

Anchialine restoration in Hawai'i – One pool complex at a time



Megan Lamson, Stacey Breining & Bill Gilmartin

Hawai'i Wildlife Fund (wildhawaii.org)

4th Int'l Symposium for Anchialine Ecosystems – Oct 2018

‘Ula ka loko kāheka i ka ‘ula o loko.

Sacred is the red pond where the red shrimp dwell within.

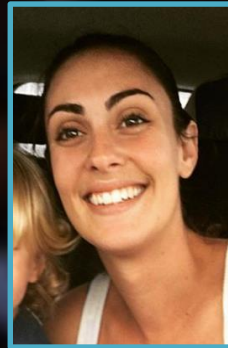


B. Seidel

Hawai'i Wildlife Fund



Our mission is to **protect the native wildlife of Hawai'i** through research, education & conservation projects.



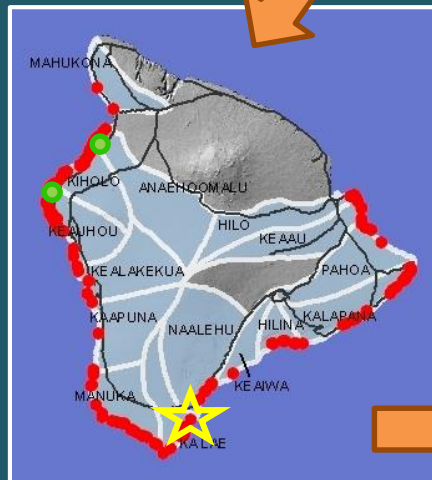
Anchialine Pools in Hawai'i



Where in the



?



C. Yuen / County of Hawai'i

Maps from:

<http://www.hawaiiecoregionplan.info/anchpoolNC.html>

Wai'ōhinu Forest Reserve (Hawai'i Island)



1,331 acres (538 ha) / 2 mi (3.3 km) of coastline:

- Plants: 36 species of native coastal vegetation, including endangered 'ōhai (*Sesbania tomentosa*)
- Pools: *At least* 6 anchialine pools with 3 species of shrimp (*Halocaridina rubra*, *Metabetaeus lohena*, *Palaemon debilis*) & a cave
- Petroglyphs: Several petroglyph fields & numerous other cultural resources / archeological features



Native wildlife utilizing pools



G. Smith / FWS



© Keoki Stender



Utah DNR



M. Kimura



B. Harry / NPS



Rocks and clocks: linking geologic history and rates of genetic differentiation in anchialine organisms

Scott R. Santos · David A. Weese



Received: 6 May 2010
© Springer Science

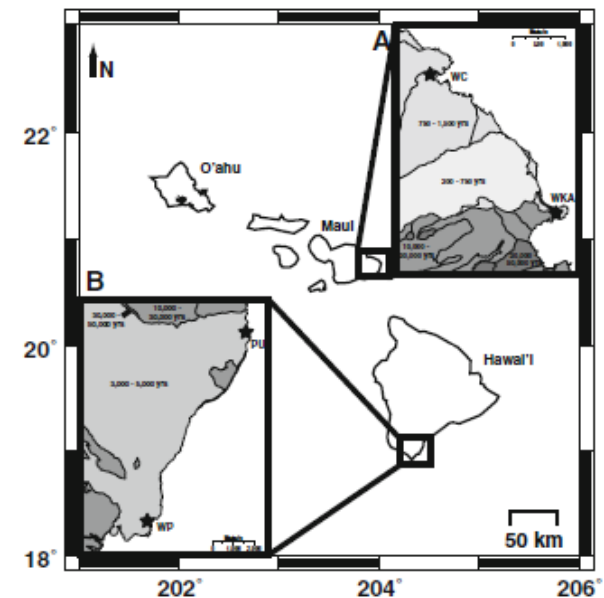
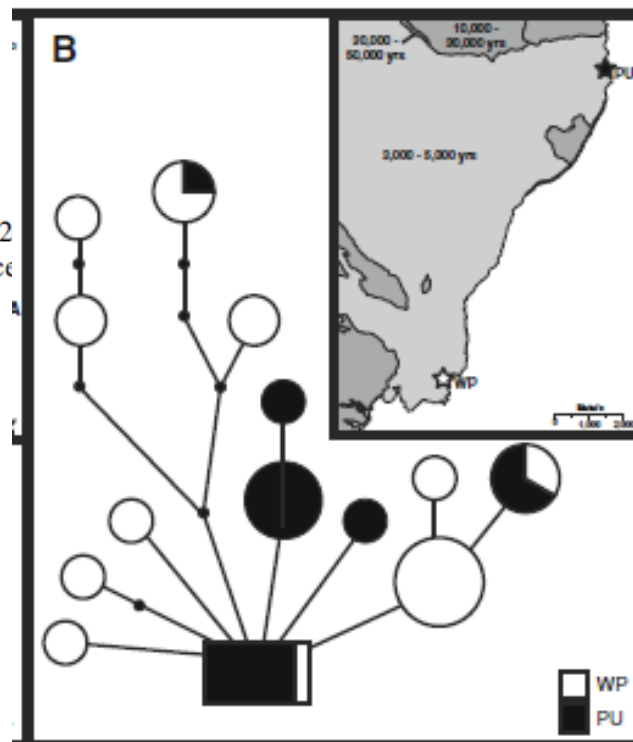


