EVALUATION

of

THREE DAY FISHING CLINIC

August, 1976

Received: 6 May 1977

By: Janet Senaga
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INTRODUCTION

Hawaii is blessed with many rich environmental resources, such as clean air, sunny skies, blue waters, and beautiful mountains and forests. These resources that contribute substantially to our enjoyment of life and characterize the Hawaii we love.

However, due to Hawaii's warm waters, constant trade winds, and unique marine life, our people have become dependent on the ocean economically and socially as well. Yes, Hawaii and its one million square miles of ocean is available to us all. Although we are surrounded by a vast park of natural coral and tropical marine life, it is sad to learn that many of our people and children are unfamiliar with ocean life.

Due to the need to orient our youngsters in marine life a Three-Day Fishing Clinic program was established. Working together, MOP and McWayne Marine Supply provided the needed references and supplies to the program. The program was planned for August 23, 25, and 27 at McWayne's. Each session lasted approximately two hours. There were two groups of fifteen kids in each, who participated. The groups were divided by ages; Group I Age 8 and 9 and Group II Ages 10 thru 13. Fishing is an activity that would provide a learning and worthwhile experience!!
THREE DAY FISHING CLINIC
August, 1976

JOINT PROJECT SPONSORED BY:
Marine Option Program of the University of Hawaii
   Marine Option Program Director: John McMahon
   Program Coordinator/Teacher: Janet Senaga
McWayne Marine Supply, Ltd.
   McWayne Marine Fishing Program Coordinator: Bill Dodge
   Fishing Program Consultant: Charles Yamamoto

FISHING CLINIC PARTICIPANTS:
   YMCA of Honolulu, Program Director: Hisao Nakamura
   Central YMCA, Program Director: Paul Kuramoto

FISHING CLINIC ASSISTANTS:
   Patrick Chang
   Rodney Morisato

FISHING CLINIC PROGRAM OUTLINE:

Purpose:
   To develop a child's understanding and knowledge of marine life. Specifically, the child will identify certain common reef fishes found in the Hawaiian isles through fish slide presentation, pictures, excursions, and actual fishing. Through recreation the youngsters would be given an opportunity to learn as well as to enjoy the ocean and its many inhabitants.

Date: Three sessions with Two groups of fifteen in each:
   1st Session - August 23, 1976
   2nd Session - August 25, 1976
   3rd Session - August 27, 1976
Group I - Ages 8 and 9
Group II - Ages 10 thru 13

Time:
Group I - 9:00 - 11:00 am.
Group II - 11:30 am. - 1:30 pm.

Place: McWayne Marine Supply at Kewalo Basin
Third Floor
I. SESSION - This session consists of the identification of fishes and an exposure to basic pole fishing.

A. The identification of fishes through a slide presentation. 30 minutes

1. Kole or Surgeonfish - Family Acanthuridae
   a. Found near the shore in shallow reefs where they swim in and out of holes in the coral.
   b. Surgeonfishes have a pair of modified bony scales at the base of the caudal fin which is used for defense.
   c. Food basically consists of seaweed and shellfish.

2. Manini or Surgeonfish
   a. These fishes are abundant in reefs about the islands and inhabits both calm and rough waters.
   b. They are usually seen in schools feeding on seaweed.

3. Palani or Surgeonfish
   a. Commonly found in reefs about the islands.
   b. Food basically consists of seaweed and shellfish.

4. Kihikihi or Moorish Idol - Family Zanclidae
   a. On the reef this fish feeds on algae and sponges.
   b. Found in schools sometimes but most often travel singly or in pairs.
   c. "Kihikihi" refers to the angular geometry of the moorish idol's body shape.

5. Uhu or Parrotfish - Family Scaridae
   a. Parrotfishes feed on algae with its sharp, parrot-like teeth. It also feeds on crabs and shellfish.
   b. These fishes are commonly found in the islands.

6. Lizardfish - Family Synodontidae
   a. This fish lives on sandy bottoms.
   b. It is camouflaged to blend in with the surroundings so enemies cannot find them.

7. U'u or menpachi - Family Holocentridae
   a. These fishes sleep in the day and are active at night.
   b. During the day these fishes are found under ledges and in caves.
   c. Menpachi feed on bite-sized animals.

8. Aweoweo - Family Holocentridae
   a. Food consists of fish, crab, and shrimps.
b. The old Hawaiians thought that when large schools of baby aweoweo came into bays it meant that one of royal birth would die.

c. Like the u'u, this fish is also found in dark caves and crevices of rocks.

9. Moano or Goatfish - Family Mullidae
a. This fish may be seen feeding either during the day or night on crabs, shrimps, seaweed, and shellfish.
b. This fish is abundant in shallow waters around the islands, usually over rather smooth coral bottoms mixed with sand holes.
c. These goatfishes have barbels on their chin which they use to dig around in the sand holes, looking for food.

10. Weke or Goatfish
a. Wekes travel mostly in schools during the day because of the difficulty in capturing them together.
b. Food consists of shrimps, crabs, and shellfish.
c. Baby weke are called oama and are extensively used for bait for papio, 'lai, and kaku.

