

# Appendix G



## Landscape Master Plan





# HONUA'ULA

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March 2010

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Contributors:





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## INTRODUCTION

The Landscape Master Plan creates an overall landscape concept and establishes principles to guide the design and development of the landscape at Honua'ula, ensuring a cohesive and visually unified landscape throughout the community. Consistent with the Maui County Planting Plan, the Honua'ula Landscape Master Plan is responsive to the botanical resources of the area and the need to limit the use of water for irrigation.

### Vision

Perched above the Wailea Resort on the slopes of Haleakalā just makai of 'Ulupalakua Ranch, the lands of Honua'ula are blessed with a multitude of unique physical and visual resources—rocky gulches that provide shelter for wildlife; spectacular mauka views of Haleakalā and panoramic makai views of Molokini, Kaho'olawe, Lāna'i, Moloka'i and West Maui; rugged 'a'a fields with native vegetation; remnants of pre-contact archaeological sites and paniolo-era stone walls that tell stories of those who came before us. These resources create the spirit of Honua'ula, and it is this spirit that the Honua'ula Landscape Master Plan seeks to embrace through a combination of preservation and respectful development.

*Understanding the land and its resources has led to a plan crafted to achieve the following goals:*

- Create an informal, naturalistic community-wide landscape that will allow buildings and other improvements to rest graciously upon the land. In this sense, the landscape will dominate the scene.
- Create a memorable experience at Honua'ula by designing landscapes that respect the site's natural and cultural resources, and embrace this unique Hawaiian landscape.
- Preserve, enhance, and protect native landscape and habitat areas by using native plants, whenever possible, to make seamless transitions between the natural landscape and introduced landscapes.
- Concentrate ornamental landscapes around key amenity areas of the Golf Clubhouse, mixed use village areas, and select higher density residential neighborhoods.
- Rehabilitate existing degraded landscapes and restore all disturbed areas affected by grading and construction for infrastructure and community development.
- Use plants and irrigation techniques that are sensitive to water conservation.



# 1 LANDSCAPE CONCEPT

## 1.1 SITE CHARACTERISTICS

This section describes the existing characteristics of Honua'ūla and how these elements found on-site have led to the creation of the Landscape Master Plan.

### Southern Shrubland

The southern quarter of the Property is comprised of an area characterized as a mixed *kiawe-wiliwili* shrubland vegetation. Approximately 70 acres of this area, south of the rock wall, is covered by 'a'ā lava. This somewhat isolated lava field provides a natural habitat for native plants such as wiliwili, nehe, 'āwīkīwīkī, maiapilo, kolomona, 'ānunu, and pua kala. The lava field has created a natural barrier, protecting these native plants from wildfires, animal grazing, and invasive grasses. Twenty-two acres of this area will be set-aside as a Native Plant Preservation Area, to protect and conserve an area that contains the highest density of representative native plant species within Honua'ūla. The areas around and nearby the Native Plant Preservation Area will be augmented with native species to create a transition between it and the more native or ornamental landscapes of the community.

### Northern Grasslands

The northern three-quarters of the Property can be described as *kiawe-buffelgrass* grasslands. In addition to 'a'ā lava, trees, buffelgrass, guinea grass, natal redtop, and sour grass are scattered throughout this portion of the Property. Other plants found in this area include the invasive koa haole, lantana, partridge pea, and cow pea.

### Gulches

The vast expanse of *kiawe-buffelgrass* in the northern three quarters of the Property is bisected from east to west by several gulches. These gulches vary in depth and size, and are characterized by their exposed outcrops of bedrock. Native flora that requires some moisture and protection from the sun (such as 'iwa'iwa fern) can be found in the gulches of the Property.

### Rock Walls

Ancient Hawaiian occupancy is evidenced by the remnants of dry stack walls which were used in building temporary shelters. In addition, a larger dry stack rock wall runs in a mauka-makai direction and generally define the ancient 'a'ā lava field. This wall was constructed when the land was used for cattle grazing and served as a means of keeping livestock from roaming onto the rough 'a'ā lava fields.



## I.2 KEY ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

Geography within Honua'ula varies from 'a'a lava fields to gulches to grass lands. The 'a'a lava fields are home to the majority of the native plant species on-site mostly due to the fact the lava has created a natural barrier, protecting native plants from wildfires, animal grazing, and invasive grasses. The gulches provide shade, are a little cooler, and have moisture to help sustain native species that require moisture and protection from the sun. The gulches also provide a natural drainage way for Honua'ula and adjacent properties. The grass land comprises the majority of the site and has been disturbed by numerous jeep trails and unrestricted grazing by axis deer.

As a means of protecting and re-populating the native dryland vegetation, a Native Plant Preservation Area will be established. The Native Plant Preservation Area will be located within the 'a'a lava field and will encompass an area that contains the highest density of representative native plant species within Honua'ula. No development other than walls/fences, trails, and structures for maintenance will be allowed within the Preservation Area. In addition to the Native Plant Preservation Area, Native Plant Conservation Areas will be located adjacent to both the Native Plant Preservation Area and golf course holes in the southern portion of the Property. These areas will not be graded so that existing native vegetation can be re-established and integrated primarily as restored native species landscaping.

