

S P E C I A L R E P O R T

Maui Ecosystems at Risk

**REMNANT WILIWILI FOREST HABITAT
AT WAILEA 670, MAUI, HAWAII**



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Summary

1. Wailea 670 contains most of the 4th largest contiguous area of remaining wiliwili (*Erythrina sandwicensis*) habitat on Maui, approximately 110 acres in the southern 1/6 of the property. The oldest wiliwili trees are estimated to be hundreds of years old. 95% of the wiliwili ecosystem in Hawaii has already been destroyed, and survival of this ecosystem requires the preservation of the largest remaining vestiges. The developer's current mitigation plan would set aside 6 - 20 of the 110 acres for preservation (82%-95% destruction of the habitat area). The lower elevation portion of this habitat has already been destroyed by the development of the Makena Golf Course and Palauea.
2. The wiliwili habitat in Wailea 670 supports the reproduction in the wild of 12 endemic and 12 indigenous Hawaiian plant species. It is one of only three sites on Maui where Rock's nehe (*Lipochaeta rockii*) survives. It is one of only five sites on Maui where the awikiwiki (*Canavalia pubescens*) survives. Awikiwiki is the vine whose purple flower is the original source for the Mauna Loa lei, has the highest ranking to become a Federally listed endangered species.
3. The proposed rezoning of Wailea 670 for development draws upon the botanical survey in the 1988 Environmental Impact Statement (and subsequent updates) which offered flawed conclusions about the impact of development on Maui's forest ecosystems. The survey shows no awareness of the level of threat to the survival of low elevation Hawaii dry forest, nor awareness that Wailea 670 contains a major portion of the remaining inventory of wiliwili habitat, and thus the author erroneously states "the proposed development of the site is not expected to have a significant negative impact on the botanical resources."
4. While the developer cannot be faulted for drawing up a site plan based on the information in the original botanical survey, additional information is now available showing the importance of this remnant habitat within the total inventory of wiliwili habitat remaining on Maui. In response, the developer has proposed to preserve between 6 and 20 acres of the approximately 110 acres of wiliwili habitat at the south-

ern 1/6 of Wailea 670 property. However, if the habitat is acknowledged to be worth preserving, then destruction of 82-95% of the habitat does not promote this goal, since fragmentation and habitat loss are the major drivers of population extinction, and current best practices for conservation call for the preservation of the largest possible contiguous habitats.

5. Because all of the remnant wiliwili habitat falls on one end of the property, it can be set aside as conservation land without posing difficulty for development of the other 5/6 of the property, in which no Hawaiian ecosystem survives.
6. The current zoning of Wailea 670 includes 267.644 acres of agricultural use. This acreage is more than sufficient to contain the remnant wiliwili habitat. Upzoning of the remaining property would more than compensate for downzoning the remnant wiliwili habitat from agriculture to conservation. The remainder of the property can be developed to include all the features proposed by the developer. The interests of the developer and the interests of the public can both be accommodated in preserving this remnant of nature in Hawaii.

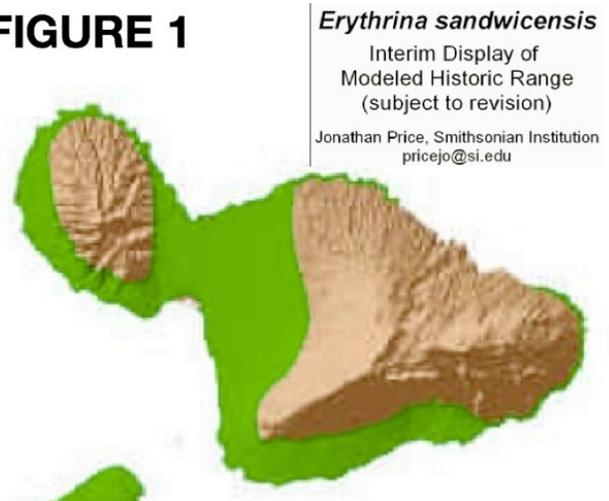
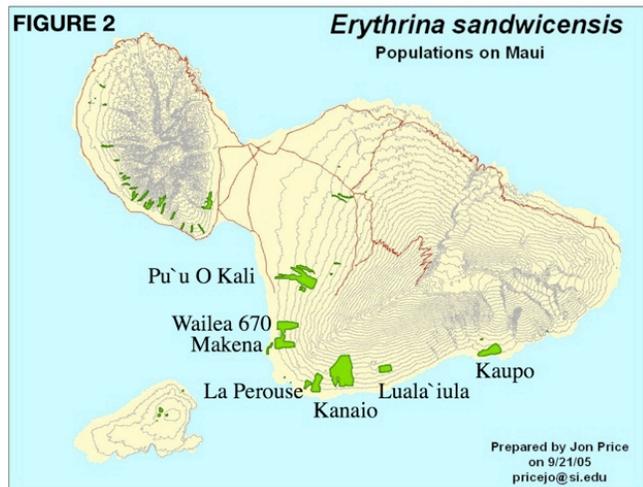
Overview

