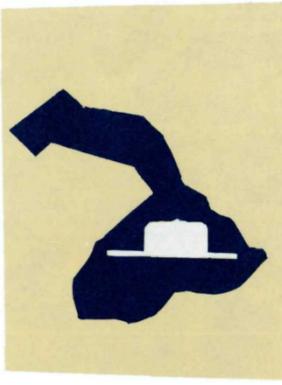
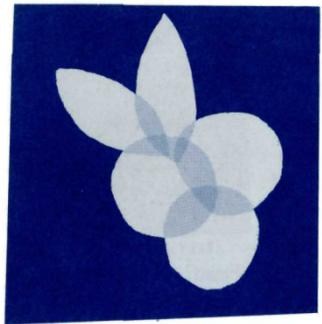


# HAWAII VOLCANOES

National Park, Hawaii



## PLANTS AND ANIMALS

How did life begin upon this island? Geologically the youngest island of the chain, Hawaii no doubt received some of what is native here from the older islands, perhaps even from far-off Midway or Ocean Isle. But from there the distance to the nearest continent is more than 2,400 miles!

However, there are those living things whose design permits an ocean crossing. Ferns have dust-like spores that can be borne by wind for thousands of miles; the screw-pine, or hala, has seeds that are corky, and able to float for months or even years; other plants have sticky seeds, or seeds with hooks or hairs that can catch on the feathers of some wandering bird. When we look around us, we see that there have been many routes to Hawaii.

Animals that fly—insects, migratory birds, or birds off-course in a storm—given time enough would come. They had millions of years. But man alone introduced the larger forms of wildlife. The Polynesians on their incredible journey brought the pig that today runs wild almost everywhere, and probably the rat; and Captain Cook, discovering these islands in 1778, brought the goat. Cattle, sheep, and horses followed as the white man made his home. In fact, with the exception of the native bat, all mammals now wild in the park were once introduced—even the mongoose, as an attempt to control the Hawaiian rats!

Around Kilauea itself the vegetation is remarkably varied, from the lush jungle with its vigorous growth of tree ferns and other moisture-loving plants, to the sparse vegetation of the Kau Desert a few miles to the southwest. The northeast side of each island gets most of the rainfall, since predominant trade winds force moisture-laden clouds up the mountain slopes from this direction. Moisture remaining is rapidly dissipated as the clouds pass over Kilauea summit to the southwest, where they encounter higher temperatures. The area thus deprived of rainfall is said to be in a perennial "rainshadow." You can observe the striking contrast from Crater Rim Drive.

## HISTORY

*The First Settlers* The settling of the Hawaiian Islands by early Polynesians, nearly 2,000 years ago, ranks as one of man's most remarkable exploits, but little is known about it. By the time the missionaries arrived, in the early 1820's, Hawaiian culture had reached a high level of development. The people lived mostly near the seacoasts and normally ventured to the mountains only for worship of the volcano goddess, Pele, or other special purposes. According to tradition, Pele's home is within whichever Hawaiian volcano is currently active.

Touring the island of Hawaii in 1823, the Reverend William Ellis became the first white man to traverse what is now the park. He made the first written account of Kilauea Volcano in action, and narrated his journey from the summit crater to the coast. Ellis visited Kealakomo—a thriving community of more than 600; Kamoamo; the abandoned Wahaula Heiau—where human sacrifices were recent; and the villages of Kalapana and Kaimu.

Additional information, though meager, on these seacoast villages comes from Henry M. Lyman who accompanied the Reverend Titus Coan of Hilo on his regular quarterly visit to outlying villages of his parish. He commented that "... the inhabitants of this desolate region were chiefly fishermen and gathers of salt, which they obtained by evaporation from shallow pools into which sea water was allowed to enter."

Wahaula Heiau is perhaps the oldest temple in Hawaii, and thought to be the last used in observance of the ancient Hawaiian religion. It was the first built by Paoa, the priest from Kahiki (Tahiti). He installed a severe system of rites and ceremonies, rigid kapus, and human sacrifices. Hewahewa, the last high priest of King Kamehameha, was a lineal descendant of Paoa. However, Hewahewa assisted in overthrowing Paoa's system of rule in 1819 and aided in destroying the temples of the ancient gods.

