



# The changing catch

## Seasonal dynamics and climate sensitivity of mahimahi (*Coryphaena* spp.) in Hawai'i's fisheries

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Ryan R. Rykaczewski, Donald R. Kobayashi

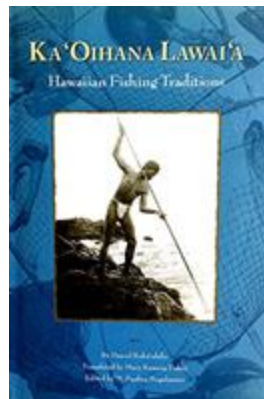


# Mahimahi: A cultural, historical, and ecological icon in Hawai'i

- *Mahi* → strength, energy, and vigor
- Historically associated with offshore aku (skipjack tuna) fishing
- Fast-growing, short life span, epipelagic visual forager
- Popular fishing target
- Offshore circumtropical/subtropical



Herb Kawainui Kāne



Kahā'ulelio, 2005



HICEAS 2023, PC Y. Barkley

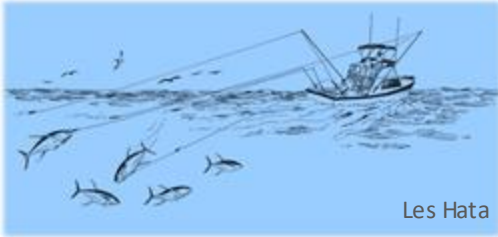
A staple in Hawai'i's pelagic fisheries

# Hawai'i mahimahi fishing has evolved and expanded over time

Pre- 1990s



Trolling within 50 nmi of the archipelago.



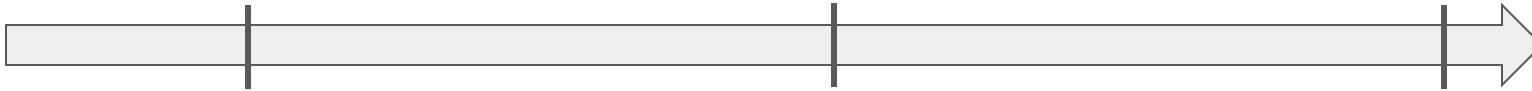
Targets broad range of pelagic species  
at different times of year



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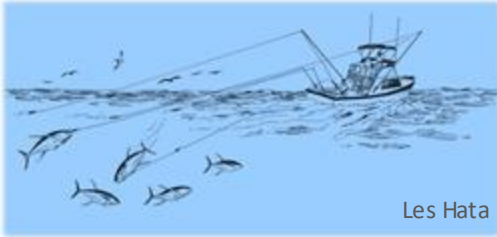
Pre- 1990s

1989/1991



Trolling within 50 nmi of the archipelago.

Continental US longline boats started fishing around Hawai'i



Targets broad range of pelagic species at different times of year

Deep setting targets bigeye tuna (300m)  
Sets span 25-40 nmi in length



# Hawai'i mahimahi fishing has evolved and expanded over time

**\$3.4 million** commercial mahimahi revenue

Today

**500,000 lbs** mahimahi landed

## Longline Fisheries

Industrial-scale (140 boats operating)  
"DSLL"

