



# USAID/GHANA SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PROJECT (SFMP)

## SMALL PELAGIC FISHERIES DATA COLLECTION: ORIENTATION TRAINING MANUAL



May 4-5, 2015, Boyboison Hotel

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[http://www.crc.uri.edu/projects\\_page/ghanasfmp/](http://www.crc.uri.edu/projects_page/ghanasfmp/)

and on the Hen Mpoano' website at

<http://www.henmpoano.org/publications/fisheries/>

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## ACRONYMS

CEWEFIA	Central and Western Region Fishmongers Improvement Association
CRC	Coastal Resources Center at the Graduate School of Oceanography, University of Rhode Island
DAA	Development Action Association
DAASGIFT	Daasgift Quality Foundation
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FoN	Friends of Nation
FtF	Feed the Future
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
SFMP	Sustainable Fisheries Management Program
SNV	Netherlands Development Organization
SS	Spatial Solutions
SSG	SSG Advisors
URI	University of Rhode Island
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

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## **Chapter 1: Introduction**

### **1.1 Purpose and Objectives USAID/Ghana Sustainable Fisheries Management Project**

The USAID Ghana Sustainable Fisheries Management Project (SFMP) is a five-year program aimed at rebuilding Ghana's marine fish stocks and catches through the adoption of responsible fishing practices.

The (SFMP) project contributes to the Government of Ghana's fisheries development objectives and USAID's Feed the Future Initiative goals of improved food security, economic growth and poverty alleviation. Working closely with the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development and the Fisheries Commission, USAID/Ghana SFMP aims to end overfishing of key stocks important to local food security through a multi-pronged approach:

- Improved legal enabling conditions for co-management, use rights and effort-reduction strategies
- Strengthened information systems and science-informed decision-making
- Increased constituencies that provide the political and public support needed to rebuild fish stocks
- Implementation of applied management initiatives for several target fisheries ecosystems

As part of measures to guide management and policy decisions, the SFMP will develop a baseline small pelagic fisheries profile addressing ecological, socio-economic and governance dimensions. Information gathered through the profile will be used to guide various fishery management strategies, potential fisheries capacity control and reduction plans, economic development initiatives (post-harvest), infrastructure investments and community and marine fisheries spatial planning.

### **1.2 Objectives of the manual**

This training manual is for persons collecting data on Ghana's small pelagic fishery. It aims to introduce fisheries data collectors to the basic protocols for collecting and processing fisheries data. It intends to foster interactive and participatory learning approaches in the process of data collection. Users of the manual should be familiar—working and living—with fishing communities and can relate their own experiences to the data collection protocol and the manual set-up reflects this. The first chapter discusses the objectives of the USAID Ghana SFMP. The second chapter focuses on gear types and technologies, while the third emphasizes the why, what and how to collect fisheries data in the Ghanaian context.

## Chapter 2: Fishing Gear Technologies

### 2.1 Classification of Fishing Gears

Fishing gears are commonly classified in two main categories: passive and active. This classification is based on the relative behaviour of the target species and the fishing gear (Cochrane, 2002)

#### 2.1.1 Passive Gears

Passive fishing gear is the general term used to describe stationary fishing gear in the water. They are those which are left in place for a period before retrieval. Passive gear may either attract fish using bait, or may passively wait for a fish to swim into a net or trap. Examples of passive gear are gill nets, longlines, traps and pots and seine nets.

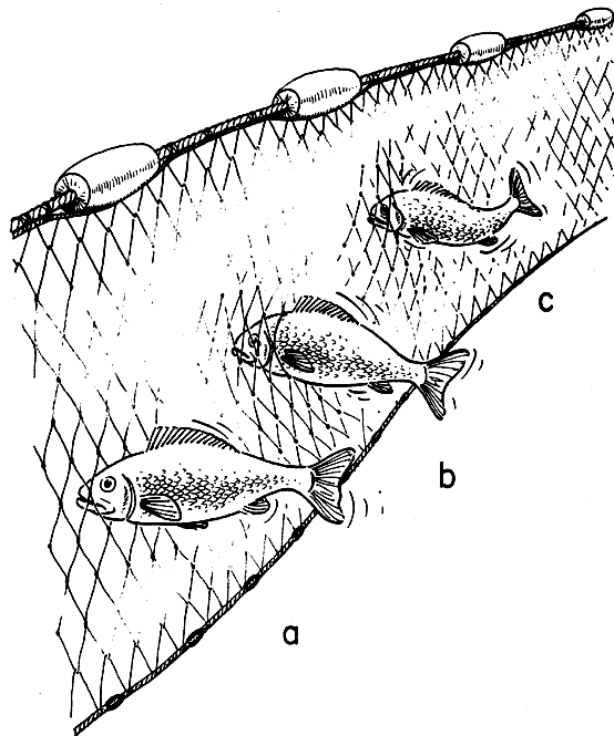


Figure 1: Gill net (dela Cruz, 1983)

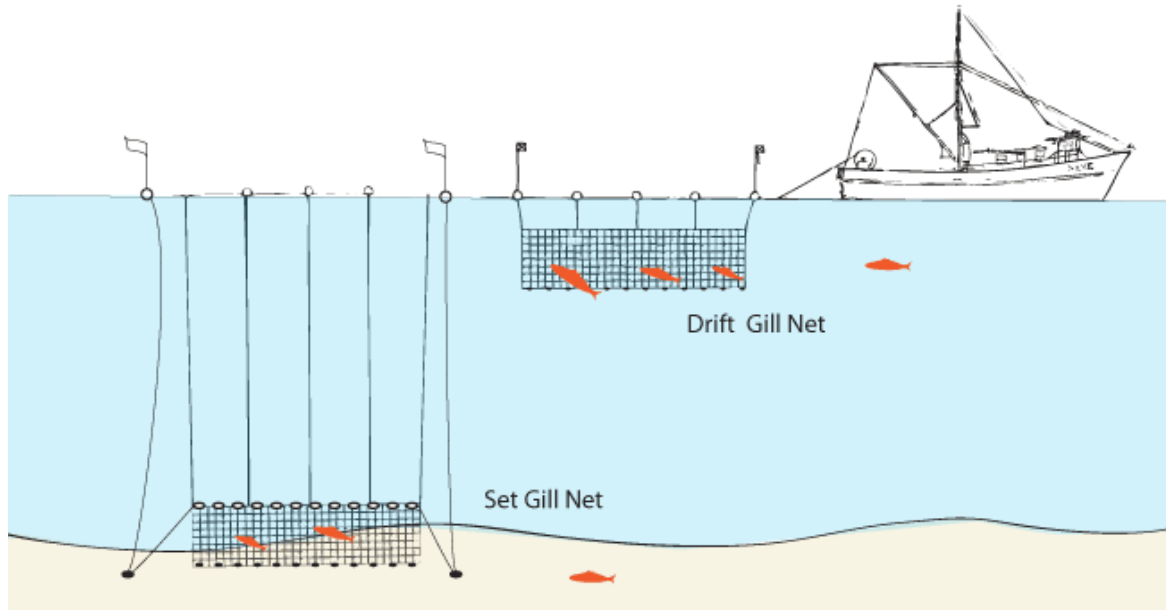


Figure 2: Types of gill net (source: <http://www.montereyfish.com>, 2015)

