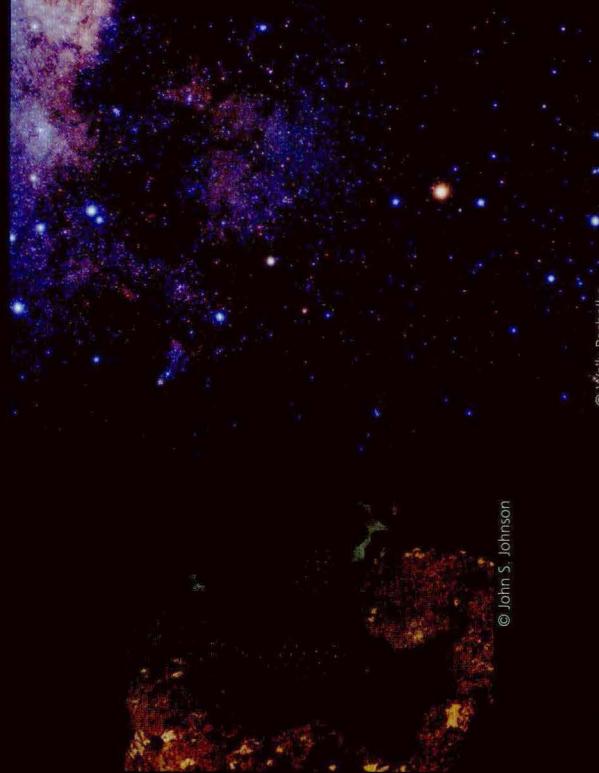




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"Hānau ka lupe noho i kai,
Kia'i 'ia e ka Lupeakeke noho i uka."

- na ke Kumulipo

"Born was the stingray living in the sea,
Guarded by the stormy petrel living on land."

- found in the Kumulipo



Jim Berry

Ua haku 'ia kēia palapala e nā kānaka maoli o ka mokupuni o Maui i mea e hō'ōia ai ka mālama 'ia 'ana o ka 'ike ku'una o nā waiwai 'āina a me nā loina Hawai'i me ka 'ihi'ihī a me ka lawena kūpono e nā po'e a pau e komo ana i ka Pāka Aupuni.

This guide is created by kānaka maoli (native Hawaiians) of the island of Maui to ensure that through generational knowledge, kānaka maoli natural and cultural resources are cared for with appropriate respect and behavior by all who enter Haleakalā National Park.

Kumulipo

He mele ko'ihonua, mai ke au kahiko mai, ke Kumulipo. He nui wale kona mau pono no nā kānaka maoli a pau; a pēlā nō ho'i no nā kānaka a pau o ka honua. Wehewehe 'o ia i ka pili a me ke kōkua ma waena o kākou kānaka a me nā mea a pau o ka honua, ka pilikino a me ka 'uhane, e pono ai ka honua. 'O ka pilina 'uhane ka hanana mua. Mai nā akua mai nā mea a pau o ka honua a no kākou kānaka ke kuleana konohiki. Ma ke Kumulipo, ua ho'omoakāka 'ia a ho'ono'ono'ono 'ia nā mea a pau o ka honua i mea e hō'ōia ai kona mālama 'ia 'ana ma o nā kuleana.

"...Hānau ka pō..."

The Kumulipo is an ancient, sacred oral tradition. It has multiple life applications for all kānaka maoli (Native Hawaiians), and indeed, for all people. This Kumulipo chant describes the interrelationships between people and resources, both spiritual and physical. Spiritual relationships with all resources come first. From Nā Akua (the deities) come the resources, and the people are its stewards. In the Kumulipo, all resources are explained and inventoried so that proper care is applied through kuleana (responsibility).

