Hanalei Moon and Tide Calendar 2014













United Nations World
Educational, Scientific and Herita
Cultural Organization Centre





Aloha mai!

This calendar was developed through a partnership between the Hanalei community, the Hanalei Watershed Hui, Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary, and the Division of Aquatic Resources in the Department of Land and Natural Resources. The calendar is intended to raise awareness about the connections between different environmental processes in Hanalei. The calendar demonstrates the lunar cycle and the tides which follow the moon. Traditional Hawaiian knowledge about fish spawning was often based on lunar cycles and seasonal changes, so a portion of the calendar also explains how to observe and determine the spawning season for fish.















World
 Heritage
 Centre

The bar below will appear for every month, and it displays both the Hawaiian months (Malo) and Gregorian months. The Hawaiian months coincide with the 30 phases of the moon. Each month begins with the moon phase named Hilo (new moon) and finishes with Mauli or Muku. The Gregorian months are the standard months that are most widely accepted and used internationally.

Terms Used In the Calendar

In each month, there is a summary of seasonal fishing regulations administered by the State of Hawai'i through the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR). There are additional regulations which apply year-round, such as catch size or gear restrictions. These year-round regulations are not displayed in the calendar, so for more information, see the DAR website at: http://hawaii.gov/dlnr/dar/index.html

Closed Season

These periods are based on current seasonal regulations administered by the State of Hawai'i through the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources (rules can be found at http://hawaii.gov/dlnr/dar/rules/ch95.pdf). During a closed season for a given species, there is a ban on taking, possessing, or selling that species. For example, there is a closed season for mullet (*Mugil cephalus*) from December through March.

Limited Harvest

While a closed season is a complete harvest restriction during certain months, some species have limited harvest periods alone, or in addition to, closed season periods. Limited harvest can regulate fishing technique (e.g., use of net), number of fish harvested, size of fish harvested, or total weight of harvest. For example, there is a closed season for moi (*Polydactylus sexfilis*) from June through August, but from September through May there is a limited harvest of fifteen moi per day.

Suggested Limited Harvest

These periods are based upon observations and gonad data of fish that were caught in the Hanalei area. Limited harvest is suggested during the peak spawning months so fish may reproduce undisturbed. Suggested limited harvest is not a part of any State of Hawai'i or Federal regulations, see January page for more information.

January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Jan. 1 - Jan. 30	Jan. 31- Feb. 27				-				A RESIDENCE OF	一大大型	
Hilioholo	Hilionalu	Hukipau	ʻIkuwā	Welehu	Kāʻelo	Ikiiki	Hinaiā'ele'ele	Māhoe Mua	Māhoe Hope	Hilinamā	Hilinehu

Data Presented in this Calendar

Daily tide, moon, and sun data are provided in this calendar. All predictions are for Hanalei Bay.

Hawaiian Moon Phases

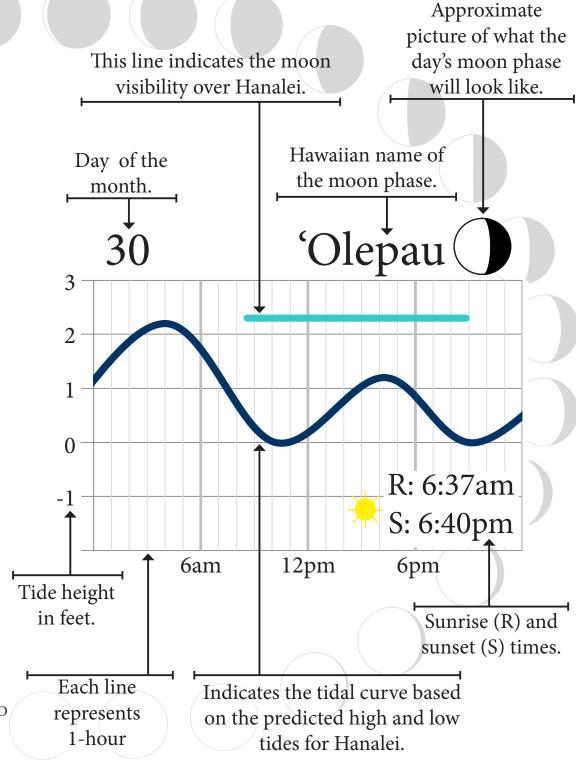
Many calendars today are based upon the synodic month, which is the average orbital period of the moon. A synodic month is 29.53 days. However, there are 30 moon phases. In this calendar, the moon phase Hilo was aligned with the astronomical new moon according to the US Naval Observatory¹. The days and times are based on Universal Time which was converted to Hawai'i Standard Time for this calendar. The rest of the moon phases are laid out accordingly. Each moon phase has its own name (Malo). The moon phase Muku is omitted for months where the next new moon occurs 29 days after the current months' new moon.

Moon Visibility

The visibility of the moon over Hanalei Bay² is provided by the U.S. Naval Observatory website. The rise and set times of each moon phase are represented by the beginning and the end of each bar.

Hanalei Tide

The tides presented in this calendar are the subordinate tide predictions for Hanalei Bay³, these predictions are based on the harmonic predictions for Nawiliwili Bay. Harmonic predictions are based on data from stations at the site while subordinate predictions are adjusted times based on data from a nearby data station.



 $^{^1}http://aa.usno.navy.mil/cgi-bin/aa_moonphases.pl?year=2013\&ZZZ=END$

²http://aa.usno.navy.mil/data/docs/RS_OneYear.php

³http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/

Suggested Limited Harvest



Āholehole: January - April



Manini: March - June



'Ōpelu: April - August



'Ōmilu: April - July



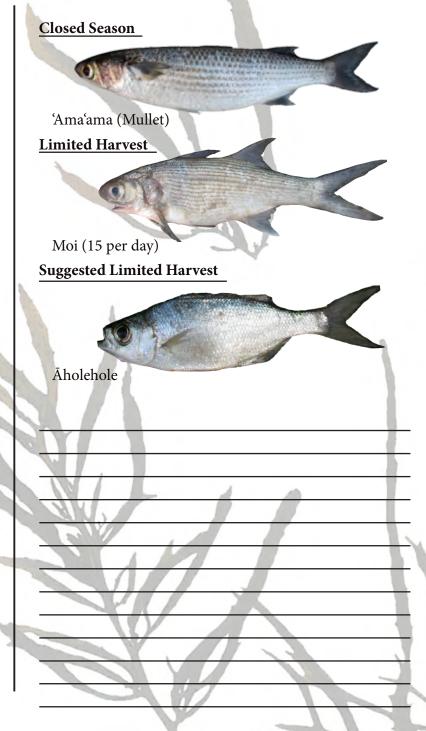
Akule: April - October

Suggested Limited Harvest (SLH) is not a part of any Hawai'i State fishing regulations. The species listed under SLH in this calendar are based on spawning data collected in the Hanalei area.

An important part of harvesting fish sustainably is leaving them undisturbed during peak spawning periods. These periods may often take place over several months and were traditionally regulated by a kapu on that species.

Information on the peak spawning periods for several fish are provided in this calendar. These periods were determined by gonad research on fish harvested in Hanalei Bay, as well as other research projects that documented the lifecycle and spawning periods of these fish in Hawai'i.

