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2 COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

December 2012
VISION

We mālama (care for) Kipahulu and manage our natural resources. We enjoy the benefits of intact native forests, plentiful flowing water and healthy ocean, gardens, and people. We work together and build our knowledge of pono (right, in a sustainable manner) fishing, hunting, and farming founded on traditional Hawaiian cultural practices to provide for our families. We are in unity and harmony with one another and the land and sea.

VALUES

We are guided by our Hawaiian values:

Aloha ʻĀina – We have deep love and respect for the land and ocean

Konohiki - We utilize traditional Hawaiian knowledge in ahu pua’ a management practices and expertise

Kuleana - With the privilege of knowing the land comes the responsibility to care for it

Laulima - Working together, we feed our community

Lōkahi - Our spirit is of unity, agreement and harmony

Mālama - We take care of and protect the land, the ocean and each other

ʻOhana - We are one family

WHO WE ARE

In 1995, a small group of Native Hawaiians came together to revive, restore, and share the practices of traditional Native Hawaiian culture with others in Kipahulu. From this effort, the Kipahulu ʻOhana (‘Ohana) was formed and incorporated, and in 1997, was granted nonprofit status. We are dedicated to educating residents and visitors of Hawaiian traditions through cultural demonstrations and hands-on activities. Using the wisdom and spiritual guidance of our kūpuna (elders), we seek to re-establish a Hawaiian lifestyle in Kipahulu. By initiating sustainable projects, dividing the labor, and sharing the results, we preserve our culture.

Our Mission: The Kipahulu ʻOhana is dedicated to the cultural sustainability of the Kipahulu moku (district) on Maui, Hawai’i, through educational programs that incorporate local, national and international partnerships and projects. We envision families working in harmony together to preserve and enhance the traditional cultural practices of the Hawaiian people. To this end, we conduct cultural demonstrations, restoration projects, self-sufficiency programs, biological diversity projects and other related endeavors.

Cover Photo Credits:
Top Left: Manuel Mejia
Top Center: Manuel Mejia
Top Right: Brad Wong
Bottom Kipahulu Coastline: Roxie Sylva
Bottom Underwater: Russell Amimoto
OUR PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The moku of Kipahulu is located on the southeast side of Maui, south of Hāna and east of Kaupō. The moku is about 12,000 acres and begins at 8,000 feet elevation on mount Haleakalā, and continues to the depths of the sea. The marine area focus for our community extends from the high water mark on the shoreline to 60 meters in depth, and from Kalepa Gulch to Pua’alu’u Gulch. The marine area encompasses about 1,670 acres of patch coral reefs and hard/sand bottom, and about 4½ miles of rocky coastline.


‘Ohe’o and Pua’alu’u streams are perennial (have continuous water flow year round), and all other streams are intermittent (have seasonal water flow during the wet season). The largest of the streams is ‘Ohe’o. It crosses many different ecosystems from high elevations to the sea, and hosts rare native aquatic species that depend on both the stream and marine ecosystems for their survival. The entire length of ‘Ohe’o stream is within the National Park and is one of very few completely natural riparian habitats in Hawai’i.

Kipahulu means “fetch (from) exhausted gardens” and is the home of Laka, a god worshipped by canoe makers. Kipahulu was once abundant with diverse agricultural resources such as taro and other native food plants. From 1880-1920, Kipahulu was transformed into a sugar plantation town, bringing with it a diverse range of immigrants. Then in 1930, it became a cattle ranch. From 1883-1947, Kipahulu Landing was one of the regular ports of call for the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, which provided services around Maui and between islands. Kipahulu Landing allowed farmers and ranchers to ship their goods to markets. (Refer to the Historical Timeline in the Appendix)

Today, the resident population is about 150. About one million visitors annually drive to Kipahulu to see the famous and picturesque ‘Ohe’o Gulch, often incorrectly called “Seven Sacred Pools” that, along with the coastal area of ‘Ohe’o, was added to the Haleakalā National Park in 1969. Visitors to the Park can learn about Hawaiian culture and traditional agriculture at Kapahu Living Farm, where the ‘Ohana maintains 35 acres of land within the Park and provides interpretive walks through the farm. Another attraction is the grave of aviator Charles Lindbergh, known for the first solo nonstop flight across the Atlantic Ocean in 1927. He is buried on the grounds of Palapala Ho’omau Church.

