

DAR FISHING METHODS DEFINITIONS

Method = (code)

Line

1. Aku boat = AB (For Aku Boat Fishing Report):

Fishing for aku (skipjack tuna) using live bait (such as nehu or iao) and or artificial lures. Generally live bait and/or water is flung or sprayed out from the stern of the (often drifting) vessel to “chum up the school” and get them feeding. Fishers on the stern of the boat often jig and slap the water with their poles to increase surface feeding behavior. Fish are hooked with pole and line, using a barbless hook (feathered, baited or not).

Typical species: includes aku, yellowfin and bigeye tuna, mahimahi, kamanu and other surface feeding pelagics.

2. Casting = CS:

Fishing from shore or a vessel using a pole and line, typically with a spinning or casting reel.

Including various techniques such as whipping with lures or bait, jigging, dunking, slide baiting, fly-fishing or any technique using a pole and line.

Typical species: includes various reef, and pelagic fishes.

3. Deep-sea handline = BF:

Fishing from a vessel using a vertical mainline with single or multiple baited hooks and weight, lowered near the bottom. The line is retrieved manually, or by any other powered method.

Typical species: includes opakapaka, kalekale, onaga, ehu, lehi, etc.

4. Shortline = SL:

Fishing using a horizontal mainline, less than one nautical mile in length and

suspended from the ocean surface with floats, from which leaders with baited hooks are suspended.

Typical species: yellowfin and bigeye tunas and other pelagic species.

5. Verticalline = VL:

Fishing using a vertical mainline, less than one nautical mile in length and suspended from the surface with float, from which leaders with baited hooks are attached and ending with a terminal weight.

6. Hybrid = HY (For Tuna Handline Fishing Trip Report):

A unique mixture of fishing methods used to catch pelagic species primarily on offshore seamounts and near NOAA weather buoys. It is generally a combination of methods which could include handlining, trolling, baiting techniques and other methods which are used simultaneously.

Typical species: yellowfin or bigeye tuna and other pelagic species.

7. Ika-Shibi = IS (Night tuna handline/night drift pelagic handline):

Fishing (mainly at night) using a vertical mainline with high-test monofilament leader, from which is suspended a single baited hook. A weight may be used between the mainline and leader, with four or more lines usually attached to the vessel by breakaway links. A sea anchor is used to control and slow (at times stop) the drift of the vessel. A small light is usually suspended from the boat to attract muhe'e (“true squid”) or opelu, typically used as bait. Line may be hauled manually, mechanically or by any powered method.

Typical species: yellowfin, albacore or bigeye tuna, mahimahi, swordfish, marlins, muhe'e, etc.

8. Inshore handline = IH:

Fishing from a vessel using a vertical mainline with single/multiple lures or baited hooks and weight, lowered near the bottom to include drifting for octopus (tako) while using a handline. Fishing tackle usually consists of lighter gear than deep-sea handline. Line can be retrieved manually or by any other powered method.

Typical species: includes opelu, akule, moana, weke ula, menpachi, etc.

9. Kaka line = KL (Set line):

Fishing with a gear consisting of a mainline less than one nautical mile in length to which are attached multiple branchlines with baited hooks. Mainline is set horizontally, and fixed on or near the bottom, or in shallow midwater.

Typical species: various species, depending on targeted species, e.g., nearshore or pelagics.

10. Palu Ahi = PA (Day pelagic handline):

Similar to “Ika-shibi” (above), fishing usually takes place during the daytime. Sometimes instead of using lead weights, the baited hook and cut pieces of bait (“chum”) are laid on a stone and the leader is wrapped around the stone and secured with a slipknot. The line wrapped stone is then lowered to the desired depth, where a tug on the line releases the slipknot, dispersing the chum and releasing the baited hook. The stone falls to the bottom, leaving the line free to be worked by the fisherman. This method also includes the use of “danglers” for reporting purposes.

Typical species: yellowfin, albacore or bigeye tuna, mahimahi, swordfish, marlins, etc.

11. Trolling:

Fishing by towing or dragging line(s) with artificial lure(s) or dead or live bait using a sail, surf or motor-powered vessel underway.

Typical species: various species, including mahimahi, ono, billfishes (marlin, sailfishes, etc.), kaku, uluas, kamanu, tunas, etc.

a.) **Trolling with Bait = (TB):** Trolling with bait (dead or alive).

b.) **Trolling with Lures = (TL):** Trolling with artificial lures.

c.) **Trolling with Green Stick = (TS):** Trolling with the bird, green stick and danglers

Net

1. Aquarium Collecting = AC (For Aquarium Collecting Report):

Fishing with small meshed nets, except throw-nets, and small meshed traps for aquatic life that is kept alive for display.

