

FRIENDS of HALEAKALĀ NATIONAL PARK

P.O. Box 322
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(808)876-1673
Spring 2010

Oheo Gulch

The Kīpahulu Section of Haleakalā National Park

By Jill Engledow

Environmentalist David R. Brower called them "latter-day noblemen"--wealthy individuals in love with the land whose donations made possible the founding and growth of so many national parks. Several of these "noblemen" helped bring about the expansion of Haleakalā National Park into Kīpahulu.

Billionaire businessman Laurance Rockefeller, aviation executive Sam Pryor and the famous flyer Charles Lindbergh were among the leaders of this effort. Rich men who could have claimed vast chunks of Kīpahulu for personal use or profit, they chose instead to focus their efforts on preserving a place they saw as unique on the earth.

In 1959, retired Pan American Airlines executive Samuel Pryor arrived in Kīpahulu in search of his dream retirement home. At that time, much of Kīpahulu was owned by the Baldwin family as part of Ulupalakua Ranch. Pryor persuaded them to sell him 100 acres of land, and chose a site overlooking Oheo Gulch, then known as Seven Pools.

Ecstatic about his new property, Pryor commissioned a beautiful glass-sided home. But members of the Hawaii Trail and Mountain Club, folks with a long history of appreciating Hawaii wilderness, protested his plans and helped the newcomer understand that these pools should remain open to everyone. Pryor got the message and traded the Oheo land for a site down the coast.

Then the Kīpahulu and Ulupalakua sections of Ulupalakua Ranch were put up for sale. Hawaii-born ranch broker Hamilton McCaughey and his wife, Jean, bought the Kīpahulu land, while Pardee Erdman took over the mauka

The Best Internship Ever

By Danielle Fujii-Doe

I started looking for a job as soon as my last term of college started. I had already worked for Americorps at the State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources for the summer, and I loved it, so I applied to work for Americorps again. Luckily, I got a year-long internship with Americorps at Haleakalā National Park. Therefore, as soon as I graduated from college I came back home to Maui and started that very Monday at the Park. I knew only that I would be hiking while checking predator trap lines and doing bird observations. I did not realize that I would be hiking in such beautiful areas, and ones that are so different from one other, places that most people never experience.

After my Americorps assignment ended, I wanted to continue working with Haleakalā National Park, so I asked the Friends of Haleakalā National Park if they could sponsor me for another internship. During my one year internship with Americorps and four-month internship with the Friends, I have been able to learn a great deal about Hawaii's native birds and how to protect them.

I got the opportunity to check 'ua'u, or Hawaiian petrel, burrows during breeding season. 'Ua'u are seabirds that return to land to nest in burrows that are under rocks and cinder. The terrain they burrow in is very steep and unstable, so it is important that when people visit the park, they stay on trail. Otherwise they could collapse burrows. There are certain areas where I get pretty scared because of the height drop. Every time I am out on White Hill, I constantly say "*Oh My Gosh!*" over and over; it seems to help me with the height factor.

'Ua'u breeding season is from March to November, after which the birds make flights of great length out over the

Continued on page 4

areas of Ulupalakua Ranch. When Annie Smith, who owned the upper stream and its pools, suggested making the entire area along the stream into a park, the McCaugheys offered to sell their land to the State of Hawaii.

The state was not interested, so photographer Robert Wenkam, a member of the State Land Use Commission, contacted Laurance Rockefeller, who had visited Kīpahulu in 1961 and decided it was too beautiful and rural to spoil with his planned Hawaii resort. Instead, he built the Mauna Kea Resort on the Big Island. When Wenkam called a few years later, Rockefeller acted; he purchased about 52 acres from the McCaugheys, including the lower three pools and oceanfront acreage.

Laurance Rockefeller was carrying on a tradition begun by his father, John D. Rockefeller Jr., whose gifts of land and many millions of dollars helped create and improve a number of parks. Laurence Rockefeller gave the initial \$1 million to start the National Park Foundation and provided funding for the expansion of many parks and battlefields before his death in 2004.



This concrete pylon was previously used to support a flume that spanned Oheo Gulch to transport sugar cane to the mill.



The Kīpahulu Ohana has a cooperative agreement with the National Park to operate a “Living Farm” in the Kīpahulu Section of the Park. Visit their website at www.kipahulu.org to learn more. You can contact them at (808)248-8974 to arrange a tour of the farm known as Kapahu.

