Forests can change dramatically over relatively short periods of history. Hawaii’s native forests stood over millions of years to become one of the most remarkable natural assemblages on Earth. Yet since the arrival of humans 1,000 years ago, their history has largely been one of loss and destruction.

The worst damage occurred during the 19th century, when cattle and other introduced livestock were allowed to multiply and range unchecked throughout the Islands, laying waste to hundreds of thousands of acres of native forest.

The situation became so dire that the captains of government and industry realized that if the destruction continued, there would be no water for growing sugarcane, the Islands’ emerging economic mainstay. In response, the 1903 Territorial Legislature created Hawaii’s forest reserve system, ushering in a new era of massive public-private investment in forest restoration.

Today we reap the benefits of this investment, but, critically, no longer have a well-funded forest management program. Public investment in watershed protection has dropped precipitously, and once again the Hawaiian forests stand at a critical historical juncture.

The State of Hawaii, which has stewardship responsibilities for half of the Islands’ 1.5 million acres of forested lands, is currently spending less than 1% of its budget to protect all of its natural and cultural resources.

The knowledge and tools to protect our forests exist, but almost two decades of chronic budget shortfalls has left forest managers struggling to sustain watersheds, battle the nation’s worst extinction crisis, and stem a silent and growing invasion of alien plants and animals.

Hawaii’s native forests are among the Earth’s biological treasures, sheltering more than 12,000 unique species. These forests supply our land with fresh water, protect our pristine beaches from destructive run-off and sediment, and are a vital link to the survival of Hawaiian cultural practices.

In the battle to defend these ancient forests, new public-private partnerships have formed across the state. These partnerships, which reflect a deeper understanding of the connection of native forests to water resources, offer perhaps the best hope for long-term forest preservation. Indeed, only by committing to a new era of public-private cooperation can we ensure the survival of the Hawaiian forest for generations to come.
Where Does Water Come From?

Water has many roles in the natural and human spheres. Its presence and quality determine the well-being of both. Whether in meandering rivers or spring-fed streams, water is a necessary component of ecosystems. It is both a provider and a refuge for those who depend on it. The Hawaiian rain forest is a great conserver of water. The tall, closed canopy shades out the sun, reducing evaporation. Its numerous roots and vascular systems, both above and below ground, bring water up from the oceanic water table. The forest’s complex structure, with multiple layers of vegetation, captures water. Its dense canopy provides an umbrella effect, reducing the incidence of rain, and once saturated, buffer the release of stored water, reducing immediate flow in wetter areas. The many layers of vegetation blunt the erosive effects of rain, and once saturated, buffer the release of stored water, reducing immediate flow in wetter areas. The forest’s many layers of vegetation blunt the erosive effects of rain, and once saturated, buffer the release of stored water, reducing immediate flow in wetter areas.

A riparian zone

There is a deep history and complex evolution that has led to the health of our forested landscapes and the health of our streams. The answer lies in the convergence of winds upon our upland forest. As warm ocean air moves inland, it is forced upwards by the mountainous terrain, cooling and condensing on its forested slopes. This process is known as orographic lift. These areas, which combine top soil and forest cover, function as a natural water filter and produce a dependable source of clean water for our streams.

Water is the most important product of the forest, but its supply has always been a plentiful relative to our needs, and so cheap, that we have been careless with it. Without a healthy forest, runoffs from deforested mountains flood during heavy rains. When the rains stop, the streams run dry. The loss of stabilizing tree and shrub cover leaves bare ground exposed to the elements. Rain and percolates through the forest floor to replenish the aquifer. Streams that emanate from underground aquifers and provide a dependable source of clean water for our streams.

The Watershed: Nature’s Collection Basin

A watershed is an area of land, such as mountain or a valley, that collects and drains water. Terrestrial landscape, including the forest, is the ultimate source of water for our rivers. Water collection is an essential function of all forest ecosystems. The Hawaiian rain forest is a giant living sponge, soaking up water. Its roots grip the mountain or a valley, that catches and drains water. Its roots grip the mountain or a valley, that catches and drains water. Surface water moves toward the ocean via rivers, streams, or via movement underground. In Hawai’i, our forested watersheds are our largest collection basins. These areas, which combine top soil and forest cover, function as a natural water filter and produce a dependable source of clean water for our streams.

