



Mālama Kahuku



An 'lo (Hawaiian hawk) sits on a koa branch.



Spectacular native habitats can be discovered in Kahuku.

Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park increased in size by over 50% in 2003 with the acquisition of the 116,000 acre Kahuku area. Within Kahuku, and the rest of Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park, there are some species which have been identified as being especially disruptive. We need your kōkua to limit the spread of these invasive plants and animals, and preserve the value of this special place.

Kahuku is our kuleana.

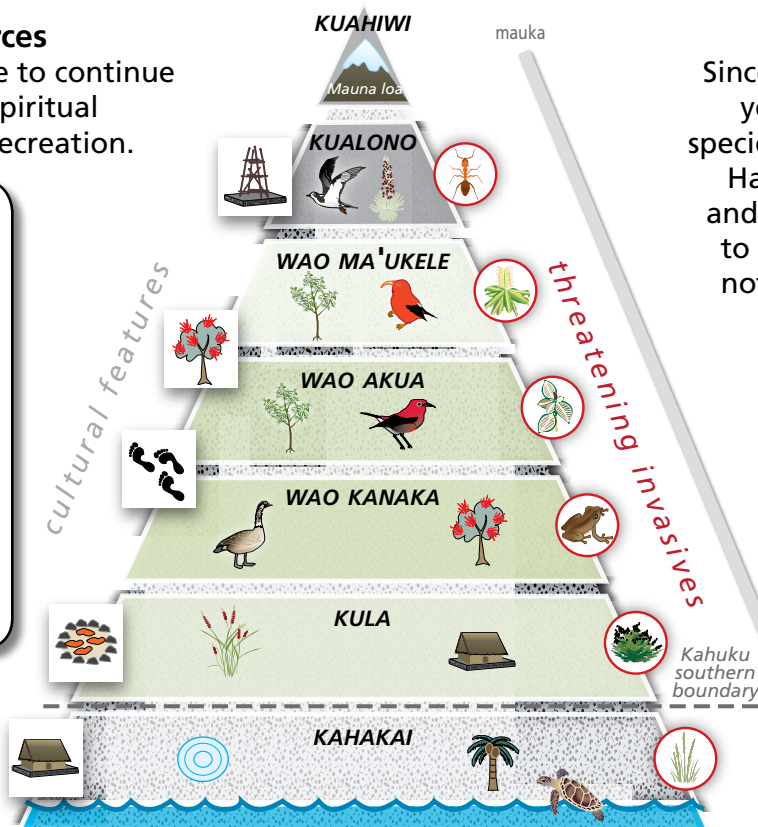
The traditional horizontal land divisions shown here are environmental zones in Kahuku containing cultural and natural resources that are potentially threatened by invasive species.

Cultural and natural resources

Kahuku needs our special care to continue to provide opportunities for spiritual connection, enjoyment, and recreation.

Major cultural and natural resources in the Kahuku area of the Park

summit	nēnē
heiau	'i'iwi
'ūa'u	koa
'ōhi'a	'apapane
trails	pili
agriculture	niu
house site	anchialine pool
'āhinahina	honu



Invasive species

Since humans first arrived 1500 years ago, hundreds of alien species have been introduced to Hawai'i. Some invasive plants and animals are just beginning to establish, while others may not yet be present in Kahuku. Your help is needed to prevent their spread.

Major invasive species threatening Kahuku resources

	Argentine ant
	kāhili ginger
	miconia
	coqui frog
	common gorse
	fountain grass

Preserve this special place for future generations.

Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park's *least* wanted

Invasive species and their impacts:



Argentine ant
(*Linepithema humile*)

IMPACTS

Extensive predation of native insects that are native plant pollinators



banana poka
(*Passiflora tarminiana*)

Highly invasive vine that smothers and shades host native plants



Christmas berry
(*Schinus terebinthifolius*)

Spreads aggressively and changes soil to reduce competition



common gorse
(*Ulex europaeus*)

Forms dense thickets with seeds and deep roots that survive fire



coqui frog
(*Eleutherodactylus coqui*)

Eats huge numbers of beneficial insects and has no natural predator



firetree
(*Morella faya*)

Forms dense forests and changes soil, out-competing native plants

IMPACTS



fountain grass
(*Pennisetum setaceum*)

IMPACTS

Very flammable, regrows quickly after fire and dominates habitats



Himalayan raspberry
(*Rubus ellipticus*)

Forms dense thickets that exclude native plants



kāhili ginger
(*Hedychium gardnerianum*)

Spreads rapidly by seeds and rhizomes in native forest understory



ēkoa
(*Leucaena leucocephala*)

Destructive roots and large seed production, rapidly spreading its range



miconia
(*Miconia calvensens*)

Dominates understory and shades out native plants



strawberry guava
(*Psidium cattleianum*)

Spread by feral pigs eating fruits, outcompeting native forests

IMPACTS

Leave no trace



Before you enter the park, get rid of these frog, ant, and weed hitchhikers!



check your car for ant nests and remove as needed



wash your car's wheel wells, grill, bumpers, and tires



remove seeds, dirt, and mud from your clothes



brush off your boots



take out your trash and recycle

Mahalo!

Additional information can be obtained from the following:



Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park
National Park Service
www.nps.gov/havo



Pacific Island Network Inventory & Monitoring Program
National Park Service
science.nature.nps.gov/im/units/pacn/



Integration & Application Network (IAN)
University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science
www.ian.umces.edu



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