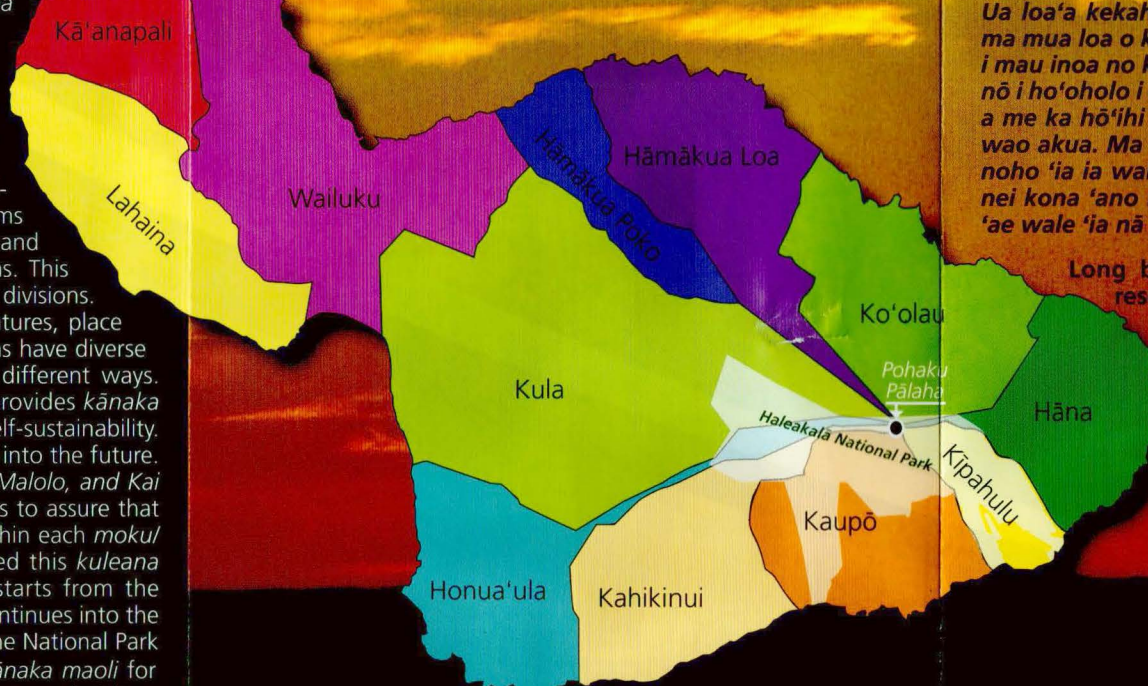
'Aha Moku A Sense of Place

He hō'ailona ia o ka 'oko'a o ke 'ano o ko Hawai'i maiā ko Hawai'i 'ole ho'ohana 'ana i ka 'āina a me ka moana ko Hawai'i mana'o a me ko lākou ho'ohana 'ana i ka mana'o 'o 'Aha Moku. Ma ka nānā a ma ka 'ike 'ana i nā mea like 'ole o ka honua i ulu a'e ai he 'ōnaehana kūikawā e mālama kūpono ana i ua mau mea ho'olako nei. Ua ho'okumu a ho'omāhehele 'ia ka 'āina ma muli o ka loa'a a loa'a 'ole paha o ka wai ola. Ua hea 'ia kēia mau māhele me nā inoa e la'a me mokupuni, moku, a me ahupua'a. Na ka palapala 'āina o luna a'e e wehewehe ma hea ia mau wahi. Ho'omoapopo 'ia nā 'āpana 'āina ma kona mau 'ikena, wahi pana, a me ka pili 'anilā. No loko mai o nā 'āpana pākahi nā mea ho'olako like 'ole a no laila ua mālama 'ia me nā kānawai e pono ai. 'O ka 'Aha Moku ke kahua, ma luna ona i kūkulu 'ia ai ka nohona Hawai'i no nā kau a kau. No nā kānaka maoli, ho'omau 'ia kēia 'ōnaehana no nēia mau lā a me kēia mua aku. 'O ka wao akua, ka wao kele, ka wao kanaka, ka 'ae kai, a me ke kai uli he mau la'ana o nā wahi i ho'okumu 'ia no ka mālama pono 'ana o nā mea ma loko o nā moku a ahupua'a paha. Hō'auamo ka 'Olhāna Pāka Aupuni i kēia kuleana. He kuleana kēia e ho'omaka ana ma ka lani a e iho ana i ka 'āina a e ho'omau ana i nā kai o Kīpahulu, Ka'apahu a me Nu'u Mauka. 'Aelike ke Ke'ena Pāka Aupuni o Haleakalā me nā kānaka maoli i mea e alaka'i ai a e kako'o ai i ka ho'ona'auao 'ia 'ana o nā kanaka e noho pa'a ana ma Hawai'i nei a me nā kānaka māka'ika'i e pili ana i kēia 'ike.

