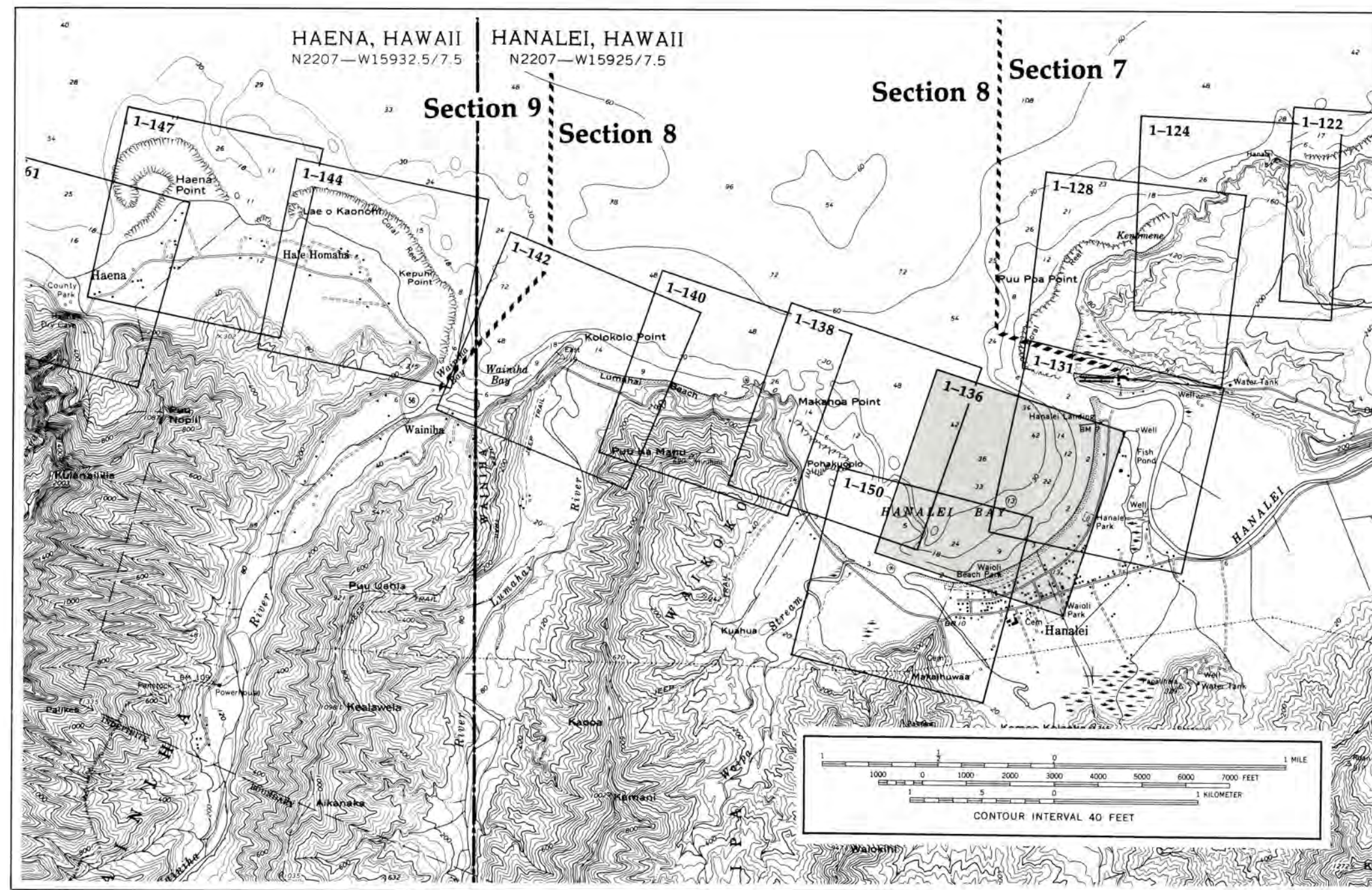




Aerial Photograph Based Classification System

OFFSHORE

s - Sediment.

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- sd - Sand bottom, deeper than 10 meters (some possibility of error, such as white reflecting rock in deep water, not checked by dives).

Special types.

- co - Areas of greater than 50% live coral cover (spot checked for verification).
- br - Beachrock (offshore).

r - Rock.

- rs - Mostly sand bottom but with some rocky features; rock bottom covered by a veneer of sand.
- rbs - Hard bottom, but with conspicuous sediment up to 50% coverage.
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- rbb - Seaward extensions of talus boulder beaches, with definable rocks or boulders.

- rbc - Seaward extensions of cobble beaches (rocks smaller than boulders).

rc - Reef complex.

- rc - Shallow reef flats or structural reefs, normally (but not exclusively) in water depths less than 2 meters.
- rcl - Consolidated limestone; lacking sediment (also a catch-all for moderate to high relief areas).
- rcp - Consolidated smooth limestone pavement.

- rcg - Consolidated reef with well defined groove-and-spur system.
- rsg - Sand predominates in the depressions of conspicuous groove-and-spur system.
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- tp - Tidepools, where they are a prominent feature at the shoreline.

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Categories	% Sand	% Rock
rbc, br, s, sb, sc, sd	100	—
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rbs, rcs, rsg	25 - 50	50 - 75
r, rc, co	less than 25	more than 75
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Uses and Activities Along and Off the Coast

USES RELATED TO NEARSHORE BIOTA

- Pole-and-line fishing.
- Gill-netting.
- Throw-netting.
- Spearfishing.
- Torching.
- Trapping.
- Lobster.
- Sea urchin (wana).
- Octopus (he'e).
- Surround netting.
- Aquarium fish collecting.
- Seaweed (limu).
- Sport-diving.
- Shell collecting.

SHORELINE AND DEEP-WATER FISHING ACTIVITIES

- Crabbing (kona, 'a'ama, swimming crab).
- Limpet (opihi).
- Trolling, bottom-fishing.
- Specialized fisheries (type indicated).

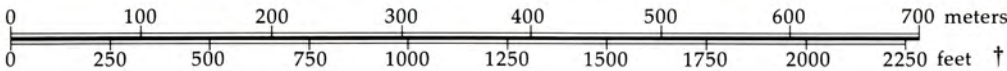
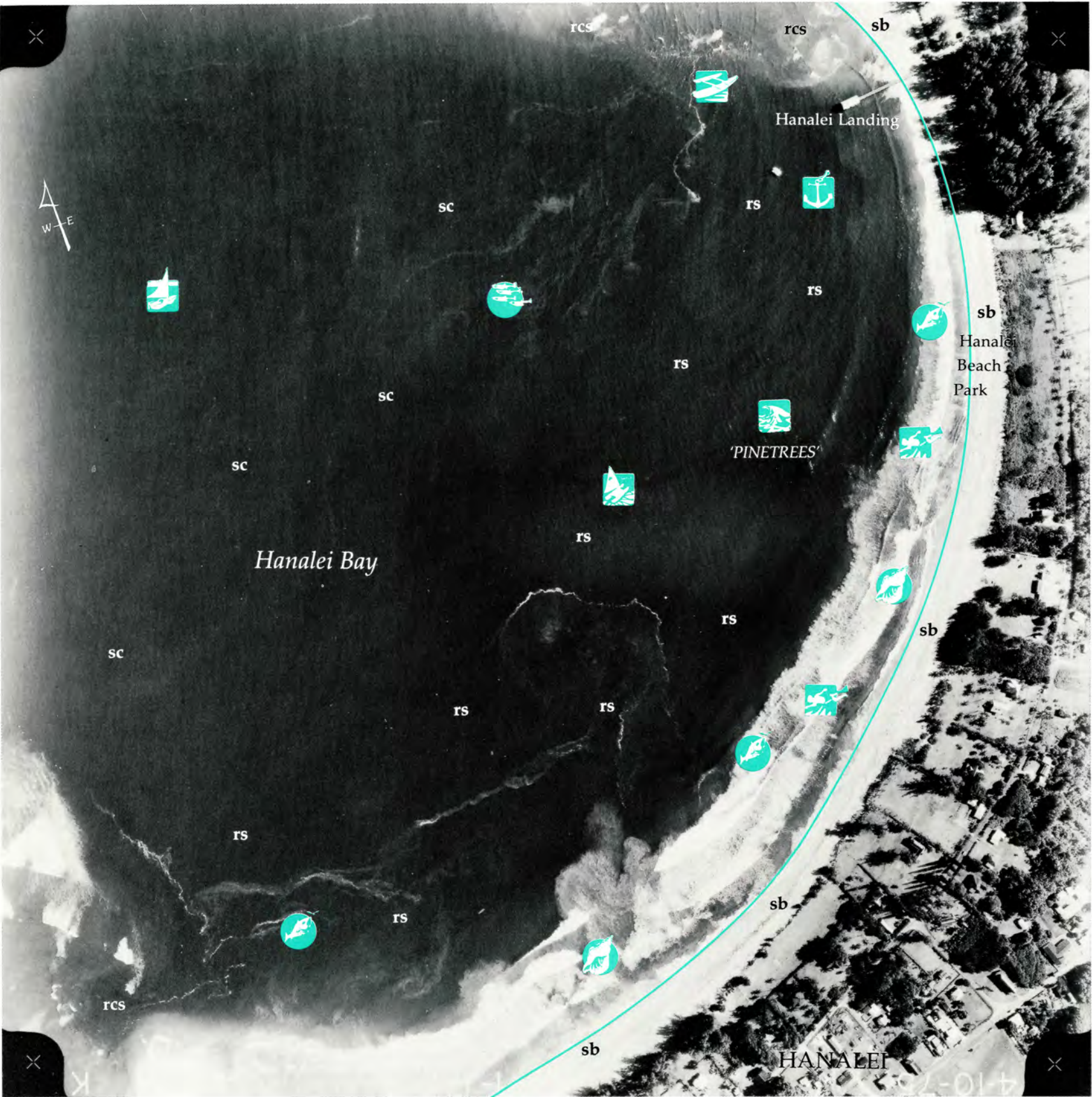
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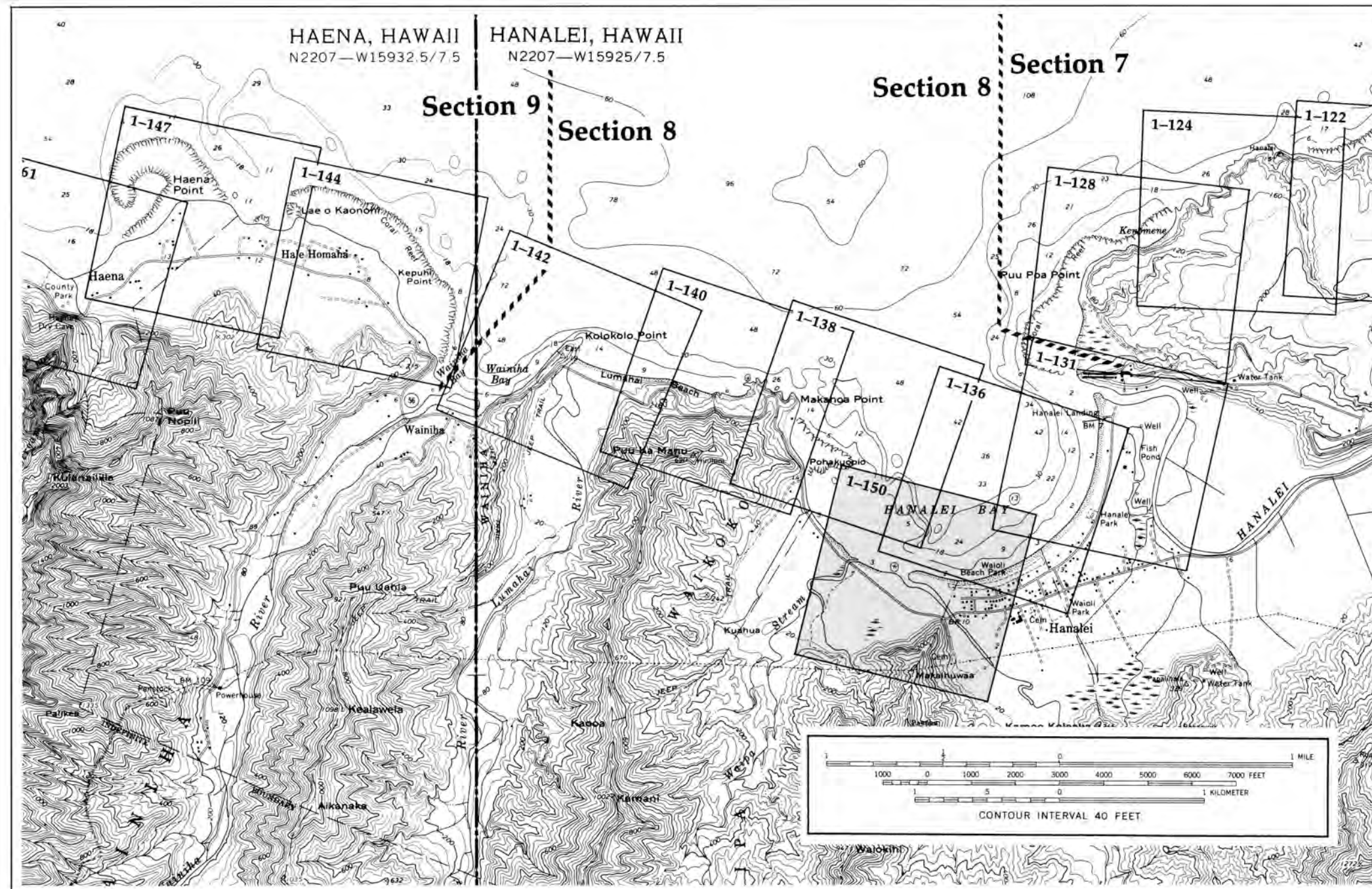
- Board surfing.
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- Canoe paddling.
- Sailing.
- Aquatic recreation (smallcraft sailing, wind-surfing).
- Excursion boat.
- Anchorage.

Study Sites

- Shoreline (above water observations).
- Inshore (inside reef edge).
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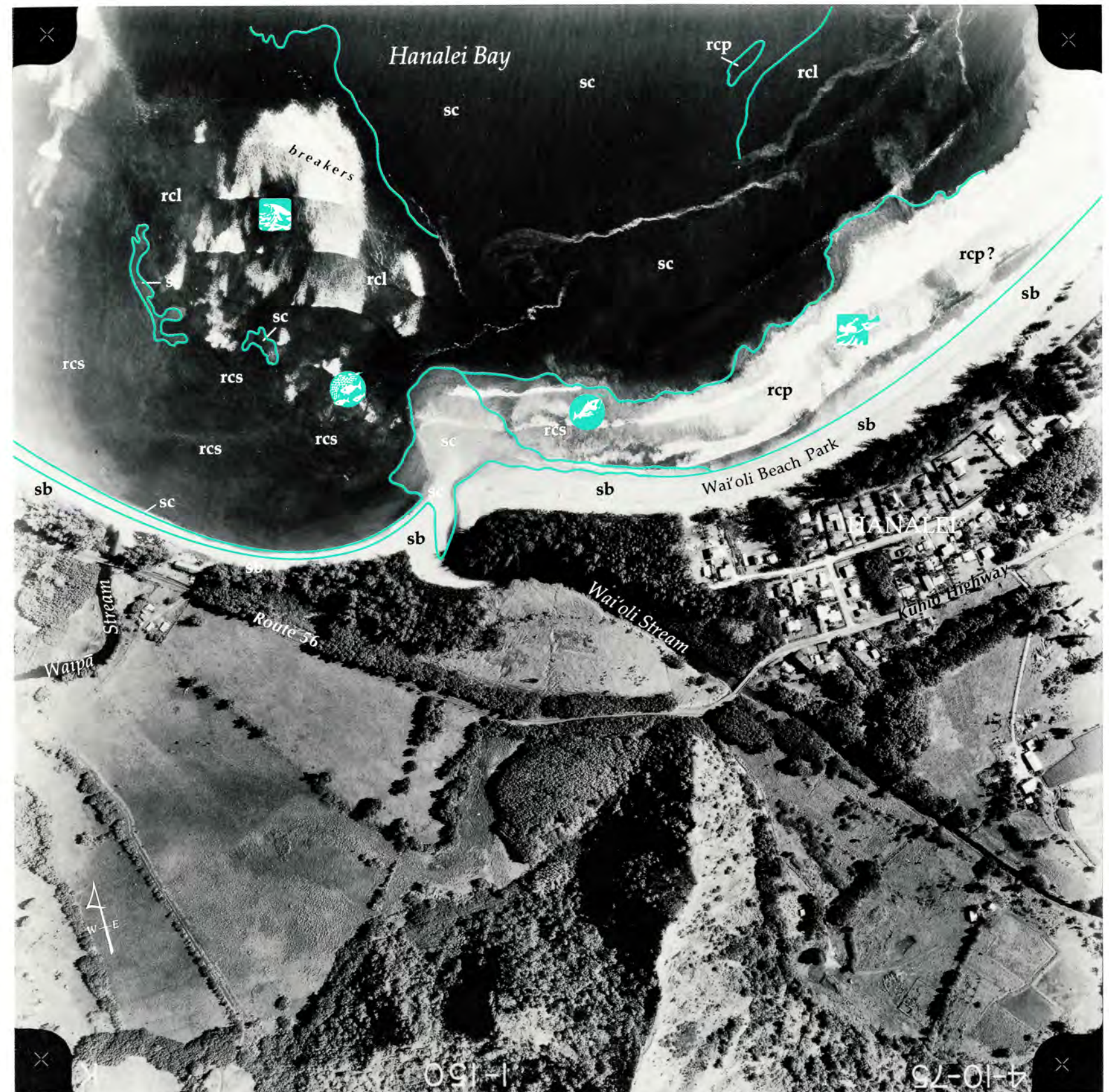
USES NOT RELATED TO BIOTA

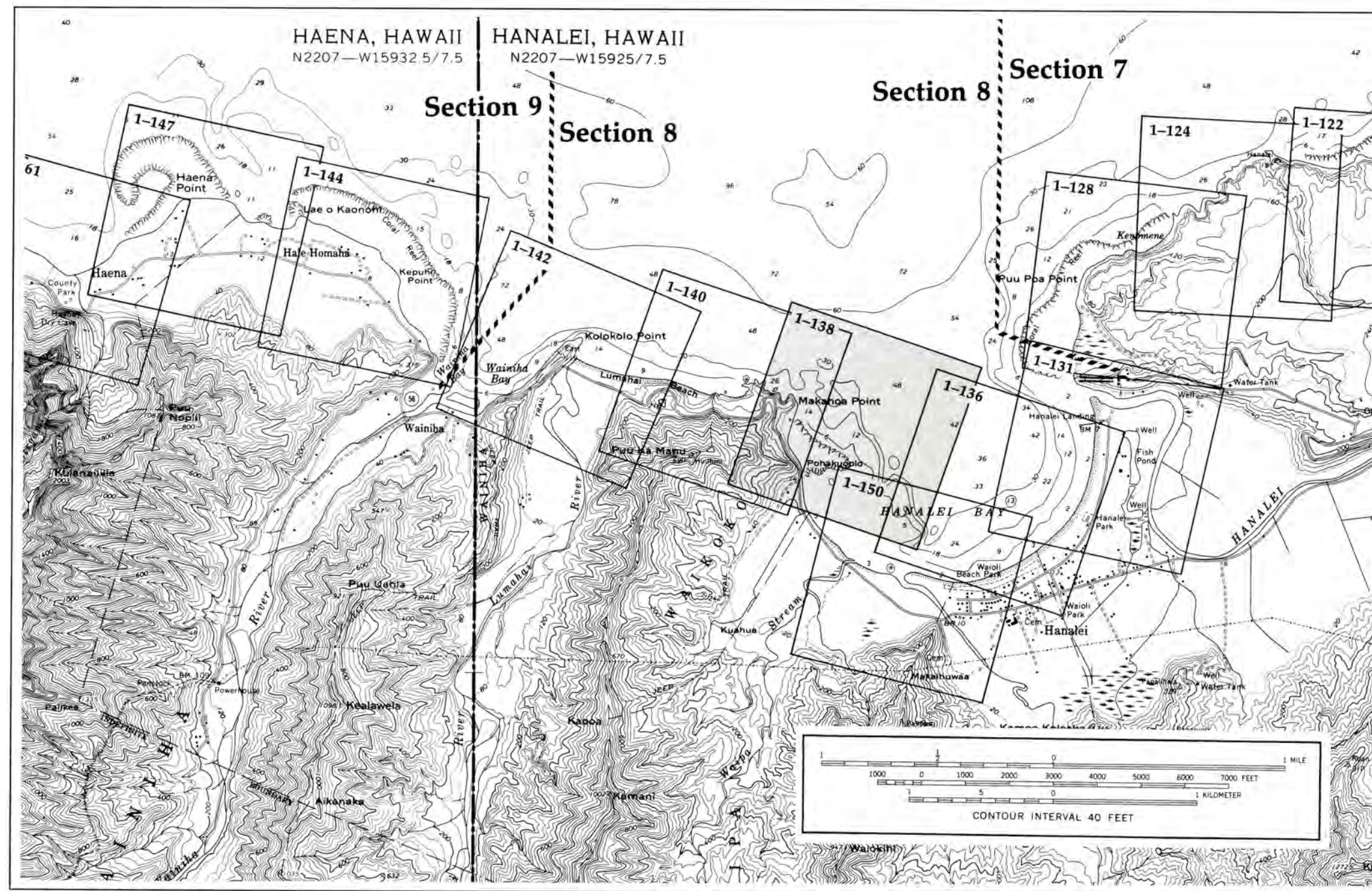
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Study Sites

-  Shoreline (above water observations).
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USES NOT RELATED TO BIOTA

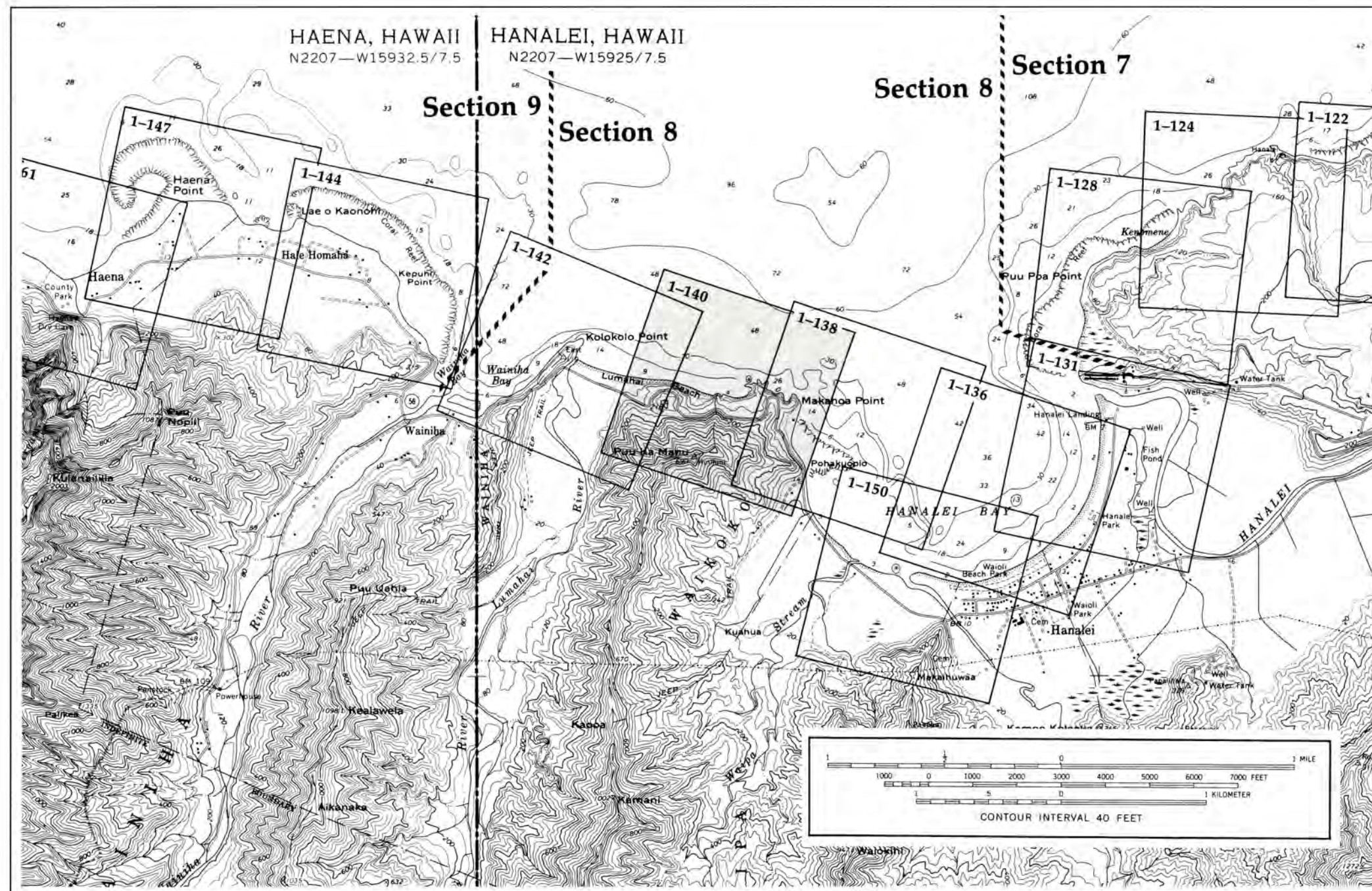
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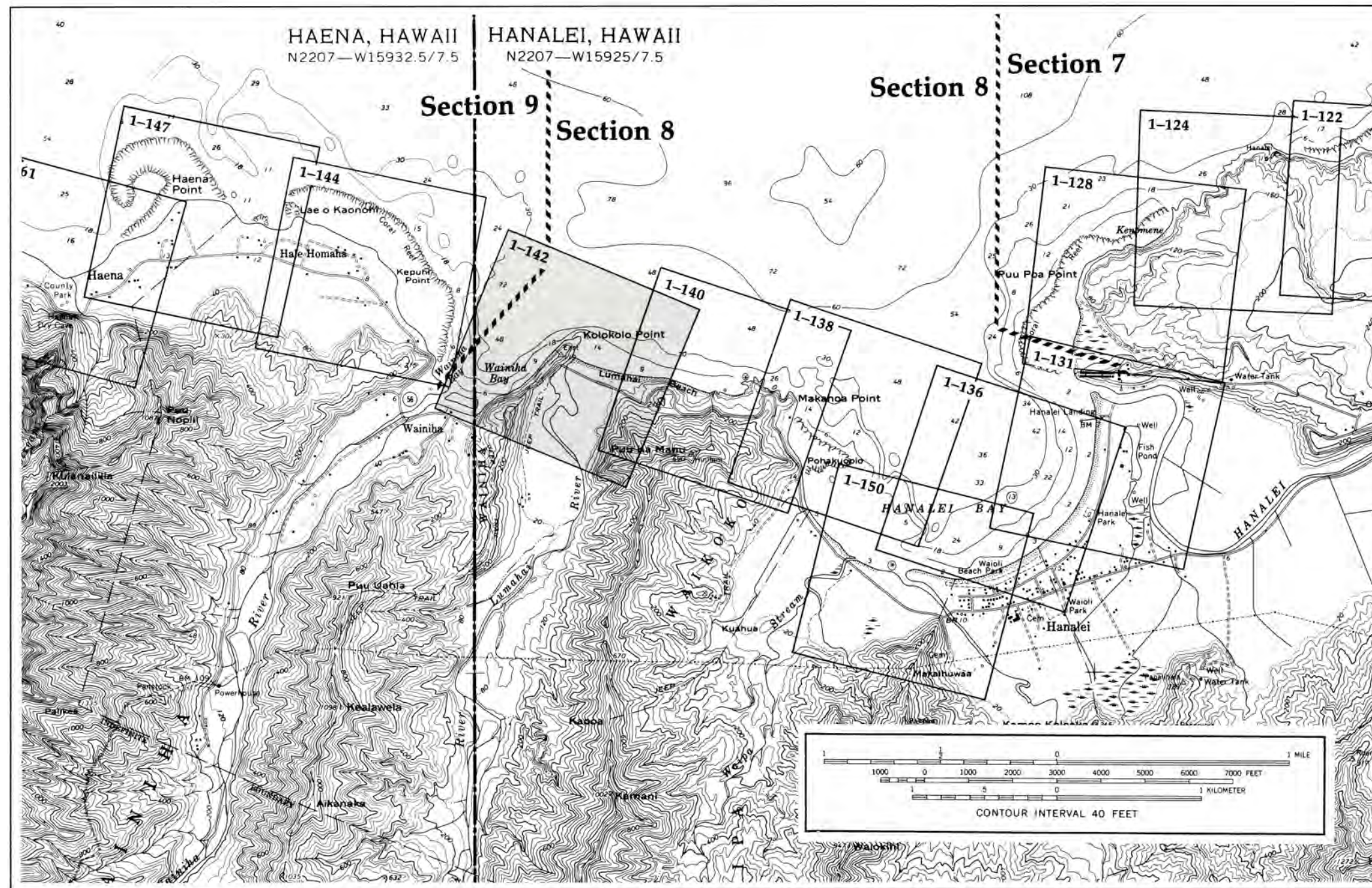
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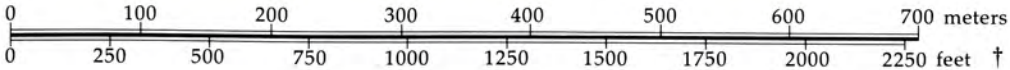
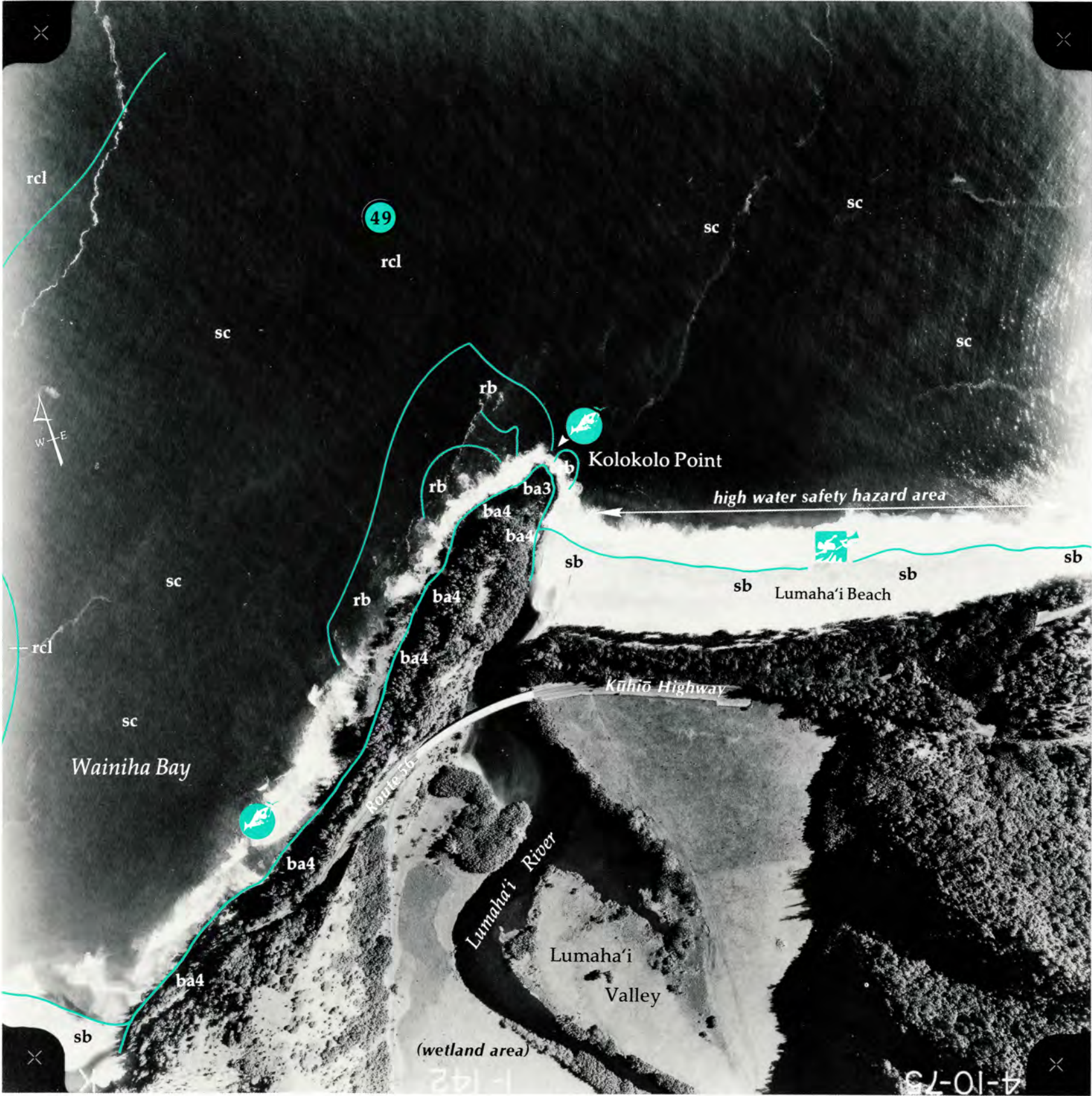
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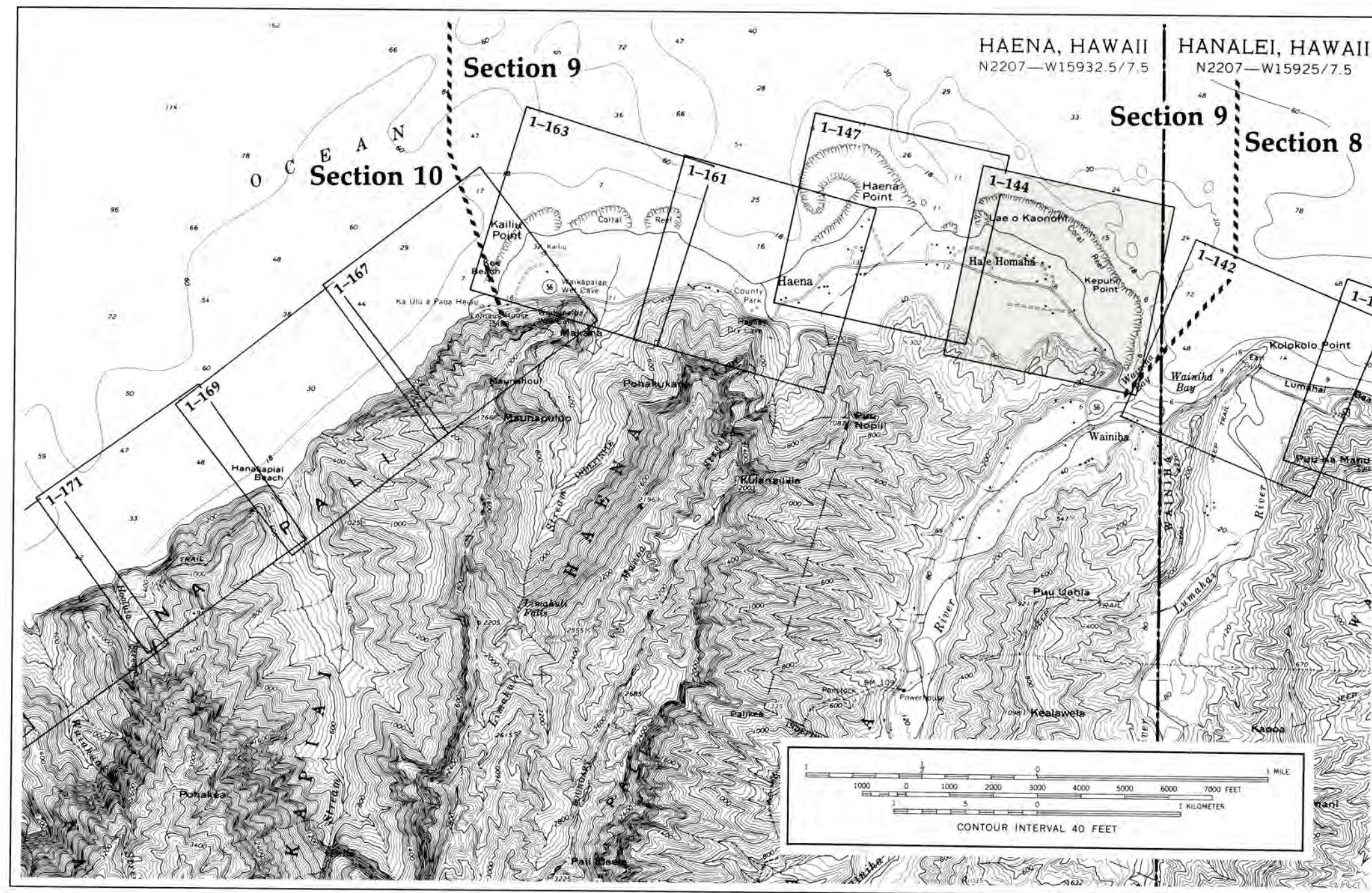
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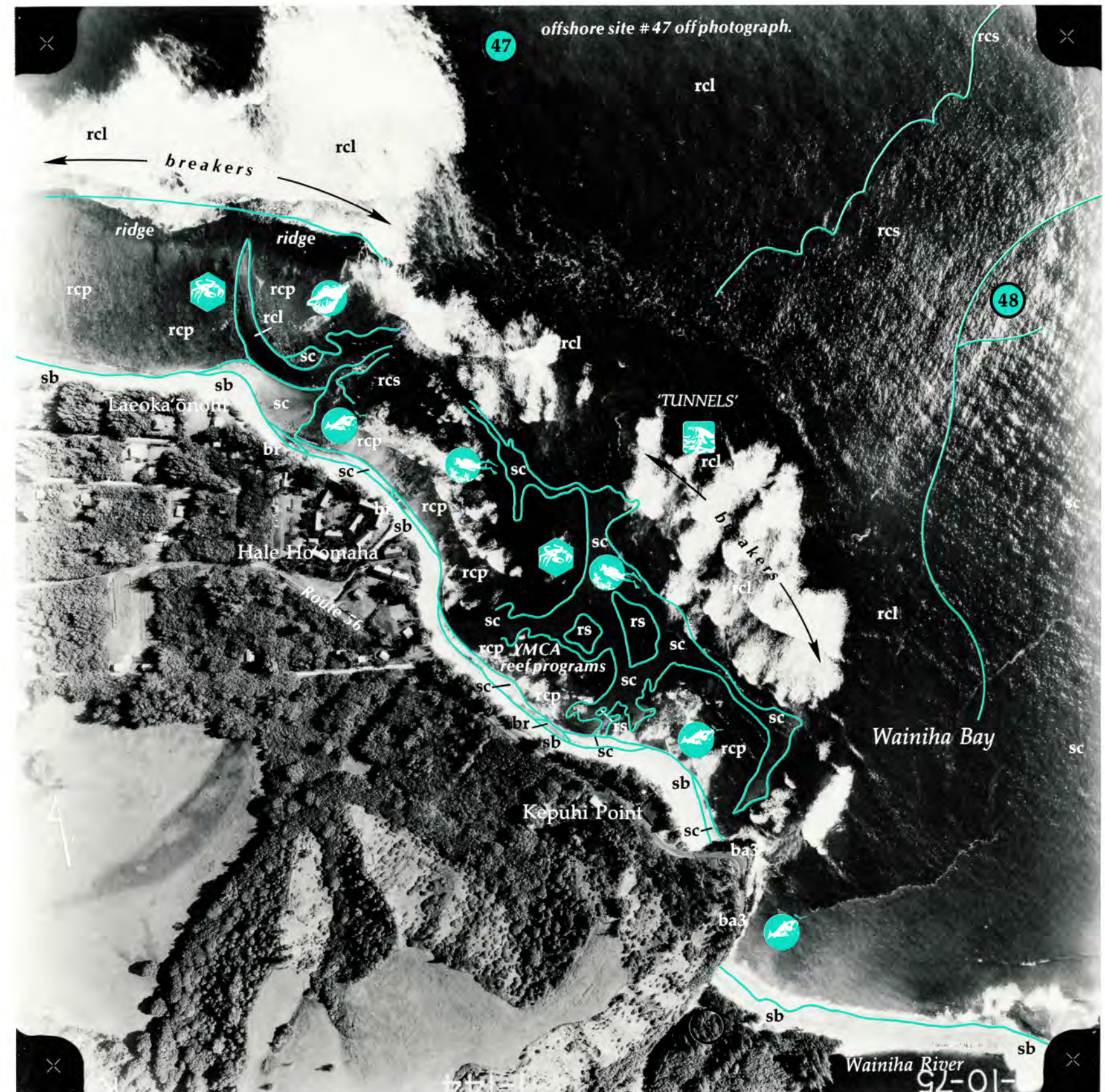
USES NOT RELATED TO BIOTA

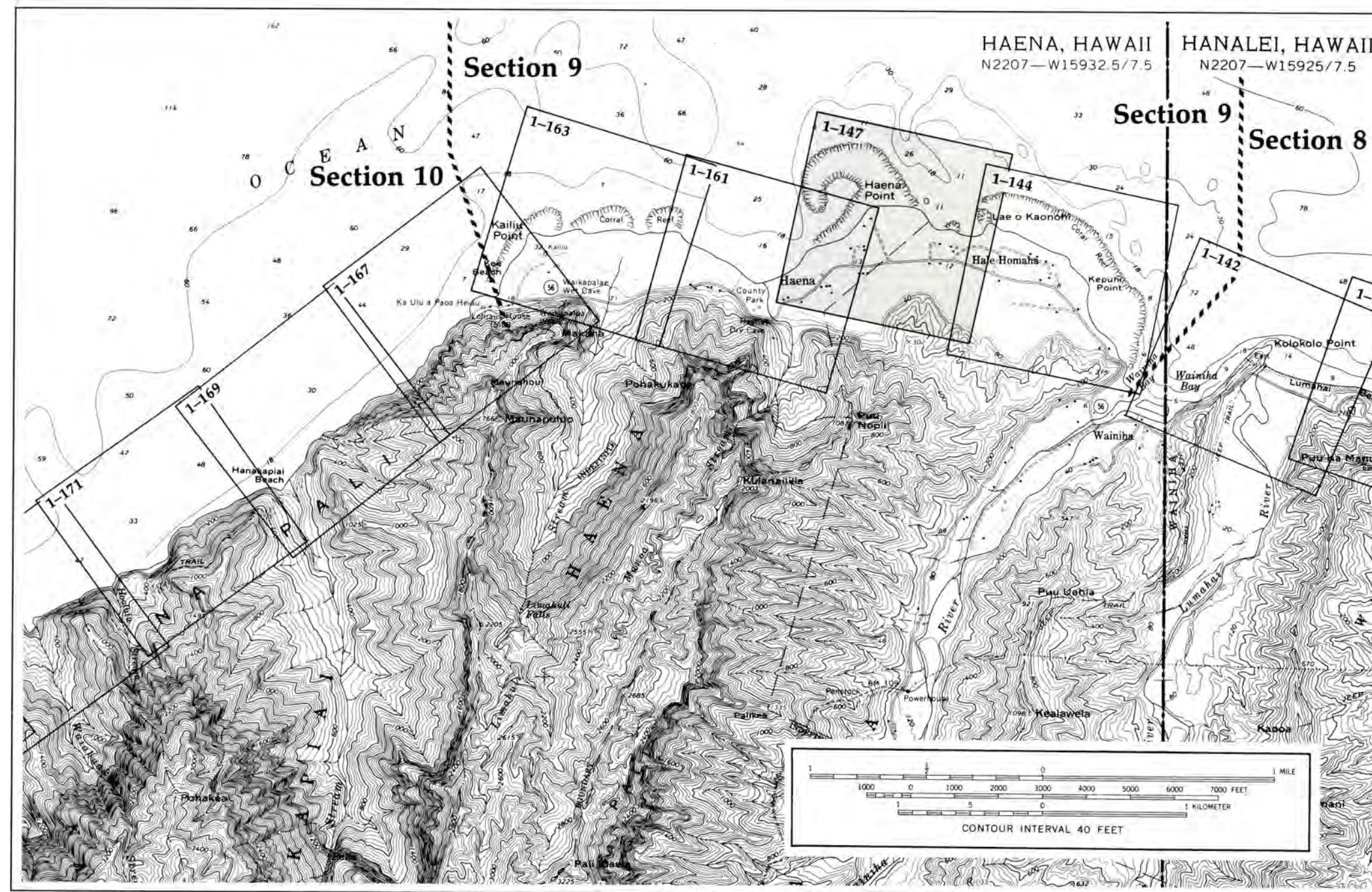
- | | |
|---|--|
|  | Board surfing. |
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|  | Excursion boat. |
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Study Sites

-  Shoreline (above water observations).
-  Inshore (inside reef edge).
-  Offshore (beyond reef edge).

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- rcg – Consolidated reef with well defined groove-and-spur system.
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- rsc – Mostly consolidated reef with some (25–50%) sediment bottom.

SHORELINE

- ba – Volcanic rock shorelines.
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 - sbc – Cobble, pebble beach.
 - sbr – Poorly sorted deposits (common off stream mouths, sometimes shoreward extensions of rubble or sand beaches).

Special types.

- br – Beachrock (a specialized category normally formed at the shoreline).
- tp – Tidepools, where they are a prominent feature at the shoreline.

Aerial Photograph Based Classification System

OFFSHORE

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Special types.

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- rbb – Seaward extensions of talus boulder beaches, with definable rocks or boulders.

- rbc – Seaward extensions of cobble beaches (rocks smaller than boulders).

rc – Reef complex.

- rc – Shallow reef flats or structural reefs, normally (but not exclusively) in water depths less than 2 meters.
- rcl – Consolidated limestone; lacking sediment (also a catch-all for moderate to high relief areas).
- rcp – Consolidated smooth limestone pavement.