A reef saver

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When Watersheds Are Destroyed

When a native forest is eroded, rain falling on bare soil is not filtered by canopy or forest understory. It tends to wash sediment and nutrients into streams. Runoff causes the concentration of sediment in streams to increase. When we deforest our lands, we deplete our water supply, growing less food, less fuel, and less water for drinking and irrigation.
SCIENCE AND THE FOREST

A Storehouse of Biological Riches

“Of all the places in the world, I would like to see the good flora of Hawai‘i. I would subscribe fifty pounds to any collector who would go there and work.”

– Charles Darwin, Naturalist

Charles Darwin never made it to Hawai‘i, but other naturalists who did documented its astonishing natural diversity. From its sun-baked coasts to its snow-capped summits, Hawai‘i is an evolutionary wonder, and its native forests a storehouse of biological riches.

Biologists today are still cataloguing what lives in the Islands’ native forests, but already they have described a litany of wonders: happy-face spiders and carnivorous caterpillars; giant, flowering lobelioids and brilliantly hued song birds – even a remarkable native fish whose powerful pelvic fins allows it to scale thousand-foot waterfalls.

Hawai‘i is home to over 10,000 native species, more than 90% of which are found nowhere else in the world. Hawai‘i calls this phenomenon “endemism” – naturally occurring in only one place. High rates of endemism typically signal biological wealth. With more endemic species than any place of similar size on Earth, Hawai‘i is biologically rich, and its native forests globally important.

Forests: Thrifty Habitués

Hawai‘i has almost as many types of native forest as there are U.S. states, including the nation’s only tropical rain forests. ‘Ōhi‘a lehua, known for its bright red, orange, or yellow brush-like flowers, and koa, the highly prized native hardwood species, are the dominant forest types. But the diversity hardly ends there. The Big Island has its sub-alpine mamane forests, Lanai its dry forests of lama and olopua, Kaua‘i its mist-shrouded swamp forests of dwarf ‘o-hi‘a and lapalapa. Many of our forest types defy naming. Scientists are forced to call them “diverse mesic forests” because the list of constituent trees is so long and the mix so evenly blended that no one species can be called dominant. All total, there are 48 different native Hawaiian forest and woodland types and more than 175 different species of native trees, the vast majority of which are found nowhere else on Earth.

‘Ōhi‘a lehua

‘Ōhi‘a lehua can be found almost everywhere on the island of Hawai‘i. It is a scintillatingly beautiful tree that just looks like a tree to the eye (at least a less common approach to species identification is to base it on its flowers). Its leaves can be smooth and glossy or wrinkled and paper-thin with a dense coat of hairs, and everything in between. ‘Ōhi‘a has five or six forms of ‘ōhi‘a lehua that grow next to each other, each different in stature, aspect, and flower, and each of different ages. But they all grow as one tree, and the flowers are the same. They all flower at the same time, and the fruit is the same. ‘ōhi‘a lehua is the signature tree of the Hawai‘i forest, and Hawai‘i’s forests are the signature forests of Hawai‘i.

Why Biodiversity Matters

Born of volcanic soil and shaped by the elements, Hawai‘i’s native forests are rich storehouses of biological diversity driving humanity to ask itself: Is it real? Is it rare? Is it valuable?

Biological diversity refers to the variety of the forms on Earth, from genes to species to ecosystems. It is this genetic variation that allows living things to change and adapt to different physical and chemical conditions. In Hawai‘i, it is driving the development of a whole new approach to conservation that takes into account the unique species of each forest ecosystem and the ecosystems of other forests around it. This approach recognizes that native forests have evolved together with the rest of the local environment, and that their diversity is essential to the health of the ecosystem as a whole. It is this diversity that makes Hawai‘i’s forests so unique, and so important to the health of our planet.

A biologically diverse forest ecosystem provides natural support for essential biological functions. Thus, in the same way that a diversified stock portfolio enables an investor to weather sudden shocks to the financial markets, a diversified ecosystem allows a forest to recover from the natural disasters like drought, fire, and disease.

When we lose our native forests, we lose the important ecosystem functions they provide as well as a big part of the collective natural wealth that is our forefathers and our children’s future. We lose a place to rest and reflect, to refresh our minds and our spirits. We lose a place to live and a place to belong. Hawai‘i’s forests are a living symbol of the importance of biological diversity and the need to preserve it for future generations. And Hawai‘i’s forests are the world’s forests, the world’s forests are Hawai‘i’s forests, and Hawai‘i’s forests are the future of the world’s forest ecosystems. Hawai‘i’s forests are the world’s forests.