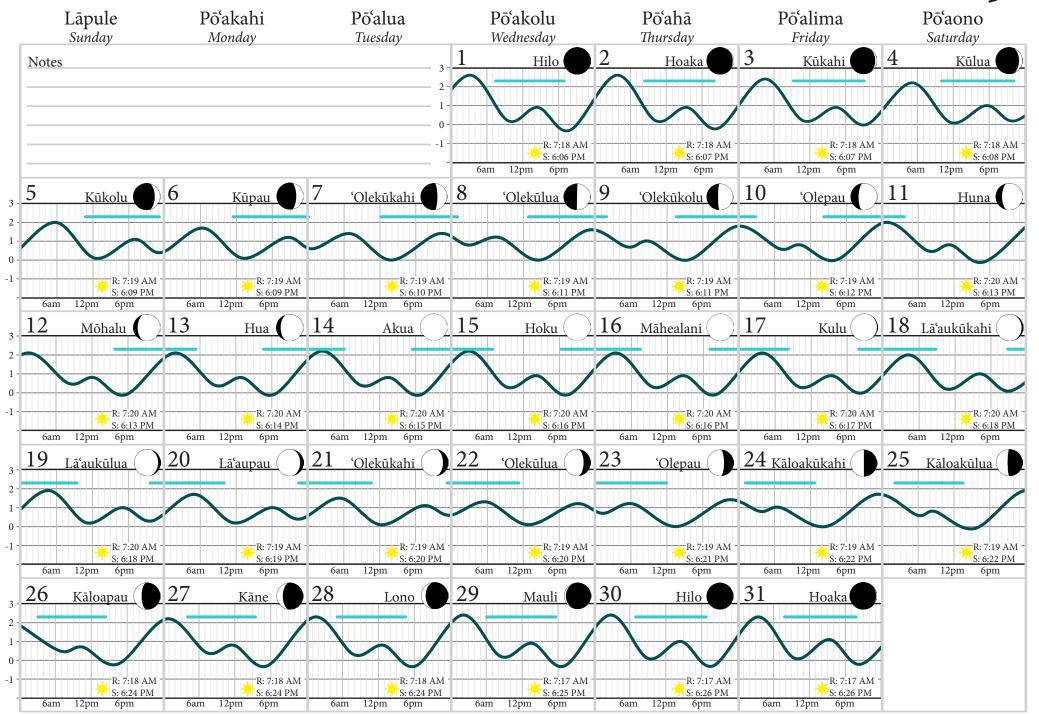
Do you want to help restore your "backyard" reefs to the days of plenty, the days of 'āina momona? You can, by harvesting only the fish you need for immediate use, follow size and bag limits, and only harvest fish while they are not spawning.



January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Jan. 1 - Jan. 30	Jan. 31 - Feb. 27										
Hilioholo	Hilionalu	Hukipau	ʻIkuwā	Welehu	Kāʻelo	Ikiiki	Hinaiā'ele'ele	Māhoe Mua	Māhoe Hope	Hil <mark>i</mark> namā	Hilinehu

'Ianuali

January



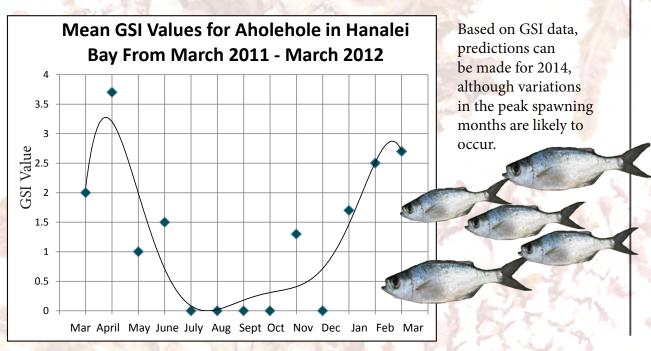
Determining Spawning Cycles

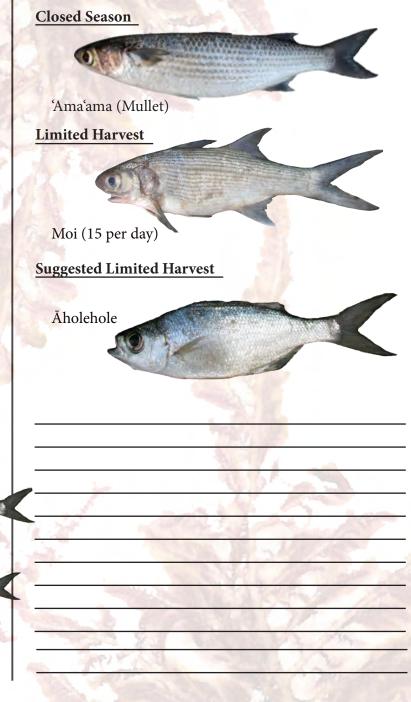
Each month, data on fork length, weight, and gonad weight was recorded from several adult fish in Hanalei. The gonadosomatic index (GSI) is a ratio of the gonad weight to the weight of the fish. This value provides a way to compare the amount of sperm or eggs in fishes throughout the year.

$$GSI = \frac{Gonad Weight}{Somatic Weight^*} \times 100$$

*Somatic Weight = Total Weight - Gonad Weight

The resulting GSI data is then plotted on a graph to show when gonad weight, and therefore spawning, has reached its peak for each species. The following is the GSI graph produced for āholehole (*Kuhlia xenura*).

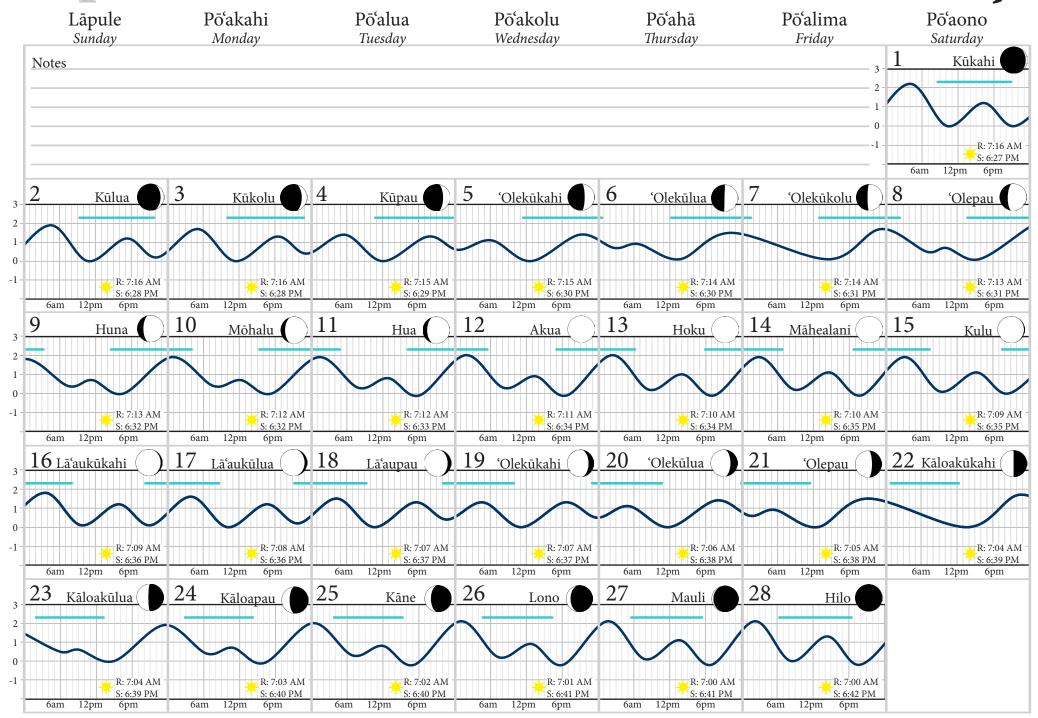




	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1		Jan. 31- Feb. 27	Feb. 28 - Mar. 29	ALCOHOL:	4 1 2 2 3	1	The same of the sa	3		TVA TELLIS		
i	Hilioholo	Hilionalu	Hukipau	ʻIkuwā	Welehu	Kāʻelo	Ikiiki	Hinaiā'ele'ele	Māhoe Mua	Māhoe Hope	Hilinamā	Hilinehu

Pepeluali

February



3 Steps to Track Fish Gonad Development

Observe: When cleaning your fish, pay attention to the presence and size of gonads (eggs or sperm).

Developed eggs are usually yellowish in color with bright — red blood vessels very apparent.