You can learn more about the early Hawaiians by visiting the City of Refuge National Historical Park on the Kona (leeward) coast of Hawaii.

## HOW TO REACH THE PARK

Airlines make scheduled flights from Honolulu to Hilo and Kailua-Kona several times daily. Unscheduled ship transportation from Honolulu to the island is also available. Taxis meet all planes and ships. Cars can be rented in Hilo and Kailua-Kona.

The Hawaii Visitors Bureau, with offices in Honolulu, Hilo, Wailuku, Lihue, and at 3440 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. 90005, will supply information about trips to and from the Hawaiian Islands.

## WHERE TO STAY

*Campground and hikers' cabins.* There are three overnight campgrounds—with water, open-air fireplaces, and eating shelters—and three picnic grounds. The park also maintains two equipped overnight rest-houses for hikers on Mauna Loa, one at 10,000 feet and one at the summit. Get permission at park headquarters to use them. (This is an extremely arduous climb, requiring at least 3 days.) Camper cabins are operated by the Volcano House management at Namakani Paio Campground.

*Hotels.* Volcano House, at 4,000 feet elevation on the rim of Kilauea Crater, is privately operated under franchise from the U.S. Department of the Interior and is open all year. Rates may be obtained by writing to Volcano House, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii 96718.

*Kilauea Military Camp,* 1 mile west of park headquarters, is a rest and recreation camp for members of the Armed Forces stationed in Hawaii.

## PARK SEASONS

Since this is a semi-tropical climate, seasons are not pronounced in Hawaii; summer tends to have the best weather. As Kilauea Volcano is 4,000 feet above sea level, the weather can be cool at any time—be sure to bring warm clothing. Rainfall at park headquarters average 100 inches per year, so raingear is desirable.

## GLOSSARY

Haleakala (HA-lay-ah-ka-LA)	house of the sun
Halemaumau (HA-lay-MA, OO-ma, oo)	house of the ferns
heiau (HAY-ee-a, oo)	pre-Christian temple
Hilo (HEE-low)	twisted (name of a Polynesian navigator)
Kalapana (KA-la-PA-na)	sunny place
kapu (KA-poo)	taboo, sacred, forbidden
Kealakekua (Kay-ALA-kay-KOO, ah)	path of the gods
Kealakomo (KAY-ala KO-mo)	way of entering
Keanakakoi (kay-ANA-ka-KOY)	cave of the axes
Kilauea (Key-la, oo-WAY-ah)	rising smoke cloud
kipuka (key-POO-ka)	a clear place within a lava bed
Lae Apuki (LIE-ah-POO-key)	short point
Makaopuhi (MA-ka-o-POO-hee)	eye of the eel
Mauna Loa (MA, oo-na LO, ah)	long mountain
Mokuaweoweo (mo-KOO-ah-WAY, o-WAY-o)	island of lurid burning
Napau (NA-pa, oo)	the end
Pauahi (pa, oo-AH hee)	fire destroyed
Puu Huluhulu (POO, oo-WHO-loo-WHO-loo)	shaggy hill
Uwekahuna (oo-WAY-ka-WHO-na)	wailing priest
Wahaula (WA-ha-OO-la)	red mouth

## SERVICES

*Communications.* Post office, telegraph, telephone, and radio communication with all parts of the world are available at Volcano House.

*Automobiles.* Gasoline and oil are available 2 miles from park headquarters toward Hilo. Repair facilities are 21 miles outside the park at Keaau.

*Hospitals* are at Hilo, 30 miles; and Pahala, 23 miles.

*Supplies.* Campers can buy food and miscellaneous merchandise at a small general store near the Hilo entrance to the park. Tobacco, film, etc., are sold at Volcano House.

## HELP PROTECT YOUR PARK

Park regulations are designed to protect the natural beauty of the park and to provide for your safety, comfort, and convenience. Park rangers are here to help and advise you as well as to enforce regulations. If you need information or are in any difficulty, see a park ranger. Complete regulations can be seen in the superintendent's office.

*Preservation of natural features.* Destruction, injury, or disturbance of plantlife, wildlife, or other natural features is strictly prohibited. Permits are required to collect specimens of any kind.