Offshore Bottom Type Summary

Categories	% Sand	% Rock
rbc, br, s, sb, sc, sd	100	—
rs	less than 50	more than 50
rbs, rcs, rsg	25 – 50	50 – 75
r, rc, co	less than 25	more than 75
rbb, rb, rcl, rcp, rcg	—	100

Uses and Activities Along and Off the Coast

USES RELATED TO NEARSHORE BIOTA

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-  Gill-netting.
-  Throw-netting.
-  Spearfishing.
-  Torching.
-  Trapping.
-  Lobster.
-  Sea urchin (wana).
-  Octopus (he'e).
-  Surround netting.
-  Aquarium fish collecting.
-  Seaweed (limu).
-  Sport-diving.
-  Shell collecting.

SHORELINE AND DEEP-WATER FISHING ACTIVITIES

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-  Limpet (opihi).
-  Trolling, bottom-fishing.
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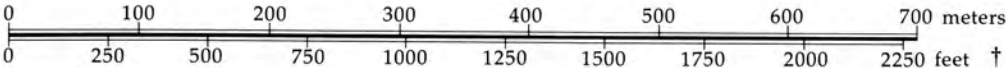
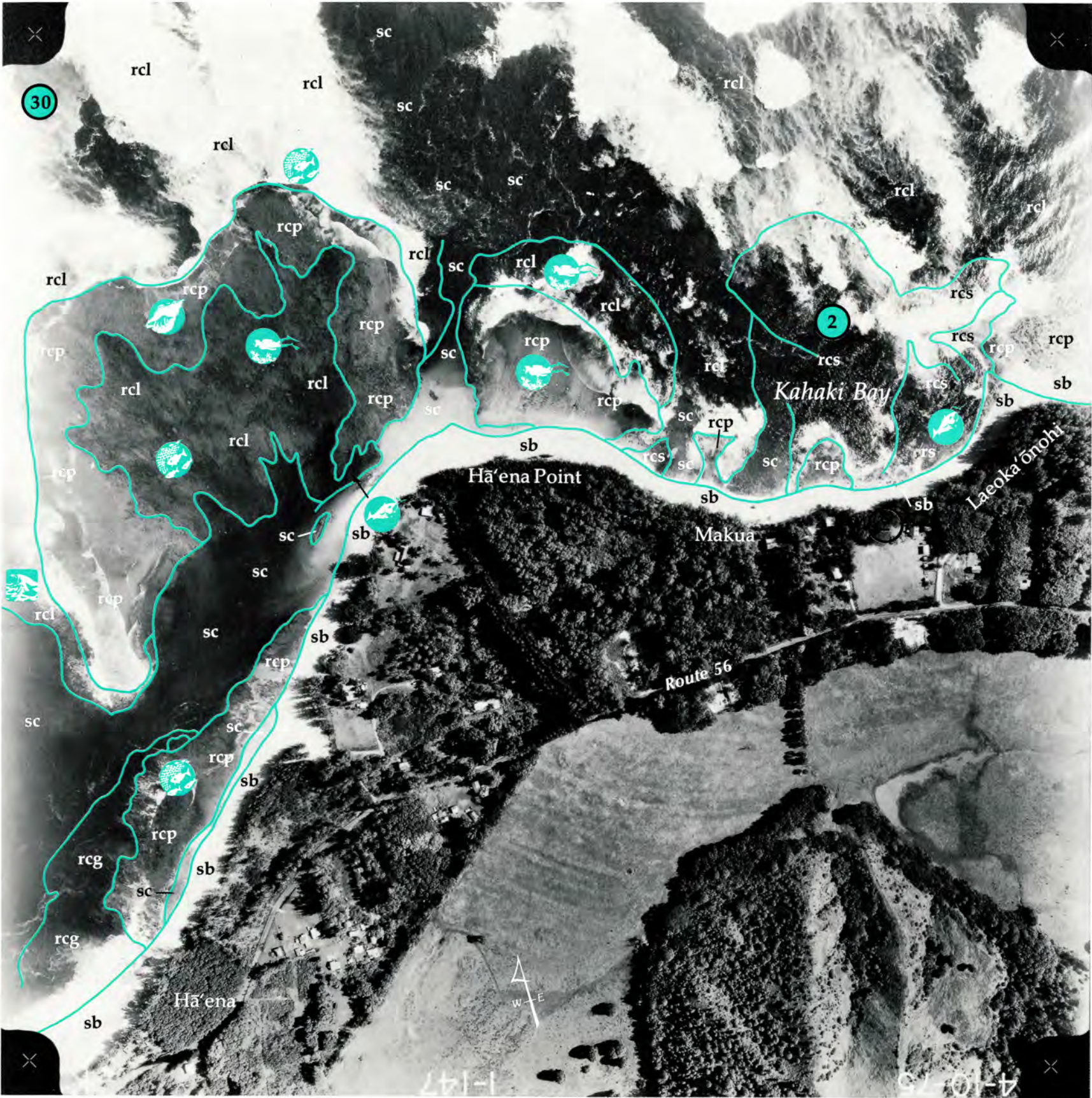
USES NOT RELATED TO BIOTA

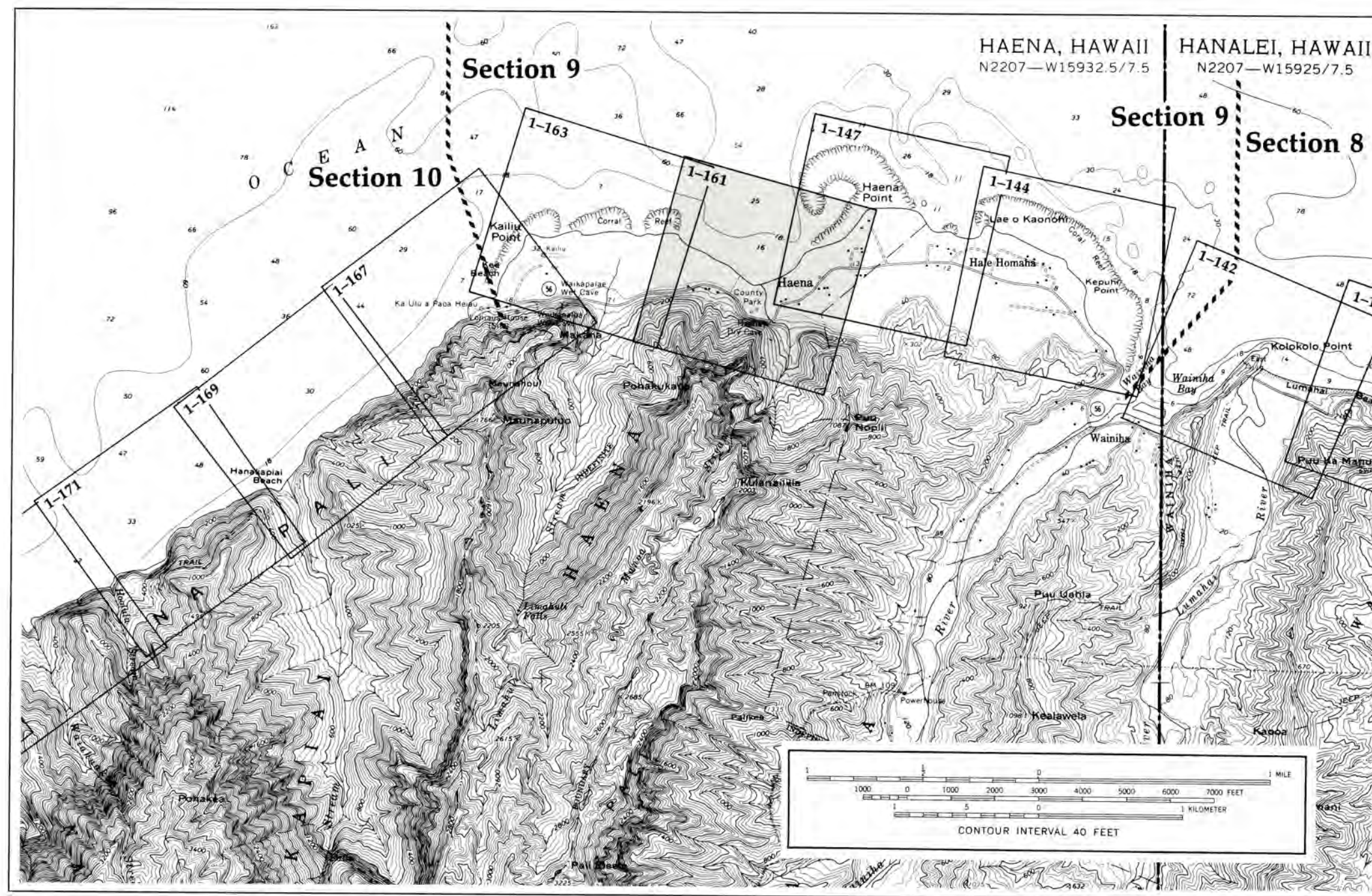
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-  Anchorage.

Study Sites

-  Shoreline (above water observations).
-  Inshore (inside reef edge).
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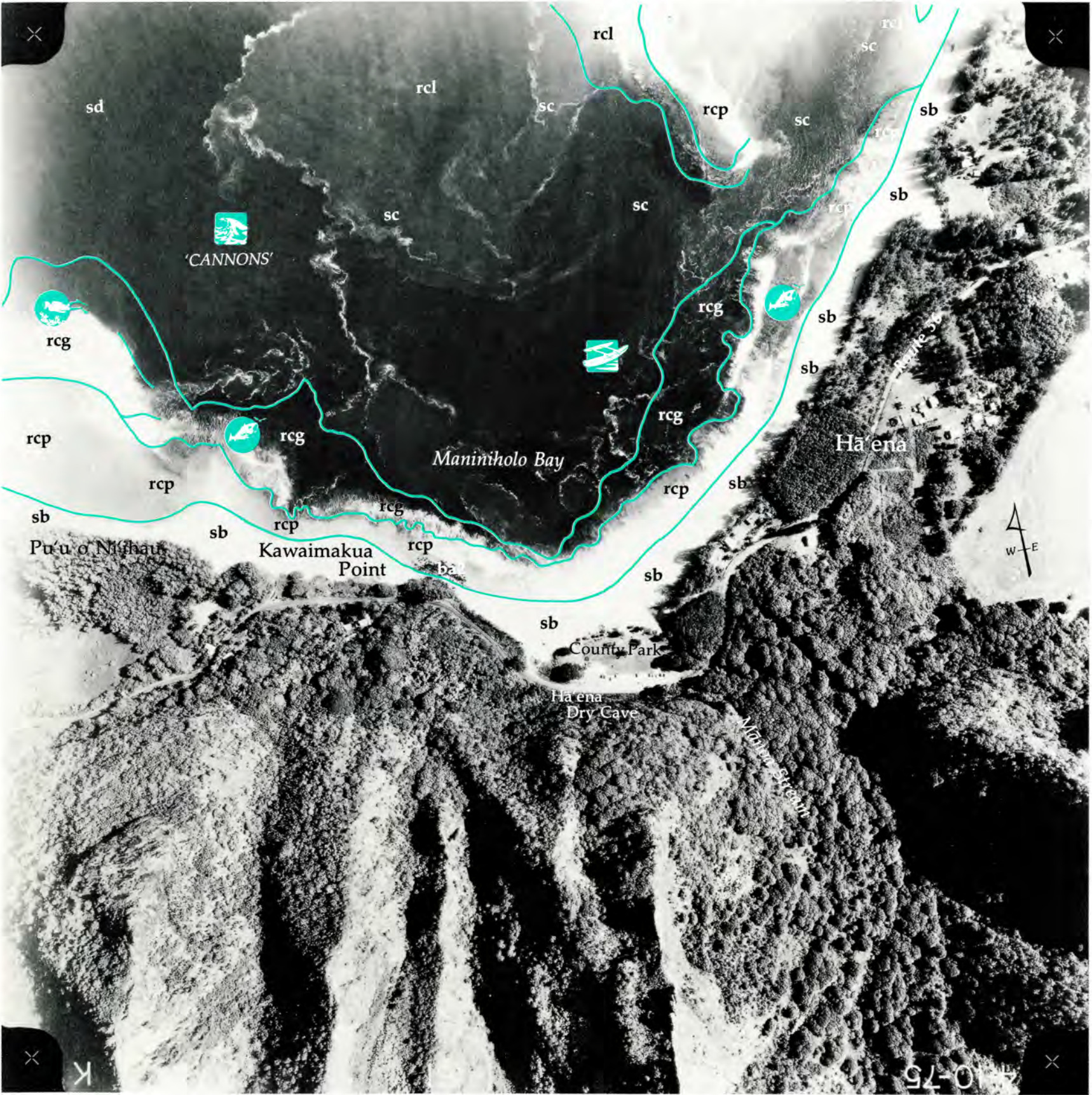
USES NOT RELATED TO BIOTA

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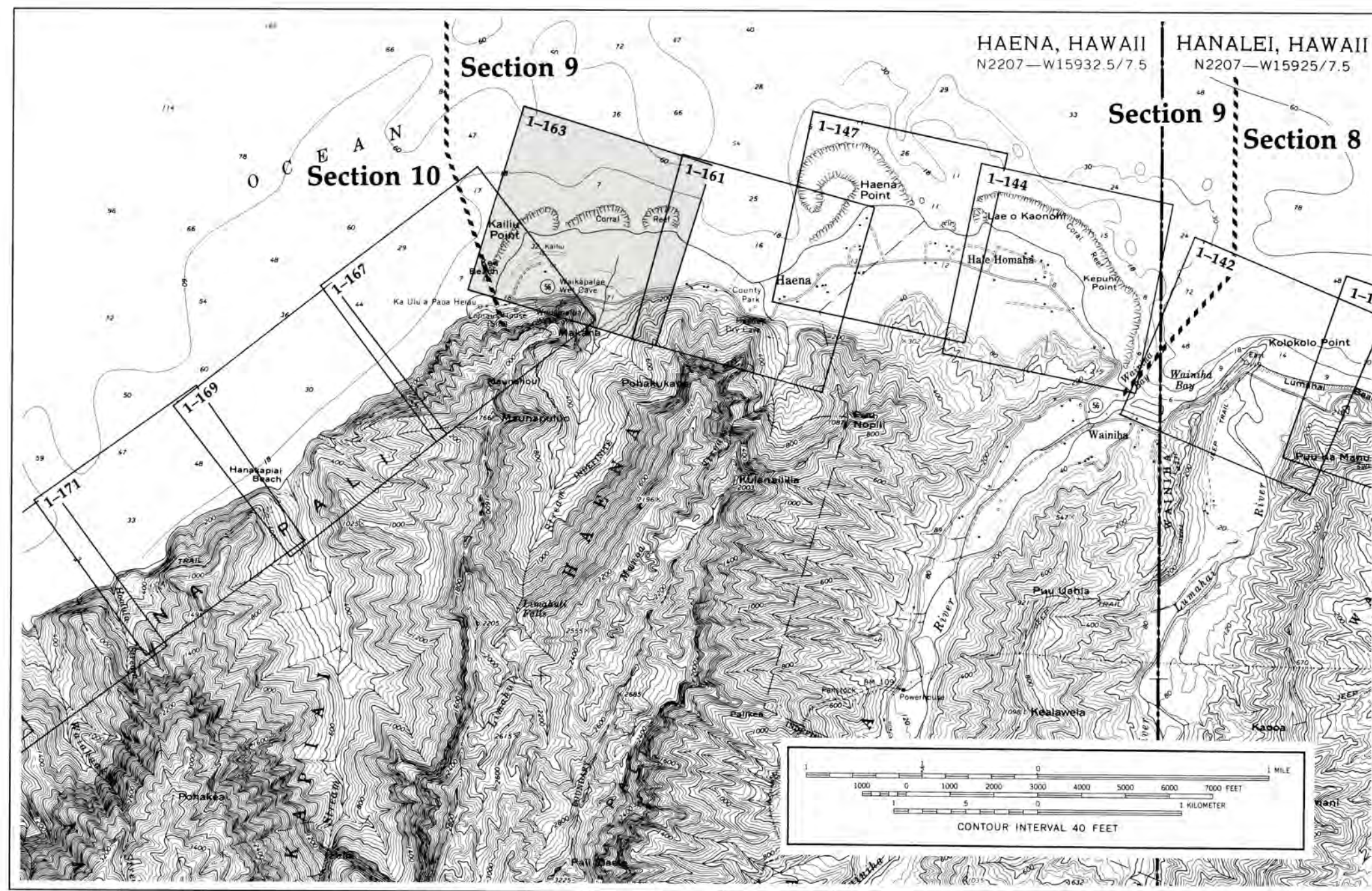
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0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 meters
 0 250 500 750 1000 1250 1500 1750 2000 2250 feet †



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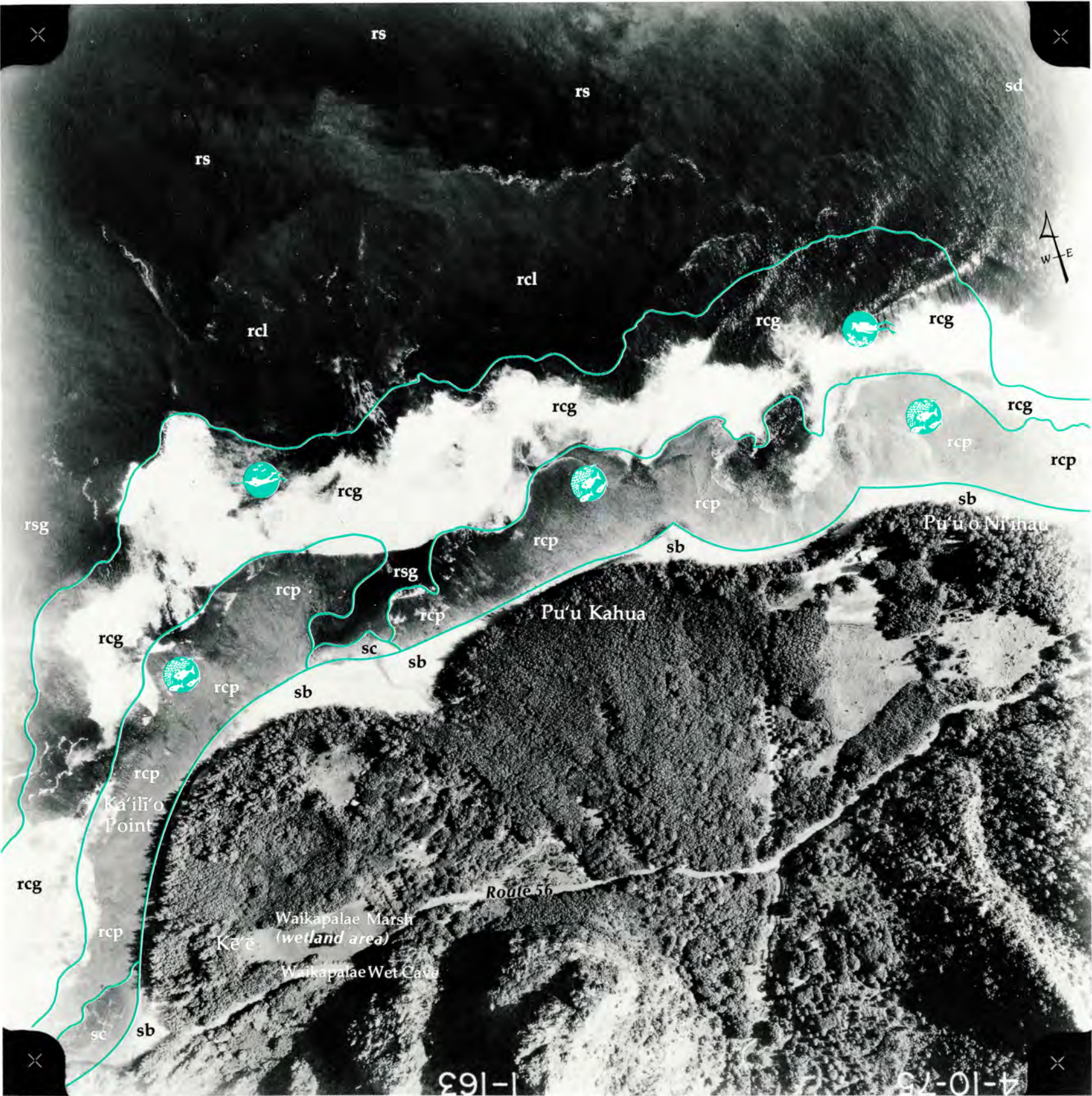
USES NOT RELATED TO BIOTA

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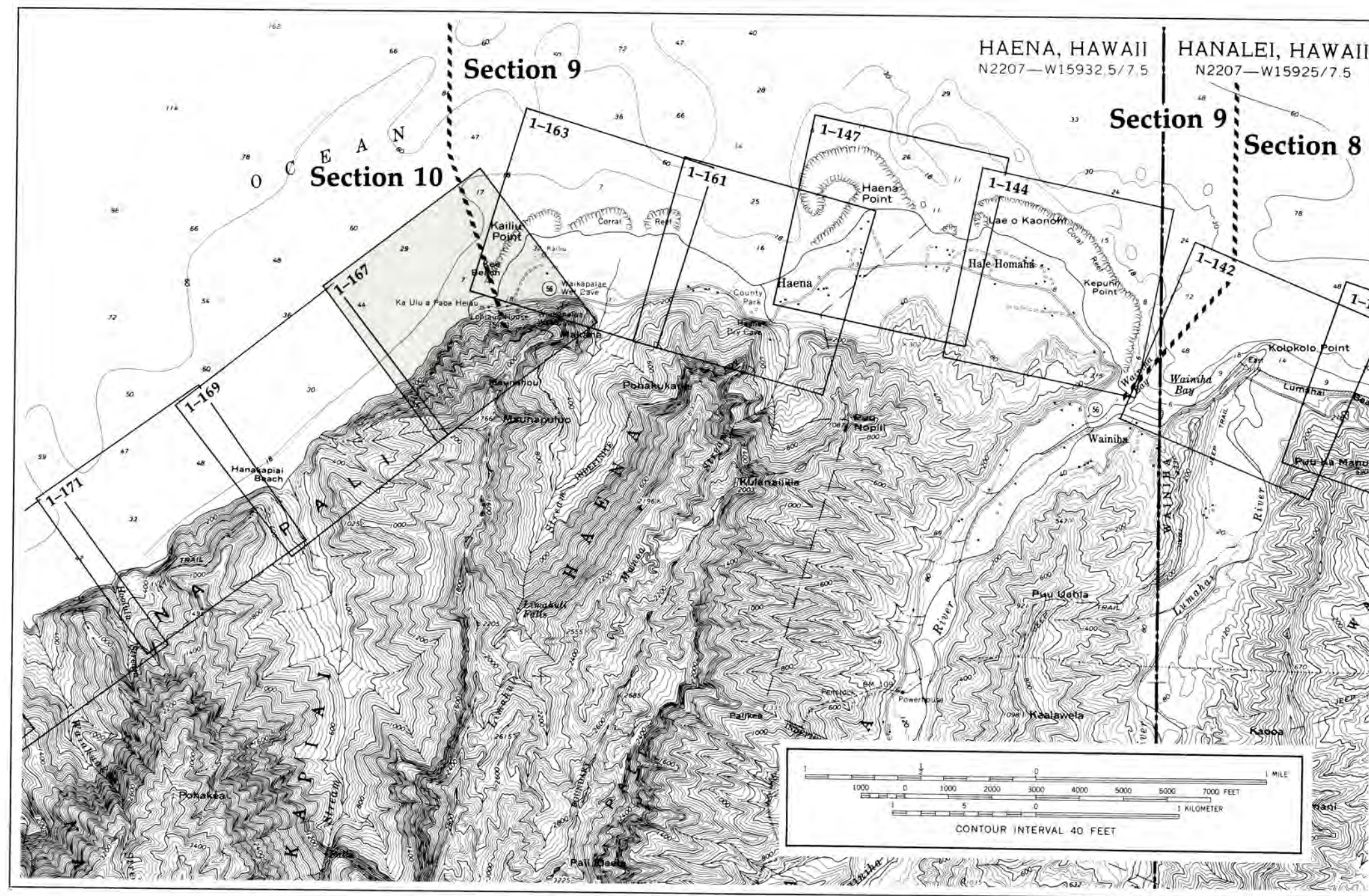
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- Octopus (he'e).
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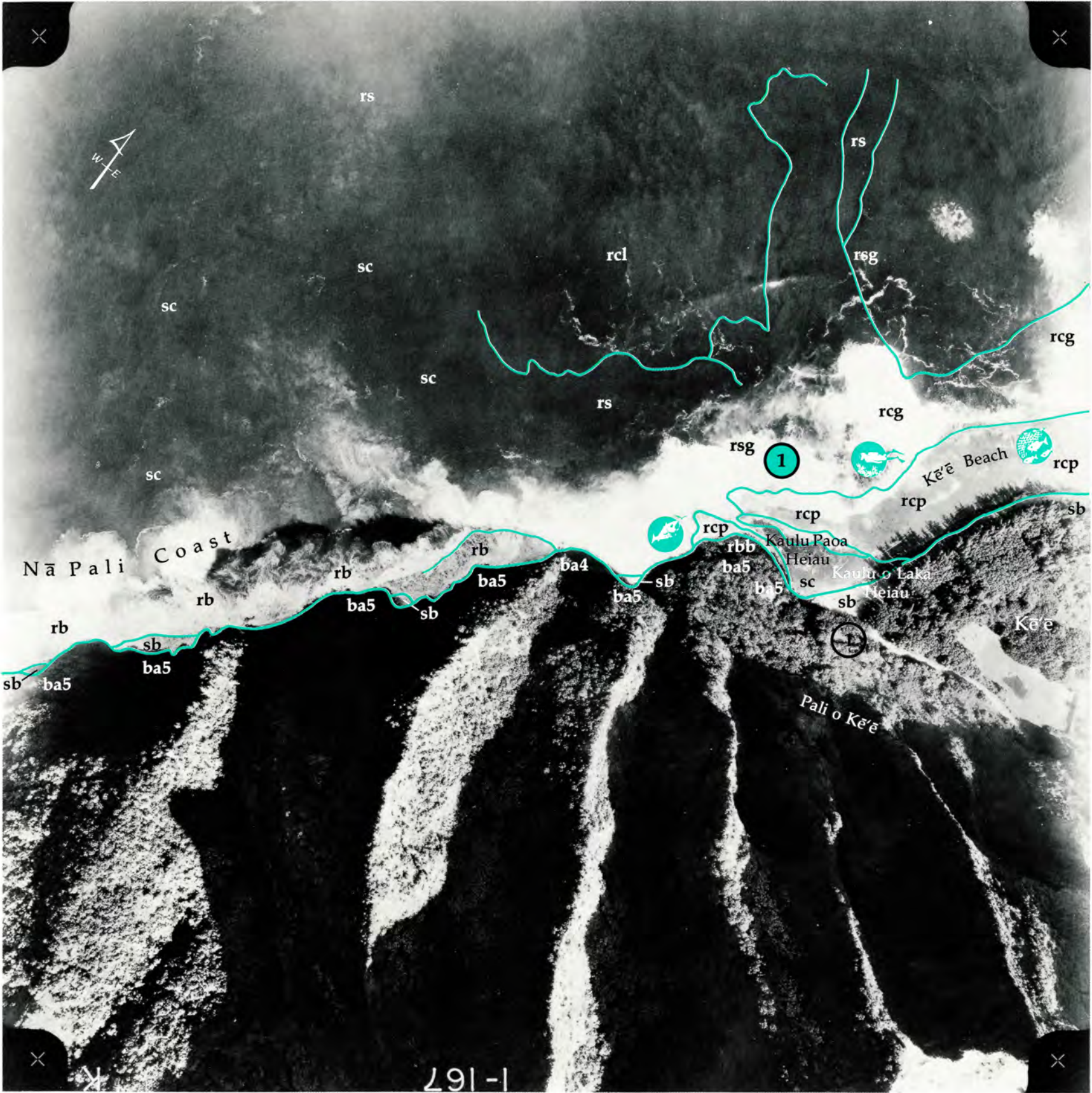
USES NOT RELATED TO BIOTA

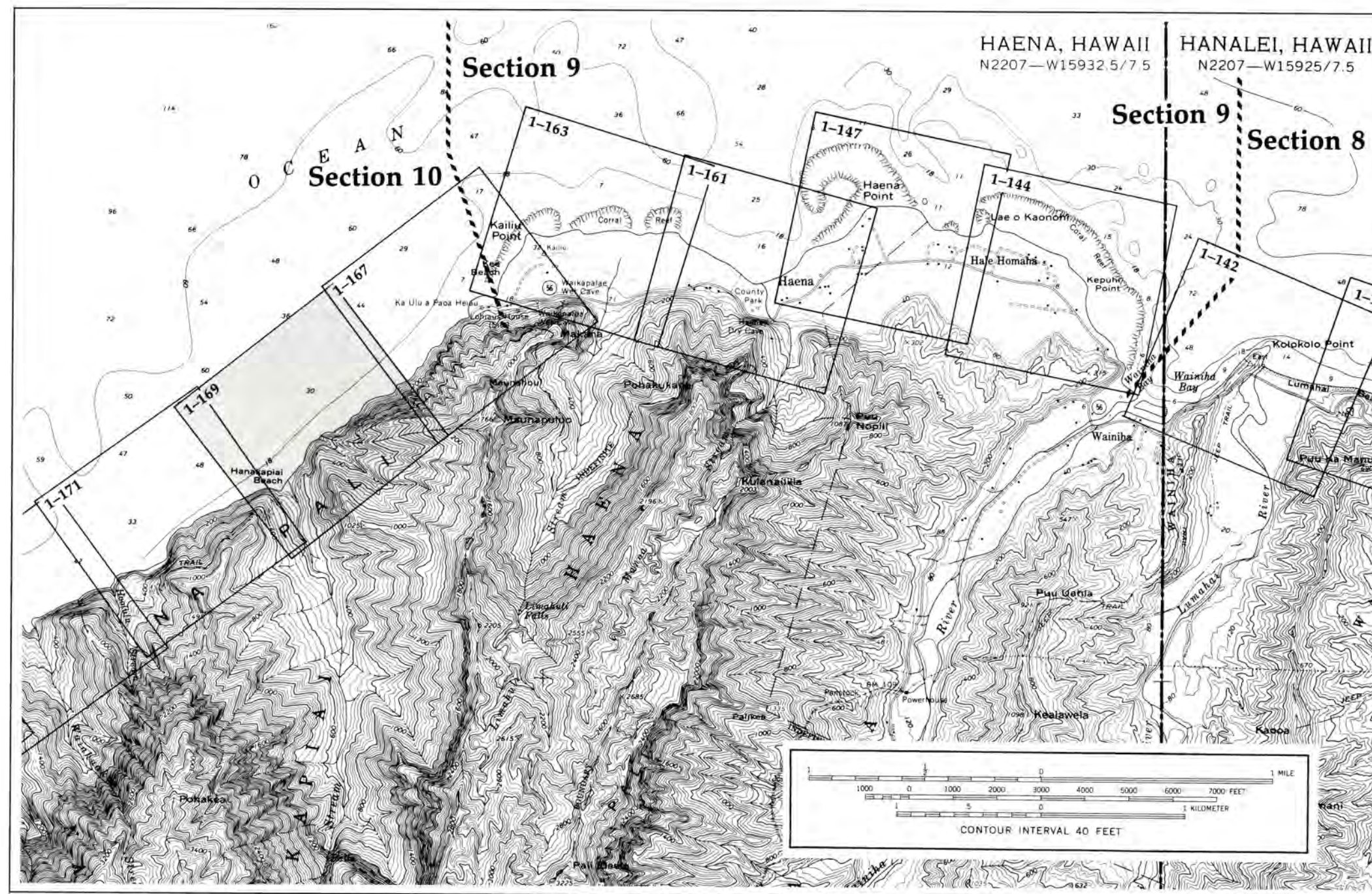
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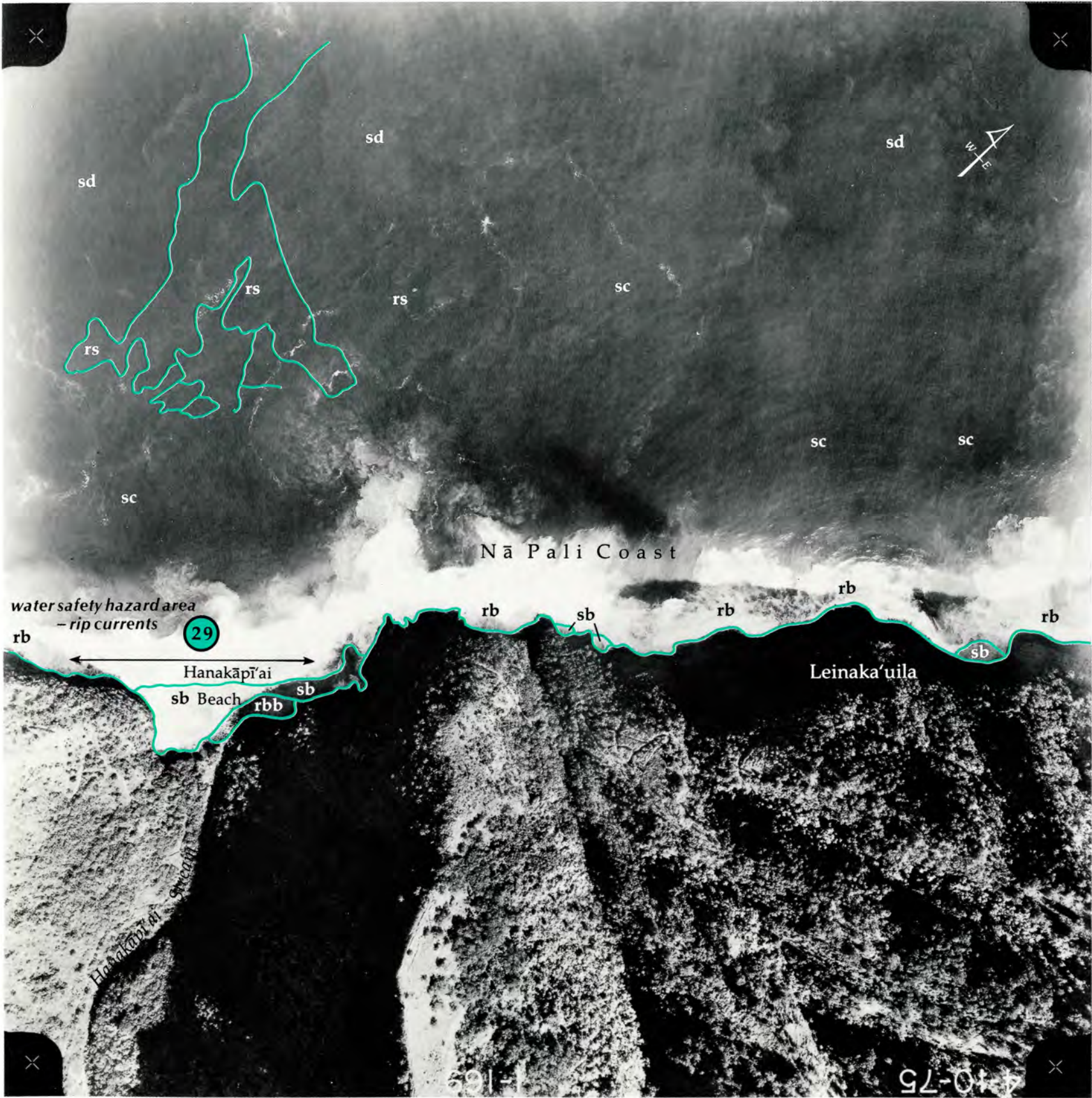
USES NOT RELATED TO BIOTA

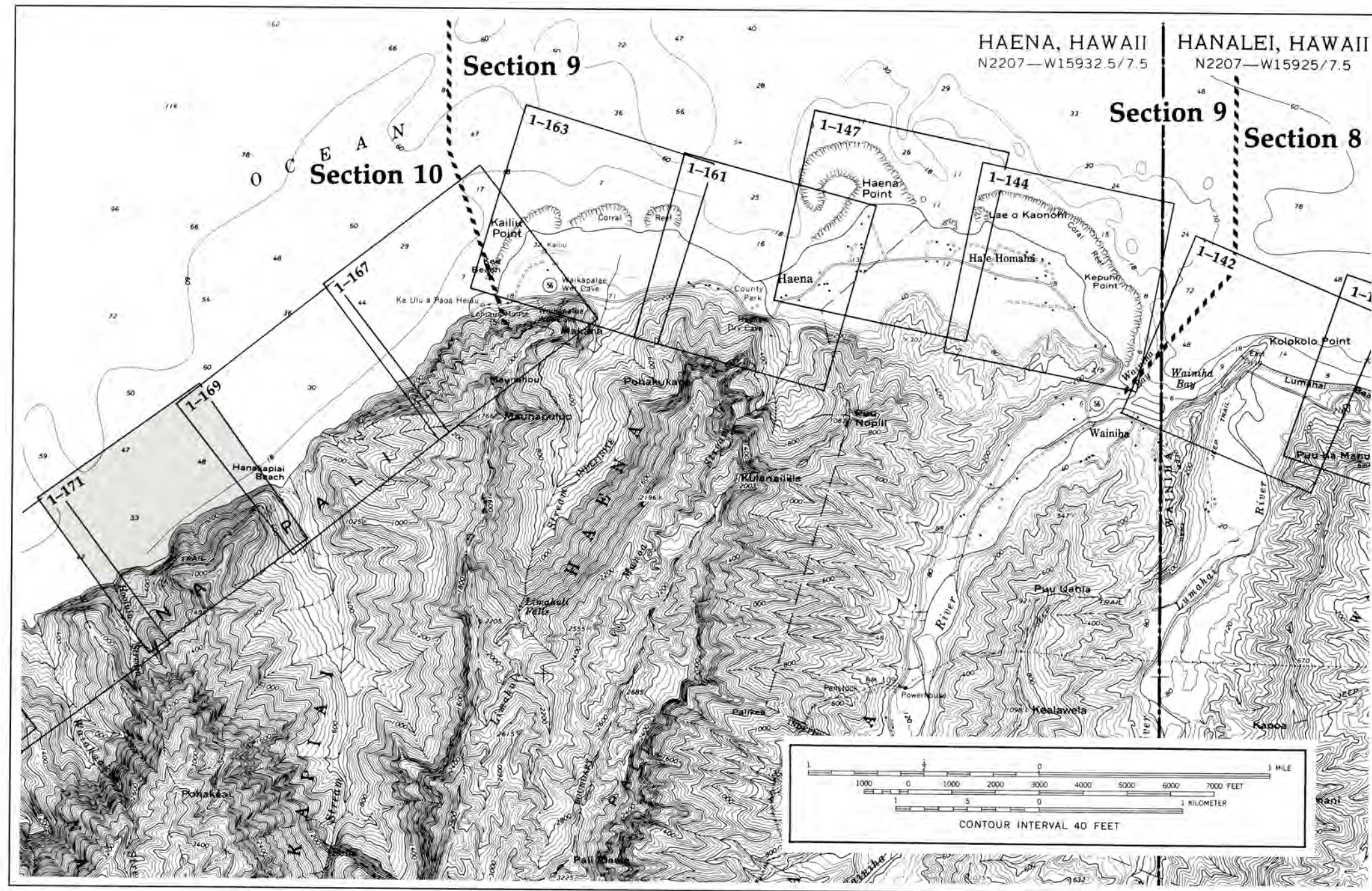
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 - sbc – Cobble, pebble beach.
 - sbr – Poorly sorted deposits (common off stream mouths, sometimes shoreward extensions of rubble or sand beaches).

Special types.

- br – Beachrock (a specialized category normally formed at the shoreline).
- tp – Tidepools, where they are a prominent feature at the shoreline.

Aerial Photograph Based Classification System

OFFSHORE

s – Sediment.

- sc – Sand bottom, including channels, in water depths less than 10 meters (especially common offshore from beaches).
- sd – Sand bottom, deeper than 10 meters (some possibility of error, such as white reflecting rock in deep water, not checked by dives).

Special types.

- co – Areas of greater than 50% live coral cover (spot checked for verification).
- br – Beachrock (offshore).

r – Rock.

- rs – Mostly sand bottom but with some rocky features; rock bottom covered by a veneer of sand.
- rbs – Hard bottom, but with conspicuous sediment up to 50% coverage.
- rb – “Other” hard bottom types (a catch-all for dark areas, not reefal or sedimentary; normally basalt with a thin veneer of marine life).
- rbb – Seaward extensions of talus boulder beaches, with definable rocks or boulders.

- rbc – Seaward extensions of cobble beaches (rocks smaller than boulders).

rc – Reef complex.

- rc – Shallow reef flats or structural reefs, normally (but not exclusively) in water depths less than 2 meters.
- rcl – Consolidated limestone; lacking sediment (also a catch-all for moderate to high relief areas).
- rcp – Consolidated smooth limestone pavement.

Offshore Bottom Type Summary

Categories	% Sand	% Rock
rbc, br, s, sb, sc, sd	100	—
rs	less than 50	more than 50
rbs, rcs, rsg	25 – 50	50 – 75
r, rc, co	less than 25	more than 75
rbb, rb, rcl, rcp, rcg	—	100

Photograph 1-171: Section 10

Uses and Activities Along and Off the Coast

USES RELATED TO NEARSHORE BIOTA

- Pole-and-line fishing.
- Gill-netting.
- Throw-netting.
- Spearfishing.
- Torching.
- Trapping.
- Lobster.
- Sea urchin (wana).
- Octopus (he'e).
- Surround netting.
- Aquarium fish collecting.
- Seaweed (limu).
- Sport-diving.
- Shell collecting.

SHORELINE AND DEEP-WATER FISHING ACTIVITIES

- Crabbing (kona, 'a'ama, swimming crab).
- Limpet (opihi).
- Trolling, bottom-fishing.
- Specialized fisheries (type indicated).

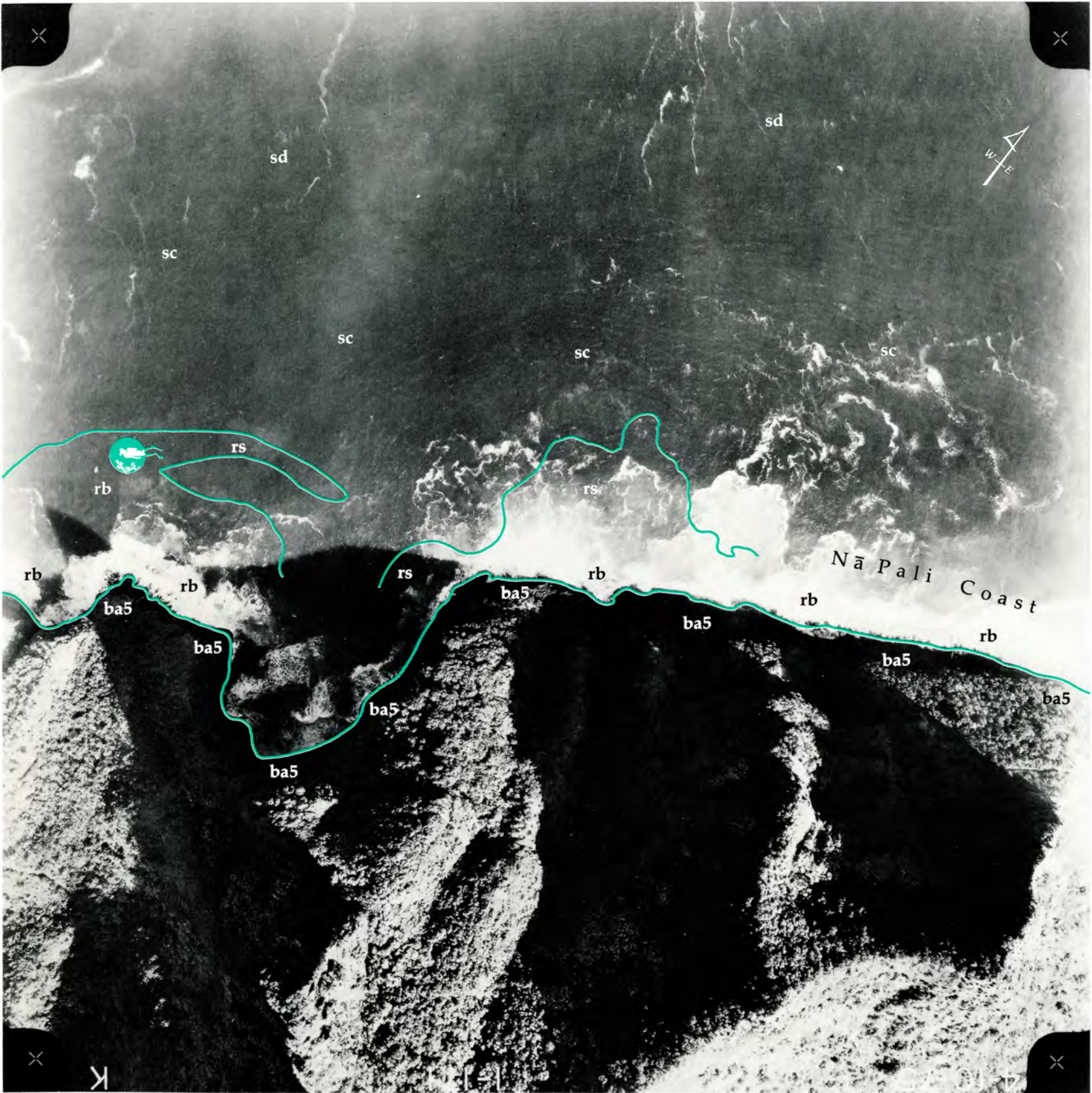
USES NOT RELATED TO BIOTA

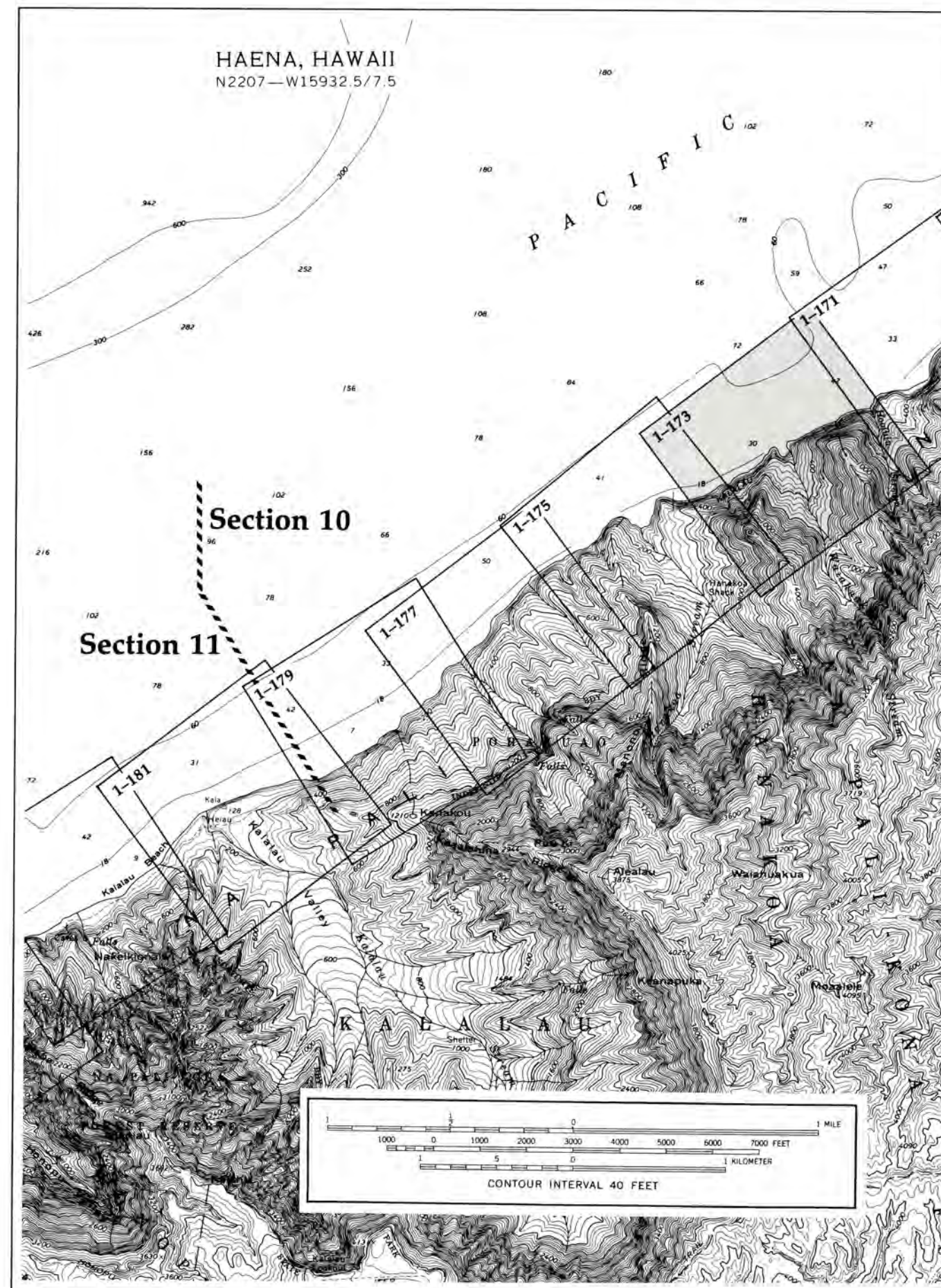
- Board surfing.
- Body surfing.
- Canoe paddling.
- Sailing.
- Aquatic recreation (smallcraft sailing, wind-surfing).
- Excursion boat.
- Anchorage.

