

Conserving Marine Biodiversity in Atauro Island

Konserva Tasi nia Biodiversidade iha ilha Atauro

Marine Mammals

As part of the Lesser Sunda Seascape in the Coral Triangle, Timor-Leste is ecologically rich in marine biodiversity and is home to many species of marine mammals! These mammals help maintain the balance of the marine ecosystem by keeping a stable food chain and ensuring that certain animal species do not overpopulate the ocean. These mammals also provide economic benefits to the community by supporting tourism and recreational activities. It is important to protect marine mammals to ensure their survival and the benefits they provide.



Blue Whale (Balaenoptera musculus)
 Length : 20-30 m
 Weight : 100,000 - 140,000 kg
 Color : Pale blue-grey
 Habitat : Deep oceans
 Diet : Krill, Copepods
 Conservation status: Endangered

Balea-Azul (Balaenoptera musculus)
 Naruk : 20 -30 m
 Todan : 100,000 - 140,000 kg
 Cor : Cinzento azulado
 Fatin moris : Tasi klean/aceano
 Hahan : planton, crustacea
 Estatuta konservasaun: Ameasadu

Melon-headed whale (Peponocephala electra)
 Length : 2 to 2.8 m
 Weight : 150 to 200 kg
 Color : Black, Dark Grey
 Habitat : Tropical and sub-tropical oceans
 Diet : Fish, Squid, Crustaceans
 Conservation Status: Least Concern



Golfinho (Stenella longirostris)
 Naruk : 2 to 2.8 m
 Todan : Weight: 150 to 200 kg
 Cor : Metan, Cinzento
 Fatin moris : Ocean tropiko and sub-tropiko
 Hahan : Ikan, Suntu, Crustacea
 Estatuta konservasaun : Preocupacao

Mamalia Tasi

Hanesan parte ida husi Lesser Sunda Seascape iha Coral Trianglo, Timor-Leste ekolojikamente iha riku soin biodiversidade tasi no ida ne'e sai uma ba spesies mamalia tasi sira. Mamalia tasi sira ne'e ajuda hodi halo balansu iha ekosistema tasi liu husi korenti aihan nebe'e estavel no hodi garante katak iha serteja la iha spesies animal ida mak iha populasaun as liu iha oceano. Animal tasi sira ne'e mos fornese benefisio husi parte ekonomia ba comunidade liu hodi support area turismo no aktividade rekreativa sira. Ida ne'e importante hodi proteze mamalia tasi sira hodi fo serteja ba sira nia moris no benefisio nebe'e sira fornese.