## I.3 KEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL FACTORS

In the region of Honua'ula, archaeologists theorize that a pattern of transience existed between coastal and inland areas. Inhabitants of the upland agricultural region may have utilized coastal areas as seasonal bases for expanding the range of resource exploitation. Temporary habitation sites, located along trails linking upland and coastal settlements were used by travelers from upland residences to the coast to gather marine resources. Upland populations exchanged taro, bananas, and sweet potatoes with the coastal populations for ocean resources.

Several archaeological sites within Honua'ula support the theory that Honua'ula, which is located in the mid-elevation zone, was used for temporary transit stops during travel between the coast and inland areas. Remnants of discontinuous steppingstone trails within the 'a'a lava field indicate a path from the mountain to the sea. Remains of small dry stack walls suggest that Hawaiians built temporary shelters to rest or camp in the area as they travelled from the mountain region to the coastal region of the ahupua'a. There is also evidence of Hawaiians using the site to grow sweet potato, as there are few other agricultural plants that would be able to survive in this dryland area.

As cattle were brought to the islands, ranchers used the land for grazing pasture. Large dry stack walls running in an east-west direction were built to contain livestock and to prevent them from going onto the rough 'a'a lava fields. These walls may have played a role in the survival of the native plants that exist on the 'a'a lava fields today.

The intent of the Honua'ula Landscape Master Plan is to weave the archaeological sites, walls, Native Plant Preservation Area, and Native Plant Conservation Areas into the fabric of the community, enabling residents and visitors alike to gain a better understanding of these valuable resources through everyday interaction with them.



## 2 THE LANDSCAPE CONCEPT PLAN

The following sections outline Honua'ula's Key Landscape Design Elements and Landscape Areas and briefly describe the guiding principles and/or specific design solutions for achieving a cohesive landscape throughout the community.

### 2.1 KEY DESIGN ELEMENTS

The landscape design—from roadway layout, grading, siting of home building pads to landscape planting—seeks to tie in built features with a restored natural setting. Roadways and homes will be integrated into the site through sensitive grading and careful plant selection. Views and privacy will be maintained and enhanced through judicious planting controlled by design guidelines and codes, covenants, and restrictions (CC&Rs).

The Honua'ula Landscape Master Plan draws inspiration from the geographical characteristics and native vegetation found on-site and in the area.

#### The Lava Flows

Lava stone found on-site will be incorporated into the landscape as a thematic element. On-site rocks and boulders will be used in the landscape to make grade transitions from built to natural and will also be incorporated into the landscape as a landscape feature. Lava will be used as an alternative to grass or groundcover plantings to minimize irrigation usage and as a design feature to retell the history of native plants stemming from the lava fields.

#### Native Plant Palette

Honua'ula's primary plant palette reflects the area's dry lowland scrub/forest zone. The dominant tree species would include koai'a (*Acacia koaia*), native wiliwili (*Erythrina sandwicensis*), kolomana (*Senna gaudichaudii*), and kou (*Cordia subcordata*), and would be designed to mimic a natural landscape with informally-spaced plantings. Other native plants such as ehe, pili, naio, maiapilo, and 'āwikiwiki will be used throughout the site and incorporated into common areas, the golf course, open space, streetscape, parks, and buffer zones as much as possible.

#### Lava Rock Walls

Dry stack rock walls similar to the existing historic and ranch era walls found on-site will be incorporated into the landscape as both a functional and aesthetic design element. In built areas such as residential or commercial zones, stone walls utilizing locally harvested rocks will be used. These walls will be incorporated throughout the site, becoming an important identity element of the Honua'ula landscape.

#### Gulches

Gulches will remain natural. Transition areas between gulches and built zones will incorporate boulders found on-site with native plantings.





### Community Landscaping

Plantings within individual lots will include a combination of native, Polynesian heritage, and select ornamental plants. This landscape zone will be designed and installed by each homeowner under the guidance of the CC&Rs. Ornamental non-native plants may be used selectively near homes to maximize their effect. Further from homes, and utilizing the remainder of the lot, the informal massing of native and/or heritage trees, shrubs, and groundcover will anchor the home into the restored landscape. Clusters of native trees will help to screen adjacent homes from each other and frame views. Groupings of mixed shrubs will create informal hedges, screens, and massing, and will blend with tree groupings.

The vegetation will consist mainly of native drought-tolerant plants, which will be planted in a manner that will mimic how these plants would grow in their natural state. All planting areas will be irrigated using non-potable water. Soil building and erosion control plantings of shrubs and groundcover will help hold the soil on steeper slopes. Tree selection and placement are critical to avoid view obstruction while still appearing natural.



## 2.2 THE LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN AND LANDSCAPE AREAS

The design proposals contained in the Honua'ula Landscape Master Plan are driven by the Honua'ula Conservation and Stewardship Plan. This plan recommends proactive stewardship actions to manage and propagate native plants within Honua'ula with the overall goal of protecting native plants. The objective is to create a naturalized native landscape palette which requires minimal irrigation and will, after establishment, require minimal maintenance.

