*	Tribble's cone			LC	western Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus tulipa*	Tulip cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus varius*	Freckled cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus vexillum*	Flag cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus viola*	Violet cone			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Gastropod	*Conus virgo*	Cone snail			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Gastropod	*Conus voluminalis*	Voluminous cone			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			

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Gastropod	*Conus zebra*	Cone snail			DD	Indonesia, PNG, Solomon Islands	no			
Gastropod	*Neripteron bensoni*	Gastropod			LC	restricted	no			
Gastropod	*Neritilia vulgaris*	Gastropod			LC	Pacific	no			
Glassfish	*Ambassis interrupta*	Long-spined glassfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Goatfish	*Mulloidichthys flavolineatus*	Yellowstripe goatfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Goatfish	*Mulloidichthys vanicolensis*	Yellowfin goatfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goatfish	*Parupeneus barberinoides*	Bicolor goatfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Goatfish	*Parupeneus barnerinus*	Dash-and-dot goatfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goatfish	*Parupeneus ciliatus*	Whitesaddle goatfish			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Goatfish	*Parupeneus crassilabris*	Thicklipped goatfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goatfish	*Parupeneus cyclostomus*	Goldsaddle goatfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Goatfish	*Parupeneus heptacanthus*	Cinnabar goatfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Goatfish	*Parupeneus indicus*	Indian goatfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goatfish	*Parupeneus multifasciatus*	Banded goatfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goatfish	*Parupeneus pleurostigma*	Sidespot goatfish			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Goatfish	*Upeneus vittatus*	Yellowstriped goatfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Amblyeleotris wheeleri*	Gorgeous shrimpgoby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Ancistrogobius yanoi*	Yano's goby			LC	western Pacific	no			
Goby	*Asterropteryx ensifera*	Miller's damsel			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Asterropteryx spinosa*	Eyebar spiny goby			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Goby	*Awaous melanocephalus*	Largesnout goby			DD	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Awaous ocellaris*	Goby			LC	Melanesia	no			
Goby	*Bryaninops erythrops*	Erythrops goby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Bryaninops loki*	Loki whip-goby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Bryaninops tigris*	Black coral goby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Bryaninops yongei*	Seawhip goby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Cabillus tongarevae*	Tongareva goby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Callogobius clitellus*	Saddled goby			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Goby	*Cryptocentrus caeruleomaculatus*	Blue-speckled shrimpgoby			LC	western Pacific	no			
Goby	*Cryptocentrus strigilliceps*	Target shrimpgoby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Ctenogobiops aurocingulus*	Gold-streaked shrimpgoby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Ctenogobiops crocineus*	Silverspot shrimpgoby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			

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Goby	*Ctenogobiops feroculus*	Sandy shrimpgoby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Ctenogobiops maculosus*	Seychelles shrimpgoby			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Goby	*Eviota atriventris*	Blackbelly dwarfgoby			LC	western Pacific	no			
Goby	*Eviota bifasciata*	Twostripe dwarfgoby			LC	western Pacific	no			
Goby	*Eviota cometa*	Comet dwarfgoby			LC	western Pacific	no			
Goby	*Eviota fallax*	Twin dwarfgoby			LC	western Pacific	no			
Goby	*Eviota lachdeberei*	Redlight dwarfgoby			LC	western Pacific	no			
Goby	*Eviota lacrimae*	Teared dwarfgoby			LC	western Pacific	no			
Goby	*Eviota latifasciata*	Brown-banded dwarfgoby			LC	western Pacific	no			
Goby	*Eviota nebulosa*	Palespot dwarfgoby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Eviota prasites*	Hairfin dwarfgoby			LC	western Pacific	no			
Goby	*Eviota punctulata*	Finspot dwarfgoby			LC	western Pacific	no			
Goby	*Eviota queenslandica*	Queensland dwarfgoby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Eviota sigillata*	Adorned dwarfgoby			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Goby	*Eviota smaragdus*	Earspot pygmy goby			LC	western Pacific	no			
Goby	*Eviota sparsa*	Speckled pygmy goby			LC	western Pacific	no			
Goby	*Exyrias belissimus*	Mud reef-goby			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Goby	*Feia nympha*	Nymph goby			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Goby	*Fusigobius duospilus*	Barenaped goby			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Goby	*Fusigobius humeralis*	Shoulderspot sandgoby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Fusigobius neophytus*	Sand goby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Gnatholepis ophthalmotaenia*	Goby			LC	western Pacific	no			
Goby	*Gobiopsis exigua*	Goby			LC	central Pacific	no			
Goby	*Gobiopsis quinquecincta*	Fiveband barbelgoby			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Goby	*Istigobius ornatus*	Ornate goby			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Goby	*Istigobius spence*	Pearl goby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Koumansetta hectori*	Hector's goby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Koumansetta rainfordi*	Old glory			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Goby	*Lentipes kaaea*	Goby			LC	western Pacific	yes			
Goby	*Lentipes solomonensis*	Goby			DD	Solomon Islands	yes			
Goby	*Lotilia klausewitzi*	Whitecap shrimpgoby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			

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Goby	*Macrodontogobius wilburi*	Largetooth goby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Mahidolia mystacina*	Flagfin Shrimpgoby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Mangarinus waterousi*	Goby			DD	Coral Triangle	no			
Goby	*Mugilogobius notospilus*	Pacific mangrove goby			LC	western Pacific	no			
Goby	*Oligolepis acutipennis*	Paintedfin goby			DD	Indo-Pacific	yes			
Goby	*Oligolepis stomias*	Plain teardrop goby			DD	western Pacific	yes			
Goby	*Palutrus scapulopunctatus*	Scapular goby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Paragobiodon echinocephalus*	Redhead coral goby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Paragobiodon lacunicolus*	Blackfin coral goby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Paragobiodon melanosomus*	Dark coral goby			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Goby	*Paragobiodon xanthosomus*	Emerald coral goby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Pleurosicya coerulea*	Blue coral ghost goby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Pleurosicya fringilla*	Staghorn ghostgoby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Pleurosicya micheli*	Michel's ghost goby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Pleurosicya mossambica*	Toothy goby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Pleurosicya muscarum*	Ghost goby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Pleurosicya plicata*	Plicata ghost goby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Priolepis inhaca*	Brick goby			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Goby	*Priolepis semidoliata*	Barrel goby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Psammogobius biocellatus*	Sleepy goby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Pseudogobius poicilosoma*	Northern fatnose goby			LC	restricted	no			
Goby	*Redigobius balteatus*	Girdled goby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Sicyopterus lagocephalus*	Goby			LC	Indo-Pacific	yes			
Goby	*Sicyopterus longifilis*	Goby			DD	restricted	yes			
Goby	*Sicyopus discordipinnis*	Goby			DD	restricted	yes			
Goby	*Sicyopus zosterophorus*	Goby			LC	western Pacific	yes			
Goby	*Stenogobius hoesei*	Goby			LC	PNG, Solomon Islands	yes			
Goby	*Stiphodon atratus*	Goby			LC	western Pacific	yes			
Goby	*Stiphodon birdsong*	Goby			LC	restricted	yes			
Goby	*Stiphodon rutilaureus*	Goby			LC	western Pacific	yes			

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Goby	*Stiphodon semoni*	Goby			DD	western Pacific	yes			
Goby	*Trimma anaima*	Sharp-eye pygmy-goby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Trimma annosum*	Grey-bearded pygmy-goby			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Goby	*Trimma benjamini*	Ring-eye pygmy-goby			LC	western Pacific	no			
Goby	*Trimma capostriatum*	Pygmy-goby			LC	western Pacific	no			
Goby	*Trimma emeryi*	Emery's goby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Trimma fangi*	Fang's pygmy-goby			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Goby	*Trimma flavatrum*	Wasp pygmy-goby			LC	western Pacific	no			
Goby	*Trimma haimassum*	Blood-spot pygmy-goby			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Goby	*Trimma halonevum*	Redspot dwarfgoby			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Goby	*Trimma hayashii*	Four-eye pygmy-goby			LC	western Pacific	no			
Goby	*Trimma hoesei*	Forktail dwarfgoby			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Goby	*Trimma lantana*	Lantana dwarfgoby			LC	western Pacific	no			
Goby	*Trimma macrophthalmum*	Flame goby			LC	western Pacific	no			
Goby	*Trimma maiandros*	Meander dwarfgoby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Trimma milta*	Redearth dwarfgoby			LC	western Pacific	no			
Goby	*Trimma nasa*	Nasal dwarfgoby			LC	western Pacific	no			
Goby	*Trimma okinawae*	Okinawa rubble goby			LC	western Pacific	no			
Goby	*Trimma preclarum*	Exquisite pygmy-goby			LC	western Pacific	no			
Goby	*Trimma stobbsi*	Stobbs' dwarfgoby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Trimma taylori*	Yellow cave goby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Trimma tevegae*	Blue-striped cave goby			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Goby	*Trimmatom nanus*	Midget dwarfgoby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Valenciennea parva*	Parva goby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Valenciennea puellaris*	Maiden goby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Vanderhorstia ambanoro*	Ambanoro shrimpgoby			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Goby	*Vanderhorstia ornatissima*	Ornate shrimpgoby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Goby	*Vanderhorstia phaeostictus*	Yellowfoot shrimpgoby			DD	western Pacific	no			
Godwit	*Limosa limosa*	Black-tailed godwit		II	NT	widespread	yes			
Greeneye	*Chlorophthalmus agassizi*	Agassiz's thread-sail fish			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Grouper	*Aethaloperca rogaa*	Redmouth grouper			DD	Indo-west Pacific	no			

