

GUAM DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
164 WESTERN PACIFIC REGIONAL FISHERY
MANAGEMENT COUNCIL MEETING ISLAND REPORT

SHORE BASED FISHERIES

Report Period: July 1 to September 30, 2015

Survey Data Collection:

Thirty shore based surveys were scheduled for this reporting period (Table 1) - 12 creel surveys, 12 participation surveys, and 6 aerial surveys.

Survey	Number of Surveys Scheduled (July – September)	Number of Surveys Conducted (July- September)
Shore Based		
Creel	12	10
Participation	12	12
Aerial	6	6
Shore Based total	30	28

Table 1. Number of shore based surveys scheduled and conducted between July 1, 2015, and September 30, 2015.

Table 2 shows the top 5 shore base species harvested between July 1, 2015 to September 30, 2015 in terms of total actual weight. *Selar crumenophthalmus* was the top shore base species harvested followed by *Octopus ornatus*, *Naso unicornis*, *Cheilinus trilobatus* and *Mulloidichthys flavolineatus*. Commonly encountered methods include; Hook and line with 299 fishermen and 323 gears, talaya with 37 fishers and 37 gear, gill net with 82 fishermen and 48 gears, and snorkel spearfishing with 44 fishermen and 44 gears (Table 3). The total number of fishermen and gears observed was 498 and 486. DAWR is working with WESPACFIN to develop a semi-annual reporting option for the shore-based program.

Species	Total weight (actual)		
<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	45.604 kg.		
<i>Octopus ornatus</i>	13.624 kg.		
<i>Naso unicornis</i>	12.675 kg.		
<i>Cheilinus trilobatus</i>	11.162 kg.		
<i>Mulloidichthys flavolineatus</i>	9.933 kg.		

Table 2. Top five species caught, by weight, during the shore based fishery during the period July 1, 2015, and September 30, 2015

Method	Number of Fishers	Number of Gear
Hook and Line	299	323
Throw net (Talaya)	37	37
Gill net (Tekin)	82	48
Surround net	0	0
Snorkel spear	44	44
SCUBA spear	0	0
Hooks and Gaffs	12	10
Other methods	21	16
Drag Net	1	2
Total	498	486

Table 3. Methods with numbers of fishers and numbers of gear counted during the period July 1, 2015, and September 30, 2015

BOATING ACCESS PROGRAM:

Merizo Pier, Agana Boat Basin, and Agat Marina

Agriculture's Boating Access program continues to support recreational boaters, recreational fishers, and transient boaters. Projects have been done in cooperation with the Department of Parks and Recreation, the Merizo Mayor's office, and the Port Authority of Guam. Highlights to the program include approximately \$1 million used to construct the Merizo pier and the Merizo boat ramp facility, and approximately \$750,000 to replace the damaged decking and extend the pilings at the Agana Boat Basin. The Boating Access program has also used over \$100,000 in Clean Vessel Act funding to construct the pump out stations at the Agat marina and the Agana Boat Basin. Boating Infrastructure Grant Tier 1 funding, used to benefit transient vessels, has been awarded the past two years to replace moorings at Guam's Harbor of Refuge in Piti and to construct a pump out station.

The Merizo boat ramp and pier was constructed by Agriculture's Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources (DAWR) in the early 1990's at a cost of approximately \$1 million. The

facility is managed by the Merizo Mayor's office, but Agriculture continues to fund repair and maintenance work for the boat ramp and pier, upkeep of the facility's lighting, as well as provide for the power for the facility. Currently, the facility has significant damage to the boat ramp walkways, pier bumpers, lighting, and pier's ladders from heavy use and exposure to the marine environment. A \$132,000 contract has been awarded to Rex International to repair all necessary work. A groundbreaking ceremony for the Merizo Pier Repair and Restoration Project was held on Tuesday September 1, 2015 with Governor Eddie Calvo, Merizo Mayor Ernest Chargualaf, and the Director of Agriculture Matthew Sablan in attendance.

The Agat Marina is managed by the Port Authority of Guam (PAG), with Agriculture's Boating Access program providing funding to repair the walkways adjacent to the boat ramp. The pilings to the northern walkway were damaged and repaired, while damage to the southern walkway is expected to be completed by the end of 2015 at a cost of approximately \$80,000. The walkway repairs include repairs to cracks, replacement of walkway bumpers, and replacement of corroded cleats. The Agat Marina grant was extended to FY15 and a work request to PAG was drafted to complete the repairs to the southern walkway. A pre-bid meeting was held on May 7, 2015 to repair the southern walkway, and the bid opening is scheduled for June 5, 2015. A contract was signed with Pro Pacific Builder Corporation to repair the concrete catwalk (left side) at the Agat Marina. The contractor will have 153 days to repair the concrete catwalk from the issuance of the NTP.

