

Managed Species

BOTTOMFISH

Jobfish: Lehi (*Aphareus rutilans*); Uku (*Aprion virescens*)

Jacks/trevally: Ulua au kea/White Ulua (*Caranx ignobilis*); Ulua la'uli/Black Ulua (*Caranx lugubris*); Pig ulua/Butaguchi (*Pseudocaranx dentex*)

Sea Bass: Hapu'upu'u (*Epinephelus quernus*)

Snappers: Ehu (*Etelis carbunculus*); 'Ula'ula koa'e/Onaga (*E. coruscans*); Ta'ape (*Lutjanus kasmira*); Kalekale (*Pristipomoides auricilla*, *P. seiboldii*); 'Opakapaka (*P. filamentosus*); Gindai (*P. zonatus*)

Amberjack: Kahala (*Seriola dumerili*)

Alfonsin: *Beryx splendens*

Armorhead: *Pseudopentaceros richardsoni*

CRUSTACEANS

Spiny lobster: Ula (*Panulirus marginatus* and *P. penicillatus*)

Slipper lobster: Ula papapa (Family *Scyllaridae*)

Kona crab: Papa'i kua loa (*Ranina ranina*)

Deepwater shrimp: *Heterocarpus spp.*

PRECIOUS CORALS

Pink coral: *Corallium secundum*, *C. regale*, *C. laauense*

Gold coral: *Gerardia spp.*, *Narella spp.*, *Calyptrophora spp.*

Bamboo coral: *Lepidisis olpa*, *Acanella spp.*

Black coral: *Antipathes dichotoma*, *A. grandis*, *A. ulex*

CORAL REEF ECOSYSTEM

The following species are listed as currently harvested coral reef taxa.

Other coral reef plants, invertebrates and fish that spend the majority of their non-pelagic (post settlement) life within waters less than or equal to 50 fms in depth that are not listed as currently harvested coral reef taxa or bottomfish managed species are listed as potentially harvested taxa. For the complete list, go to www.wpcouncil.org/hawaii-regulations.html.

Surgeonfish: Na'ena'e (*Acanthurus olivaceus*); Pualu (*A. xanthopterus*); Manini (*A. triostegus*); Palani (*A. dussumieri*); Maikoiko (*A. nigroris*, *A. leucopareus*); *A. nigricans*; 'Api (*A. guttatus*); Pualu (*A. guttatus*); Mai'i'i (*A. blochii*); Kole (*Ctenochaetus strigosus*); *C. striatus*; Kala (*Naso unicornus*, *N. annulatus*); Kalalei (*Naso unicornus*, *N. annulatus*); Kala holo (*N. hexacanthus*); Kala lolo (*N. brevirostris*); *N. caesioides*; Lau'ipala (*Zebrosoma flavescens*)

Triggerfish: Humuhumu hi'ukole (*Melichthys vidua*); Humuhumu 'ele'ele (*M. niger*); Humuhumunukunukuapua'a (*Rhinecanthus aculeatus*); *Sufflamen fraenatum*

Jacks/Scads: Akule/Halalu (*Selar crumenophthalmus*); 'Opelul'Opelul mama (*Decapterus macarellus*)

Sharks: Mano (*Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos*, *C. galapagensis*, *C. melanopterus*); Mano lalakea (*Triaenodon obesus*)

Soldierfish/Squirrelfish: U'u/Menpachi (*Myripristis berndti*, *M. amaena*, *M. chryseres*, *M. kuntee*); 'Ala'ihi (*Sargocentron microstoma*, *S. diadema*, *S. punctatissimum*, *S. tiere*, *S. xantherythrum*, *S. spiniferum*, *Neoniphon spp.*)

Flagtails: 'Aholehole (*Kuhlia sandvicensis*)

Rudderfish: Nenu (*Kyphosus biggibus*, *K. cinerascens*, *K. vaigiensis*)

Wrasses: 'A'awa (*Bodianus bilunulatus*); Po'ou (*Oxycheilinus unifasciatus*); Laenih/Nabeta (*Xyrichtys pavo*); Kupoupou (*Cheilio inermis*); Ho'u (*Thalassoma purpurum*); *T. quinquevittatum*; *T. lutescens*; *Novaculichthys taeniourus*