Kipahulu is off the grid. The only utility service is telephone. Water is obtained through a water catchment system, from the streams, or through wells. The ‘Ohana, in collaboration with the Kipahulu Community Association, built a certified commercial kitchen and agricultural processing center at
Kalena, which serves as the facility to prepare food items from Kapahu for sale.

**PARTICIPATORY PLANNING PROCESS**

This plan was developed by a group of community members with a diverse range of skills and backgrounds, from farmers, to fishermen, to National Park staff, Hāna residents, schoolteachers, and marine scientists.

To guide our efforts in planning for a community managed marine area, we requested the assistance of The Nature Conservancy’s Hawai’i Marine Program who were using a participatory and inclusive approach to collaborate community marine area planning. We invited our entire community to join in the effort, which spanned five meetings from May 2011 to June 2012. In all over 50 people attended the meetings.

We were able to engage our community through the use of participatory assessments (called ka’apuni – tour around). These included shoreline walks and snorkels to better understand the environment, cultural sites, and fishing activities of both past and present, a community mapping exercisesession, and the development of a seasonal calendar (see Appendix).

Based on this shared experience and information, we developed this plan. It represents our best thinking at this point in time, and addresses our highest priorities. It is the touchstone for our adaptive management process, and through implementation, data collection, and annual reviews, we will be able to measure our progress, and respond and adapt to changing circumstances and new opportunities.

**The steps of our community planning process are:**

1) Conduct participatory assessments
2) Set priorities and define the project
3) Develop goals, objectives, and strategies
4) Establish measures
5) Build work plans
6) Implement
7) Communicate
8) Use results to adapt and improve

**UNDERSTANDING OUR NEAR SHORE ENVIRONMENT**

The Kipahulu marine environment is characterized by high wave energy and high fresh water inputs from streams and underwater seeps. The intertidal area is made up of rocky lava cliffs, low shelves and tide pools, boulder beaches, and ‘a’ā (jagged) lava. In this zone, where the waves crash against the shore, it is oxygen and sunlight rich and provides important habitat for juvenile fish, near shore schooling fish, and edible limu (algae) and invertebrates.

A community mapping exercise at Kipahulu kitchen, one of several participatory activities during the community planning process. Photo by Russell Aminoto
The near shore marine environment is highly influenced by streams and habitats and species vary throughout the coastline. To the west, Ka’apahu Bay is fed by three streams and has a fine sediment and sand bottom, ideal for certain fish such as akule, moi, āholehole, moano, ‘ō’io, and jacks. In contrast, to the east, no streams feed into Kukui Bay, and the ocean bottom consists largely of boulders and dramatic underwater cliffs.

The streams deliver organic matter, algae, insects, and shrimp that are food sources for the juvenile and adult fish in the estuarine and near stream environments. Endemic (found nowhere else on earth) stream life, including five fish (‘o’opu), two shrimp (‘ōpae), and several mollusks, evolved from marine forms. The adults live and breed in freshwater streams, while the newly hatched larvae drift out to sea and remain there for several months before returning to fresh water.

The lo‘i (irrigated agricultural terraces) of Kipahulu also provide important habitat for ‘o’opu and ‘ōpae as they return...
upstream from the ocean. Some ‘o’opu and ‘ōpae climb waterfalls, underground springs, and pipelines hundreds of feet to enter the Kapahu Living Farms lo‘i kalo (taro patch) and continue into the upper areas of ‘Ohe’o stream.

We conducted ka‘apuni of the shoreline and reef at Kakanoni Point, Poponui, Ko‘o Lae (heiau, place of worship), Loalae, Kipahulu Landing, Kukui Bay, Ka‘u Bay, ‘Ohe’o stream, throughout the Park, and Pepeiaolepo. We learned about the resources as well as fishing methods that occur here, both past and present. This process created a forum for discussion of our concerns and what we want to mālama and allowed us to interact with the resources we care about. Here, we learned of an ancient fishing method called kau la‘au, where Hawaiians used large bamboo as fishing poles and hung them from the cliff.

During the ka‘apuni, interesting stories about the past were shared. One story is about people fighting over akule and in-turn, no fish would come. Strange things would happen when people fight over fish. Kāpuna would encourage people not to be greedy or the akule will hear them and not come back. When you catch the fish, you have to share with the village. Some people in the community still practice this today. Another story is about the akule that frequent certain bays in Kipahulu. It is said that when the akule spawn, they swim down and the water becomes a dull color. When the water turns red, the akule have laid their eggs.