On Maui, Rockefeller's choice to pass up an opportunity to build a luxury resort, followed by the purchase of the lower Oheo area, made possible the establishment of the Kīpahulu section. But there was more work to do before Oheo could become part of the park. Land added to national parks must be “contiguous” to existing park land, and some five miles separated the Haleakalā National Park boundary and Rockefeller's new acquisition.

Rockefeller challenged the state and private donors to fill the gap. He worked with Gov. John A. Burns to dedicate state land (actually already under federal jurisdiction since 1951, according to park historian Russell A. Apple, a fact that apparently had been forgotten by both the state and the park service). Rockefeller also recruited The Nature Conservancy and various wealthy individuals in a nationwide fund drive to purchase private land to complete the park acquisition.

Sam Pryor joined the effort, along with famous folks like Arthur Godfrey and Doris Duke. Pryor's friend, Charles Lindbergh, also had fallen in love with Kīpahulu and built a home near Pryor. The man who made the first nonstop flight across the Atlantic in 1927 was an ardent conservationist who had seen much of the world. He told *The Maui News* in 1971 that he knew of no place more beautiful than Kīpahulu.

Lindbergh became one of the faces most associated with the effort to purchase Kīpahulu lands, working with mainland millionaires as well as with Mauians like Hana physician Dr. Milton Howell, co-chairman of The Nature

Conservancy’s fund-raising campaign.

The efforts of these men to raise donations that ranged from one dollar to hundreds of thousands resulted in the Kīpahulu park section we know today. The campaign they led helped preserve wilderness land from the irreplaceable Upper Kīpahulu Valley filled with rare native plants and birds to the pools and waterfalls that entrance tourists from around the world.

The Kīpahulu section has continued to grow and has gained various amenities, from neatly paved paths to a ranger station and visitor center. Most recently, the parking lot was paved and an entry booth set up to collect visitor fees. The old composting toilets have been replaced with a new restroom building. A monitoring system alerts rangers to high levels of stream water so they can warn visitors of impending danger when heavy rain falling in the mountains threatens to send torrents down the stream bed.

The park service now is preparing a master plan for the long-range future of the Kīpahulu section. Beginning with interviews of park workers and three community meetings, they have gathered input on issues such as facilities, land use and the visitor experience. These will be included in a draft plan with a range of alternatives, which will be made public for further comment before the preparation of a final plan.



A group of volunteers backpacking to Hōlua cabin along the Keonehe ‘ehe ‘e trail. (Please step back into single file on the trail Friend !) Each month the FHNP leads groups of up to 12 volunteers into the back-country. On this trip the group spent two nights in the cabin and a full day near the Ko ‘olau Gap removing invasive plants



Duncan S. enthusiastically removes invasive heterotheca grandaflora at Waikau during a FHNP Service Trip.

In the meantime, with Kīpahulu Base yard buildings deteriorating and staff in need of office space, the park is planning a more immediate expansion of the ranger station/visitor center for employee offices.

For information about these planning and expansion projects, log on to the National Park Service planning web page at <http://www.parkplanning.nps.gov/hale> or call Howard Forbes, facility management specialist/project manager, at 572-4417.

The summary above of the complex series of events that led to the creation of the Kīpahulu section draws on Russell A. Apple’s “Kīpahulu and Seven Pools as Land Additions to Haleakalā National Park” and on Robert Wenkam’s *Maui: The Last Hawaiian Place*. ■



A view of the beautiful Palikū area framed by the majestic Kalapawili Ridge. This photo was taken during a service trip from a weeding spot far from the beaten path. One of the advantages of joining the service trips is the opportunity to see areas of the park that are normally off-limits.

Internship – continued from page 1

Pacific, but some birds come back to their burrows as soon as February. You can hear them at night calling “oo-ah-oo,” a cry very similar to their name, 'ua'u. Workers monitor the burrows on a weekly basis by determining what kind of signs they left behind, like droppings, feathers, and digging, and because 'ua'u are active at night, we do not actually monitor the birds themselves but rather their burrows.

Nēnē season which occurs from October to late April, varying by weather conditions and location, has been enjoyable, too. This past season was the first time I was able to search for nests on my own, and I found over 15 nēnē nests. I have gotten so attuned to hearing nēnē that I stop doing whatever I am doing just so I can spot them and record their bands. So if you see me in the field looking around for something that is not there, I am probably listening for nēnē. I have also been able to band five nēnē during the last year and a half. Whenever I see the birds that I banded, I get very excited and I have to tell everyone around me.