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Grouper	*Anyperodon leucogrammicus*	Slender grouper			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Aporops bilinearis*	Blotched podge			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Belonoperca chabanaudi*	Arrowhead soapfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Cephalopholis argus*	Peacock grouper			LC	Indo-Pacific, Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Cephalopholis aurantia*	Golden hind			DD	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Cephalopholis boenak*	Chocolate hind			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Cephalopholis cyanostigma*	Bluespotted hind			LC	western Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Cephalopholis leopardus*	Leopard hind			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Cephalopholis microprion*	Freckled hind			LC	western Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Cephalopholis miniata*	Coral hind			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Cephalopholis polleni*	Harlequin hind			LC	Indo-Pacific, rare	no			
Grouper	*Cephalopholis sexmaculata*	Sixblotch hind			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Cephalopholis sonnerati*	Tomato hind			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Cephalopholis spiloparaea*	Strawberry hind			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Cephalopholis urodeta*	Darkfin hind			LC	Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Cromileptes altivelis*	Humpback grouper			VU	western Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Epinephelus amblycephalus*	Banded grouper			DD	western Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Epinephelus areolatus*	Areolate grouper			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Epinephelus chlorostigma*	Brownspotted grouper			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Epinephelus coeruleopunctatus*	White-spotted grouper			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Epinephelus coioides*	Orange-spotted grouper			NT	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Epinephelus corallicola*	Coral grouper			DD	western Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Epinephelus cyanopodus*	Speckled blue grouper			LC	western Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Epinephelus fasciatus*	Blacktip grouper			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Epinephelus fuscoguttatus*	Brown-marbled grouper			NT	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Epinephelus hexagonatus*	Hexagon grouper			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Epinephelus howlandi*	Blacksaddle grouper			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Epinephelus lanceolatus*	Queensland grouper			VU	widespread	no			
Grouper	*Epinephelus macrospilos*	Snubnose grouper			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Epinephelus maculatus*	Highfin grouper			LC	Pacific	no			

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Grouper	*Epinephelus magniscuttis*	Speckled grouper			DD	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Epinephelus malabaricus*	Malabar grouper			NT	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Epinephelus melanostigma*	One-blotch grouper			DD	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Epinephelus merra*	Honeycomb grouper			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Epinephelus miliaris*	Netfin grouper			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Epinephelus morrhua*	Comet grouper			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Epinephelus octofasciatus*	Eightbar grouper			DD	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Epinephelus ongus*	White-streaked grouper			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Epinephelus polyphekadion*	Camouflage grouper			NT	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Epinephelus polystigma*	White-dotted grouper			DD	Coral Triangle	no			
Grouper	*Epinephelus quoyanus*	Longfin grouper			LC	western Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Epinephelus spilotoceps*	Foursaddle grouper			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Epinephelus tauvina*	Greasy grouper			DD	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Epinephelus undulosus*	Wavy-lined grouper			DD	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Gracila albomarginata*	Masked grouper			DD	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Grammistes sexlineatus*	Sixlined soapfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Grammistops ocellatus*	Ocellated soapfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Plectropomus areolatus*	Squaretail coral trout			VU	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Plectropomus laevis*	Blacksaddled coral trout			VU	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Plectropomus leopardus*	Leopard coral trout			NT	western Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Plectropomus maculatus*	Bar-cheeked coral trout			LC	western Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Plectropomus oligacanthus*	Highfin coral trout			NT	western Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Pogonoperca punctata*	Bearded soapfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Pseudogramma polyacantha*	Boldspot soapfish			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Suttonia lineata*	Freckleface podge			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Variola albimarginata*	White-edged lyretail			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grouper	*Variola louti*	Yellow-edged lyretail			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Grunter	*Mesopristes argenteus*	Silver grunter			LC	Indo-Pacific	yes			
Grunter	*Mesopristes cancellatus*	Tapiroid grunter			LC	Indo-Pacific	yes			
Grunter	*Terapon jarbua*	Jarbua terapon			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			

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Gulper eels	*Eurypharynx pelecanoides*	Pelican gulper eel			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Halosaur	*Aldrovandia affinis*	Allied halosaur			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Hammerjaw	*Omosudis lowii*	Hammerjaw			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Hatchetfish	*Argyropelecus aculeatus*	Lovely hatchetfish			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Hatchetfish	*Argyropelecus gigas*	Giant hatchetfish			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Hatchetfish	*Argyropelecus sladeni*	Hatchetfish			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Hatchetfish	*Sternoptyx diaphana*	Diaphanous hatchetfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Hatchetfish	*Sternoptyx pseudobscura*	Highliht hatchetfish			LC	circumtropical, deep	no			
Hatchetfish	*Sternoptyx pseudodiaphana*	False oblique hatchetfish			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Hatchetfish	*Valenciennellus tripunctulatus*	Constellationfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Hawkfish	*Amblycirrhitus bimacula*	Twinspot hawkfish			LC	widespread	no			
Hawkfish	*Amblycirrhitus unimacula*	Hawkfish			LC	Indo-Pacific, Pacific	no			
Hawkfish	*Cirrhitichthys falco*	Coral hawkfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Hawkfish	*Cirrhitichthys oxycephalus*	Coral hawkfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Hawkfish	*Cirrhitus pinnulatus*	Stocky hawkfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Hawkfish	*Neocirrhites armatus*	Flame hawkfish			LC	western Pacific	no			
Hawkfish	*Oxycirrhites typus*	Longnose hawkfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Hawkfish	*Paracirrhites arcatus*	Arc-eye hawkfish			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Hawkfish	*Paracirrhites forsteri*	Blackside hawkfish			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Hawkfish	*Paracirrhites hemistictus*	Whitespot hawkfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Herring	*Chirocentrus dorab*	Dorab wolf-herring			LC	Indo-Pacific	unknown			
Herring	*Dussumieria elopsoides*	Slender rainbow sardine			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Herring	*Elops hawaiiensis*	Giant herring			DD	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Herring	*Encrasicholina heteroloba*	Shorthead anchovy			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Herring	*Encrasicholina pseudoheteroloba*	Anchovy			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Herring	*Encrasicholina punctifer*	Buccaneer anchovy			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Herring	*Herklotsichthys quadrimaculatus*	Bluestripe herring			LC	widespread	no			
Herring	*Sardinella melanura*	Blacklip sardinella			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Herring	*Spratelloides delicatulus*	Delicate round herring			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Lancetfish	*Alepisaurus brevirostris*	Lancetfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			

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Lanternbelly	*Synagrops japonicus*	Blackmouth splitfin			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Lanternfish	*Benthosema suborbitale*	Lanternfish			LC	widespread, mesopelagic	no			
Lanternfish	*Bolinichthys distofax*	Lanternfish			LC	circumtropical, subtropical, deep	no			
Lanternfish	*Bolinichthys photothorax*	Spurcheek lanternfish			LC	circumtropical, subtropical, deep	no			
Lanternfish	*Bolinichthys supralateralis*	Stubby lanternfish			LC	circumtropical, subtropical, deep	no			
Lanternfish	*Centrobranchus nigroocellatus*	Lanternfish			LC	widespread	no			
Lanternfish	*Ceratoscopelus warmingii*	Lanternfish			LC	widespread	no			
Lanternfish	*Diaphus anderseni*	Andersen's lanternfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Lanternfish	*Diaphus brachycephalus*	Lanternfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Lanternfish	*Diaphus effulgens*	Lanternfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Lanternfish	*Diaphus fragilis*	Lanternfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Lanternfish	*Diaphus lucidus*	Lanternfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Lanternfish	*Diaphus lucidus*	Lutken's lanternfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Lanternfish	*Diaphus mollis*	Soft lanternfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Lanternfish	*Diaphus perspicillatus*	Lanternfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Lanternfish	*Diaphus problematicus*	Problematic lanternfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Lanternfish	*Diaphus splendidus*	Lanternfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Lanternfish	*Diogenichthys atlanticus*	Longfin lanternfish			LC	circumtropical	no			
Lanternfish	*Hygophum hygomii*	Bermuda lanternfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Lanternfish	*Hygophum reinhardtii*	Lanternfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Lanternfish	*Lampadena luminosa*	Lanternfish			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Lanternfish	*Lampanyctus alatus*	Lanternfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Lanternfish	*Lampanyctus festivus*	Lanternfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Lanternfish	*Lampanyctus nobilis*	Noble lanternfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Lanternfish	*Lampanyctus pusillus*	Pygmy lanternfish			LC	widespread, deep	yes			
Lanternfish	*Lampanyctus tenuiformis*	Lanternfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Lanternfish	*Lampanyctus vadulus*	Nacreous lanternfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Lanternfish	*Lobianchia gemellarii*	Gemellar's lanternfish			LC	widespread, deep	yes			
Lanternfish	*Myctophum asperum*	Lanternfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			

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Lanternfish	*Myctophum nictidulum*	Spotted lanternfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Lanternfish	*Myctophum obtusirostre*	Lanternfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Lanternfish	*Myctophum selenops*	Lanternfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Lanternfish	*Nannobrachium lineatum*	Lanternfish			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Lanternfish	*Norolychnus valdiviae*	Topside lanternfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Lanternfish	*Symbolophorus rufinus*	Rufous lanternfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Lanternfish	*Taaningichthys bathyphilus*	Deepwater lanternfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Leatherjacket	*Acreichthys tomentosus*	Bristletail filefish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Leatherjacket	*Aluterus monoceros*	Unicorn leatherjacket			LC	widespread	no			
Leatherjacket	*Amanses scopas*	Broom leatherjacket			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Leatherjacket	*Cantherhines dumerilii*	Whitespotted filefish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Leatherjacket	*Cantherhines pardalis*	Honeycomb filefish			LC	widespread	no			
Leatherjacket	*Lagocephalus gloveri*	Brown-backed toadfish			DD	Indo-Pacific	no			
Leatherjacket	*Lagocephalus suezensis*	Leatherjacket			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Leatherjacket	*Oxymonacanthus longirostris*	Harlequin filefish			VU	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Leatherjacket	*Paraluteres prionurus*	Blacksaddled leatherjacket			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Leatherjacket	*Pervagor janthinosoma*	Ear-spot filefish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Leatherjacket	*Torquigener hypselogeneion*	Orange-spotted toadfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Lightfish	*Ichthyococcus ovatus*	Ovate lightfish			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Lightfish	*Vinciguerria nimbaria*	Oceanic lightfish			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Lionfish	*Dencrochirus brachypterus*	Dwarf lionfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Lionfish	*Dencrochirus zebra*	Zebra lionfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Lionfish	*Pterois antennata*	Banded lionfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Lionfish	*Pterois volitans*	Common lionfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Lizardfish	*Saurida gracilis*	Gracile lizardfish			LC	Indo-Pacific, Pacific	no			
Lizardfish	*Synodus binotatus*	Twispot lizardfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Lizardfish	*Synodus capricornis*	Capricorn lizardfish			LC	widespread	no			
Lizardfish	*Synodus dermatogenys*	Sand lizardfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Lizardfish	*Synodus jaculum*	Blackspot lizardfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Lizardfish	*Synodus variegatus*	Variegated lizardfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			