Goatfish: Weke (*Mulloidichthys spp.*); Weke nono (*M. pfeugeri*); Weke 'ula (*M. vanicolensis*); Weke'a/Weke'a'a (*M. flavolineatus*); Kumu or Moano (*Parupeneus spp.*, *P. multifasciatus*); Munu (*P. bifasciatus*); Moano kea/Moano kale (*P. cyclostomas*); Malu (*P. pleurostigma*)

Mullets: 'Ama'ama (*Mugil cephalus*); Uouoa (*Neomyxus leuciscus*)

Moray Eels: Puihi (*Gymnothorax javanicus*, *Enchelycore pardalis*); Puihi paka (*G. flavimarginatus*); Puihi laumilo (*G. undulatus*)

Octopus: He'e maui/Tako (*Octopus cyanea*) He'e'l Tako (*O. ornatus*)

Threadfin: Moi (*Polydactylus sexfilis*)

Bigeyes: 'Aweoweo (*Heteropriacanthus cruentatus*, *Priacanthus hamrui*)

Parrotfish: Uhu/Palukaluka (*Scarus spp.*); Panuhunu (*Calotomus carolinus*)

Barracuda: Kawele'alKaku (*Sphyræna helleri*, *S. barracuda*)

Green snails/Turban shells: family *Turbinidae* (*Turbo spp.*)

Moorish Idol: Kihikihi (*Zanclus cornutus*)

Butterflyfish: Kikakapu (*Chaetodon auriga*, *C. lunula*, *C. ephippium*)

Featherduster Worm: family *Sabellidae*

Fishery Regulations

The bottomfish and crustacean regulations below apply to federal waters around the main Hawaiian Islands (MHI). Regulations for the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI) fisheries can be found on the Council website at www.wpcouncil.org/hawaii-regulations.html. The marine national monument in the NWHI has closed all NWHI fisheries except for bottomfish, which it will close on June 15, 2011.

BOTTOMFISH

- All fishermen
- Prohibited gears include bottom trawls, bottom set gillnets, poisons, explosives, intoxicating substances
- Non-commercial fishermen
- Federal permit and reporting required
- Bag limit of no more than five onaga, ehu, kalekale, 'opakapaka, gindai, lehi and hapu'upu'u or any combination of these
- Commercial fishermen
- Hawaii State Commercial marine License and monthly reports required
- Total annual catch limit of onaga, ehu, kalekale, 'opakapaka, gindai, lehi and hapu'upu'u (for updates, go to www.hawaiiibottomfish.info)

CRUSTACEANS

- Federal permit and logbook required for commercial and non-commercial lobster, deepwater shrimp, and Kona crab fisheries
- Lobsters can be taken only by traps or by hand. Poisons, drugs, other chemicals, spears, nets, hooks and explosives are prohibited.
- No taking of, or removing eggs from, any egg-bearing lobster
- Closed season from May thru August
- Minimum size for lobster take is 8.26 cm carapace length
- All fishing vessels with a crustacean permit must carry an on-board observer when directed to do so by the National Marine Fisheries Service

PRECIOUS CORALS

- Federal permit and reporting required
- Required use of selective gear that can discriminate or differentiate between type, size, quality or characteristics of living or dead corals
- 10-inch minimum height for live pink coral
- 1-inch minimum stem diameter or 48-inch minimum height for live black coral
- Biannual fishery quota of 5,000 kg of black coral in the 'Au 'au Channel Bed

- Biannual fishery quota of 2,000 kg of pink coral and 500 kg of bamboo coral in the Makapu'u Bed
- Annual fishery quota of 1,000 kg for all species combined (except black coral) in Exploratory Beds
- Moratorium on gold coral 2008 to 2013
- Harvest prohibited in WestPac Refugia Bed

CORAL REEF ECOSYSTEMS

- Special permit, reporting and pre-landing notification for any directed fishery on potentially harvested coral reef taxa
- Gear types limited to hand-harvest, spear, slurp gun, hand/dip net, hoop net for Kona crab, throw net, barrier net, surround/purse net that is attended at all times, hook-and-line, crab and fish traps and remote operating vehicle/submersible.
- Ban on possession and use of poisons, explosives or intoxicating substances to harvest coral reef ecosystem species
- Ban on harvest of live rock and living corals except for indigenous people for traditional uses and aquaculture operations for seed stock under special permit, reporting and pre-landing notification requirements
- The vessel number must be affixed to all fish and crab traps on board the vessel or deployed in the water by any vessel or person holding a permit when fishing for coral reef taxa

Get Involved!

