

# Native Hawaiian Plant Society

*Nanea Nā Pua O Ka 'Āina Aloha*

NHPS Newsletter

January 2023



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Nohu (*Tribulus cistoides*).  
Photo Courtesy of Benjamin  
Rachunas

## Kuaihelani Restoration Projects

By Joey Latsha formerly with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service

Kuaihelani (Midway Atoll) is a kūpuna island located in the remote Northwestern Hawaiian Islands within Pō. It is part of the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument (PMNM). Formed roughly 28 million years ago, the atoll is approximately 2.4 sq miles and supports a large variety of native Hawaiian flora and fauna.

Kuaihelani boasts the world's largest albatross colony that includes close to a million albatross with the mōlī or Laysan Albatross accounting for approximately 441,178 breeding pairs. One major threat to these seabirds was the introduction of the aster family plant, verbesina (*Verbesina encelioides*), commonly known as golden crownbeard. This species spread

like wildfire across the island, suppressing and outcompeting native plants, and making albatross adults and chicks expend more energy as they try to navigate through the dense vegetation. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) received grant funding to begin the long process of removing verbesina. As the verbesina population decreased, mass out plantings of kāwelu (*Eragrostis variabilis*), 'āweoweo (*Chenopodium oahuense*), pōpōlo (*Solanum nelsonii*-which is also an endangered species) and other native Hawaiian flora were planted to restore the open landscape. After thousands of hours put in by volunteers, contractors, and Refuge staff, golden crownbeard is down to less than 1% land cover across the atoll.

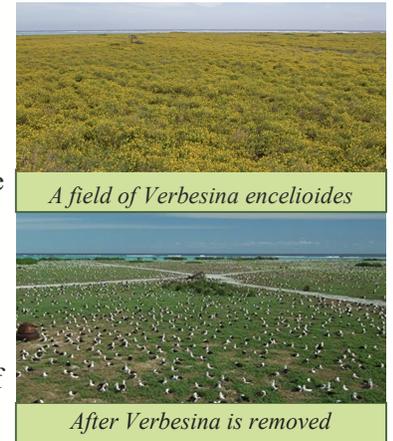
Hale Honu on Kuaihelani is a restoration area where sea turtles rest. During certain times of the year, the beach would eventually lose its sand and expose anthropogenic rubble and glass, causing turtles to move closer to the open beaches. This phenomenon was caused by naupaka (*Scaevola taccada*) and beach heliotrope (*Heliotropium anomalum*) planted right at the high tide line. Sand was entrained in the coastal vegetation, but it could not escape because the rate of plant growth was higher than the rate of sand deposition. To fix this, all the shrubs were



Before and after makaloa plantings

removed, releasing the sand back onto the beach. Kāwelu (*Eragrostis variabilis*) was out-planted as far back as possible to start new dunes. Pōpōlo (*Solanum sandwicense*) was also out-planted in this area because the sand deposition rate was so low it could keep pace with the dune growth. After the restoration was complete, the rubble was no longer exposed, the sea turtles moved back to the Hale Honu beach, and more monk seals were enjoying the site.

Kuaihelani has many manufactured wetlands that were made for the Laysan duck translocation. Along with the ducks came makaloa (*Cyperus laevigatus*), an indigenous, small rounded sedge. The makaloa came from Laysan Island and was transported by the Hōkūle'a to Kuaihelani. This species was planted in the seeps that had enough shoreline to maintain the aquatic plant. As ducks started becoming infected with avian botulism, the idea was the makaloa made it too difficult to find ducks. USFWS removed makaloa from some of the seeps to make duck detection easier.



A field of *Verbesina encelioides*

After *Verbesina* is removed

Continued on page 2

The seeps that did not have makaloa became choked with filamentous algae that would trap ducklings. To deal with the algae, seeps were cleaned manually by volunteers. One wetland in the brackish restoration site was an ideal candidate for makaloa planting because of its gentle slopes. After out-planting makaloa the seep dramatically reduced its algae cover.

Makaloa is famous and highly valued by Hawaiians for its use to weave mats. However, this form of weaving is not practiced as much today. As a novice weaver of harakeke (New Zealand flax) I decided to use similar techniques to work with the plant's fibers. As my interest grew with the makaloa fiber, I worked with our refuge manager and other staff to orchestrate a makaloa weaving workshop with Bishop Museum and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs led by Marcus Marzan. At the end of the workshop, we sent the instructors off with a bundle of makaloa to use in their own workshops to bring Kuaihelani to the public of Hawai'i.