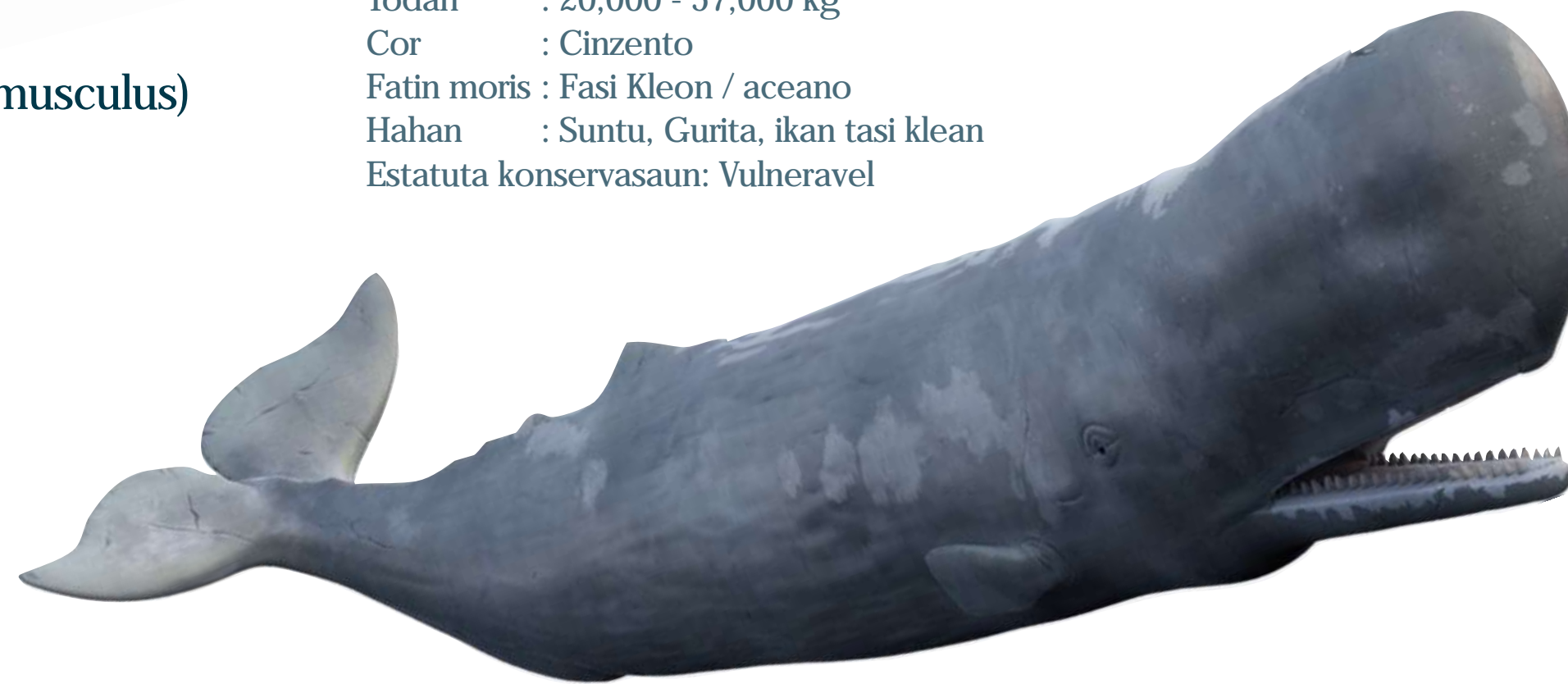
Sperm Whale (Physeter macrocephalus)

Length : 11-20 m
 Weight : 20,000 - 57,000 kg
 Color : Dark grey-brown
 Habitat : Deep oceans
 Diet : Squid, Octopus, & Deep water fish
 Conservation status: Vulnerable



Baleia de esperma (Physeter macrocephalus)

Naruk : 11 - 20 m
 Todan : 20,000 - 57,000 kg
 Cor : Cinzento
 Fatin moris : Fasi Klean / aceano
 Hahan : Suntu, Gurita, ikan tasi klean
 Estatuta konservasaun: Vulnervel



Dugong (Dugong dugon)

Length : 2.4-4 m
 Weight : 250-400 kg
 Color : Brownish-dark grey
 Habitat : Seagrass beds
 Diet : Seagrass
 Conservation status: Vulnerable

Dujung (Dugong dugon)

