



The changing catch

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

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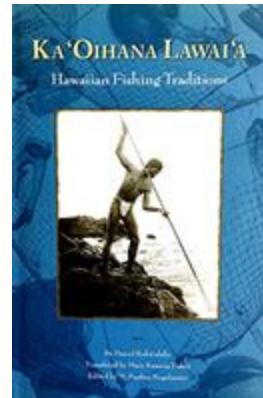


Mahimahi: A cultural, historical, and ecological icon in Hawai‘i

- *Mahi* → strength, energy, and vigor
- Historically associated with offshore *aku* (skipjack tuna) fishing



Herb Kawainui Kāne



Kahā'ulelio, 2005

- Fast-growing, short life span, epipelagic visual forager
- Popular fishing target
- Offshore circumtropical/subtropical

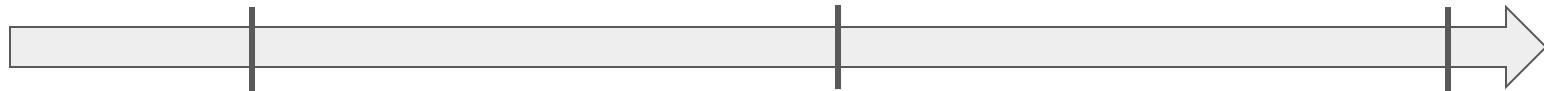


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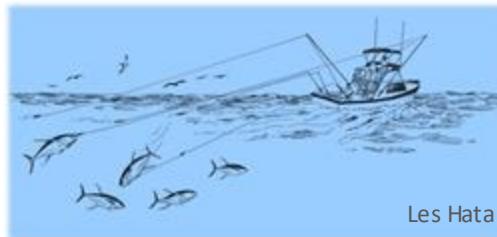
A staple in Hawai‘i's pelagic fisheries

Hawai‘i mahimahi fishing has evolved and expanded over time

Pre- 1990s



Trolling within 50 nmi of the archipelago.



Les Hata

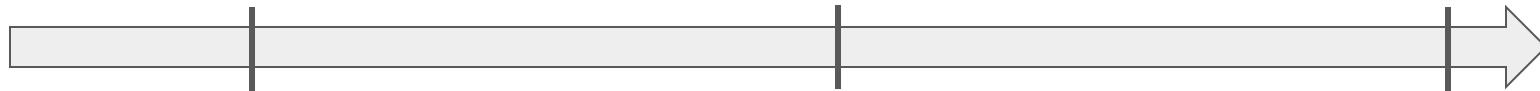
Targets broad range of pelagic species at different times of year



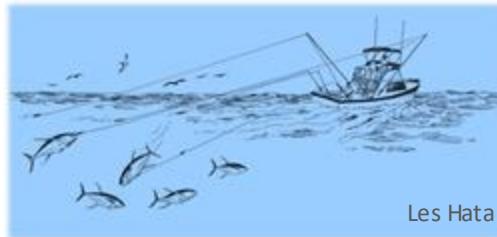
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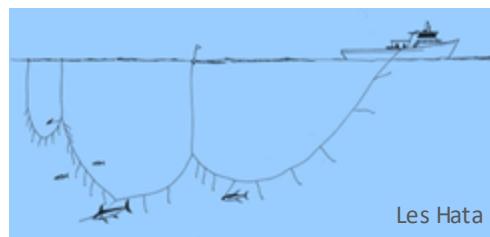
1989/1991



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”