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Lizardfish	*Trachinocephalus myops*	Snakefish			LC	circumtropical	no			
Longfin escolars	*Scombrolabrax heterolepis*	Longfin escolar			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Louvar	*Luvarus imperialis*	Louvar			LC	circumglobal	no			
Mackerel	*Acanthocybium solandri*	Wahoo			LC	cosmopolitan, tropical, warm temperate	yes			
Mackerel	*Grammatorcynus bilineatus*	Double-lined mackerel			LC	Indo-west Pacific	yes			
Mackerel	*Lepidocybium flavobrunneum*	Escolar			LC	widespread	no			
Mackerel	*Rastrelliger brachysoma*	Short mackerel			DD	Pacific	yes			
Mackerel	*Rastrelliger kanagurta*	Indian mackerel			DD	Indo-west Pacific	yes			
Mackerel	*Scomberoides tala*	Barred queenfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Mackerel	*Scomberoides tol*	Needlescaled Queenfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Mackerel	*Scomberomorus commerson*	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel			NT	Indo-west Pacific	yes			
Mangrove	*Avicennia alba*	Mangrove			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Mangrove	*Bruguiera cylindrica*	Mangrove			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Mangrove	*Bruguiera gymnorhiza*	Oriental mangrove			LC	widespread	no			
Mangrove	*Bruguiera parviflora*	Mangrove			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Mangrove	*Bruguiera sexangula*	Mangrove			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Mangrove	*Ceriops tagal*	Yellow mangrove			LC	widespread	no			
Mangrove	*Excoecaria agallocha*	Euphorbia			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Mangrove	*Excoecaria indica*	Mangrove			DD	western Pacific	no			
Mangrove	*Lumnitzera littorea*	Mangrove			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Mangrove	*Rhizophora apiculata*	Mangrove			LC	western Pacific	no			
Mangrove	*Rhizophora mucronata*	Mangrove			LC	western Pacific	no			
Mangrove	*Rhizophora stylosa*	Red mangrove			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Mangrove	*Sonneratia alba*	Mangrove			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Mangrove	*Sonneratia caseolaris*	Mangrove			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Marlin	*Kajikia audax*	Striped marlin			NT	widespread	yes			
Marlin	*Makaira indica*	Black marlin			DD	Indo-Pacific	yes			
Marlin	*Makaira nigricans*	Blue marlin			LC	circumtropical	yes			
Milkfish	*Chanos chanos*	Milkfish			LC	Indo-Pacific, Pacific	no			
Mojarra	*Gerres erythrourus*	Deep-bodied mojarra			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Mojarra	*Gerres filamentosus*	Whipfin mojarra			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Mojarra	*Gerres longirostris*	Strongspine siverbiddy			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Mojarra	*Gerres oblongus*	Slender silverbiddy			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			

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Mojarra	*Gerres oyena*	Common silverbiddy			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Mola	*Masturus lanceolatus*	Sharptailed sunfish			LC	circumglobal	no			
Mola	*Mola mola*	Ocean sunfish			VU	circumglobal	no			
Moorish idol	*Zanclus cornutus*	Moorish idol			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Mullet	*Chelon macrolepis*	Largescale mullet			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Mullet	*Chelon melinopterus*	Otomebora mullet			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Mullet	*Crenimugil crenilabis*	Fringelip mullet			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Mullet	*Moolgarda perusii*	Longfinned mullet			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Mullet	*Mugil cephalus*	Flathead mullet			LC	circumglobal	no			
Mullet	*Valamugil buchanani*	Bluetail mullet			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Needlefish	*Ablennes hians*	Flat needlefish			LC	widespread	no			
Needlefish	*Tylosurus acus*	Agujon needlefish			LC	widespread	yes			
Oarfish	*Regalecus glesne*	Giant oarfish			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Octopus	*Amphitretus pelagicus*	Octopus			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Octopus	*Argonauta argo*	Octopus			LC	widespread	no			
Octopus	*Argonauta boettigeri*	Octopus			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Octopus	*Argonauta hians*	Octopus			LC	widespread	no			
Octopus	*Bolitaena pygmaea*	Octopus			LC	circumtropical, deep	no			
Octopus	*Haliphron atlanticus*	Octopus			LC	circumglobal	no			
Octopus	*Japetella diaphana*	Octopus			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Octopus	*Tremoctopus gracilis*	Palmate octopus			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Octopus	*Vitreledonella richardi*	Octopus			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Owl	*Tyto alba*	Common barn-owl	II		LC	330000000	no			
Parrotfish	*Bolbometopon muricatum*	Bumphead parrotfish			VU	Indo-Pacific	no	Regulation 29		
Parrotfish	*Calotomus carolinus*	Starry-eye parrotfish			LC	widespread	no			
Parrotfish	*Calotomus spinidens*	Spinytooth parrotfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Parrotfish	*Cetoscarus ocellatus*	Spotted parrotfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Parrotfish	*Chlorurus bleekeri*	Bleeker's parrotfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Parrotfish	*Chlorurus frontalis*	Tanfaced parrotfish			LC	Indo-Pacific, rare	no			
Parrotfish	*Chlorurus japanensis*	Palecheek parrotfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Parrotfish	*Chlorurus microrhinus*	Steephead parrotfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Parrotfish	*Chlorurus spilurus*	Bullethead parrotfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			

Taxa	Scientific Name	Common Name	CITES	CMS	IUCN Red List Assess-ment	Range (km²)	Migrant	Fisheries Act	Wildlife Protection and Manage-ment Act	WCFPC CMM
Parrotfish	*Hipposcarus longiceps*	Pacific longnose parrotfish			LC	Pacific	no			
Parrotfish	*Leptoscarus vaigiensis*	Marbled parrotfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Parrotfish	*Scarus altipinnis*	Filament-fin parrotfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Parrotfish	*Scarus dimidiatus*	Yellowbarred parrotfish			LC	western Pacific	no			
Parrotfish	*Scarus flavipectoralis*	Yellowfin parrotfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Parrotfish	*Scarus forsteni*	Forsten's parrotfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Parrotfish	*Scarus frenatus*	Bridled parrotfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Parrotfish	*Scarus globiceps*	Globehead parrotfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Parrotfish	*Scarus niger*	Swarthy parrotfish			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Parrotfish	*Scarus psittacus*	Common parrotfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Parrotfish	*Scarus pyrrostethus*	Blue-banded parrotfish			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Parrotfish	*Scarus quoyi*	Quoy's parrotfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Parrotfish	*Scarus rivulatus*	Surf parrotfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Parrotfish	*Scarus rubroviolaceus*	Redlip parrotfish			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Parrotfish	*Scarus spinus*	Greensnout parrotfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Parrotfish	*Scarus tricolor*	Tricolour parrotfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Parrotfish	*Scarus xanthopleura*	Red parrotfish			LC	western Pacific	no			
Pearleye	*Benthalbella infans*	Zugmeyer's pearleye			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Pearleye	*Scopelarchoides danae*	Pearleye			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Pearleye	*Scopelarchus analis*	Blackbelly pearleye			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Pearleye	*Scopelarchus guentheri*	Staring pearleye			LC	circumtropical, subtropical	no			
Pearleye	*Scopelarchus michaelsarsi*	Bigeye pearleyes			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Petrel	*Calonectris leucomelas*	Streaked shearwater			NT	45800000	yes			
Petrel	*Fregetta tropica*	Black-bellied storm-petrel			LC	21200000	yes			
Petrel	*Pseudobulweria becki*	Beck's petrel			CR	770000	yes		Schedule I – Prohibited Exports	
Petrel	*Pterodroma heraldica*	Herald petrel			LC	91000000	yes			
Pipefish	*Bhanotia fasciolata*	Corrugated pipefish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Pipefish	*Choeroichthys brachysoma*	Short-bodied pipefish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Pipefish	*Choeroichthys cinctus*	Barred shortbody pipefish			LC	western Pacific	no			
Pipefish	*Choeroichthys sculptus*	Sculptured pipefish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Pipefish	*Corythoichthys amplexus*	Brown-banded pipefish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			

