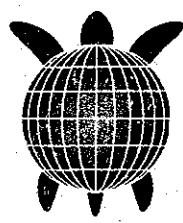

FINAL REPORT

Hawaii Longline Seabird

Mortality Mitigation Project

Appendices A-I

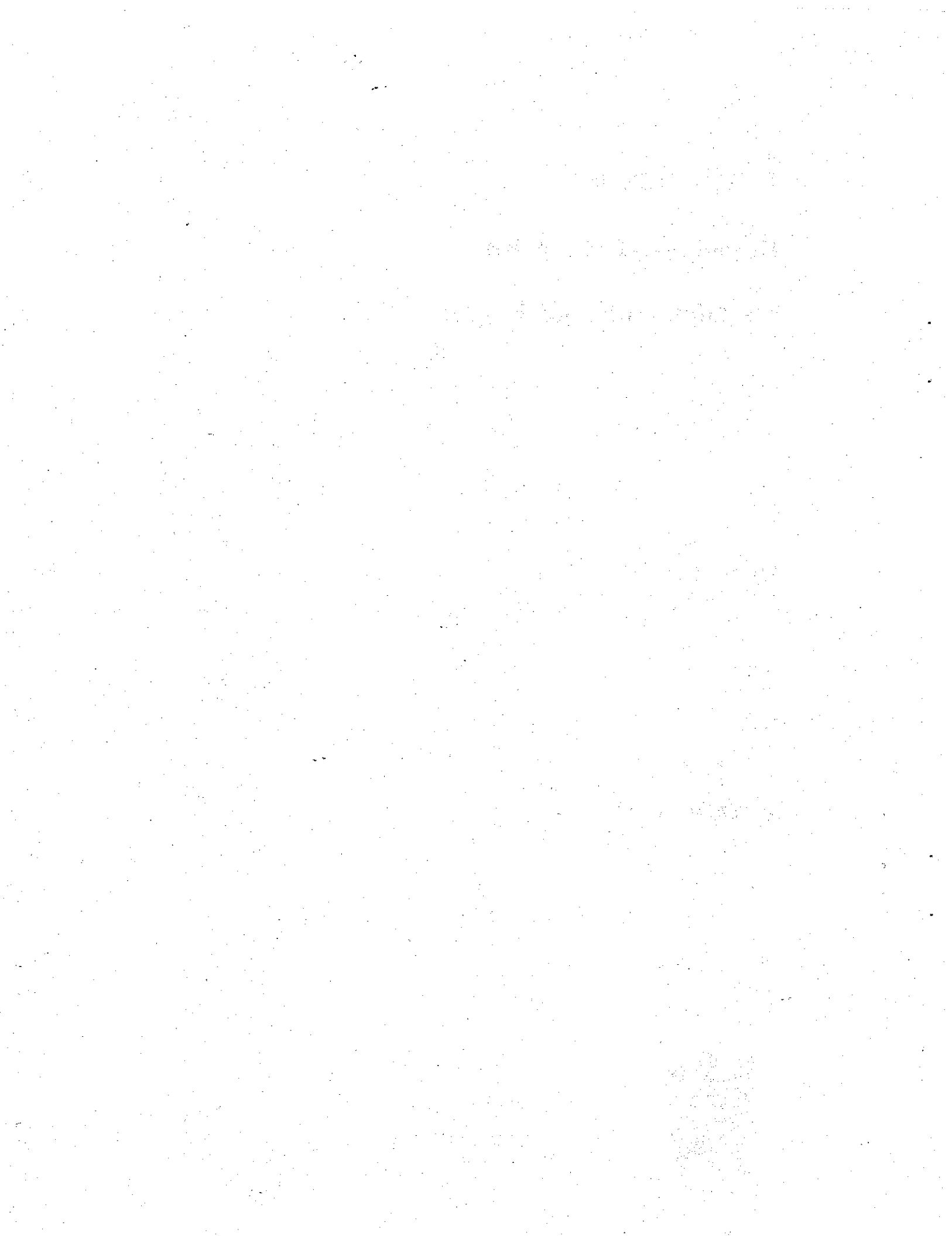
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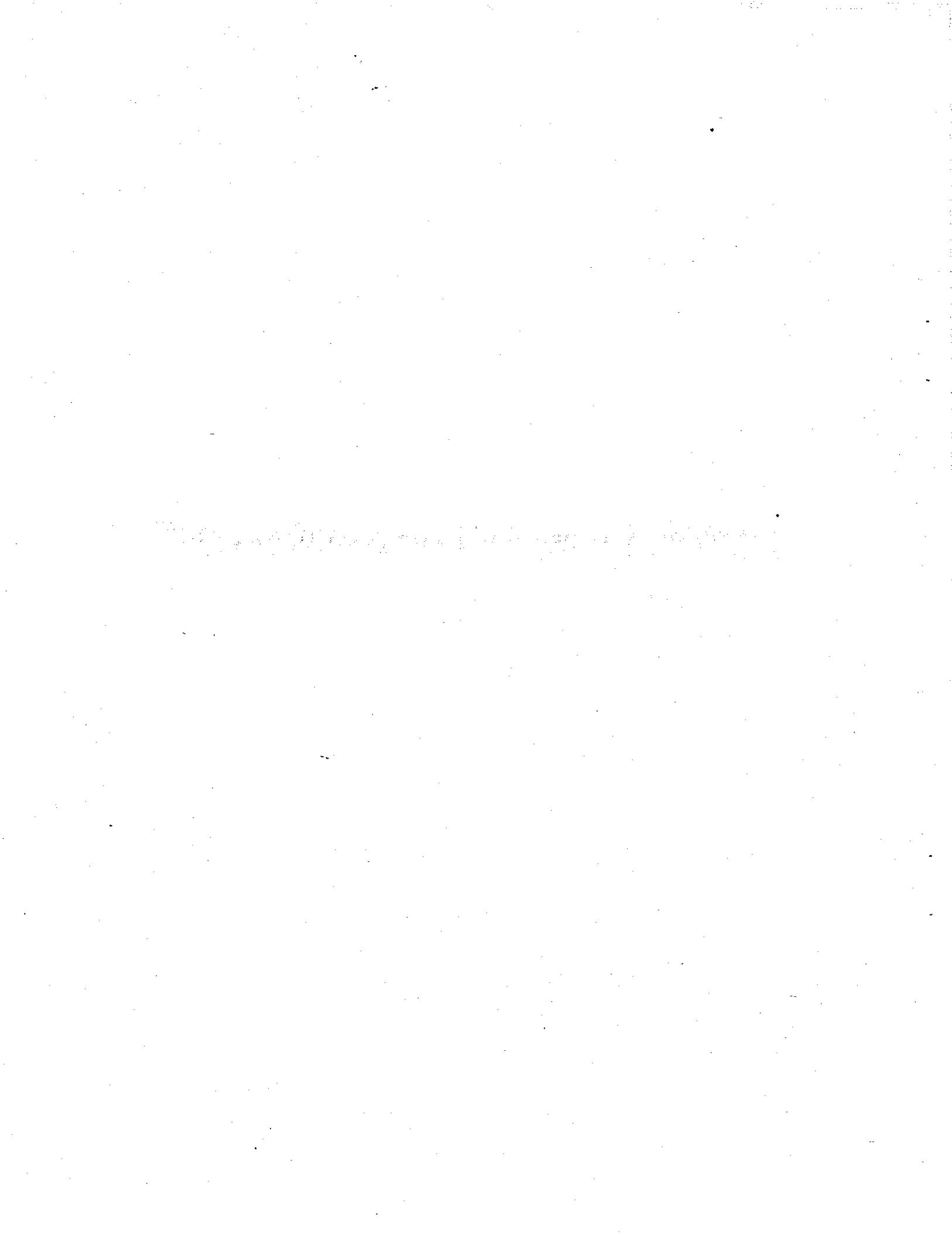
GARCIA AND ASSOCIATES

NATURAL & CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTANTS

GANDA



APPENDIX A: SEABIRD BYCATCH CONTACT LIST



APPENDIX A

Contacts for Hawaii Longline Pelagic Seabird Mortality Mitigation Project

Name	Title	Agency/Organization	Location
Dr. David Anderson	Professor	Department of Biology, Wake Forest University	Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Mr. Stuart Arceneaux	Biological Technician, Fisheries	National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Hawaii Pelagic Longline Observer Program	Honolulu, Hawaii
Mr. James Cook	Owner	Pacific Ocean Producers	Honolulu, Hawaii
Ms. Kathy Cousins	Seabird Coordinator	NMFS, Pacific Islands Area Office	Honolulu, Hawaii
Mr. Joseph Dane	Computer Specialist	NMFS	Honolulu Laboratory
Mr. Minh Dang	Owner, Fishing Vessel	Pacific Fishing Supply	Honolulu, Hawaii
Mr. James Day	Enforcement Officer	NMFS, Enforcement Division	Honolulu, Hawaii
Dr. Brian Fadely	Resource Management Specialist	NMFS, Protected Resource Division	Juneau, Alaska
Mr. Shannon Fitzgerald	Director of Observers	NMFS, North Pacific Observer Program	Anchorage, Alaska
Dr. Elizabeth Flint	Wildlife Biologist	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	Hawaiian and Pacific Wildlife Refuge Complex
Mr. Eric Forney	Biological Technician, Fisheries	NMFS, Hawaii Pelagic Longline Observer Program	Honolulu, Hawaii
Capt. Mike Foy	Commercial Fisherman	Finest Kind Marine, Inc.	Honolulu, Hawaii
Dr. Rosemary Gales	Biologist	Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service	Hobart, Tasmania
Mr. Skip Gallimore	Owner, Fishing Vessels	Finest Kind Marine, Inc.	Honolulu, Hawaii Barnagaut Light, NJ
Capt. Steven Gates	Commercial Fisherman	Hawaii Pelagic Longline Fishery	Honolulu, Hawaii
Mr. Russell Haner	Fisheries Biologist	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	R/V Townsend Cromwell
Mr. Robert Harman	Manager, SW Region Vessel Monitoring System	NMFS, Office of Law Enforcement	Honolulu, Hawaii

Name	Title	Agency/Organization	Location
Mr. Calvin Ko Huynh	Owner, Fishing Vessel	Hawaii Pelagic Longline Fishery	Honolulu, Hawaii
Mr. Hans Jusseit	Executive Director	Eastern Australian Tuna Boat Owners Association	Mooloolaba, Australia
Mrs. Stephanie Kalish	Logbook Officer	Australian Fisheries Management Association	Canberra, Australia
Dr. Charles Karnella	Administrator	NMFS, Pacific Island Area Office	Honolulu, Hawaii
Dr. Pierre Kleiber	Fisheries Biologist	NMFS, Honolulu Laboratory	Honolulu, Hawaii
Capt. Trong Le	Commercial Fisherman	Hawaii Pelagic Longline Fishery	Honolulu, Hawaii
Mr. Ed Melvin	Marine Fisheries Specialist	University of Washington, Sea Grant	Seattle, Washington
Dr. Vivian Mendenhall	Seabird Specialist	USFWS (retired)	Anchorage, Alaska
Ms. Elizabeth Mitchell	Fisheries Observer (former)	NMFS	Eugene, Oregon
Ms. Janice Molloy	Species Protection Officer	New Zealand Department of Conservation	Wellington, New Zealand
Dr. Michael Musyl	Fisheries Oceanographer	University of Hawaii at Manoa	Honolulu, Hawaii
Mr. Xuan Nguyen	Commercial Fisherman	Hawaii Pelagic Longline Fishery	Honolulu, Hawaii
Mr. Declan O'Toole	Fisheries Researcher	Emerald/Fisheries Science	Christchurch, New Zealand
Ms. Kim Rivera	Wildlife Biologist	NMFS, Protected Resources Division	Juneau, Alaska
Mr. Martin Scott	Senior Observer	Australian Fisheries Management Authority	Canberra, Australia
Dr. Robert Skillman	Fisheries Biologist	NMFS, Honolulu Laboratory	Honolulu, Hawaii
Mr. Khan Truong	Owner, Fishing Vessel	Hawaii Pelagic Longline Fishery	Honolulu, Hawaii
Mr. Elvis Van	Owner, Fishing Vessel	Hawaii Pelagic Longline Fishery	Honolulu, Hawaii
Mr. Kevin Van	Owner, Fishing Vessel	Hi Seas Hawaii Fishing Supply	Honolulu, Hawaii
Mr. Louis Van Fossen	Assistant Port Coordinator	NMFS, Hawaii Pelagic Longline Observer Program	Honolulu, Hawaii
Capt. Joseph Weeks	Commercial Fisherman	Finest Kind Marine, Inc.	Honolulu, Hawaii

**APPENDIX B: DATA COLLECTION FORMS AND
PROTOCOL DESCRIPTIONS**

PROTOCOL FOR SEABIRD/PELAGIC LONGLINE INTERACTION RECORD

- 1) PERMIT# = The vessel's six digit fishing permit number.
- 2) TRIP# = Consecutive longline fishing trip number.
- 3) REC. FROM = Time observation of gear set or haul begins. Observations are ended every 30 minutes.
- 4) REC. TO = Time 30 minute observation period ends.
- 5) DETERRENT = Type of deterrent being tested. If none, it will be a control period.
- 6) SET NO. = Consecutively sequenced set number for that trip. Haul number refers to the set.
- 7) DATE = Date at the start of the observation period being recorded.
- 8) SET/HAUL = Circle one to specify if current observation period occurs during set or haul.
- 9) WIND SPEED = The wind speed in knots at the time observation period begins.
- 10) SEA HEIGHT = Wave height in feet at time observation period begins.
- 11) SWELL HEIGHT = Swell height in feet at time observation period begins.
- 12) VESSEL SPEED = Speed of vessel in knots when observation period begins.
- 13) BAIT COND. = Bait condition during set at time of BEGIN OBS. Example: 1 = Good; completely thawed, 2 = Fair; partially thawed, some ice crystals, bait somewhat rigid, 3 = Poor; frozen, ice crystals present, bait rigid.
- 14) LOG PAGE # = Record page number from the N.M.F.S. Western Pacific Longline Fishing Log for the set/haul being observed.
- 15) TARGET SPECIES = Target species of the set as reported by the captain.
- 16) MOON = Apparent moon size. If moon is completely obscured by clouds or below horizon it will be listed as " ". Example: , <1/2, 1/2, <1/2, full.
- 17) CLOUD COVER = Cloud cover at time observation period begins. Example; clear, partly cloudy, cloudy, fog/haze, rain.
- 18) BEAUFORT SCALE = Sea state in Beaufort scale.

