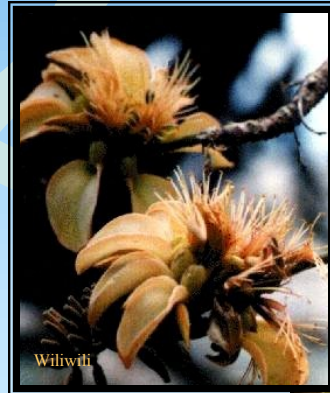


# Kona's



# Native Hawaiian Plants

# Kona's Native Hawaiian Plants



Business Name

## Save Hawaii's Native Ecosystem

Hawaii's vegetation is made up of more than 1,100 very special species, most of which occur solely here in the islands. Many of them evolved in Hawaii from ancestors who arrived on these isolated islands millennia ago, and are found nowhere else on Earth. If these plants were to disappear, they would be gone forever, never to be seen by future generations. Sadly, the extinction of many native Hawaiian species has already occurred, and many other species are traveling down the same path. At current estimates, Hawaii's native species make up more than one third of the United State's Endangered Species List. The cause of this loss is a mixture of many factors, mostly the invasion of alien species and habitat destruction.

Throughout history many things have been altered in Hawaii's landscape. The arrival of humans, starting with the Polynesians, created problems for many native species. When humans arrived, they brought with them the comforts of home. This included plants and animals they were accustomed to in their homeland. People introduced pigs, goats, cattle, agricultural crops, trees, and other seemingly harmless alien life forms. Other alien species were introduced accidentally.

Feral pigs damage many acres of native forest. They plow the native understory, killing many of the plants. Also, they cause extensive damage to hapu'u (native tree ferns). Pigs knock down tree ferns and eat the starchy inner core. Clearings created by pigs promote the growth of weeds and leave soil susceptible to erosion.

Rats feed on seeds of many native plants, preventing the plants from reproducing. Alien insects bore into twigs and eat native seeds. Weeds are a major problem in the islands. Many introduced trees, shrubs, grass, vines, and ferns are very competitive against native species. Some grasses and ferns promote wildfires that can wipe out a native forest in hours.

One simple way of helping our native forest is to propagate native plants. You can help by purchasing native plants and cultivating them on your property. This will increase the chance they will survive in Hawaii for future generations to enjoy.

Another way to help the native vegetation is by reducing populations of alien species, especially ones that are killing native flora and taking over their habitats.

This publication was written in order to promote the use of native plants for ecological restoration and landscaping, and to help landowners choose species that are suitable for their property. It includes many of the plant species that occur naturally in North and South Kona. Some of these plants can be purchased at retail nurseries, and some may already be growing on your property.

The climate zone maps on the next two pages can help you determine which native plant species are suitable for your location. To some extent, different soils found within a given climate zone will support similar plant species. However, properties located on very young lava flows with very thin organic soils are suitable for growing only a sparse cover of a few species. More information about correlating native species with specific soil types will be available soon from NRCS.



To use the map, locate your property and determine the number of the zone in which it is located. The plants shown in the brochure are numbered as to their suitable habitats.

Threatened and endangered species can be bought and planted in yards for landscaping. However, commercially-bought specimens are not to be used in large-scale restoration projects without a permit.

