

Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument
RESEARCH Permit Application

NOTE: *This Permit Application (and associated Instructions) are to propose activities to be conducted in the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument. The Co-Trustees are required to determine that issuing the requested permit is compatible with the findings of Presidential Proclamation 8031. Within this Application, provide all information that you believe will assist the Co-Trustees in determining how your proposed activities are compatible with the conservation and management of the natural, historic, and cultural resources of the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument (Monument).*

ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

- Any or all of the information within this application may be posted to the Monument website informing the public on projects proposed to occur in the Monument.
- In addition to the permit application, the Applicant must either download the Monument Compliance Information Sheet from the Monument website OR request a hard copy from the Monument Permit Coordinator (contact information below). The Monument Compliance Information Sheet must be submitted to the Monument Permit Coordinator after initial application consultation.
- Issuance of a Monument permit is dependent upon the completion and review of the application and Compliance Information Sheet.

INCOMPLETE APPLICATIONS WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Send Permit Applications to:

Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument Permit Coordinator
6600 Kalaniana'ole Hwy. # 300
Honolulu, HI 96825

nwhipermit@noaa.gov

PHONE: (808) 397-2660 FAX: (808) 397-2662

SUBMITTAL VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL IS PREFERRED BUT NOT REQUIRED. FOR ADDITIONAL SUBMITTAL INSTRUCTIONS, SEE THE LAST PAGE.

Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument Permit Application Cover Sheet

This Permit Application Cover Sheet is intended to provide summary information and status to the public on permit applications for activities proposed to be conducted in the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument. While a permit application has been received, it has not been fully reviewed nor approved by the Monument Management Board to date. The Monument permit process also ensures that all environmental reviews are conducted prior to the issuance of a Monument permit.

Summary Information

Applicant Name: Randall Kosaki, Ph.D.

Affiliation: NOAA/NOS/ONMS/Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument

Permit Category: Research

Proposed Activity Dates: 25 day window between Aug. 15, 2012 and Sept. 30, 2012

Proposed Method of Entry (Vessel/Plane): NOAA Ship HT IALAKAI

Proposed Locations: Nihoa, Necker, French Frigate Shoals, Gardner, Laysan, Maro, Lisianski, Pearl and Hermes, Midway, Kure, others TBD

Estimated number of individuals (including Applicant) to be covered under this permit:

13

Estimated number of days in the Monument: 25

Description of proposed activities: (complete these sentences):

a.) The proposed activity would...

The proposed activities would use conventional and technical SCUBA diving technology to explore and document the biodiversity of the NWHI's deep coral reefs, as well as to document the presence or absence of alien/invasive species in these deep reef ecosystems. Of primary interest are the invasive octocoral *Carijoa riisei*, and the invasive red alga *Hypnea musciformis*. These invasive species are spreading in the Main Hawaiian Islands, and are considered a serious threat to the southeastern end of the NWHI (Godwin et al. 2006, See 2007).

Pacific coral reefs host greater macroscopic biodiversity than any other marine habitat (Pyle 1995, Reaka-Kudla 1997, Myers 1999). Photosynthetic corals have recently been documented to a depth of at least 165 m in the Pacific; yet only the upper 30 m is well studied (e.g., Pyle 1996, 1998). Like tropical rainforest canopies before 1970, deeper reefs are largely unexplored, and the biodiversity at depths of 30-200 m (more than 80% of the depth range of coral-reef habitat) remains almost completely unknown.

These "Mesophotic Coral Ecosystems" (MCEs) have recently been prioritized for study, due to a growing realization that the flora and fauna are both diverse and unique, and also face growing threats. Perhaps most ominously, these reefs occur at the lower limit of the aragonite saturation

zone in much of the Pacific (Guinotte et al. 2006), and may be especially vulnerable to ocean acidification. The World Conservation Union (IUCN) has identified this ecosystem as a top conservation priority for reef fishes (Sadovy 2007). The biodiversity of these MCEs is threatened before its documentation has begun in earnest. We therefore propose to address both issues, and are in the process of characterizing the MCE fauna of the NWHI while simultaneously conducting surveys for the invasive species most likely to impact these deep reef ecosystems.

b.) To accomplish this activity we would

To accomplish the primary activity, we would conduct technical trimix dives from small boats supported by NOAA ship *Hī'ialakai*. The barrier to exploring MCEs has largely been technological. The vast majority of research on shallow coral reefs in the NWHI and elsewhere has been conducted with conventional SCUBA, but safe and meaningful scientific research with this gear has been confined mostly to the shallowest 30 m of reef habitat. Likewise, remote sampling methods (traps and trawls) have proven ineffective for sampling this complex rocky coral-reef environment (Dennis & Aldhous 2004). Deep-sea submersibles have been used to examine marine life at depths of 30-200 m in the tropical Pacific (e.g., Hills-Colinvaux 1986, Thresher & Colin 1986, Kahng & Maragos 2006), but they typically cost \$20,000-\$60,000 per day, and are rarely deployed in remote tropical Pacific regions. Furthermore, submersibles are ill-suited to identify and collect cryptic species typical of the reef environment. Low densities of *Hypnea* and *Carijoa* would most likely go undetected by submersible observers.