- 19) BFA, LA, and ST/O = Estimated number of seabirds (BFA = Black Footed albatross, LA = Laysan albatross, ST/O = Short Tailed albatross or Other seabird, specify) present in the "Zone of Convergence". The zone of convergence is the area 300 meters to port and 300 meters to starboard by 300 meters astern. This area will be considered the flight area that birds actively following the vessel will use in order to converge on the baited hooks, bait discards, and offal discards. Record at beginning and end of observation period.
Example: 0, 1-5, 5-10, 10-15, 15-20, 20-30, 30-50, 50-100, over 100.
- 20) SPECIES = BFA, Black Footed albatross. LA, Laysan albatross. STA/O, Short-tailed albatross or Other Seabird (Circle proper hyphenation). NOTE: Behaviors are to be tallied in the blocks corresponding to whether they occur within the zone effectively covered by the deterrent (IN BDZ), or beyond the zone covered by the deterrent (OUT BDZ). NOTE: BDZ = Bird Deterrent Zone.
- 21) ATTEMPTS = The number of seabird attempts to pick up baited hooks. Each attempt will be recorded by making tic marks in the boxes provided. Attempts will be recorded as one of three behaviors whenever possible; Chases, Landings, and Dives. Attempts will be counted only for pursuits of baited hooks or lightsticks attached to droppers/snoods when they occur in the "Zone of Opportunity". The zone of opportunity is the area where the baited hook may be brought to the surface by the turbulence of the wake, tension on the gear created by motion of the vessel, or retrieval by the crew. Birds may have an opportunity to strike the bait either by diving underwater or by directly picking bait from sea surface. Example: During line setting, the maximum zone width would be the length of the dropper/snood laterally to either side of the mainline, and astern to the point where the baits are too deep to be retrieved by diving birds. This distance will be determined by noting the farthest distance behind the vessel that a bird is observed diving for a bait as determined by calibrated binoculars or trailing a buoy on a calibrated line to that point. During gear haul, the zone will include the area abeam where a baited hook may appear at the surface or below but within diving range of a bird and to the point astern where a bait trails at the full extent of the dropper/snood. A single bird may exhibit more than one "attempt" behavior or the same behavior multiple times. If the number of attempts become too great to subdivide, all chases, landings, and dives will be recorded under total attempts for that observation period. Collecting bird data will take precedence over collection of other data elements.
- 21a) CHASE = Stalling or hovering in the air within 1 meter of the visible baited hook or lightstick.
Paddling/running on surface in pursuit of baited hooks.
- 21b) LANDING = Landing on the water within 2 meters of a visible or submerged baited hook.
- 21c) DIVE = A bird that submerges its head or body in an attempt to retrieve a submerged baited hook whether successful or not. Dives for discarded baits/offal will not be counted, even if they occur in the zone of opportunity.

22) INTERACTIONS = Observed contact by individual seabirds with the gear or baited hooks.

Bait on the hook is considered part of the gear. Interactions will be subdivided whenever possible into three categories: Contacts, Hookings, and Entanglements. If the number of interactions become too great to subdivide, all contacts, hookings, and entanglements will be counted as interactions for that observation period. Interactions that become mortalities will also be counted in the mortality column.

22a) CONTACT = Contact consists of any contact with any portion of the gear within the zone of opportunity. A single bird may contact the gear multiple times with each being recorded. Example: Picking up baited hook, pecking baited hook or lightstick, flying into mainline or dropper/snood, pecking floats, etc.

22b) HOOKINGS = Any time a bird is hooked on any part of its body for any duration. If the bird then becomes entangled only the hooking will be counted.

22c) ENTANGLEMENTS = Any bird that is entangled on any part of its body for any duration. An entanglement that results in a hooking will be counted as entangled and hooked.

23) MORTALITY = Mortalities will be recorded during the period of observation in which they occurred. A bird seen to interact on the set such that it becomes hooked or entangled and drawn under the water will be assumed killed and be counted at that time. A flagged clip will be attached to the mainline so that a bird is not added to any mortalities occurring during haul. Mortalities will also include birds brought up dead during the haul, killed during the haul, or mortally wounded but returned to the water (i.e., unresponsive, unable to fly, flopping on the water, broken wing, or bleeding profusely). Describe condition in "comments" section.

24) COMMENTS = Area for recording information from that 30-minute observation period pertaining to offal discards, bird reactions, problems with, or changes to deterrents. Also, information on incidentally caught birds disposition, injuries, tags, etc. Diagram of wind direction versus vessel direction should be drawn for each observation period.

PROTOCOL FOR VESSEL SPECIFICATIONS FORM

- 1) TRIP #:** = The sequential number assigned to this trip.
- 2) VESSEL NAME:** = Record the name of the vessel.
- 3) PERMIT #:** = Record the vessel's fishing permit number.
- 4) CALL SIGN:** = Record the vessel's designated single sideband radio call sign.
- 5) VESSEL OWNER/REPRESENTATIVE NAME:** = Record the name of the vessel owner or vessel representative, including middle initial.
- 6) VESSEL OWNER/REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESS:** = Record the address of the vessel owner or vessel representative.
- 7) VESSEL LOA:** = Record the vessel's length over all (LOA) in feet as written in vessel documentation.
- 8) VESSEL WIDTH:** = Record the width of vessel in feet.
- 9) CAPTAIN:** = Record the captain's name, including middle initial.
- 10) DATE OF DEPARTURE:** = Record the date the vessel leaves port for fishing grounds.
- 11) ARRIVAL:** = Record the date the vessel returns to port.
- 12) TIME OF DEPARTURE:** = Record the time the vessel leaves port for fishing grounds.
- 13) ARRIVAL:** = Record the time the vessel arrives in port at the end of the trip.
- 14) TOTAL DAYS AT SEA:** = Record the total days at sea including arrival and departure days.
- 15) TOTAL SETS:** = Record the number of sets completed during the trip.

SAFETY EQUIPMENT CHECK LIST:

This checklist will be completed prior to departure to assure that U.S. Coast Guard minimum safety equipment is aboard and up to date.

VESSEL SPECIFICATIONS

TRIP #: _____

VESSEL NAME: _____, PERMIT #: _____, CALL SIGN: _____

VESSEL OWNER/REPRESENTATIVE NAME: _____

VESSEL OWNER/REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESS: _____

VESSEL LOA: ____ FEET, VESSEL WIDTH: ____ FEET, CAPTAIN: _____

DATE OF DEPARTURE: _____, ARRIVAL: _____,

PORT OF DEPARTURE: _____, ARRIVAL: _____,

TIME OF DEPARTURE: _____, ARRIVAL: _____,

TOTAL DAYS AT SEA: _____, TOTAL SETS: _____,

SAFETY EQUIPMENT CHECK LIST:

1) EPIRB: _____

BATTERY EXP. DATE: _____

HYDRO-RELEASE EXP. DATE: _____

2) LIFE RAFT: _____

CAPACITY: _____

EXP. DATE: _____

HYDRO-RELEASE EXP. DATE: _____

3) RADAR: _____

4) RADIOS: _____

S.S.B.: _____

V.H.S.: _____

5) FIRE EXTINGUISHERS: _____

EXP. DATES: _____

6) P.F.D.'s: _____

PROTOCOL FOR DAILY OPERATIONAL RECORD

SET AND HAUL DATA:

- 1) TRIP #: = Record the sequential trip number assigned to the current trip.
- 2) SET #: = Record the sequential number corresponding to the current set.
- 3) PERMIT #: = Record the vessel's fishing permit number.
- 4) TARGET SPECIES: = Record the target species for the current set as reported by the vessel captain.

SET:

- 1) DATE: = Record the date the current set begins.
- 2) TIME BEGIN: = Record the time (in military time) the gear enters the water to begin fishing.
- 3) TIME END: = Record the time the vessel separates from the mainline after the gear is deployed.
- 4) LAT: = Record the latitude in degrees and minutes at the beginning and end of the current set.
- 5) LONG: = Record the longitude in degrees and minutes at the beginning and end of the current set.

HAUL:

- 1) DATE: = Record the date the current set is hauled.
- 2) TIME BEGIN: = Record the time the gear is brought onboard during retrieval.
- 3) TIME END: = Record the time the gear has been completely retrieved.
- 4) LAT: = Record the latitude in degrees and longitude in degrees and minutes at the beginning and end of the current gear retrieval.

GEAR DATA:

- 1) MAINLINE LENGTH: = Record the length of mainline in miles that was deployed during that set as reported by the captain.
- 2) SET DISTANCE: = Record the distance in miles the vessel traveled during the set as recorded on the G.P.S. plotter.

- 3) MAINLINE MATERIAL: = Record the mainline material as: MONOFILAMENT, MULTIFILAMENT, or OTHER.
- 4) MAINLINE DIAMETER: = Record the diameter of the mainline in millimeters.
- 5) FLOAT LINE LENGTH: = record the length of the float line in meters.
- 6) # FLOATS SET: = Record the number of floats that were set with the gear including radio buoys.
- 7) DROPPER MATERIAL: = Record the dropper/branch line material that is attached to the hook as: MONOFILAMENT, MULTIFILAMENT, WIRE, or MIXED. Record it as MIXED if the dropper is constructed of different types of materials (i.e., monofilament and wire) and describe it on the back of the form.
- 8) DROPPER DIAMETER: = Record the diameter of the dropper/branch line in millimeters.
- 9) DROPPER LENGTH: = Record the dropper/branch line length in meters.
- 10) SHOOTER: = Record whether a mainline shooter was used during the set. Circle YES or NO.
- 11) SHOOTER SPEED: = Record the speed of line shooter in knots.
- 12) TIMER SETTING: = Record the seconds between tones if an electric timer is used to space droppers/branch lines.
- 13) VESSEL SPEED: = Record the vessel speed in knots during set.
- 14) WEIGHT SIZE: = Record the weight of sinkers on droppers/branch lines in grams.
- 15) DISTANCE FROM HOOK: = Record the distance between the weight and the hook on the dropper/branch line.
- 16) HOOK TYPE: = Record whether the hook is a MUSTAD, TUNA, or OTHER. Describe OTHER hook type on back of the form.
- 17) HOOK SIZE: = Record the hook size.
- 18) # HOOKS SET: = Record the total number of hooks deployed in the set. Preferably, this number should be gathered by actual counting before and after gear is set. The number can also be derived by multiplying the number of hooks set between floats with the number of floats that have hooks set between them.

- 19) # LIGHT STICKS: = Record the number of light sticks used during the current set. Describe the light stick placement on the back of the form (for example, "on every other dropper/branch line and attached about 2 meters from the hook").
- 20) COLOR: = Record the color of the light sticks deployed. If multiple colors are used, record the information on the back of the form.
- 21) BAIT TYPE: = Record the type of bait used such as LARGE SQUID, SMALL SQUID, SANMA, or OTHER (describe on the back of the form).
- 22) DATA COLLECTOR: = Record the name of the person collecting the data.
- 23) INTERACTIONS: SET = Were there seabird interactions during the set? Y or N
- 24) INTERACTIONS: HAUL = Were there seabird interactions during the haul? Y or N
- 25) MORTALITIES: SET = Were there mortalities during the set? Y or N
- 26) MORTALITIES: HAUL = Were there mortalities during the haul? Y or N

MITIGATION TECHNIQUE DETAILS:

- 1) DETERRENT TYPE: = Record the details of the bycatch reduction technique being tested during the current set. For example, the height of the Tori pole being used, the length of the Tori line, the distance the streamers are separated, etc. NOTE: Detailed notes on the effectiveness, construction, configuration, seabird behavior, and difficulties associated with each deterrent should be entered in the Daily Seabird Deterrent Narrative Log.

DAILY OPERATIONAL RECORD

SET & HAUL DATA:

 TRIP #:
 SET #:

 PERMIT #:
 TARGET SPECIES:

SET DATE: <input type="text"/> TIME BEGIN: <input type="text"/> TIME END: <input type="text"/>	LAT: DEG: _____ MIN: _____ N/S LONG: DEG: _____ MIN: _____ E/W LAT: DEG: _____ MIN: _____ N/S LONG: DEG: _____ MIN: _____ E/W
HAUL DATE: <input type="text"/> TIME BEGIN: <input type="text"/> TIME END: <input type="text"/>	LAT: DEG: _____ MIN: _____ N/S LONG: DEG: _____ MIN: _____ E/W LAT: DEG: _____ MIN: _____ N/S LONG: DEG: _____ MIN: _____ E/W

GEAR DATA:

MAINLINE LENGTH:	miles
SET DISTANCE:	miles
MAINLINE MATERIAL:	
MAINLINE DIAMETER:	mm
FLOAT LINE LENGTH:	m
# FLOATS SET:	
DROPPER MATERIAL:	
DROPPER DIAMETER:	mm
DROPPER LENGTH:	m
SHOOTER:	YES NO
SHOOTER SPEED:	kts
TIMER SETTING:	s
VESSEL SPEED:	kts

WEIGHT SIZE	g
DISTANCE FROM HOOK:	m
HOOK TYPE:	
HOOK SIZE:	
# HOOKS SET:	
# HOOKS PER FLOAT:	
# LIGHT STICKS:	
COLOR:	
BAIT TYPE:	
DATA COLLECTOR:	
NMFS LOG PAGE #:	
INTERACTIONS: SET	
INTERACTIONS: HAUL	
MORTALITIES: SET	
MORTALITIES: HAUL	

MITIGATION TECHNIQUE DETAILS:

DETERRENT TYPE: _____

PROTOCOL FOR CATCH TALLY SHEET

- 1) TRIP #:** = Record the sequential trip number assigned to the current trip.
- 2) DATE:** = Record the date the gear retrieval begins.
- 3) SET #:** = Record the sequential number corresponding to the current set.
- 4) # HOOKS SET:** = Record the total number of hooks in the current set.
- 5) TARGET SPECIES:** = Record the target species for the current set as reported by the captain.
- 6) DETERRENT:** = Record the type of seabird deterrent being tested during the current set.
- 7) DETERRENT:** = Record the type of seabird deterrent being tested during the current haul.
- 8) CATCH SPECIES:** = Record the common name for all species caught during the current haul.
- 9) NUMBER CAUGHT:** = Record the individual animals of each species with tic marks. Enter marks in box corresponding to whether animal was caught during a deterrent test or control period on the set.
- 10) TOTAL:** = Record the total number of each species caught for the current set.

