

Chapter 1 : Shore Fishing in Kauai, Hawaii | Gone Outdoors | Your Adventure Awaits

This new edition of Shore Fishes of Hawai'i updates our knowledge of Hawaiian fishes and has been expanded to include species. All are illustrated by the author's superb photographs. All are illustrated by the author's superb photographs.

Sometimes ancient anglers took to the ocean in canoes to try their luck. At other times they found a stretch of beach or a craggy coastline to set up shop and do a bit of shore fishing. The traditional nets were made of olona fibers, favored because they were strong, did not kink and lasted a long time. The plant fibers were dyed to make them more visible in the water. Olona fibers were also used to make fishing lines. Hooks made of bone, shell, ivory or wood were attached and baited before being tossed into the water. Grass-like plants soaked in squid ink were favorite shore fishing baits. Spears were also used for shore fishing. The fisherman would walk along a rocky ledge and then spearfish in the clear, shallow water. Modern Methods of Shore Fishing in Hawaii Finding a scenic bit of shoreline and casting a line out into the ocean is one of the most common means of shore fishing. The line can be on the end of a simple bamboo pole or on a high-end rod and reel. Some parts of the shoreline have craggy bottoms where a cast-out line might get caught in rocks or reef. In this case, fishermen practice "dunking" in which the bait line is taken out via a surfboard or kayak and dumped in a favorable spot. One of the methods used to catch the ulua, or giant trevally is slide baiting. These large fish can reach pounds or more and it takes a two- or three-pound bait fish to lure them. The fishermen use a leader with a stopper on one end and at least a ounce sinker. The sinkers have a hook on one end that catches on to the rocks or reef on the bottom of the water. Rather than baiting the line before casting, the fisherman uses special hook leaders that are baited and allowed to slide down the line until they reach the bottom. Since more than one baited hook is used, the chances of getting a bite are increased. Hawaii Fishing Regulations Saltwater fishing in Hawaii does not require a license. All other fishing and wildlife regulations must be followed. The catching or harassing of protected species such as the green sea turtle and manta ray are not allowed. Harvesting shark fins is not allowed, nor is the feeding of sharks unless part of a traditional Hawaiian ceremony. Endangered monk seals sometimes rest on island beaches and are not overly fond of people. Give them plenty of space. On private property, get permission from the owner for access before heading out. Hawaii Shoreline Fishing Locales Many local fishermen keep their favorite fishing spots a closely guarded secret. The best chance for a bite is to go to the more unpopulated shoreline areas. Waikiki is far too busy; too many people in and around the water scare off the fish. Most catches are oio, papio and omilu ranging from one to nearly seven pounds. South Point on the southern tip of the Big Island is one of the most remote locales in the Hawaiian Islands and a feeding ground for the giant ulua. South Point is a six-mile drive south from Highway 11 via a narrow, sometimes bumpy two-lane road. Record-setting ulua of nearly pounds have been caught by shore fishermen in this area.

Chapter 2 : Shore fishing on the Big Island of Hawaii

The South Pacific has long been in need of a comprehensive guide to reef and shore fishes. This volume covers the inshore fish fauna of New Caledonia, the Loyalty Islands, the southern Gilbert Islands (Kiribati), Tuvalu, Fiji, the Wallis Islands, Tonga, Samoa, American Samoa, the Tokelau Islands, the Phoenix Islands, the Cook Islands, the Austral Islands, Rapa, the Society Islands, the Tuamotu.