Once the goslings are almost full grown, around March to May, nēnē start molting. This is the time that the adult birds lose their flight feathers and start hiding from predators in the bushes. You can see nēnē throughout the park except during this molting season when they are hiding. Flocking season is from June to September when adults have re-grown their flight feathers, their offspring have acquired theirs, and all can fly.

Most of my duties involve checking predator control traps

that are set out to protect the nēnē and 'ua'u. There are around 500 traps in both the front country and back country. There is a problem with rats and mongooses here in the Park. These predator animals harm native birds like the 'ua'u and nēnē. One day I could be hiking in dry, rocky terrain and the next day I could be hiking in wet and cold terrain, and I have very much enjoyed the way the environment changes with each trap location.

I have had the good fortune to hike Palikū on a regular basis to check predator control trap lines and conduct nēnē observations. Palikū is very beautiful and quite different from the rest of Haleakalā Crater, lush, green and very nice for the eyes to see after hiking nine miles through the cinder and rocks of the central Crater.

As my internship comes to an end, I am glad that I have had the privilege of both the Americorps and the Friends of Haleakalā National Park internships. These internships are not highly paid jobs, but I think volunteering and doing internships is important for young people to try. They offer hands-on experience in a possible career field and the opportunity to connect with many people with similar interests. As soon as I finish my internship, I am starting a full-time paid position in the conservation field. I am very glad to have had the opportunity given me by Friends of Haleakalā National Park to serve an internship for four months in Haleakalā National Park.

The volunteer contact here at Haleakalā National Park is Melissa Chimera, 808-572-4487. She has a lot of information for anyone who wants to volunteer or do an internship, and she is really helpful.

■



A group of Nature Paparazzi point their lenses at an unusual specimen found along an unmaintained trail near the Waikau area of the Park. What could be the focus of so much attention???



The dried carcass of a large (3 inch) moth with bright orange / yellow coloration on its body. Could it be the endangered Blackburn's Sphinx moth??? Read on ... !

An Endangered Endemic Moth

As it turns out, the moth spotted by the paparazzi and pictured above was not a Blackburn's sphinx moth. More likely, the much photographed insect was either the introduced *Agrius cingulata* or the *Psilogramma menephron*. But the focus of the story is both endemic and endangered.

The **Blackburn's sphinx moth** (*Manduca Blackburni*) is one of Hawaii's largest native insects (Family: Sphingidae) with a wing span of up to 12 centimeters (5 inches). Adults are overall gray with black bands across the top of their wings and five orange spots on each side of their abdomen. (The most apparent characteristic that distinguishes the Blackburn's Sphinx is that

its orange spots are completely surrounded by dark black rings.) Caterpillars are large and populations contain two color morphs, bright green or gray. Both morphs have scattered white speckles across their back and a horizontal white stripe on the side of each segment. Caterpillars feed on plants in the nightshade family (Solanaceae), especially native trees in the genus *Nothocestrum*, but also on non-native solanaceous plants such as commercial tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*), tree tobacco (*N. glauca*), eggplant (*Pseudomonas solanacearum*), tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*), and Jimson weed (*Datura stramonium*). Adults have been observed feeding on the nectar of koaliawa (*Ipomea indica*). Other likely adult nectar sources include other species of *Ipomea*, maiapilo (*Capparis sandwichiana*), and 'ilie'e (*Plumbago zeylanica*); it is believed that the moth pollinates these species, but further study is necessary.

DISTRIBUTION: Believed to be extinct in the late 1970s, the species was rediscovered in 1984 on East Maui. Additional populations recently have been found on Kaho'olawe and the island of Hawai'i. Historically, the species likely occurred on Kaua'i, O'ahu, and Moloka'i as well. Blackburn's sphinx moth can be found across a broad elevational gradient from sea level to 1,540 meters.

Donate to the FHNP Adopt-a-nēnē program to protect this and other endangered species.

From Hawaii's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy, October 1, 2005

Haleakalā Granola Bars

250 degree oven

Mix together the ingredients and pat firmly into well-greased baking pan or cookie sheet (silicon may be the best, but don't cut the bars on it of course). Bake 1 hour, then wait 15 minutes and slice.

14 oz. can of sweetened condensed milk -- heat in large pan and add:

2 1/2 cups oatmeal

1 cup dried cranberries or other dried berries

1 cup mixed seeds - pumpkin, sunflower, etc.

