



**Establishment and Operation of a Regional System of
Fisheries *Refugia* in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand**

REPORT

**COLLECTION OF FISH EGGS AND LARVAE IN CORON, PALAWAN,
FROM JANUARY 2018 TO DECEMBER 2018**

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1. Objective

To process and analyze the fish eggs and larvae samples collected in Masinloc bay, Zambales, every quarter in 2018.

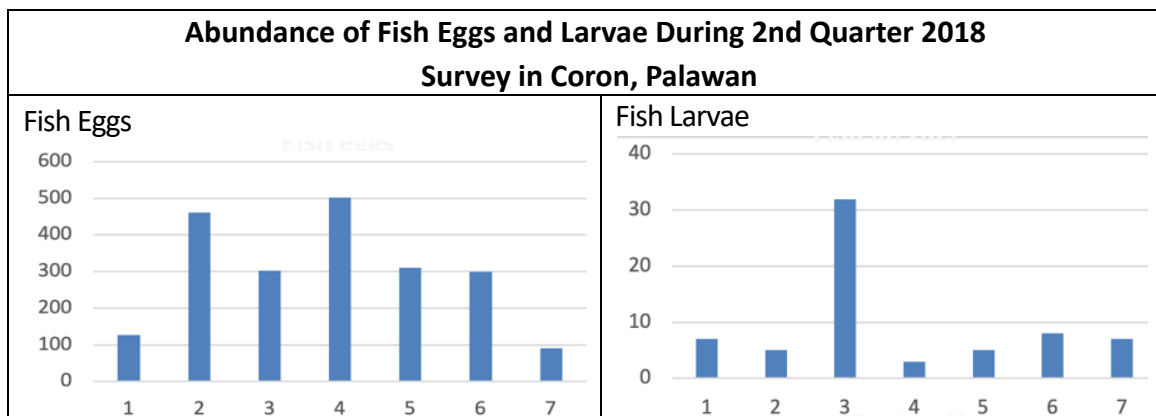
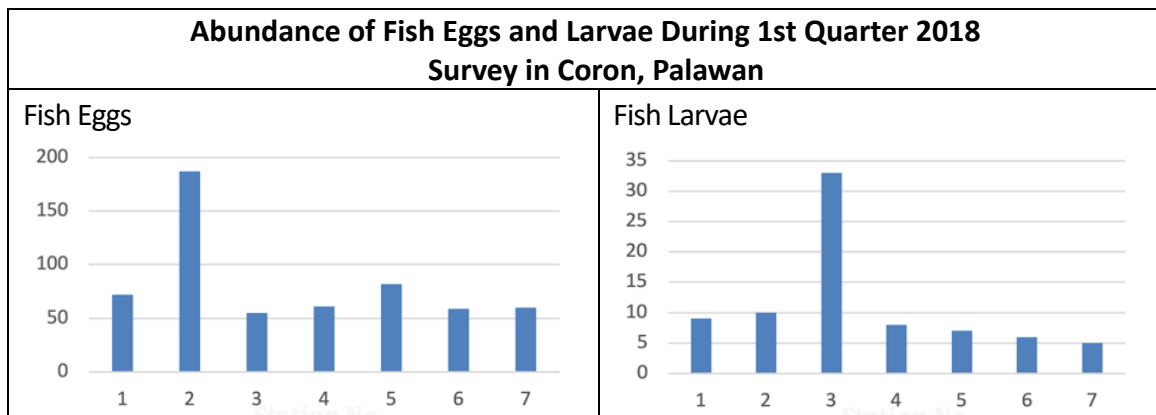
2. Methodology