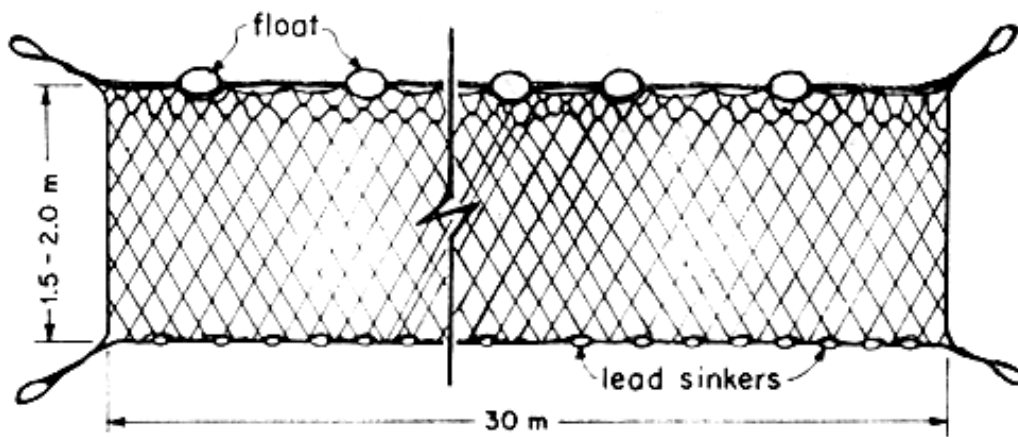


Figure 3: Gill nets showing floats and lead sinkers (dela Cruz, 1983)

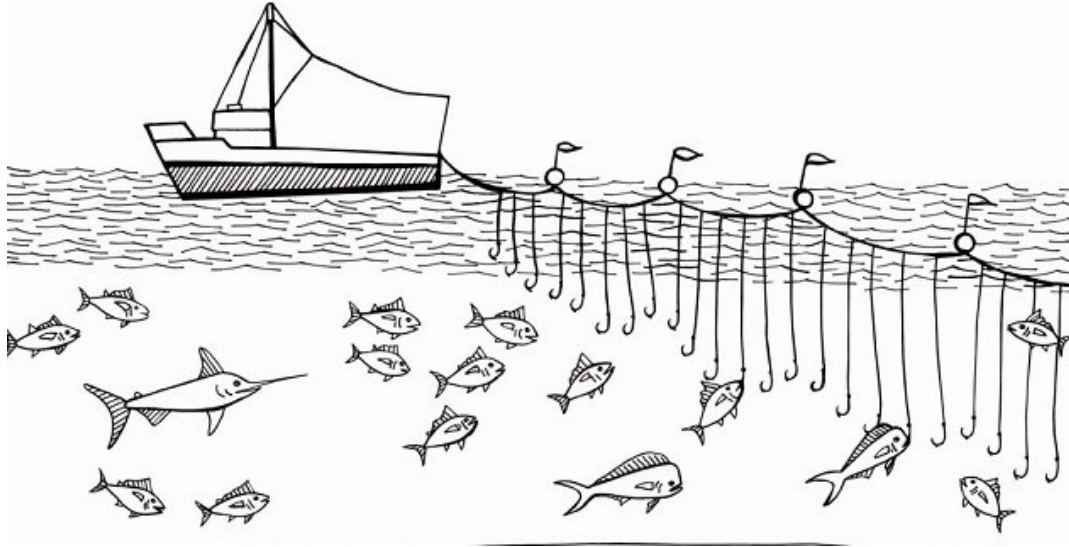


Figure 4: Longline (hook and line) (source: <http://wwfsassi.co.za>, 2015)

### 2.1.2 Active Gears

Active or mobile gears are moved in order to catch fish by trapping or encirclement. These gears can be divided into those which are towed along the seabed e.g.; beach seine and bottom trawl, and those which remain clear of the seabed e.g.; purse seines and mid-water trawl.

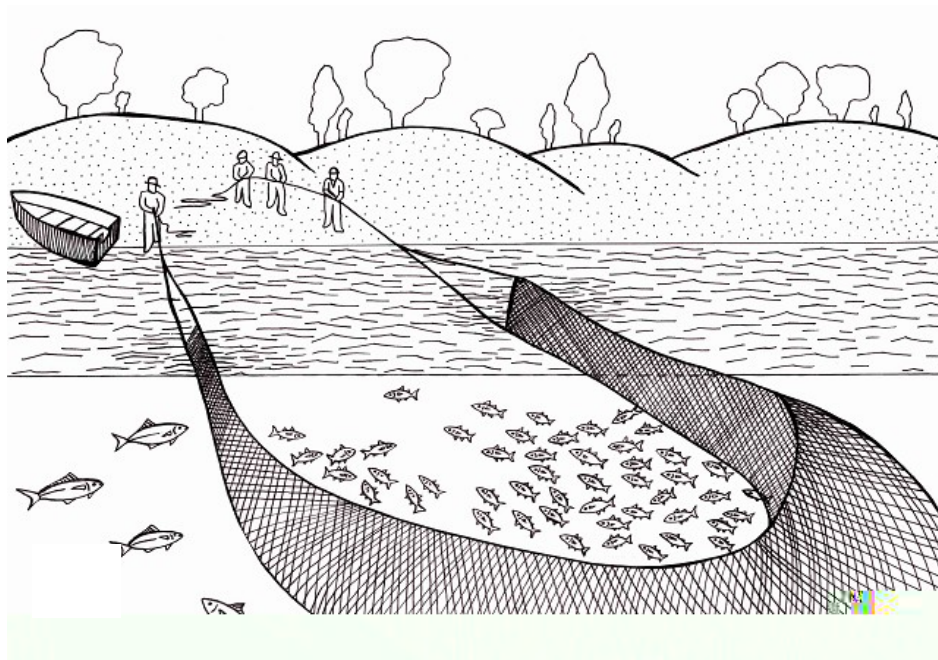


Figure 5: Beach seine (source: <http://wwfsassi.co.za>, 2015)

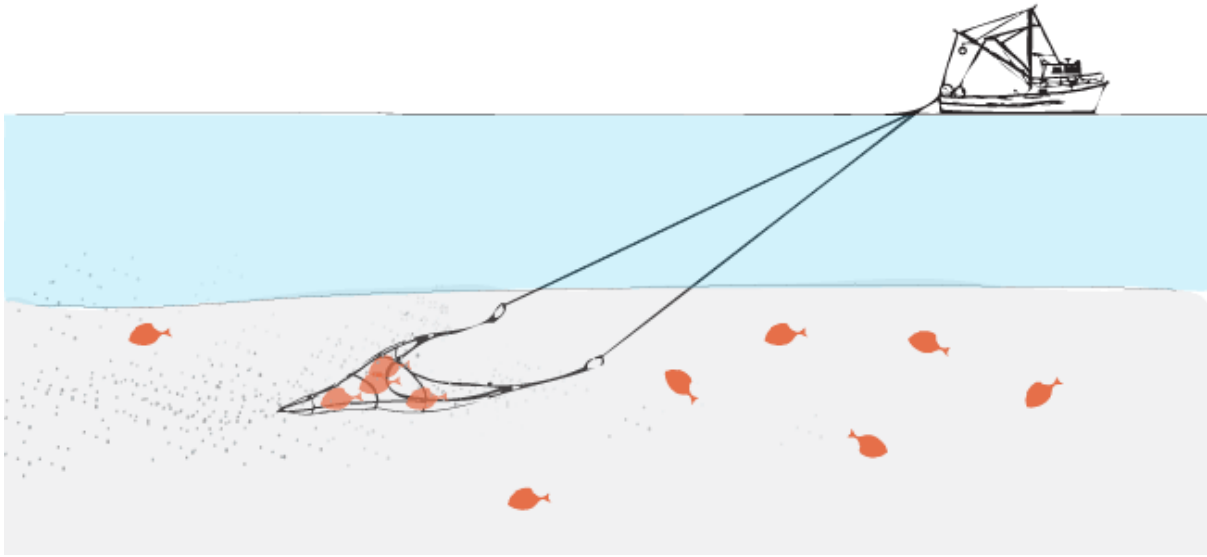


Figure 6: Bottom trawl (source: <http://www.montereyfish.com>, 2015)

