



**WHEN TO VISIT THE PARK.** Weather varies considerably; summers are generally dry and moderately warm, but come prepared for occasional cool, windy weather. Winters tend to be cool, wet, and windy.

Conditions for viewing scenery change during the day. At sunrise, it is cool and the light is poor; but the crater is usually free of clouds to mid-morning, and again in late afternoon and evening. Cloudy conditions prevail during midday, but frequently will improve for short periods, permitting at least partial views of the crater.

Mornings are best for viewing the neighboring islands and West Maui. And, weather permitting, afternoons are best for observing and photographing the crater.

**HOW TO REACH THE PARK.** The Hawaii Visitors Bureau, with offices in Honolulu, Hilo, Lihue, Kahului Airport, and at 3440 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. 90005, will supply information about trips to and from the Hawaiian Islands.

The shortest road distance (26 miles) from Kahului Airport to the park is via Hawaii 37, 377, and 378. On the way, you will pass through sugarcane and pineapple fields, residential areas, and ranchland.

**SERVICES AND FACILITIES.** No overnight accommodations, meals, groceries, or service stations are available in the park. (If you rent a car, be sure the gas tank is full.) The nearest restaurant and lodge is 12 miles outside the park toward Kahului and the nearest service station is 18 miles.

*Information* can be obtained at Haleakala Observatory or park headquarters. Publications, slides, and post cards may be purchased at both stations.

*Visitor Center:* Haleakala Observatory has exhibits describing the geology, archeology, and ecology of the park.

*Overlooks:* Shelters with orientation panels and exhibits are at Leleiwi, Kalahaku, and Puu Ulaula, the summit of the island.

*Camping and picnicking:* Facilities are maintained at Hosmer Grove near the park entrance. Tables, fireplaces, a cooking shelter with barbecue grills, and drinking water are available.

*Crater Cabins:* The National Park Service maintains three cabins within the crater for visitor use. Each cabin has bunks, blankets, water, cookstove, firewood, and kerosene lamps, and accommodates 12 persons. These cabins can be reached only by foot or horse. To reserve cabins, write or telephone the superintendent. Give an outline of your proposed trip, including the number in your party, and exact dates. Specify which cabin you want to use each night. Cabin reservations are made by date of application. Reservations are limited to 3 nights.

#### GLOSSARY

Haleakala (HA-lay-ah-ka-LA)	<i>house of the sun</i>
Halemauu (HA-lay-MA-oo)	<i>grass house</i>
Hanakauhi (HA-na-ka-oo-hee)	<i>maker of mists</i>
Holua (ho-LOO-ah)	<i>sled</i>
Kalahaku (KA-la-HA-koo)	<i>meeting place of leaders</i>
Kapalaoa (KA-pa-la-OH-ah)	<i>the ivory ornament</i>
Kaupo (KA-oo-PO)	<i>to land at night</i>
Koolau (KO-oh-la-oo)	<i>windward side of the Hawaiian Islands</i>
Leleiwi (LAY-lay-EE-vee)	<i>carved figure of the bowsprit of a canoe</i>
Paliku (PA-lee-koo)	<i>vertical cliff</i>
Puu ulaula (POO-oo-OO-la-OO-la)	<i>red hill</i>

**ADMINISTRATION.** Haleakala National Park, established as part of Hawaii National Park in August 1, 1916, gained separate status in July 1, 1961, and is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

A superintendent, whose address is Haleakala National Park, Box 456, Kahului, Maui, Hawaii 96732, is in immediate charge of the park.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—the Nation's principal natural resource agency—bears a special obligation to assure that our expendable resources are conserved, that our renewable resources are managed to produce optimum benefits, and that all resources contribute to the progress and prosperity of the United States, now and in the future.

