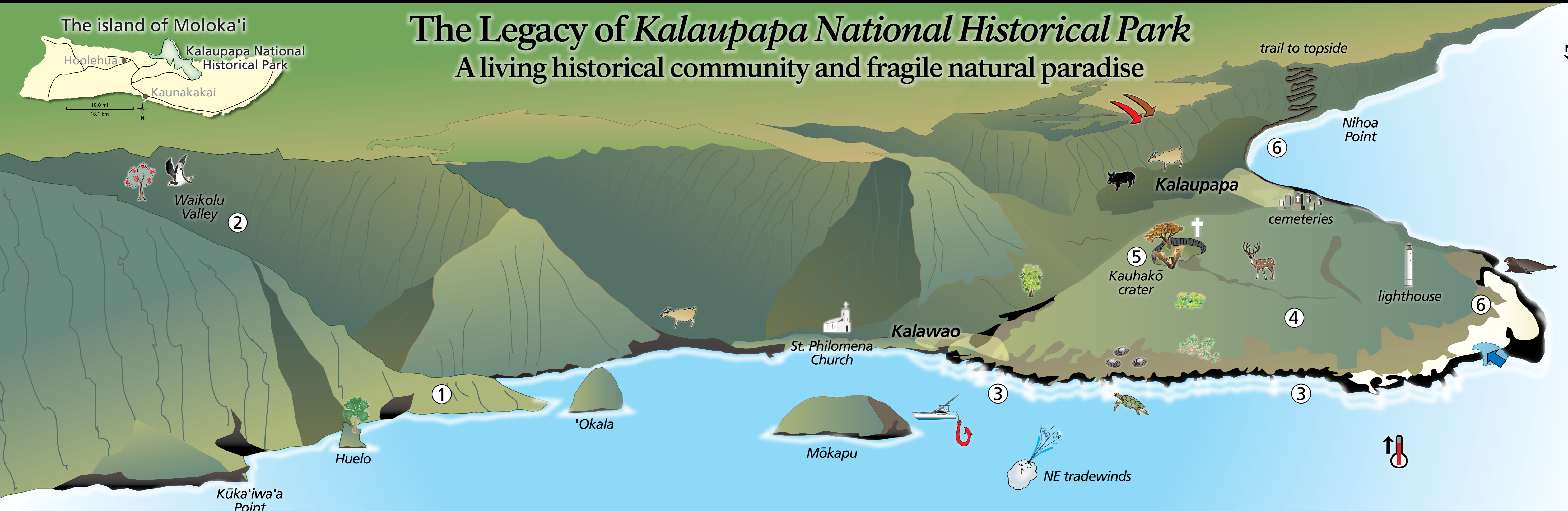




The Legacy of *Kalaupapa National Historical Park*

A living historical community and fragile natural paradise



1 CLIFFS AND ISLANDS ZONE
Historical location of canoe transport and current location of rare native species.



2 HIGH VALLEYS ZONE
Historic taro cultivation and current location of significant native species biodiversity.



3 INTERTIDAL AND REEF ZONE
Historic location of canoe houses, and fishing and shellfish harvesting activities.



4 COASTAL SCRUB ZONE
Historic location of taro, sweet potato, chicken, cattle, and pig farming.



5 KAUHAKŌ CRATER ZONE
Current location of low elevation windward dryland forest of native trees and shrubs.



6 COASTAL BEACH ZONE
Historic and current location of sea salt harvesting.

History of the Kalaupapa Peninsula

OUTSIDE INTERACTION
CULTURAL FEATURE
FARMING PRACTICES
FISHING PRACTICES
NOTABLE SPECIES

	Pre-contact 1200 ¹ -1794 ²	Early historic 1795 ² -1865	Kalawao settlement 1866-1932	Kalaupapa settlement 1888-1969	1969-
			HANSEN'S DISEASE QUARANTINE	HANSEN'S DISEASE QUARANTINE	
OUTSIDE INTERACTION	inter-island trade	outside trade	patient banishment, kānaka maoli relocation	medical staff present, more patients arrive	forced exile ends, very limited tourism
CULTURAL FEATURE	agriculture, Kalaupapa Field System	decline and then intensified agriculture	Saint Damien, Brother Dutton	Mother Marianne, Bishop Home for Girls	National Historical Park established (1980)
FARMING PRACTICES	taro, sweet potato, pigs, chickens	taro, sweet potato, onions, goats	staple crops exhausted, cattle, food imported	patient gardens, food imported	limited hunting, food imported
FISHING PRACTICES	shellfish harvesting, coast and ocean fishing	limited harvesting, coast and ocean fishing	overharvesting, crabbing, fish netting	crabbing, fish netting, food imported	limited fishing, food imported
NOTABLE SPECIES	sea turtle, 'ōhi'a tree, silversword	wiliwili tree, kukui nut tree	ironwood tree, lantana, axis deer	feral goats and pigs, Christmas berry	Hawaiian monk seal, strawberry guava

Present

Key Natural Resources	Key Resource Stressors
INTACT RAINFOREST The high Waikolu Valley supports a native 'ōhi'a forest and endangered Hawaiian petrels.	INVASIVE PLANTS Non-native plants like Christmas berry and lantana use water and space, outcompeting native plants.
REMNANT DRYLAND FOREST Kauhakō Crater is habitat for native Hawaiian hoary bats and the native wiliwili tree.	INVASIVE ANIMALS Expanding populations of wild goats, pigs, and axis deer damage native habitat and spread invasive plants.
INTACT COASTAL VEGETATION Native loulu palms are found on Huelo Island and the groundcover hinahina in the coastal scrub zone.	REGIONAL OVERFISHING An abundance of marine life is attracting more and more fishing.
INTACT MARINE HABITAT Reefs and beaches support native 'opihi limpets, sea turtles, and endangered Hawaiian monk seals.	STORM RUNOFF Topside runoff delivers pollutants, sediment, and excess nutrients to freshwater streams and coastal zone.
	CLIMATE CHANGE Variable rainfall, rising sea level, and warming sea temperatures could jeopardize native plants and animals.

¹ 1200 is the earliest known date within the park boundary with C₁₄ samples from the kula fields in coastal Kalawao and from lo'i in Waikolu Valley.
² Earlier dates exist but are not considered reliable.
³ 1794/1795 represent turning points in the rise and fall of the Hawaiian Kingdom.
McCoy, Mark D. 2007. A Revised Late Holocene Culture History for Molokai Island, Hawaii. *Radiocarbon* 49(3):1273-1322.
Viernes-Stein, Erika. In prep. Affected Environment section on Archaeology for the General Management Plan for Kalaupapa National Historical Park.