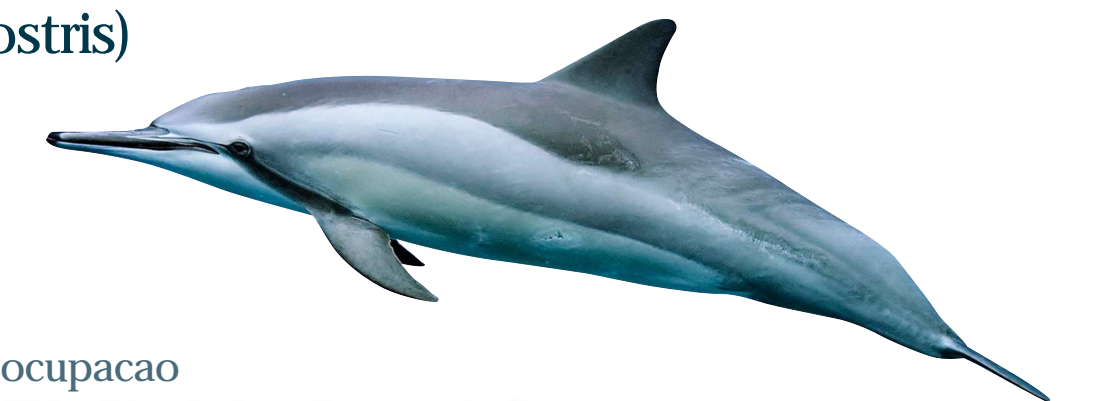
Naruk : 2,4 - 4 m
 Todan : 250 -400 kg
 Cor : Cinzento marron
 Fatin moris : Area duut tasi
 Hahan : duut tasi
 Estatuta konservasaun: Vulnervel

Spinner Dolphin (Stenella longirostris)

Length : 1-2 m
 Weight : 60-75 kg
 Color : Grey
 Habitat : Tropical oceans
 Diet : Squid and fish
 Conservation status: Least concern

Golfinho (Stenella longirostris)

Naruk : 1 -2 m
 Todan : 60 - 75 kg
 Cor : Cinzento
 Fatin moris : Oceano tropiku
 Hahan : Suntu, Ikan
 Estatuta konservasaun: Menor preocupacao



Help protect marine mammals by:

1. Practicing sustainable fisheries,
2. Reducing plastic-use,
3. Cleaning up trash,
4. Educating yourself and others about the oceans,
5. Support marine protected area establishment in Atauro.

Ajuda proteze animal tasi/mamalia tasi liu husi:

1. Pratika pescas sustentavel,
2. Halo redusau uza plastiku,
3. Hamos lisu,
4. Hasa'e edukasaun ba ita nia an no ema seluk konaba oceano,
5. Suporta establesimentu Are Marinha Protezida iha Atauro



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Common Marine Fish

Timor-Leste is ecologically rich in marine biodiversity and is home to hundreds of fish species. Atauro Island's surrounding waters have been identified as home to the highest average number of reef fish species in the world! Fish are important sources of food and livelihood for the local communities and also help generate income from tourism. It is important that we manage Atauro's fish population so we can enjoy the benefits they provide for generations to come.



Humphead Wrasse (Cheilinus undulatus)

Length : Up to 230 cm
 Color : Blue-green
 Habitat : Steep outer reef slopes
 Diet : Mollusks, crustaceans, and fish
 Conservation status: Endangered

Napoleon (Cheilinus undulatus)

Naruk : Bele to 230 cm
 Cor : Azul verde
 Moris fatin : Coral klean naruk
 Hahan : Molusca, crustacea, ikan
 Estatuta konservasaun: Ameasa atu mohu



Humphead Parrotfish (Bolbometopon muricatum)

Length : Up to 130 cm
 Color : Dull grey-dark green
 Habitat : Seaward reefs
 Diet : Marine algae and live corals
 Conservation status: Vulnerable

Niru Balliun (Bolbometopon muricatum)

Naruk : Bele to 130 cm
 Cor : Cinza escuro
 Moris fatin : Coral
 Hahan : Alga tasi, coral moris sira
 Estatuta konservasaun: Vulneravel



Giant Trevally (Caranx ignobilis)

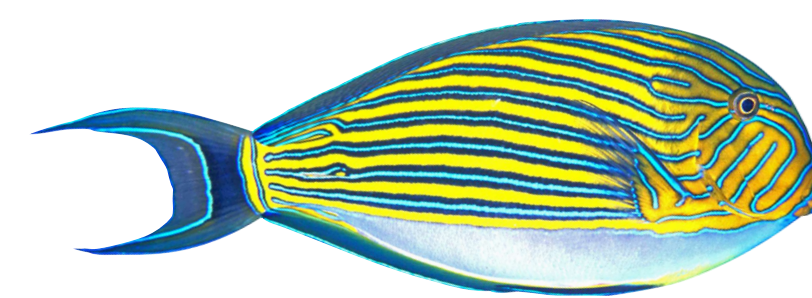
Length : Up to 170 cm
 Color : Silver
 Habitat : Seaward reefs
 Diet : Fish and crustaceans
 Conservation status: Least concern