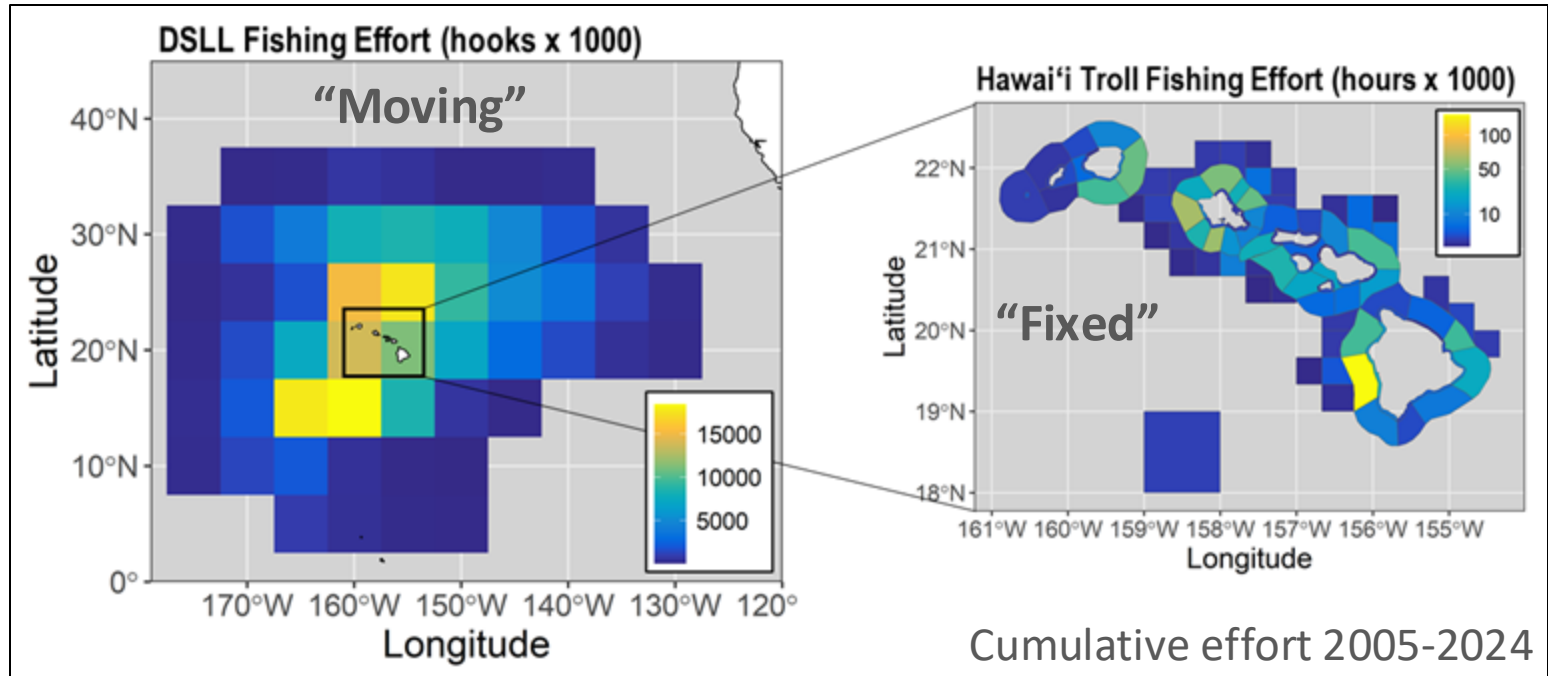


## Troll Fishery

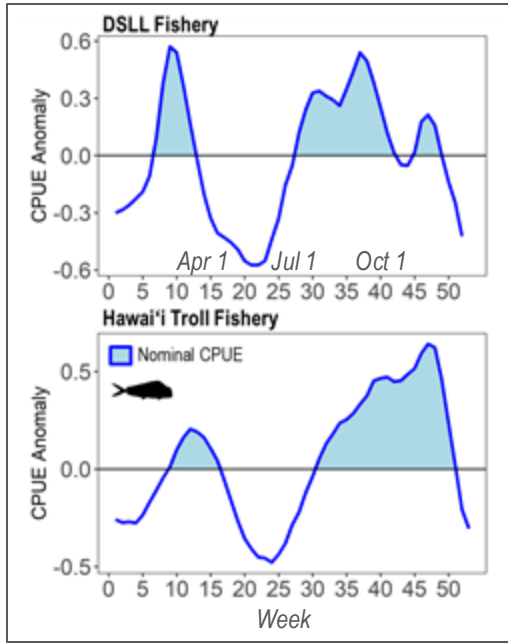
Local scale (1000 fishers reporting)

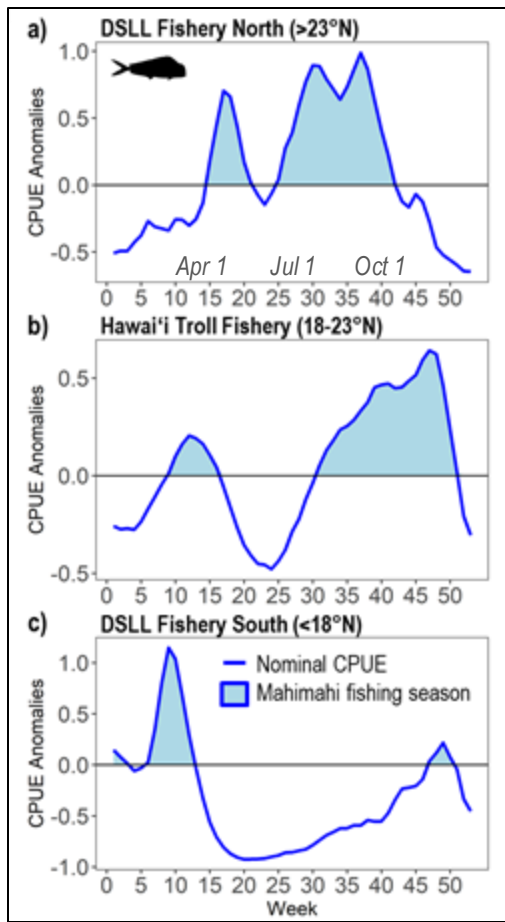


These fisheries operate on vastly different scales and collectively span much of the Central North Pacific Ocean



Despite differences in scale, strong seasonal patterns in mahimahi nominal catch rates persist across both fisheries





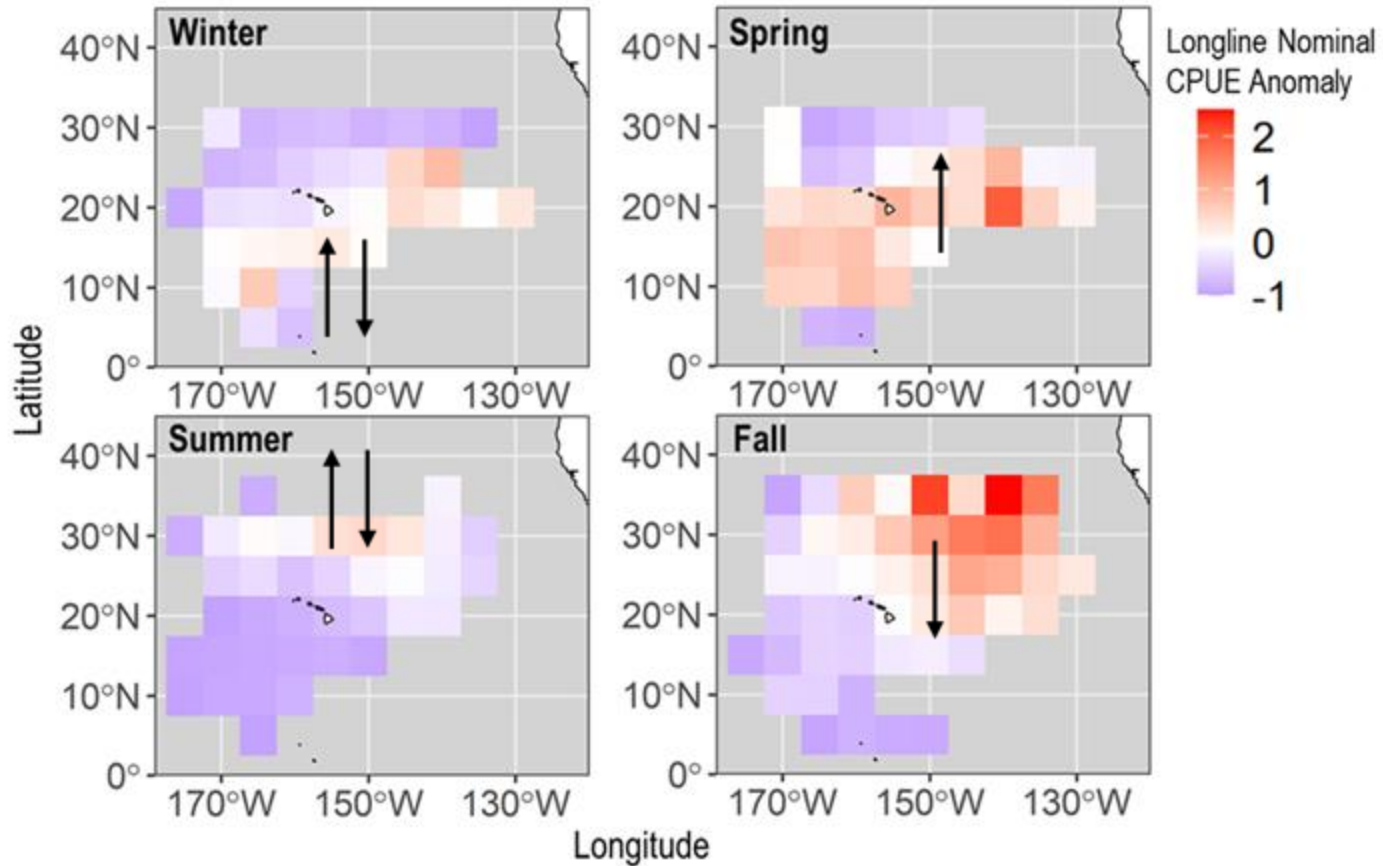
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Slight shifts in the timing of “fishing seasons” across latitudes

