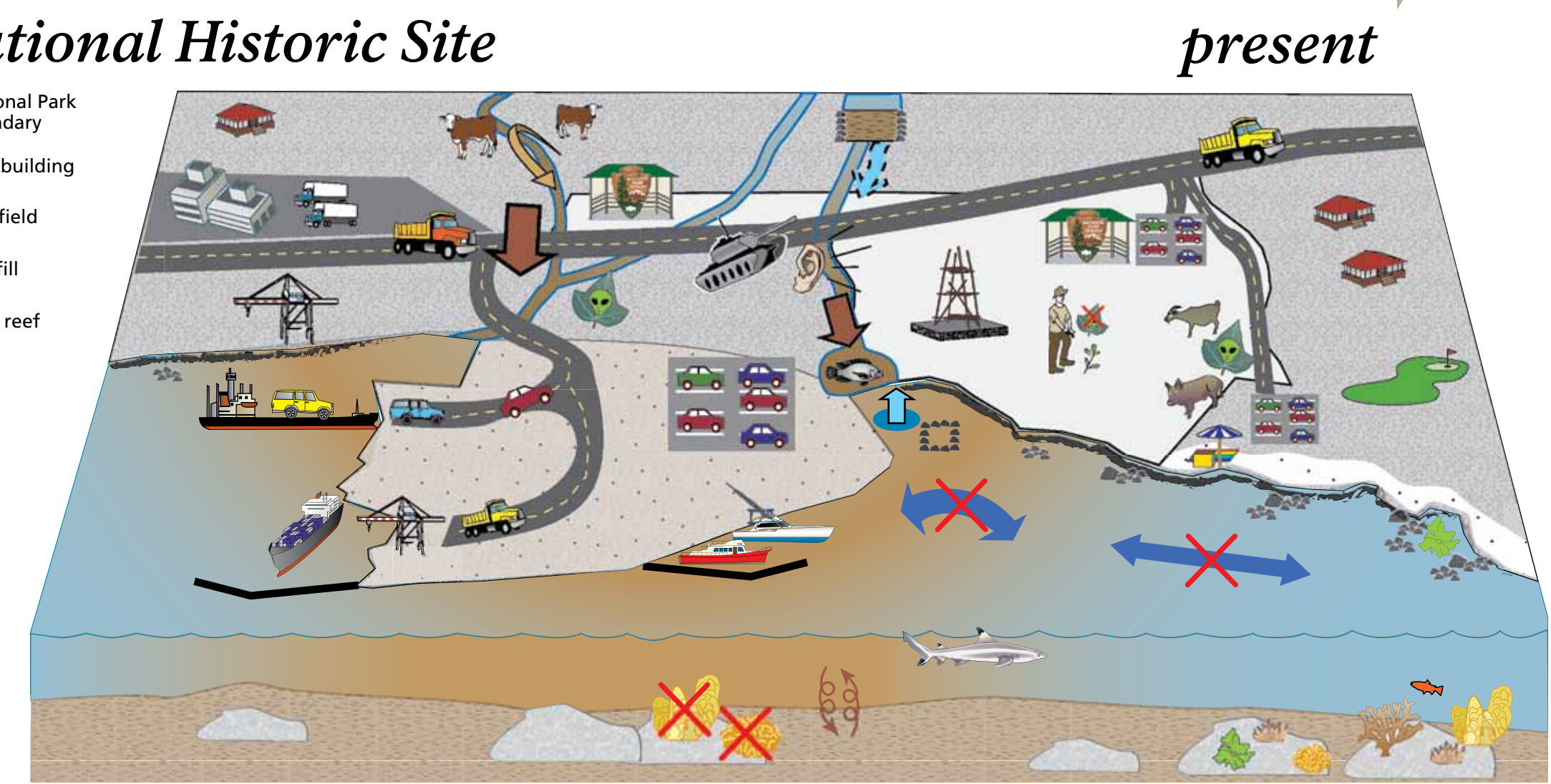
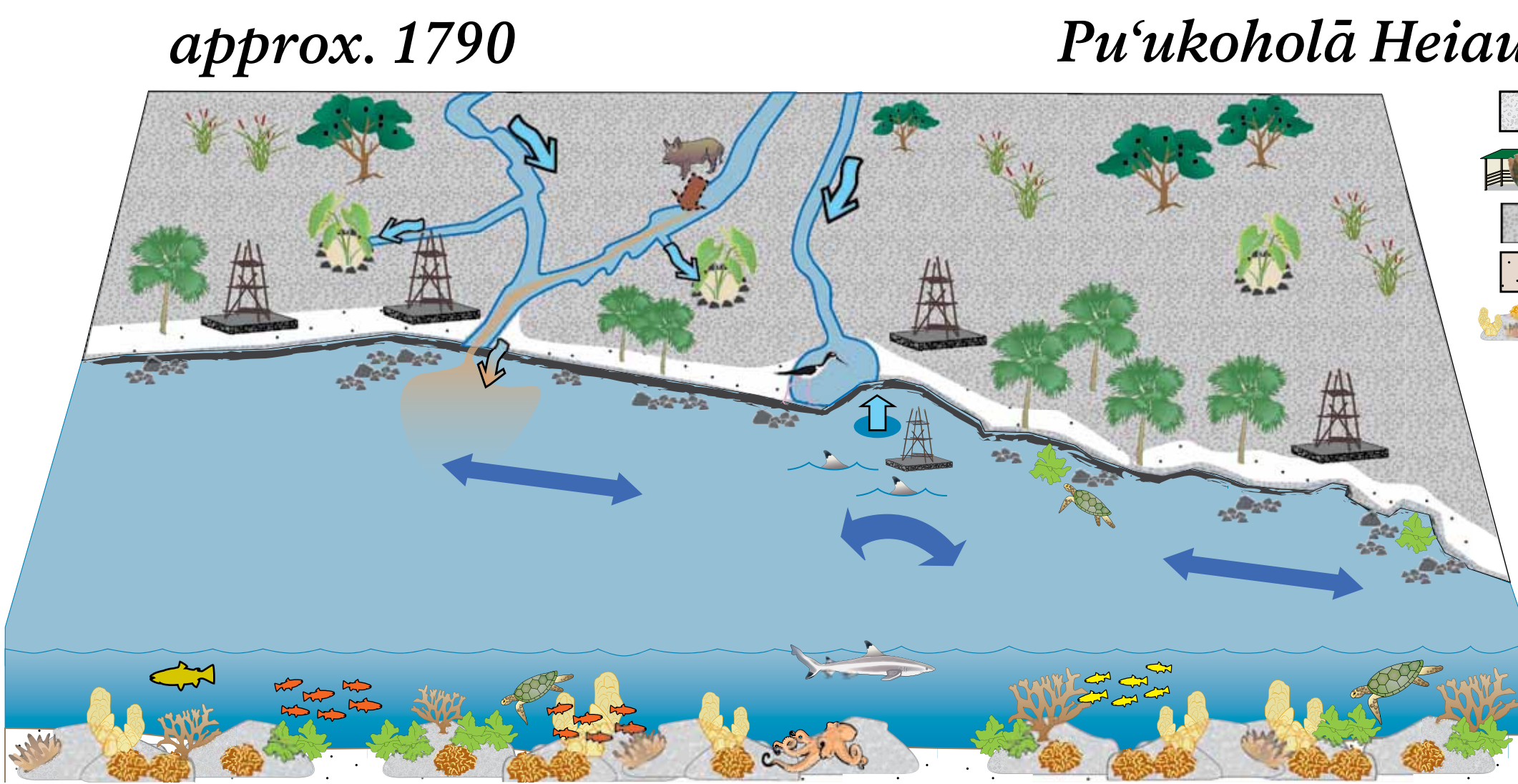
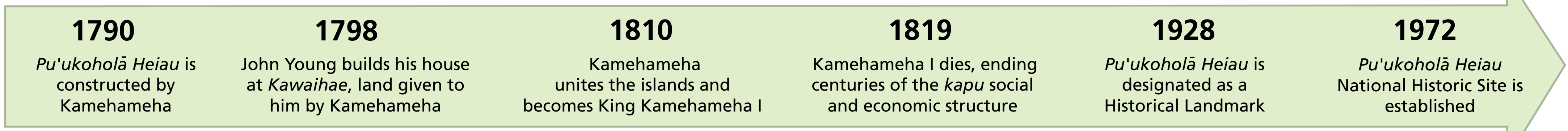




