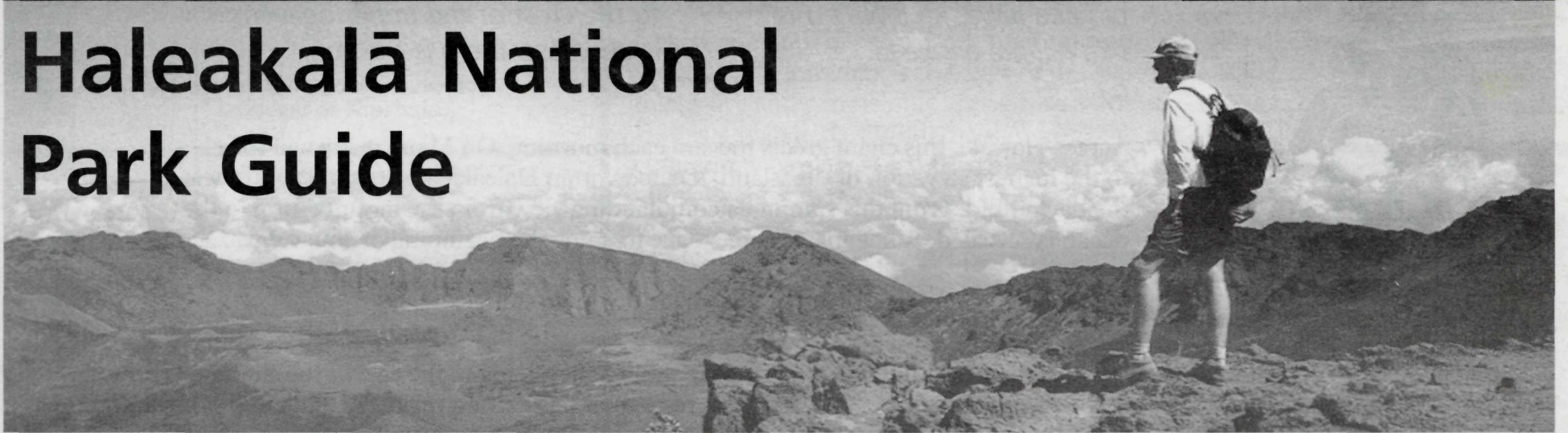




Haleakalā National Park Guide



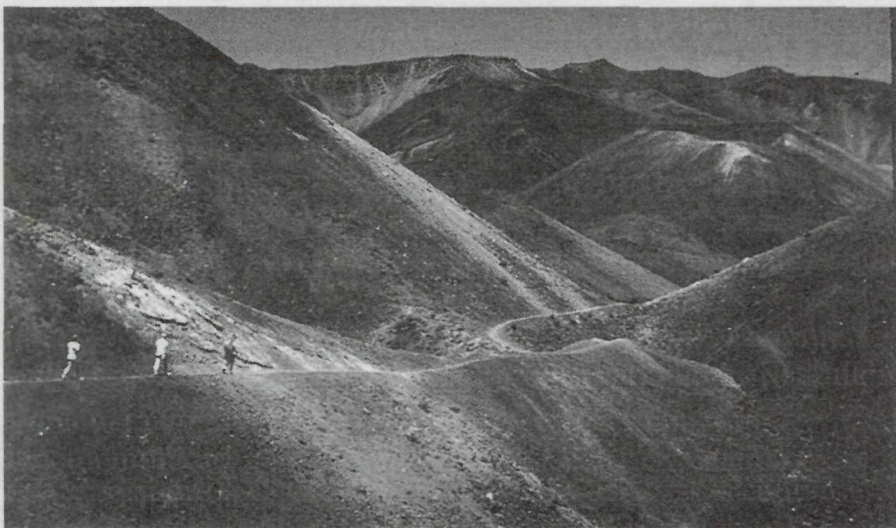
Welcome to Haleakalā

Like islands in a shrinking world, our national parks are becoming increasingly significant. As clean air, water, natural, and cultural resources continue to diminish, we can take unique refuge from the stresses and demands of our everyday lives in the pristine beauty of Haleakalā National Park. From the Kīpahulu coast to the summit at 10,023 feet, Haleakalā offers striking diversity. In fact, from coast to summit, there are as many life zones as if you were to travel north from central Mexico to Alaska! Untrammeled, and dramatically condensed into 31,083 acres, there is something to be discovered by everyone, whether driving through, hiking short trails, or exploring the wilderness. The coastal pools, rainforest, subalpine shrub land, and alpine cinder desert are but a part of the magnificent tapestry of diverse landscapes, unique plant and animal life, and cultural resources that Haleakalā National Park strives to preserve and protect. Today, these resources, surrounded by rising populations and development, are an endangered part of our lives. By taking the time to learn about this land and its culture, and by experiencing the natural beauty firsthand, we help to ensure that this collective wealth will be here for future generations to learn from, to appreciate, and to enjoy.



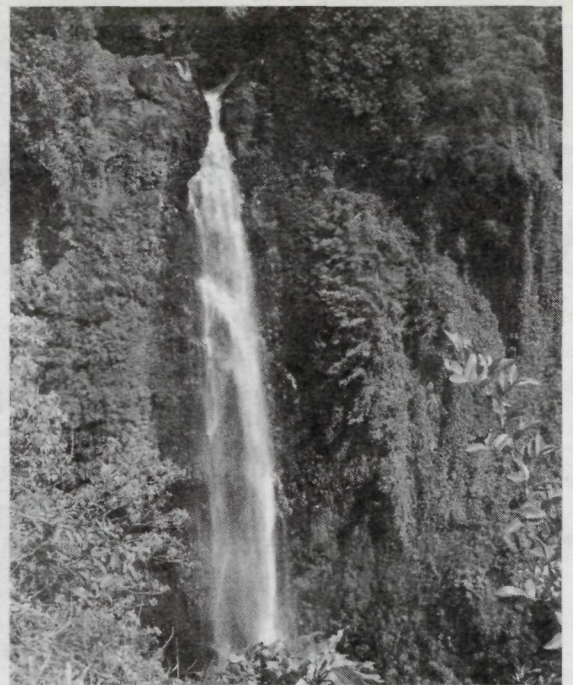
Summit Area

The summit area takes you to a world of incredible scenery and diverse landscapes with many hidden stories of the mountain. Traveling through forest, shrub land, and alpine habitats you emerge at the edge of the distinctive eroded valley. What first appears as barren volcanic rock is actually teeming with life. Rare and native Hawaiian flora and fauna hide among the rocks and shrubs, inviting you to take a closer look.



