COMMERCIAL HOLOTHURIANS OF THE TROPICAL PACIFIC

Actinopyga



Actinopyga



Bohadschía



Holothuri







Stichopus



rubble and muddy-sand be s. Depth: 1-30 1



urying bl

Chalkfish

Golden sandfish

Black teatfish



Deepwater blackfish

ning's blackfish

not vet named

Bohadschia



Holothuría Lollyfish







nd under rocks. Depth: 1–3 n





under rocks. Depth: 1-4 m





(Blackspotted sea cucumber)

es. Depth: 1-27 m. but mostly found in sha nonly to 23 cm max 38 cm

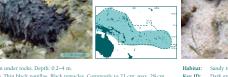


r sand. Depth: 1-30 i

ally; dark grey ventral v short papillae. Anus













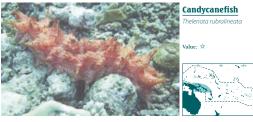




Thelenota



Amberfish elenota ana) Value: 🌣 an 13 -3-413, 1944 A



Lagoons, in areas with rubble, and passes. Depth: 1–35 m. Dark pink to brownish-red. Lange conical papillae over entire body, particularly at ventral flanks and ends. Acrobed dorsally, flatened ventrally. Anus terminal. Commonly to 55 cm; max. 70 cm.

1

Pearsonothuria

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 Habitat:
 Reef slopes and coral platforms. Depth: 1–10 m.

 Key ID:
 Blotchy beige and brown; orangey-brown and black spots. Small conical papillae with white tips. Warty dorsal surface. Black tentacles with white margins. Anus nearly dorsal. Commonly to 38 cm;
 max. 48 cm.

1.3

For more information: SOME KEY IDENTIFICATION FEATURES For more information:
Conand C. 1998. Holothurians. p. 1157–1100. In: Carpenter K. E. and Niem VH. (eds). The living marine resources of the Western Central Pacific. Volume 2. Cephalopods, crustaceans, holothurians and sharks. Rome, FAO. 4218 p.
Friedman K. Purcell S., Bell J. and Hair C. 2008. Sea cucumber fisheries: a manager's toolbox. ACIAR Monograph No. 135. Camberra: Australian Carter for International Agricultural Research. 32 p.
Kinch J., Purcell S., Uhicker S. and Friedman K. 2008. Population status, fisheries and trade of sea cucumbers in the Western Pacific. p. 7–55. In: Tool-Granda V. Lovatell A. and Vasconcellos M. (eds). Sea cucumbers: a global review on fisheries and trade: AOS (Fisheries Technical Paper No. 516. Rome, FAO. 317 p.
SPC website: http://www.spc.int/coasfish/ Habitat is the main habitat in which species can Habitat is the main habitat in which species can be found. Depth for each species is reported as the depth at which 90% of individuals were observed during SPC/PROCFish-C or WorldFish Center surveys in the Pacific region. First length (*Commonly* to ...) is the maximum length a which 90% of individuals were observed during SPC/PROCFish-C or WorldFish Center surveys in the Pacific region. Second length (max ...) is the overall maximum length recorded for each species during the same surveys. Papillae Small protuberances on the upper surface of the body. Podia Tube-like feet, generally ending in flat disks, which enable the sea cucumber to adhere to the substrate when moving. Anal teeth Some species have clearly visible teeth aro the anal opening. Anus nearly dorsal Anus situated almost on the dorsal part of the animal. Tentacles (Cuvierian) tubules Anus subdorsal Anus terminal Some species readily eject sticky white threads from the anus when disturbed. Anus situated just below the dorsal part of the animal Anus situated midway between the dorsal and ventral parts of the animal. Tentacles around the mouth are used to g 1 \ me surveys. se distribution maps relate only to distribution within e SPC area (marked by the dotted line) as observed aring SPC/PROCFish-C surveys in the Pacific region, id to the north and eastern coasts of Australia as scumented in various published records.

Key ID

Flowerfish

Value: 🌣

Produced by the WorldFish Center and the Scentratural of the Pacific Community's Fisheries Information Section and Reef Fisheries Observatory Conceived and prepared by Steve Parcell (WorldFish Center), Emmanuel Tardy (SPC), Aymeric Desurmont (SPC) and Kim Friedman (SPC).









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