

An underwater photograph showing two fish swimming in clear blue water above a coral reef. The fish in the foreground is larger and has a silvery, textured body. The fish in the background is smaller and has a more uniform color. The coral reef is visible at the bottom of the frame.

Green Island Reef Fishes

: Chaikou Dive Area

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Green Island is a small island located in the southeastern part of Formosa Island (Taiwan). In the eastern part of the island there is the Pacific Ocean.

At first, this island was an isolated place and used as a place of exile for political prisoners in the Koumintang era, especially during the White Terror tragedy. But now on this island is fully used as a tourist island. By presenting tourist attractions in the form of historical tourism and natural tourism, this island is a location that is worth a visit when in Taiwan.



One of the natural attractions favored on this island is diving and snorkeling tours. Green Island has around 8 diving areas that are well managed. One of them is the Chaikou. This location is located north of Green Island. Chaikou diving area is a safe location for beginners because they do not deal directly with the Pacific Ocean, but face to Formosa Island.

Activities offered at Chaikou are rocky beach tourism, snorkeling, and diving activity. Snorkeling can be done alone or with the guidance of a local guide. Usually for beginners or those who cannot swim, they will snorkel with the guidance of a local guide. The guide will use a rope tied with some donut buoys as a tool that will be held by the participants while snorkeling.

When snorkeling, we will be amazed by the variety of beautiful reef fish. In this book will be presented several types of reef fishes in Chaikou diving area.





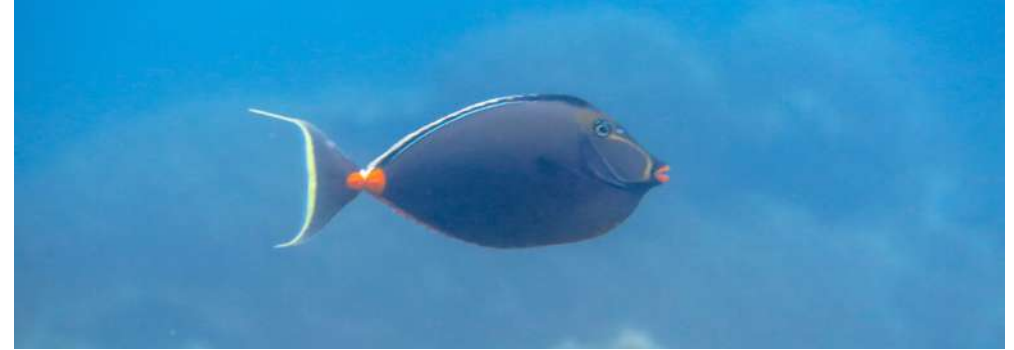
Clown Surgeonfish (*Acanthurus lineatus*)

Has a yellow body with a blue lines at the top, and white at the bottom. The blue line on the border is bordered by a black line, the line spread horizontally along the body. This fish can grow to 38 cm. This fish is easily found at a depth of 3-12 m.



Convict Surgeonfish (*Acanthurus triostegus*)

Has a bright yellow body color with six black lines on its side. This fish can grow up to 27 cm. Usually these fish are found to form groups in the shallow coral reef ecosystem, 5 m depth.



Orange-spin Surgeonfish (*Naso lituratus*)

It has a gray body color with a characteristic that is an light orange in the caudal base. The forehead section has a yellow pattern. This fish can grow to 45 cm. Can be found around the coral reef ecosystem or the open ocean, maximum depth of 70 m.



White-faced Surgeonfish (*Acanthurus japonicus*)

Called White-faced Surgeonfish because it has a white color on the bottom of the eye. This fish also has a yellow caudal base. Can grow up to 20 cm. Usually found in groups, of 20 m depth.



Striped Bristle-tooth (*Ctenocheatus striatus*)

This fish has a gray body color, usually the front and back of the body there is a slight color difference, with horizontal lines on the sides of the body. This fish also has small yellow spots around the eyes. Can grow to 25 cm. Generally found to form small groups, at a depth of 3-35 m.



Orange-line Triggerfish (*Balistapus undulatus*)

Orange-line Triggerfish has a grayish green color with a diagonal orange line on its body. This fish is often found solitary. Length to 30 cm. This fish eats several types of organisms including coral, sponges, worms, ecinoderms, crustaceans and fish. Can be found at depths of 2-50 m.



Vagabond Butterflyfish (*Chaetodon vagabundus*)

Has a flat body shape with thick black lines on the eye and the dorsal back. The black line on the dorsal part does not converge to the tip of the dorsal fin. This fish can grow up to 23 cm. Commonly found solitary or forming small groups on coral reefs to a depth of 30 m.



Saddled Butterflyfish (*Chaetodon ephippium*)

This fish is gray in color with several horizontal lines that are bluish on the underside of the body, the dorsal part is black which is bounded by white stripes. Has an orange color on the mouth to ventral fins. This fish can grow up to 23 cm. Generally found solitary or in pairs, and can be found on coral reefs to 30 m depth.





Oval-Spot Butterflyfish (*Chaetodon speculum*)

This fish has a large black spot on its yellow body. This fish also has a vertical black band in the eyes. Can grow up to 18 cm. Generally found at depths of 3-10 meters, a maximum of 30 m.



