









TERMS USED IN THIS CALENDAR



Some species have limited harvest periods, restrictions on harvest method (type of gear), bag limits, and/or minimum sizes.

- Halalū harvesting is limited August to October.
- Moi harvesting is limited September to February.

SUGGESTED LIMITED HARVEST

The species listed under suggested limited harvest (SLH) in this calendar are meant to inform fishers when peak spawning may be occurring in Hanalei. These periods are based on observations and gonad data collected in Hanalei. SLH is not a part of Hawai'i fishing regulations. Annual variations are likely to occur, so harvest carefully.

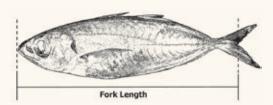


CLOSED SEASON

These periods of complete harvest restriction are based on current fishing regulations administered by the State of Hawai'i through the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources.

A complete list of the regulations can be found at: dlnr.hawaii.gov/dar/fishing/fishing-regulations

During a closed season for a given species, there is a ban on harvesting, possessing, or selling that species.



FORK LENGTH: Measured from fish's snout to base of "V" in tail fin. State regulated species are measured in this way.

GONAD: Reproductive organ, male or female.

L50: Length at which 50 percent of a species population is reproductively mature.

Suggested Limited Harvest

Suggested limited harvest (SLH) is not a part of Hawai'i fishing regulations. The species listed under SLH in this calendar are meant to inform fishers when peak spawning may be occurring in Hanalei. This means that harvesting should be minimized or completely avoided to allow fish to reproduce undisturbed. Although data on manini and 'āholehole spawning was collected in Hanalei, slight variations on peak spawning activity is likely to occur from year to year, so be observant. Spawning may also vary significantly at other locations around Kaua'i.

The traditional practice of seasonally restricting the harvest of a specific fishery in Hawai'i was carefully maintained through keen observation. By learning how to better care for our reef fish stocks, communities can help to restore balance by limiting harvests during periods of stock replenishment. Modern fishing tools are very efficient at harvesting fish, so we need to be extra careful when using them.

If you're interested in learning how you can help to contribute information to this project, contact the Hanalei Watershed Hui at:

808-826-1985 hanaleiriver@hawaijan.net

JANUARY

'Āholehole

Manini

'Ōmilu

'Ōpelu

Akule

Halalū

Ula

Ula Papapa Kona Crab

'Ama'ama

For more info see the full FISHING SEASON TABLE near the start of the calendar





Moi

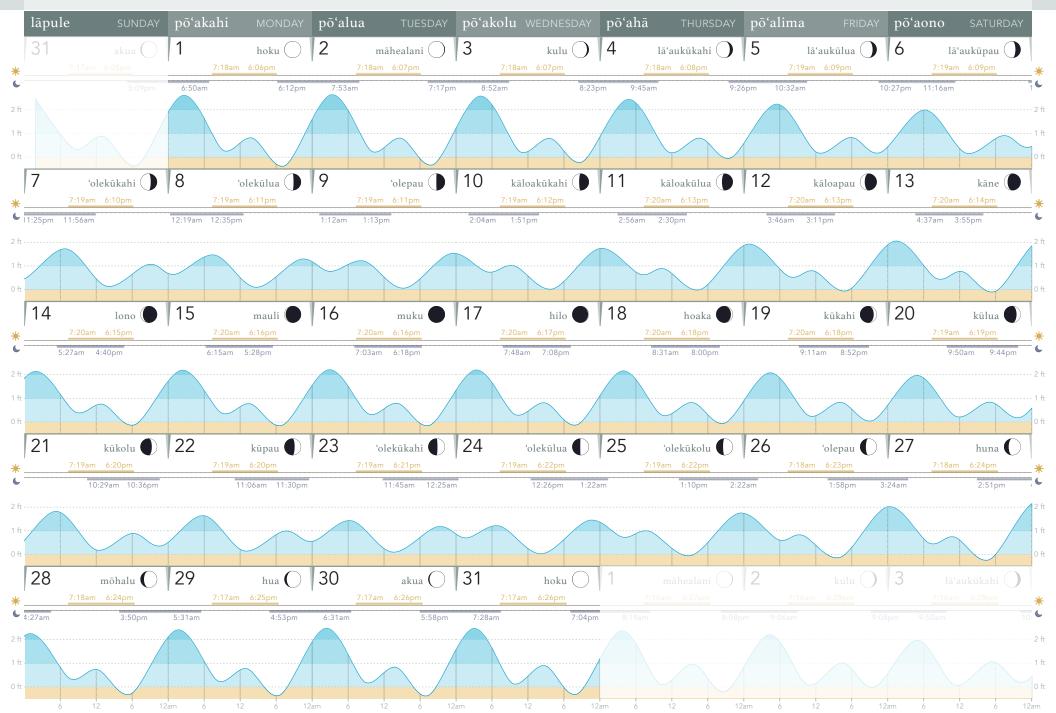




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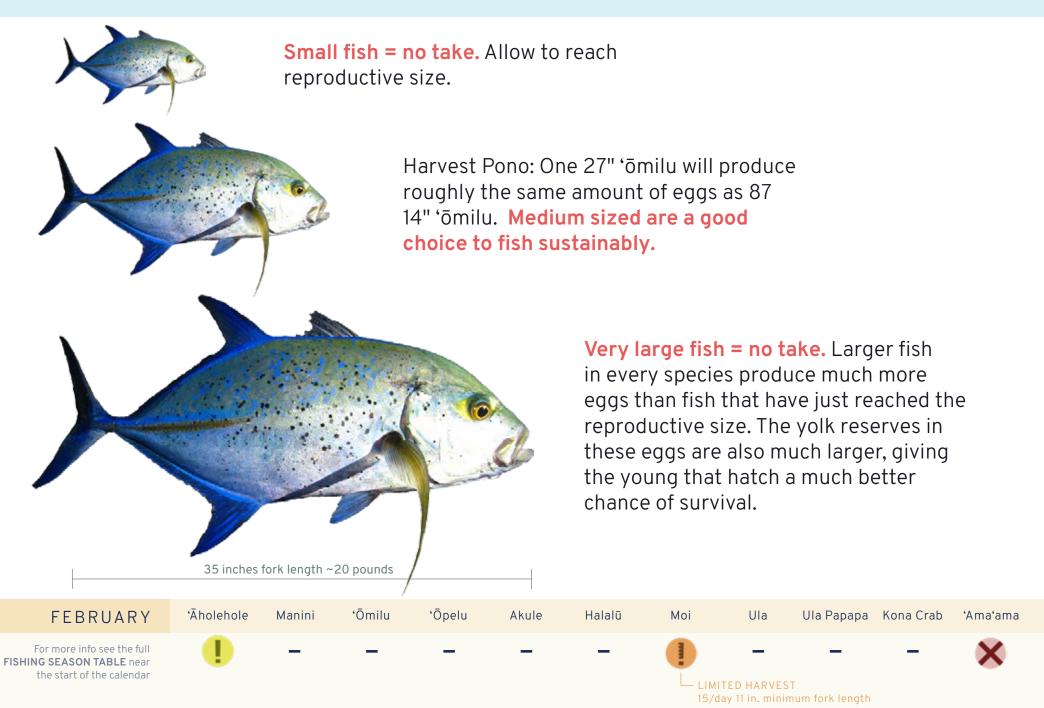