11. Hinalea or Wrasse - Family Labridae
a. Hinalea lives in the shallow reefs and is frequently seen swimming about the coral.
b. Food consists mainly of seaweed, but also eats crabs, shrimps, and shellfish.
c. It is said that the hinalea puts on an exciting fight when caught on a small hand pole.

12. ʻAmaama or Mullet - Family Mugilidae
a. Found in calm waters close to shore, bays, and harbors.
b. Mullet strain minute food particles from the bottom mud and eat seaweed.

13. Mamo - Family Danselfish
a. Mamos can be seen in large schools feeding close to bottom.
b. Found at the edge of a reef near shore or at the edge of a deep place in a bay.
c. Food consist mainly of seaweed, but they also eat crustaceans.
14. Papio - Family Carangidae
   a. Papio are the young of the several species of ulua that inhabit the shallow reef waters.
   b. Found swimming in schools in shallow water along shore.
   c. Food consists of crabs, fish, shrimps, and shellfish.
   d. When this fish is being hooked it is known to put up a big fight.

15. Lauwiliwili nuku nuku oi oi or Butterflyfish - Family Chaetodontidae
   a. A colorful and conspicuous reef animal, the butterflyfish is easily recognized by its peculiar, extended snout.
   b. These fishes travel in pairs and are frequently found in caves and under ledges.
   c. Food consists of small crustacea.

16. Coral
   a. There are many different types of coral in which many marine animals depend on.
   b. Coral reefs provide homes, food, as well as hiding places for the marine animals.

17. Fish auction
   a. Usually held early mornings near Aala Park.
   b. People buy fish at the auction.
      1. Ono - Wahoo
      2. Ahi - Yellowfin Tuna
      3. Hawaiian Salmon - Snapper  Big Game Fish
      4. Aku - Skipjack Tuna
      5. Mahimahi - Dolphin

B. Workshop period consist of preparing bamboo poles. 30 - 45 minutes
   1. Basic Hitch -

   Fig. A

   2. Lacing of pole - using basic knot learned.
   3. Tying of hook - using basic knot learned.
   4. Tying of lead sinker.

C. Safety period includes the dangers of unknown places, and always being careful of your hook. 5 minutes (Show youngsters the fingernail I lost caused by a hook caught in my finger)
D. Refreshments donated by McWayne Marine Supply. 15 minutes

E. Excursion for the day is a tour to the National Fisheries at Kewalo Basin. 30 minutes

A. Both groups will have the opportunity to see big game fish at the Fisheries.
   1. They raise tuna fishes such as kawakawa, aku, and ahi.
   2. They are trying to find an inexpensive way in feeding and capturing the tuna fishes since bait is costly today.

B. Both groups will also be able to try and identify reef fishes learned during fish id. period. Some include:
   1. Oama
   2. Menpachi
   3. Butterfly fishes
   4. Palani
SUPPLIES PROVIDED BY McWAYS

Lead Weight
Bamboo Pole
Monofilament
Hooks
Refreshments

REFERENCES

Information on fishes derived directly from:
Hilo, Hawaii.

Illustrations of fishes:
Marine Option Program - Slides
Gary Gushiken - Slides
Dr. Art Reid - Fish Auction Slides
Goodson, Car. 1073. The Many Splendored Fishes of Hawaii.

The National Marine Fisheries:
Director: Andy Dizon
Tour Guides: Ted Kaiser
Vic Honda

Fishing Consultant (Specifically on preparation of bamboo pole) - Charles
Yamamoto
RESULTS of 1st SESSION

A. Identification of fishes through slide presentation was adequately done.
   1. The visibility of the slides through the TV like screen was too small.
   2. The interest of learning about the common fishes were visually displayed by both groups.
   3. The information given about the fishes was organized.
      a. Some information may have been too brief for certain fishes.
      b. Youngsters in both groups responded attentively to the Hawaiian names of the fishes.

B. The workshop of preparing the bamboo poles was necessary for effective individualized instruction.
   1. Both groups participated actively during workshop period.
   2. The division of smaller subgroups (one leader for every five kids) was time saving and provided individualized help.
   3. The steps in preparing the bamboo pole was organized and directions were easy to follow.
      a. The lacing instruction was difficult to follow for Group I.
      b. The workshop for Group II went smooth and quickly.

C. The safety lecture was necessary in creating a careful and non-chaotic workshop period.
   1. Both groups were aware in the dangers of the hook and swinging of poles.
   2. The inclusion of safety rules is a must in providing a safe and sure program.

D. Both groups definitely enjoyed the break after their workshop period.
   1. The session didn't seem so long having a break in between.
   2. It was a good time for the youngsters to get acquainted with each other and fishing stories were being shared.

E. The excursion to the National Marine Fisheries at Kewalo Basin was according to the kids, "the best!"
   1. The excursion was the first trip for all of the youngsters to the Fisheries.
   2. There was lots of talking and jumping around which conveyed the interest the youngsters had.
   3. The actual vision of the fishes brought more tactile awareness into the program.
Tying your hook isn't hard at all!

Boys, their own poles, and...

BIG SMILES

WATCHED DD
PAP
chek
Here's Nic, one of our guides.

We're looking at the big slipper lobster.

Look at that leopard shark and the tilapia.

Next 8...

So he's feeding the kawakawas.