Koku mutin azul (Caranx ignobilis)

Naruk : Bele to 170 cm
 Cor : Prata
 Moris fatin : Coral
 Hahan : Ikan no crustacea
 Estatuta Konservasaun: Atensaun menus

Ikan Tasi Comuns

Timor-Leste ekolojikamente iha riku soin biodiversidade tasi no uma ba spesies ikan nebe'e barak. Ilha Atauro nebe'e haleu husi tasi identifika ona nudar hanesan uma ba numeru ikan ahu ruin sira nebe'e as iha mundo. Ikan importante tebes nudar fontes aihan no vida moris lora-lora ba comunidade lokal sira no ajuda rendimento husi turismu. Ida ne'e importante tebes katak ita halo gestaun ba ikan sira iha Atauro, ne'e duni ita bele goza benefisio nebe'e sira fornese ba gerasaun foun sira iha futuru mai.



Lined Surgeonfish (Acanthurus lineatus)

Length : Up to 38 cm
 Color : Bright yellow with blue stripes
 Habitat : Exposed seaward reefs
 Diet : Marine algae
 Conservation status: Least concern

Ikan bandeira (Acanthurus lineatus)

Naruk : Bele to 38 cm
 Cor : Met Sanganha
 Moris fatin : Coral
 Hahan : Alga tasi
 Estatuta konservasaun: Atensaun menus

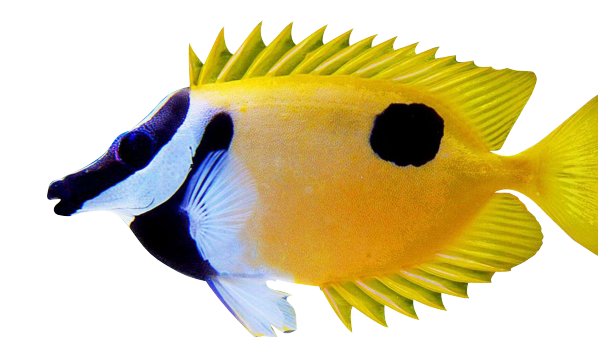


Checkered Snapper (Lutjanus decussatus)

Length : Up to 35 cm
 Color : Silver with brown-red stripes and dots
 Habitat : Coral reefs
 Diet : Fish and crustaceans
 Conservation status: Least concern

Tanggalara makerek (Lutjanus decussatus)

Naruk : Bele to 35 cm
 Cor : Prata castanha
 Moris fatin : Coral
 Hahan : Ikan no crustacea
 Estatuta konservasaun: Atensaun menus



Foxface (Siganus vulpinus)

Length : Up to 25 cm
 Color : Yellow with black and white striped head
 Habitat : Seaward reefs
 Diet : Marine algae
 Conservation status: Least concern

Ikan bandeira (Siganus vulpinus)

Naruk : Bele to 25 cm
 Cor : Paripa Kinur
 Moris fatin : Coral
 Hahan : Alga tasi
 Estatuta konservasaun: Atensaun menus

Help protect marine fish by:

1. Practicing sustainable fisheries,
2. Reducing plastic-use,
3. Cleaning up trash,
4. Educating yourself and others about the oceans,
5. Support marine protected area establishment in Atauro.

Ajuda proteze ikan iha tasi laran liu husi:

1. Pratika pescas sustentavel,
2. Halo redusaun uza plastiku,
3. Hamos lisu,
4. Hasa'e edukasaun ba ita nia an no ema seluk konaba oceano,
5. Suporta establesimentu Are Marinha Protezida iha Atauro.