The Honua'ula Landscape Master Plan identifies 13 key landscape areas or components that combine to create the framework for the overall landscape concept (Figure 1). Below is a listing of these areas along with the key design features of each:

1. Entries/Gateways – Define entries and gateways with boulders, rock walls, signs, canopy trees and/or vertical palms, specimen trees, native plants and subtle lighting.
2. Roadways – The landscape treatment along roadways and trails will consist primarily of informal clusters of native plants.
3. Pi'ilani Highway Extension – With the exception of a few strategically located view corridors, most of the Pi'ilani Highway extension within Honua'ula will be planted with informal clusters of native and or ornamental plants to create a dense buffer between the highway and adjacent uses.
4. Golf Course – Native vegetation will be planted in informal clusters to transition from golf course landscaping to open spaces.
5. Clubhouse – A combination of native plant materials, at the periphery or in low impact areas, and ornamental landscaping, close to the club buildings and in high impact areas, will create a varied yet naturalistic landscape.
6. Native Plant Preservation Area and Native Plant Conservation Areas – Protection of existing native plants will be the primary objective for these areas.
7. 'A'a Lava Flows – Lava and rocks will surround native plant clusters propagated from the site.
8. Grass Lands – Native shrub vegetation will be used to landscape the area.
9. Maui Meadows Landscape Buffer – A mixture of medium-sized canopy trees, large native shrubs, and small trees will function as a landscape buffer. In addition, portions of the buffer could be utilized for community parks and gardens.
10. Utility Buffers – Canopy trees and dense understory plantings will surround water tanks and utility features to create a dense visual screen.
11. Gulches – Re-established native plants will provide natural landscape treatment.
12. Parks – Landscape will include turf grass, canopy trees, and native shrubs and groundcovers.
13. Village – Within the higher density village mixed use areas, a more ornamental landscape is appropriate, using canopy trees and shrub massing to mitigate the visual and micro-climate impacts of buildings.



Figure 1 - Landscape Master Plan



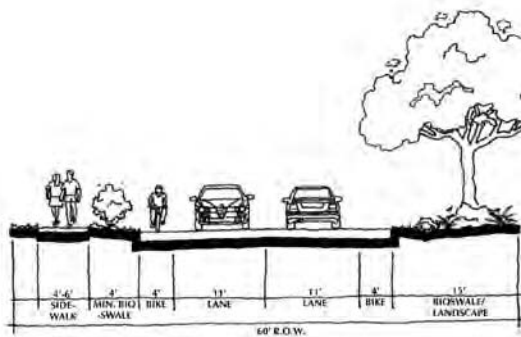
The following are more detailed landscape concepts for each area.

### Entries/Gateways

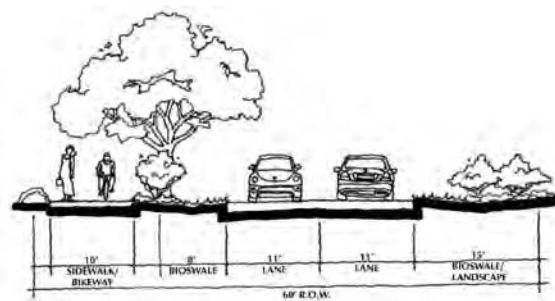
- Define entries and gateways to and within Honua'ula with boulders and stone walls with signs. Boulders shall be locally harvested, and stone walls will be similar in character and material to the existing dry stack walls found on-site.
- At village mixed use entries, tall palms and/or large canopy trees will be used at the main entrance, including medians, to give a sense of arrival and to allow views to retail uses.
- Groves of wiliwili, or other native/distinctive, trees will be used on both sides of the main Honua'ula entrance and major intersections to give a sense of identity and scale to these important locations within Honua'ula.
- Landscape plantings will contain a mixture of native and non-native plants that complement the rock outcroppings.

### Roadways

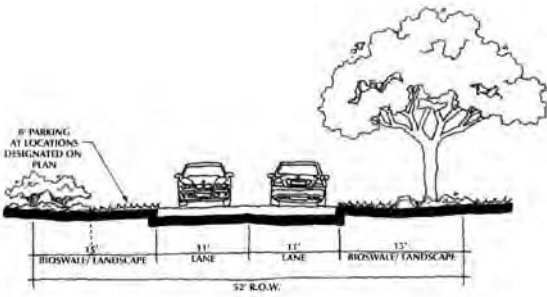
- The landscape treatments of Honua'ula's roadway corridors have been greatly influenced by the fact that irrigation supply is very limited. Native dryland vegetation will be primarily used throughout Honua'ula along with non-native, non-invasive species.
- Landscape treatment along roadways within Honua'ula will consist of primarily endemic and indigenous species planted in informal clusters as to preserve mauka-makai view corridors and mimic the natural landscape. In select neighborhoods or where densities are higher, non-native species may be used.