Unlike western land and ocean use practices, the 'Aha Moku system is based on observational knowledge that provides a management system of proper stewardship of both land and ocean resources. Land use was determined by the availability of wai ola (life-giving water). Hawaiian terms for land divisions such as mokupuni, moku, and ahupua'a are given to these land and ocean areas. This map of Maui names and delineates the Moku land divisions. Each of these districts is known by its natural features, place names and environmental conditions. Specific areas have diverse natural resources and are therefore managed in different ways. The 'Aha Moku system is the foundation which provides kānaka maoli (Native Hawaiian) a lifetime reverence for self-sustainability. For kānaka maoli, this system continues today and into the future. Wao Akua, Wao Kele, Wao Kanaka, 'Ae Kai, Kai Malolo, and Kai Uli are examples of designated management zones to assure that proper practices, uses and care are established within each moku/ahupua'a. The National Park Service has accepted this kuleana (responsibility). Kuleana of all these resources starts from the heavens and descends down upon the land and continues into the oceans of Kīpahulu, Ka'apahu and Nu'u Mauka. The National Park Service - Haleakalā National Park partners with kānaka maoli for guidance and support in efforts to educate residents and visitors alike regarding a sense of place.



"For kānaka maoli, this system continues today and into the future."



Kai Ocean Resources

He mea ko'iko'i nō ho'i ka mālama 'ana a me ka hō'ihī 'ana o nā kānaka maoli i nā wahi wao akua, wao kele a me nā wao kanaka. Kauka'i nā Hawai'i i ka pilina ma waena o ke kai a me ka 'āina; kia'i 'ia ko ka 'āina e ko ke kai.

Kānaka maoli and their method of care and respect for the land areas of the Wao Akua, Wao Kele, and Wao Kanaka greatly impact the health and abundance within the kai (sea). Hawaiians believe the land and the sea are inter-related: what is in the ocean is guarded by what is on land.

"Hānau ka lupe noho i kai,
Kia'i 'ia e ka Lupeakeke noho i uka."

- na ke Kumulipo

"Born was the stingray living in the sea,
Guarded by the stormy petrel living on land."

- found in the Kumulipo

Wao Akua Sacred for the Gods



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Ua loa'a kekahi 'ōnaehana mālama 'āina i nā kānaka maoli ma mua loa o ko nā kanaka 'epekema ho'ono'ono'ono 'ia 'ana i mau inoa no kā lākou hana noi'i. Na kēia 'ōnaehana Hawai'i nō i ho'oholo i ke 'ano o ke kuleana e pono ai ka mālama 'ana a me ka hō'ihī 'ana. No nā wahi he nui, 'o ka wēkiu 'o ia ka wao akua. Ma o kēia inoa e maopopo ai nā kānaka maoli ua noho 'ia ia wahi e nā akua. 'O ia ke kumu e mahalo mau 'ia nei kona 'ano kapu. Ua ho'okapu 'ia kēia mau wahi a 'a'ole 'ae wale 'ia nā po'e like 'ole i ke komo.

Long before modern science delineated areas for resources management, kānaka maoli had a land division system already in place. This area is known as the Wao Akua. With this designation, kānaka maoli believe that these areas are inhabited only by nā akua (deities) and are accountable to its sacred nature, which is still honored today. These places are kapu (sacred) and closed to public access.

Wao Kele Spiritual Transition

Ua ho'oholo 'ia 'o ka wao kele ka lihi, he 'āpana 'āina ho'i, ma waena o kākou kānaka a me nā akua. He wahi kēia no ka ho'ona'auao 'ana ma ka 'ike maka, ka mālama 'ana i nā 'ano'ano mea kanu like 'ole, ka lā'au lapa'au a me nā mea ho'olako e ola ai. No ke kia'i ke kuleana e mālama i ka wao kele, no ka mea, like 'o ia mai ka wao kele mai ka wai ola. Ma muli o ke kauka'i 'ana o kākou kēia mau mea ho'olako ola, ua maopopo nā po'e a pau i kēia kuleana mālama wai. E like ho'i me ko ka wao akua, ua kapu ka wao kele a 'a'ole 'ae wale 'ia nā po'e like 'ole ke komo.



