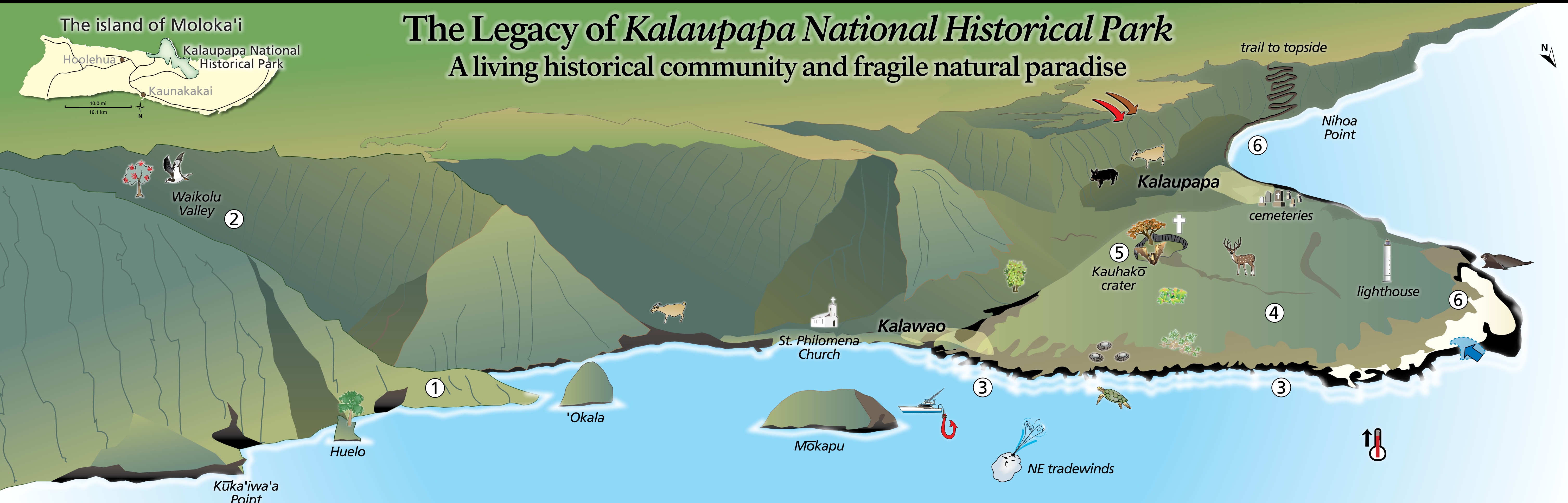




1
CLIFFS AND ISLANDS ZONE
Historical location of canoe transport and current location of rare native species.



2
HIGH VALLEYS ZONE
Historic taro cultivation and current location of significant native species biodiversity.



3
INTERTIDAL AND REEF ZONE
Historic location of canoe houses, and fishing and shellfish harvesting activities.



4
COASTAL SCRUB ZONE
Historic location of taro, sweet potato, chicken, cattle, and pig farming.



5
KAUHAKŌ CRATER ZONE
Current location of low elevation windward dryland forest of native trees and shrubs.



6
COASTAL BEACH ZONE
Historic and current location of sea salt harvesting.

History of the Kalaupapa Peninsula

OUTSIDE INTERACTION

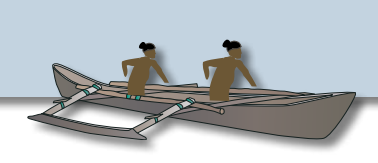
CULTURAL FEATURE

FARMING PRACTICES

FISHING PRACTICES

NOTABLE SPECIES

Pre-contact
1200¹-1794²



inter-island trade

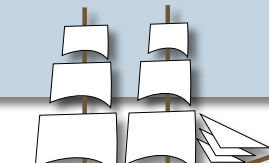
agriculture, Kalaupapa Field System

taro, sweet potato, pigs, chickens

shellfish harvesting, coast and ocean fishing

sea turtle, 'ōhi'a tree, silversword

Early historic
1795²-1865



outside trade

decline and then intensified agriculture

taro, sweet potato, onions, goats

limited harvesting, coast and ocean fishing

wiliwili tree, kukui nut tree

Kalawao settlement
1866-1932

HANSEN'S DISEASE QUARANTINE

patient banishment, kānaka maoli relocation

Saint Damien, Brother Dutton

staple crops exhausted, cattle, food imported

overharvesting, crabbing, fish netting

ironwood tree, lantana, axis deer

Kalaupapa settlement
1888-1969

HANSEN'S DISEASE QUARANTINE

medical staff present, more patients arrive

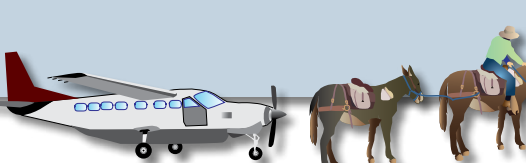
Mother Marianne, Bishop Home for Girls

patient gardens, food imported

crabbing, fish netting, food imported

feral goats and pigs, Christmas berry

1969-



forced exile ends, very limited tourism

National Historical Park established (1980)

limited hunting, food imported

limited fishing, food imported

Hawaiian monk seal, strawberry guava

Present

Key Natural Resources

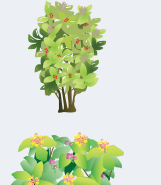
 **INTACT RAINFOREST**
The high Waikolu Valley supports a native 'ōhi'a forest and endangered Hawaiian petrels.

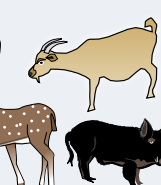
 **REMNANT DRYLAND FOREST**
Kauhakō Crater is habitat for native Hawaiian hoary bats and the native wiliwili tree.

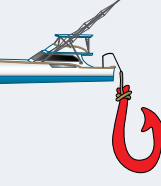
 **INTACT COASTAL VEGETATION**
Native loulu palms are found on Huelo Island and the groundcover hinahina in the coastal scrub zone.

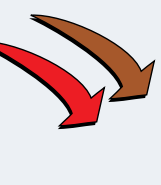
 **INTACT MARINE HABITAT**
Reefs and beaches support native 'opihi limpets, sea turtles, and endangered Hawaiian monk seals.

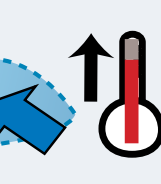
Key Resource Stressors

 **INVASIVE PLANTS**
Non-native plants like Christmas berry and lantana use water and space, outcompeting native plants.

 **INVASIVE ANIMALS**
Expanding populations of wild goats, pigs, and axis deer damage native habitat and spread invasive plants.

 **REGIONAL OVERFISHING**
An abundance of marine life is attracting more and more fishing.

 **STORM RUNOFF**
Topside runoff delivers pollutants, sediment, and excess nutrients to freshwater streams and coastal zone.

 **CLIMATE CHANGE**
Variable rainfall, rising sea level, and warming sea temperatures could jeopardize native plants and animals.

¹ 1200 is the earliest known date within the park boundary with C₁₄ samples from the kula fields in coastal Kalawao and from lo'i in Waikolu Valley.
² Earlier dates exist but are not considered reliable.
1794/1795 represent turning points in the rise and fall of the Hawaiian Kingdom.
McCoy, Mark D. 2007. A Revised Late Holocene Culture History for Molokai Island, Hawaii. *Radiocarbon* 49(3):1273-1322.
Viernes-Stein, Erika. In prep. Affected Environment section on Archaeology for the General Management Plan for Kalaupapa National Historical Park.