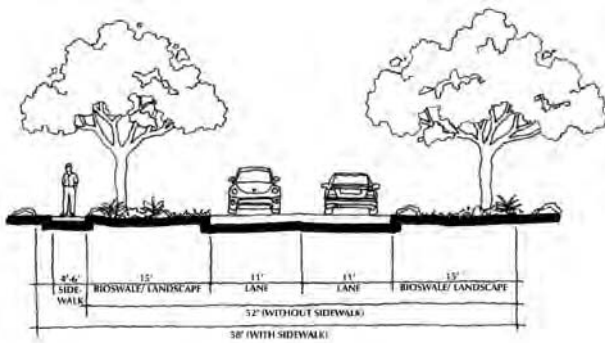
Collector Road Option 1



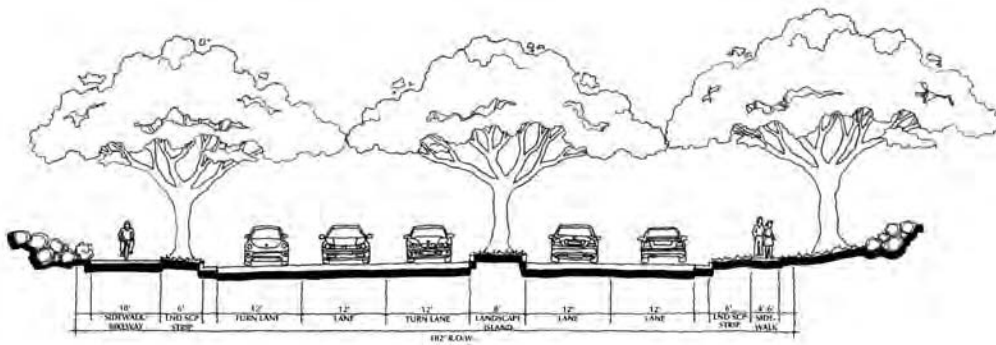
Collector Road Option 2



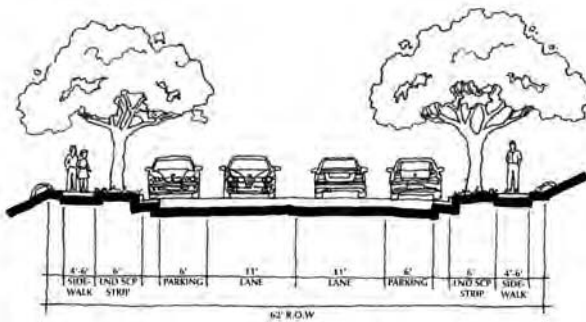
CUL-DE-SAC



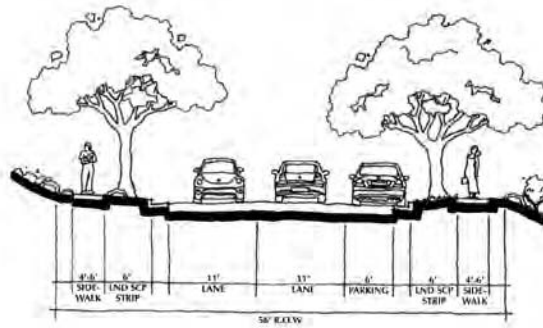
Minor Street



Parkway



Village Street 1

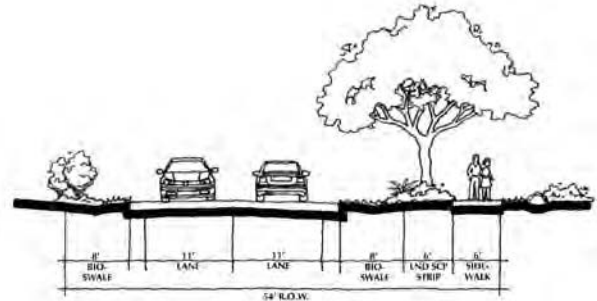


Village Street 2

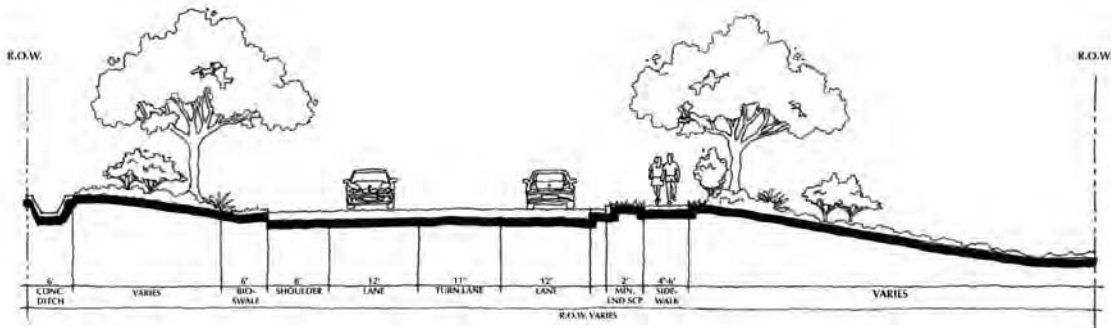
- Locally harvested rocks and boulders will be incorporated into the landscape planting wherever possible to make grade transitions.
- Where pedestrian trails are adjacent to roadways, a landscape buffer of native trees and shrubs will be encouraged to provide separation.
- Landscape buffer zones along collector roads and local streets within Honua'ula will consist of native trees and shrubs planted in informal clusters. Locally harvested boulders and rocks will be incorporated into the landscape wherever appropriate.