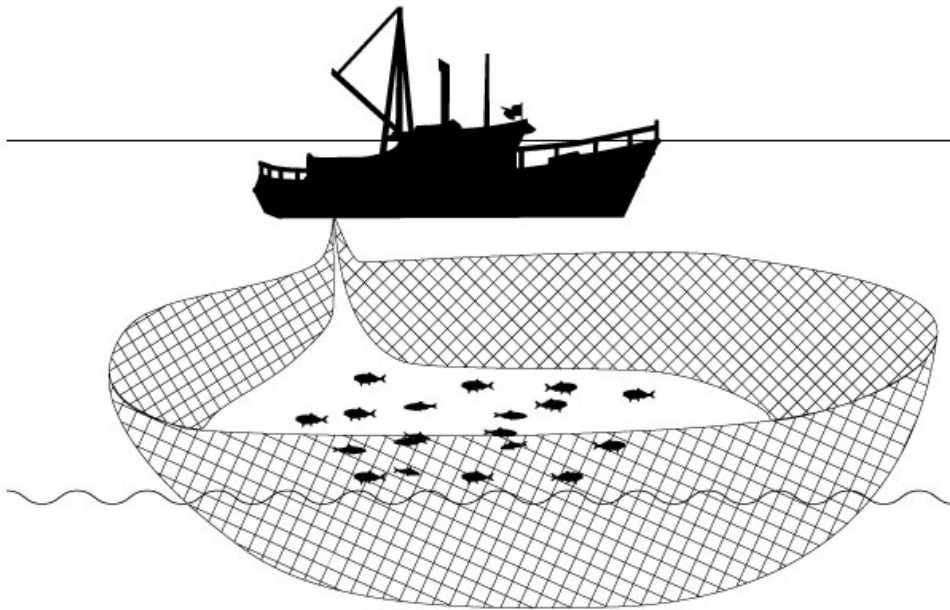
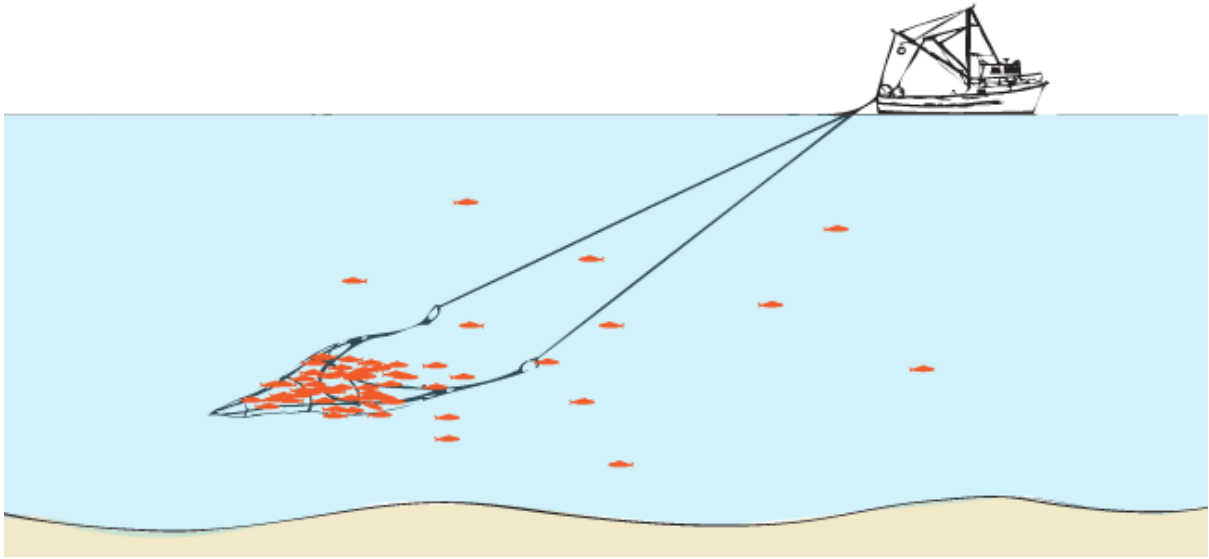


Figure 7: Purse seine (<http://www.yellowbkroad.com>, 2015)



**Figure 8: Mid-water trawl (source: <http://www.montereyfish.com>, 2015)**

## Chapter 3: Data Collection Process

### 3.1 What is a Capture Fishery?

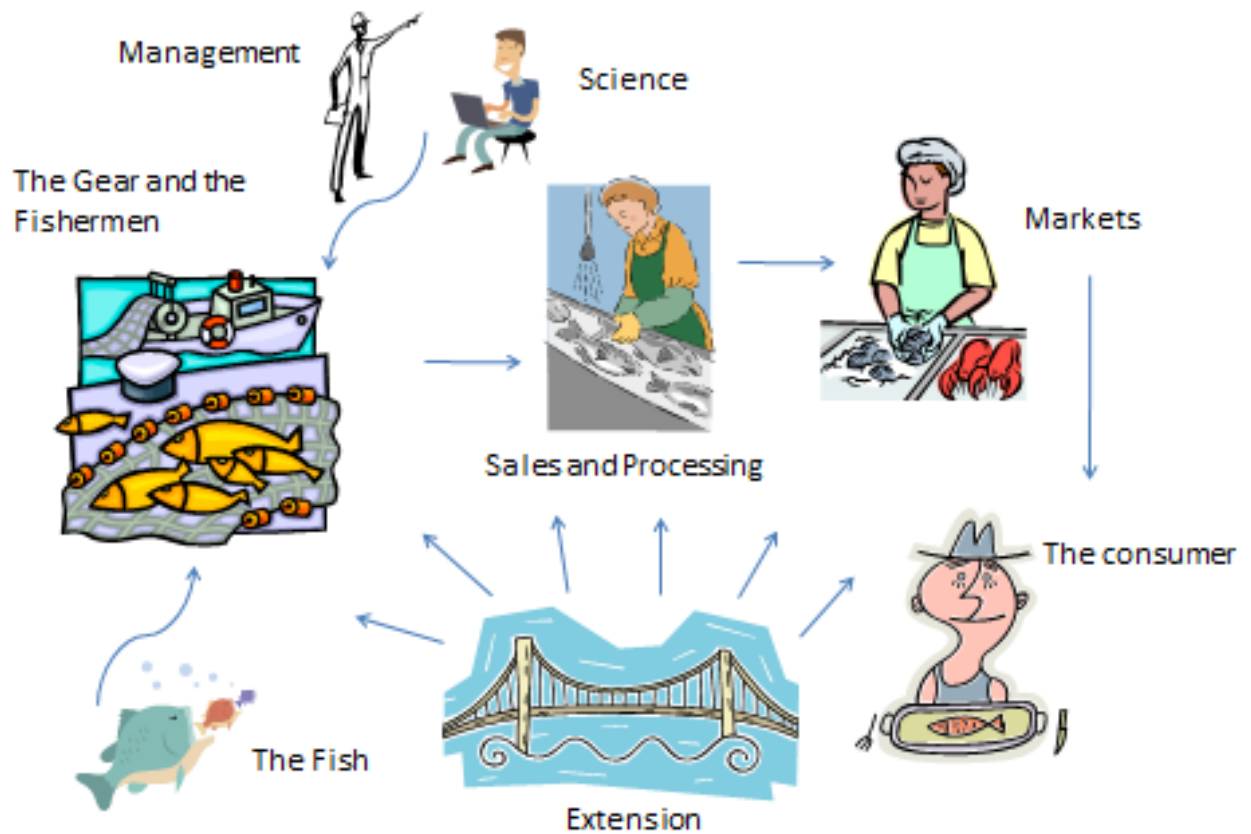


Figure 9: Components of a capture fishery

### 3.2 What are Fisheries Data?

The phrase “fisheries data” usually include biological information about the exploited fish and associated species, economic information about the fishermen and the markets for the catch, and information about the environmental conditions that affect the productivity of the species.