Fig. 1 Map of the high Hawaiian Islands depicting anchialine pools where *Halocaridina* were sampled for this study. *Inserts* Geologic maps, including ages of local basalt (i.e., lava) flows, for the northeastern coast of Maui (A) and the southeastern coast of the island of Hawai'i (B). Site codes: Waianapanapa Cave (WC), Waikoloa (WKA), Puhi Ula Cave (PU), and Wai'ohinu (WP)

Native plants in/around pools



Native Plants of Ho'onoua Ponds

Ka'u Coast, Hawai'i Island



*Naio**



'Akulikuli



'Ilima



*Pā'ūohi'aka**

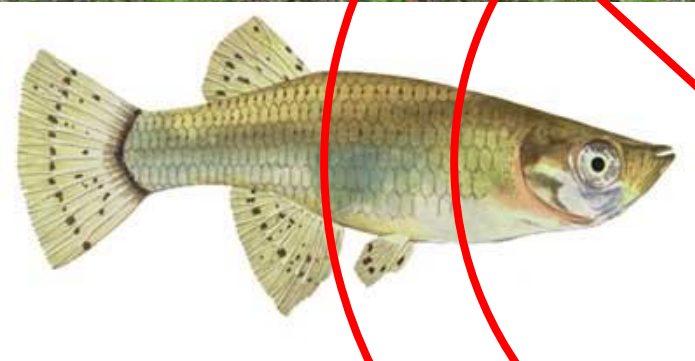


Naupaka kahakai

The above native coastal plants are all very common around the anchialine pond ecosystem at Ho'onoua. These plants are currently being threatened by invasive species such as Christmas berry, Fountain grass, and Lantana. HWF is seeking to restore these precious habitats back to their natural state of natives only. Photos by Megan Lamson. *Denotes an **endemic** Hawaiian plant.



Threats to anchialine ecosystems





SOURBUSH



CHRISTMAS BERRY



SEASHORE PASPALUM



WHITE LEADTREE



LANTANA

Restoration Phase I (Plants)











Restoration Phase II (Sediment)













Restoration Phase III (Fish)



Photo by John Hoover.

HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE EXPERIMENTAL USE PERMIT APPLICATION -- PESTICIDES

1. APPLICANT	
a. Name of Applicant Megan Lamson	b. Company Name and Address Hawaii Wildlife Fund (HWF) P. O. Box 70 Volcano, HI 96785
c. Title of Applicant Hawaii Island Program Director	
d. Telephone No. (808) 217-5777	e. Fax No. (808) 985-7041
2. PESTICIDE	
a. Brand Name (if any) CFT Legumine Fish Toxicant	b. EPA Registration Number or other I.D. number 89459-48
c. Active ingredient(s) (by chemical name) Rotenone & Cube resins	d. Is Product Licensed in Hawaii? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
3. DESCRIPTION OF EXPERIMENT (submit copy of experimental protocol)	
a. Location of Trial(s) (Area, Town or City, Field No., and Island) Hawaii Island: Hualalai Four Seasons Resort N. Kohala, 2. Mauna Lani Resort Assn - S. Kohala, 3. Ka'u Forest Res.	
b. Size of Trials (acres, sq. ft., etc.) 1. ~110 Acres, 2. ~ 0.0127 Acres, 3. ~ 1/8 Acre	c. Number of Trials Up to two trials per site
d. Number of Replications see attached protocol from HWF	
e. Commodity (crop) to be Treated 3 anchialine pools	f. Stage of Growth of Commodity N/A
g. Pest(s) Invasive Fish: Mozambique tilapia (Oreochromis mossambicus); Guppy (Poecilia reticulata); Mosquitofish (Gambusia affinis), Mollies (Poecilia spp.)	
h. Dosage Rate(s) (lbs. active ingredient per unit area) dose of 4 ppm concentration CFT Legumine	i. Method of Application <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):
4. DURATION OF EXPERIMENT	
a. Starting Date January 2018	b. Completion Date December 2018
5. TYPE OF DATA SOUGHT: To assess efficacy of using Rotenone to Control Invasive Fish in Anchialine Pools in Hawaii	
6. DISPOSITION OF TREATED COMMODITY: See attached protocol from HWF	
7. PERSON SUPERVISING TRIALS	
a. Name of Person Megan Lamson	b. Company Name and Address Hawaii Wildlife Fund (HWF) P. O. Box 70 Volcano, HI 96785
c. Title of Person Program Director	
d. Telephone (808) 217-5777	e. Category 10 Certification No. C50289; exp. 6/15/2022
f. Signature <i>Megan Lamson</i>	g. Date Nov. 24, 2017
FOR STATE USE ONLY	
Disposition: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Disapproved	State EUP No. EUP-17-03
	Expiration Date Dec. 28, 2018
RESTRICTIONS	
1. The certified applicator William G. Gilmartin (Cal. S. Cert No. 172478; exp. 12/02/019), is responsible for all applications and for meeting all requirements as specified under the provisions of this EUP. Megan Lamson (Cal. 16, Cert No. C50289; exp. 6/15/2022) is the person supervising trials.	
2. Pesticide shall be applied in accordance with the attached protocol entitled: "Experimental Protocol for CFT Legumine trials in Anchialine Pools in Hawaii".	
3. All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and other instructions specified in the section 3 label for CFT Legumine Fish Toxicant, EPA Reg. No. 89459-48 and accompanying labels (label "For Experimental Use Only" must be followed).	
4. Label must be in possession of the applicator at the time of each pesticide application.	
5. The certification-certified applicator is required to remain on site until treatment is completed.	
6. The Hawaii Department of Agriculture (HDOA) must be contacted at least 7 days prior to pesticide applications for all trials allowing enforcement staff the opportunity to monitor pesticide use. Contact Inspector Cal Westergaard (808) 974-4142 (office), (808) 640-9676 (cell) or email at cal.westergaard@hawaii.gov	
7. Pesticide must be posted prior to application and posted every 250 feet along treated area/project. Follow pertinent information requirement per Rotenone SOP provided.	
8. A dye tracer must be used to assess connectivity between pool and ocean.	
9. Rotenone solution should be applied no later than 30 minutes before a high tide will occur in the pool.	
10. Please report to HDOA Inspector Cal Westergaard immediately, any off target kill/death of: a. 25 or more fish of any species b. 10 or more wild or feral mammals c. 10 or more birds of any species d. Death of any endangered or threatened species.	
11. Adverse effects to human health or the environment resulting from any pesticide application specified in the attached protocol must be reported immediately to HDOA at (808) 973-9401.	
12. A final report summarizing the results of this use must be submitted to HDOA within 30 days following the conclusion of this trial.	
Name & Title of State Official Thomas K. Matsuda, Pesticides Program Manager	Signature <i>Thomas K. Matsuda</i> Date Dec. 11, 2017

REVOKED!

