Pu‘uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park has an incredible wealth of cultural and natural features shaped by early Hawaiian settlement patterns. Post-contact land management included historic ranching, recreational use, and vegetation removal. Today, many of these features are threatened by prolific, invasive plants, sea level rise, and other natural and human-caused disturbances. Introduced, fast-growing, invasive plants continue to out-compete native plant species and damage historic and prehistoric structures. Once a sanctuary of life, the park is now a place of refuge to the cultural and natural resources within, where they are preserved for present and future generations.

**Threats and Human Impacts**

- **Management Initiatives**
  - stabilization and rehabilitation of sites
  - remove invasives and restore native plants
  - reduce habitat for small predatory mammals
  - educate visitors and monitor activities

**Cultural and Natural Resources**

- early 1600s
  - Pu‘uhonua and the Great Wall are established

- mid-1700s
  - Hale o Keawe (temple and mausoleum) is constructed

- 1819
  - The kapu system is overturned and many heiau (temples) are destroyed

- 1829
  - The deified bones of 23 chiefs are removed from Hale o Keawe and buried elsewhere

- late 1800s
  - After the Bishop Estate buys the property, efforts toward preservation begin

- 1961
  - Pu‘uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park is established

**Pu‘uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park**

- **Cultural and Natural Resources**
  - villages and sacred sites such as heiau (temples) were built along the coast
  - kōnane (game of strategy) and hōlua (stone slides) amused the ali‘i (chiefs)
  - native and introduced plants were grown for cultural and domestic use
  - Heleipalala, the royal fishpond, provided farmed fish for the ali‘i (chiefs)
  - brackish pools were habitat for ‘opae (red shrimp) used for fishing bait

- **Threats and Human Impacts**
  - some historic sites have been restored and remain culturally significant
  - partially fenced park boundaries keep out some domestic and feral animals
  - native and rare plant species find habitat in cliffs and on coastlines
  - invasive plants are removed and native plants are restored
  - fragile brackish pools continue to support unique and rare species
  - endangered bats, sea turtles, and shorebirds still visit the park grounds

**Management Initiatives**

- stabilization and rehabilitation of sites
  - remove invasives and restore native plants
  - reduce habitat for small predatory mammals
  - educate visitors and monitor activities

**Pu‘uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park**

- **Cultural and Natural Resources**
  - natural and human-caused damage to sites
  - invasive plants outcompeting native plants
  - introduced mammals reducing bird populations
  - sea turtles disturbed by visitors

- **Threats and Human Impacts**
  - cattle and feral animals spread invasive plants in the park
  - introduced cats, rats, and mongoose threaten native bird populations
  - storm surf, subsidence, and rising sea levels cause beach erosion

**Pu‘uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park**

- **Cultural and Natural Resources**
  - some historic sites have been restored and remain culturally significant
  - partially fenced park boundaries keep out some domestic and feral animals
  - native and rare plant species find habitat in cliffs and on coastlines
  - invasive plants are removed and native plants are restored
  - fragile brackish pools continue to support unique and rare species
  - endangered bats, sea turtles, and shorebirds still visit the park grounds

**Threats and Human Impacts**

- natural and human-caused damage to sites
  - invasive plants outcompeting native plants
  - introduced mammals reducing bird populations
  - sea turtles disturbed by visitors

**Management Initiatives**

- stabilization and rehabilitation of sites
  - remove invasives and restore native plants
  - reduce habitat for small predatory mammals
  - educate visitors and monitor activities

**Cultural and Natural Resources**

- cultural and historic sites
  - native or culturally significant plants
  - migratory and resident native shorebirds
  - native sea turtles

**Threats and Human Impacts**

- natural and human-caused damage to sites
  - invasive plants outcompeting native plants
  - introduced mammals reducing bird populations
  - sea turtles disturbed by visitors

**Management Initiatives**

- stabilization and rehabilitation of sites
  - remove invasives and restore native plants
  - reduce habitat for small predatory mammals
  - educate visitors and monitor activities