The owners of the Wailea 670 property are requesting that the Maui County Council rezone the property to allow development of a mixed use, golf course resort. The southern 1/6 of Wailea 670 is a geologically distinct 10,000 year old a`a lava flow, which supports the survival of remnant wiliwili forest habitat. Low elevation Hawaiian dry forest is among the most endangered ecosystems in the United States, having been 95% destroyed, and the a`a lava flow through Wailea 670 supports the 4th largest wiliwili forest habitat remaining on Maui. The current Wailea 670 site plan would destroy 82-95% of remnant forest on the property.

The owner's current rezoning request, site plan, and the Maui County Council's 1992 rezoning ordinance all have relied upon the 1988 botanical survey by Char and Associates to evaluate the environmental impact of the development. Their botanical survey follows the standard practice of merely cataloging the list of species present.

The mere listing of species fails to provide property owners, policy makers, and the public with any evaluation of the *ecological* importance of an entire habitat.

The principal finding to be reported here is that the 1988 botanical survey completely fails to assess the ecological importance of the wiliwili habitat on the site, and the owners and policy makers who have relied on it for that purpose have been misled as to the conservation value of the habitat. This report attempts to provide the information missing from the 1988 botanical survey so that the owners, policy makers, and the public may better understand the consequences to Hawaiian biodiversity from any plan to develop the site.

FIGURE 1**FIGURE 2**

Wiliwili Forest Remnants on Maui

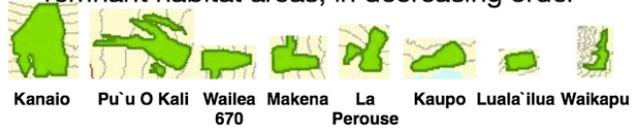
The current estimate for the original pre-settlement range of wiliwili forest is shown in Figure 1¹. An estimated 95% of the original forest has been destroyed, leaving areas that

¹ Jonathan Price

are mainly open-canopy “woodlands” and savannas. The best current map of the remaining wiliwili forest habitat on Maui is shown in Figure 2². The eight largest wiliwili forest remnants are, in decreasing order: Kanaio, Pu`u O Kali, Wailea 670, Makena, La Perouse, Kaupo, Luala`ilua, and Waikapu (see Figure 3).

Other remaining remnants are substantially smaller in area, mainly along valleys in West Maui.

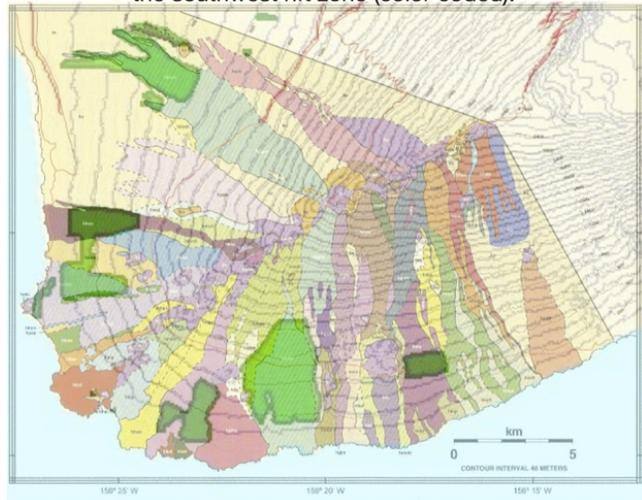
FIGURE 3: Comparison of the sizes of wiliwili remnant habitat areas, in decreasing order



The causes of this severe ecosystem destruction are believed to be principally fire, cattle grazing, and invasive African buffel grass and Central American kiawe. The reason for the survival of wiliwili forest

in the habitats that are left are believed to be due to their relative unsuitability for these causes: the remnants are all on recent a`a lava flows whose soil cover is so sparse that it (1) produces an open canopy less able to propagate the fires that swept through many of these areas, (2) does not become choked with buffel grass, and (3) is a rugged substrate discouraging to cattle. As can be seen

FIGURE 4: Wiliwili remnants overlaid on the lava flows of the southwest rift zone (color coded).



