

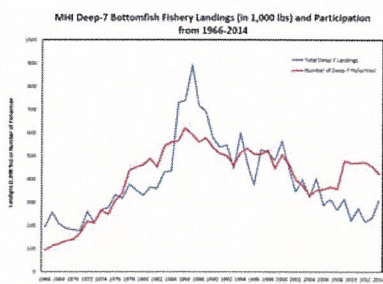
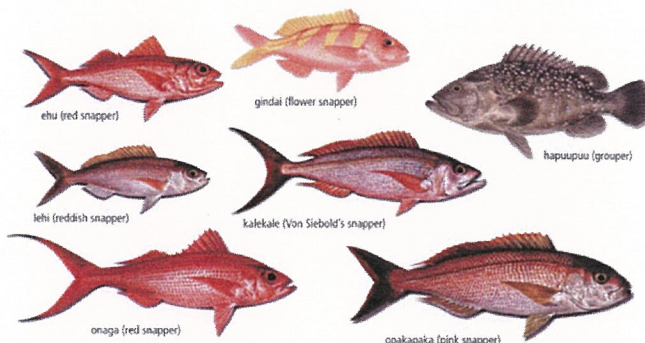
F I S H E R I E S F A C T S H E E T

HAWAII ARCHIPELAGO FISHERIES

Hawaii's fisheries provides a high-value, fresh, local source of protein for the people and promotes traditional fishing practices and culture while utilizing modern technology. Hawaii is also home to the only deep sea coral fishery in the United States. Fisheries of Hawaii include bottomfish fishing, coral reef ecosystem fisheries, crustacean fisheries, pelagic fisheries and precious coral fisheries.

Hawaii Bottomfish Fishery

- Occurs throughout the Hawaii Archipelago, targeting snappers, jacks and grouper species (300 to 1200 feet deep); Other important bottomfish species include Uku or grey snapper and the Jacks or uluas/papios/kahala.
- Primarily consists of small-scale trailer boats ranging from 15 to 70 feet engaged in local commercial and subsistence fishing.
- Bottomfish vessels Gears: baited hook and line, hand lines, home fabricated hand reels, electric reels (more common with the larger vessels).



Participation and Landings

- Participation in the MHI Deep-7 bottomfish fishery shows an overall increasing
- Landings have continually decreased since the mid-1980s. But have been steady in recent years.
- Annual Catch Limit is set at 326,000 pounds for the Main Hawaiian Islands Deep 7 species complex



Participation and Landings

- Most of the coral reef fishery landings is composed of Akule and Opelu, with Jacks, Surgeonfish, and Goatfish the next largest landings.
- Precious corals participation is low with landings concentrating on black corals in the Auau Channel.
- Crustacean fisheries consist mostly of deepwater shrimp, but Kona crab makes up a large portion of the catch as well.
- Trolling makes up the primary fishing method in the non-longline pelagic fishery with over 1,000 participants in 2013. Catch consisted primarily of tunas and mahimahi with a value of over \$13 million in 2013.

Other Hawaii Fisheries

- Coral Reef fisheries include all species in the ecosystem including finfish, molluscs, invertebrates and seaweeds. Gears in this fishery include nets, traps, spears, hook and line, and hand harvest.
- Crustacean fisheries consists mainly of deepwater shrimp, Kona crab, and spiny and slipper lobsters caught by traps, nets or by hand.
- Precious coral fisheries are selective fisheries that employ hand harvest or remotely operated vehicles/submersibles to select black, pink/red, gold, and bamboo corals.
- Non-longline pelagic fisheries include small boat fishermen primarily utilizing trolling or hand lining for tunas, mahimahi, ono and marlins.

Management

FEDERAL

- Federal permitting and logbook reporting (precious corals, crustaceans, coral reef ecosystem)
- Non-commercial permit and reporting (bottomfish)
- Spatial Management (bottomfish, precious corals)
- Closed Areas (precious corals, coral reef ecosystem)
- Minimum Sizes (crustaceans, precious corals)
- Annual Catch Limits for Federally Managed Species (All)
- Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) and Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (HAPC) (All)
- Gear Restrictions (All)
- Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument

STATE

- 12 Bottomfish Restricted Fishing Areas (BRFAs)
- Commercial Marine License with Trip Reporting
- Bottomfish Vessel Registration
- Limits placed on lobster size, cast nets
- Bag Limits for some species
- Commercial minimum size for Onaga and Opaka-paka
- Minimum sizes for some species
- Spatial management (restricted fishing areas, marine conservation areas, etc.)

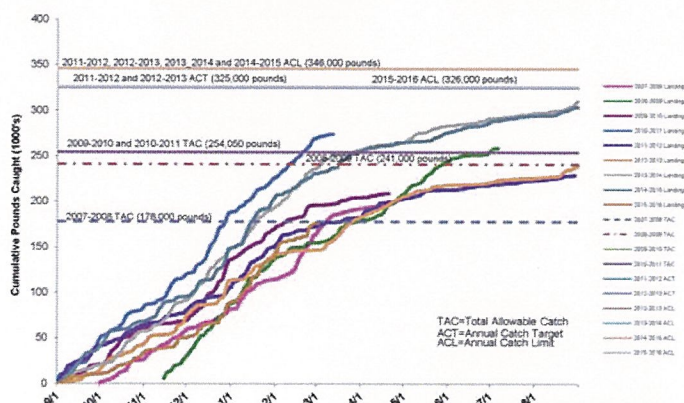
Annual Catch Limits: The reauthorization of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act in 2006 required the Regional Fishery Management Councils to specify annual catch limits (ACLs) for species described in the Council's Fishery Ecosystem Plans. ACL is a quota-based management to regulate catches to sustainable levels estimated by stock assessments conducted on various stock under Council management. For more information, browse the Council website (www.wpcouncil.org)



Current Fishery Issues

- Improving the MHI deep-7 Bottomfish Stock Assessment and determining the efficacy of the BRFAs
- Creating a dealer permitting system to support the reporting requirement.
- Lack of stock assessments for most species (e.g., uku, most coral reef species, etc)
- Lack of Non-commercial Fishing Data
- Refining ACLs for all fisheries

Comparison of MHI Deep 7 Bottomfish Landings from 2007 to Present with Catch Limits (as of 03/04/2016)



Future Priorities for Hawaii Fisheries

- Establish a fishery independent assessment for the Deep-7 fishery
- Remove/Modify the BRFAs
- Developing stock assessments and determining stock status for all species in the fisheries
- Improving data collection (including non-commercial) for all fisheries