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Atauro Island Sea Turtles

Five sea turtle species are commonly found in Atauro Island. Sea turtles play an important role in keeping the balance of the ocean ecosystem. They help keep coral reefs healthy, transport nutrients underwater and support other fish who use them to travel around the ocean. Sea turtles also provide income from tourism activities such as diving and snorkeling. Sea turtle populations are threatened worldwide and it is important to protect them to ensure a healthy ocean!



Green Turtle (Chelonia mydas)
 Length : 83-114 cm
 Weight : 110-190 kg
 Color : Pale to dark green-yellow-brown
 Habitat : Coastal reefs, especially areas with seagrass beds
 Diet : Seagrass and marine algae
 Conservation status: Endangered

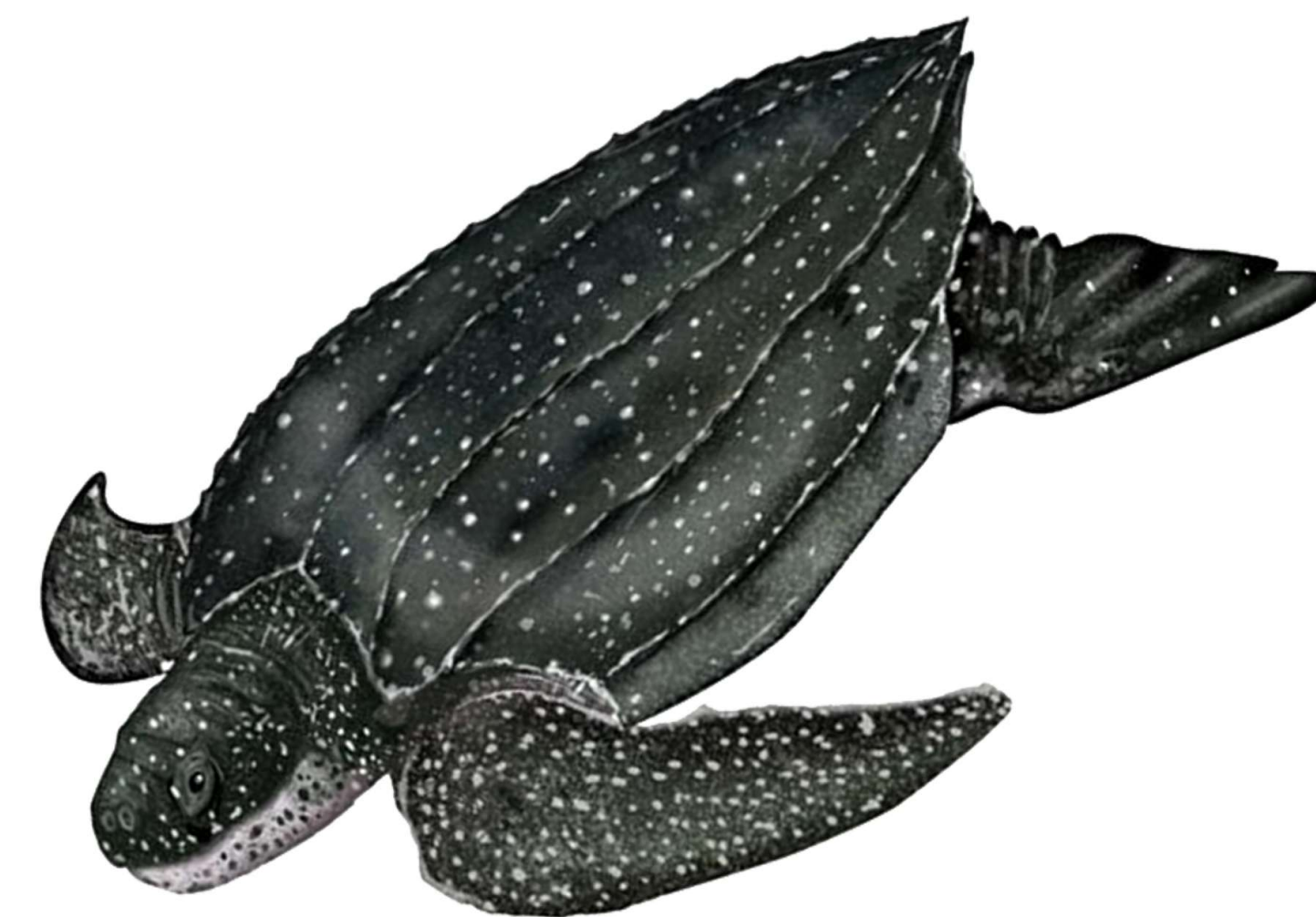
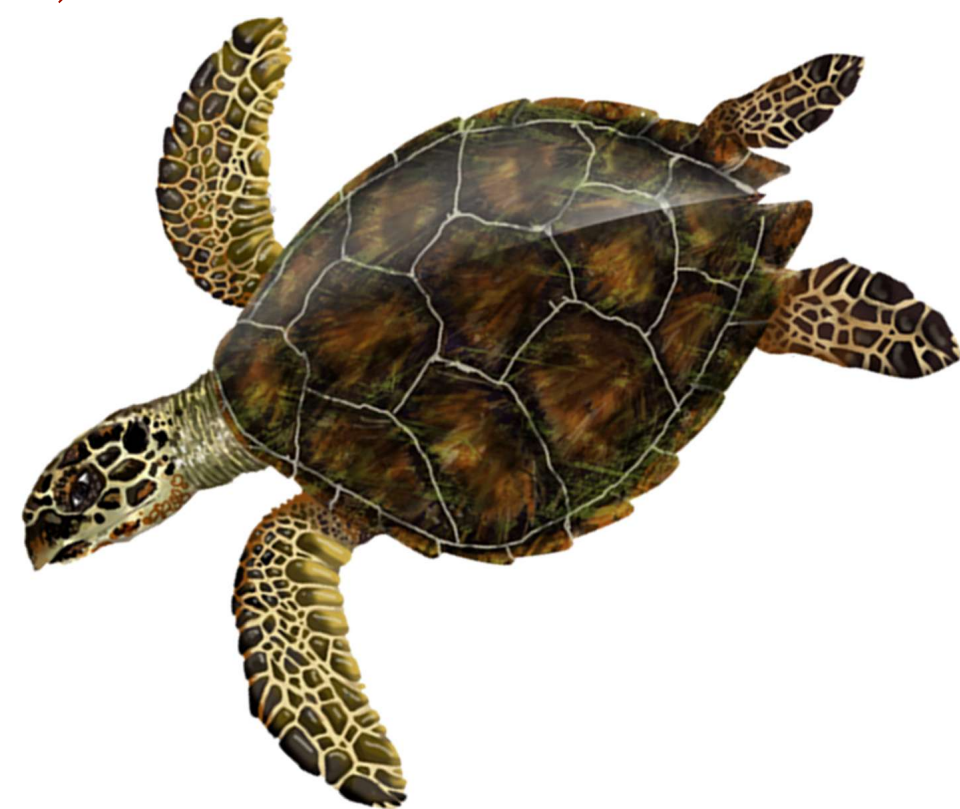
Lenuk matak (Chelonia mydas)
 Naruk : 83-114 cm
 Todan : 110-190 kg
 Cor : matak
 Moris fatin : Ahuruin koateira, liu-liu area duut tasi
 Hahan : Duut tasi no alga sira
 Estatuta konservasaun: ameadu atu mohu

Hawksbill Turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata)

Length : 71-89 cm
 Weight : 46-70 kg
 Color : Orange-brown-yellow
 Habitat : Coastal reefs, rocky areas, and lagoons
 Diet : Sponges, anemones, squid, and shrimp
 Conservation status: Critically endangered