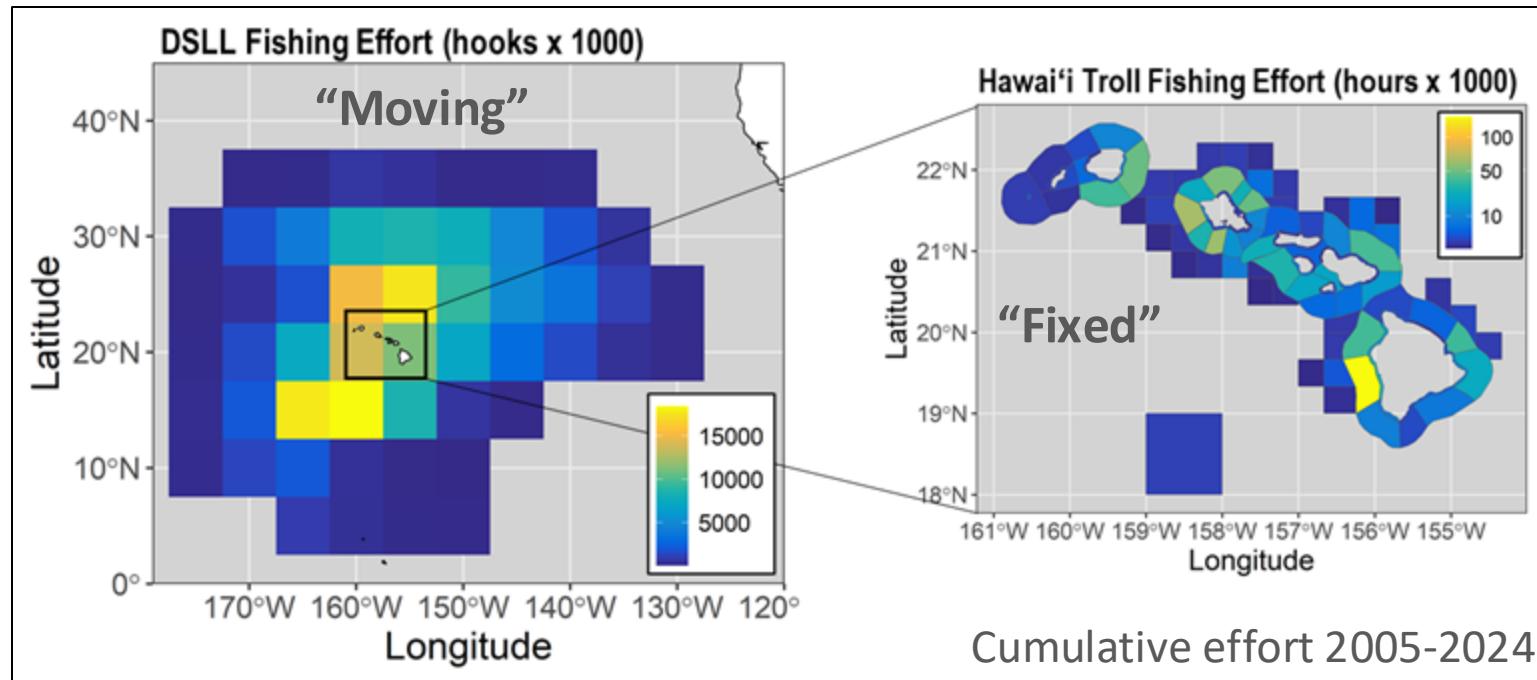


Troll Fishery

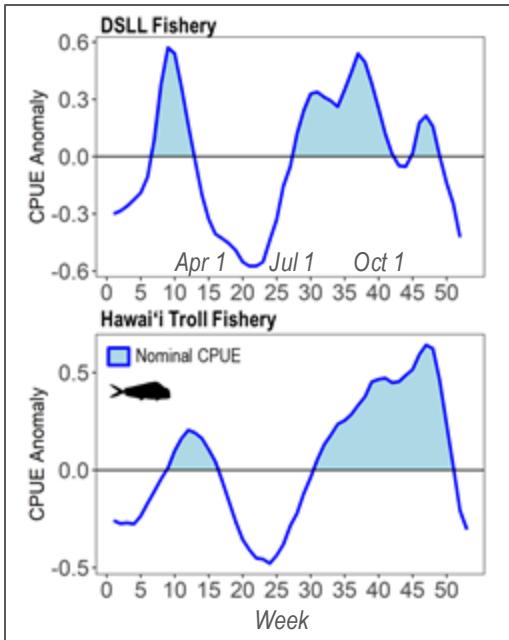
Local scale (1000 fishers reporting)

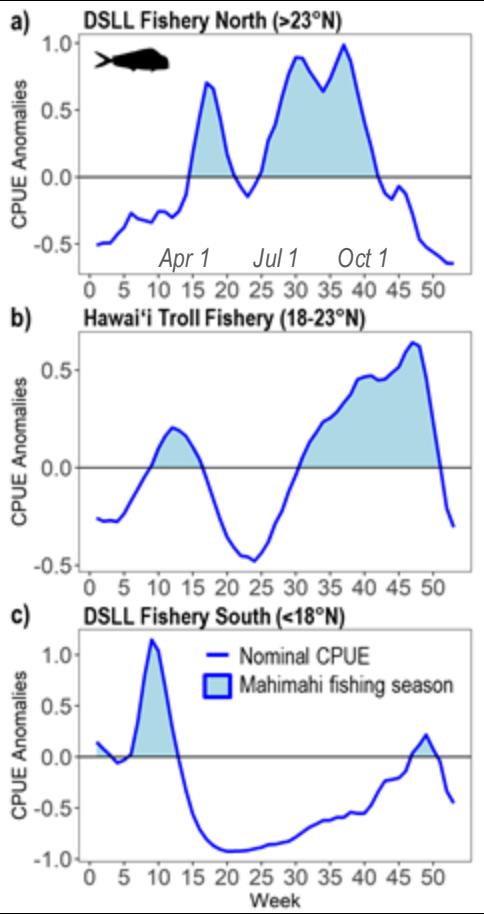


These fisheries operate on vastly different scales and collectively span much of the Central North Pacific Ocean



