doi:10.1071/PC20059 © CSIRO Pacific Conservation Biology 2021

Translocation of black foot pāua (*Haliotis iris*) in a customary fishery management area: transformation from top-down management to kaitiakitanga (local guardianship) of a cultural keystone

Louise Bennett-Jones^{A,E}, Gaya Gnanalingam^A, Brendan Flack^B, Nigel Scott^C, Daniel Pritchard^A, Henrik Moller^D and Christopher Hepburn^A

^ADepartment of Marine Science, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand 9016.
^BKāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki, Karitane, New Zealand 9440.
^CTe Ao Tūroa, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Christchurch, New Zealand 8024.
^DKā Rakahau o Te Ao Tūroa (Centre for Sustainability), University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand 9016.
^ECorresponding author. Email: benlo958@student.otago.ac.nz

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Supplementary Material 1. Table 1 references

- ^[1] Single, M. (2015) Beach profile surveys and morphological change, Otago Harbour entrance to Karitane. *Port Otago Ltd.* (Shore Processes and Management Ltd.: New Zealand).
- Hepburn, C., Richards, D., Subritzky, P., and Pritchard, D. (2016) Status of the East Otago Taiāpure pāua fishery 2008-2016. University of Otago, Te Tiaki Mahinga Kai.
- [3] Coates, J.H., Hovel, K.A., Butler, J.L., Klimley, A.P., and Morgan, S.G. (2013) Movement and home range of pink abalone *Haliotis corrugata*: Implications for restoration and population recovery. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 486, 189-201.

- Poore, G.C.B. (1973) Ecology of New Zealand abalones, *Haliotis* species (Mollusca: Gastropoda). 4. Reproduction. *New Zealand Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research*. 7(1-2), 67-84.
- ^[5] Sainsbury, K.J. (1982) Population dynamics and fishery management of the paua, *Haliotis iris.* 1. Population structure, growth, reproduction, and mortality. *New Zealand Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research.* 16, 147-161.
- [6] Bird, T., Moller, H., Scott, N., and Pirker, J. (2009) Traditional Māori and scientific methods for translocating and reseeding pāua (*Haliotis iris*). University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand.
- ^[7] Taylor, J., Schiel, D., and Taylor, H. (1994) The first cut is the deepest: Wounding and healing in blackfoot paua (*Haliotis iris*). *Seafood New Zealand*. **2**, 47-48.
- [8] Henderson, K., Parker, D., and Haaker, P. (1988) The survival and growth of transplanted adult pink abalone, *Haliotis corrugata*, at Santa Catalina Island. *California Fish and Game* 74(2), 82-86.
- ^[9] Taniguchi, I.K., Stein, D., Lampson, K., and Rogers-Bennett, L. (2013) Testing translocation as a recovery tool for pink (*Haliotis corrugata*) and green (*Haliotis fulgens*) abalone in Southern California. *Journal of Shellfish Research* 32(1), 209-216.
- ^[10] Pearson, N. (2016) Movement patterns of Blackfoot pāua (*Haliotis iris*) in reponse to tagging. PGDipSci thesis, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand.
- ^[11] McCowan, T. Personal communication.
- ^[12] Prince, J. (2005) Combating the tyranny of scale for Haliotids: Micro-management for microstocks. *Bulletin of Marine Science* **76**(2), 557-577.
- ^[13] Will, M., McCowan, T., and Gemmell, N.J. (2015) Broad-scale genetic patterns of New Zealand abalone, *Haliotis iris*, across a distribution spanning 13 degrees latitude and major oceanic water masses. *Genetica*. 143(4), 487-500.
- ^[14] Poore, G.C.B. (1972) Ecology of New Zealand abalones, *Haliotis* species (Mollusca: Gastropoda). 2. Seasonal and diurnal movement. *New Zealand Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research* 6(3), 246-258.
- ^[15] McShane, P.E., and Naylor, R. J. (1995) Depth can affect post-settlement survival of *Haliotis iris* (Mollusca: Gastropoda). *Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology.* 187, 1-12.