As mentioned, our intertidal area provides an important source of traditional foods, and we are dedicated to better understand and ensure abundance of ‘ōpīhi, limu, and other aquatic species as an important part of the Hawaiian diet in Kipahulu. Beginning in 2010, we conducted annual ‘ōpīhi and intertidal monitoring to understand the health of ‘ōpīhi populations near ‘Ohe’o Stream and Kukui Bay. This baseline and monitoring data will help us understand if our management actions are successful. Surveys are conducted in collaboration with The Nature Conservancy, Na Mamo O Mā‘ōlea, Haleakalā National Park, Ma Ka Hana Ka ‘Ike, Hawai‘i Institute of Marine Biology, and the Bird Lab at Texas A&M Corpus Christi. These surveys also document limu locations and abundance. In addition, to better understanding the health of native limu species like limu kohu, limu kala, and limu lipoa in the intertidal areas, we actively monitor and harvest from specific native limu areas, and teach our youth how to properly harvest and replant limu.

We are also working to understand the status of our reef and shoreline fish that are important for our local subsistence lifestyle. In 2010, The Nature Conservancy’s marine monitoring team conducted surveys of the reef and reef fish.
Results showed that the total fish biomass is average in comparison to managed areas in the state. Targeted species kōle and ‘ū‘ū, and invasive species roi (peacock grouper) were found to be low in comparison to both managed and unmanaged sites in the state. Prime spawners (the larger, older fish that produce more and healthier eggs than smaller, younger fish) were found to be doing well. Here’s an example of a prime spawner: one 27” ‘ōmilu makes as many eggs as 86-14” akule. Average coral cover is low in comparison to other wave exposed sites in the state, at six percent, and appear to be stressed. These results provide a baseline to compare our management and restoration efforts in the future.

Underwater scene of the coral reef ecosystem in Kīpahulu. Photo by Russell Amimoto

What We Want to Malama

To focus our restoration efforts, we prioritized seven target groups: akule, reef and shoreline fish, intertidal invertebrates, near shore invertebrates, limu, lo‘i kalo, and native forest. (Refer to table below)

We analyzed the health of each target and assigned it a rank of its current status as well as the future desired status. Nested targets are those species that we will focus special management or monitoring effort on.

Below Table: Current/Desired Status Scale Definitions:
Very Good: The factor is functioning at an ecologically desirable status, and requires little human intervention.
Good: The factor is functioning within its range of acceptable variation; it may require some human intervention.
Fair: The factor lies outside of its range of acceptable variation & requires human intervention. If unchecked, the target will be vulnerable to serious degradation.
Poor: Allowing the factor to remain in this condition for an extended period

What Are the Challenges?

We created “problem trees” to identify threats and understand and categorize related issues. The problem tree analysis identifies both the root causes of the threat (by asking ‘why?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Nested Targets</th>
<th>Habitat</th>
<th>Role on the reef</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Desired Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reef and shoreline fish</td>
<td>Ulu Trevally (aukea Giant, lā‘uli Black, ‘ōmilu Bluefin); Āholehōle Flagtail – both species</td>
<td>Near shore</td>
<td>Piscivore (eats fish)</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kole Goldring surgeonfish</td>
<td>Near shore</td>
<td>Herbivore (eats algae)</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uhu Parrotfish – all species</td>
<td>Near shore</td>
<td>Coralivore (eats coral)</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moi Pacific threadfin; Kūmū Whitesaddle goatfish, Moano Manybar goatfish, Moano Manybar goatfish</td>
<td>Near shore</td>
<td>Detritivore (eats small invertebrates, debris)</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘Ū‘ū (all species) Soldierfish</td>
<td>Near shore</td>
<td>Eats shrimp macroplankton</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akule</td>
<td>Bigeye scad – all life stages</td>
<td>Near shore pelagic</td>
<td>Eats zooplankton</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Near shore invertebrates</td>
<td>He‘e mauli Day octopus; Ula Banded spiny lobster</td>
<td>Near shore</td>
<td>Eats crabs; detritivore</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limu</td>
<td>Kohu, Kala, Lipoa</td>
<td>Intertidal</td>
<td>Food for herbivores</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intertidal invertebrates</td>
<td>‘Ōpili Limpet – all species; ‘A‘ama Thin-shelled rock crab; ‘Ōpae ‘ula Red pond shrimp</td>
<td>Intertidal</td>
<td>Herbivore</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lo‘i kalo</td>
<td>‘Ōpae ‘ula</td>
<td>Lo‘i, Stream, Near shore</td>
<td>Herbivore</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native forest</td>
<td>Upper forest; lower forest</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Source of freshwater to sustain habitats</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
and the secondary and tertiary problems related to that core problem (by asking ‘what happened?’). This helped us to better understand both the scope of the threats to the near shore environment, and how each individual threat is related to, and often compounded by other disturbances to the ecosystem.