Taxa	Scientific Name	Common Name	CITES	CMS	IUCN Red List Assessment	Range (km²)	Migrant	Fisheries Act	Wildlife Protection and Management Act	WCFPC CMM
Pipefish	*Corythoichthys haematopterus*	Blood-spot pipefish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Pipefish	*Corythoichthys intestinalis*	Scribbled pipefish			LC	Pacific	no			
Pipefish	*Corythoichthys nigripectus*	Black-breasted pipefish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Pipefish	*Corythoichthys ocellatus*	Ocellated pipefish			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Pipefish	*Doryrhamphus excisus*	Bluestripe pipefish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Pipefish	*Doryrhamphus janssi*	Janss's pipefish			LC	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Pipefish	*Dunckerocampus dactyliophorus*	Banded pipefish			DD	Indo-Pacific	no			
Pipefish	*Dunckerocampus naia*	Naia pipefish			LC	western Pacific	no			
Pipefish	*Festucalex erythraeus*	Red pipefish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Pipefish	*Festucalex rufus*	Red pipefish			DD	Indonesia, PNG, Solomon Islands	no			
Pipefish	*Halicampus dunckeri*	Duncker's pipefish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Pipefish	*Halicampus macrorhynchus*	Ornate pipefish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Pipefish	*Halicampus mataafae*	Samoan pipefish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Pipefish	*Halicampus nitidus*	Glittering pipefish			LC	western Pacific	no			
Pipefish	*Hippichthys heptagonus*	Reticulated freshwater pipefish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Pipefish	*Hippichthys penicillus*	Beady pipefish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Pipefish	*Hippichthys spicifer*	Belly-barred pipefish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Pipefish	*Micrognathus andersonii*	Anderson's pipefish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Pipefish	*Micrognathus brevirostris*	Pygmy pipefish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Pipefish	*Microphis brachyurus*	Opossum pipefish			LC	Indo-Pacific	yes			
Pipefish	*Microphis leiaspis*	Barhead pipefish			LC	Indo-Pacific	yes			
Pipefish	*Microphis manadensis*	Manado pipefish			LC	Indo-Pacific	unknown			
Pipefish	*Microphis retzii*	Ragged-tail pipefish			LC	western Pacific	unknown			
Pipefish	*Phoxocampus belcheri*	Rock pipefish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Pipefish	*Solenostomus paradoxus*	Ornate ghost pipefish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Pipefish	*Syngnathoides biaculeatus*	Alligator pipefish			DD	widespread	no			
Pipefish	*Trachyrhamphus bicoarctatus*	Double-ended pipefish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Pipefish	*Trachyrhamphus longirostris*	Long-head pipefish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Plover	*Arenaria interpres*	Ruddy turnstone		II	LC	27600000	yes			
Plover	*Calidris acuminata*	Sharp-tailed sandpiper		II	LC	667000	yes			

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Plover	*Limosa lapponica*	Bar-tailed godwit		II	NT	9050000	yes			
Plover	*Pluvialis fulva*	Pacific golden plover		II	LC	>20000	yes			
Plover	*Pluvialis squatarola*	Grey plover		II	LC	17300000	yes			
Ponyfish	*Aurigequula fasciata*	Striped ponyfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Ponyfish	*Eubleekeria splendens*	Splendid ponyfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Ponyfish	*Gazza achlamys*	Smalltoothed ponyfish			LC	western Pacific	no			
Ponyfish	*Gazza minuta*	Toothed ponyfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Ponyfish	*Leiognathus equulus*	Common ponyfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Pufferfish	*Arothron hispidus*	Whitespotted puffer			LC	widespread	no			
Pufferfish	*Arothron manilensis*	Narrowlined puffer			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Pufferfish	*Arothron mappa*	Map puffer			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Pufferfish	*Arothron meleagris*	Guineafowl puffer			LC	widespread	no			
Pufferfish	*Arothron nigropunctatus*	Black-spotted puffer			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Pufferfish	*Arothron stellatus*	Star puffer			LC	widespread	no			
Pufferfish	*Canthigaster amboinensis*	Canthigaster amboinensis			LC	widespread	no			
Pufferfish	*Canthigaster axiologus*	Pufferfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Pufferfish	*Canthigaster bennetti*	Bennet's pufferfish			LC	widespread	no			
Pufferfish	*Canthigaster compressa*	Compressed toby			LC	western Pacific	no			
Pufferfish	*Canthigaster epilampra*	Lantern toby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Pufferfish	*Canthigaster ocellicincta*	Shy toby			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Pufferfish	*Canthigaster papua*	Papua toby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Pufferfish	*Canthigaster solandri*	Spotted sharpnose			LC	Indo-Pacific, Pacific	no			
Pufferfish	*Chilomycterus reticulatus*	Fewspined porcupinefish			LC	circumtropical	no			
Pufferfish	*Diodon eydouxi*	Pelagic porcupinefish			LC	circumglobal	no			
Pufferfish	*Diodon holocanthus*	Balloon porcupinefish			LC	circumglobal	no			
Pufferfish	*Diodon hystrix*	Spotfish porcupinefish			LC	circumtropical	no			
Pufferfish	*Lagocephalus lagocephalus*	Oceanic puffer			LC	widespread	no			
Pufferfish	*Lagocephalus sceleratus*	Sivercheeked toadfish			LC	widespread	no			
Pufferfish	*Sphoeroides pachygaster*	Blunthead pufferfish			LC	circumglobal	no			
Pufferfish	*Takifugu oblongus*	Oblong blow fish			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Rabbitfish	*Siganus argenteus*	Forktail rabbitfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Rabbitfish	*Siganus doliatus*	Barred rabbitfish			LC	western Pacific	no			

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Rabbitfish	*Siganus javus*	Java rabbitfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Rabbitfish	*Siganus lineatus*	Lined rabbitfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Rabbitfish	*Siganus puellus*	Masked rabbitfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Rabbitfish	*Siganus punctatissimus*	Fine-spotted rabbitfish			LC	western Pacific	no			
Rabbitfish	*Siganus punctatus*	Gold-spotted rabbitfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Rabbitfish	*Siganus randalli*	Randall's rabbitfish			LC	western Pacific	no			
Rabbitfish	*Siganus spinus*	Mottled rabbitfish			LC	western Pacific	no			
Rabbitfish	*Siganus vermiculatus*	Vermiculated spinefoot			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Raptor	*Haliaeetus sanfordi*	Sanford's sea eagle			VU	PNG, Solomon Islands	no		Schedule I – Prohibited Exports	
Raptor	*Haliastur indus*	Brahminy kite			LC	45300000	no			
Raptor	*Pandion haliaetus*	Osprey			LC	228000000	yes			
Ray	*Aetobatus ocellatus*	Spotted eagle ray			VU	circumtropical	no			
Ray	*Hexatrygon bickelli*	Sixgill stingray			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Ray	*Himantura uarnak*	Reticulate whipray			VU	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Ray	*Manta alfredi*	Reef mata ray	II		VU	circumtropical ad subtropical, reef	yes			
Ray	*Manta birostris*	Manta ray	II	I/II	VU	circumglobal	yes			
Ray	*Mobula tarapacana*	Sicklefin devil ray	II	I/II	VU	circumglobal	yes			
Ray	*Neotrygon kuhlii*	Bluespotted stingray			LC	widespread	no			
Ray	*Pastinachus ater*	Broad cowtail ray			LC	western Pacific	no			
Ray	*Pateobatis fai*	Pink whipray			VU	widespread	no			
Ray	*Taeniura lymma*	Bluestpotted fantail ray			NT	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Ray	*Taeniurops meyeni*	Blotched fantail ray			VU	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Ray	*Tetronarce nobiliana*	Giant torpedo ray			DD	widespread	no			
Ray	*Urogymnus asperrimus*	Porcupine ray			VU	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Ray	*Urogymnus granulatus*	Mangrove whipray			VU	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Razorfish	*Aeoliscus strigatus*	Coral shrimpfish			DD	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Razorfish	*Centriscus cristatus*	Smooth razorfish			DD	western Pacific	no			
Remora	*Echeneis naucrates*	Remora			LC	circumtropical	no			
Remora	*Phtheirichthys lineatus*	Slender suckerfish			LC	circumglobal	no			
Remora	*Remora australis*	Whale remora			LC	circumtropical, subtropical	no			
Remora	*Remora osteochir*	Marlin suckerfish			LC	circumtropical, subtropical	no			

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Remora	*Remora remora*	Common remora			LC	circumtropical, subtropical	no			
Ribbonfish	*Desmodema polystictum*	Polkadot ribbonfish			LC	circumglobal, deep, rare	no			
Ribbonfish	*Zu cristatus*	Scalloped ribbonfish			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Ridgehead	*Melamphaes longivelis*	Ridgehead			DD	widespread, deep	no			
Ridgehead	*Melamphaes polylepis*	Ridgehead			DD	circumtropical, deep	no			
Ridgehead	*Melamphaes simus*	Ridgehead			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Ridgehead	*Poromitra crassiceps*	Crested bigscale			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Ridgehead	*Poromitra megalops*	Ridgehead			DD	widespread, deep	no			
Ridgehead	*Scopeloberyx robustus*	Longjaw bigscale			DD	circumtropical, subtropical, deep	no			
Ridgehead	*Scopelogadus mizolepis*	Ragged bigscale			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Sabretooth fish	*Odontostomops normalops*	Sabretooth fish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Sailfish	*Istiophorus platypterus*	Sailfish			LC	widespread	yes			
Sand-darter	*Gobitrichinotus radiocularis*	Sandfish			LC	western Pacific	no			
Sand-darter	*Kraemeria cunicularia*	Transparent sound dart			LC	western Pacific	no			
Sand-diver	*Trichonotus elegans*	Long-rayed sand-diver			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sand-diver	*Trichonotus setiger*	Spotted sand-diver			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sandburrower	*Limnichthys fasciatus*	Barred sandburrower			LC	south Pacific	no			
Sandburrower	*Limnichthys nitidus*	Donaldson's sandburrower			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sawtooth eel	*Stemonidium hypomelas*	Black sawtooth eel			LC	Pacific, deep	no			
Scorpionfish	*Caracanthus maculatus*	Spotted coral croucher			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Scorpionfish	*Caracanthus unipinna*	Pygmy coral croucher			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Scorpionfish	*Dendrochirus biocellatus*	Twospot turkeyfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Scorpionfish	*Ectreposebastes imus*	Mid-water scorpionfish			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Scorpionfish	*Parascorpaena aurita*	Golden scorpionfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Scorpionfish	*Parascorpaena moultoni*	Coral perch			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Scorpionfish	*Pontinus rhodochrous*	Scorpionfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Scorpionfish	*Pterois paucispinula*	Lionfish			LC	western Pacific	no			
Scorpionfish	*Pterois radiata*	Radial firefish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Scorpionfish	*Rhinopias aphanes*	Weedy scorpionfish			LC	western Pacific	no			
Scorpionfish	*Scorpaenodes minor*	Minor scorpionfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			

