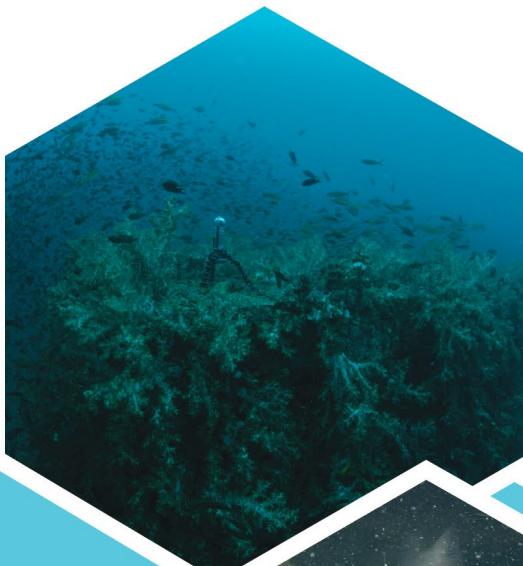




STUDY ON BIOMASS, VALUE AND BIODIVERSITY OF FISHES BY UNDERWATER VIDEOGRAPHY AT SELECTED ARTIFICIAL REEFS IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA



BY
MUHAMMAD AMIRULLAH AL AMIN BIN AYOB
AHMAD BIN ALI
HAMIZAH NADIA BINTI ALIAS@YUSOF
MOHD SAKI BIN NOOR
NOR AZMAN BIN ZAKARIA
MOHD SUKRI BIN MUDA
WAHAB BIN DAUD

2020

**STUDY ON BIOMASS, VALUE AND BIODIVERSITY
OF FISHES BY UNDERWATER VIDEOGRAPHY AT SELECTED
ARTIFICIAL REEFS IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA**

By

MUHAMMAD AMIRULLAH AL AMIN BIN AYOB

AHMAD BIN ALI

HAMIZAH NADIA BINTI ALIAS@YUSOF

MOHD SAKI BIN NOOR

NOR AZMAN BIN ZAKARIA

MOHD SUKRI BIN MUDA

WAHAB BIN DAUD

2020

Muhammad Amirullah Al Amin Ayob

STUDY ON BIOMASS, VALUE AND BIODIVERSITY OF FISHES BY
UNDERWATER VIDEOGRAPHY AT SELECTED ARTIFICIAL REEFS IN
PENINSULAR MALAYSIA / By: MUHAMMAD AMIRULLAH AL AMIN BIN
AYOB, AHMAD BIN ALI, HAMIZAH NADIA BINTI ALIAS@YUSOF, MOHD
SAKI BIN NOOR, NOR AZMAN BIN ZAKARIA, MOHD SUKRI BIN MUDA,
WAHAB BIN DAUD.

ISBN 978-967-0633-79-4

1. Fishes--Habitat.
 2. Artificial reefs.
 3. Marine biodiversity.
 4. Aquatic biodiversity.
 5. Government publications--Malaysia.
- I. Ahmad Ali. II. Hamizah Nadia Alias@Yusof.
III. Mohd Saki Noor. IV. Nor Azman Zakaria.
V. Mohd Sukri Muda. VI. Wahab Daud.
VII. Title.

597

Published by:

Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia
Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan
Wisma Tani, Aras 1-6, Blok Menara 4G2, Presint 4
62628 Putrajaya.
Tel: 03-8870 4000
Fax: 03-8890 3794
Email: hqhelp@dof.gov.my
<http://www.dof.gov.my>

Copyright© 2020 Department of Fisheries Malaysia

All Right Reserved.

This publication may be reproduced for educational and other non-commercial purposes without permission of the copyright holder, provided the source is cited and the copyright holder receives a copy of the reproduce material. Reproduce for a commercial purpose is prohibited without prior written permission of the copyright holder.

This publication should be cited as follows;

Muhammad Amirullah Al Amin, A., Ahmad, A., Hamizah, N.A., Mohd Saki, N., Nor Azman, Z., Mohd Sukri, M. and Wahab, D. (2020). Study on Biomass, Value and Biodiversity of Fishes by Underwater Videography at Selected Artificial Reefs Sites in Peninsular Malaysia. SEAFDEC/MFRDMD/SP/53.51pp.

CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURE.....	ii
LIST OF TABLES.....	ii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	iii
RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF.....	iv
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
2. MATERIAL AND METHODS.....	1
3. RESULTS.....	5
3.1. Species Richness at All Study Sites.....	5
3.2. Biomass, Value and Biodiversity of Fishes at Soft-Bottom ARs (ARs 1).....	13
3.3. Biomass, Value and Biodiversity of Fishes at Soft-Bottom 3 ARs (ARs 2).....	15
3.4. Biomass, Value and Biodiversity of Fishes at Confiscated Fishing Vessel (ARs 3)	19
3.5. Biomass, Value and Biodiversity of Fishes at RTR 43 Metric Tons ARs (ARs 4)....	23
3.6. Biomass, Value and Biodiversity of Fishes at RTR 18 Metric Tons ARs (ARs 5)....	26
3.7. Biomass, Value and Biodiversity of Fishes at Confiscated Fishing Vessel (ARs 6).	28
3.8. Biomass, Value and Biodiversity of Fishes at Cube ARs (ARs 7).....	30
3.9. Biomass, Value and Biodiversity of Fishes at Cube ARs (ARs 8).....	34
3.10. Biomass, Value and Biodiversity of Fishes at Recreation 2 ARs (ARs 9).....	38
3.11. Biomass, Value and Biodiversity of Fishes at Cuboid-AT ARs (ARs 10).....	42
4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION.....	46
5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	48
REFERENCES.....	49

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure 1. Location of study sites in Peninsular Malaysia.....	2
---	---

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Specifications of ARs used in this study	3
Table 2. Species richness and total number of fish at respective ARs site	7
Table 3. Biomass and value of commercial fishes at Soft-Bottom ARs, Tumpat (ARs 1) ...	14
Table 4. Simpson's Diversity Index (D) at Soft-Bottom ARs, Tumpat (ARs 1)	15
Table 5. Biomass and value of commercial fishes at Soft-Bottom 3 ARs, Kuala Sabak (ARs 2)..	16
Table 6. Simpson's Diversity Index (D) at Soft-Bottom 3 ARs, Kuala Sabak (ARs 2)	18
Table 7. Biomass and value of commercial fishes at Confiscated Fishing Vessel ARs, Kuala Kemasin (ARs 3)	20
Table 8. Simpson's Diversity Index (D) at Confiscated Fishing Vessel ARs, Kuala Kemasin (ARs 3)	22
Table 9. Biomass and value of commercial fishes at RTR 43 metric tons ARs, Pulau Kapas (ARs 4)	24
Table 10. Simpson's Diversity Index (D) at RTR 43 metric tons ARs, Pulau Kapas (ARs 4)..	25
Table 11. Biomass and value of commercial fishes at RTR 18 metric tons ARs, Pulau Kapas (ARs 5)	27
Table 12. Simpson Diversity Index (D) at RTR 18 metric tons ARs, Pulau Kapas (ARs 5)....	28
Table 13. Biomass and value of commercial fishes at Confiscated Fishing Vessel ARs, Pulau Kapas (ARs 6).....	29
Table 14. Simpson's Diversity Index (D) at Confiscated Fishing Vessel, Pulau Kapas (ARs 6).....	30
Table 15. Biomass and value of commercial fishes at Cube ARs, Merchang (ARs 7).....	31
Table 16. Simpson's Diversity Index (D) at Cube ARs, Merchang (ARs 7).....	33
Table 17. Biomass and value of commercial fishes at Cube ARs, Kijal (ARs 8).....	35
Table 18. Simpson's Diversity Index (D) at Cube ARs, Kijal (ARs 8).....	37
Table 19. Biomass and value of commercial fishes at Recreation 2 ARs, Sungai Merchong (ARs 9).....	39
Table 20. Simpson's Diversity Index (D) at Recreation 2 ARs, Sungai Merchong (ARs 9)...	41
Table 21. Biomass and value of commercial fishes at Cuboid-AT ARs, Pulau Tinggi (ARs 10).....	43
Table 22. Simpson's Diversity Index (D) at Cuboid-AT ARs, Pulau Tinggi (ARs 10).....	45
Table 23. Summary of biodiversity of species and biomass.....	47

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Artificial reefs (ARs) are immersed structures placed on seabed intentionally to imitate some characteristics of natural reefs such as to attract and assemblage of various marine fauna and flora. This study was conducted in 2019 at 10 ARs sites comprising of two confiscated fishing vessels sites, six concrete sites and two decommissioned oil rig platform or Rig to Reef (RTR) sites in coastal waters of Kelantan, Terengganu, Pahang and Johor. The objectives of this study were to estimate biomass, value (in Malaysian Ringgit) and biodiversity of fishes at all AR sites. Visual observation was conducted by eight SCUBA divers using close-up and wide angle still photo and video cameras to record fish assemblages, species identification and to estimate size and weight of each species. Angling was also conducted to catch fish for taxonomy identification and to record individual length-weight. Data were analysed by counting of fish and individual weight was estimated using length-weight of specimens caught by angling. Based on data obtained, the range of commercial fish biomass was between 129 – 6,047 kg/site. The highest biomass was at Cuboid Anti-Trawler ARs, located near Pulau Tinggi with a total value of RM 84,759.60 and the lowest was at Confiscated Fishing Vessels ARs, located near Pulau Kapas with a total value of RM 1,824.50. Meanwhile, the range of fish biodiversity according to Simpson's Diversity Index was between 0.07 – 0.33. Highest biodiversity was recorded at Recreation 2 ARs located near Sungai Merchong. Inversely, the lowest biodiversity was recorded at RTR 43 metric tons ARs located near Pulau Kapas. The range of species richness was between 14 - 46 species. The highest species richness was recorded at Confiscated Fishing Vessel ARs, located in coastal waters of Kuala Kemasin. Inversely, the lowest species richness was recorded at RTR 18 metric tons ARs located near Pulau Kapas. In general, larger size and more numbers of ARs modules will attract and aggregate more demersal and pelagic fishes compared to the smaller and less number of modules.

RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

Tukun tiruan ialah struktur yang ditenggelamkan di dasar laut bertujuan menyamai ciri-ciri terumbu karang semulajadi untuk mengumpulkan pelbagai fauna dan flora marin. Kajian ini telah dijalankan pada tahun 2019 di sepuluh tapak tukun yang terdiri daripada dua tapak tukun vesel rampasan, enam tapak tukun konkrit dan dua tapak tukun pelantar minyak (RTR) di perairan Kelantan, Terengganu, Pahang dan Johor. Objektif kajian ini ialah untuk menganggarkan biomass, nilai (dalam Ringgit Malaysia) dan kepelbagaiannya spesies ikan pada tukun tiruan. Pemantauan secara visual telah dijalankan oleh lapan orang penyelam SCUBA menggunakan kamera rakaman video dan gambar jarak dekat dan bersudut luas untuk merakam kumpulan ikan, pengecaman spesies dan menganggarkan saiz dan berat bagi setiap spesies. Kaedah memancing juga dijalankan untuk mengumpulkan sampel ikan bagi tujuan identifikasi taksonomi, merekod panjang-berat bagi setiap sampel ikan yang diperolehi. Analisa data dilakukan dengan mengira bilangan ikan dan menganggarkan berat ikan menggunakan maklumat yang diperolehi melalui sampel ikan yang dipancing. Berdasarkan data yang diperolehi, julat biomass ikan ialah di antara 129 – 6,047 kg/tapak. Biomas tertinggi telah direkodkan pada tukun Kuboid Penghalang Pukat Tunda yang dilabuhkan di perairan Pulau Tinggi dengan nilai sebanyak RM 84,759.60. Manakala, biomas terendah pula direkodkan pada tukun Vesel Rampasan yang dilabuhkan di perairan Pulau Kapas dengan nilai sebanyak RM 1,824.50. Selain itu, julat indek biodiversiti mengikut Simpson's Diversity Index ialah di antara 0.07 – 0.33. Biodiversiti tertinggi telah direkodkan pada tukun Rekreasi 2 yang terletak di perairan Sungai Merchong. Sebaliknya, biodiversiti terendah pula direkodkan pada tukun RTR 43 metrik tan yang terletak di perairan Pulau Kapas. Julat kelimpahan spesies ialah di antara 14 - 46 spesies dengan kelimpahan spesies tertinggi direkodkan pada tukun Vesel Rampasan yang dilabuhkan di Kuala Kemasin. Manakala, kelimpahan spesies terendah pula direkodkan pada Tukun RTR 18 metrik tan di perairan Pulau Kapas. Secara umumnya, tukun yang bersaiz besar dan mempunyai bilangan yang banyak akan menarik dan mengumpulkan lebih banyak ikan demersal dan pelagik berbanding tukun yang bersaiz kecil dan sedikit jumlahnya.

1. INTRODUCTION

Ahmad *et al.*, (2013) stated that artificial reefs (ARs) in Malaysia are referred to any man-made structures or natural objects placed in marine water body to provide new habitat for fish and other flora and fauna, and at the same time prevent the encroachment of destructive gears such as trawls into marine protected areas (MPAs). A total of 215 new ARs sites were established from 2006 - 2019 in Malaysia by the Department of Fisheries Malaysia (DoFM). The main reason for the deployment of ARs since 1975 was due to fish stock decline in the coastal waters (Wong, 1981).

The scantiness of substratum and lively habitat in congruent bottom areas stands out as one of the most common problems in the coastal area (D'Itri, 1986). According to Ilana *et al.* (2002) this situation occurred because such areas are not generally considered to be dynamic in terms of fish yield. Hueckel *et al.* (1989) and Bohnsack *et al.* (1997) reported that development of ARs to form new irregular rocky structure in the sea bottoms is usually applied to provide new fishing ground and enhance harvesting efficiency, and has great prospective for the habitat rehabilitation and mitigating as well as one of the steps to improve the problem of reducing fish resources in the coastal waters. It is believed that the development of ARs can brace a various indigenous fish assemblage of a region comprising nektonic pelagic fishes as well as benthic and demersal species (Ilana *et al.* 2002).