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



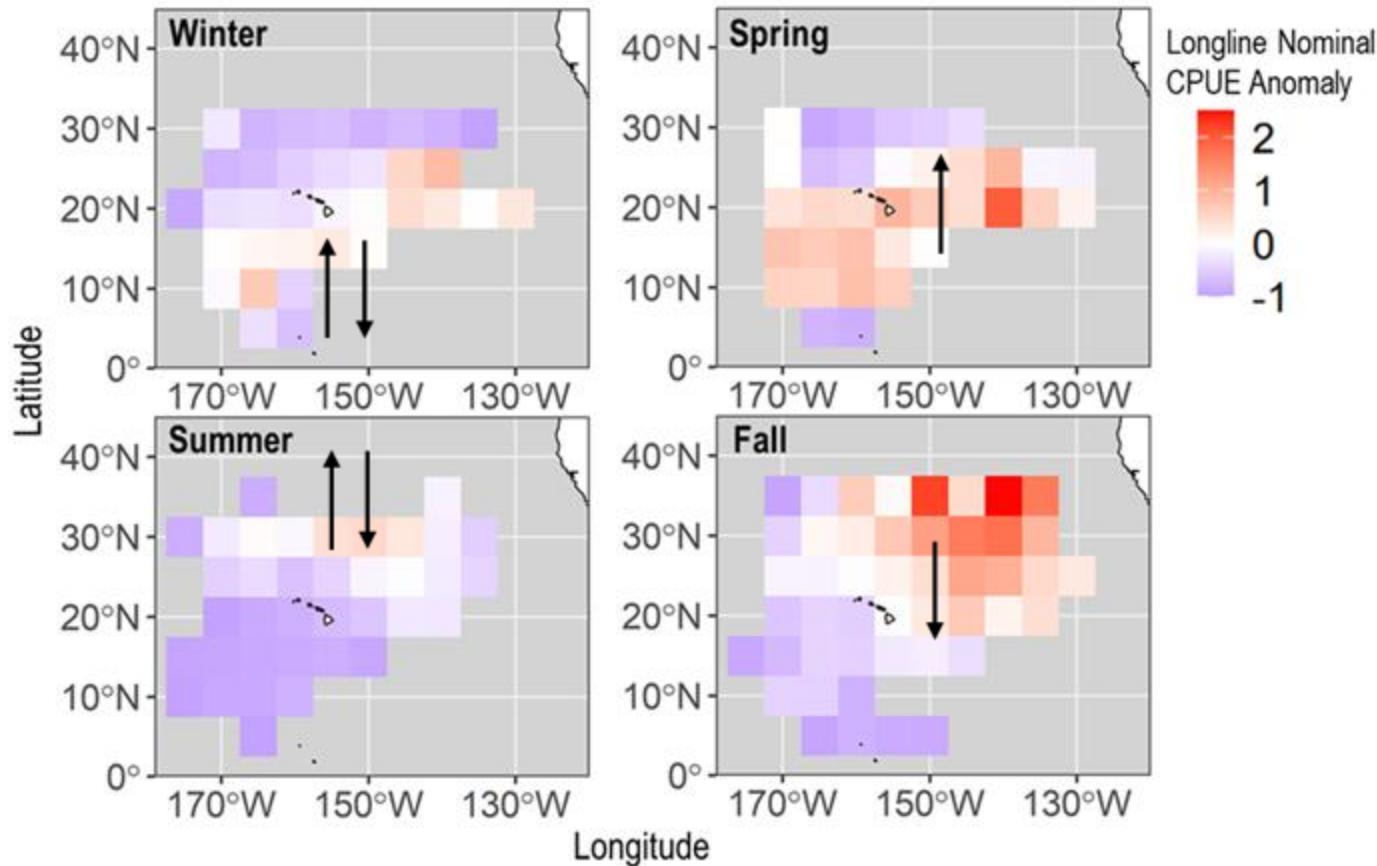


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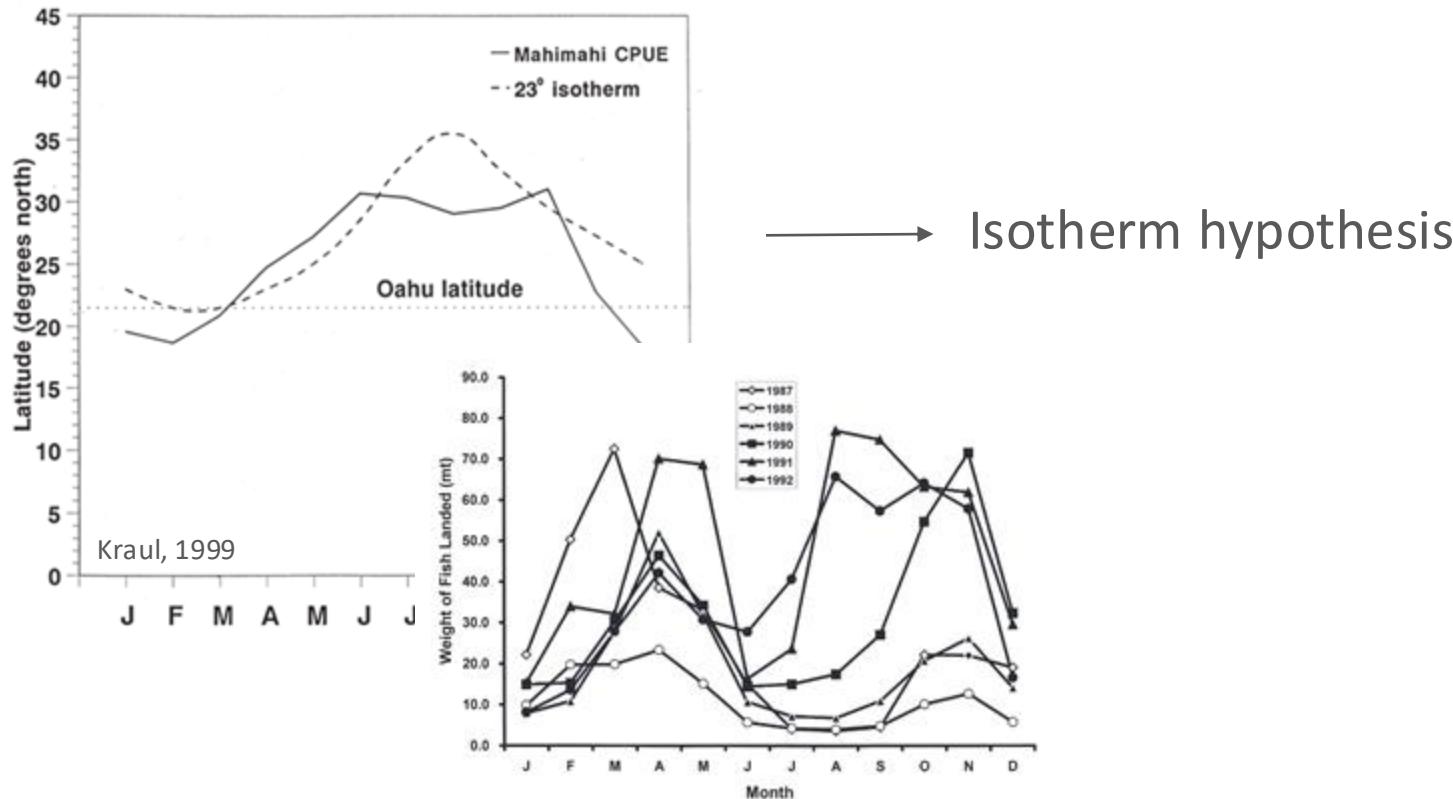
Slight shifts in the timing of “fishing seasons” across latitudes



Meridional Migration?