Study Sites

- Shoreline (above water observations).
- Inshore (inside reef edge).
- Offshore (beyond reef edge).

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Special types.

- co - Areas of greater than 50% live coral cover (spot checked for verification).
- br - Beachrock (offshore).

r - Rock.

- rs - Mostly sand bottom but with some rocky features; rock bottom covered by a veneer of sand.
- rbs - Hard bottom, but with conspicuous sediment up to 50% coverage.
- rb - "Other" hard bottom types (a catch-all for dark areas, not reefal or sedimentary; normally basalt with a thin veneer of marine life).
- rbb - Seaward extensions of talus boulder beaches, with definable rocks or boulders.
- rbc - Seaward extensions of cobble beaches (rocks smaller than boulders).

rc - Reef complex.

- rc - Shallow reef flats or structural reefs, normally (but not exclusively) in water depths less than 2 meters.
- rcl - Consolidated limestone; lacking sediment (also a catch-all for moderate to high relief areas).
- rcp - Consolidated smooth limestone pavement.
- rcg - Consolidated reef with well defined groove-and-spur system.
- rsg - Sand predominates in the depressions of conspicuous groove-and-spur system.
- rsc - Mostly consolidated reef with some (25-50%) sediment bottom.

SHORELINE

ba - Volcanic rock shorelines.

- ba1 - Low basalt outcrops/shoreline less than 1 meter high, including ramps.
- ba2 - Talus rocks at the base of high sea cliffs (clearly not reworked by waves into a beach); sometimes this unit is seaward of ba4 or ba5 cliffs.
- ba3 - Low outcrops to low cliffs (1-3 meters high), shoreline access possible.
- ba4 - Sea cliffs more than 10 meters high; access difficult to dangerous.
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bb - Man-made boulder shorelines (blue rock, revetments, rip-rap, etc.).

bc - Concrete/cement masonry seawalls and shorelines.

lm - Limestone rock shorelines.

- lm1 - Low outcrops, boulders of limestone, including ramps.
- lm2 - Limestone talus (probably rare, since limestone cliffs are not expected to be high).
- lm3 - 1-3 meter high limestone cliffs.
- lm4 - Limestone cliffs 3-10 meters high.

s - Sedimentary shoreline.

- sa - Storm beach, deposited by large waves well inland and/or above shoreline.
- sb - White sand beaches.
- sb1 - Detrital sand beach.
- sb2 - Black sand beach.
- sbb - Boulder beach.
- sbc - Cobble, pebble beach.
- sbr - Poorly sorted deposits (common off stream mouths, sometimes shoreward extensions of rubble or sand beaches).

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Offshore Bottom Type Summary

Categories	% Sand	% Rock
rbc, br, s, sb, sc, sd	100	—
rs	less than 50	more than 50
rbs, rcs, rsg	25 - 50	50 - 75
r, rc, co	less than 25	more than 75
rbb, rb, rcl, rcp, rcg	—	100

Uses and Activities Along and Off the Coast

USES RELATED TO NEARSHORE BIOTA

- Pole-and-line fishing.
- Gill-netting.
- Throw-netting.
- Spearfishing.
- Torching.
- Trapping.
- Lobster.
- Sea urchin (wana).
- Octopus (he'e).
- Surround netting.
- Aquarium fish collecting.
- Seaweed (limu).
- Sport-diving.
- Shell collecting.

SHORELINE AND DEEP-WATER FISHING ACTIVITIES

- Crabbing (kona, 'a'ama, swimming crab).
- Limpet (opihi).
- Trolling, bottom-fishing.
- Specialized fisheries (type indicated).

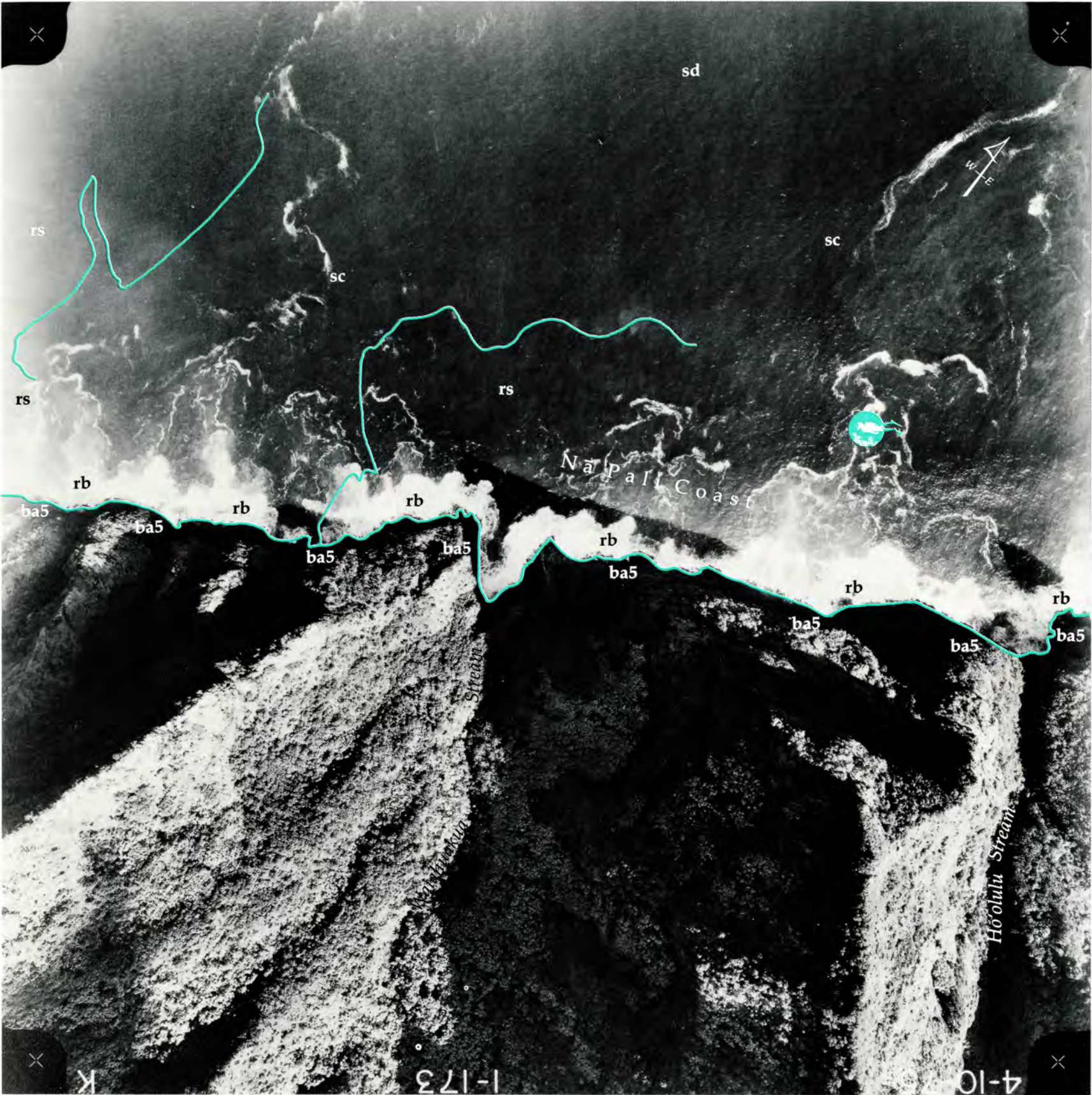
USES NOT RELATED TO BIOTA

- Board surfing.
- Body surfing.
- Canoe paddling.
- Sailing.
- Aquatic recreation (smallcraft sailing, wind-surfing).
- Excursion boat.
- Anchorage.

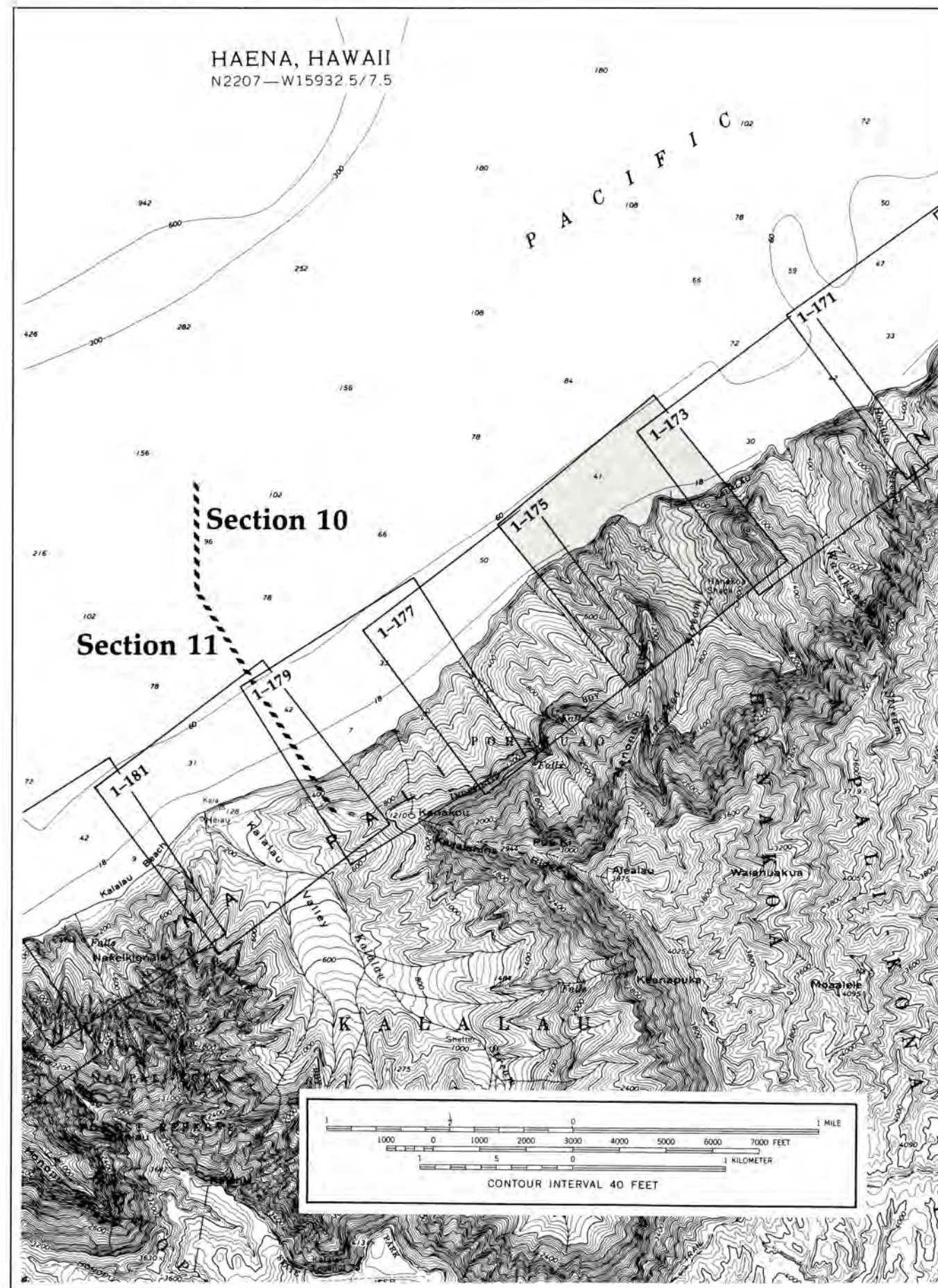
Study Sites

- Shoreline (above water observations).
- Inshore (inside reef edge).
- Offshore (beyond reef edge).

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0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 meters
0 250 500 750 1000 1250 1500 1750 2000 2250 feet †



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- rbc - Seaward extensions of cobble beaches (rocks smaller than boulders).

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- rc - Shallow reef flats or structural reefs, normally (but not exclusively) in water depths less than 2 meters.
- rcl - Consolidated limestone; lacking sediment (also a catch-all for moderate to high relief areas).
- rcp - Consolidated smooth limestone pavement.
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- lm1 - Low outcrops, boulders of limestone, including ramps.
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Offshore Bottom Type Summary

Categories	% Sand	% Rock
rbc, br, s, sb, sc, sd	100	—
rs	less than 50	more than 50
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Uses and Activities Along and Off the Coast

USES RELATED TO NEARSHORE BIOTA

- Pole-and-line fishing.
- Gill-netting.
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- Spearfishing.
- Torching.
- Trapping.
- Lobster.
- Sea urchin (wana).
- Octopus (he'e).
- Surround netting.
- Aquarium fish collecting.
- Seaweed (limu).
- Sport-diving.
- Shell collecting.

SHORELINE AND DEEP-WATER FISHING ACTIVITIES

- Crabbing (kona, 'a'ama, swimming crab).
- Limpet (opihi).
- Trolling, bottom-fishing.
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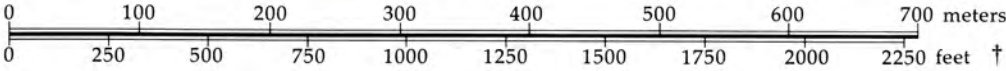
USES NOT RELATED TO BIOTA

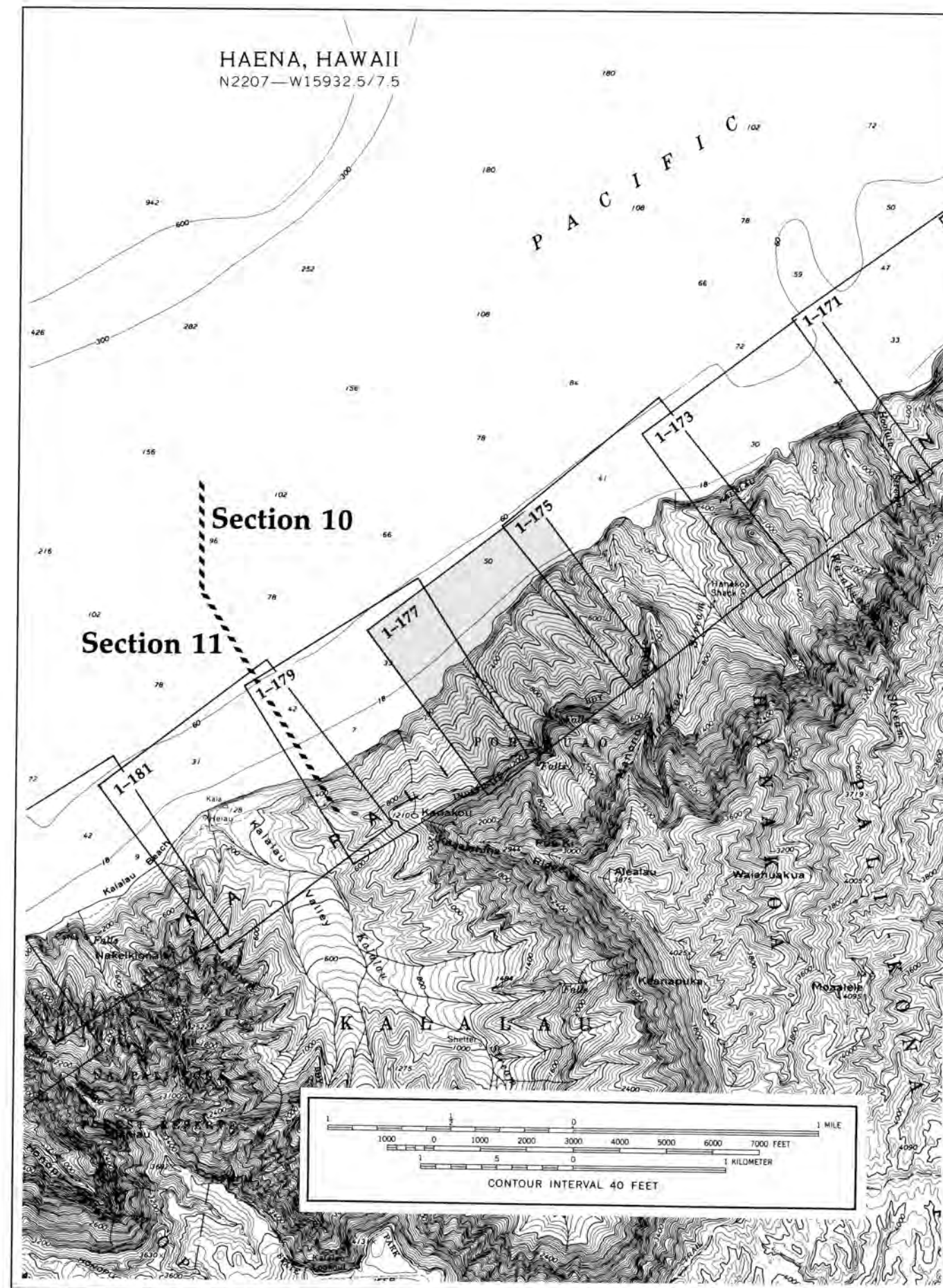
- Board surfing.
- Body surfing.
- Canoe paddling.
- Sailing.
- Aquatic recreation (smallcraft sailing, wind-surfing).
- Excursion boat.
- Anchorage.

Study Sites

- Shoreline (above water observations).
- Inshore (inside reef edge).
- Offshore (beyond reef edge).

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rc - Reef complex.

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- rcl - Consolidated limestone; lacking sediment (also a catch-all for moderate to high relief areas).
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- rcg - Consolidated reef with well defined groove-and-spur system.
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Offshore Bottom Type Summary

Categories	% Sand	% Rock
rbc, br, s, sb, sc, sd	100	—
rs	less than 50	more than 50
rbs, rcs, rsg	25 - 50	50 - 75
r, rc, co	less than 25	more than 75
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Photograph 1-177: Section 10

Uses and Activities Along and Off the Coast

USES RELATED TO NEARSHORE BIOTA

-  Pole-and-line fishing.
-  Gill-netting.
-  Throw-netting.
-  Spearfishing.
-  Torching.
-  Trapping.
-  Lobster.
-  Sea urchin (wana).
-  Octopus (he'e).
-  Surround netting.
-  Aquarium fish collecting.
-  Seaweed (limu).
-  Sport-diving.
-  Shell collecting.

SHORELINE AND DEEP-WATER FISHING ACTIVITIES

-  Crabbing (kona, 'a'ama, swimming crab).
-  Limpet (opihi).
-  Trolling, bottom-fishing.
-  Specialized fisheries (type indicated).

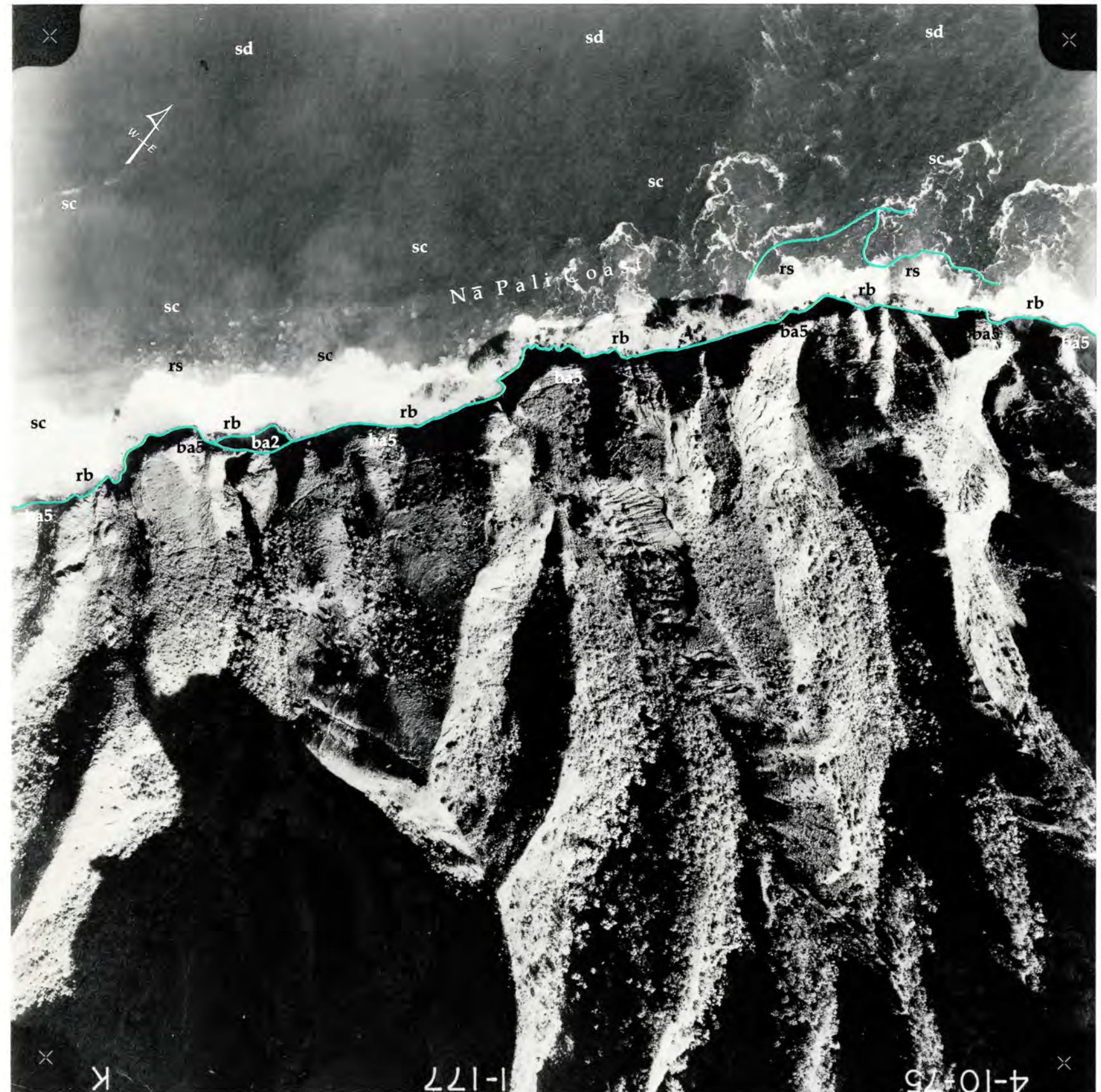
USES NOT RELATED TO BIOTA

-  Board surfing.
-  Body surfing.
-  Canoe paddling.
-  Sailing.
-  Aquatic recreation (smallcraft sailing, wind-surfing).
-  Excursion boat.
-  Anchorage.

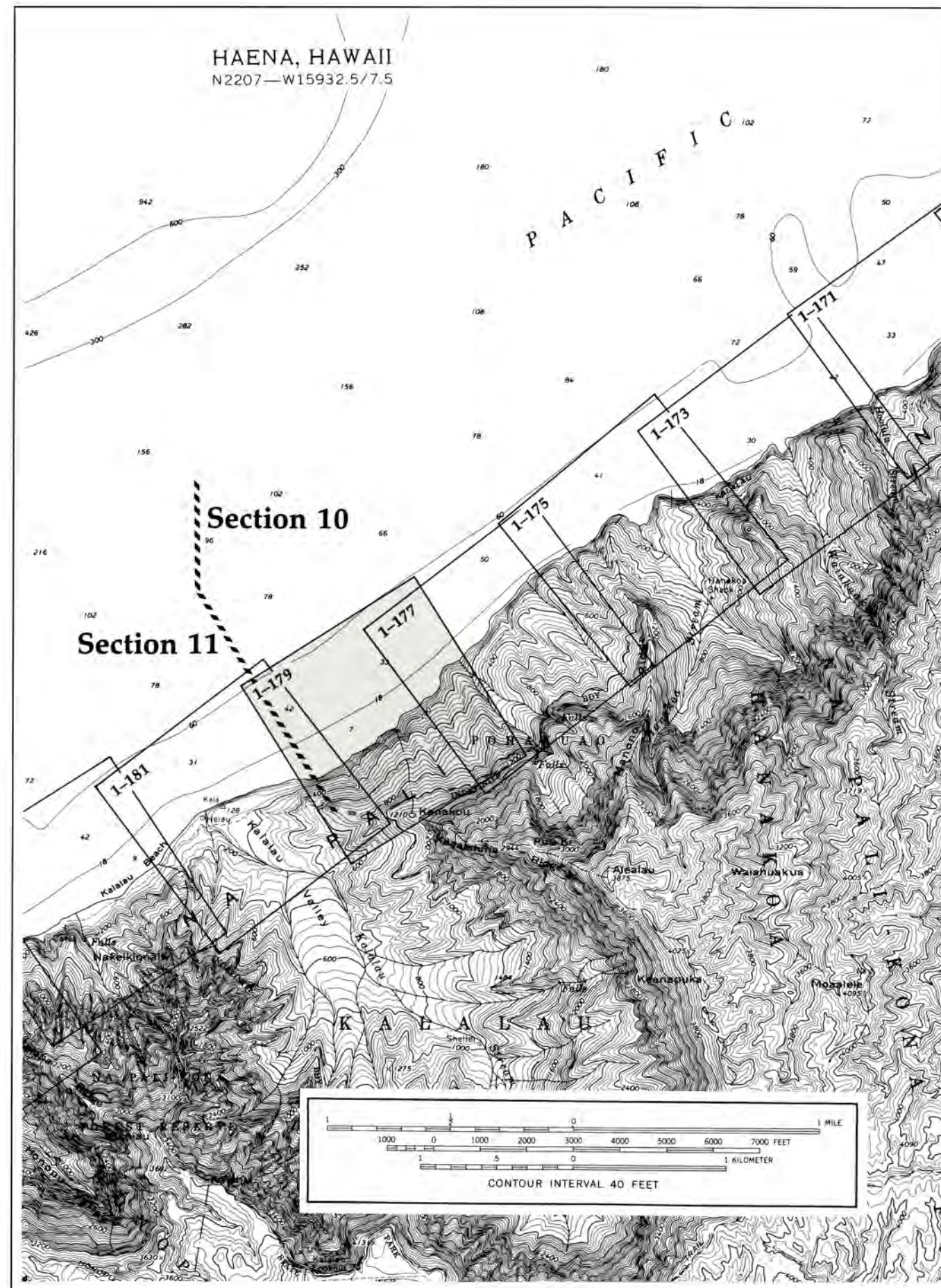
Study Sites

-  Shoreline (above water observations).
-  Inshore (inside reef edge).
-  Offshore (beyond reef edge).

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0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 meters
0 250 500 750 1000 1250 1500 1750 2000 2250 feet †



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rc – Reef complex.

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- rcl – Consolidated limestone; lacking sediment (also a catch-all for moderate to high relief areas).
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lm – Limestone rock shorelines.

- lm1 – Low outcrops, boulders of limestone, including ramps.
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s – Sedimentary shoreline.

- sa – Storm beach, deposited by large waves well inland and/or above shoreline.
- sb – White sand beaches.
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Offshore Bottom Type Summary

Categories	% Sand	% Rock
rbc, br, s, sb, sc, sd	100	—
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Photograph 1-179: Section 10

Uses and Activities Along and Off the Coast

USES RELATED TO NEARSHORE BIOTA

-  Pole-and-line fishing.
-  Gill-netting.
-  Throw-netting.
-  Spearfishing.
-  Torching.
-  Trapping.
-  Lobster.
-  Sea urchin (wana).
-  Octopus (he'e).
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SHORELINE AND DEEP-WATER FISHING ACTIVITIES

-  Crabbing (kona, 'a'ama, swimming crab).
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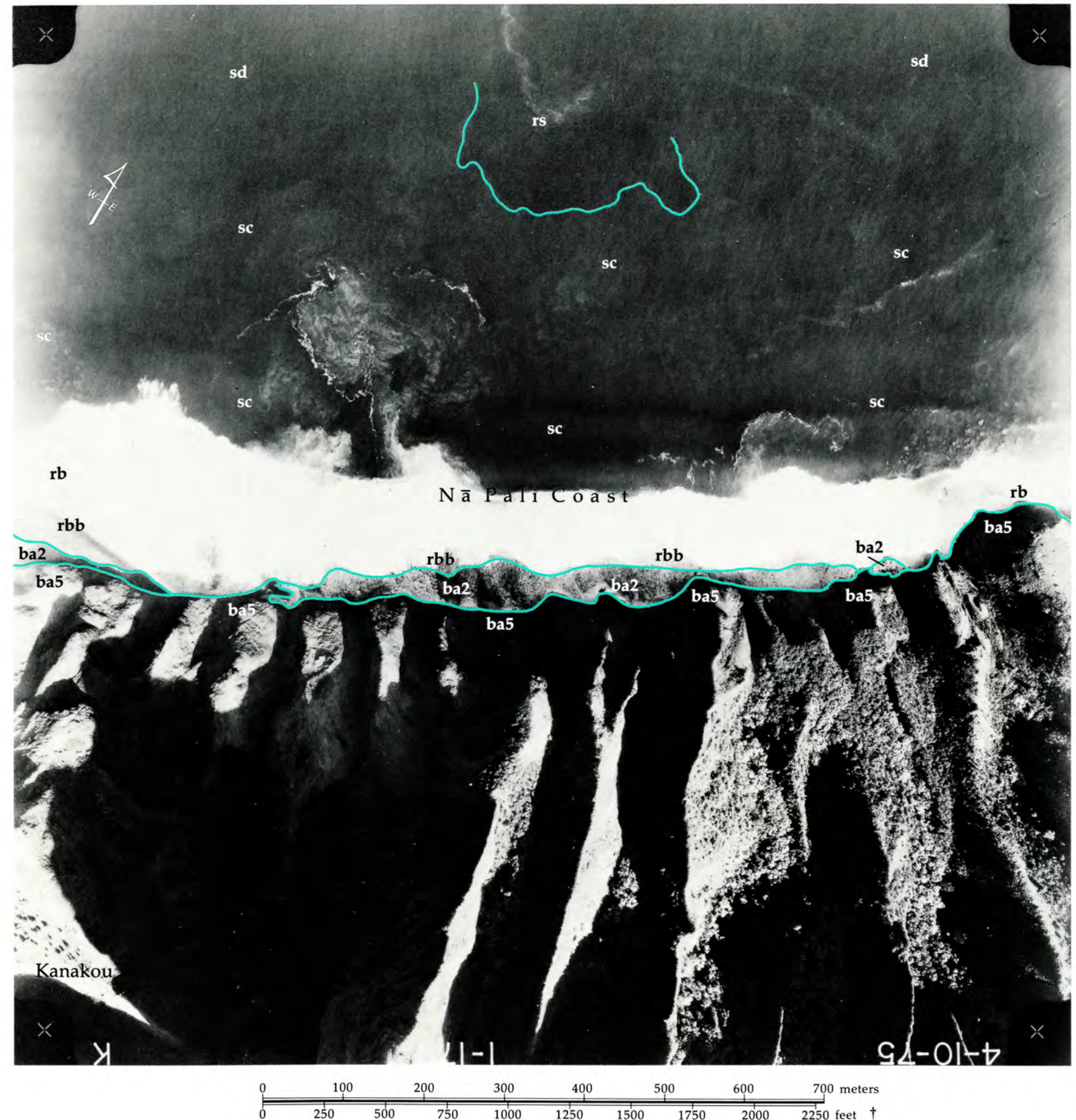
USES NOT RELATED TO BIOTA

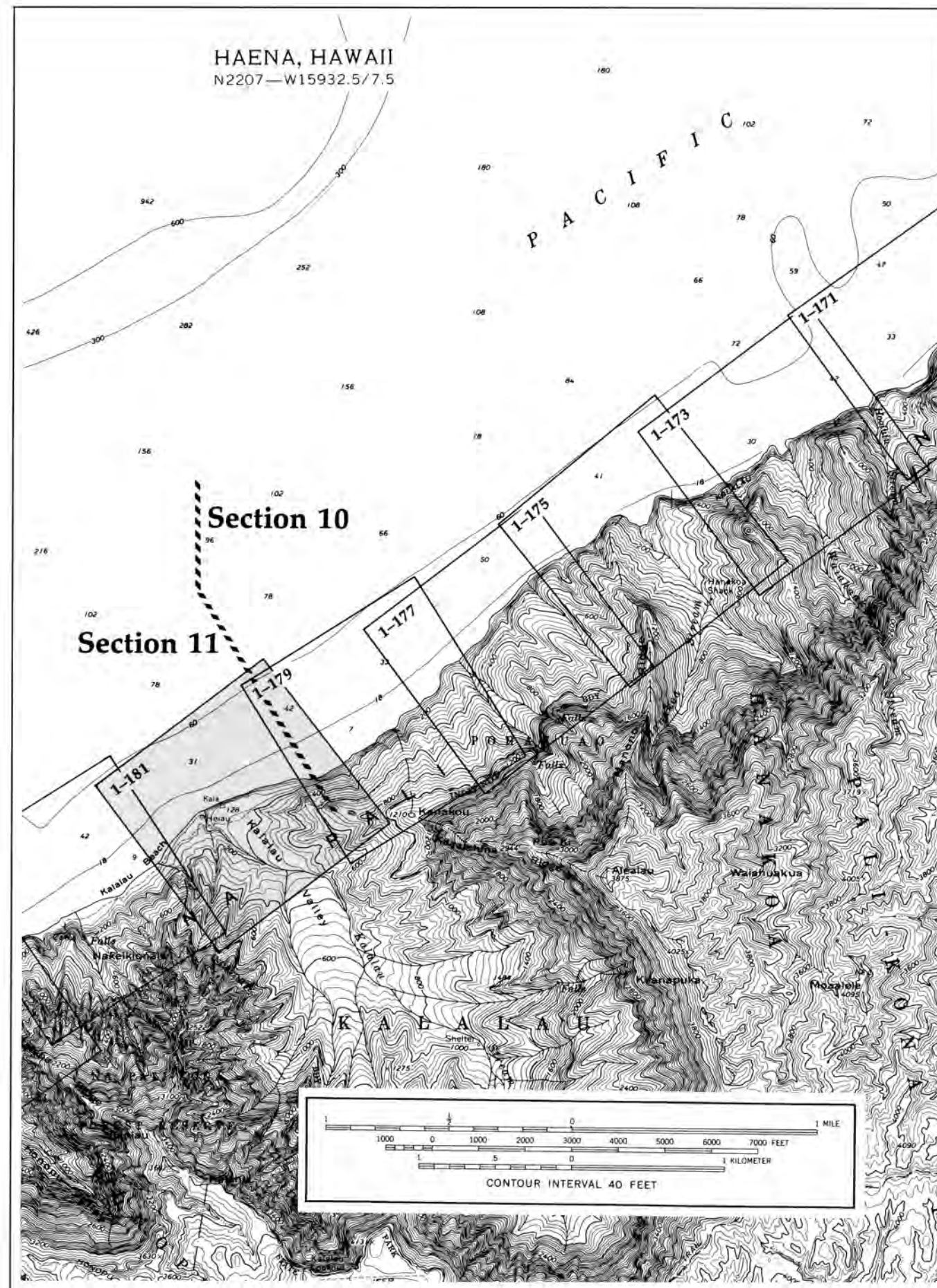
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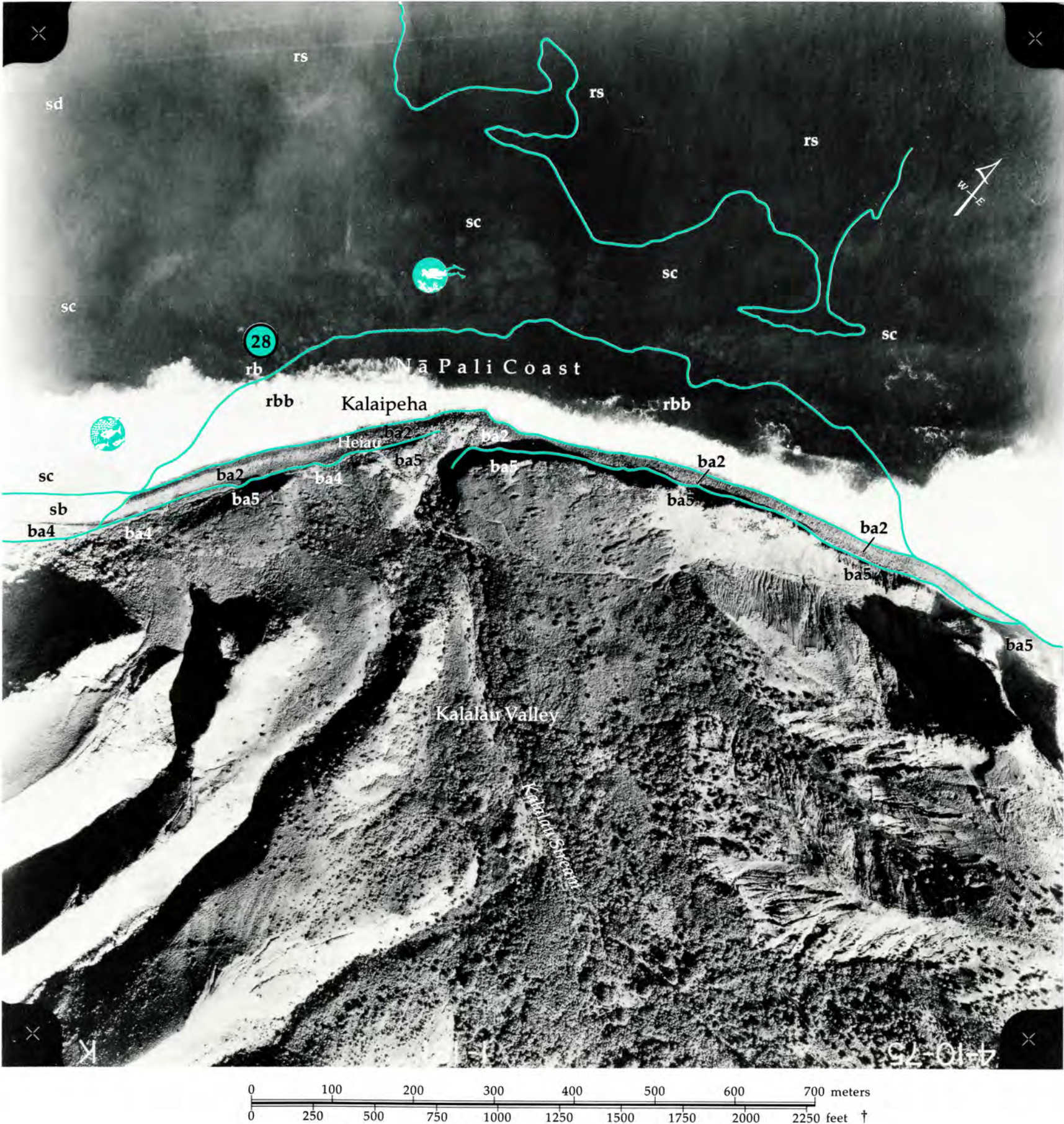
USES NOT RELATED TO BIOTA

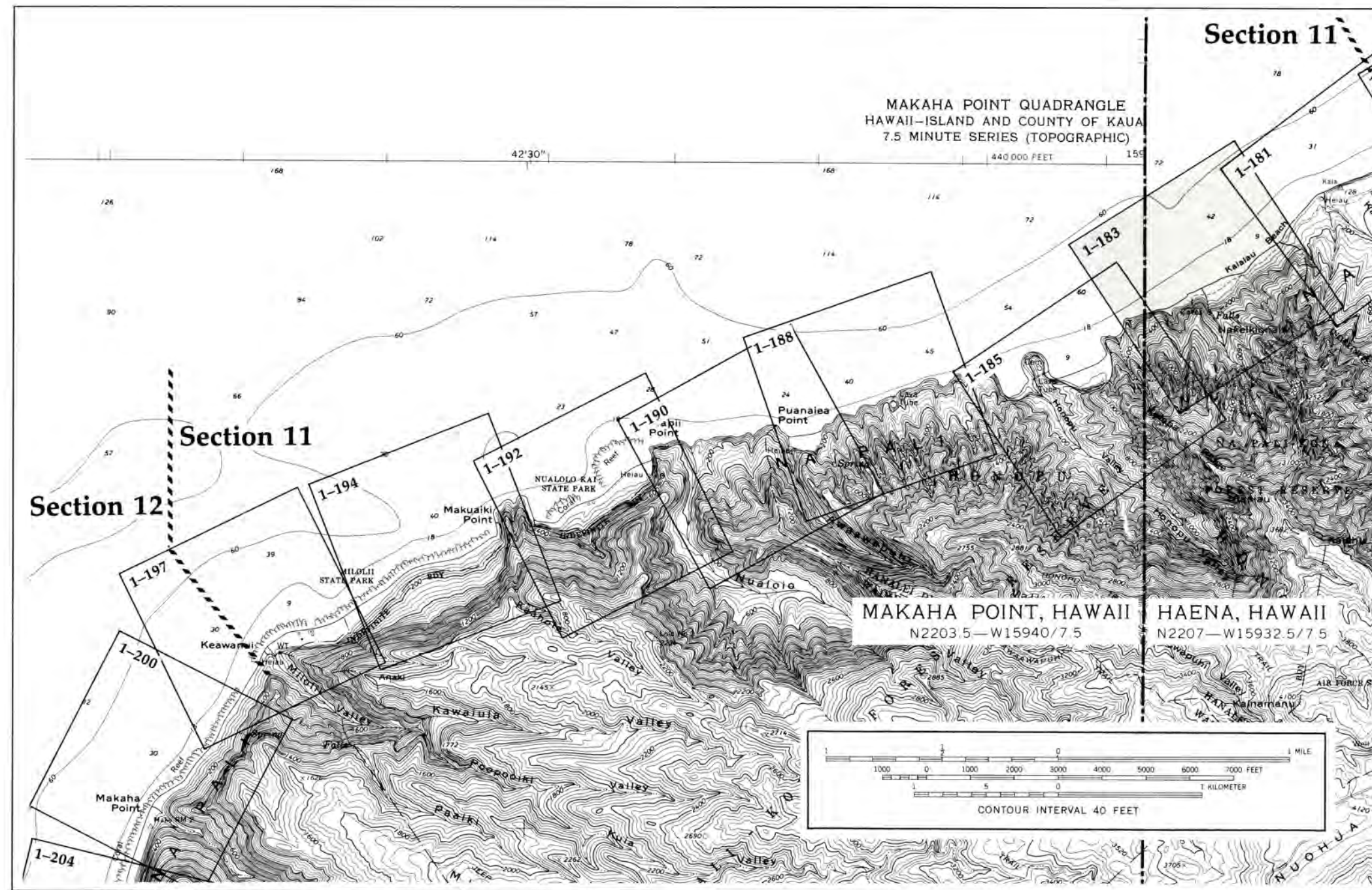
-  Board surfing.
-  Body surfing.
-  Canoe paddling.
-  Sailing.
-  Aquatic recreation (smallcraft sailing, wind-surfing).
-  Excursion boat.
-  Anchorage.

Study Sites

-  Shoreline (above water observations).
-  Inshore (inside reef edge).
-  Offshore (beyond reef edge).