Clean Vessel Act (CVA) funding was awarded to Agriculture in the 1990s, used to construct the pump out stations at the Agat Marina and the Agana Boat Basin (ABB) at a cost of over \$100,000. With the stations having fallen into disrepair, CVA funding was awarded to Agriculture this year to completely renovate the pump out station at the Agana Boat Basin. The Agat marina pump out station is located on a concrete pier which was condemned in early 2014, so an alternative site for a new pump out station at the Agat marina has yet to be identified. The pump out station at the Agana Boat Basin is expected to be replaced by the end of 2015. The CVA grant was extended to FY15 and a work request to PAG was drafted to complete the repairs to the ABB pumpout station. A pre-bid meeting was held on May 7, 2015 to replace the pump out station, and the bid opening is scheduled for June 5, 2015. A contract was signed with Pro Pacific Builder Corporation to renovate the existing pumpout station at the Agana Boat Basin. The contractor will have 122 days to renovate the pumpout station from the issuance of the NTP.

Harbor of Refuge

Guam's Harbor of Refuge, located in Piti, provides boaters with safe harbor during periods of inclement weather. The Harbor of Refuge has designated 75% of its moorings for transient vessels, making the facility eligible for Boating Infrastructure Grant Tier 1 funding. Done in cooperation with the Port Authority of Guam, the moorings will be replaced in two phases, with the initial environmental and engineering work to be completed by the end of 2015. The completion of phase two, replacement of the moorings and construction of a pump out station is also expected to be completed in 2016. PAG contracted AmOrient Engineering who completed the A/E Design, Environmental Studies, and Engineers Cost Estimate of \$478,200 to complete the replacement of twenty-nine to thirty-five mooring system.

Inarajan Boat Ramp

The Inarajan Boat Ramp was initially constructed as a mitigation project by Guam Power Authority together with the former Mayor at the time (Mayor Taitague). Unfortunately, the design, location, was not user friendly. The design of the boat ramp was difficult for use during the low tide, and the walkway is free-floating and unstable. The current location is exposed to high energy waves and ocean current. The repair and upgrade for the ramp should include a sea wall which could be costly. A need must be identified as well to show if the community of Guam and Inarajan would like the repair and upgrade or new location for the existing boat ramp.

Inarajan Boat ramp Creel survey data results show that in Jan 2006:

- 1) No vehicle trailers recorded
- 2) Single vehicle trailers observed during three (3) surveys in 2007
- 3) Single Vehicle trailers observed four (4) times in 2008

Questionnaire Requesting Feedback on Sport Fish funds being used to improve the Inarajan Boat Ramp

Fisheries' Staff made a questionnaire for boaters and fishers to provide feedback on the proposed Inarajan Boat Ramp Repair and Upgrade and on future boating access projects. The Mayor's council of Guam was first approached for their input. Approximately 30 questionnaires were given at the Guam Mayor's council meeting and Inarajan village meeting with 26 returns, 23 in favor of the repair.

Sport Fish grantors want further needs assessments conducted around the island. DAWR will be conducting further needs assessments in the southern, central, and northern portions of Guam to determine if there is a need for the ramp. Based on the results of the needs assessments, Agriculture will determine if a feasibility study to replace the Inarajan Boat Ramp is needed.

Pago Bay

DAWR staff met with the Guam Police Department and a property owner of the Pago Bay Resort at the beginning of October 2014 about the possibility of constructing a boat ramp at Pago Bay. The property owner stated that he was willing to donate property to the Government of Guam to construct a public boat ramp, which can also be used by the Guam Police Department for emergency purposes. The owner eventually elevated the discussion to the Governor's office and a task force was to be formed to address the matter.

New Regulations

Special permits still continue to be issued for the seasonal take of Atulai (Big Eye Scads), *l'e'* (Juvenile Jacks) and Ti'ao (Juvenile Goat Fish) in the Piti Bomb Holes and Achang Reef Flats Marine Preserves. Special terms and conditions apply.

A public hearing for the indigenous rules and regulations in accordance with Public Law 29-127 was held on September 16, 2014 at the public hearing room at the Guam Legislature. A public notice about the hearing was published on September 3, 2014. Draft rules and regulations and an economic impact statement were made available to the public. Thirty-two individuals attended the meeting and signed in on the sign in sheet. Both oral and written testimony was accepted and written comments were accepted 5 days after the public hearing. Agriculture transcribed and compiled the testimonies and comments from the public hearing. Agriculture then sent the documents to the Guam Attorney General's (AG) office and Governor's office for review both legally and administratively. A meeting was held with Senator Judith T. Won Pat, Guam Attorney General Elizabeth Barrett-Anderson, Department of Agriculture, and the indigenous groups on Wednesday February 25, 2015. The AG stated that: 1) the statute (P.L. 29-127) was vague and ambiguous (doesn't provide much guidance) and won't stand in court, and 2) the rules and regulations go beyond what is stated in the statute. The AG mentioned that the Guam Constitution mentioned in the statute was not passed. She also mentioned what does "Special rights and harvesting of resources" mean in the statute. The AG further stated that the statute needed to be amendment and clarified on what is the intent. The AG and Senator Won Pat want to get input on specifically what is wanted and move forward with amending P.L. 29-127. Further meetings were held with Agriculture DAWR and the Indigenous Task Force to revise the draft rules and regulations.