1 cup shredded coconut

1 cup unsalted nuts (almonds, cashews, peanuts, etc.)

You can play around, I figure, with whatever you have (I even threw in some cranberry granola I had left over) as long as you keep to the 6 1/2 cups of ingredients to the can of sweetened condensed milk.

Lynann N.

Please send your recipe for a favorite cabin meal to matt@fhnp.org. We will share what we learn.

Mahalo Ali'i Donors

Mahalo to the following contributors of \$100 or more in 2009. Your generous support of both the Adopt-a-Nēnē program and the Friends of Haleakalā general fund is greatly appreciated.

Lisa Bork
Dallas, TX

Kirk Lewis
San Clemente, CA

Terry & Cynthia Quisenberry
Haiku, HI

Sheri Buller
Arbor Vitae, WI

Alexander & Megumi Loos
La Canada, CA

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Plano, TX

Peggy Pitchford
Denver, CO

Susan M. Watanabe
Setauket, NY



Not all service work is as prestigious as removing invasive species. Sometime we remove stains. Here Carla N. (Silvertoe), Bryan B. (Cardshark) and Kevin E. (Scorsese) are hard at work cleaning the walls and ceiling of Hōlua Cabin.

Tales From the Trails – Journal Entries from Hōlua Cabin

12/4/09 Hōlua Cabin – Haleakalā Crater

Aloha Kākahiaka,

Leilani's mom here, after 10 years I'm back to this incredible "get away" space So close yet so far & so deep. Amazingly high winds, heavy rains and lightning w/ thunder storms parted way to blue skies only spotted w/ long thin clouds this morn. Our exploration of the lava tube, brought a fresh new light to the end of our short stay @ Hōlua. Hiking & being a citizen of Haleakalā Park brings a whole new meaning to "Respect the 'Āina." This place is truly a sacred spot on Planet Earth.

Enjoy it,
Enjoy life.

12/12/09 – 12/13/09

Glorious! We were engaged @ Kalalau 10 years ago. We thought that it could never be rivaled. We were wrong. Isolation, heat, cold, magnificent meteor shower (which we swept clean a patch of grass for.) Swept what? Nene sh*t! No one likes nene sh*t in their sleeping bag. Figuring out the stove was fun. Lots of "smoky time." By the way – the smoke detector works! Cloud tides rolling in and out were amazing. Thank You Madame Pele! Phil & Michelle, CA

1/1/2010

Last night's moon rise, blue moon rising was a sacred moment. The sunset colors were hues of red on clouds to the east. The moon was partially revealed – a sliver in the panorama. Then she rose with the colors of red, like the red dirt of Haleakalā on the sphere. Colors changed and morphed until she shone with brilliant white. A moonlit hike on Silversword Loop – amazing. Hōlua Cabin. Haleakalā Crater. The rewards of sacred moments in nature are reserved for those who will seek them out. Karl – HI

Full moon rose over Haleakalā Crater like a crimson ball of fire. The silverswords reflected the moon beams during our walk around the loop. Peaceful, sacred, eternal. Resolving to live a lifestyle in harmony with the natural elements to preserve this sacred place for the generations to come. Good friends and a blue moon over Haleakalā. Sheer Bliss!

ed.note. One of the entries above mentions exploring a lava tube. Please remember that all caves and all lava tubes in Haleakalā National Park are off trail and off limits to the public. Please stay on train, and out of caves and lava tubes in order to protect the unique biology and to respect the cultural importance of these features. ■



Here Esty W. (Shorty) is lying down on the job, ... while scrubbing the ceiling during our April 2019 Service Trip. Now Hōlua Cabin has fresh exterior paint and sparkling clean interior walls and ceilings!



Do you think that meals on Service Trips are all dehydrated gruel? Not so!!! Here our volunteer line-cook is preparing the first course of fresh Kula Greens with a cabin-made dressing. The cool nights and well equipped kitchen allow us the luxury of preparing fresh tasty meals that are much enjoyed at the end of a long day in the wilderness

Upcoming Evening Programs

FHNP will host two more evening programs this season. Talks are held in Room 103 of the Ka Lama Building at UH Maui Campus starting at 7:00PM. Light refreshments will be served.

July 9, 2010 Hank Oppenheimer, Maui Nui Coordinator for the Plant Extinction Prevention Program, will discuss the collaborative efforts to save East Maui's native plant species from extinction, highlighting some of the species being managed, with an overview of their habitats and their threats.