Kīpahulu Area

A world away from the summit's cinder desert, the Kīpahulu coastal area blends scenic coastlines, plunging waterfalls, and freshwater pools with dense tropical vegetation. Steeped in the rich traditions of a living culture, Kīpahulu is a place to learn about the life and land of Hawaiian people through the generations.



Important! Driving in the summit area can be

hazardous. Obey all posted signs and warnings. Please drive slowly and watch for *nēnē* and other wildlife on the road. Be sure to turn your lights on in the clouds, use the turnouts to allow faster traffic to pass, and use low gears driving downhill. Please be patient with bike tours; they periodically pull aside to allow traffic to pass safely.

Inside this Edition...

How do I get there?
What do I need to bring?
What can I see and experience?
What can I do?
Where can I learn more?
And what is a *nēnē*, anyway?!

For information on planning all-day or overnight hikes, please ask for the Wilderness Guide at any visitor center.

E Ala E...



*E ala e, ka lā i ka hikina,
i ka moana, ka moana hohonu,
pī i i ka lewa, ka lewa nu`u,
i ka hikina, aia ka lā.
E ala e!*

*Arise, sun in the east,
rise from the ocean depths,
to the crest of the upper heavens,
in the east, there is the sun.
Arise!*

Across Hawai'i, this chant greets the sun each morning. On Maui, many will travel to the highest elevation of the island, located within Haleakalā National Park, to watch the day unfold. From this summit, a commanding view from the mountaintop to the ocean is revealed. What an awesome place to enjoy the beginning of a new day!

Beyond the scenery, this land of Hawai'i is rich with stories.

The first people of Hawai'i knew how special their new home was and took responsibility for keeping the resources of the islands healthy and vibrant. Careful tending of the land enabled them to flourish, isolated from the outside world for hundreds of years. It was their stewardship that preserved the unique ecosystems, flora, and fauna that would later be recognized as so nationally significant to be designated a national park.

At the mountaintop of Haleakalā, cold and sometimes harsh weather restricted visits to very specific purposes. Three main reasons for Hawaiians to journey toward the summit were *pule* (prayer), *piko* (umbilical cord) and *pōhaku* (stones). Special prayers, *pule*, were brought to the highest point of Maui to complement the daily prayers Hawaiians uttered for every aspect of life. Umbilical cords from babies, *piko*, were hidden according to custom by their families in different areas within the "crater." Adze quarries, near the summit, provided the specific type of stone, *pōhaku*, needed for production of tools. Other reasons for visiting the mountain might include travel to the other side of Maui via the easiest path and gathering resources unavailable elsewhere.

The Kīpahulu Valley, lying to the east of the summit, is now a biological reserve. It has existed relatively unblemished by introduced species because of its remote, rugged terrain. Ancient Hawaiians considered it a place where the gods walked, so access was limited to those who had special reason to be in the area. This minimal impact by people helped most native species to survive to this day.

The coastal areas of Kīpahulu provided choice lands for agriculture and living areas. Cultivated crops supplemented the resources gathered from the wild so a large population could live off the land. With the hands of extended families working together, the people of the area continue to cooperate today as a supportive community.

Humans will always impact the earth. As you visit the park, think back to the wisdom and care that Hawaiians invested in this special place. Their stewardship began a tradition of careful land management that continues today. Explore from the mountain to the sea; relish this treasure that is yours, and pause to reflect on the beauty that has been cared for by peoples of the past, present, and those yet to come.

Aloha!

All cultural resources are protected by law. It is wrongful to alter, remove, damage, or destroy these resources. 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).

Visitor Info

Visitor Center Hours

- * Park Headquarters Visitor Center (7000 ft/2134 m elevation) 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
- * Haleakalā Visitor Center (9740 ft/2969 m elevation) Summer: 6:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., Winter: 6:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
- * Kīpahulu Visitor Center 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Entrance Fees (back page)

Bicycles

Bicycles are allowed on roadways and parking areas. They are not allowed on trails.

Services

No food or gasoline is available for sale in the park. No water is available in the Kīpahulu area.

Pets

Pets are permitted in Hosmer Grove and Kīpahulu campgrounds, along roads and in parking areas, and must be on a leash of six feet or less, caged, or in a vehicle at all times. Pets may not be left unattended and are not permitted on trails or in the backcountry. They are not allowed in buildings.

For further park information, visit the official Haleakalā National Park website at www.nps.gov/hale, write to PO Box 369, Makawao HI 96768, or call 808-572-4400.

Weather

SUMMIT AREA

"Honey, I don't think we're in Hawai'i any more!"

Weather at the top of the mountain often contradicts expectations. Be prepared for temperatures that are usually 30°F cooler than at sea level. Strong winds, intense sunlight, and variable clouds make forecasts impossible. Warm temperatures can plunge as high winds and moist clouds envelop the summit without warning—and then depart just as quickly—any time of the year! Whether you call the visitor center, glance at the mountaintop, or check the website <http://banana.ifa.hawaii.edu/crater/>, remember that current weather conditions are no guarantee for the next hour. Be prepared with waterproof jackets, layered clothing, closed-toed shoes, sunscreen, and hats for your moment in the sun—or your walk in the clouds.

KĪPAHULU AREA

Weather in the Kīpahulu area of Haleakalā can surprise you, too. The warm, humid climate here seems more like what you might expect in Hawai'i, but rain and flash flooding—the source of the waterfalls and greenery—can arise here as quickly as wind and clouds do at the summit. Bring along a jacket, and check at the visitor center before swimming in the pools. The abundant rains made the district a center of Hawaiian civilization, once far more densely populated than it is now.