Taxa	Scientific Name	Common Name	CITES	CMS	IUCN Red List Assessment	Range (km²)	Migrant	Fisheries Act	Wildlife Protection and Management Act	WCFPC CMM
Scorpionfish	*Scorpaenodes varipinnis*	Blotchfin scorpionfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Scorpionfish	*Scorpaenoides albaiensis*	Splitfin scorpionfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Scorpionfish	*Scorpaenoides guamensis*	Guam scorpionfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Scorpionfish	*Scorpaenoides parvipinnis*	Shortfinned scorpionfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Scorpionfish	*Scorpaenopsis diabolus*	False stonefish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Scorpionfish	*Scorpaenopsis macrochir*	Flasher scorpionfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Scorpionfish	*Scorpaenopsis papuensis*	Papuan scorpionfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Scorpionfish	*Scorpaenopsis possi*	Poss's scorpionfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Scorpionfish	*Scorpaenopsis vittapinna*	Bandfin scorpionfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Scorpionfish	*Sebastapistes cyanostigma*	Yellowspotted scorpionfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Scorpionfish	*Sebastapistes strongia*	Barchin scorpionfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Scorpionfish	*Setarches guentheri*	Deepwater scorpionfish			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Scorpionfish	*Taenianotus triacanthus*	Leaf scorpionfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Actinopyga caerulea*	Blue sea cucumber			DD	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Actinopyga echinites*	Deepwater redfish			VU	western and central Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Actinopyga lecanora*	Stonefish			DD	western Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Actinopyga mauritiana*	Surf redfish			VU	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Actinopyga miliaris*	Hairy blackfish			VU	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Bohadschia argus*	Leopardfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Bohadschia marmorata*	Brown sandfish			DD	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Bohadschia similis*	Chalkfish			DD	western and central Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Bohadschia tenuissima*	Sea cucumber			DD	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Bohadschia vitiensis*	Brown sandfish			DD	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Holothuria arenicola*	Sea cucumber			DD	widespread	no			
Sea cucumber	*Holothuria atra*	Lollyfish			LC	widespread	no			
Sea cucumber	*Holothuria coluber*	Snakefish			LC	Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Holothuria discrepans*	Sea cucumber			DD	Indo-West Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Holothuria edulis*	Pinkfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Holothuria erinaceaus*	Sea cucumber			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Holothuria flavomaculata*	Sea cucumber			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Holothuria fuscocinerea*	Sea cucumber			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Holothuria fuscogilva*	White teatfish			VU	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			

Taxa	Scientific Name	Common Name	CITES	CMS	IUCN Red List Assessment	Range (km²)	Migrant	Fisheries Act	Wildlife Protection and Management Act	WCFPC CMM
Sea cucumber	*Holothuria hilla*	Sea cucumber			LC	Indo-West Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Holothuria impatiens*	Bottleneck sea cucumber			DD	circumtropical	no			
Sea cucumber	*Holothuria inhabilis*	Sea cucumber			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Holothuria kubaryi*	Sea cucumber			DD	American Samoa, Samoa, Solomon Islands	no			
Sea cucumber	*Holothuria lessoni*	Golden sandfish			EN	western central Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Holothuria leucospilota*	White thread fish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Holothuria olivacea*	Sea cucumber			DD	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Holothuria pardalis*	Sea cucumber			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Holothuria pervicax*	Sea cucumber			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Holothuria rigida*	Sea cucumber			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Holothuria scabra*	Golden sandfish			EN	Indo-Pacific	no		Schedule II – Regulated and Controlled Species	
Sea cucumber	*Holothuria verrucosa*	Sea cucumber			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Holothuria whitmaei*	Black teatfish			EN	Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Labidodemas rugosum*	Sea cucumber			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Labidodemas semperianum*	Sea cucumber			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Pearsonothuria graeffei*	Blackspotted sea cucumber			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Stichopus chloronotus*	Greenfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Stichopus herrmanni*	Curryfish			VU	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Stichopus horrens*	Selenka's sea cucumber			DD	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Stichopus monotuberculatus*	Sea cucumber			DD	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Stichopus naso*	Sea cucumber			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Stichopus pseudohorrens*	Sea cucumber			DD	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Thelenota ananas*	Prickly redfish			EN	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Thelenota anax*	Amberfish			DD	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Sea cucumber	*Thelenota rubralineata*	Sea cucumber			DD	western Pacific	no			
Sea snake	*Acalyptophis peronii*	Horned sea snake			LC	Indo-Pacific	unknown			
Sea snake	*Acrochordus granulatus*	Little filesnake			LC	widespread	no			
Sea snake	*Laticauda colubrina*	Columbrine sea krait			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Sea snake	*Laticauda crockeri*	Rennell Island sea krait			VU	Solomon Islands	no			
Sea snake	*Laticauda laticaudata*	Brown-lipped sea snake			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sea snake	*Pelamis platura*	Yellow-bellied sea snake			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			

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Sea turtle	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead turtle	I	I/II	VU	circumglobal, temperate, subtropical	yes		Schedule I – Prohibited Exports	
Sea turtle	*Chelonia mydas*	Green turtle	I	I/II	EN	circumglobal	yes		Schedule I – Prohibited Exports	
Sea turtle	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback turtle	I	I/II	VU	circumglobal	yes		Schedule I – Prohibited Exports	
Sea turtle	*Eretmochelys imbricata*	Hawksbill turtle	I	I/II	CR	circumtropical and subtropical	yes		Schedule I – Prohibited Exports	
Sea turtle	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	Olive Ridley turtle	I	I/II	VU	circumtropical	yes		Schedule I – Prohibited Exports	
Seagrass	*Syringodium isoetifolium*	Seagrass			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Seagrass	*Thalassia hemprichii*	Turtle grass			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Seagrass	*Thalassodendron ciliatum*	Seagrass			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Seahorse	*Hippocampus bargibanti*	Bargibant's seahorse			DD	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Seahorse	*Hippocampus denise*	Denise's pygmy seahorse			DD	western Pacific	no			
Seahorse	*Hippocampus histrix*	Spiny seahorse	II		VU	Uncertain	no			
Seahorse	*Hippocampus kuda*	Spotted seahorse	II		VU	widespread, rare	no			
Seahorse	*Hippocampus pontohi*	Pontoh's pygmy seahorse			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Shark	*Carcharhinus albimarginatus*	Silvertip shark			VU	Indo-Pacific	no			
Shark	*Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos*	Grey reef shark			NT	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Shark	*Carcharhinus cautus*	Nervous shark			DD	restricted	no			
Shark	*Carcharhinus falciformis*	Silky shark	II	II	NT	widespread	yes			No retention allowed in WPCFP vessels as of December 2013
Shark	*Carcharhinus limbatus*	Common blacktip shark			NT	Indo-Pacific	no			
Shark	*Carcharhinus longimanus*	Oceanic whitetip shark	II		VU	circumglobal	no			No retention allowed in WPCFP vessels as of March 2012
Shark	*Carcharhinus melanopterus*	Blacktip reef shark			NT	Indo-Pacific	no			
Shark	*Carcharhinus plumbeus*	Sandbar shark			VU	circumglobal	no			
Shark	*Carcharhinus sorrah*	Spot-tail shark			NT	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Shark	*Carcharodon carcharias*	White shark	II	I/II	VU	circumglobal	yes			
Shark	*Centrophorus moluccensis*	Smallfin gulper shark			DD	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Shark	*Eucrossorhinus dasypogon*	Tasselled wobbegong			LC	western Pacific	no			
Shark	*Galeocerdo cuvier*	Tiger shark			NT	Indo-Pacific	no			
Shark	*Hexanchus nakamurai*	Bigeyed sixgill shark			DD	widespread, deep	no			

Taxa	Scientific Name	Common Name	CITES	CMS	IUCN Red List Assessment	Range (km²)	Migrant	Fisheries Act	Wildlife Protection and Management Act	WCFPC CMM
Shark	*Iago garricki*	Longnose houndshark			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Shark	*Isurus oxyrinchus*	Shortfin mako		II	VU	circumglobal, temperate, tropical	yes			
Shark	*Nebrius ferrugineus*	Tawny nurse shark			VU	Indo-Pacific	no			
Shark	*Negaprion acutidens*	Sharptooth lemon shark			VU	Indo-Pacific	no			
Shark	*Prionace glauca*	Blue shark			NT	widespread	no			
Shark	*Pristis clavata*	Dwarf sawfish	I	I/II	EN	western Pacific	no			
Shark	*Rhincodon typus*	Whale shark	II	II	VU	cosmopolitan, tropical, warm temperate	yes			Purse seines may not be set in school of tuna associated with a Whale Shark as of December 2012
Shark	*Somniosus antarcticus*	Southern sleeper shark			DD	southwest Pacific	no			
Shark	*Sphyrna lewini*	Scalloped hammerhead	II		EN	circumglobal, warm, coastal	yes			
Shark	*Stegostoma fasciatum*	Zebra shark			EN	widespread	no			
Shark	*Triaenodon obesus*	Whitetip reef shark			NT	Indo-Pacific	no			
Shearwater	*Ardenna carneipes*	Flesh-footed shearwater			NT	188000000	yes			
Shearwater	*Ardenna pacifica*	Wedge-tailed shearwater			LC	160000000	yes			
Shearwater	*Ardenna tenuirostris*	Short-tailed shearwater			LC	155000000	yes			
Shearwater	*Puffinus bailloni*	Tropical shearwater			LC	94600000	yes			
Shearwater	*Puffinus heinrothi*	Heinroth's shearwater			VU	500000	yes			
Silverside	*Atherinomorus duodecimalis*	Tropical silverside			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Skua	*Stercorarius parasiticus*	Arctic Jaeger			LC	148000000	yes			
Skua	*Stercorarius pomarinus*	Pomarine Jaeger			LC	95200000	yes			
Sleeper	*Belobranchus belobranchus*	Throatspine gudgeon			DD	Coral Triangle	yes			
Sleeper	*Bostrychus sinensis*	Four-eyed sleeper			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Sleeper	*Bunaka gyrinoides*	Greenbacked guavina			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Sleeper	*Butis amboinensis*	Ambon gudgeon			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Sleeper	*Butis butis*	Duckbill sleeper			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sleeper	*Calumia profunda*	Deepreef coralgudgeon			LC	western Pacific	no			
Sleeper	*Eleotris acanthopoma*	Spinecheek gudgeon			LC	western Pacific	no			
Sleeper	*Eleotris fusca*	Dusky sleeper			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sleeper	*Giuris margaritacea*	Snakehead gudgeon			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			