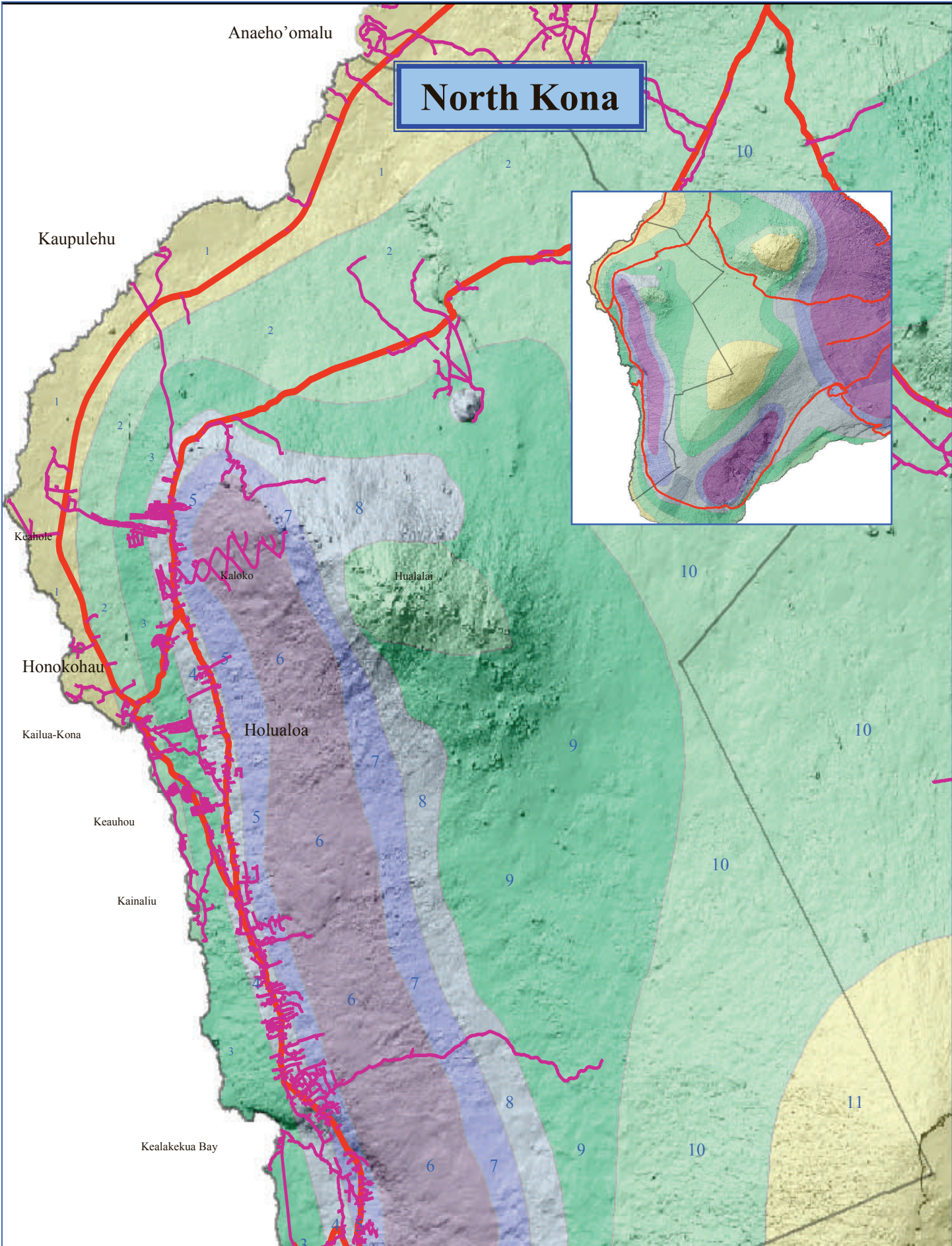


Help save Kona's native plants

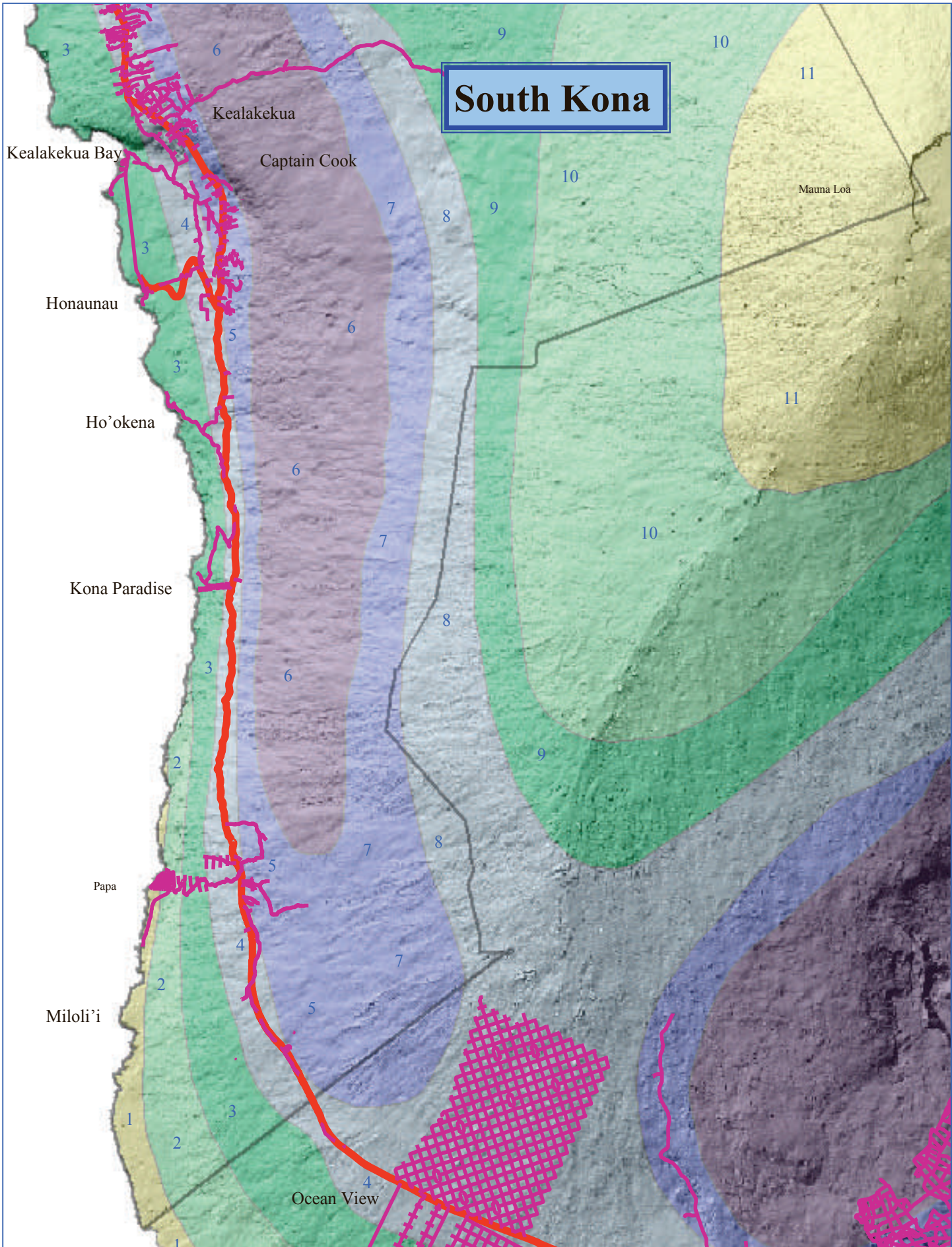
M  
a  
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Zone	Map Symbol	Zone Description
Arid		A very hot, dry zone found along part of the Kona coast. Plants must tolerate drought and salt spray. Mostly shrubs, grasses, and vines.
Dry		Hot and dry. Shrubs, grasses, vines, and widely-spaced small trees live here.
Moderately Dry		Hot and dry, but able to support many shrubs, grasses, vines, and a fairly dense stand of small to medium size trees.
Seasonal Mesic		“Mesic” means a moderately moist climate. This zone is warm and dry, but moist for part of the year. Many trees, shrubs, grasses, vines, and herbs thrive in this zone.
Moist Mesic		This zone supports a mix of plants that live in moist and dry environments. It can support a dense and very diverse forest with fairly tall trees.
Wet		The rain forest zone, with very large trees, dense tree ferns, and many different species.
Moist Mesic		Transition from rain forest to high elevation drier forest. Koa trees become more common, while tree ferns are smaller and less numerous.
Seasonal Mesic		A fairly dry environment that can support large koa and ohia trees, along with sandalwood and mamane.
Moderately Dry		Dry and cool, with medium sized koa, mamane, sandalwood, and shrubs.
Dry		Very dry and cool, with small mamane, shrubs, and grasses.
Arid		Very dry and cold. Plants must be able to withstand winter drought and frost. Vegetation is short and very sparse.