Several research on biodiversity of fishes at ARs in Malaysia were conducted as reported by Wong (1981); Wong (1991); Jothy (1986); Abdul Razak and Mohammed Pauzi (1991); Abdul Razak and Ismail (1994); Raja Mohammad Noordin *et al.* (1994); Sukarno *et al.* (1994); Daud and Mohd Zakaria (2007); Mohamed Pauzi *et al.* (2010) and Ahmad *et al.* (2013). However, research on biomass of fishes at ARs is still scanty. At presence, only one paper on biomass of fishes at concrete ARs was published by Mohamed Pauzi *et al.* (2010).

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this study, monitoring was conducted at 10 selected ARs sites comprising of two confiscated fishing vessels sites (one in State of Kelantan and one in State of Terengganu), six concrete sites (one site in each State of Pahang and Johor, two sites in each State of Kelantan and Terengganu) and two decommission oil rig platform (RTR) sites in State of Terengganu. The locations of respective ARs are shown in **Figure 1**.

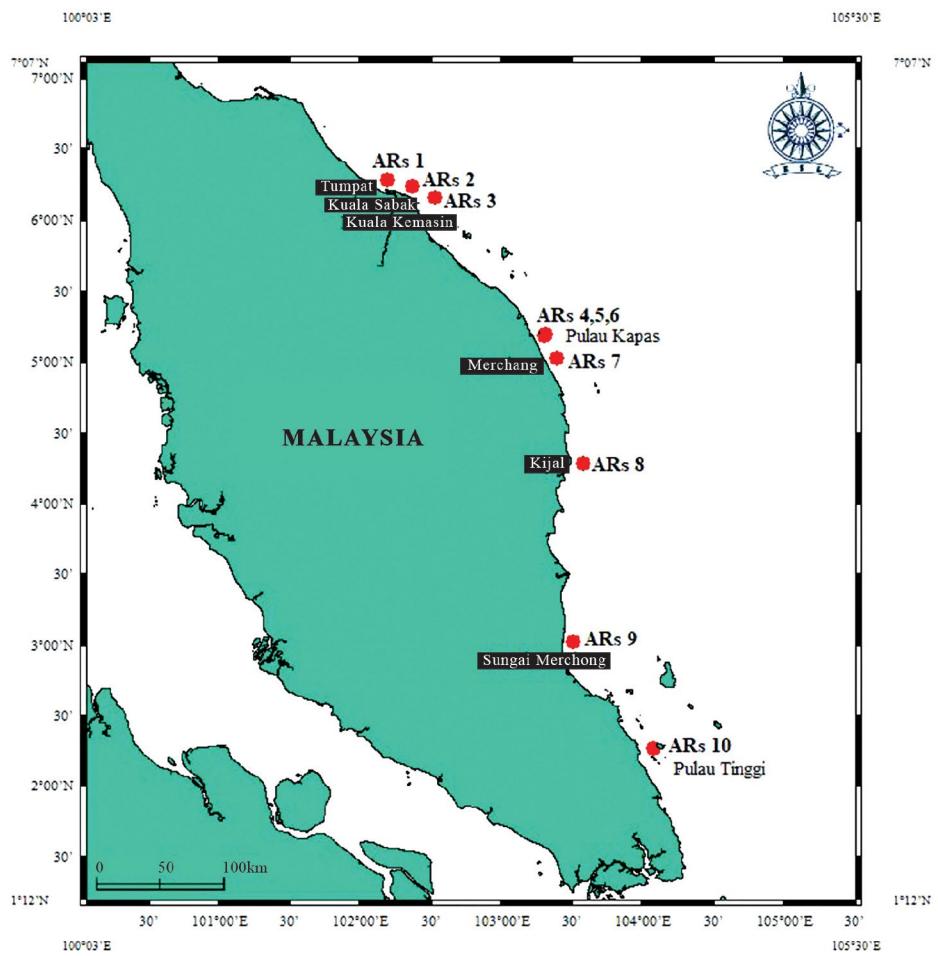


Figure 1: Location of study sites in Peninsular Malaysia

Monitoring data were taken after ARs were placed between one month to 10 years. Normally, ARs were effective in attracting and aggregating various fish species few months after placement. All the study sites were located between 3.7 – 8.9 nautical miles (nm) from coastline. All ARs were placed between year of 2009 - 2019. Each site was placed with 1 - 23 ARs modules with different structural designs and materials. Specifications of ARs placed at respective site is shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Specifications of ARs used in this study

Location/ State	Type of ARs	Type of Sediment	Water Depth (Meter)	Distance from Coastline (Nautical Miles)	Measurement in Meter (Length x Width x Height)	Coverage Area (m ³)	No. of Module/site	Year of Placement	Duration of Placement During Study
Tumpat/ Kelantan	Soft-bottom ARs 1	Muddy sand	17	4.2	3 x 3 x 3.6	454	14	2009	10 years
Kuala Sabak/ Kelantan	Soft-bottom 3 ARs 2	Muddy sand	21	4.3	3.75 x 3.75 x 3.85	758	14	2009	10 years
Kuala Kemasin/ Kelantan	Confiscated Fishing Vessel ARs 3	Muddy sand	24	8.9	25.5 x 4 x 5	14,688	18	2019	3 months
Pulau Kapas/ Terengganu	RTR 43 Metric tons ARs 4	Sandy	23	3.8	11.1 x 11.1 x 3	370	1	2017	2 years
Pulau Kapas/ Terengganu	RTR 18 Metric tons ARs 5	Sandy	23	3.9	6 x 6 x 2	72	1	2017	2 years
Pulau Kapas/ Terengganu	Confiscated Fishing Vessel ARs 6	Sandy	25	4.1	19.2 x 3.5 x 5	1,680	5	2019	1 month
Merchang/ Terengganu	Cube ARs 7	Sandy	31	4.9	2.5 x 2.5 x 2.5	281	18	2009	10 years
Kijal/ Terengganu	Cube ARs 8	Sandy	21	4.8	2.5 x 2.5 x 2.5	281	18	2009	10 years
Sungai Merchong/ Pahang	Recreation 2 ARs 9	Sandy	10	3.7	1.8 x 1.8 x 1.85	108	18	2010	9 years
Pulau Tinggi/ Johor	Cuboid Anti- trawler ARs 10	Sandy mud	17	5.8	3.5 x 3.5 x 3	845	23	2017	2 years

Visual observation was conducted using close-up and wide angle video and still photo cameras to record fish assemblages especially with regard to their interaction with the ARs as well as fish biodiversity as suggested by Ahmad *et al.* (2013). A total of 1 - 5 modules were used as sampling units at each site for estimation of fish biomass and identification of fish species. Eight divers equipped with three video and three still photo cameras were send off to execute the monitoring tasks during 2 – 3 scheduled dives a day. Angling using hook and lines was also conducted to catch fish for taxonomy and individual length-weight measurement. Biomass and biodiversity data were obtained by observations of fishes recorded by videos and photos. Weight of individual fish species were estimated using length-weight of specimens caught by angling. The numbers of fishes/module were quantified by estimation and direct visual counting by divers and from video grabs and still pictures.

Since no single method may yield a faunal assessment that is clearly more accurate or precise than others, fish aggregations and fish species associated with the ARs were assessed using a combination of several methodologies. This included non-destructive visual observation via transect, fixed stationary points as well as search pattern for fishes as recommended by Tessier *et al.* (2005); Stephen *et al.* (2000) and Bombace *et al.* (2000). When the number of fish was small (less than 20 individuals) such as groupers, rabbit fish, snappers, crabs and lobsters, the total count was made by divers. For large population especially of *Lutjanus lutjanus*, *Lutjanus madras* and *Archamia fucata*, the number of fish/module were estimated as suggested by Stephen *et al.* (2000).

Calculation process for estimation of biomass for **each species** in this study is shown below:

(i) Average number of particular species in 1m³

$$= (A+B)/2^*$$

$$= K$$

Note: (A and B = volume of ARs in m³)

(2* = 2m³ frame from underwater video, calculation of this volume is depending on visibility at ARs. If visibility is excellent, area covered will be larger.)

(ii) Biomass in 1m³

$$= K \times P^*$$

$$= Y (\text{kg})$$

Note: (P* = average weight of that particular species (kg). Weight of each particular species was recorded from specimens caught by angling.)

(iii) Total volume of ARs at a particular site

$$= A (\text{m}^3)$$

Note: (This volume was calculated based on size and number of ARs, area of ARs covered on the sea floor and distance of fish from outside of ARs structure)

(iv) Total biomass at each ARs site

$$= Y \times A$$

$$= Z (\text{kg/site})$$

Identification of fish species were confirmed based on references made to Ahmad *et al.* (2019); Annie *et al.* (2018); Bergbauer and Kirschner (2014); Ahmad *et al.* (2012); Anderson (2010); Annie Lim and Albert (2009); Allen (2009); Department of Fisheries Malaysia (2009), and Andrea and Antonella Ferrari (2006). The biodiversity of fishes were estimated by using Simpson's Diversity Index (D) (Simpson's Diversity Index, 2020). Where 'D' is a measure of diversity which takes into account the number of species present, as well as the relative abundance of each species.

The two main factors taken into account when measuring diversity are species richness and evenness. Where richness is a measures of the different number of species present in a particular area. However, diversity not only depends on richness, but also on evenness. Evenness compares the similarity of the population size of each of the species present. As species richness and evenness increase, so diversity increases. The value of 'D' ranges between 0 and 1. With this index, 0 represents infinite diversity and 1 means no diversity. Simpson's Diversity Index was calculated as equation below:

$$D = \sum n(n-1)/N(N-1)$$

n = the total number of organisms of a particular species

N = the total number of organisms of all species

D = Simpson's Diversity Index

3. RESULTS

3.1. Species Richness at All Study Sites

A total of 88 species belonging to 32 families that made up of 81 species of Osteichthyes, three species of Chondrichthyes and four species of Crustacean were recorded. These included 54 commercially important fishes and 34 coral fishes. Commercial fishes were dominated by species from families of Lutjanidae, Carangidae, Caesionidae and Siganidae. Large numbers of *Lutjanus* spp. were found schooling close to the modules and also occupying the top parts and holes of all ARs. High value demersal fishes classified as resident species such as *Lutjanus russellii*, *Lutjanus johnii*, *Plectorhinchus gibbosus*, *Diagramma pictum*, *Epinephelus coioides* and *Cephalopholis formosa* were mostly found confined within or in close affinity to the ARs structures. However, high value pelagic fishes preferred to swim in the middle and upper part of the ARs. These were species such as *Selaroides leptolepis*, *Alepes vari*, *Caranx sexfasciatus*, *Gnathanodon speciosus*, *Scomberoides commersonnianus*, *Carangoides gymnostethus* and *Atule mate* which were classified as visiting species. These fishes were frequently observed to swim at mid-water and a distance away from the ARs as compared to the resident species.

In term of commercial species recorded at all sites, the number were ranged from 4 - 167,200 individuals. Numbers of commercial species were ranged between 11 - 33 species. The

highest number of fishes per site was recorded at ARs 8 located in Kijal, Terengganu at 192,170 individuals, followed by ARs 3 located in Kuala Kemasin, Kelantan (137,927 individuals) and ARs 10 located in Pulau Tinggi, Johor with 115,216 individuals. Data from visual observation at all study sites showed that the most dominant and commercially important species were *Lutjanus lutjanus* (167,200 individuals) followed by *Lutjanus madras* (100,500 individuals) and *Pterocaesio chrysozona* with 49,390 individuals. *Lutjanus lutjanus* were ranged from 1,000 - 54,000 individuals per site, 200 - 36,800 individuals for *Lutjanus madras* and 230 - 36,000 individuals for *Pterocaesio chrysozona*. The highest number of *Lutjanus lutjanus* (54,000 individuals) were recorded at ARs 8 followed by *Lutjanus madras* (36,800 individuals) at ARs 10 and *Pterocaesio chrysozona* (36,000 individuals) at ARs 3. Meanwhile, the lowest numbers of *Lutjanus lutjanus* (1,000 individuals) were recorded at ARs 6, *Lutjanus madras* (200 individuals) at ARs 5 and *Pterocaesio chrysozona* with 230 individuals at ARs 10. All these species were classified as resident species and were found swimming in close affinity to the ARs structures. In term of species richness, the highest number of species was recorded at ARs 3 with 33 commercial species out of 46 species followed by ARs 9 with 23 commercial species out of 39 species and ARs 10 with also 24 commercial species out of 38 species.

Details on species richness and total number of fish by species recorded during this study are shown in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Species richness and total number of fish at respective ARs site.