**PRIORITY THREATS**

Two threats were identified as the most pressing issues contributing to the degradation of the mauka-makai (mountain-sea) environment. These threats reduce the diversity and abundance of living organisms and/or alter or disrupt the patterns and processes of non-living entities (water, atmosphere, etc.), thereby affecting our subsistence way of life. (Refer to table below)

**Unsustainable Harvest:** Overharvesting of fish has led to decreased productivity and biodiversity. Harvesting species out of season, harvesting undersized or reproductive individuals, or harvesting too many individuals contributes to the decline of target species in the area, as well as the ecosystem as a whole. Biodiversity is built over millions of years and diverse habitats such as coral reefs and other near shore ecosystems are complex and unique webs of life. The loss of just one species can cause a shift in the ecosystem, as the animals that depended on this “removed species” for prey have now lost their food source. In turn, the animals that fed on these lost predator, which can lead to a population boom that depletes the plants or animals that they feed on.

For all species, most especially for limu, proper harvest is dictated by traditional Hawaiian practices. When picking limu, it is important to trim the top of the plant instead of pulling the entire plant with the roots. The loss of this inherently conservative traditional practice has led to a decrease in limu abundance on the shoreline.

For other species like 'opihis, unsustainable harvest is the primary issue: the high rate of harvest in the summer months, as well as the harvest of the large reproducers and the small 'opihis before they reproduce, has led to a decline of 'opihis abundance. Our tradition is to leave alone the big, slow growing 'opihis below the water (Ko’ele).

**Degraded Watershed:** The lower watershed in many areas is degraded by feral ungulates (i.e. cattle, pigs, deer, and goats) and alien invasive plant species (i.e. strawberry guava, bamboo, ginger, and African tulip). These species create conditions that expose soil to run off, increase transpiration of water to the atmosphere, and decrease fresh water infiltration into ground water. With disturbance of native vegetation and soils, more fresh water moves across the surface instead of being absorbed, and therefore carries more sediment to the ocean, especially during large rainfall events.

Free ranging cattle in Kipahulu are one of the most destructive feral ungulates. They consume native plants, destroy understory plants, and trample the soil. Feral pigs were documented in the valley since the 1930s. They consume native plants and create wallows, which expose areas for invasive plants to grow and mosquitoes to thrive. Feral goats found their way to Cable Ridge in Kipahulu in the late 1990s, where they decimated native maile patches, exposed soils and facilitated the colonization of the area by the alien invasive Australian Tree fern. Feral ungulates (along with rats and mice) are known to contribute to leptospirosis in freshwater streams. Leptospirosis is a bacterial infection causing mild to severe flu-like illness. Leptospira bacteria are spread in the urine of infected animals. People are diagnosed with leptospirosis when the bacteria in freshwater streams, mud or animal urine get into their eyes, nose, mouth or broken skin.

The excess sediment from the degraded watersheds impact intertidal areas, coral reefs, and near shore waters that are frequently unable to recover from excessive and repeated episodes of sedimentation. Sediment blocks the sunlight that corals need to survive, and can coat and smother corals and other organisms and habitats, thereby disrupting their feeding and reproduction patterns.

The decrease in surface water flow from the degraded watershed has a negative effect on lo‘i kalo production. Less water means fewer lo‘i can be opened and maintained, resulting in less food, less income in our community, and fewer ‘opae can utilize the lo‘i.

**Other Threats:** Access across private and government lands for the purposes of cultural, traditional and management uses remains a challenge. We have been and will continue to work with neighbors and other community partners to ensure cultural practitioners have adequate access to areas for cultural and sustenance purposes.