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



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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
- ~70,000 sets between 2005-2024





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- Half a million fishing records since 1950s
- 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

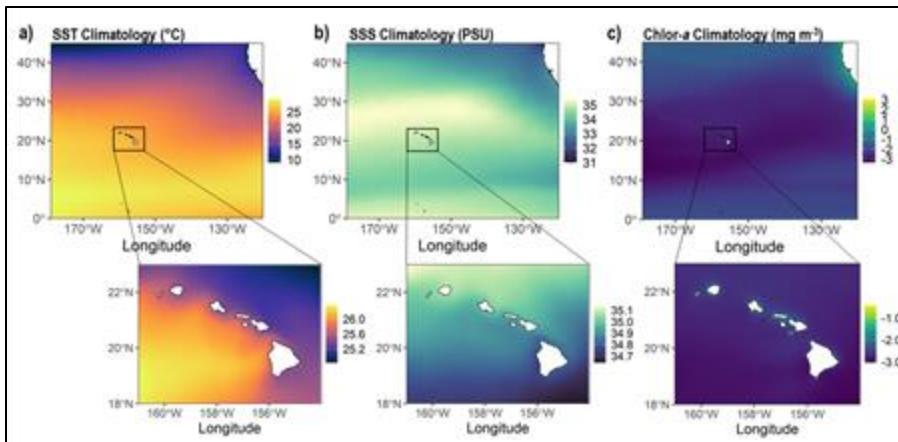
Effect	Longline Fishery	Troll Fishery
Targeting (multi-species fishery)	Subset for shallow hooks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- PCA for catch composition- Separate charters
Captain/fisher biases	Permit number (random)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- License number (random)- “Highliners” only
Gear/FADs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Bait/hook types- Float length	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Trolling only (lures vs bait)- Windspeed
Effort	1000 hooks	Fishing hours

*P/A process perhaps more appropriate for this fishery

Generalized Additive Mixed Models

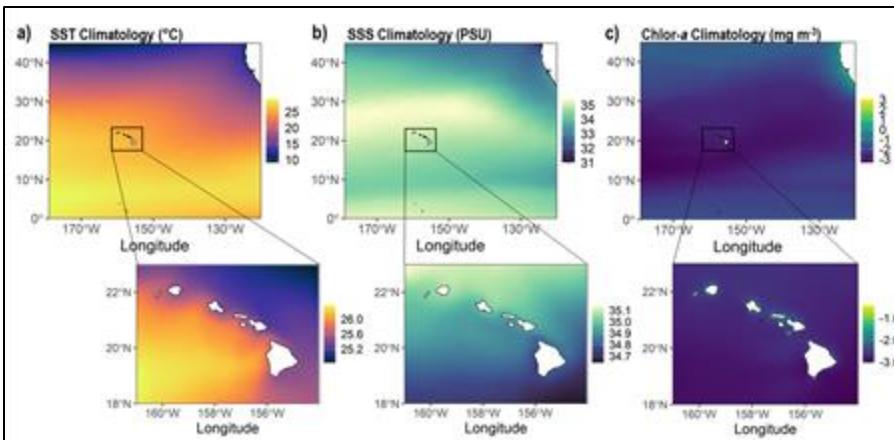
Generalized Additive Mixed Models

Explore oceanographic drivers of catchability



Generalized Additive Mixed Models

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Standardize indices of mahimahi abundance

Nominal CPUE -

Catchability (behavior + environment) =

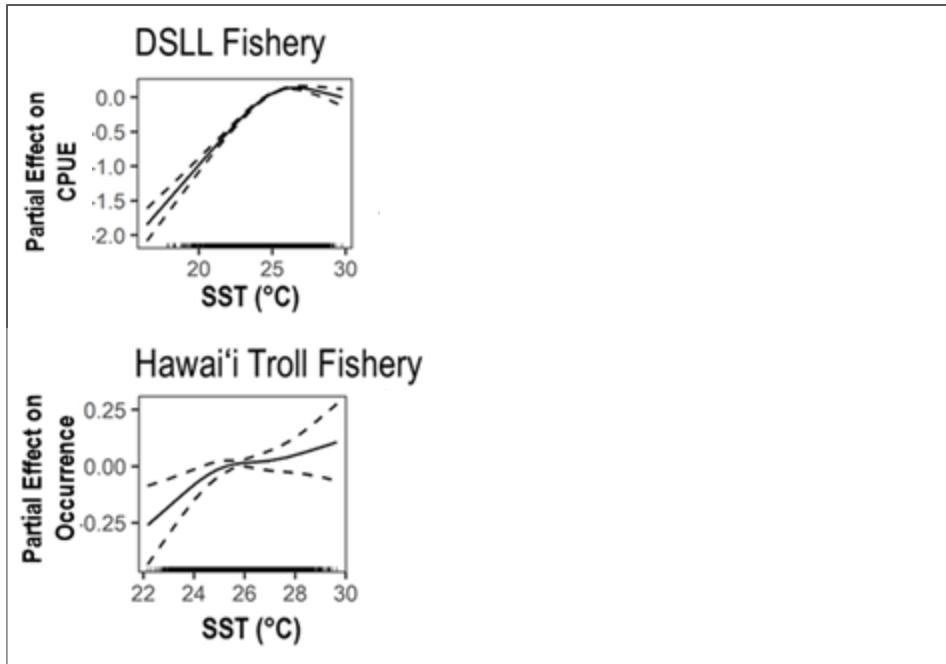
Standardized Abundance Index
("year effect")



