

Bonaire National Marine Park

The Arrival of Lionfish in Bonaire

Ramon de Leon BNMP Manager

STINAPA-BNMP

LF#135

LF#118/119 5 LF#128

LF#146/147/148 LF#120/121/122/123

LE#114

LF#141/142/143/144/145 1000 steps LF#55 LF# 107/108

 October 26, 2009
500+ removed LF#71
384 cataloged in the leta94 for DNA studies, sexual maturity, stomach content and otolithes
Coral reef environment
Smallest 5 cm. Biggest 1.5 m

Invasion Status

LF#52 LF#88 LF82 LH#54_F#133 LF#62

LE#117

LF#85/102

LF#74

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO Image © 2010 GeoEye Image © 2010 DigitalGlobe

LF#97

F#95/96

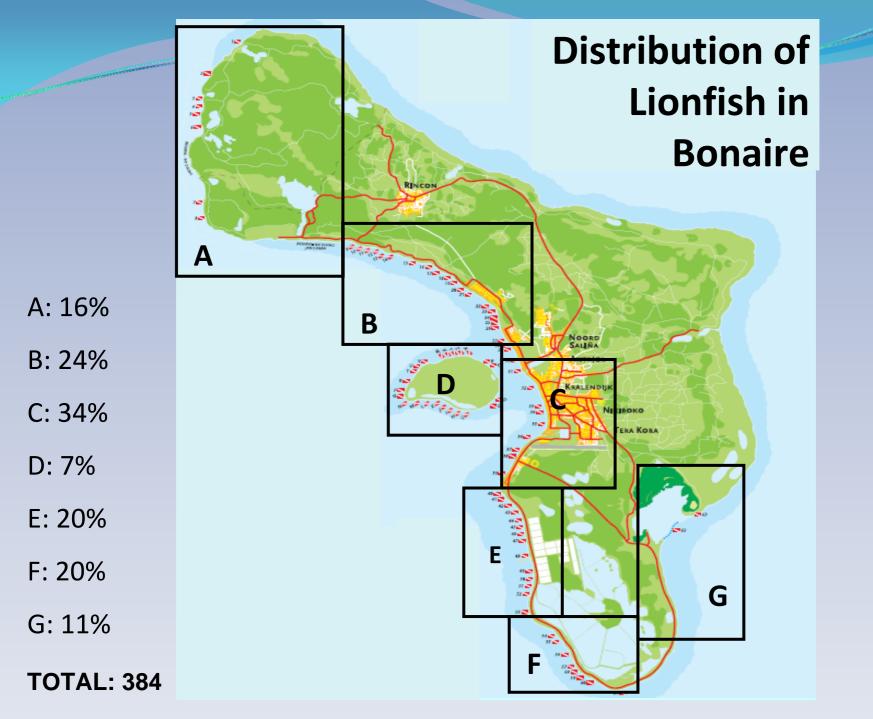
12°09'58.33" N 68°18'18.22" W elev -1 ft



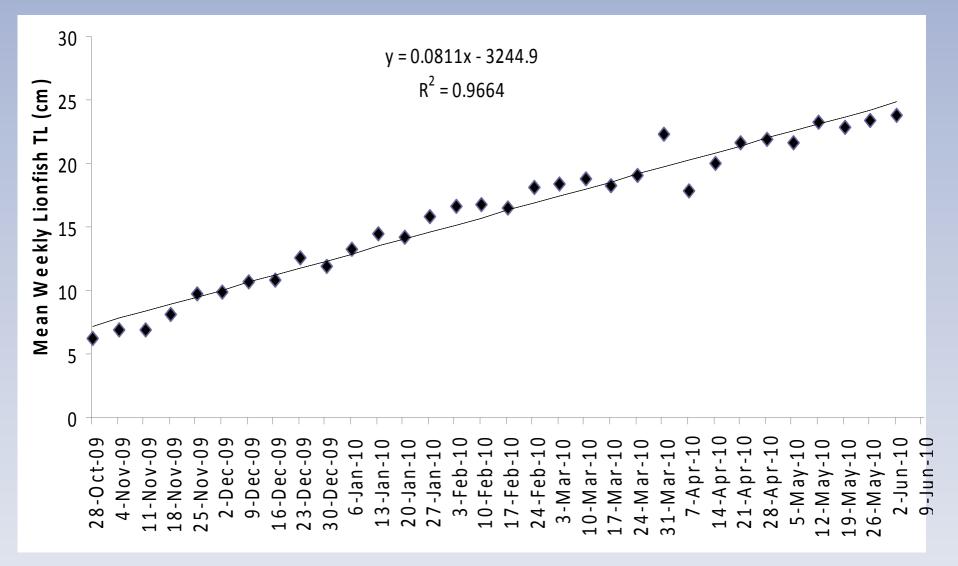
Eye alt 2







Growth rate of lionfish in Bonaire



Communication Plan

DIVERS, HAVE YOU SEEN ME?



The venomous Indo-Pacific "Lionfish" is regulary observed in habitats within the southeast region (Florida to North Carolina) and the Bahamas. These fish are not native to Atlantic waters and may have a negative impact on native fish populations. All of their spines are mous and can cause extreme pain! If stung, immerse wound in hot water and seek medical attention as soon as possible. Lionfish are a major threat to local fish species. Because fish do not see Lionfish as a predator they have no natural defense against it.

Lionfish can kill all the commercial fish in local waters, destroying local fishing population and coral reef.