No.	Species	Family	ARs 1	ARs 2	ARs 3	ARs 4	ARs 5	ARs 6	ARs 7	ARs 8	ARs 9	ARs 10	Total number by species	
1 (C) **	<i>Lutjanus lutjanus</i>	Lutjanidae	1,400	2,800	14,400	12,000	5,000	1,000	28,800	54,000	1,800	46,000	167,200	
2 (C)	<i>Lutjanus madras</i>	Lutjanidae	560	2,240	7,200	5,000	200	800	18,000	28,800	900	36,800	100,500	
3 (NC) ***	<i>Archamia fucata</i>	Apogonidae		7,000	19,980				10,440	20,520	3,960	2,438	64,338	
4 (NC)	<i>Apogon aureus</i>	Apogonidae		4,900	13,320				11,880	22,680	3,600	2,300	58,680	
5 (C)	<i>Pterocasius chrysozona</i>	Caesionidae		1,680	36,000	2,000	2,500	500	2,160	4,320		230	49,390	
6 (NC)	<i>Neopomacentrus cyanomelas</i>	Pomacentridae	1,400	8,400	12,600	500	1,800	500	9,360	2,808	1,800	460	39,628	
7 (NC)	<i>Apogon sp.</i> (NC)	Apogonidae			8,640	2,000	500			17,280			28,420	
8 (NC)	<i>Apogon endekataenia</i>	Apogonidae		70						19,080	2,340	3,680	25,170	
9 (C)	<i>Selaroides leptolepis</i>	Carangidae			18,000			50	3,600			2,300	23,950	
10 (C)	<i>Archamia bleekeri</i>	Apogonidae		3,920							2,880	11,500	18,300	
11 (C)	<i>Apogon cavitensis</i>	Apogonidae							9,000		2,808	2,162	13,970	
12 (C)	<i>Lutjanus kasmira</i>	Lutjanidae				80				720	10,080	2,520		13,400
13 (C)	<i>Apogon nigroincta</i>	Apogonidae								8,280		460		8,740
14 (C)	<i>Lutjanus vitta</i>	Lutjanidae	140	1,800	1,000	500	700		540	720	900	920	7,220	
15 (C)	<i>Lutjanus quinquefasciatus</i>	Lutjanidae					100			360	3,600	180		4,240

16 (C)	<i>Lutjanus russellii</i>	Lutjanidae	1,120	560	180	80	15	30	900	360	540	322	4,107
17 (NC)	<i>Pomacentrus</i> sp.	Pomacentridae		18					1,800		1,840		3,658
18	<i>Siganus javanus</i> (C)	Siganidae	168	840	1,548	60				900	92		3,608
19	<i>Chromis</i> sp. (NC)	Pomacentridae							3,600				3,600
20 (C)	<i>Caesio cuning</i>	Caesionidae	504	1,120	720	50	50		288	540	230		3,502
21	<i>Sphyraena forsteri</i> (C)	Sphyraenidae	400					2,880					3,280
22 (C)	<i>Karalla daura</i>	Leiognathidae								2,160			2,160
23 (C)	<i>Sphyraena jello</i>	Sphyraenidae		720							1,380		2,100
24	<i>Anile mate</i> (C)	Serranidae									1,800		1,800
25 <i>boenak</i> (C)	<i>Cephalopholis</i>	Serranidae	70	140	360	20	10		288	288	144	368	1,688
26	<i>Malabarica</i> (NC)	Pempheridae	560						108	90	720		1,478
27 <i>pictum</i> (C)	<i>Diagramma</i>	Haemulidae	84	360	40		20	108	180	144		368	1,304
28	<i>Neopomacentrus</i>	Pomacentridae		140					252	360	198	230	1,180
29	<i>Alepes vari</i> (C)	Carangidae					50				1,080		1,130
30	<i>Labroides</i>	Labridae		11	25		3	324	360	8	69	800	
31 (C)	<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	Lutjanidae	56	90				36		36	460		678
32	<i>Caesio caeruleaurea</i> (C)	Caesionidae			540								540
33 (C)	<i>Plotosus lineatus</i>	Plotosidae					500					500	
34	<i>Scolopsis monogramma</i> (C)	Nemipteridae	56			10		288		90			444

	(C)							
54	<i>Dasyulus</i> sp. (NC)	Pomacentridae						
55	<i>Pomacanthus annularis</i> (C)	Pomacanthidae	28	5		18	36	115
56	<i>Plectrohinchus gibbosus</i> (C)	Haemulidae			36		23	110
57	<i>Carangoides</i> sp. (C)	Carangidae				36		108
58	<i>Plotosus canius</i> (C)	Plotosidae					108	108
59	<i>Petrosirtes</i> sp. (NC)	Blenniidae			54			108
60	<i>Plectropomus areolatus</i> (C)	Serranidae				54	7	79
61	<i>Pterois ruselli</i> (NC)	Scorpaenidae					5	77
62	<i>Lepiojulis cyanopileura</i> (NC)	Labridae						
63	<i>Arothron stellatus</i> (NC)	Tetradontidae	5	4	18	5	4	63
64	<i>Diplopriion bifasciatum</i> (NC)	Serranidae			56			61
65	<i>Thalassoma lunare</i> (NC)	Labridae				36	5	59
66	<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i> (C)	Lutjanidae					18	54
67	<i>Centrisicus scutatus</i> (NC)	Centriscidae					36	
68	<i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i> (C)	Carangidae						38
69	<i>Scolopsis torquatus</i> (NC)	Nemipteridae						36
70	<i>Aluterus monocerus</i> (C)	Monacanthidae						36

71	<i>Pateobatis jenkinsii</i> (C)	Dasyatidae		18			1			9	28
72	<i>Charybdis</i> sp. (C)	Portunidae		28							28
73	<i>Sargocentron rubrum</i> (NC)	Holocentridae		28							28
74	<i>Epinephelus erythrinus</i> (C)	Serranidae								23	23
75	<i>Charybdis feriatus</i> (C)	Portunidae		22							21.6
76	<i>Scomberoides commersonnianus</i> (C)	Carangidae		18						18	
77	<i>Charybdis natator</i> (C)	Portunidae		18						18	
78	<i>Coradiion chrysozonus</i> (C)	Chaetodontidae					18			18	
79	<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i> (C)	Carangidae		11						11	
80	<i>Lutjanus sebae</i> (C)	Lutjanidae				10				10	
81	<i>Deodon liturosus</i> (NC)	Deodobidae					4			4	8
82	<i>Scorpaenopsis</i> sp. (NC)	Scorpaenidae	4				4			4	8
83	<i>Arothron hispidus</i> (NC)	Tetradontidae						7		7	
84	<i>Echeneis naucrates</i> (NC)	Echeneidae				2		4		6	
85	<i>Ostracion</i> sp. (NC)	Ostraciidae		5							5
86	<i>Epinephelus fuscoguttatus</i> (C)	Serranidae		4							4
87	<i>Taeniura lymma</i> (C)	Dasyatidae						4		4	
88	<i>Balistoides viridescens</i> (NC)	Balistidae	4								4

Total number of fishes by ARs	5,748	35,249	137,927	23,281	11,095	3,944	108,774	192,170	33,017	115,216	666,421
Total number of species by ARs	18	28	46	25	14	17	32	36	39	38	
Total Number of commercial species	14	14	33	16	11	12	23	20	23	24	
Total Number of non-commercial species	4	14	13	9	3	5	9	16	16	14	

*ARs 1: Soft-bottom, Tumpat

ARs 2: Soft-bottom 3, Kuala Sabak

ARs 3: Confiscated Fishing Vessel, Kuala Kemasin

ARs 4: RTR 43 Metric tons, Pulau Kapas

** C: Commercial fish

***NC: Non-commercial fish

ARs 5: RTR 18 Metric tons, Pulau Kapas

ARs 6: Confiscated Fishing Vessel, Pulau Kapas

ARs 7: Cube, Merchang

ARs 8: Cube, Kijal

ARs 9: Recreation 2, Sungai Merchong

ARs 10: Cuboid Anti-trawler, Pulau Tinggi

3.2. Biomass, Value and Biodiversity of Fishes at Soft-Bottom ARs (ARs 1)

A total of 18 species recorded at ARs 1 where 14 out of the total species were commercial species. The most abundant species at this site were *Lutjanus lutjanus* and *Neopomacentrus cyanomos* with 1,400 individuals followed by *Lutjanus russellii* with 1,120 individuals. Other species were ranged between 5 - 560 individuals. Total biomass was estimated at 1,203 kg with an average of 85.9 kg/module. The highest biomass was *Lutjanus russellii* with 728 kg followed by *Caesio cunning* (252 kg) and other species were ranged between 1.7 - 42 kg. The value of commercial fish was estimated about RM 26,451.04. Details are shown in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Biomass and value of commercial fishes at Soft-Bottom ARs, Tumpat (ARs 1)

No.	Species	Family	Local name	Estimate no. of fish /site	Average weight of fish / individual	Biomass of fish /site (kg)	Price of fish / kg (RM)	Value of fish (RM)
1	<i>Lutjanus lutjanus</i>	Lutjanidae	Kunyit-kunyit	1,400	20	28	10	280.00
2	<i>Lutjanus madras</i>		Kunyit madras	560	25	14	10	140.00
3	<i>Lutjanus vitta</i>		Kunyit remong	140	70	9.8	15	147.00
4	<i>Lutjanus russellii</i>		Merah tanda	1,120	650	728	25	18,200.00
5	<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>		Jenahak tanda	56	700	39.2	25	980.00
6	<i>Siganus javus</i>	Siganidae	Dengkis jawa	168	250	42	15	630.00
7	<i>Siganus guttatus</i>		Dengkis tompek	28	350	9.8	15	147.00
8	<i>Caesio cuning</i>	Caesionidae	Delah pinang	504	500	252	20	5,040.00
9	<i>Epinephelus coioides</i>	Serranidae	Kerapu bintik jingga	11.2	1,200	13.4	25	336.00
10	<i>Cephalopolis boenak</i>		Kerapu belang perang	70	50	3.5	8	28.00
11	<i>Pomacanthus annularis</i>	Pomacanthidae	Taring pelanduk cincin biru	28	700	19.6	5	98.00
12	<i>Chiloscyllium hasseltii</i>	Hemiscylliidae	Yu cicak lampai	28	1,500	42	10	420.00
13	<i>Scolopsis monogramma</i>	Nemipteridae	Pasir-pasir jalur gelap	56	30	1.7	3	5.04
14	<i>Scolopsis vosmeri</i>		Pasir-pasir pipi putih	14				
15	<i>Heniochus diphreutes</i>	Chaetodontidae	Bagang sirip filamen	20	NA	NA	NA	NA
16	<i>Neopomacentrus cyanomos</i>	Pomacentridae	Kepal batu	1,400				
17	<i>Monodactylus argenteus</i>	Monodactylidae	Bawal bulan perak	140				
18	<i>Arothron stellatus</i>	Tetradontidae	Buntal pasir bintang	5				
	Total				1,203		26,451.04	
	Average				85.9			

Biodiversity of fishes at this site according to Simpson's Diversity Index (D) was 0.18 (N = 5,748) with 18 total number of species. In term of percentage, *Lutjanus lutjanus* and *Neopomacentrus cyanomos* recorded the highest at 24.36% followed by *Lutjanus russellii* (19.48%) and *Lutjanus madras* at 9.74%. Details are shown in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Simpson's Diversity Index (D) at Soft-Bottom ARs, Tumpat (ARs 1)

	Species	Number of individual species /site (n)	n (n-1)	Percentage %
1	<i>Lutjanus lutjanus</i>	1,400	1958600	24.36
2	<i>Lutjanus madras</i>	560	313040	9.74
3	<i>Lutjanus vitta</i>	140	19460	2.44
4	<i>Lutjanus russellii</i>	1,120	1253280	19.48
5	<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	56	3080	0.97
6	<i>Siganus javus</i>	168	28056	2.92
7	<i>Siganus guttatus</i>	28	756	0.49
8	<i>Caesio cuning</i>	504	253512	8.77
9	<i>Epinephelus coioides</i>	11.2	114.24	0.19
10	<i>Cephalopolis boenak</i>	70	4830	1.22
11	<i>Pomacanthus annularis</i>	28	756	0.49
12	<i>Chiloscyllium hasseltii</i>	28	756	0.49
13	<i>Scolopsis monogramma</i>	56	3080	0.97
14	<i>Scolopsis vosmeri</i>	14	182	0.24
15	<i>Neopomacentrus cyanomos</i>	1,400	1958600	24.36
16	<i>Monodactylus argenteus</i>	140	19460	2.44
17	<i>Heniochus diphreutes</i>	20	380	0.35
18	<i>Arothron stellatus</i>	5	20	0.09
	Total	N = 5,748	$\sum n(n-1) = 5,817,962.24$	100

$$D = \frac{\sum n(n-1)}{N(N-1)} = 0.18$$

3.3. Biomass, Value and Biodiversity of Fishes at Soft-Bottom 3 ARs (ARs 2)

A total of 28 species recorded at ARs 2 where 14 out of the total species were commercial species. The most abundant species were *Neopomacentrus cyanomos* with 8,400 individuals followed by *Archamia fucata* (7,000 individuals), *Apogon aureus* (4,900 individuals) and *Archamia bleekeri* with 3,920 individuals. Other species were ranged between 4 - 2,800 individuals. Total biomass was estimated at 1,367.4 kg with an average 97.7 kg/module. The highest commercial fish biomass was *Caesio cuning* with 448 kg followed by *Lutjanus russellii* (280 kg) and *Siganus javus* with 252 kg. Other species were ranged between 3.5 - 140 kg. The value of commercial fish was estimated about RM 24,020.50. Details are shown in **Table 5**.

Table 5: Biomass and value of commercial fishes at Soft-Bottom 3 ARs, Kuala Sabak (ARs 2)

No.	Species	Family	Local name	Estimate no. of fish /site	Average weight of fish / individual (g)	Biomass of fish /site (kg)	Price of fish / kg (RM)	Value of fish (RM)
1	<i>Lutjanus lutjanus</i>		Kunyit-kunyit	2,800	20	56	10	560.00
2	<i>Lutjanus madras</i>	Lutjanidae	Kunyit madras	2,240	30	67.2	10	672.00
3	<i>Lutjanus russellii</i>		Merah tanda	560	500	280	25	7,000.00
4	<i>Lethrinus lenfjan</i>	Lethrinidae	Landok calit merah	70	400	28	15	420.00
5	<i>Diagramma pictum</i>		Kaci mandi abu	84	600	50.4	20	1,008.00
6	<i>Caesio caning</i>	Haemulidae	Delah pinang	1,120	400	448	20	8,960.00
7	<i>Pterocaesio chrysosoma</i>		Sulit jalur emas	1,680	20	33.6	5	168.00
8	<i>Siganus javus</i>	Siganidae	Dengkis jawa	840	300	252	15	3,780.00
9	<i>Cephalopholis boenak</i>		Kerapu belang perang	140	50	7	5	35.00
10	<i>Diplopriion bifasciatum</i>		Kerapu sebekah	56				
11	<i>Pomacanthus annularis</i>	Pomacanthidae	Taring pelanduk cincin biru	5	700	3.5	5	17.50
12	<i>Chiloscyllium hasseltii</i>	Hemiscylliidae	Yu cicak lampai	56	2,500	140	10	1,400.00
13	<i>Archamia fuscata</i>		Sebekah	7,000				
14	<i>Apogon endekataenia</i>	Apogonidae	Sebekah	70				
15	<i>Archamia bleekeri</i>		Sebekah	3,920				
16	<i>Apogon aureus</i>		Sebekah	4,900				
17	<i>Neopomacentrus cyanostomus</i>	Pomacentridae	Kepal batu	8,400				
18	<i>Pomacentrus milleri</i>		Kepal batu	70				
19	<i>Neopomacentrus azystron</i>		Kepal batu	140				
20	<i>Pempheris malabarica</i>	Pempheridae	Sepat	560				
21	<i>Heniochus diphreutes</i>		Bagang sirip filamen	28	NA	NA	NA	NA
22	<i>Sargocentron rubrum</i>	Holocentridae	Sebekah karang sirip hijau	28				
23	<i>Scolopsis vosmeri</i>	Nemipteridae	Pasir-pasir pipi putih	42				
24	<i>Arothron stellatus</i>	Tetradontidae	Buntal pasir bintang	4				
25	<i>Balistoides viridescens</i>	Balistidae	Jebong titan	4				

26	<i>Sphyraena forsteri</i>	Sphyraenidae	Kacang - kacang mata besar	400	NA	NA	NA	NA
27	<i>Charybdis</i> sp.	Portunidae	Ketam	28	NA	NA	NA	NA
28	<i>Scorpaenopsis</i> sp.	Scorpaenidae	Depu	4				
		Total			1,367.4			24,020.50
		Average			97.7			

Biodiversity of fishes at this site according to Simpson's Diversity Index (D) was 0.14 (N = 35,249) with a total of 28 species. In term of composition percentage, *Neopomacentrus cyanomos* recorded the highest at 23.83% followed by *Archamia fucata* (19.86%) and *Apogon aureus* at 13.90%. Details are shown in **Table 6**.