Bill 160-33 (COR) was introduced "An act to *add a new* article 9 to Chapter 63, Title 5, Guam Code Annotated, relative to the Guam Ocean and Fisheries Conservation Act of 2015; to *add a new* Subsection (d) to § 30101 to Chapter 30, Title 11, Guam Code Annotated, relative to the establishment of marine conservation fee; and to *amend* § 30107 of Chapter 30, Title 11 Guam Code Annotated relative to deposit of fees into the Guam Ocean and Fisheries Conservation and development fund".

Bill 161-33 (COR) was introduced "An act to *repeal* and *reenact* § 1026 of Chapter 10, Title 1, Guam Code Annotated; relative to establishing the Guam liberation fishing events",

Area Closures

None to report

Man-o-War Sightings

There were several man-o-war sightings along all coasts of Guam. Man-o-wars are frequently sighted on Guam during periods of northerly winds. Man-o-wars were reported during January, February, and April along north and east facing shores. Persons reported being stung on January 22, and February 10, 11, and 12 in 2015. Tourist beaches in Tumon closed due to presence of man-o-war on February 4, 2015. Tarague Beach on Andersen Air Force Base also closed for an unknown period of time due to man-o-war.

Box Jellyfish

There were no reports of stings. Traditionally, the summer months are when the majority of jellyfish stings occur, with a peak in July.

Vessel Groundings

A 50' vessel broke loose during Typhoon Dolphin sinking in about 15' of water in Sasa Bay near Polaris Point. A diesel sheen was observed north of Polaris Point from the vessel, and a 50-yard safety zone was established around the vessel. Response operations mitigated the release of the diesel and minimized the environmental impacts to the marine habitat.

Marine Mammals

A beaked whale washed ashore in Merizo on March 23, 2015. The Conservation Officers and biologists responded to the incident. The Conservation Officers towed the dead whale to Merizo Pier where they loaded the whale onto their trailer and brought back to DOAg. A full necropsy was performed, and tissue samples were sent to HPU for analysis. The whale was eventually disposed at the landfill.



An unknown whale (*Odontocete*) washed ashore near the commercial port on April 29, 2015. A necropsy was performed on April 30, and tissue samples will be sent to HPU for analysis.



Masso Reservoir

In March and April 2015, DAWR conducted educational presentations for UOG biology students. During the April 2015 presentation, Senator Tom Ada and a staff attended the presentation asking questions about Masso Reservoir. This led to Bill 92-33: An act to amend Public Law 32-176 relative to the transfer of DOAg property to the Office of Veterans Affairs with respect to the boundaries of the Guam Veteran's cemetery. A portion of the Veteran's cemetery infringes on DOAg's property at Masso Reservoir. The Bill allows the transfer of the portion of the land infringing on DOAg to the Office of Veterans Affairs while still allowing access to the Masso Reservoir fishing platform. Agriculture provided comments in support of the Bill stating that the fishing platform has to remain accessible.

There was no damage to the Masso fishing platform from Typhoon Dolphin. Large trees branches fell during the storm but were removed during the recovery mode. Tree planting at Masso Reservoir is scheduled for June 2015.

Algae Bloom

DAWR, Guam EPA, BSAP Guam Coastal Management Program (GCMP), NMFS PIRO, and UOGML continue to monitor the algal bloom along the southeastern reef flats from Pago Bay to Cocos Lagoon that began in late 2014. It has also spread as far as Bile Bay and UOG has reported it at Luminao Reef. The algae have been tentatively identified as a *Chaetomorpha* species. and experts at the UOG Marine Lab (UOGML) submitted funding to BSAP through its Coral Reef Conservation Program to conduct genetic analysis to determine what species it is, where it might have originated, and whether it is invasive to Guam and Micronesia at large.

UOGML is currently working with the two world experts on the green algal group of *Cladophorales* to molecularly characterize Guam's *Chaetomorpha*. A UOGML student will start in the fall to assess the physiological requirements of the alga through tank experiments. DAWR is working with Guam EPA, GCMP, NMFS PIRO, and UOGML to develop management strategies to address it. NMFS PIRO is seeking funds to monitor and respond to this.



FADs

The FY'15 FAD grant has been extended and increased to September 30, 2016. The total award of the grant is \$467,178.00, which includes FY 16 budget.

FAD Components

The Guam General Services Agency released an Invitation For Bid (GSA-069-15) on June 10, 2015 for the procurement of five FAD systems. The assembly and shipping of the FAD systems could take more than 120 days to arrive on Guam and FAD deployments are weather dependent. Realistically, the September 30 FY'15 grant expiration date will not give DAWR sufficient time to perform the F-9-D-10 grant objectives. DAWR extended the grant to September 30, 2016 and increased the total grant award. Nine (9) FADS are to be purchased in FY16.

FAD Deployments

DAWR received the requisition to deploy four FAD systems and retrieve one errant buoy. However, DAWR is still waiting for the FAD components to be obtained. These deployments will be conducted by Whole Marine under contract (GSA-092-14) agreements. Unconfirmed reports of Ledge and Facpi 1 to be off line and 1 errant bouy washed ashore just south of Facpi Point without visible markings. Aerials will be done to confirm inventory. Tentatively the next 8 FAD systems to be deployed will be #4, #5, #6, AGAT, Facpi 1, Ledge, Umatac, and Cocos.