Typical species: various marine species.

2. Bait net = (BN):

Fishing with a seine net with very small mesh used to catch certain kinds of fish for bait.

Typical species: nehu, iao, sardines, and herrings.

3. Crab net = (CN):

Fishing normally with a small circular lift net that is used to catch crabs.

Typical species: various crabs.

4. Gill net = (GN) (Fence net, cross net, lay net, and pai pai net, etc.):

Fishing with a net that usually captures fish by entangling the fish’s head in the strands of mesh behind the gill covers. The fish are entangled in the mesh rather than being corralled by the net.

Typical species: inshore and reef fish.

5. Kona crab net = (KN):

Fishing with a fine stranded netting stretched over a round or square metal frame to form a flat net.

Multiple nets are attached to a mainline and set on sandy bottoms like a string of traps. The crabs are trapped when they get entangled in the mesh.

Typical species: kona crab.

6. Lift net = (LN):

Fishing with a net that captures fish by raising the net from beneath a school of fish.

Typical species: opelu and baitfish.

7. Lobster net = (LB):

Fishing with a net with large eye mesh used to entangle lobsters.

Typical species: spiny and slipper lobster.

8. Purse seine net = (PN):

Fishing with a net that is used to surround a school of fish and is closed by drawing the bottom of the net together to form a bag.

Typical species: tunas, akule, opelu, etc.

9. Seine net = (SN) (Hukilau, beach seine, dragnet, pen, surround, etc.):

Fishing with a net by moving it through the water to surround fish by corraling and trapping them within the walls of the net.

Typical species: usually inshore and reef fish.

10. Throw net = (TN):

Fishing with a round or conical shaped net with a weighted outer perimeter that is thrown over fish.

Typical species: inshore and reef fish.

11. Trawl = (TR) (Shrimp trawl):

Fishing with a net that is dragged through the water by the vessel.

Typical species: shrimp and other marine species.

Trap

1. Bullpen trap = (BT):

Fishing with net(s) fixed in position to form a large stationary enclosure.

Typical species: inshore and reef fish.

2. Trap/Trap fishing

Fishing with any of various fishing devices made into the shape of a box, container, or enclosure, with one or more openings that allow marine life to get inside but keep them from leaving.

Typical species: various fish and crustaceans.

a) Crab Trap = (CT): Fishing with traps primarily targeting crabs.

b) Fish Trap = (FT): Fishing with traps primarily targeting fish.

c) Lobster Trap = (LT): Fishing with traps primarily targeting lobsters.

d) Shrimp Trap = (ST): Fishing with traps primarily targeting shrimp.

Dive

1. Black coral dive = (CD):

Divers harvesting black coral using SCUBA or rebreathers.

Typical species: black coral.

2. Diving = (DV):

Fishing while swimming free dive (skin diving) or swimming with the assistance of compressed gases (SCUBA, rebreathers, etc.). Examples are lobster or namako diving. Does not include diving with a spear (see spearfishing), a net (see various nets), or for limu or opihi (see handpicking).

Typical species: various marine species.

3. Spear/Spearfishing = (SS):

Fishing with a shaft with one or more sharpened points at one end usually associated with diving.

Includes bow and torch fishing.

Typical species: various marine species.

Other

1. Fishpond = (FP):

Enclosed or semi-enclosed coastal body of water used for fish culture. May include a stonewall structure which extends into the ocean and/or some type(s) of makaha (gate) which allows fish to enter and leave the pond. Fishponds are stocked periodically, typically by fishing for pua (juvenile striped mullet) in shoreline areas and/or fish entering through the makaha (or other gaps in the fishpond wall) on incoming tides.

Typical species: `ama`ama (striped mullet), aholehole (hawaiian flagtail), awa (milkfish), awa`awa (ladyfish), moi (threadfin) and o`io (bonefish).

2. Handpicked = (HP):

Hand harvesting marine life by various methods.

Typical species: opihi, wana, limu, aama crab, namako, ina, etc.

3. Submersible = (SU) (For precious coral):

Using a vessel (manned or unmanned) capable of diving and/or remaining underwater for selectively harvesting marine resources, particularly deepwater precious corals.

Typical species: black, pink, gold, bamboo corals, etc.