NMFS FISHERIES OBSERVER PROGRAM GILLNET GEAR LOG			OBS/ TRIP ID																				
GEAR CODE			DATE LAND (mm/yy)																				
GEAR NUMBER(S)			NUMBER OF NETS																				
<b>AVERAGE NET:</b> LENGTH _____ ft HEIGHT _____ ft MESH COUNT VERTICAL _____ HANGING RATIO _____ TWINE SIZE _____ (CIRCLE ONE) A / E # STRANDS _____ NET MATERIAL Unknown 0 Nylon 1 Other 9 FLOATLINE MATERIAL Unknown 0 Floating (foam core) 1 Twisted Polypropylene 2 Other 9 LEADLINE WEIGHT _____ lbs/ net COMMENTS		<b>USED?</b> FLOATS NO 0 YES 1 TIE DOWNS NO 0 YES 1 (all nets) 2 (not all nets) SPACE(S) BETWEEN NETS NO 0 YES 1 DROPLINES NO 0 YES 1 ADDITIONAL WTS NO 0 YES 1 ANCHOR(S) NO 0 YES 1 SECURING METHOD(S) 1 None 2 Ocean Bottom 3 Vessel / Ocean Bottom 4 Vessel Only MM DETERRENT DEVICES USED? ACTIVE NO 0 YES 1 Brand _____ Frequency _____ kHz PASSIVE NO 0 YES 1 Number _____		<b>MEASUREMENTS</b> Dist Between _____ ft Length _____ ft Number _____ Width _____ ft Length _____ ft Weight _____ lbs Number _____ Weight (total) _____ lbs Actual 1 Estimated 2 <b>OR</b> <b>MESH SIZE RANGE</b> _____ - _____		<b>NUMBER OF NETS</b> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th># OF NETS</th> <th>MESH SIZE in</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table> (CIRCLE ONE) A / E A / E A / E A / E A / E A / E <b>COLOR</b> Unknown 00 Clear 01 White 02 Pink 03 Black 04 Green 05 Blue 06 Multi-color 07 Red 08 Orange 09 Purple 10 Combination 98 Other 99		# OF NETS	MESH SIZE in														
# OF NETS	MESH SIZE in																						
			<b>(diagram for reference only)</b> 																				

Figure 10: Example of data sheet

### 3.2.1 Fisheries Dependent Data (Fisherman's data)

- Data coming from fishermen's activities through their fishing operations, landings, sales and processing.
- Measures the status of the stock via an independent measure of abundance of catch and effort

### 3.2.2 Fisheries Independent Data

- Measure of state of the stock via an independent mean of catch and effort by fish surveys (ie. scientific surveys, satellite imagery).



### 3.3 Who uses Fisheries Data?

Fisheries data have many uses and many users:

- Stock assessment
- Fishery management
- Strategic planning
- Business development





### 3.4 Are Data Important?

- Fisheries data are vital to strategic planning activities in coastal communities that rely on fisheries.
- Fishery management authorities are responsible to use fisheries data for creating policies for sustainable development and management of fisheries.
- Civil authorities use fisheries data to develop infrastructure for the fishing industry.
- Bankers use fisheries data to plan economic development and loan packages to fishermen, fish processors, and ship suppliers.
- Fishermen themselves use fisheries data to plan future fishing activities, such as shifts to new fishing grounds, changes in fishing gear, and changes in species targeted.

### 3.5 Data Quality

- Quality information is critical to the integrity of science-based management on which its stewardship mission depends.
- Good data = Good decision

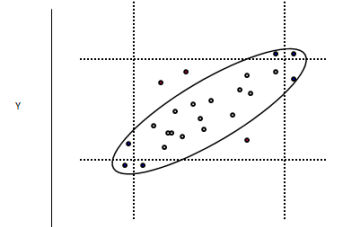
#### 3.5.1 The Meaning of Data Quality

- Generally, you have a problem if the data do not mean what you think it does, or should.
- Belief vs what the data is telling you (Perception vs reality)
- Data quality problems are expensive

#### 3.5.2 Conventional Definition of Data Quality

- Accuracy - precision
  - The data were recorded correctly.
- Completeness
  - All relevant data were recorded.
- Timeliness
  - The data are kept up to date.
    - Special problems in federated data: time consistency.
- Consistency
  - The data agrees with itself.

ACCURACY AND PRECISION



GARBAGE IN = GARBAGE OUT



### 3.6 How to collect data

#### ***Four critical considerations for engaging community members in data collection***

- Community consultation/permission: this involves briefing community leaders, chiefs including chief fishermen, assembly persons about the purpose of survey and obtaining permission to conduct survey in their community.
- Community sensitization: it is a process of engaging community members in research. This involves explaining the purpose of survey to potential participants before approaching them to participate in the survey. This is accomplished through organizing sensitization meetings in which community members are invited and informed about the survey to be initiated in their community.
- Community involvement / ownership: is a process in which data collectors ensure that community members are involved in the whole conduct of the survey and are considered as partners. It is very necessary for local communities participating in survey or providing leads to scientific findings to be considered as partners. This partnership should begin before the conduct of the survey and should continue during the survey process and after the life span of the survey. This way, community members commit themselves to the activities and feel ownership of the project initiated their community.
- Community feedback / dissemination of survey results: These involve organizing dissemination meetings to feedback results to participating community members and also take their feedback.

### 3.6.1 Types of data

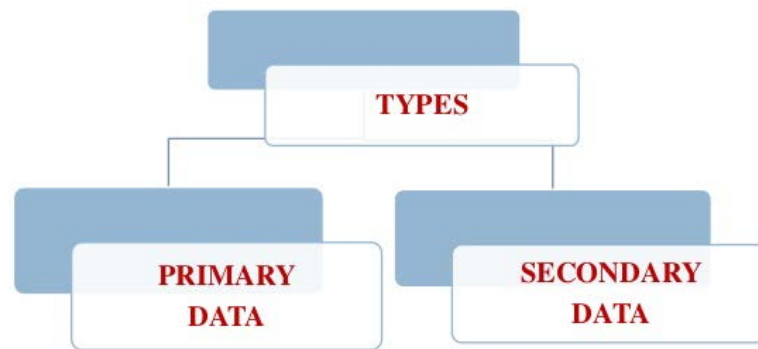


Figure 11: Types of data

#### **Commonly used techniques for primary data collection are;**

- **Surveys:** a method in which a sample of individuals is selected from a target population to respond to a structured set of questions. Questions are usually short answer or closed-ended (*i.e.*, provide a limited set of responses that a respondent can select from). Surveys may be conducted in person (an interviewer sits down with a respondent), over the telephone, or self-administered (the respondent completes the survey alone).
- **Focus groups:** a method of collecting qualitative data involving a carefully planned small group discussion of specific questions or topics led by an experienced moderator.
- **Key person or key informant interviews:** a qualitative method involving in-depth interviews with a small number of individuals carefully selected because of their personal experiences and/or knowledge related to the topic of interest. A discussion guide is used to ensure that major topics and issues are addressed.
- **Mapping:** this method is used to indicate or locate points which could be used for particular purpose - in fact, unless very good and up-to-date maps or plans already existed, it would be almost essential to carry out one or other of these techniques for any selected site. The preparation of these maps serve several purposes:
  - to provide a physical focus for discussions, giving something concrete for people to refer to when talking about local conditions, changes in conditions or particular issues.
  - to allow local people to illustrate their view of their environment and what is important in it for them
  - to get a better understanding of key local features - the distribution of settlements and population, local landmarks, different resource zones etc.