A cheapie setup from wally world or sports authority will get you going just fine, something med. A nice protected cove, jetty, or harbor are ideal for these. The retrieve should be fast and jerky, almost fast enough to make the plug spin out, with pauses here and there. Find a rocky point to cast off of, and try to cast past the breaking waves and rip it into the whitewater. The retrieve should be really fast and jerky, the plug should be splashing and gurgling, leaving behind a bubble trail and generally looking like a panicked baitfish. The brand name is scrounger, they are a jig head with a plastic lip that makes it act like a swimming plug. Or on sandy beaches, slow the retrieve down and let the jig bump the bottom on occasion, kicking up sand. This is probably the most popular setup for light gear fishing down here, what people call whipping. Run your mainline through the float, through a bead, and tie on a barrel swivel. You want as long of a leader as you can manage to cast, usually not longer than your rod. You can use either a standard j hook, around a size 2 or so, or an AH hook, which is like a cross between a j and circle hook. AH is what most people use, around size 14 or so. For the lure itself, you can use minnow strips, which are just thin strips of plastic, or curly tails, sized according to your hooks. You can slide the center of the float out to fill it with water to give you enough weight to cast. Retrieve should be fast, making the float splash and kick up a fuss. Bait For plunking, or what everyone here calls dunking, your standard three way swivel plunking setup will get the job done. The most popular style is called a BKN, around a size 14 will do the best all around. The lead line should be short in sandy areas, usually about twice what your leader is, so that your bait is lying on the bottom. Bank sinkers between oz. The best, cheapest, and easiest bait to get is the boxed squid from the grocery store, cut into strips according to your hook size. Octopus, chunk bait like tuna belly, and shrimp all work very well also. Spots Just about every inch of shoreline will hold some type of fish. Sandy shores will hold bonefish, jacks, threadfin, and barracuda. Popular surfing and swimming spots are good areas to look for bonefish, if you can get there before the hordes. Whipping with an egg weight and squid strips works well in these areas, cast past the breakers and work back in to the beach. Dunking is also productive in these areas, esp. In these areas, look for sandy channels between the coral heads that open into deeper water past the reef. Predatory fish use these channels as a highway coming into and out of the reefs with the tides. Any and all of the tactics above will work here, just be aware that coral is incredibly sharp and will cut your line like a hot knife through butter. Just like jetty fishing, an hour or so on either side of a slack tide, especially high, is the best. If you can fish the first or last light of the day, do it regardless of what the tide is doing. Hope that someone will find this useful, if you want to get more in-depth look for any of the Fishing Hawaii Style books by Jim Rizzuto, or Pacific Shorefishing by Mike Sakamoto, both full of good info.

Chapter 3 : Guide to Fishing in Hawaii: Oahu, Maui, Kauai & Big Island - Hawaii Living Blog

This new edition of Shore Fishes of Hawai'i updates our knowledge of Hawaiian fishes and has been expanded to include species. All are illustrated by the author's superb photographs. The most important characteristics to identify a fish are given as well as the size attained and its.

Contact Author Fishing Spots on the Big Island The Big Island of Hawaii is surrounded by dense reef that is full of tropical fish—most of which are indigenous to this part of the world. This article will help you find the best places to catch some of these rare species on the Big Island and prepare you for the type of experience you will have at the many fishing spots available in Hawaii. No, you do not need any type of permit or fishing license to fish in Hawaii. All you need is a pole, hooks, line, and bait. Are there restricted fishing areas in Hawaii? You can fish anywhere that is legal to stand. I caught this triggerfish at Keahou Harbor one afternoon. Most of the coast is perfect for fishing, but only some beaches have perfect fishing conditions. Keahou Harbor The Keahou harbor is a great place to fish if you are looking for a family-friendly, mellow beach. The bay has two sides—one where you can sit on the pier and catch larger fish, and another where you can sit on a rock wall and catch smaller fish with the kids. The bay is full of eels, angelfish, manini, yellow tang, and much more. The bay is usually calm, but has the best fishing conditions when the boats are out. When the boats are close to shore, the fish tend to swim away from the loud motors. The beach is very long and has the best fish on the left side of the shore where there is less sand and fewer people. The bay is usually a great place to see turtles, but also offers some amazing fishing, including barracuda, mahi mahi, and triggerfish. Be sure to look at the conditions before packing up to fish; A-Bay has windy weather sometimes that makes it hard to cast out. This is a lion fish, which is a very common catch in Hawaii. If you catch one, throw them back, because they are poisonous. If you take your tackle box to the edge of the pavilion, you will be able to see a bunch of fish before you even put your bait on the line. This beach is a perfect place to take children who need to go home saying that they caught a fish. Within seconds, you will get a bite on your line. Just be sure to snag at the line when you feel the fish bite down as they are used to eating off of a hook. I caught this pufferfish by accident at A-Bay. Be sure to study which fish are poisonous before eating them! Sometimes the water can be very rough due to strong, off-shore winds, so be sure to fish in your sandals or, "slippers" as we call them in Hawaii. There are sharp rocks that you must stand on to get your line over the drop-off, where a rich coral reef exists. One warning would be to watch out for wana vah-nah , or sea urchin, which live on the rocks and will cause a very uncomfortable injury if stepped on.

