The Legacy of Kalaupapa National Historical Park
A living historical community and fragile natural paradise

History of the Kalaupapa Peninsula

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Pre-contact</th>
<th>1200-17941</th>
<th>Early historic</th>
<th>17952-1865</th>
<th>Kalawao settlement</th>
<th>1866-1932</th>
<th>Kalapaupapa settlement</th>
<th>1888-1969</th>
<th>1969-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OUTSIDE INTERACTION</td>
<td>inter-island trade</td>
<td>outside trade</td>
<td>patient banishment, kanaka maoli relocation</td>
<td>medical staff present, more patients arrive</td>
<td>forced exile ends, very limited tourism</td>
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<tr>
<td>CULTURAL FEATURE</td>
<td>agriculture, Kalaupapa Field System</td>
<td>decline and then intensified agriculture</td>
<td>Saint Damien, Brother Dutton</td>
<td>Mother Marianne, Bishop Home for Girls</td>
<td>National Historical Park established (1980)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FARMING PRACTICES</td>
<td>taro, sweet potato, pigs, chickens</td>
<td>staple crop exhausted, cattle, food imported</td>
<td>limited harvesting, coast and ocean fishing</td>
<td>crabbing, fish netting, food imported</td>
<td>limited fishing, food imported</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FISHING PRACTICES</td>
<td>shellfish harvesting, coast and ocean fishing</td>
<td>limited harvesting, coast and ocean fishing</td>
<td>limited harvesting, coast and ocean fishing</td>
<td>crabbing, fish netting, food imported</td>
<td>limited fishing, food imported</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>NOTABLE SPECIES</td>
<td>sea turtle, 'ohi'a tree, asilversword</td>
<td>williwili tree, kukui nut tree</td>
<td>ironwood tree, lantana, axis deer</td>
<td>feral goats and pigs, Christmas berry</td>
<td>Hawaiian monk seal, strawberry guava</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Natural Resources
- INTACT RAINFOREST
- REMNANT DRYLAND FOREST
- INTACT COASTAL VEGETATION
- INTACT MARINE HABITAT

Key Resource Stressors
- INVASIVE PLANTS
- INVASIVE ANIMALS
- REGIONAL OVERFISHING
- CLIMATE CHANGE

1 Water is a shared resource that supports all life on earth. Water quality is affected by human activities such as land use, climate change, and pollution.
2 The island of Molokai is located in the central Pacific Ocean. It is one of the Hawaiian Islands, and is the largest of the four main Hawaiian Islands.
3 The Kalaupapa Peninsula is a historic settlement on the island of Molokai in Hawaii. It was established in 1869 as a place of banishment for lepers (Hansen's disease patients).
4 The image shows the natural resources and historical features of Kalaupapa National Historical Park, including maps, photos, and text descriptions.