GAMMs reveal common oceanographic trends in mahimahi catch

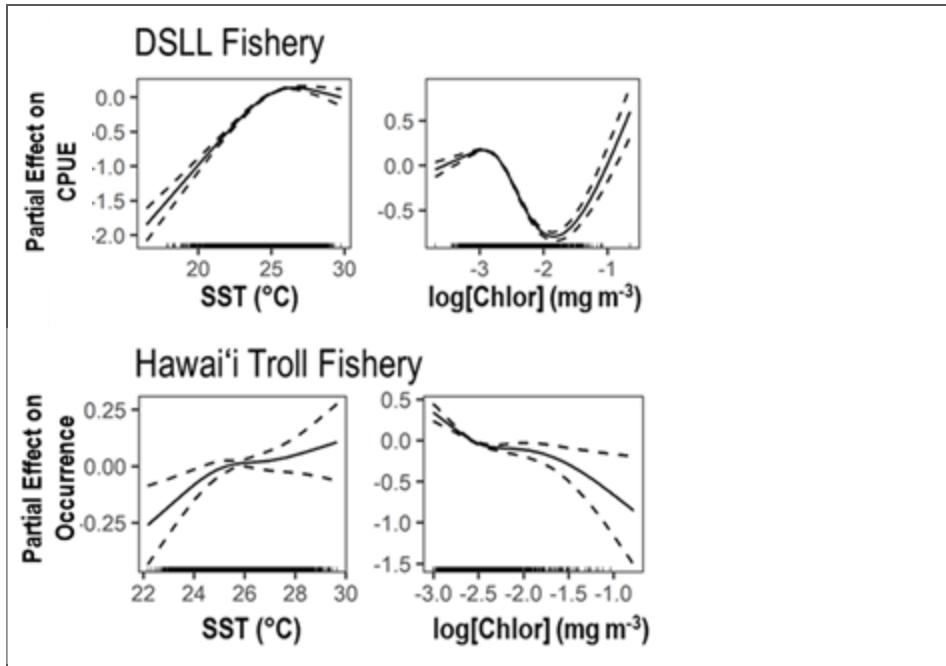


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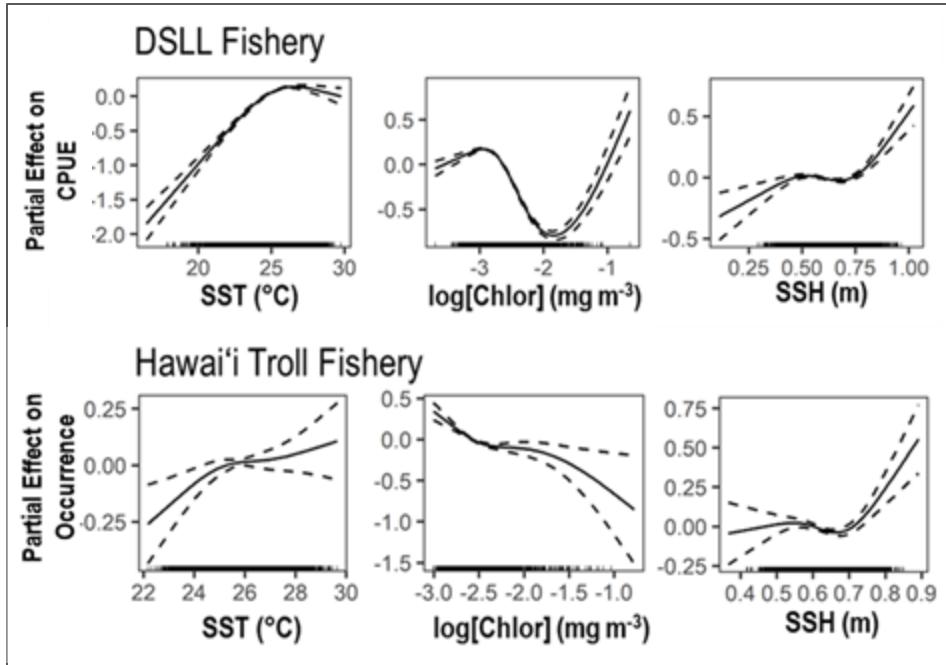
- Warm SST ($>25^{\circ}\text{C}$)