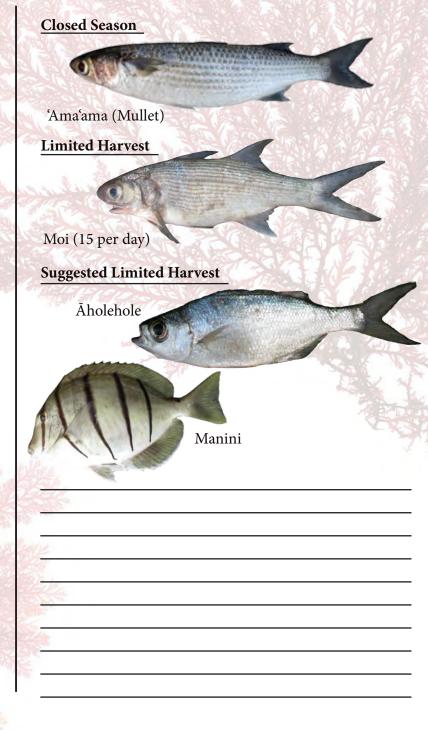


Measure: Weighing gonads on a digital scale is the best way to track their development, however, if you don't have access to a good scale, you can measure the length of the gonads.

Remove gonads and weigh in appropriate units.

Record: Keep track of gonad development over the months to find the peak spawning period of the fish you routinely harvest. Avoid catching them when gonads are developed.

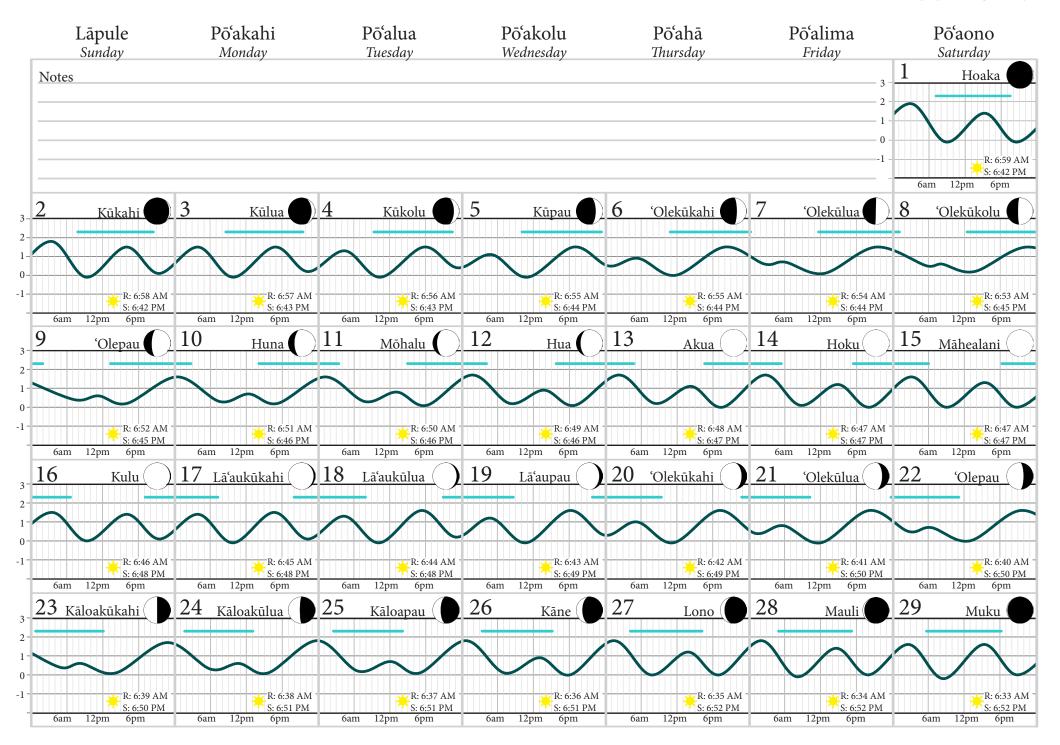
Fish	Date of Catch (M/DD/YY)	Weight (Ounces)	Fork Length (Inches)	Sex (M/F)	State of Gonads (Ripe, Developed, Under Developed, Not Present)	Weight of Gonads (Grams)	Picture (file name)
Aholehole	3/22/12	6.2	8.75	F	Developed	5	
		6.2	8.75	M	Developed	6	
		6.5	9.0	F	neveloped	3	
		5.2	8.25	M	neveloped	5	
		6.0	8.5	F	Ripe	7	IM6-1029
	V	5.6	8.35	F	Developed	3	
					,		



January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
	Fe	eb. 28 - Mar. 29	Mar. 30 - Apr. 27								
Hilioholo	Hilionalu	Hukipau	ʻIkuwā	Welehu	Kāʻelo	Ikiiki	Hinaiā'ele'ele	Māhoe Mua	Māhoe Hope	Hilinamā	Hilinehu

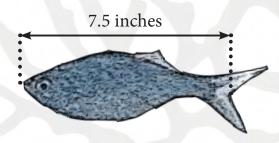
Malaki

March

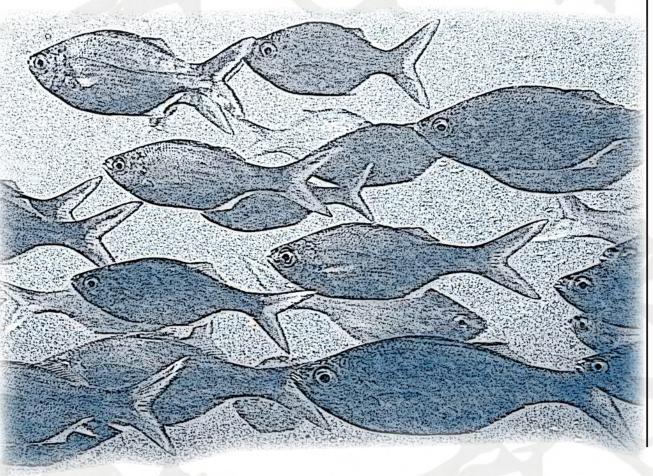


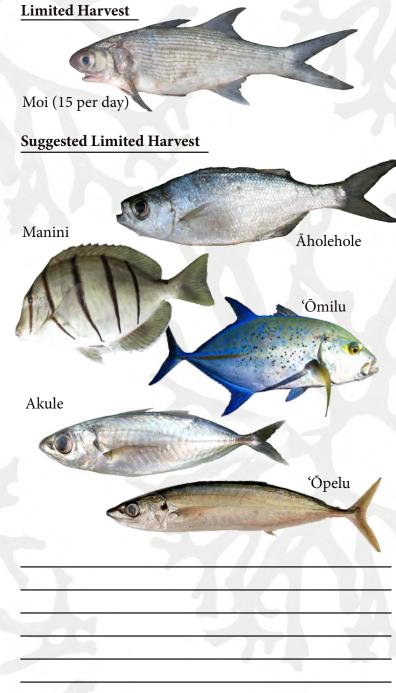
Know Your Spawning Seasons

Harvesting fish during their spawning season reduces next years catch.



Aholehole spawn during the wet season. This month marks the end of the peak spawning season for Aholehole. In Hanalei, they have been found to mature around 7.5" so harvesting fish larger than this size after the peak spawning season will ensure that they had an opportunity to spawn.