Communities are encouraged to participate in the decision-making process for the Hawaii Archipelago FEP. Your participation ensures that fisheries development and planning is consistent with your community's long-range goals.

To learn how you can become involved, visit the Council website at www.wpcouncil.org or contact the Council staff at (808) 522-8220 or by email at info.wpcouncil@noaa.gov.



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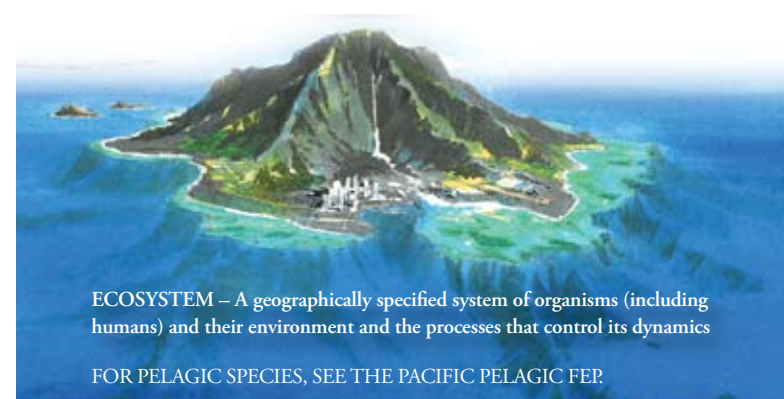
Hawaii Archipelago Fishery Ecosystem Plan



THE HAWAII ARCHIPELAGO FISHERY ECOSYSTEM PLAN (FEP) WAS DEVELOPED TO REGULATE HARVESTS OF NON-PELAGIC MARINE RESOURCES IN HAWAII'S OFFSHORE WATERS THROUGH AN ECOSYSTEM-BASED APPROACH. BECAUSE ECOSYSTEMS VARY OVERTIME, THIS FISHERIES MANAGEMENT APPROACH IS ADAPTIVE AS WELL AS PLACE-BASED. IT TAKES ACCOUNT OF ECOSYSTEM KNOWLEDGE AND UNCERTAINTIES, CONSIDERS MULTIPLE EXTERNAL INFLUENCES, AND STRIVES TO BALANCE DIVERSE SOCIAL OBJECTIVES.

THE HAWAII ARCHIPELAGO FEP

- IDENTIFIES MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES,
- DELINEATES GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARIES,
- FOSTERS INCREASED COORDINATION AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION THROUGH VARIOUS ADVISORY BODIES AND AN APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE
- DESIGNATES MANAGED SPECIES, AND
- DETAILS APPLICABLE FISHERY REGULATIONS



ECOSYSTEM – A geographically specified system of organisms (including humans) and their environment and the processes that control its dynamics

FOR PELAGIC SPECIES, SEE THE PACIFIC PELAGIC FEP



Management Objectives

1. To maintain biologically diverse and productive marine ecosystems and foster the long-term sustainable use of marine resources in an ecologically and culturally sensitive manner through the use of a science-based ecosystem approach to resource management.
2. To provide flexible and adaptive management systems that can rapidly address new scientific information and changes in environmental conditions or human use patterns.
3. To improve public and government awareness and understanding of the marine environment in order to reduce unsustainable human impacts and foster support for responsible stewardship.
4. To encourage and provide for the sustained and substantive participation of local communities in the exploration, development, conservation, and management of marine resources.
5. To minimize fishery bycatch and waste to the extent practicable.
6. To manage and co-manage protected species, habitats and areas.
7. To promote the safety of human life at sea.
8. To encourage and support appropriate compliance and enforcement with all applicable local and federal fishery regulations.
9. To increase collaboration with domestic and foreign regional fishery management and other governmental and non-governmental organizations, communities, and the public at large to successfully manage marine ecosystems.
10. To improve the quantity and quality of available information to support marine ecosystem management.

