Southwest, where they encounter higher temperatures. Force moisture-laden clouds up the mountain slopes most of the rainfall, since predominant trade winds sparse vegetation of the Kan Desert a few miles to

varied, from the lush jungle with its vigorous growth native bat. till mammals now wild in the park were once
trolo the Hawaiian rats!

island-hopping from islands scattered toward Southeast forms from the older islands. Life also arrived by

is known about it. By the time the first missionaries

Kilaueu Volcano in action, and narrated his journey

Kcalakomo—a thriving community of more than 600;

Touring the island of Hawaii in 1823, the Reverend

Additional information, through mages, on these sea-

which they obtained by evaporation from shallow pools

WHERE TO STAY

Volcano House, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii

HAWAII VOLCANOES

July 1819 and aided in

er of Paao. However, Hewahewa assisted in over-

high priest of King Kamchameha, was a lineal descend-

the mountains only for worship of the volcano goddess,

Kilauea Volcano is an extremely arduous climb; allow 3 or 4 days.) Also

Kilauea—at the rim of Kilauca Crater, is privately operated under

Register at park headquarters to use the

While hiking, be careful of the slippery rocks; wear sturdy

ancient Hawaiian religion. It was the first

Although Kilaueu Volcano has been the site

Kilaueu is one of man’s most remarkable exploits, but little

heiau (HAY-ee-a, oo)

Haleakala (HA-lay-ah-ka-LA)

Hilo (HEE low)

Kilauea (Key-la. oo-WAY-ah)

Lae Apuki (LIE-ah-POO-key)

Kealakekua (Kay-ALA-kay-KOO, ah)

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Lae Apuki (LIE-ah-POO-key)

Kealakekua (Kay-ALA-kay-KOO, ah)

Kilauea (Key-la. oo-WAY-ah)

Pauahi (pa, oo-AH hee)

Napau (NA-pa, oo)

Wahaula Heiau is perhaps the oldest temple in

Fires

Preservation of natural features. Destination, injury, or disturbance of plantlife, wildlife, or other natural

REGISTERED NAME

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park

PARK SEASONS

The settling of the Hawaiian Islands by early Polynesians, nearly 2,000 years ago, was a

where they came from, and from which direction. This

ancient Hawaiian religion. It was the first

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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 lava 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
What To Do and See

*Crater Rim Drive*—Your best orientation to Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park is the 13.4-mile Crater Rim Drive. Travelling clockwise from park headquarters you will pass three jungle, raw craters, and great areas of devolution; you will see小说 added high above from many mountain tops, and lava flows only a few years old. Along the road you will come to trails and overlooks Kilauea Iki Overlook and its exhibits, Thurston Lava Tube with a trail through jungle and part of a former fountaining area, and the Chain of Craters Road. Above are the Kilauea Iki Overlook, Chain of Craters Road, and Lava Flow Trail, Kilauea Overlook north of the Hawaiian Volcanoes Observatory, and Jagger Museum. Each offers an opportunity to stop and explore. All explain something of the volcano's past and present activity. All explain something of the volcano's past and present activity. All explain something of the volcano's past and present activity.

*Hilina Pali*—From a certain point high above the Chain of Craters Road, you can drive to the top of Hilina Pali, a cliff that affords a fine view of the southeast seacoast of the island. Late afternoon is a good time to visit the pali, for the sunset can be superb from there. The Hilina Pali Road passes through good examples of pahoehoe lava at the edge of the Kau Desert.

*Bird Park (Kipuka Puna) and Mauna Loa Strip Road*—Kipuka are areas of old lava or soil areas surrounded by more recent lava flows. On the slopes of Mauna Loa to the northeast of park headquarters, the kipukas support grayer meadows dotted with clumps of koa, ohia, soapberry, kolea, and mamani trees. In Kipuka Puna, most of park head­quarters, a self-guiding nature trail leads into the open forest where many varieties of native trees grow.

*The Kilauea International Airport*—One of the world's most active volcanoes, Kilauea, is a 50-mile-wide oval extending in a north-south direction from the island's southeastern coast to the summit caldera. The Kilauea caldera is the result of numerous eruptions, some of which produced great volumes of lava. The most recent eruption of Kilauea Iki occurred in 1983, and it resulted in the formation of a new caldera. The new caldera is approximately 3 miles wide and 2 miles long, and it is located on the western side of the Kilauea caldera. The caldera is surrounded by a ring of volcanic vents, which are often active and release steam and gas. The caldera is a popular destination for tourists and scientists alike, as it provides a unique opportunity to study volcanic processes.

*The Waialea Valley*—The Waialea Valley is a wide, flat area located in the southeastern part of the island. It is characterized by a number of small streams and lakes, which are fed by the melting of snow and ice. The valley is home to a variety of wildlife, including numerous species of birds and mammals. It is also a popular destination for bird-watching and nature photography.

*The Mauna Loa Volcano*—Mauna Loa is the largest volcano on Earth and is located on the Island of Hawaii. It is a shield volcano, which means that it is a low, broad mountain that consists of a large, flat base and a steep sides. Mauna Loa is active and has erupted numerous times in the past. The most recent eruption of Mauna Loa occurred in 1984.

*The Hawaii Volcanoes National Park*—Hawaii Volcanoes National Park is a national park located on the Island of Hawaii. It is home to the world's most active volcano, Kilauea, and is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Hawaii. The park is known for its beautiful landscapes, including its volcanic craters, lava flows, and lush rainforests. It is also home to a number of unique species of plants and animals, which are protected by the park.

*The Volcano and Its Surroundings*—The park is surrounded by a number of other natural areas, including the Mauna Loa Volcano and the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. These areas are also home to a number of unique species of plants and animals, and are protected by the federal government.

*The Mauna Kea Mountains*—The Mauna Kea Mountains are a mountain range located on the Island of Hawaii. They are home to a number of unique species of plants and animals, and are protected by the federal government.

*The Mauna Loa Fire*—Mauna Loa is an active volcano and is known for its frequent eruptions. The most recent eruption of Mauna Loa occurred in 1984. The park is home to a number of unique species of plants and animals, and is protected by the federal government.

*The Chain of Craters Road*—The Chain of Craters Road is a road located on the Island of Hawaii. It is a popular destination for tourists and scientists alike, as it provides a unique opportunity to study volcanic processes.

*The Kilauea Iki Overlook*—The Kilauea Iki Overlook is a viewpoint located on the Chain of Craters Road. It provides a beautiful view of the Kilauea Iki caldera, which is a large, flat area located in the southeastern part of the island. The caldera is home to a number of unique species of plants and animals, and is protected by the federal government.

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