JANUARY



Harvest wisely to ensure future catches!

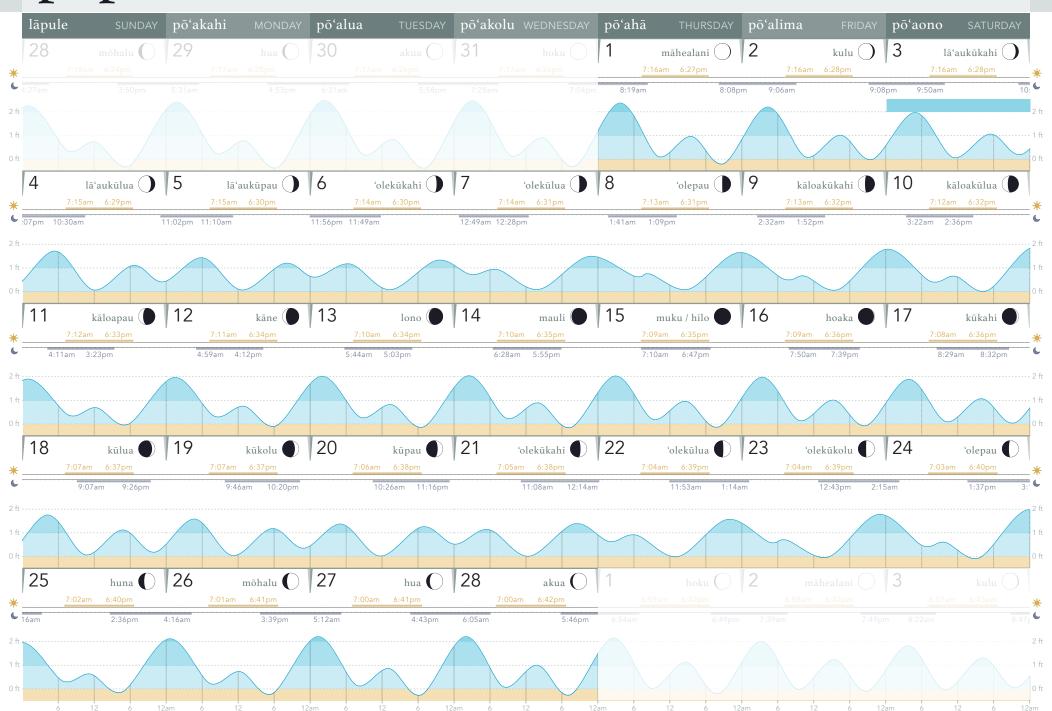
Slot Limit Catches: Recognizing the importance of leaving very large individuals of each species.



pepeluali

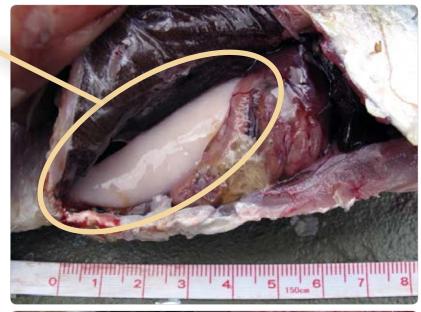


FEBRUARY



Fish Gonad Identification

MALE REPRODUCTIVE **ORGANS** are also important to identify as they indicate spawning when developed.





FISHING PONO

By learning how to identify the reproductive organs in fish, you can track spawning seasons in your area.

When cleaning your catch look for developed gonads. This can indicate spawning, and harvesting should be limited.



UNDER-DEVELOPED EGGS mean fish are most likely not reproducing—this is a good time to harvest. Remember when these seasons occur in your area as each species will spawn at nearly the same time each year.

DEVELOPED EGGS are yellowish in color with large blood vessels clearly visible.

MARCH

'Āholehole

Manini

'Ōmilu

'Ōpelu

Akule

Halalū

Moi

Ula

Ula Papapa Kona Crab

'Ama'ama

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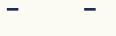