Weaving makaloa

Maiapilo (*Capparis sandwichiana*) was once native to Kuaihelani's eastern island, and in 1923 the species was extirpated from the island because of habitat loss through human activity. It took a long time to acquire the seeds, but we quickly learned that we had to be vigilant with our keiki maiapilo after they sprouted. Diamondback moths (*Plutella xylostella*) ravaged many of our seedlings. This was easily remedied by adjusting planting schedules and using BT if needed. Once we grew a batch of maiapilo that were ready to go to the shade house and harden off. This was when we noticed our first maiapilo flower. This flower was special because it was the first documented flower since 1923. In 2019 our first successful generation of plants were ready for out-planting. These plants were taken to three restoration sites and monitored for survival. The sites where maiapilo performed well were filled in with more maiapilo the following year. Today there is a healthy population of maiapilo on Kuaihelani that is producing seeds for future generations. This project was very important to me because maiapilo is declining throughout the main Hawaiian Islands and we were able to establish a new population in its former habitat.

Through all of the challenges associated with recovering landscapes, restoration remains the embodiment of hope. All conservation lands from Hawai'i Island to Hōlanikū hold important cultural and biological treasures and it's our responsibility to continue to protect all the beautiful intact ecosystems to keep the lei of Hawai'i from fading away. Kuaihelani is a single flower in the lei of Hawai'i and appears as restoration sites. Our goal is to inspire visitors to imagine what the island could look like as restoration continues, but also how Hawai'i Nei could look like in the face of restoration. All photos provided by Joey Latsha

### In Memoriam

Long time NHPS member Fern Duvall passed away in February. His knowledge of Hawaiian ecosystems was vast and his kindness was immense. He was very supportive of the NHPS and took on various positions over the years from Secretary to Treasurer to Special Advisor. He helped in whatever realm was necessary for our members and projects to succeed.

In his honor, NHPS created a memorial area in Kanahā Pond, a place where he helped us so often. Some of his favorite plants that he had either personally grown or that he had some sort of connection to, were given away at his service. Becky Lau planted akia 'ihi and a *Polyscias racemosum* in his honor at Kanahā Pond. In 'Ahihi Kina'u Natural Reserve Area, during our last service trip to the area, we assisted the NARS crew in planting a hala tree in his memory.



### An Update from Maui Invasive Species Committee (MISC)

A Pest Prevention Training Program for nurseries and landscapers will be launching statewide this fall. The training, offered by the island-based Invasive Species Committees, will feature information about the identification, reporting, and best management practices for high-risk pests that are either not known to occur in Hawai'i (like the red imported fire ant), not known to occur in the United States, or pests that are present but are a high priority for containment (like coconut rhinoceros beetle). Participants of the training can earn HDOA Pesticide, Arborist, and LICT CEU and CET credits, receive educational resources and connect with the staff of their local invasive species committee. See [plantpono.org/pest-training](http://plantpono.org/pest-training) for a list of pests to lookout for.

Public submissions can help find new ant species not yet known to be in Hawai'i, such as the red-imported fire ant (RIFA). RIFA are aggressive, have painful stings, and have caused over \$1 billion in damage in the US. Submitting ant samples is also vital in detecting new little fire ant populations, a MISC target pest not widespread on Maui. In fact, 13 of the 19 existing little fire ant infestations on Maui were reported by the community. Request a free ant collection kit at [stoptheant.org](http://stoptheant.org).

## NHPS Core Projects

### Ma`o Hau Hele (*Hibiscus brackenridgei*) Exclosure By Hank Oppenheimer, Project Leader

As we all know, until recently 2022 was a very dry year with drought conditions on Maui ranging from extreme to severe to exceptional. Anticipating that, and the scary possibility of a wildfire, Plant Extinction Prevention Program (PEPP) staff Zach Pezzillo and Division of Forestry & Wildlife staff Kanoa Severson visited the exclosure in March. They reported the fence in good condition, and no animals breaching the improvements made in 2021. They continued the weed control, mostly guinea grass (*Urochloa maxima*) and lion's ear (*Leonotus nepetifolia*) to remove the fuel load in case of fire. There wasn't much glycine so those control efforts over the years have also paid off. Of course, the *mao hau hele* was already entering its hot summer dormant stage. As we seem to be receiving some much needed- and appreciated!- rain it will be time to return soon to stay on top of the weeds. Look for the next service trip on the NHPS schedule and sign up ASAP as space is always limited. Mahalo to Duane Ting and Flyin' Hawaiian Zipline for continued access and logistical support.