CATCH TALLY SHEET

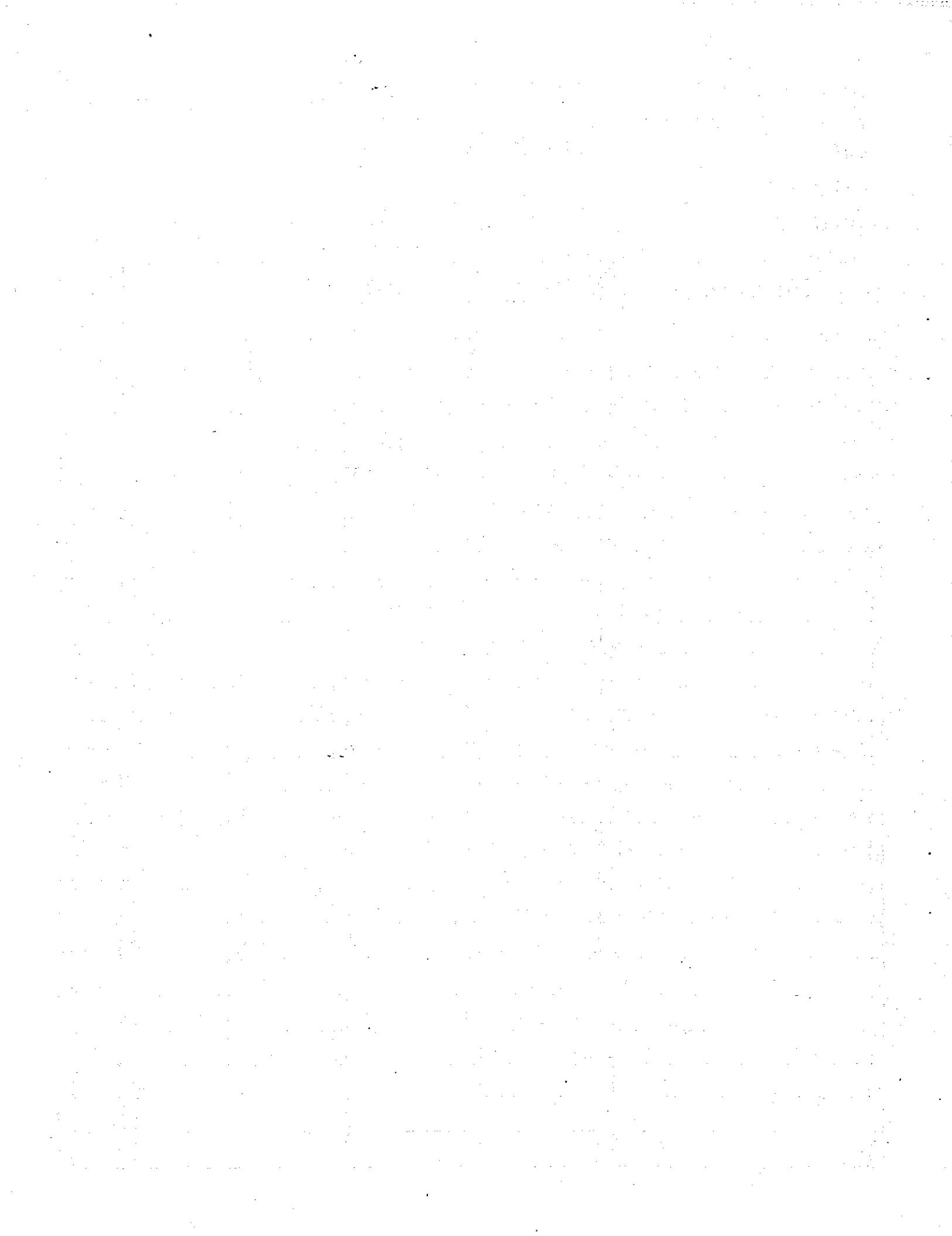
NMFS LOG PAGE

TRIP#: **SET DATE:** **HAUL DATE:**

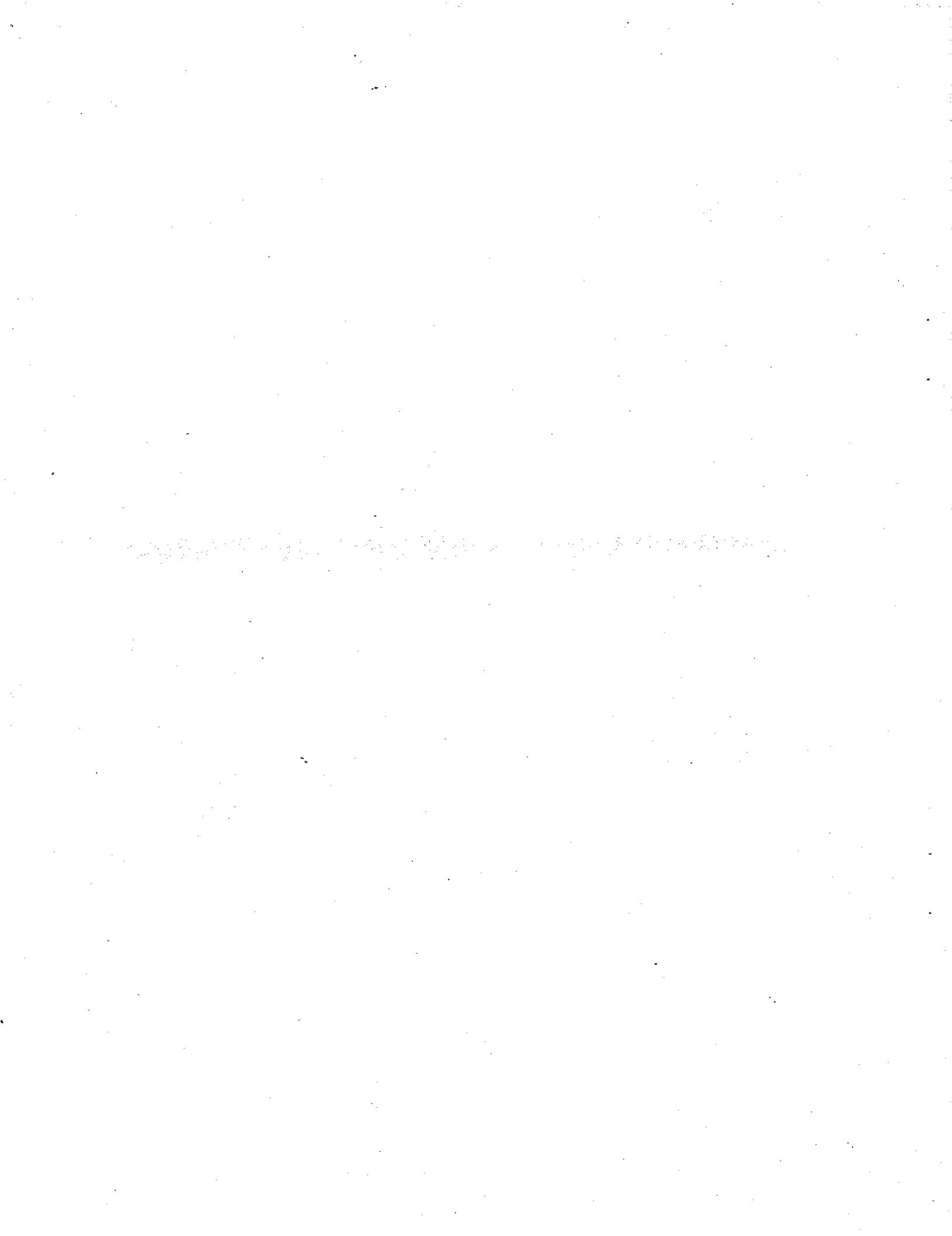
SET #: _____ # HOOKS SET: _____

TARGET SPECIES: _____

DETERRENT: SET _____ HAUL _____



APPENDIX C: TORI LINE CONSTRUCTION PROTOCOLS



SC-CAMLR-XII/BG/13

12 October 1993

Original: English

Annex D Item No. 10

**OBSERVATIONS ON CCAMLR SPECIFICATIONS FOR STREAMER LINES
TO REDUCE LONGLINE BY-CATCH OF SEABIRDS**

Delegation of New Zealand

in New Zealand waters and the relative effectiveness of the different designs is unknown. In 1993 a MAF Fisheries scientific observer and Japanese fishers constructed a CCAMLR design streamer line and observed its effectiveness in different weather conditions. The CCAMLR design was also modified for windy conditions, when it appears to be less effective.

~~This page is a summary of a CCAMLR streamer line and describes the main design, the and its use.~~

The CCAMLR streamer line design

The standard CCAMLR streamer line design is presented in Figure 1.

1. The streamer line is suspended at the stern from a point about 4.5 m above the water so that the line is directly above the point where the baits hit the water.
2. The streamer line is about 3 mm diameter, have a minimum length of 150 m, and be weighted at the end so that it streams directly behind the ship even in cross winds.
3. At 5 m intervals beginning from the point of attachment to the ship, 5 branch streamers each comprising 2 strands of 3 mm diameter cord should be attached. The length of the branch streamers should range between about 3.5 m nearest the ship to about 1.25 m for the fifth streamer. When the streamer line is deployed, the branch streamers should reach the sea surface and periodically dip into it as the ship heaves. Swivels should be placed in the streamer line at the towing point, before and after the point of attachment of each branch streamer, and immediately before any weight placed on the end of the streamer line. Each branch streamer should have a swivel at its attachment to the streamer line.

After trials with the CCAMLR design, some modifications were made:

1. The weight at the end strains the streamer mainline, especially at the swivel points, and can break after tangling with the longline buoys and snood lines. The streamer line can cross the longline and tangle with the gear during setting. Replacing the weight with a 15 m section of 12 mm rope lowered the strain on the streamer line and reduced tangles.
2. The streamer line often broke on tangling with the longline or snood lines during setting. In the modified design, branch streamers are attached to 12 mm rope instead of 3 mm rope to reduce breakages. A section of 6 mm rope between the streamer line and the trailing section of 12 mm rope acts as a "break-away" should the streamer line become tangled with the longline during setting. This leaves the initial section of the streamer line intact so reducing costs and facilitating replacement of the streamer line.
3. Branch streamers in the CCAMLR design are attached to a short section of the streamer line between two swivels. As this section rotates, branch streamers can wind around the streamer line. The swivel in the branch streamer prevents twisting only of the branch streamer. Attaching the branch streamer to the part of the streamer line swivel that doesn't rotate solves this problem.
4. Five branch streamers do not cover the entire length of streamer line above the water, but the seven in the modified design do.

5. The first branch streamer frequently tangled with the bait during setting and was lost. In the modified design, the first branch streamer is attached 10 m from the stern, and the remaining 6 branch streamers are set at 5 m intervals.
6. The two strands of 3 mm diameter cord of the branch streamers often wrapped around the streamer line in windy conditions. To eliminate this problem the two strands are replaced with a section of 4 mm braided cord attached to the stationary weighted centre of the streamer line swivel, weighted with small weights crimped on at specific points, a section of plastic tubing threaded over the first section of the branch streamer, and then a small swivel with two strands of plastic strapping crimped to one end.
7. The section of streamer line trailing in the water does not protect sinking baits near the surface, especially if the baits are frozen. In the new design eight small streamers are woven into this section of streamer line.

Design and construction of the modified streamer line

Placement and design are important in constructing an effective streamer line. The streamer line has two major components, the streamer line and the pole for deploying it (Figure 2). This streamer line can be easily built from materials readily available to longline vessels.

Pole (Figure 3a, 3b)

1. Sturdy pole with a facility for attaching the streamer line.
2. The pole must extend out from the vessel so that the "towing point" and the trailing streamer line are above the point where the baited hook enters the water, usually 3 to 5 m (Figure 3a).
3. The towing point must be between 5-6 m above the water and about 2-6 m forward of the stern line (Figure 3b).

Streamer Line (Figure 4)

The streamer line has two sections, A and B, and totals 140 m plus the attachment section (from the towing point on the pole to the first heavy duty weighted swivel positioned in-line with the stern). The attachment section can be made of 12 mm rope, attached to the towing point with a shackle or tied securely.

Section A (Figure 5)

1. Forty metres of 12 mm rope with eight heavy duty weighted swivels at 5 m intervals.
2. Seven branch streamers (A1 to A7 in Figure 5) are suspended from the swivels. The first swivel connects the streamer line to the attachment section in-line with the stern.

3. Branch streamers can be permanently attached to the streamer line by crimping them to the swivel (Figure 6) or made removable by crimp fitting them to a shark clip (Figure 7) which can be detached on retrieval and reattached at deployment. The swivels must be grooved in the weighted centre to ensure the branch streamers remain fastened on.

