

PAPAHĀNAUMOKUĀKEA Marine National Monument

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
March 13, 2014

CONTACT

Toni Parras, 808-282-9332
Randy Kosaki, 808-557-5162

Fish species unique to Hawaii dominate deep coral reefs of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands

Deep coral reefs in Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument (PMNM) may contain the highest percentage of fish species found nowhere else on Earth, according to a study by NOAA scientists published in the *Bulletin of Marine Science*. Part of the largest protected area in the United States, the islands, atolls and submerged habitats of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI) harbor unprecedented levels of biological diversity, underscoring the value in protecting this area, scientists said.

Hawaii is known for its high abundance of endemic species – that is, species not found anywhere else on Earth. Previous studies, based on scuba surveys in water less than 100 feet, determined that on average 21 percent of coral reef fish species in Hawaii are unique to the Hawaiian Archipelago.

However, in waters 100 to 300 feet deep, nearly 50 percent of the fish scientists observed over a two-year period in the monument were unique to Hawaii, a level higher than any other marine ecosystem in the world. The study also found that on some of PMNM's deeper reefs, more than 90 percent of fish were unique to the region. These habitats can only be accessed by highly trained divers using advanced [technical diving](#) methods.

“The richness of unique species in the NWHI validates the need to protect this area with the highest conservation measures available,” said Randy Kosaki, PMNM’s deputy superintendent and co-author of the study. “These findings also highlight the need for further survey work on the monument’s deeper reefs, ecosystems that remain largely unexplored.”

Data for the study was collected during two research expeditions to the NWHI aboard NOAA Ship *Hi‘ialakai* in the summers of 2010 and 2012. Some of the unique fish species that were observed include: Redtail Wrasse (*Anampses chrysocephalus*), Thompson’s Anthias (*Pseudanthias thompsoni*), Potter’s Angelfish (*Centropyge potteri*), Hawaiian Squirrelfish (*Sargocentron xantherythrum*), Chocolate Dip Chromis (*Chromis hanui*), Masked Angelfish (*Genicanthus personatus*), and Blueline Butterflyfish (*Chaetodon fremblii*).

Co-authored by Cori Kane of Washington State University and PMNM staff members Randy Kosaki and Daniel Wagner, the paper, “High levels of mesophotic reef fish endemism in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands,” was published in the peer-reviewed scientific journal *Bulletin of Marine Science* and can be viewed online at http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/umrsmas/bullmar/pre-prints/content-bms_9030;jsessionid=efn2b4j14hlb.alice. The print version of the journal will be available in April.

Papahānaumokuākea is cooperatively managed to ensure ecological integrity and achieve strong, long-term protection and perpetuation of Northwestern Hawaiian Island ecosystems, Native Hawaiian culture, and heritage resources for current and future generations. Three co-trustees - the Department of Commerce, Department of the Interior, and State of Hawai‘i - joined by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, protect this special place. Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument was inscribed as the first mixed (natural and cultural) UNESCO World Heritage Site in the United States in July 2010. For more information, please visit www.papahanaumokuakea.gov.