**THIS IS YOUR PARK.** *This park was set aside for the enjoyment and inspiration of present and future generations. Enjoy it while you are here, and preserve it for those who will come after you. By observing the rules, you can accomplish both these aims.*

*Place all papers, bottles, cans, and other waste in trash cans. Leave all plants and rocks undisturbed. Stay on the trails. Observe the speed limit. Be very careful with fire.*

#### U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



National Park Service



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# HALEAKALA

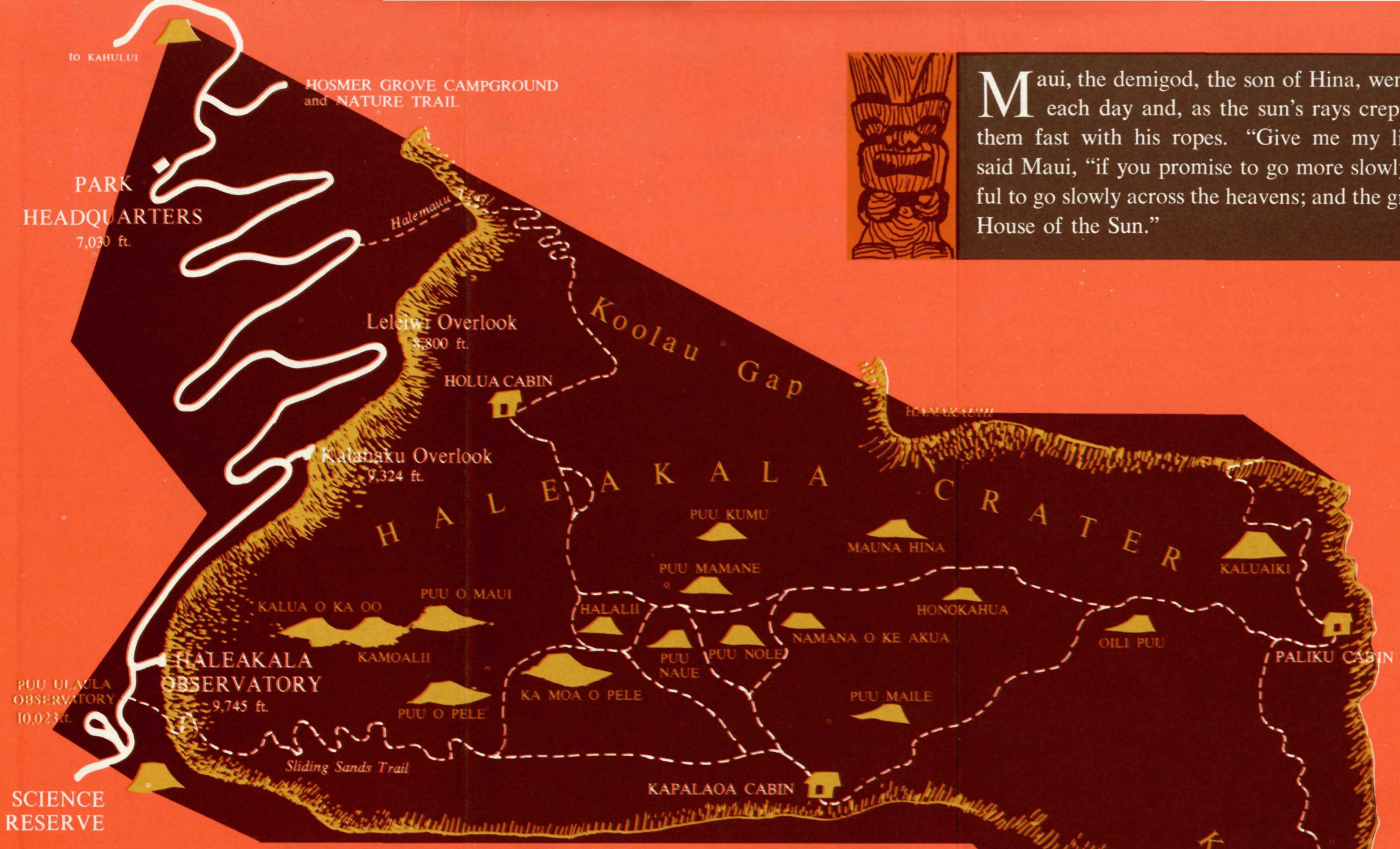


NATIONAL PARK/Island of Maui/Hawaii





Maui, the demigod, the son of Hina, went to the great mountain which the sun passed over each day and, as the sun's rays crept over the mountain, Maui snared them and held them fast with his ropes. "Give me my life," pleaded the sun. "I will give you your life," said Maui, "if you promise to go more slowly across the sky." And to this day, the sun is careful to go slowly across the heavens; and the great mountain is known as HALEAKALA—"The House of the Sun."