Branch Streamers (Figure 8 and Table 1)

1. The seven branch streamers are of similar configuration but different dimensions.
2. Each branch streamer consists of a single length of white or yellow (for night visibility) 4 mm braided cord with a section of plastic tubing, one or two small lead weights (e.g., the conical weights used with lures), and two lengths of plastic strapping suspended from an ordinary swivel at the end. The dimensions for each streamer are given in Table 1.
3. The plastic tubing is held in place by the lead weight crimped to the braided cord. The lengths for each streamer are specified in table 1. The shorter streamers A5 and A6 have tubing over their entire length; the last streamer requires no plastic tubing.
4. The number and positioning of the weights for each streamer are given in Figure 8. The weights are threaded over the braided cord and crimped into position. The longer streamers, A1 to A4, have two lead weights and the shorter streamers, A5 to A7, one. The lead weight above the swivel is secured over the crimp to reduce snagging with the baited hooks.

5. Two 0.5 m lengths of plastic strapping (as used in packing bait cartons), one white or yellow (night visibility) and the other blue (day visibility), are threaded through a loop of braided cord that is crimped to the small swivel at the end of the streamer (Figure 9).

Section B (Figure 10)

1. This section consists of two pieces of rope of different thicknesses and lengths spliced to the last weighted swivel of section A (Figure 10).
2. The first piece is comprised of 85 m of 6 mm rope with eight white or yellow plastic (strapping) streamers, each 15 cm in length, woven into the rope at 5 m intervals along the first 40 meters. These streamers trail through the water above the sinking baits, and can pass through a pulley on the pole if that system of deployment is used. They should also minimise snagging any snood lines that may be on the surface.
3. The second piece of Section B is 15 m of 12 mm rope to stabilise the streamer line.

The materials used to construct the modified streamer line are listed in Appendix 1.

Summary

Use of the modified CCAMLR streamer line described here should result in more consistent use of streamer lines, reductions in seabird by-catch, reductions in bait loss to seabirds, and less breakage and tangling with itself and the longline.

For the streamer line to be fully effective in discouraging seabirds from seizing baited hooks, it should be directly above the point where the bait enters the water. The minimum total length of the streamer line (sections A and B) is 140 m.

This streamer line has been designed for easy construction from readily available materials on longline vessels. As with all fishing gear, the streamer line and configuration must be regularly maintained and checked for wear.

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List of figures

- Figure 1. CCAMLR streamer line.
- Figure 2. Modified streamer line.
- Figure 3a. Placement of pole and towing point in relation to vessel side.
- Figure 3b. Placement of pole and towing point relative to vessel stem.
- Figure 4. Modified streamer line and attachment section.
- Figure 5. Section A of modified streamer line.
- Figure 6. Streamer line swivel with crimp for permanent attachment of branch streamers, for use on a fixed towing point system.
- Figure 7. Streamer line swivel with shark clip for attaching removable branch streamers, for use on a reel and pulley system.
- Figure 8. Branch streamer configurations.
- Figure 9. Attachment of plastic strapping in branch streamer configuration.
- Figure 10. Section B of modified streamer line with water streamers and drogue end.

Table 1. Specifications for branch streamer components:

Appendix 1. Materials needed for modified streamer line.

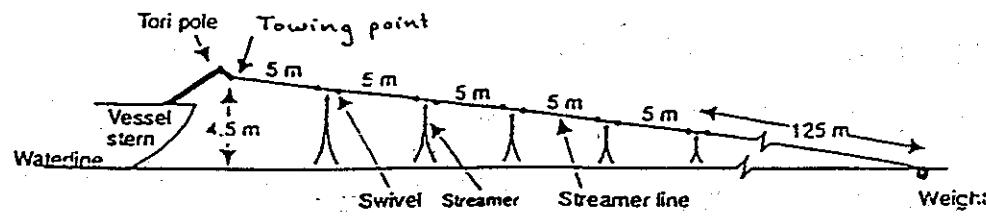


Figure 1. CCAMLR streamer line.

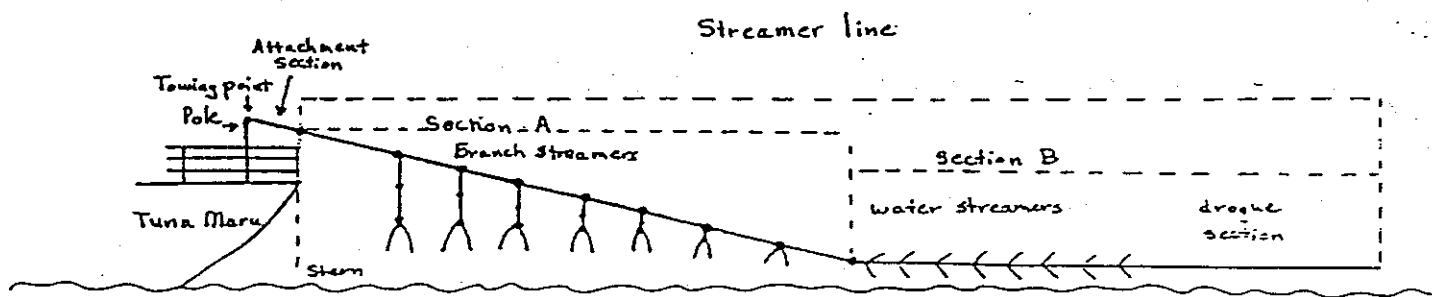


Figure 2. Modified streamer line.

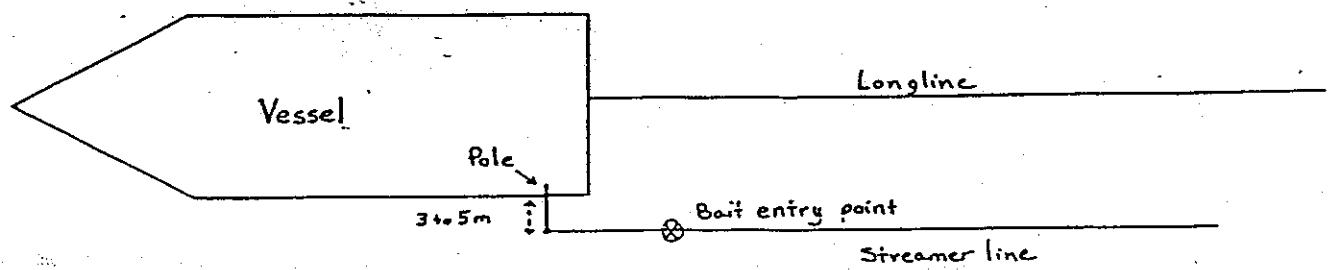
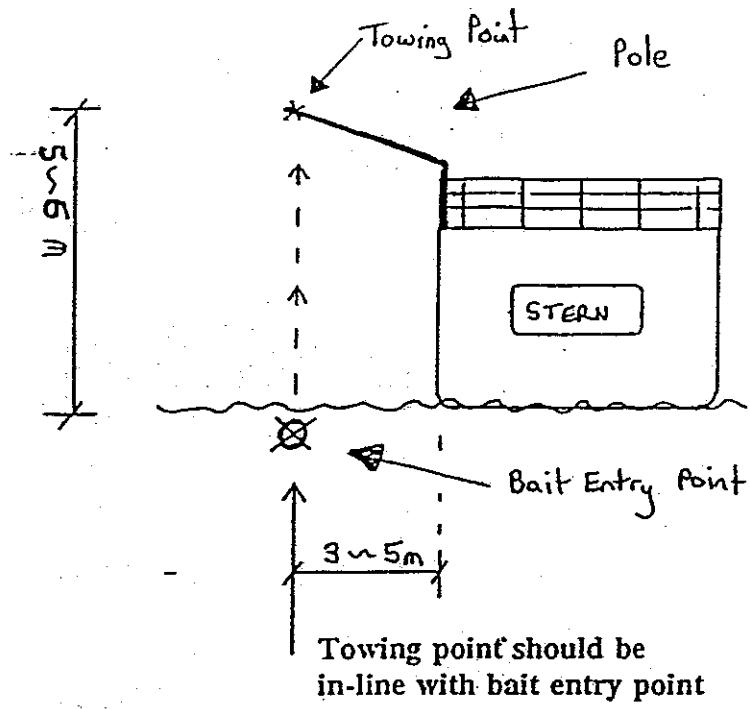
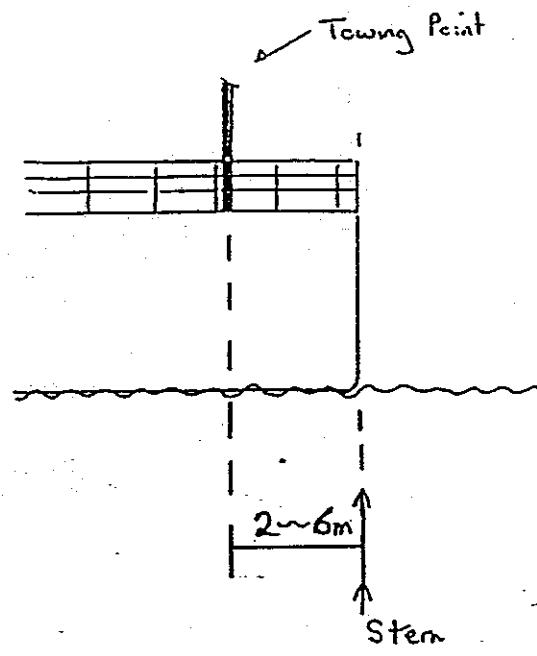


Figure 3a. Placement of pole and towing point in relation to vessel side.



Distance from towing point
and stern is dependant on
lay-out of upper deck whereby
position of pole will vary
from vessel to vessel

Figure 3b. Placement of pole and towing point relative to vessel stern.

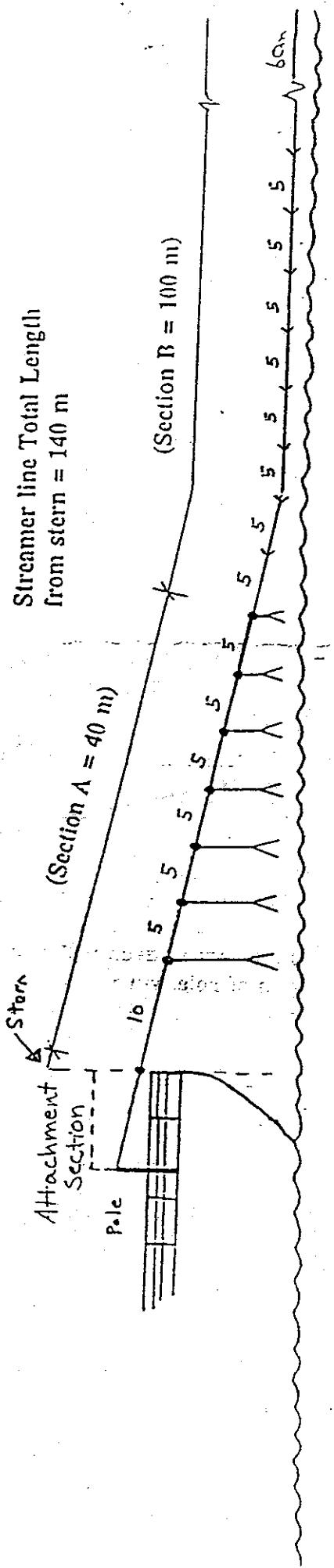


Figure 4. Modified streamer line and attachment section.

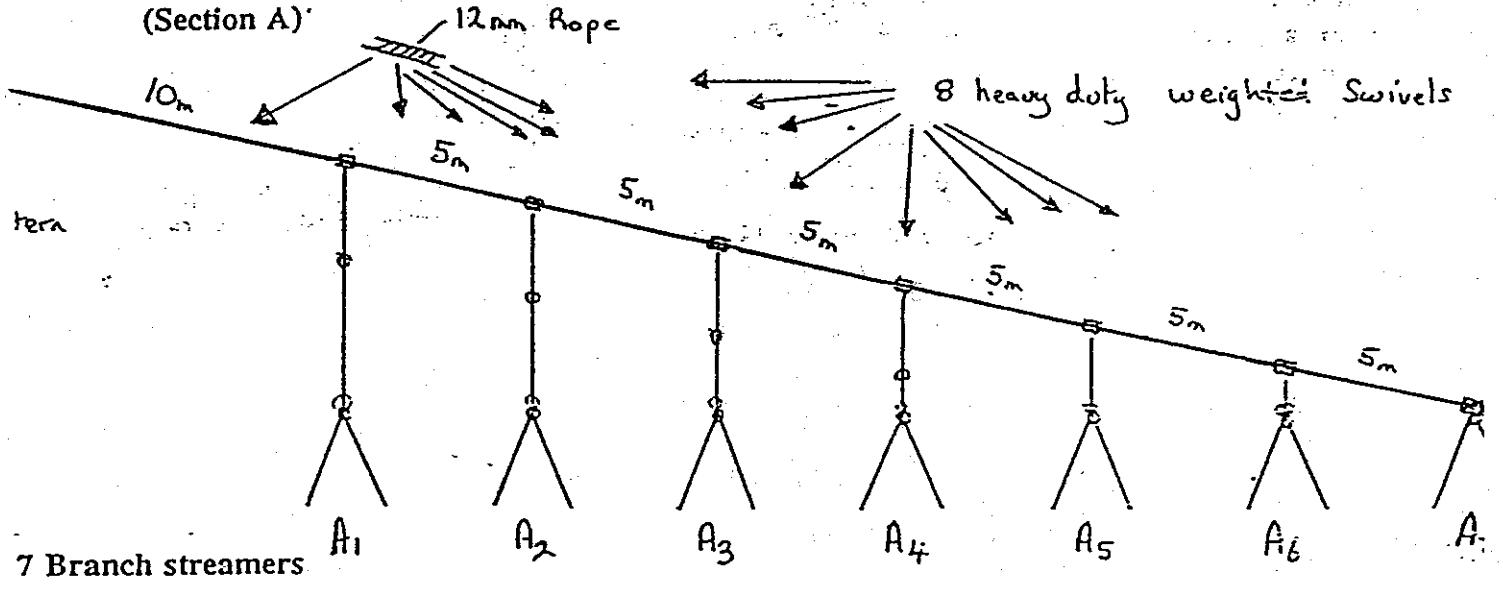


Figure 5. Section A of modified streamer line.