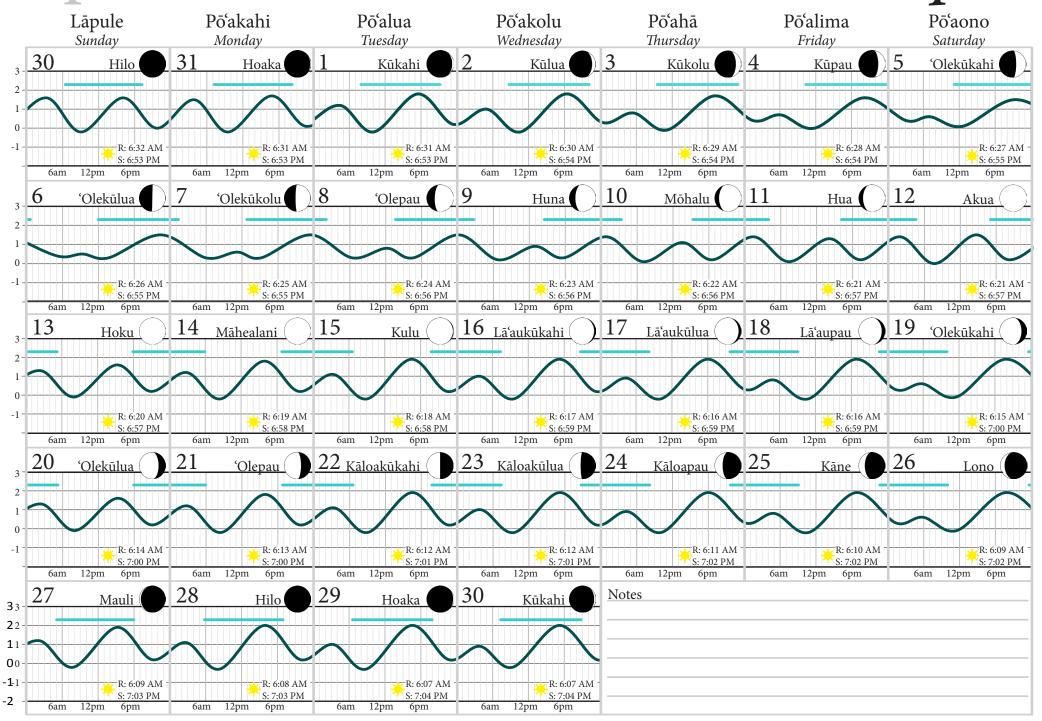




January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
			Mar. 20 - Apr. 27	Apr. 28 - May 2	7						
Hilioholo	Hilionalu	Hukipau	ʻIkuwā	Welehu	Kāʻelo	Ikiiki	Hinaiā'ele'ele	Māhoe Mua	Māhoe Hope	Hilinamā	Hilinehu

'Apelila





Know Your Spawning Seasons

Manini have an extended spawning season. The timing of their spawning season is different accross the islands and may also vary by year. Recording when fish are full of eggs helps to identify the times of the year when fish are spawning.



Gonad is white with a smooth, milky texture.



Female Approaching Spawning: Gonads are pink and have a swollen appearance.



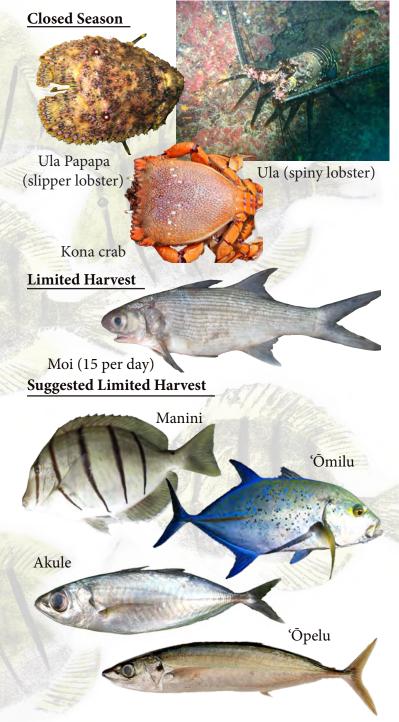
Resting Female:
Gonad is white to pink in color and takes up to 1/4 of the body cavity.



Spawning Female:
Gonads are very large and can be pink to clear in color. Eggs may be released upon handling.

You can share your collected spawning information and learn how you can participate in developing spawning season calendars at:

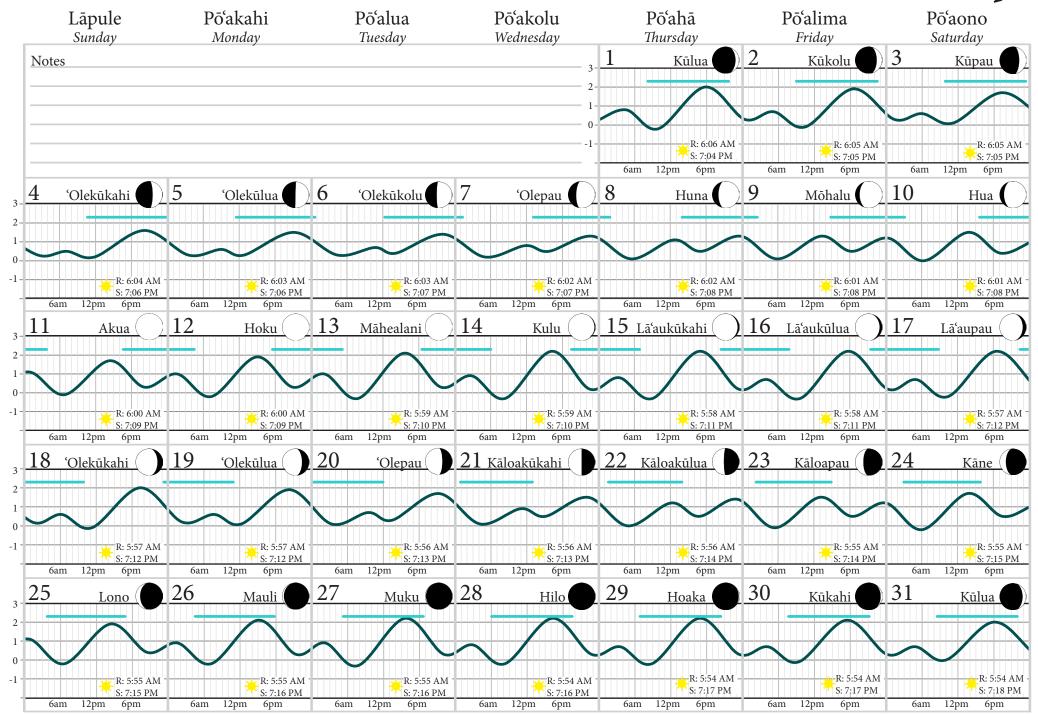
www.hawaii.edu/coral/mooncalendar.

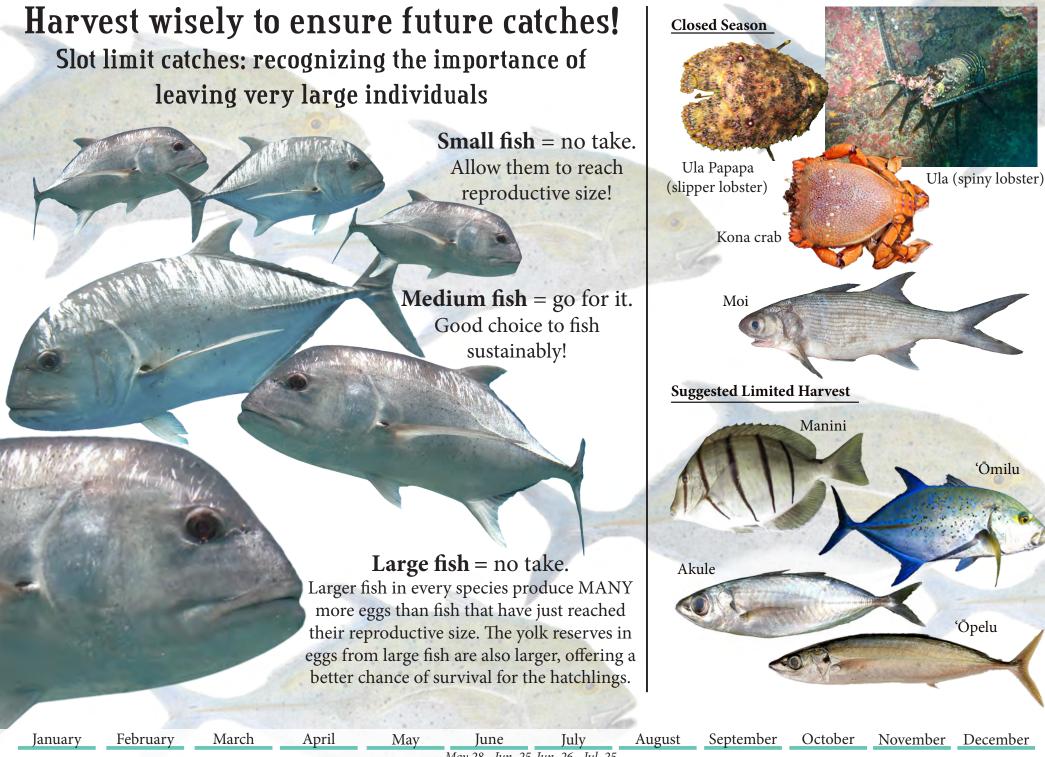


January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
				Apr. 28 - May 27	May. 28 - Jun.	. 25					
Hilioholo	Hilionalu	Hukipau	ʻIkuwā	Welehu	Kāʻelo	Ikiiki	Hinaiā'ele'ele	Māhoe Mua	Māhoe Hope	Hilinamā	Hilinehu