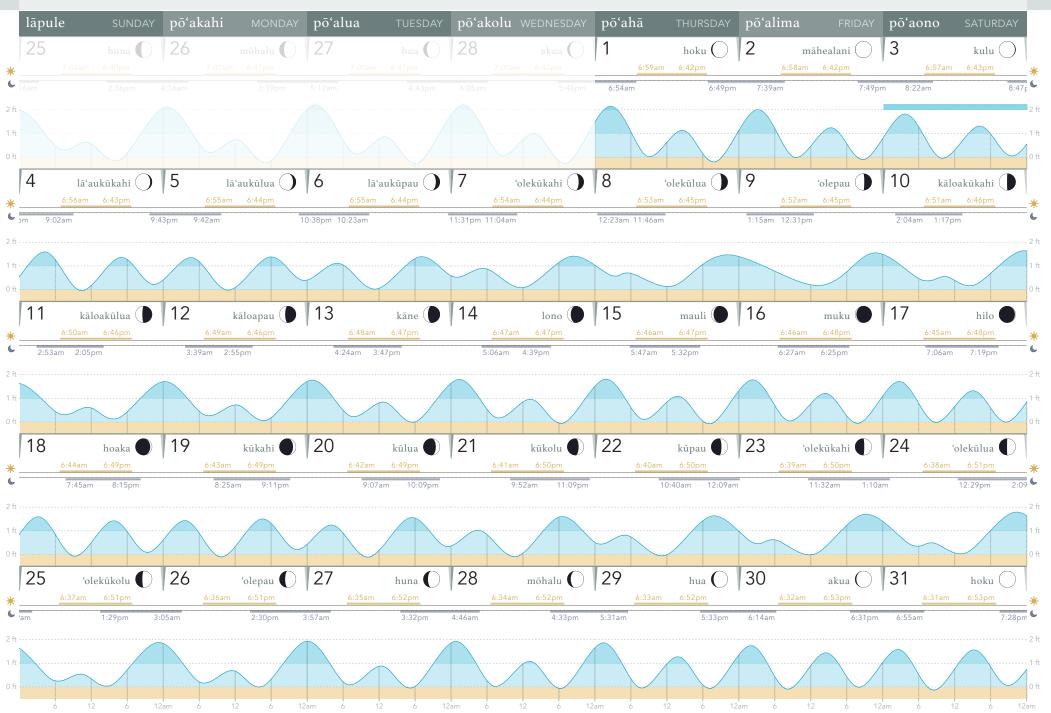




malaki



MARCH



LIVING PONO Volunteers are welcome to assist on the project at Community Workday events held on the 4th Saturday of every month. Call 826-9969 for more information and to RSVP. Manini

Restoring An 'Ahupua'a

Building on the success of the Waipā Stream Restoration Project, the Waipā Foundation has expanded their scope of watershed best management practices to include agricultural, residential, and mauka areas. Aimed at reducing non-point source pollution entering Waipā Stream and Hanalei Bay, this new program includes cesspool replacements with alternative wastewater treatment systems, livestock fencing and watering to keep farm animals out of waterways, and upland reforestation and erosion control. Monitoring programs to assess project effectiveness include stream and reef assessments as well as regular water quality monitoring in streams, estuaries, drainage ditches, and the Halulu fishpond.

*Funding for this project has been provided by the Hawaii State Department of Health, Clean Water Branch, Polluted Runoff Control section.



APRIL

'Āholehole

'Ōmilu

'Ōpelu

Akule

Halalū

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Ula Papapa Kona Crab

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For more info see the full FISHING SEASON TABLE near the start of the calendar











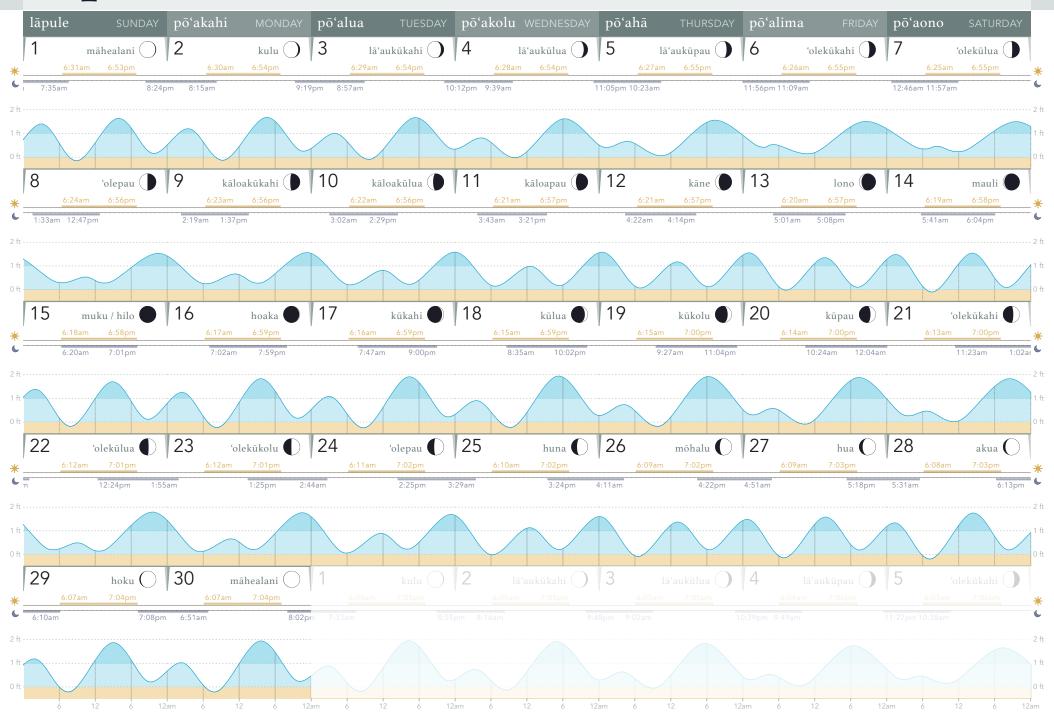


LIMITED HARVEST 15/day 11 in. minimum fork length

'apelila



APRIL



Cutting Carbon

Our oceans absorb 25% of the carbon dioxide released annually. When this happens, the seawater becomes more acidic and carbonate ions become less abundant. Not only does this potentially weaken calcium structures, but it means it takes more energy to grow leading to slower growth rates and potentially less energy for reproduction. This change can have huge impacts on organisms that build shells and other structures with calcium carbonate such as corals, lobsters, urchins, calcareous plankton and more.

LIVING PONO

In order to reduce the impacts of climate change, everyone needs to do their part to reduce carbon pollution. Currently, 90% of Hawai'i's food is imported and one cargo vessel can emit as much as 50 million cars a year. This makes food importation a big contributor to Hawai'i's carbon footprint.