GAMMs reveal common oceanographic trends in mahimahi catch



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

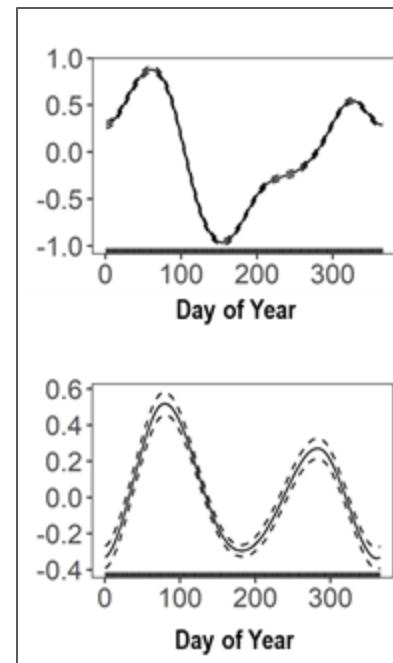
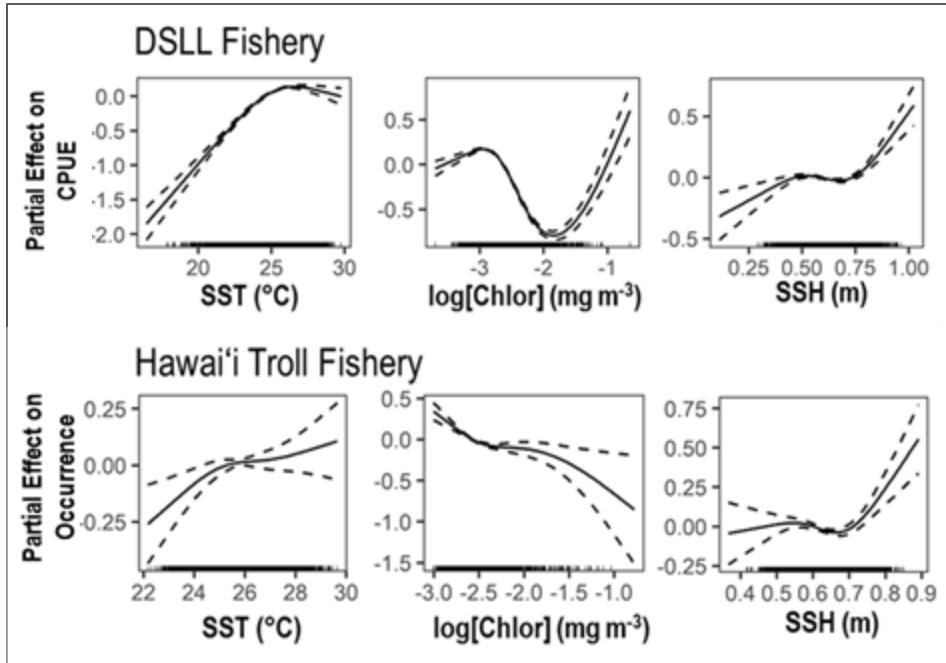
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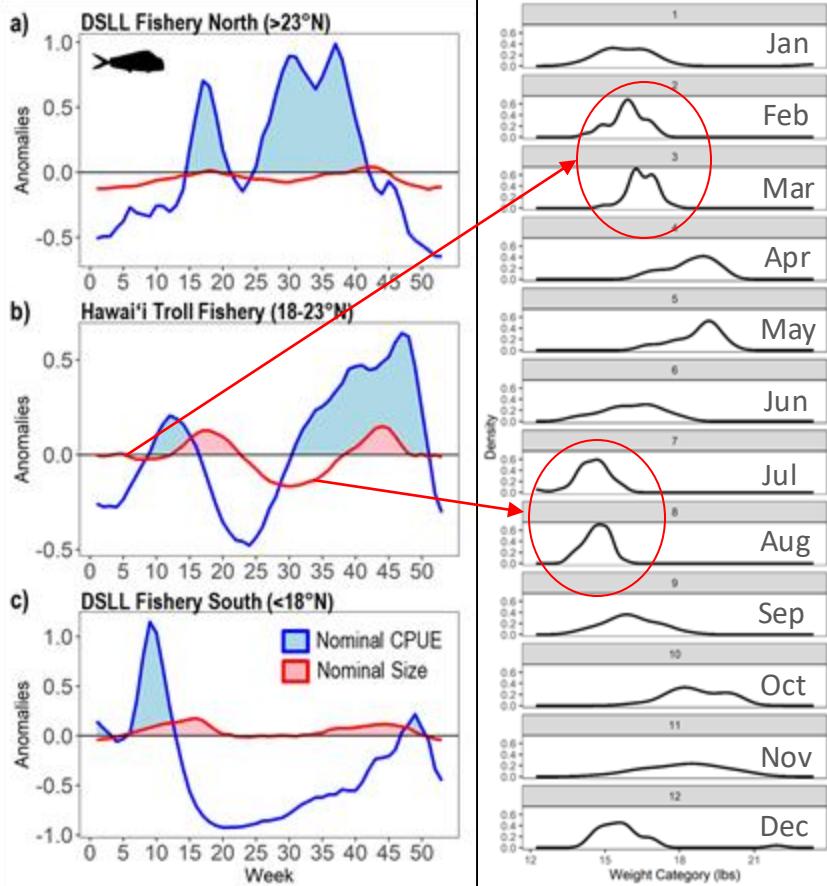
- Warm SST ($>25^{\circ}\text{C}$)
- Low productivity ($< 0.06 \text{ mg m}^{-3}$)
- High SSH ($> 0.7 \text{ m}$)