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- rcg – Consolidated reef with well defined groove-and-spur system.
- rsg – Sand predominates in the depressions of conspicuous groove-and-spur system.
- rsc – Mostly consolidated reef with some (25–50%) sediment bottom.

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 - sbr – Poorly sorted deposits (common off stream mouths, sometimes shoreward extensions of rubble or sand beaches).
- Special types.
 - br – Beachrock (a specialized category normally formed at the shoreline).
 - tp – Tidepools, where they are a prominent feature at the shoreline.

Aerial Photograph Based Classification System

OFFSHORE

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Special types.

- co – Areas of greater than 50% live coral cover (spot checked for verification).
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- rbc – Seaward extensions of cobble beaches (rocks smaller than boulders).

rc – Reef complex.

- rc – Shallow reef flats or structural reefs, normally (but not exclusively) in water depths less than 2 meters.
- rcl – Consolidated limestone; lacking sediment (also a catch-all for moderate to high relief areas).
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Offshore Bottom Type Summary

Categories	% Sand	% Rock
rbc, br, s, sb, sc, sd	100	—
rs	less than 50	more than 50
rbs, rcs, rsg	25 – 50	50 – 75
r, rc, co	less than 25	more than 75
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Uses and Activities Along and Off the Coast

USES RELATED TO NEARSHORE BIOTA

-  Pole-and-line fishing.
-  Gill-netting.
-  Throw-netting.
-  Spearfishing.
-  Torching.
-  Trapping.
-  Lobster.
-  Sea urchin (wana).
-  Octopus (he'e).
-  Surround netting.
-  Aquarium fish collecting.
-  Seaweed (limu).
-  Sport-diving.
-  Shell collecting.

SHORELINE AND DEEP-WATER FISHING ACTIVITIES

-  Crabbing (kona, 'a'ama, swimming crab).
-  Limpet (opihi).
-  Trolling, bottom-fishing.
-  Specialized fisheries (type indicated).

USES NOT RELATED TO BIOTA

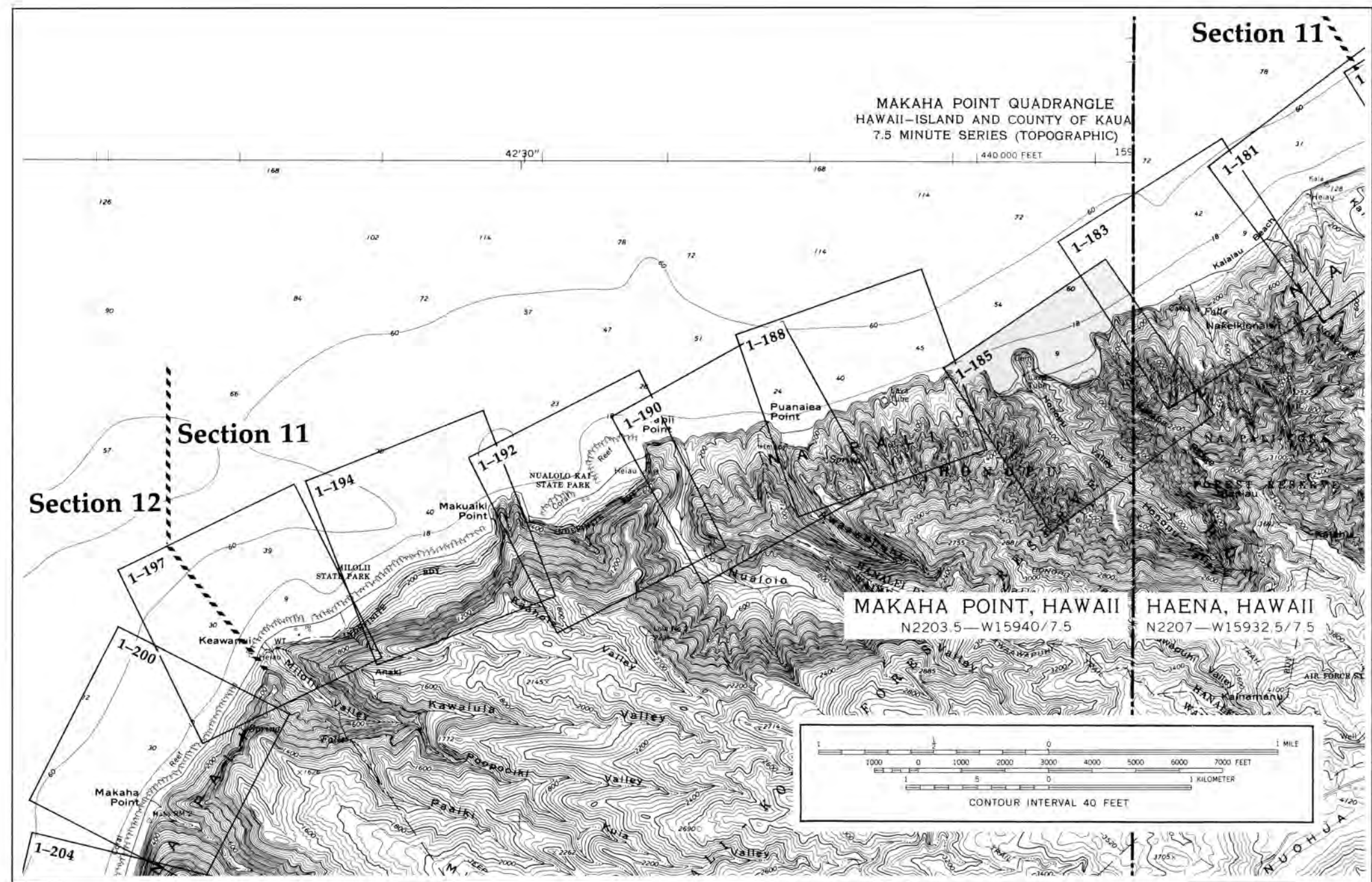
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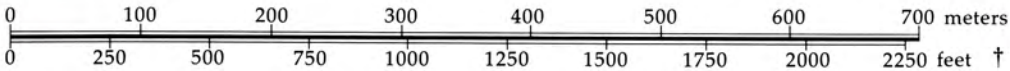
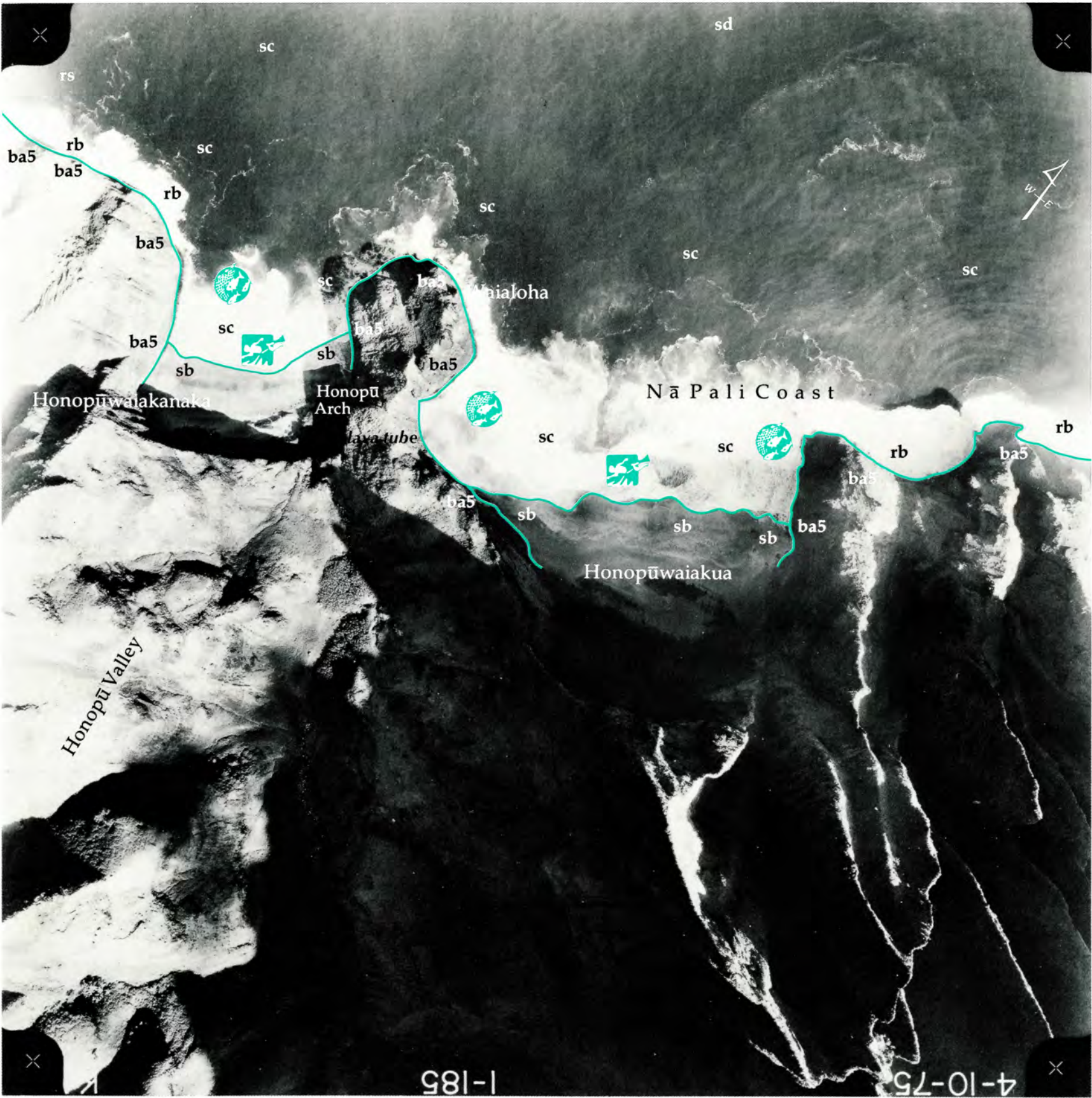
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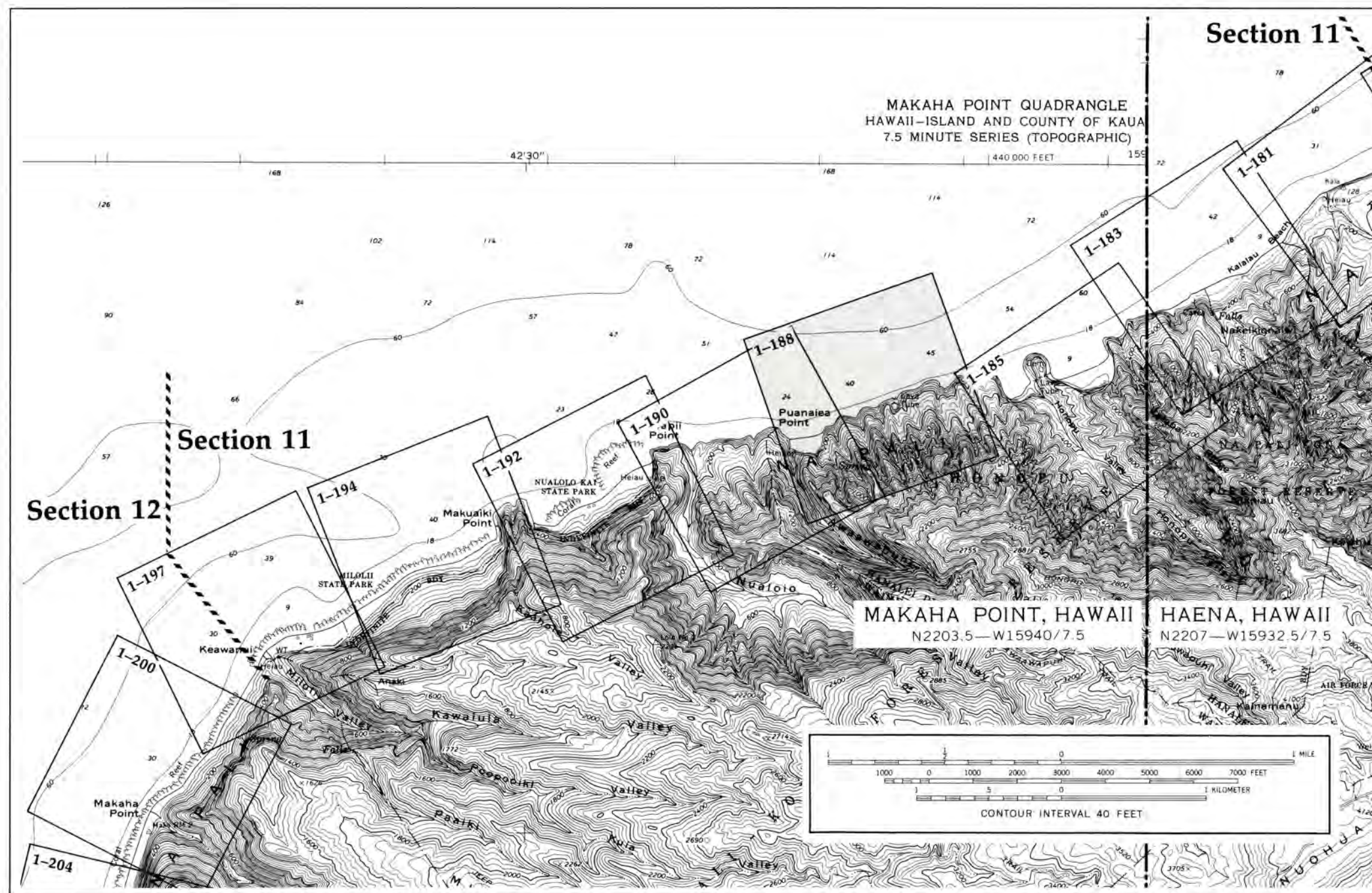
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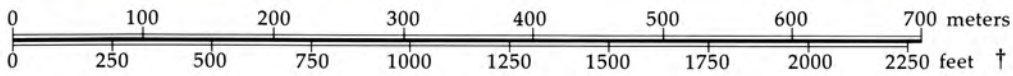
USES NOT RELATED TO BIOTA

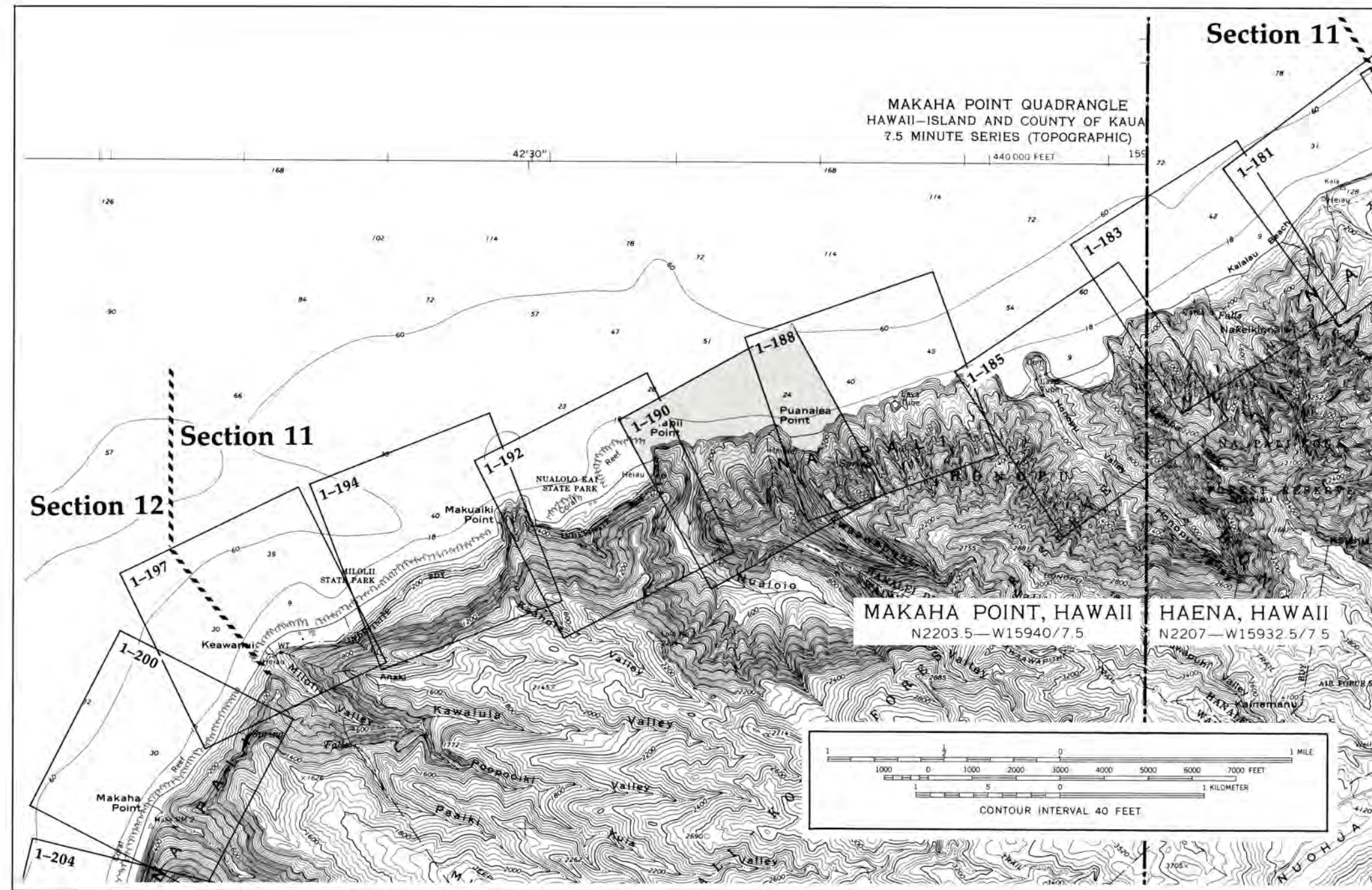
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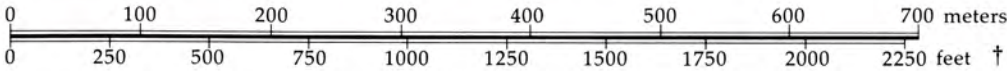
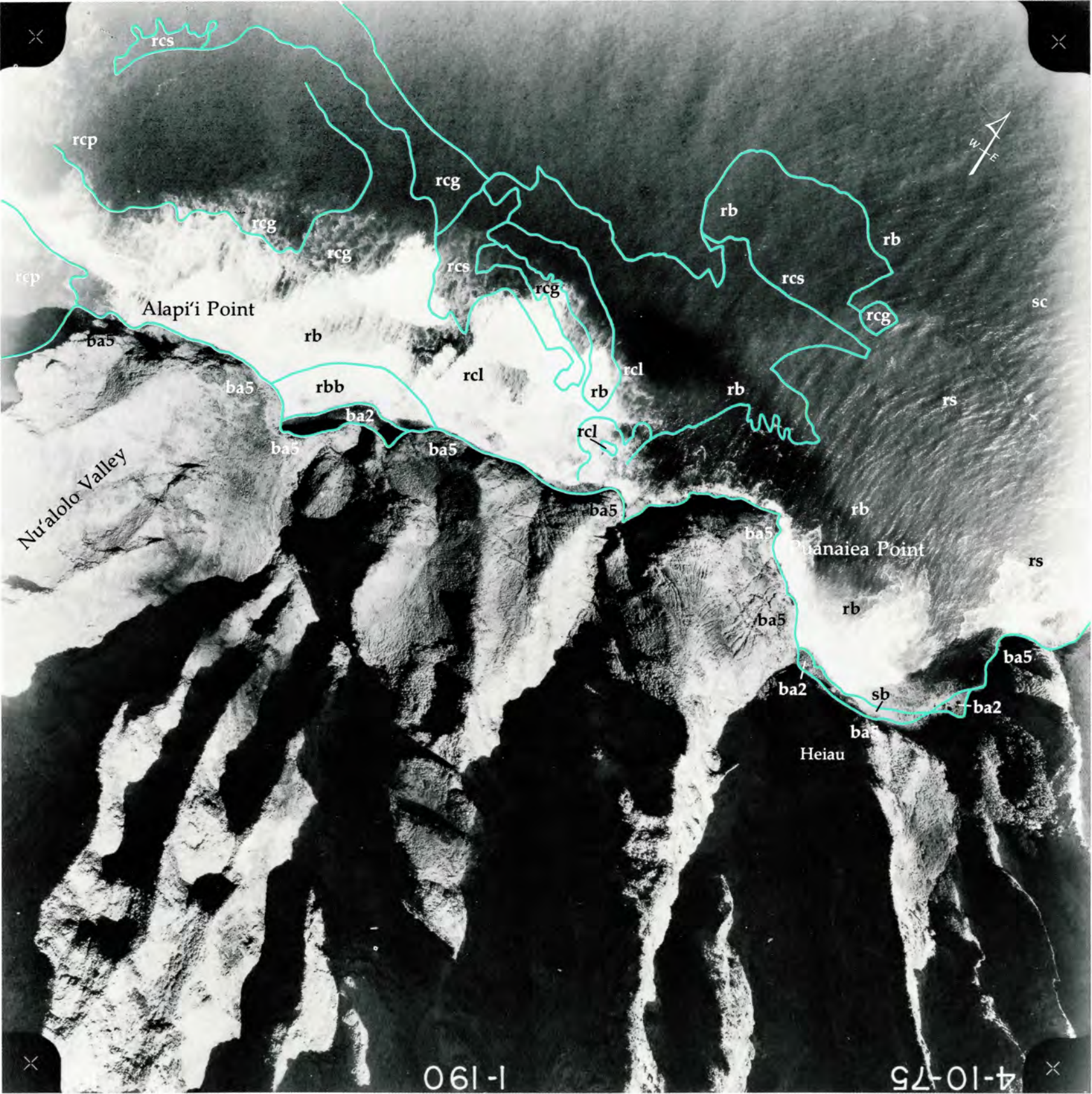
USES NOT RELATED TO BIOTA

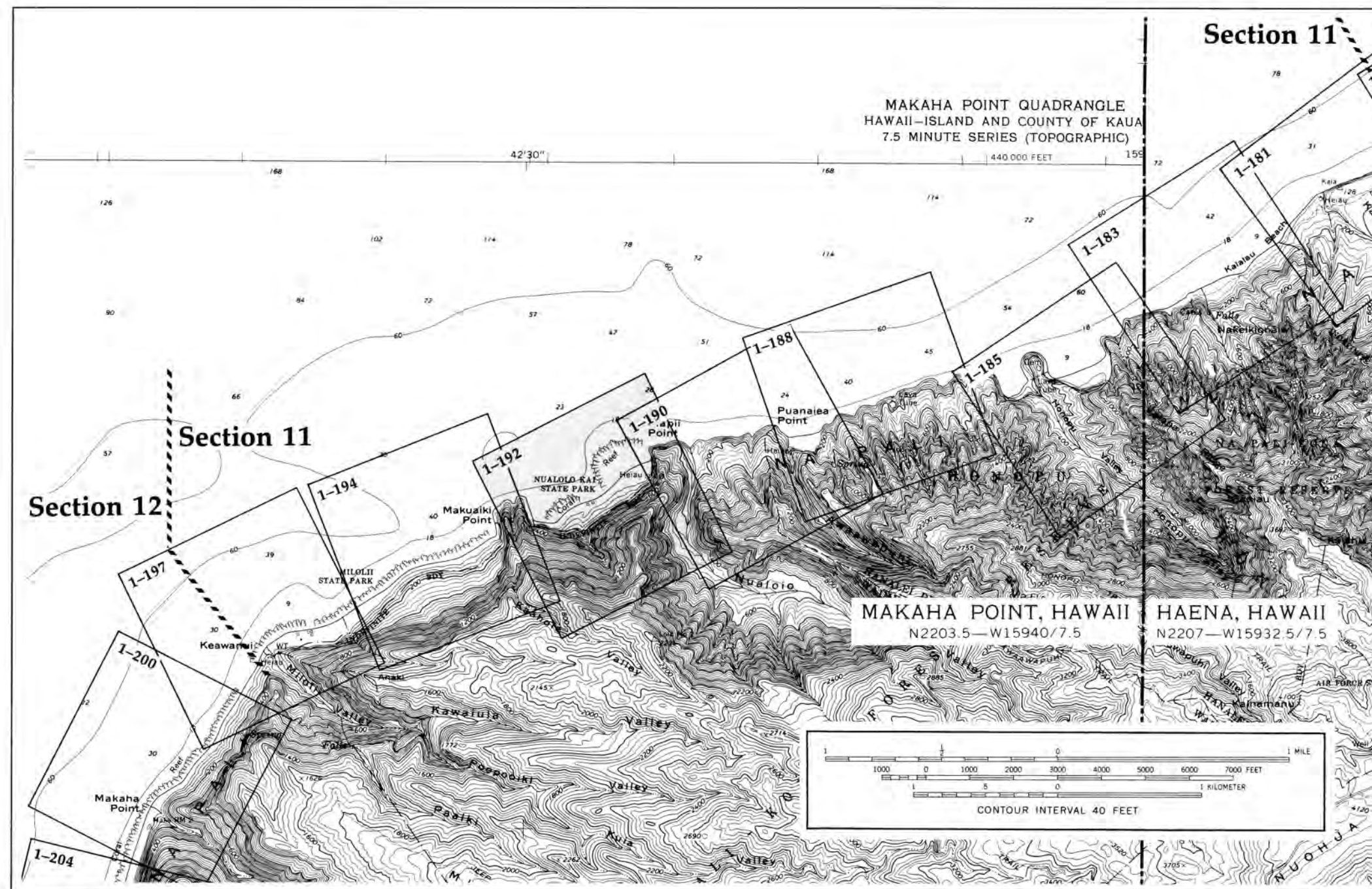
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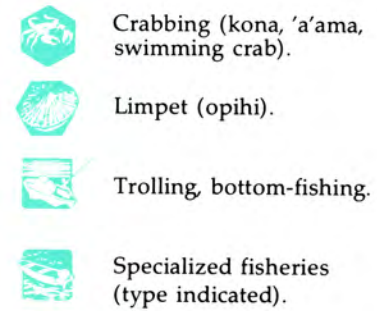
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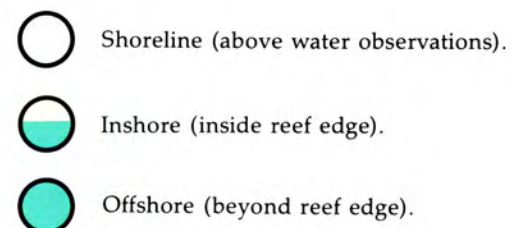
SHORELINE AND DEEP-WATER FISHING ACTIVITIES



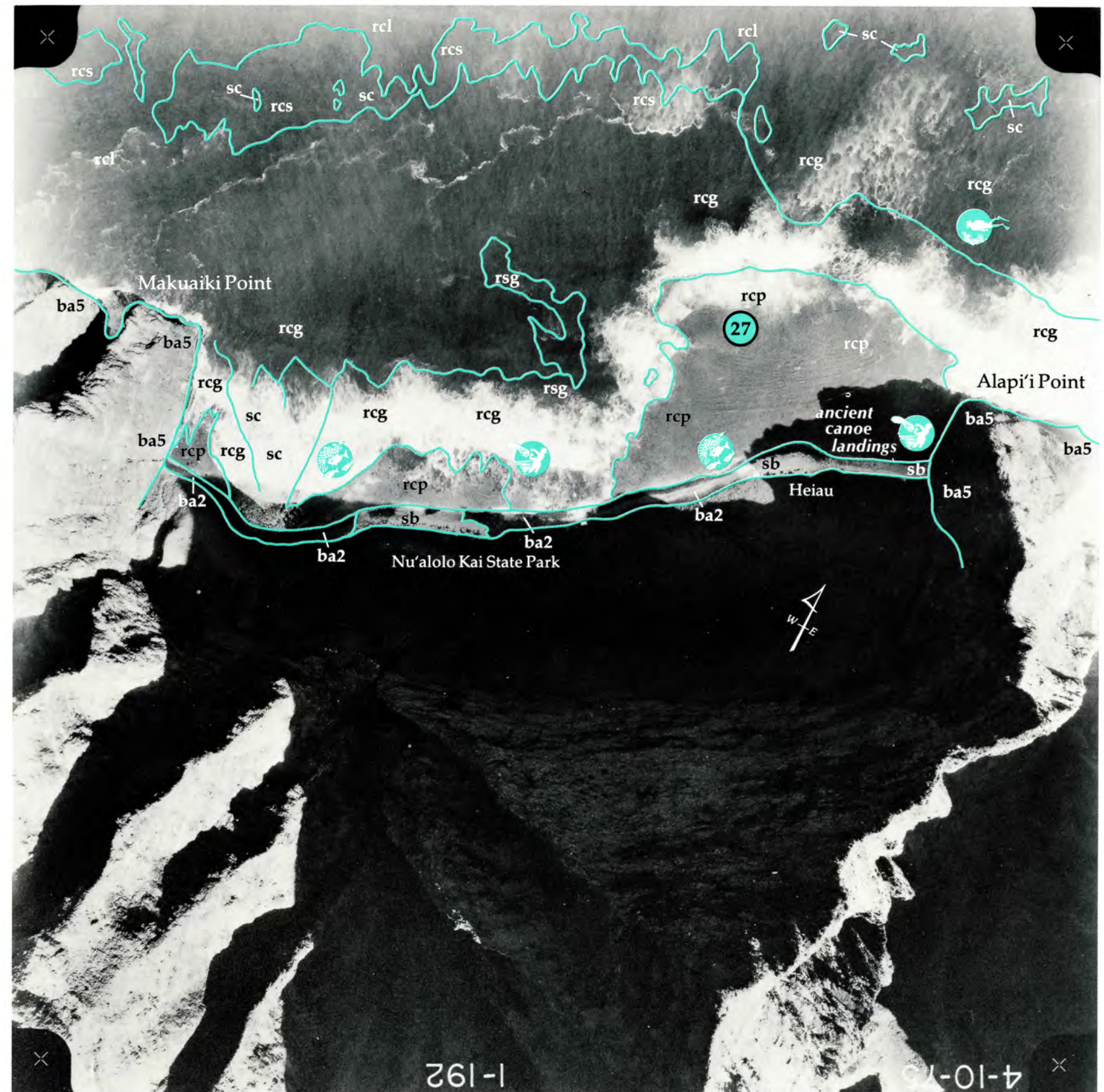
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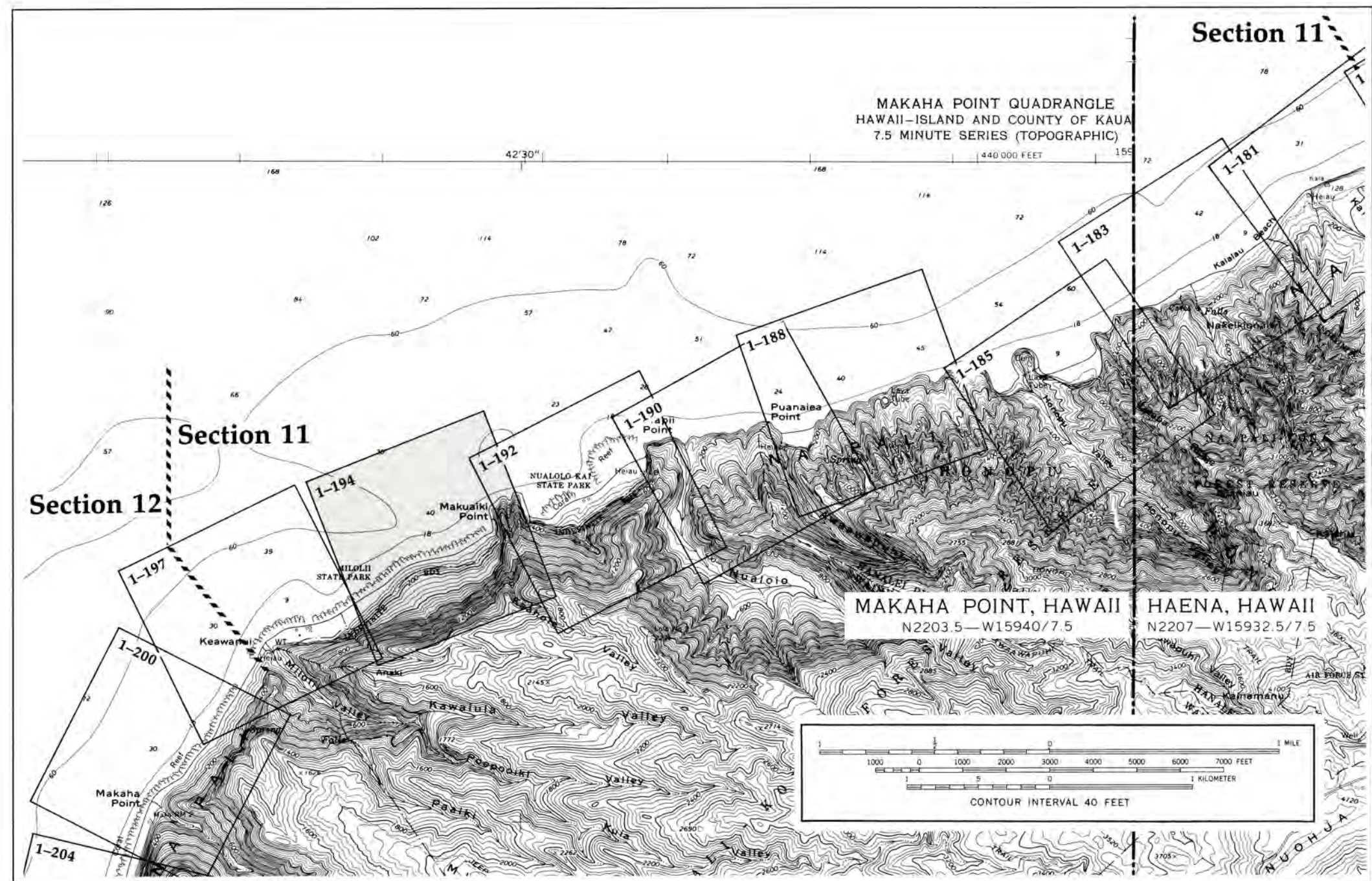


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- rc – Shallow reef flats or structural reefs, normally (but not exclusively) in water depths less than 2 meters.
- rcl – Consolidated limestone; lacking sediment (also a catch-all for moderate to high relief areas).
- rcp – Consolidated smooth limestone pavement.

Offshore Bottom Type Summary

Categories	% Sand	% Rock
rbc, br, s, sb, sc, sd	100	—
rs	less than 50	more than 50
rbs, rcs, rsg	25 – 50	50 – 75
r, rc, co	less than 25	more than 75
rbb, rb, rcl, rcp, rcg	—	100

Uses and Activities Along and Off the Coast

USES RELATED TO NEARSHORE BIOTA

-  Pole-and-line fishing.
-  Gill-netting.
-  Throw-netting.
-  Spearfishing.
-  Torching.
-  Trapping.
-  Lobster.
-  Sea urchin (wana).
-  Octopus (he'e).
-  Surround netting.
-  Aquarium fish collecting.
-  Seaweed (limu).
-  Sport-diving.
-  Shell collecting.

SHORELINE AND DEEP-WATER FISHING ACTIVITIES

-  Crabbing (kona, 'a'ama, swimming crab).
-  Limpet (opihi).
-  Trolling, bottom-fishing.
-  Specialized fisheries (type indicated).

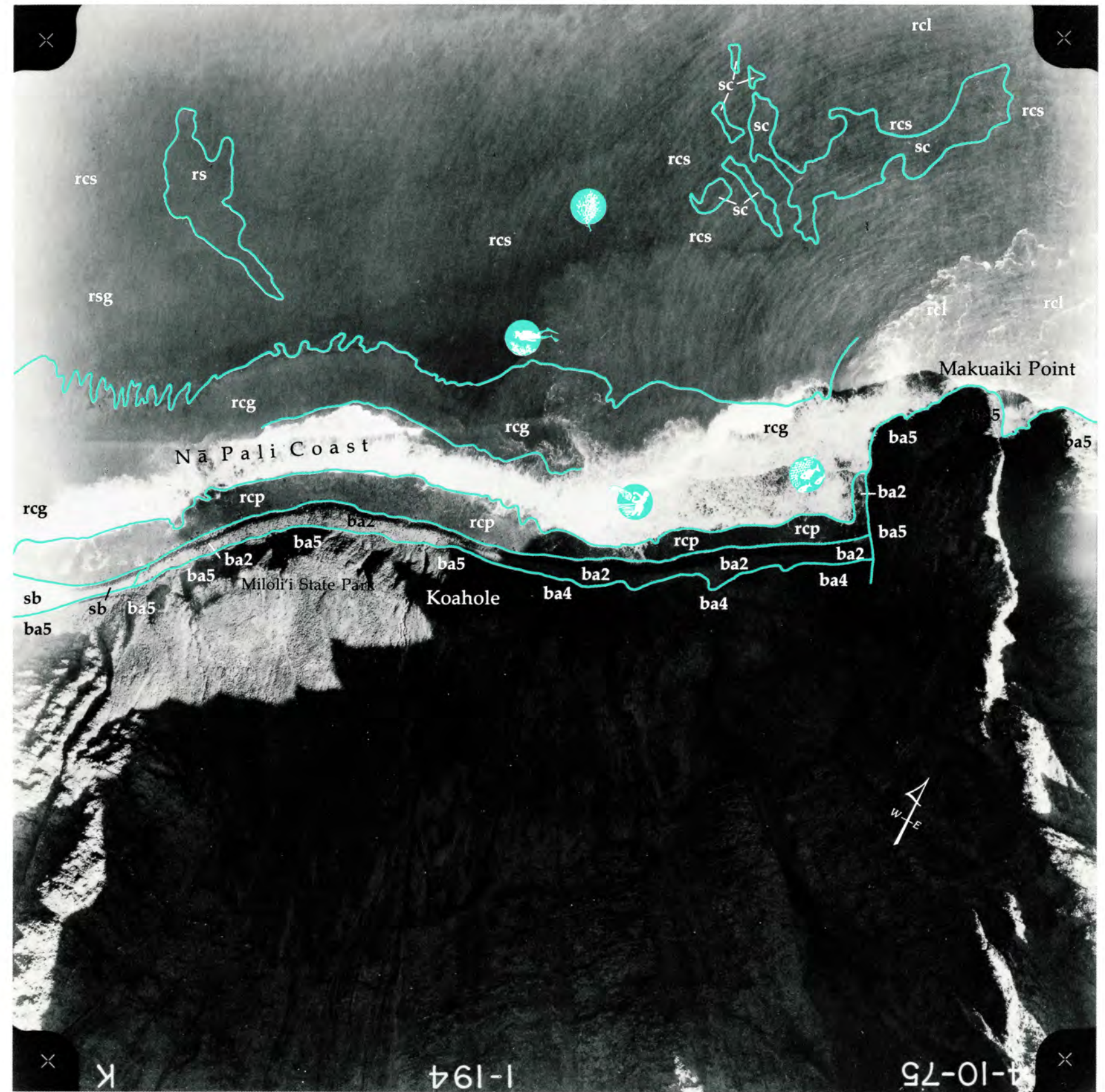
USES NOT RELATED TO BIOTA

-  Board surfing.
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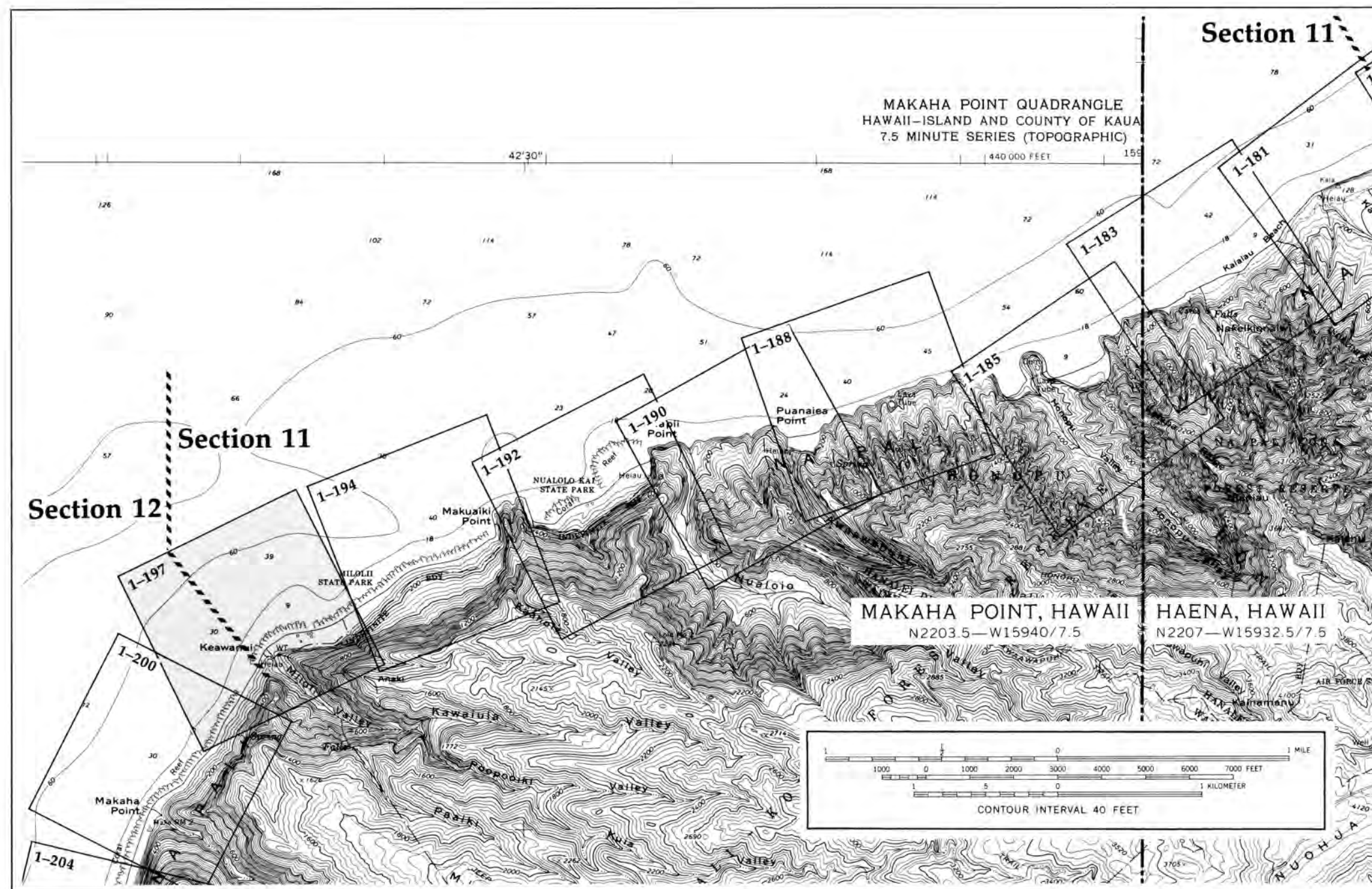
Study Sites

-  Shoreline (above water observations).
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0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 meters
0 250 500 750 1000 1250 1500 1750 2000 2250 feet †



- rcg – Consolidated reef with well defined groove-and-spur system.
- rsg – Sand predominates in the depressions of conspicuous groove-and-spur system.
- rcs – Mostly consolidated reef with some (25–50%) sediment bottom.

SHORELINE

- ba – Volcanic rock shorelines.
 - ba1 – Low basalt outcrops/shoreline less than 1 meter high, including ramps.
 - ba2 – Talus rocks at the base of high sea cliffs (clearly not reworked by waves into a beach); sometimes this unit is seaward of ba4 or ba5 cliffs.
 - ba3 – Low outcrops to low cliffs (1–3 meters high), shoreline access possible.
 - ba4 – Sea cliffs more than 10 meters high; access difficult to dangerous.
 - ba5 – Sea cliffs more than 10 meters high; access dangerous to impossible.
- bb – Man-made boulder shorelines (blue rock, revetments, rip-rap, etc.).
- bc – Concrete/cement masonry seawalls and shorelines.
- lm – Limestone rock shorelines.
 - lm1 – Low outcrops, boulders of limestone, including ramps.
 - lm2 – Limestone talus (probably rare, since limestone cliffs are not expected to be high).
 - lm3 – 1–3 meter high limestone cliffs.
 - lm4 – Limestone cliffs 3–10 meters high.
- s – Sedimentary shoreline.
 - sa – Storm beach, deposited by large waves well inland and/or above shoreline.
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 - sbc – Cobble, pebble beach.
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- rc – Shallow reef flats or structural reefs, normally (but not exclusively) in water depths less than 2 meters.
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-  Torching.
-  Trapping.
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-  Shell collecting.