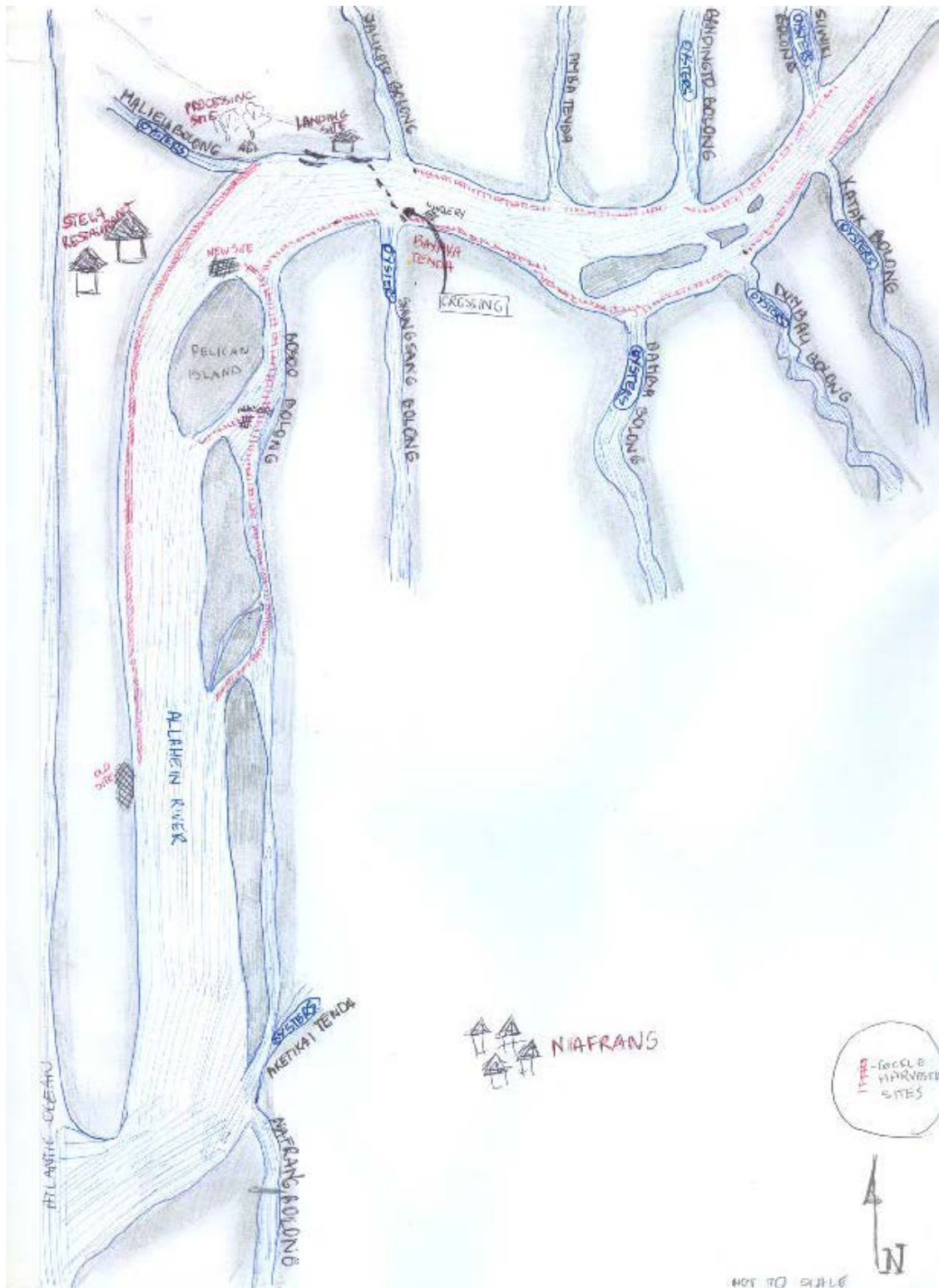


Figure 12: Example of community map (source: WWF-WAMPO, 2012)

- Understanding sampling strategies
  - Opportunity

- Random
- Stratified
- Combination

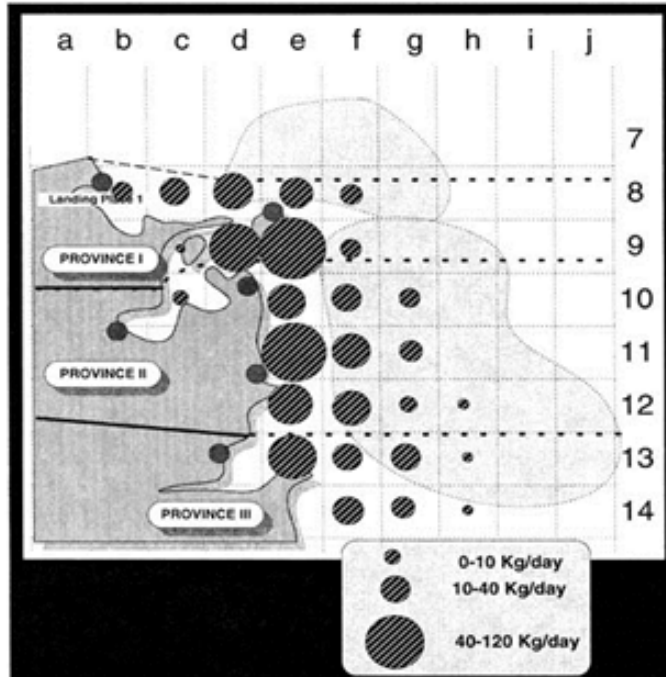


Figure 13: Geo-Spatial Sampling

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[http://www.montereyfish.com/pages/methods/oo\\_gillnett.html](http://www.montereyfish.com/pages/methods/oo_gillnett.html)

<http://wwfsassi.co.za>

<http://www.yellowbkroad.com/catch.html>

# Annexes

## Enumeration Sheet for Canoe Fleet

### CANOE FISHERIES STATISTICS

REGION .....  
 DISTRICT .....  
 FISHING VILLAGE .....  
 LANDING BEACH .....

DATE .....  
 ENUMERATOR .....

GEAR	CANOE						AVERAGE NO OF FISHERMEN		TOTAL
	NUMBER	MOTORS	RESIDENTS	MIGRANTS	ACTIVE	NOT ACTIVE	AVERAGE NUMBER OF CREW PER CANOE	FULLTIME	
ALI									
POLI									
WATSA									
BEACH SEINE									
S/N LOBSTER									
LINE									
DGN/NIFA-NIFA									
ONE MAN CANOE									
<b>TOTAL</b>									

COMMENTS:

# Enumeration Sheet for Semi-industrial Fleet

## SEMI-INDUSTRIAL FISHERIES STATISTICS

REGION .....  
 DISTRICT .....  
 FISHING VILLAGE .....  
 LANDING BEACH .....