² Jonathan Price. Regarding the maps, Price notes: “The blobs on the map are actually what we would define as “areas of extent” rather than “areas of occupancy”... in other words the blobs are meant to enclose scattered individuals in each of the populations rather than depicting contiguous forest filling in each blob. That being the case, the amount of actual wiliwili is somewhat less than what the map actually shows. Many of these “forests” are actually woodlands (25% to 60% tree cover) or savannas (<25% tree cover). Therefore, the map paints a somewhat rosy picture, since its goal was to tell people where to look for wiliwili in order to collect seeds.”

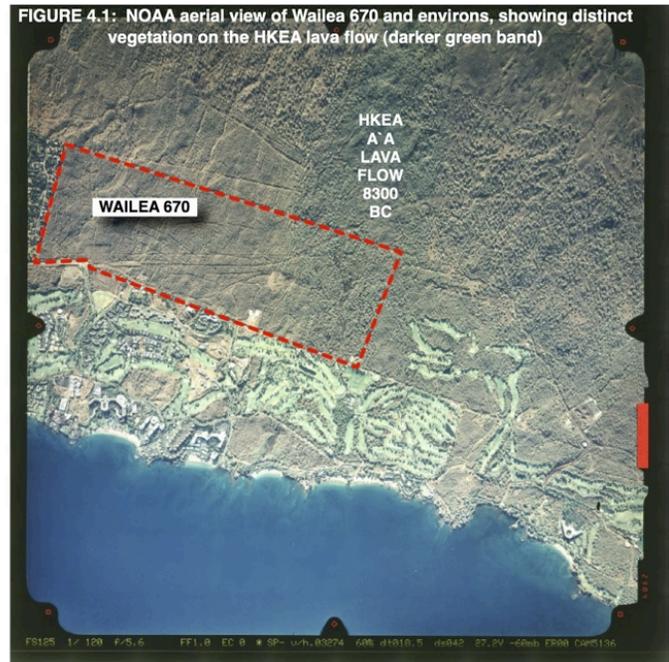
in Figure 4³, all of the large wiliwili forest remnants can be identified with particular lava flows. With the exception of the Kanaio flow, all the large surviving wiliwili remnants are on lava between 8 and 10 thousand years old, as shown in Table 1⁴.

Table 1: Wiliwili remnants, their associated lava flows, and age of flow.

Habitat Location	Kanaio	Pu`u O Kali	Wailea 670	Makena	La Perouse	Kaupo	Luala`ilua	Waikapu
Flow ID	hkam	hpae	hkea	hwkw	hkai	N/A	hale	N/A
Age	4070	8830	10290	c. 8100	c. 8100	N/A	8190	N/A

Figure 4.1 shows an aerial view of the area surrounding Wailea 670. The HKEA lava flow can be seen as a darker green band, indicating a distinct habitat, running through the southern end (right side) of Wailea 670.

The survival of wiliwili forest on these habitats, despite the 95% destruction of this ecosystem on the rest of Maui, defines these areas as the only known habitat with characteristics allowing the survival of wiliwili forest. Thus, preservation of this habitat is critical to the survival of the low elevation Hawaiian wiliwili forest.



³ Overlay of J. Price map and map from Bergmanis et al. 2000. Rejuvenated volcanism along the southwest rift zone, East Maui, Hawai'i. *Bull. Volcanol.* 62: 239-255.

⁴ Data from Bergmanis et al. 2000. Rejuvenated volcanism along the southwest rift zone, East Maui, Hawai'i. *Bull. Volcanol.* 62: 239-255.