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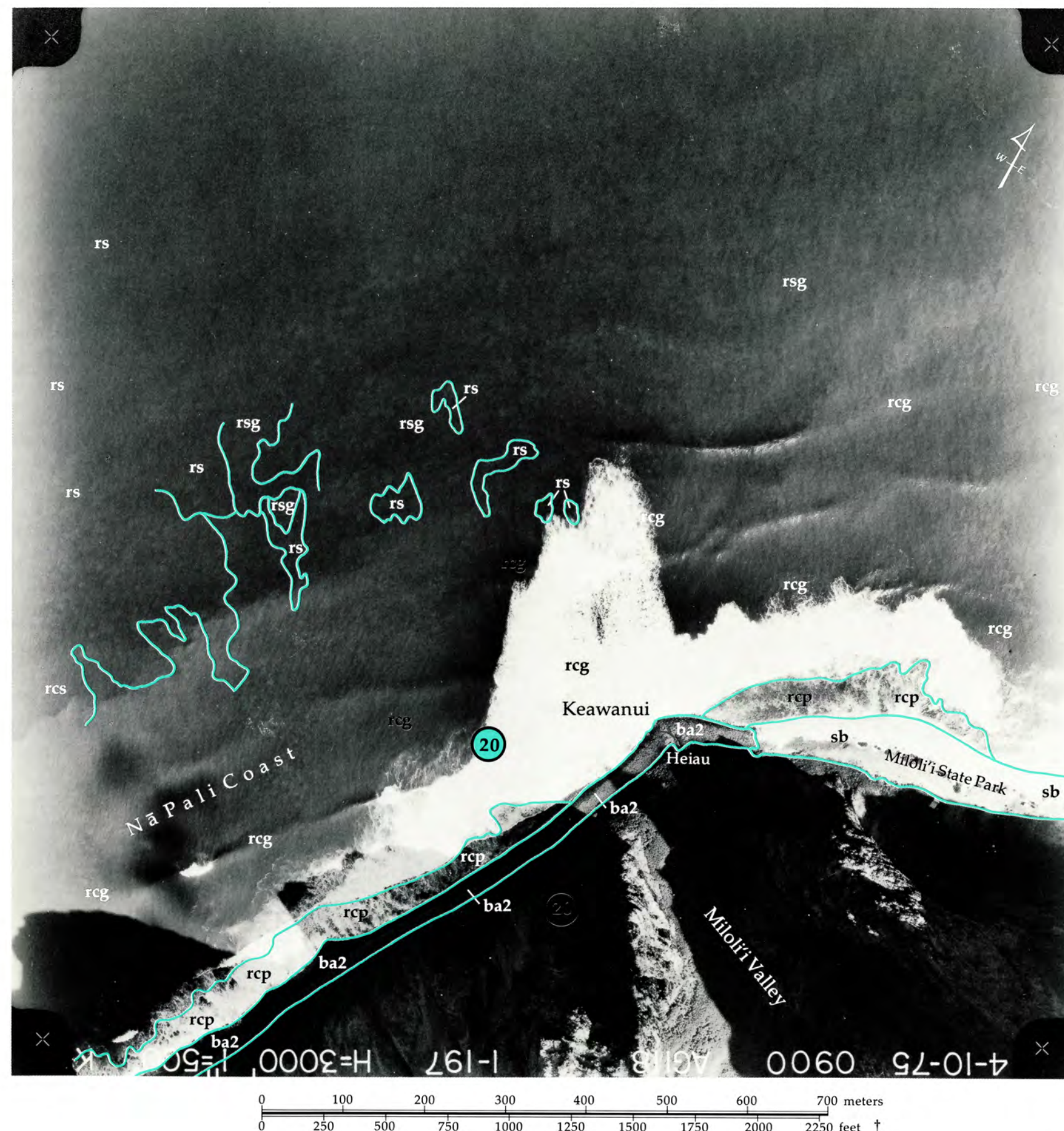
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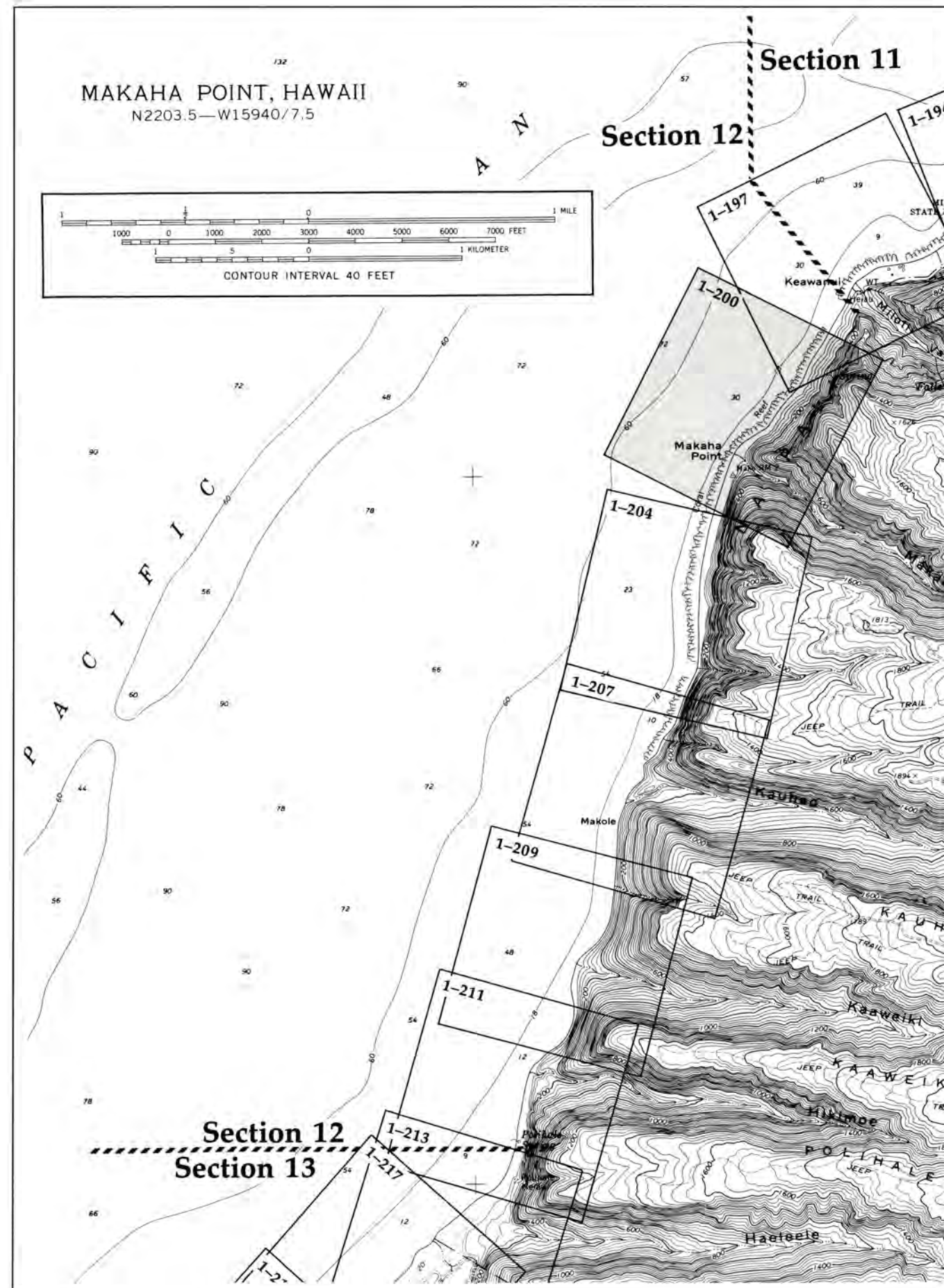
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- Trapping.
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- Sea urchin (wana).
- Octopus (he'e).
- Surround netting.
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- Sport-diving.
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- Crabbing (kona, 'a'ama, swimming crab).
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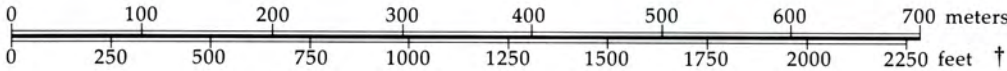
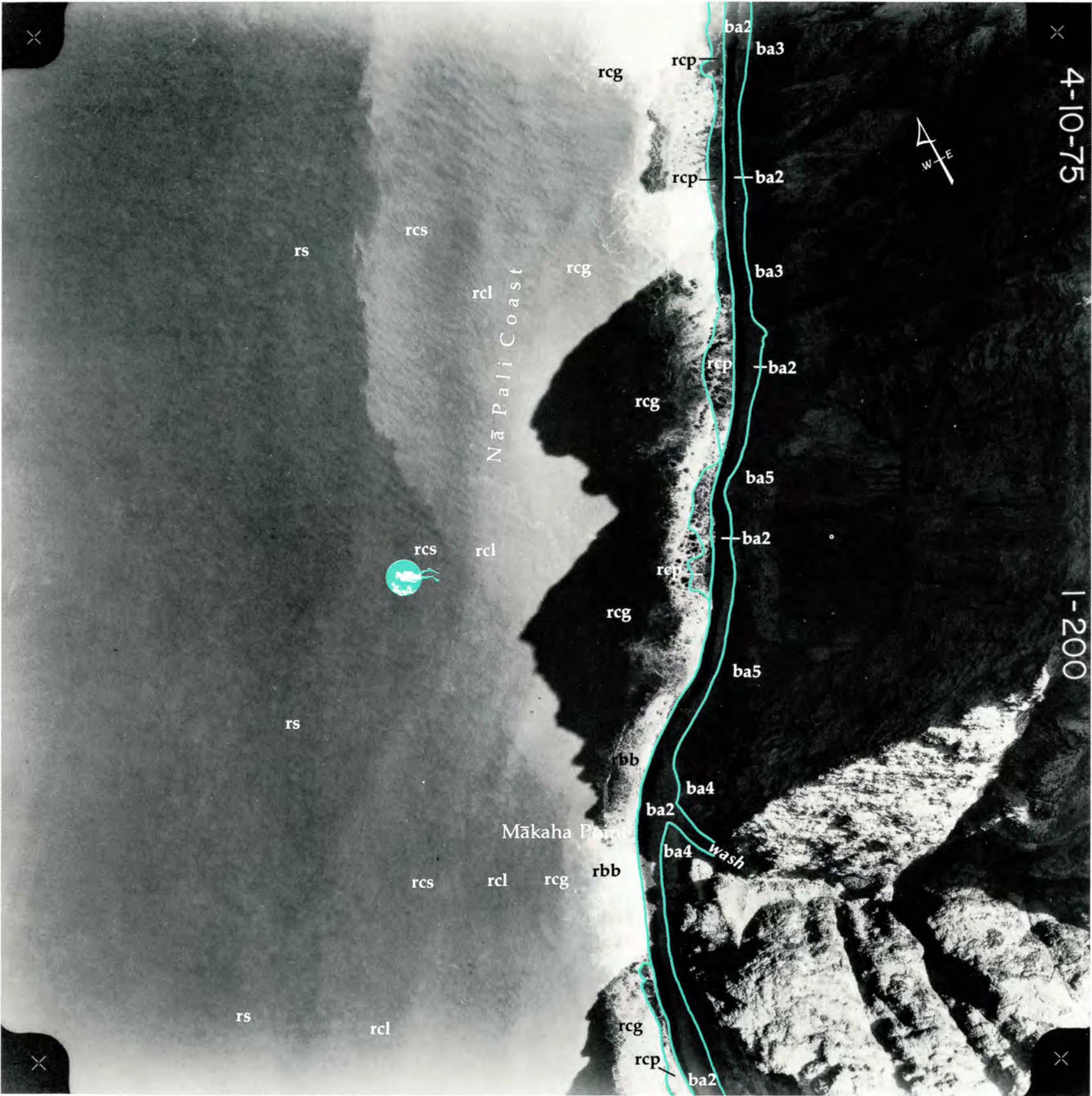
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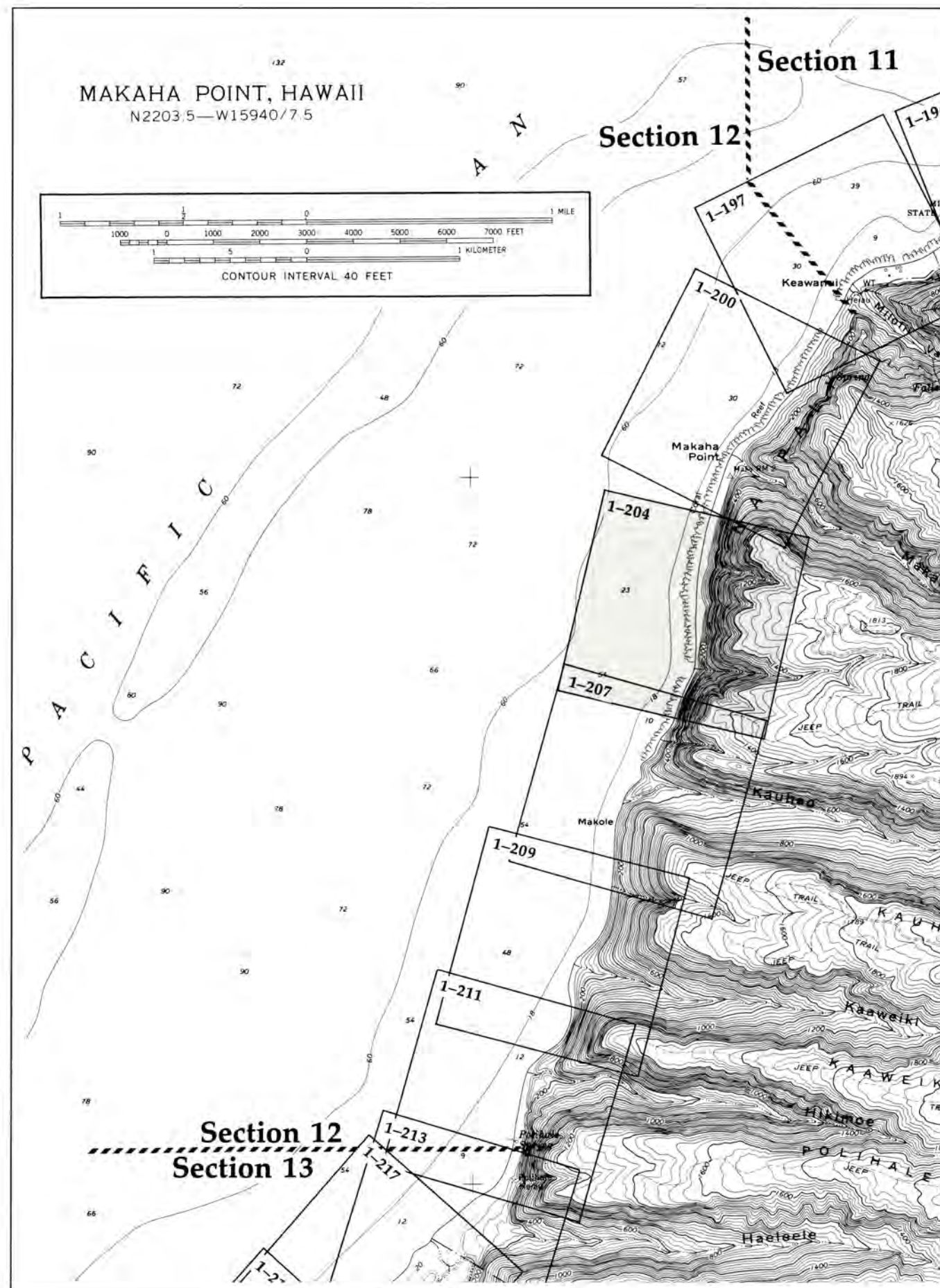
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- Trapping.
- Lobster.
- Sea urchin (wana).
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- Surround netting.
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- Crabbing (kona, 'a'ama, swimming crab).
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- Trolling, bottom-fishing.
- Specialized fisheries (type indicated).