Uwē ka lani, ola ka honua. When the sky weeps, the earth lives.
—Hawaiian proverb

0-800 AD	Hawaiian migration and colonization
663-1030	Earliest radiocarbon dates for Hawaiians on Haleakalā
1000	By this date evidence suggests decreasing populations of native species in Hawai'i
1164-1384	Earliest carbon-14 dates for Hawaiians at Kīpahulu
1300-1800	Extensive use of fishponds on Maui for food production
1600	80% of all land below 1500 ft/450 m extensively altered
1793	Goats are introduced to Maui
1819-1850	Whalers and missionaries arrive on Maui
1820	Mosquitoes, carriers of avian disease, are introduced to Hawai'i
1820-1870	Sugar plantations established on Maui. Large numbers of immigrants arrive as migrant workers
1828	First written account of ascent to Haleakalā summit (by missionaries)
1856-1888	Ranching established on Haleakalā
1880-1925	Kīpahulu sugar plantations in use
1883	Indian mongoose introduced to Hawai'i
1889	Hawai'i becomes a U.S. Territory
1889	Nēnē extinct from Maui
1900s	Avian malaria and avian pox carried by mosquitoes devastate native birds in Hawai'i
1911-1917	Ralph Hosmer plants introduced forest on Haleakalā
1916	Hawai'i National Park established; includes Haleakalā summit lands
1933-1935	Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) builds park road
1936-1937	CCC builds wilderness cabins and some summit area trails
1941-1946	U.S. Army occupation of Haleakalā
1951	Kīpahulu Valley added to Haleakalā section of Hawai'i National Park
1959	Six axis deer introduced to Maui
1961	Haleakalā National Park designated as separate unit of NPS
1962	Nēnē reintroduced to Maui at Haleakalā summit
1967	First 'ua'u nest discovered
1969	Kīpahulu coastal lands added to Haleakalā National Park
1973	Scientists find a new native forest bird species - <i>po'ouli</i>
1974	"Crater Historic District" listed in National Register of Historic Places
1986	Construction begins on park boundary fence to control feral goats & pigs
1987	20,000 non-native goats removed from summit area
1996	Only three <i>po'ouli</i> known to remain
2000	1,000 'ua'u nests exist, 450 breeding pairs
2002	Axis deer population on Maui estimated at 3,000-5,000
2002	Park visitation nears 2 million/year

Wilderness

Where the Wild Things Live

Nearly one million people visit the summit area of Haleakalā each year—none of them stay. The summit is the edge of the Haleakalā Wilderness Area, where wild things live and people only visit. More than three-quarters of Haleakalā National Park is designated as Wilderness Area—24,719 out of 30,183 acres. This is where a community of native Hawaiian plants and animals live nearly untouched by human beings as they have for thousands of years.

The Wilderness Area designation means that natural change occurs at its own pace. The landscape you see from the summit of the mountain is virtually unchanged by human intervention—you have the opportunity to experience the same wild forces and look for the same wild animals as a visitor arriving by foot 800 years ago.

A few visitors will arrive prepared for a journey. They know they will experience an intense and unpredictable environment where high winds, freezing temperatures and dry hot, desert conditions are common. But these are the forces that create the wildness of both the place and its inhabitants. The plants and animals for whom the Wilderness Area is "home" are already prepared for these challenging conditions. Some people will visit for a few days and return to their own homes, perhaps changed by their interaction with true wildness.

Backcountry planning guides and assistance from rangers are available at all visitor centers to help you prepare for a safe journey into the Wilderness Area.

A Fed Nēnē is a Dead Nēnē

When *nēnē* are fed they lose their fear of people and become "beggars." They associate cars with people and with food and may even approach moving cars on the road—looking for food. *Nēnē* are unnecessarily killed by cars every year.

With a population of only 250 endangered *nēnē* residing in Haleakalā National Park, every bird counts. With the human introduction of alien predators like rats, mongoose, cats, and dogs, *nēnē* have been forced into high elevations on Maui where fewer predators exist. *Nēnē* may be seen in the shrub land between 5,500-8,500 feet, around Park Headquarters Visitor Center, Halemau'u Trailhead, and within the Wilderness Area.

Nēnē populations were reduced to near extinction in the 1950s, but recent captive breeding programs have been successful in increasing populations in Hawai'i to around one thousand. Help this rare population by not offering food or water to *nēnē* and by admiring them from a distance.



Branta sandvicensis, a designated Federally Endangered Species and Hawai'i State Bird

Be a Junior Ranger

Junior rangers are young people who want to learn more about the natural and cultural world and national parks.

Are you between 7 and 12 years old?
Can you spend at least an hour outside of your car exploring the park?