Pi'ilani Highway Extension

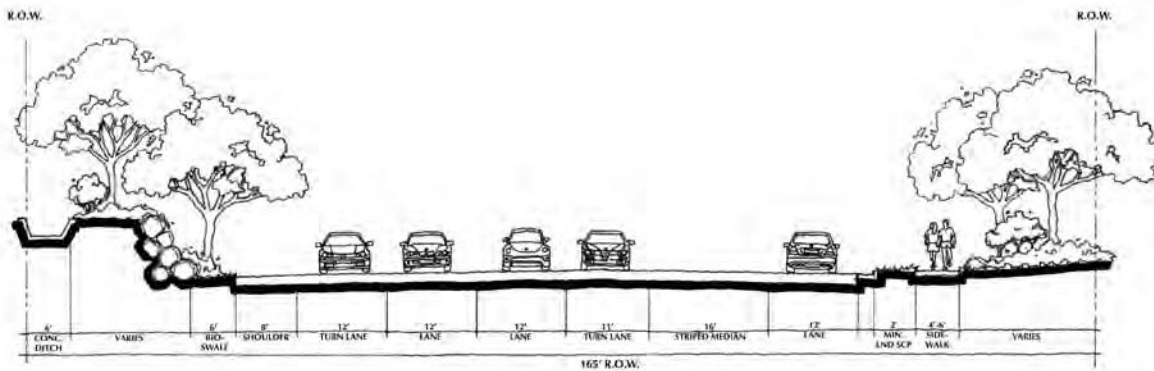
- Landscape treatment along the Pi'ilani Highway extension into Honua'ula will be distinguishable through the use of native vegetation. The thematic tree for this corridor would be the kou with accent groups of willi-wili. In select areas, non-native species will be used as accents, buffers, or to frame views.
- Landscape buffer treatment along the Pi'ilani Highway extension shall consist of a mixture of both native and non-invasive plantings.
- The landscape along the Pi'ilani Highway extension shall be densely planted as to screen unsightly views of traffic and buffer road noise.
- Berms along with densely planted shrubs will be used to screen views of traffic and buffer road noise. The landscape berms along the highway will be at different heights to create visual interest.



Pi'ilani Highway Extension (Private)



Pi'ilani Highway Extension (State)



Pi'ilani Highway Extension at Wailea 'Ike Intersection



### Golf Course

- Where the golf course is adjacent to roadways and residences, the landscape treatment will allow for views into the course from surrounding uses.
- Transitions from golf course landscaping to open spaces will use native vegetation sparsely planted in informal clusters while maintaining mauka-makai view corridors.
- The golf course plant palette will contain a mixture of natives and non-natives.
- Depending on the type of terrain that the golf course traverses, the landscape treatment will vary. The intent is that the new landscape blends with the surroundings and uses species from the adjacent undisturbed areas.

### Clubhouse

- A combination of native and non-native plant materials will be used around the clubhouse to create a gracious setting in which the club will be located. In this sense, the building will recede into its surroundings and the landscape will dominate the scene.
- Use of ornamentals will be focused around the building and the higher impact areas of the amenities.
- Dry stack rock walls will be a major “theme” element of the clubhouse landscaping, relating it back to the historic walls found on-site.

### Native Plant Preservation Area and Native Plant Conservation Areas

- With the Native Plant Preservation Area and the Native Plant Conservation Areas, the landscape will be left natural other than the propagation of the endemic and indigenous natives found on-site.
- Non-native and invasive species will be removed from the Native Plant Preservation Area and the Native Plant Conservation Areas.
- Dry stack walls similar in character to the walls found on-site will be used to define the boundary of the Native Plant Preservation Area and the Native Plant Conservation Areas.

### 'A'ā Lava Flow (Southern area of property)

- The landscape treatment within public areas of the 'a'ā flow area will be relatively sparse, mostly due to the fact that irrigation water is very limited.
- The landscape treatment will primarily be comprised of native flora propagated from the site. The dominant tree will be the wiliwili, though other native trees will also be used.



- Informal plant clusters will be surrounded by re-naturalized lava and rocks harvested on-site, creating a dramatic backdrop to showcase native vegetation.
- Boulders found on-site will be used to make grading transitions from natural to built forms.

#### Grass Lands (Northern area of property)

- Similar to the landscape treatment of the 'a'ā lava flow areas, the Grass Lands will be conservatively planted.
- The landscape will consist primarily of native shrub vegetation along with informal clusters of native and non-native trees.
- Dry stack walls will be used as a landscape feature and will serve as both a functional and aesthetic design element.
- When needed, larger retaining or building walls, consisting of the same stones used on the dry stack walls but with mortar joints, will be used in the higher density built areas.

#### Maui Meadows Landscape Buffer

- The landscape treatment for the Maui Meadows buffer will consist of a mixture of native and non-native medium canopy trees informally planted.
- Large native shrubs/small trees will be used as an understory and will function as a physical barrier between the two properties.
- Portions of the buffer area may be utilized for community garden plots for surrounding homeowners.

#### Utility Buffer

- Landscape buffer treatment around water tanks and other utility features shall consist of a mixture of both native and non-native plantings.
- Medium to large canopy trees shall be used along with dense understory plantings of shrubs and groundcovers to ensure a visual screen.
- Berms may also be used along with boulders to soften the grading transition. Trees along utility entrances shall be selectively pruned to ensure proper vehicular clearance.





### Gulches

- Landscape treatment within the gulches will be minimal other than the possible re-establishment of natives from the site. Because gulches are isolated from disturbance, they provide an opportunity for conservation teams to restore and rehabilitate existing native flora.
- Landscape treatment along gulches will be comprised predominately of native plants. Informal clusters of trees and shrubs, along with locally harvested boulders and rocks will help soften the transition from the natural to the built environment. Native groundcovers to help stabilize soil will be used wherever the terrain exceeds a 30 percent slope.
- The Clubhouse site is bisected by a gulch. The architectural and site design concept is to integrate the gulch into the plan so that portions of the building and/or bridges may span the gulch and lanais will have views into the gulch.