Here are a few simple diet choices that can have a big impact on reducing our carbon footprint while supporting the local economy:

Choose locally caught and seasonally available fish

Select fruit and veggies from local farmers Choose foods that are minimally processed and packaged

Opt for wild meat instead of beef

MAY

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'Ōpelu

Akule

Halalū

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'Ama'ama

For more info see the full FISHING SEASON TABLE near

NG SEASON TABLE near the start of the calendar





















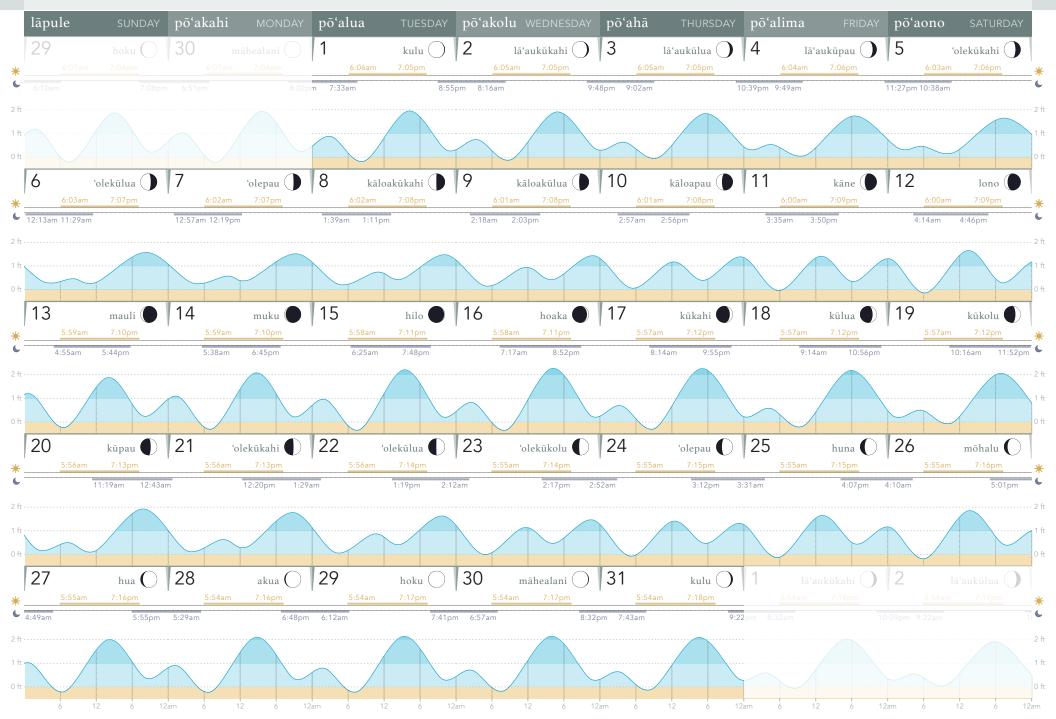


LIMITED HARVEST 15/day 11 in. minimum fork length

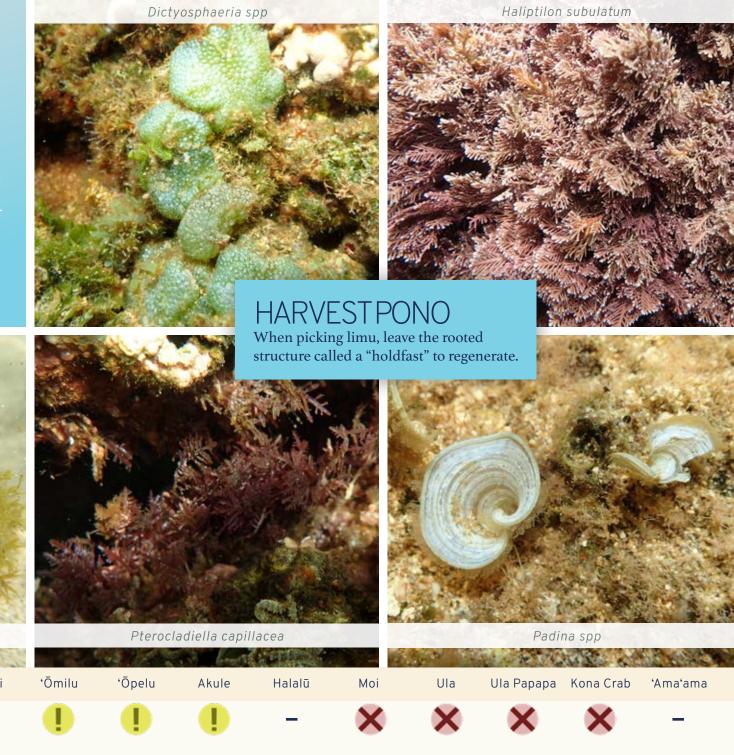
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Limu of Hanalei Bay