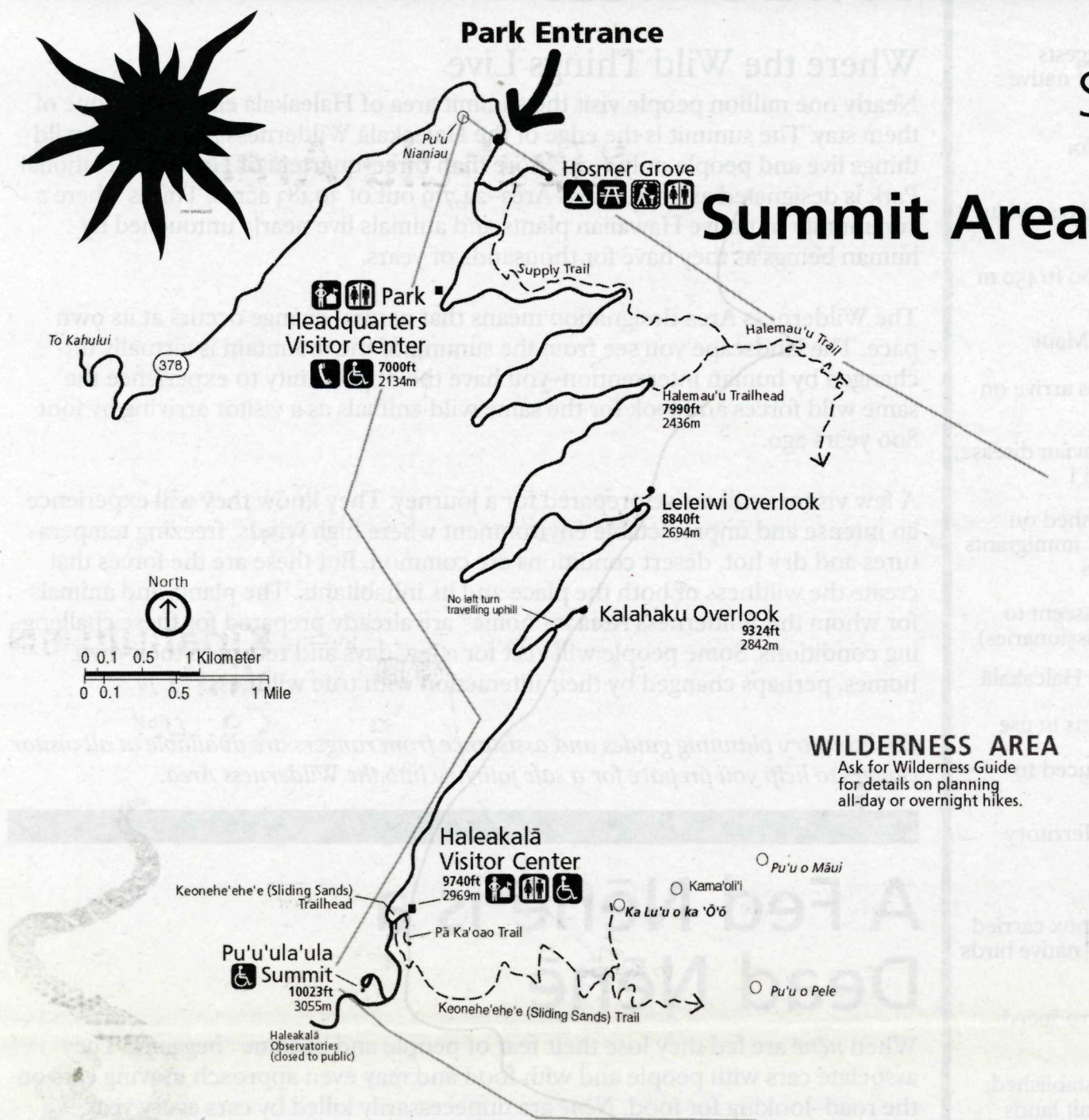
If you answered yes, then stop by any park visitor center to pick up a free activity booklet when you visit.

Follow the instructions to earn your Haleakalā National Park Junior Ranger Badge!



Now that you're here... Suggested Activities

So, just what *is* there to do here? Lots!



The Kīpahulu coastal area offers camping and swimming (when the streams are calm). Traditional Hawaiian culture abounds in Kīpahulu, as evidenced by remains of old agricultural terraces, shelter sites, fishing shrines, temples, canoe ramps, and rock walls. Hiking a trail may reveal some of the rich history of human habitation in this area. Check at the visitor center for naturalist programs, cultural demonstrations, and trail and stream conditions.

The summit area is popular for hikers of all ages and abilities, but other opportunities are plentiful. Talk to a ranger about skygazing or bird watching. Overnight camping in the cloud forest or remote wilderness is available. You may choose to join a naturalist giving a talk or demonstration.

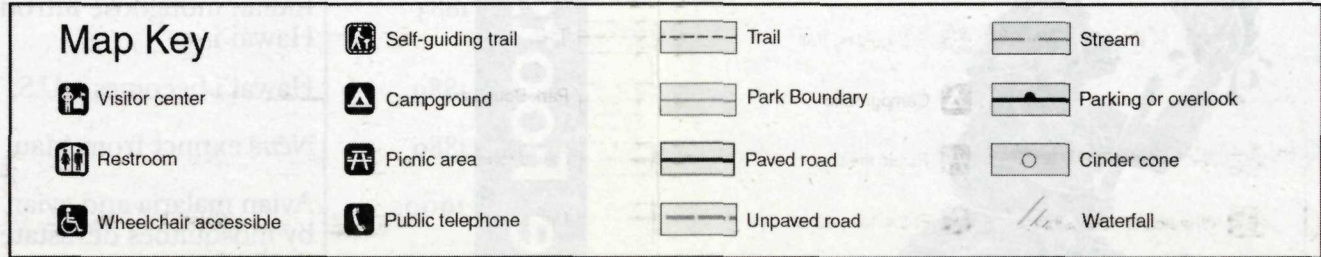
Sunrise and sunset are attractions in either part of the park. Be sure to bring your camera! Safe and thorough preparation for your time here will help guarantee a memorable experience, so please familiarize yourself with guidelines and regulations and heed all posted signs.

Day Hikes at Summit Area

Trail	Distance each way	Elevation Change	Highlights
Hosmer Grove Nature Trail (Loop)	.5 mile loop (.8 km loop)	120 feet (37 m)	Brochure available at trailhead guides you through forest and shrub land with good birding opportunities.
Leleiwi Overlook	.13 mile (.2 km)	40 feet (12 m)	Views down into valley and to trails below. Good photography.
Pā Ka'oao	.25 mile (.4 km)	140 feet (43 m)	Rocky trail to top of volcanic cone. Views of cinder cones and Wilderness Area.
Keonehe'ehe'e (Sliding Sands) to first switchback	.33 mile (.5 km)	30 feet (9 m)	Panoramic views of cinder cones and lava flows. Feel the solitude of the Wilderness Area.
Halemau'u to valley rim	1.1 miles (1.8 km)	400 feet (122 m)	Experience several ecosystems as you stroll through native shrub land to a windy cliff overlooking the valley below.
Keonehe'ehe'e (Sliding Sands) to Ka Lu'u o ka Ō'o	2.5 miles (4 km)	1400 feet (427 m)	Images of multicolored cinder cones, ever-changing clouds and 'āhinahina reward hikers on this steep trail.