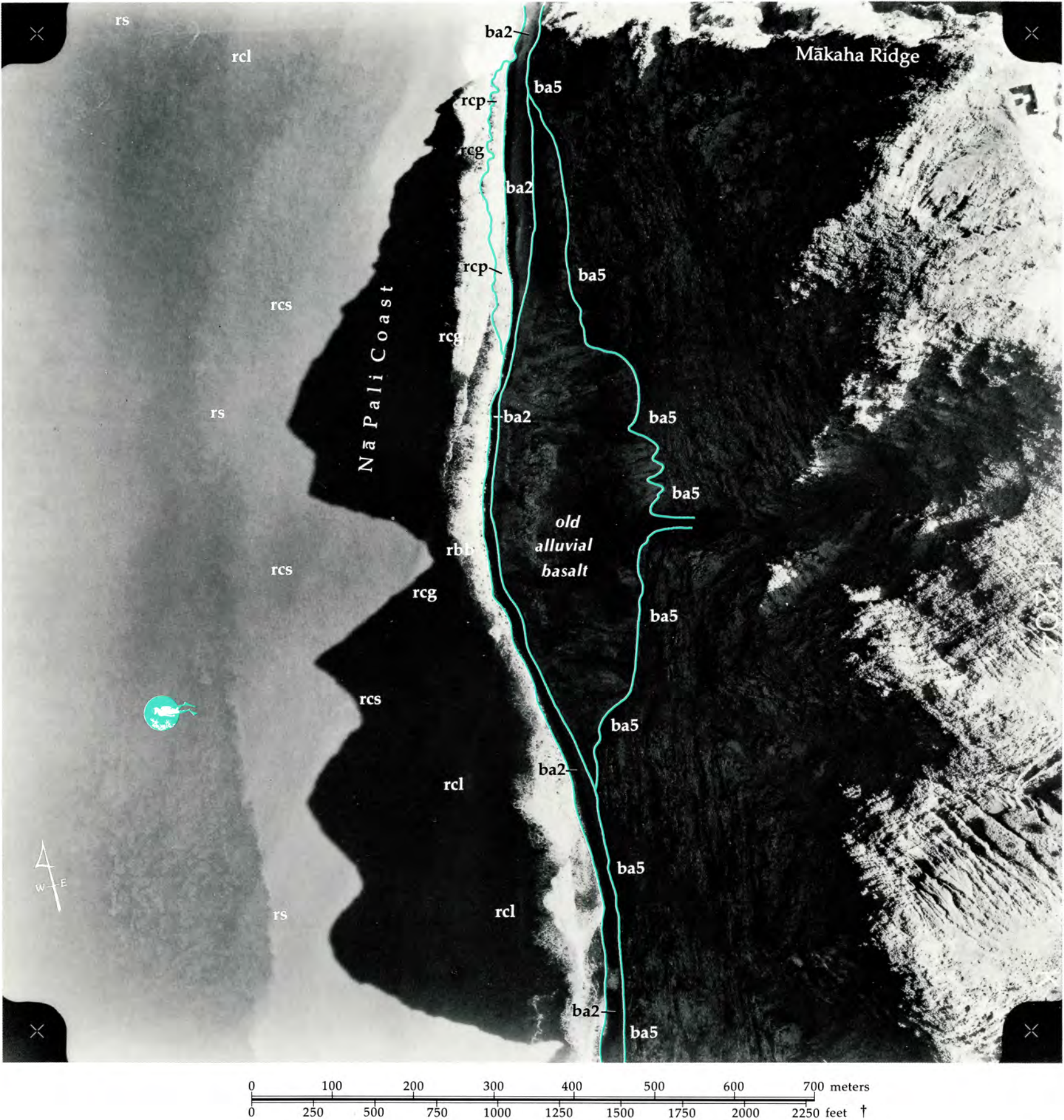
USES NOT RELATED TO BIOTA

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- Sailing.
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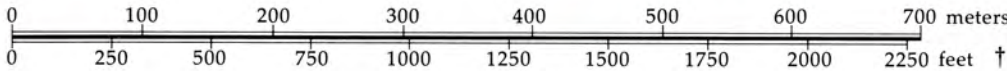
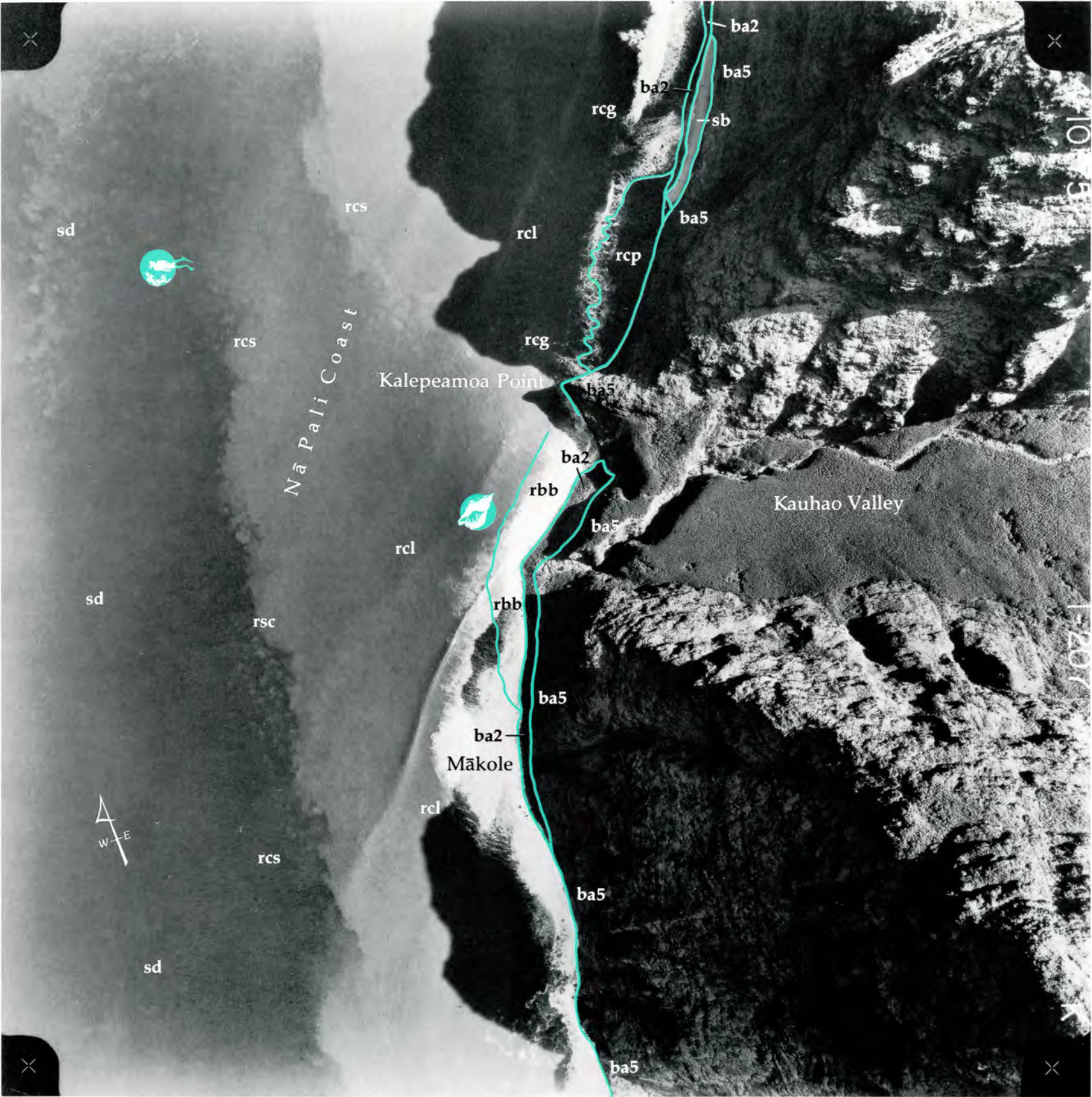
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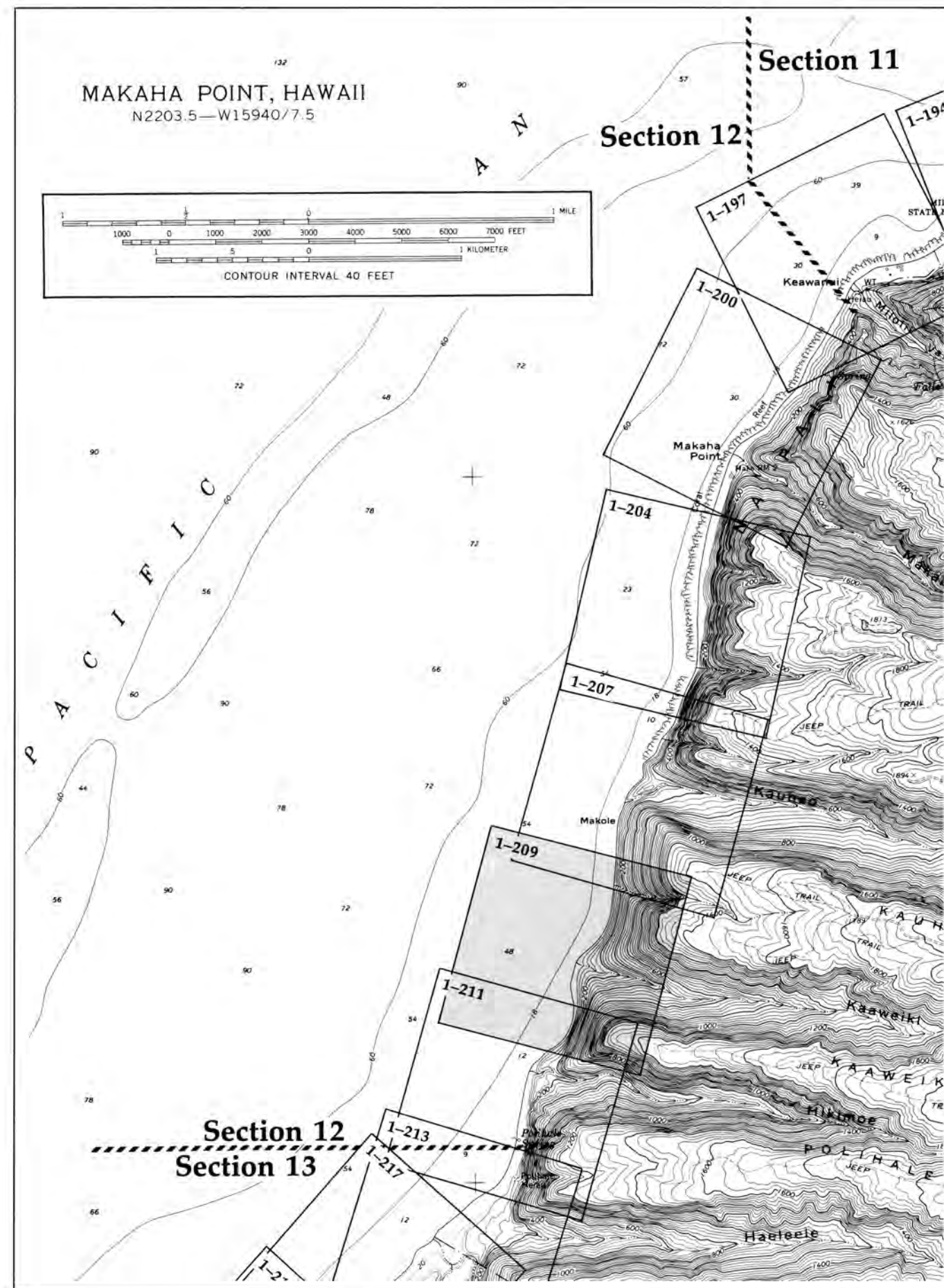
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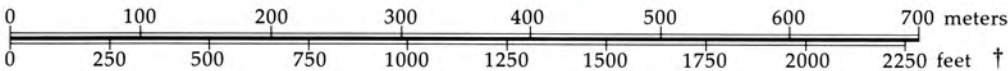
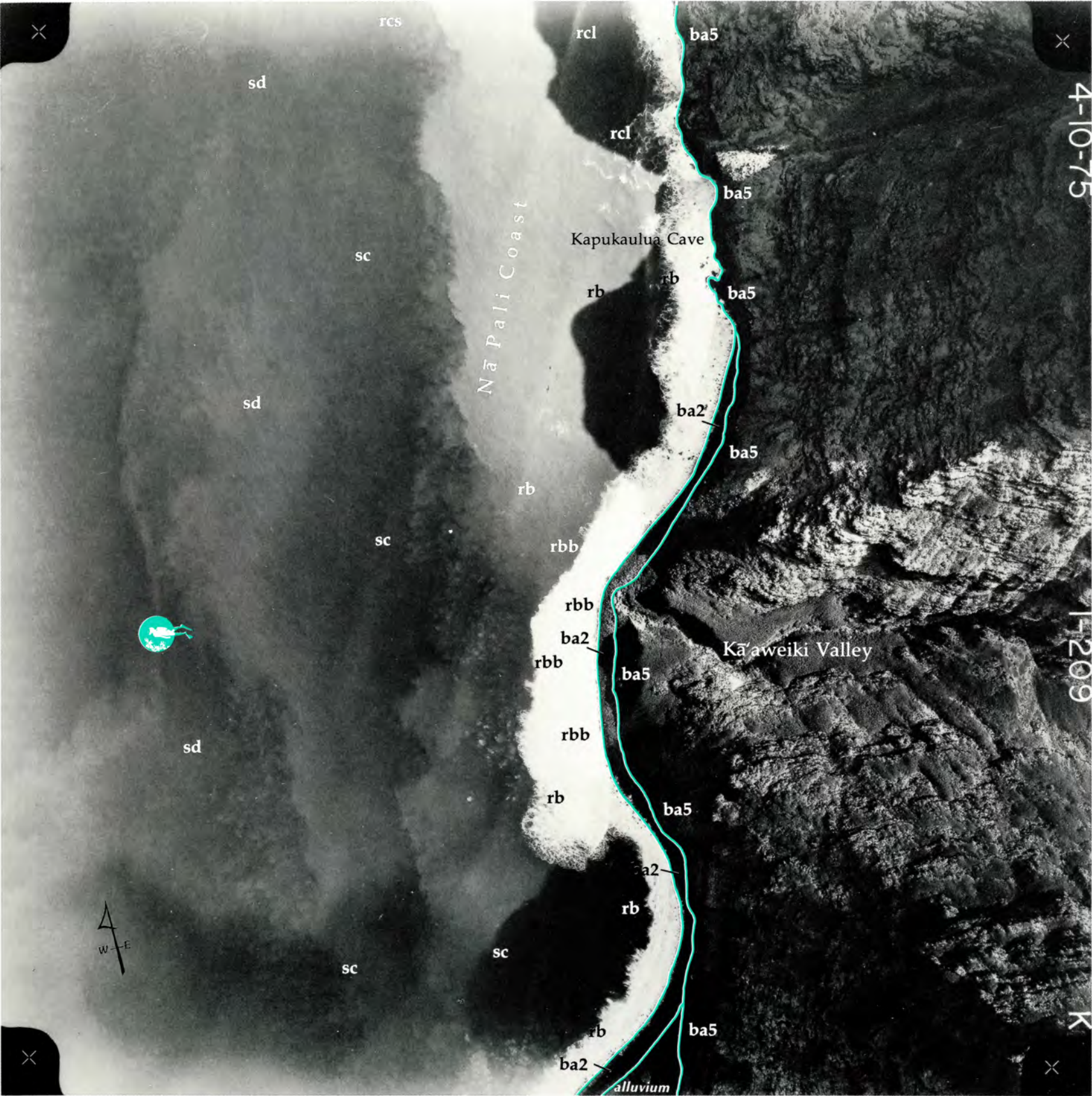
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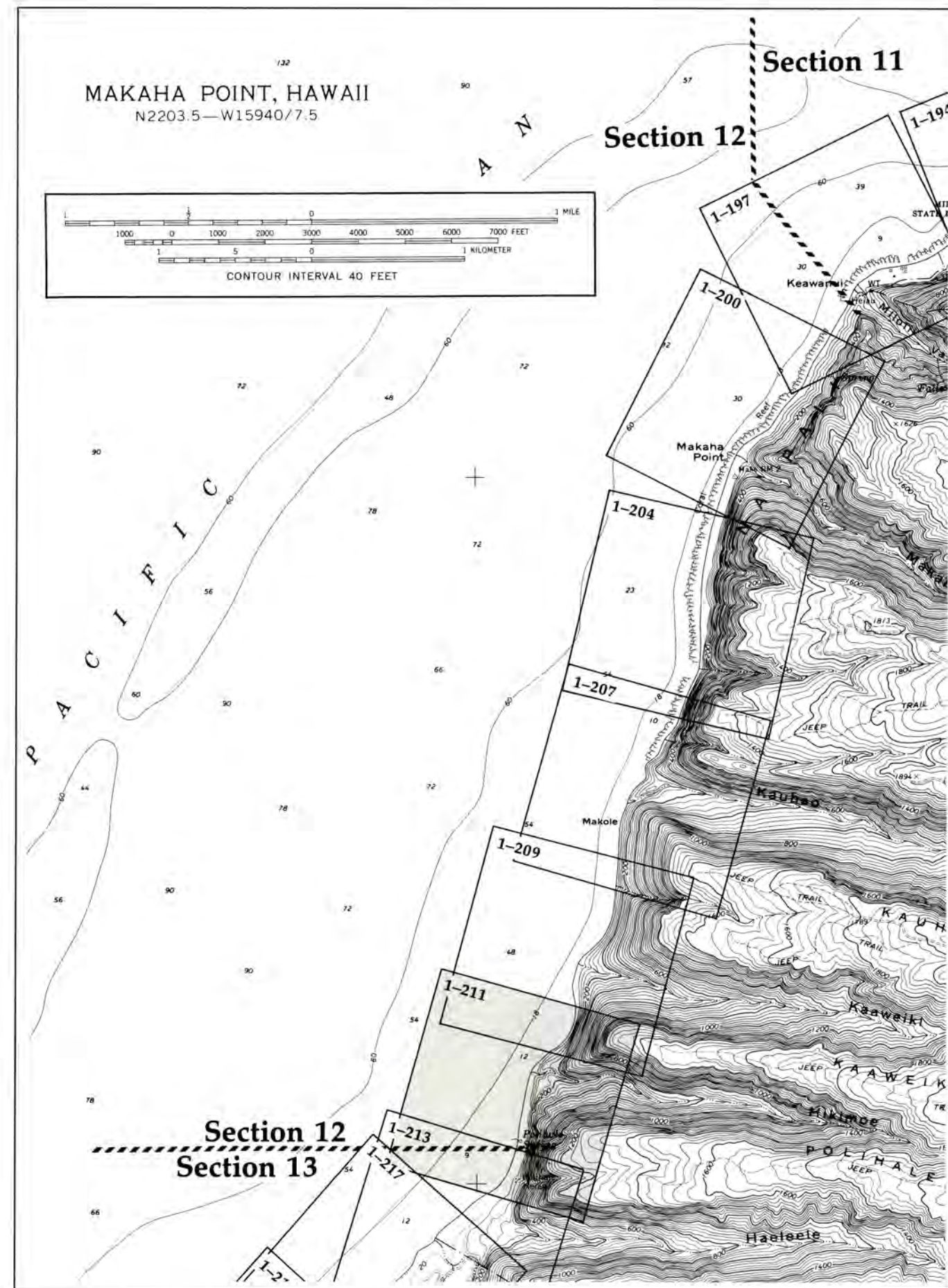
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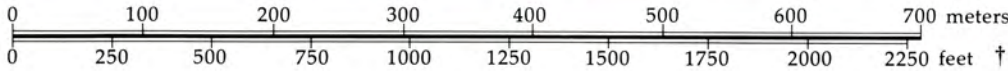
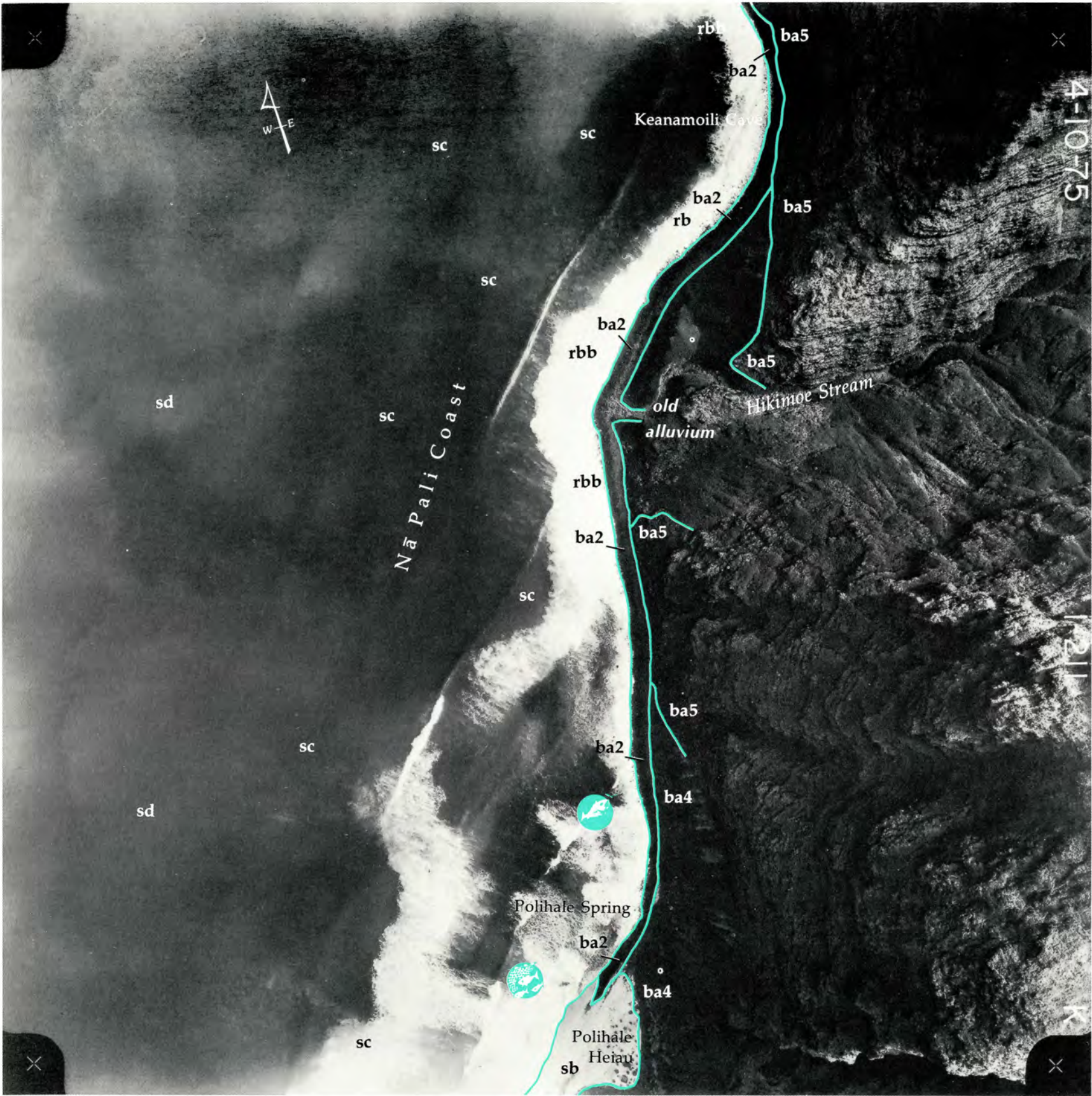
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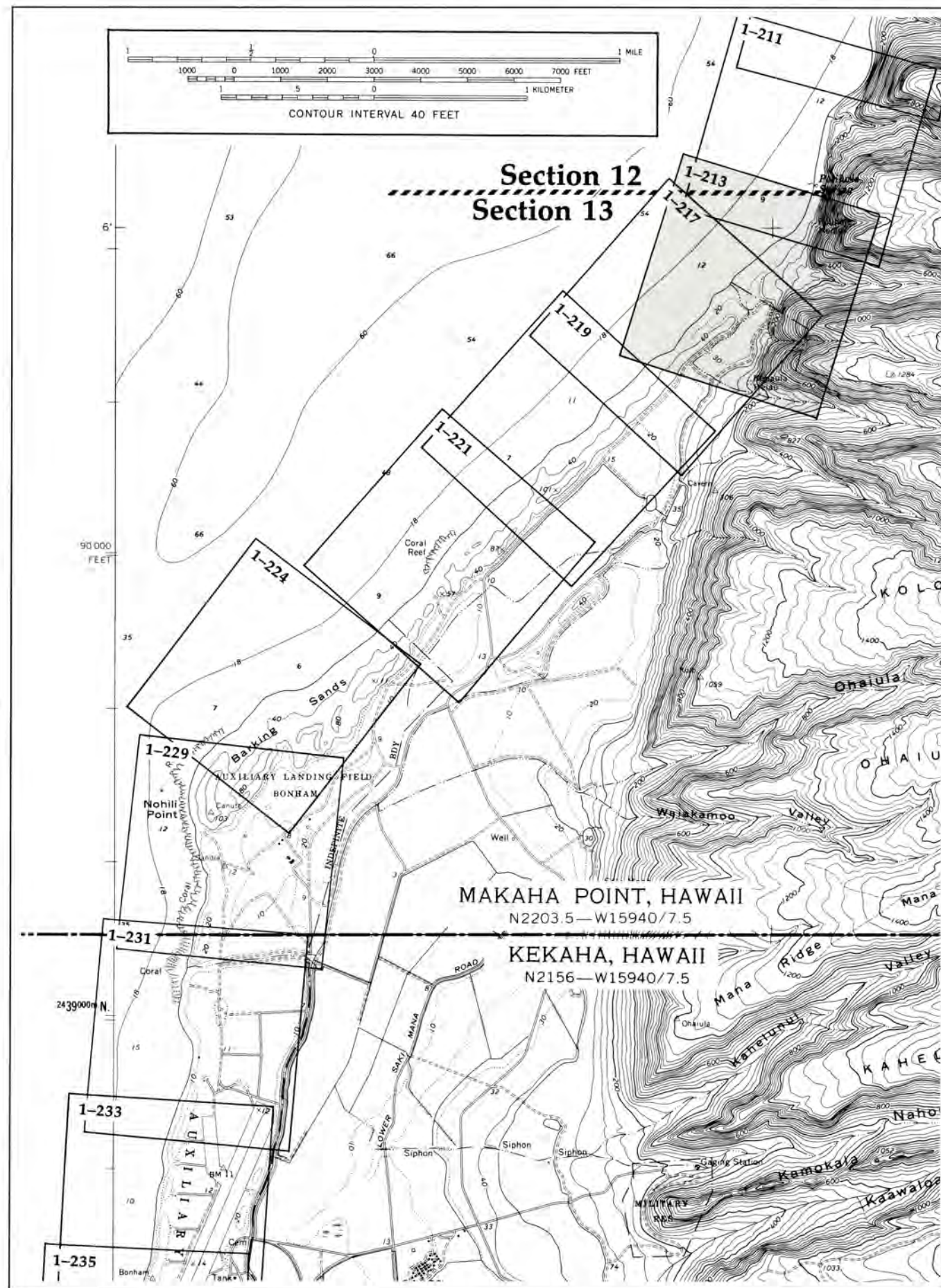
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-  Trapping.
-  Lobster.
-  Sea urchin (wana).
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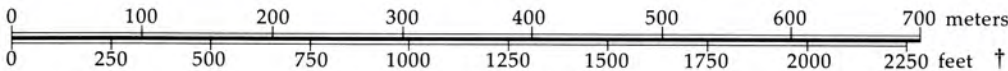
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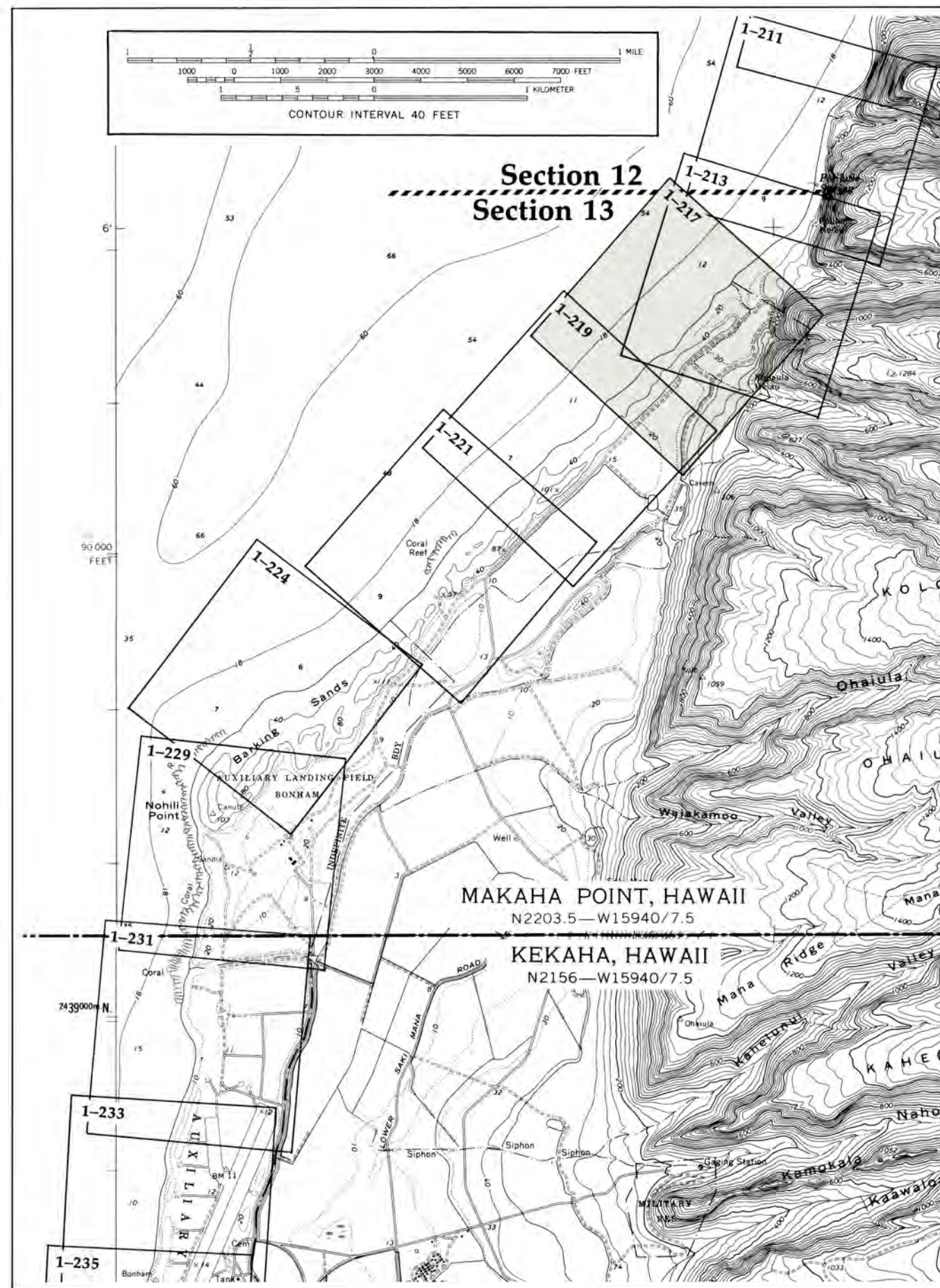
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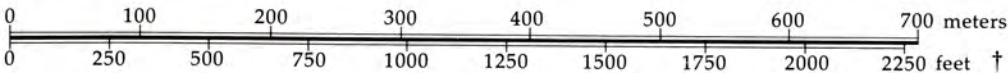
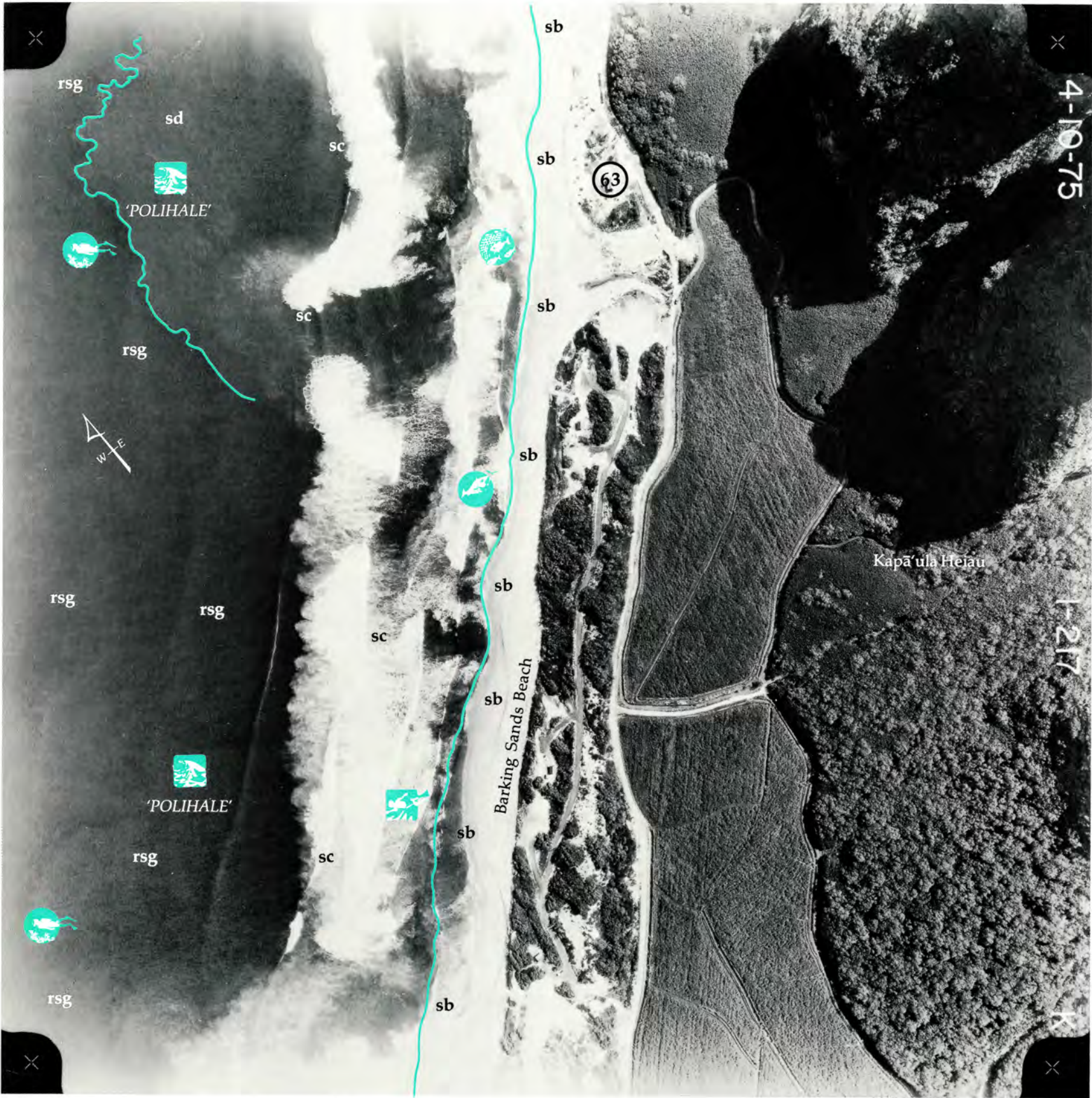
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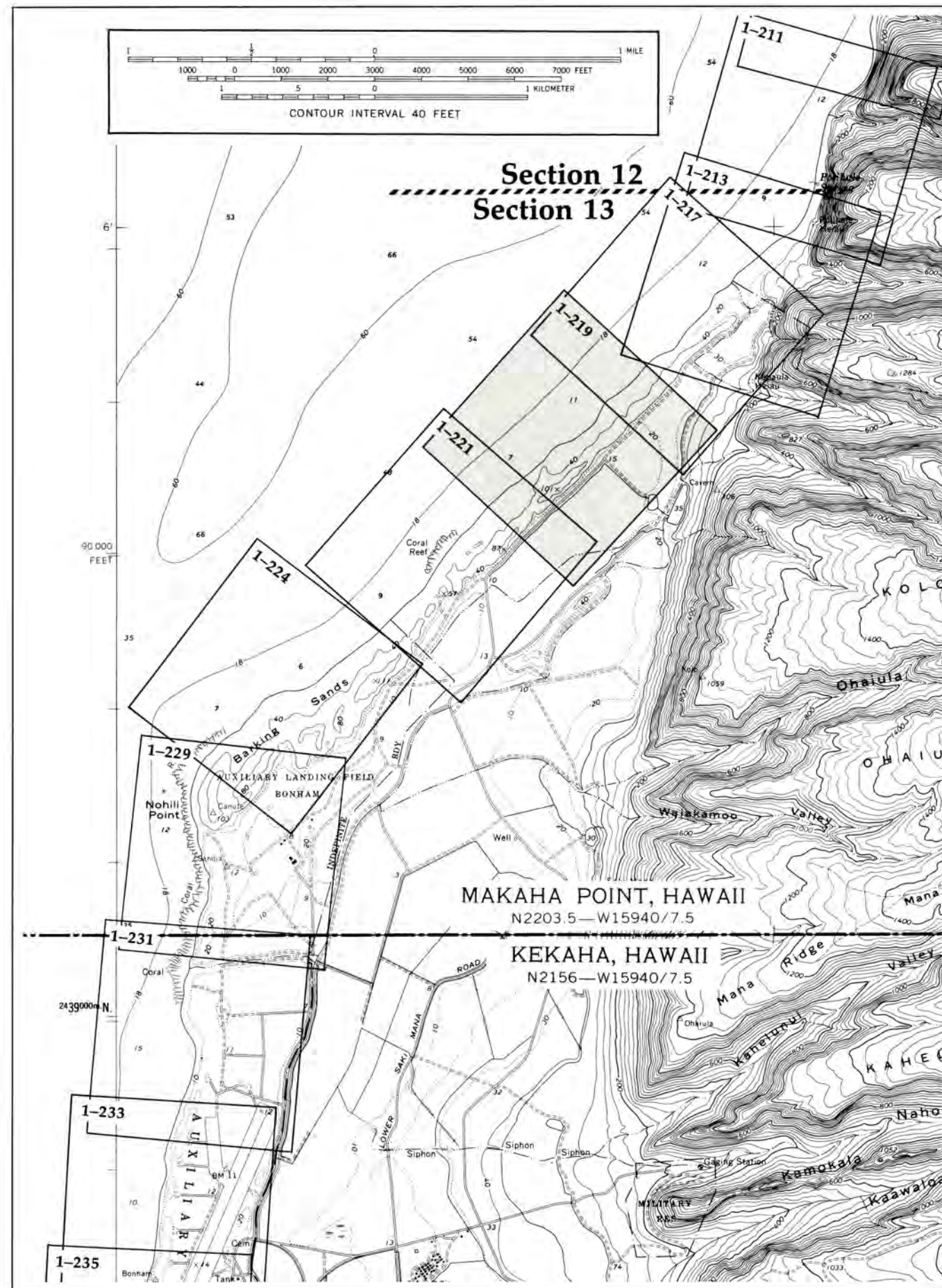
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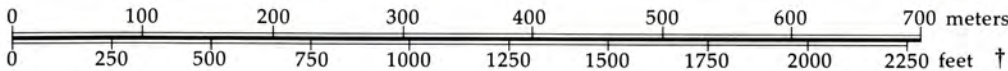
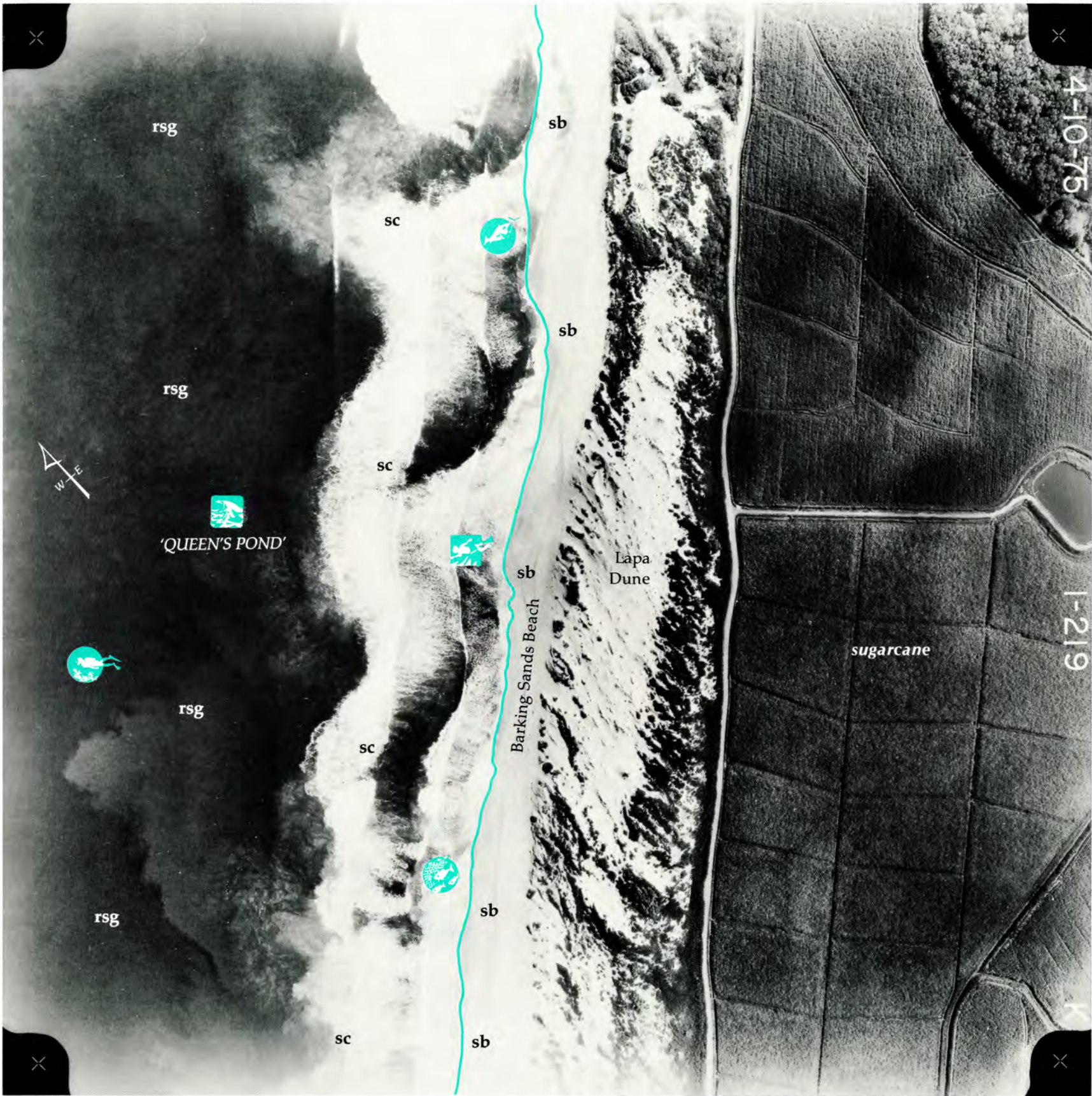
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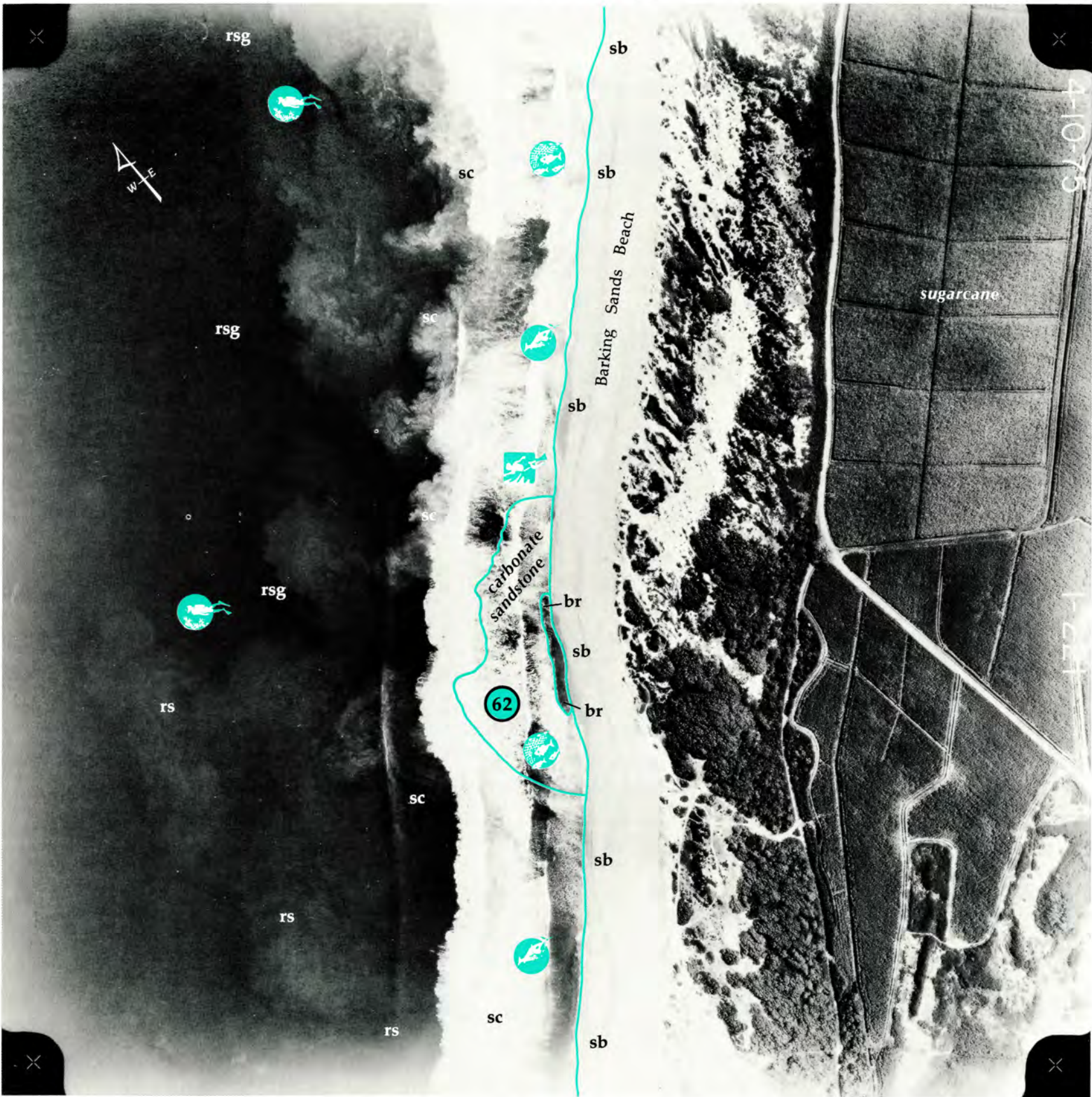
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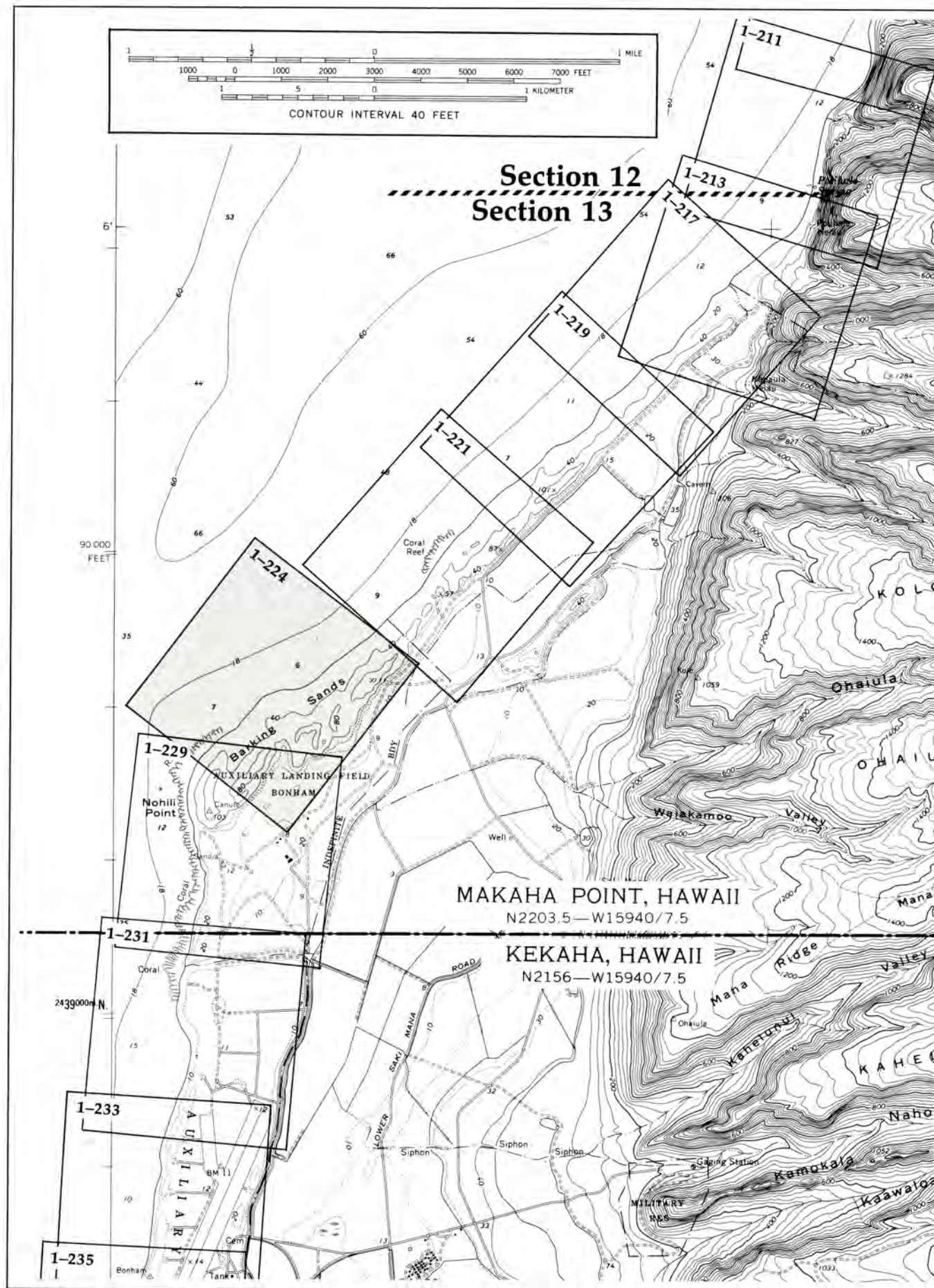
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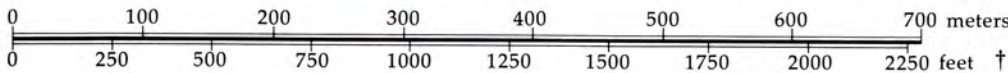
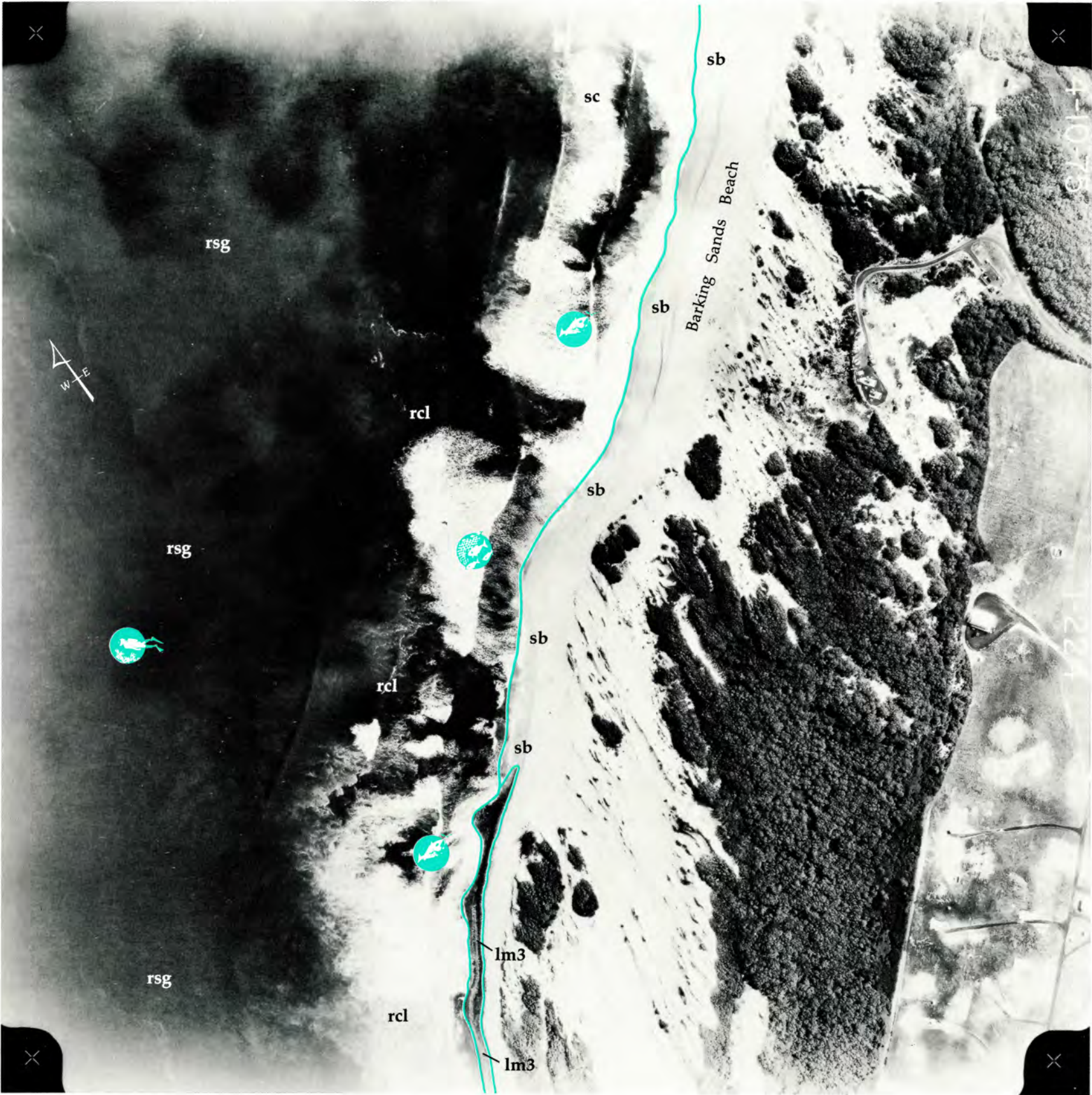
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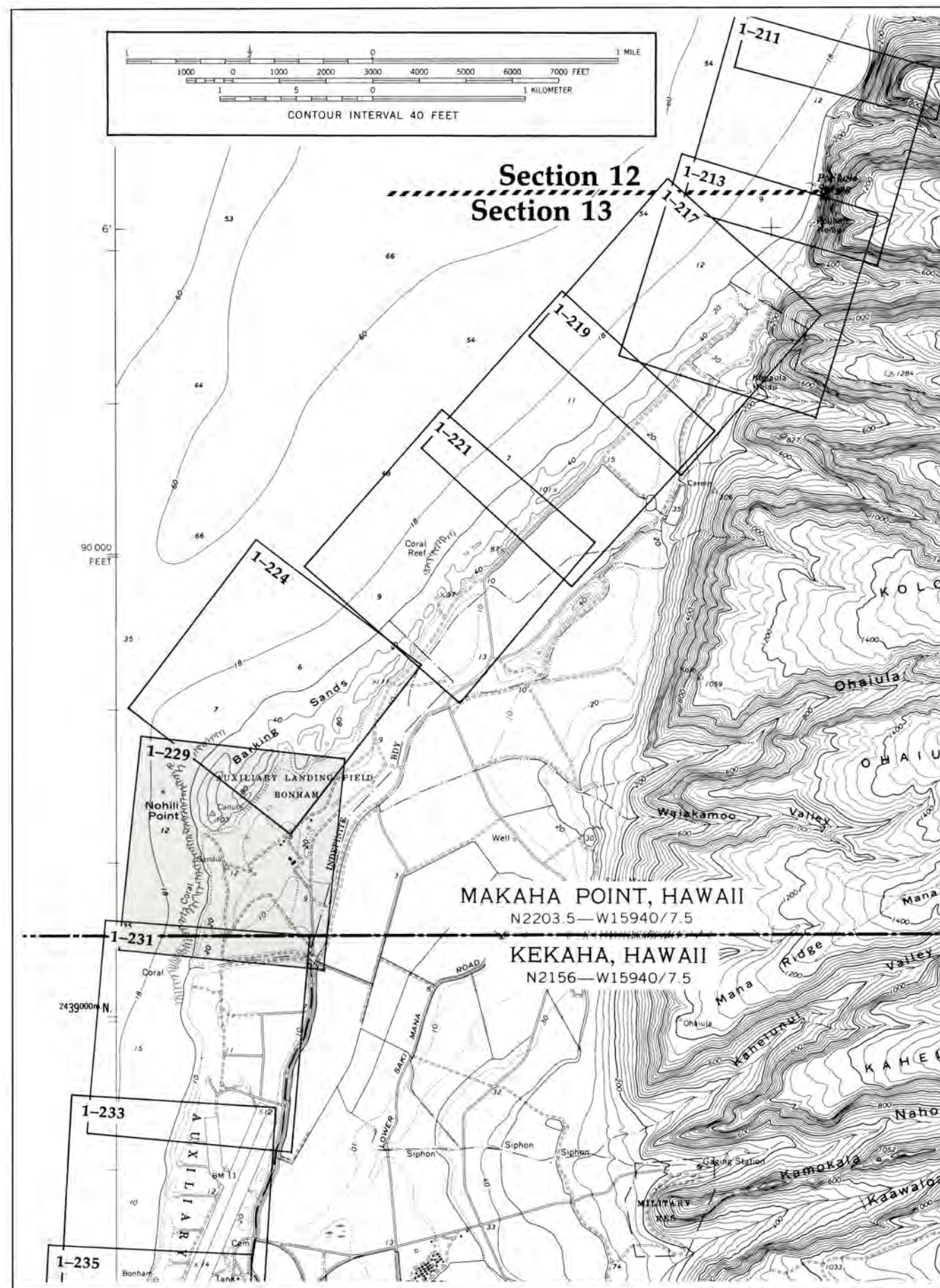
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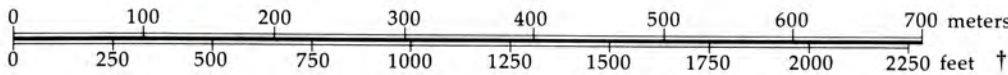
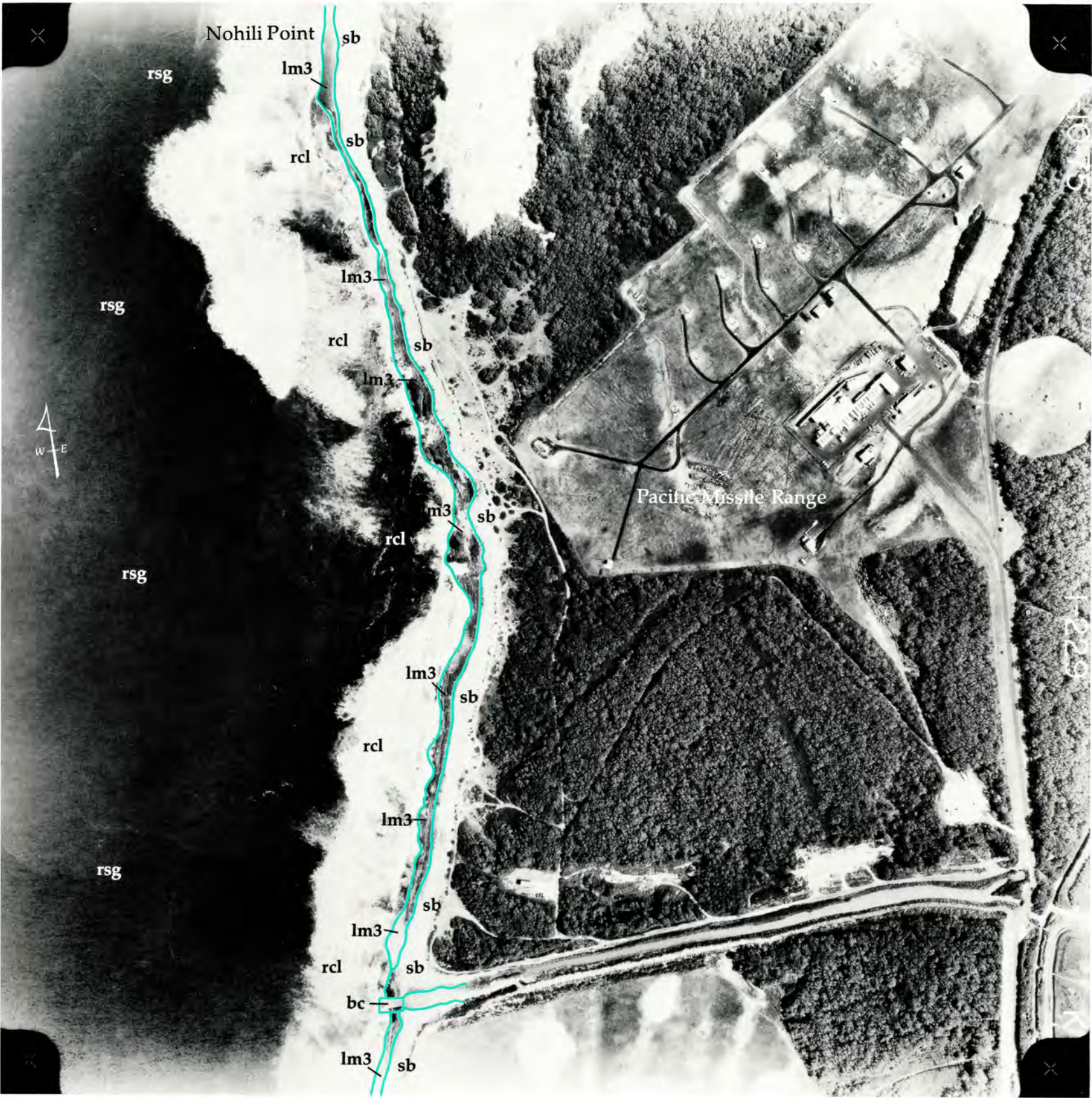
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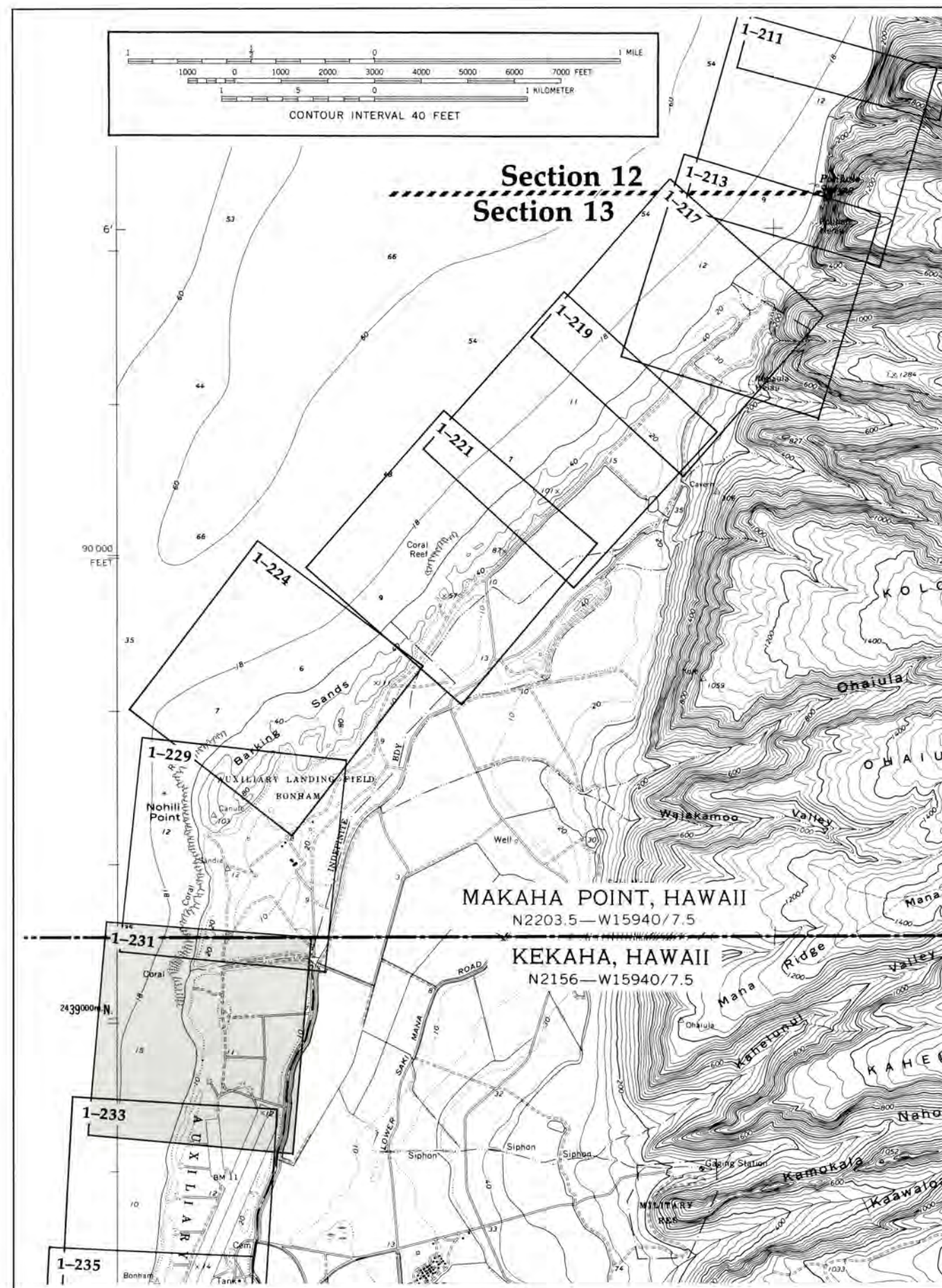
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- lm1 - Low outcrops, boulders of limestone, including ramps.
- lm2 - Limestone talus (probably rare, since limestone cliffs are not expected to be high).
- lm3 - 1-3 meter high limestone cliffs.
- lm4 - Limestone cliffs 3-10 meters high.

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- sa - Storm beach, deposited by large waves well inland and/or above shoreline.
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Special types.

- br - Beachrock (a specialized category normally formed at the shoreline).
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Offshore Bottom Type Summary

Categories	% Sand	% Rock
rbc, br, s, sb, sc, sd	100	—
rs	less than 50	more than 50
rbs, rcs, rsg	25 - 50	50 - 75
r, rc, co	less than 25	more than 75
rbb, rb, rcl, rcp, rcg	—	100

Uses and Activities Along and Off the Coast

USES RELATED TO NEARSHORE BIOTA

-  Pole-and-line fishing.
-  Gill-netting.
-  Throw-netting.
-  Spearfishing.
-  Torching.
-  Trapping.
-  Lobster.
-  Sea urchin (wana).
-  Octopus (he'e).
-  Surround netting.
-  Aquarium fish collecting.
-  Seaweed (limu).
-  Sport-diving.
-  Shell collecting.

SHORELINE AND DEEP-WATER FISHING ACTIVITIES

-  Crabbing (kona, 'a'ama, swimming crab).
-  Limpet (opihi).
-  Trolling, bottom-fishing.
-  Specialized fisheries (type indicated).

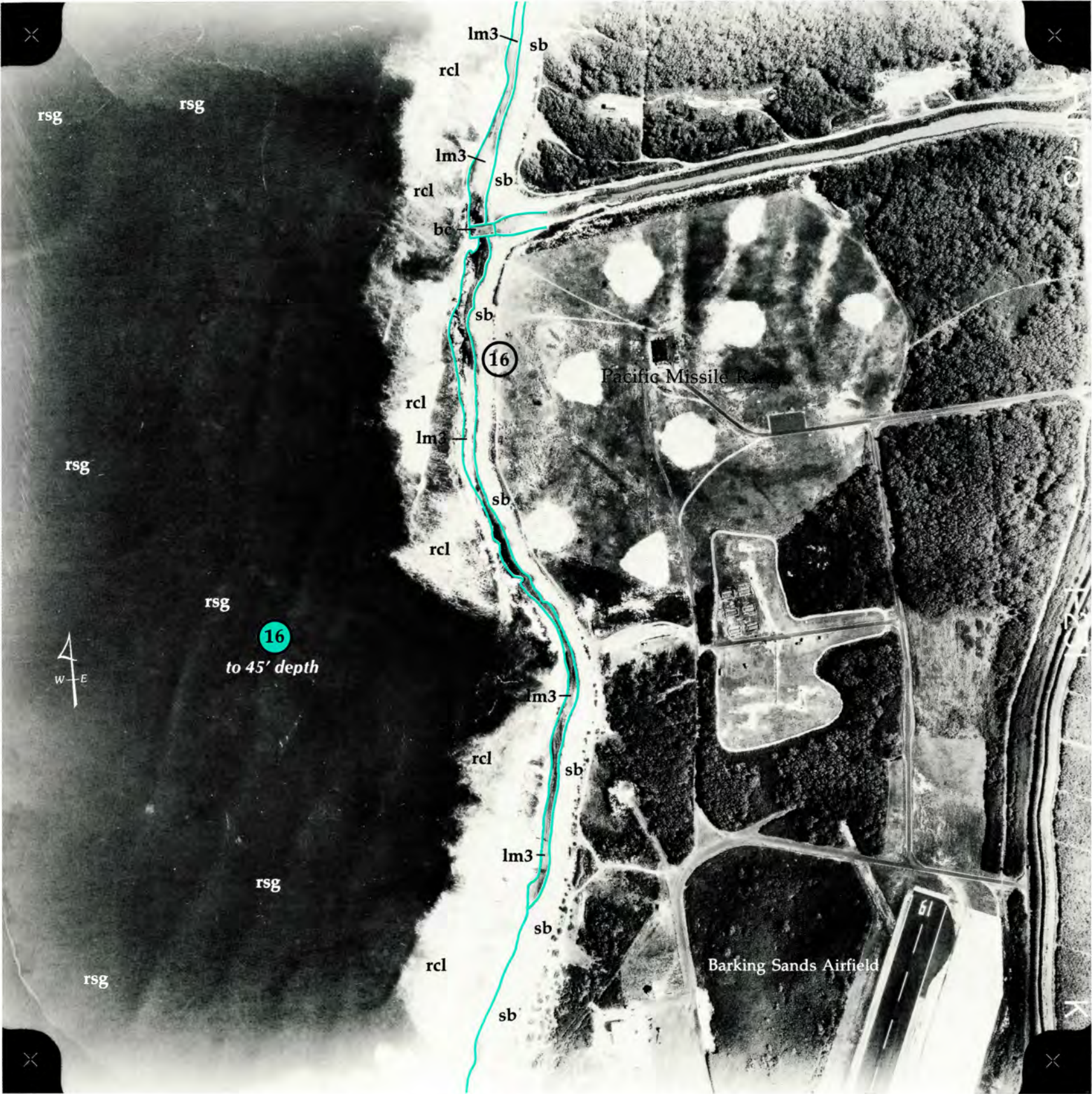
USES NOT RELATED TO BIOTA

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-  Aquatic recreation (smallcraft sailing, wind-surfing).
-  Excursion boat.
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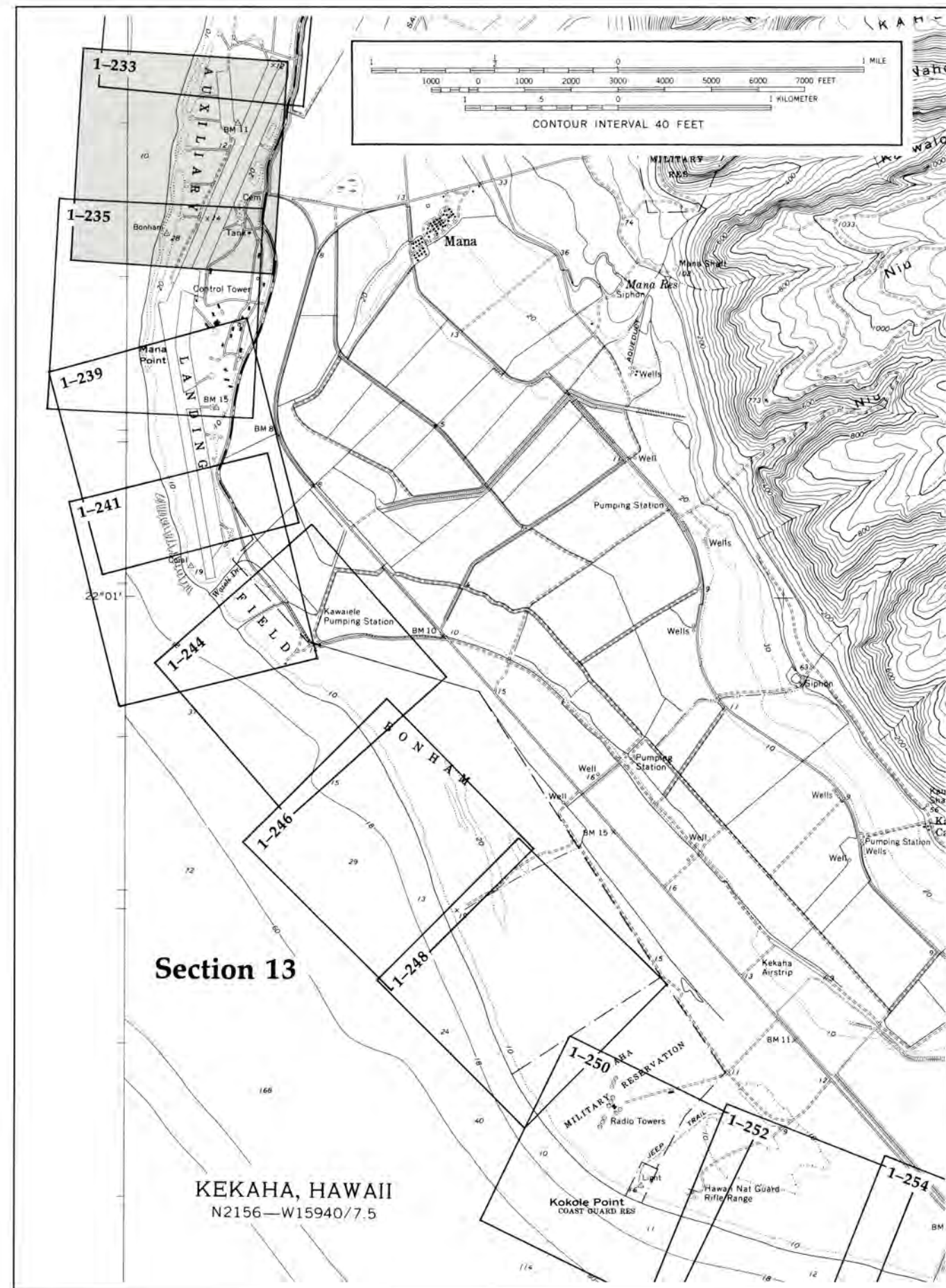
Study Sites