# North Kona



# South Kona



## ~ Plant Kona's Native Beauties~



Indigenous/Endemic to Hawaii	
<b>Indigenous:</b> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">Aa</div>	Native (arrived in Hawaii without human intervention) species that occur in Hawaii and other places.
<b>Endemic:</b> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; text-align: center; margin: 5px auto;">Aa</div>	Native (arrived in Hawaii without human intervention) species that are unique to Hawaii.
<b>Endangered:</b> <div style="background-color: #92d050; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin: 5px auto;"></div>	Species that are very few in number and at risk of becoming extinct.

PICTURE  
of  
PLANT

**Common Name**

Scientific Name

Climate Zone(s)



### Shrubs

**ʻAʻaliʻi**  
*Dodonaea viscosa*  
1,2,3,4,5, 8,9

**ʻAheaha**  
*Chenopodium oahuense*  
2,3

**ʻĀkia**  
*Wikstromia sandwicensis*  
*Wikstromia pulcherrima*  
3,4,5

**ʻĀkala**  
*Rubus hawaiiensis*  
6,7,8





**Ālulu**  
**Papala kepau**  
*Pisonia sandwicensis*  
*Pisonia brunoniana*  
5,7



**Clermontia**  
*Clermontia clermontioides*  
*Clermontia hawaiiensis*  
*Clermontia parviflora*  
*Clermontia montis-loa*  
5,6,7



**Na'ena'e**  
*Dubautia ciliolata*  
*Dubautia scabra*  
8,9,10



**'Ohai**  
*Sesbania tomentosa*  
1,2



**'Iiahialo'e, Coast sandalwood**  
*Santalum ellipticum*  
1,2,3



**'Iihia**  
*Cyrtandra platyphylla*  
5,6



**'Ilie'e**  
*Plumbago zeylanica*  
2,3



**'Ilima**  
*Sida fallax*  
1,2,3,4



**Kanawao**  
*Broussaisia arguta*  
6



**Kōlea lau li'i**  
*Myrsine sandwicensis*  
5,6,7



**Kolokolo kahakai**  
*Vitex rotundifolia*  
1,2



**Kolomona**  
*Senna gaudichaudii*  
2,3,4



**Ko'oko'olau**  
*Bidens menziesii*  
8,9



**Ko'oloa'ula**  
*Abutilon menziesii*  
2,3



**Kukaenene**  
*Coprosma ernodeoides*  
9,10



**Kulu'I**  
*Nototrichium sandwicense*  
2,3,4



**Maiapilo**  
*Capparis sandwichiana*  
1,2,3



**Ma'o hau hele**  
*Hibiscus brackenridgei*  
4,5



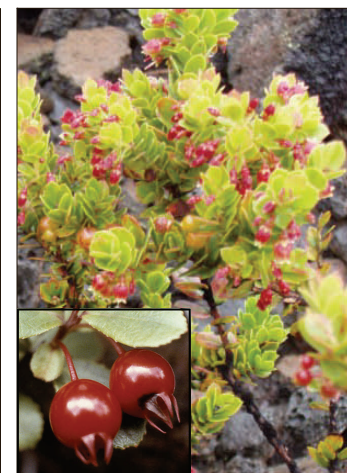
**Mint (native)**  
*Stenogyne microphylla*  
8,9



**Naupaka kahakai**  
*Scaevola sericea*  
1,2,3



**'Ohelo**  
*Vaccinium calycinum*  
5,6,7



**'Ohelo**  
*Vaccinium reticulatum*  
7,8,9,10



**Pilo**  
*Coprosma montana*  
7,8,9



**'Ulei**  
*Osteomeles anthyllidifolia*  
2,3,9,10



# Trees



**A'e**  
*Sapindus saponaria*  
4,5



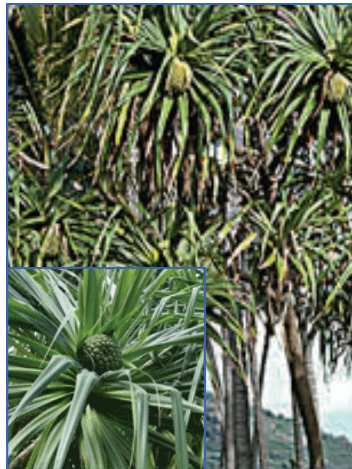
**'Akoko**  
*Chamaesyce olowaluana*  
9,10