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE
DUE TO APPLICATOR EXPERTISE REQUIREMENTS
AND CHRONIC TOXICITY CONSIDERATIONS

For retail sale to and use only by certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

FOR EXPERIMENTAL USE ONLY
Under Hawaii State EUP-17-03
Issue Date: 12/29/2017
Expiration Date: 12/28/2018

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

to acute inhalation, acute oral and aquatic toxicity. For retail sale to, and use only by, Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR CONFORMING TO THE LABEL. IMPORTANT GUIDANCE ON THE SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF THIS PRODUCT IS PROVIDED IN THE ROTENONE SOP MANUAL, AVAILABLE FROM THE REGISTRANT OR THE AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY AT www.fisheries.org/units/rotenone

CFT Legumine Fish Toxicant
EPA Reg. No. 89459-48

A fish toxicant for control of Fish in Lakes, Ponds, Reservoirs and Streams.

Active Ingredients:	
Rotenone	5% w/w
Cube Resins other than rotenone.....	5%
Other Ingredients:	90%
Total:	100%

*Contains Petroleum Distillates

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
WARNING

EUP-17-03
CFT Legumine Fish Toxicant; EPA Reg. No. 89459-48

Evaluation of the Effect of CFT Legumine on Native and Invasive Species in Mozambique

Leo G. Nico

¹US Geological Survey

²Hawaii Biological Science Center

E-mail: lnic@usgs.gov

*Corresponding author

Received: 2015-08-10

Handling editor: Dr. [Name]

According to **Leo Nico of USGS**, they ran similar bioassays in June 2018 with CFT Legumine (rotenone product) on 3 native neritid snails (*Neritoneris vespertinum*, *Neritoneris vespertinum*, *Nerita picea*) and 2 more invasive fish species: Mollies (*Poecilia sphenops* complex), Western Mosquitofish (*Gambusia affinis*) – all of which are found in anchialine pool ecosystems.

Preliminary results: Mortality of non-native fishes with native inverts relatively unaffected by piscicide.

Manuscript in process – to be submitted to journal by the end of the year.

“data.”

Legumine concentration of 1 to 5 ppm (i.e., > 0.15 mg/L rotenone) **achieved 100% mortality of tilapia and 93% of guppies within 24 [hours]** -- whereas there was little or no mortality among invertebrates exposed for 48 to 72 h to 1 to 5 ppm CFT Legumine.”



Investigation of the Hawaiian Traditional Fish Poison Plant 'Auhuhu, and the Viability of Its Use Today as a Fish Anesthetic

Leina'ala Bright^{1*}, Levon Ohai¹, Clyde S. Tamaru², Bradley K. Fox², RuthEllen Klinger-Bowen², Kathleen McGovern-Hopkins² and Hi'ilei Kawelo³. Kamakakūokalani Center for Hawaiian Studies¹, Department of Molecular Biosciences², University of Hawaii at Hilo³



Kumu Levon Ohai
"E Kū Makani"



Abstract

'Auhuhu (*Tephrosia purpurea*) is a Polynesian introduced plant, used by Native Hawaiians in a traditional system of fishing called hola. The 'auhuhu plant, which contains the chemical tephrosin, is traditionally pounded and scattered in tide pools, stunning fish and making them easy to catch by hand or net. The objectives of this project are: 1) establish the lowest effective concentration of raw extract of 'auhuhu; 2) establish optimal induction and recovery times for fish; and 3) determine the survival of fish which was found to be a concentration of raw extract of 0.2 g/L and a time of 30 seconds. This project demonstrates a valuable and viable alternative to synthetic anesthetics in natural resource management from a Hawaiian perspective. *Kōkua* (help) from the ancestors of Hawai'i continually demonstrate the importance of traditional ecological knowledge and nature. Integration of traditional ecological knowledge in modern science affirms its necessity in providing alternatives for the many challenges we face as we become better stewards of our land.

Introduction

The investigation of the 'auhuhu plant was prompted by the desire to preserve and conservation of Hawaiian and other medicinal plants using aquaculture. The Waiholo Lā'au Lapa'au Project ongoing research has encompassed the study of medicinal plants and their varied uses by Native Hawaiians. This plant shows reproductive growth in the aquaponic environment, prompting further investigation into its various uses as an herbal medicine as well as a fish anesthetic and poison. 'Auhuhu has antibacterial, anticancer, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antitumor and wound healing properties (Chaudhari, Vol 2:8, 2012). Defining the fine line between 'auhuhu as a fish anesthetic as opposed to a poison offers alternatives for aquaculture research, operations and natural resource management. A natural stress and physical injury from handling procedures, high doses and with prolonged exposure to tephrosin does not have