Geographical Boundaries

The Hawaii FEP includes all waters and associated marine resources within the federal waters (also known as the US exclusive economic zone or EEZ, i.e., from 3 to 200 miles from shore) of the Hawaii archipelago.

Community Participation and Management Structure

Successful ecosystem management requires the consideration of a range of scientific issues that impact the environment. These range from fisheries bycatch and protected species interactions to non-fishing impacts such as human population increase, coastal development, freshwater diversion, pollution, sedimentation, nutrient loading and ocean acidification, as well as non-human impacts such as hurricanes and climate change.

Ecosystem management also requires consideration of the social and cultural components of the environment. Involvement in management by various sectors of the population—especially by people who rely on the environment for their livelihood, social relations and cultural identity—is important.

To garner this ecosystem knowledge, the FEP process uses a bottom-up approach, which begins with recommendations made during public meetings and through several advisory groups. The FEP management structure

also fosters increased collaboration with state, federal and international governments and non-government organizations.

FEP Advisory Panel

The FEP Advisory Panel (AP) provides the Council with advice on fishery management issues and on the content and likely effects of management measures. It is comprised of several subpanels.

The Hawaii subpanel has eight members, including two representatives each from the state's commercial, recreational and subsistence fisheries and two persons who are knowledgeable about the state's marine ecosystem and habitat.

The Community Demonstration Project Program (CDPP) subpanel has eight members—two from Hawaii.

The Pelagic Ecosystem subpanel has 16 members—four from Hawaii.

AP members serve a two-year term.

Archipelagic FEP Plan Team

The Archipelagic FEP Plan Team and implementation of the FEPs for Hawaii and other archipelagic areas in the Western Pacific Region oversees the development and implementation of the FEPs for Hawaii and other archipelagic areas in the Western Pacific Region.

It reviews the performance of the fisheries and the status of the managed stocks. The FEP Plan Team is made up of federal and local government and non-government specialists who are appointed by the Council and serve indefinite terms.

Regional Ecosystem Advisory Committee

The Hawaii Archipelago Regional Ecosystem Advisory Committee (REAC) includes Council members and representatives from federal and State of Hawaii government agencies; businesses; and non-governmental organizations with responsibility and interest in land-based and non-fishing activities that potentially affect the area's marine environment.

Science and Statistical Committee

The Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) is composed of scientists from local and federal agencies, academic institutions, and other organizations. These scientists represent a range of disciplines required for the scientific oversight of fishery management in the Western Pacific Region.

FEP Standing Committees

Standing Committees are composed of Council members who, prior to Council action, review relevant information and data including the recommendations of the FEP Advisory Panel, the Archipelagic and Pelagic Plan Teams, REACs and the SSC. The recommendations of the Standing Committees and the other advisory bodies are presented to the full Council for consideration prior to its taking action on specific measures or recommendations. The Hawaii Archipelago Ecosystem Standing Committee and the Fishery Rights of Indigenous People Standing Committee review issues related to the Hawaii FEP.

The Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council is one of eight councils authorized by the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976. It is the federal agency responsible for managing the offshore fisheries of Hawaii and other US Pacific islands.

www.wpcouncil.org

Indigenous and Community Programs

The Council's Community Development Program, Community Demonstration Projects Program and Marine Education and Training Program are designed to foster increased fishery participation by indigenous communities in the US Pacific Islands.

In 2006 and 2007, the Council hosted the Ho'ohanohano I Na Kupuna (Honor Our Ancestors) Puwalu (conference) series to develop a consultation process with Native Hawaiian communities in the management of the fishery ecosystem. Participants supported the traditional Aha Moku approach to natural resources management, which is place-based, community-based and adaptive.

International Management and Research

The Council actively participates in the development and implementation of international agreements and research regarding marine resources. The most important international issues for the Hawaii Archipelago FEP are climate change, marine debris and the management and conservation of seamounts and straddling groundfish stocks. The Council is participating in the activities of an emerging North Pacific regional fishery management organization on the seamount issue.