**'Āla'a**  
*Pouteria sandwicensis*  
3,4,5



**Alahe'e**  
*Psychrax odoratum*  
3,4,5



**Hala**  
*Pandanus tectorius*  
1,2,3,4



**Hala pepe**  
*Pleomele hawaiiensis*  
3,4



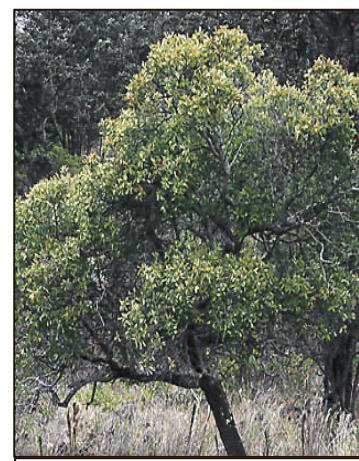
**Hame**  
*Antidesma platyphyllum*  
*Antidesma pulvinatum*  
5,6,7



**Hau kuahiwi**  
*Hibiscadelphus hualalaiensis*  
3,4



**Hō'awa**  
*Pittosporum hosmeri*  
4,5



**ʻIliahi, Sandalwood**  
*Santalum paniculatum*  
4,5,7,8,9



**Kauila, Kauwila, O'a**  
*Alphitonia ponderosa*  
4,5



**Kauila, Kauwila**  
*Colubrina oppositifolia*  
2,3,4



**Kāwa'u, 'Aiwa**  
*Ilex anomala*  
6,7



**Keahi**  
*Nesoluma polynesianum*  
4,5



**Koa**  
*Acacia koa*  
6,7,8,9



**Koki'o**  
*Hibiscus kokio*  
3,4,5



**Koki'o**  
*Kokia drynarioides*  
4



**Kōlea lau li'i**  
*Myrsine lanaiensis*  
*Myrsine lessertiana*  
4,5,6,7,9



**Kopiko**  
*Psychotria hawaiiensis*  
*Psychotria mauiensis*  
4,5,6,7



**Kolokolo mokihana**  
*Melicope clusiifolia*  
*Melicope hawaiiensis*  
4,5,6



**Kou**  
*Cordia subcordata*  
2



**Lama**  
*Diospyros sandwicensis*  
2,3,4,5



**Loulu, Fan palm**  
*Pritchardia affinis*  
*Pritchardia schattaueri*  
1, 2, 3, 4,



**Māmani**  
*Sophora chrysophylla*  
2,3,4,7,8,9,10



**Māmaki**  
*Pipturus albidus*  
5,6,7



**Manono**  
*Kadua axillaris*  
*Kadua affinis*  
4, 5, 6, 7, 8



**Maua, A'e**  
*Xylosma hawaiiense*  
3,4



**Naio**  
*Myoporum sandwicense*  
3,4,5,8,9



**'Ohe**  
*Reynoldsia sandwicensis*  
3,4



**'Ohe**  
*Tetraplasandra hawaiiensis*  
4,5,6



**'Ōhi'a lehua**  
*Metrosideros polymorpha*  
3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10



**Olomea**  
*Perrottetia sandwicensis*  
6,7



**Olopuā**  
*Nestegis sandwicensis*  
3,4,5



**Uhiuhi**  
*Caesalpinia kavaiensis*  
3,4,5



**Wiliwili**  
*Erythrina sandwicensis*  
2,3

## Herbs



'Ala'ala wai nui  
*Peperomia* spp.  
4,5,6,7



Ko'oko'olau  
*Bidens micrantha*  
1,2,3



Pua kala  
*Argemone glauca*  
4,8



Wood rush  
*Luzula hawaiiensis*  
7,8,9



Kaluaha, Pua'akuhihia  
*Astelia menziesiana*  
6,7



'Ala'ala wai nui  
*Plectranthus parviflorus*  
2,3



'Uki'uki  
*Dianella sandwicensis*  
5,6,7,8,9

## Vines and Climbers



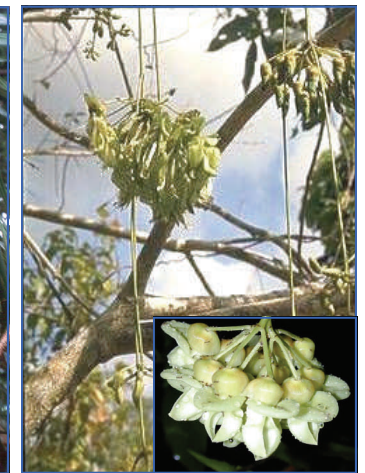
Hoi kuahiwi  
*Smilax melastomifolia*  
6