**Swivel design for
use on fixed
towing point
system.
When streamer
line is deployed
from a basket
situated on
upper deck**

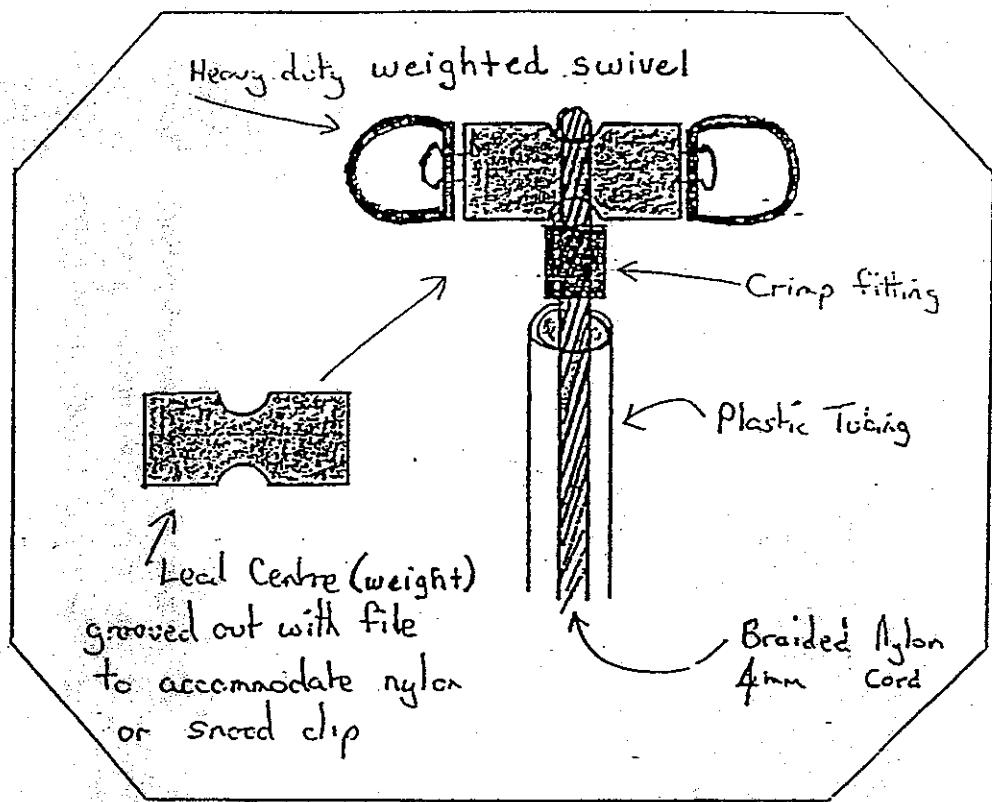
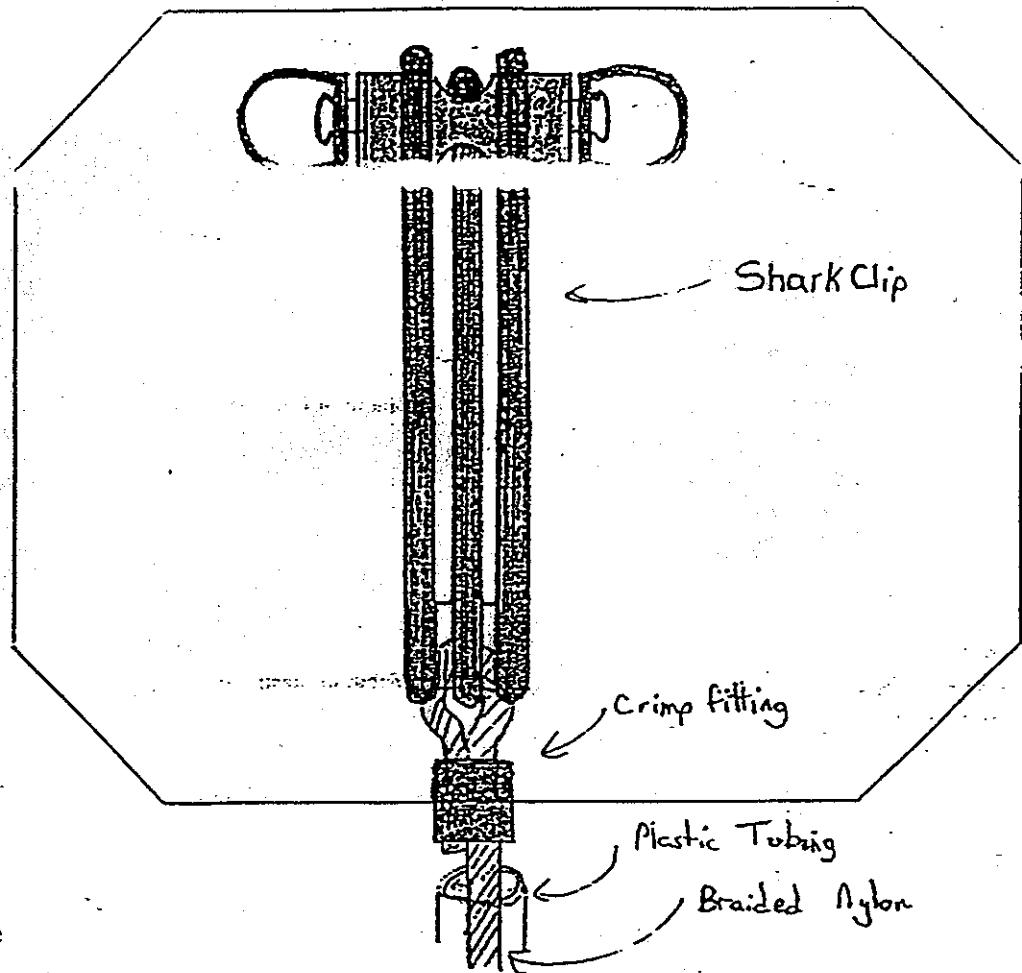
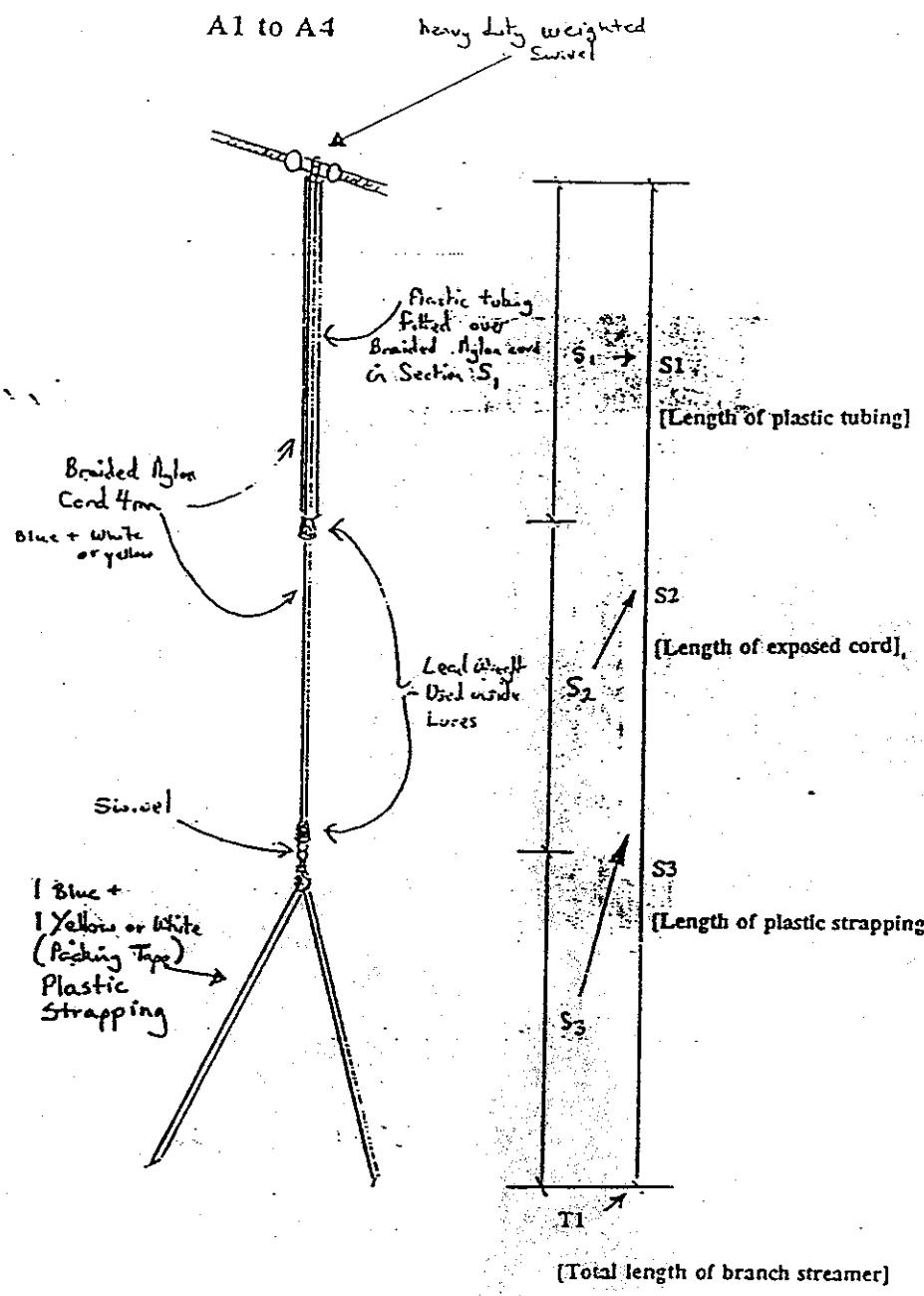


Figure 6. Streamer line swivel with crimp for permanent attachment of branch streamers, for use on a fixed towing point system.

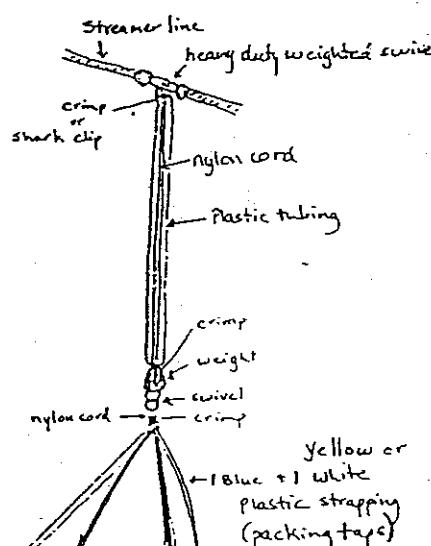
**Swivel design
for use on a
reel and pulley
towing point
system.**
**When streamer line
is deployed, swivels
pass through pulley
on pole and branch
streamers A1 to A7
are clipped to each
respective swivel. The
reverse applies when
winding up of streamer line.**



**Figure 7. Streamer line swivel with shark clip for attaching removable branch streamers.
for use on a reel and pulley system.**



A5 and A6



A7

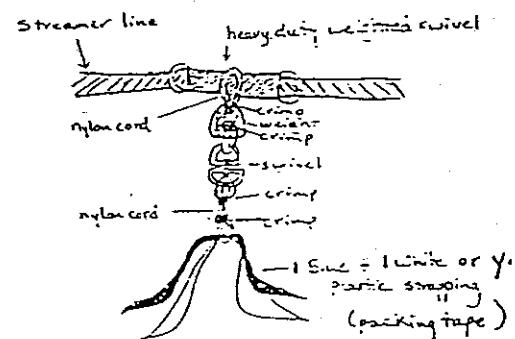


Figure 8. Branch streamer configurations.

