OHI documentation

**Wild Caught Fisheries**

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 was 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.

**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. ADD section on importance of fishponds here.

However the value of aquaculture products ($39,970,000 in 2011 USD) natural products and seafood is ranked 4th in the state following seed crops, flowers and nursery products, and cattle (USDA Annual Statistics Bulletin 2011). Revenue from mariculture is incorporated into Livelihoods and Economies.

The species that are produced locally for seafood 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) is not on the State of Hawaii Department of Agriculture list but it is produced locally for out planting in fishponds. The sustainability of the species produced was assessed as the average of the feed sustainability score (0 protein based, 1 plant based; 0 imported feed, 1 local feed) and the biosecurity risk scored as species status (1 native, 0.75 introduced, or 0 invasive) and the pathogen and virus susceptibility (0 highly susceptible, 0.5 susceptible but preventative measures in place (biosecurity practices such as sterilization and wastewater treatment practices).

The production (lbs of seafood) is reported at the state level to prevent disclosure of sensitive information. To get county level estimates of production the lbs of finfish and shellfish produced at the state level were multiplied by the estimated number of finfish and shellfish operators by county. The number of operators are reported to USDA via census every 5 years (2002, 2007, 2012) ([https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics\_by\_State/Hawaii/](https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Hawaii/Publications/Annual_Statistical_Bulletin/index.php) ). To fill in annual data gaps linear regression models were used.

Reference is temporal maximum harvest?

What would completely sustainable mariculture look like for what we can control – local and sustainable feed production, native species or biosecurity threat. Maximum score when risk is alleviated (risk = 1) and (NELHA as best?)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cultured Species | Species Name | Sustainable Feed (0=imported) | Feed Plant Based (0=protein based) | Susceptibility to Disease (0=highly susceptible) | Native (1), Introduced (0.5), Invasive (0) | Sustainability Score |
| Abalone | *Haliotus refens, Haliotus discus hanai* | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.5 | 0.88 |
| Broodstock and juvenile shrimp | *Litopenaeus. vanamei, L. monodon, L. stylirostris* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 0.13 |
| Kahala (amberjack) | *Seriola dumerili* | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.50 |
| Marine ornamentals fish and plants | *Various species* | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 0.63 |
| Marine shrimp for food | *Penaeus vannamei* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 0.13 |
| Microalgae | *Spirulina sp, Hematococcus sp* | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1.00 |
| Seahorses (various species) | *Hippocampus sp* | 0.5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.63 |
| Seaweed or sea vegetables | *Gracilaria sp* | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.5 | 0.88 |
| Seed clams | *Mercenaria mercenaria* | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.5 | 0.88 |
| Seed oysters and clams | *Crassostrea gigas, Venerupis Philippinarum, Crassostrea Sikamea* | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.5 | 0.88 |
| Tilapia | *Oreochromis* sp | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |

**Tourism**

Sustainable tourism was scored based on the benefit of visitors to economic growth (*economic)* while taking into account thepreservation of social and cultural values of residents *(sentiment)* and the natural environment (*environment).*

*economic = (visitor GDP \* visitor days per county)\*r*

*r = annual growth rate in visitor generated GDP*

*r ≥2.5% = 1*

*r≤1.5 and r ≥ = -5.0% =0.5*

*r<5.0% and r>25% =0.25*

The mean of *sentiment* (visitor estimated GDP), *sentiment* (preservation of social and cultural values), and *environment* (protection of key habitats) were used to generate regional scores for sustainable tourism.

Data was attained form the State of Hawaiʻi Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism (DBEDT) and the Hawaiʻi Tourism Authority (HTA). Data on economic growth was obtained from HTA for the statewide visitor contribution to the economy (HTA 2016 Final Annual Report).