Mei







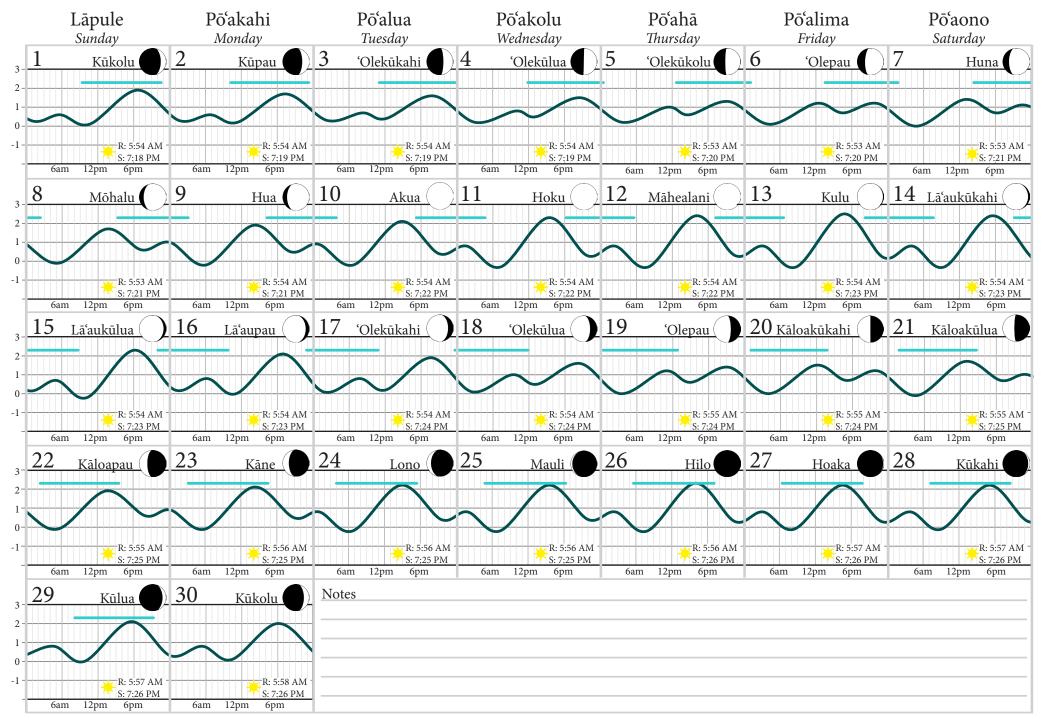
May 28 - Jun. 25 Jun. 26 - Jul. 25 Hinaiā'ele'ele Māhoe Mua Māhoe Hope Hilinamā Hilioholo Hilionalu ʻIkuwā Hukipau Welehu Ikiiki Kā'elo

'Ōmilu

'Ōpelu

Iune

June



Coral Plays an Important Role for Fish

Healthy corals are the foundation of a healthy reef ecosystem. They provide food, shelter, and essential nursery ground for many species. Hanalei Bay is a challenging environment for corals due to strong wave action in the winter months, and the large amount of freshwater input. Not only are most corals unable to survive in brackish water for prolonged periods, but the sediment from flooding



Blue-eye damselfish are just one of the many reef fish in Hawai'i that feed on coral polyps.

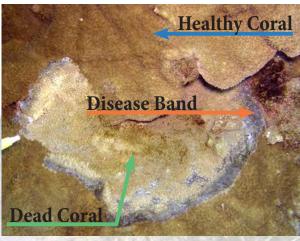
We can help to protect coral by:

- → Not stepping on live coral while swimming and snorkeling
- → Anchoring boats only in sandy areas
- → Minimizing runoff
- → Not littering and removing all discarded or broken fishing gear

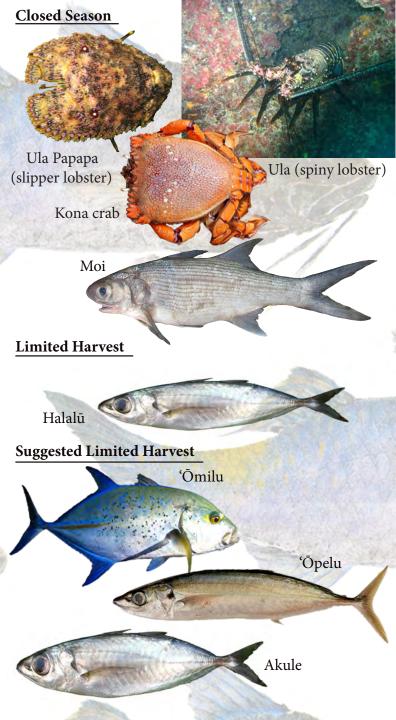
Healthy corals are the foundation of events also smothers coral by blocking nealthy reef ecosystem. They provide out the sunlight they need to survive.

Coral, like any living animal, becomes more susceptible to disease when stressed. This can be the result of hurricanes, flooding, excessive sedimentation, a rapid increase in water temperature, and pollution among other things. Little is currently known about coral diseases worldwide and continues to be a topic of active research.

Cooperation between State, Federal, nonprofit, and community partners is essential to better understanding coral disease on Kaua'i



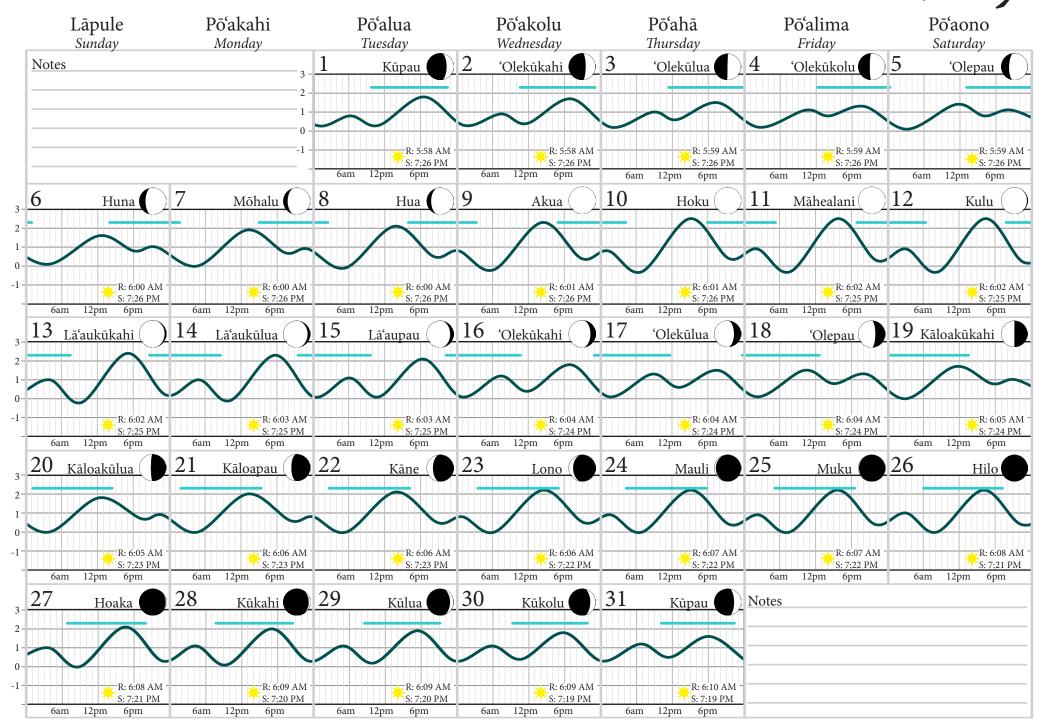
A coral disease has been identified on the North shore of Kaua'i. This disease has been causing coral death at varying levels and is identified by a black band (infectious agent) around circular patches of dead coral. Research is currently being done to identify the cause of the disease and develop management options.