Oceanography does not “replace” mahimahi seasonality

SST is not sufficient to describe movement patterns of CPUE



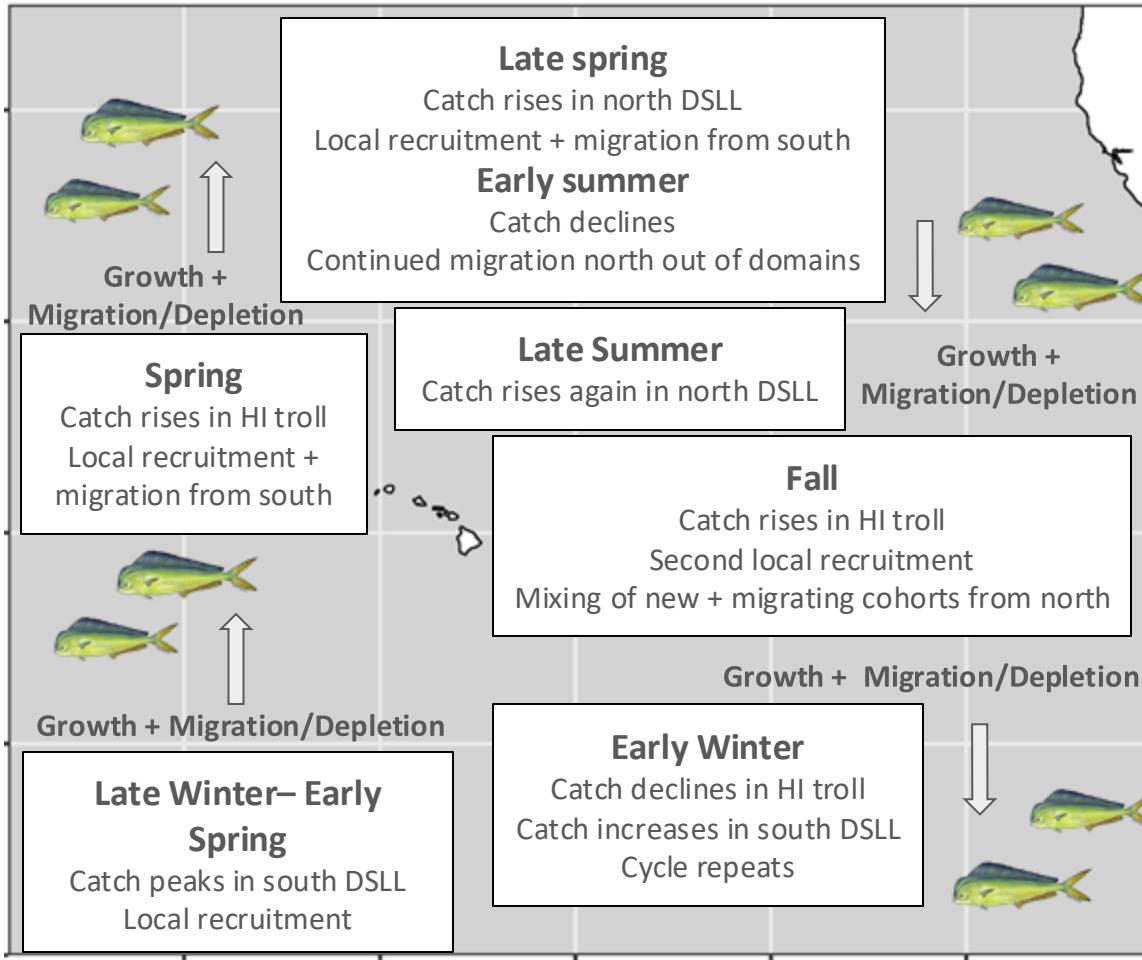
HI Troll Fishery



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

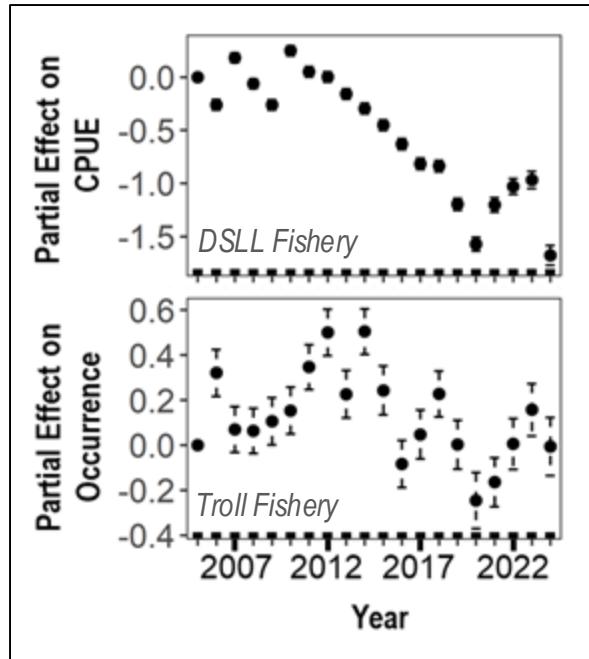


Mahimahi migration and recruitment hypothesis



Standardized indices indicate clear annual declines in mahimahi catch

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



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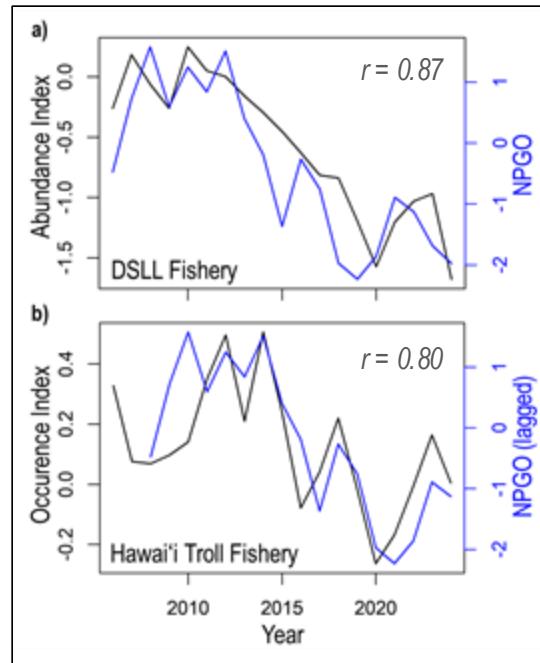
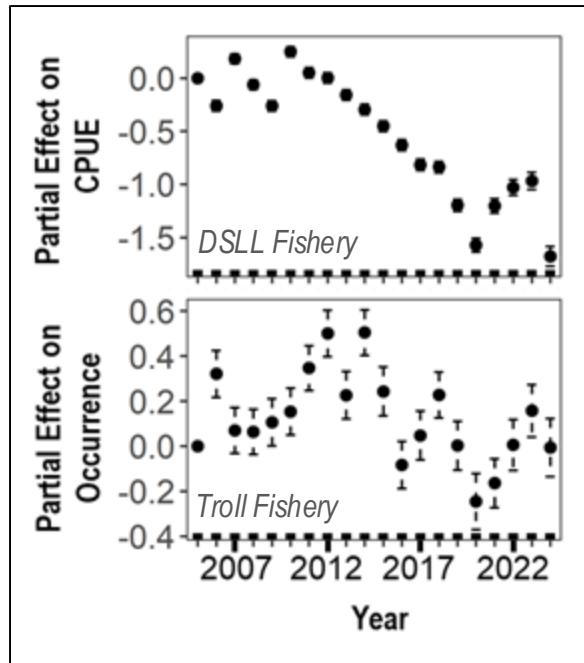