And they are sure enjoying it!
II. SESSION - This session is the exposure to different kinds of baits and the introduction to spin casting and big game fishing.

A. Baits - 30 minutes

1. Natural live bait
   a. Opai or Hawaiian shrimp is known to be an effective bait to catch papio, ooama (baby weke), akule, moano, and ahole-hole.

   ![Fig. B](image)

   - between the eyes

   - the thing to remember is to hook the fish (bait) so you won't lose it.

   b. Small fishes which includes nehu, mosquito fish, and ooama may be used to catch larger fishes. For example, the ooama may be used to catch papio and nehu to catch tuna fishes.

   ![Fig. C](image)

   - through entire body

   - fish will drown if you hook lower jaw.

2. Cut bait includes aku belly, cuttlefish, frozen shrimp, bread, and squid. Cut bait is often used because almost all the fishes respond hungrily to the various baits. For example, bread is used by many youngsters and they find that many mamos, planis, tilapias, hinaleas and ooamas bite eagerly on their poles. The best thing to do is to try the different kinds of baits and see which one suits you and your prospective fish the best!

3. Artificial baits are baits which resemble the food that fishes eat. Wet and dry flys are lures made of feathers, rubber, and things to attract certain kind of fishes. Artificial lures are used mostly for big game fishing. Although you may pay a large sum of more than $10 for some lures it may be used over again and again and the big fish you catch will be worth it.
B. Workshop period includes a spin casting demonstration by Patrick Chang. 30 minutes

1. Introduce the reel and rod and correct way to spin cast.
   a. Check the different parts on the pole to see that everything is in tact.
   b. Make sure that the bait is hooked on good because no one wants to lose a bait.
   c. Unlatch the bail and make sure your finger is supporting the line as to indicate the last step before casting. Your finger supports the line until you are ready to throw it.
   d. Look behind you to make sure that when you cast you won't be hitting anyone.
   e. Aim and then cast, letting it out nice and easy.

2. Allow the children to practice spin casting and aiming at the beach.

C. Distribute maps containing areas suitable for fishing and the Dept. Fish and Game, Digest of Certain Salt Water Fishing Laws and Regulations. 5 minutes

D. Refreshments donated by McWayne Marine Supply. 15 minutes

E. Excursion for the day: a big game fishing equipment tour of McWayne Marine Supply and big game fisherman, Mr. Charles Yamamoto's boat. 30 - 45 minutes

1. Both groups will have the opportunity to tour McWayne's big game fishing equipment.
   a. This includes the display of big international reels.
   b. An explanation of artificial lures and their many uses and types will be covered.
   c. A discussion of the flags and their uses will be covered.
   d. The youngsters will be able to compare the sizes of the poles and the weight of the test line used to catch various fishes.

2. The children will also have the opportunity to board a big game fishing boat (Mr. Yamamoto) to see the same kind of equipment set up on a boat instead of in the store.
SUPPLIES PROVIDED BY McWAYNE'S

Refreshments

REFERENCES

Fishing Consultant (Specifically on Baits) - Charles Yamamoto
Pictures of Big Game Fish (Specifically on Marlin) - Charles Yamamoto
Demonstration of Spin Casting - Patrick Chang
Suitable Areas for Fishing - Experienced Fishermen *

Perspective comments made by consultants: Rodney Morisato
Patrick Chang
Charles Yamamoto
Kalfred Ho
Jack Matsumoto

Big Game Fishing Consultants: Charles Yamamoto

Kalfred Ho (Tour guide of equipment display)

Hilo, Hawaii

Illustrations - Wet and Dry Flies, Spinners, and Plugs:

* Comments synthesized to produce Figure C.
ARcAS
FOR
FISHING

FIG. D
The following information is presented to acquaint sport and commercial fishermen in Hawaii with important provisions of our State laws and regulations pertaining to salt water fishing.

If any question arises concerning this digest, please contact the fish and game office by telephone at any of the islands listed below for clarification where the full text of the laws and regulations are available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Island</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oahu</td>
<td>548-4002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>961-7291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui</td>
<td>244-4352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai</td>
<td>245-4444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molokai</td>
<td>553-5415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanai</td>
<td>565-7235</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROTECTED FISH, OPEN AND CLOSED SEASONS, BAG LIMITS, MINIMUM SIZES AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS**