To put in perspective the severity of the loss of dry forest in Hawaii, we have this comparison tabulated by Noss *et al.* (2001)⁵ for Hawaiian ecosystems:

- 90% loss of dry forests, shrubland, and grassland on all main islands combined (Hawaii State Department of Land and Natural Resources et al. 1992; Hawaii Heritage Program 1992).
- 80% of original habitat below 458 m severely altered by the year 1800 (Holing 1987).
- 67% of original forest cover lost, including 50% of rain forests (Hawaii State Department of Land and Natural Resources et al. 1992).
- 61% loss of mesic forest and shrubland on all main islands combined (Hawaii State Department of Land and Natural Resources et al. 1992; Hawaii Heritage Program 1992).
- 52% (74 of 141) natural-community types are considered imperiled or critically imperiled globally (Hawaii Heritage Program 1991).
- 42% loss of wet forest, shrubland, and bog on all main islands combined (Hawaii State Department of Land and Natural Resources et al. 1992; Hawaii Heritage Program 1992).
- 3% loss of subalpine forest, shrubland, and desert on all main islands combined (Hawaii State Department of Land and Natural Resources et al. 1992, Hawaii Heritage Program 1992).
- 12% loss of wetlands between 1780's and 1980's (Dahl 1990).

“Native dry forests are considered the most endangered ecosystem on the Hawaiian Islands with less than 10% remaining statewide.”⁶

The Remnant Wiliwili Forest at Wailea 670

The developer’s plans for the property are shown in Figure 5. On the right most end of the diagram is the area in which all of the endemic species are found, enclosed in a purple outline. A closeup of the southern portion is shown in Figure 6, rotated so that

⁵ Reed F. Noss, Edward T. LaRoe III, J. Michael Scott. 2001. Endangered Ecosystems of the United States: A Preliminary Assessment of Loss and Degradation. <http://biology.usgs.gov/pubs/ecosys.htm>

⁶ Hawaii Army National Guard, 1999. Secretary of Defense Environmental Security Awards, Hawaii Army National Guard, Natural Resources Conservation. https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/News/Earthday/SecDef99/Army-Awards99/Hawaii_nrc/hawaii_final.html

FIGURE 5: Proposed Developer's Plan for Wailea 670. Overlaid are GPS waypoints of native plants, and the purple outline shows the area containing the remnant wiliwili habitat, which could be put into a conservation easement.



north is now on top. Overlaid on the plan are the plots of individual native plants mapped using GPS. A total of 24 native plant species were identified, 12 of them endemic to Hawaii, and 12 of them indigenous. The area outside the purple boundary has no endemic species except for some isolated wiliwili trees; it is completely dominated by African buffel grass, kiawe, and haole koa. The area within the purple boundary coincides with the HKEA lava flow of 10000 years ago. The age of the other substrate is in the hundreds of thousands of years. The developer's current mitigation plan would set aside 6 to 20 of the 110 acres for preservation (82%-95% destruction of the habitat area).

Transect Surveys

In order to better characterize the distribution, abundance, and diversity of native vegetation at Wailea 670, the developer allowed the author and colleagues to conduct a series of transect surveys on 2003-2-2, 2004-2-14, 2004-8-14, 2005-3-20, and 2006-3-6. Random transects were walked through the area around the HKEA a`a flow. All specimens

of the least numerous species were noted: naio, awikiwiki, nehe, heuhiuhi, a`ali`i, akoko. These include a single akoko tree and two dead akoko trees which were discovered by the author on 2003-2-2. Representative samples of more numerous species were also recorded: wiliwili, ilie`e, maiapilo, anunu, koaliawa. Plentiful species such as uhaloa and ilima were generally not recorded. Figure 7 shows all of the transects and the waypoints recording individual native Hawaiian plants. The transects that

do not have waypoints recorded reveal the lack of native species along that transect. The density of waypoints along the transects indicates the viability of the habitat for native species. Areas that do not have transects through them have not been surveyed. Plots for individual species of interest are shown in Figure 8.

FIGURE 6: Closeup of south portion of the Wailea 670 plan overlaid with the transect survey waypoints on individual native plants, labeled in red. Purple line marks the extent of native plant area. Top is north.