### Parks

- Recreational parks will be one of the only areas, other than the golf course, where turf grass will be utilized in large expanses. The selected turf shall be non-invasive, drought tolerant and able to withstand brackish water irrigation.
- The character of the parks shall be open with both native and non-native medium/large canopy trees clustered at the perimeter to provide shade.
- A mixture of native and non-native shrubs shall be used along with native groundcovers.

### Village

- Within the village mixed use areas, the landscaping will be more ordered and/or formal, with regular street tree planting and ornamental shrubs and groundcovers.
- A variety of medium to large canopy trees will be used to provide shade to streets and mitigate the heat island effect of parking lots and roof tops.
- Tall palms may be used as an accent at open spaces, entrances or other public spaces.

### 3 LANDSCAPE MATERIALS

Landscape materials used throughout Honua'ula will reflect the landscape concept by using quality materials that are durable and proven in similar applications. Whenever possible, natural materials that weather gracefully—lichen covered stone, metals with a pleasant, subdued patina or aged, naturally colored wood--will be employed over “man-made” or “industrial” materials. The overall objective is for all hardscape materials to recede and blend into the newly established naturalized landscape.

#### 3.1 LANDSCAPE LIGHTING

The landscape lighting for Honua'ula will reinforce the overall rural ambience by:

- *Using low intensity, indirect light sources to the extent required for safety and subtle drama.*
- *Using down lighting to the greatest extent possible, preserving the dark sky ambience.*
- *Providing appropriate levels of light and fixture types for individual neighborhoods—i.e. lighting requirements within the higher density and/or village mixed use areas will be different than within lower density residential neighborhoods.*

Fixtures will be stylized with a touch of detail and have subtle colors to blend with the surroundings. Landscape or accent lighting will be used to highlight key locations, trail nodes, colorful landscape, or art features. All landscape lighting will be in compliance with Chapter 20.35, Maui County Code.

#### 3.2 WALLS & FENCES



*Example of dry stack wall which will be used in public and open spaces*

Walls used throughout public and open spaces around Honua'ula will be comprised of locally harvested stone and will be dry stacked similar in style to those found on-site. Larger walls or those associated with buildings will use the same weathered native stone as a facing material, ensuring a visual consistency with Honua'ula's historic walls.

Fences used throughout Honua'ula will be two-rail pasture fences constructed of either natural wood or split rail. Natural wood fences may be used in open and public spaces, split rail fences are more appropriate closer to buildings or in denser areas.

### 3.3 PLANT MATERIAL

#### **Groundcover**



**Nehe**  
(*Wollastonia integrifolia*)  
Residential, VMX, Open Space/Buffer, Parks,  
Golf Course



**Naio Papa**  
(*Myoporum sandwicense*)  
Residential, VMX, Parks, Golf Course



**Dwarf Naupaka**  
(*Scaevola coriacea*)  
Residential, VMX, Open Space/Buffer, Parks,  
Golf Course



**'Akoko**  
(*Chamaesyce celaroides*)  
Residential, VMX, Open Space/Buffer, Parks,  
Golf Course



**Hinahina**  
(*Heliotropium anomalum*)  
Residential, Open Space/Buffer, Parks,  
Golf Course



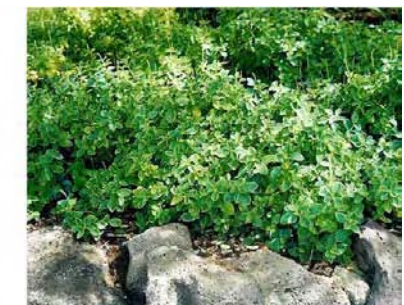
**Hunakai**  
(*Ipomoea imperati*)  
Residential, Open Space/Buffer, Parks,  
Golf Course