Biodiversity plays a critical role in providing foods and medicines and is essential to maintaining the ecological processes upon which life depends. Plants, animals, and microorganisms are the cogs within natural systems that regulate climate and atmosphere, purify water and air, and maintain soil systems. A biologically diverse forest ecosystem provides backup support for essential biological functions. Thus, in the same way that a diversified stock portfolio enables an investor to weather sudden shocks to the financial markets, a diversified ecosystem allows a forest to recover from the natural disasters like drought, fire, and disease.

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There are few better natural laboratories than Hawai’i for the study of evolution, the role of individual species in an environment, and the complex relationships between organisms. Not only is the Hawaiian archipelago well isolated, but as Darwin noted, its main islands are well isolated from each other. Each is a different geological age and boasts endemic species. Hawai’i has almost all of Earth’s variation in climate, and most of its variation in soil. Rainfall ranges from eight inches a year to more than 400 inches, and temperatures from near desert heat to freezing. In addition, elevation changes are dramatic, rising quickly from sea level to summits approaching 14,000 feet. All of this spectacular variation is found in a very small area, and it’s almost all on one kind of rock, with ecosystems that are neatly organized – by lava flow, by elevation, by side of the mountain, by island. All of these factors work to produce extraordinary native forests that enable scientists to conduct research in ways that can be duplicated in few other places. Armed with this knowledge, scientists can measure biodiversity, assess its potential threats, and design methods to protect it.

**A Natural Laboratory**

**for the Study of Evolution**

“Hawai’i is the greatest place on Earth to be a biologist.”

Peter Vitousek, Stanford University; Member, National Academy of Sciences

**The marvels of co-evolution**

When two interacting species, typically an animal and a plant, evolve together in ways that are beneficial for both, it’s called co-evolution. In the Hawaiian forest, honeycreepers and lobelioids co-evolved in a tight, often complex, relationship. The long curved bills of certain honeycreepers fit precisely into the tubular flowers of many lobelioids. The longer beak in turn offers the bird a clear view of the world, alert for avian predators such as hawks and owls.

**When herbs become trees**

The original plants and animals that colonized Hawai’i found a place that was free of mammals, reptiles, and most other harmful predators and pests. As a result, many species evolved away from defenses such as thorns and odors. Free to focus their energies elsewhere, many herbs and shrubs became trees, which helps explain why Hawai’i has so much forest cover. Scientists call these and other evolutionary shifts “adaptive shifts.” The Hawaiian forest contains many examples, including the native nettle, or ma’o-kenako, which lost its stinging hairs, and 50 species of “mintless” mints.

**Hawai’i’s greatest oceanic island group**

Like Darwin’s Galapagos archipelago, the Hawaiian Islands are a natural laboratory for the study of evolution. Here, species that colonize such island groups evolve in the same ways as island species in mainland settings, but on a much faster time scale. For example, the Hawaiian Islands are home to about 10,000 species of flowering plants, more than those on the entire Americas. While many of these species are unique to the Hawaiian Islands, a significant number are also found in the Galapagos, indicating the interconnectedness of these remote oceanic isles.
The Hawaiian Relationship to Nature

Ancient Hawaiians believed they were linked to the physical world and that everything in nature—plants, animals, trees, and water—possessed spiritual power, or mana. They believed that mana could take on the form of the natural world, including the wind, which was connected to human activity. The Hawaiian relationship to nature was intertwined with the forest, which provided food, shelter, and raw materials for construction.

Among the many ancient Hawaiians' uses of the forest were medicinal purposes, and the feathers of birds were gathered for healing and as decorations among living family, humans and their ancestors. The saying goes: “If we cut down the forest, we cut down ourselves.”

“Each time we lose another Hawaiian plant or bird or animal, we lose a living part of our ancient culture.”

Kristina Thompson, Polynesian Voyaging Society

Featherwork in Old Hawai’i

The feathers of many emperor birds, known as bird feathers, were used for various clothing, ceremonies, and the fine art of featherwork. These feathers, such as the crested i'iwi and the 'apapane, and the yellow feathers of the 'i'iwi, were symbols of high social rank. They were worn only by royalty and the most treasured objects to be found in the Pacific collections of the world’s greatest museums.