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Kānaka maoli determined the Wao Kele as the boundary between man and the deities. It is, among many other things, an area for observational learning, seed bank protection, medicinal practices and life dependent resources. The kia'i (guardian) has kuleana to mālama (care for) the Wao Kele, because this is the source for wai ola (life giving waters). This kuleana is understood by all who were dependent on these resources. Like the Wao Akua, the Wao Kele has the same kapu and is closed to public access.

Wao Kanaka Life and Cultivation

Ma ka wao kanaka e ola ai ka po'e. A ma ia wahi e kōkua pākahi ai ka po'e i ke ola o ka lāhui ma o ko lākou kuleana pono'i. 'O kekahi mau la'ana o kēia mau kuleana pono'i, 'o ia nō ke kahuna, ke kahuna lapa'au, ka mahi'ai, a me ka lawai'a. No ka 'āina mai ke kuleana o nā kupa'āina. Ma ke komo 'ana i kēia mau wahi i kama'āina 'ole lā 'oe, he kūpono ka 'ike he malihini 'oe. Akā, e like ho'i me nā kupa'āina, he kuleana pū ko ka malihini e mahalo ai i kēia wahi.

Kānaka maoli inhabit the area of Wao Kanaka. Here, each one contributes to the life of the community through their specific kuleana. Examples of kuleana disciplines are:

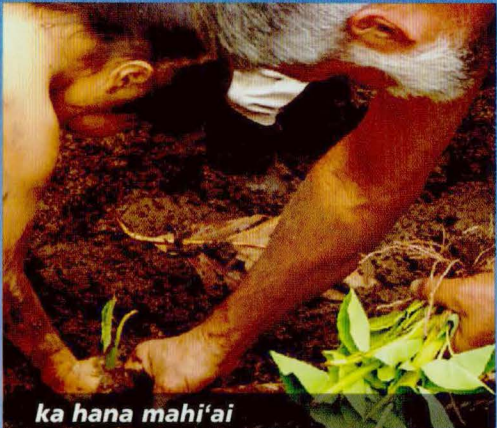
- Kahuna (spiritual advisor)
- Kahuna lapa'au (wellness advisor)
- Mahi'ai (agricultural advisor)
- Lawai'a (fisheries advisor)

The kupa'āina (lineal descendants) have kuleana derived from this sense of place. Some kapu are based upon Hawaiian calendar seasons. Upon entering these areas, it is important to know that a malihini (visitor), much like the kupa'āina, has kuleana to that place.



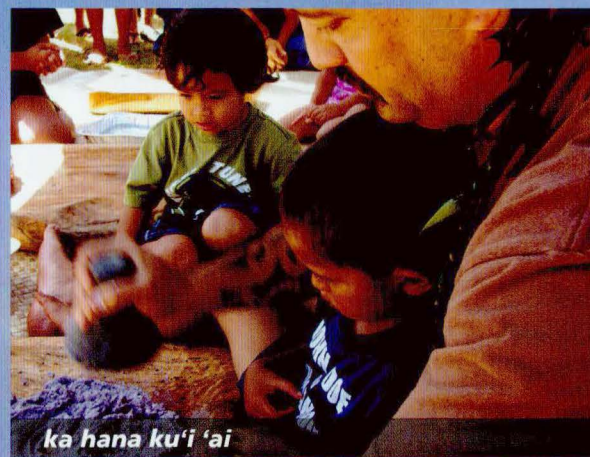
© Alan Burdette

ke kalo



© Alan Burdette

ka hana mahi'ai



© Alan Burdette

ka hana ku'i'ai



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ka lawai'a



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ka hō'ilī'ilī pūpū



© Alan Burdette

ka nala lauhalā

KULEANA

Na nā kūpuna nō i makana mai i kēia mana'o, a kauka'i a kākō'o nā Hawai'i i ka mana'o laulā 'o kuleana. He mahele hana kā kākōu e ho'okō i nā kuleana, a no kākōu ho'i e makana aku i kēia mana'o i nā ho'oilina o kēia mua aku. I ka ho'ā 'ia 'ana o ka 'ike kuleana ma ka na'au, holomua ke kanaka e ho'okō i ia kuleana. Na ke kīa'i ho'i, nona ke kuleana e kālele, ho'ihi, a mālama i nā mea a pau, ka 'uhane a me ka pilikino, e pono ai.

