

Other Papers Presented at the Workshop (Abstract Only)

Marine Resources in Maluku

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Abstract

Maluku is an archipelago province that comprises 92.4% (658,294.69 km²) of ocean and only 7.5% (54,185 km²) of land. The unique geographical position of Maluku gives some oceanography advantage that reflected in the richness of marine natural resources, especially in fisheries. The potential of fisheries in Maluku is estimated 1.6 ton/year. Furthermore, the 1340 islands in Maluku that their shoreline represents 13% of Indonesian shoreline harbor main marine ecosystems such as coral reef, mangrove, and sea grass that significantly support the sustainability of fisheries in Maluku. Coral reefs in Maluku cover an area of 1,323,44 km² and estimated to have economic value that reach billions of dollars per year, with services including storm protection, tourism, pharmaceutical and an important source of food. However, so far only several commodities such as fish and sea cucumber have been furiously exploited, that leads to overfishing, whereas other invertebrates such as great potential for pharmaceuticals such as sponges and soft coral have been left untouched. Furthermore, the marine resources in Maluku have been exploited disregard of their sustainability. Therefore, comprehensive, integrated and interdisciplinary research involving all stake holders is necessary to build a robust database and development plan that can ensure the sustainability of marine resources in Maluku.

Common Local Fruits in 'Dusun' System in Leitimur, Ambon Island

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Abstract

Ambon Island is a hilly island with limited flat areas that are suitable for medium to large orchards of fruit trees. Fruit cultivations are usually conducted in a mixed agriculture-agroforestry system, called 'dusun' that is more suitable with such geographic conditions. Fruit trees are among the most important plants grown in the 'dusun' system in Leitimur, in addition to multipurpose trees, perennial and annual food crops, as well as other horticultural, spice, and medicinal plants. Many local fruit species can be found in the 'dusun', among others that are most popular in Ambon: durian (*Durio zibethinus*), gandaria (*Boueo mocrphylo*), mangosteen (*Garcinia mangostana*), snake fruit ("salak", *Salacca zalacca*), "langsat" (*Lansium domesticum*), jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*), and litchi (*Litchi chinensis*). These fruits are described in details in this presentation, and their prospects and problems of cultivation are discussed.

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