The Wood – Mainstay of the Material Culture

In Old Hawai’i, wood was the preferred material for making canoes, bowls, containers, and many tools. Trees such as kauila, uhiuhi, olopua, and koa were used to fashion spears, daggers, and even entire vessels. Redwood, spruce trees. The experience instilled in Nainoa a strong conviction that preservation of the native forest is fundamental to Hawaiian cultural revival.

For master navigator Nainoa Thompson, Hawai’iloa hit a significant snag: a year-long voyage to Tahiti, during which the discovery came as a shock, and he concluded that “If we cut down the forest, we cut down ourselves.”

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Forests Under Siege

THREATS TO THE FOREST

Under Siege

A their way up the side of the mountain in
the risk of fire.
form the forests they invade, changing
over time, they can trans-
destroy the habitat of native species, compete
and animals.

development are responsible for much of
into every watershed in the state.
"green cancer," has a foothold on Maui
vulnerable to ecological invasions that
damage done by feral cattle, pigs,
goats, rats, weeds, wildfire,
which has seen four major fires
and the Big Island. Feral pigs have spread
Miconia calvescens
dry forest and rare species.
of the last remnants of lowland
and the need to shut down natural regeneration
rests. This fast-spreading Latin
species of Pacific Island rain for-
Invasive and dangerous alien plant
Miconia is recognized as the most
Hawaii's endangered
birds and plants.
hardwood and support many rare
supply Hawaii's most renowned
forest. Hardest hit have been the
70,000 acres of prime native
introduced to Hawai'i from South

An Ounce of Prevention

An Ounce of Prevention

At the Heart of...It’s the decision to act before a crisis strikes, to prevent
the destruction of our precious natural heritage. For years, Hawaii's
treasured forests have been under threat from invasive species, putting the
possibility of loss on the table. That's why prevention is the key to saving
our remaining native forests. In this article, we explore the ways in which
we can work together to protect these invaluable ecosystems and ensure
their longevity for generations to come.
Water is the primary product of the forest and the lifeblood of our economy. Aesthetics. The scenic beauty of Hawaii’s rain-forested mountains is of great value to Island residents and a primary visitor attraction.

Ecotourism and Recreation. Ecotourism, or nature-based travel, is one of the fastest-growing sectors of global tourism and an important component of the Hawaiian visitor industry. Hawaii’s forests provide hundreds of miles of hiking trails for the enjoyment of visitors and residents alike.

Biotechnology. Research into the genetics of the Islands’ native biodiversity could have a significant impact on medical science, genetic engineering, and agricultural biotechnology.

The value of Florida’s forests is not reflected in the price we pay for water and the other benefits they provide. Scientific research has shown that healthy forests, and forests that are managed and maintained, are the key to delivering and sustaining these benefits.

A recent study by researchers at the University of Hawaii took a bold stab at quantifying the goods and services derived from our forests. In determining that value, the authors examined the Ko’olau Mountains forest, O’ahu’s primary source of water, and concluded that if there were complete deforestation due to a catastrophe, the value of the lost recharge to our aquifers would be between $4.6 and $8.5 billion. When aesthetic values, water quality, climate control, biodiversity, and other forest services were calculated, the total value of the Ko’olau forest was estimated at between $7.4 and $14 billion.* Other forested watersheds around the state, such as those on East Maui, were found to be comparable in value.

Clearly, our forests are enormous economic assets. Just as clearly, the cost of maintaining them is not reflected in the price we pay for water and the other benefits they provide. Scientific research has shown that healthy forests, and forests that are managed and maintained, are the key to delivering and sustaining these benefits.


What are Our Forests Worth?

Table: Total Value of Goods and Services from a Single Hawaiian Watershed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Value (billion)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ground water quality</td>
<td>$4.5 - 8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface water quality</td>
<td>$83.7 - 394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-stream uses</td>
<td>$82.4 - 242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species habitat</td>
<td>$487 million - 1.4 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biodiversity</td>
<td>$660,000 - 5.5 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsistence</td>
<td>$34.7 - 131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting</td>
<td>$62.8 - 237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesthetic Values</td>
<td>$1 - 3 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial harvests</td>
<td>$34.7 - 131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecotourism</td>
<td>$1 - 3 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial harvests</td>
<td>$600,000 - 2.4 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecotourism</td>
<td>$1 - 3 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Control</td>
<td>$82 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$7.4 to 14 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clearly, our forests are enormous economic assets.
The Lessons of History

The Hawaiian Islands are a unique and precious ecosystem. The preservation of its forests is critical to the future prosperity of the Islands. As the Hawaiian forest had been greatly altered by almost 1,000 years of intensive agriculture and the impacts of invasive species, it is vital that we relearn the lessons of the past.