The depths of our proposed dives would range between 5-35 m (conventional SCUBA), and 35-100 m (trimix). Shallow-water dives will be conducted to perform safety dives as well as to survey adjacent shallow water reefs to enable comparisons to the MCE reefs. To assess the biological diversity of the MCEs, visual surveys will be conducted to identify the flora and fauna associated with differing MCE habitats. Additional divers will make presence/absence notes on fishes encountered during the survey dives. The ultimate goal of these checklists will be published, island-by-island checklist of fishes, corals, and algae known from the deep reefs of the NWHI. Due to the unexplored nature of this region, it is probable that divers will encounter new species. If an organism is encountered that is not readily identifiable, or may represent a new geographic record or new species, up to three voucher specimens per site will be collected and sent to appropriate taxonomic experts for description and/or identification. In addition, divers will search for invasive species such as *Hypnea* and *Carijoa* as described by Wagner et al. (2011). If the invasive species in question are found, not more than three voucher specimens per dive site will be collected for taxonomic identification and genetic characterization by scientists at the University of Hawaii. As an incidental activity, we also propose to remove any invasive *Roi* (*Cephalopholis argus*) encountered at any depth.

Additional information will be collected to begin monitoring efforts of abiotic factors that may influence biodiversity at these depths. For this purpose, temperature loggers will be deployed to track temperature fluctuations.

c.) This activity would help the Monument by ...

As nearly all of the mesophotic reef region in the Monument is undocumented, the proposed activities will provide some of the first quantitative information regarding species presence, distribution and abundance in the NWHI, as well as some of the first estimates of abiotic influences. During a preliminary survey of MCEs in the NWHI in August 2009, divers discovered extensive algal beds supporting rich populations of predominantly juvenile fishes, occurring at depths of 50-80 m. The nature and composition of these algal beds and associated habitats, and the striking abundance and diversity of juvenile fishes they harbor, appear to represent an entirely new paradigm for reef-associated ecology in general, and MCE communities in particular. Understanding the breadth of these habitats and associated communities is likely to have profound implications for future management considerations. 2009-2011 mesophotic dive surveys increased the number of fishes known from each of the NWHI by an average of 26.9%, a very significant increase in the known biodiversity of this region. In order to adequately protect any ecosystem, a necessary first step is to determine what organisms and habitats are present. Surveys resulting from this project will allow managers to establish baseline habitat and population estimates to help inform future decisions. Given the magnitude of impending threats such as climate change, it is imperative for managers to have a baseline of information to be able to identify future changes to the system.

The identification of invasive alga would help the Monument by establishing a presence-or-absence baseline at the island groups intermediate in location between the Main Hawaiian Islands (presumed source of these invasive species) and the rest of the NWHI. Nihoa and Mokumanama are the two islands/banks that are the most likely gateway or stepping stones for invasive species from the MHI to the NWHI. *Carijoa* is abundant in the waters of Maui County and Oahu, and also occurs on Kauai (Godwin et al. 2006, See 2007). It is known to overgrow black coral colonies and associated substrata in the Auau Channel (and elsewhere in the MHI). It has not yet been detected in the NWHI, but small colonies have been seen at Kaula Rock, Five Fathom Pinnacle, and Niihau, all of which are geographically intermediate between the MHI and NWHI (Montgomery, personal communication). Although existing monitoring programs in the NWHI, e.g. RAMP (Reef Assessment and Monitoring Program) survey for all taxa and will record alien or invasive species when encountered, most of these surveys are conducted between 10 and 20 m depth. *Carijoa* is most abundant in 30-100 m depth, and in the NWHI, *Hypnea* is only known from depths exceeding 35 m at Mokumanamana. Thus, existing surveys are unlikely to encounter either species. If detected at an early stage of colonization and spread, eradication may be a possibility (e.g. pilot *Carijoa* eradication project in Nawiliwili Harbor on Kauai).

Other information or background: see appended Word document for preliminary findings from previous cruises.