Dictyota spp

For more info see the full
FISHING SEASON TABLE near

the start of the calendar

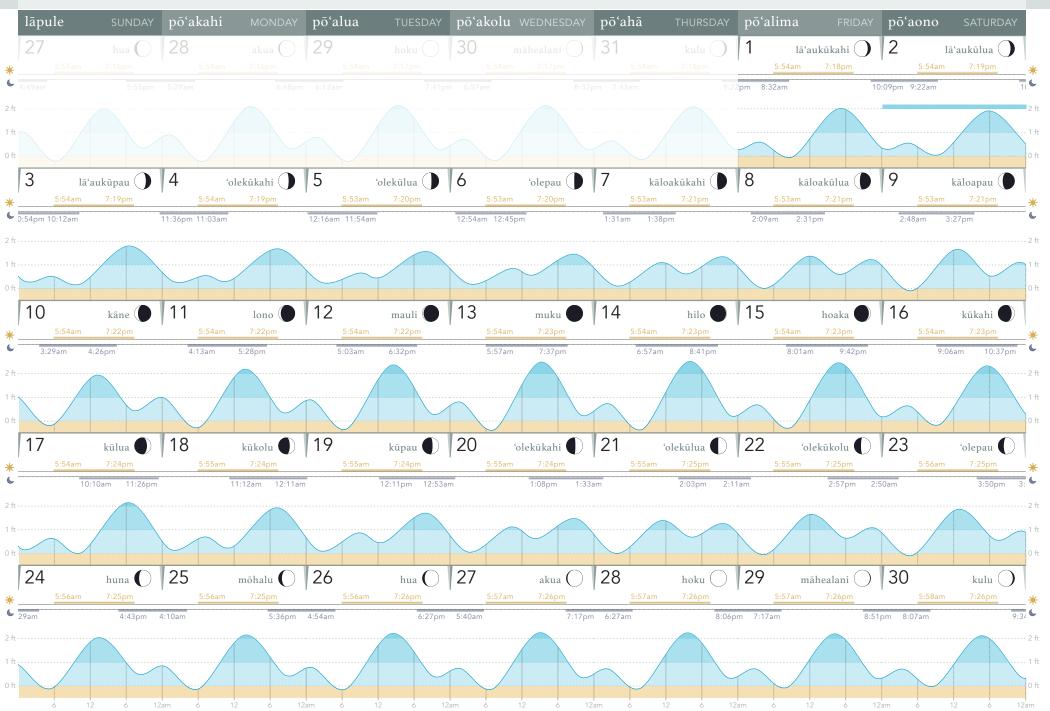
JUNE

'Āholehole Manini

iune



JUNE

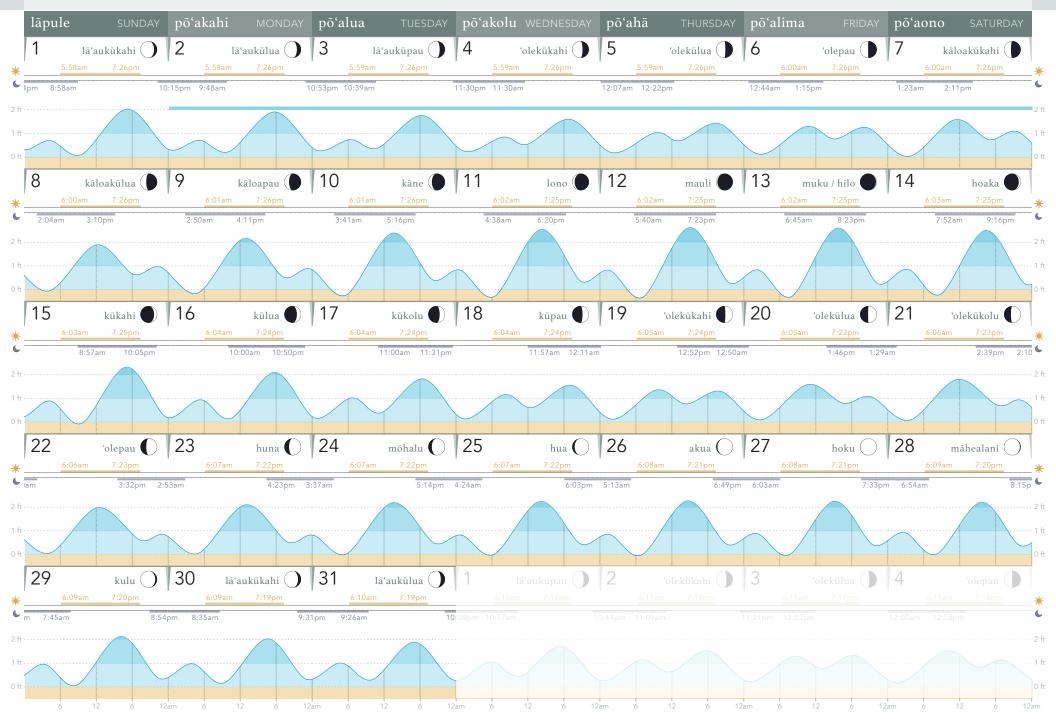




iulai







(Fork Length: Tip of snout to fork in tail)



'Ama'ama

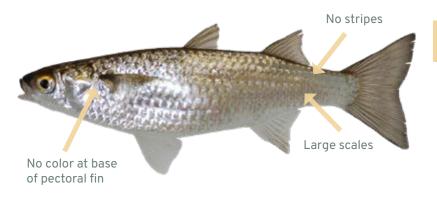
Striped mullet (Mugil cephalus) Native

Max size: 27" Fork Length (FL), 10 lbs

Legal size- 11" Fork Length

Closed Season: December 1st to March 31st

Bag Limit: 10 per day (Hilo Bay only)



Blue coloration at

base of pectoral fin

Kanda

No bag limit

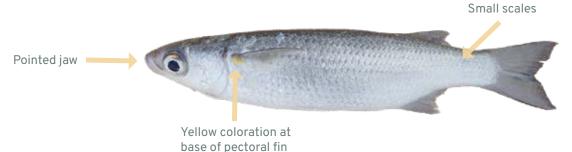
Small scales

Marquesan mullet (Moolgarda engeli) Introduced Max size: 10" FL, 3/4 lbs No size restrictions No closed seasons

No stripes

FISHING PONO

Become an invasivore. Introduced species such as kanda mullet, ta'ape, and to'au are often overlooked as desirable food fish, but are quite tasty.



Uouoa

Sharp-nose mullet (Neomyxus leuciscus) Native

Max size: 12" FL, 1 lbs No size restrictions No closed seasons No bag limit

AUGUST

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For more info see the full FISHING SEASON TABLE near

the start of the calendar

Adipose eye-lid

(clear membrane)

