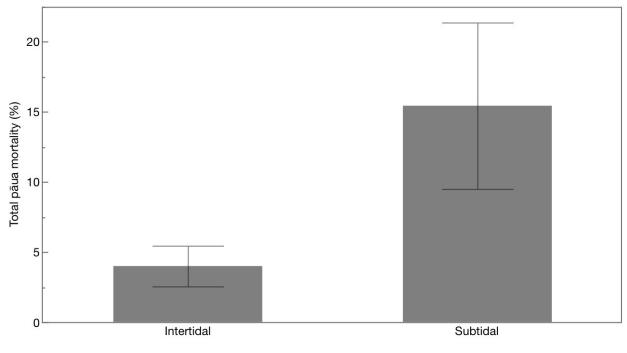
- ^[16] McShane, P.E., and Naylor, R. J. (1995) Density independent growth of *Haliotis iris* Martyn (Mollusca- Gastropoda). *Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*. 190, 51-60.
- ^[17] Poore, G.C.B. (1972) Ecology of New Zealand abalones, haliotis species (Mollusca: Gastropoda). 1. Feeding. *New Zealand Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research*. 6(1-2), 11-22.
- ^[18] Gardner, C., and Van Putten, E.I. (2008) Biological modeling of translocation as a management tool for a rock lobster fishery. *Reviews in Fisheries Science* **16**(1-3), 81-90.
- ^[19] Poore, G.C.B. (1972) Ecology of New Zealand abalones, *Haliotis* species (Mollusca: Gastropoda). 3. Growth. *New Zealand Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research* 6(4), 534-559.
- ^[20] Subritzky, P. (2013) The identification of juvenile *Haliotis iris* habitat within the East Otago Taiāpure. University of Otago, Dunedin.
- ^[21] Cornwall, C.E., Phillips, N.E., and McNaught, D.C. (2009) Feeding preferences of the abalone *Haliotis iris* in relation to macroalgal species, attachment, accessibility and water movement. *Journal of Shellfish Research*, 2009. 28(3), 589-597.
- [22] Griffith, B., Scot, M., Carpenter, J.W., Reed, C. (1989) Translocation as a species conservation tool: Status and strategy. *Science*. 245(4917), 477-480.
- ^[23] Tegner, M.J. (1992) Brood-stock transplants as an approach to abalone stock enhancement. In 'Abalone of The World: Biology, Fisheries and Culture.' (Eds. SA Shepherd, MJ Tegner and SA Guzman del Proo), pp 461-473. (Fishing News Books: Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA)
- ^[24] Gillies, T.T. (2013) Reseeding of *Haliotis iris* in a customary fisheries context. MSc Thesis, University of Otago, Dunedin.
- ^[25] Naylor, R., Parker, S., and Notman, P. (2017) Paua (*Haliotis iris*) length at maturity in PAU 2, PAU 5B, PAU 5D, and PAU 7. *New Zealand Fisheries Assessment Report* 2017/10 1-10.
- ^[26] Ryder, F. (2019) Changing population dynamics of Haliotis iris: Re assessment of population dynamics in Peraki Bay, Banks Peninsula. MSc Thesis, University of Otago, Dunedin.

- ^[27] Huchette, S.M.H., Day, R.W., and Shepherd, S.A. (2000) A review of abalone stock enhancement. In 'Enhancement of Marine and Freshwater Fisheries, New South Wales, 7-12 August 2000' (Eds. A Moore and R Huges), pp 58-69. (Australian Society for Fish Biology: Australia).
- ^[28] IUCN/SSC (2013) Guidelines for reintroductions and other conservation translocations. *IUCN Special Survival* Commission 1, 57.

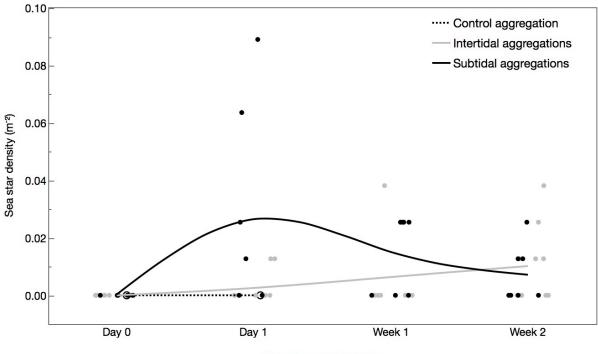
Supplementary Material 2. Recovery of translocated pāua (*Haliotis iris*) (percentage [%], count [#], and density [m⁻²]). Figures are provided for individual sites. Depth is indicated by 'I' for intertidal sites, 'S' for subtidal sites, and 'C' for control site.