Guided Programs at Summit Area

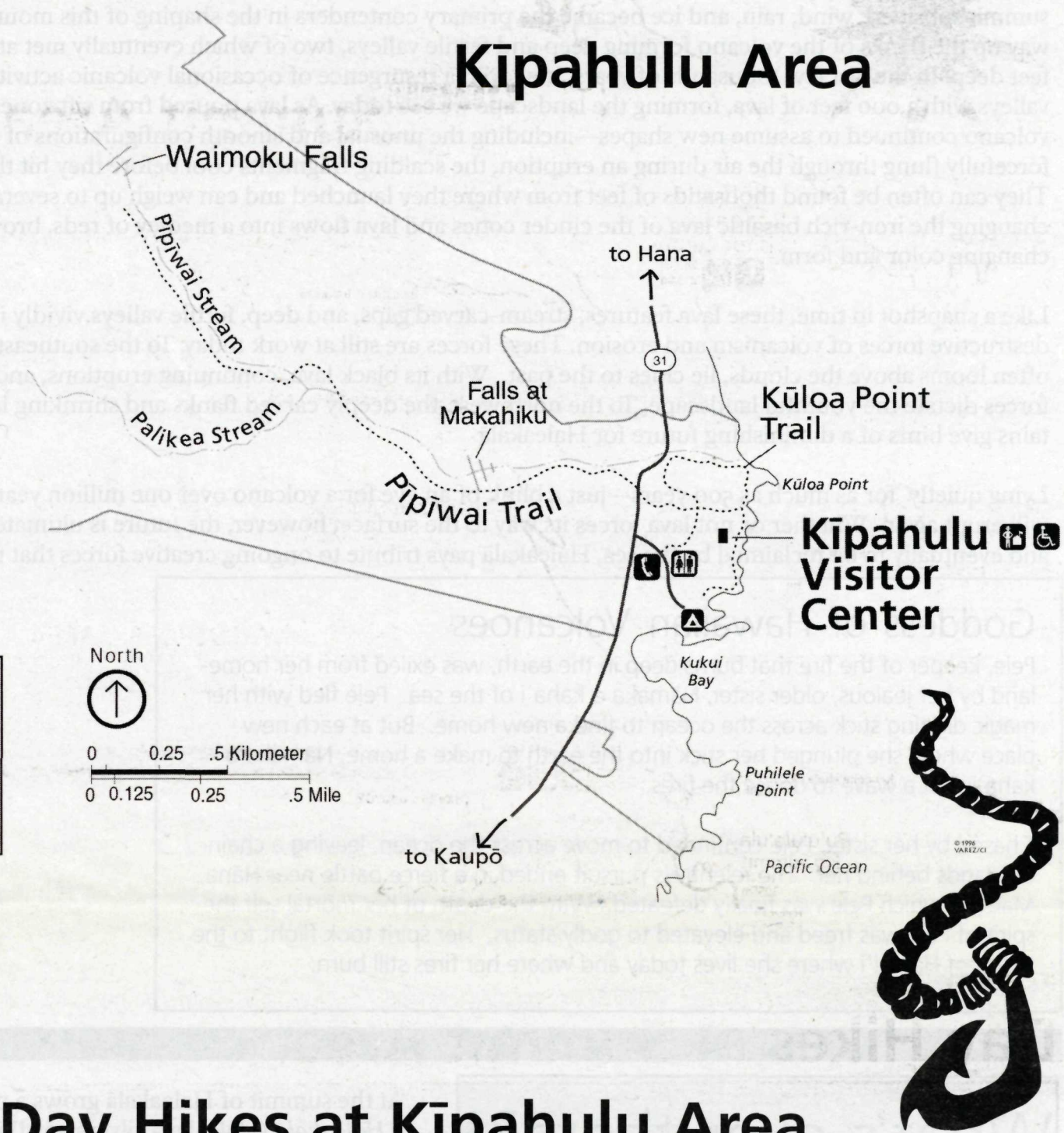
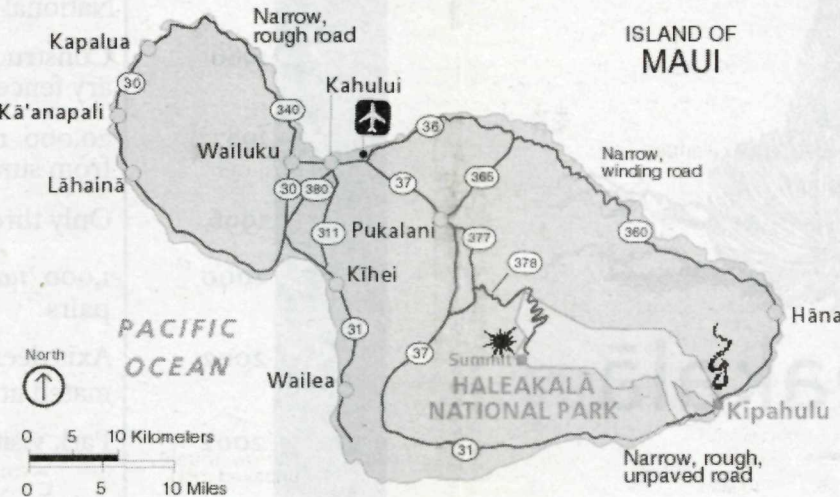
Summit Talks: Every day at 9:30, 10:30 and 11:30 a.m. at Summit. 10-20 minutes.
Waikamoi Cloud Forest Hike: Monday and Thursday 9:00 a.m., meets at Hosmer Grove. 3 hrs, 3 miles.
Keonehe'ehe'e Cinder Desert Hike: Tuesday and Friday 9:00 a.m., meets at Keonehe'ehe'e (Sliding Sands) Trailhead. 2 hrs, 2 miles.
Other special programs, including longer hikes and star programs, are scheduled through the year. Stop by a visitor center or call ahead to find out what is scheduled 808-572-4400. This schedule may change due to weather, staffing, or other unforeseen circumstances.



Are you ready?

You are responsible for your safety. Please consider the following in planning your trip to ensure a fun and safe experience.

- *Persons with heart and respiratory conditions should consult their doctors before coming to the summit.
- *Altitude sickness is a concern. Be on guard for symptoms: nausea, headache, dizziness, and shortness of breath.
- *Come prepared for rapidly changing weather conditions.
- *Bring water; snacks, layered clothing, raingear, and sunscreen.
- *Summit temperatures range from 30-75 F° but with wind-chill can be below freezing any time of the day and the year.
- *Hypothermia is a danger in the summit area for unprepared hikers.
- *Allow twice as long to return on strenuous summit area trails.
- *No food is available in the park and no water in Kīpahulu.
- *Kīpahulu trails can be muddy, rocky, or slippery. Use caution.
- *Flash floods do happen in Kīpahulu streams-check at the visitor center before swimming.
- *Kīpahulu temperatures are usually warm but can drop quickly with the frequent rain showers.