January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
						Jun. 26 - Jul. 25	Jul. 26 - Aug. 24	1			
Hilioholo	Hilionalu	Hukipau	ʻIkuwā	Welehu	Kāʻelo	Ikiiki	Hinaiā'ele'ele	Māhoe Mua	Māhoe Hope	Hilinamā	Hilinehu

Iulai



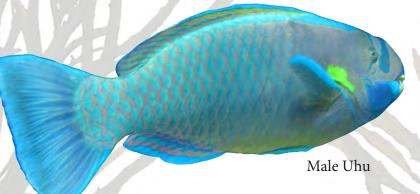


Harvest wisely to ensure future catches!

Know your fish before you harvest. Uhu: no blue for you!

All species of uhu live in family groups called harems, which are comprised of one male (primarily blue) and several females (more reddish with white tail section).

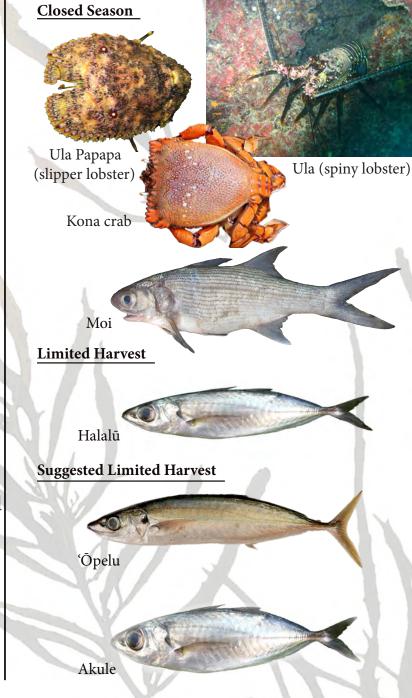
If the male is removed from the harem, the largest female will undergo a sex change and turn into the lead male.



This change takes several months and can disrupt the spawning cycle.

Harvesting only medium sized females helps limit the impact on the harems and their spawning cycles.

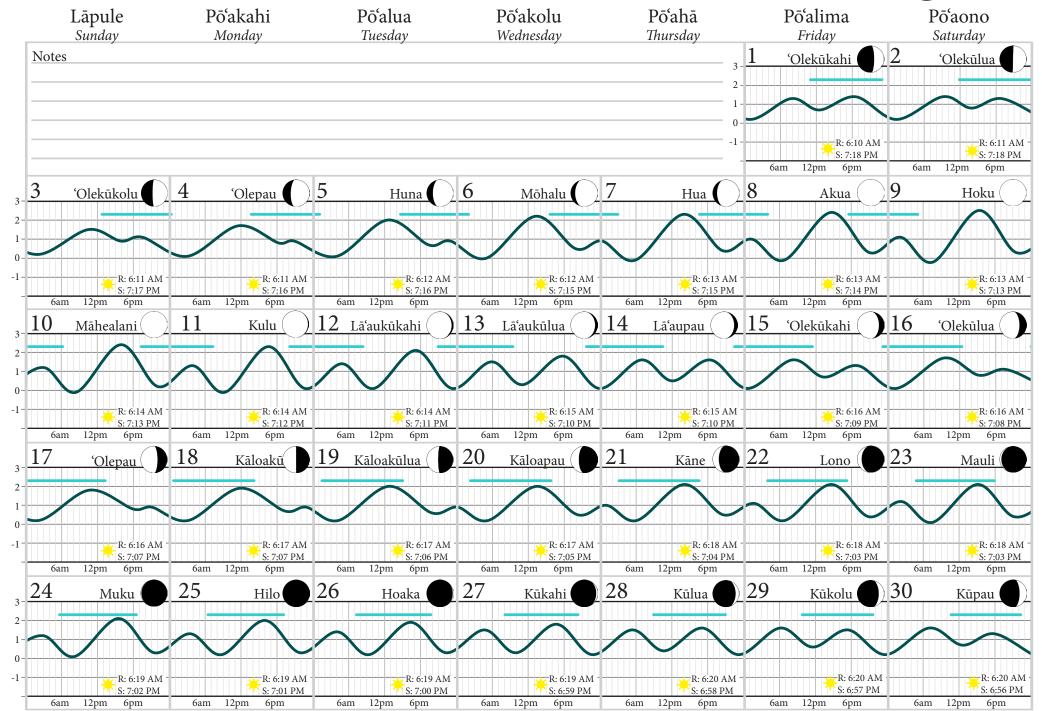
Female Uhu



January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
							Jul. 26 - Aug. 24	Aug. 25 - Sept. 2	22		
Hilioholo	Hilionalu	Hukipau	ʻIkuwā	Welehu	Kāʻelo	Ikiiki	Hinaiā'ele'ele	Māhoe Mua	Māhoe Hope	Hilinamā	Hilinehu

'Aukake

August

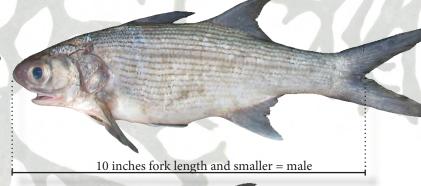


Harvest wisely to ensure future catches!

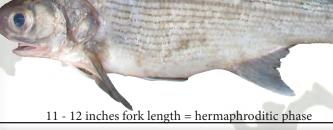
Know your fish before you harvest.

Moi: male or female?

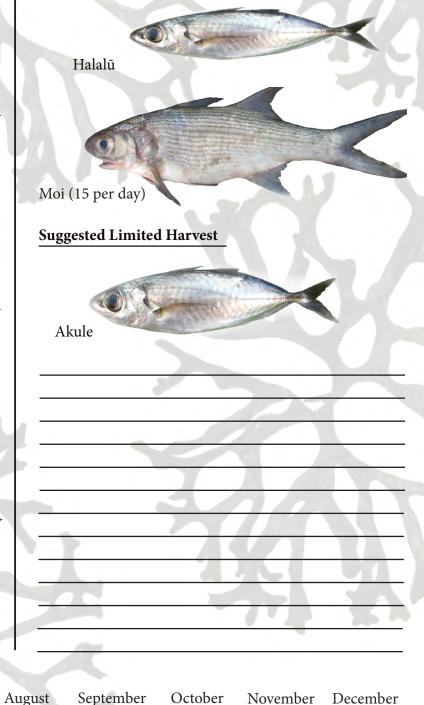
Young moi are all males which eventually turn into females when they reach about 13 inches (fork length).



Pālāmoi are transforming from male to female, having both eggs and sperm.



Releasing very large moi helps to ensure females will survive to spawn successfully.