**TRAILS**

No roads lead into the crater, but 30 miles of well marked trails are available. The trip in and out can be done in 1 day by conditioned hikers. For the inexperienced hiker, a 2- or 3-day trip, staying overnight in a cabin, is advisable. You should wear comfortable, durable hiking shoes and carry a canteen, light raincoat, sun hat, and suntan lotion. *For your own safety, you are required to obtain a permit from a park ranger before entering the crater.*

**Short walks:** (1) Along Halemau Trail 1 mile from the highway to the crater rim. Views of Keanae Valley and Koolau Gap. (2) Down Sliding Sands Trail. Be careful not to travel too far, as the return climb is exhausting at this altitude. (3) To the top of White Hill—one-quarter mile from Haleakala Observatory. (4) Hosmer Grove Nature Trail—one-quarter mile. Labels describe native and introduced plants and animals.

**Horseback trips:** Information about guided horseback trips into the crater can be obtained by writing to the superintendent. No guide service is available, or necessary, for those riding their own stock. However, horses are not rented for unguided trips into the crater. Fenced horse pastures are near each cabin.

**1-day trips:** (1) Down Halemau Trail to Holua Cabin and return. A ½-day, 8-mile trip. (2) Down Sliding Sands Trail and return to the park road via Halemau Trail. A 12-mile, 8-hour trip, recommended for good hikers only.

**2-day trips:** Down Sliding Sands Trail to Kapalaoa, Paliku, or Holua Cabin. On the second day, return via Halemau Trail. The 20-mile round trip to Paliku Cabin is recommended only for good hikers or those on horseback. The Sliding Sands Trail is not recommended for return from a crater trip.

**3- and 4-day trips:** Entry via Sliding Sands Trail and return via Halemau Trail. A 3-night trip stopping at Kapalaoa, Paliku, and Holua in turn is excellent.

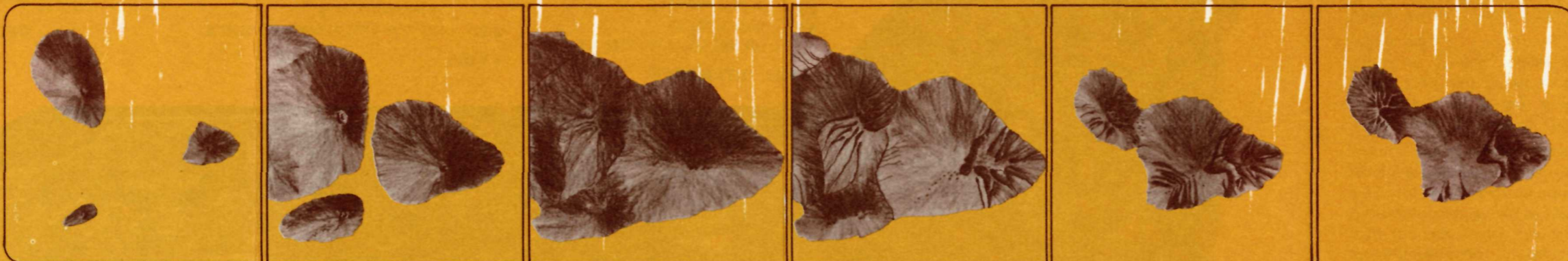
	ROAD		
	TRAIL		
	PALI (CLIFF)		
	CINDER CONE		

ROADS	MILES	HALEMAUU TRAIL	
Kahului Airport to park entrance	26.0	Park Road at 8,000 feet to:	
Park entrance to:		Holua Cabin	3.9
Hosmer Grove	0.6	Kapalaoa Cabin	7.7
Park headquarters	1.0	Paliku Cabin	10.2
Halemauu trail head	4.6	<b>SLIDING SANDS TRAIL</b>	
Leleiwi Overlook	7.4	Haleakala Observatory to:	
Kalahaku Overlook	9.0	Holua Cabin	7.4
Haleakala Observatory	10.6	Kapalaoa Cabin	5.8
Puu Ulaula Observatory (Summit)	11.3	Paliku Cabin	9.8
Science Reserve	11.6	Kaupo Village	17.5