Day Hikes at Kīpahulu Area

Trail	Distance each way	Elevation Change	Highlights
Kūloa Point Trail to Lower 'Ohe'o Pools	.25 mile (.4 km)	100 feet (30 m)	'Ohe'o Pools access-view plants and trees important to Hawaiian culture.
Pipiwai Trail to Makahiku overlook	.5 mile (.8 km)	200 feet (61 m)	Ancient Hawaiian farmsites, sugar plantation remains. Bring water and mosquito repellent.
Pipiwai Trail to Waimoku Falls	2 miles (3.2 km)	800 feet (244 m)	Trail follows and crosses Pipiwai and Palikea streams as it winds through non-native guava and bamboo forests.

Guided Programs at Kīpahulu Area

Natural or Cultural History Talks: Every day at 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, & 3:30 p.m. 10-15 minutes. Ask at the visitor center.
Explore Kīpahulu with Park Staff: Sunday through Friday at 9:30 a.m. 1 hour. Four participant minimum. Ask at the visitor center.
Other programs are occasionally offered. Stop by the Kīpahulu Visitor Center or call ahead to inquire 808-248-7375. This schedule may change due to weather, staffing, or other unforeseen circumstances.

Stop by our website to find out about any specially scheduled programs or events in the summit or Kīpahulu areas of the park: www.nps.gov/hale

The View from the Top

Standing at the summit of Haleakalā, a shield volcano rising 10,023 feet above sea level, and looking into the multicolored valley of cinder cones and lava flows, we are reminded of other worlds. No longer suffering the growing pains of youth, this middle-aged volcano is surrendering its fiery past to increasingly dominant forces of erosion. Hundreds of thousands of years ago, when volcanic activity at the summit subsided, wind, rain, and ice became the primary contenders in the shaping of this mountaintop. Ancient streams worked their way up the flanks of the volcano forming deep and fertile valleys, two of which eventually met at the summit, carving a depression 6,000 feet deep. In the last few thousands of years, however, a resurgence of occasional volcanic activity at the summit partially filled these deep valleys with 3,000 feet of lava, forming the landscape we see today. As lava poured from rift zones or fountained high into the air, the volcano continued to assume new shapes—including the unusual and smooth configurations of lava bombs. Formed when molten lava is forcefully flung through the air during an eruption, the scalding fragments cool before they hit the ground, retaining their unique shapes. They can often be found thousands of feet from where they launched and can weigh up to several tons! Like rust on a car, weathering is changing the iron-rich basaltic lava of the cinder cones and lava flows into a medley of reds, browns, and purples—a landscape of ever-changing color and form.

Like a snapshot in time, these lava features, stream-carved gaps, and deep, fertile valleys vividly illustrate the interplay of the creative and destructive forces of volcanism and erosion. These forces are still at work today. To the southeast, where the young Big Island of Hawai'i often looms above the clouds, lie clues to the past. With its black lava, continuing eruptions, and steadily growing landmass, constructive forces dictate the youthful landscape. To the northwest, the deeply carved flanks and shrinking landmass of the older West Maui Mountains give hints of a diminishing future for Haleakalā.

Lying quietly for as much as 500 years—just a blink of an eye for a volcano over one million years old—scientists believe that Haleakalā will erupt again. Whether or not lava forces its way to the surface, however, the future is ultimately predestined. Conceived underwater and eventually to be reclaimed by the sea, Haleakalā pays tribute to ongoing creative forces that renew and fill us with awe and wonder.

Goddess of Hawaiian Volcanoes

Pele, keeper of the fire that burns deep in the earth, was exiled from her homeland by her jealous, older sister, Nāmaka o kaha'i of the sea. Pele fled with her magic digging stick across the ocean to find a new home. But at each new place where she plunged her stick into the earth to make a home, Nāmaka o kaha'i sent a wave to douse the fires.

Chased by her sister, Pele continued to move across the ocean, leaving a chain of islands behind her. The relentless pursuit ended in a fierce battle near Hāna, Maui, in which Pele was finally defeated. With the death of her mortal self the spirit of Pele was freed and elevated to godly status. Her spirit took flight to the island of Hawai'i where she lives today and where her fires still burn.



What's over there?!

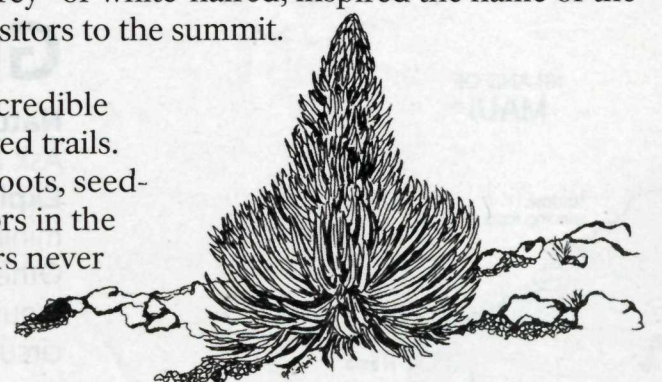
Paula wanted to find a quiet spot all her own to meditate. She saw the perfect place. It was just a dozen yards off trail to the top of the ridge, and she could take a picture with that *āhinahina* (silversword) in the foreground. Brian saw footprints an hour later, after Paula had gone, and wondered what there was to see from that vantage point. Kimo did the same. By noon, 30 people had followed in Paula's footsteps. By the next day, over a hundred. The trail Paula accidentally built divided in half a rare population of tiny, unseen soil-living beetles. She had paved an eight-lane freeway through their world and cut the roots of the *āhinahina*. Now the plant would not have the water-gathering resources to bloom this year or the next. Paula's meditation spot became a place of quiet destruction.