Table 6: Simpson's Diversity Index (D) at Soft-Bottom 3 ARs, Kuala Sabak (ARs 2)

	Species	Number of individual species /site (n)	n (n-1)	Percentage %
1	<i>Lutjanus lutjanus</i>	2,800	7837200	7.94
2	<i>Lutjanus madras</i>	2,240	5015360	6.35
3	<i>Lutjanus russellii</i>	560	313040	1.59
4	<i>Lethrinus lentjan</i>	70	4830	0.20
5	<i>Diagramma pictum</i>	84	6972	0.24
6	<i>Caesio cuning</i>	1,120	1253280	3.18
7	<i>Pterocaesio chrysozona</i>	1,680	2820720	4.77
8	<i>Siganus javus</i>	840	704760	2.38
9	<i>Cephalopholis boenak</i>	140	19460	0.40
10	<i>Diploprion bifasciatum</i>	56	3080	0.16
11	<i>Pomacanthus annularis</i>	5	20	0.01
12	<i>Chiloscyllium hasseltii</i>	56	3080	0.16
13	<i>Archamia fucata</i>	7,000	48993000	19.86
14	<i>Apogon endekataenia</i>	70	4830	0.20
15	<i>Archamia bleekeri</i>	3,920	15362480	11.12
16	<i>Apogon aureus</i>	4,900	24005100	13.90
17	<i>Neopomacentrus cyanomos</i>	8,400	70551600	23.83
18	<i>Pomacentrus milleri</i>	70	4830	0.20
19	<i>Neopomacentrus azystron</i>	140	19460	0.40
20	<i>Pempheris malabarica</i>	560	313040	1.59
21	<i>Heniochus diphreutes</i>	28	756	0.08
22	<i>Sargocentron rubrum</i>	28	756	0.08
23	<i>Scolopsis vosmeri</i>	42	1722	0.12
24	<i>Arothron stellatus</i>	4	12	0.01
25	<i>Balistoides viridescens</i>	4	12	0.01
26	<i>Sphyraena forsteri</i>	400	159600	1.13
27	<i>Charybdis</i> sp.	28	756	0.08
28	<i>Scorpaenopsis</i> sp.	4	12	0.01
Total		N = 35,249	$\sum n(n-1) = 177,399,768$	100

$$D = \sum n(n-1)/N(N-1) = 0.14$$

3.4. Biomass, Value and Biodiversity of Fishes at Confiscated Fishing Vessel (ARs 3)

A total of 46 species were recorded at ARs 3 where 33 out of the total species were commercial species. The most abundant species were *Pterocaesio chrysozona* with 36,000 individuals followed by *Archamia fucata* (19,980 individuals), *Selaroides leptolepis* (18,000 individuals) and *Lutjanus lutjanus* with 14,400 individuals. Other species were ranged between 4 - 13,320 individuals. Total biomass was estimated at 5,005 kg with an average 278.1 kg/module. The highest biomass was *Pterocaesio chrysozona* with 1,080 kg followed by *Siganus javus* (619 kg) and other species ranged between 1.4 - 540 kg. The value of commercial fish was estimated about RM 68,679.00. Details are shown in **Table 7**.

Table 7: Biomass and value of commercial fishes at Confiscated Fishing Vessel ARs, Kuala Kemasin (ARs 3)

No.	Species	Family	Local name	Estimate no. of fish (individual) /site	Average weight of fish / individual (g)	Biomass of fish /site (kg)	Price of fish / kg (RM)	Value of fish (RM)
1	<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i>	Carangidae	Belokok putih	360	700	252	20	5,040
2	<i>Selaroides leptolepis</i>		Selar kuning	18,000	30	540	10	5,400
3	<i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i>		Gerong belang	36	700	25	30	756
4	<i>Scomberoides commersonianus</i>		Talang lima jari	18	3,500	63	12	756
5	<i>Plectorrhinchus gibbosus</i>	Haemulidae	Kaci kakap	36	1,200	43.2	18	777.6
6	<i>Diagramma pictum</i>		Kaci mandi abu	360	1,400	504	20	10,080
7	<i>Lutjanus lutjanus</i>	Lutjanidae	Kunyit-kunyit	14,400	25	360	10	3,600
8	<i>Lutjanus vitta</i>		Kunyit remong	1,800	70	126	15	1,890
9	<i>Lutjanus malabaricus</i>		Merah mata hitam	54	1,500	81	30	2,430
10	<i>Lutjanus russellii</i>		Merah tanda	180	600	108	25	2,700
11	<i>Lutjanus madras</i>		Kunyit madras	7,200	30	216	10	2,160
12	<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>		Jenahak tanda	90	600	54	25	1,350
13	<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>		Kakap merah	18	1,200	21.6	30	648
14	<i>Plectropomus areolatus</i>	Serranidae	Kerapu sunoh ekor pepat	18	1,200	21.6	35	756
15	<i>Epinephelus bleekeri</i>		Kerapu ekor gelap	54	600	32.4	35	1,134
16	<i>Epinephelus areolatus</i>		Kerapu bintik bulat	72	400	28.8	30	864
17	<i>Epinephelus fuscoguttatus</i>		Kerapu harimau	4	1,500	5.4	35	189
18	<i>Cephalopholis boenak</i>		Kerapu belang perang	360	50	18	8	144
19	<i>Epinephelus coioides</i>		Kerapu bintik jingga	11	300	3.2	25	81
20	<i>Caesio cuning</i>		Delah pinang	720	250	180	20	3,600
21	<i>Caesio caeruleaurea</i>		Delah biru emas	540	50	27	15	405
22	<i>Pterocaesio chrysozona</i>		Sulit jalur emas	36,000	30	1,080	5	5,400
23	<i>Siganus javus</i>	Siganidae	Dengkis jawa	1,548	400	61.9	15	9,288
24	<i>Siganus guttatus</i>		Dengkis tompok oren	72	350	25.2	15	378
25	<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	Scombridae	Tenggiri batang	11	2,000	21.6	35	756
26	<i>Sphyraena jello</i>	Sphyraenidae	Alu-alu belang	720	500	360	15	5,400

27	<i>Sphyraena obtusata</i>	Dasyatidae	Kacang dempak	234	100	23.4	8	187.2
28	<i>Pateobatis jenkinsii</i>	Pari naga	18	4,000	72	20	1,440	
29	<i>Chiloscyllium hasseltii</i>	Hemiscylliida	Yu cicak lampai	36	2,000	72	10	720
30	<i>Charybdis feriatus</i>	Portunidae	Ketam salib	22	80	1.7	25	43.2
31	<i>Charybdis natator</i>		Ketam jalur	18	80	1.4	25	36
32	<i>Aluterus monocerus</i>	Monacanthida	Barat-barat	36	500	18	15	270
33	<i>Apogon</i> sp.	Apogonidae	Sebekah	8,640				
34	<i>Apogon aureus</i>		Sebekah	13,320				
35	<i>Archamia fucata</i>		Sebekah	19,980				
36	<i>Heniochus diphreutes</i>	Chaetodontida	Bagang sirip filamen	50	NA	NA	NA	NA
37	<i>Arothron stellatus</i>	Tetradontidae	Buntal pasir bintang	18				
38	<i>Neopomacentrus cyanomos</i>	Pomacentridae	Kepal batu	12,600				
39	<i>Pomacentrus</i> sp.		Gombin	18				
40	<i>Scolopsis vosmeri</i>	Nemipteridae	Pasi-pasi pipi putih	11				
41	<i>Labroides dimidiatus</i>	Labridae	Nuri	11				
42	<i>Thalassoma lunare</i>		Nuri bulan	36				
43	<i>Petrosomus</i> sp.	Blenniidae	Bleni	54				
44	<i>Pterois russelli</i>	Scorpaenidae	Depu	72				
45	<i>Pempheris</i> sp.	Pempheridae	Sepat	54				
46	<i>Centrisicus scutatus</i>	Centriscidae	Pisau kering	18				
		Total			5,005		68,679.00	
		Average			278.1			

Biodiversity of fishes at this site according to Simpson's Diversity Index (D) was 0.14 (N = 137,927) with 46 total number of species. In term of percentage, *Pterocaesio chrysozona* recorded the highest at 26.10% followed by *Archamia fucata* (14.49%) and *Selaroides leptolepis* at 13.05%. Details are shown in **Table 8**.

Table 8: Simpson's Diversity Index (D) at Confiscated Fishing Vessel ARs, Kuala Kemasin (ARs 3)

	Species	Number of individual species /site (n)	n (n-1)	Percentage %
1	<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i>	360	129240	0.26
2	<i>Selaroides leptolepis</i>	18,000	323982000	13.05
3	<i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i>	36	1260	0.03
4	<i>Scomberoides commersonianus</i>	18	306	0.01
5	<i>Plectorrhinchus gibbosus</i>	36	1260	0.03
6	<i>Diagramma pictum</i>	360	129240	0.26
7	<i>Lutjanus lutjanus</i>	14,400	207345600	10.44
8	<i>Lutjanus vitta</i>	1,800	3238200	1.31
9	<i>Lutjanus malabaricus</i>	54	2862	0.04
10	<i>Lutjanus russellii</i>	180	32220	0.13
11	<i>Lutjanus madras</i>	7,200	51832800	5.22
12	<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	90	8010	0.07
13	<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	18	306	0.01
14	<i>Plectropomus areolatus</i>	18	306	0.01
15	<i>Epinephelus bleekeri</i>	54	2862	0.04
16	<i>Epinephelus areolatus</i>	72	5112	0.05
17	<i>Epinephelus fuscoguttatus</i>	4	9.36	0.00
18	<i>Cephalopholis boenak</i>	360	129240	0.26
19	<i>Epinephelus coioides</i>	11	105.84	0.01
20	<i>Caesio cuning</i>	720	517680	0.52
21	<i>Caesio caerulaurea</i>	540	291060	0.39
22	<i>Pterocaesio chrysozona</i>	36,000	1295964000	26.10
23	<i>Siganus javus</i>	1,548	2394756	1.12
24	<i>Siganus guttatus</i>	72	5112	0.05
25	<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	11	105.84	0.01
26	<i>Sphyraena jello</i>	720	517680	0.52
27	<i>Sphyraena obtusata</i>	234	54522	0.17
28	<i>Pateobatis jenkinsii</i>	18	306	0.01
29	<i>Chiloscyllium hasseltii</i>	36	1260	0.03
30	<i>Charybdis feriatus</i>	22	444.96	0.02
31	<i>Charybdis natator</i>	18	306	0.01
32	<i>Aluterus monocerus</i>	36	1260	0.03
33	<i>Apogon</i> sp.	8,640	74640960	6.26
34	<i>Apogon aureus</i>	13,320	177409080	9.66
35	<i>Archamia fucata</i>	19,980	399180420	14.49
36	<i>Heniochus diphreutes</i>	50	2489.76	0.04

37	<i>Arothron stellatus</i>	18	306	0.01
38	<i>Neopomacentrus cyanomos</i>	12,600	158747400	9.14
39	<i>Pomacentrus</i> sp.	18	306	0.01
40	<i>Scolopsis vosmeri</i>	11	105.84	0.01
41	<i>Labroides dimidiatus</i>	11	105.84	0.01
42	<i>Thalassoma lunare</i>	36	1260	0.03
43	<i>Petroskirtes</i> sp.	54	2862	0.04
44	<i>Pterois ruselli</i>	72	5112	0.05
45	<i>Pempheris</i> sp.	54	2862	0.04
46	<i>Centriscus scutatus</i>	18	306	0.01
Total		N= 137,927	$\sum n(n-1) = 2,696,583,007$	100

$$D = \sum n(n-1)/N(N-1) = 0.14$$

3.5. Biomass, Value and Biodiversity of Fishes at RTR 43 Metric Tons ARs (ARs 4)

A total of 25 species were recorded at ARs 4 where 16 out of the total species were commercial species. The most abundant species were *Lutjanus lutjanus* with 12,000 individuals followed by *Lutjanus madras* (5,000 individuals), *Pterocaesio chrysozona* (2,000 individuals) and *Apogon* sp. with 2,000 individuals. Other species were ranged between 5 - 1,000 individuals. Total biomass was estimated at 1,009.4 kg. The highest biomass was *Lutjanus lutjanus* with 600 kg followed by *Lutjanus madras* (125 kg) and other species ranged between 0.5 - 90 kg. The value of commercial fish was estimated about RM 11,057.50. Details are shown in **Table 9**.