Non-point source pollution is another potential threat in Kipahulu. Typically, these pollutants include oil accumulated on parking lots and streets from motor vehicles, nutrient runoff from yard maintenance, cesspools, and farm inputs such as fertilizer, pesticides and herbicides. Because of low population density and low intensity agriculture in Kipahulu (organic methods used by

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Threat</th>
<th>Source/Root Cause</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Affected Targets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Unsustainable harvest</td>
<td>Overfishing; improper harvest</td>
<td>Depleted stocks; less reproduction; less food for people</td>
<td>Reef and shoreline fish; nearshore invertebrates; limu; intertidal invertebrates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Degraded watershed</td>
<td>Feral ungulates; alien invasive plants</td>
<td>Sedimentation; less water in streams and ground; less lo‘i; less food</td>
<td>Reef and shoreline fish; near shore invertebrates; lo‘i kalo; native forest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
most farmers), the threats have been deemed low. However, we will work with our neighbors and partners to minimize future non-point source pollution.

**OUR ACTIONS**

**Goal 1. Inā mālama ‘oe i ke kai, mālama no ke kai ia ‘oe. If you care for the ocean, the ocean will care for you.**

**Limu Objective:** Actively maintain healthy native limu abundance on shoreline at current levels.

**Limu Strategies:**
1. Conduct limu planting days and adopt a limu patch (current).
2. Monitor limu as part of limu planting and ‘opiihi monitoring surveys (current).
3. Observe and document seasonal changes and environmental cues (i.e. kona rain) for limu (current).
4. Create seasonal calendar for limu, fish, ‘opiihi, and code of conduct with Uncle Mac Poepoe (1-2 years).
5. Participate in annual Hāna Limu Festival with demonstration and reporting on community progress (current).

**‘Opihi Objective:** Double the quantity of ‘opiihi in the study area within 3 years (June 2012-June 2015).

**‘Opihi Strategies:**
1. Conduct ‘opiihi monitoring (current).
2. Create ‘opiihi sanctuary and study area and conduct monitoring in partnership with HALE and ‘Opihi Partnership (1-3 years).
3. Participate with ‘Opihi Partnership to develop regulations that increase abundance of ‘opiihi in Kipahulu (2-3yrs).

Refer to the Results Chain in the Appendix.

**Fish Objective:** Locally manage near shore fisheries for the sustenance needs of the Kipahulu community within 3 years (June 2012-June 2015).

**Fish Strategies:**
1. Develop a pono fishing code of conduct (1-2 years).
2. Promote and develop pride in code of conduct with t-shirts, calendars, and training (1-2 years).
3. Designate Kipahulu as a local management area under Department of Land and Natural Resources rules (1-2 years).
4. Obtain and or have access to a vessel for marine management activities (2-5 years).
5. Conduct reef and reef fish monitoring to track the status of target species over time (current).

**Goal 2: Hahai no ka ua i ka ulula’au. (The rain follows the forest.)**

**Lo‘i Kalo and ‘Ōpae Objective:** One new lo‘i area opened and maintained every 2 years (two lo‘i opened by 2016).

**Lo‘i Kalo and ‘Ōpae Strategies:**
1. Open new and maintain current lo‘i (current).
2. Open lo‘i in each ahupua’a (3-5 years).
3. Develop partnership with private and state land owners and the National Park for increased number of traditional lo‘i available for active farming (current).
4. Provide education about the role and history of ‘ōpae in the lo‘i (1-2 years).
5. Establish baseline data on ‘ōpae (1-3 years).

**Native Forest and Water Quality Objective:** Remove goats from Cable Ridge, manage cattle in Kaumakani in the next 3 years (by end of 2015), and prevent reintroduction.

**Native Forest and Water Quality Strategies:**
1. Continue native forest restoration projects at Kaumakani and Cable Ridge to preserve culturally important plans, palapalai and maile (current).
2. Completely remove goats at Cable Ridge and manage cattle at Kaumakani (current).
3. Strategically remove invasive plants, and plant native plants to restore and hold soils and to increase fresh water absorption and infiltration in project areas (2-5 years).
4. Incorporate these restoration projects into the National Park Service’s master plan for Kipahulu to increase their support and resources (1-3 years).
5. Monitor hāha (Cyanea asplenifolia) numbers in restoration areas (once thought to be extinct), and the endangered ‘alani (Melicope ovalis) and wāwae‘iole (Huperzia manii) (1-5 years).
6. Develop Cable Ridge restoration and management plan (1 year).