DATE .....  
 ENUMERATOR .....

GEAR	VESSEL					AVERAGE NO OF FISHERMEN		TOTAL
	NUMBER	WINCH	MARINE MOTOR	ACTIVE	NON ACTIVE	AVERAGE NUMBER OF CREW PER VESSEL	FULLTIME	
PURSE SEINE								
TRAWLER								
OTHERS								
<b>TOTAL</b>								

COMMENTS:



## **Small Pelagic Fisheries Profile**

### **DATA COLLECTION PROTOCOL**

#### **INTRODUCING THE PROJECT**

The Sustainable Fisheries Management Project (*USAID/SFMP*) is a five-year initiative (October 1, 2014 – September 30, 2019) supported by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID-Ghana). It is implemented through a cooperative agreement with the University of Rhode Island (URI).

Implementing partners include Hen Mpoano, FON, SSG, CEWEFIA, DAA, DASGIFT and other key government, private sector and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) stakeholders along the coast and in the fisheries sector.

The main goal of the *USAID/SFMP* Project is to support the Government of Ghana's efforts to achieve reform of its fisheries sector by strengthening many of the enabling conditions necessary to end overfishing and rebuild small pelagic fisheries and to improve post-harvest processing conditions through effective tools and approaches in a participatory fisheries management process.

The annual sardinella catch from the canoe fishery has plummeted from just over 17,000 metric tons in 2012 from a high of 120,000 metric tons just a dozen years earlier.

Overfishing due to an increasing number of boats and fishers in an open access fishery and weak governance all contribute to the crisis. At risk are not only the livelihoods of more than 25,000 Ghanaians engaged in the fishery sector but also the food security of the nation and region.

Immediate action is needed to reverse this decline. The menu of potential management measures that can reverse this decline and rebuild the fishery are known and have proven effective elsewhere in the world. Needed are the applications of some combination of several of the following options:

- Freeze on new canoes and licenses
- Closed seasons
- Closed areas
- Reduction on number of industrial vessels
- Promote best fishing practices
- Promote new processing techniques
- Involve fishermen in direct management

These actions will only work if all the stakeholders including fishermen (canoe, semi-industrial and trawlers) fishmongers, processors and government agree to work together to ensure everyone follows the rules agreed to and are applied.

The SFMP strategy is to engage with you (stakeholders) to identify the problem, study it together, and then search for solutions together to reverse the trends of the collapse!

*This questionnaire is designed to seek information on Small pelagic fisheries to improve management and inform policy decisions on the resource. Any information given will be used solely for such purposes. Your cooperation in answering these questions below shall be very much appreciated. You are assured that answers will be handled with strict confidentiality.*

Please tick [√] or fill in the blank spaces where appropriate and provide additional information or comment where necessary

**TAXONOMY**

**What fish species do you harvest?** *Provide local names:*

a. Pelagic fish species

<b><u>Scientific names</u></b>	<b><u>Local names</u></b>
Round Sardine ( <i>Sardinella aurita</i> )	
Flat Sardine ( <i>Sardinella maderensis</i> )	
Anchovy ( <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> )	
Chub Mackerel ( <i>Scomber japonicas</i> )	
Ribbon Fish ( <i>Trachurus sp</i> )	

b. Demersal fish species

<b><u>Scientific names</u></b>	<b><u>Local names</u></b>

## Canoe Fishermen Survey

1. Name: ..... Cell  
No.....
2. Community: .....
3. Age: .....
4. Level of education  
 never been to school  primary school  JHS  SHS  Tertiary  others
5. Are you married? Yes No If yes how many wives? :.....
6. How many children do you have? :.....
7. How many years have you been a fisherman? :.....
8. What is your principal fishery?  Pelagic  Demersal
9. Which type of gear(s) do you use?  
 APW  Beach seine  Set net  Drift Gill Net (DGN  Hook & line
10. What other type of fishing are you engaged in? (Target species): .....
11. Do you own a canoe? Yes No
12. If yes, fill the table below:
 

Which year was the canoe built?	
What is the size of the canoe?	
What is the horse power of the motor?	
Construction material of the canoe	
13. Do you own other canoes? Yes No If yes how many?  
:.....
14. How many crewmen work on the canoe(s)?  
:.....
15. How do you describe your fish catch from 2000-present? Decreased  Increased
16. How many days is your fishing trip?  
:.....
17. How do you finance your fishing trip?  Banks  Self  Fish mammals   
Family  other (Please specify): .....
18. What percentage of your personal/household income is derived from fishing income?  
:....
19. Where is your primary landing site?  
:.....
20. Do you migrate to fish? Yes No
  - a. If yes, where? :.....
  - b. Which month of the year? :.....
21. Do you belong to any type of fishermen's organization? Yes No
22. If yes, name the organization(s):  
:.....
23. Is your canoe registered? Yes No
24. Do you have health insurance? Yes No
25. Do you have insurance for the canoe? Yes No

26. Any other comment/questions?

:.....

### Historical Perspective

	1960-1980	1980-2000	2000-PRESENT
How many <b>CANOES</b> where fishing in your community?			
How many <b>FISHERMEN</b> were involved in fishing in your community?			
What type of <b>FISHING GEAR</b> existed in your community?			
How long was your fishing <b>TRIP</b> ?			
What was the average daily <b>CATCH</b> in kgs or boxes?			
What was the <b>PRICE</b> per Kgs or box?			
What was the average <b>SIZE of CANOE</b> in your community?			
What was the average size of the <b>PURSE SEINE</b> used in your community?			
What was the <b>MESH ZISE</b> of the <b>PURSE SEINE</b> used in your community?			
What was the average <b>SIZE</b> of the <b>PURSE SEINE</b> used in your community?			
What was the <b>MESH SIZE</b> of the <b>BEACH SEINE</b> used in your community?			
What was the size of <b>CREW MEMBERS</b> per one canoe?			
What was the <b>SIZE of CREW</b> hauling <b>BEACH SEINE</b> ?			
What was the average <b>HORSE POWER</b> of the engine used for Canoe?			
How far did you <b>TRAVEL</b> (distance in nautical miles) to catch fish?			

### Semi-Industrial Fishermen Survey

1. Name: ..... Cell  
No.....
2. Community: .....
3. Age: .....
4. Level of education:  
 never been to school  primary school  JHS  SHS  Tertiary
5. Are you married? Yes No If yes how many wives? :.....
6. How many children do you have? :.....
7. How many years have you been a commercial fisherman?  
:.....
8. What is your principal fishery?  Pelagic  Demersal
9. Which type of gear(s) do you use?  
 APW  Set net  Drift Gill Net (DGN)  Hook & line
10. What other type of fishery are you engaged in? (Target species): .....
11. Do you own a vessel? Yes No
12. If yes, fill the table below:

Which year was the vessel built?	
What is the size of the vessel?	
What engine does the vessel use?	
Construction material of the vessel	

13. How many crewmen work on the vessel?  
:.....
14. How do you describe your fish catch from 2000-present?  Decreased  Increased
15. How many days is your fishing trip?  
:.....
16. Which technology do you deploy in your fishing?  GPS  Fish Finders  Eco-sounder  others (Please specify):  
:.....
17. How do you finance your fishing trip?  Banks  Self  Fish mammals  Family  other (Please specify):  
:.....
18. What percentage of your personal/household income is derived from fishing income?  
:...
19. Where is your primary landing site?  
:.....
20. Do you migrate to fish? Yes No
  - a. If yes, where? :.....
  - b. Which month of the year? :.....
21. Do you belong to any type of fishermen’s organization? Yes No
22. If yes, name the organization(s):  
:.....