Preserving Kamehameha's Legacy in Today's World



At Pu'ukoholā Heiau National Historic Site, many key features of this culturally significant park are influenced by waters flowing from *Makeāhua* and *Pōhaukole Gulches*. In 1790 when the Pu'ukoholā Heiau was constructed, the bay supported abundant *limu* (seaweed) and fish in clear waters, and *Hale o Kapuni Heiau* (shark temple) was visible. Centuries of cattle ranching and feral pig and goats have spread invasive plants and increased erosion. Recent damming of the stream has increased sediment flow, and the adjacent port, built on landfill, has reduced flushing of sediment from the bay. As a result, *Hale o Kapuni Heiau* is now buried, and many native fish can no longer be found.



Cultural and Natural Resources

- heiau, such as *Hale o Kapuni* (shark temple), were key to the native culture
- freshwater streams and a spring provided water to the community
- occasional feral pigs disturbed native vegetation and soil
- continuous stream flow contained small amounts of sediment
- some stream water was diverted for agricultural irrigation
- native sandalwood trees were abundant
- native plants such as the *loulou* palm and *pili* grass were plentiful
- the bay was clear and deep with a rocky bottom
- limu* (seaweed), nutrition for people and turtles, was harvested on the reef
- longshore currents kept the deep bay well flushed
- a thriving coral reef supported a diverse and abundant fish population

Cultural and Natural Resources

- restored heiau (temples) host Hawaiian historical and cultural events
- invasive plants are removed and native plants are restored by park staff
- freshwater upwelling continues to flow in the bay

Threats and Human Impacts

- landfill blocks longshore currents from flushing sediment from bay
- sediment is filling in the bay, killing coral and reducing fish populations
- neighboring development is encroaching on park boundaries
- port and military traffic is increasing noise and pollution
- cattle, feral pigs, and goats cause soil erosion and spread invasive plants

Threats and Human Impacts

- an earthen dam has resulted in reduced and irregular stream flow
- tilapia is an introduced fish found in the park pond



Cultural and Natural Resources

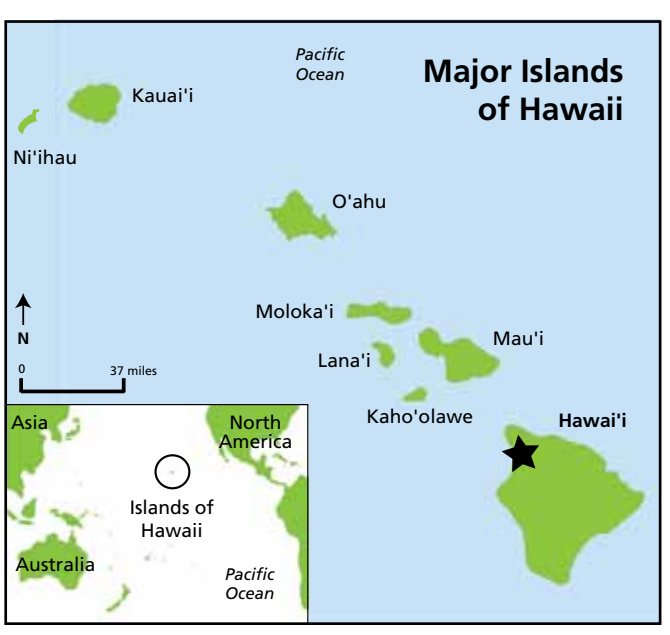
- cultural and historic sites
- native, culturally significant plants and animals
- freshwater spring and pond
- clear water, coral reef, and marine life

Threats and Human Impacts

- development encroaching on park boundaries
- invasive species outcompeting native species
- stream banks eroding, stream flow reduced
- bay sedimentation and restricted flushing

Management Initiatives

- work with neighbors to minimize impacts on park
- remove invasive plants and fence park
- replant stream banks and restore stream flow
- explore options for sediment reduction in bay



Pu'ukoholā Heiau National Historic Site (star) on the island of Hawai'i.

Pu'UKOHOĀ HEIAU NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE www.nps.gov/puhe

PACIFIC ISLAND NETWORK INVENTORY & MONITORING PROGRAM

National Park Service

<http://science.nature.nps.gov/im/units/pacn/>

INTEGRATION & APPLICATION NETWORK (IAN)

University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science

www.ian.umces.edu