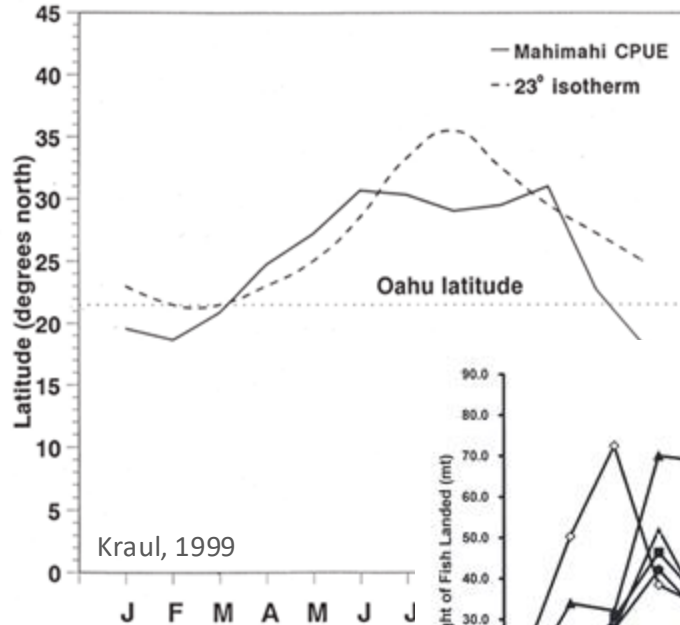




# Meridional Migration?

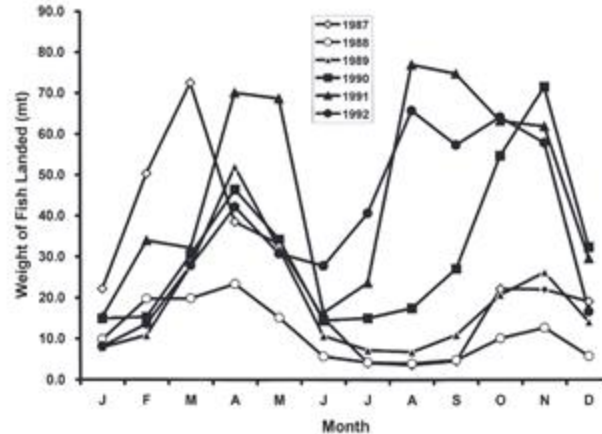


This seasonality was observed in the early days of the Hawai'i longline fishery and attributed to seasonal temperature changes



Kraul, 1999

→ Isotherm hypothesis



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- 1) How have the catch rates of mahimahi changed over the past 20 years?

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Approach: Develop **catch rate models** for troll and longline fisheries



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- 20% coverage until recently
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- Spatiotemporal patterns in catch despite underreporting





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## Hawai'i small boat fishing communities

- Fishing/fishery dynamics
- Fish behavior & ocean conditions



## Accounting for gear and fisher behavior when modeling fisheries data

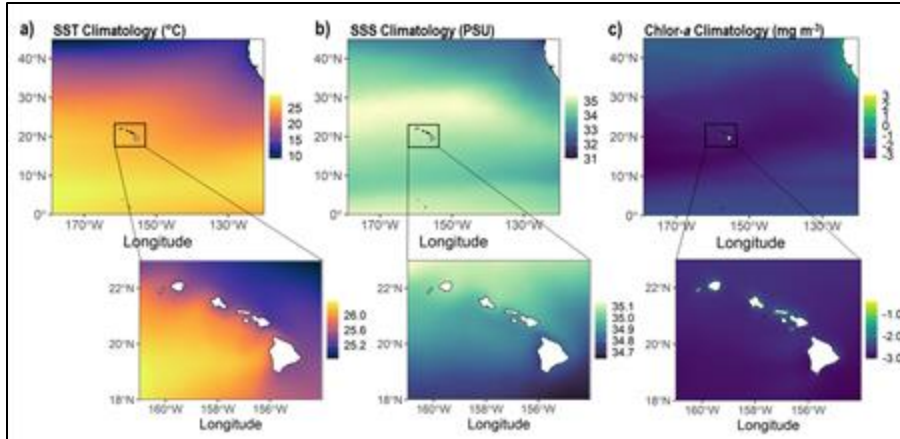
Effect	Longline Fishery	Troll Fishery
Targeting (multi-species fishery)	Subset for shallow hooks	- PCA for catch composition - Separate charters
Captain/fisher biases	Permit number (random)	- License number (random) - “Highliners” only
Gear/FADs	- Bait/hook types - Float length	- Trolling only (lures vs bait) - Windspeed
Effort	1000 hooks	Fishing hours