Table 9: Biomass and value of commercial fishes at RTR 43 metric tons ARs, Pulau Kapas (ARs 4)

No.	Species	Family	Local name	Estimate no. of fish (individual)/site	Average weight of fish / individual (g)	Biomass of fish /site (kg)	Price of fish / kg (RM)	Value of fish (RM)
1	<i>Diagramma pictum</i>	Hemulidae	Kaci	40	800	32	20	640.00
2	<i>Lutjanus russelli</i>	Lutjanidae	Tanda	80	500	40	25	1,000.00
3	<i>Lutjanus vitta</i>		Remong	1,000	50	50	15	750.00
4	<i>Lutjanus madras</i>		Kunyit madras	5,000	25	125	10	1,250.00
5	<i>Lutjanus lutjanus</i>		Kunyit-kunyit	12,000	50	600	10	6,000.00
6	<i>Lutjanus quinquefasciatus</i>		Kunyit lima garis	100	70	7	10	70.00
7	<i>Lutjanus kasmira</i>		Kunyit jalur biru	80	70	5.6	10	56.00
8	<i>Siganus jayav</i>	Siganidae	Dengkis jawa	60	250	15	15	225.00
9	<i>Siganus canaliculatus</i>		Dengkis bintik putih	50	150	7.5	15	112.50
10	<i>Pterocaesio chrysoszona</i>	Casionidae	Sulit jalur emas	2,000	45	90	5	450.00
11	<i>Casio cuning</i>		Delah pinang	50	300	15	20	300.00
12	<i>Chiloscyllium hasseltii</i>	Hemiscylliidae	Yu cicak	6	2,500	15	10	150.00
13	<i>Cephalopholis boenak</i>	Serranidae	Kerapu belang perang	20	300	6	5	30.00
14	<i>Epinephelus oreolatus</i>		Kerapu bintik bulat	5	150	0.8	30	22.50
15	<i>Scolopsis vosmeri</i>	Nemipteridae	Pasir-pasir pipi putih	10				
16	<i>Scolopsis monogramma</i>		Pasir-pasir jalur gelap	10	50	0.5	3	1.50
17	<i>Arothron stellatus</i>	Tetradontidae	Buntal pasir bintang	5				
18	<i>Ostracion</i> sp.	Ostraciidae	Kaban tanda	5				
19	<i>Neopomacentrus cyanomos</i>	Pomacentridae	Piyu laut/kepal batu	500				
20	<i>Labroides dimidiatus</i>	Labridae	Nuri	25				
21	<i>Thalassoma lunare</i>		Nuri bulan	5				
22	<i>Pempheris</i> sp.	Pempheridae	Sepat	200				
23	<i>Apogon</i> sp.	Apogonidae	Sebekah	2,000				
24	<i>Heniochus diphreutes</i>	Cheodontidae	Bagan sirip filamen	10	NA	NA	NA	NA
25	<i>Centrisicus scutatus</i>	Centriscidae	Pisau kering	20				
			Total			1,009.4		11,057.50

Biodiversity of fishes at this site according to Simpson's Diversity Index (D) was 0.33 (N = 23,281) with 25 total number of species. In term of percentage, *Lutjanus lutjanus* recorded the highest at 51.54% followed by *Lutjanus madras* at 21.48%, *Pterocaesio chrysozona* and *Apogon* sp. with 8.59%. Details are shown in **Table 10**.

Table 10: Simpson's Diversity Index (D) at RTR 43 metric tons ARs, Pulau Kapas (ARs 4)

Species		Number of individual species / site (n)	n (n-1)	Percentage %
1	<i>Diagramma pictum</i>	40	1560	0.17
2	<i>Lutjanus russellii</i>	80	6320	0.34
3	<i>Lutjanus vitta</i>	1,000	999000	4.30
4	<i>Lutjanus madras</i>	5,000	24995000	21.48
5	<i>Lutjanus lutjanus</i>	12,000	143988000	51.54
6	<i>Lutjanus quinquefasciatus</i>	100	9900	0.43
7	<i>Lutjanus kasmira</i>	80	6320	0.34
8	<i>Siganus javus</i>	60	3540	0.26
9	<i>Siganus canaliculatus</i>	50	2450	0.21
10	<i>Pterocaesio chrysozona</i>	2,000	3998000	8.59
11	<i>Casio cuning</i>	50	2450	0.21
12	<i>Chiloscyllium hasseltii</i>	6	30	0.03
13	<i>Cephalopholis boenak</i>	20	380	0.09
14	<i>Epinephelus oreolatus</i>	5	20	0.02
15	<i>Scolopsis vosmeri</i>	10	90	0.04
16	<i>Scolopsis monogramma</i>	10	90	0.04
17	<i>Arothron stellatus</i>	5	20	0.02
18	<i>Ostracion</i> sp.	5	20	0.02
19	<i>Neopomacentrus cyanomos</i>	500	249500	2.15
20	<i>Labroides dimidiatus</i>	25	600	0.11
21	<i>Thalassoma lunare</i>	5	20	0.02
22	<i>Pempheris</i> sp.	200	39800	0.86
23	<i>Apogon</i> sp.	2,000	3998000	8.59
24	<i>Heniochus diphreutes</i>	10	90	0.04
25	<i>Centriscus scutatus</i>	20	380	0.09
Total		N= 23,281	$\sum n(n-1)= 178,301,580$	100

$$D = \frac{\sum n(n-1)}{N(N-1)} = 0.33$$

3.6. Biomass, Value and Biodiversity of Fishes at RTR 18 Metric Tons ARs (ARs 5)

A total of 14 species were recorded at ARs 5 where 11 out of the total species were commercial species. The most abundant species were *Lutjanus lutjanus* with 5,000 individuals followed by *Pterocaesio chrysozona* (2,500 individuals), *Neopomacentrus cyanomos* (1,800 individuals) and *Lutjanus vitta* with 500 individuals. Other species were ranged between 4 - 200 individuals. Total biomass was estimated at 441.8 kg. The highest biomass was *Lutjanus lutjanus* with 250 kg followed by *Pterocaesio chrysozona* (112.5 kg) and other species were ranged between 2 - 25 kg. The value of commercial fish was estimated about RM 4,321.25. Details are shown in **Table 11**.

Table 11: Biomass and value of commercial fishes at RTR 18 metric tons ARs, Pulau Kapas (ARs 5)

No.	Species	Family	Local name	Estimate no. of fish (individual)/site	Average weight of fish / individual (g)	Biomass of fish / site (kg)	Price of fish / kg (RM)	Value of fish (RM)
1	<i>Lutjanus russelli</i>	Lutjanidae	Tanda	15	0.45	6.8	25	168.75
2	<i>Lutjanus vitta</i>		Remong	500	0.05	25	15	375.00
3	<i>Lutjanus madras</i>		Kunyit madras	200	0.025	5	10	50.00
4	<i>Lutjanus lutjanus</i>		Kunyit-kunyit	5,000	0.05	250	10	2,500.00
5	<i>Pterocaesio chrysoszona</i>	Casionidae	Sulit jalur emas	2,500	0.045	112.5	5	562.50
6	<i>Casio cuning</i>		Delah pinang	50	0.35	17.5	20	350.00
7	<i>Epinephelus bleekeri</i>	Serranidae	Kerapu bintik	6	0.5	3	35	105.00
8	<i>Cephalopholis boenak</i>		Kerapu belang perang	10	0.3	3	5	15.00
9	<i>Epinephelus coioides</i>		Kerapu bintik jingga	5	0.4	2	30	60.00
10	<i>Epinephelus areolatus</i>		Kerapu bintik bulat	5	0.4	2	30	60.00
11	<i>Plotosus lineatus</i>	Plotosidea	Semilang karang	500	0.03	15	5	75.00
12	<i>Arothron stellatus</i>	Tetradontidae	Buntal pasir bintang	4				
13	<i>Neopomacentrus cyanomelas</i>	Pomacentridae	Puyu laut	1,800				
14	<i>Apogon</i> sp.	Apogonidae	Sebekah	500				
			Total			441.8		4,321.25

Biodiversity of fishes at this site according to Simpson's Diversity Index (D) was 0.29 (N = 11,095) with 14 total number of species. In term of percentage, *Lutjanus lutjanus* recorded the highest at 45.07% followed by *Pterocaesio chrysosoma* (22.53%) and *Neopomacentrus cyanomos* at 16.22%. Details are shown in **Table 12**.

Table 12: Simpson Diversity Index (D) at RTR 18 metric tons ARs, Pulau Kapas (ARs 5)

Species		Number of individual species / site (n)	n(n-1)	Percentage %
1	<i>Lutjanus russellii</i>	15	210	0.14
2	<i>Lutjanus vitta</i>	500	249500	4.51
3	<i>Lutjanus madras</i>	200	39800	1.80
4	<i>Lutjanus lutjanus</i>	5,000	24995000	45.07
5	<i>Pterocaesio chrysosoma</i>	2,500	6247500	22.53
6	<i>Casio cuning</i>	50	2450	0.45
7	<i>Epinephelus bleekeri</i>	6	30	0.05
8	<i>Cephalopholis boenak</i>	10	90	0.09
9	<i>Epinephelus coioides</i>	5	20	0.05
10	<i>Epinephelus areolatus</i>	5	20	0.05
11	<i>Plotosus lineatus</i>	500	249500	4.51
12	<i>Arothron stellatus</i>	4	12	0.04
13	<i>Neopomacentrus cyanomos</i>	1,800	3238200	16.22
14	<i>Apogon</i> sp.	500	249500	4.51
Total		N= 11,095	$\sum n (n-1)= 35,271,832$	100

$$D = \frac{\sum n (n-1)}{N (N-1)} = 0.29$$

3.7. Biomass, Value and Biodiversity of Fishes at Confiscated Fishing Vessel (ARs 6)

A total of 17 species were recorded at ARs 6 where 12 out of the total species were commercial species. The most abundant species were *Lutjanus lutjanus* with 1,000 individuals followed by *Lutjanus madras* (800 individuals), *Lutjanus vitta* (700 individuals), and *Pterocaesio chrysosoma* with 500 individuals. Other species were ranged between 1 - 250 individuals. Total biomass of commercial species was estimated at 129.1 kg with an average 25.8 kg/vessel. The highest biomass was contributed by *Lutjanus vitta* with 35 kg followed by *Lutjanus lutjanus* (25 kg) and *Lutjanus madras* with biomass of 20 kg. Other species were ranged between 1.5 - 15 kg. The value of commercial fish was estimated about RM 1,824.50. Details are shown in **Table 13**.

Table 13: Biomass and value of commercial fishes at Confiscated Fishing Vessel ARs, Pulau Kapas (ARs 6)

No.	Species	Family	Local name	Estimate no. of fish (individual)/site	Average weight of fish /individual (g)	Biomass of fish /site (kg)	Price of fish / kg (RM)	Value of fish (RM)
1	<i>Lutjanus lutjanus</i>	Lutjanidae	Kunyit-kunyit	1,000	25	25	10	250.00
2	<i>Lutjanus madras</i>		Kunyit madras	800	25	20	10	200.00
3	<i>Lutjanus vitta</i>		Kunyit remong	700	50	35	15	525.00
4	<i>Lutjanus sebae</i>		Merah coreng	10	150	1.5	35	52.50
5	<i>Lutjanus malabaricus</i>		Merah mata hitam	8	350	2.8	30	84.00
6	<i>Lutjanus russellii</i>	Haemulidae	Merah tanda	30	400	12	25	300.00
7	<i>Diagramma pictum</i>		Kaci mandi abu	20	450	9	20	180.00
8	<i>Epinephelus areolatus</i>	Serranidae	Kerapu bintik bulat	15	150	2.3	30	67.50
9	<i>Diplopriion bifasciatum</i>		Kerapu sebekah	5				
10	<i>Pterocaspio chrysoszona</i>	Caesionidae	Sulit jalur emas	500	30	15	5	75.00
11	<i>Pareobatis jenkinsii</i>	Dasyatidae	Pari naga	1	2,500	2.5	25	62.50
12	<i>Selaroides leptolepis</i>	Carangidae	Selar kuning	50	40	2	6	12.00
13	<i>Alepes vari</i>		Pelata bali	50	40	2	8	16.00
14	<i>Neopomacentrus</i> sp.	Pomacentridae	Kepal batu	250				
15	<i>Neopomacentrus cyanomos</i>		Kepal batu	500				
16	<i>Labroides dimidiatus</i>	Labridae	Nuri	3				
17	<i>Echeneis naucrates</i>	Echenidae	Tapak kasut	2				
		Total				129.1		1,824.50
		Average				25.8		

Biodiversity of fishes at this site according to Simpson's Diversity Index (D) was 0.17 (N = 3,944) with 17 total number of species. In term of percentage, *Lutjanus lutjanus* recorded the highest at 25.35% followed by *Lutjanus madras* (20.28%) and *Lutjanus vitta* at 17.75%. Details are shown in **Table 14**.

Table 14: Simpson's Diversity Index (D) at Confiscated Fishing Vessel, Pulau Kapas (ARs 6)

	Species	Number of individual species /site (n)	n(n-1)	Percentage %
1	<i>Lutjanus lutjanus</i>	1,000	999000	25.35
2	<i>Lutjanus madras</i>	800	639200	20.28
3	<i>Lutjanus vitta</i>	700	489300	17.75
4	<i>Lutjanus sebae</i>	10	90	0.25
5	<i>Lutjanus malabaricus</i>	8	56	0.20
6	<i>Lutjanus russellii</i>	30	870	0.76
7	<i>Diagramma pictum</i>	20	380	0.51
8	<i>Epinephelus areolatus</i>	15	210	0.38
9	<i>Diploprion bifasciatum</i>	5	20	0.13
10	<i>Pterocaesio chrysozona</i>	500	249500	12.68
11	<i>Pateobatis jenkinsii</i>	1	0	0.03
12	<i>Selaroides leptolepis</i>	50	2450	1.27
13	<i>Alepes vari</i>	50	2450	1.27
14	<i>Neopomacentrus</i> sp.	250	62250	6.34
15	<i>Neopomacentrus cyanomos</i>	500	249500	12.68
16	<i>Labroides dimidiatus</i>	3	6	0.08
17	<i>Echeneis naucrates</i>	2	2	0.05
Total		N= 3,944	$\sum n (n-1)= 2695284$	100

$$D = \sum n (n-1)/N (N-1) = 0.17$$

3.8. Biomass, Value and Biodiversity of Fishes at Cube ARs (ARs 7)

A total of 32 species were recorded at ARs 7 where 23 out of the total species were commercial species. The most abundant species were *Lutjanus lutjanus* with 28,800 individuals followed by *Lutjanus madras* (18,000 individuals), *Apogon aureus* (11,880 individuals) and *Archamia fucata* with 10,440 individuals. Other species were ranged between 18 – 9,360 individuals. Total biomass was estimated at 3,096 kg with an average 172 kg/module. The highest biomass was *Lutjanus lutjanus* with 864 kg followed by *Lutjanus russellii* (720 kg) and other species were ranged between 10.8 – 540 kg. The value of commercial fish was estimated about RM 49,876.20. Details are shown in **Table 15**.