September 16, 2010 Sarah Creachbaum, superintendent of Haleakala National Park and members of her staff will hold a panel discussion on "The State of the Park" ■

FHNP 2010 Service Trip Schedule

Service projects are chosen in collaboration with Park staff and selected according to where help is most urgently needed. This year we will do a variety of planting, cabin maintenance and weeding projects focusing on the Waikau area. *(Tip: Weeding trips have the advantage of getting you to corners of the Park that are off-limits to hikers.)*

Participants must carry in sleeping bag, clothing, rain gear, sun protection and food for the weekend. Anyone who is fit enough to backpack into the wilderness and equipped with a positive and helping attitude is welcome. There is a \$15 fee for the Service/Learning trips to cover the extra cost of the Ranger's service and transportation back from Kaupo. These trips are popular, so make you reservation early. Repeat volunteers are welcomed!

Following is the Service Trip schedule for the remainder of 2010.

Jun 11-13	Kapalaoa (Waikau weeding)
Jul 3-5	Palikū cabin Kaupo Gap Service/Learning
Aug 7-10	Waikau tent camping (Waikau North weeding)
Sep 4-6	Palikū cabin Kaupo Gap Service/Learning
Oct 9-12	Kapalaoa cabin 3 night (Crystal Cave weeding)
Nov 13-15	Hōlua cabin (Waikau, Hōlua South weeding)
Dec 4-6	Kapalaoa cabin (central crater planting)
Dec 11	Christmas Tree Cutting (day event, near the park entrance on Crater Road)

For more info, visit fhnp.org. Call Matt at (808)876-1673, Elizabeth at (808)264-4757 or write Jessica at sageblank@aol.com to reserve a spot on a trip. ■



Lyann N. (Ms. Granola Bar) practicing the Joy of Invasive Species Removal.

Support the Friends of Haleakalā National Park

Who we are ...

We are a non-profit organization dedicated to assisting Haleakalā National Park achieve the purposes and goals for which it was established: To preserve Haleakalā's unique eco-systems, scenic character and associated native Hawaiian cultural and spiritual resources so as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

What we do ...

Facilitate volunteerism to accomplish projects recommended by park staff.

Monitor actions and activities that could impact the Haleakalā.

Urge responsible use of the Park by the public.

Provide financial assistance for the benefit of the Park by soliciting funds from the general public.

Promote programs such as Adopt-a-Nēnē to generate funds that will enhance the protection and preservation of the endangered natural resources of the Park.

Implement programs and activities that increase public awareness and appreciation of the Park and its highly diverse geological and biological resources.

What you can do ...

Join the Friends of Haleakalā National Park

Adopt-a-Nēnē – an unusual gift idea.

Become a **Volunteer** in the Park

Sign up to **Service Projects**.

Serve on the Board of Directors or Advisory Board of the Friends. We need new Board members!

The Adopt-a- Nēnē Program ...

was developed as a fun and educational way for you to become a part of the projects that are being conducted in Haleakalā National Park. The nēnē is an endemic bird on the Federal List of Endangered Species, with an estimated population in the Park of 250. By adopting a nēnē, you will be helping protect not only the nēnē, but all endangered species and their important habitat in the Park.

REGULAR Supporters receive "adoption papers" that include information about your nēnē, an adoption certificate and a nēnē postcard.

MĀLAMA Supporters receive a postcard pack and all gifts given to Regular supporters.

ALI'I Supporters receive an exclusive 5"x7" matted nēnē photo and all gifts given to Regular supporters. They will have their names displayed at the Park.

ALI'I NUI Supporter receive an exclusive 8"x10" matted nēnē photo, a special certificate for display and all gifts given to Regular supporters. They will also have their names displayed in the Park. ■



Yes! I want to **become a Friend of Haleakalā N.P.** Enclosed is my tax deductible contribution:

\$15 \$25 \$50 \$100 \$500 \$ Other _____

Yes! I want to **Adopt A Nēnē.** Enclosed is my tax deductible contribution:

\$20 Student/Senior \$30 Regular \$50 Mālama \$100 Ali'i \$200+ Ali'I Nui

Send me no gifts please, I want my entire contribution to protect endangered species

Name(s) _____

Address _____

Phone _____ e-mail _____

Make checks payable (in U.S. Dollars) to: Friends of Haleakalā National Park, Inc. & mail to: Friends of Haleakalā PO Box 322, Makawao HI 96768

You can also donate on-line using your credit card at www.fhnp.org



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