We each have made an effort to come and experience this place. It also takes the effort of every hiker to protect it. "Taking only pictures, leaving only footprints" is not enough in this landscape. Regulations require that you leave your footprints only on the designated trails. Trail maps and juncture markers will show you how to make your passage here like that of the wind.

At the summit of Haleakalā grows a plant found nowhere else. The *āhinahina o Haleakalā* (Haleakalā silversword) is one of the best examples of an endemic species whose downward spiral toward extinction has been reversed. As with many other Hawaiian species, humans brought the *āhinahina* to the edge of extinction. Non-native goats, pigs, and cattle had a devastating impact on silversword populations. By 1927 there were less than 100 plants remaining. Haleakalā National Park is now working to ensure the survival of this unique species through feral animal management, fence maintenance, and eradication of non-native insects that threaten the native insect pollinators.

The *āhinahina* is a perennial plant which can develop from seedling to flower in as little as three years but typically requires more than a decade. The plant remains a compact rosette until the final summer season of its life, when it sends up a flowering stalk with one to five hundred reddish-purple flower heads, sets seed, and dies. The tiny silver hairs on the leaves protect the plant from the harsh ultraviolet rays of the sun and aid in water conservation. The Hawaiian word *hina*, meaning grey- or white-haired, inspired the name of the plant by the earliest Hawaiian visitors to the summit.

You too can help protect this incredible plant by hiking only on designated trails. Your weight can harm shallow roots, seedlings, and native insect pollinators in the cinders, so it is critical that hikers never leave the trail.



‘Āhinahina o Haleakalā

Argyroxiphium sandwicense subspecies *macrocephalum*,
a designated Federally Threatened Species

Keeping it Wild

Working at Haleakalā National Park is a team of resource managers who support the survival of native Hawaiian species in the 31,083 acres of Haleakalā National Park. Native Hawaiian species are those plants and animals that arrived in Hawai'i without the help of people. They were accidental travelers who were blown here on storm winds, brought on the ocean waves, and borne on their own wings. The species that survived on these isolated islands and adapted to their new homes are native species. Some are endemic – found nowhere but Hawai'i.

Many of these species are struggling to survive. Loss of habitat, introduction of aggressive alien species, and the presence of humans have caused a dramatic decline in the populations of native species. Within the national park, our resource management team is dedicated to protecting these rare species by preserving their unique habitats. Visiting Haleakalā, you may see a biologist climbing a cliff face at the summit of the mountain, checking the burrows of the endangered 'ua'u, a petrel that makes its home in the steep cliffs. You may find a botanist with a group of volunteers uprooting invasive weeds and

replanting native vegetation. An endangered species management specialist may be checking small animal traps along the trail, hoping to catch a rat, mongoose, or cat before it hunts a rare native bird. Fence crews may be repairing a break in the 40-plus miles of fencing around the park to keep out feral goats and pigs.

Even in this remote environment, technology is key. Field crews collect data on plants and animals with Global Positioning System (GPS) technology. This allows managers to track changes over time and measure the success of their efforts using Geographic Information System (GIS) programs.

We can all help protect the home of these native species and determine their future through our actions today. Please dispose of all trash properly to deter rats, mongooses, and feral cats from making the park their home and dining room. Please stay on marked trails to preserve the only home of many native insects like the endemic flightless moth that lives among the rocks. Please take only pictures and memories. All the plants, animals, and rocks of Haleakalā National Park are federally protected—allow them to remain in their home.



Kīpahulu Valley

A glance at the full park map will reveal that Kīpahulu Valley is a "Biological Reserve, closed to entry." Here humanity settles for a chance to merely pass by, glad to know that such beauty exists with its community of life, just beyond reach. This label is reminiscent of a "Do Not Disturb" sign placed where privacy and seclusion is warranted. It is also a reminder that the work here is not yet done.

However "undisturbed" Kīpahulu Valley remains, eternal vigilance is required to stem the pressures of introduced-species encroachment and human development. Kīpahulu Valley is the last large-scale pristine Hawaiian rainforest in the world. As the last and only home to rare and endangered native species, it harbors many of the original inhabitants of these islands. The land management techniques of early Hawaiians took into account the interconnectedness of the land, plants, animals, and people. Their efforts laid the groundwork for today's conservation practices. Hard, determined work on the part of resource managers and volunteers now excludes feral goats and pigs from most of the valley, leaving the area and its inhabitants in privacy.

Park staff and partners carefully measure the pristine growth of Kīpahulu, even in the face of rapidly approaching extinction. There is no substitute for this eternal vigilance that recognizes the frailty of ecological resources and diligently perseveres toward their preservation.

Nature's extravagance is resplendent in Kīpahulu Valley. Humankind can hardly add to the wealth of wild native beauty that all have inherited, and we recognize that nature once destroyed can never be reconstructed.

Plants & Critters

Haleakalā National Park is home to 189 endemic plants (found only in Hawai'i); 41 of these are endemic to Maui. Thousands of insect species are found nowhere else, and six endangered bird species wing through the park. Here are just a few of the native residents, both endemic, and indigenous (also found in other places), and elevations where they might be found:

10,000 ft / 3049 m

Na'ena'e or kūpaoa (*Dubautia menziesii*): yellow flowering shrub in the same super-family as 'āhinahina. Endemic.



Hawaiian yellow-faced bee (*Nesoprosopis (Hylaeus) volcanicus*): tiny solitary (non-social) bee is a prime pollinator of the 'āhinahina. Endemic to Maui.



9,000 ft / 2744 m

'Ua'u or Hawaiian dark-rumped petrel (*Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis*): seagoing bird that nests in the cliffs of the mountain, burrowing under rocks. Endemic.



8,000 ft / 2439 m



Māmāne (*Sophora chrysophylla*): a common shrub or small tree in alpine areas. Its yellow flowers attract native birds. Endemic.

Pueo or Hawaiian short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus sandwichensis*): often seen in daytime soaring over the shrub land hunting birds. Endemic.



7,000 ft / 2134 m

'Ōhi'a lehua (*Metrosideros polymorpha*): tree whose red blossoms are pollinated by forest birds. Endemic.



6,000 ft / 1829 m



'Amakihi (*Hemignathus virens*): 5-inch yellow-green bird with black mask and slightly curved bill. Feeds on insects & nectar. Endemic.