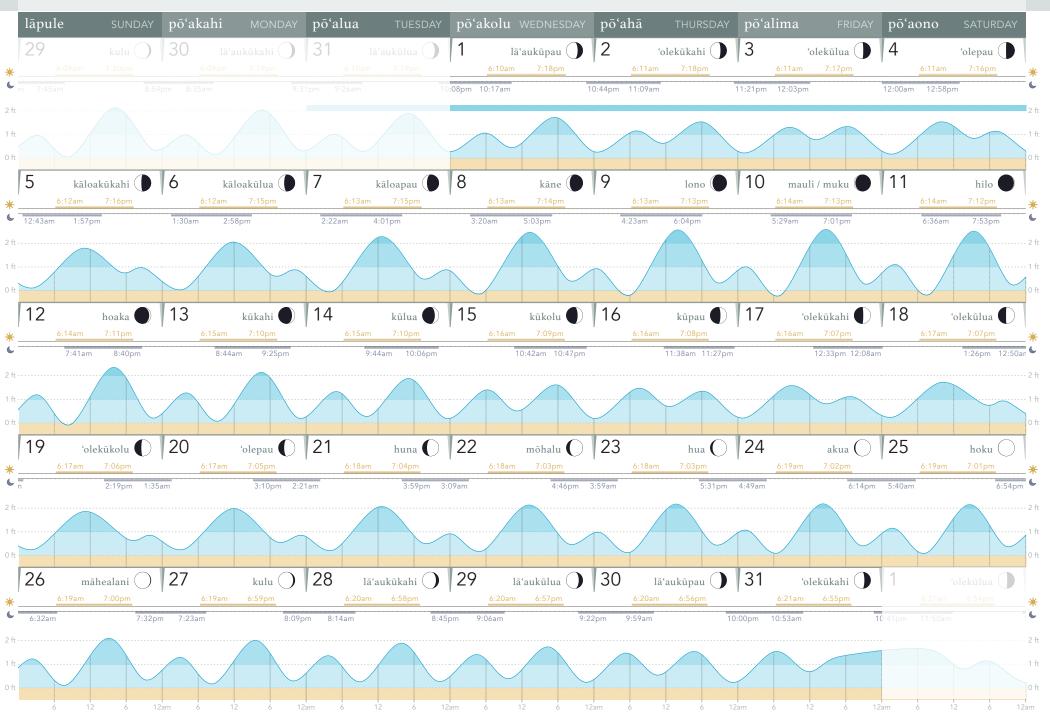


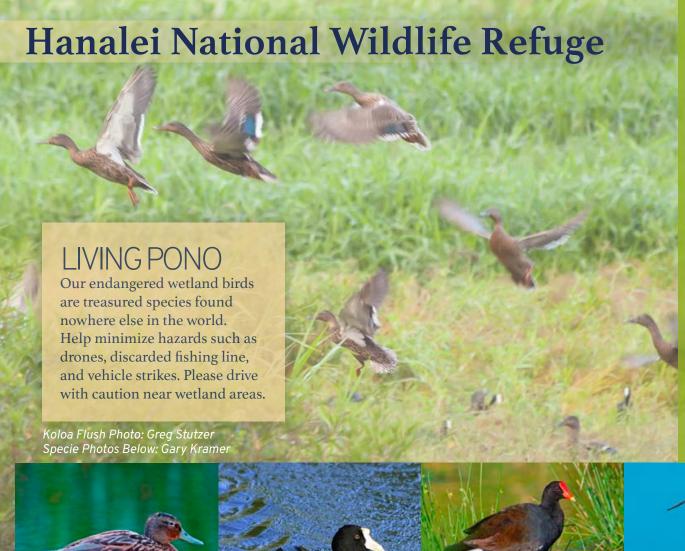
LIMITED HARVEST-State restrictions apply

'aukake



AUGUST





The Hanalei National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1972 to protect and recover threatened and endangered species, including five endemic waterbird species, the Koloa maoli, 'Alae 'ula, 'Alae ke'oke'o, Ae'o, and Nēnē. Kaua'i and Ni'ihau are believed to support 90% of the state's pure Koloa maoli population, a significant portion of which are found on the Hanalei Refuge and in the greater Hanalei watershed. The Refuge aims to enhance these endangered waterbird populations by providing high quality nesting and feeding habitat through intensively managing wetlands in a rotational manner to mimic natural systems. Kalo farms both on the Refuge and in the surrounding area offer supplemental habitat, providing for some of the key life history requirements of endangered Hawaiian waterbirds. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is honored to work with local farmers to sustain the multigenerational tradition of growing kalo in the Hanalei river valley, while working to recover these endangered waterbirds the Refuge was established to protect.