Chapter 4 : Recent - Hawaii Nearshore Fishing

This is a little contribution about shore fishing / fly fishing on the Big Island of Hawaii. Courtesy of Michael Bolte. Tackle For the last ten years I've taken a rod (Sage XP 8wt 4 piece originally, and I have recently switched to a Sage Xi2 8wt) and a couple dozen flies every time I go to the Big Island and have spent my free time starting to learn the beaches and the fly-fishing ropes.

Pack your lunch and make a day of it. The official State beach parks provide picnic tables and grills to BBQ your catch. Charter fishing boats are expensive. Courtesy of Michael Bolte. Big Island shore fishing is relaxing and you can pass time making a day of it. If you are heading there, take a rod. The Hawaii waters are beautiful and there are many wonderful areas to be found with some exploring. Shore fishing is very popular among locals. But, by being polite, respectful and talking fishing can usually keep things friendly. I like the intermediate 0. I have the "Bermuda Triangle Taper" line from Wulff lines. I cut about a foot off the front taper to make it a little more WF and love the line. I end up roll casting a lot and it works great for that. It only comes in clear in the intermediate. The wind can blow a lot and pretty hard at times in Hawaii trade wind. If it is too wild where I am fishing, I go someplace else looking for protection via cliffs or trees. The rocks can be extremely slippery. They work very well. One of the common tabs brands. The green and yellow ones from the fishing stores have stiffer soles and a little more protection on the side of your foot. Meltons drive from the airport south and turn left at the gas station plaza just before H-Harbor carries a nice neoprene version. I mostly use relatively small deceiver-like flies and light-colored clousers hook size 2 to make it easier to cast in the wind. My most productive bonefish fly. Blue-fin Trevally from the rocks south of Hapuna Beach. First Be aware of reef fish toxin! I toss all the fish I catch back, but if you are looking for a meal, be aware that Ciguatera toxin is present in some Hawaii near-shore fish. This is a serious warning to prevent a bad experience. The poison is a micro-organism that grows in marine algae associated with reefs and gets accumulated up the food chain. The larger barracuda, jacks and trevally are good candidate fish to avoid eating. There are several types of Trevally you can catch from shore. At 3 lbs they are very powerful fish, not overmatched at all by an 8wt. The key is speed of the retrieve. It is common to catch these blind casting. Anywhere you can cast into water with a little depth usually off the lava edges toss out as far as you can, count down so you start near the bottom and two-hand strip like crazy. Fish will flash out of nowhere seemingly. Another place to find them is in or just beyond breaking waves. I think an accelerating retrieve is most effective. Start out fast and then go faster. They seem to be visually sensitive to fishermen so keep moving. Even more fun is to keep your eyes peeled for singles and pairs of larger trevally cruising rapidly along the beach or nosing around in the rocks. Lead them and do the fast strip in their line of sight. I have not quite figured out the time-of-year variable. It seems that summer is a little better for the larger trevally. Early mornings unfortunately even pre-dawn look like the best times. Barracuda do not eat! There are two species of barracuda in the near-shore waters. Two good spots are the fish ponds just south of the airport and at A-bay. They lurk right next to shore. You definitely want to have a wire leader or at least a heavy bite tippet. It is thin enough in the 15lb version that you can use it pretty much all the time and be ready for the odd kaku. The brute of the reefs - Ulua Kaku from the rocks south of A-Bay Papio I have twice hooked what feels like a freight train that I have zero chance of slowing down or turning. One was maybe 15lbs, the other 20lbs and I would have had a very difficult time dealing with either with the 8wt. These fish seem most common where there is access to deeper water. A good time to catch them is when the surf is up and the water is murky right offshore. Fishing for big ulua is almost a way of life for some Hawaiians. There is specialized tackle and techniques, legendary figures in the game and a WWW site devoted to the pursuit where you can get a flavor for the culture. Ulua talking Peacock Grouper from the rocks south of Mauna Kea Resort These are beautiful fish that get up to 5 or 6 lbs. Apparently they were imported and are having a negative impact on native fish in the reefs. They lurk in the rocks and if you pull a baitfish imitation in close to rocks they will dart out, grab it and then wedge themselves in crevases. I keep the pressure on and they will often make a sudden dash to another hiding spot and sit tight. They have a big jaw full of sharp teeth and also a nasty disposition. Be