*Camps.* Camp or lunch only in designated areas. Dispose of all burnable rubbish in campfires. Put non-flammable refuse in garbage cans. Wood and water are provided in all campgrounds.

*Fires* are permitted only in designated spots. Do not leave your fire unattended, even for a few moments. Extinguish it completely before leaving camp.

*Pets* are not permitted on Government lands in the park unless under physical control at all times.

*Automobiles.* Speed limit on park roads is 45 miles per hour unless otherwise posted.

*Trail travel.* Hikers and horseback riders should stay on the trails.

*Hunting and trapping* are not allowed in the park. Firearms must be broken down or packed to prevent use.

## FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Publications on the history and natural history of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park can be purchased at park headquarters, or can be ordered from the Hawaii Natural History Association, Ltd., Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii 96718. Write to the association for a list of titles and prices.

## ADMINISTRATION

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

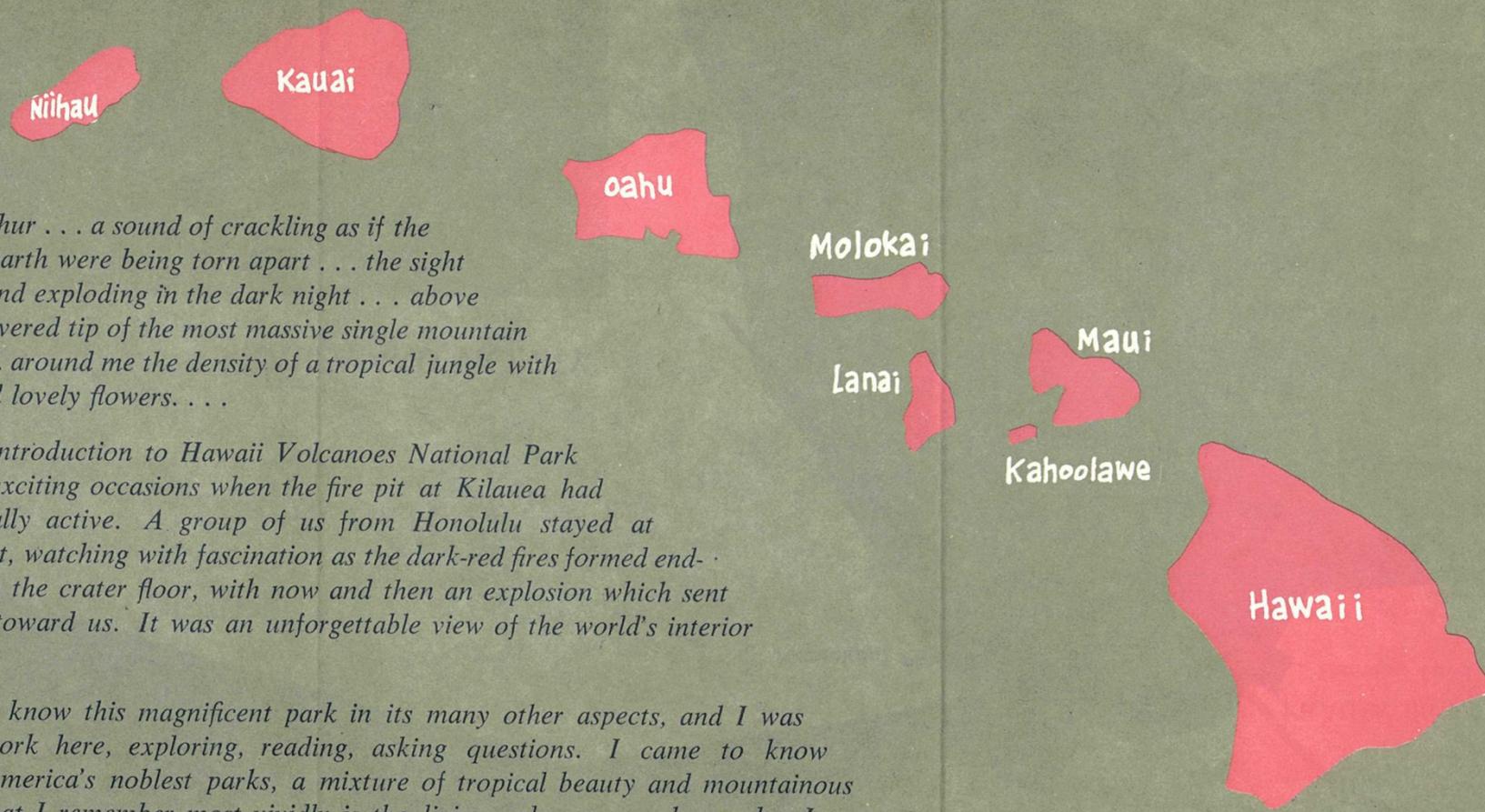
The National Park System, of which this park is a unit, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, and historic heritage of the United States for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.