Table 15: Biomass and value of commercial fishes at Cube ARs, Merchang (ARs 7)

No.	Species	Family	Local name	Estimate no. of fish /site	Average weight of fish / individual (g)	Biomass of fish /site (kg)	Price of fish / kg (RM)	Value of fish (RM)
1.	<i>Lutjanus lutjanus</i>	Lutjanidae	Kunyit-kunyit	28,800	30	864	10	8,640.00
2.	<i>Lutjanus madras</i>		Kunyit madras	18,000	30	540	10	5,400.00
3.	<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>		Jenahak tanda	36	1,000	36	25	900.00
4.	<i>Lutjanus russellii</i>		Merah tanda	900	800	720	25	18,000.00
5.	<i>Lutjanus vitta</i>		Kunyit remong	540	150	81	15	1,215.00
6.	<i>Lutjanus kasmira</i>		Kunyit jalur biru	720	100	72	10	720.00
7.	<i>Lutjanus quinquecinctus</i>		Kunyit lima garis	360	30	10.8	10	108.00
8.	<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>		Kakap merah	36	2,000	72	30	2,160.00
9.	<i>Lutjanus malabaricus</i>		Merah mata hitam	54	500	27	30	810.00
10.	<i>Diagramma pictum</i>		Kaci mandi abu	108	1,300	140.4	20	2,808.00
11.	<i>Plectorhinchus gibbosus</i>		Kaci kakap	36	1,500	54	18	972.00
12.	<i>Epinephelus cooides</i>		Kerapu bintik jingga	36	700	25.2	25	630.00
13.	<i>Cephalopholis boenak</i>	Serranidae	Kerapu belang perang	288	50	14.4	5	72.00
14.	<i>Plectropomus areolatus</i>		Kerapu sunoh ekor	54	1,500	81	55	4,455.00
15.	<i>Cephalopholis formosa</i>		Kerapu garis biru	72	800	57.6	20	1,152.00
16.	<i>Pterocaesio chrysozona</i>	Caesionidae	Sulit jalur emas	2,160	40	86.4	5	432.00
17.	<i>Scolopsis monogramma</i>	Nemipteridae	Pasir-pasir jalur gelap	288	50	14.4	3	43.20
18.	<i>Scolopsis vosmeri</i>		Pasir-pasir pipi putih	54				
19.	<i>Selaroides leptolepis</i>	Carangidae	Selar kuning	3,600	20	72	10	720.00
20.	<i>Sphyraena forsteri</i>	Sphyraenidae	Kacang-kacang mata	2,880	40	115.2	5	576.00
21.	<i>Pomacanthus annularis</i>	Pomacanthidae	Taring pelanduk	18	700	13	5	63.00
22.	<i>Apogon nigrofasciata</i>		Sebekah	8,280				
23.	<i>Apogon cavillensis</i>	Apogonidae	Sebekah	9,000				
24.	<i>Apogon aureus</i>		Sebekah	11,880				
25.	<i>Archamia fucata</i>		Sebekah	10,440				
26.	<i>Neopomacentrus cyanostigma</i>	Pomacentridae	Kepal batu	9,360				

27.	<i>Neopomacentrus azystron</i>		Kepal batu	252			
28.	<i>Labroides dimidiatus</i>		Nuri	324			
29.	<i>Choerodon schoenleinii</i>	Labridae	Ketarap bintik hitam	36	NA	NA	NA
30.	<i>Pempheris malabarica</i>	Pempheridae	Sepat	108			
31.	<i>Henicichthys diphreutes</i>	Chaetodontidae	Bagang sirip filamen	36	NA	NA	NA
32.	<i>Coradion chrysozonus</i>		Bendera belang	18	NA	NA	NA
		Total			3,096		49,876.20
		Average		172			

Biodiversity of fishes at this site according to Simpson Diversity Index (D) was 0.14 (N = 108,774) with 32 total number of species. In term of percentage, *Lutjanus lutjanus* recorded the highest at 26.48% followed by *Lutjanus madras* (16.55%) and *Apogon aureus* at 10.92%. Details are shown in **Table 16**.

Table 16: Simpson's Diversity Index (D) at Cube ARs, Merchang (ARs 7)

	Species	Number of individual species /site (n)	N (n-1)	Percentage %
1	<i>Lutjanus lutjanus</i>	28,800	829411200	26.48
2	<i>Lutjanus madras</i>	18,000	323982000	16.55
3	<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	36	1260	0.03
4	<i>Lutjanus russellii</i>	900	809100	0.83
5	<i>Lutjanus vitta</i>	540	291060	0.50
6	<i>Lutjanus kasmira</i>	720	517680	0.66
7	<i>Lutjanus quinquelineatus</i>	360	129240	0.33
8	<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	36	1260	0.03
9	<i>Lutjanus malabaricus</i>	54	2862	0.05
10	<i>Diagramma pictum</i>	108	11556	0.10
11	<i>Plectorhinchus gibbosus</i>	36	1260	0.03
12	<i>Epinephelus coioides</i>	36	1260	0.03
13	<i>Cephalopholis boenak</i>	288	82656	0.26
14	<i>Plectropomus areolatus</i>	54	2862	0.05
15	<i>Cephalopholis formosa</i>	72	5112	0.07
16	<i>Pterocaesio chrysozona</i>	2,160	4663440	1.99
17	<i>Scolopsis monogramma</i>	288	82656	0.26
18	<i>Scolopsis vosmeri</i>	54	2862	0.05
19	<i>Selaroides leptolepis</i>	3,600	12956400	3.31
20	<i>Sphyraena forsteri</i>	2,880	8291520	2.65
21	<i>Apogon nigrocincta</i>	8,280	68550120	7.61
22	<i>Apogon cavitiensis</i>	9,000	80991000	8.27
23	<i>Apogon aureus</i>	11,880	141122520	10.92
24	<i>Archamia fucata</i>	10,440	108983160	9.60
25	<i>Neopomacentrus cyanomos</i>	9,360	87600240	8.60
26	<i>Neopomacentrus azystron</i>	252	63252	0.23
27	<i>Labroides dimidiatus</i>	324	104652	0.30
28	<i>Choerodon schoenleinii</i>	36	1260	0.03
29	<i>Pempheris malabarica</i>	108	11556	0.10
30	<i>Heniochus diphreutes</i>	36	1260	0.03
31	<i>Coradion chrysozonus</i>	18	306	0.02
32	<i>Pomacanthus annularis</i>	18	306	0.02
Total		N= 108,774	$\sum n (n-1) = 1668676878$	100

$$D = \sum n (n-1)/N (N-1) = 0.14$$

3.9. Biomass, Value and Biodiversity of Fishes at Cube ARs (ARs 8)

A total of 36 species were recorded at ARs 8 where 20 out of the total species were commercial species. The most abundant species were *Lutjanus lutjanus* with 54,000 individuals followed by *Lutjanus madras* (28,800 individuals), *Apogon aureus* (22,680 individuals) and *Archamia fucata* with 20,520 individuals. Other species were ranged between 4 – 19,080 individuals. Total biomass was estimated at 4,564.8 kg with an average 253.6 kg/module. The highest biomass was *Lutjanus lutjanus* with 1,350 kg followed by *Lutjanus madras* (864 kg) and other species ranged between 10.8 – 540 kg. The value of commercial fish was estimated about RM 66,618.00. Details are shown in **Table 17**.

Table 17: Biomass and value of commercial fishes at Cube ARs, Kijai (ARs 8)

No.	Species	Family	Local name	Estimate no. of fish (individual)/site	Average weight of fish / individual (g)	Biomass of fish /site (kg)	Price of fish / kg (RM)	Value of fish (RM)
1.	<i>Lutjanus lutjanus</i>		Kunyit-kunyit	54,000	25	1,350	10.00	13,500.00
2.	<i>Lutjanus madras</i>		Kunyit madras	28,800	30	864	10.00	8,640.00
3.	<i>Lutjanus russellii</i>	Lutjanidae	Merah tanda	360	1,500	540	25.00	13,500.00
4.	<i>Lutjanus kasmira</i>		Kunyit jalur biru	10,080	40	403.2	10.00	4,032.00
5.	<i>Lutjanus quinquefasciatus</i>		Kunyit lima garis	3,600	40	144	10.00	1,440.00
6.	<i>Lutjanus vitta</i>		Kunyit remong	720	150	108	15.00	1,620.00
7.	<i>Epinephelus bleekeri</i>		Kerapu ekor gelap	108	600	64.8	35.00	2,268.00
8.	<i>Plectropomus areolatus</i>		Kerapu sunoh ekor pepat	7	1,500	10.8	30.00	324.00
9.	<i>Epinephelus coioides</i>	Serranidae	Kerapu bintik jingga	18	800	14.4	25.00	360.00
10.	<i>Epinephelus areolatus</i>		Kerapu bintik bulat	54	400	21.6	30.00	648.00
11.	<i>Cephalopholis boenak</i>		Kerapu belang perang	288	100	28.8	5.00	144.00
12.	<i>Cephalopholis formosa</i>		Kerapu garis biru	36	400	14.4	20.00	288.00
13.	<i>Dicogramma pictum</i>	Haemulidae	Kaci mandi abu	180	1,500	270	20.00	5,400.00
14.	<i>Caesio cuning</i>		Delah pinang	288	200	57.6	20.00	1,152.00
15.	<i>Pterocaesio chrysozona</i>	Caesionidae	Sulit jalur emas	4,320	30	129.6	5.00	648.00
16.	<i>Carangoides gymnostethus</i>	Carangidae	Demuduk nyior-nyior	360	1,200	432	25.00	10,800.00
17.	<i>Carangoides</i> sp.		Demuduk	108	800	86.4	20.00	1,728.00
18.	<i>Pomacanthus annularis</i>	Pomacanthidae	Taring pelanduk cincin	36	700	25.2	5.00	126.00
19.	<i>Neopomacentrus cyanomos</i>		Kepal batu	2,808				
20.	<i>Neopomacentrus azystron</i>	Pomacentridae	Kepal batu	360				
21.	<i>Pomacentrus</i> sp.		Puyu laut	1,800				
22.	<i>Chromis</i> sp.		Gombing	3,600				
23.	<i>Pempheris malabarica</i>	Pempheridae	Sepat	90				
24.	<i>Hemiochus diphyreutes</i>	Chaetodontidae	Bagang sirip filamen	36	NA	NA	NA	NA
25.	<i>Deodon liturosus</i>	Deodontidae	Buntal duri	4				
26.	<i>Echeneis naucrates</i>	Echeneidae	Tapak kasut	4				

27.	<i>Apogon</i> sp.		Sebekah	17,280		
28.	<i>Apogon endekataenia</i>	Apogonidea	Sebekah	19,080		
29.	<i>Apogon aureus</i>		Sebekah	22,680		
30.	<i>Archamia fucata</i>		Sebekah	20,520		
31.	<i>Labroides dimidiatus</i>		Nuri	360		
32.	<i>Thalassoma lunare</i>	Labridae	Nuri	18		
33.	<i>Choerodon schoenleinii</i>		Ketarap bintik hitam	72	NA	NA
34.	<i>Scelopopsis vosmeri</i>	Nemipteridae	Pasir-pasir pipi putih	36		
35.	<i>Pterois russelli</i>	Scorpaenidae	Depu	5		
36.	<i>Petrosirtes</i> sp.	Bleniidae	Bleni	54		
		Total			4,564.8	66,618.00
		Average			253.6	

Biodiversity of fishes at this site according to Simpson's Diversity Index (D) was 0.15 (N = 192,170) with 36 total number of species. In term of percentage, *Lutjanus lutjanus* recorded the highest at 28.1% followed by *Lutjanus madras* (14.99%) and *Apogon aureus* at 11.8%. Details are shown in **Table 18**.

Table 18: Simpson's Diversity Index (D) at Cube ARs, Kijal (ARs 8)

	Species	Number of individual species /site (n)	n(n-1)	Percentage %
1	<i>Lutjanus lutjanus</i>	54,000	2915946000	28.10
2	<i>Lutjanus madras</i>	28,800	829411200	14.99
3	<i>Lutjanus russellii</i>	360	129240	0.19
4	<i>Lutjanus kasmira</i>	10,080	101596320	5.25
5	<i>Lutjanus quinquelineatus</i>	3,600	12956400	1.87
6	<i>Lutjanus vitta</i>	720	517680	0.37
7	<i>Epinephelus bleekeri</i>	108	11556	0.06
8	<i>Plectropomus areolatus</i>	7	45	0.00
9	<i>Epinephelus coioides</i>	18	306	0.01
10	<i>Epinephelus areolatus</i>	54	2862	0.03
11	<i>Cephalopholis boenak</i>	288	82656	0.15
12	<i>Cephalopholis formosa</i>	36	1260	0.02
13	<i>Diagramma pictum</i>	180	32220	0.09
14	<i>Caesio cuning</i>	288	82656	0.15
15	<i>Pterocaesio chrysozona</i>	4,320	18658080	2.25
16	<i>Carangoides gymnostethus</i>	360	129240	0.19
17	<i>Carangoides</i> sp.	108	11556	0.06
18	<i>Neopomacentrus cyanomos</i>	2,808	7882056	1.46
19	<i>Neopomacentrus azystron</i>	360	129240	0.19
20	<i>Pomacentrus</i> sp.	1,800	3238200	0.94
21	<i>Chromis</i> sp.	3,600	12956400	1.87
22	<i>Pempheris malabarica</i>	90	8010	0.05
23	<i>Heniochus diphreutes</i>	36	1260	0.02
24	<i>Deodon liturosus</i>	4	12	0.00
25	<i>Echeneis naucrates</i>	4	12	0.00
26	<i>Apogon</i> sp.	17,280	298581120	8.99
27	<i>Apogon endekataenia</i>	19,080	364027320	9.93
28	<i>Apogon aureus</i>	22,680	514359720	11.80
29	<i>Archamia fucata</i>	20,520	421049880	10.68
30	<i>Labroides dimidiatus</i>	360	129240	0.19
31	<i>Thalassoma lunare</i>	18	306	0.01
32	<i>Choerodon schoenleinii</i>	72	5112	0.04
33	<i>Scolopsis vosmeri</i>	36	1260	0.02
34	<i>Pomacanthus annularis</i>	36	1260	0.02
35	<i>Pterois ruselli</i>	5	20	0.00
36	<i>Petroscirtes</i> sp.	54	2862	0.03
Total		N = 192,170	$\sum n(n-1) = 5501942567$	100

$$D = \sum n(n-1)/N(N-1) = 0.15$$

3.10. Biomass, Value and Biodiversity of Fishes at Recreation 2 ARs (ARs 9)

A total of 39 species recorded at ARs 9 where 23 out of the total species were commercial species. The most abundant species were *Archamia fucata* with 2,960 individuals followed by *Apogon aureus* (3,600 individuals), *Archamia bleekeri* (2,880 individuals) and *Apogon cavitiensis* with 2,808 individuals. Other species were ranged between 4 – 2,520 individuals. Total biomass was estimated at 2,035.8 kg with an average 113.1 kg/module. The highest biomass was *Lutjanus russellii* with 324 kg followed by *Siganus javus* (270 kg) and other species were ranged between 3.6 – 243 kg. The value of commercial fish was estimated about RM 36,727.20. Details are shown in **Table 19**.