*Ma`o Hau Hele in full bloom*  
Photo by Hank Oppenheimer

### `Awikiwiki (*Canavalia pubescens*) Exclosure By Hank Oppenheimer, Project Leader

Since we had an extended drought through much of 2022 it didn't seem there was much need to visit the `awikiwiki exclosure, until the end of the year. October, November, and December received some much needed rainfall in this dry region, and you know what that means: Weeds! Thankfully, past efforts paid off and there weren't many weeds, neither in diversity (number of weed species) nor abundance (extent). We pulled all the Natal Redtop (*Melinis repens*) and cut back the koa haole (*Leucaena leucocephala*) and applied herbicide. We bagged all the seeds and disposed of them off-site. The ko`ali (*Ipomoea indica*) was again unfortunately threatening to smother everything so that had to be cut back where it was covering not just `awikiwiki, but also wiliwili (*Erythrina sandwicensis*), ha`o (*Rauvolfia sandwicensis*), and maiapilo (*Capparis sandwichiana*). One corner of the exclosure that used to have `awikiwiki -but had succumbed to this native but widespread morning glory- has returned after its control a couple of years ago, illustrating that this work was effective and necessary, if a hard choice to make. There was also a noticeable increase of the maiapilo and no sign of the bagrada bug or white rust, two serious alien pests attacking this rare species elsewhere.

The fence needs some repair to the upper course of deer mesh but there was absolutely no sign of deer (or goats) having breached it; repairs will be conducted in the new year, probably in January. Mahalo to all of the volunteers and especially to Ulupalakua Ranch for allowing access to this gem.



*`Awikiwiki flower*  
Photo by Benjamin Rachunas

## Recap of NHPS October 28, 2022 Fall Presentation Event

NHPS was thrilled to have Kari Bogner, Botany Program Manager of Pūlama Lāna`i talk about native plant conservation projects. Some of the topics Kari touched on were Native Species Protection which includes monitoring, surveying as well as fencing T & E Species, Invasive Species Control and Bio Security. Keoki Kanaokai gave an exciting talk about the Kānepu`u Dryland Preserve which he considers to be a botanical treasure. The preserve was created to protect and enhance the olopuā (*Nestegis sandwicensis*)/ama (*Diospyros sandwicensis*) dryland forest on Lāna`i. They use a drone to conduct aerial surveys for detecting heat signatures that assist with ungulate location and removal. Please contact Irene Newhouse for the link if you would like to view these very inspiring presentations.