**Black Coral 'Ilima**  
(*Sidax fallax*)  
Residential, VMX, Open Space/Buffer,  
Parks, Golf Course



**'Ākia**  
(*Wilckstroemia uva-ursi*)  
Residential, Open Space/Buffer, Parks,  
Golf Course



**'Ala'alawainui**  
(*Peperomia blanda*)  
Residential, Open Space/Buffer, VMX, Parks,  
Golf Course

**Groundcover (cont.)**



**Pā'ū o Hi'iaka**  
(*Jaquemontia ovalifolia*)  
Residential, Open Space/Buffer,  
Parks, Golf Course



**Pōhinahina**  
(*Vitex rotundifolia*)  
Residential, Open Space/Buffer,  
Parks, Golf Course



**'Āhinahina**  
(*Achyranthes splendens*)  
Residential, Open Space/  
Buffer, Parks, Golf Course



**Pōhuehue**  
(*Ipomoea pes-caprae*)  
Residential, Open Space/  
Buffer, Parks, Golf Course



**Ahu'awa**  
(*Mariscus javanicus*)  
Parks, Golf Course



**'Ōhai**  
(*Sesbania tomentosa*)  
Residential, Open Space/  
Buffer, Parks, Golf Course



**'Ilie'e**  
(*Plumbago zeylanica*)  
Residential, Open Space/Buffer, VMX, Parks,  
Golf Course



**'Ihi**  
(*Portulaca molokiniensis*)  
Residential, VMX, Parks, Golf Course

## Shrubs



**Maiapilo**  
(*Caparis sandwichiana*)  
Residential, Open Space/Buffer, Parks,  
Golf Course



**'Āweoweo**  
(*Chenopodium oahuense*)  
Residential, Open Space/Buffer, Parks,  
Golf Course



**Croton**  
(*Codiaeum variegatum 'Norma'*)  
Residential, VMX,



**Nā'ū**  
(*Gardenia brighamii*)  
Residential, VMXt



**Tiare**  
(*Gardenia taitensis*)  
Residential, VMX, Golf Course, Parks



**Ma'o**  
(*Gossypium tomentosa*)  
Residential, VMX, Open Space/Buffer,  
Golf Course, Parks



**Pikake**  
(*Jasminum sambac*)  
Residential, VMXt



**Kulu'i**  
(*Nototrichium sandwicense*)  
Residential, VMX, Open Space /Buffer,  
Parks, Golf Course



**Alahe'e**  
(*Psychrax odorata*)  
Residential, Open Space /Buffer, Parks  
Golf Course

**Shrubs (cont.)**



**Hau**  
(*Hibiscus tiliaceus*)  
Residential, VMX, Open Space/Buffer,  
Golf Course, Parks



**Ha'o**  
(*Rauvolfia sandwicensis*)  
Residential, Open Space /Buffer, Parks  
Golf Course



**Naupaka**  
(*Scaevola sericea*)  
Residential, VMX, Open Space /Buffer, Parks  
Golf Course



**'A'ali'i**  
(*Dodonaea viscosa*)  
Residential, VMX, Open Space/Buffer, Parks,  
Golf Course



**Emerald Green Ti**  
(*Cordyline 'Emerald Green'*)  
Residential, VMX,



**Koki'o 'Ula'ula**  
(*Hibiscus kokia*)  
Residential, VMX

**Trees**



**True Kou**  
(*Cordia subcordata*)  
Residential, VMX, Open Space/ Buffer, Parks,  
Golf Course



**Koai'a**  
(*Acacia koa'i'a*)  
Residential, Open Space /Buffer, Parks,  
Golf Course



**Kukui**  
(*Aleurites moluccana*)  
Residential, VMX, Parks, Golf Course



**Wiliwili**  
(*Erythrina sandwicensis*)  
Open Space/Buffer, Parks, Golf Course



**Beach Heliotrope**  
(*Messerschmidia argentea*)  
Residential, VMX, Open Space/Buffer, Parks,  
Golf Course



**Noni**  
(*Morinda citrifolia*)  
Residential, Parks



**Mānele**  
(*Sapindus saponaria*)  
Residential, Open Space /Buffer, Parks,  
Golf Course



**Milo**  
(*Thespesia populnea*)  
Residential, Open Space /Buffer, Parks,  
Golf Course



**Hong Kong Orchid**  
(*Bauhinia blakeana*)  
Street Tree, Residential, VMX,  
Parks

**Trees (cont.)**



**Dwarf Poinciana**  
(*Caesalpinia pulcherrima*)  
Residential, VMX, Open Space/ Buffer, Parks,  
Golf Course



**Rainbow Shower**  
(*Cassia javanica x. C. fistula*)  
Street Tree, Residential, VMX,  
Parks



**Monkey Pod**  
(*Samanea sam*)  
VMX, Parks, Golf Course



**Hala**  
(*Pandanus tectorius*)  
Residential, Open Space/Buffer, Parks  
Golf Course



**Lonomea**  
(*Sapindus oahuensis*)  
VMX, Open Space/Buffer, Parks  
Golf Course



**Koa**  
(*Acacia koa*)  
Open Space/Buffer, Parks,  
Golf Course



## Plant List

Honua'ula Landscape Plant List							
Trees	Residential	VMX	Buffer	Parks	Golf Course	Nature Preserve	Street
Koa ( <i>Acacia koa</i> )	*		*	*	*		
Koali'a ( <i>Acacia koa</i> 'a)	*		*	*	*		
Kukui ( <i>Aleurites moluccana</i> )	*	*		*	*		
Wiliwili ( <i>Erythrina sandwicensis</i> )			*	*	*	*	
'Ohi'a ( <i>Metrosideros polymorpha</i> )			*	*	*	*	
Hong Kong Orchid ( <i>Bauhinia blakeana</i> )	*	*					*
Dwarf Poinciana ( <i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> )	*	*	*	*	*		
Rainbow Shower ( <i>Cassia javanica</i> x <i>C. fistula</i> )		*	*	*	*		*
Silver Buttonwood ( <i>Conocarpus erectus</i> var. <i>Argentea</i> )	*	*	*	*	*		*
True Kou ( <i>Cordia subcordata</i> )	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Beach Heliotrope ( <i>Messerschmidia argentea</i> )	*	*	*	*	*		