**OCTOPUS OR HE'E (commonly called day and night squid)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Season</strong></td>
<td>Open year round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum Size</strong></td>
<td>Not less than one (1) pound</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SPINY LOBSTER OR ULA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Season</strong></td>
<td>Closed June 1 to August 31 inclusive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lobster or Ula with eggs</strong></td>
<td>Unlawful to take at any time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spearing of lobster</strong></td>
<td>Prohibited at all times - serious puncture wound shall be evidence of violation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum Size for Home Consumption</strong></td>
<td>Not less than one (1) pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Honolulu, Maui and Hawaii Counties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum Size for Sale</strong></td>
<td>Not less than three-fourths (3/4) of one pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kauai County Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum Size</strong></td>
<td>Not less than one (1) pound</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** During the closed season, a dealer may sell, or a hotel or other public eating establishment may serve locally caught spiny lobsters or ula lawfully caught during the open season by first obtaining a special license of $5.00. Imported spiny lobsters may be sold during the closed season with an Importer's license of $2.50.
Digest of Fishing Laws and Regulations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLIPPER LOBSTER OR ULA PAPAPA</th>
<th>Where Applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Season</td>
<td>Closed June 1 to August 31, inclusive. All Counties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ula Papapa with eggs</td>
<td>Unlawful to take at any time. All Counties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Size for Home Consumption</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Size for Sale</td>
<td>Not less than one (1) pound . All Counties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spearing of slipper lobster</td>
<td>Prohibited at all times . All Counties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: During the closed season, a dealer may sell, or a hotel or other public eating establishment may serve locally caught slipper lobsters or ula papapa lawfully caught during the open season by first obtaining a special license of $5.00. Imported slipper lobsters may be sold during the closed season with an Importer's license of $2.50.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>SAMOAN CRAB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spearing of Samoan Crab</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Imported Samoan crabs less than six (6) inches in width may be sold with an Importer's license of $2.50.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KUAHONU CRAB</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuaohonu Crab with eggs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Size for Sale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spearing of Kuaohonu Crab</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KONA CRAB</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kona Crab with eggs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Size for Sale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spearing of Kona Crab</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ABALONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Season</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18
CLAM

Season .................................... Closed season for an indefinite period .......... Oahu Only

Closed season from November through August ........ All Other Counties

Open season begins at 7:00 a.m. of the first Monday of September to the last day of October .......... All Counties

NOTE: No open season for quahog or cherry clams.

Minimum Size ................................ One (1) inch measured across the widest part of the shell. All Counties

Bag Limit ................................... One (1) gallon with shells on per person per day. All Counties

Gear restriction .............................. Digging implements shall not exceed eighteen (18) inches in length nor six (6) inches in width .... All Counties

NOTE: The closed season does not apply to clams raised in private ponds. Pond raised clams may be sold at any time.

OYSTER

No open season .............................. Unlawful to take any native pearl oyster at any time, or to take any introduced oysters, except that oysters of the same species may be imported and sold with an Importer's license of $2.50. All Counties

AHOLEHOLE AND MANINI

Season .................................... Open year round .... All Counties

Minimum size for sale and spearing ... Not less than five (5) inches in length. All Counties

Sale of speared aholehole and manini .......................... Prohibited at all times. All Counties

WEKE, MOANA AND KUMU

Season .................................... Open year round .... All Counties

Minimum size for sale and spearing ... Not less than seven (7) inches in length. All Counties

Sale of speared weke, moana and kumu ................................ Prohibited at all times. All Counties
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Minimum Size for Sale</th>
<th>Sale of Speared</th>
<th>Butchering</th>
<th>Sale of Turtles</th>
<th>Unlawful to Use Nets</th>
<th>Hawaiian Seal</th>
<th>OpaKapaka, Ulaula, Uku and Uhu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Awa, Oio, Kala and OpeLuu Kala</td>
<td>Open Year Round</td>
<td>Not Less than Nine (9)</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td></td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unlawful to Molest, Kill, Capture or Possess at Any Time</td>
<td>Prohibited at All Times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leatherback, Hawksbill and Green Sea Turtles</td>
<td>No Open Season for Leatherback and Hawksbill Turtles</td>
<td>Year Round Open Season for the Taking of Green Sea Turtle For Home Consumption with Shell Length of 36 Inches or More by Permit</td>
<td>Green Sea Turtle May Be Gutted and/or Cut Up Into Not More Than Five Parts with One of the Parts Being the Whole Upper Shell with the Entire Head Attached and All Parts Shall Be Kept Together Until Permittee Leaves Shore Area for Home</td>
<td>Sale of Turtles Prohibited Except that the Eggs or Offspring of Captive Green Sea Turtles or Products Lawfully Imported Into the State May Be Sold with an Importer's License of $2.50</td>
<td>Green Sea Turtle May Be Gutted and/or Cut Up Into Not More Than Five Parts with One of the Parts Being the Whole Upper Shell with the Entire Head Attached and All Parts Shall Be Kept Together Until Permittee Leaves Shore Area for Home</td>
<td>Unlawful to Molest, Kill, Capture or Possess at Any Time</td>
<td>Prohibited at All Times</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Seal</td>
<td>Unlawful to Molest, Kill, Capture or Possess at Any Time</td>
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<tr>
<td>OpaKapaka, Ulaula, Uku and Uhu</td>
<td>Open Year Round</td>
<td>Not Less than One (1)</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td></td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unlawful to Molest, Kill, Capture or Possess at Any Time</td>
<td>Prohibited at All Times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MULLET</td>
<td>Where Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Season</td>
<td>Closed December, January and February for the taking or possession of sea mullet. Commercial pond operators and fish dealers may sell pond raised mullet during closed season with a special license of $5.00, and imported mullet may be sold locally during the closed season with an Importer's license of $2.50. All Counties.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Size for sale and spearing</td>
<td>Not less than seven (7) inches. All Counties.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of speared mullet</td>
<td>Prohibited at all times. All Counties.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MOI-LII AND MOI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MOI-LII AND MOI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Season</td>
<td>Open year round. All Counties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bag Limit.</td>
<td>50 Moi-lii per person per day. All Counties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 Moi per person per day, except that a fish peddler or dealer may possess more than the bag limit. Honolulu County Only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Size for sale and spearing</td>
<td>Moi of not less than seven (7) inches in length. All Counties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of speared moi.</td>
<td>Prohibited at all times. All Counties.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OAMA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>OAMA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Season</td>
<td>Open year round. All Counties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bag Limit.</td>
<td>50 Oama per person per day. Oama means weke less than seven (7) inches in total length. All Counties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ULUA AND PAPIO (all species of the genera Caranx and Carangoides except the species Caranx mate (Omaka))</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Season</strong></td>
<td>Open year round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum size for home consumption</strong></td>
<td>Not less than seven (7) inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum size for sale of Ulua and Papio</strong></td>
<td>Not less than one (1) pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bag Limit for consumption</strong></td>
<td>20 Ulua, Papio per person per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum size for spearing of Ulua and Papio</strong></td>
<td>Not less than one (1) pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sale of speared Ulua and Papio</strong></td>
<td>Prohibited at all times</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| OMILU |
|---|---|
| **Season** | Open year round | **Where Applicable** |
| **Minimum size for home consumption** | Not less than seven (7) inches | Honolulu |
| **Minimum size for sale of Omilu** | Not less than one (1) pound | County Only |
| **Bag Limit for consumption** | 20 Omilu per person per day | Honolulu |
| **Sale of speared Omilu** | Prohibited at all times | All Counties |