The First Hawaiians

When the first Polynesians arrived in Hawaii around the ninth century A.D., they found an archipelago about the city’s future water supply. The Hawaiians took care to protect the upland forests, which they considered sacred. They used the forests for food, as well as staples such as breadfruit, sugar cane, taro, and sweet potato. When the first Polynesians arrived in Hawaii around the ninth century A.D., they found an archipelago of high islands rich in upland cover, with sub-tropical upland forests. They used the forests for food, as well as staples such as breadfruit, sugar cane, taro, and sweet potato. They also inhabited many upland forests, and the first introduced species, Sandalwood, exported to China for its fragrant aroma, became the Islands’ first cash crop.

The Hawaiians were the first to establish agriculture and settlements in the native landscape. Western Contact: The Era of Sandalwood and Cattle – U.S. Forester E.M. Griffith, 1902

In the 1800s, trading ships brought with millions of trees harvested from the mountain forests. Livestock brought by Westerners – pigs, cattle, and goats – were allowed to multiply throughout the state. Dedicated to forest conservation, these partnerships represent an encouraging trend. But public investment in watershed management has diminished, and once again our forested watersheds are degrading. To halt this slide, public and private landowners have formed a network of “watershed partnerships” to succeed, they must be supported and funded, as they were at the turn of the 20th century.

Half of the Islands’ unique tropical forests are already gone, and with them many of our native plants and animals. What’s more, although many non-native trees and shrubs have been planted throughout the Hawaiian Islands to improve the city’s water supply, many of these efforts were well meaning, most of the trees were fast-growing introduced species that carried avian malaria that introduced with Western contact. The majority of the Islands’ cattle and goat populations numbered in the hundreds of thousands. Forest destruction and the impacts of trade led to a peak in the late 1930s, when nearly two million introduced trees were planted annually in the forest reserves. Although these efforts were well meaning, most of the trees were fast-growing introduced species such as eucalyptus. These non-native trees presented catastrophic destruction, but they also produced sparse forests with fewer species than the complex, multi-layered systems created by native forests. By the beginning of the 20th century, the forests had been greatly altered by almost 1,000 years of intensive agriculture and the impacts of invasive species. Not only did the non-native trees prevent catastrophic destruction, but they also produced sparse forests with fewer species than the complex, multi-layered systems created by native forests. By the beginning of the 20th century, the forests had been greatly altered by almost 1,000 years of intensive agriculture and the impacts of invasive species.

A Natural Heritage Worth Preserving

Today, Hawaiian and federal forests and water resources are limited in the United States, encompassing 150,000 acres. This is supported by an equal amount of forested or waterholding lands and 215,000 trees, which were planted by volunteers, mostly under the direction of local partnerships. These partnerships are threatened by the impacts of climate change, invasive species, and the loss of forested lands. To halt this slide, public and private landowners have formed a network of “watershed partnerships” to succeed, they must be supported and funded, as they were at the turn of the 20th century.
**Partnerships and the Forest**

The Future of Forest Conservation

“Watershed partnerships are voluntary alliances of public and private landholders to collaborate in the protection of watersheds. The benefits of these partnerships are numerous and include greater access to funding opportunities, more efficient use of resources, and more comprehensive management approaches.”

As Hawai‘i’s ecological crisis accelerated in the closing decades of the 20th century, natural area managers began to seek new ways to dramatically increase their protection efforts. The practice of setting aside individual forest parcels — whether as state forest reserves, private nature preserves, or national and/or religious sites — was clearly not enough. Threats such as feral pigs and invasive weeds did not respect parcel boundaries. To be truly effective, forest protection needed to occur across ownership lines, involve public and private landowners, and serve economic and environmental interests — just as it did at the turn of the 20th century.

In 1991, a model for large-scale forest protection was pioneered on East Maui. That year saw public and private landowners and the county government form the East Maui Watershed Partnership, a cooperative effort to protect 200,000 acres from ever-increasing threats that the Island’s primary source of water. Recognizing that they shared protection of the watershed as a common interest, the partners agreed to pool resources and implement an active watershed management program across the entire East Maui landscape.