*Economic* was scored based on county estimated visitor contribution to GDP. Visitor contribution to the economy was measured in USD inflation adjusted (real) GDP from. The reference level for visitor contribution to economic growth was set at $13,280 mil by 2020 or 2.5% annual growth rate (HTA 2016 Annual Report). Visitor generated GDP was estimated to county level by weighting GDP by the average daily number of visitors to each county (visitors defined as overnight stays DBEDT 2016 databook).

*Sentiment* scores the preservation of social and cultural values estimated though HTA visitor sentiment surveys. Three questions have been asked consistently and thus have time-series information and were used to score the agreement or sentiment of residents on the benefits and impact of tourism in Hawaiʻi. The three questions were to rate the level of impact and agreement on : 1. Rate the overall impact of tourism on your family, 2. Tourism has brought more benefits than problems, and 3. The island is being run for the tourists at the expense of the local people. The three questions were normalized for a score of 0 to 100 with 100 being positive or agreement on positive impacts of tourism for residence of Hawaii. Questions were averaged and scored to a reference value of 80% as set by the Hawaii Tourism Authority as their target acceptance rate (HTA 2016 Annual Report).

*Environment* scores the protection of the natural environment including ocean areas (Marine Protected Areas, Community Subsistence Fishing Areas, NOAA Sanctuary Areas) and watersheds (state of Hawaiʻi priority watersheds). Environmental protection data comes from the Aloha+ dashboard on marine managed areas with a reference rate of 30% nearshore areas effectively managed by 2030.

RESULTS

Scores ranged from 59 to 65 by region. Scores are low considering that Hawaiʻi’s economy’s main contributor is the tourism industry. The low scores reflect the need to balance the economic gains with the preservation of Hawaiʻi’s unique cultural and natural environment. Working group participants have identified several areas to improve to increase preservation of social and cultural values and the natural environment. These include increased tourism education programs and a proportion of the tax revenues generated from the tourism industry allocated to community and environmental preservation.

**Livelihoods & Economies**

Data from ENOW on Employment (jobs), Wages, and Revenue by ocean sector. Self-employed and state employed data sets were aggregated and summarized by county. However, when aggregated to county some of the information was undisclosed therefore this data represents a conservative estimate of Livelihoods and Revenue.

**Sense of Place**

Cultural values are expressed in the development of this goal and several of the other goals and we recognize local and culture values as important to all aspects of ocean health. A working group that includes the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, cultural advisors, and community members are assisting in the definition and development of this goal for Hawai’i. This goal stresses the importance of past, present, and future for the connection of people to places (āina) and relationships or networks of people with each other. Together these define community. Suggested metrics for this goal are the connection of the past, present, and future through knowledge of and representation of Hawaiian place names (ex. ahupuaa boundary signs), network of communities (# of members), acres of community managed areas and/or number of community stewardship programs, and place-based educational opportunities. Hawaiian place names represent knowledge of the past and Hawaiian place names tell a story of the place, what the place was known for or used for. This cultural history is important for present day stewardship and cultural practices and education of local environmental stewardship and culture is necessary for keeping the connection of people to place into the future. Defining shared values and building economic opportunities and support for community programs is a recommended indicator under the Smart Sustainable Communities target under Hawaii Green Growth Aloha+ Challenge.

**Clean Water**

**ICC data used as reference layer in OHI to compensate for marine debris pressure**

Not much we can do to control marine debris at Hawaii scale

Marine debris as pressure layer

Need to stop at production, at the source.

Temporal and Spatial Analysis of Marine Debris

Jordan Toshimasa Muratsuchi

International coastal cleanup was annual event now year round post 2016

Data good from 2008 to 2016

Methods:

Debris per person per mile as reference. Per person cleaning up

Is debris on Hawaii increasing?

Declining slightly since 2008 – how much

References

Jambeck et al 2015

What proportion is Hawaii based vs external sources? Tsunami marine debris?

If Hawaii ends single use plastics what present reduction in marine debris would you expect?

Windward vs leeward affects?

Clean water reference – more pick up = less in environment 30% reduction in marine debris – fit with 30 by 30 target 30% reference

Marine Debris