| NEHU |
|---|---|
| **Season** | Open year round | **Where Applicable** |
| **Gear restriction and bag limit for home consumption** | Net not exceeding 50 feet in length may be used. No permit required. One (1) gallon per person per day | All Counties |
| **Taking as bait for commercial fishing purposes** | Bait permit required. Permit fee $1.00 issued to licensed commercial fishermen employed on live-bait commercial tuna fishing boats. Unlawful to sell nehu. No bag limit | All Counties |
| **Dried or Cured Nehu** | Unlawful at any time to sell, offer for sale, or trade | All Counties |

| 'IAO |
|---|---|
| **Season** | Open year round | **Where Applicable** |
| **Taking for home consumption or as bait for sport fishing purposes** | Unlawful at any time | All Counties |
| **Taking as bait for commercial fishing purposes** | Bait permit required. Permit fee $1.00. Permit issued to licensed commercial fishermen employed on live-bait commercial tuna fishing boats. No bag limit | All Counties |
| **Dried or Cured 'Iao** | Unlawful at any time to sell, offer for sale, or trade | All Counties |
### MARQUESAN SARDINE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Open year round</th>
<th>All Counties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taking for home consumption or as bait for sport fishing purposes.</td>
<td>Unlawful at any time.</td>
<td>All Counties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taking as bait for commercial fishing purposes.</td>
<td>Bait permit required. Permit fee $1.00. Permit issued to licensed commercial fishermen employed on live-bait commercial tuna fishing boats. No bag limit</td>
<td>All Counties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OPELU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Open year round</th>
<th>All Counties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restriction in use of fish or animal bait.</td>
<td>Unlawful for any person to fish for or take opelu with fish or animal bait, except with hook and line</td>
<td>In the waters of South Kona, island of Hawaii, between the Kiilae-Keokea boundary and the Kapua-Kaulanamauna boundary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### THROWNET

| Minimum size (mesh). | One and one-half inches stretched measure for sport fishing, and two inches stretched measure for commercial fishing | All Counties |

### GILL, DRAW, DRAG OR SEINE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum size (mesh).</th>
<th>Two inches stretched measure</th>
<th>All Counties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Exceptions | Pond owners or operators with a license to sell pond raised mullet may use nets of smaller mesh to take young mullet or pua to stock their fish ponds. Licensed commercial fishermen may use nets of smaller mesh to take iao, Marquesan sardine, tabai, pih and threadfin shad for use as bait. All persons may use nets of smaller mesh to take shrimp or opae, opelu, makiawa or mikiawa; and a net with mesh of not less than one and one-half inches to take akule, except that akule less than 8-1/2 inches shall not be taken with a net during the months of July to October inclusive. | |
### ULUA AND PAPIO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Open year round</th>
<th>All Counties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum size for home</td>
<td>Not less than seven (7)</td>
<td>Honolulu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consumption</td>
<td>inches</td>
<td>County Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum size for sale</td>
<td>Not less than one (1) pound</td>
<td>All Counties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Ulua and Papio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bag Limit for home</td>
<td>20 Ulua, Papio per person</td>
<td>Honolulu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consumption</td>
<td>per day</td>
<td>County Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum size for spearing of Ulua and Papio</td>
<td>Not less than one (1) pound</td>
<td>All Counties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of speared Ulua and Papio</td>
<td>Prohibited at all times</td>
<td>All Counties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OMILU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Open year round</th>
<th>All Counties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum size for sale</td>
<td>Not less than one (1) pound</td>
<td>Honolulu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Omilu</td>
<td></td>
<td>County Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bag Limit for home</td>
<td>20 Omilu per person per day</td>
<td>County Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of speared Omilu</td>
<td>Prohibited at all times</td>
<td>All Counties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NEHU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Open year round</th>
<th>All Counties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gear restriction and bag limit for home consumption</td>
<td>Net not exceeding 50 feet in length may be used. No permit required. One (1) gallon per person per day</td>
<td>All Counties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taking as bait for commercial fishing purposes</td>
<td>Bait permit required. Permit fee $1.00 issued to licensed commercial fishermen employed on live-bait commercial tuna fishing boats. Unlawful to sell nehu. No bag limit</td>
<td>All Counties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried or Cured Nehu</td>
<td>Unlawful at any time to sell, offer for sale, or trade</td>
<td>All Counties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 'IAO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Open year round</th>
<th>All Counties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taking for home consumption or as bait for sport fishing purposes</td>
<td>Unlawful at any time</td>
<td>All Counties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taking as bait for commercial fishing purposes</td>
<td>Bait permit required. Permit fee $1.00. Permit issued to licensed commercial fishermen employed on live-bait commercial tuna fishing boats. No bag limit</td>
<td>All Counties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried or Cured 'Iao</td>
<td>Unlawful at any time to sell, offer for sale, or trade</td>
<td>All Counties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digest of Fishing Laws and Regulations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TRAPS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum size (mesh and dimensions)</th>
<th>Two inches stretched measure.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traps must be portable and</td>
<td>Traps must be portable and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>must not exceed ten feet in length</td>
<td>must not exceed ten feet in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or six feet in height or width.</td>
<td>length or six feet in height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Counties</td>
<td>or width.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nets and Traps for Aquarium Purposes**