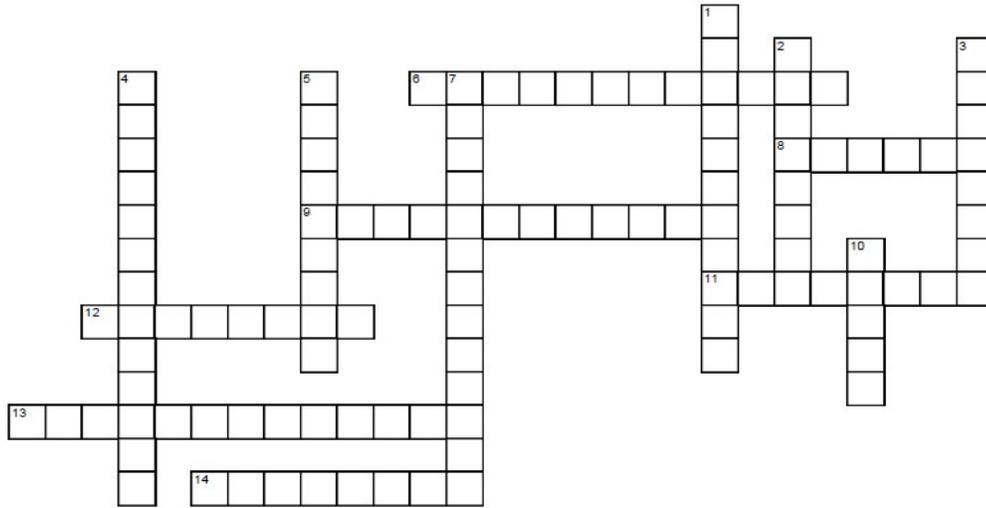


### In the News

In May the `Ōhi`a lehua (*Metrosideros polymorpha*) become the official Hawai`i State Endemic Tree. It is a keystone species found in both dry and wetland forests in Hawai`i. Within the past decade, thousands of `ōhi`a trees have been dying from a fungus called *Ceratocystis fimbriata*. The disease can kill the trees within a couple of days to a few weeks which is how it became known as Rapid `Ōhi`a Death (ROD). Researchers at the USDA are testing fungicides on `ōhi`a seedlings in their lab to determine if one will prolong the life of infected trees. Research also includes monitoring how the disease affects different varieties of `ōhi`a trees in locate trees that are resistant. Please help spread awareness about ROD, clean your gear before and after working in various forests and avoid injuring `ōhi`a trees as ROD can enter the tree through open wounds. Mahalo!

# Plant Puzzles by Chuck Chimera

## Like Nowhere Else on Earth—Plant Genera with Endemic Hawaiian Species



### ACROSS

- 6 Endemic Hawaiian species of Pāpala (in the Amaranth family) have extremely light and flammable dry wood used by pre-contact Hawaiians for pyrotechnical displays—burning chips being thrown from high cliffs.
- 8 An endemic genus of approximately 78 species, called hāhā in Hawaiian. They grow mostly in moist and wet forest habitat and are largely pollinated by birds such as the Hawaiian honeycreepers.
- 9 A monotypic (with only one species) endemic genus in the Begonia family. The Hawaiian name pu `a maka nui (large-eyed flower) refers to the large, showy flowers with bright pink to white bracts.
- 11 The one endemic species in this genus, Uki `uki, has striking blue-purple fruits used as a natural dye for kapa and other cloths.
- 12 One of three endemic genera in the Hawaiian silversword alliance, containing two perennial species (called iliau in Hawaiian), both of which are endemic to the island of Kaua `i.
- 13 All six species in the genus are endemic to Polynesia. Notable Hawaiian species are the lapalapa, presumably an onomatopoeia for the sound made by the leaves as they flutter in the wind, and `ōlapa, whose fruit, leaves, and bark are used to make a bluish dye for kapa.
- 14 The four endemic species of Hōlei are in the same family (Apocynaceae) as the nonnative plumeria. The bark of the stems and roots produced a yellow dye for kapa.

### DOWN

- 1 A genus of 27 palm species found in Fiji, Samoa, Cook Islands, Tonga, Tuamotu Archipelago, with the majority (24 Loulu species) restricted to the Hawaiian Islands.
- 2 The Hawaiian name hala pepe apparently meaning "baby hala," is most likely named for its likeness to hala. Hawaiian species in this genus were formerly classified in the genus Pleomele and Chrysodracon.
- 3 The entire genus is endemic to Hawaii. It contains more species than the other two genera in the silversword alliance, including cushion plants, shrubs, trees, and lianas.
- 4 A genus of 5 species endemic to Maui and Hawaii, including the charismatic `ahinahina, or Haleakalā Silversword. One of the three iconic genera in the silversword alliance.
- 5 Two species of Alula belong to this endemic genus in the Campanulaceae, or Bellflower Family. Commonly called cabbage on a stick due to the succulent stem that is bulbous at the bottom and tapers toward the top, ending in a compact rosette of fleshy leaves.
- 7 An endemic genus of 4 species, named after the Greek word hesperos (evening)
- 10 An endemic genus of 3 species native to Kaua `i and Maui, named in honor of J. Remy, French botanist and traveler who collected in Hawai `i from 1851 to 1855. **Answers on page 6**

### *Making Headlines!*

A new federal spending bill recently passed tasking the U.S. Forest Service with conducting a study potentially leading to the creation of Hawai `i's first national forest. The new forest would be the first tropical forest in the National Forest System. Funding would also be used to increase the efforts of various invasive species programs!