Lenuk kikit (Eretmochelys imbricata)

Naruk : 71-89 cm
 Todan : 46-70 kg
 Cor : kinur, kafe
 Moris fatin : Ahu ruin, fatuk kosteira no lagoa
 Hahan : Sponga, squid, no boek
 Estatuta konservasaun: Amesadu kritiku



Leatherback Turtle (Dermochelys coriacea)

Length : 130-183 cm
 Weight : 300-500 kg
 Color : Dark grey-black with white spots
 Habitat : Open ocean
 Diet : Jellyfish
 Conservation status: Vulnerable

Lenuk belimbi (Dermochelys coriacea)

Naruk : 130-183 cm
 Todan : 300-500 kg
 Cor : Dark grey-black with white spots
 Moris fatin : oceano tasi klean
 Hahan : Ahirastun
 Statuta konservasaun: Vulneravel

Olive Ridley Turtle (Lepidochelys olivacea)

Length : 62-70 cm
 Weight : 35-45 kg
 Color : Olive green
 Habitat : Coastal bays and estuaries
 Diet : Crustaceans, mollusks, and fish
 Conservation status: Vulnerable

Lenuk ulun belar (Lepidochelys olivacea)

Naruk : 62-70 cm
 Todan : 35-45 kg
 Cor : matak metan
 Fatin moris : kosteira no estuaria sira
 Hahan : Crustacea molluska, no ikan
 Estatuta konservasaun: Vulneravel



Loggerhead Turtle (Caretta caretta)

Length : 80-110 cm
 Weight : 70-170 kg
 Color : Red-brown
 Habitat : Coastal bays and estuaries
 Diet : Shellfish
 Conservation status: Vulnerable

Lenuk sanan (Caretta caretta)

Naruk : 80-110 cm
 Todan : 70-170 kg
 Cor : Mean mulatu
 Fatin Moris : Area kosteira no estuaria sira
 Hahan : Marisku
 Estatuta konservasaun: Vulneravel

Help protect sea turtles by:

1. Supporting sustainable fisheries,
2. Not collecting sea turtle eggs,
3. Releasing sea turtles caught as bycatch,
4. Keeping sea turtle nesting beaches free from plastic,
5. Not throwing plastics in the ocean that sea turtles mistake as food.

Ajuda hodi proteze lenuk sira liu husi:

1. suporta pesca sustentavel,
2. Labele kolekta lenuk nia toln,
3. Husi fila bainhira kaer,
4. Tau matan ba lenuk sira nia fatin toln livre husi plastiku,
5. Labele soe plastiku ba iha tasi laran nune lenuk sira konfunden hanesan hahan



CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM
 PARTNERSHIP FUND



Guide to Sustainable Fishing Practices For Food Security

Mata Dalan Hodi Pratika Sustentavel Pescas ba Siguransa Aihan

Being part of the Coral Triangle, Timor-Leste's Atauro Island is ecologically rich in marine biodiversity and home to abundant fisheries resources. Sustainable fishing practices need be adopted and fishing areas have to be managed to ensure that Timor-Leste's reef systems and fisheries resources are sustainable to support food and livelihood for generations to come.

Hanesan parte ida husi iha Coral Trianglo, Atauro ekolojikamente iha riku soin biodiversidade tasi no uma ba abudante rekursus. Sustentabilidade pratika pesca presiza adopta no area pesca hodi halo gestaun nune bele garantia katak Timor-Leste nia sistema korais sira nia rekursus ikan iha sustentevel hodi suporta siguransa aihan no moris loron loron ba gerasaun sira turi mai.