Upon receipt of written application, a permit to use fine meshed traps or fine meshed nets, other than throw nets, for the taking of marine or freshwater non-game fish may be issued to persons who possess facilities to maintain fish alive and in reasonable health. All Counties

**Chemicals, Poisons, Intoxicants**

Unlawful to fish with, attempt to fish with or to have in possession on or near the shore where fish can be taken. All Counties

**Explosives**

Unlawful to fish with, attempt to fish with or to have in possession on or near the shore where fish can be taken. All Counties

**Firearms, Spears, Spear-Guns**

- Fishing with firearms: Prohibited at all times except for sharks. All Counties
- Fishing with spears: Lawful to take or kill green sea turtles with shell length of 36 inches or more with permit or to take or kill fish for home consumption only. All Counties
- Unlawful to pursue, take or kill any crustacean at any time. All Counties
- Unlawful to sell or offer to sell any turtle or fish other than sharks at any time. All Counties
- Fishing with spear-gun: Unlawful for any person below the age of fourteen years who is not accompanied by an adult. All Counties

**Definition of Spear-Gun**

"Spear-gun" shall mean any artificial device used to propel a spear or spears by means of compressed air or gas, elastic/spring, or any motive power.
INTRODUCED SALT-WATER FISH

Definition

Introduced salt water fish means any fish, mollusk or crustacean, including its eggs or young, which is not native to the salt waters of the State.

Unlawful to take unless an open season has been declared

Where Applicable

COMMERCIAL FISHING

Definition

Means the fishing for or taking of fish for profit or gain or as a means of livelihood, provided the fish are taken in the waters of the State or sold or offered for sale anywhere in the State.

COMMERCIAL FISHERMAN

Definition

Means a person who has been issued a commercial fishing license.

Unlawful to engage in commercial fishing without first obtaining a commercial fishing license

All Counties

NOTE: No license required for salt water sportfishing.

FISHING IN HONOLULU HARBOR

Unlawful to take fish by means of any draw, drag, or seine net.

Exception

Commercial fishermen may take bait fish by means of any draw, drag or seine net during periods scheduled by the harbor master.

FISHING IN HILO BAY, WAILOA RIVER AND WAILUKU RIVER

Definition

"Hilo Bay" means the waters of that portion of the bay in Hilo bounded by the breakwater, thence along a line from the tip of the breakwater southwestward to Alealea Point and then along the shoreline from Alealea Point to the inshore end of the breakwater.

"Radio Bay" means the body of water known as Radio Bay bounded at the mouth by a straight line draw along the outer track of the overhead crane track of Pier 1 out to the breakwater of Hilo Bay.

(Continued on page 10)
Digest of Fishing Laws and Regulations

FISHING IN HILO BAY, WAILOA RIVER AND WAILUKU RIVER (cont.)

Definition

"Wailoa River" means that body of water known as the Wailoa River bounded by a line drawn across the mouth of the river and the footbridge at the mouth of the Waiakea Pond, including the Waiolama Canal upstream Pauahi Street.

"Wailuku River" means the waters of that portion of the Wailuku River between the Mamalahoa Highway bridge and the Wainaku Avenue bridge.

"Netting" means the taking or killing of fish by means of any draw, drag, seine net, or any other types of nets, except thrownets.

Netting Restrictions

Prohibited in Radio Bay, Wailoa River and Wailuku River.

Exceptions

(1) Crab nets not exceeding two feet in diameter or opae nets not exceeding three feet in any dimension.

(2) Commercial fishermen taking bait fish under a bait permit.

(3) Pond owners or operators with license may take young mullet or pua with nets.

Bag Limit

No more than an aggregate total of twenty (20) fishes of all species of mullet, mo'i, and ulua (including papio and omilu) may be caught or possessed by one person in one day.

Hook and Line Fishing Restriction

At any one time a fisherman shall not fish with more than two poles with one line each or two hand lines, and each line shall not have more than two hooks or two lures.

