OHI documentation

FIS

Data layers used

Commercial catch data (2012-2016)

Non-commercial catch data (used as a multiplier for commercial catch data)

Stock assessment from pelagic, bottom fish, and reef fish. Stock assessments did not over-lap with the most recent catch data. The most recent stock assessments were 2012-2013 for most species. I used the last ten years of stock assessment data to run a linear regression model to predict stock status to 2016. If stock status was non-linear then the ten year mean stock status was used. The stock indicator for pelagic species was SB/Sbmsy. Bottom fish stock assessment were for the aggregated species complex for the Hawaiʻi deep 7 and used B/Bmsy as the stock indicator. Reef fish stock assessment used the spawning potential ratio (SPR) as the stock indicator the reef fish spawning stock was compared to the Northwest Hawaiian Islands and the stock assessment is not reported by year so the stock status was held constant over the 5 assessment years. Used median scores for each group (pelagic, bottom, and reef to gap fill for species that lack formal stock assessments.

Nadon, Marc O., et al. "Length-based assessment of coral reef fish populations in the Main and Northwestern Hawaiian Islands." *PLoS One* 10.8 (2015): e0133960.

Mariculture

Mariculture is measures as the local production/harvest of seafood for consumption and the production potential from local fishponds known as loko ia.

Commercial mariculture production is a small fraction of the total seafood production potential of fishponds in Hawaii and thus represents a small percentage of the overall mariculture score.

The species that are produced locally for consumption include:

Abalone (*Haliotus sp)*, oysters (*Crassostrea gigas* and *Crassostrea sikamea*), clams (*Venerupis philippinarum*), kahala (*Seriola dumerili*), Pacific White Shrimp (*Penaeus vannamei*), and limu (Gracilaria sp.). Moi Pacific Threadfin

Tourism

Data from dbedt. Used