\*P/A process perhaps more appropriate for this fishery

# Generalized Additive Mixed Models

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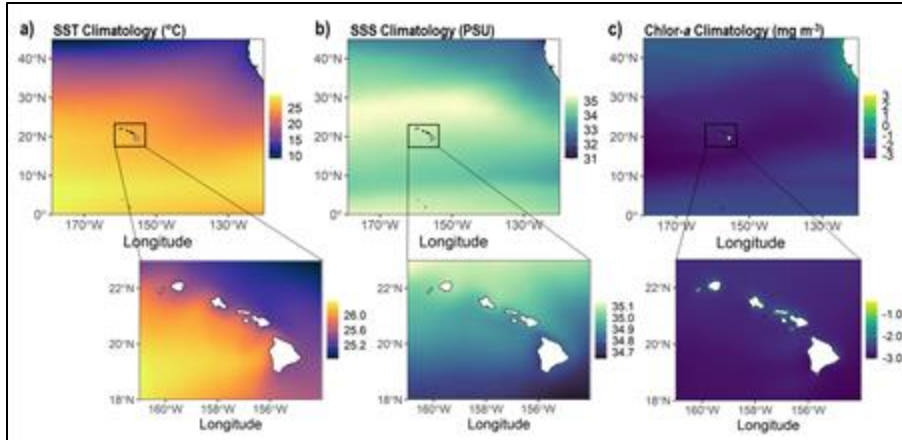
Explore oceanographic drivers of catchability



# Generalized Additive Mixed Models

Explore oceanographic drivers of catchability

Standardize indices of mahimahi abundance



Nominal CPUE -

Catchability (behavior + environment) =

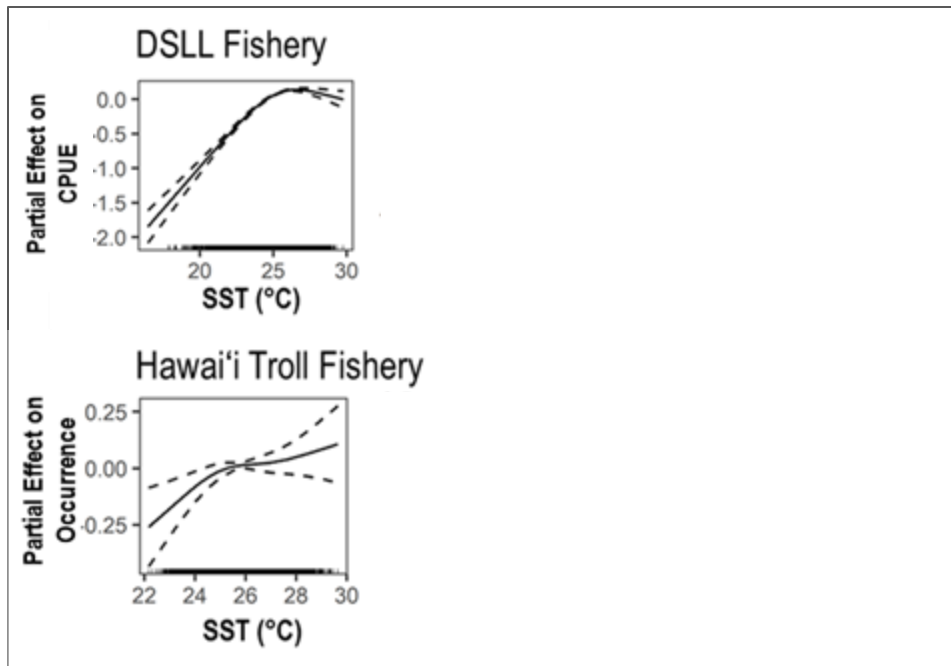
**Standardized Abundance Index**  
(“year effect”)



## GAMMs reveal common oceanographic trends in mahimahi catch



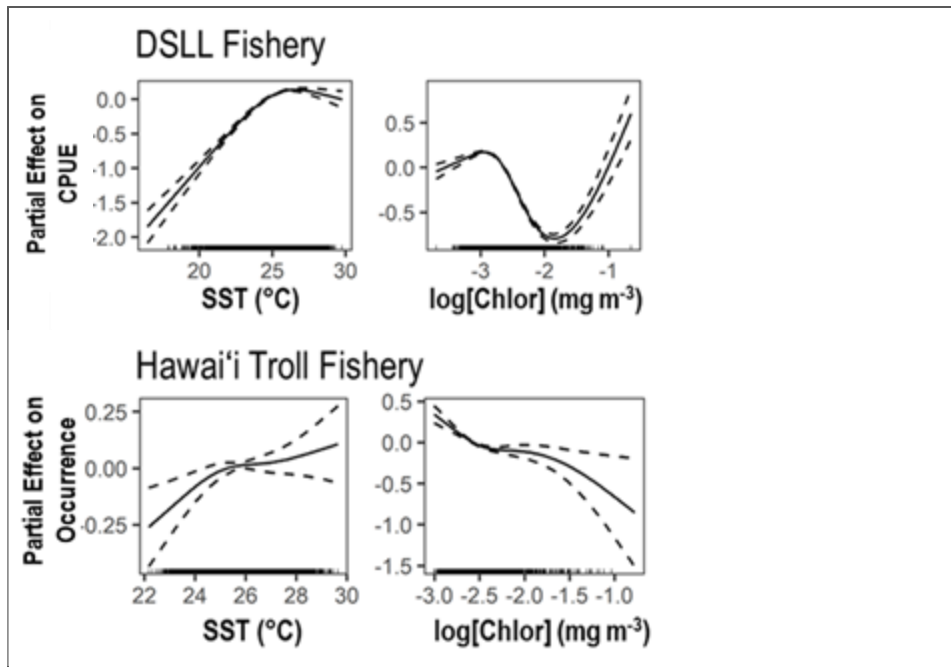
## GAMMs reveal common oceanographic trends in mahimahi catch