Koloa maoli (Anas wyvilliana) or Hawaiian Duck



'Alae ke'oke'o (Fulica alai) or Hawaiian Coot



'Alae 'ula (Gallinula galeata sandvicensis) or Hawaiian Moorhen



Ae'o (Himantopus mexicanus knudseni) or Hawaiian Stilt



Nēnē (Branta sandvicensis) or Hawaiian Goose

SEPTEMBER

'Āholehole

Manini

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Ula Papapa Kona Crab

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State restrictions apply

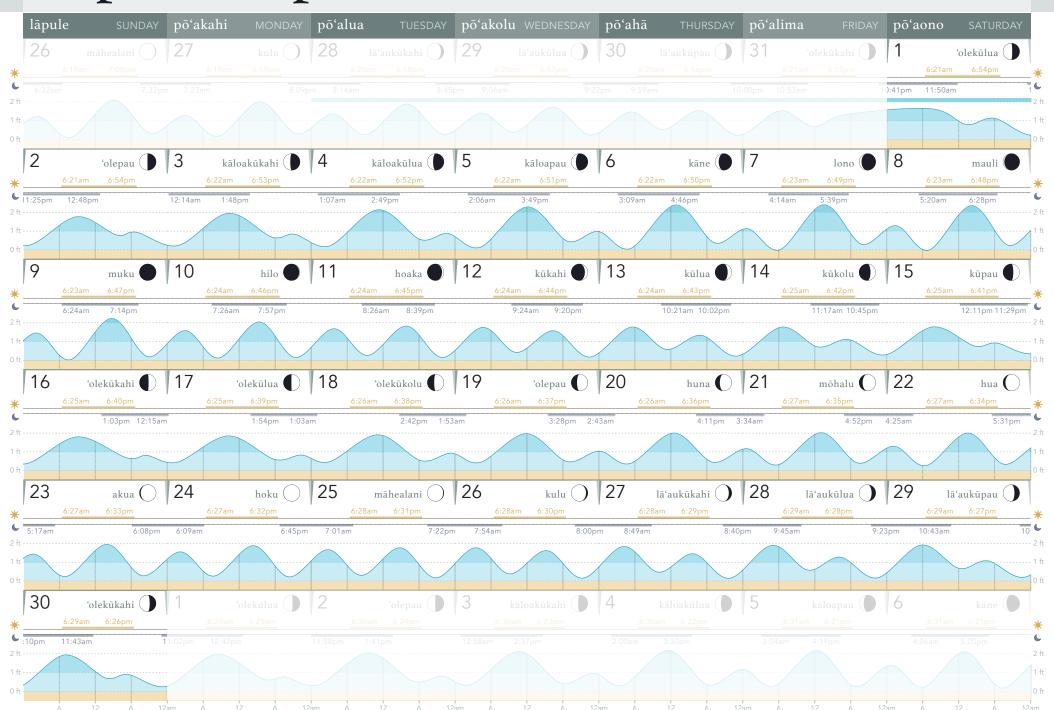


LIMITED HARVEST 15/day 11 in. minimum fork length

kepakemapa



SEPTEMBER

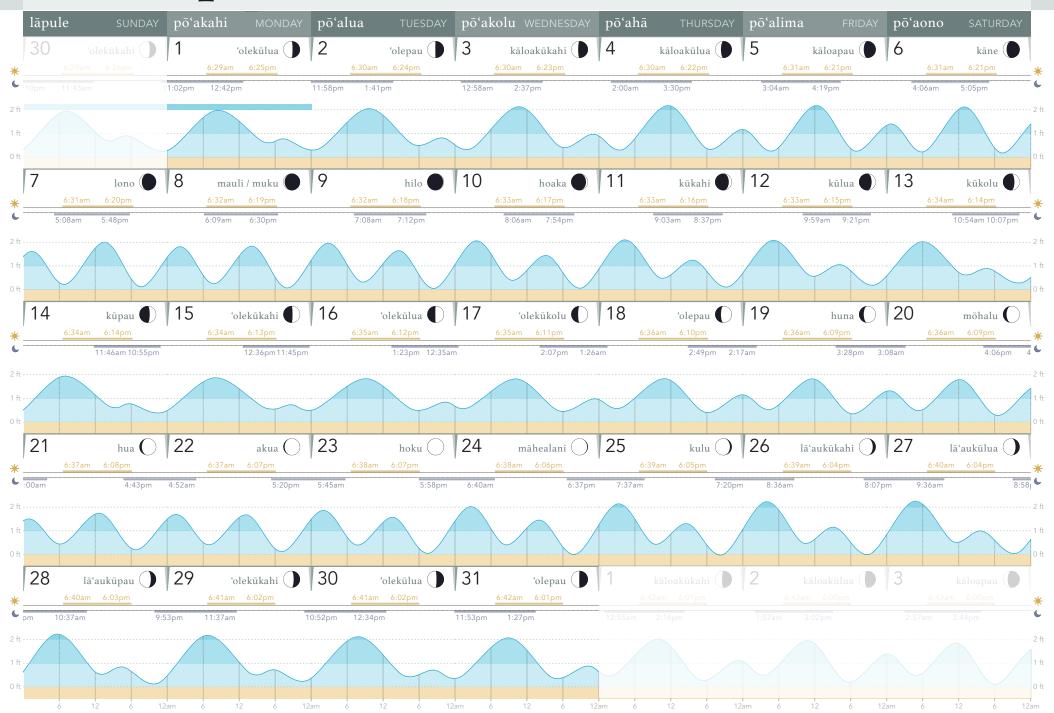




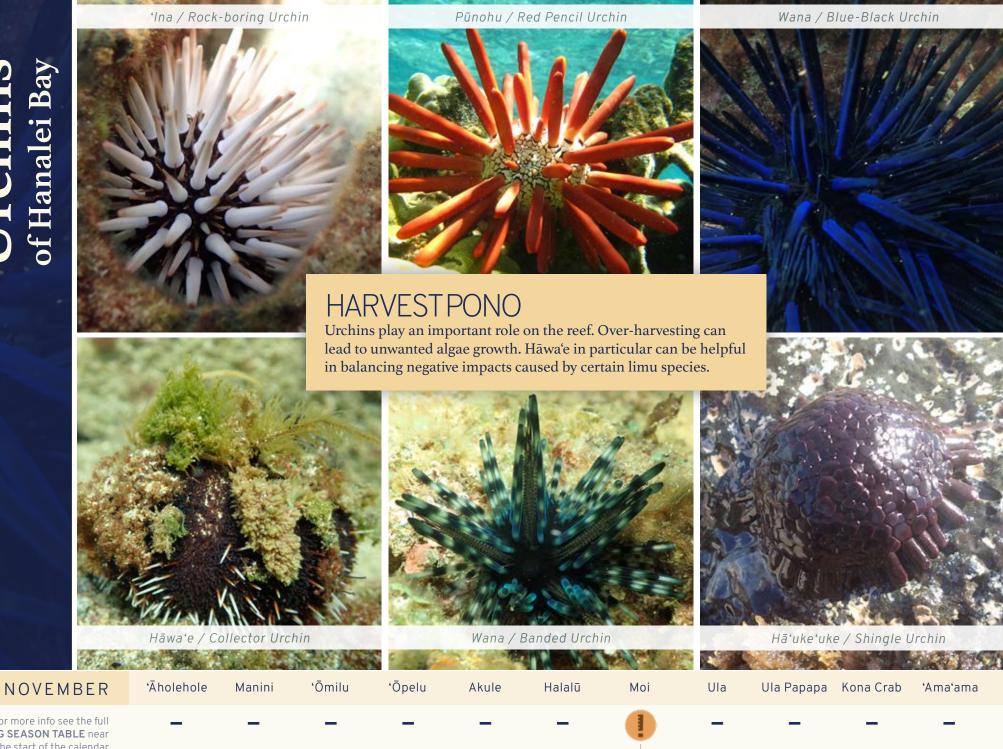
'okakopa



OCTOBER



Urchins of Hanalei Bay



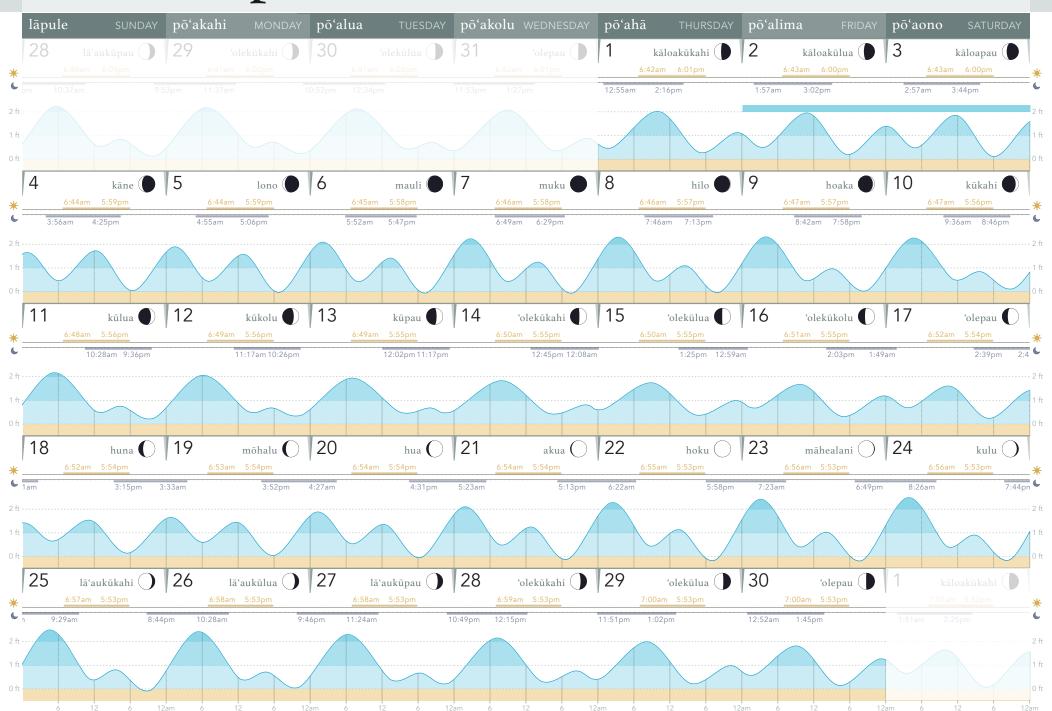
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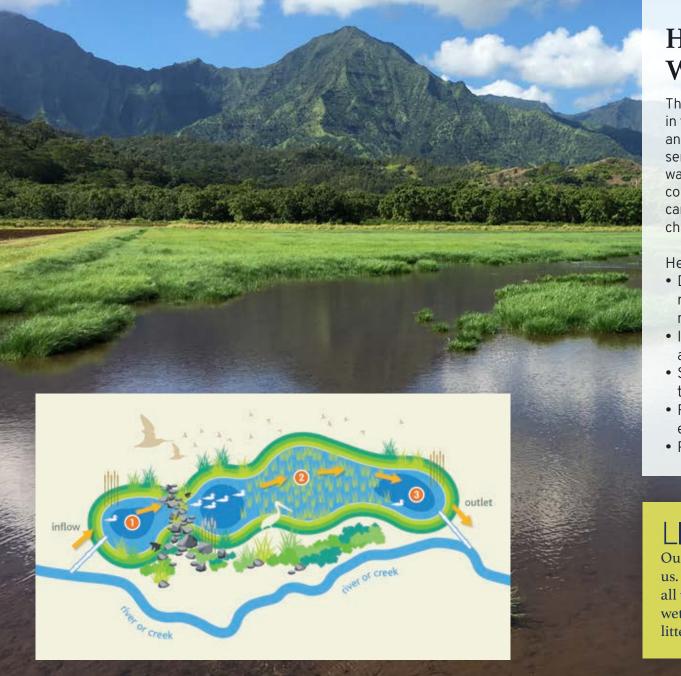
LIMITED HARVEST 15/day 11 in. minimum fork length

nowemapa



NOVEMBER





Hanalei National Wildlife Refuge

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages wetlands in the Hanalei National Wildlife Refuge. Wetlands are an important aspect within the Hawaiian ecosystem, serving as filters and purifying and improving the water quality of rivers and offshore waters. The plant communities and soil within wetlands also serve as carbon sinks, helping to moderate global climate change conditions.

Here are additional benefits to wetlands:

- Dissipate energy: during periods of heavy rainfall, wetlands reduce stream flow and act as natural sponges that absorb water
- Improve water quality: wetlands purify water and filter out sediments and contaminants