Table 19: Biomass and value of commercial fishes at Recreation 2 ARs, Sungai Merchong (ARs 9)

No.	Species	Family	Local name	Estimate no. of fish (individual) /site	Average weight of fish / individual (g)	Biomass of fish /site (kg)	Price of fish / kg (RM)	Value of fish (RM)
1	<i>Lutjanus lutjanus</i>	Lutjanidae	Kunyit-kunyit	1,800	30	54	10	540.00
2	<i>Lutjanus russellii</i>		Merah tanda	540	600	324	25	8,100.00
3	<i>Lutjanus madras</i>		Kunyit madras	900	30	27	10	270.00
4	<i>Lutjanus vitta</i>		Kunyit remong	900	60	54	15	810.00
5	<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>		Jenahak tanda	36	1,200	43.2	25	1,080.00
6	<i>Lutjanus kasmira</i>		Kunyit jalur biru	2,520	30	75.6	10	756.00
7	<i>Lutjanus quinquefasciatus</i>		Kunyit lima garis	180	30	5.4	10	54.00
8	<i>Plectrohinchus gibbosus</i>	Haemulidae	Kaci kakap	36	1,300	46.8	18	842.40
9	<i>Diagramma pictum</i>		Kaci mandi abu	144	800	115.2	20	2,304.00
10	<i>Epinephelus bleekeri</i>		Kerapu ekor gelap	36	1,300	46.8	35	1,638.00
11	<i>Cephalopholis boenak</i>	Serranidae	Kerapu belang perang	144	300	43.2	5	216.00
12	<i>Epinephelus coioides</i>		Kerapu bintik jingga	54	1,500	81	25	2,025.00
13	<i>Cephalopholis formosa</i>		Kerapu garis biru	36	400	14.4	20	288.00
14	<i>Caesio cuming</i>	Caesionidae	Delah pinang	540	450	243	20	4,860.00
15	<i>Siganus javus</i>	Siganidae	Dengkis jawa	900	300	270	15	4,050.00
16	<i>Siganus canaliculatus</i>		Dengkis bintik putih	36	150	5.4	15	81.00
17	<i>Atule mate</i>	Carangidae	Pelata	1,800	30	54	20	1,080.00
18	<i>Alepes vari</i>		Pelata bali	1,080	200	216	15	3,240.00
19	<i>Scolopsis monogramma</i>	Nemipteridae	Pasir-pasir jalur gelap	90	40	3.6	3	10.80
20	<i>Scolopsis vomerii</i>		Pasir-pasir pipi putih	72				
21	<i>Scolopsis torquatus</i>		Pasir-pasir	36				
22	<i>Chiloscyllium hasseltii</i>	Hemiscylliidae	Yu cicak lampai	72	1,800	129.6	10	1,296.00
23	<i>Plotosus canius</i>	Plotosidae	Semilang	108	1,400	151.2	20	3,024.00
24	<i>Karalla daura</i>	Leiognathidae	Kekek jalur	2,160	15	32.4	5	162.00
25	<i>Neopomacentrus azystron</i>	Pomacentridae	Kepal batu	198				

26	<i>Neopomacentrus cyanomos</i>	Pempheridae	Kepal batu	1,800		
27	<i>Pempheris malabarica</i>	Sepat		720		
28	<i>Apogon endekataenia</i>	Apogonidae	Sebekah	2,340		
29	<i>Apogon aureus</i>		Sebekah	3,600		
30	<i>Archamia fucata</i>		Sebekah	3,960		
31	<i>Apogon nigrocincta</i>		Sebekah	460		
32	<i>Apogon cavitiensis</i>		Seriding	2,808		
33	<i>Archamia bleekeri</i>		Sebekah	2,880		
34	<i>Arothron stellatus</i>	Tetradontidae	Buntal pasir bintang	4		
35	<i>Arothron hispidus</i>		Buntal pasir bintik	7		
36	<i>Deodon liturosus</i>	Deodontidae	Buntal duri	4		
37	<i>Taeniura hymma</i>	Dasyatidae	Pari karang	4	NA	NA
38	<i>Labroides dimidiatus</i>	Labridae	Nuri	8		
39	<i>Scorpaenopsis</i> sp.	Scorpaenidae	Depu	4		
		Total		2,035.8	36,727.20	
		Average		113.1		

Biodiversity of fishes at this site according to Simpson's Diversity Index (D) was 0.07 (N = 33,017) with 39 total number of species. In term of percentage, *Archamia fucata* recorded the highest at 11.99% followed by *Apogon aureus* (10.90%) and *Archamia bleekeri* at 8.72%. Details are shown in **Table 20**.

Table 20: Simpson's Diversity Index (D) at Recreation 2 ARs, Sungai Merchong (ARs 9)

	Species	Number of individual species /site (n)	n (n-1)	Percentage %
1	<i>Lutjanus lutjanus</i>	1,800	3238200	5.45
2	<i>Lutjanus russellii</i>	540	291060	1.64
3	<i>Lutjanus madras</i>	900	809100	2.73
4	<i>Lutjanus vitta</i>	900	809100	2.73
5	<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	36	1260	0.11
6	<i>Lutjanus kasmira</i>	2,520	6347880	7.63
7	<i>Lutjanus quinquefasciatus</i>	180	32220	0.55
8	<i>Plectorhinchus gibbosus</i>	36	1260	0.11
9	<i>Diagramma pictum</i>	144	20592	0.44
10	<i>Epinephelus bleekeri</i>	36	1260	0.11
11	<i>Cephalopholis boenak</i>	144	20592	0.44
12	<i>Epinephelus coioides</i>	54	2862	0.16
13	<i>Cephalopholis formosa</i>	36	1260	0.11
14	<i>Caesio cuning</i>	540	291060	1.64
15	<i>Siganus javus</i>	900	809100	2.73
16	<i>Siganus canaliculatus</i>	36	1260	0.11
17	<i>Atule mate</i>	1,800	3238200	5.45
18	<i>Alepes vari</i>	1,080	1165320	3.27
19	<i>Scolopsis monogramma</i>	90	8010	0.27
20	<i>Scolopsis vosmeri</i>	72	5112	0.22
21	<i>Scolopsis torquatus</i>	36	1260	0.11
22	<i>Chiloscyllium hasseltii</i>	72	5112	0.22
23	<i>Plotosus canius</i>	108	11556	0.33
24	<i>Karalla daura (ikan baja)</i>	2,160	4663440	6.54
25	<i>Neopomacentrus azystron</i>	198	39006	0.60
26	<i>Neopomacentrus cyanomos</i>	1,800	3238200	5.45
27	<i>Pempheris malabarica</i>	720	517680	2.18
28	<i>Apogon endekataenia</i>	2,340	5473260	7.09
29	<i>Apogon aureus</i>	3,600	12956400	10.90
30	<i>Archamia fucata</i>	3,960	15677640	11.99
31	<i>Apogon nigrocincta</i>	460	211140	1.39
32	<i>Apogon cavitiensis</i>	2,808	7882056	8.50
33	<i>Archamia bleekeri</i>	2,880	8291520	8.72
34	<i>Arothron stellatus</i>	4	12	0.01

35	<i>Arothron hispidus</i>	7	42	0.02
36	<i>Deodon liturosus</i>	4	12	0.01
37	<i>Taeniura lymma</i>	4	12	0.01
38	<i>Labroides dimidiatus</i>	8	56	0.02
39	<i>Scorpaenopsis</i> sp.	4	12	0.01
Total		N= 33,017	$\sum n(n-1)= 76063124$	100

$$D = \sum n(n-1)/N(N-1) = 0.07$$

3.11. Biomass, Value and Biodiversity of Fishes at Cuboid-AT ARs (ARs 10)

A total of 38 species were recorded at ARs 10 where 24 out of total species were commercial species. The most abundant species were *Lutjanus lutjanus* with 46,000 individuals followed by *Lutjanus madras* (36,800 individuals), *Archamia bleekeri* (11,500 individuals) and *Apogon endekataenia* with 3,680 individuals. Other species ranged between 9 – 2,438 individuals. Total biomass was estimated at 6,047.2 kg with an average 262.9 kg/module. The highest biomass was contributed by *Sphyraena jello* with 1,656 kg followed by *Lutjanus lutjanus* (1,380 kg) and other species were ranged between 2.8 – 920 kg. The value of commercial fish was estimated about RM 84,759.60. Details are shown in **Table 21**.

Table 21: Biomass and value of commercial fishes at Cuboid-AT ARs, Pulau Tinggi (ARs 10)

No.	Species	Family	Local name	Estimate no. of fish (individual) /site	Average weight of fish / individual (g)	Biomass of fish /site (kg)	Price of fish / kg (RM)	Value of fish (RM)
1	<i>Lutjanus lutjanus</i>	Lutjanidae	Kunyit-kunyit	46,000	30	1,380.0	10	13,800.00
2	<i>Lutjanus madras</i>		Kunyit madras	36,800	25	920.0	10	9,200.00
3	<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>		Jenahak tanda	460	1,500	690.0	25	17,250.00
4	<i>Lutjanus russellii</i>		Merah tanda	322	600	193.2	25	4,830.00
5	<i>Lutjanus vitta</i>		Kunyit remong	920	150	138.0	15	2,070.00
6	<i>Lutjanus malabaricus</i>		Merah mata hitam	69	1,500	103.5	30	3,105.00
7	<i>Epinephelus bleekeri</i>	Serranidae	Kerapu ekor gelap	92	600	55.2	35	1,932.00
8	<i>Cephalopholis boenak</i>		Kerapu belang perang	368	50	18.4	5	92.00
9	<i>Epinephelus coioides</i>		Kerapu bintik jingga	46	1,000	46.0	25	1,150.00
10	<i>Epinephelus erythrinus</i>		Kerapu tonpok awan	23	120	2.8	10	27.60
11	<i>Cephalopholis formosa</i>		Kerapu garis biru	69	800	55.2	20	1,104.00
12	<i>Caesio cuning</i>	Caesionidae	Delah pinang	230	200	46.0	20	920.00
13	<i>Pterocaesio chrysozona</i>		Sulit jalur emas	230	30	6.9	5	34.50
14	<i>Siganus javanus</i>	Siganidae	Dengkis jawa	92	300	27.6	15	414.00
15	<i>Siganus guttatus</i>		Dengkis tompek oren	46	150	6.9	15	103.50
16	<i>Siganus canaliculatus</i>		Dengkis bintik putih	230	150	34.5	15	517.50
17	<i>Selaroides leptolepis</i>	Carangidae	Seler kuning	2,300	15	34.5	10	345.00
18	<i>Pateobatis jenkinsii</i>	Dasyatidae	Pari naga	9	5,000	46.0	20	920.00
19	<i>Diagramma pictum</i>	Haemulidae	Kaci mandi abu	368	1,300	478.4	20	9,568.00
20	<i>Sphyraena jello</i>	Sphyraenidae	Ali-alu belang	1,380	1,200	1,656.0	10	16,560.00
21	<i>Pomacanthus annularis</i>	Pomacanthidae	Taring pelanduk cincin	23	700	16.1	5	80.50
22	<i>Choerodon schoenleinii</i>	Labridae	Ketarap bintik hitam	46	2,000	92.0	8	736.00
23	<i>Labroides dimidiatus</i>		Nuri	69				
24	<i>Leptojulis cyanoplectura</i>		Nuri	69				
25	<i>Neopomacentrus azystron</i>	Pomacentridae	Kepal batu	230				
26	<i>Neopomacentrus</i>		Kepal batu		460			

27	<i>Pomacentrus</i> sp.	Kepal batu	1,840		
28	<i>Pomacentrus milleri</i>	Gombin	46		
29	<i>Dascyllus</i> sp.	Piyu laut	115		
30	<i>Apogon endekataenia</i>	Sebekah	3,680		
31	<i>Apogon aureus</i>	Sebekah	2,300		
32	<i>Apogon cavittensis</i>	Sebekah	2,162		
33	<i>Archamia fucata</i>	Sebekah	2,438		
34	<i>Archamia bleekeri</i>	Seriding	11,500		
35	<i>Lethrinus lenjan</i>	Lethrinidae	46	NA	NA
36	<i>Heniochus diphreutes</i>	Chaetodontidae	Bagang sirip filamen	46	NA
37	<i>Arothron stellatus</i>	Tetradontidae	Buntal pasir bintang	23	
38	<i>Scolopsis vosmeri</i>	Nemipteridae	Pasir-pasir pipi putih	69	
		Total		6,047.2	84,759.60
		Average		262.9	

Biodiversity of fishes at this site according to Simpson's Diversity Index (D) was 0.27 (N = 115,216) with 38 total number of species. In term of percentage, *Lutjanus lutjanus* recorded the highest at 39.93% followed by *Lutjanus madras* (31.94%) and *Archamia bleekeri* with 9.98%. Details are shown in **Table 22**.

