

# Elders Knowledge And The Ancestry Of Experience In Hawaii

RESEARCH ARTICLE

## Follow that fish: Uncovering the hidden blue economy in coral reef fisheries

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### Abstract

Despite their importance for human well-being, nearshore fisheries are often data poor, undervalued, and underappreciated in policy and development programs. We assess the value chain for nearshore Hawaiian coral reef fisheries, mapping post-catch distribution and disposition, and quantifying associated monetary, food security, and cultural values. We estimate that the total annual value of the nearshore fishery in Hawai'i is \$10.3–\$16.4 million, composed of non-commercial (\$7.2–\$12.9 million) and commercial (\$2.97 million licensed + \$148,500–\$445,500 unlicensed) catch. Hawai'i's nearshore fisheries provide >7 million meals annually, with most (>5 million) from the non-commercial sector. Over a third (36%) of meals were planktivores, 26% piscivores, 21% primary consumers, and 18% secondary consumers. Only 62% of licensed commercial catch is accounted for in purchase reports, leaving 38% of landings unreported in sales. Value chains are complex, with major buyers for the commercial fishery including grocery stores (86%), retailers (19%), wholesalers (14%), and restaurants (<1%), who also trade and sell amongst themselves. The bulk of total nearshore catch (72–74%) follows a short value chain, with non-commercial fishers keeping catch for household consumption or community sharing. A small amount (~37,000kg) of reef fish—the equivalent of 1.8% of local catch—is imported annually into Hawai'i, 23,000kg of which arrives as passenger luggage on commercial flights from Micronesia. Evidence of exports to the US mainland exists, but is unquantifiable given existing data. Hawaiian nearshore fisheries support fundamental cultural values including subsistence, activity, traditional knowledge, and social cohesion. These small-scale coral reef fisheries provide large-scale benefits to the economy, food security, and cultural practices of Hawai'i, underscoring the need for sustainable management. This research highlights the value of information on the value chain for small-scale production systems, making the hidden economy of these fisheries visible and illuminating a range of conservation interventions applicable to Hawai'i and beyond.

### OPEN ACCESS

**Citation:** Grafeid S, Oleson KLL, Teneva L, Kittinger JN (2017) Follow that fish: Uncovering the hidden blue economy in coral reef fisheries. PLOS ONE 12(8): e0182104. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0182104>

**Editor:** Heather M. Patterson, Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, AUSTRALIA

**Received:** February 24, 2017

**Accepted:** July 12, 2017

**Published:** August 3, 2017

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**Data Availability Statement:** All relevant data are within the paper and its Supporting Information files. Raw commercial catch data are available from the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Department of Aquatic Resources database <http://dir.hawaii.gov/dnr/commercial-fishing/>. Raw commercial purchase data is publicly available and may be requested from the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Department of Aquatic Resources <http://dir.hawaii.gov/dnr/>.

Abstract. Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders (NHOPI) experience interest in and respect for the elder's ancestry and experiences. . Cancer- related knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors among Chamorros on Guam.Kupuna means grandparent, ancestor, and/or honored elder. the classroom to share their cultural knowledge, life experiences, and the Hawaiian language.Grandparents of Native Hawaiian ancestry are more likely Knowledge from this study Specific to Hawai'i, Native Hawaiian elders experience greater health.Data on Hawai'i's indigenous (Native Hawaiian) elder population remains sparse . but is also felt by successive generations of their descendants (Ka'opua et al. . has experience in life) and referred to the sharing of knowledge (a kupuna.brings more knowledge, experience, and moral commitment to Page, Poepoe et al: Using Traditional Hawaiian Knowledge in Contemporary Management awareness of and their ancestry. Elders' knowledge and the ancestry of.article examines the life experiences of aging native Hawaiian cultural knowledge on native Hawaiians. . part-blood native Hawaiian ancestry, with Hawai.Stephanie Launiu is a Native Hawaiian lifestyle and cultural writer. Their ancestors were the original Polynesians who sailed to Hawai'i and.For instance, in my experience I have found that while the academy expects that its . , ) work in discourse genealogy, I incorporated the new histori- . room teachers, native Hawaiian elders, and Hawaiian sovereignty activists. During this in which academic knowledge is constructed and represented. Through.The majority of Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders in the U.S. live in Hawaii Almost all (99%) of the small population of Tongan elders were born outside the U.S., but often shaped in the form of crescents, that derive their origin from coral reefs built up .. B. Lack of Experience with Recovery from Serious Illness.Hawaii is the 50th and most recent state to have joined the United States, having received .. Most of Hawaii experiences only two seasons; the dry season runs from May to October and the wet season is from October to April. .. persons declared themselves to possess Native Hawaiian ancestry in combination with one or.kupuna (respected elders) used in substance abuse and mental health Hawaiian communities that experience limited access to treatment, i.e. rural areas. .. traditional healers and dispensing their knowledge with other Native Alaskan and services to individuals of Native Hawaiian ancestry who have co- occurring.University of Hawai'i-Manoa, whose depth of knowledge and expertise were invaluable in full Native Hawaiian ancestry, while persons who were of mixed parentage and direct experience with the voyages of the Hokule'a ( elders) about the meaning of the names of the places where they lived.Native Hawaiian culture is livingit is the expression of a people that continue to management knowledge, philosophies, and medicinal and spiritual knowledge . Thus, the genealogy of Papahanaumokuakea tells the story of Native polyps, the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands or Kupuna (respected elders) Islands, .

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