Hawaiian Name	Scientific Name	Cumulative annual limit	Limit per trip	Cumulative annual limit	Limit per trip	Notes*
		Total	Total			**Annual limits consistent with the 1998 guidance, with, 1) the addition of daily limits consistent with annual limits and, 2) exceptions for certain species for which populations are imperiled or vulnerable, as explained in the notes below.**
Fish						
All fish		**200**	**50**			**Total limit for all fish in any combination**
Manini	*Acanthurus triostegus*		15			
Kole	*Ctenochaetus strigosus*		15			
Uouoa	*Neomyxus leuciscus*		10		12	
Weke	*Mullidae spp.*		4			
Aholehole	*Kuhlia marginata*		15			
Enenue	*Kyphosidae spp.*		1		4	
Moi	*Polydactylus sexfilis*		5			Species is vulnerable and in decline across its range. Recommend harvest restricted to fish between 11-16 inches in length.
Amaama	*Mugil cephalus*		1			Species is vulnerable and in decline across its range.
Uhu	*Scarus spp.*	0	0			Redlipped parrotfish have an SPR of 26%, indicating the the stocks are being overfished on a statewide level. On Maui, special rules limit take to 2 uhu per person with a prohibition on the take of the male blue terminal phase, uhu ele ele. Ten years after the creation of these special Maui rules, the uhu stock is pretty much the same. There appears to be slight increases in Uhu size, but for the most part the Maui uhu rules are preventing ongoing excessive harvest, but are not helping to rebuild the stocks and/or helping to move the species out of the overfished status. Therefore, the full level of protection afforded by large no-take reserves (such as Ahihi Kinau) is critically important to help maintain some areas with large reproductive fish intact and able to help populate other areas around Maui open to fishing.
Kumu	*Paurupeneus porphyreus*	0	0			Kumu is overfished with an SPR of 15%. Past studies on their life history suggests that they have very limited reproductive output and therefore are vulnerable to being overfished. The kumu within the Ahihi Kinau NAR are critical to maintain an unfished large adult reproductive group that can help stock areas outside of the reserve where fishing is allowed, but highly restricted (1 per person kumu bag limit and 12" minimum size restrictions).
Palani	*Acanthurus dussumieri*	0	0		1	As large important herbivores, Palani are much like uhu and kala are important to maintain healthy reef ecosystems. Palani have an SPR of 12% and are therefore considered to be highly overfished. The protection provided by a fully protected reserve is key therefore to help provide reproductive output to help support fishing in other open areas.
Papio	*Caranx spp.*	0	0			Papio are key inshore coral reef predators. They help maintain a balance of other prey species and are important in removing the smaller, weaker prey from the system. Papio are heavily targeted in areas open to fishing, so having them left alone and not removed from the NAR is key to keeping the marine ecosystem in a pristine natural state. Some papio species like the white ulua are considered overfished with a SPR of 28%. The Omilu is not considered overfished with an SPR of 40%, but is still far from pristine and their stocks can be easily affected by fishing as the adults tend to be highly site attached. They would therefore also benefit from the protection and would help produce offspring that can help support harvest in areas open to fishing.
Kala	*Naso spp.*	0	0			Kala one of only two fish species that are shallow water browsers that feed on limu and play a key role in helping to maintain the balance between corals and seaweed on the reef. Kala is highly overfished based on the most recent limited stock assessments. The SPR for Kala is 3%. Therefore, kala are extremely overfished, and any reproductive output from the Ahihi Kinau NAR is critical to support any allowed fishing in other locations around Maui. Kala have recently been regulated statewide with bag limits set at 4 per person and specific restrictions placed on commercial take. As the state looks into the fishery data in more detail, further restrictions are likely.
Urchins						
Haukeuke	*Colobocentrotus atratus*	20	10			
Hawae	*Gnathophylloides maneri*	20	10			
Wana	*Diadema paucispinum, Echinothrix diadema, Echinothrix calamaris*	24	3		6	
Gastropods						
Opihi		144	25		30	Species experiencing declines across its range and no take areas are integral to population management. Minimum take recommended. Note also that Koele are in rare and in decline, take of Koele limited to 1 per trip.
Kupee	*Nerita polita*	20	10		11	
Cowrys		20	10			
Others						
He'e	Octopus	8	2			Relatively uncommon in the NAR, recommend minimum or no take
A'ama	*Graspus tenuicrustatus*	100	10			Minimum take recommeded
Limu	All limu	2 qt	1 qt	1 qt		To be eaten on site. Species experiencing declines across its range. Minimum or no take recommended.

*The spawning potential ratio (SPR) is an estimate of the spawning potential of a population of fish. An SPR of 100 percent would be completely pristine and unaffected by human fishing impact. Fishery managers when considering traditional species-specific sustainable harvest levels will allow the SPR to get to 30%, but anything below that is harvested at an unsustainable level (in other words the stock is experiencing overfishing). In fishery theory an overfished population will fail to fully replace itself over time and if overfishing continues, the stock will ultimately crash.