carefully handling them. Caught a nice bone north end of A-bay! It was at A-Bay, just north of where the ancient pond empties into the bay. The tide was going out, I was stripping in a black bunny leech. A little twitch and two of them rushed over. Second one then grabbed it and I did the same thing. It is enough said that I had a few more shots and blew every one. I now realize there are lots of Bonefish along the Kohala Coast. All the sandy beaches have them. Incoming tide is the best time, early morning before alot of swimmers arrive is always better. Got this little guy at A-Bay. I sometimes catch Lizard Fish that are typically not much larger than my fly. I discovered that a long bit of yarn will catch in their teeth. The various kinds of goatfish can be aggressive and fun to catch. Moana Kali These are not the same as Awa which are vegetarian Milkfish. I caught this one at A-bay one evening. Honokohau Harbor H-harbor is reached by turning west off Highway 19 just a few miles south of the airport on your way to Kona. There is a fair bit of good access to the water here. One of my favorite spots to fish is reached by turning right at the head of the harbor and parking in one of the big lots for people launching boats there. This is a popular spot for people looking for sheltered swimming. I walk up to the ocean end of the bay and cast out to the break in the reef where the water flows in and out. Lots of omilu and occasionally barracuda in the more sheltered parts of the bay. On the north side of the harbor entrance is also a good spot especially early in the morning. Fish Pond Just north of H-harbor is a dirt road with a gate open till 3: West on this road takes you to one of the large, ancient fish ponds. This is where I have seen the largest number of Barracuda. It is a little muddy along the shore of the pond. Kona Natural Energy Lab This is just south of the airport. There is a parking area, restrooms and a shower place to clean a rod and reel and a mile or more of coastline with a cliff ranging from a couple feet to 10 feet above the water level. There are many possibilities here, but this is big water. Often this area gets slammed by big waves. You have to be extremely careful. Just north of the Kona Airport off highway 19 turn west onto this well-marked, really rough road but OK with a 2-wheel-drive car - note that most of the rental-car companies have signs that say you are not supposed to drive off the paved roads that takes you down to a big parking lot. Straight ahead is a rough coast with some good potential and to the north is a beautiful bay with a steep sandy beach. My favorite fishing is to start on the rocks at the mouth of the bay and fish toward the beach. This is about 7 miles north of the airport. There is a gate where you have to ask for a beach parking pass. Follow the signs down to a lot with restroom and shower.

Chapter 5 : Shore Fishes of Hawai'i - PDF Free Download

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But the oama, halalu, and akule are those that are pursued intentionally season after season. Any fishing supply not the department stores that sell fishing supplies can help you with the selection of your equipment to use for your hand pole adventures in Hawaii! Spinning or whipping, in which you cast out your line with a lure or bait then quickly reel it in is one mode of reel and rod fishing and the other is dunking - casting out a weighted, baited line and simply waiting until the fish comes around to take the hook. Obviously, there are special techniques employed for every fish that folks might be after. Spinning or whipping are popular Hawaii shore fishing techniques. A friend of mine, Oliver Owens, operates Shoreline Adventures and specializes in taking folks out to the different flats and shallows on the different islands in pursuit of Hawaii Bonefishing , papio trevally , kaku barracuda and other predatory reef fish. So look out, Florida! Under the "dunking" category is included surf casting with medium to large-sized spinning reels, as well as those conventional reels like the Penn or Newell s and s that can get your bait as far out as possible. While you might be after the same types of fish your spinning and whipping colleagues are after, the difference here is size. Here in Hawaii, the baits of choice seem to be oama, which you already know how to catch, white eel conger eels , moray eels, octopus, or squid. Shrimp is simply too soft for most surf casting situations and in some areas the fishermen use live fish that are common to the area and part of the regular diet of predatory fish in the area. I should also mention that reef walking at night or "torching" as we call it with a spear and a lantern is the primary way to get the white eels and octopuses or is it octopi? These bait-gathering outings are events in themselves and every bit as fun as the fishing! Folks in some areas of the islands, like the south side of the Big Island where fishing is done from cliffs, employ a technique called slide-baiting. Probably the most extreme of all Hawaii shore fishing techniques, this form of fishing uses the largest of surfcasting tackle with which is first cast out a line with a heavy weight on it intended to get stuck onto the coral bottom. The weight is connected to the main line by a lighter capacity line which is intended to break when a fish is caught. Throughout the fishing period most often at night baited hooks are slid down the main line into the waters below. They use a sliding gaff, a gaff without a handle and connected to a long rope and a ring which slides down the main line! When the gaff is slid below the fish, they pull up sharply on the rope to gaff the fish and proceed to pull the fish up. In this manner, these experts regularly land some of the biggest fish in the state including pelagics like mahimahi dolphin fish and ahi yellowfin tuna! Nets are a popular means of Hawaii shore fishing and the techniques reflect those used by the early Hawaiians. Throw-netting utilizes a circular net with weights around the perimeter.