Limited Harvest

January February March April May June

Hilioholo Hilionalu Hukipau 'Ikuwā Welehu Kā'elo

Ikiiki Hinaiā

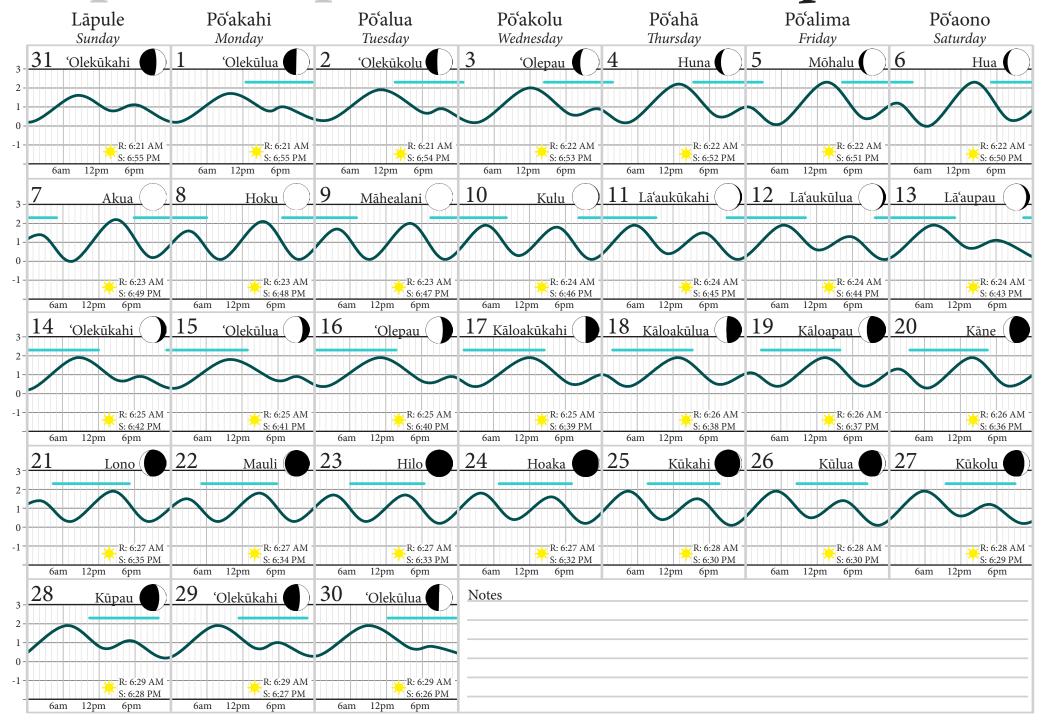
July

Aug. 25 - Sept. 22 Sept. 23 - Oct. 22 Hinaiā'ele'ele Māhoe Mua Māhoe Hope Hilinamā

Hilinehu

Kepakemapa

September



Seabirds of Kaua'i Kaua'i is home to several native seabirds that demonstrate the

connection between all areas mauka to makai.

'A'o (Newell's shearwaters) and 'Ua'u (Hawaiian the breeding season and head to sea. petrels) fledge from late September to early December, which means that adults and their young leave their nests in the mountains after

These seabirds forage in the ocean and are excellent at finding fish, so they are also important indicators for fishing.

'A'o Newell's shearwater





'Ua'u Hawaiian petrel



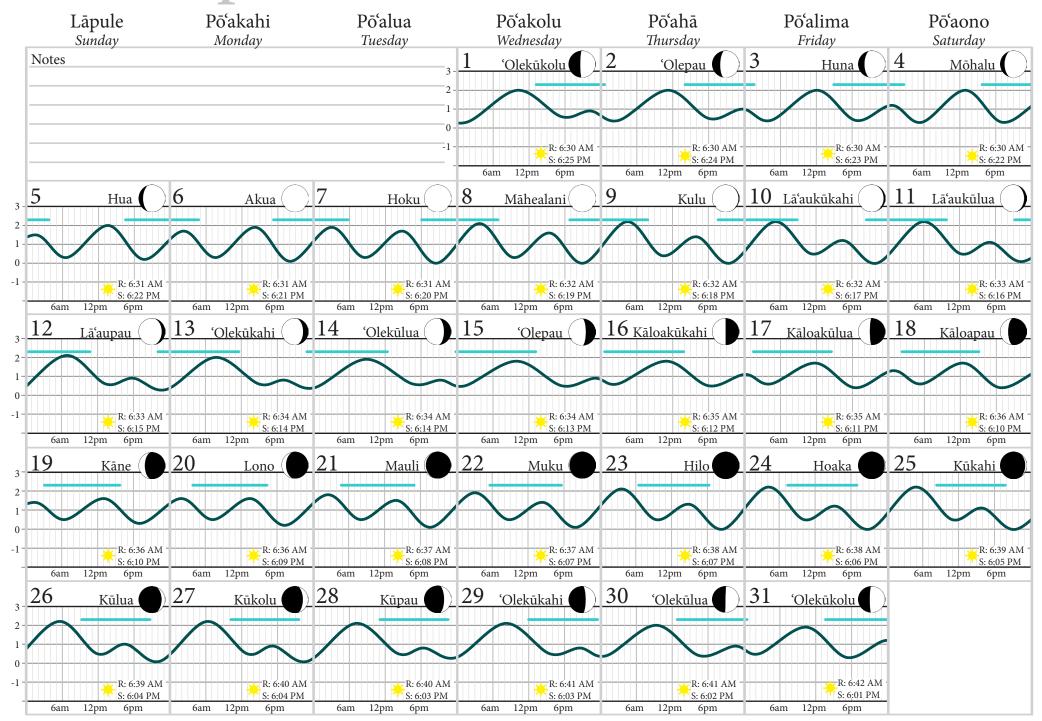


Limited Harvest Halalū Moi (15 per day) **Suggested Limited Harvest** Akule

January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
				1.83					Sept. 23 - Oct.22	Oct. 23 - Nov.	21
Hilioholo	Hilionalu	Hukipau	ʻIkuwā	Welehu	Kāʻelo	Ikiiki	Hinaiā'ele'ele	Māhoe Mua	Māhoe Hope	Hilinamā	Hilinehu

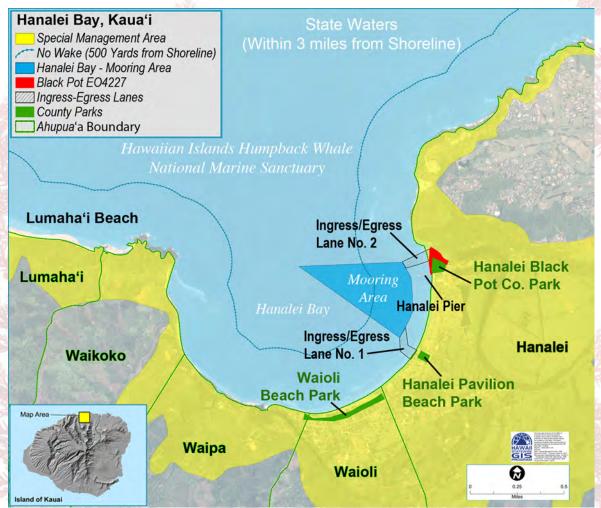
'Okakopa

October



Who to Call in Hanalei

Funded in part by community donations, the Hanalei Watershed Hui worked with State and County offices to produce this map, describing the various jurisdictions and points of contact related to ocean activities in Hanalei Bay. More information can also be found at hanaleiwatershedhui.org.





Hanalei Watershed Hui

5299C Kuhio Highway, Hanalei, Kauai

Phone: (808) 826-1985

http://www.hanaleiwatershedhui.org/

Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary

4370 Kukui Grove Street, Suite 206, Lihue, Hawaii 96766

Phone: (808) 246-2860

http://hawaiihumpbackwhale.noaa.gov/

Kauai District Office of Boating and Ocean Recreation

(Hanalei Bay Off Shore Mooring Area and Pier) 2494 Niumalu Road, Lihue, Hawaii 96766

Phone: (808) 241-3114

http://state.hi.us/dlnr/dbor/borkauai.html

Division of Conservation and Resource Enforcement (DOCARE)

Kauai: (808) 274-3521

Weekends, holidays, and after-hours: (808) 643-DLNR (3567)