Table 1 shows the current status of FADS online and offline while Figure 1 shows the FAD sites.

ONLINE:	GPS Coordinates
Number 1 (Adelup)	13°32.2N/144°43.1E
Number 2 (Haputo)	13° 35.6 N/144° 45.6E
Number 3 (Uruno)	13°39.9N/144°46.1E
Ledge	13°35.8N/144°40.4E
Facpi	13° 20.4 N/144°36.5E
Facpi 2	13° 19.6N/144° 33.3E
9 Mile	13°15.1N/144°28.7E
Old NOAA	13° 43.5 N/144° 40.8E
OFFLINE:	GPS Coordinates
Number 4	13°43.3N/144°43.3E
Number 5	13°44.7N/144°48.4E
Number 6	13°42.6N/144°01.6E
Umatac	13°17.0N/144°37.0E
Agat	13° 23.3 N/144° 33.9E
Cocos	13°12.0N/144°41.7E

Department of Agriculture
Division of Aquatic and Wildlife
163 Dairy Road, Mangilao, Guam
96913

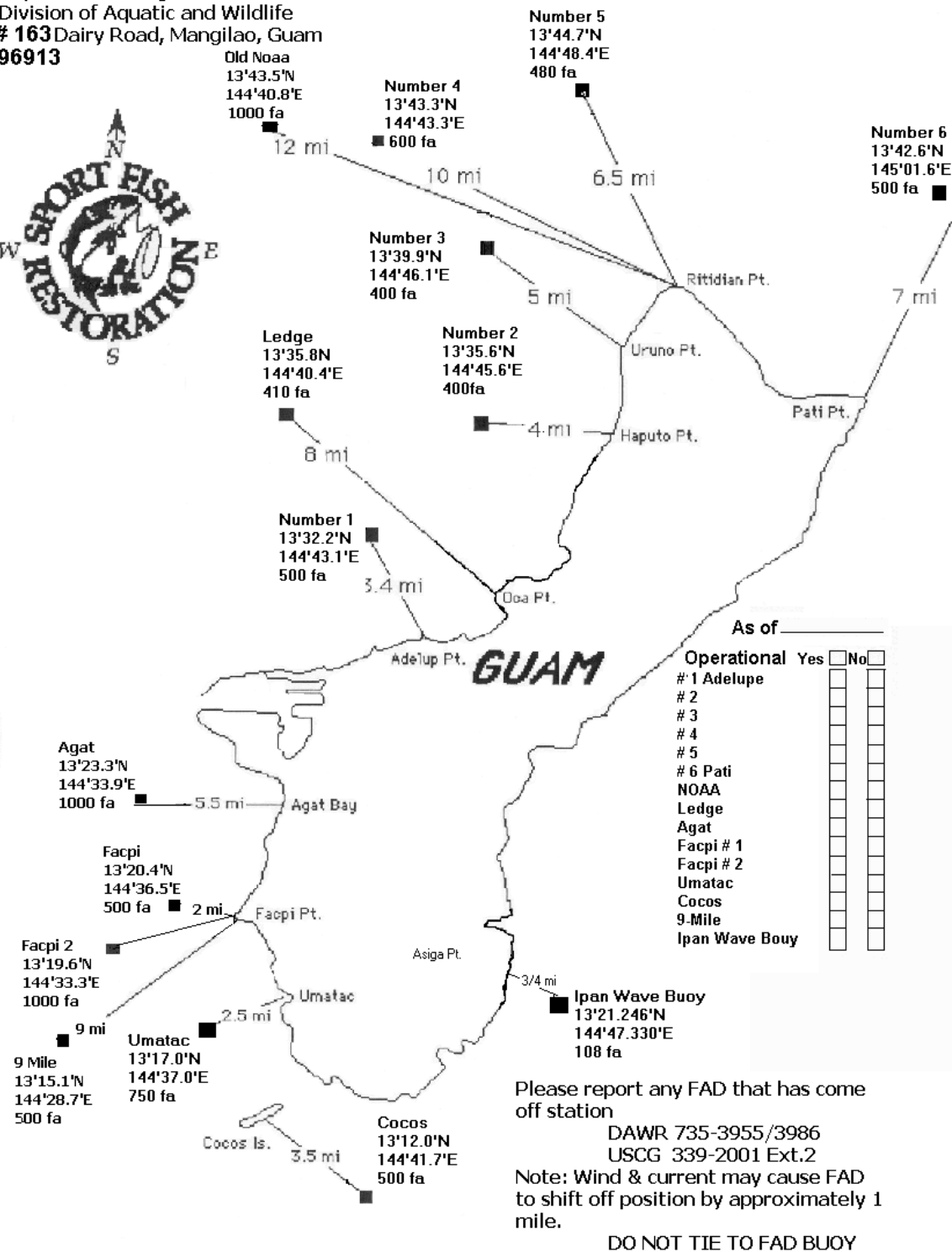


Figure 2. Guam FAD locations

SWMs

The FY' 15 SWMS grant expires September 30, 2015. The total award of the grant is \$52,782.38.

SWM Systems - DAWR is currently waiting on SWM components to arrive. Requisitions have been submitted to obtain these items.