Chapter 6 : Shorefishing Hawaii - calendrierdelascience.com

"There are living giants in every field of science, and Dr. John E. Randall reigns in ichthyology. No one has more knowledge or experience concerning the fishes of tropical seas. Drawing on his knowledge of Hawaiian fishes and his skill as a fish Author: Randall, John E.

February 15, Fishing in Hawaii is more than a hobby. That respect should also extend to the rules and regulations Hawaii has put in place. That all begins with the first question new arrivals always have "What kind of license do I need to fish in Hawaii? The slightly bad news? If you want to try your luck in the freshwater options on Oahu or Kauai, you will need one for that. The link below will take you to not just a list of local locations that issue licenses, but also an order form to get your license going right now. After all, why wait?: Hawaii Freshwater Fishing Licenses. What do you need to know? To preserve the fish population, many areas are strictly regulated by seasons, number of catch allowed and the sizes of nets you can use. Did you know the Waikiki-Diamond Head shoreline is open to fishing only in even years? Hawaii has also established Sanctuaries that carry heavy fines for anyone violating them. Though Hawaii is famous for a more relaxed approach to life, our State takes the fishing laws very seriously, so pay close attention to where you can cast your line "and when. Nothing ruins a great day of angling faster than a hefty fine and a long lecture from our local authority. Keep the fish plentiful for all of us. Hawaii has this online as well, covering both salt and freshwater catches: There are just too many. It all begins with getting your hook tied on right. Getting that done simply and quickly is the key, very important when the fish are biting and you need to get your line back in. This video will have you tying it in no time. What about getting your sinker tied on? Best of all, the guy next to you will be too. Deep sea fishing, however, takes you to a whole new world of knots, beyond what we can cover. The problem is that the number of different lures has grown exponentially, making the selection of what to use extremely confusing for the uninitiated. The color comes into play in 2 ways. Jigs " Jigs have heads weighted with lead and are the most common lure. Some claim they can be used for almost any kind of gamefish. Spinners " Get their name from the spinning blade that creates a distinctive sound to attract the fish. Spoons " Looks like what it originally came from, a spoon with the handle removed. Plugs " Hollow and made to look like certain small fish or even frogs. They customarily have 2 to 3 hooks hanging off them. Can be made to dive in the water to catch the attention of the fish. Poppers " Popular in Hawaii. Spinnerbaits " Made of wire bent like a wide V, with a lead head. The best way to learn about what to use and when is to get advice from experienced sportsmen or your charter guide. Another place to get more knowledge is this article in Wikipedia. You can click on the item names in the Types list to get even more information about each category of lure. If deep sea fishing is the way you want to go, then a charter boat is in your future. Do not just sign up with the first charter you see. We also highly recommend checking out online reviews in places like Yelp and Trip Advisor. Nothing can guarantee a perfect experience, but taking this one smart step will head off a lot of potential mistakes. Consistent low ratings and complaints are a sure sign you should move on to the next option. If you make that effort you should have no problem finding one or even a few fishing tours who are well-established in the Islands and deserve your business. Still, here are a few more things you should know, especially if this is your first time going the charter route. As long as you can accept those minor issues, though, just getting out there on the ocean will be worth it and you just might make some new friends. Charters come mainly in 4, 6 or 8 hour terms. For serious anglers, the 6 and 8 hour trips will be a no brainer. Those give you time to get out to the real depths, where the big fish play. The 4 hours are the way to go if you just want a taste of the experience or have other things on the schedule that day. Just understand that the chance of a catch is lower and you may not have much time past the key 1, fathom line, where you pass into deep sea fishing territory. Boats leaving from Lahaina on Maui, for instance, need as much as 45 minutes to get to the best fishing grounds, plus the same to get back. Factor these things in when considering your trip length. It does make a difference. The biggest competition of all happens here, the Hawaiian International Billfish Tournament, now going on 60 years. It never fails to reel in teams from all over the world who relish chasing Pacific blue marlin and spearfish. Not everyone is looking for that kind of expense