Hawaiians believe in the concept of kuleana (responsibility). Kuleana is passed on to us from our kūpuna (ancestors). Our duty is to perpetuate this kuleana and our obligation to pass it on to the future. Once one recognizes kuleana, actions are taken to fulfill that commitment. The kīa'i (guardian) with kuleana invokes attention, respect, care, and kuleana for all things spiritual and physical.

Kulekele Ho'okuleana:

No laila, I kou komo 'ana i kēia wahi kapu, nou kēia kuleana e ho'okō... Therefore, as you enter this sacred place, this kuleana is now placed upon you...



Visiting the Park

Visitor center locations: Park Headquarters Visitor Center (7,000 feet) Haleakalā Visitor Center (9,740 feet), or the Kīpahulu Visitor Center (143 feet) 9 miles past Hāna.

Visitors to the park can experience the summit area or the Kīpahulu area on the coast. Park headquarters and the 10,023 foot summit can be reached from Kahului via route 37 to route 377 to route 378. Driving time to the summit from the resort areas of Kihei and Kā'anapali is about two hours. Kīpahulu is reached via route 36 to route 360 to route 31. Driving time from resort areas to Kīpahulu is three to four hours.

Cultural / Natural Resources

All cultural resources are protected by law. To alter, remove, damage, or destroy these resources is illegal. If you find an artifact, leave it in place and report the discovery to park staff. Do not create imitation artifacts by gathering or stacking rocks in ahu (piles).

Weather

Weather and viewing conditions at the summit are unpredictable and can change rapidly. Be prepared for cold (30 – 50°F), wet, windy weather (10 – 40 mph) and intense sun. Sunrise is often clear, but the summit is a popular spot, so expect crowds. Kīpahulu is subtropical with light rain showers occurring any time of the year. Call 866-944-5025 for the forecast.

Driving

Vehicles must remain on roads or in parking areas. Two endangered bird species can be found on and along the side of the park's road: the nēnē (Hawaiian goose) and the 'ua'u (Hawaiian petrel). Neither bird will move readily when approached by cars. Please drive at or under the speed limit to keep from hitting one of these endangered species. Road hazards in and en-route to the park include steep turns, rocks, fog, rain, slippery pavement, cattle, bicyclists, large buses, and heavy traffic. When driving down from the summit of Haleakalā, use lower gears to prevent brake failure. Slower vehicles must use pullouts. If you have mechanical problems, move your vehicle out of traffic lanes to wait for help.

Regulations and Safety

Report accidents, wildlife interactions, violations, unusual incidents, or sighting of alien species to a park ranger. Bicycles are restricted to paved roads and parking areas. Hunting, firearms in federal facilities, in-line skates, and skateboards are prohibited. High altitude may complicate health conditions and cause breathing difficulties. Pregnant women, young children, and those with respiratory or heart conditions should consult their doctor regarding travel to high elevations. Turn back and seek medical aid if you have problems. The summit is about 30°F colder than beaches. The weather conditions change rapidly. Hypothermia is a possibility any time of year.

Activities and Facilities

If you are planning a walk or hike, go to one of the visitor centers and ask about trail conditions, safety, and proper cultural practices before starting out. You are responsible for your own well being, as well as assisting in the safeguarding of our park's resources. The three visitors centers: Park Headquarters Visitor Center (7,000 feet), Haleakalā Visitor Center (9,740 feet) in the summit area, or the Kīpahulu Visitor Center (143 feet). An entrance fee is charged to enter the park. No food or gas is available in the park. No water is available at Kīpahulu. Public phones are at park headquarters and the Kīpahulu parking lot.