NHPS' January trip was to Kipuka Olowalu. Weeding, harvesting ohai (*Sesbania tometosa*), ma'o (*Gossypium tomentosum*) seedlings and a`ali`i seedlings were on the day's agenda.

In February, we assisted NARS in weeding a restoration area by `Ahihi Cove. The heavy rain in December meant lots of grass to remove now. The views were amazing .



Ahihi Cove Service Trip Crew  
Photo Courtesy of Cindy Canham



Kauluwehi March Crew  
Photo by Irene Newhouse

NHPS' service trips in March and July were to board member Dustin Palos' biocultural project, Kauluwehi. We removed weeds, from the native plant section. Dustin utilizes a variety of mulches - lau hala leaves, vetiver, chopped debris donated by landscapers, ti leaves and banana waste in hopes of reducing weeds.

April's service trip members were off to the Maui Nui Seabird Recovery Program's (MNSRP) site in Kihei. Ua'u kane (wedge-tailed shearwaters) are already taking advantage of the restored area for nesting burrows. The invasive shrubs and grasses previously covering this area made it hazardous for nesting. It was too easy for cats & mongoose to sneak up on the birds. The amount of growth of the native plants since last year is spectacular.

During the months of May and September, NHPS helped remove some very robust guinea grass from the area between the native plant bed and the sidewalk, and then weeded along the chain link fence to make maintenance easier at the Ha`ikū Elementary School.

In June members enjoyed the day at Fleming Arboretum at Pu`u Mahoe. The Friends of D.T. Fleming Arboretum (FOFA) mission, is "preservation thru protection, propagation and distribution." NHPS' mission was to tackle a few invasive vines. Honohono (*Commelina diffusa*) and *Desmodium intortum* (vines) were rolled away from the base of native trees creating a circular berm helping to stabilize the lower edge of the tree, in an effort to prevent erosion.



Weed Rings at Pu`u Mahoe  
Photo courtesy of Elena Newhouse



Help plucking out Spanish Needles!  
Photo Courtesy of Mia Charleston

NHPS returned to Fleming Arboretum for a special overnight camp-out & weeding trip in August. FOFA members David Moran, Cathy Davenport, Connie Freitas, arborist Ernie Rezents, & Jennifer Sykes oversaw our weeding efforts. Members helped rescue an endangered kamanomano (*Cenchrus agrimonioides*) from being taken over by kupukupu (*Nephrolepis cordifolia*). Other members tackled removing glycine (*Glycine wightii*) as it tried to overtake some keiki trees. Some members wrestled with removing Spanish needle - *Bidens pilosa* - it was a tough fight and extra time was necessary for needle extraction from the clothing of a couple of our warriors. Thankfully everyone's life was made easier by Joy's catering skills & Mary's delicious mountain apple pie.

Preparing for Arbor Day, members met in October at the Maui Nut Botanical Garden. Under Director Tamara Sherrill's direction, participants picked up kamani (*Calophyllum inophyllum*) nuts (tripping hazard for the expected crowds). Members also weeded four of the beds and planted to fill in some empty spots. In November, NHPS returned for MNBG Arbor Day to host a lei-making station. Due to a hot dry summer, few native plants were flowering, so the lei were mostly green but nonetheless beautiful.



Our lei making station  
Photo Courtesy of Irene Newhouse

In December, members hiked out to the `awikiwiki enclosure with Hank Oppenheimer, the Maui PEPP Coordinator. It was our first trip to the enclosure since COVID-19. There was a lot of `awikiwiki. Minor repairs were done to the fenceline and some morning glory was removed from the native ha`o, maiapilo, wiliwili & `awikiwiki.

**Thank you to all of our NHPS Volunteers who joined us in the field this year!**

Devin Andaluz, Cindy Canham, Chris d'Avella, Andrew Dellavilla, Rebecca Dellavilla, Diane Carr, Brock & Mia Charleston, Mikki Clark, Dylan Finley, Kristin Finn, Martin Frye, Robert & Erica Frye, Barbara Gray, Moses Ligot, Janice Marsters, Martha Martin, Elena & Irene Newhouse, Dustin Palos, Jordyn & Malou Parekh, Benjamin Rachunas, Katie Romanchuk, Jennifer Rose, Tammy Sanches, Gary & Mary Shay, Anna Mae Shishido, Johann Josef Smith, Michael Stevens, Joy Tamayose, Umu, Daniel Vo, Dray Wilson, and Karim Wingedheart

### President's Message

In 2022 our volunteer Board of Directors organized weekly and monthly service trips to maintain small sites with native plants. Besides helping the plants, these trips rewarded people with time to share thoughts directly and also benefit from being outside seeing plants, creatures and the earth and the sky.