Long-nose Butterflyfish (*Forcipiger flavissimus*)

This fish is also called Long-nose Butterflyfish because it has a longer part of the mouth than other fish in the family. This fish has a yellow body color. The upper head is black, while the lower part is clean white, unlike the *Forcipiger longirostris* which has black spots. This fish can grow up to 22 cm. usually found in coral reef ecosystems at a depth of 2-60 m.



Blacklip Butterflyfish (*Chaetodon klenii*)

This fish has a light gray front body color with a grayish white head, mouth is black, and has a blackish yellow vertical bar in the middle, the back of this fish is yellow. Can grow to a size of 14 cm. This fish is usually found on coral reefs of 2-10 m depth.





Freckled Hawkfish (*Paracirrhites forsteri*)

This fish is also called Long-nose Butterflyfish because it has a longer part of the mouth than other fish in the family. This fish has a yellow body color. The upper head is black, while the lower part is clean white, unlike the Forcipiger longirostris which has black spots. This fish can grow up to 22 cm. usually found in coral reef ecosystems at a depth of 2-60 m.



Bared Thicklip (*Hemigymnus fasciatus*)

Have a black body color with 4-5 vertical white lines. This fish head is green at the top, and whitish at the bottom. This fish can grow up to 50 cm. Usually found around rubble and coral areas to a depth of 25 m.



Bird-nose Wrasse (*Gomphosus varius*)

The mouth shape like a bird's beak. The fish body is black on the front and fades to white on the back. In the mouth there is an orange band to the back of the eye. The maximum length of this fish is 22 cm. Usually found in habitats that are rich in corals, with a maximum depth of 35 m.



Checkerboard Wrasse (*Halichoeres hortulanus*)

The body of a greenish white is patterned like a chessboard. At the front of the dorsal fin base there is a black spot, and has 2-3 yellow spots under the dorsal fin. This fish can grow up to 20 cm. Usually found in coral reef ecosystems with a maximum depth of 35 m.



Sunset Wrasse (*Thalassoma lutescens*)

Called like that because its body color resembles the sky when it is sunset. Has a yellow-orange head color. Have a vertical green or blue band in the middle of the body. And the back of the body is orange, the fish tail is bright yellow. Can grow to a size of 25 cm, and live on coral reef ecosystems to a depth of 30 m.

Striped Monocle Bream (*Scolopsis lineata*)

It has dark gray on the upper body with 2-3 white lines, and white on the lower part of the body. This fish can grow up to 20 cm. Found in groups at shallow reef ecosystems, 2-10 m depth.



Whitemouth Moray (*Gymnothorax meleagris*)

This also commonly called Turkey Moray. It has a dark brown body color with white dots all over the body, with a special characteristic that is the inside of the oral cavity that is clean white. This fish can grow to 120 cm. Commonly found in the gully, to a depth of 36 m.

Snowlake Moray (*Echidna nebulosa*)

This fish has a white base color with large black spots accompanied by yellow at the top and bottom along the body. The face is more dominant by yellow spots, except on the nose and mouth which is white. Can grow up to 75 cm. Usually found in reef gaps or rocky shore to 18 m depth.





Scissor-tail Sergeant (*Abudefduf sexfasciatus*)

It has special characteristics, the along upper and lower coaudal has a black line that resemble scissors. This fish can grow up to 15 cm. Usually found in groups, and easily found on shallow coral reefs, 2-10 m depth.

Sergeant Major (*Abudefduf vaigiensis*)

Called Sergeant Major because it has a yellow color on the dorsal fin base, like wearing a beret. Able grow up to 16 cm. Usually found in groups at shallow depths, 2-10 m.



Half-Circled Angelfish (*Pomacanthus semiulatus*)

The body has a yellowish white band in a semicircular shape. When the juvenile fish is black with 3-4 white lines curved on its body. This fish can grow up to 35 cm. Can be found on coral reefs of 30 m depth.

Banded Sergeant (*Abudefduf septemfasciatus*)

Have 6-7 gray lines on the body, with the top 2-3 first lines has darker color. This fish can grow up to 19 cm.

Usually forms a small group at a depth of 3 m.



Three-spot Dascyllus (*Dascyllus trimaculatus*)

Has 3 white dots around his body. When the juvenile has a black body color, so the white spot is clear, but when adult the body color becomes more gray, so the spot looks faded. Able to grow to 14 cm. Form a group, on coral reef ecosystem of 33 m depth.

Tomato Anemonefish (*Amphiprion frenatus*)

Have a difference color between male and female. The male is orange with a white strip on the head, while the female has a black body color with a white strip bounded by a blue line on its head. Can grow to 6 cm (male) and 14 cm (female). Usually found live with Bulb-Tentacle Anemone, on reefs to 20 m depth.





Forktail Rabbitfish (*Siganus argenteus*)

Gray blue color with small spots and yellow lines throughout the body. This fish can grow up to 30 cm. Usually found in groups, maximum depth of 40 m.



Moorish Idol (*Zanclus cornutus*)

This fish has a beautiful body shape and color. Black and white with yellow band in the middle of his body. Has a long dorsal fin tip that longer than caudal. Can grow to 25 cm. Usually found solitary or small groups at a depth of 3-20 m.