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT IF YOU SEE A LIONFISH DO NOT HARASS IT! REPORT IT IMMEDIATELY TO THE BONAIRE NATIONAL MARINE PARK: "hotline" 9292 or 786-8444

Identification:

- * Lionfish have distinctive red, ven maroon, and white vertical stripes * Fleshy tentacles above eyes and below mouth;
- * Fan-like pectoral fins; *13 long seperated dorsal spines
- * 10 11 dorsal soft rays:
- * 3 anal spines: * and 6-7 anal soft rays;
- * An adult Lionfish can grow as
- large as 18" (45 cm)

HANDLE WITH EXTREME CAUTION: IF SEEN, MARK THE SITE AND REPORT LOCATION AND DEPTH. TO THE BONAIRE NATIONAL MARINE PARK: "hotline" 9292 or 786-8444.

STINAPA **BO A MIRA E PISKÁ AKI ?**



E Piská leon ta un menasa masha grandi pa nos piskánan lokal. Pasobra ku nan no konosé, nan no tin miedu di die E Piská leon por aserká nan fásilmente i kome nan. E Piská leon por kaba ku tur piská riba nos refi laga esaki blo bashí.

TA DI SUMA IMPORTANSHA PA **RAPORTÁ MESORA NA STINAPA** ORA BO MIRA OF KUE UN PISKÁ LEON, YAMANDO: "hotline" 9292 of 786-8444

Identifikashon: Piská leon tin strepi hopi distintivo koló blanku, kòrá i maron di ariba bai abou, tentákulo riba nan wowo i bou di nan boka. E alanan tras di nan barika ta forma un fèn. Nan tin 13 spiña diki riba nan lomba i 10 pa 11 ala moli tras di esaki. Na nan ano tin 3 spiña diki atrobe i 6-7 ven moli. Un Piská leon adulto por krese te 18 inch (45 cm).

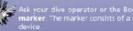
Tene masha kuidou ku e piská aki. Si bo ku'é den reda, tarai òf na liña, NO TIR'É BÈK NA LAMAN, Ward'é, pa nos, Yama STINAPA su "hotline" 9292 òf 786-8444. Nos ke sa e lugá, profundidat i e ora ku a piska e piská aki.

E piská riba e portrèt ta un "Lion fish" (Piská leon). Nan no ta originalmente di aki banda, pero resientemente, nan a yega Boneiru.

Tur su spiñanan tin venenu i por kousa doló inmenso. Si e hinkabo, pone e herida den awa kavente i buska atenshon médiko mesora.



HOW YOU CAN HELP



Ask your dive operator or the Bonaire National Marine Part marker. The marker consists of a 4 to 5' by 1 inch surveyor to

If you see a lionfish, do not try to catch it Unsuccessful attempts to catch a lion-fish only make further attempts more difficult.

Gently attach the marker on dead coral in the immediate vicinity of the lion-

Call the Bonaire National Marine Park on 9292 or call your dive operator as soon as possible and report dive site, depth and distance from the entry or buoy. Direction North or South from the buby.

The capture of the lionfish by special teams and recovery of your mark might take some hours.









Removal Plan Information during Orientation

2.Distribution of markers

3.Training workshop in removal techniques



Removal Plan
Spotting, marking and reporting

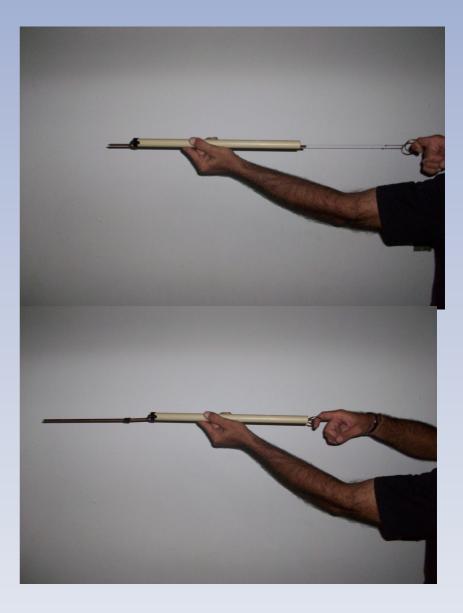
5. Loading information to the "death row" (dedicate staff)



- Removal Plan
- 6. Activate removal team
- netting
- "the nematocyst"

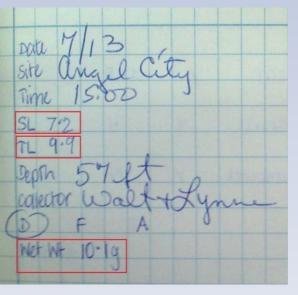






Removal Plan

- 7. Log specimen at the laboratory
- Standard Length
- Total Length
- Wet Weight
- Location
- Collector
- Date
- Depth
- Time









- Early start
- Action plan ready 6 month before arrival
- Plan based in Bonaire's main advantage, divers all the time everywhere
- Involvement of the Dive Operators
- Good number of committed volunteers



- Right timing in releasing the communication plan
- No certainty about the impact of the plan
- Densities still too low to assess by traditional methods
- Keep the volunteers motivated
- Financial constrains
- Spear fishing banned since 1971



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- Involvement of Fisheries Departments
- Promote more organized participation of Dive Operations
- More financial resources available to the implementation of control plans
- Unify the message to the political sector

What the management options are??

- **1. Prevention** (mmm, we kind of fail here!!)
- 2. Early detection, rapid response (we took way too many pictures before we realize that it was nothing else around)
- **3.** Damage control, slow the spread
- 4. Adapt to the new comers and go back to the happy hour !!!!!

Thank you