- Supply groundwater flow: wetlands contribute to base flow of streams
- Reduce erosion: coastal wetlands buffer wave energy from large swells
- Provide habitat for fish and other wildlife

LIVING PONO

Our daily actions impact the environment around us. In order for our wetlands to provide Hanalei with all these great benefits, we must cultivate a healthy wetland. Please help to keep our waterways free of litter, fertilizers, and invasive plants.

DECEMBER

'Āholehole

Manini

'Ōmilu

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Halalū

Ula

Ula Papapa Kona Crab

'Ama'ama

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Moi

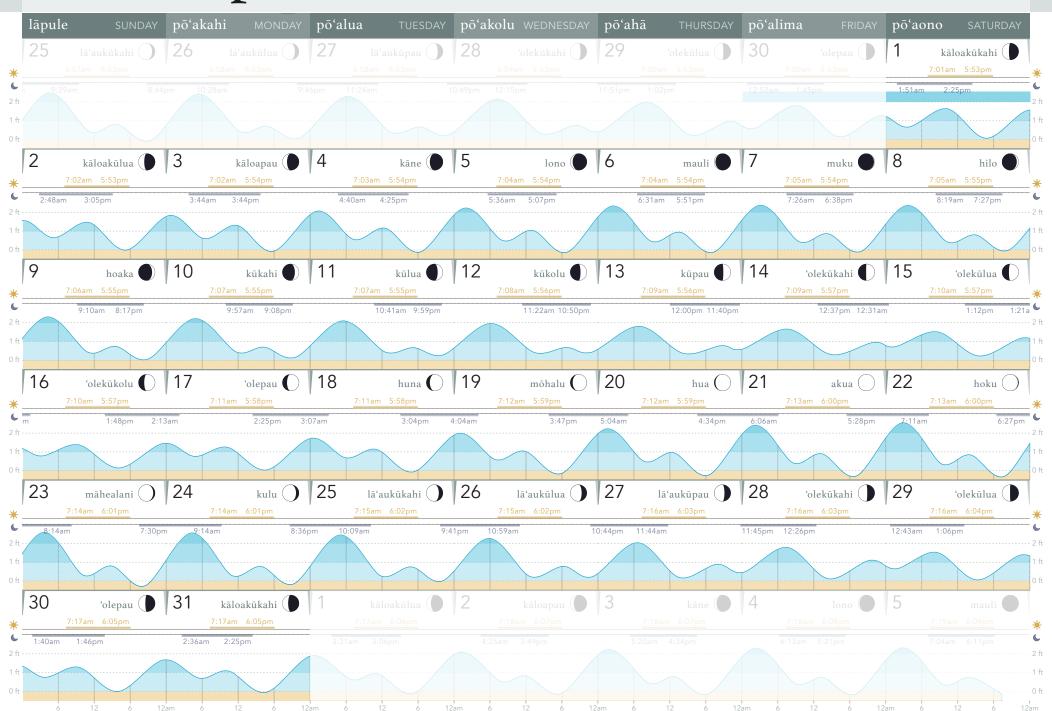




kekemapa



DECEMBER



If you are interested in learning how you can contribute to this and other projects in Hanalei, please contact the Hanalei Watershed Hui at:

(808) 826-1985 or hanaleiriver@hawaiian.net

The Hanalei Moon and Tide Calendar was made possible through the following partnerships:

Hanalei Watershed Hui

Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument

Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary

State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Aquatic Resources

Waipā Foundation

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Dr. Alan Friedlander, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa

Sea Grant

HanaleiWatershedHui





HAWAIIAN ISLANDS HUMPBACK WHALE NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY





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