Taxa	Scientific Name	Common Name	CITES	CMS	IUCN Red List Assessment	Range (km²)	Migrant	Fisheries Act	Wildlife Protection and Management Act	WCFPC CMM
Sleeper	*Ophiocara porocephala*	Spangled gudgeon			LC	Indo-Pacific	yes			
Slickhead	*Talismania antillarum*	Antillean slickhead			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Smelt whiting	*Sillago sihama*	Silver sillago			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Snake mackerel	*Diplospinus multistriatus*	Striped escolar			LC	circumtropical	no			
Snake mackerel	*Nealotus tripes*	Black snake mackerel			LC	widespread	no			
Snake mackerel	*Promethichthys prometheus*	Promethean escolar			LC	circumtropical	no			
Snaketooth	*Dysalotus alcocki*	Snaketooth			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Snaketooth	*Dysalotus oligoscolus*	Snaketooth			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Snaketooth	*Kali indica*	Snaketooth			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Snaketooth	*Kali kerberti*	Snaketooth			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Snaketooth	*Kali macrura*	Snaketooth			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Snaketooth	*Pseudoscopelus altipinnis*	Snaketooth			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Snaketooth	*Pseudoscopelus scriptus*	Snaketooth			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Snaketooth	*Pseudoscopelus scutatus*	Snaketooth			LC	widespread	no			
Snapper	*Aphareus furca*	Small-toothed jobfish			LC	widespread	no			
Snapper	*Aphareus rutilans*	Rusty jobfish			LC	widespread	no			
Snapper	*Aprion virescens*	Green jobfish			LC	widespread	no			
Snapper	*Etelis carbunculus*	Deepwater red snapper			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Snapper	*Etelis coruscans*	Deepwater longtail red snapper			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Etelis radiosus*	Pale snapper			LC	Indo-Pacific, deep	no			
Snapper	*Lipocheilus carnolabrum*	Tang's snapper			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Lutjanus argentimaculatus*	Mangrove jack			LC	Indo-Pacific	yes			
Snapper	*Lutjanus biguttatus*	Two-spot banded snapper			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Snapper	*Lutjanus bohar*	Red bass			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Lutjanus boutton*	Moluccan snapper			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Lutjanus ehrenbergii*	Blackspot snapper			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Lutjanus fulviflamma*	Blackspot snapper			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Lutjanus fulvus*	Blacktail snapper			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Lutjanus gibbus*	Humpback red snapper			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Lutjanus johnii*	John's snapper			LC	Indo-west Pacific	yes			
Snapper	*Lutjanus kasmira*	Bluebanded snapper			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			

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Snapper	*Lutjanus lunulatus*	Lunartail snapper			LC	western Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Lutjanus lutjanus*	Bigeye snapper			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Lutjanus monostigma*	Onespot snapper			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Lutjanus papuensis*	Snapper			DD	western Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Lutjanus quinquelineatus*	Five-lined snapper			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Lutjanus rivulatus*	Blubberlip snapper			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Lutjanus rufolineatus*	Golden-lined snapper			LC	western Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Lutjanus russellii*	Russell's snapper			LC	western Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Lutjanus semicinctus*	Black-banded snapper			LC	western Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Lutjanus timoriensis*	Timor snapper			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Lutjanus vitta*	Brownstripe red snapper			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Macolor macularis*	Midneight snapper			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Macolor niger*	Black and white snapper			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Paracaesio kusakarii*	Saddleback snapper			LC	western Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Paracaesio sordida*	Blue snapper			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Paracaesio stonei*	Stone's fusilier			LC	western Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Paracaesio xanthura*	Yellowtail blue snapper			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Pinjalo lewisi*	Red pinjalo			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Pristipomoides argyrogrammicus*	Ornate jobfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Pristipomoides auricilla*	Goldflag jobfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Pristipomoides filamentosus*	Crimson jobfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Pristipomoides flavipinnis*	Golden eye jobfish			LC	Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Pristipomoides multidens*	Goldbanded jobfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Pristipomoides sieboldii*	Lavender jobfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Pristipomoides zonatus*	Oblique-banded jobfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Symphorichthys spilurus*	Sailfisn snapper			LC	western Pacific	no			
Snapper	*Symphorus nematophorus*	Chinamanfish			LC	western Pacific	no			
Snipe eel	*Nemichthys curvirostris*	Spotted snipe eel			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Snipe eel	*Nemichthys scolopaceus*	Slender snipe eel			LC	circumglobal, deep	yes			
Soldierfish	*Myripristis adusta*	Shadowfin soldierfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Soldierfish	*Myripristis berndti*	Bigscale soldierfish			LC	widespread	no			

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Soldierfish	*Myripristis botche*	Blacktip soldierfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Soldierfish	*Myripristis hexagona*	Blacktip soldierfish			LC	Indo-Pacific, Pacific	no			
Soldierfish	*Myripristis kuntee*	Shoulderbar soldierfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Soldierfish	*Myripristis murdjan*	Pinecone soldierfish			LC	Indo-Pacific, Pacific	no			
Soldierfish	*Myripristis pralinia*	Big eye soldierfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Soldierfish	*Myripristis trachyacron*	Roughskull soldierfish			LC	western Pacific	no			
Soldierfish	*Myripristis violacea*	Lattice soldierfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Soldierfish	*Myripristis vittata*	Whitetip soldierfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Soldierfish	*Plectrypops lima*	Shy soldierfish			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Soldierfish	*Sargocentron cornutum*	Threespot squirrelfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Soldierfish	*Sargocentron iota*	Dwarf squirrelfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Soldierfish	*Sargocentron melanospilos*	Blackblotch squirrelfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Soldierfish	*Sargocentron microstoma*	Smallmouth squirrelfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Soldierfish	*Sargocentron praslin*	Brownspot squirrelfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Soldierfish	*Sargocentron tiereoides*	Pink squirrelfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Soldierfish	*Sargocentron violaceum*	Violet squirrelfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sole	*Dexillus muelleri*	Tufted sole			LC	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Sole	*Pardachirus pavoninus*	Peacock sole			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sole	*Pardachirus poropterus*	Mottled sole			DD	restricted	no			
Sole	*Soleichthys heterorhinus*	Banded sole			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Spinyfin	*Diretmoides pauciradiatus*	Longwing spinyfin			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Spinyfin	*Diretmus argenteus*	Siver spinyfin			LC	circumglobal, deep, uncommon	no			
Sprat	*Spratelloides gracilis*	Silver sprat			LC	widespread	no			
Squid	*Idiosepius pygmaeus*	Two-toned pygmy squid			DD	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Squid	*Sepia latimanus*	Broadclub cuttlefish			DD	widespread	no			
Squid	*Sthenoteuthis oualaniensis*	Squid			LC	circumtropical	no			
Squid	*Thysanoteuthis rhombus*	Diamondback squid			LC	circumtropical, subtropical	no			
Squirrelfish	*Neoniphon argenteus*	Clearfin squirrelfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Squirrelfish	*Neoniphon opercularis*	Blackfin squirrelfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Squirrelfish	*Neoniphon sammara*	Spotfin squirrelfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			

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Squirrelfish	*Ostichthys kaianus*	Deepwater squirrelfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Squirrelfish	*Sargocentron caudimaculatum*	Tailspot squirrelfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Squirrelfish	*Sargocentron diadema*	Crowned squirrelfish			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Squirrelfish	*Sargocentron punctatissimum*	White-spotted squirrelfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Squirrelfish	*Sargocentron rubrum*	Redcoat squirrelfish			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Squirrelfish	*Sargocentron spiniferum*	Spinecheek squirrelfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Squirrelfish	*Sargocentron tiere*	Blue-lined squirrelfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Sunfish	*Ranzania laevis*	Dwarf sunfish			LC	circumtropical	no			
Surgeonfish	*Acanthurus bariene*	Blackspot surgeonfish			LC	western Pacific	no			
Surgeonfish	*Acanthurus blochii*	Ringtail surgeonfish			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific, Pacific	no			
Surgeonfish	*Acanthurus dussumieri*	Eyestripe surgeonfish			LC	widespread	no			
Surgeonfish	*Acanthurus fowleri*	Fowler's surgeonfish			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Surgeonfish	*Acanthurus guttatus*	Whitespotted surgeonfish			LC	widespread	no			
Surgeonfish	*Acanthurus lineatus*	Striped surgeonfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific, Pacific	no			
Surgeonfish	*Acanthurus maculiceps*	Spotted-face surgeonfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Surgeonfish	*Acanthurus mata*	Elongate surgeonfish			LC	widespread	no			
Surgeonfish	*Acanthurus nigricans*	Blackear surgeonfish			LC	Pacific	no			
Surgeonfish	*Acanthurus nigricauda*	Black-barred surgeonfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Surgeonfish	*Acanthurus nigrofuscus*	Brown surgeonfish			LC	widespread	no			
Surgeonfish	*Acanthurus olivaceus*	Orange band surgeonfish			LC	widespread	no			
Surgeonfish	*Acanthurus pyroferus*	Mimic surgeonfish			LC	widespread	no			
Surgeonfish	*Acanthurus thompsoni*	Thompson's surgeonfish			LC	widespread	no			
Surgeonfish	*Acanthurus triostegus*	Convict tang			LC	widespread	no			
Surgeonfish	*Acanthurus xanthopterus*	Yellow-mask surgeonfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Surgeonfish	*Ctenochaetus binotatus*	Twospot bristletooth			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Surgeonfish	*Ctenochaetus cyanocheilus*	Short-tail bristletooth			LC	western Pacific	no			
Surgeonfish	*Ctenochaetus striatus*	Striped bristletooth			LC	widespread	no			
Surgeonfish	*Ctenochaetus tominiensis*	Orangetipped bristletooth			LC	western Pacific	no			
Surgeonfish	*Naso annulatus*	Whitemargin unicornfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Surgeonfish	*Naso brachycentron*	Humpback unicornfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			