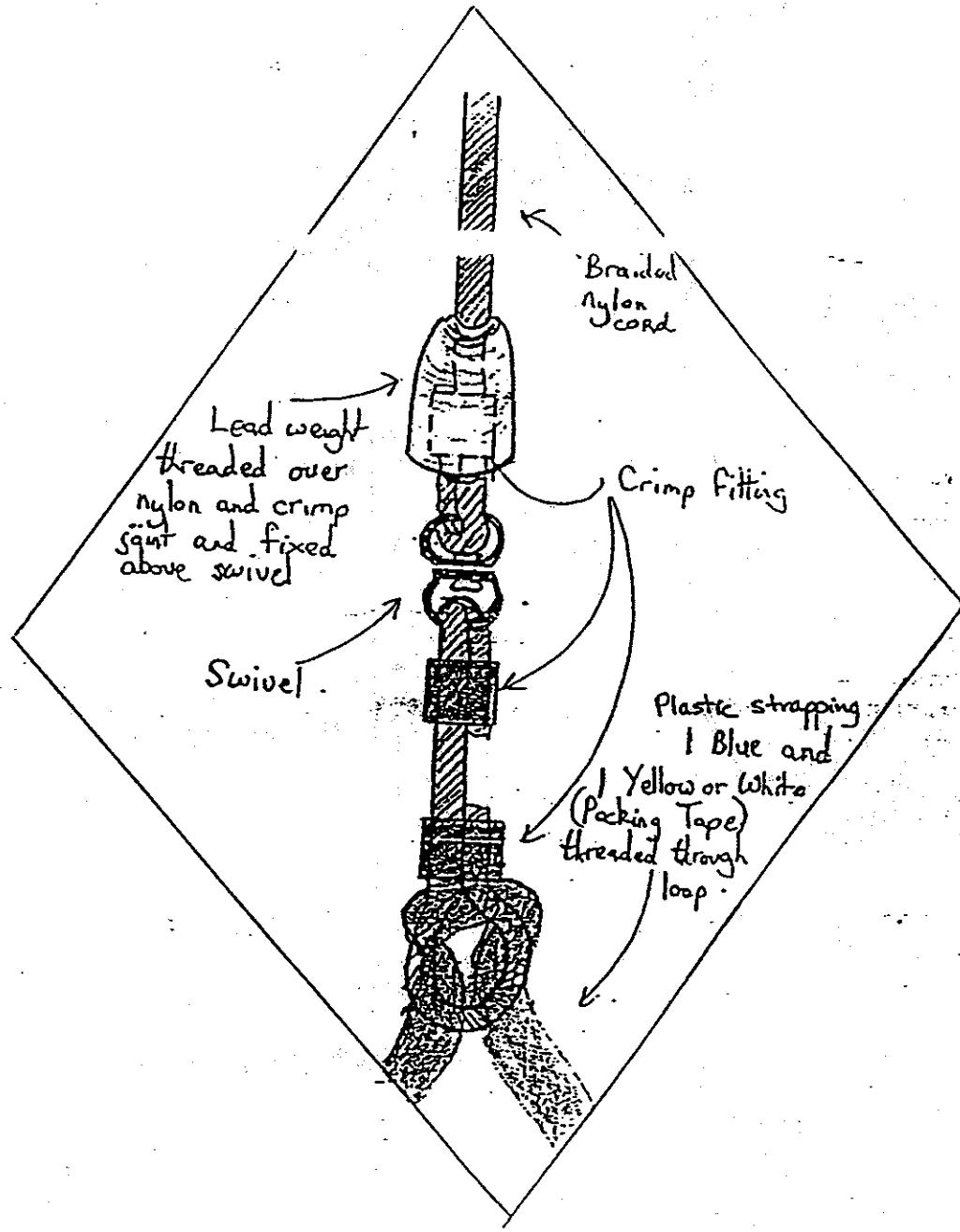


Figure 9. Attachment of plastic strapping in branch streamer configuration.

Section B Total Length = 100 m

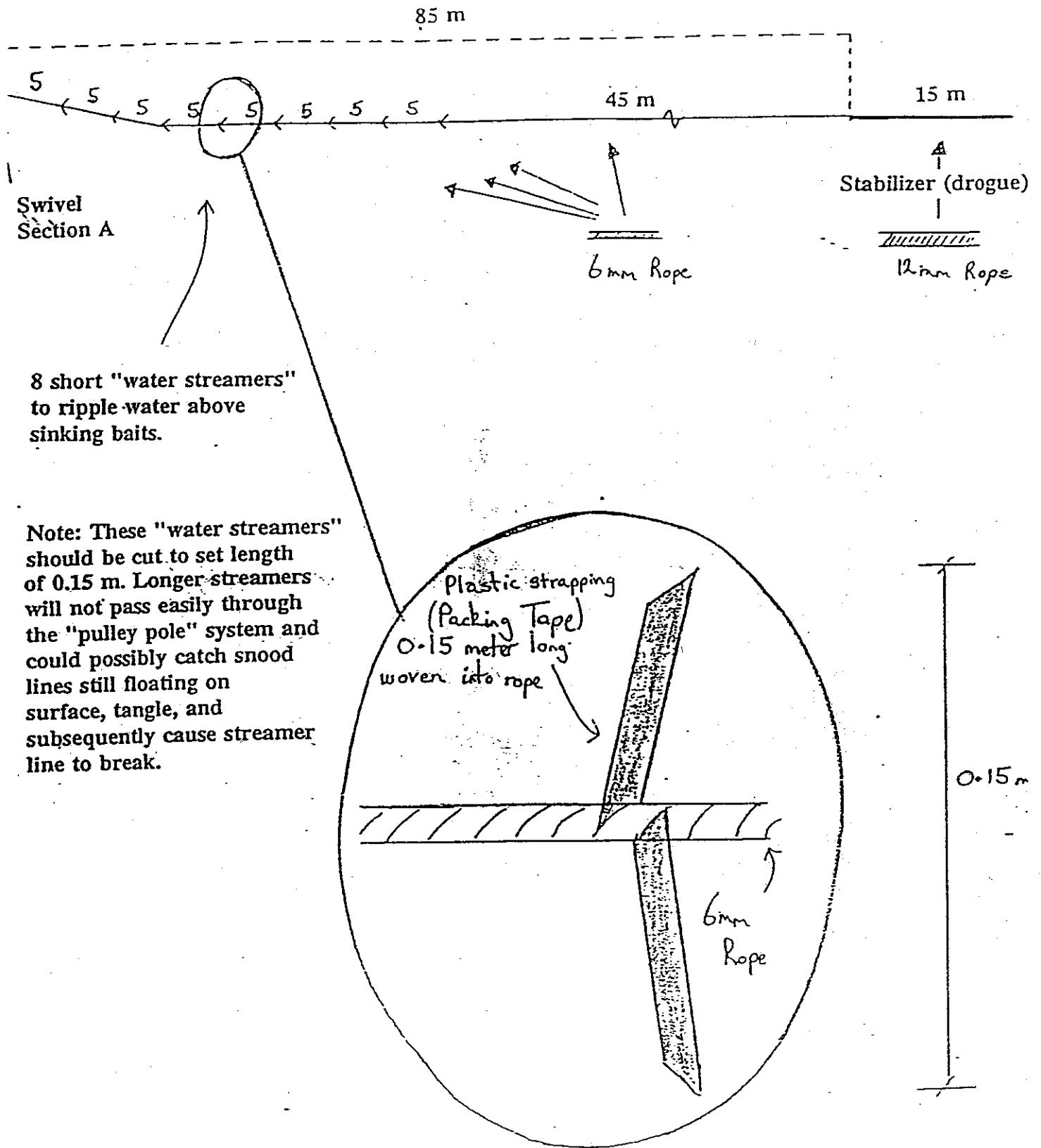


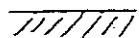
Figure 10. Section B of modified streamer line with water streamers and drogue end.

Table 1. Specifications for branch streamer components

Branch streamer	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7
S1 [Length of plastic tubing]	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.75	0.75	0.25	---
S2 [Length of exposed cord]	1.0	0.75	0.5	0.5	---	---	---
S3 [Length of plastic strapping]	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
T1 [Total length of branch streamer]	2.5	2.25	2.0	1.75	1.25	0.75	0.5

Appendix 1. Materials needed for modified streamer line.

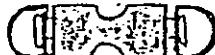
Total length from stern line = 140 meters

 12 mm rope = 55 meters

 6 mm rope = 85 meters

 4 mm nylon braid (cord) = 8 meters

 5-6 mm plastic tube = 5 meters

 heavy duty weighted swivels = X 8

 Standard swivel = X 7

 lead weight (eg conical weights used in lures) = X 11

 crimp fittings for joining 4 mm nylon cord = X 28

 blue + white or yellow plastic strapping (eg bait carton packing tape) = 15 meters

 (optional) shark clips = X 7



APPENDIX D: FISHERMAN QUESTIONNAIRES



FISHERMEN'S SEABIRD BYCATCH DETERRENT FEEDBACK FORM

Dear Hawaii longline fisherman,

Thank you for participating in the Western Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Council's Seabird Bycatch Reduction test project. Thousands of albatrosses are accidentally killed in this fishery each year. For centuries, mariners have revered the albatross for carrying omens of their fate. Your efforts to reduce bird bycatch are crucial to the survival of these albatrosses, the Hawaii Pelagic Longline Fishery, and your livelihood. Your feedback and suggestions concerning the techniques and devices we have been testing are valuable and will be incorporated into the recommendations we make to the Council. Please take the time to answer the questions in this survey as completely as possible. This is your opportunity to have input on the future of your fishery.

QUESTIONNAIRE: (If you need more space, write on the back.)

1) Do you believe it is important to reduce the number of seabirds caught by Hawaii's longline fishing fleets? Why, or why not?

2) What do you think will happen if seabird bycatch is not reduced in this fishery soon?

3) On this trip we have tested several different seabird deterrents: bird poles with streamers, towing buoys, not discarding bait and fish parts, etc. Which one was best at keeping the birds away from baited hooks? Why?

4) Which deterrent was the most difficult to use? Why?

- 5) Which deterrent was the easiest to use? Why?
- 6) What suggestions would you make for construction or deploying the bird pole with streamers?
- 7) What size or kinds of buoys would be best for scaring birds away from the baits on the set or haul?
- 8) How far behind the boat should they be towed to best keep the birds away from the baited hooks?
- 9) Did the birds behavior change when used baits and fish guts were not discarded until after the set or haul? How did they act?

10) Did any of the deterrents we tested affect the catch of your target species? How? Why?

11) What combination of techniques or equipment would be the easiest to use and keep the most birds from getting caught?

12) If you could tell the Western Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Council anything about how to reduce seabird bycatch, what would it be?

13) Let's face it! Something has to be done about seabird bycatch if the Hawaii Pelagic Longline Fishery is going to survive. What voluntary measures would longline fishermen comply with that will insure that seabirds are protected?

14) Please add any suggestions or comments.

All crew members aboard the 5 research trips were asked to participate in the survey.

- 18 of 25 crew members filled out and returned a survey to us.
- Tuna vessel: 4 of 5 crew members responded
- Swordfish vessels: 14 of 20 crew members responded
- Ethnic Breakdown: 5 Caucasians, 2 Pacific Islanders, 2 African Americans, and 9 Vietnamese

Q: Is seabird bycatch reduction important?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• TUNA CREW:• 50% Yes• 25% No• 25% Left Blank | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• SWORDFISH CREWS:• 64% Yes• 29% No• 7% Left Blank |
|--|---|

Q: What do you think will happen if seabird bycatch is not reduced?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• TUNA CREW:• 50% Restricted Areas or Closures• 25% Less Fish Landed• 25% Food Chain Changes | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• SWORDFISH CREWS:• 36% Seabirds Go Extinct• 29% Fishery Closure• 21% Not Sure• 7% Restrictions• 7% Don't Care |
|---|---|

Q: Which deterrent was most difficult to use?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• TUNA CREW:• 75% Dyed Bait• 25% Not Sure | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• SWORDFISH CREWS:• 21% Weighted Hooks• 14% Tori Lines• 14% Towed Buoy• 14% Weighted Hooks/Towed Buoy• 14% None• 14% Left Blank• 7% Dyed Baits |
|---|---|

Q: Which deterrent was easiest to use?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• TUNA CREW:• 50% Towed Buoy• 25% Tori Line• 25% Not Sure | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• SWORDFISH CREWS• 29% Towed Buoy• 14% Dyed Baits• 14% Tori Line/Dyed Baits• 14% Towed Buoy/Dyed Baits• 7% Tori Line• 7% Set at Dark• 7% Set at Dark w/Dyed Baits |
|--|--|

Fixed parameters per set or haul:

Permit #:	929284
Trip #:	1
Set number:	3
Set or Haul:	set
Date:	09/07/98
Log page #:	134009
Target Species:	Bigeye Tuna

Deterrent used during observation period:

Deterrent: no offal

Time of observation period:

Rec. from:	723
Rec. to:	753

Birds in the area during this observation period:

BFA:	0
LA:	0
ST/O:	0

Environmental Conditions:

Wind Speed:	1
Vessel Speed:	8
Moon:	0
Sea Height (ft.):	0
Bait Condition:	2
Cloud Cover:	C
Swell Height (ft.):	0
Beaufort #:	2

Obs Duration: 30**Behavioral Data:**

species & zone	ATTEMPTS			INTERACTIONS			
	chases	landings	dives	contacts	hookings	entangle	morts
BFA (in BDZ)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BFA (out BDZ)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LA (in BDZ)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LA (out BDZ)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST/O (in BDZ)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST/O (out BDZ)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Comments:

Q: Which deterrent keeps birds away from hooks the best?

- TUNA CREW:
 - 50% Tori Line and Towed Buoy
 - 50% Not Sure
- SWORDFISH CREWS
 - 29% Bird Scaring Line and Dyed Baits
 - 21% Tori Line
 - 14% Dyed Baits
 - 14% Towed Buoy
 - 7% Night Set w/Dyed Baits and Towed Buoy
 - 7% All Were Good
 - 7% None

Q: Did deterrents affect catch of target species?

- TUNA CREW:
 - 75% No
 - 25% Not Sure
- SWORDFISH CREWS
 - 43% No
 - 43% Not Sure
 - 14% Maybe Dyed Baits

Q: What voluntary measures would fishermen comply with?