-  Shoreline (above water observations).
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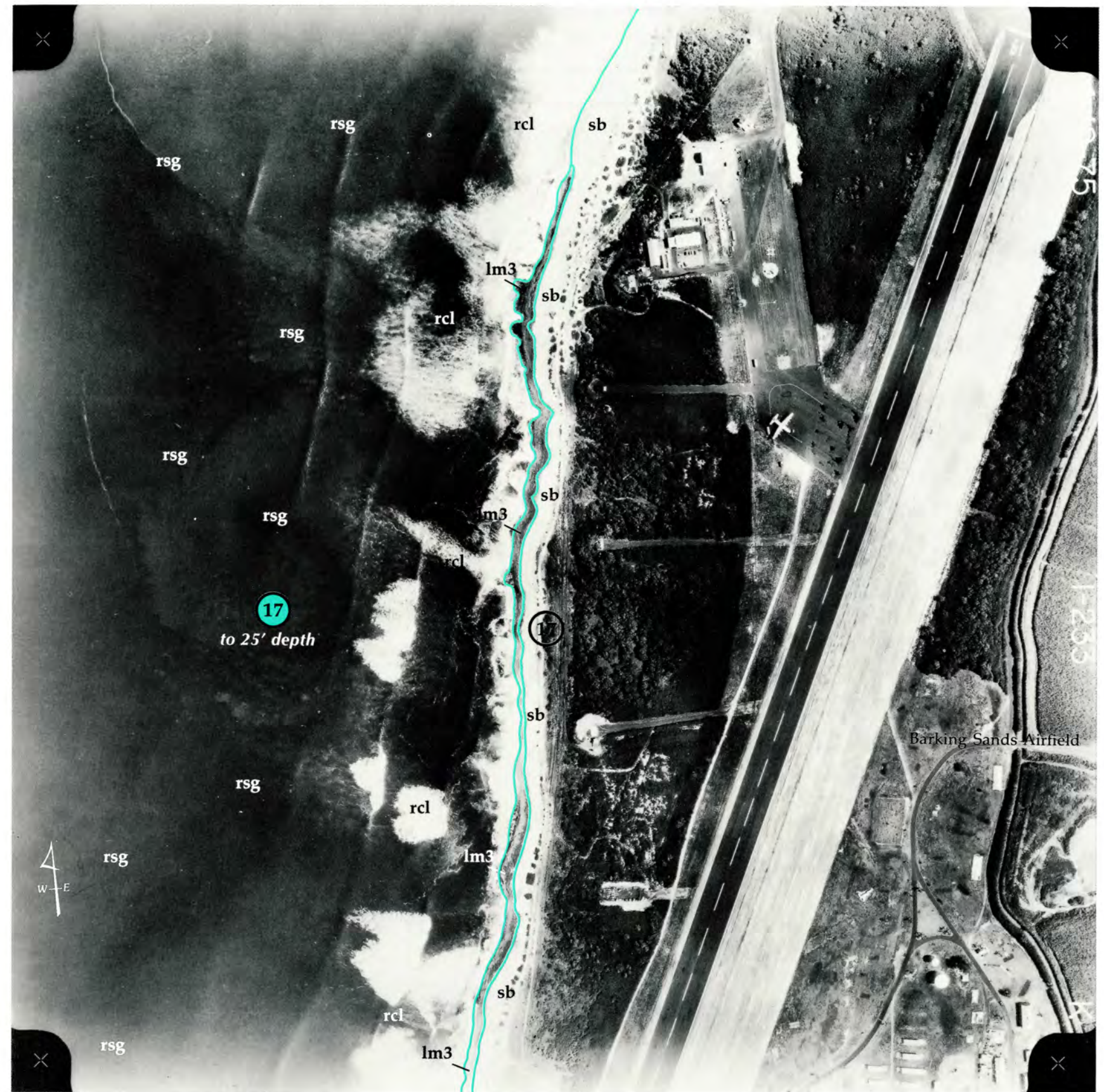
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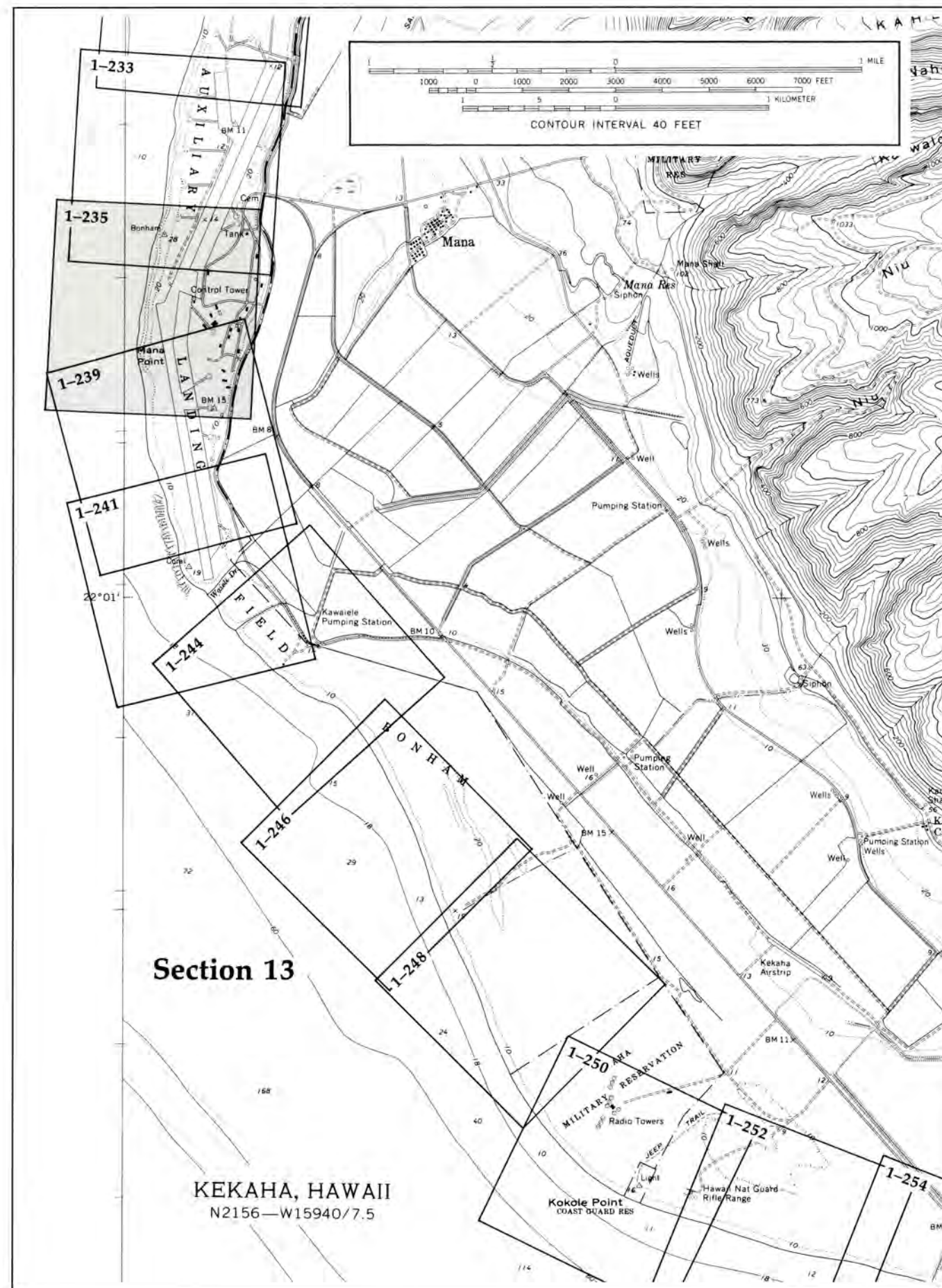
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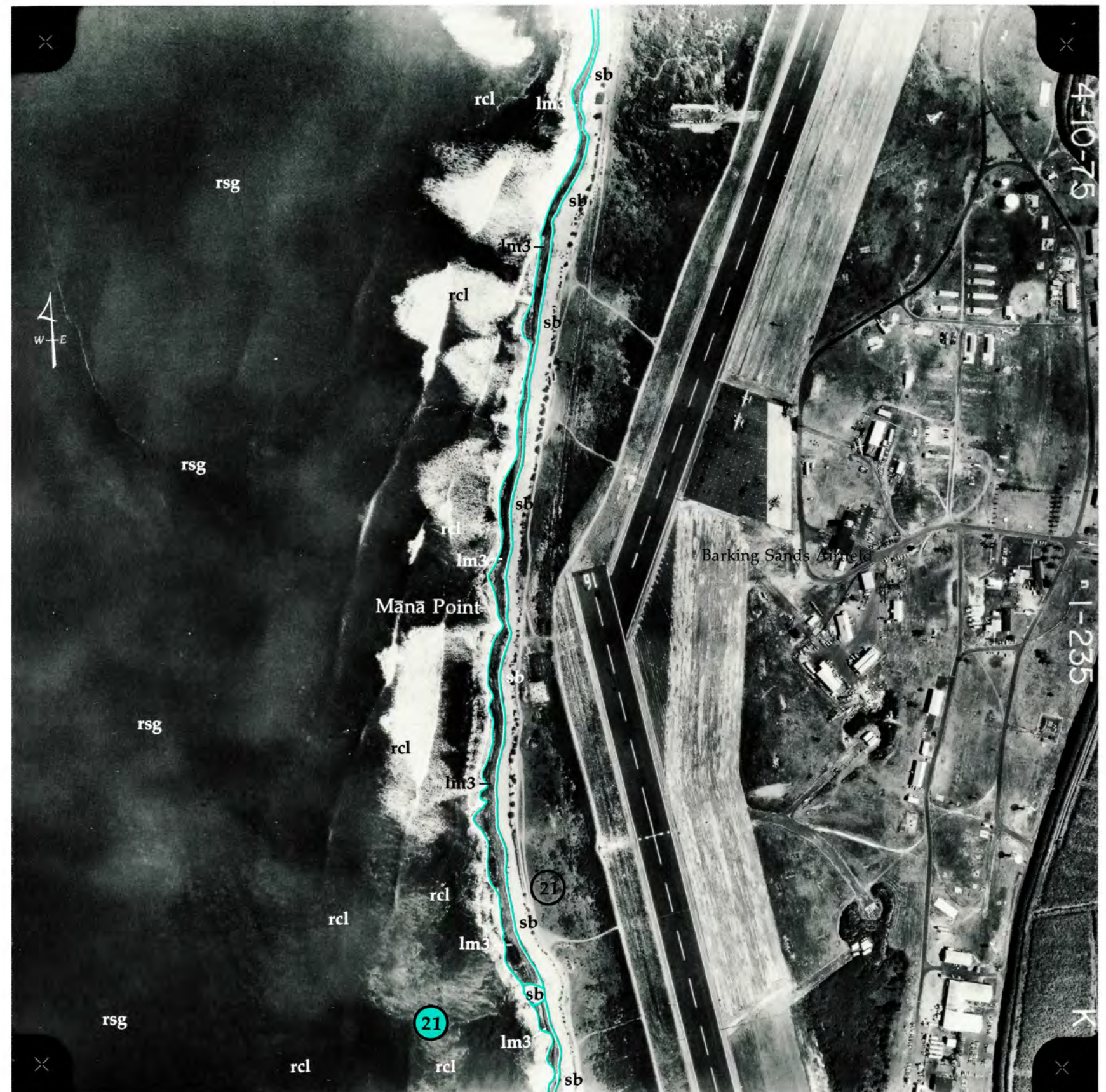
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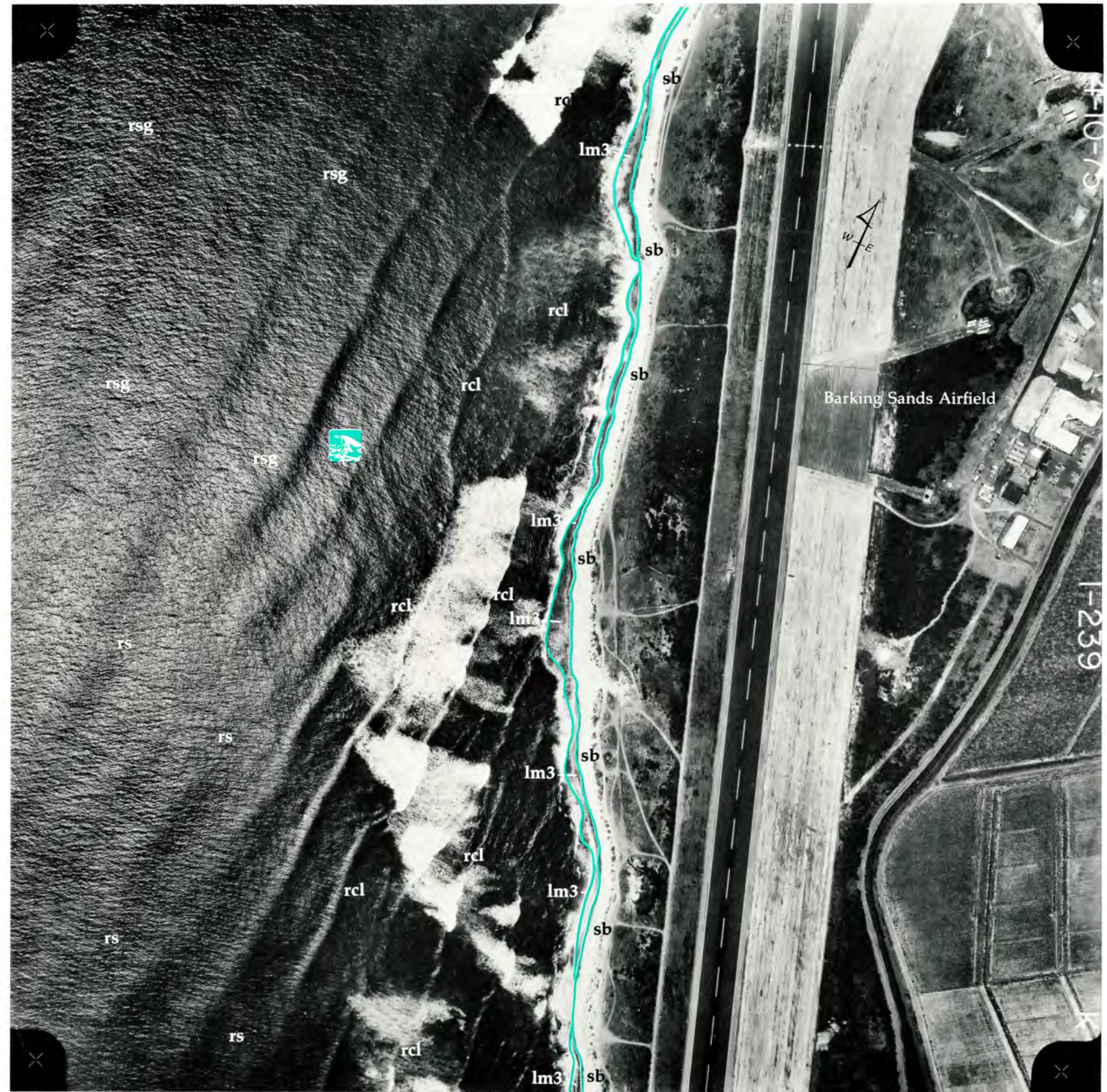
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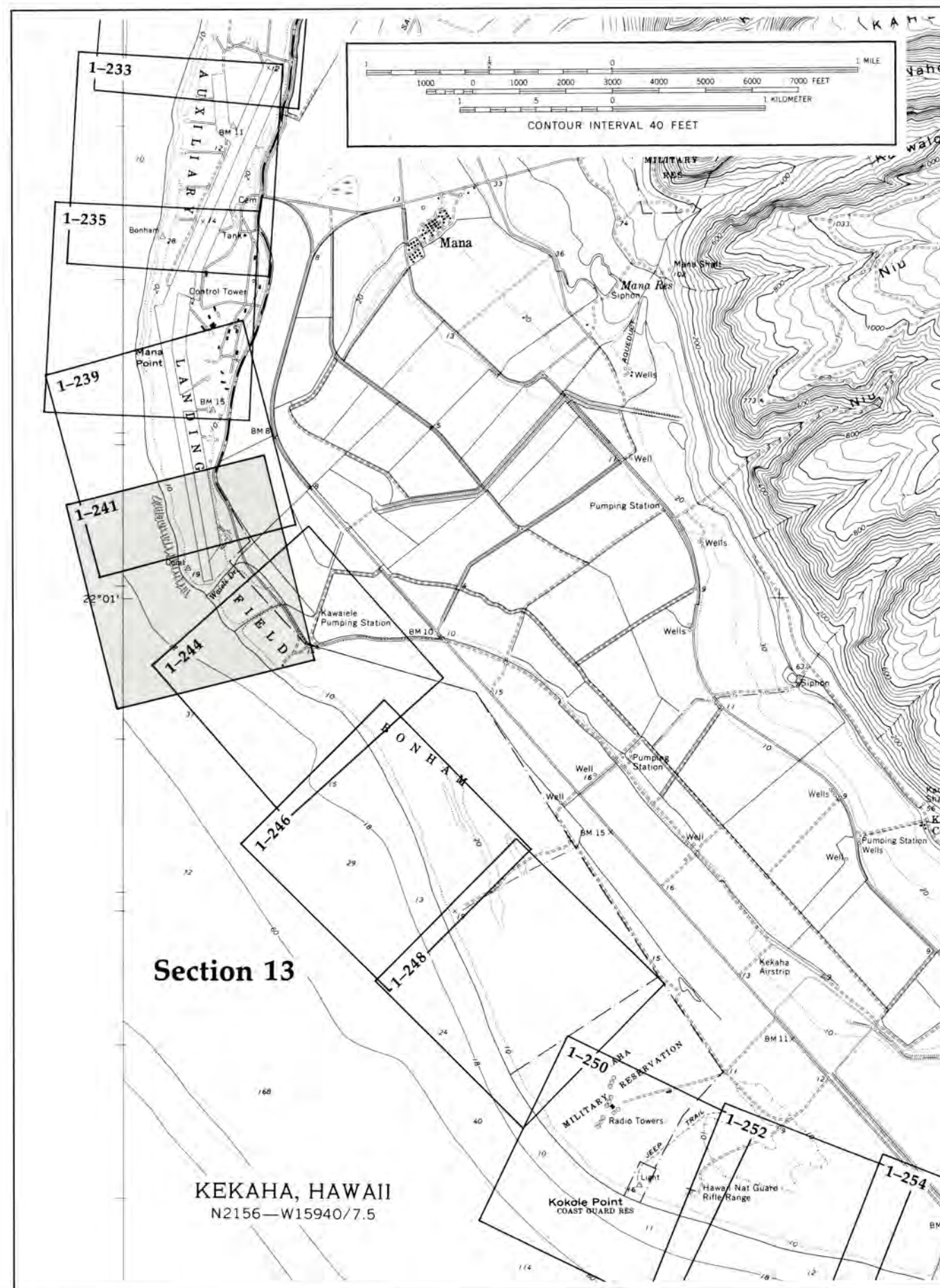
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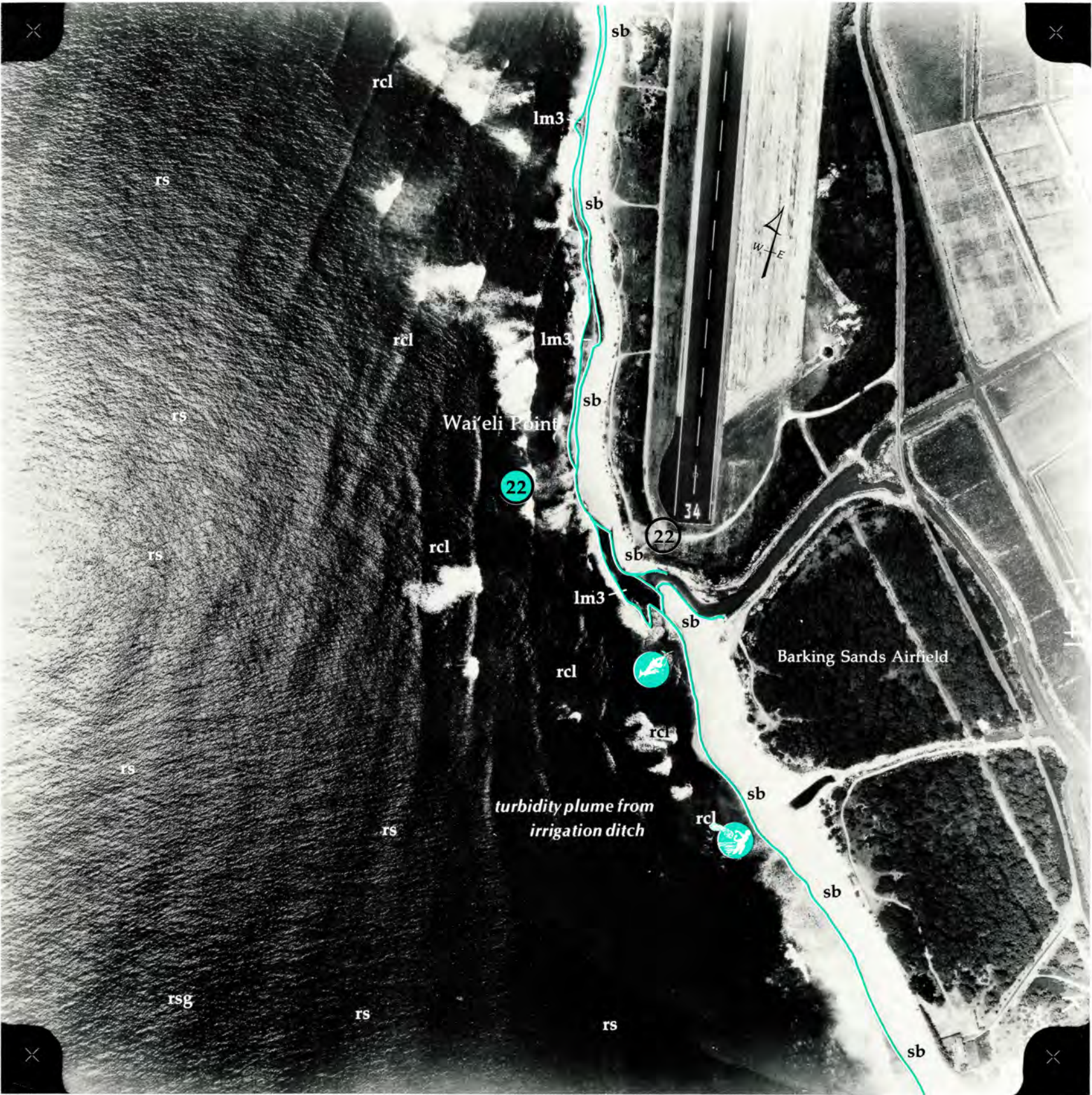
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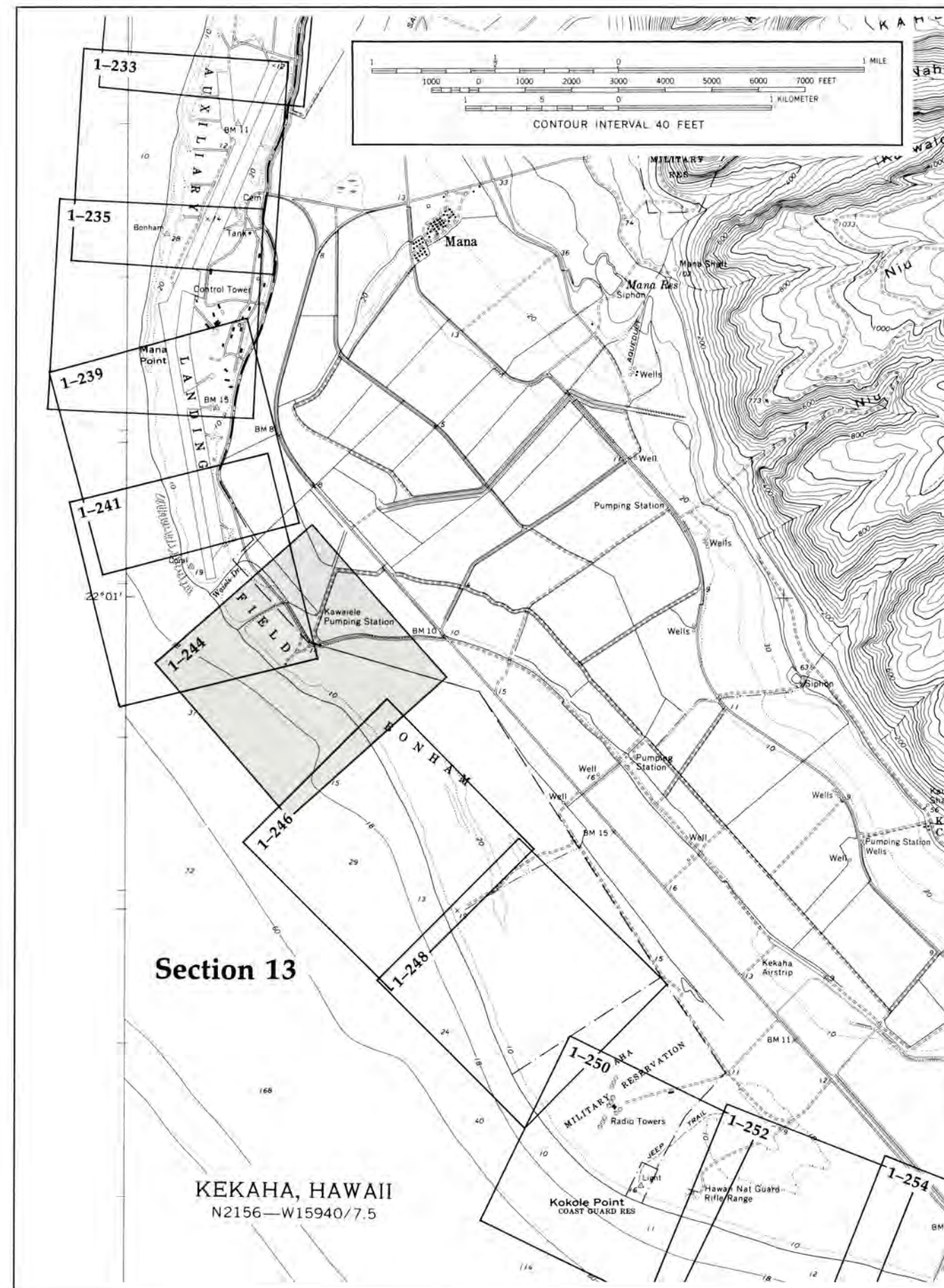
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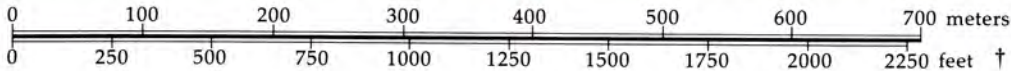
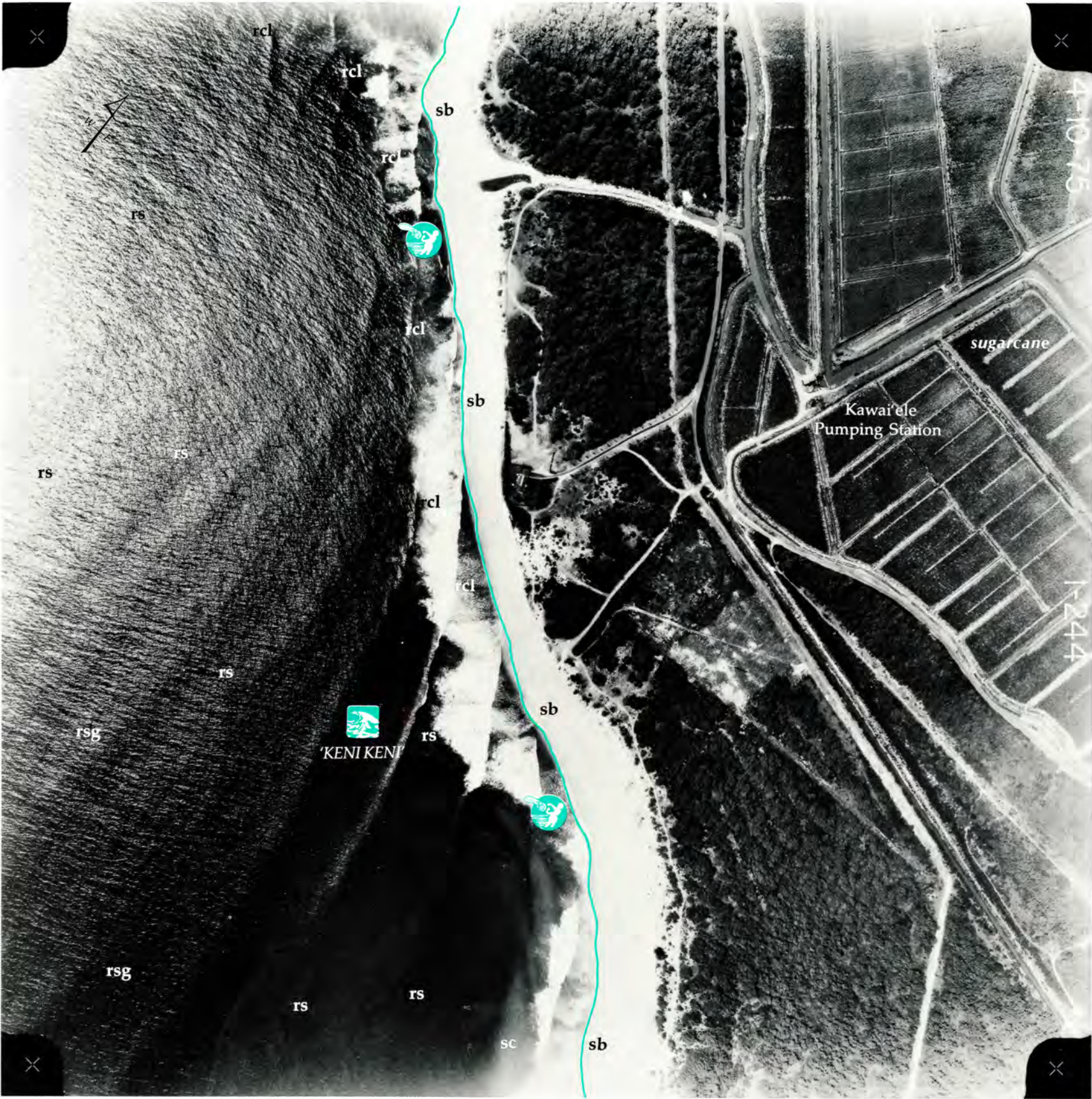
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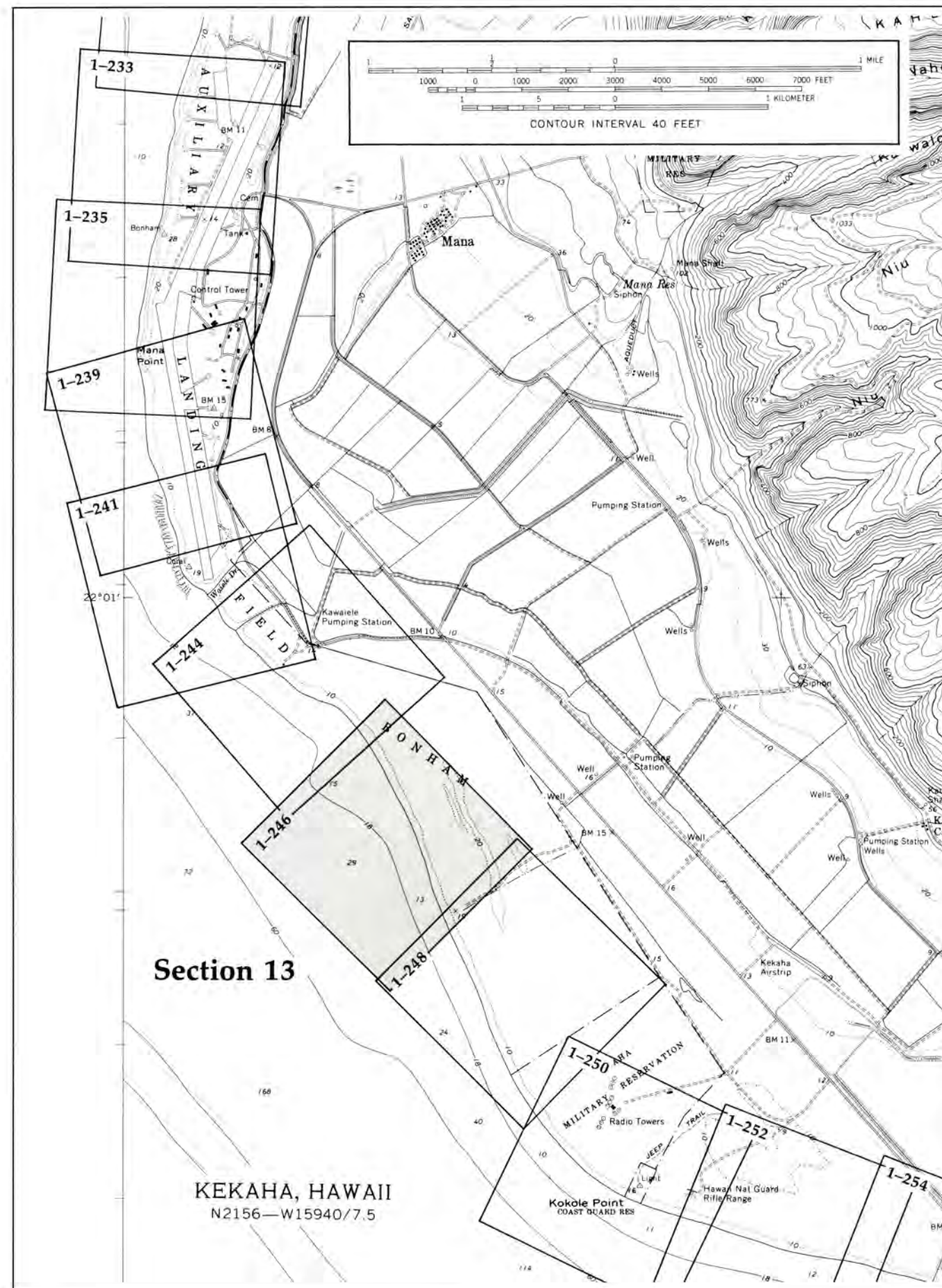
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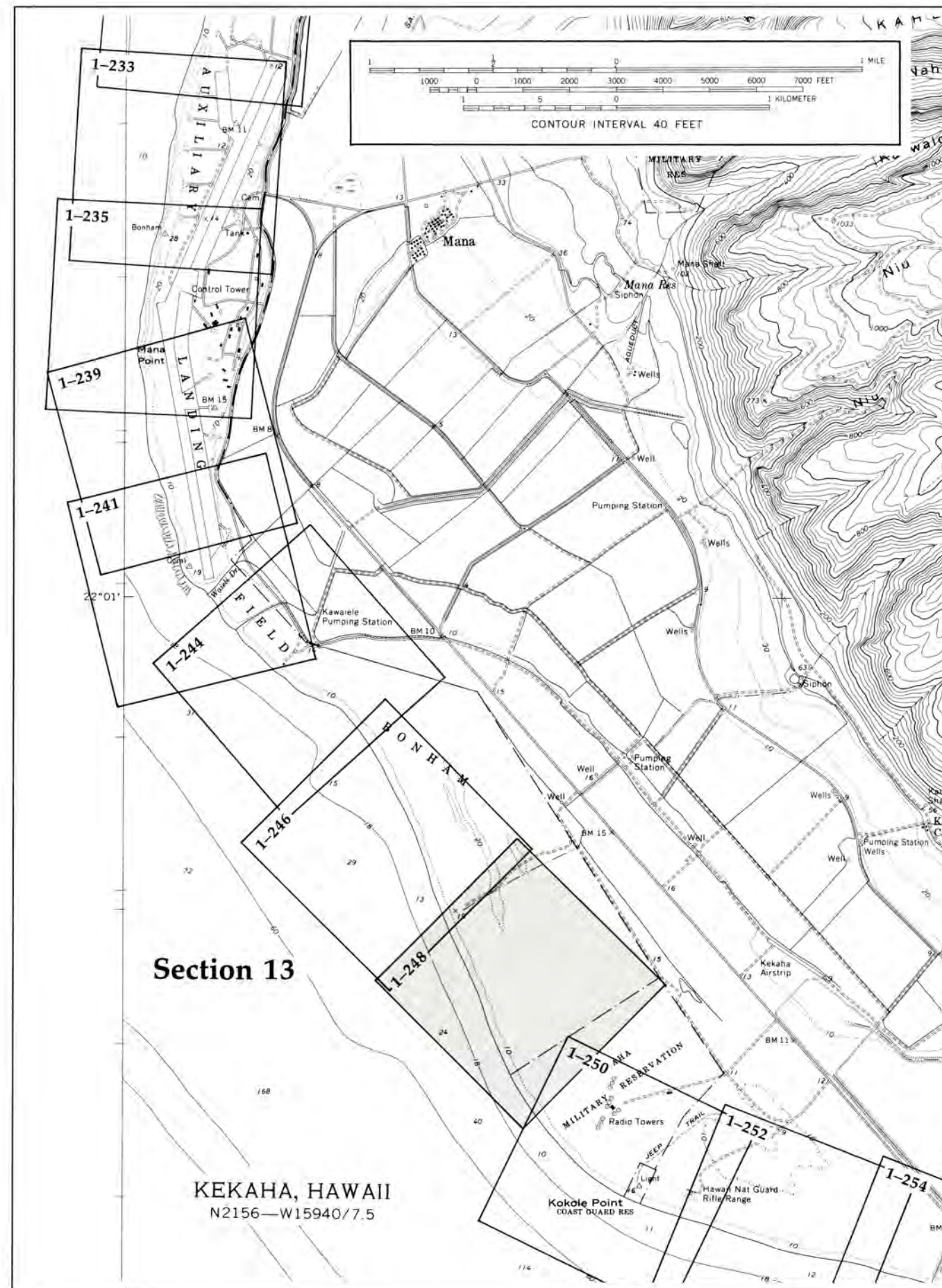
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Uses and Activities Along and Off the Coast