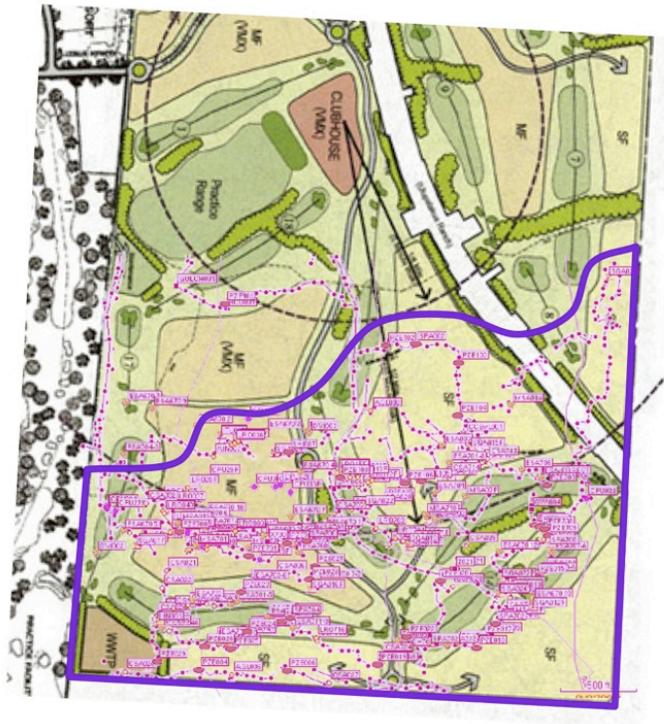
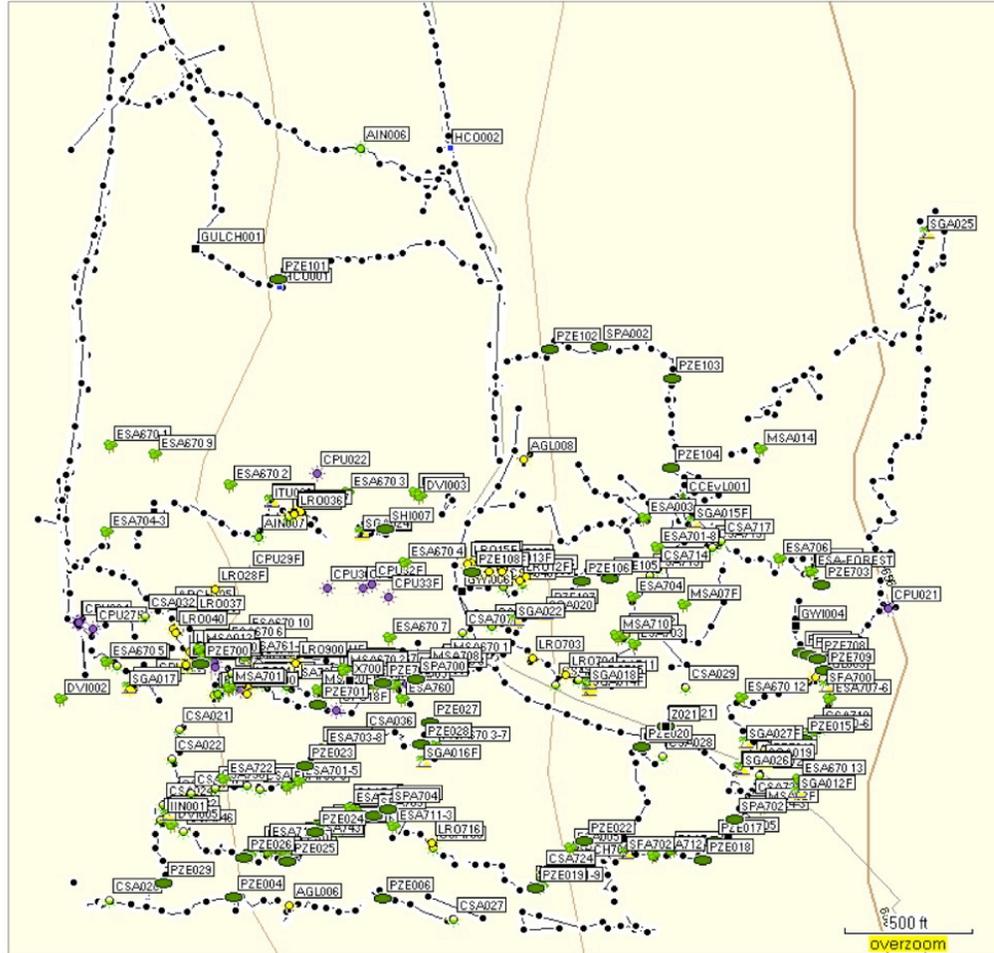