- TUNA CREW:
 - 50% Left Blank
 - 25% Tori Line
- SWORDFISH CREWS
 - 29% Left Blank
 - 29% Bird Scaring Line and Dyed Baits
 - 14% Set at Dark
 - 14% Other
 - 7% Tori Line
 - 7% Dyed Baits

Sldat18
Seabird Interaction Form for Data Entry: Master

Fixed parameters per set or haul:

Permit #:	929284
Trip #:	1
Set number:	3
Set or Haul:	set
Date:	09/07/98
Log page #:	134009
Target Species:	Bigeye Tuna

Deterrent used during observation period:
Deterrent: control

Time of observation period:

Rec. from:	620
Rec. to:	650

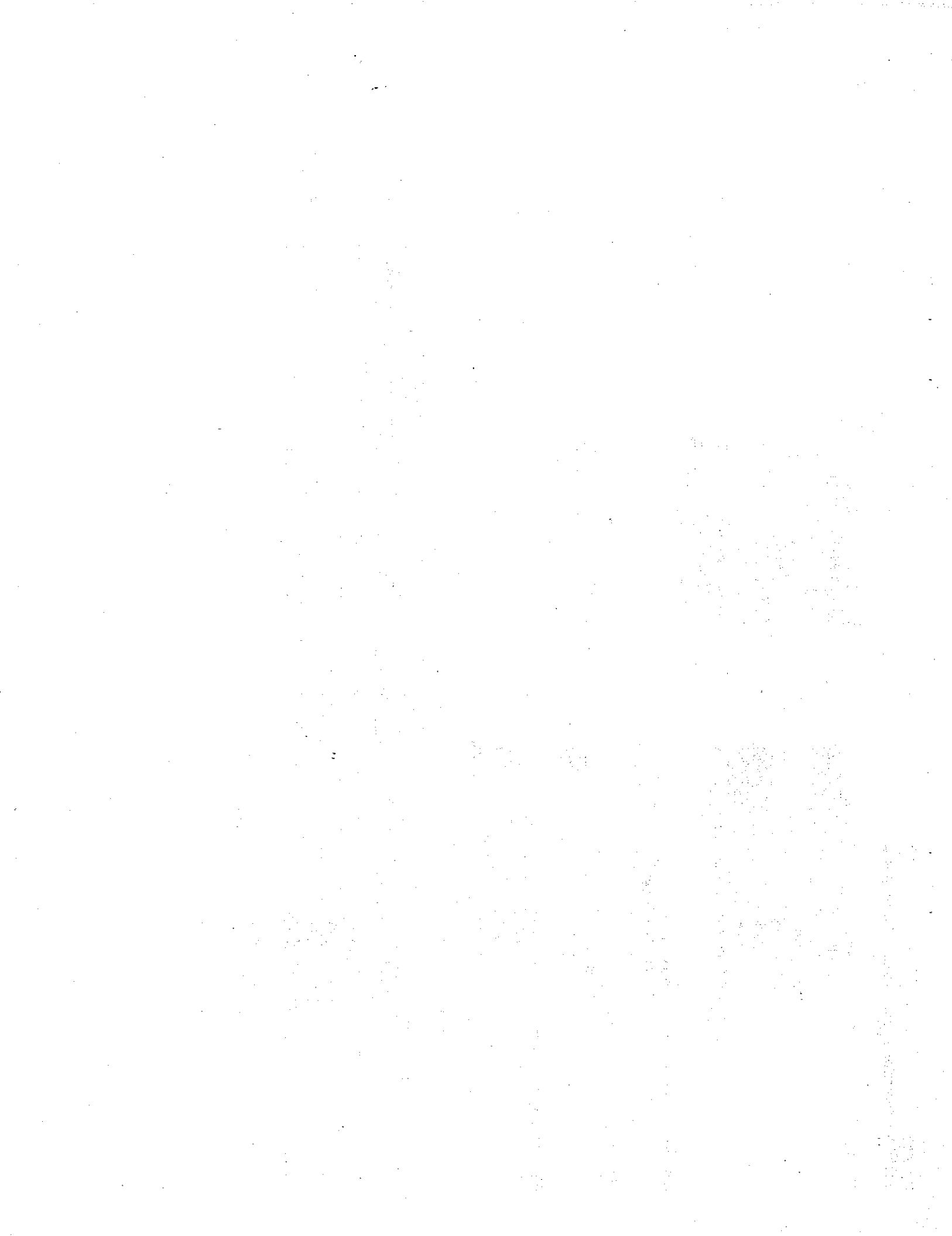
Birds in the area during this observation period:

BFA:	2.5
LA:	0
ST/O:	0

Behavioral Data:

species & zone	chases	landings	dives	INTERACTIONS		
				contacts	hookings	entangle
BFA (in BDZ)	0	0	0	0	0	0
BFA (out BDZ)	0	0	0	0	0	0
LA (in BDZ)	0	0	0	0	0	0
LA (out BDZ)	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST/O (in BDZ)	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST/O (out BDZ)	0	0	0	0	0	0

Comments:



APPENDIX E: QUALITATIVE SUMMARY TABLE



Qualitative analysis of the performance of mitigation measures during setting operations for Hawaii pelagic swordfish vessels.

Method	Strategy	Effects on bird behavior	Effects on fishing operations	Effect on CPUE of target species	Advantages	Disadvantages
Tori line and pole	Deterrent	Scare birds away from baited hooks Disrupts birds' flight pattern	Must be constantly monitored and maintained Compromises maneuverability of fishing vessel Possible entanglement with longline gear Safety concerns	Minimal Highly visible when deployed, presence on vessel can be verified visually for compliance Components can be easily purchased from local suppliers, and literature on construction and deployment in other fisheries is available	Forces birds to forage further behind boat, giving baits a chance to sink Protects baited hooks at the water's surface while they are accessible to birds Aerial portion covers less than half the Zone of Opportunity for vessels without mainline shooters Aerial streamers reach to the water surface and give more vertical protection of baited hooks Lack of terminal buoy reduces entanglements with fishing floats during line setting Using drogue instead of terminal buoy decreases entanglements	Covers only one side of mainline Only aerial portion of streamer line has maximum effectiveness (which is critical in covering Zone of Opportunity) Tori line must be close to mainline to cover area where baited hooks enter water Birds can carry branchlines over tori line, leading to entanglements/breakdowns Variation in vessel design in Hawaii longline fleet will require vessel-specific tori line/pole mounting Requires swiveling base to be fully effective in all circumstances Rough seas and high winds reduce effectiveness and increase risk of entanglement Birds can become habituated to tori line

Qualitative analysis of the performance of mitigation measures during setting operations for Hawaii pelagic longline swordfish vessels.

Method	Strategy	Effects on bird behavior	Effects on fishing operations	Effect on CPUE of target species	Advantages	Disadvantages
Towed buoy system	Deterrent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scare birds away from baited hooks Disrupts flight pattern Bouncing action of buoy(s) can startle birds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must be constantly monitored and maintained Distracts crew from fishing operations Safety concerns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protects baited hooks at waters' surface while they are accessible to birds Highly visible when deployed, presence on vessel can be monitored for compliance Bouncing deterrent has greater bird-scaring capacity than tori line Bouncing deterrent reduces bird habitation Towed buoy(s) add tension which keeps aerial portion up further behind vessel Greater possibilities of entanglement with longline gear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only covers one side of mainline Only aerial portion of streamer line has maximum effectiveness, (which is critical in covering Zone of Opportunity) Buoy line must be close to mainline to cover area where baited hooks enter water Requires swiveling base to be fully effective in all circumstances Variation in vessel design in Hawaii longline fleet will require vessel-specific buoy-line mounting Rough seas and high winds reduce effectiveness and increase risk of entanglement Birds can carry branchlines over buoy line, resulting in entanglements/breakdown More than one buoy is problematic End buoy is prone to entanglement with fishing gear Difficult to retrieve while under

Qualitative analysis of the performance of mitigation measures during setting operations for Hawaii pelagic longline swordfish vessels.

Method	Strategy	Effects on bird behavior	Effects on fishing operations	Effect on CPUE of target species	Advantages	Disadvantages
Strategic offal discards	Distraction	Uses behavioral response to distract birds from following the vessel and the baited hooks	Requires retention and preparation of offal from hauls for use on sets	Minimal	<p>Method developed by pelagic longline fishermen; may have more intrinsic acceptance by fishermen</p> <p>Temporarily reduces bird abundance around the fishing vessel</p> <p>Distracts birds away from baited hooks</p> <p>No cost to fishermen</p> <p>Works in all weather conditions, no safety concerns</p>	<p>Requires modification of fishing practices and monitoring of bird abundance levels by crew</p> <p>Difficult to monitor for compliance</p> <p>When fish catch rate is low, offal may not be available</p>

Qualitative analysis of the performance of mitigation measures during setting operations for Hawaii pelagic longline swordfish vessels.

Method	Strategy	Effects on bird behavior	Effects on fishing operations	Effect on CPUE of target species	Advantages	Disadvantages
No offal discards	Reduces attraction to vessel	Does not attract birds to fishing gear	Minimal	Simple modification of fishing practices	Difficult to monitor for compliance Applicable mainly to hauls	Project data shows that retaining offal increases attempts and interactions during hauls

Qualitative analysis of the performance of mitigation measures during setting operations for Hawaii pelagic longline swordfish vessels.

Method	Strategy	Effects on bird behavior	Effects on fishing operations	Effect on CPUE of target species	Advantages	Disadvantages
Blue-dyed Baits	Reduced visibility	Birds can not easily locate baited hooks once in the water	Requires some additional preparation time	No evidence of negative influence on CPUE of target species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works in all weather conditions Inexpensive method No safety issues Dyeing thaws bait, which increases sink rate Requires minimal crew participation Method developed by pelagic longline fishermen; may have more intrinsic acceptance by fishermen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some fishermen may resist this method on the assumption that it may have negative influence on catch rate Difficult to monitor compliance because it requires bait to be treated at sea Requires some extra handling of baits Bait manufacturers may be able to provide pre-dyed bait and minimize enforcement problems

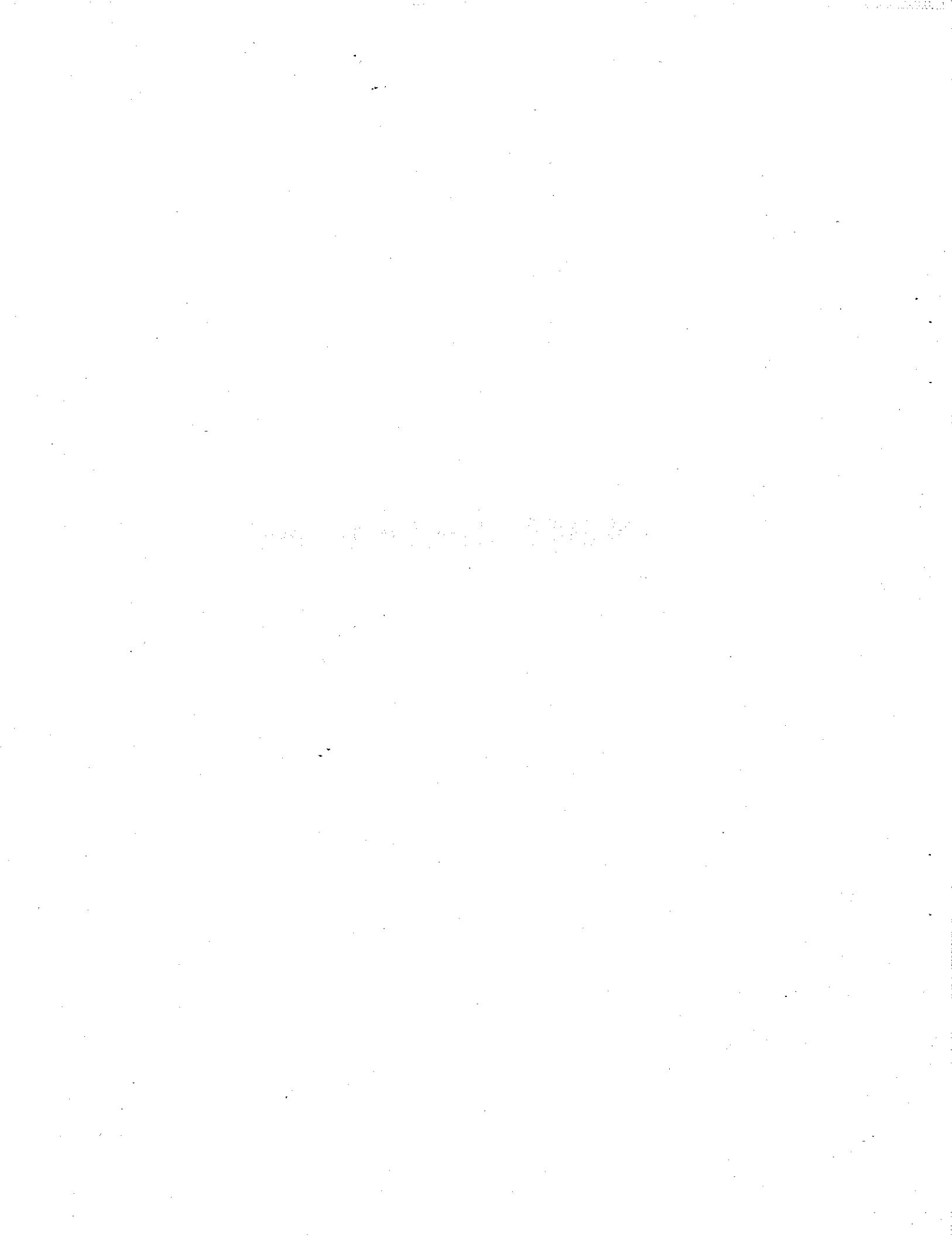
Qualitative analysis of the performance of mitigation measures during setting operations for Hawaii pelagic longline swordfish vessels.