FISHING IN WAIKIKI RECLAMATION CANAL, KAPALAMA DRAINAGE CANAL, OFF HEEIA-KEA WHARF, WAIALUA BAY AND POKAI BAY, OAHU, AND KAPAA AND WAIKAENA CANALS, KAUA'I.

Unlawful to fish except with

One line, or one rod and line with not more than two hooks.

Take crabs with not more than 10 nets; provided the nets are not more than two feet in diameter.

Take shrimps for bait with a hand net, provided that the net is not more than three feet in any dimension.

Take bait fish under permit for commercial fishing.
HANAUMA BAY MARINE LIFE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Restrictions . . . . . . . . . . . (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to hook, spear, seine, capture, injure, kill, destroy, alter, deface, possess or remove any fish, crustacea, mollusk, sea shells, coral or any other plant or animal life, or any rocks, sand or any geologic features, from the Conservation District. Possession by any person of fishing gear, including, but not limited to hook and line, rods, reels, seines and spears, crowbar and noxious chemicals, within the Conservation District shall be deemed to be prima facie evidence of violation of this regulation.

(b) Polluting or contaminating the waters of the Conservation District is prohibited. This includes, but is not limited to, depositing bottles, cans, paper garbage, food and other refuse, washing clothing and other items, bathing animals, and cleaning fish.

(c) Construction of piers, jetties or any other structures, installations of utilities, or reclamation of land is prohibited.

Exception . . . . . . . . . . . Any person who shall desire to undertake any activity prohibited under a, b and c shall first apply in writing and obtain a written permit from the Board or its authorized representative.

KEALAKEKUA BAY MARINE LIFE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Restrictions . . . . . . . . . . . Activities prohibited in Subzones A and B of the District

(a) Fishing, etc. To fish for, take, possess or remove any fish, mollusk, crustacea, or other marine animal.

(b) Geological features. To take, alter, deface, destroy, possess or remove any rocks, coral, sand or other geological feature or specimens.

(c) Pollution. To contaminate or otherwise alter the physical, chemical or biological properties of the waters, including change in temperature, taste, color, turbidity or odor thereof, or to discharge, directly or indirectly, waste materials of any kind, whether treated or not and whether animal, mineral or vegetable, and whether liquid, gaseous, radioactive or solid, including sewage and agricultural and industrial wastes.

(Continued on page 12)
KALAKEKUA BAY MARINE LIFE CONSERVATION DISTRICT (cont.)

Restrictions . . . . . . . . . . (d) Construction. Without permission of proper governmental authority, to construct, install, erect or place piers, jetties, moorings, utilities, or structures of any kind, or sink any type of water craft or other sizable object, or abandon any type of water craft or other sizable object, sunk or unsunk.

(e) Boats, etc. To operate, anchor or moor any vessel in a manner contrary to the Rules and Regulations Governing Boating of the Department of Transportation.

Exceptions . . . . . . . . . . Lawful activities in the District

(a) Fishing. Within Subzone B, to fish for, take, possess or remove any fish with or by the use of hook and line and thrownet; provided, that within said Subzone, any legal fishing device or method may be used for the taking of akule, opelu and crustacea; provided further, that no traps may be used for the taking of crustacea.

(b) Permits. To take, for scientific, propagation or other purposes any fish and the eggs thereof, mollusks, crustacea, and any other form of marine animal.

AHII-KINAU NATURAL AREA RESERVE, MAUI

Prohibited activities within the Reserve . . . . . . . . . All fishing activities including the gathering of coral, shellfish or limu.

Possession of any fishing gear and/or implement for removing of aquatic objects, and possession of any noxious chemicals.

Swimming or wading in any lava pool or pond or the placement of any material in such waters.

Taking into or possession or operating vessels of any type, whether on land or on water within the Reserve.

Discarding of any foreign material, littering or depositing of any substance to cause pollution.

Destroying, defacing or disturbing of public notices, signs or buoy.

(Continued on page 13)
AHIHI-KINAU NATURAL AREA RESERVE, MAUI (cont.)

Prohibited activities within the Reserve

Camping or conducting any night time activity between 1/2 hour after sunset and 1/2 hour before sunrise.

Exception

Permit may be issued by the Board for research or educational purposes within the Reserve.

Parking vehicle in designated areas, operating vehicles and vessels through the Reserve, and transporting of any plant, animal, fish and other aquatic life through the Reserve when lawfully acquired outside of the Reserve.

PAIKO LAGOON WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, OAHU

Unlawful to fish, take, possess or remove any fish, mollusk, crustacean, seaweed or other marine life within the waters of the sanctuary area.

Rev. 6/1/76
RESULTS OF 2nd SESSION

A. The bait section of exposing the various baits turned out better than expected.
   1. Both groups were interested in finding out about baits and which ones are good to catch certain fishes.
      a. They asked a lot of questions and found that some baits didn't work as well as others. (They had a chance to go fishing and most of them commented on not being able to catch tilapias with bread)
      b. Artificial lures amazed a lot of them due to the many varieties unknown to them.
   2. The live opal demonstration where the teacher hooked a live opal was very effective because the children saw the actual bait and were able to hook some too.