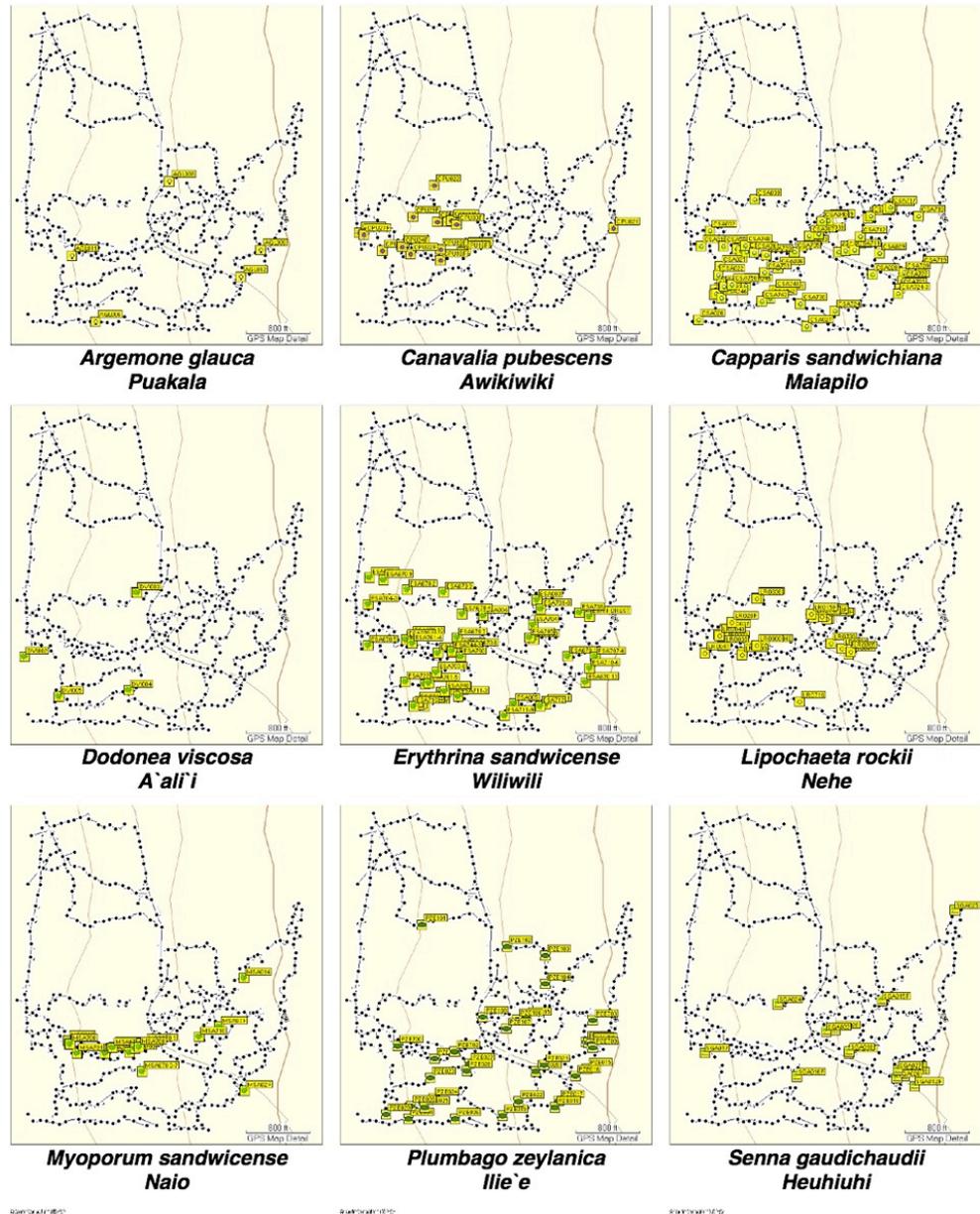