Huehue  
*Cocculus orbiculatus*  
1,2,3,4,5



'Ie'ie  
*Freycinetia arborea*  
5,6,7



Kā'e'e  
*Mucuna gigantean*  
2,3



**Kākalaioa**  
*Caesalpinia bonduc*  
4,5



**Maile**  
*Alyxia oliviformis*  
5,6,7

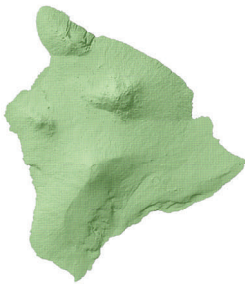


**Mohihihi**  
*Vigna marina*  
1,2,3



**Pā'ūohi'iaka**  
*Jacquemontia ovalifolia*  
1,2,3

**Ferns**



**Hapu`u, Hawaiian tree fern**  
*Cibotium chamissoi*  
*Cibotium glaucum*  
*Cibotium menziesii*  
5,6,7



**Asplenium**  
Asplenium spp.  
4,5,6,7



**Diplazium**  
Diplazium spp.  
4,5,6,7



**Dryopteris**  
Dryopteris spp.  
3,4,5,6,7



**'I'o nui**  
*Dryopteris wallichiana*  
5,6,7,8



**Pala`ā, Pala`s; Palapala`ā**  
*Sphenomeris chinensis*  
5,6,7



**Palapalai**  
*Microlepia strigosa*  
5,6,7



Pneumatopteris  
Pneumatopteris spp.  
5,6,7



**Uluhe**  
*Dicranopteris linearis*  
5,6,7

**Retailers:**

Future Forests  
PO Box 847  
Kailua Kona, HI 96745  
Tele: 325-2377

Amy Greenwell Ethnobotanical Garden  
82-6188 Mamalahoa Highway  
Captain Cook, HI 96704  
Tele: 323-3318

State Tree Nursery  
Division of Forestry and Wildlife  
Kamuela, HI  
Tele: (Hilo) 974-4221

Makani Gardens  
1625 West Kuiaha Rd.  
Haiku, HI 96708  
Tele: (Maui) 808-572-6337

Hawaii Reforestation Nursery Services, LLC  
6281 Kawaihau Rd E1  
Kapaa, HI 96746  
Tele: 821-8841

Nursery Solutions, Inc.  
73-4301 Lani St.  
Kailua Kona, HI 96740  
Tele: 331-8535

Grow Native Corporation  
PO Box 753  
M. View, HI 96771  
Tele: 968-8350

Mauna Ikena  
PO Box 1337  
Keaau, HI 96749  
Tele: 966-6337

Kauai Nursery & Landscaping  
3-1550 Kaumualii Hwy.  
Lihue, HI 96766  
Tele: 808-245-7747

Aileen's Nursery  
942 W. Kawaihau St.  
Hilo, HI 96720

## Notes



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Plumbgo zeylanical © Thomas Schoepke [www.plants-pictures.com](http://www.plants-pictures.com)

## Kona's Natives are Beautiful



This informational packet was created as an effort to promote the cultivation of native Hawaiian plants, especially ones that are on the brink of extinction. Flora that has had a questionable historic existence in this region has been included in an effort to help restore Hawaii's native vegetation.

### Compiled by:

Morri-Ann Nagata  
David Clausnitzer, PhD, NRCS Pacific Island Area  
Forest Ecologist

### Edited/Reviewed by:

J.B. Friday, PhD, University of Hawaii  
Christina Quinlan, PhD, University of Hawaii  
Bob Joy, NRCS Plant Material Specialist  
Richard Stevens, PhD, University of Hawaii  
Jill Wagner, Forestry Consultant

Zone map courtesy of: Jon Price, PhD, University of Hawaii

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