- Warm SST ( $>25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

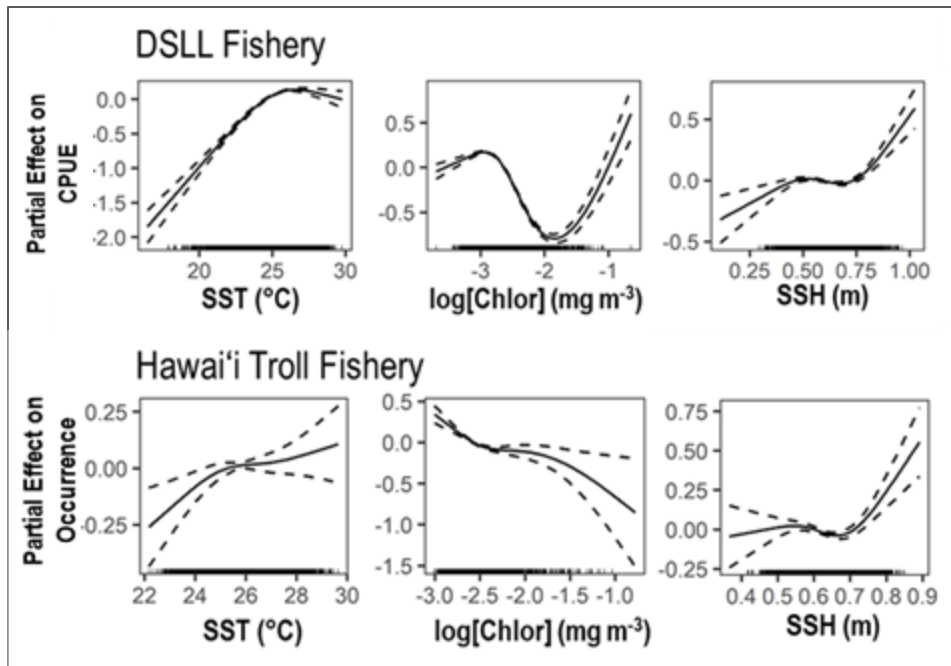


# GAMMs reveal common oceanographic trends in mahimahi catch



- Warm SST (>25°C)
- Low productivity (< 0.06 mg m<sup>-3</sup>)

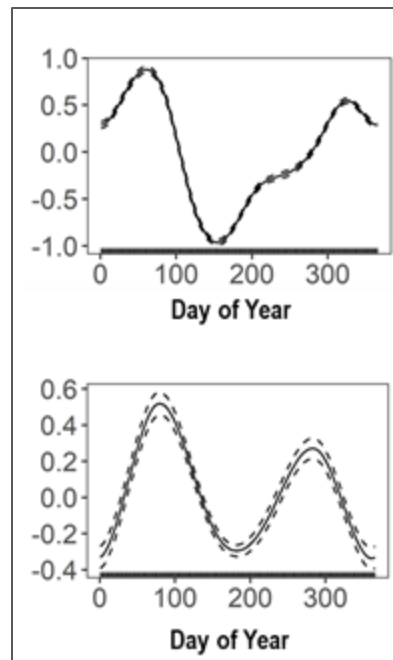
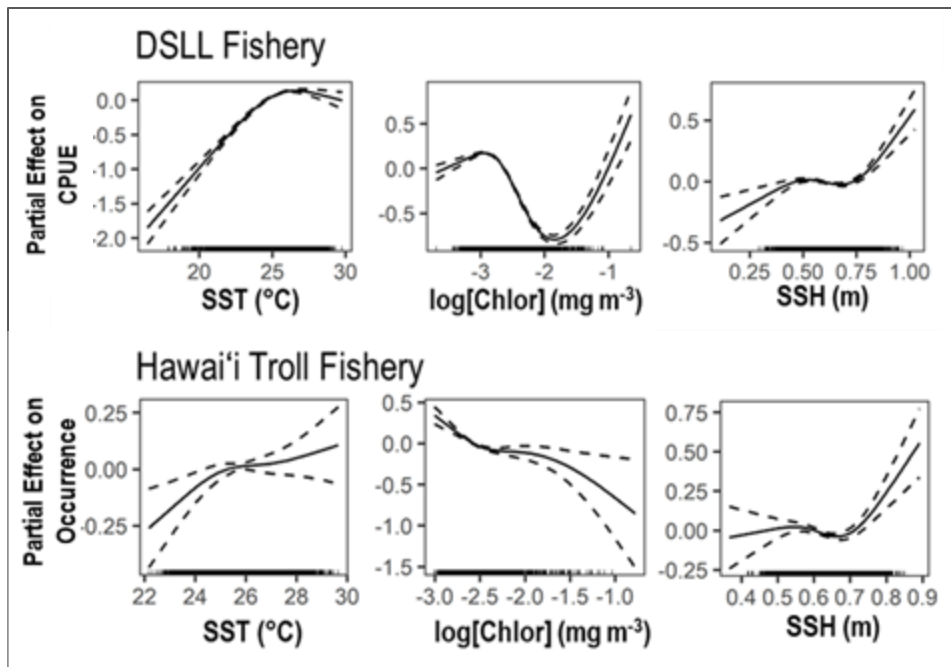
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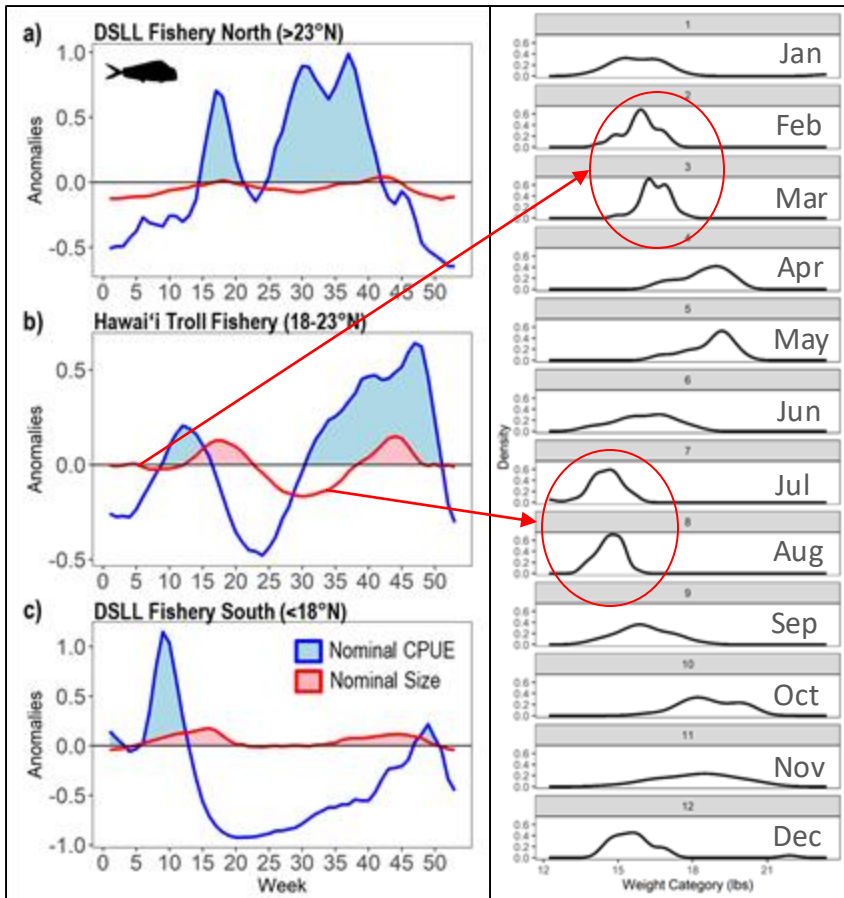
- Warm SST ( $>25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )
- Low productivity ( $< 0.06 \text{ mg m}^{-3}$ )
- High SSH ( $> 0.7 \text{ m}$ )