Hiking

There are almost 40 miles of trails ranging from easy to rugged and strenuous. Hiking off designated trails and cutting across switchbacks are prohibited; these activities cause erosion and damage the protected landscape which can take seasons or years to recover. Off-trail hikers unknowingly crush the roots of endemic native plants, like silversword, and trample unique insect species living among the rock and cinder. Wilderness Area water supplies are not potable; water should be treated before drinking. Use portable toilets where provided. If toilets are not available, bury your waste and carry out paper; waste attracts alien ants that kill native species. Open fires are not permitted in the Wilderness Area. Sunscreen and plenty of water are essential.

Pets

Pets must be physically restrained at all times, are only allowed on paved areas, and are not allowed on trails. Nēnē and other ground-nesting birds are vulnerable to harassment and predation.

Camping

Wilderness Area camping is allowed only at Hōlua and Palikū. Required permits are free on a first-come, first-served basis at park headquarters or in Kīpahulu up to one day before the trip. Use cooking stoves only. No open campfires! The park offers two drive-in campgrounds available at Hosmer Grove and Kīpahulu on a first-come, first-served basis. No permit is required, and no fee is charged. Grills, picnic tables, and restrooms are provided at both campgrounds. Water is available at Hosmer Grove but not at Kīpahulu. Fires are allowed only in installed park grills. At all campgrounds, stays are limited to three nights per month and group size is limited to 12 people.

Wilderness Area Cabins

Hikers and horseback riders can stay in the Wilderness Area for up to three nights within a 30 day period at three primitive cabins: Palikū, Kapalaoa, and Hōlua. Cabins can be reserved up to 6 months before the desired dates or to fill cancellations; online at https://www.recreation.gov. Cabins are rented to one group of up to 12 people per night.

Swimming

Kīpahulu streams are very dangerous at high water. The water can rise four feet in 10 minutes. People have drowned by ignoring warnings. Swimming is not recommended when streams are stagnant and not flowing because the water quality is unhealthy. Ocean swimming is not recommended due to high surf and dangerous shore currents.

Plants and Animals

Remove seeds from boots, rain gear, and tents before entering the park. One of the greatest threats to native species is the introduction of alien plants, seeds, and animals. Although some species like the nēnē (Hawaiian goose) act tame, they are wild. Do not feed nēnē or other wildlife. Feeding causes the animals to beg and endangers them as they approach moving vehicles.



“...Hānau ka wili noho i kai
Kia'i ia e ka wiliwili noho i uka...”
“...Born is the wiliwili fish living in the sea
Guarded by the wiliwili tree living on land...”

Hiking Haleakalā

Summit Area Trails

A number of trails in the summit area allow for trips ranging from less than an hour to as long as four days. A ½ mile self-guiding nature trail exists at Hosmer Grove, with a 120 ft elevation change each way. There is also a ¼ mile nature trail to Leleiwi Overlook, with a 40 ft elevation change each way. Over 30 miles of hiking trails are established within the Wilderness Area. Two trails, Halemau'u and Keonehe'ehe'e (Sliding Sands), enter the wilderness from the summit area. A third trailhead, located near the coast, in Kaupō climbs an extremely challenging 7,000 ft up to the crater then 2 - 3000 ft to the summit trail heads.



Kīpahulu Area Trails

Pīpiwai Trail (3.7 miles round trip, 800 ft elevation change each way) passes a viewing point for the 184 ft waterfall at Makahiku, the trail continues through alien bamboo and guava forests to the base of the 400 ft Waimoku Falls. Visitors should take note that the conditions at the base of Waimoku Falls are hazardous. Kūloa Point Loop Trail (½ mile round trip, 80 ft elevation change each way) leaves the Kīpahulu Visitor Center and continues past a Hawaiian cultural demonstration area to Kūloa Point at the mouth of the stream. Hikers can swim in several pools and waterfalls along the lower stream but swimmers should use caution. (See “Swimming”)

Kahakai Trail (½-mile round trip, 15 ft elevation change each way) extends from Kūloa Point, along the shore, to the Kīpahulu campground.

PACIFIC OCEAN

More Information
Haleakalā National Park,
P.O. Box 369, Makawao, HI 96768
Phone: 808-572-4400
www.nps.gov/hale

Haleakalā National Park is one of over 390 parks in the National Park System. To learn more about national parks and National Park Service programs in America's communities, visit www.nps.gov.

The collaborative process for engaging local and Park voices in shaping this brochure was facilitated by The Mountain Institute.