## GEOLOGIC STORY



*Haleakala crater, once a fiery, gaping depression, is now a cool, cone-studded aftermath of a violent volcano. Streaks of red, yellow, gray, and black trace the courses of recent and ancient lava flows. Volcanic rocks of endless variety slowly weather and erode as natural forces reduce them to minute particles, destined to be swept away by swiftly flowing, intermittent streams, or percolated through the porous volcanic rock.*

Millions of years ago a disturbance occurred near the southeast end of a 1,600-mile fissure in the ocean floor, creating a volcano some 18,000 feet below the surface. Time after time, century after century, this submarine volcano erupted and spread about it thin new sheets of lava upon the old. Finally, building thus upon itself, its lava-spewing head emerged above the sea's churning surface. This was the beginning of the island of Maui.

The volcano head was now exposed to wind and rain, and the pounding, sometimes stormy, surface of the sea. Waves broke upon and tore at the new land, yet it slowly grew. At last, the mountain reached its greatest height, nearly 12,000 feet above the vast Pacific Ocean.

For a time, volcanic activity ceased, and erosion dominated. The mountain was now high enough to trap much rain from the east; thus streams soon coursed down its slopes. Two such rain-fed streams, eating their way headward, created large amphitheater-like basins near the summit.

Ultimately the two valleys met, creating a long erosional depression. At the same time, a series of submergences and emergences of the island occurred, with the final submergence creating several islands from one—as they are today.

When volcanic activity resumed, lava poured down the valleys, nearly filling them. Cinders, ash, volcanic bombs, and spatter were blown from the vents forming multi-colored symmetrical cones as much as 600 feet high.

Thus a water-carved depression partially filled by lava was created which bore a superficial resemblance to true volcanic craters.

*A Dormant Volcano.* It has been a few hundred years since the last volcanic activity occurred within the crater. However, about 1790, two minor flows at lower elevations reached the sea and altered the coastline. In geologic time, these last eruptions were quite recent. Earthquake records indicate internal adjustments are still taking place in the earth's crust—Haleakala could erupt again. At present, no volcanic activity of any form is visible in the crater, or any place on the island of Maui.

## LIFE STORY



### LIFE

The Hawaiian Islands, thousands of miles from a continental land mass, support a complex system of plants and animals. More than 90 percent of the native species are found nowhere else. What events took place to create this assemblage of life so severely restricted in range?

A tiny seed caught among a bird's feathers, fern spores borne aloft by strong winds, and insects cast ashore with floating vegetation are means by which life can cross an ocean. For every individual which successfully survived the seas, thousands, perhaps millions, failed. But time was not a critical factor, and thus over millions of years several hundred forms of life established populations on the new islands, after surviving the almost impossible.

Time and extreme isolation were essential for the development of Hawaii's native life. Separated from the remainder of its kind and living in a strange environment, a small breeding population is especially subject to evolutionary change. In some instances, these have been so pronounced that it is difficult, if not impossible, to trace ancestries to continental forms.

On the other hand, all mammals save a small brown bat, arrived through man's intentional or accidental aid. Being unnatural, their presence has upset the natural balance of the islands to an important degree. Wild pigs, brought in by early Hawaiians, root today through the wet areas of the park. Goats, introduced by Europeans, browse along the crater walls. Predatory mongooses, released to control rats and mice, also inhabit the park—and the native items on the menu of the mongoose are endless.

The golden plover, famous for its migratory flights to and from Alaska, is a native as are many of the birds. (It is commonly seen from September to May.) You may also see the apapane, iiwi, and amakihi which are among those birds native only to Hawaii. The iiwi is one of the most beautiful of all Hawaiian birds with its bright scarlet body, black wings and tail and inch-long curved bill. The apapane is also scarlet, but has a white belly and black legs and bill. The amakihi is bright green and yellow. It is known for the speed at which it searches for nectar and insects. However, most of the birds you will see along park roads—pheasants, chukars, skylarks—are also introduced forms. These, too, have taken their toll of native birdlife—as the carriers of bird diseases and competitors for territory (and food, in some cases).

