The fragile journey of pa'va through life and reef

Pa'ua populations have been severely depleted by overharvesting. The challenging life cycle of pa'ua makes it even more difficult for them to recover. In some areas, pa'ua densities have decreased to a point where they can no longer successfully reproduce.

Mature pa'ua

Pa'ua don't move and must be close to each other to reproduce.

Spawning

Adults release eggs and sperm into the water that must mix to create larvae.

Drifting larvae

Only 1 out of 10,000 larvae will become an adult. 4

Juveniles

A juvenile can take up to 10 years to become an adult.

Why should we care?

Pa'ua are a culturally significant food in the Cook Islands. They are also an important part of reef ecosystems. Pa'ua contribute to the reef structure and are a food source for other animals. Climate change may make life harder for pa'ua, so they need our help.

How can we help?

By allowing pa'ua to grow and reproduce before they are harvested, we can keep our reefs healthy and have pa'ua for future generations.





Harvest pa'ua larger than 16 cm when they are able to reproduce.



Only harvest pa'ua within the reef and avoid pa'ua that live beyond the reef where it is more difficult for them to reproduce



Take only what you need to eat don't harvest pa'ua for sale or trade



Respect rā'ui and marine reserves

where pa'ua are protected and can easily grow big and reproduce

Inshore Fisheries and Aquaculture, Division Ministry of Marine Resources PO Box 85, Avarua, Rarotonga, Cook Islands - (682) 28-721 - www.mmr.gov.ck

This document was produced with the financial support of the European Union, the Government of Sweden, the Government of Sweden, the Government of the United States.