Noni ( <i>Morinda citrifolia</i> )	*	*	*	*	*		
Madagascar Olive ( <i>Noronhia emarginata</i> )	*	*	*	*	*		*
Hala ( <i>Pandanus tectorius</i> )	*	*	*	*	*		
Lonomea ( <i>Sapindus oahuensis</i> )		*	*	*	*		
Mānele ( <i>Sapindus saponaria</i> )	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Milo ( <i>Thespesia populnea</i> )		*	*	*	*		
Be-Still ( <i>Thevetia peruviana</i> )		*	*	*	*		
Monkeypod ( <i>Samanea saman</i> )				*	*		
Shrubs	Residential	VMX	Buffer	Parks	Golf Course	Nature Preserve	Street
Maiapilo ( <i>Caparis sandwichana</i> )	*		*	*	*	*	
'Āhinahina ( <i>Achyranthes splendens</i> var. <i>rotunda</i> )	*		*	*	*	*	
'Akoko ( <i>Chamaesyce celastroides</i> var. <i>lonifolia</i> )	*		*	*	*	*	
'A'alii ( <i>Dodoaea viscosa</i> )	*	*	*	*	*	*	
'Uhaloa ( <i>Waltheria indica</i> )		*					
Hāpu'u ( <i>Cibotium glaucum</i> )	*	*					
Croton ( <i>Codiaeum variegatum</i> 'Norma')	*	*					
Emerald Green Ti ( <i>Cordylino</i> 'Emerald Green')	*	*			*		
Maui Beauty' Red Ti ( <i>Cordylino</i> 'Maui Beauty')	*	*			*		
Queen Emma Spider Lily ( <i>Crinum augustum</i> )	*	*			*		
Na'ū ( <i>Gardenia brighamii</i> )	*	*			*		
Tiare ( <i>Gardenia taitensis</i> )	*	*			*		
Ma'o ( <i>Gossypium tomentosum</i> )	*	*	*	*	*		
Parrot's Heliconia ( <i>Heliconia psittacorum</i> )	*	*			*		
Koki'o 'Ula'ula ( <i>Hibiscus koki'o</i> )	*	*			*		
Hau ( <i>Hibiscus tilliceus</i> )	*	*	*	*	*		
Ixora ( <i>Ixora</i> spp.)	*	*			*		
Pikake ( <i>Jasminum sambac</i> )	*	*			*		
Mock Orange ( <i>Murraya paniculata</i> )	*	*	*	*	*		
Kulu'i ( <i>Nototrichium sandwicense</i> )	*	*	*	*	*	*	
'Ūlei ( <i>Osteomeles anthyllifolia</i> )	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Alaha'e ( <i>Psychrax odorata</i> )	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Ha'o ( <i>Rauvolfia sandwicensis</i> )	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Naupaka ( <i>Scaevola sericea</i> )	*	*	*	*	*	*	
'Ilima ( <i>Sida fallax</i> )	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Ground Cover	Residential	VMX	Buffer	Parks	Golf Course	Nature Preserve	Street
Nehe ( <i>Wollastonia integrifolia</i> )	*	*	*	*	*		*
Golden Duranta ( <i>Duranta repens aurea</i> )	*	*		*	*		
Naio Papa ( <i>Myoporum sandwicense</i> )	*	*		*	*	*	*
Wheeler's Dwarf ( <i>Pittosporum tobira</i> )	*	*		*	*		
Dwarf Naupaka ( <i>Scaevola coriacea</i> )	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Purple Heart ( <i>Tradescantia pallida</i> 'Purpurea')	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Pōhinahina ( <i>Vitex rotundifolia</i> )	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
'Āhinahina ( <i>Achyranthes splendens</i> var. <i>rotundata</i> )	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Aechmea ( <i>Aechmea</i> spp.)	*	*	*	*	*	*	
'Akoko ( <i>Chamaesyce celastroides</i> )	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Hinahina ( <i>Heliotropium anomalum</i> )	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Day Lily ( <i>Hemerocallis aurantiaca</i> )	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Hunakai ( <i>Ipomoea imperati</i> )	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pōhuehue ( <i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> )	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pau o Hī'iaka ( <i>Jacquemontia ovalifolia</i> )	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ahū'awa ( <i>Mariscus javanicus</i> )	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Ala'alawainui ( <i>Peperomia blanda</i> )	*	*	*	*	*	*	
'Ile'e ( <i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> )	*	*	*	*	*	*	
'Ihi ( <i>Portulaca motoniensis</i> )	*	*	*	*	*	*	
'Ohai ( <i>Sesbania tomentosa</i> )	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Black Coral 'Ilima ( <i>Sida fallax</i> )	*	*	*	*	*	*	*



Ground Cover	Residential	VMX	Buffer	Parks	Golf Course	Nature Preserve	Street
'Awikiwiki ( <i>Canavalia pubescens</i> )	•		•		•	•	
Maiapilo ( <i>Capparis sandwichiana</i> )	•		•		•	•	
'Anunu ( <i>Sicyos pachycarpus</i> )	•		•		•	•	
Pua kala ( <i>Argemone glauca</i> )	•		•		•	•	
Konakona ( <i>Panicum torridum</i> )	•		•		•	•	
Pili ( <i>Heteropogon contortus</i> )	•		•		•	•	
Ipomea ( <i>Ipomoea tuboides</i> )	•		•		•	•	•
Iwa'iwa ( <i>Doryopteris decipiens</i> )	•		•		•	•	
Alena ( <i>Boerhavia hersti</i> )	•		•		•	•	
Koali awahia ( <i>Ipomoea indica</i> )	•		•		•	•	
Pellaea ( <i>Pellaea ternifolia</i> )	•		•		•	•	
Maidenhair fern ( <i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> )	•		•		•	•	