# Oceanography does not “replace” mahimahi seasonality

SST is not sufficient to describe movement patterns of CPUE



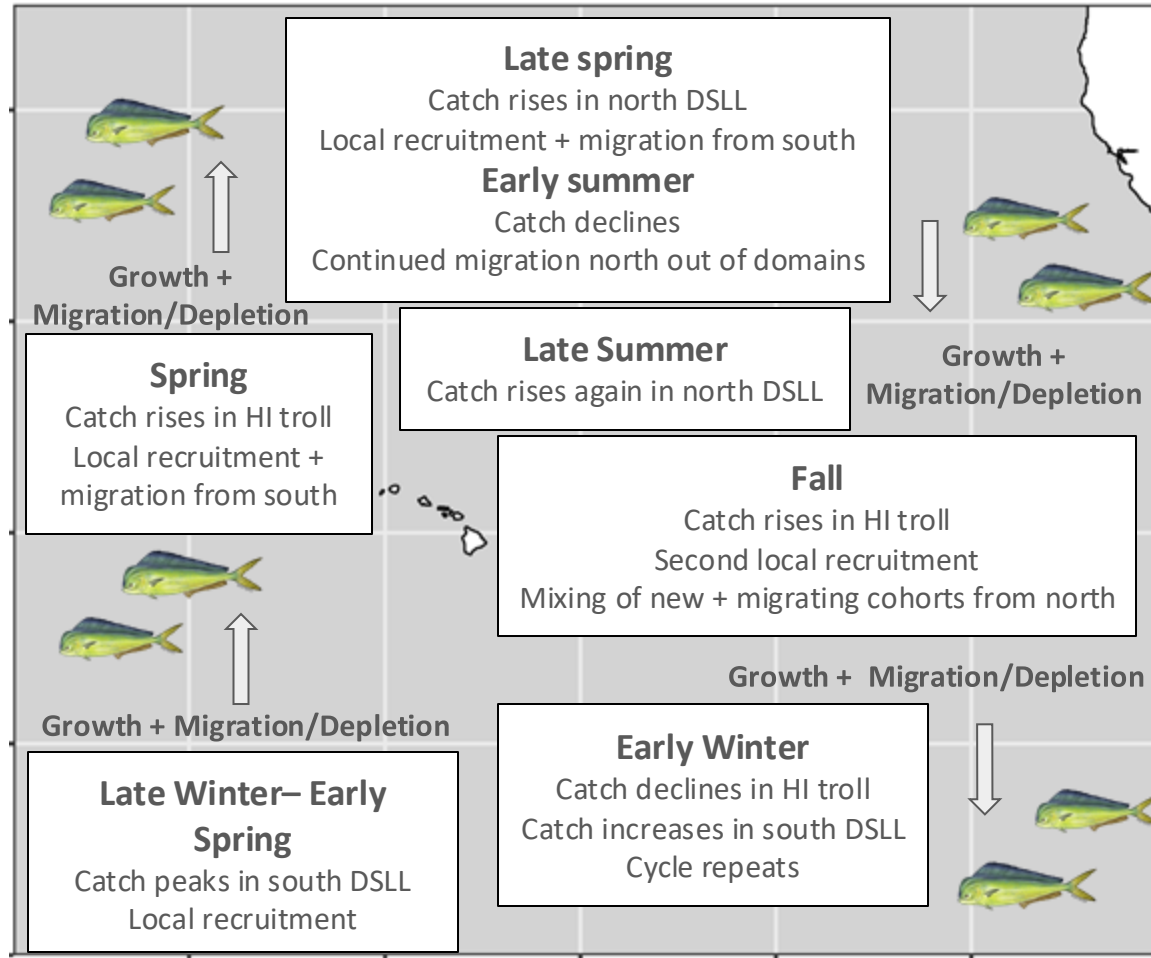
## HI Troll Fishery



Both migration and recruitment are likely driving seasonality in mahimahi catches.