Hanalei National Wildlife Refuge, Kaua'i National Wildlife Refuge Complex

P.O. Box 1128, Kīlauea, Hawai'i 96754

(808) 828-1413

http://www.fws.gov/refuge/Hanalei/about.html

Division of State Parks, Kauai District Office

3060 Eiwa Street, Suite 306, Lihue, Hawai'i 96766

Phone: (808) 274-3444

http://www.hawaiistateparks.org/parks/kauai/

Division of Aquatic Resources

3060 Eiwa Street, Room 306, Lihue, HI 96766

Phone: (808) 274-3344

http://state.hi.us/dlnr/dar/contacts.html

Department of Health

3040 Umi Street, Lihue, HI 96766 (808) 241-3614

http://health.hawaii.gov/kauai/

Kauai County Department of Parks and Recreation

4444 Rice Street, Mo'ikeha Building, Suite 105, Lihue, HI 96766

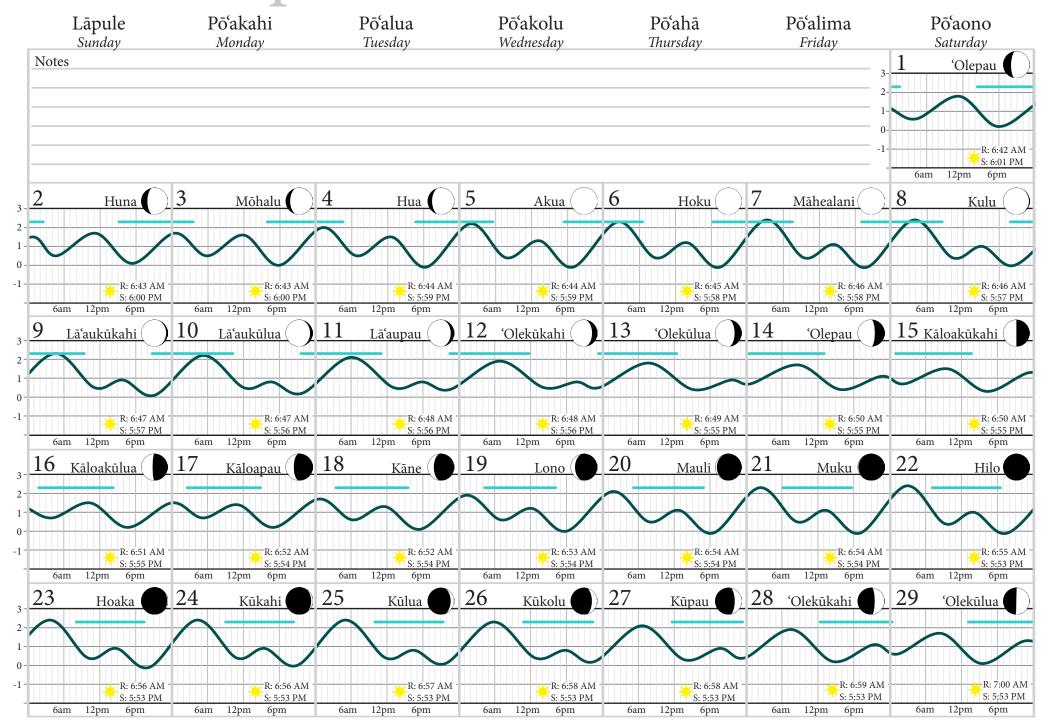
Phone: (808)241-4460

http://www.kauai.gov/government/departments/parksrecreation/tabid/515/default.aspx

January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
			3-42 X 3-			2672			O	ct. 23 - Nov. 21	Nov. 22 - Dec. 20
Hilioholo	Hilionalu	Hukipau	ʻIkuwā	Welehu	Kāʻelo	Ikiiki	Hinaiā'ele'ele	Māhoe Mua	Māhoe Hope	Hilinamā	Hilinehu

Nowemapa

November



Names of Hanalei

Waikoko, Waipā, Waiʻoli, and Hanalei are the four ahupuaʻa in the Hanalei Bay area.

The dominant peak in Hanalei is named **Māmalahoa**, named after the wife of Kāne.

Hihimanu is the double-peaked mountain, named for the abundant rays along the Nāpali Coast.

The massif between Māmalahoa and Hīhīmanu is named **Nāmolokama** (interweaving bound fast), where over twenty waterfalls cascade down its face after heavy rains.

Kaualoku o Hanalei is the soaking rain of Hanalei.

Kauahā'ao is a gentle rain that falls over **Hīhīmanu**, and its showers follow one another in a way that is similar to the divisions in a chief's procession.

The **Hehipuahala** (stepping upon hala) rain is associated with Poʻokū because the plains were once covered with hala.

Lena is a yellow-tinted rain, describing its occurance in sunshine.

Kū'ula o 'Anini (red Kū of 'Anini) is a rain favored by fishermen.

Hauka'e'e o Hanaleiiki (dried up dews of Hanaleiiki) is the name of the wind that blows just above the river mouth.

Haumu (silent dew), Hau'ōma'o (green dew), and Lūhau o Hanaleiuka (scattered dews of upland Hanalei) are also winds in Hanalei.

There are also rougher winds of Hanalei; 'Ōauniu o Pu'upoa (coconut leaf piercing wind of Pu'upoa) and Paehahiokaiholena (row of trampled iholena banana trees).

'Ama'ama (Mullet) **Limited Harvest** Moi (15 per day)

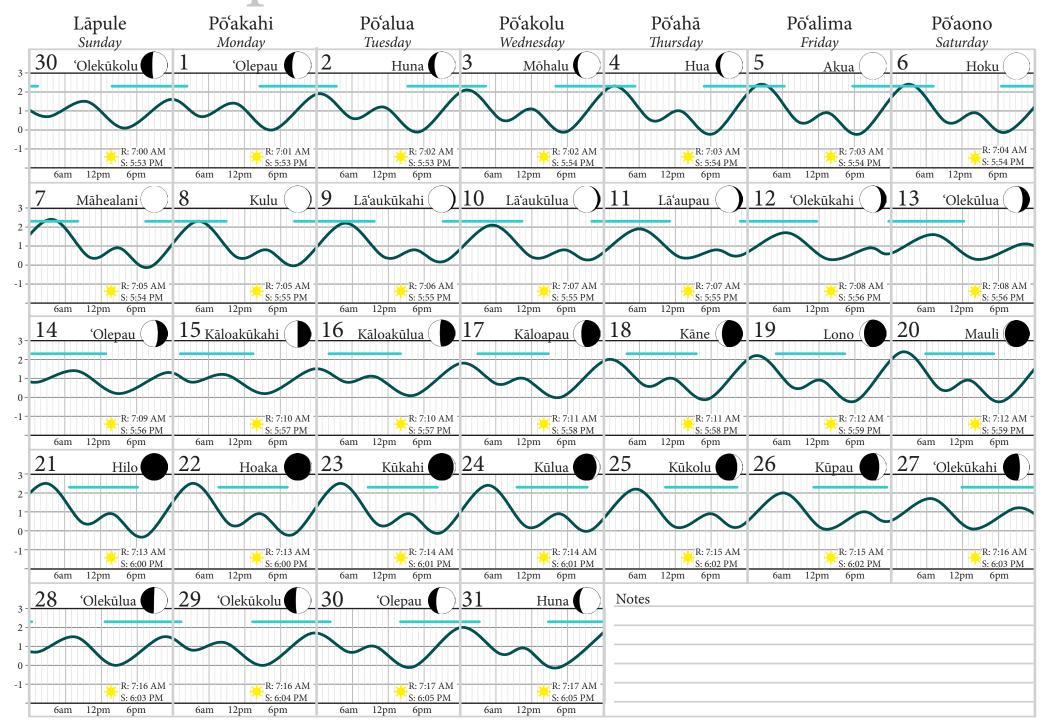
Closed Season

Wichman, Frederick B. 1998. Kauai: Ancient place-names and their stories. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu. Wichman, Frederick B. 2006. Touring the legends of the North Shore. Kauai Historical Society, Lihu'e.

January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
									N	ov. 22 - Dec. 20	<i>Dec. 21 - Jan. 19</i>
Hilioholo	Hilionalu	Hukipau	ʻIkuwā	Welehu	Kāʻelo	Ikiiki	Hinaiā'ele'ele	Māhoe Mua	Māhoe Hope	Hilinamā	Hilinehu

Kēkēmapa

December



The proceeds from this calendar will directly support activities of the Hanalei Watershed Hui

www.hanaleiwatershedhui.org

If you are interested in learning how you can help contribute information to this and other projects, please contact the Hanalei Watershed Hui. (808) 826-1985 or hanaleiriver@hawaiian.net

The Hanalei Moon and Tide Calendar was made possible through the following partnerships and supporters. Mahalo!

Dr. Alan Friedlander, University of Hawaiʻi at Mānoa
Brenda Zaun, USFWS ('Aʻo and 'Uaʻu photos)
Greta Abbey (coral diease photo)
Hanalei Watershed Hui
Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary
: Si S[v] 6 [h[e]a` aX3cgSf[UDWagdW]
Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument
Wally Ito (limu prints)

References

HAR 13-95. Hawaii Administrative Rules Title 13 Department of Land and Natural Resources, Subtitle 4 Fisheries, Part V Protected Marine Fisheries Resources, Chapter 95 Rules

Regulating the Taking and Selling of Certain Marine Resources. http://hawaii.gov/dlnr/dar/rules/ch95.pd

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