Here is some good news! Biocontrol to the rescue! Native Hawaiian wiliwili trees have been in danger of going extinct because of leaf damage caused by a new invasive Erythrina Gall Wasp. A smaller, parasitic wasp found in South Africa, which only feeds on the Erythrina Gall Wasp, was brought to Hawai'i in 2008. Now this small wasp has succeeded in reducing the impact so well that the wiliwili trees are once again able to grow enough functioning leaves for the tree to live! You can read about it at [BIOCONTROLHAWAII.COM](http://BIOCONTROLHAWAII.COM)

More good news: A member of the lobelia family, *Delissea argutidentata*, was thought extinct for 20 years. The plant has been found alive again on the Big Island, and 30 keiki have been outplanted there.

For help growing your own native plants, there is a new book: "Go Native! Your guide to growing native Hawaiian and canoe plants wherever you live, work or play" by Paul Arinaga. It describes 8 Hawaiian climate zones and which plants will flourish there.

Mahalo to you for helping us with our projects and please renew your membership!

*Martha Martin, President of the Native Hawaiian Plant Society*

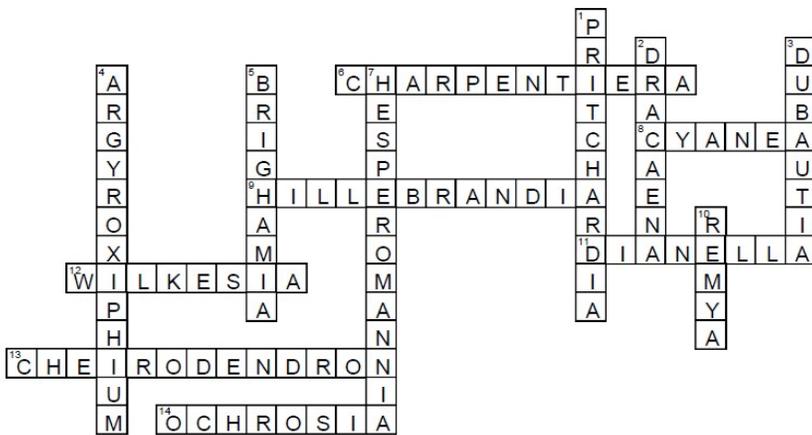


### NURSERY NEWS

The University of Hawai'i at Hilo Center for Maunakea Stewardship (CMS) and the Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW) formed a partnership to re-establish the endangered Mauna Kea Silversword (*Argyroxiphium sandwicense subsp. sandwicense*). Thousands of seeds have been collected from parent Mauna Kea Silversword plants and several hundred seedlings are planned on being out-planted. The silversword in Hawai'i is considered the most dramatic example of adaptive radiation among plants in Hawai'i, through isolation and distinctive ecological conditions in promoting evolution.

CMS has propagated and out-planted māmane (*Sophora chrysophylla*), `āweoweo (*Chenopodium oahuense*), `ena`ena (*Pseudognaphalium sandwicesium*), pāwale (*Rumex giganteus*), pua kala (*Argemone glauca*) and he `upueo (*Lachnagrostis filiformis*) a native grass. Future out-plantings in their greenhouse include `akala, (*Rubis hawaiensis*), ko `oko `olau, (*Bidens spp.*) pilo (*Coprosma montana*), ma `ohi `ohi (*Stenogyne rugosa*) and na `ena `e (*D. ciliolata*). Outstanding work!

### Plant Puzzle Solution



The seedlings plus the Hybrid Silversword (in the dashed box outline) which is greenish in color, believed to be hybridized with the *D. ciliolata*. Photo courtesy of Patricia Heidenfeldt

### Making Headlines!

In December, USFWS approved a Recovery Plan for 50 Hawaiian archipelago species including 35 plants. The plan will provide the guidance necessary to bring these specific plants and animals back to secure, self sustaining populations.