A superintendent, whose address is Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii 96718, is in immediate charge. His offices are at park headquarters, Hilo entrance.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—the Nation's principal natural resource agency—bears a special obligation to assure that our expendable resources are conserved, that our renewable resources are managed to produce optimum benefits, and that all resources contribute to the progress and prosperity of the United States—now and in the future.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
National Park Service





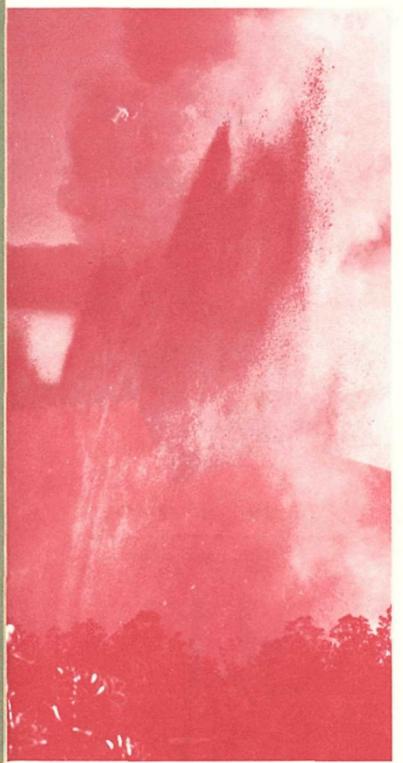
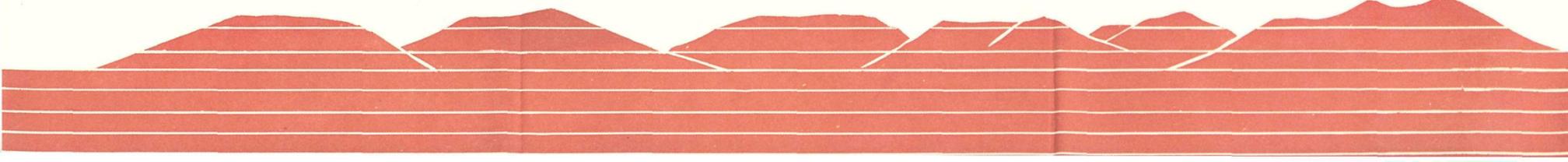
*A smell of sulphur . . . a sound of crackling as if the surface of the earth were being torn apart . . . the sight of fire ebbing and exploding in the dark night . . . above me the snow-covered tip of the most massive single mountain in the world . . . around me the density of a tropical jungle with exotic trees and lovely flowers. . . .*

*That was my introduction to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park on one of the exciting occasions when the fire pit at Kilauea had become unusually active. A group of us from Honolulu stayed at the rim all night, watching with fascination as the dark-red fires formed endless patterns on the crater floor, with now and then an explosion which sent rocks hurtling toward us. It was an unforgettable view of the world's interior forces at work.*

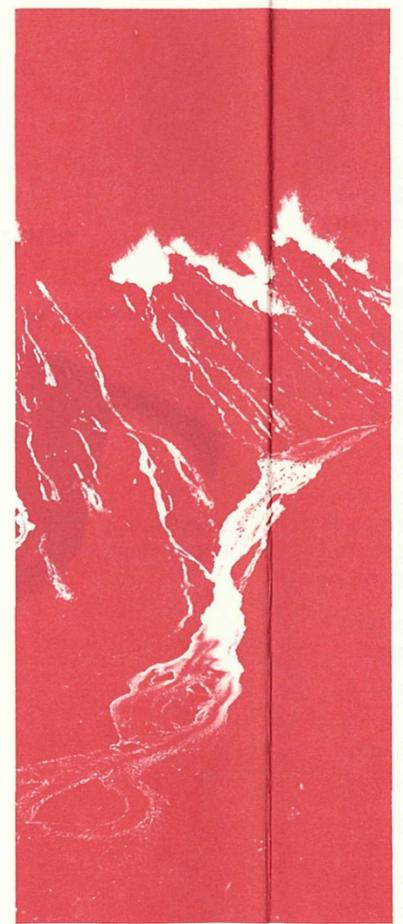
*Later I was to know this magnificent park in its many other aspects, and I was to do much work here, exploring, reading, asking questions. I came to know it as one of America's noblest parks, a mixture of tropical beauty and mountainous power. But what I remember most vividly is the living volcano on whose edge I spent so many fascinating hours.*