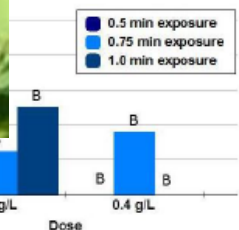
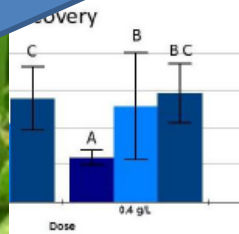
This project revives a traditional fishing method, as well as this type of plant along rocky shores and in tide pools. The 'auhuhu (*Tephrosia purpurea*) and akia (*Wikströemia indica*) were prepared quickly by crushing the vegetation and was used in the hola placed in the water. The hola would be placed in loose leaf litter (*nucifera*, coconut) when minutes the fish would show signs of distress. They were easily caught and left a bitter taste in the



Planetayurveda.com

Re 'auhuhu (*Tephrosia purpurea*):
"This once common powerful plant is now extremely rare in the main Hawaiian Islands and with its many valuable qualities, it is worthy of propagation and conservation."

— Leina'ala Bright and colleagues



Methods

The study was conducted in an aquaculture/aquaponic research and extension facility. The study involved the use of blue tilapia (*Oreochromis aureus*), a hardy and easy to maintain species. The fish were divided into 2 groups of five fish each. The fish were routinely monitored for signs of distress. The fish began to show signs of distress after 15 minutes of exposure. After 30 minutes, recovery was observed. After 1 hour, recovery was complete. After 2 hours, recovery was complete. After 4 hours, recovery was complete. After 6 hours, recovery was complete. After 8 hours, recovery was complete. After 10 hours, recovery was complete. After 12 hours, recovery was complete. After 14 hours, recovery was complete. After 16 hours, recovery was complete. After 18 hours, recovery was complete. After 20 hours, recovery was complete. After 22 hours, recovery was complete. After 24 hours, recovery was complete. After 26 hours, recovery was complete. After 28 hours, recovery was complete. After 30 hours, recovery was complete. After 32 hours, recovery was complete. After 34 hours, recovery was complete. After 36 hours, recovery was complete. After 38 hours, recovery was complete. After 40 hours, recovery was complete. After 42 hours, recovery was complete. After 44 hours, recovery was complete. After 46 hours, recovery was complete. After 48 hours, recovery was complete. After 50 hours, recovery was complete. After 52 hours, recovery was complete. After 54 hours, recovery was complete. After 56 hours, recovery was complete. After 58 hours, recovery was complete. After 60 hours, recovery was complete. After 62 hours, recovery was complete. After 64 hours, recovery was complete. After 66 hours, recovery was complete. After 68 hours, recovery was complete. After 70 hours, recovery was complete. After 72 hours, recovery was complete. After 74 hours, recovery was complete. After 76 hours, recovery was complete. After 78 hours, recovery was complete. After 80 hours, recovery was complete. After 82 hours, recovery was complete. After 84 hours, recovery was complete. After 86 hours, recovery was complete. After 88 hours, recovery was complete. After 90 hours, recovery was complete. After 92 hours, recovery was complete. After 94 hours, recovery was complete. After 96 hours, recovery was complete. After 98 hours, recovery was complete. After 100 hours, recovery was complete.



The fish were exposed to different concentrations of aqueous 'auhuhu extracts (0.2 g/L) and the effect on dose and time on induction, recovery appeared to be dependent on the dose and time of exposure. Time of exposure was found to be crucial in survival; the difference between 15 seconds of exposure resulted in 5 fold difference in survival.

Conclusion

- This once common powerful plant is now extremely rare in the main Hawaiian Islands and with its many valuable qualities it is worthy of propagation and conservation.
- As a medicine, this plant has been used over many centuries by Native Hawaiians externally for skin diseases and internally as a tonic and relaxant when added to other remedies.
- The extended period from induction to recovery observed in the current study (16 to 30 min) is advantageous in the field of aquaculture for handling and surgical procedures as compared to the most commonly used anesthetic, MS-222 (1.5 to 3 min).
- The minimal costs, convenience, ease of propagation, preparation and implementation of this organic plant material offers a valuable alternative to synthetic anesthetics currently used in the aquaculture industry.
- As a fish poison, 'auhuhu shows potential for the eradication of invasive species in our loko i'a (fishponds), kahawai (streams) and along the reefs and warrants further investigation.