- 23. Is your vessel registered? Yes No
- 24. Do you have health insurance? Yes No
- 25. Do you have insurance for the vessel? Yes No
- 26. Any other comment/questions?  
:.....

### Fish Processors Survey

1. Name: ..... Cell No.....
2. Community: .....
3. Age: .....
4. Marital status:  Single  Married  Separated  Divorced
5. How many children do you have? :.....
6. Level of education  
 never been to school  primary school  JHS  SHS  Tertiary
7. Do you come from this community?  
 Yes  No (Migrant)
8. How many years have you been processing fish? :.....
9. How do you process your fish?  Smoking  Frying  Sun-Drying  
 Salting  Others-Please specify: .....

	Peak season	Lean season
10. How many days in a week do you engage in fish processing?		
11. How many hours per day did you process fish		
12. How many pans/crate of fish (quantity) do you process per day		
13. How many pans/crate of fish are kept on average per day for household consumption?		

14. Which fish species do you process? Please explain  
 Pelagic: .....  
 Demersal: .....  
 Both: .....
15. Where do you get fish to process?  Local fishermen  Cold stores  
 others (Please specify): .....

		1960-1980	1980-2000	2000-PRESENT
18	What is the average price (GH¢) per pan/crate of fish processed			
19	Operating Costs (GH¢) for Processed fish			
	a. Wood			
	b. Labour			
	c. Fish purchased			
	d. Paper for packaging			
	e. Others (Please specify): .....			

20. Where do you market processed fish?  
 Community  
 Within Ghana (specify).....

- Outside Ghana (specify).....
- 21. Number of dependents in households engaged in fish processing: .....
- 22. Number of processing and storage facilities owned
  - Oven.....
  - Stove.....
  - Freezer.....
  - Others (Please specify).....
- 23. Are you a vessel/canoe owner? Yes No
- 24. If yes, how many vessel/canoe do you own? .....
- 26. Do you finance fishing expeditions? Yes No
- 26. If yes, how frequent do you finance expeditions? : .....
- 27. Are you ever asked for special favors (eg.sex for fish) to buy fish from a fishermen?
  - Yes No
- 28. Any other comment/questions?
  - :.....

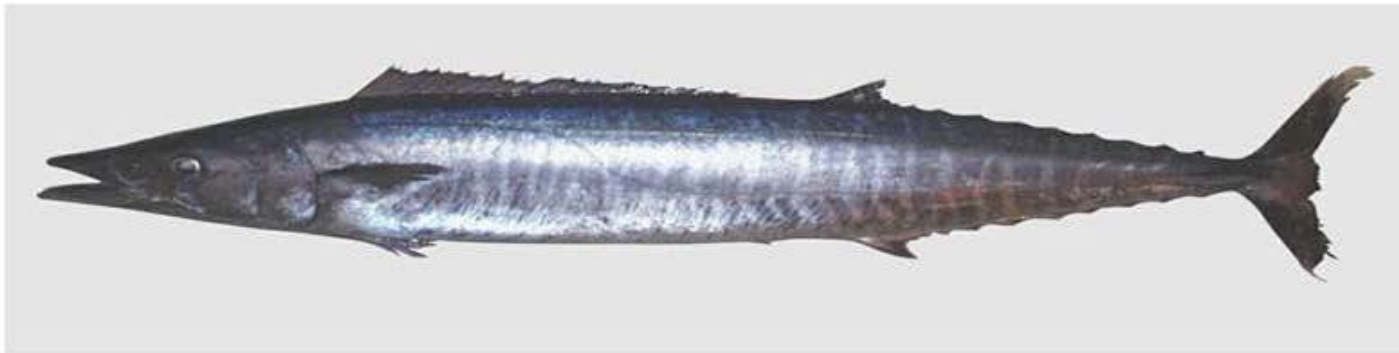




# Small Pelagics

## Wahoo

(Ewe: Torgbor dzadu, Ga: Nweisaflo, Fante: Posor Saful)



## Anchovy

(Ewe: Abobi, Ga: Amoni, Fante: Sasakwesi, Nzema: Ablobi)



## Bumper

(Ewe: Dzodzoe, Ga: Antele, Fante: Tantemire, Nzema: Awomakpoke)



## Bigeye scad

(Ewe: Tsiyi, Ga: Atumui, Fante: Ebrum, Nzema: Ebrum)



## Chub mackerel

(Ewe: Ablotsikpokpokuvi, Ga: Saman, Fante: Awukongula, Nzema: Ankomla)



## Cunene horse mackerel

(Ewe: Tsiyivi, Ga: Dzaase, Fante: Tumbiewu Nzema: Kotolo)



## False scad

(Ewe: Tsiyi, Ga: Emule, Fante: Ebrum, Nzema: Ebrum)



## Flat sardinella

(Ewe: Adruku, Ga: Antebo, Fante: Eban, Nzema: Antele)



## Frigate tuna

(Ewe: Kpokponku, Ga: Opoku, Fante: Apoku, Nzema: Kpokukpoku)



## King fish

(Ewe: Dadzu, Ga: Saflo, Fante: Safor, Nzema: Esafol)



## Ladyfish

(Ewe: Aminoe, Ga: Kpole, Fante: Ahenemba ndzi, Nzema: Ebor)



## Long-finned herring

(Ewe: Kafila, Ga: Kanfla, Fante: Kanfena, Nzema: Nkranfil)



## Ribbonfish

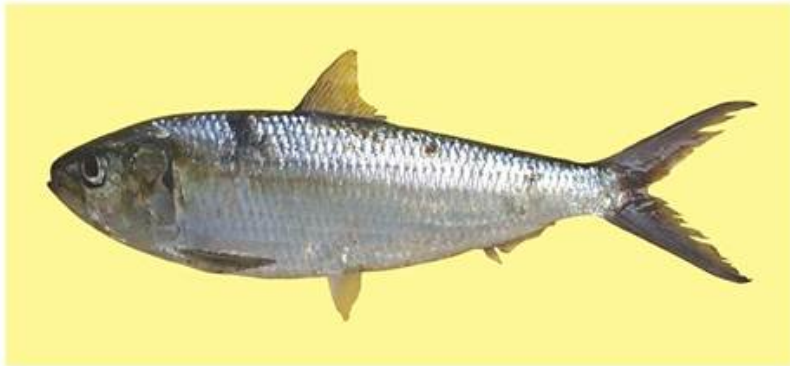
(Ewe: Anipaye, Ga: Wawadzan, Fante: Nwonwoyan, Nzema: Wawanyan)





## Round sardinella

(Ewe: Vetsimu, Ga: Kankama, Fante: Eban, Nzema: Kankama)



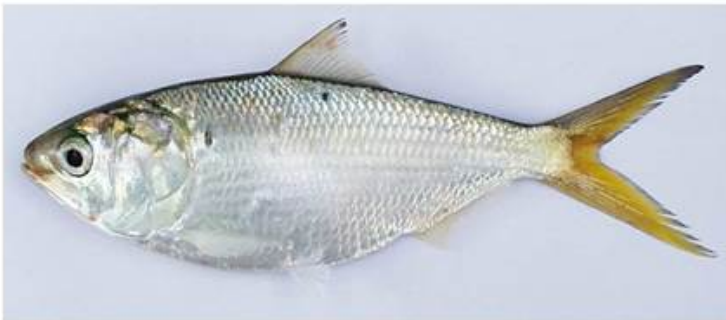
## Round scad

(Ewe: Tsiyivi, Ga: Pamplobaa, Fante: Ebrum, Nzema: Ebrum)