SWM Deployments

- All locations have been reinstalled with the exception of the following below. Work is in the process to reinstall remaining SWMS. Maintenance and redeployments will be conducted by DAWR staff.
 - 14. Blue Hole: Anchor failure
 - 18. Alutom Island: GPS coordinate discrepancies
 - 32. Western Shoals: GPS coordinate discrepancies
 - 33. Gabgab # 1: Anchor unable to locate.
 - 34. Gabgab # 2: Anchor unable to locate.

DAWR discussed with Navy personnel about the installation and reinstallation of SWMS on Navy property. DAWR provided information on SWM design and locations to Navy Personnel. Discussions are still ongoing.

There have been unconfirmed reports to DAWR staff that SWMS are missing in the Tumon, Agat and Asan area. Assessments will be conducted upon DAWR vessel repairs in the next few weeks.

Government of Guam Department of Agriculture
 Division of Aquatic & Wildlife Resources (DAWR)
 192 Dairy Road
 Mangilao, Guam 96923
 Ph: 735-3986 Fax: 734-8570

Vicinity Map of DAWR Shallow Water Mooring Sites

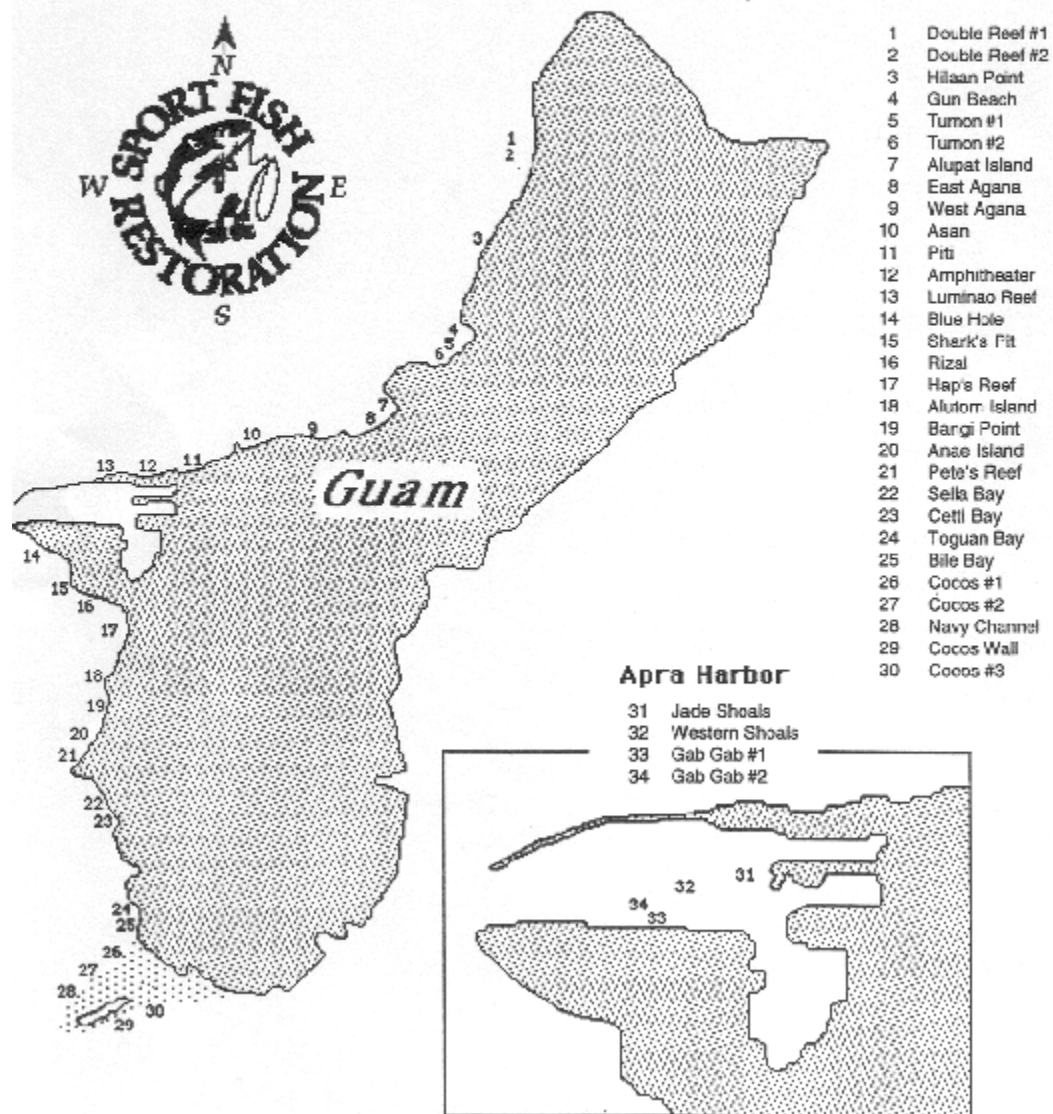


Figure 2. Guam SWM locations

FISHING PLATFORMS

Ylig and Togcha Fishing Platforms

Department's staff has been conducting inspections and maintenance of the three fishing platforms located in Togcha, and Ylig. Starting December 2014, staff has been removing trash to include paper, monofilament (fishing line) plastic wastes, aluminum cans, batteries and metal debris located *on the platforms*, all lines tied *to platforms*, rope, monofilament (fishing lines), strings, and tuna cords and chains, to remove any debris *below platforms* (3) deck, and *surrounding areas 10 feet surrounding platforms, including channel in front* for small debris weighing 50lbs or less. This includes drift nets, tuna cords, metal debris, trash, batteries and cans.