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Surgeonfish	*Naso brevirostris*	Palefin unicornfish			LC	widespread	no			
Surgeonfish	*Naso hexacanthus*	Sleek unicornfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Surgeonfish	*Naso lituratus*	Orangespine unicornfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Surgeonfish	*Naso lopezi*	Slender unicornfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Surgeonfish	*Naso minor*	Blackspine unicornfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Surgeonfish	*Naso thynnoides*	Singlespine unicornfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Surgeonfish	*Naso tonganus*	Bulbnose unicornfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Surgeonfish	*Naso unicornis*	Bluespine unicornfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Surgeonfish	*Paracanthurus hepatus*	Blue tang			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Surgeonfish	*Zebrasoma scopas*	Brushtail tang			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Surgeonfish	*Zebrasoma veliferum*	Sailfin tang			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Sweetlips	*Plectorhinchus gibbosus*	Brown sweetlips			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Sweetlips	*Pomadasys argenteus*	Silver javelin			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Tapertail	*Radiicephalus elongatus*	Tapertail			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Tarpon	*Megalops cyprinoides*	Indo-Pacific tarpon			DD	Indo-west Pacific	yes			
Tattler	*Tringa brevipes*	Grey-tailed tattler		II	NT	7560000	yes			
Tattler	*Tringa incana*	Wandering tattler		II	LC	2450000	yes			
Telescopefish	*Gigantura chuni*	Gigantura			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Telescopefish	*Gigantura elegans*	Indian telescopefish			LC	widespread	no			
Tern	*Anous minutus*	Black noddy			LC	164000000	no			
Tern	*Anous stolidus*	Brown noddy			LC	215000000	no			
Tern	*Gygis alba*	Common white tern			LC	137000000	no			
Tern	*Onychoprion anaethetus*	Bridled tern			LC	169000000	yes			
Tern	*Onychoprion fuscatus*	Sooty tern			LC	195000000	yes			
Tern	*Onychoprion lunatus*	Grey-backed tern			LC	29100000	no			
Tern	*Sterna dougallii*	Roseate tern		II	LC	120000000	yes			
Tern	*Sterna hirundo*	Common tern		II	LC	112000000	yes			
Tern	*Sterna sumatrana*	Black-naped tern			LC	61800000	yes			
Tern	*Sternula albifrons*	Little tern		II	LC	130000000	yes			
Tern	*Thalasseus bergii*	Lesser crested tern			LC	142000000	yes			
Threadfin bream	*Scolopsis bilineata*	Two-lined monocle bream			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Tilefish	*Hoplolatilus fourmanoiri*	Yellowspotted tilefish			LC	restricted	no			

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Tinselfish	*Xenolepidichthys dalgleishi*	Spotted tinselfish			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Toothed seadevil	*Neoceratias spinifer*	Toothed seadevil			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Trevally	*Alectis ciliaris*	African Pompano			LC	circumtropical	no			
Trevally	*Carangoides bajad*	Orangespotted trevally			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Trevally	*Carangoides coeruleopinnatus*	Bluefin kingfish			LC	widespread	no			
Trevally	*Carangoides ferdau*	Banded trevally			LC	widespread	no			
Trevally	*Carangoides fulvoguttatus*	Yellow-spotted trevally			LC	widespread	no			
Trevally	*Carangoides gymnostethus*	Bludger			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Trevally	*Carangoides hedlandensis*	Bumpnose trevally			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Trevally	*Carangoides oblongus*	Coachwhip trevally			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Trevally	*Carangoides orthogrammus*	Island jack			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Trevally	*Carangoides plagiotaenia*	Barcheek trevally			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Trevally	*Caranx ignobilis*	Giant trevally			LC	widespread	no			
Trevally	*Caranx lugubris*	Black trevally			LC	circumtropical	no			
Trevally	*Caranx melampygus*	Bluefin trevally			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Trevally	*Caranx papuensis*	Brassy trevally			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Trevally	*Caranx sexfasciatus*	Bigeye trevally			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Trevally	*Decapterus macarellus*	Mackerel scad			LC	circumtropical	no			
Trevally	*Decapterus macrosoma*	Shortfin scad			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Trevally	*Decapterus tabl*	Roughear scad			LC	circumtropical	no			
Trevally	*Elegatis bipinnulata*	Rainbow runner			LC	circumtropical	no			
Trevally	*Gnathanodon speciosus*	Golden trevally			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Trevally	*Naucrates ductor*	Pilotfish			LC	circumtropical	no			
Trevally	*Scomberoides lysan*	Doublespotted queenfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Trevally	*Selar boops*	Oxeye scad			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Trevally	*Selar crumenophthalmus*	Bigeye scad			LC	circumglobal	no			
Trevally	*Seriola dumerilii*	Greater amberjack			LC	circumglobal	no			
Trevally	*Seriola rivoliana*	Longfin yellowtail			LC	circumtropical	no			
Trevally	*Trachinotus bailloni*	Small spotted dart			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Trevally	*Trachinotus blochii*	Snubnose pompano			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Trevally	*Uraspis helvola*	Whitetongue jack			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Triggerfish	*Canthidermis maculata*	Rough triggerfish			LC	circumglobal	no			

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Triggerfish	*Melichthys niger*	Black triggerfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Triggerfish	*Sufflamen fraenatum*	Bridled triggerfish			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Triplefin	*Ceratobregma helenae*	Helena's triplefin			LC	Pacific	no			
Triplefin	*Enneapterygius elegans*	Hourglass triplefin			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Triplefin	*Enneapterygius fasciatus*	Tiny threefin			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Triplefin	*Enneapterygius flavoccipitis*	Yellownape triplefin			LC	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Triplefin	*Enneapterygius fuscoventer*	Blackbelly triplefin			LC	Central Indo-Pacific	no			
Triplefin	*Enneapterygius hemimelas*	Halfblack triplefin			LC	Pacific	no			
Triplefin	*Enneapterygius mirabilis*	Miracle triplefin			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Triplefin	*Enneapterygius nanus*	Pygmy triplefin			LC	western Pacific	no			
Triplefin	*Enneapterygius niger*	Black triplefin			LC	New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	no			
Triplefin	*Enneapterygius nigricauda*	Blacktail triplefin			LC	western Pacific	no			
Triplefin	*Enneapterygius pallidoserialis*	Pale white-spotted triplefin			LC	western Pacific	no			
Triplefin	*Enneapterygius philippinus*	Minute triplefin			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Triplefin	*Enneapterygius rhabdotus*	Umpire triplefin			LC	western central Pacific	no			
Triplefin	*Enneapterygius rubicauda*	Redtail triplefin			LC	western Pacific	no			
Triplefin	*Enneapterygius signicauda*	Flagtail triplefin			LC	western Pacific	no			
Triplefin	*Enneapterygius tutuilae*	High hat triplefin			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Triplefin	*Enneapterygius williamsi*	William's triplefin			LC	western central Pacific	no			
Triplefin	*Helcogramma chica*	Little hooded triplefin			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Triplefin	*Helcogramma fuscipectoris*	Fourspot triplefin			LC	western Pacific	no			
Triplefin	*Helcogramma hudsoni*	Hudnson's triplefin			LC	western Pacific	no			
Triplefin	*Helcogramma nigra*	Triplefin			LC	western central Pacific	no			
Triplefin	*Helcogramma novaecaledoniae*	New Caledonia triplefin			LC	New Caledonia, Solomon Islands	no			
Triplefin	*Helcogramma rhinoceros*	Rhinoceros triplefin			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Triplefin	*Helcogramma striata*	Tropical striped triplefin			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Triplefin	*Helcogramma trigloides*	Triplefin			LC	western Pacific	no			
Triplefin	*Norfolkia brachylepis*	Tropical scaly-headed triplefin			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Triplefin	*Norfolkia thomasi*	Thomas' triplefin			LC	restricted	no			

