# REPUBLIC OF FIJI

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### Geographic information

Maritime area: 1 055 000 km<sup>2</sup> Reef area: 6 704 km<sup>2</sup>

Land area: 18 270 km<sup>2</sup> Coastal length: 1 129 km

Number of islands: 332 islands and 522 islets Distance to nearest continent: 2 700 km of Australia

Island type: volcanic, coral, limestone

Island age (oldest/newest): volcanic activity starting

around 150 million years ago

Population: 909 389 Number of uninhabited islands: 106

Climate: Tropical marine Major wind regime: Moderate southeast trade winds

Total MPAs: over 500 (466 LMMAs, 50+ Tourism GDP/CAP: USD \$5 411

MPAs)

### Overview

Fiji became independant from the United Kingdom on 10th October 1970 and declared itself a Republic on 7th October 1987.

Over half the population is rural with many communities relying on small-scale commercial and subsistence fishing. About 75% of the dietary protein is sourced from the ocean.

Tourism is the major source of foreign income, with most tourist activity concentrated on the beaches and reefs of the coast of the main islands and smaller adjacent islands.

Reef biodiversity is high, with at least 422 taxa of marine algae, 342 species of hard corals, 253 species of marine molluscs and 1075 recorded reef-associated fish species. Fiji also has mangrove forests and seagrass beds, with 8 species of mangrove and 6 species of seagrass.

# Timeline of major events

1997	Start of formal marine protection: first Fiji Locally Managed Marine Areas (FLMMA) sites, and Namena Marine Reserve
2000	Large-scale bleaching event followed by coralline lethal orange disease (CLOD), and crown of thorns star (COTS) outbreak
2001	Cyclone Paula (category 4)
2002	Bleaching event
2004	Cyclone Ivy (category 4)
2005-2006	COTS outbreaks, minor localised bleaching event
2007	White syndrome disease first recorded
2008	FLMMA reaches 150 sites
2009	Catastrophic flooding at Nadi; freshwater affected shallow offshore reefs
2011	Start of Vatu-i-Ra Conservation Park
2012	FLMMA reaches 400 sites
2014-2016	Minor localised bleaching events in shallow waters (<5m deep)
2016	Cyclone Winston (category 5)
2016	Establishment of the Oceania Regional Acanthaster Network (OREANET) to monitor COTs distribution and outbreaks in Fiji

# Maps of individual surveys of substrate

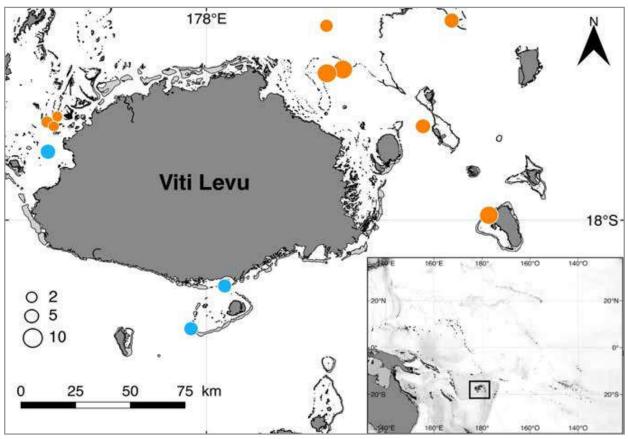


FIGURE 1

Map of the Flji. Each colour represents a different dataset (orange: dataset  $n^{\circ}52$ ; blue: dataset  $n^{\circ}20$ ). Circle size represents the total number of times the site was sampled. Only sites where substrate was sampled are represented.

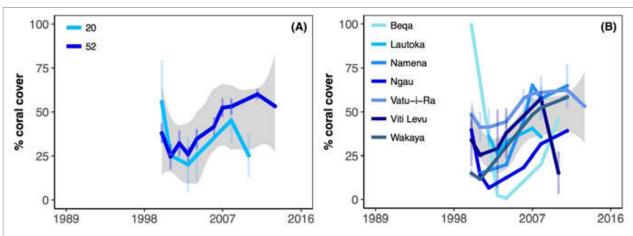
#### Table of data sources

TABLE 1

Data sources from Fiji used in the report. Dataset represent individual monitoring programs.