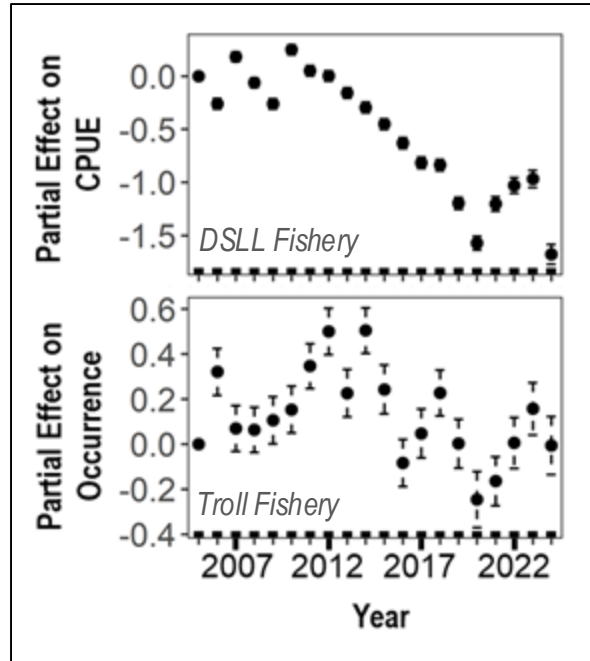


# Mahimahi migration and recruitment hypothesis



# Standardized indices indicate clear annual declines in mahimahi catch

Nominal CPUE - Catchability (behavior + environment) = **Standardized Abundance Index**



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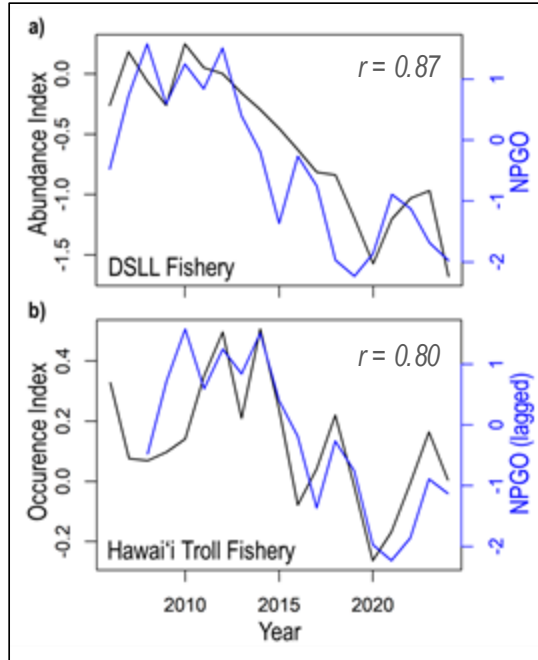
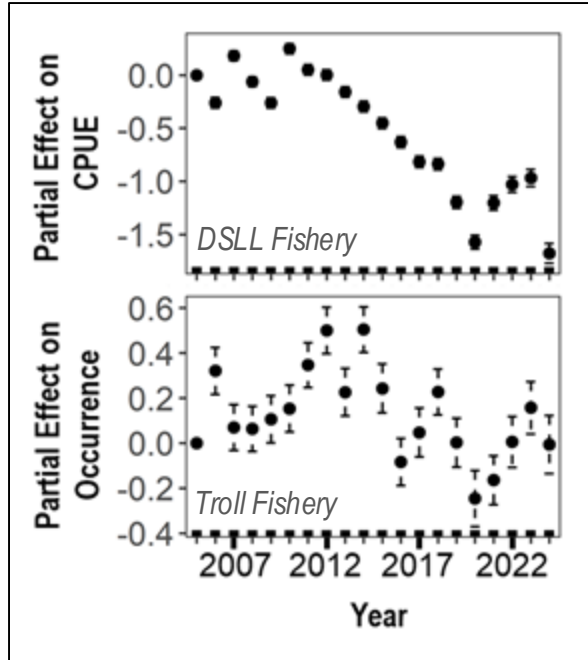


Image: NOAA's West Hawai'i Integrated Ecosystem Assessment

The NPGO is associated with fluctuations in salinity and nutrient levels supporting phytoplankton dynamics and is evident in sea level/temperature trends.