or challenge level, though. Shore fishing may mean smaller catches, but it brings a lot of advantages in exchange. No boat time to get to the right spot. You can see the attractions of staying on land. That brings us to the unending quest of every angler. Where do I go? Keahou Harbor Kahaluu-Keauhou â€” You get 2 choices here. Head to the pier for a chance at the larger fish or go to the rock wall for the smaller ones. Angel fish, manini and yellow tang swim here, especially after the boats have left. White tip shark are caught pretty often along with ulua. A great place to get started! That goes for the big ones, too, as both white tip and black tip shark end up coming home with fisherman fairly regularly. If you like omilu or papio, go to the south rocky area. The area directly in line with the Marriott tends to bring up barracuda and bonefish. Give both a shot. Best to go early, before the swimmers come out. The currents mix here, creating perfect conditions that gather all kinds of fish. Waves hit hard, so safety first, please! Papio and peacock grouper get pulled in along with the bigger fish, too. Few people so casting from the beach is no problem. It is true, by the way. The sand is actually green. All kinds of fish get pulled out of these waters. Just be prepared for some tangles. Stay to the western end as the swimmers tend to stay on the east, where the waters are calmer. They are the smaller sizes, of course, but still the the real deal. Ahukini Recreation Pier Lihue â€” Located in Lihue, this is where the crabbing is good, so bring your nets. The pier is deep in a State Park so packing water and food is a good idea. Check here for prime feeding times. Wailua River Beach Kapaa â€” Bring snorkeling gear to scout out the best spots, but starting at the rock wall is a reliable place to start. Hanalei Pier Hanalei â€” Best in summer when the bigeye scad and other finally arrive. Draws a lot of both locals and visitors, so share space with aloha. A teenager recently pulled in a 50 lb ulua there, so bring the good bait! A view so beautiful you just might miss a nibble. You just might have the place to yourself. The waves can get big in the harbor, which makes for good entertainment as you wait for that nibble. If you venture out on the rocks, do be careful â€” it gets extremely slippery as many have found out the hard way. Kamaole Park Kihei â€” Head for the rocky outcroppings at then ends of the 3 beaches here. Octopus, opelu and akule gather here, especially in the times around sunrise and sunset. Nighttimes are when the ulua are active. Be a good neighbor and watch out for snorkelers and surfers in the water. This is a popular park so it does get busy. Makena Landing Kihei â€” A lot of kayak anglers still come here despite a shark attack. Shore fishing is good at Makena, and safer, so staying on land is the way to go.

Chapter 7 : Shore Fishes of Hawaii | Na Mea Hawaii

University of HawaiË»i Press John E. Randall Softcover, pp. There are living giants in every ffield of science, and Dr. John E. Randall of the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology of the University f Hawaii and the Bishop Museum reigns in ichthyology, the study of fishes.

Chapter 8 : Hawaii Shore Fishing

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Chapter 9 : Hawaii Shore Fishing Guide | USA Today

The Big Island of Hawaii is surrounded by dense reef that is full of tropical fishâ€”most of which are indigenous to this part of the world. This article will help you find the best places to catch some of these rare species on the Big Island and prepare you for the type of experience you will have.