**NHPS Events & Announcements**

**NHPS Weekly Service Trips**

Becky Lau is the project manager for both Kanahā Pond and Ha`ikū School and can be reached on her cell phone for additional information about these projects. 808-205-7348

**Kanahā Pond update by Becky Lau**

NHPS has been working at native plant restoration in the Kanahā Pond Wildlife Refuge since 1990 when President Eda Kinnear asked members to help restore native vegetation to improve the quality of the bird habitat around the Pond. The area was infested with alien weeds such as California Bull Rush and *Pluchea indica* which were choking out nesting habitat. Becky reports, the dry weather has kept the weeds in check in 2022, while the native plants are continuing to grow. There is definitely more coverage due to it being so dry for so long. Members are excited as The Division of Forestry and Wildlife started construction of a new fence to exclude alien/introduced predators such as cats, mongooses, rats and alien grazing animals such as deer. Please join us and you might catch the lovely fragrance of the maiapilo blooms in the early morning! We meet every 1st and 3rd Thursday morning of the month.



*Becky Lau showing the group a native groundcover.. Maiopilo flowers smell wonderful first thing in the morning. Photos Courtesy of Mia Charleston*

**Ha`ikū School Project update by Becky Lau,**

This project began as a native garden project in the school courtyard by Becky, who worked at the school. Her work eventually expanded into the parking lot and the fence facing Pauwela Road. Becky reports, in 2022, NHPS members helped regain some areas that had gotten away in the past in the school parking lot and the perimeter. Join us on Mondays from 3:30-5:30PM and help show future generations the beauty of native Hawaiian plants.



*Photo Courtesy of Irene Newhouse*

**For additional photos, please visit us at [nhps.smugmug.com](http://nhps.smugmug.com)**

**Annual NHPS Membership Meeting & Guest Speakers**

**February 24<sup>th</sup> (Friday) 2023 at 7:00 pm**  
**Speakers: Virginia Freire and Emmet Judziewicz**  
**Jewels of the Rainforest: Liverworts & Hornworts**  
**Location: Tavares Community Center**  
**91 Pukalani St, Pukalani (poolside room)**

Virginia Freire and Emmet Judziewicz are working on a treatment of the 200+ species of Hawaiian liverworts and hornworts, two neglected groups of land plants related to mosses. Virginia earned her PhD at Southern Illinois University studying the thalloid liverwort *Fossombronina*. She is responsible for initiating the first bryophyte studies program in her native Guatemala and did the first liverwort inventory of the rich cloud forests of that country. She taught at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point from 1999 to 2019. Emmet Judziewicz earned his PhD at the University of Wisconsin studying basal grasses and worked on tropical American bamboos for many years. He also taught at UWSP, from 2001 to 2017.



*This event is Free and Open to the Public!*

**Mahalo Nui Loa to the following donors for their generous contributions in 2022**

**Individual Donors**

- Diane Carr
- Walter Tokushige
- Karen Weidner



**Corporate, Government & Exlosure Partners**

- Maui County Parks and Recreation
- Maui Nui Botanical Gardens
- Ha`ikū Elementary School
- Fleming Arboretum
- Kahului Public Library
- Duane Ting and family and Flyin' Hawaiian Zipline
- Hawai`i State Department of Land & Natural Resources
- Ulupalakua Ranch

# Native Hawaiian Plant Society

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*Photo Courtesy of  
Benjamin Rachunas*

## Save the Date for our Annual Native Hawaiian Plant Society Membership Meeting & Guest Speakers

**February 24<sup>th</sup> (Friday) 2023 at 7:00 pm**  
**Speakers :Virginia Freire and Emmet Judziewicz**  
**Location: Tavares Community Center**  
**91 Pukalani St, Pukalani**

*This event is Free and Open to the Public!*



## DON'T FORGET TO RENEW!

### Membership Form

Name (please print) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone (Home) \_\_\_\_\_ (Cell) \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_

Donation Categories: Individual \$20 \_\_\_\_\_ Student \$10 \_\_\_\_\_ Family \$25 \_\_\_\_\_

Other \$ \_\_\_\_\_

New Member

Renewal

I would like to volunteer

Only email me the newsletter

*Members over 4 years in  
Arrears will be dropped  
From mailing list*

**The Native Hawaiian Plant Society is a nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization founded in 1980**