Attachment photo number one shows the types of trash collected from the Ylig shoreline accessing the fishing platforms during one of the schedule maintenance visits by department staff. Attachment photograph number two shows the condition of the shoreline after the removal of trash on the shoreline accessing the fishing platforms for Ylig during a scheduled maintenance site visit. While at the Ylig site, staff sanded the fiberglass rails and benches of the fishing platform and removed the trash on the platform, below and surrounding the fishing platform. Attachment photo number three shows the condition of the platform at the Ylig site prior to the painting portion of the job task. Attachment photo number four, shows the condition of the Ylig fishing platform after the painting was completed.

On the scheduled site visit from department staff for maintenance and repairs to the Togcha numbers one and two fishing platforms, staff removed trash on the shoreline accessing the fishing platforms, on the platforms, below and surrounding the platforms. Attachment photo number five shows the condition of the Togcha platform number one prior too painting. Attachment photo number six shows the condition of the Togcha number one platform after painting. Also seen in attachment photo number six were two fishermen that were using both of the Togcha fishing platforms.

Requisitions were submitted on December 5, 2014 for hardware materials and supplies such as nuts, bolts, rivets, as well as fiberglass paints, brushes and non skit paints needed to fulfill the job tasks. Purchase orders were secured on January 5, 2015 for hardware supplies and materials.

Staff completed the scope of work and submitted it to various vendors in order to obtain quotes to contract the maintenance portion of the project. Requisition for contract was submitted on November 26, 2014 and a purchase order was secured on February 11, 2015 for the total amount of five thousand, two hundred and seventy-two dollars.

Per the scope of work, the awarded vendor conducted inspections, maintenance and repairs to include the removal of trash on, below, and ten feet surrounding the fishing platforms once a month expiring on September 30, 2015. The vendor used floatation devices such as kayaks to transport any materials and supplies (paints and tools) to and from the platforms and to transport any debris collected to the shore for extraction and proper disposal. The vendor has been maintaining the platform monthly beginning February 2015. Typhoon Dolphin passed though Guam in May 2015 and the platforms received some minor damages to the foot board and railing, which were repaired by the vendor.

A total of seven scheduled site visits were conducted and completed by the awarded vendor starting on February and expiring on September 2015. Seven site visits were also conducted by department staff in order to verify the scope of work was followed, at once per month. All staff site visits were above satisfactory and received positive feedback from local fishers that were using the fishing platforms on Togcha one, two, and Ylig. Attachment photo number seven shows the awarded vendor inspecting Togcha number one fishing platform footings, ladder and condition after the removal of trash and fishing related items on the month of March 2015. Attachment photo number eight shows one site visit by the contractor interacting with fishers during a scheduled maintenance, inspection and repair dated for the month of March 2015 at Togcha number two fishing platform. Attachment photo number nine shows the awarded vendor during a scheduled site visit to Ylig fishing platform for maintenance and repairs on the month of March 2015. Attachment photo number ten shows the condition of Togcha number one fishing platform during a negative tide prior to the start of maintenance on the month of August 2015. During this particular site visit, noted were large amounts of fishing gear that was tied to the footing and legs of the fishing platforms (hand lines) and an encounter with local fisherman showing his catch during a negative catch using this fishing platform.

Attachment photograph one; Scheduled maintenance site visit with trash collected from shoreline accessing the fishing platform from Ylig.



Attachment photograph number two; shows the condition of the shoreline after the removal of trash on the shoreline accessing the fishing platform from Ylig.



Attachment photo number three; shows the condition of the platform at the Ylig site prior to the painting portion of the job task.



Attachment photo number four; shows the condition of the Ylig fishing platform after the painting was completed.



Attachment photo number five; shows the Togcha platform number one during Typhoon Dolphin



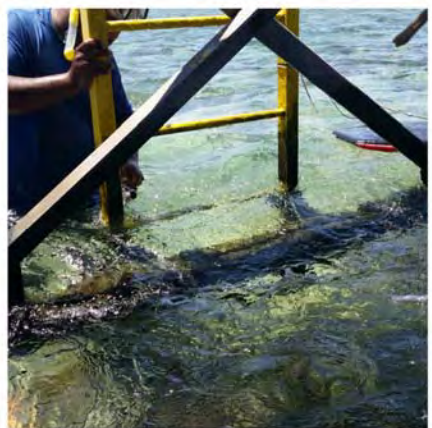
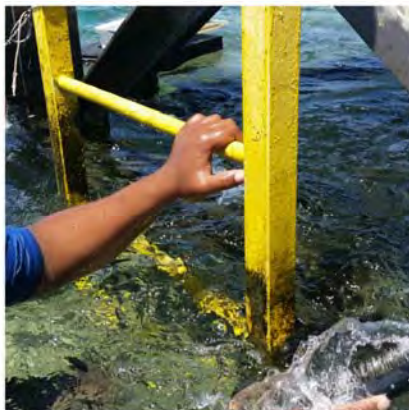
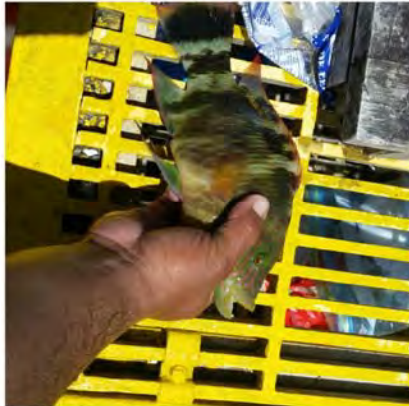
Attachment photo number six; shows the Togcha fishing platforms during Typhoon Dolphin..