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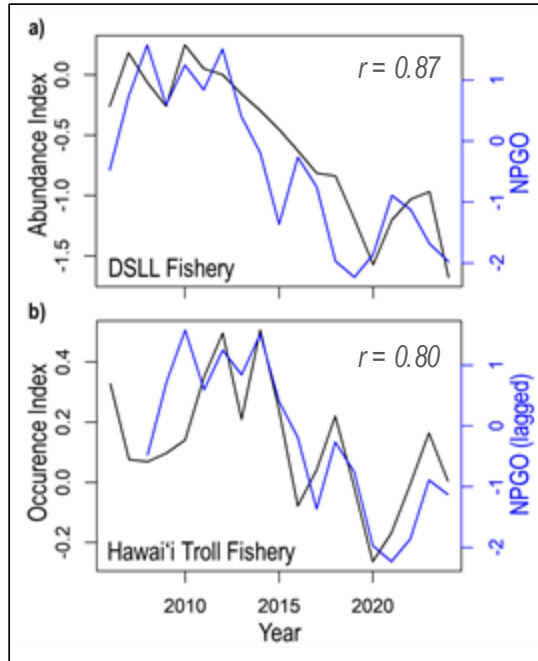
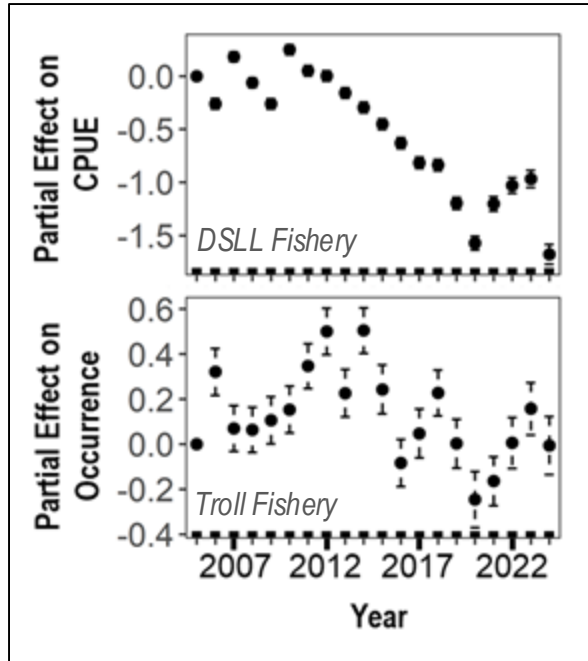


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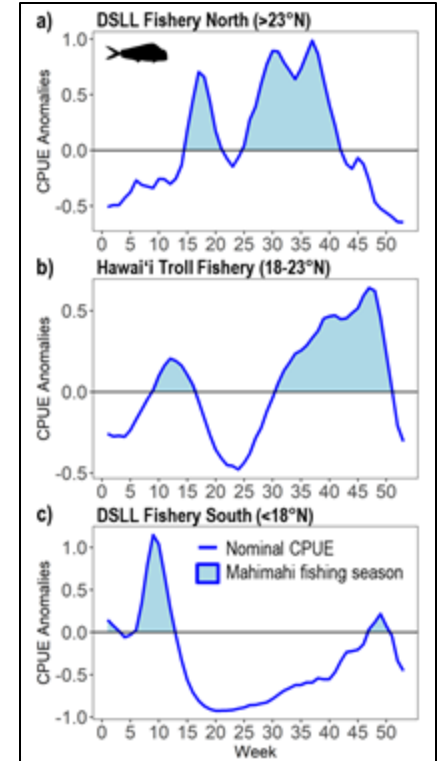
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*\*Additional work is required to understand mechanisms and rule out fishing pressure*



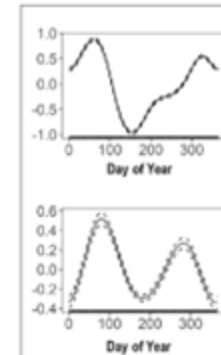
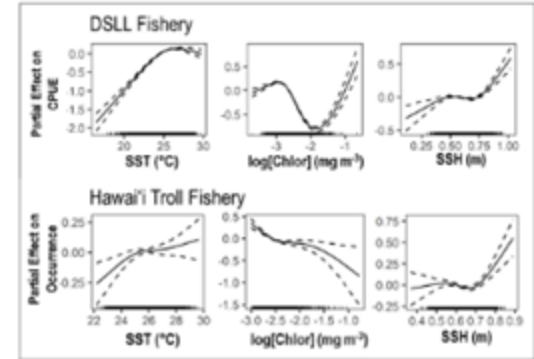
# Summary

- Seasonality in mahimahi catch has persisted in Hawai'i's fisheries for decades



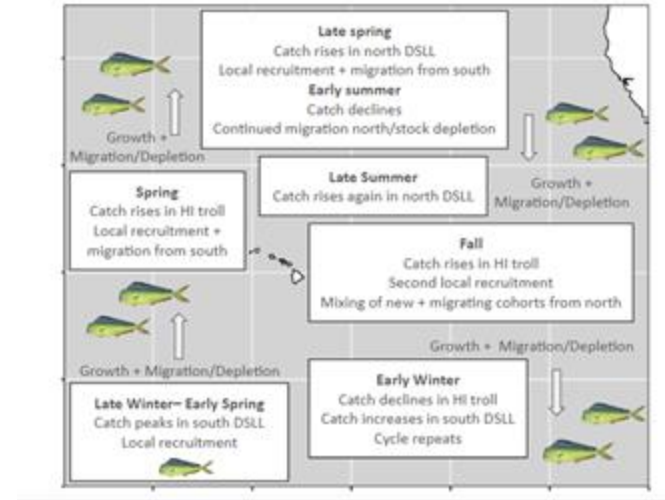
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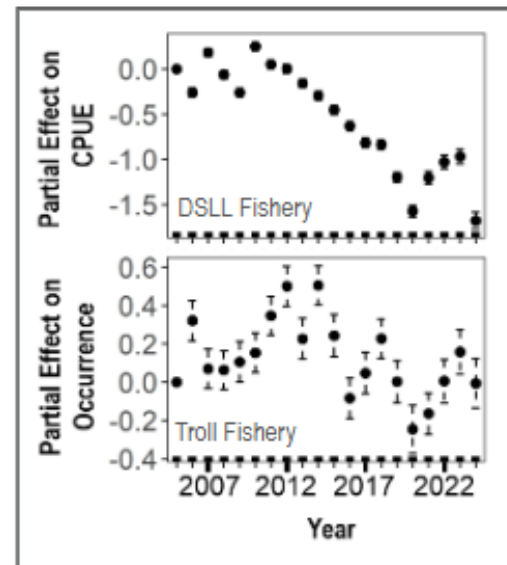
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- Patterns likely reflect a combination of recruitment and migration
- Catch rates and sizes have declined over the past two decades



# Mahalo nui

## Co-authors & Collaborators

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## Funding, data, host institutions



# Questions?

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