'I'iwi (*Vestiaria coccinea*): 6-inch salmon-red bird with long, curved, red bill. Feeds on nectar. Endemic.



'Apapane (*Himatione sanguinea*): 5.5-inch red and black bird with white under tail. Feeds on insects and nectar with its black, curved bill. Endemic.

1,000 ft / 305 m to sea level



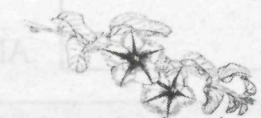
'O'opu nākea (*Awaous quamenensis*): largest of the freshwater 'o'opu (goby), up to 14 inches. Indigenous to Hawai'i and other Pacific islands.

Pīnao 'ula or red damselfly (*Megalagrion calliphya*): red & black, 3-inch wing span. Endemic.



Naupaka kahakai (*Scaevola sericea*): salt-spray-hardy shrub found along ocean edge. White "half" flowers and waxy white berries. Indigenous.

Hala or screw pine (*Pandanus tectorius*): tree with spiky leaves growing in a spiral. Utilized by Hawaiians for centuries for weaving, housing, and medicine. Indigenous.



Pōhuehue or beach morning glory (*Ipomoea pes-caprae*): purplish-red trumpet-shaped flowers. Leathery leaves, cleft at tips, form a carpet. Endemic.

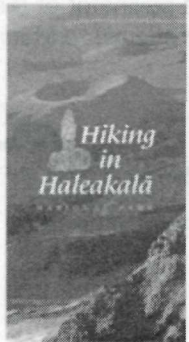
Hawai'i Natural History Association



Hawai'i Natural History Association (HNHA) is a non-profit organization working with the National Park Service to assist Haleakalā National Park's educational and interpretive activities, cultural programs, and special projects related to visitor services.

Whether you're planning a trip or just trying to learn more about the park and Hawai'i, HNHA stocks a number of publications that are excellent resources. All of the publications listed below are highly recommended, and may be purchased in person or through the mail.

To order by phone or to obtain a complete catalog of publications and other items, write or call: HNHA, Haleakalā Branch, P.O. Box 464, Makawao, HI 96768, 808-572-4400.



Hiking in Haleakalā National Park

Nancy Baker and Kathy Valier
Planning short hikes, day hikes or overnight hikes in the Wilderness Area? This guide will help inform and prepare you. Includes natural history tidbits, photos, and trail maps. Listing hikes from easy to strenuous, this handy book has something for everyone.
47 pages \$4.95

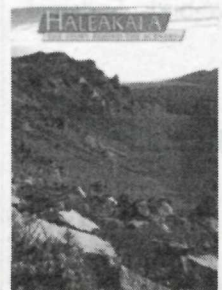


Rare Animals and Plants of Haleakalā National Park

Arthur Medeiros and Lloyd Loope
Photographs, drawings, and text describe some of the rare native plants and animals found in Haleakalā National Park, the spectacular result of millions of years of evolution in isolation.
56 pages \$5.95

Trails Illustrated Topo Map of Haleakalā National Park

National Geographic
This topographic look at Haleakalā National Park features the park at a scale of 1:25,000, with a second map showing the eight main islands at a scale of 1:784,000. Also includes general backcountry information, camping and campground information, and climate and environment information.
Waterproof and tearproof. 26" x 33" \$9.95



Haleakalā: The Story Behind the Scenery

KC Publications
Beautiful photography and a fact-filled text make this a favorite with visitors to Haleakalā National Park. Covers a broad spectrum of topics including geology, diverse fauna and flora, and the influence of people in the islands. Best general information on the park. 48 pages \$8.95



Volcanoes of the National Parks in Hawai'i

Gordon Macdonald and Douglass Hubbard
A brief explanation of Hawaiian volcanic activity and the magnificent volcanic mountains that have formed as a result. Includes vivid photography, maps and charts. Excellent for those wanting a detailed overview of Kilauea, Mauna Loa, and Haleakalā.
64 pages \$5.95



Volunteers In Parks



For over 125 years, volunteers have been giving their time to national parks around the country. Every year, over 120,000 volunteers contribute more than 4 million hours. In 2001, Haleakalā National Park volunteers contributed over 13,600 hours. Today's volunteers are active, dynamic, creative individuals of all ages who possess the skills, desire, patience, and time to accomplish a wide variety of tasks. Volunteers work in administration, maintain trails, build and repair fences, monitor *nēnē*, eradicate non-native species, provide educational programs, talk with thousands of visitors each day, and assist the park in many ways.

Become the newest volunteer in the National Park Service! Additional information and applications are available from any visitor center, by contacting the Volunteer Program Coordinator at 808-572-4487 or HALE_VIP_Coordinator@nps.gov, visiting our website, or writing to: Volunteer Program, Haleakalā National Park, P.O. Box 369, Makawao, HI 96768.

Fee Program



Haleakalā was designated as a participating park in the Fee Demo Program, in July 1997. This program allows the park to keep 80% of the entrance fees collected to fund visitor services and park infrastructure projects.

Projects funded by the fee collection operation include:

- removal of non-native trees at the summit area entrance,
- new restrooms for the Haleakalā Visitor Center,
- parking, restrooms, and campground improvements in Kīpahulu.

Here at Haleakalā National Park, entrance fees are \$10 per vehicle for a seven-day pass and \$5 for bicyclists and those walking or on motorcycles. The following special passes are also available:

* The new Annual Tri-Park Pass is good for National Parks in the State of Hawai'i that charge entrance fees (Haleakalā NP, Hawai'i Volcanoes NP, and Pu'uuhonua o Honaunau NHP). This pass is available for \$20.00 and is valid for 12 months.

* The National Parks Pass, good for basic admission to any national park for one year, is \$50.00. For an additional \$15.00 it can be upgraded to a Golden Eagle Passport, good at all Federal Recreational Areas.

* The lifetime Golden Age Passport is available for \$10.00 to US seniors over 62 years of age.

* US citizens with a major disability are eligible for a free lifetime Golden Access Passport.

All passes may be used only by the purchaser; they are not transferable.

For more information visit the Haleakalā National Park Official Website: www.nps.gov/hale