FIGURE 7: Plot of 5 transect surveys with waypoints marking individual native plants of interest.



Prior biological surveys conducted by Char & Associates (1988, 1991, 1993, 2004) missed a few endemic species including *Akoko Chamaecybe celastroides var. lorifolia*. Char also failed to give any information of the comparative value of this property within the inventory of remaining wiliwili habitat sites on Maui. It was merely described as “scrub vegetation”.

FIGURE 8: Distribution of selected native species over the southern 1/6 of Wailea 670



Rock's Nehe, *Lipochaeta rockii*

Lipochaeta rockii is found on only two sites on Maui in addition to the a`a flow at Wailea 670. These populations would meet the conditions for endangered species listing had they not been taxonomically

lumped with the populations on Molokai. Each local population has unique morphological traits which distinguish them. The Wailea 670 population represents one end of the morphological spectrum, its leaves being the least dissected⁷. The neighboring population at Pu`u O Kali, 3.5 miles away, repre-

sents the other extreme of the spectrum, its leaves being the most dissected. The author has observed ecological differences as well: the Wailea 670 population dies back to the

roots during the dry season, whereas individuals in the Pu`u O Kali population have been found with green leaves even at the height of the dry season. For comparison, individuals from the Pu`u O Kali and Wailea 670 populations are shown in Figure 11. The cause of the differences between these neighboring populations has never been

⁷ Bob Hobdy, personal communication

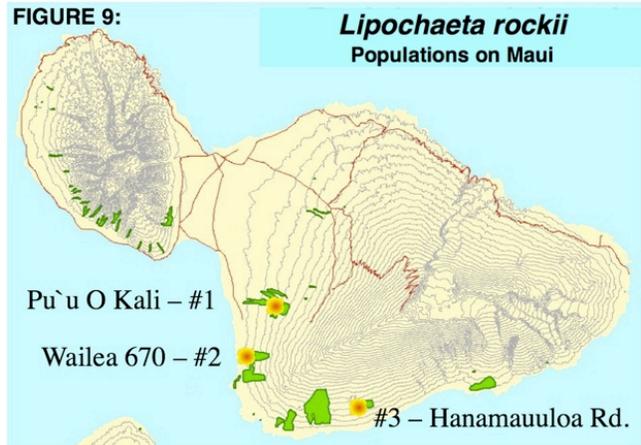


FIGURE 10: *Lipochaeta rockii* leaf morphology in Wailea 670 population



solved scientifically. The developer's plans for Wailea 670 are not designed to preserve enough habitat to maintain a minimal viable population, and even if the extinction of this morph could be prevented through perpetual cultivation, the ability to understand the evolution of *L. rockii* in its native habitat would be ruined.

FIGURE 11: Comparison of the morphological extremes of *Lipochaeta rockii*, 3.5 miles apart



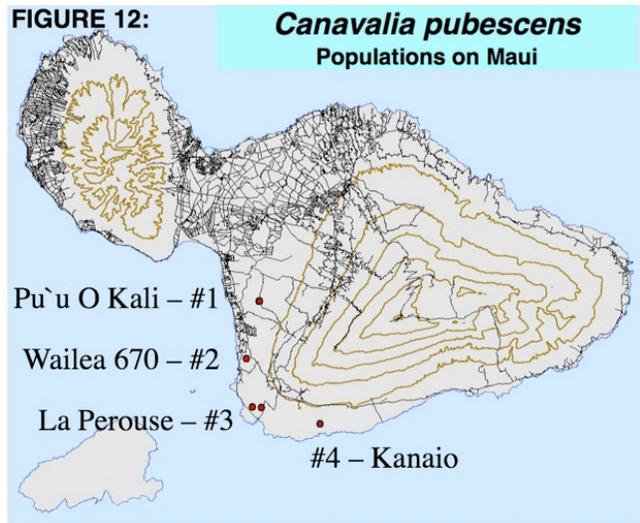
Pu`u O Kali morph

Wailea 670 morph

Awikiwiki, *Canavalia pubescens*

The awikiwiki, *Canavalia pubescens*, is found on only 4 other sites on Maui besides Wailea 670, shown in Figure 12. This species has the status of a Candidate for listing as an endangered species. The most recent Proposed Rules from the *Federal Register* give *C. pubescens* the highest priority to be listed in its taxonomic category (R2). The report from the *Federal Register* reads:

***Canavalia pubescens* (Awikiwiki)**— The following summary is based on information contained in our files. No new information was provided in the petition received on May 11, 2004. Awikiwiki is a perennial climber found in lowland dryland forest on Maui, Lanai, Kauai, and is possibly on the island of Niihau, Hawaii. This species is known from at least 10 populations totaling less than 200 individuals. This species is threatened by development (Maui), goats that degrade and destroy habitat (Kauai and Maui), and by nonnative plants that outcompete and displace native plants (all islands). Feral goats have been fenced out of three of the ten populations where *C. pubescens* currently occurs and nonnative plants have been reduced in two of the populations



*that are fenced. This species is represented in an ex situ collection. Because the threats are ongoing in more than half of the known populations they are of a high magnitude and imminent. Therefore, we retained a listing priority number of 2 for this species.*⁸

It is notable that the Proposed Rules mention development on Maui as a threat to this species. This is a specific reference to the development proposed for Wailea 670, as development is not proposed for any of the other 4 populations of awikiwiki.