Today the East Maui Watershed Partnership has become the prototype for large-scale forest protection efforts in Hawai‘i, and its success has spurred the formation of similar partnerships across the state. To date, more than 21 million acres have been conserved and reserved from development in Hawai‘i through watershed partnerships that have been created with these unique public-private partnerships. In the spirit of the Hawai‘i forest, these new partnerships exemplify our hope for the future.

### Hawai‘i’s Association of Watershed Partnerships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partnership</th>
<th>Established</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East Maui Watershed Partnership</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>119,505</td>
<td>County of Maui; Ka‘anapali Land Management Corp; Kahoma Land Company LLC; Kamehameha Schools; National Park Service; State Department of Land and Natural Resources; The Nature Conservancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Maui Watershed Partnership</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>43,000</td>
<td>County of Maui; Maui County Department of Water Supply; State Department of Land and Natural Resources; City &amp; County of Honolulu Board of Water Supply; National Park Service; The Nature Conservancy; USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service; U.S. Geological Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molokai-La‘na‘i Watershed Partnership</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>534,221</td>
<td>County of Maui; Department of Hawaiian Home Lands; State Department of Land and Natural Resources; Division of Forestry and Wildlife; The Nature Conservancy; USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service; U.S. Geological Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaua‘i Watershed Partnership</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>144,004</td>
<td>County of Kaua‘i; Bishop Museum; City &amp; County of Honolulu Board of Water Supply; Department of Hawaiian Home Lands; National Park; Haleakala Ranch; Kamaole Ranch; Lihue Land Plantation Homeowners Association; Ke Aupuni Lo‘kahi Enterprise Community Governance Board; Land &amp; Pineapple Co., Inc; State Department of Land and Natural Resources; The Nature Conservancy; USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service; U.S. Geological Survey; The Nature Conservancy; TVS; University of Hawaii; U.S. Forest Service; USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service; U.S. Geological Survey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaua‘i Watershed Alliance</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>9,497</td>
<td>County of Kaua‘i; Department of Hawaiian Home Lands; State Department of Land and Natural Resources; Haleakala Ranch; Kamaole Ranch; Lihue Land Plantation Homeowners Association; Ke Aupuni Lo‘kahi Enterprise Community Governance Board; Land &amp; Pineapple Co., Inc; State Department of Land and Natural Resources; The Nature Conservancy; USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service; U.S. Geological Survey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wai‘anae Mountains Watershed Partnership</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>56,737</td>
<td>County of Hawaii; Department of Health; Hawaiian Wildlife Foundation; Kamehameha Schools; Ku‘uka‘iau Ranch; State Department of Hawaiian Home Lands; State Department of Land and Natural Resources; Division of Forestry and Wildlife; The Nature Conservancy; USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service; U.S. Geological Survey; The Nature Conservancy; USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service; U.S. Geological Survey</td>
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<td>Wai‘anae Mountains Watershed Alliance</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>144,004</td>
<td>County of Kaua‘i; Bishop Museum; City &amp; County of Honolulu Board of Water Supply; Department of Hawaiian Home Lands; National Park; Haleakala Ranch; Kamaole Ranch; Lihue Land Plantation Homeowners Association; Ke Aupuni Lo‘kahi Enterprise Community Governance Board; Land &amp; Pineapple Co., Inc; State Department of Land and Natural Resources; The Nature Conservancy; USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service; U.S. Geological Survey; The Nature Conservancy; TVS; University of Hawaii; U.S. Forest Service; USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service; U.S. Geological Survey; The Nature Conservancy; USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service; U.S. Geological Survey</td>
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</tbody>
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### Current Conservation and Watershed Partnerships

**Ko‘olau Mountains Watershed Partnership**

- Formed for Cost-Effective, Sustained Forest Restoration in the Ko‘olau Mountains.

**Kohala Mountains Watershed Partnership**

- Formed to Restore and Protect Forests in the Kohala Mountains.

**Mauna Kea Watershed Alliance**

- Formed to Protect and Restore Forests in the Mauna Kea Watershed.

**Wai‘anae Mountains Watershed Partnership**

- Formed to Protect and Restore Forests in the Wai‘anae Mountains.

**Wai‘anae Mountains Watershed Alliance**

- Formed to Protect and Restore Forests in the Wai‘anae Mountains.

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**West Maui Mountains Watershed Partnership**

- Formed to Protect and Restore Forests in the West Maui Mountains.

**Wai‘anae Mountains Watershed Alliance**

- Formed to Protect and Restore Forests in the Wai‘anae Mountains.
Hawaii’s Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) recei...