B. The workshop period which included a spin casting demonstration by Patrick Chang was successful in enabling the children to have the opportunity to try their skill in spin casting.
   1. Group I was unable to participate because they used this period in finishing their bamboo pole they started on Monday.
   2. Group II showed much excitement in learning how to spin cast. There were six poles available and the kids teamed up and practiced their aim and casting. In this group of fifteen three brought their own poles from home and practiced using the techniques they learned.

C. Distribution of maps and rules and regulations provided much information. Youngsters added on to their maps more fishes they knew at a particular area.

D. During break time the kids ate their lunches and some of them brought their own drinks. The only problem encountered during break time was the boys in Group I shaking their cans of sodas and popping them.

E. The excursion around McWayne Marine's was very successful. Since the majority of the youngsters are interested in big game fish such as marlins, uluas, and mahimahis they were all eyes and ears.
   1. The two groups were especially interested in the types of lures on display. One lure resembled an aku and could be used to lure a marlin.
Wow! Look at the baby balloon fish!

Right between the eyes.
Now watch closely...
Hey, where's the tilapias!? Maybe we lost our baits!

Rodney is having trouble with his bait!

Be careful! Get ready, get set... now cast!!
Here's Kalfred showing the Big Game Stuff!!

You see this # thick test pound line... it's able to lift all of you together—

And No!! It won't break!

Wow! And don't tell me that's the bait!
III. SESSION - This session is an all day outing for both groups to Sand Island Park to finally experience their skill at fishing. Approximate time - 9:00 - 2:00 p.m.

A. The kids could bring their own poles and tackle boxes from home.
B. The kids were able to take home the poles made on the first day of class.
C. The kids were to bring home lunch.

SUPPLIES PROVIDED BY McWAYNE'S

Refreshments
Bread (Used for Bait)
RESULTS OF 3rd SESSION

A. Group I had a hard time hooking their bait so that it wouldn't come off.
   1. Most of them got excited just putting their lines in the water.
   2. A couple of them had bites but no one in Group I caught anything.
B. Group II were pretty much on their own most of the time.
   1. A lot of the kids in Group II brought their own spinners and succeeded well in casting.
   2. Four or five kids caught fishes and one of them was a girl.
   3. Everyone in Group II were able to hook their baits as well as in preparing their poles.
C. Both groups enjoyed themselves and it was a fun and worthwhile experience for everyone.
D. After the excursion many of the youngsters went fishing on their own at Kewalo Basin and Ala Moana Park to give it another try!
E. Many of the youngsters were able to identify the fishes caught.
   1. Oama
   2. Menpachi
   3. Palani
   4. Unidentified Shrimp
At last!!
We're finally at Sand Island Park trying to catch something instead of losing our bait!!
No! We're not quitting! US fishermen have to take breaks, too! Right?!
In the beginning, many of the youngsters knew very little about marine environment. They were unable to identify many common fishes such as tilapia, palani, and oama. This program was successful in providing them with an awareness of life underwater. Through developing fishing as a recreational skill the children were able to experience, learn, and understand the ocean and its many inhabitants.
RECOMMENDATIONS

1. More visual aids of fish would be more appealing to the program.
   a. Bring in actual fish being studied.
   b. Excursions to the Aquarium or Sea Life Park.

2. Concepts of environmental concerns, of other marine inhabitants (coral communities, sponges, other marine animals, crustaceans, etc.) and new approaches in exploring marine life should be emphasized more.
   a. Other approaches includes snorkling, swimming and diving.
   b. Guest speakers such as professors could talk about ecology or pollution.

3. Discussion of Hawaiian fishing customs should be added.
   a. Bananas bring bad luck, etc.
   b. Learning the origin of fishes' Hawaiian names.

4. Due to much enthusiasm and anxiety shown in the youngsters, having consecutive days instead of every other would be more effective.
   a. Increasing the session to an extra hour or so would allow free time to go fishing.
   b. Another advanced fishing class should be offered so child would be able to practice what he learned.

5. Attention to age level is very important because the younger group was unable to perform certain activities.
   a. Alternatives should be set up in case the group is not capable of acquiring certain skills. (spin casting and baiting; i.e.)
      1. Longer periods in other activities such as fish id.
      2. More outdoor excursions (exploring beach areas for fishes; i.e.)
   b. For advanced group or individuals alternatives should also be set up to prevent wandering around and bothering others.

6. Big game fishing tour should be continued and maybe emphasized more due to the overwhelming interest in big fishes such as marlin, ulua, aku, etc. and in sharks and eels.
   a. Observe the fish being caught aboard a big game fishing boat.
   b. Observe the fish auction held at the fish market near Aala Park.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mole</td>
<td>Acanthuridae Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Manini</td>
<td>Acanthuridae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Palani</td>
<td>Acanthuridae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kihikihi</td>
<td>Zanclidae Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Uhu</td>
<td>Scaridae Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Uhu</td>
<td>Scaridae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>'Ulae</td>
<td>Synodontidae Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>U'u</td>
<td>Holocentridae Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Aweoweo</td>
<td>Priacanthidae Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Aweoweo</td>
<td>Priacanthidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Moano and Weke a'a.</td>
<td>Mullidae Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Moano</td>
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<td>Lau wili willi nuku nuku 'oi'oi</td>
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