



Akole - *Solo crenopthalmus*
Rugger scad
Size: Length is over 3 feet, weight to 2 pounds
Habitat: Mid- or surface waters along coast, or shallow bays near shore
Feeding: Mostly nocturnal, small fishes, planktonic crustaceans

Lai - *Scomberus japonicus*
Leatherback
Size: Length up to over 2 feet, weight to 2 pounds
Habitat: Inshore coastal waters, sheltered bays and harbors
Feeding: Diurnal, small schooling fishes, crustaceans

Kanama - *Equula bimaculata*
Rainbow runner
Size: Length to 4 feet, weight to over 30 pounds
Habitat: Offshore waters, occasionally reef areas
Feeding: Diurnal, small fishes, larger planktonic crustaceans

Opelu - *Decapterus macrurus*
Mackerel scad
Size: Length to over 1 foot, weight to 3 pounds
Habitat: Near coast in surface and mid-waters; juveniles school in pelagic waters
Feeding: Diurnal and nocturnal, zooplankton, especially small crustaceans

Oniia - *Centrus miles*
Bluefin trevally
Size: Length to 3 feet, weight to over 20 pounds
Habitat: Juveniles in bays and estuaries, adults in channels and over reefs
Feeding: Diurnal, primarily fishes

Pilefish - *Nasutius ductor*
Size: Length to 2 feet
Habitat: Pelagic, common with sharks and other large fishes
Feeding: Feeds on diurnal, scraps of food, small fishes and invertebrates, possibly ectoparasites from host's body

Ulua - *Carangoides fulvus*
Barned jack
Size: Length to 21 inches, weight to 15 pounds
Habitat: Coastal waters near sandy beaches and reefs
Feeding: Uncertain, benthic crustaceans, small fishes

Pake ulua - *Centrus argenteus*
Rugger trevally
Size: Length to almost 3 feet, weight to 15 pounds
Habitat: Generally deep channels and outer reefs
Feeding: Nocturnal, fishes, crustaceans

Ulu - *Pseudocentrus dentatus*
Holiguali, white trevally, blackipped jack
Size: Length to over 3 feet, weight to 40 pounds
Habitat: Banks and inshore slopes of coastal waters
Feeding: Diurnal and nocturnal, fish, crustaceans, cephalopods

Omaka - *Alopias*
Yellowtail scad
Size: Length to 1 foot, weight to 3/4 pound
Habitat: Inshore waters, protected bays and estuaries
Feeding: Diurnal, small fish and planktonic crustaceans

Ulu akeke - *Centrus rubellus*
White ulua, giant trevally
Size: Length to over 5 feet, weight to 190 pounds
Habitat: Juveniles near shore; adults over nearshore reefs, often in crevices day
Feeding: Mostly nocturnal, fishes, cephalopods, crustaceans

Ulu pa'opao - *Caesioides species*
Golden trevally
Size: Length to 4 feet, weight to 16 pounds
Habitat: Generally sandy channels and bars near shore
Feeding: Diurnal, small fishes, sand-dwelling invertebrates

Aleiti ulua
Juvenile

Ulu (papa) - *Carangoides orthogrammus*
Blind jack
Size: Length to 2 feet, weight to 17 pounds
Habitat: Sandy channels of lagoons, near and reefs
Feeding: Diurnal, benthic crustaceans, worms, small fishes

Kihaha - *Seriola lalandi*
Greater amberjack
Size: Length to 6 feet, weight to over 120 pounds
Habitat: Near shore to deeper coastal waters
Feeding: Diurnal and nocturnal, fishes, cephalopods

Ulu kihikihiki - *Aleiti ulua*
Kagami ulua, African pompano
Size: Length to 4 feet, weight to 50 pounds
Habitat: Juveniles in harbors and sheltered waters, adults near bottom in coastal waters
Feeding: Diurnal, mostly crustaceans

Ulu ulu - *Centrus ligatus*
Black ulua, black trevally
Size: Length to 3 feet, weight to 35 pounds
Habitat: Outer reef slopes and channels
Feeding: Nocturnal, fishes, crustaceans

'Dobe' ulua - *Utripes betula*
Whitemouth jack
Size: Length to 20 inches, weight to 3 pounds
Habitat: Deep reef areas, generally 100 to 200 feet
Feeding: Nocturnal, small fishes, crustaceans



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HAWAII'S JACKS AND THEIR ALLIES

Jacks and their relatives are members of the family Carangidae, an extremely important group of fishes. Carangids are generally fast-swimming predators, and larger species are top carnivores in coastal waters. As such, they play significant roles in structuring reef fish communities. Ulu and their juveniles, known collectively as papio, are the most popular shoreline sportfish in Hawaii. Their fishery is estimated to contribute tens of millions of dollars annually to the local economy.

Several other carangids occur in Hawaii, but are relatively uncommon, especially around the main islands. They include two species of kahala (*Seriola lalandi* and *S. rivolunani*), three species of opelu (*Decapterus macrurus*, *D. muroadsi*, and *D. tabli*), and the jacks *Carangoides equula* and *Utripes secundus*. In addition, the green jack, *Caranx caballus*, may be establishing itself in Hawaiian waters.