Attachment photo number seven shows the awarded vendor inspecting Togcha number one fishing platform footings, ladder and condition after the removal of trash and fishing related items on the month of March 2015.



Attachment photo number eight shows one site visit by the contractor interacting with fishers during a scheduled maintenance, inspection and repair dated for the month of March 2015 at Togcha number two fishing platform.



Attachment photo number nine shows the awarded vendor during a scheduled site visit to Ylig fishing platform for maintenance and repairs on the month of March 2015.



Attachment photo number ten shows the condition of Togcha number one fishing platform during a negative tide prior to the start of maintenance on the month of August 2015. During this particular site visit, noted were large amounts of fishing gear that was tied to the footing and legs of the fishing platforms (hand lines) and an encounter with local fisherman showing his catch during a negative catch using this fishing platform.



PASEO FISHING PLATFORM

The Guam Organization of Saltwater Anglers (GOSA), which is a not-for-profit corporation established on Guam on December 31, 2009, received a grant from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to design and build a 500 ft. ADA compliant fishing platform and ramp over the riprap along the Hagatna Marina Channel at Paseo de Susana Park. The project consists of a design and build phase. The Department of Agriculture (DOAg) has been asked by GOSA to fund a portion of the build phase while the Western Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Council (WPRFMC) has also committed to fund a portion of the build phase.

DOAg has committed 191,370 for the construction of the fishing platform, GOSA has committed \$108,000 (NOAA 2010 CDPP Award: NA10NMF4520366), and the WPRFMC has committed \$250,000 for the construction of the fishing platform. DOAg signed an MOU with GOSA outlining the responsibilities related to the bid process with DOAg taking the lead on the process. WPRFMC will sub-grant the \$250,000 to DOAg (NOAA Award: NA11NMF4410270 Sub-Award No: 15-SFF II-01) with the award letter outlining the responsibilities of each agency. A pre-bid conference to construct the fishing platform was held on May 5, 2015 at the DPW while the bid opening was held on May 21, 2015. The lowest bid was about \$792,000. A negotiated contract amount of \$549,370 was awarded to Mega United Corporation to construct a 136.5ft platform.. DOAg received the payments from WPRFMC for \$250,000 for completing deliverables # 1 and #2 in the award letter. A ground breaking ceremony was held on Wednesday September 2, 2015 at the Paseo de Susana Recreational Park.

CULTURAL FISHING SIGNS

Signs depicting some of Guam's cultural fishing practices were installed from March 27, to 31, 2013 at: 1) Asan Beach Park; 2)East Hagatna Bay ;3) Adelup; 4) Tanguisson Beach Park; 5) Tagachan Beach Park; 6) Ipan Public Beach; 7) Talafofo Bay; 8) Inarajan Bay; 9) Merizo Pier; and 10) Nimitz Beach in Agat. The signs were fabricated to educate the public on the techniques of cultural fishing practices used in the past in order to continue the promotion of cultural fishing methods along Guam's coast.

Starting December 2014, staff from the department continued to conduct maintenance and repairs to the cultural signs, which included trimming the vegetation around the signs, and to maintain and replace parts as needed. Each month, staff will conduct routine inspections and maintenance of the footings, bolts, nuts, frames and replaced parts on-an-as-needed basis to include applying rust resistant paint to the frames, and maintaining clear visibility for the public by the removal of obstructions trash, debris within a five feet perimeter and to adequately trim the vegetation five feet around the Cultural Fishing Practice signs until September 30, 2015.

Requisitions were submitted since January 16, 2015 for hardware supplies such as nuts, bolts, rust proof paint and cleaning materials needed to complete the maintenance and repairs portion of the project. A scope of work was also submitted to various vendors in order to obtain quotes for new stickers in the amount of two-thousand, nine hundred and sixty-four dollars to replace the faded and vandalized ones as seen in attached photo numbers one and two. The scope of work entails the vendor to fabricate a total of eighty individual twenty-four inch by twenty-four

inch printed stickers and seventeen individual forty-eight by twenty-four inch sticker signs. DAWR received the purchase order for the hardware material and supplies, and received a purchase order for the new sticker signs on July 2, 2015. All fabrication of signs was completed and received by the month of July 2015.

