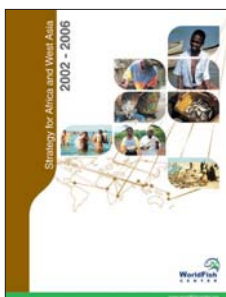


A Selected Bibliography on Tilapia

by WorldFish Center

Research by the WorldFish Center and its partners on tilapia began in the late 1970s and focused on key issues that affect their production and conservation. WorldFish Center library as part of its effort to serve the information needs of the Center staff, partners and other external

users worldwide, has been acquiring documentation on the subject. Such documentation ranges from published/unpublished documents, theses, journal articles, to reports and conference papers. This bibliography covers all publications available in the WorldFish library on tilapia and is a revision of *Tilapia: A Selected Bibliography* published by the Center in 2001. This volume covers a total of 1977 references.



Strategy for Africa and West Asia 2002 - 2006

by WorldFish Center

A Strategy for Africa and West Asia 2002-2006 has been developed for the region's living aquatic resources and the people who depend on them. The sustained harvest of the region's capture fisheries, together with continued development of aquaculture, can provide the region with an enhanced and sustainable supply of

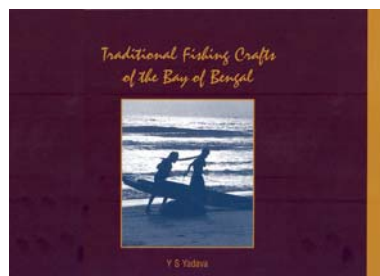
fish protein and employment for millions of people. To achieve this, however, major investments will need to be made to ensure that the existing capture fisheries and the ecosystems that sustain them are managed appropriately, while also ensuring that future developments in aquaculture continue to learn from the lessons of the past and are pursued in ways that are technically, socially, and economically realistic.

A Magic Trove of Traditional Craft

Y S Yadava. *Traditional Fishing Crafts of the Bay of Bengal*. Chennai: Bay of Bengal Programme for Fisheries Management. May 2002. 56 pp. Paper. 46 monochrome photographs, 13 pen drawings by S. Jayaraj.

A few million poor fishers, working the inshore waters of Sri Lanka, India, the Maldives, Bangladesh, Thailand, and Indonesia, feed many more millions. They deliver their catch to markets using a fleet of more than half a million traditional wooden rafts and boats. Fewer than one-third of those craft are motorised; the majority go to sea using sail, oar, paddle or pole. And some of the fishers join the 24 000 fishers who die on the job, lost at sea somewhere around the world, each year.

The builders and masters of the traditional fishing craft have adapted and accepted ideas from all over the world, while remaining focused on what works for local conditions and purposes. The



hang yao or longtail, marrying a diesel engine and long propeller shaft to a traditional hull, is a wonderfully Thai answer to shallow waters and the need to beach the boat. The flotation naturally built into the raft-type *kattumaram* of India and Sri Lanka answers the need to land the catch through high-energy surf.

Dr Y.S. Yadava of the Bay of Bengal Programme has captured the current state of the traditional craft of small-scale fishers: the *kattumaram*, *dhoni*, *oru*, *chandi*, *dinghi*, *longtail* and more, in their

several design varieties. They include log rafts, dug-out canoes, stitched plank hulls, and rib-and-skin constructions. And a variety of hull shapes, sailing rigs, and fishing styles.

Yadava details the geographical distribution, dimensions, and construction materials for each design. But real magic is in his trove of black and white photos and line drawings: an outrigger *oru* leaving the Sri Lankan shore; fisher-families poling their shoe-dhonis in Andhra Pradesh, India; a Maldives *dhoni* crew with their catch; and *kattumaram* fishers riding home through the breakers.

Copies of *Traditional Fishing Crafts of the Bay of Bengal* are available from: Bay of Bengal Programme for Fisheries Management, Post Bag No. 1054, Chennai 600 018, Tamil Nadu India. Phone: +91 44 4936294; Fax: +91 44 4936102; E-mail: bobpsy@md2.vsnl.net.in
- Bil Hansen