Had the awikiwiki been listed as an endangered species when it was first proposed, or should it become listed during the build out of Wailea 670, the regulations of the Endangered Species Act would apply to Wailea 670. Because there are so few habitats on Maui where the awikiwiki survives, one can infer that the Wailea 670 area would have been considered to be listed as Critical Habitat for the recovery of the awikiwiki. The behavior of the Department of the Interior, in failing to heed the advice of its own Proposed Rules and list *Canavalia pubescens* as an endangered species, does not change the biology of the situation for the awikiwiki. That *Canavalia pubescens* has survived in Wailea 670, despite browsing by deer, makes this habitat critical to its survival and recovery.

⁸ Proposed Rules, *Federal Register* 71(176): 53803, September 12, 2006

Appendices

Appendix I: List of native Hawaiian species in the southern 1/6 of Wailea 670:

Scientific name	Common name	Family	Status
<i>Argemone glauca</i>	Puakala	Papaveraceae	Endemic
<i>Boerhavia herbstii</i>	Alena	Nyctaginaceae	Endemic
<i>Canavalia pubescens</i>	Awikiwiki	Fabaceae	Endemic
<i>Capparis sandwichiana</i>	Maia pilo	Capparadaceae	Endemic
<i>Chamaecyse celastroides</i> var. <i>lorifolia</i>	Akoko	Euphorbiaceae	Endemic
<i>Doryopteris decipiens</i> .	`Iwa `iwa	Notholaenaceae	Endemic
<i>Erythrina sandwicense</i>	Wiliwili	Fabaceae	Endemic
<i>Ipomoea tuboides</i>	Hawaiian moon flower	Convolvulaceae	Endemic
<i>Lipochaeta rockii</i>	Nehe	Solanaceae	Endemic
<i>Panicum torridum</i> .	Kakonakona	Poaceae	Endemic
<i>Sicyos pachycarpus</i>	Anunu	Cucurbitaceae	Endemic
<i>Sicyos hispidus</i>	Anunu	Cucurbitaceae	Endemic
<i>Abutilon incanum</i>	Hoary abutilon	Malvaceae	Indigenous
<i>Boerhavia repens</i> .	Alena	Nyctaginaceae	Indigenous
<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>	A`ali`i	Sapindaceae	Indigenous
<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Pili grass	Poaceae	Indigenous
<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	Koali awa	Convolvulaceae	Indigenous
<i>Myoporum sandwicense</i>	Naio	Myoporaceae	Indigenous
<i>Pellaea ternifolia</i> .	Kalamoho	Pteridaceae	Indigenous
<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>	Iliee	Plumbaginaceae	Indigenous
<i>Senna gaudichaudii</i>	Heuhiuhi, Kolomona	Fabaceae	Indigenous
<i>Solanum americanum</i> .	Papala	Solanaceae	Indigenous
<i>Sida fallax</i>	Ilima	Malvaceae	Indigenous
<i>Waltheria indica</i>	Uhaloa	Sterculiaceae	Indigenous

Appendix II: The 21 Most Endangered Ecosystems in the U.S.

Based on: decline in original area since European settlement; present area; imminence of threat; and number of federally listed endangered and threatened species (Noss and Peters, 1995)⁹

1. South Florida landscape
2. Southern Appalachian spruce-fir forest
3. Longleaf pine forest and savanna
4. Eastern grasslands, savannas, and barrens
5. Northwestern grasslands and savannas
6. California native grasslands
7. Coastal communities in the lower 48 states and Hawaii
8. Southwestern riparian forests
9. Southern California coastal sage scrub
- 10. Hawaiian dry forest**
11. Large streams and rivers in the lower 48 states and Hawaii
12. Cave and karst systems
13. Tallgrass prairie
14. California riparian forests and wetlands
15. Florida scrub
16. Ancient Eastern deciduous forest
17. Ancient forest of the Pacific Northwest
18. Ancient red and white pine forest, Great Lakes states
19. Ancient ponderosa pine forest
20. Midwestern wetlands
21. Southern forested wetlands

⁹ Noss, R.F. and R.L. Peters 1995. Endangered Ecosystems: A status report on America's Vanishing Habitat and Wildlife. Published by: Defenders of Wildlife, Washington DC. Available at: <http://www.defenders.org/pubs/endangereco.pdf>

Acknowledgments

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