□ James A. Michener

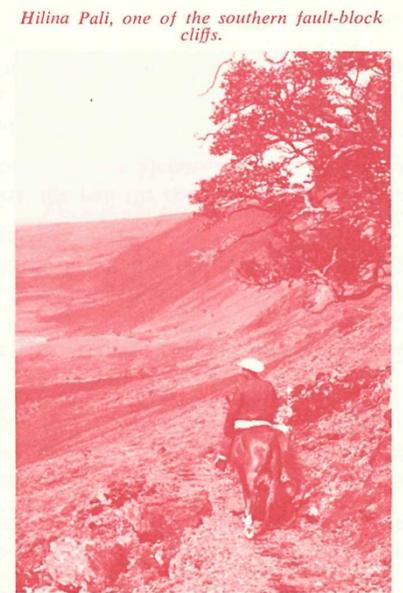
NIIHAU      KAUI      OAHU      MOLOKAI      LANAI      KAHOO LAWE      MAUI      HAWAII



*Lava fountain in Kilauea Iki (1959).*



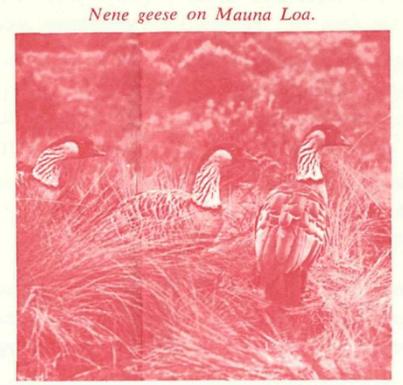
*Rivers of lava flow from the walls of Kilauea Iki.*



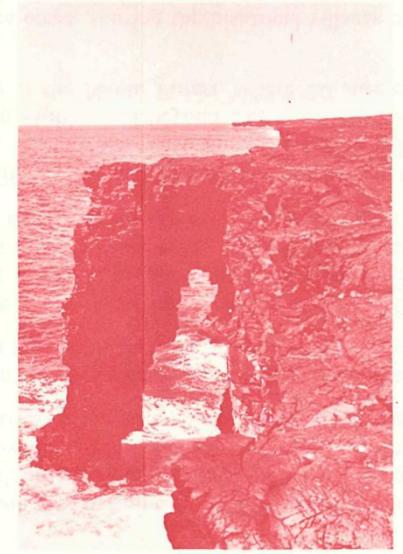
*Hilina Pali, one of the southern fault-block cliffs.*



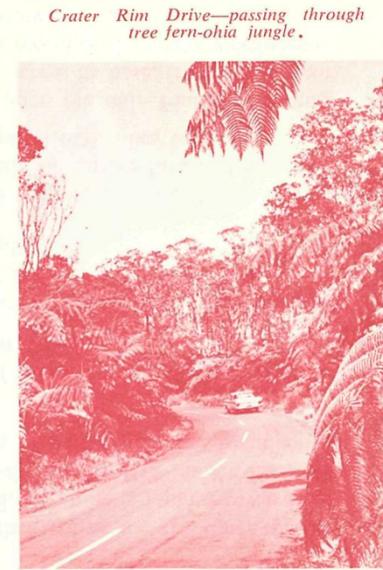
*Chain of Craters Road—Pauahi, Aloi, Alae, and Makaopuhi craters.*



*Nene geese on Mauna Loa.*



*Coast on way to Kalapana.*



*Crater Rim Drive—passing through tree fern-ohia jungle.*



*Kamoamo village*