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Triplefin	*Springerichthys kulbickii*	Kulbicki's triplefin			LC	western central Pacific	no			
Triplefin	*Ucla xenogrammus*	Largemouth triplefin			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Tropicbird	*Phaethon lepturus*	White-tailed tropicbird			LC	161000000	yes			
Tropicbird	*Phaethon rubricauda*	Red-tailed tropicbird			LC	95100000	yes			
Tuna	*Euthynnus affinis*	Mackerel tuna			LC	Indo-west Pacific	yes			
Tuna	*Gymnosarda unicolor*	Dogtooth tuna			LC	Indo-Pacific	yes			
Tuna	*Thunnus alalunga*	Albacore			NT	circumglobal	yes			
Tuna	*Thunnus albacares*	Yellowfin tuna			NT	worldwide	yes			
Tuna	*Thunnus obesus*	Bigeye tuna			VU	circumtropical	yes			
Viperfish	*Chauliodus sloani*	Sloan's viperfish			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Wader	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Common sandpiper			LC	47200000	yes			
Wader	*Calidris alba*	Sanderling			LC	13600000	yes			
Wader	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew sandpiper		II	NT	3050000	yes			
Wader	*Calidris ruficollis*	Red-necked stint			NT	3360000	yes			
Wader	*Charadrius leschenaultii*	Greater sandplover		II	LC	9850000	yes			
Wader	*Charadrius mongolus*	Lesser sandplover		II	LC	47100000	yes			
Wader	*Esacus magnirostris*	Beach thick-knee			NT	29800000	no			
Wader	*Numenius phaeopus*	Whimbrel		II	LC	31100000	yes			
Wader	*Tringa nebularia*	Common greenshank		II	LC	18700000	yes			
Waryfish	*Ahliesaurus berryi*	Waryfish			LC	widespread, deep	no			
Waspfish	*Tetraroge barbata*	Mangrove waspfish			LC	western Pacific	no			
Whale	*Balaenoptera edeni*	Bryde's whale	I	II	DD	circumglobal, warm	uncertain			
Whale	*Balaenoptera omurai*	Omura's whale	II		DD	Indo-Pacific, rare	unknown			
Whale	*Feresa attenuata*	Pygmy killer whale	II		DD	circumtropical	no			
Whale	*Kogia breviceps*	Pygmy sperm whale	II		DD	widespread	no			
Whale	*Kogia sima*	Dwarf sperm whale	II		DD	circumtropical and subtropical	unknown			
Whale	*Lagenodelphis hosei*	Fraser's dolphin	II	II	LC	circumtropical	no			
Whale	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback whale	I	I	LC	cosmopolitan	yes			
Whale	*Mesoplodon densirostris*	Blainville's beaked whale	II		DD	circumtropical	no			
Whale	*Orcinus orca*	Killer whale	II	II	DD	circumglobal	no			
Whale	*Physeter macrocephalus*	Sperm whale	I	I/II	VU	circumglobal	no			
Whale	*Pseudorca crassidens*	Flase killer whale	II		DD	circumtropical	no			

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Whale	*Ziphius cavirostris*	Cuvier's beaked whale	II	I	LC	circumglobal	no			
Whalefish	*Barbourisia rufa*	Redvelvet whalefish			LC	circumglobal, deep, rare	no			
Whalefish	*Cetostoma regani*	Pink flabby whalefish			DD	circumglobal, deep	no			
Whalefish	*Ditropichthys storeri*	Doublekeeled whalefish			DD	circumglobal, deep	no			
Whalefish	*Rondeletia loricata*	Redmouth whalefish			LC	circumglobal, deep	no			
Wormfish	*Gunnellichthys curiosus*	Curious wormfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wormfish	*Gunnellichthys monostigma*	Onespot wormfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wormfish	*Gunnellichthys pleurotaenia*	Onestripe wormfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wormfish	*Gunnellichthys viridescens*	Yellowstripe wormfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Wormfish	*Nemateleotris decora*	Elegant firefish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wormfish	*Nemateleotris helfrichi*	Helfrich's dartfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wormfish	*Paragunnellichthys seychellensis*	Sychelles wormfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wormfish	*Parioglossus formosus*	Beautiful hover goby			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wormfish	*Parioglossus lineatus*	Lined hover goby			DD	Japan, Palau, Solomon Islands	no			
Wormfish	*Parioglossus nudus*	Naked hover goby			LC	western Pacific	no			
Wormfish	*Parioglossus palustris*	Borneo hoverer			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wormfish	*Ptereleotris uroditaenia*	Flagtail dartfish			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Wrasse	*Anampses caeruleopunctatus*	Bluespotted wrasse			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Anampses meleagrides*	Marble wrasse			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Anampses neoguinaicus*	Black-banded wrasse			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Anampses twistii*	Yellowbreasted wrasse			LC	widespread	no			
Wrasse	*Bodianus anthioides*	Lyre-tail hogfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Bodianus axillaris*	Turncoat hogfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Bodianus dictynna*	Hogfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Bodianus loxozonus*	Blackfin hogfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Bodianus mesothorax*	Yellowspotted hogfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Cheilinus chlorurus*	Floral wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Cheilinus fasciatus*	Redbreasted wrasse			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Cheilinus oxycephalus*	Snooty wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Cheilinus undulatus*	Humphead wrasse	II		EN	widespread	no			

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Wrasse	*Cheilio inermis*	Cigar wrasse			LC	widespread	no			
Wrasse	*Choerodon anchorago*	Orange-dotted tuskfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Choerodon jordani*	Jordan's tuskfish			LC	western Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Choerodon schoenleinii*	Blackspot tuskfish			NT	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Cirrhilabrus beauperryi*	Beau's wrasse			LC	PNG, Solomon Islands	no			
Wrasse	*Cirrhilabrus exquisitus*	Exquisite wrasse			DD	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Cirrhilabrus punctatus*	Dotted wrasse			LC	restricted	no			
Wrasse	*Cirrhilabrus pylei*	Pyle's wrasse			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Wrasse	*Cirrhilabrus rubrimarginatus*	Red-margined wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Cirrhilabrus scottorum*	Scott's wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Cirrhilabrus walindi*	Walindi fairy-wrasse			LC	PNG, Solomon Islands	no			
Wrasse	*Coris aygula*	Humphead wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Coris batuensis*	Schroeder's wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Coris dorsomacula*	Spotfin wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Coris gaimard*	Clown wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific, Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Cymolutes praetextatus*	Knife razorfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Diproctacanthus xanthurus*	Yellowtail tubelip			LC	western Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Epibulus brevis*	Dwarf slingjaw wrasse			LC	western Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Epibulus insidiator*	Slingjaw wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Gomphosus varius*	Bird wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Halichoeres argus*	Peacock wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Halichoeres biocellatus*	Biocellate wrasse			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Halichoeres chloropterus*	Pastel-green wrasse			LC	western Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Halichoeres chrysus*	Golden wrasse			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Halichoeres claudia*	Claudia's wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Halichoeres hartzfeldii*	Orange-lined wrasse			LC	western Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Halichoeres hortulanus*	Checkerboard wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Halichoeres leucurus*	Chain-line wrasse			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Wrasse	*Halichoeres margaritaceus*	Pearlspot wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Halichoeres marginatus*	Dusky wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Halichoeres melanurus*	Tail-spot wrasse			LC	western Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Halichoeres melasmapomus*	Ocellated wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			

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Wrasse	*Halichoeres miniatus*	Circle-cheek wrasse			LC	western Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Halichoeres papilionaceus*	Schwarz's wrasse			LC	Coral Triangle	no			
Wrasse	*Halichoeres prosopeion*	Twotone wrasse			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Halichoeres richmondi*	Richmond's wrasse			LC	western Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Halichoeres scapularis*	Brownbanded wrasse			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Halichoeres trimaculatus*	Three-spot wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Hemigymnus fasciatus*	Banded thicklip wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Hemigymnus melapterus*	Blackedge thicklip wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Hologymnosus annulatus*	Ringed wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Hologymnosus doliatus*	Narrow-banded wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Hologymnosus longipes*	Sidespot longface wrasse			LC	restricted	no			
Wrasse	*Iniistius aneitensis*	Pale razorfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Iniistius baldwini*	Baldwin's razorfish			LC	Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Iniistius celebicus*	Bronzespot razorfish			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Iniistius pavo*	Peacock razorfish			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Labrichthys unilineatus*	Tubelip wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Labroides bicolor*	Bicolor cleanerfish			LC	widespread	no			
Wrasse	*Labroides dimidiatus*	Cleaner wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Labroides pectoralis*	Blackspot cleaner wrasse			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Labropsis alleni*	Allen's tubelip			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Labropsis australis*	Southern tubelip			LC	restricted	no			
Wrasse	*Labropsis xanthonota*	Wedgetailed wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Leptojulis polylepis*	Blackspot V-wrasse			LC	Indonesia, PNG, Solomon Islands	no			
Wrasse	*Macropharyngodon meleagris*	Blackspotted wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Macropharyngodon negrosensis*	Yellowspotted wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Novaculichthys taeniorus*	Rockmover wrasse			LC	widespread	no			
Wrasse	*Oxycheilinus bimaculatus*	Comettailed wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Oxycheilinus celebicus*	Slender maori wrasse			LC	western Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Oxycheilinus digramma*	Cheeklined wrasse			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Oxycheilinus orientalis*	Oriental maori wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			

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Wrasse	*Oxycheilinus unifasciatus*	Ringtail maori wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Paracheilinus filamentosus*	Filament-fin wrasse			LC	western Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Paracheilinus rubricaudalis*	Redtail flasherwrasse			LC	restricted	no			
Wrasse	*Pseudocheilinops ataenia*	Pink-streaked wrasse			LC	western central Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Pseudocheilinus evanidus*	Disappearing wrasse			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Pseudocheilinus hexataenia*	Sixlined wrasse			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Pseudocheilinus octotaenia*	Eight-lined wrasse			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Pseudocoris heteroptera*	Torpedo wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Pseudocoris yamashiroi*	Redspot wrasse			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Pseudodax moluccanus*	Chisel-tooth wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Pseudojuloides cerasinus*	Candy wrasse			DD	Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Pteragogus cryptus*	Cryptic wrasse			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Pteragogus enneacanthus*	Red-striped wrasse			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Pteragogus flagellifer*	Flagfin wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Stethojulis bandanensis*	Red-spot wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Stethojulis strigiventer*	Silverstreaked wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Stethojulis trilineata*	Three-lined wrasse			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Thalassoma amblycephalum*	Blunthead wrasse			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Thalassoma hardwicke*	Sixbar wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Thalassoma lunare*	Moon wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Thalassoma lutescens*	Sunset wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Thalassoma nigrofasciatum*	Blackbar wrasse			LC	western and central Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Thalassoma purpureum*	Purple wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Thalassoma quinquevittatum*	Fivestripe wrasse			LC	Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Thalassoma trilobatum*	Christmas wrasse			LC	Indo-west Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Wetmorella nigropinnata*	Blackspot pygmy wrasse			LC	Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific	no			
Wrasse	*Xyrichtys halsteadi*	Halstead's razorfish			LC	western Pacific	no			

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