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-  Trapping.
-  Lobster.
-  Sea urchin (wana).
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-  Seaweed (limu).
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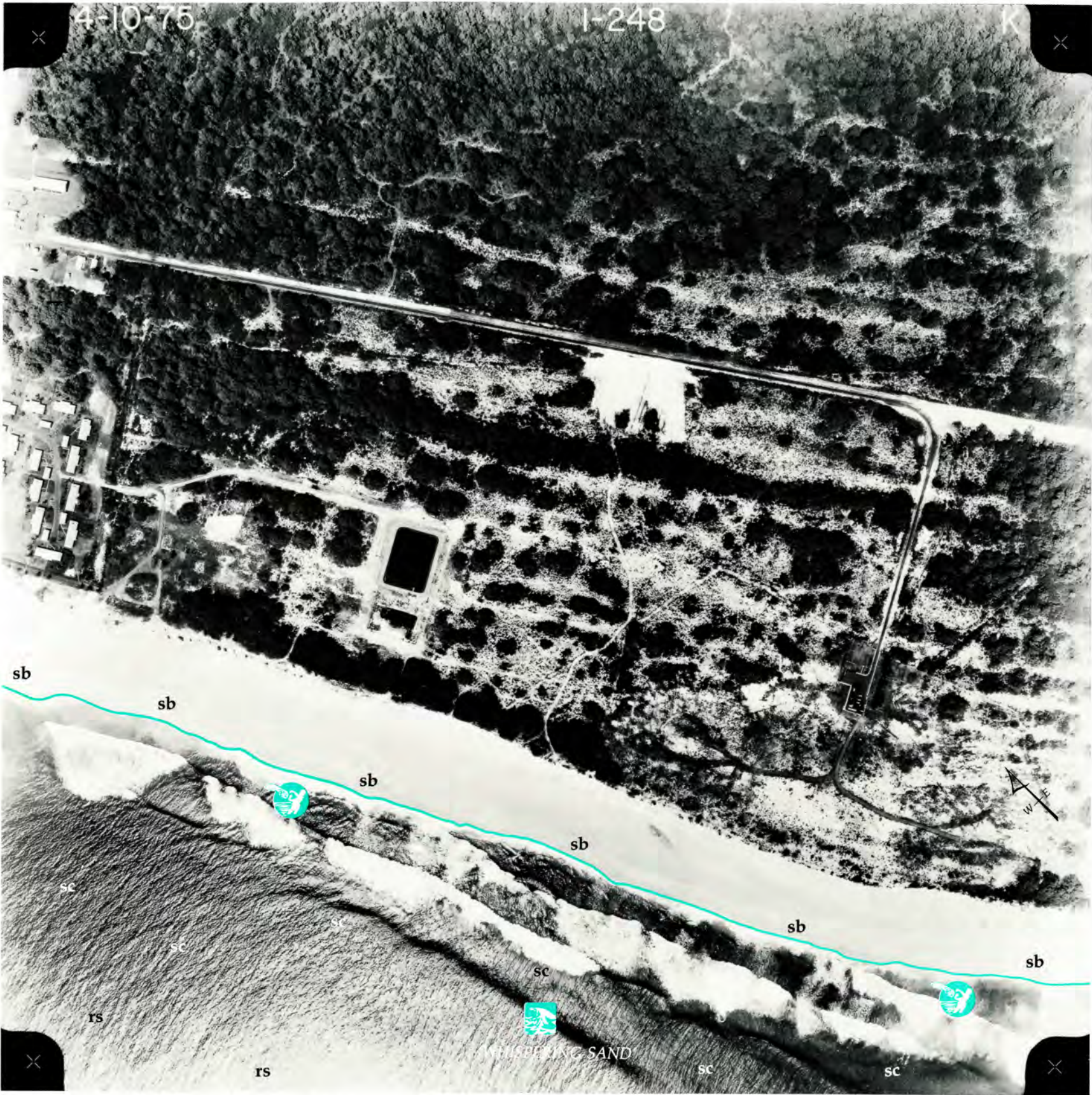
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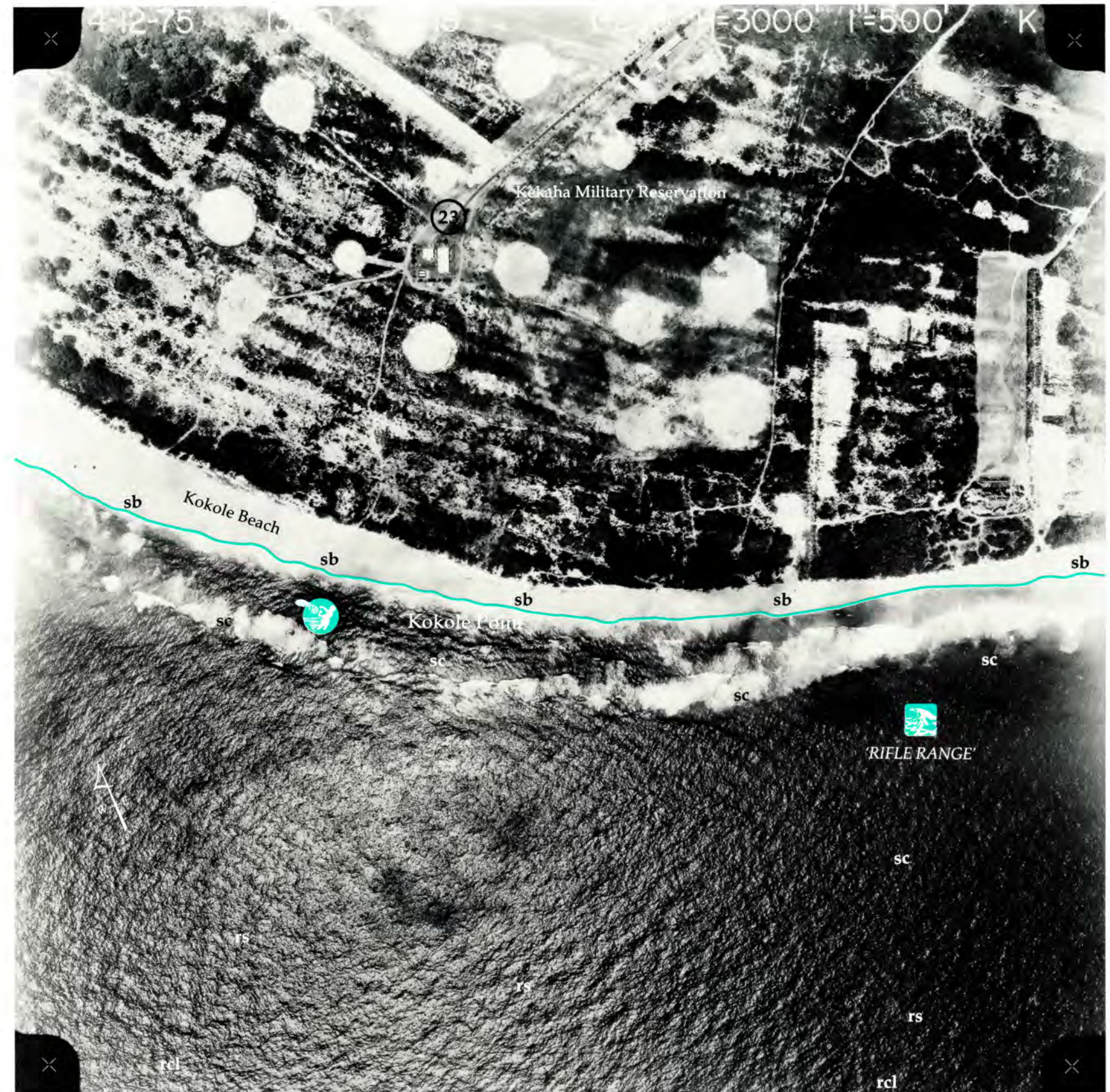
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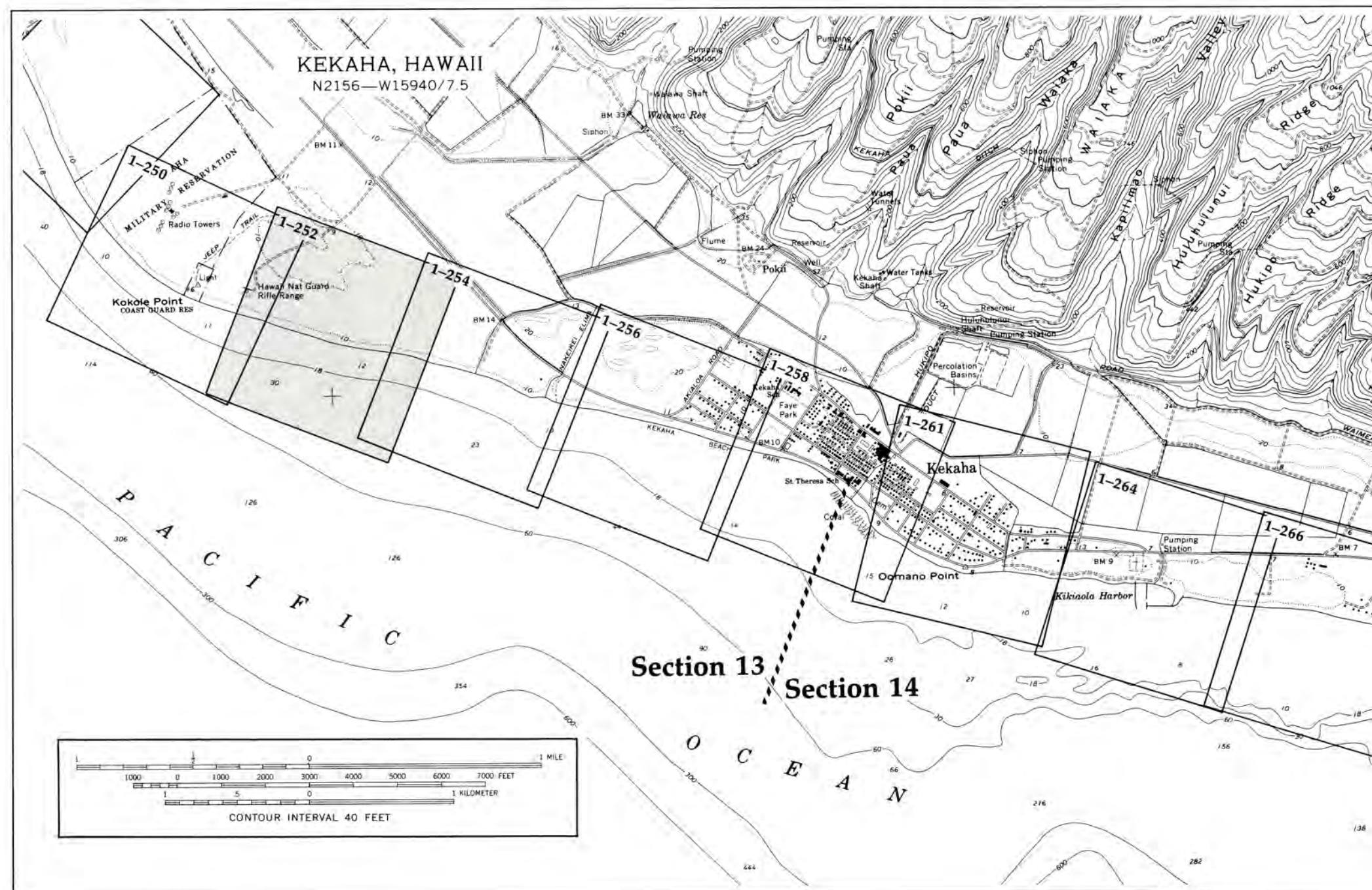
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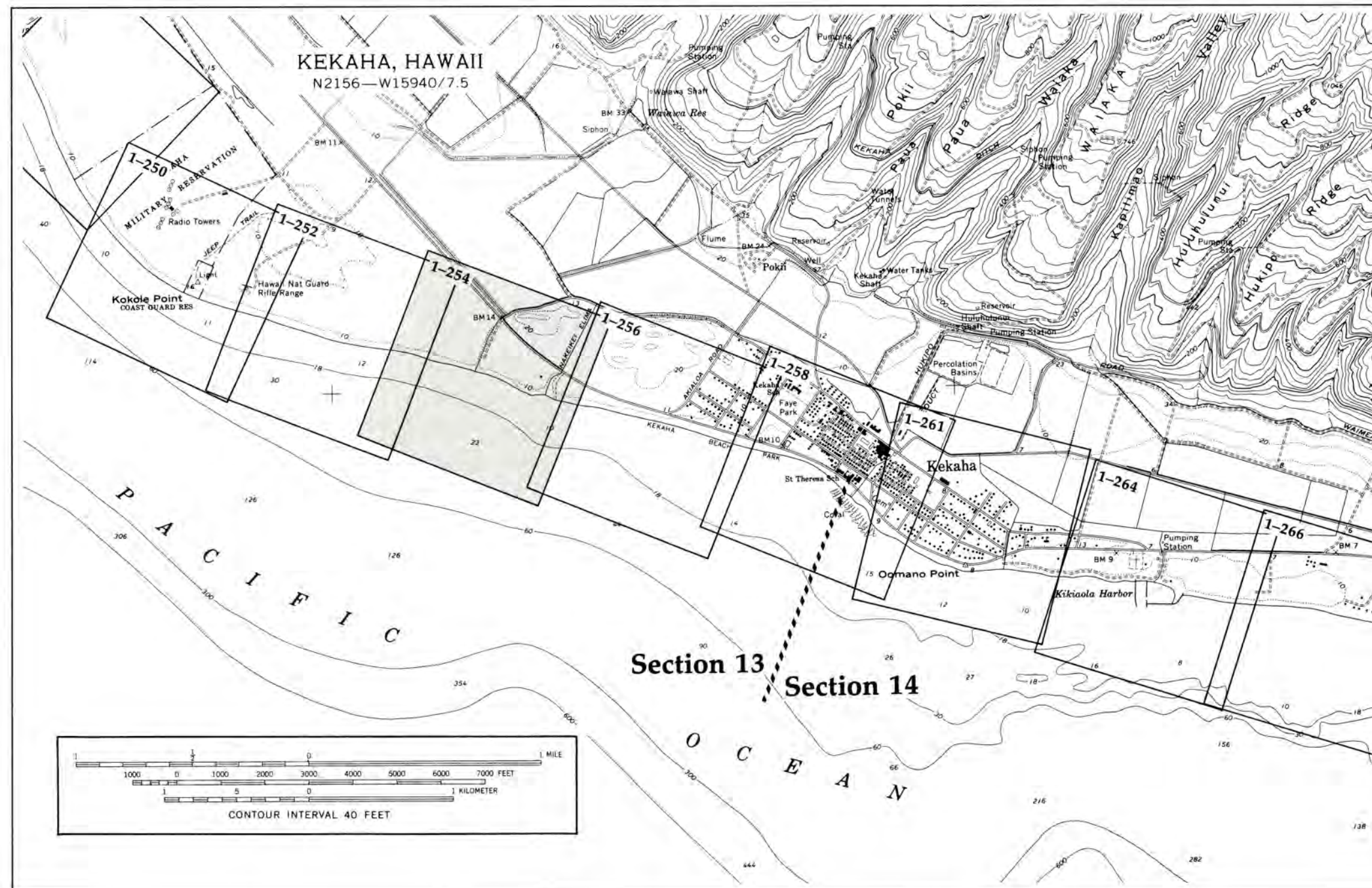
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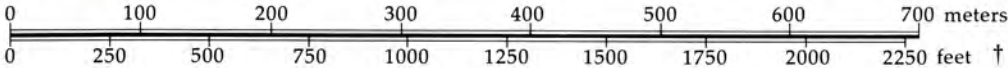
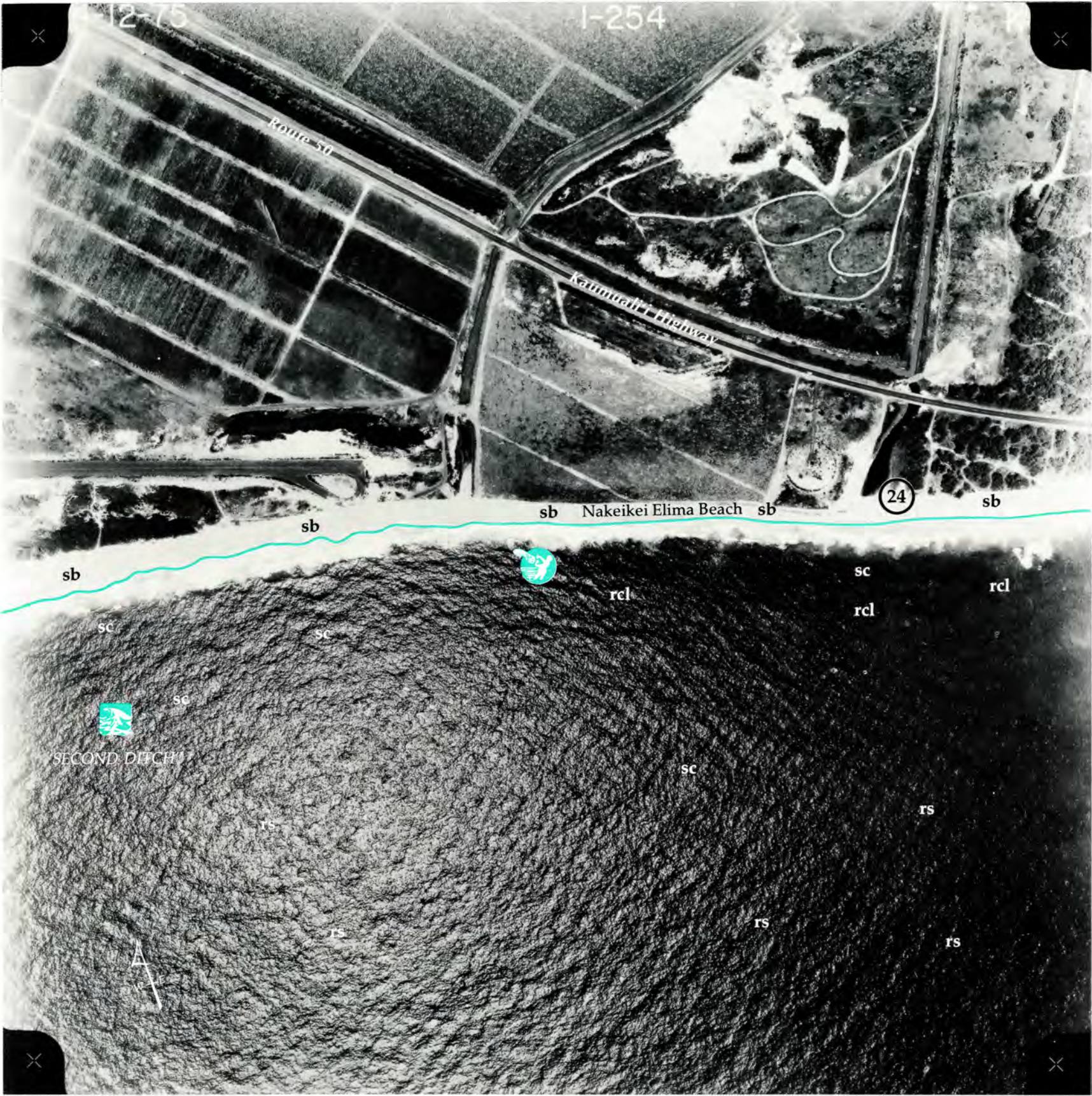
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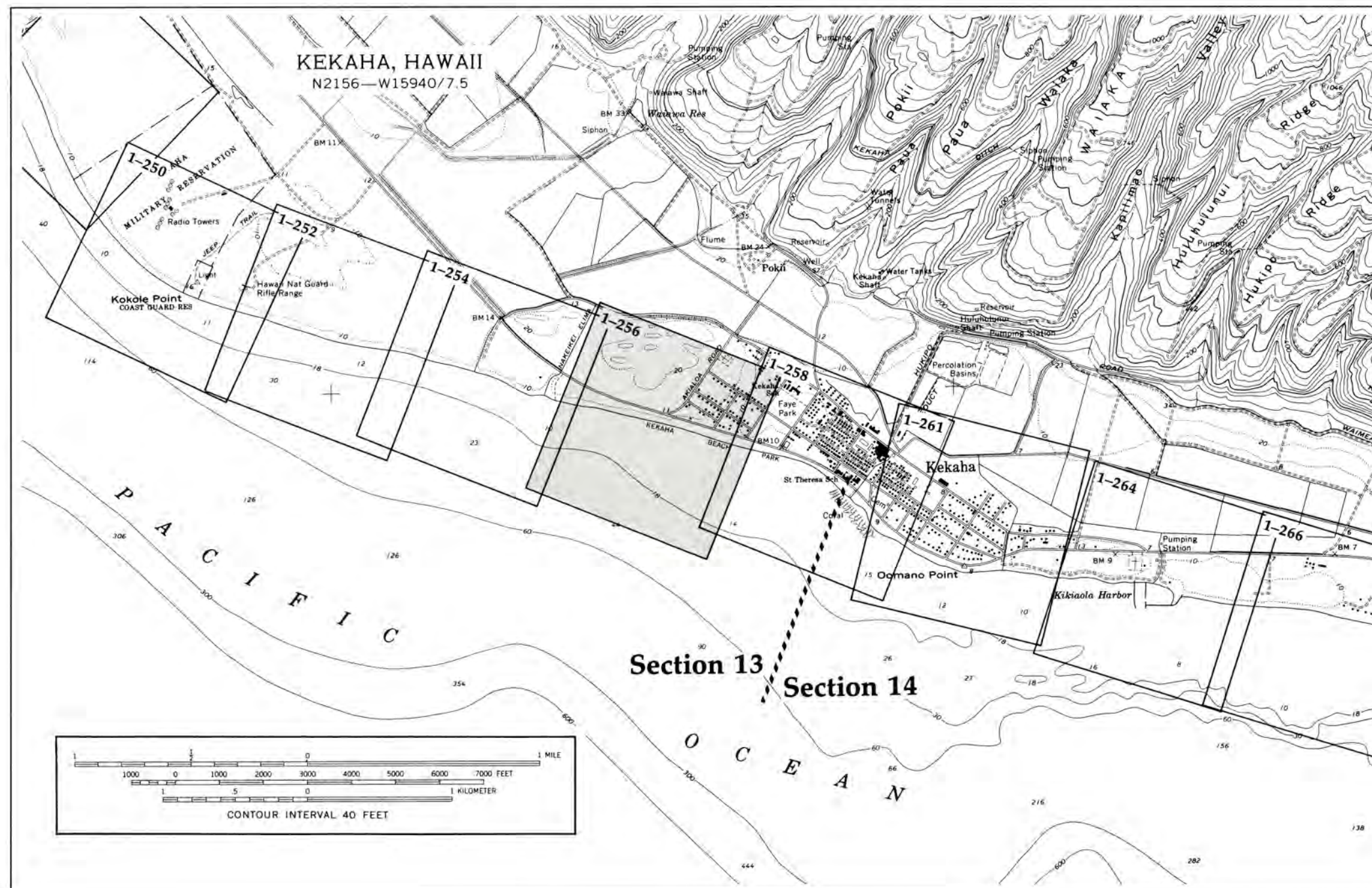
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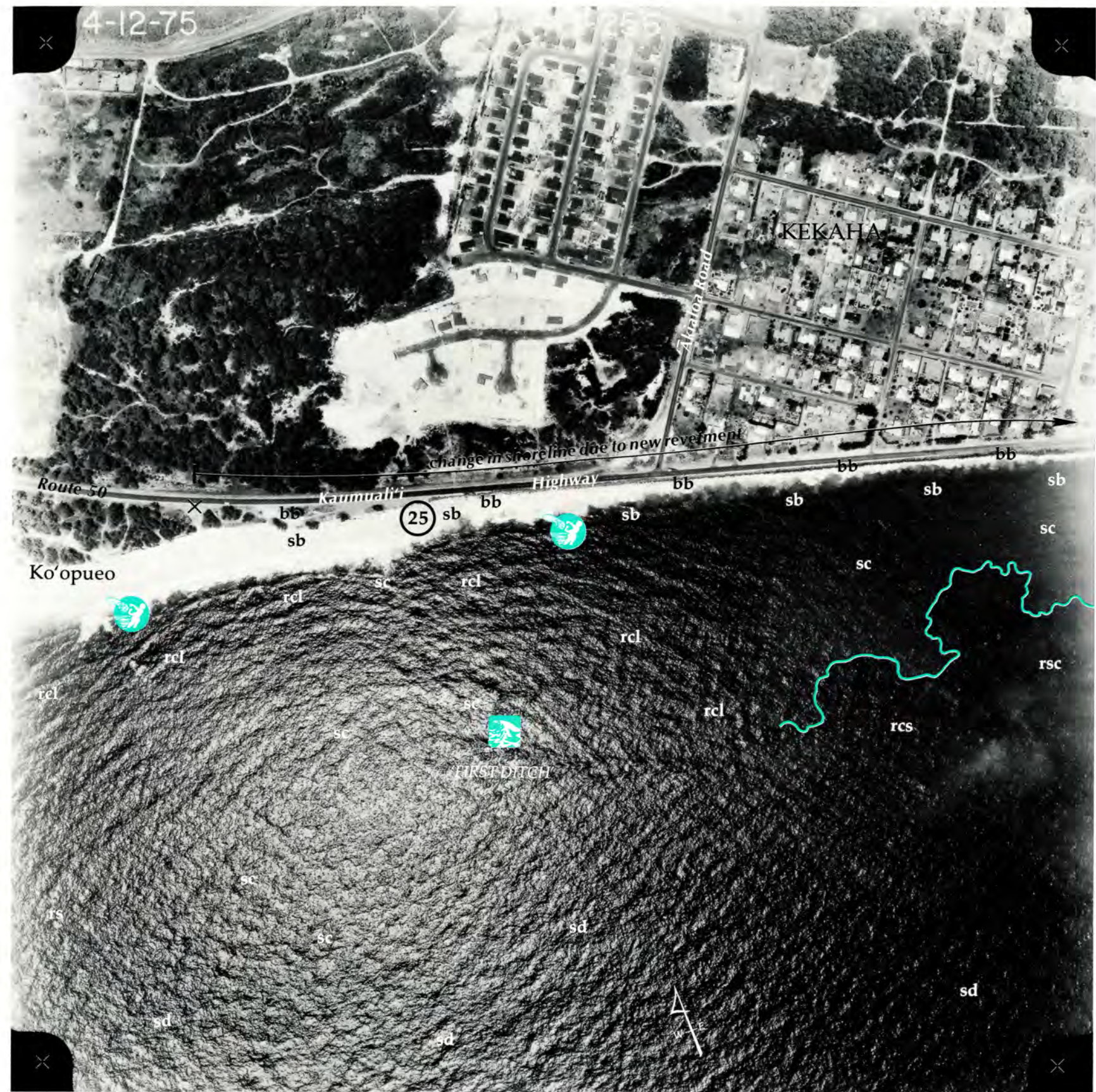
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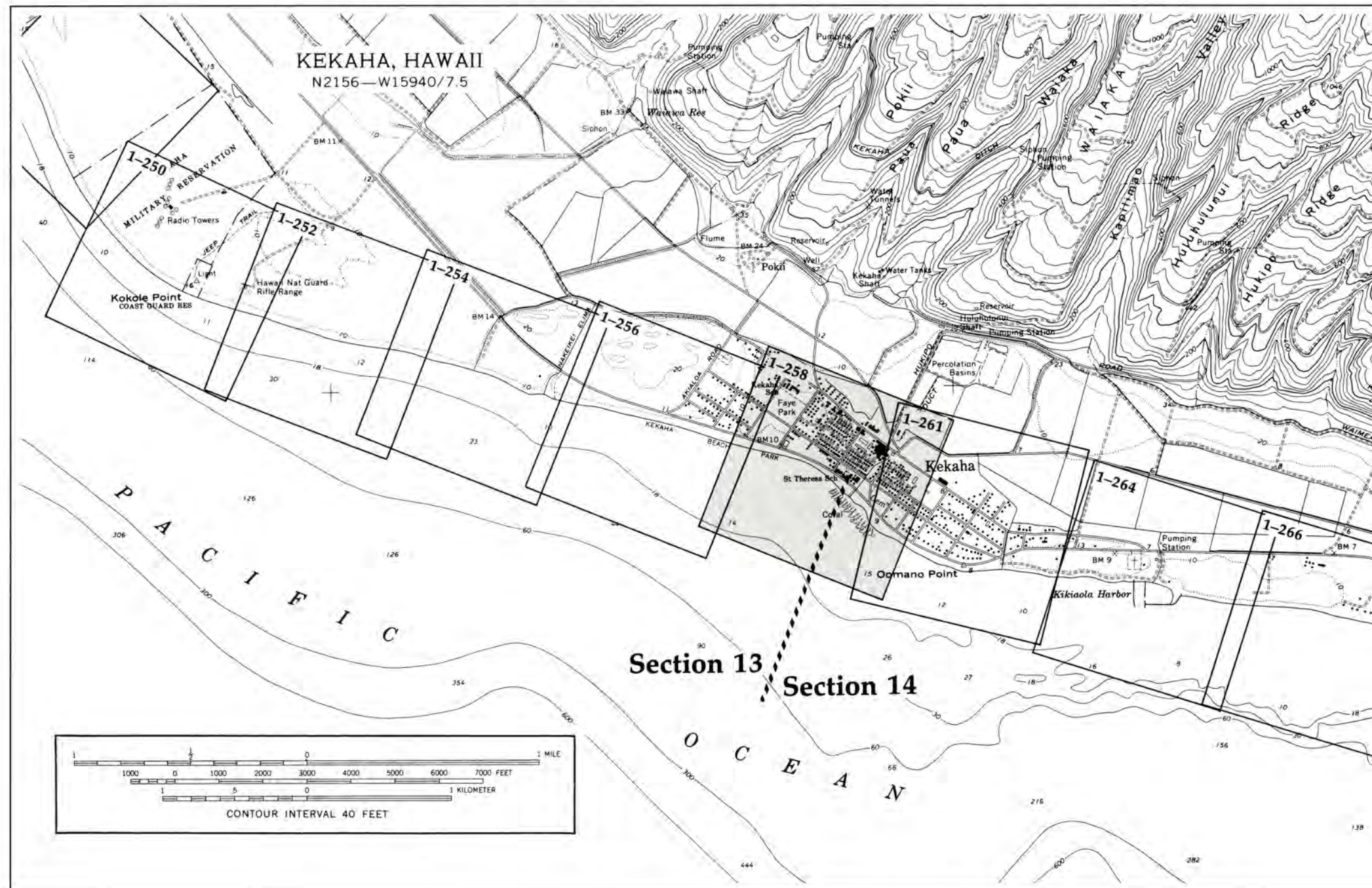
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Offshore Bottom Type Summary

Categories	% Sand	% Rock
rbc, br, s, sb, sc, sd	100	—
rs	less than 50	more than 50
rbs, rcs, rsg	25 - 50	50 - 75
r, rc, co	less than 25	more than 75
rbb, rb, rcl, rcp, rcg	—	100

Uses and Activities Along and Off the Coast

USES RELATED TO NEARSHORE BIOTA

-  Pole-and-line fishing.
-  Gill-netting.
-  Throw-netting.
-  Spearfishing.
-  Torching.
-  Trapping.
-  Lobster.
-  Sea urchin (wana).
-  Octopus (he'e).
-  Surround netting.
-  Aquarium fish collecting.
-  Seaweed (limu).
-  Sport-diving.
-  Shell collecting.

SHORELINE AND DEEP-WATER FISHING ACTIVITIES

-  Crabbing (kona, 'a'ama, swimming crab).
-  Limpet (opihi).
-  Trolling, bottom-fishing.
-  Specialized fisheries (type indicated).

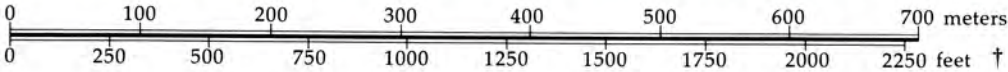
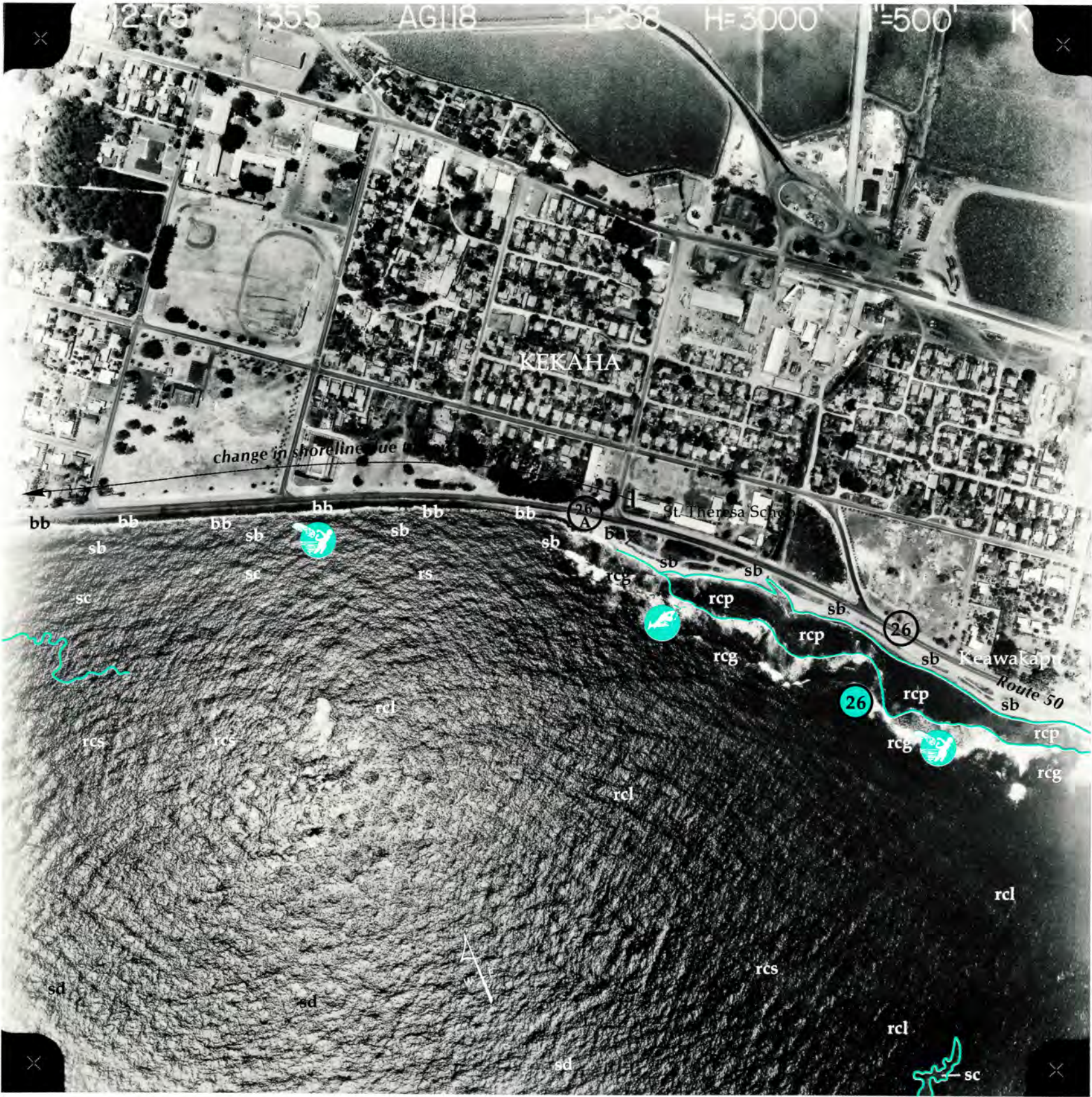
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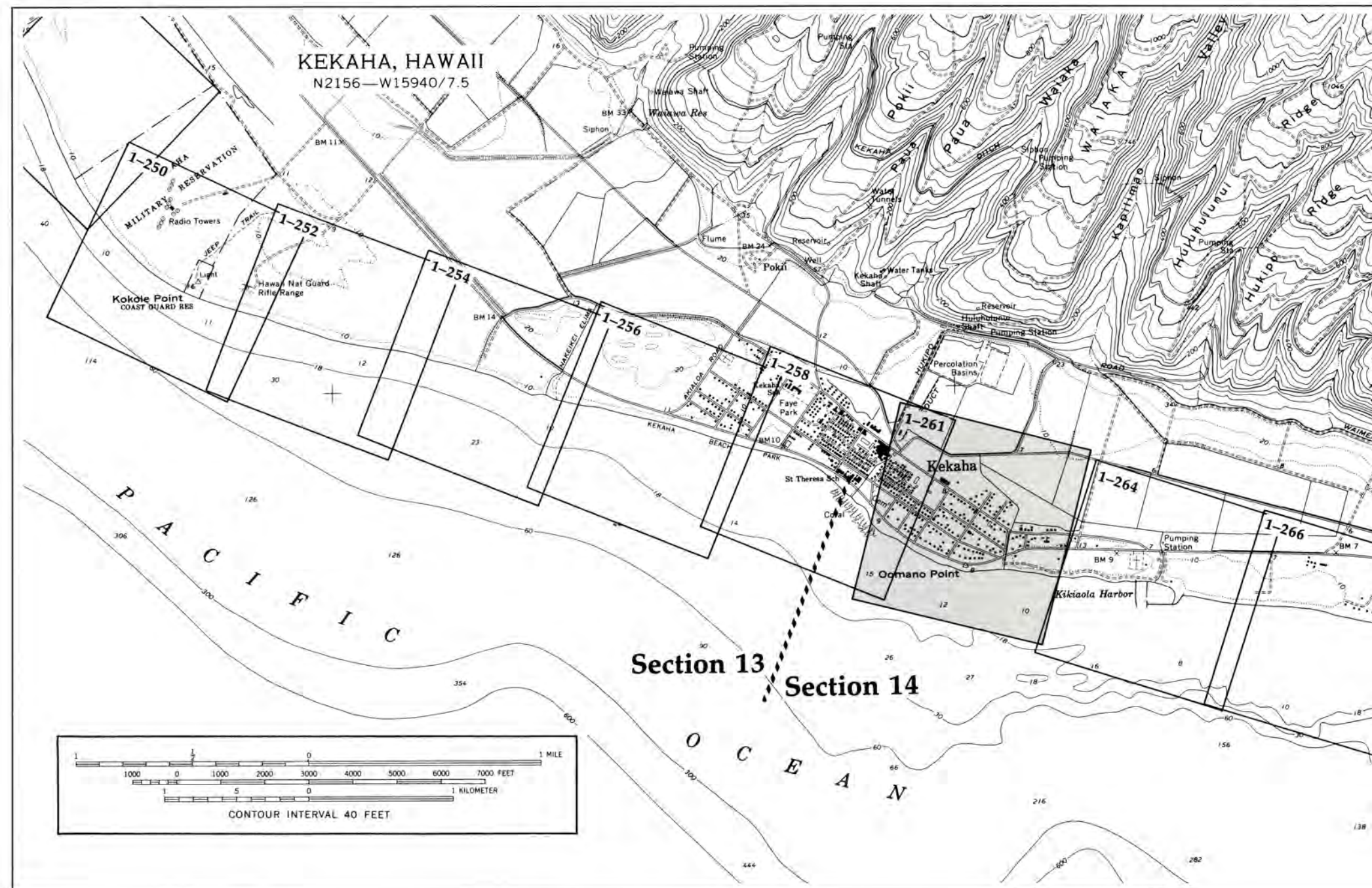
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-  Body surfing.
-  Canoe paddling.
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-  Aquatic recreation (smallcraft sailing, wind-surfing).
-  Excursion boat.
-  Anchorage.

Study Sites

-  Shoreline (above water observations).
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- rcg – Consolidated reef with well defined groove-and-spur system.
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Aerial Photograph Based Classification System

OFFSHORE

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-  Trolling, bottom-fishing.
-  Specialized fisheries (type indicated).

USES NOT RELATED TO BIOTA

- | | |
|---|--|
|  | Board surfing. |
|  | Body surfing. |
|  | Canoe paddling. |
|  | Sailing. |
|  | Aquatic recreation (smallcraft sailing, wind-surfing). |
|  | Excursion boat. |
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A horizontal number line with two scales. The top scale is labeled 'meters' and has major tick marks at 0, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, and 700. The bottom scale is labeled 'feet' and has major tick marks at 0, 250, 500, 750, 1000, 1250, 1500, 1750, 2000, and 2250. Vertical lines connect the corresponding tick marks between the two scales, illustrating the conversion factor of 1 meter = 3.28 feet.

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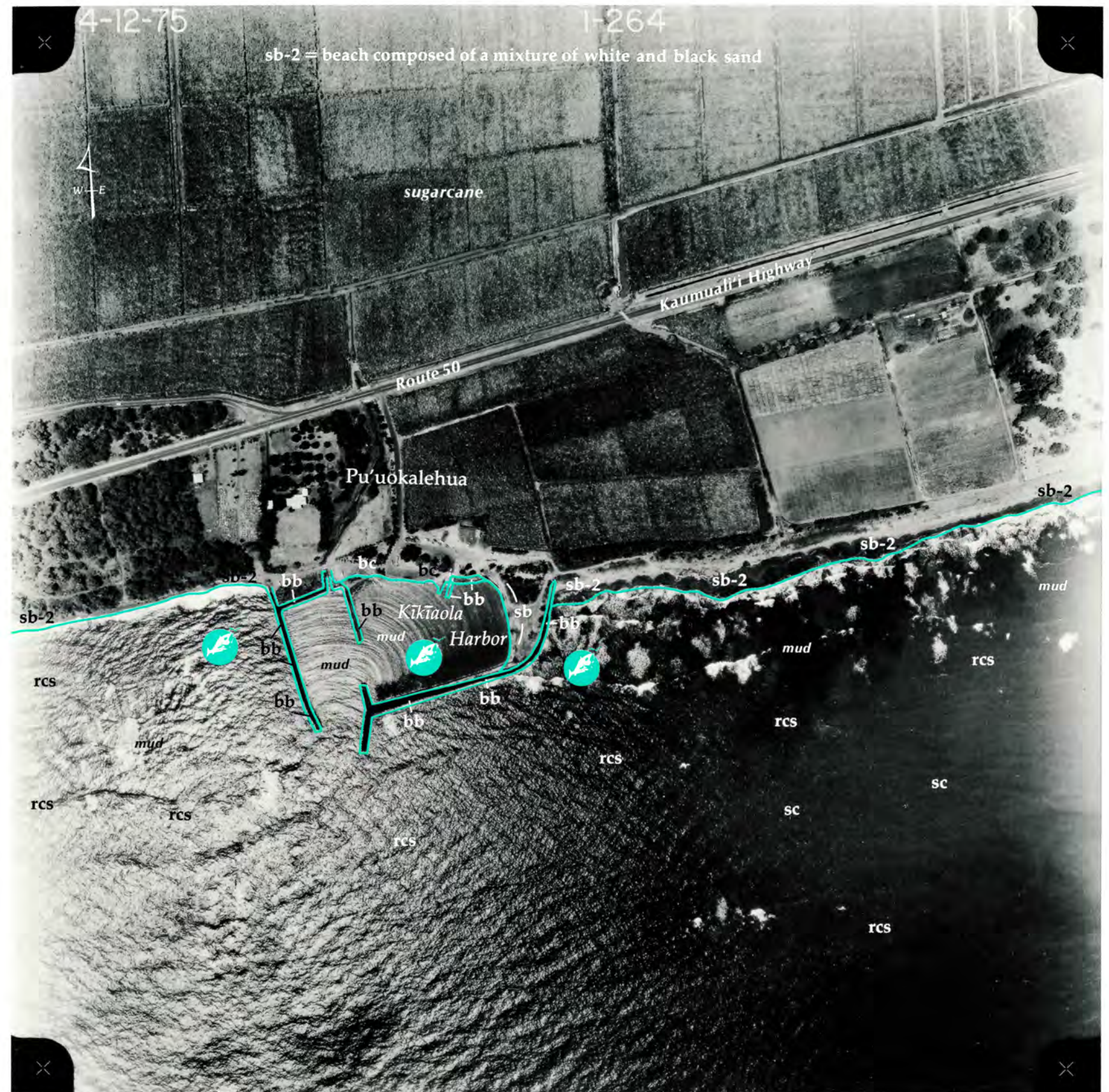
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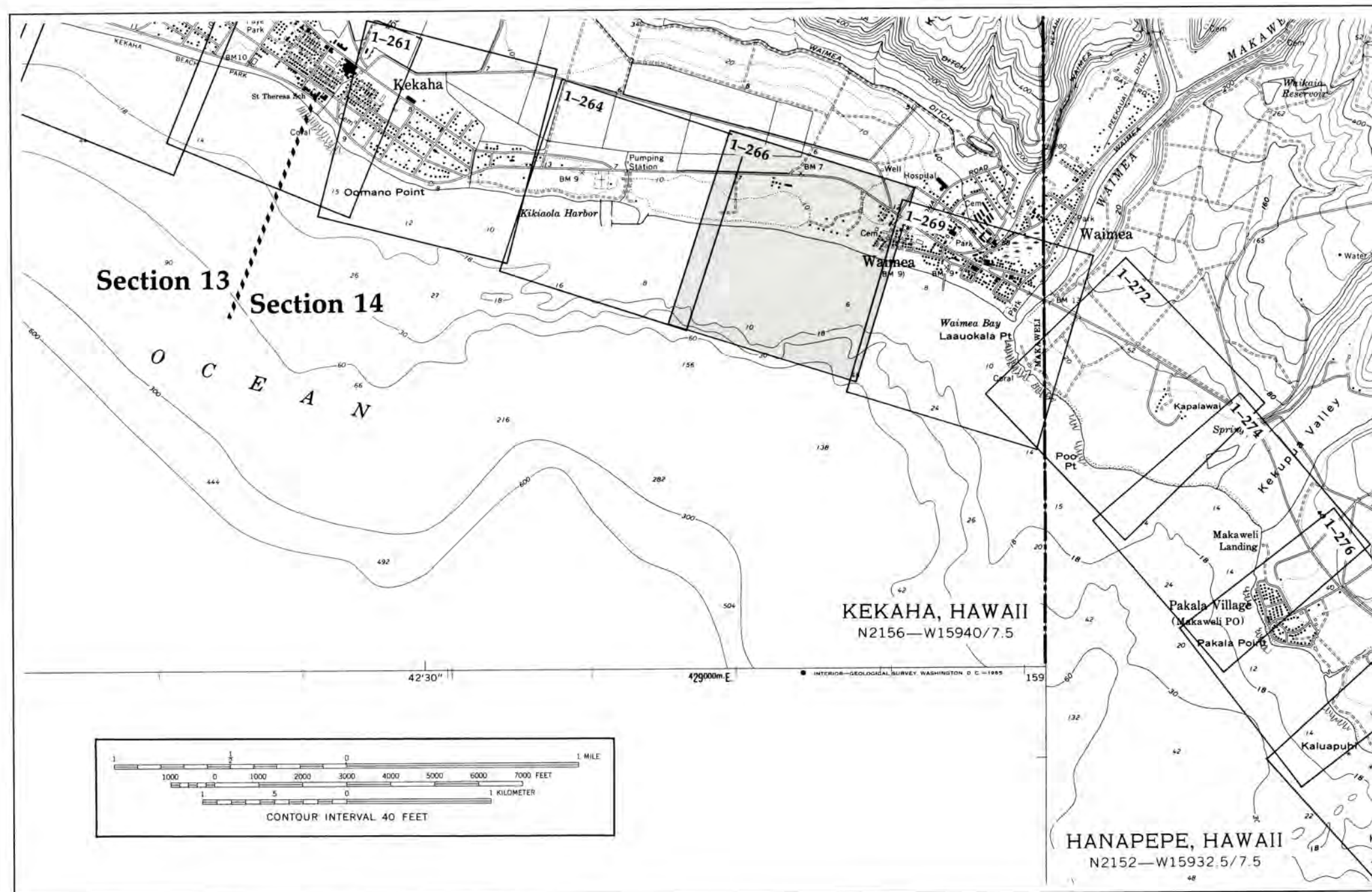
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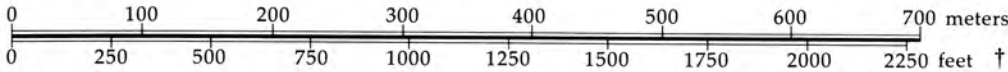
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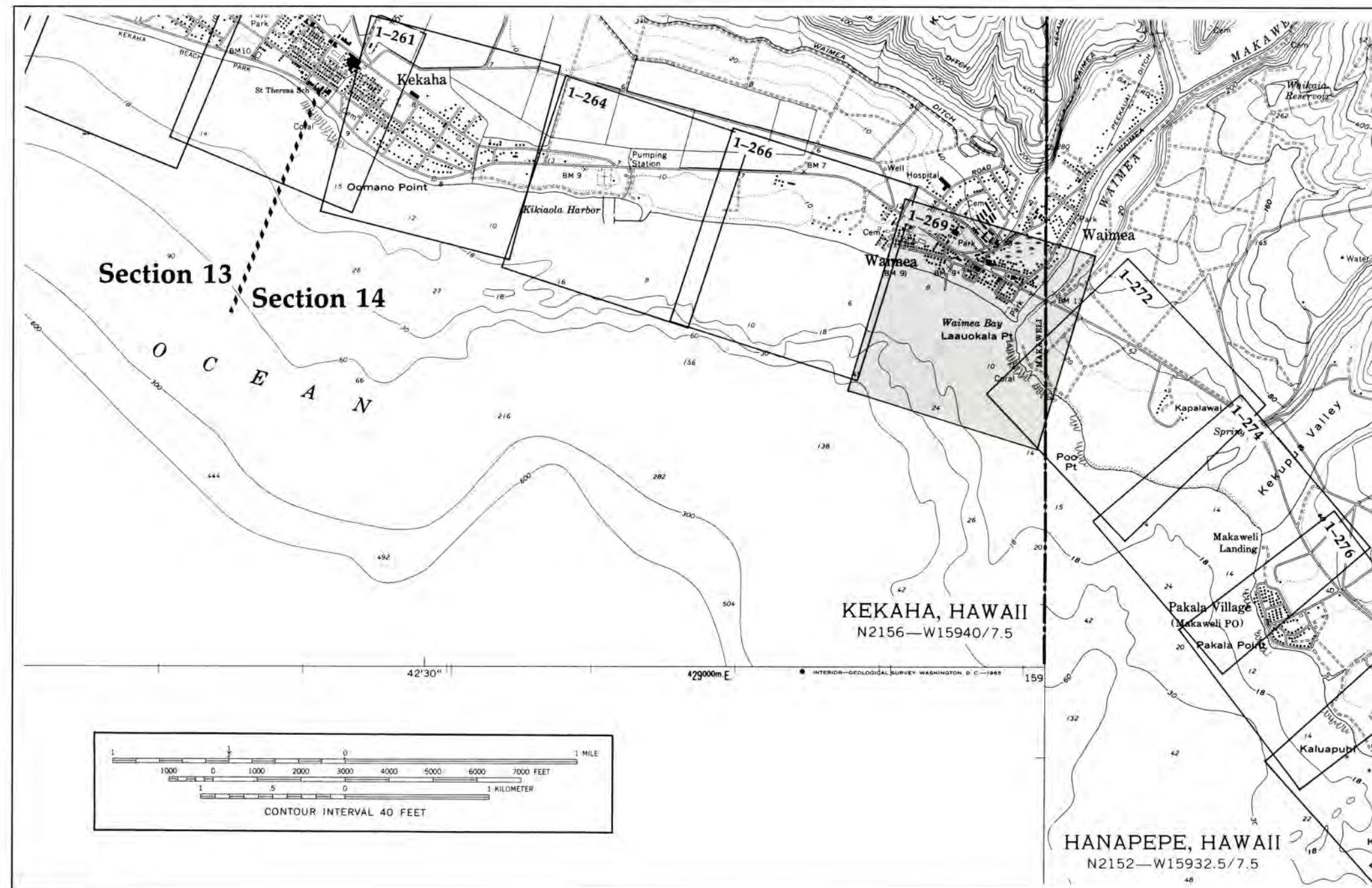
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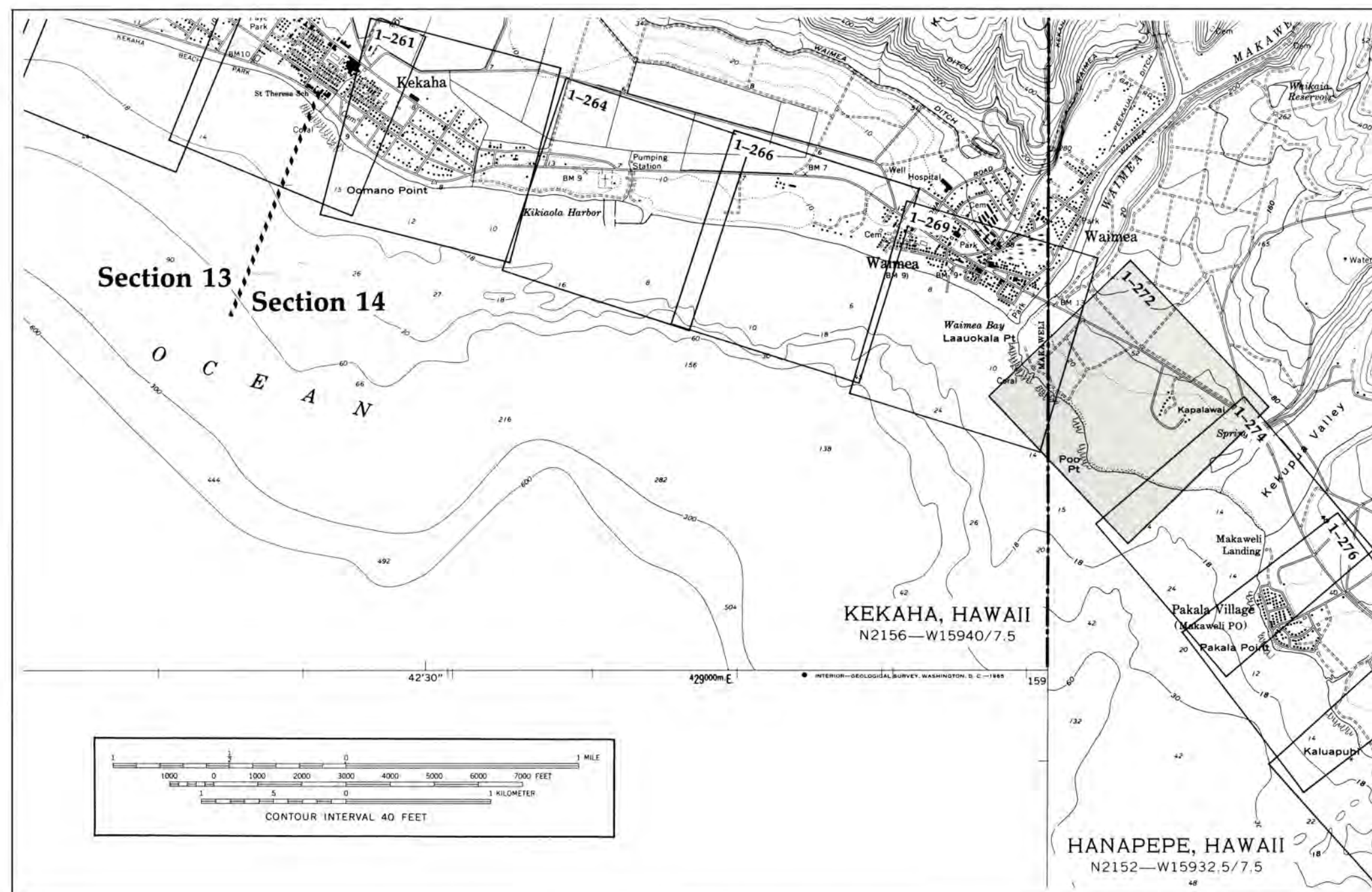
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