Department staff had replaced several signs that was faded and applied rust proof paint to the frames during a scheduled maintenance and repairs site visit.as seen in attachment photo number three and four.

Attachment photo number one: Faded Cultural Fishing Sign located in Talofofu Bay

Department of Education and Culture
Government of Guam

Guam Cultural Fishing Practices

Director Mariquita E. Taitague
Deputy Director Manuel Cruz

Fishing was the main source of sustenance for Chamorros for centuries. It was a communal activity performed by both men and women.

Men typically fished off shore and women within the reef. Salt-water fishing was reserved for upper caste clans, the chamorri. The lower caste, manachang, were limited to fresh water fishing in streams and ponds.

Funding provided by Sports Fish Restoration

historicguam.org

For more information visit

Guampedia

Poio Chumming Device

The poio or acho' achuman was a chumming device used by Chamorros until as late as the 20th century to catch achuman, a type of mackerel. This "fish training" device was unique to the region. it's successful use required patience and time.

The top half was a hollow coconut shell and the bottom half stone. The two parts were held together by a cord. The poio was filled with mashed coconut and lowered into the ocean. For several weeks fishermen returned daily to the site, pulling the poio a little closer to the surface. Eventually the fish, trained to come to the poio for food, were easily caught at the surface with a net.

Sakman Flying Proa

The flying proa was an essential fishing tool for Chamorros. Western visitors were in awe of the speed and agility of the sea craft and at the skill of Chamorro sailors.

There were several types of proa. The largest proa was the sakman, fitted with a triangular sail, used for off-shore fishing and the smallest was the galaide' used for reef fishing.

Village Fishing

In the annual "atulai run" in Inarajan, fishing was a communal event that manifested the Chamorro value of inafa' maolek (making it good for everyone) and reliance on each other.

The night before, men set out their fishnet. The next morning, it was pulled to shore where men, women and children collected fish and prepared the catch for distribution.

Inafa' maolek Making good for all

In village fishing, once the catch is pulled towards the shore the fish is collected and laid out to properly distribute to families and individuals. If a family was not there to participate in the catch, someone was responsible for ensuring that the family received a share. Fish was also given to people who were just watching and not part of the actual activity.

This practice is in the spirit of inafa' maolek, which is a central tenet of Chamorro culture. Inafa' molek considers the importance of the well-being and benefit of the entire community over individual needs.

Attachment photo number two: The condition of the Cultural Fishing Sign for the month of April at the Tanguisson site prior to removal.



Attachment photo number three: Current condition of Talofofu bay Cultural sign after application of new sticker signs and maintenance and repainting of rust proof paint.



Attachment photo number four: Current condition of Cultural Fishing sign at the Tanguissan site after application of new sticker signs and maintenance and repainting of rust proof paint.



FISHING DERBY

Kids Fishing Derby

MWR (Morale Welfare, and Recreation) will be holding another Kid's Fishing Derby on June 25, 2015 at ComNavMar (Big Navy), Agat, Guam. The goals of the derby are to create a fun family event, promote quality time, learn good values, enhance fishing skills, catch fish, and promote environmental awareness and exposure to sustainable fishing practices.

Agriculture held its annual kids fishing derbies on Saturday July 18 and August 29, 2015 at the Asan War in the Pacific Memorial Park.

EDUATION AND OUTREACH

- 1) Public Outreach conducted: as of September, 2015
 - a. June 2015
 - i. Agency – 2
 - ii. Mixed grades – 2
 - b. July 2015
 - i. Elementary schools - 3
 - ii. Agency – 1
 - iii. Mixed grades – 4
 - c. August 2015
 - i. Agency – 2
 - d. September 2015
 - i. Elementary – 2
 - ii. Agency – 2
- 2) Piti Pride Tepungan Wide campaign
 - a. Campaign Presentation - 16
 - b. Science Sunday– 1
 - c. Newsletter: Article in “Man, Land, and Sea” printed 2015.
 - d. Begin transition to Tumon Bay Preserve Campaign
 - i. Meetings - 5.
- 3) Website – tabled to FY16.
- 4) Outreach items produced (to be printed and distributed by December 2015):
 - a. Masso Reservoir:
 - i. Poster – 250
 - ii. Nature Park Guide–3,000
 - b. 2016 Wall Calendars – 2,000
 - c. 2016 – 2017 Pocket Tide Charts – 6,000

- d. New items for FY15:
 - i. “Our Living Reef” display exhibit
 - 1. Need to repair kid’s kiosk – 5/4/15 quotation requested from vendor, request submitted to GSA.
 - ii. “Piti Pride”
 - 1. Other campaign items to be completed (Rare funding):
 - a. Photo Wall – paid, will be produced by end of Nov.
 - 2. AttendSEM Pasifika workshop in August, 2015.
 - iii. Pacific Islands Community Adaptive Co-Management Course (Partial funding by University of South Pacific and Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Management programme in Pacific Island Countries (MACBIO) in Suva, Fiji).
 - 1. March 17 – April 10, 2015 Phase 1: face to face learning.
 - 2. May – September, 2015 Phase 2: applying learning at work site.
 - 3. October 12 - 31, 2015 – Phase 3: reflecting on work experience.

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