Site	Translocation			Day 1			Week 1			Week 2		
	%	#	m ⁻²	%	#	m ⁻²	%	#	m ⁻²	%	#	m ⁻²
I1	20	-	0.25	13	65	0.17	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
I2	20	-	0.25	16	80	0.20	3	15	0.04	0	0	0.00
13	20	-	0.25	15	75	0.19	5	25	0.06	1	5	0.01
I4	20	-	0.25	14	70	0.18	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
15	20	-	0.25	12	60	0.15	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
I6	20	-	0.25	8	40	0.10	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
I7	20	-	0.25	9	45	0.11	1	5	0.01	0	0	0.00
18	20	-	0.25	14	70	0.18	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
19	20	-	0.25	12	60	0.15	1	5	0.01	0	0	0.00
I10	20	-	0.25	11	55	0.14	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
S1	20	-	0.25	12	60	0.15	1	5	0.01	0	0	0.00
S2	20	-	0.25	6	30	0.08	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
S3	20	-	0.25	14	70	0.18	2	10	0.03	0	0	0.00
S4	19	-	0.24	16	84	0.20	6	32	0.08	1	5	0.01
S5	20	-	0.25	12	60	0.15	4	20	0.05	0	0	0.00
S9	21	-	0.26	15	71	0.19	4	19	0.05	1	5	0.01
S10	21	-	0.26	14	67	0.18	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
С	20	-	0.25	17	85	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-

Supplementary Material 3. Average mortality (%) of translocated pāua (*Haliotis iris*) as measured on the Week 2 survey. Shown for 10 intertidal and 7 subtidal aggregations. Bars represent standard error.



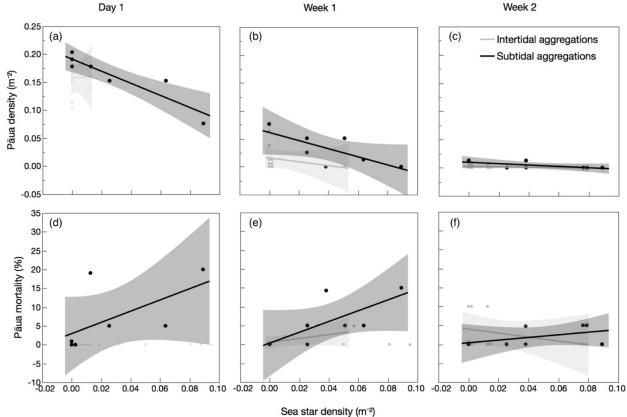
Depth



Supplementary Material 4. Density (m⁻²) of sea stars (*A. scabra*) over the 2-week survey period within 10 intertidal (grey) and 7 subtidal (black) aggregations, and 1 control site (dotted line).

Time since translocation

Supplementary Material 5. Correlation between density $(m^{-2}, A - C)$ and mortality (%, D - F) of pāua (*Haliotis iris*) with sea star (*A. scabra*) density (m^{-2}) , as measured on Day 1 (A, D), Week 1 (B, E), and Week 2 (C, F). Displayed for 10 intertidal (grey) and 7 subtidal (black) aggregations.



Māori term	Definition					
Aotearoa	New Zealand					
Hapū	Sub-tribe					
Iwi	Tribe					
Kaimoana	Seafood					
Kaitiaki	Guardian					
Kaitiakitanga	Guardianship					
Kaumātua	Respected elder					
Ki uta, ki tai	Indigenous, holistic management from the mountains to the sea					
Kina	Sea urchin, Evechinus chloroticus					
Kōhanga	Nursery areas					
Kōura	Crayfish, Jasus edwardsii					
Māori	Indigenous peoples of Aotearoa					
Mahinga kai	The Indigenous use and management of natural resources, the places where those resources are gathered and the resources themselves					
Mataitai Reserves	A management tool within the customary fishing regulations to recognise and provide for the Indigenous use and management practices of hapū and iwi.					
Mātauranga	Māori knowledge					
Mauri	Life force					
Pāua	Abalone, Haliotis iris					
Pōhā	Bags for storing and transporting food made from bull kelp (<i>Durvillaea antarctica</i>)					
Rāhui	Temporary closure					
Rāwaru	Blue cod, Parapercis colias					
Taiāpure Local Fisheries	A management tool within Part 9 of the Fisheries Act to make better provision for Indigenous fishing rights under Article II of the Treaty of Waitangi.					
Taonga	Treasure					
Tangata Tiaki	Indigenous fisheries managers appointed under the customary fishing regulations					
Te Waipouamu	The South Island of Aotearoa					
Tikanga	Indigenous values and practices					
Toheroa	Surf clam, Paphies ventricosa					
Whānau	Family, or community of extended families					

Supplementary Material 6. Glossary of Māori terms