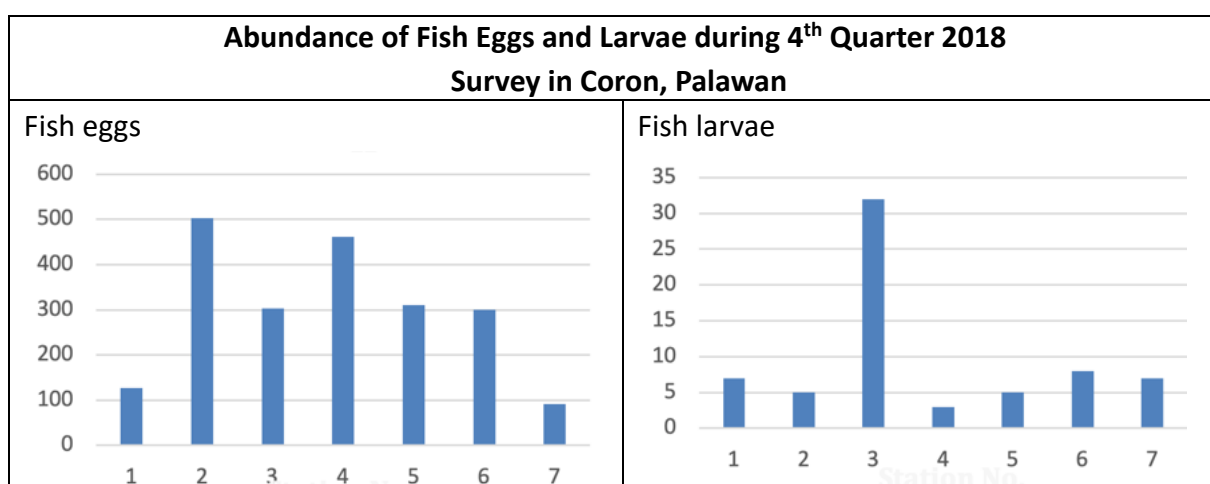
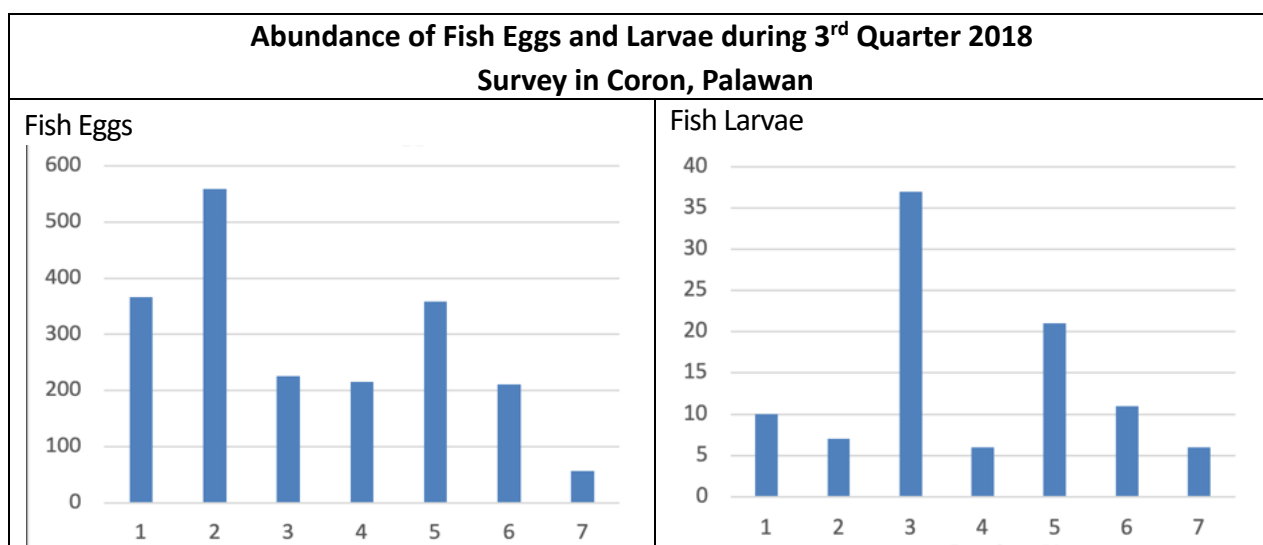
A quarterly monitoring/survey of fish eggs and larvae in Coron bay was conducted in 2018. The samples were collected by horizontal towing of a bongo net for 10 minutes with a 0.5m diameter, 1.5 meters length, 350µm mesh size, and a flowmeter centrally attached to the center of the net.

3. Results

The concentration of planktonic fish eggs collected in the coastal water of Coron bay during four surveys in 2018 was observed in station 2. A high abundance of planktonic fish eggs was observed in station 2, followed by stations 4, 5, and 6. A low quantity of fish eggs was recorded in stations 1 and 7, respectively, throughout the survey. Fish eggs abundance ranged from 43 ind. to 579 ind. during the 2018 survey.

During the survey in 2018, a total of 307 fish larvae belonging to 31 families were identified in 7 sampling points in Coron bay. The main fish larval families were Caesionidae, Acanthuridae, Engraulidae, Clupeidae, Serrabidae, and Scaridae. High concentrations of fish larvae were observed in station 3 throughout the survey period, and a low abundance of fish larvae was detected in stations 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, respectively. Fish larval ranged from 2 ind. to 37 ind. in 7 sampling stations during the 2018 survey in Coron Bay.





Fish Larval abundance by family in Coron Bay, Palawan 2018

| Fish Families | Q1-2018 | Q2-2018 | Q3-2018 | Q4-18 | Total |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| <i>Acanthuridae</i> | 6 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 35 |
| <i>Balistidae</i> | 2 | 1 | | | 3 |
| <i>Belonidae</i> | | | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| <i>Caesionidae</i> | 4 | 13 | 18 | 15 | 50 |
| <i>Carangidae</i> | 3 | | | 8 | 11 |
| <i>Clupeidae</i> | 15 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 23 |
| <i>Coryphaenidae</i> | | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| <i>Engraulidae</i> | 5 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 24 |
| <i>Ephippidae</i> | 1 | | | | 1 |
| <i>Exocoetidae</i> | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 10 |
| <i>Haemullidae</i> | 1 | | | | 1 |
| <i>Hemiramphidae</i> | 1 | 3 | 3 | | 7 |
| <i>Holocentridae</i> | | 1 | 1 | | 2 |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|-----|
| <i>Labridae</i> | | 3 | 5 | 1 | 9 |
| <i>Leiognathidae</i> | 3 | | | | 3 |
| <i>Lethrinidae</i> | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 8 |
| <i>Lutjanidae</i> | 1 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 13 |
| <i>Monacanthidae</i> | | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| <i>Mugilidae</i> | 1 | | | | 1 |
| <i>Mullidae</i> | 1 | | | | 1 |
| <i>Myctophidae</i> | | | | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Nemipteridae</i> | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| <i>Scaridae</i> | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 14 |
| <i>Scombridae</i> | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| <i>Serranidae</i> | 7 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 16 |
| <i>Siganidae</i> | | 1 | 6 | | 7 |
| <i>Sillaginidae</i> | 1 | | | | 1 |
| <i>Sphyraenidae</i> | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 3 |
| <i>Syngnathidae</i> | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 3 |
| <i>Teraponidae</i> | | | | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Tetraodontidae</i> | | | 1 | | 1 |
| <i>Unidentified</i> | 9 | 8 | 13 | 4 | 34 |
| | 78 | 67 | 98 | 60 | 303 |

Annex 1

Processing of fish larvae samples collected in Coron Bay, Palawan, during four samplings in 2019.