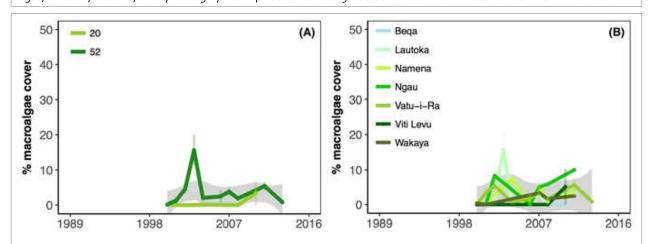
Dataset N°	Contributor	Time period	Year count	Coral	Macroalgae	Fish
20	Bruce Carlson – Georgia Aquarium, USA	2000 - 2010	5	Х	X	
52	FCRMN – Marine Ecology, Suva, Fiji	2000 - 2013	14	X	X	
53	FCRMN – Marine Ecology, Suva, Fiji	2002 - 2013	12			X

#### **Trends**



### FIGURE 2.1

Average percent cover of live hard coral in Fiji: (A) Contribution of each dataset, all islands combined; (B) For Bega, Lautoka, Namena, Ngau, Vatu-i-ra, Viti Levu, Wakaya. The grey area represents the average loess trend when all datasets or all islands are combined



#### FIGURE 2.2

Average percent cover of macroalgae in Fiji: (A) Contribution of each dataset, all islands combined; (B) For Beqa, Lautoka, Namena, Ngau, Vatu-i-ra, Viti Levu, Wakaya. The grey area represents the average loess trend when all datasets or all islands are combined

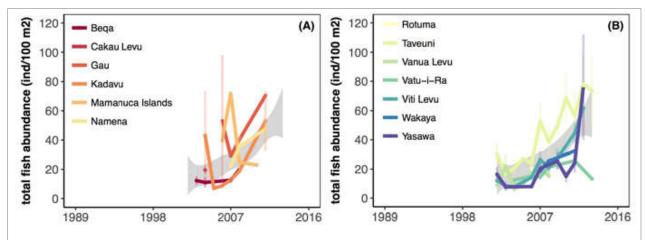


FIGURE 2.3

Total fish abundance in Fiji: (A) Beqa, Cakau Levu, Gau, Kadavu, Mamanuca Islands, Namena; (B) Rituma, Taveuni, Vanua Levu, Vatu-i-ra, Viti Levu, Wakaya, Yasawa. The grey area represents the average loess trend when all datasets or all islands are combined

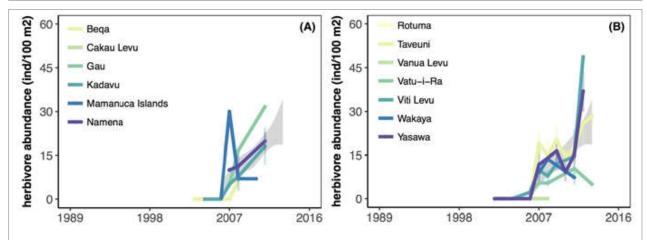


FIGURE 2.4

Herbivore fish abundance in Fiji: (A) Beqa, Cakau Levu, Gau, Kadavu, Mamanuca Islands, Namena; (B) Rituma, Taveuni, Vanua Levu, Vatu-i-ra, Viti Levu, Wakaya, Yasawa. The grey area represents the average loess trend when all datasets or all islands are combined

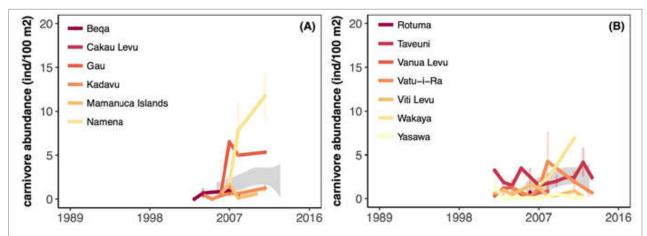


FIGURE 2.5

Carnivore fish abundance in Fiji: (A) Beqa, Cakau Levu, Gau, Kadavu, Mamanuca Islands, Namena; (B) Rituma, Taveuni, Vanua Levu, Vatu-i-ra, Viti Levu, Wakaya, Yasawa. The grey area represents the average loess trend when all datasets or all islands are combined

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