## Shad

(Ewe: Eflo, Ga: Kokole, Fante: Kokore, Nzema: Ngokolo)



## Wahoo

(Ewe: Torgbor dzadu, Ga: Nweisaflo, Fante: Posor Saful, Nzema: Esafof)





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# Large Pelagics



## Blue marlin

(Ewe: Hatali Kofi, Ga: Onyankle, Fante: Ekyinekyin)



## Bigeye tuna

(Ewe: Geku, Ga: Odaa, Fante: Edaa, Nzema: Ela)



## Blue runner

(Ewe: Kpetome tsiyi, Ga: Odzeonye, Fante: Anoeku, Nzema: Akole)



## Pampano

(Ewe: Fofoe, Ga: Anteyaa, Fante: Antseyaa, Nzema: Andeya)



## Yellowfin tuna

(Ewe: Geku, Ga: Odaa, Fante: Edae, Nzema: Ela)





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# Demersal species

## Seabream

Ga: Anotia, Ewe: Sikasika, Fante: Sikasika





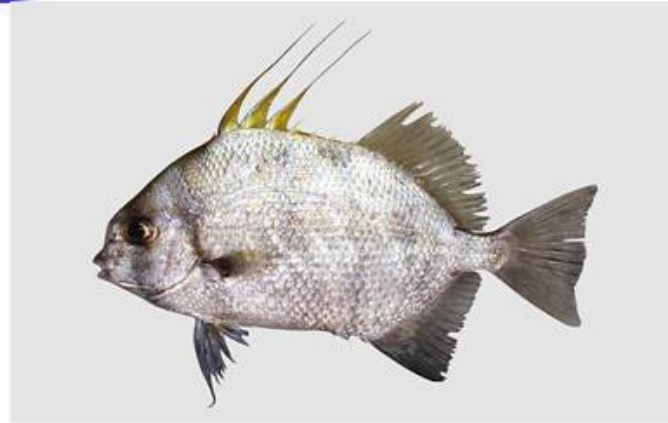
## Atlantic Bigeye

(Ewe: Za Kofi, Ga: Frangaashishi, Fante: Anihonton, Nzema: Kyekyewire)



## Black spadefish

(Ewe: Gbagbadza, Ga: Adibi, Fante: Pompatowa, Nzema: Elende)



## Barracuda

(Ewe: Lidzi, Ga: Odoe, Fante: Edoe, Nzema: Eloe)



## Blue-spotted sea bream

(Ewe: Sikasika, Ga: Shikashika, Fante: Sikasika, Nzema: Sikasika)



## Boe drum

(Ewe: Kpetami, Ga: Guan mue, Fante: Boe, Nzema: Abonye Akua)



## Burrito

(Ewe: Hawui, Ga: Boeboe, Fante: Eboe, Nzema: Ano kpetei)



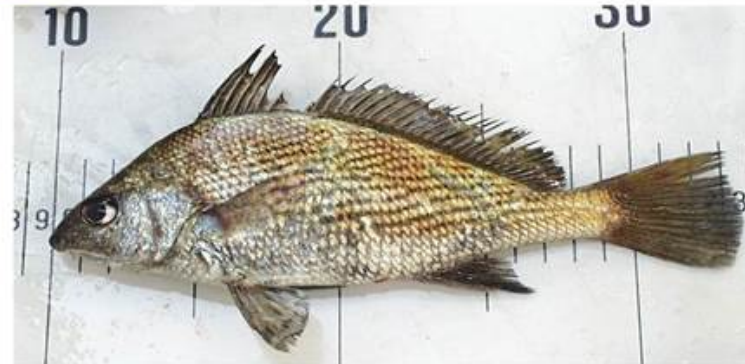
## Butterfish

(Ewe: Zowle, Ga: Kokole asor, Fante: Mamaniwa, Nzema: Ahorlorlor)



## Canary drum

(Ewe: Kpetome notsa, Ga: Nkanbli, Fante: Ekanobir, Nzema; Ekanmin)



## Cassava fish

(Ewe: Notsa, Ga: Nkan, Fante: Ekan, Nzema: Ekanye)



## Congo dentex

(Ewe: Sikasika, Ga: Yeke, Fante: Wiriwiriwa, Nzema: Wiriwiri)



## Fork-tail snapper

(Ewe: Egbo, Ga: Molike otoo, Fante: Afiti boe, Nzema: Afiti boe)



## Grey snapper

(Ewe: Shikple, Ga: Ashikple, Fante: Efua Edube, Nzema: Epiabo)





## Grouper

(Ewe: Fieyu, Ga: Shoi, Fante: Buadzi, Nzema: Buadze)



## Moonfish

(Ewe: Ngogba lolotor, Ga: Antele-wawaa, Fante: Epo edwire, Nzema: Ndademire)



## Pink dentex

(Ewe: Shile, Ga: Tsile, Fante: Tsile, Nzema: Sile)



## Red pandora

(Ewe: Sikasikavi, Ga: Yiyiwa, Fante: Wiriwiriwa, Nzema: Wiriwiri)



## Red snapper

(Ewe: Tomeha dzea, Ga: Tan, Fante: Esoe, Nzema: Esoe)



## Roncador

(Ewe: Kaatui, Ga: Sope, Fante: Sofe, Nzema: Nzerma)



## Red Mullet

(Ewe: Gekoe, Ga: Blofo tsukwei, Fante: kokodudu, Nzema: Paol)



## Spadefish

(Ewe: Gbagbadza, Ga: Okposansa, Fante: Eposansa, Nzema: Elende)



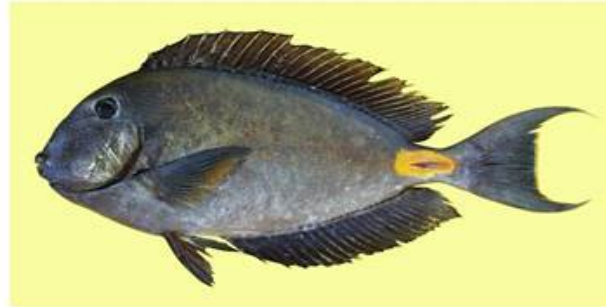
## Globefish

(Ewe: Agede, Ga: Awulen, Fante: Ewure srikyi, Nzema: Awule)



## Surgeon fish

(Ewe: Ehee, Ga: Fante adzesa, Fante: Alata mfantsi, Nzema: Adesa mpekyiwa)



## Flying gurnard

(Ewe: Adoglo, Ga: Flikilo, Fante: Pampsire, Nzema: Keklebetile)



## Black sole

(Ewe: Adze menyì, Ga: Didee baa nimse, Fante: Anose, Nzema: Nimse)





## Rock sole

(Ewe: Asifome, Ga: Spaa, Fante: Futufutu, Nzema: Mfutumfutu)



## Tongue sole

(Ewe: Afofome, Ga: Didaebaa, Fante: Aberewa nhon, Nzema: Kpangbaku)



## Cuttlefish

(Ewe: Adzitoa, Ga: Kakadiamaa, Fante: Posra, Nzema: Posra)





# Shell Fishes

## Caramote prawn

(Ewe: Bolu, Ga: Son, Fante: Sesew, Nzema: Senzeke maale)



## Pink shrimp

(Ewe: Bolu, Ga: Son, Fante: Sesew, Nzema: Senzeke maale)