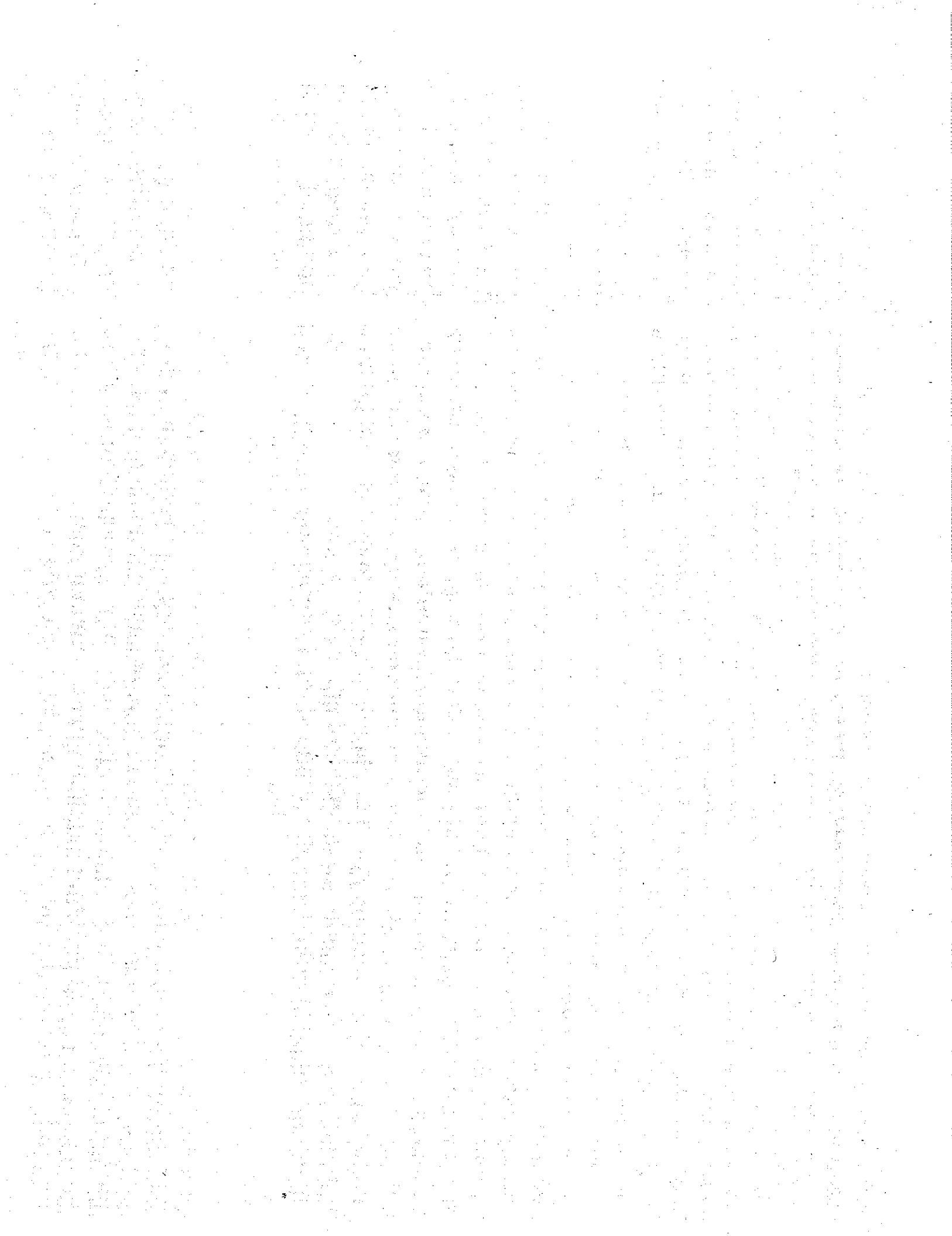
Method	Strategy	Effects on bird behavior	Effects on fishing operations	Effect on CPUE of target species	Advantages	Disadvantages
Night setting	Reduced visibility	Birds can not easily locate baited hooks in the dark	Reduces available setting options with regard to time and moon-phase	Limiting hours of setting time available may compromise optimal fishing (based on diurnal movements of target species)	Easily monitored for compliance by VMS technology Swordfish vessels commonly set at night; may have more intrinsic acceptance by fishermen	Would require modification of existing VMS program and additional hardware to monitor time of gear deployment For compliance monitoring purposes, specific latitudinal and longitudinal setting times will have be devised based upon nautical almanac

APPENDIX F: SET DATA TABLES



APPENDIX G: HAUL DATA TABLES





APPENDIX H: CPUE DATA TABLES

Effect of Dyed Baits on Target and Marketable Fish Catch: Trips 1 through 5

Trip#	Set#	Total	# Dyed	# Cont	Hooks	Dyed Target Catch (abs)	Dyed Target CPUE (fish/hook)	Cont Target Catch (abs)	Cont Target CPUE (fish/hook)	Greater CPUE?		Dyed Mar Catch (abs)	Dyed Mar CPUE (fish/hook)	Cont Mar Catch (abs)	Cont Mar CPUE (fish/hook)	Greater CPUE?
										Dyed	Cont					
1	4	2265	1546	719	8	0.0052	3	0.0042	w/Dyed	15	0.0097	6	0.0083	w/Dyed	w/Dyed	w/Dyed
1	8	2180	1629	551	12	0.0074	2	0.0036	w/Dyed	36	0.0221	7	0.0127	w/Dyed	w/Control	w/Control
2	3	842	686	156	4	0.0058	1	0.0064	w/Control	20	0.0292	10	0.0641	w/Control	w/Dyed	w/Dyed
2	7	823	643	180	5	0.0078	0	0.0000	w/Dyed	7	0.0109	1	0.0056	w/Dyed	w/Control	w/Control
2	12	926	450	476	5	0.0111	1	0.0021	w/Dyed	8	0.0178	10	0.0210	w/Control	w/Control	w/Control
2	16	899	540	359	0	0.0000	1	0.0028	w/Control	1	0.0019	1	0.0028	w/Control	w/Control	w/Control
3	3	659	278	381	7	0.0252	11	0.0289	w/Control	9	0.0324	20	0.0525	w/Control	w/Control	w/Control
3	5	673	36	637	2	0.0556	12	0.0188	w/Dyed	2	0.0556	20	0.0314	w/Dyed	w/Dyed	w/Dyed
3	9	718	342	376	11	0.0322	16	0.0426	w/Control	22	0.0643	30	0.0798	w/Control	w/Control	w/Control
3	13	429	240	189	4	0.0167	0	0.0000	w/Dyed	6	0.0250	3	0.0159	w/Dyed	w/Dyed	w/Dyed
3	17	245	101	144	4	0.0396	4	0.0278	w/Dyed	6	0.0594	7	0.0486	w/Dyed	w/Dyed	w/Dyed
3	19	378	180	198	0	0.0000	9	0.0455	w/Control	0	0.0000	11	0.0556	w/Control	w/Control	w/Control
3	21	569	107	462	2	0.0187	7	0.0152	w/Dyed	4	0.0374	8	0.0173	w/Dyed	w/Dyed	w/Dyed
4	2	974	418	556	14	0.0335	16	0.0288	w/Dyed	26	0.0622	28	0.0504	w/Dyed	w/Dyed	w/Dyed
4	5	972	339	633	9	0.0265	7	0.0111	w/Dyed	28	0.0826	20	0.0316	w/Dyed	w/Dyed	w/Dyed
4	8	900	272	628	3	0.0110	3	0.0048	w/Dyed	8	0.0294	7	0.0111	w/Dyed	w/Dyed	w/Dyed
5	1	1037	428	609	7	0.0164	3	0.0049	w/Dyed	14	0.0327	8	0.0131	w/Dyed	w/Dyed	w/Dyed
5	5	726	228	496	13	0.0570	11	0.0222	w/Dyed	14	0.0614	14	0.0282	w/Dyed	w/Dyed	w/Dyed
5	6	1147	490	657	16	0.0327	14	0.0213	w/Dyed	21	0.0429	20	0.0304	w/Dyed	w/Dyed	w/Dyed
5	11	829	484	345	2	0.0041	4	0.0116	w/Control	5	0.0103	5	0.0145	w/Control	w/Control	w/Control
5	12	1202	100	1102	2	0.0200	8	0.0073	w/Dyed	4	0.0400	22	0.0200	w/Dyed	w/Dyed	w/Dyed
Tuna Sets:		4445	3175	1270	20	0.0063	5	0.0039		51	0.0159	13	0.0105			
Swordfish Sets:		10007	4632	5375	70	0.0218	88	0.0159		147	0.0366	176	0.0313			
All Sets:		14452	7807	6645	90	0.0203	93	0.0147		15	w/Dyed	198	0.0346	189	0.0293	14 w/Dyed
		sum	sum	sum	ave	sum	ave		sum	ave	sum	ave	sum	ave	7 w/Control	

Purpose of this particular analysis: To determine if bait dying effects fish catch

Rationale behind the analysis: Compare catch using dyed bait to control catch

Method of this particular analysis: Assemble fish/hook (CPUE) table for dyed-bait vs control sets. Control periods were used in this analysis are only those that occurred on the SAME set that dyed baits were used. The total number of hooks of both dyed bait and control are presented.

Key to Abbreviations used in Data Table:

- abs = absolute number of fish caught (not corrected for variation in # hooks set).
- Mar = all marketable fish (including targets) that were hooked.
- Cont = control

Trip 1: Target Species: Bigeye Tuna; Bait: Samna; Mainline Shooter: yes.
Trips 2, 3, 4 and 5: Target Species: Broadbill Swordfish; Bait: Squid; Mainline Shooter: No.

Effect of Dyed Baits on Target and Marketable Fish Catch: Trips 1 through 5

Trip#	Set#	Total	# Dyed	# Cont	Cont	Target	Target	Dyed	Dyed	Cont	Target	Target	Dyed	Dyed	Cont	Mar	Mar	CPUE	CPUE	Greater	CPUE?
1	4	2265	1546	719	8	0.0052	3	0.0042	w/Dyed	15	0.0097	6	0.0083	w/Dyed							
1	8	2180	1629	551	12	0.0074	2	0.0036	w/Dyed	36	0.0221	7	0.0127	w/Dyed							
2	3	842	686	156	4	0.0058	1	0.0064	w/Control	20	0.0292	10	0.0641	w/Control							
2	7	823	643	180	5	0.0078	0	0.0000	w/Dyed	7	0.0109	1	0.0056	w/Dyed							
2	12	926	450	476	5	0.0111	1	0.0021	w/Dyed	8	0.0178	10	0.0210	w/Control							
2	16	899	540	359	0	0.0000	1	0.0028	w/Control	1	0.0019	1	0.0028	w/Control							
3	3	659	278	381	7	0.0252	11	0.0289	w/Control	9	0.0324	20	0.0525	w/Control							
3	5	673	36	637	2	0.0556	12	0.0188	w/Dyed	2	0.0556	20	0.0314	w/Dyed							
3	9	718	342	376	11	0.0322	16	0.0426	w/Control	22	0.0643	30	0.0798	w/Control							
3	13	429	240	189	4	0.0167	0	0.0000	w/Dyed	6	0.0250	3	0.0159	w/Dyed							
3	17	245	101	144	4	0.0396	4	0.0278	w/Dyed	6	0.0594	7	0.0486	w/Dyed							
3	19	378	180	198	0	0.0000	9	0.0455	w/Control	0	0.0000	11	0.0556	w/Control							
3	21	569	107	462	2	0.0187	7	0.0152	w/Dyed	4	0.0374	8	0.0173	w/Dyed							
4	2	974	418	556	14	0.0335	16	0.0288	w/Dyed	26	0.0622	28	0.0504	w/Dyed							
4	5	972	339	633	9	0.0265	7	0.0111	w/Dyed	28	0.0826	20	0.0316	w/Dyed							
4	8	900	272	628	3	0.0110	3	0.0048	w/Dyed	8	0.0294	7	0.0111	w/Dyed							
5	1	1037	428	609	.7	0.0164	3	0.0049	w/Dyed	14	0.0327	8	0.0131	w/Dyed							
5	5	726	228	496	13	0.0570	11	0.0222	w/Dyed	14	0.0614	14	0.0282	w/Dyed							
5	6	1147	490	657	16	0.0327	14	0.0213	w/Dyed	21	0.0429	20	0.0304	w/Dyed							
5	11	829	484	345	2	0.0041	4	0.0116	w/Control	5	0.0103	5	0.0145	w/Control							
5	12	1202	100	1102	2	0.0200	8	0.0073	w/Dyed	4	0.0400	22	0.0200	w/Dyed							
Tuna Sets:		4445	3175	1270	20	0.0063	5	0.0039		51	0.0159	13	0.0105								
Swordfish Sets:		1007	4632	5375	70	0.0218	88	0.0159		147	0.0366	176	0.0313								
All Sets:		14452	7807	6845	90	0.0203	93	0.0147	16 w/Dyed	198	0.0346	189	0.0293	14 w/Dyed							
		sum	sum	sum	sum	ave	sum	ave	6 w/Control	sum	ave	sum	ave	7 w/Control							

Purpose of this particular analysis: To determine if bait dying effects fish catch

Rationale behind the analysis: Compare catch using dyed bait to control catch

Method of this particular analysis: Assemble fish/hook (CPUE) table for dyed-bait vs control sets. Control periods were used in this analysis are only those that occurred on the SAME set that dyed baits were used. The total number of hooks of both dyed bait and control are presented.

Key to Abbreviations used in Data Table:

abs = absolute number of fish caught (not corrected for variation in # hooks set).

Mar = all marketable fish (including targets) that were hooked.

Cont = control

Trip 1: Target Species: Bigeye Tuna; Bait: Samma; Mainline Shooter: yes.
Trips 2, 3, 4 and 5: Target Species: Broad-bill Swordfish; Bait: Squid; Mainline Shooter: No.

APPENDIX I: GLM DATA TABLES



Filename: Fstat1

Summary of F statistics generated from general linear mod

All treatments were found to produce statistically significant results with the single exception of the Laysan albatross Attempt data from the sets.

Set or Haul	Event	Birds		
		Considered	F Value	Pr (F)
Set	Attempts	All	4.131	0.0038
Set	Interactions	All	4.044	0.0043
Set	Attempts	BFA	3.390	0.0119
Set	Attempts	LA	0.321	0.8630
Set	Interactions	BFA	3.619	0.0084
Set	Interactions	LA	2.651	0.0391
Haul	Attempts	All	48.583	0.0000
Haul	Interactions	All	19.357	0.0000
Haul	Attempts	BFA	44.790	0.0000
Haul	Attempts	LA	12.647	0.0000
Haul	Interactions	BFA	17.058	0.0000
Haul	Interactions	LA	15.153	0.0000
Set	Mortality	All	10.603	0.0000
Set	Mortality	BFA	4.387E+28	0.0000
Set	Mortality	LA	2.676	0.0376