References

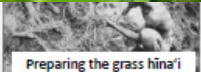
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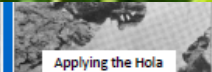
SEED/McNair Student Achievement Program, Grant No. P217A090206
College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, USDA-ARS Agreement No. 58-5320-B-392



Preparing the Hola



Preparing the grass hina'i



Applying the Hola

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

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FOR CONTROL OF NON-NATIVE, INVASIVE FISH SPECIES IN ANCHIALINE POOLS IN HAWAII

FOR EXPERIMENTAL USE ONLY

Under Hawaii State EUP-

Issue Date:

Expiration Date:

CFT Legumine Fish Toxicant

EPA Reg. No. 89450-01

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Rotenone.....5% w/w

Cube Resins other than rotenone.....5%

OTHER INGREDIENTS*.....90%

TOTAL.....100%

*Contains Petroleum Distillates

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

SEE ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS, FIRST AID AND PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) ON THE CONTAINER LABEL









WQ and fauna monitoring

Ho'onoua Complex Water Quality and Crustacean Survey Averages

	→	°C	pH	ppt	%	mS	
		Temp	pH	Salinity	Diss. O2	Cond.	Shrimp
Pool #1	average (mean)	25.13	7.70	11.74	84.69	20.12	0
(Ho'onoua hema)	st. deviation	1.71	0.43	0.86	23.53	0.90	0
	minimum	20.48	6.95	10.08	32.94	18.24	0
	maximum	28.31	8.53	15.13	121.25	22.18	0
	N	34	33	34	15	21	14
Pool #2	average	23.83	7.31	9.45	40.58	17.48	17.64
(Ho'onoua 'ōpae)	st. deviation	1.21	0.48	2.56	27.39	1.07	17.78
	minimum	21.60	6.23	0.10	9.80	15.56	0
	maximum	26.20	8.45	12.10	102.90	20.41	60
	N	22	20	22	11	14	14
Pool #3	average	26.71	7.93	11.90	75.84	20.91	2.32
(Ho'onoua 'ākau)	st. deviation	3.02	0.59	2.50	42.47	4.40	5.72
	minimum	20.30	7.04	0.90	3.70	5.00	0
	maximum	32.90	9.07	15.00	159.00	25.70	25.00
	N	31	30	30	12	17	22
All Pools	average	25.36	7.69	11.21	69.13	19.67	5.96
	st. deviation	2.47	0.56	2.30	37.25	3.00	12.53
	N	87	83	86	38	52	50

Table 1. The above table shows the results from water quality samples and crustacean surveys conducted by HWF from 2009-2012 and 2009-2014 respectively.

Education and outreach (ongoing)



Current restoration status

- **Plant control** – ONGOING: 100% invasive plant species removed by hand around pool #1 (hema), 75% and ongoing for pool #3 ('ākau), plus 90% of the 52 hectares (129 acres) of invasive woody plants treated.
- **Sediment removal** – COMPLETE: Sediment removed two largest pools (to extent possible).
- **Fish removal** – IN PROGRESS: Rotenone administration training completed and re-applying for the experimental use permit (HI DOA), CWA NPDES pesticides general permit (HI DOH → US EPA), and Special Activity permits (HI DLNR) for use within anchialine ecosystems.
- **Education and outreach** – CONTINUOUS 😊

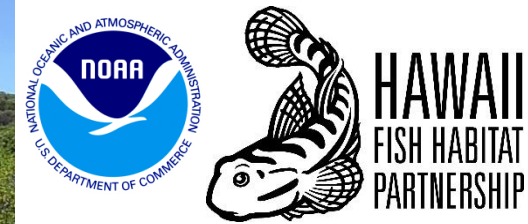
Ka 'inana lā mele 'ōpae ula.

Lively and active is the freshwater shrimp, *Halocaridina rubra*.



B. Seidel

Mahalo and questions?



Massen Greene Foundation



megan@wildhawaii.org



@wildhawaii