Catch mature fish
Catch only mature fish and avoid young ones to allow fish populations to reproduce and recover

Kaer ikan nebe bo'ot ona
Kaer deit ikan nebe bo'ot ona no evita ikan nebe ki'ik nune ikan sei produs nia an no rekupera



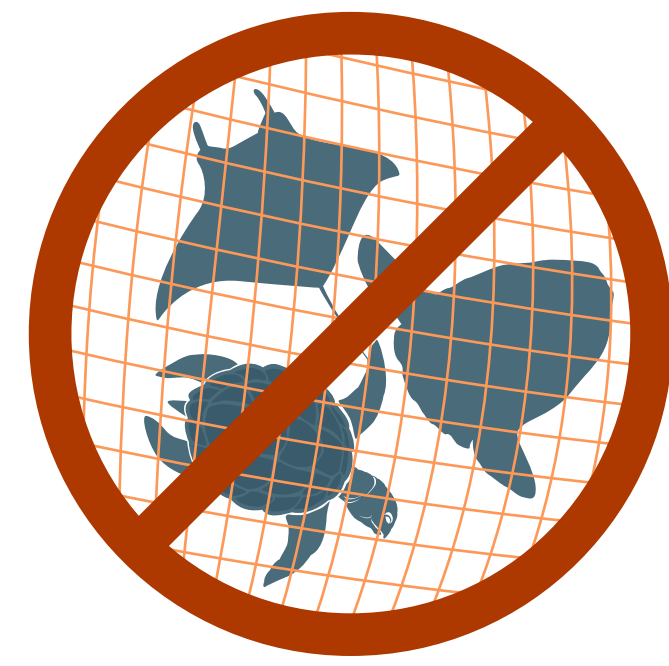
Use sustainable fishing gear
Use pole and line, handline, traps, wide nets, to avoid bycatch and reduce the impact of fishing gear in the marine ecosystem

Uza arte de pesca sustentavel
Uza pole and line, handline, armadilha, redi ho medidas bo'ot, hodi evita bycatch no redus impaktu ekosistema tasi nian



Support marine protected area establishment
Marine protected areas help ensure fish stocks supply by protecting fish spawning grounds and habitats

Suporta hodi estabesele Area Marinha Protezida
Area Marinha protezida sei ajuda hodi garante numeru ikan liu husi protezaun fatin ikan tolun sira no habitasaun



Do not catch endangered, threatened, and protected species
Catching these marine animals will further deplete their population and can cause extinctions

Labele kaer epseies nebe atu mohu,ameasadu no espesies protezidu
Kaer mamalia tasi sei hamenus nia populasau no bele halo mohu nia espesies



Do not use dynamite and cyanide
Dynamite and cyanide destroy fish habitats like coral reefs leaving fish with no place to feed and breed.

Labele uza bomba no veneno
Bomba no veneno sei destroi ikan nia moris fatin hanesan koral moris sira no fatin laiha atu tolun no halo reproducaun



Do not step on the coral
Watch your feet during low tide. Corals are very fragile and take a long time to grow.

Labele sama koral sira
Atensaun no kuidadu bainhira tasi maran. Koral sira fragil tebes no lori tempu naruk mak bele moris



Do not Litter
Marine debris such as plastic waste can kill marine animals eaten by fish. Dispose of trash properly.

Labele soe foer arbiru
Foer tasi hanesan pastiku bele hamate animal tasi. Soe foer iha nia fatin no los.



Do not discard used fishing nets in the ocean
Fishing nets floating in the ocean trap and kill marine animals and entangle corals. Dispose of fishing nets properly.

Labele husik hela redi sira iha oceano
Redi nebe husik hela no namlele iha oceano nudar armadilha no se oho hotu animal tasi no koral sira. Uza arte de pesca nebe los



Do not drop anchor on corals
Anchors can break and damage corals that provide food and home to the fish.

Labele hatun ankor iha koral
Ankor bele halo at koral sira nebe sira bele prepara hahan no sai uma ba ikan



CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP FUND

CORAL TRIANGLE CENTER
Inspiring People Saving Oceans