Table 22: Simpson's Diversity Index (D) at Cuboid-AT ARs, Pulau Tinggi (ARs 10)

Species	Number of individual species /site (n)	n(n-1)	Percentage %
1 <i>Lutjanus lutjanus</i>	46,000	2115954000	39.93
2 <i>Lutjanus madras</i>	36,800	1354203200	31.94
3 <i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	460	211140	0.40
4 <i>Lutjanus russellii</i>	322	103362	0.28
5 <i>Lutjanus vitta</i>	920	845480	0.80
6 <i>Lutjanus malabaricus</i>	69	4692	0.06
7 <i>Epinephelus bleekeri</i>	92	8372	0.08
8 <i>Cephalopholis boenak</i>	368	135056	0.32
9 <i>Epinephelus coioides</i>	46	2070	0.04
10 <i>Epinephelus erythrinus</i>	23	506	0.02
11 <i>Cephalopholis formosa</i>	69	4692	0.06
12 <i>Caesio cuning</i>	230	52670	0.20
13 <i>Pterocaesio chrysozona</i>	230	52670	0.20
14 <i>Siganus javus</i>	92	8372	0.08
15 <i>Siganus guttatus</i>	46	2070	0.04
16 <i>Siganus canaliculatus</i>	230	52670	0.20
17 <i>Selaroides leptolepis</i>	2,300	5287700	2.00
18 <i>Pateobatis jenkinsii</i>	9	72	0.01
19 <i>Diagramma pictum</i>	368	135056	0.32
20 <i>Sphyraena jello</i>	1,380	1903020	1.20
21 <i>Pomacanthus annularis</i>	23	506	0.02
22 <i>Choerodon schoenleinii</i>	46	2070	0.04
23 <i>Labroides dimidiatus</i>	69	4692	0.06
24 <i>Leptojulis cyanopleura</i>	69	4692	0.06
25 <i>Neopomacentrus azystron</i>	230	52670	0.20
26 <i>Neopomacentrus cyanomos</i>	460	211140	0.40
27 <i>Pomacentrus</i> sp.	1,840	3383760	1.60
28 <i>Pomacentrus milleri</i>	46	2070	0.04
29 <i>Dascyllus</i> sp.	115	13110	0.10
30 <i>Apogon endekataenia</i>	3,680	13538720	3.19
31 <i>Apogon aureus</i>	2,300	5287700	2.00
32 <i>Apogon cavitiensis</i>	2,162	4672082	1.88
33 <i>Archamia fucata</i>	2,438	5941406	2.12
34 <i>Archamia bleekeri</i>	11,500	132238500	9.98
35 <i>Lethrinus lentjan</i>	46	2070	0.04
36 <i>Heniochus diphreutes</i>	46	2070	0.04
37 <i>Arothron stellatus</i>	23	506	0.02
38 <i>Scolopsis vosmeri</i>	69	4692	0.06
Total	N= 115,216	$\sum n (n-1) = 3644329326$	100

$$D = \sum n (n-1)/N (N-1) = 0.27$$

4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

According to Mohamed Pauzi *et al.* (2010), total weight of commercial fishes recorded at Cuboid ARs was 16.5 kg/module after 11 months of deployed in Setiu, 5.1 kg/module after five months deployed in Kuala Terengganu and 96.7 kg/module after 11 months also deployed in Kuala Terengganu. Their research was conducted between 5 – 11 months after deployment compared to ARs in this study which were deployed between one month to 10 years. In term of Simpson's Diversity Index (D), Cuboid ARs deployed in Setiu and two sites in Kuala Terengganu were 0.919, 0.725 and 0.493 respectively. The ranged of 'D' value for this study were between 0.07 – 0.33. The results showed that biodiversity of fishes at all sites were higher compared to the previous study conducted by Mohamed Pauzi *et al.* (2010). As species richness and evenness increase, so diversity increases. With this index, 0 represents infinite diversity and 1 means no diversity.

The ARs module studied by Mohamed Pauzi *et al.* (2010) only weighted about 10 metric tons, measured 2 m (length) X 2 m (width) X 3 m (height) and recorded only 5 – 9 species. Number of species recorded during this study was ranged between 14 – 46 species. The higher number of species for this study (46 species) were due to bigger size of confiscated fishing vessels (ARs 3) measured 25.5 m (length) X 4 m (width) X 5 m (height)/module, large coverage area and higher number of modules per site (18 modules). The lowest species richness (14 species) was recorded at a single RTR module near Pulau Kapas (ARs 5) weighted about 18 metric tons and measured 6 m (length) X 6 m (width) X 2 m (height). The coverage area only 72 m³ compared to 14,668 m³ at ARs 3. For instance, at another RTR module (ARs 4) weighted about 43 metric tons with 11.1 m (length) X 11.1 m (width) X 3 m (height), 25 species of fish were recorded. As a conclusion, the highest number of species/module was recorded at ARs 4 followed by ARs 5 and ARs 6 with 25 species, 14 species and three species respectively.

The highest biomass was recorded at ARs 10 with 6,047.2 kg (262.92 kg/module). This site covered sea floor area about 845 m³ that consisted of 23 modules of concrete ARs with measurement of 3.5 m (length) X 3.5 m (width) X 3 m (height). The lowest biomass was recorded at ARs 6 with 129.1 kg (25.8 kg/module). In terms of biomass/module, ARs 4 recorded the highest with 1,009.4 kg followed by ARs 5 (441.9 kg) and ARs 10 at 262.9 kg. In term of value, the highest was recorded at ARs 10 with RM 84,759.60 followed by ARs 3 (RM 68,679.00) and ARs 8 at RM 66,618.00. The lowest value was recorded at ARs 6 with RM 1,824.50. Summary of species biodiversity, biomass and value are shown in **Table 23**.

Based on this finding, higher number of module, bigger size of ARs and longer time of deployment will attract more diversity of fishes. According to Ahmad *et al.* (2013), bigger size of ARs are also functioning effectively as hindrance to illegal trawling. Those ARs have by now developed into new habitats not only for fish, but also for other marine flora and fauna.

In general, the ARs program in the eastcoast of Peninsular Malaysia has achieved its objectives in increasing fishery resources and deterring illegal trawling in the coastal area. This information was based on observation made by Southeast Asia Marine Resources Institute (ISMAT) researchers and fishers. The most suitable materials are steel and reinforced concrete. Durability of fishing vessel covered with thick fiberglass is still under study. The larger size, large coverage area and higher number of modules of ARs are superior to the smaller, less coverage area and fewer number in attracting fishes. The large size ARs is excellent in performing the dual functions of creating new habitats on its' surface and deterring the encroachment of trawlers. The DoFM through ISMAT is continuing in their endeavor to seek the progress of other new designs of ARs that will be able to closely imitate the natural reefs. The decision by the DoFM policy makers to construct large, heavy and robust artificial reefs using durable materials such as reinforced concrete, oil and gas platform and confiscated fishing vessels covered with thick fiberglass were successfully functioned as expected. As a conclusion, coastal resource enhancement program in Malaysia is partially achieve by ARs program.

Table 23: Summary of biodiversity of species and biomass

Name of ARs	Number of Module	Number of Fish Species Recorded	Average Number of Species/Module	Total Biomass/Site (kg)	Average Biomass/Module (kg)	Value of Fish/site (RM)
ARs 1	14	18	1.3	1,203	85.9	26,451.04
ARs 2	14	28	2	1,367.4	97.7	24,020.50
ARs 3	18	46	2.5	5,005	278.1	68,679.00
ARs 4	1	25	25	1,009.4	1,009.4	11,057.50
ARs 5	1	14	14	441.8	441.8	4,321.25
ARs 6	5	17	3.4	129.1	25.8	1,824.50
ARs 7	18	32	1.8	3,096	172	49,876.20
ARs 8	18	36	2	4,564.8	253.6	66,618.00
ARs 9	18	39	2.2	2,035.8	113.1	36,727.20
ARs 10	23	38	1.6	6,047.2	262.9	84,759.60
Total	130			24,899.5		374,334.79

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors wish to express greatest gratitude to the Director General of Department of Fisheries Malaysia for providing financial supports to conduct this study. A special thanks to Mr. Raja Bidin bin Raja Hassan, Deputy Director General (Development) of Department of Fisheries Malaysia for his support of this publication.

REFERENCES

- Abdul Razak, L. and Mohammed Pauzi, A. 1991. Artificial reefs in Malaysia: A country review paper. In: Proceedings symposium on artificial reefs and fish aggregating devices as tools for the management and enhancement of marine fishery resources, 14-17 May 1990, Colombo, Sri Lanka. RAPA Report 1991/1: 423-435
- Abdul Razak, L. and Ismail, I. 1994. An analysis of the efficacy of three artificial reef designs, at Lembu Island, Kedah. In: Proceedings fisheries research conference, 4-6th October 1993, Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia. Department of Fisheries Malaysia: 410-419
- Annie Lim, P.K. and Albert, C.G. 2009. Field guide to marine and estuarine fishes of Sarawak. Fisheries Research Institute, Kuching, Sarawak. Malaysia. 316pp
- Annie Lim, P.K., Ahmad, A., Nor Azman, Z. and Mohd Saki, N. 2018. Field guide to fishes and crustaceans of the Southeast Asian Region. SEAFDEC/MFRDMD, Kuala Terengganu. 246 pp
- Ahmad, A., Maznah, O., Mohamed Pauzi, A., Rafezi, H. and Raja Bidin, R.H. 2012 (Eds). Pencapaian dan kejayaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan tukun tiruan 2006-2010. Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia, Putrajaya. 191 pp
- Ahmad, A., Mohamed Pauzi, A., Rafezi, H., Abdul Halim, M. and Raja Bidin, R.H. 2013. Protecting coastal habitats and enhancing fisheries resources using big size artificial reefs in the east coast of Peninsular Malaysia. *Malaysian Journal of Science* **32**: 19-36
- Ahmad A., Annie Lim, P.K., Fahmi, Dharmadi and Krajangdara, T. 2019. Identification guide to sharks, rays and skates of the Southeast Asian Region. (2nd Edition). SEAFDEC/MFRDMD, Kuala Terengganu. 33 pp
- Allen, G.R. 2009. Reef fishes of Brunei Darussalam. Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources, Brunei Darussalam.
- Andrea and Antonella Ferrari. 2006. A divers's guide to reef life. Nautilus Publishing, Sabah.
- Anderson, R. C. 2010. Reef fishes of the Maldives. Manta Marine, Maldives.
- Bohnsack, J.A., Ecklund, A.M. and Szmant, A.M. 1997. Artificial reef research: Is there more than the attraction production issue? *Fisheries*, **22**: 14-16.
- Bombace, G., Fabi, G. and Fiorantini, L. 2000. Artificial reefs in the Adriatic Sea. In: Jensen, A.C., Collins, K.J., Lockwood, A.P.M. (eds). Artificial reefs in European Seas. Kluwer Academic Publishers, Great Britain: 31-63

- Daud, A. and Mohd Zakaria, M. 2007. First rig to reef in Malaysia. In: Proceedings of 4th national fisheries symposium 2006, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia. Department of Fisheries Malaysia: 138-143
- Department of Fisheries Malaysia. 2009. Valid local name of Malaysia marine fishes, Department of Fisheries Malaysia, Putrajaya. 135 pp
- D'Itri, F.M. 1986. Artificial reefs marine and freshwater applications. Lewis Publication Incorporation, Chelsea, 589 pp.
- Hueckel, G.J., Buckley, R.M. and Benson, B.L. 1989. Mitigating rocky habitat loss using artificial reefs. *Bulletin of Marine Science*, **44**: 913-922.
- Ilana, R.Z., Ronaldo, N., Marcelo, P., Gomes and Vicente, V.F. 2002. Experimental results of an artificial reef programme on the Brazilian coast north of Rio de Janeiro. *Journal of Marine Science*, **59**: 583-587.
- Jothy, A.A. 1986. Artificial reef development in Malaysia. In: Meng, W.T., Eong, O.J., Ong, K.S. (eds.). Proceedings of the ninth annual seminar towards greater productivity of our coastal waters 12th April 1986. Malaysia Society of Marine Science: 5-16
- Mohamed Pauzi, A., Ahmad, A. and Daud, A. 2010. Evaluation of artificial reefs in Malaysia. In: Ali, A., Mohamed Pauzi, A., Fauzi, A.R. and Osamu, A. (eds.). Proceedings of workshop on artificial reefs for the enhancement of fishery resources. SEAFDEC/FRA joint program regarding artificial reefs for the enhancement of fishery resources, 4th August 2009, Putrajaya, Malaysia. Department of Fisheries Malaysia: 165-178
- Raja Mohammad Noordin, R.O., Cheah, E.K., Sukarno, W., Mutalib, A.M.H., Mubarak, H., Raja Bidin, R.H. and Che Omar, C.H. 1994. Design and construction of artificial reefs in Malaysia. Bull. of Mar. Sci, 55 (2-3): 1050-1161
- Simpson's Diversity Index. Retrieved April 13, 2020 from
<http://www.countrysideinfo.co.uk/simpsons.htm>.
- Stephen, A.B., Samiilys, M.A. and Patrice, F. 2000. Fish and macroinvertebrate evaluation methods. In: Seaman, W. Jr. (ed): *Artificial reef evaluation with application to natural marine habitats*: CRC Press LCC. Florida: 127-164
- Tessier, E., Chabanet, P., Pothin, K., Soria, M. and Lasserre, D. 2005. Visual censuses of tropical fish aggregation on artificial reefs: Slate versus video recording techniques. *Jour. of Exp. Mar. Bio. and Eco.* 315: 17-30
- Sukarno, W., Raja Mohammad Noordin, R.O., Che Omar, M.H. and Rosdi, M.N. 1994. Tukun Tiruan Di Malaysia. Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia. 132 pp

Wong, F.H. 1981. Construction of artificial reefs in Malaysia (In Malay). Berita Nelayan. Bil 27. December 1981: 16-19.

Wong, F.H. 1991. Artificial Reefs Development and Management in Malaysia. *In:* Proceedings Symposium on Artificial Reefs and Fish Aggregating Devices as Tools for The Management and Enhancement of Marine Fishery Resources, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 14-17 May 1990. RAPA Report 1991/11: p. 392-422

ISBN 978-967-0633-79-4



A standard linear barcode representing the ISBN number 978-967-0633-79-4.

9 789670 633794