Image: NOAA's West Hawai'i Integrated Ecosystem Assessment

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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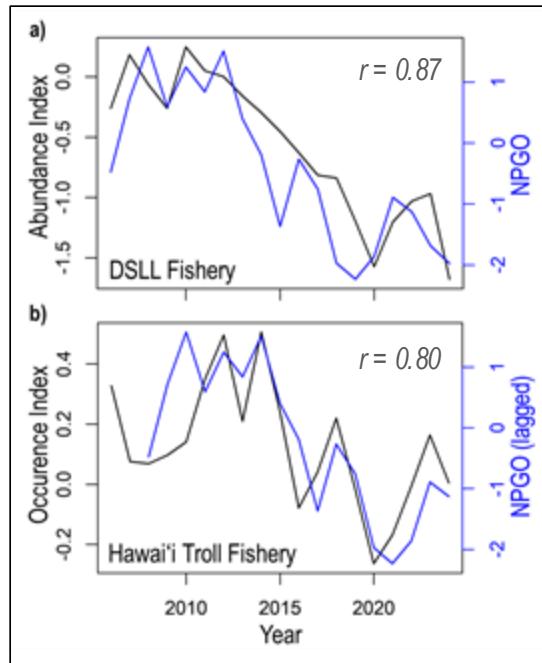
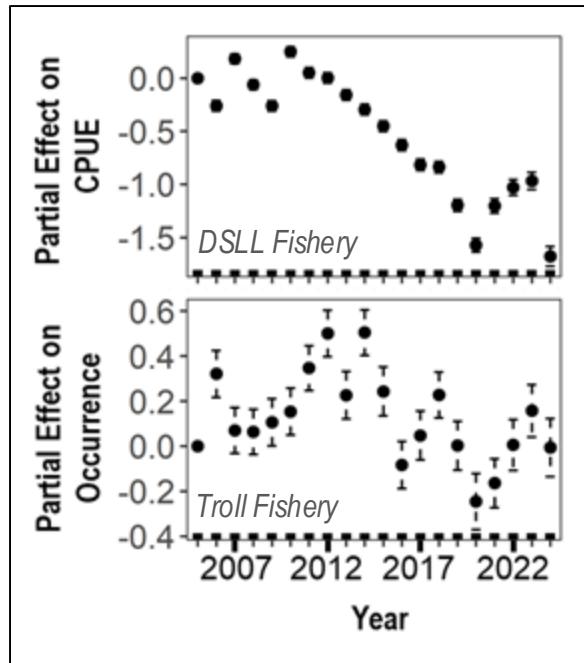


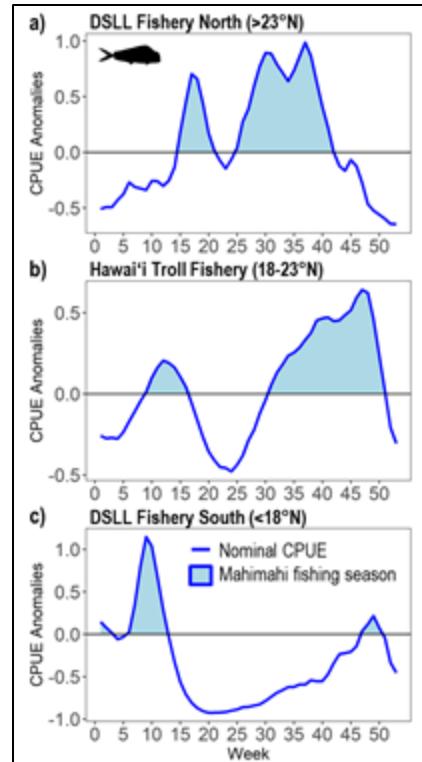
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**Additional work is required to understand mechanisms and rule out fishing pressure*

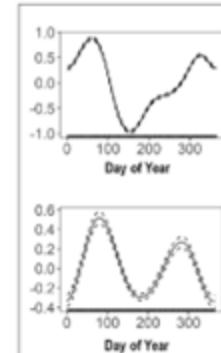
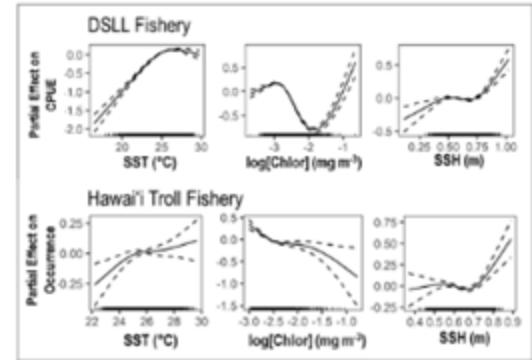
Summary

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



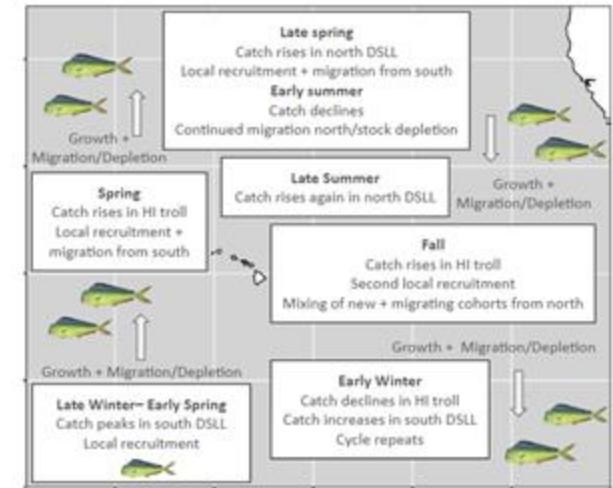
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- Seasonality in mahimahi catch has persisted in Hawai'i's fisheries for decades
- Ocean conditions (SST, productivity, SSH) influence catchability but don't fully predict seasonal trends



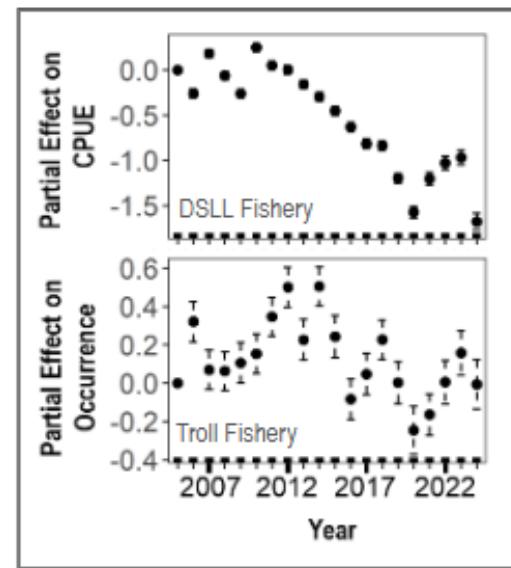
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- Catch rates and sizes have declined over the past two decades



Mahalo nui

Co-authors & Collaborators

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Funding, data, host institutions



Questions?

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