



SEAFOOD IN THE CORAL TRIANGLE

Seafood caught in the Coral Triangle feeds millions of people and sustains local economies. But with growing seafood consumption and dwindling fish populations, marine ecosystems are threatening to collapse. Not only will fisherfolk lose their source of income -- people around the world will have a much smaller selection of seafood to choose from.

In shrimp fisheries, juvenile and small low value/'trash fish' can outweigh target catch by:



Indonesia, together with the Philippines and Papua New Guinea, are among the top 10 tuna producing countries in the world.

Tuna industry

US\$1 billion

991,482 metric tons

Annual trade and tuna catch in Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands and Fiji.

WWF
Based on figures from the WCPFC 2008 yearbook

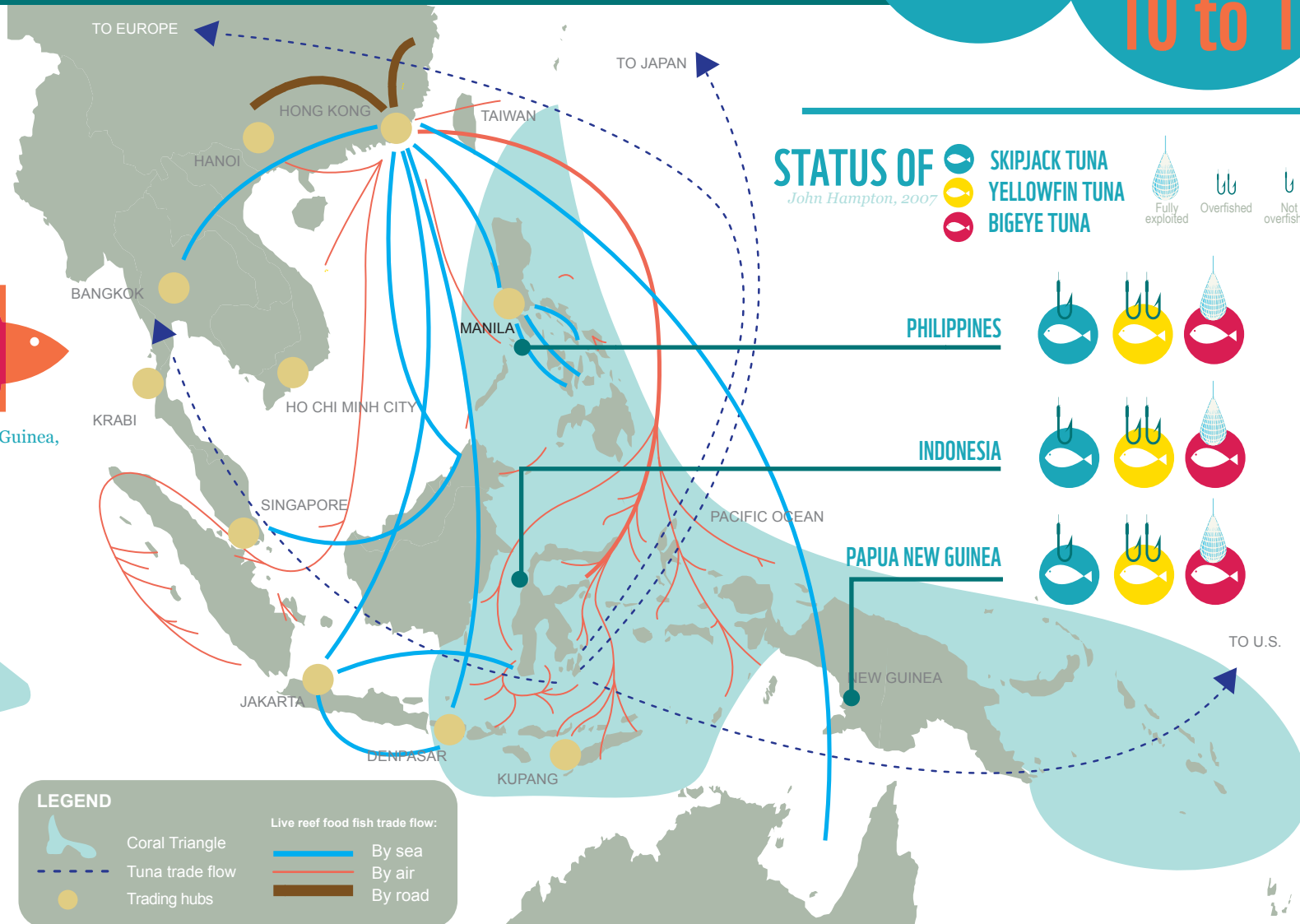
Live Reef Food Fish industry

US\$ 810 million

30,000 metric tons

Annual regional trade and catch in live reef food fish in the Asia-Pacific region. In some high production areas the actual yield of live reef fish is more than twice that which scientists say reefs can sustain.

Hong Kong Agriculture Fisheries and Conservation Department
Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department, 2009
WWF, 2008



The Coral Triangle - the nursery of the seas - is the most diverse marine region on the planet, covering some 6 million km² of ocean across 6 countries in the Asia-Pacific region. This ecological wonder is home to 76% of the world's reef-building coral species and 6 out the 7 known species of marine turtles.