**MEASURES & MONITORING**

In order for this plan and our community process to be adaptive, we need measures to track our progress and success over time. To do so we will need to monitor the status of the resources we care about (i.e. Did ‘opiihi populations rise or fall
in the study area?), as well as track our effectiveness as we implement our strategies (i.e. Was the task achieved? Was it on time and on budget? Did the effort have community support?). Stay tuned on the development of a measures and monitoring plan for this plan, which we will develop over the next year. What we learn from implementing and measuring will enable us to adapt and reach our objectives.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

There are many ways you can get involved with Kipahulu ‘Ohana and our efforts to mālama ‘āina (take care of the land and sea). Join us during Hāna’s springtime celebration of Hawaiian culture and agriculture, at the annual East Maui Taro Festival – 20 years in the making. The kalo (taro) grown at the Kapahu Farm provides poi (cooked taro, pounded and thinned with water) for the festival. Visit the Kapahu Living Farm as part of the festival and get to know us and lend a hand in the lo‘i. You can learn about our makai efforts at the annual Hāna Limu Festival (hosted by Nā Mamo O Mūʻolea in November). In the summer months you are welcome to join the ‘Ohana and our partners to conduct annual intertidal and ‘ōpīhi monitoring in Kipahulu. As always, visit us anytime at the Kipahulu Kitchen.

Keiki with an ʻāholehole caught by konohiki John Lind. Photo by Manuel Mejia

CONTACT US

For further information, contact the Kipahulu ‘Ohana:
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Scott Crawford: ohana@kipahulu.org
Kipahulu Kitchen: 808-248-4411
Kipahulu Office: 808-248-8673

OUR SUPPORTERS & FRIENDS

Mahalo to our many supporters, friends, and ‘ohana for your involvement in the planning process and the many activities we undertake to mālama Kipahulu. We greatly appreciate the contributions from community residents, ʻāpūnā, ʻohana, fishermen, non-profit and other community organizations, teachers, state and county agencies, and many others. Mahalo nui to:

• Kipahulu Community Association
• Haleakalā National Park
• State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources

This plan was made possible with the support of:

• The Nature Conservancy, Hawaiʻi Chapter
• NOAAs Coral Reef Conservation Program

END NOTES:


Kipahulu ‘Opihi Rest Area
For present and future generations of keiki & ‘opipi

More ‘Opihi Make More ‘Opihi
Please pick ‘opipi only outside of the rest area and follow best practices where ever you pick ‘opipi.

Why a Rest Area?
‘Opihi reproduce quickly (every 6 months!), so allowing one area of ‘opipi to rest means those ‘opipi have the opportunity to grow larger and produce more larvae that can spill over into local areas, providing more ‘opipi for present and future generations. Our community is voluntarily implementing our traditional practice of resting an area so that it will be momona again!

When there are a lot of ‘opipi close together, they produce many more baby ‘opipi than if they are far apart. Our community hopes to see many ‘opipi side-by-side in the near future.

About ‘Opihi
All three species of ‘opipi are found ONLY in Hawai‘i!

- ‘Opihi makaalua - Celiaena exarata
  - Found in the splash zone
- ‘Opihi alalinana - C. Sandwicensis
  - Found in the surge zone
- ‘Opihi koele - C. Talcosa
  - Found just under water

- ‘Black Foot’
- ‘Yellow Foot’
- ‘Köele’

How You Can Kōkua

Best Practices

- ‘Olelo: Communicate with other families so you don't pick the same area at the same time.
- Pick just a few for today; don’t pick to put in the freezer for tomorrow.
- Inch & a quarter is too small: pick bigger than 1¼ in. but leave the really big ones.*
- Hui Hele “Search everywhere”: keep moving, pick from different areas.
- ‘Ihi Köele “Respect Köele”: leave the Köele alone, they live under the water line.

*The current Hawai‘i State Regulation for the take of ‘opipi is a minimum shell size of 1 1/4 inches.

Location

Haleakalā National Park Visitor Center

‘Ohe‘o Gulch
Kipahulu  ‘Opihi Rest Area
Kukui Bay
Campground

Kipahulu ‘Opihi Rest Area
Located inside Haleakala National Park, between ‘Ohe‘o Gulch and Kukui Bay. Look for the “‘Opihi Rest Area” signs.

Please Join Us for ‘Opihi Monitoring
The Kipahulu and Hāna community volunteers will continue making observations and doing community led monitoring both inside and outside the rest area. This will help us better understand the ‘opipi and our efforts to perpetuate them.

Participating Partners

[Logos of participating partners]
‘OPHIHI REST AREA

NO-TAKE
MAHALO FOR YOUR KÔKUA

‘OHE‘O to KUKUI BAY