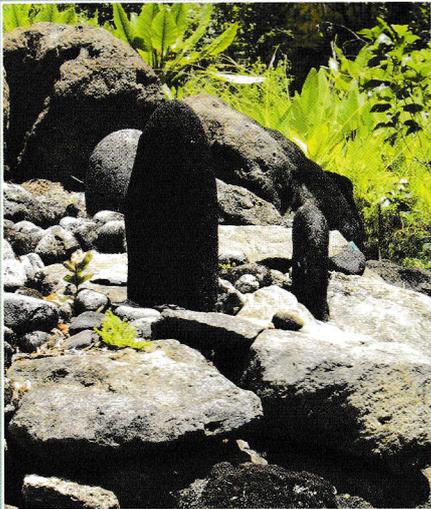




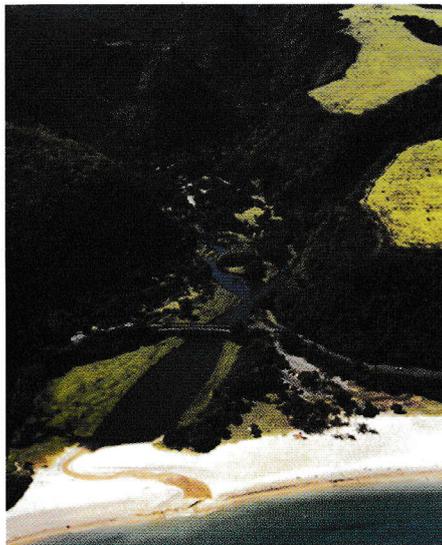
# WAIMEA VALLEY Audubon CENTER

## Welcome to Waimea Valley



NORTH SHORE • O'AHU • HAWAI'I

*Each day, Waimea Valley offers new wonders to explore, new mysteries to ponder. Long revered as a place of majesty, we invite you to come and revel in the beauty and tranquility of this sacred site and to create a memory-making experience around your own interests, at your own pace.*



*So slip on your sense of adventure and come experience the mystery, history and culture of wondrous Waimea Valley.*



## A STORY OF EVOLUTION

Waimea Valley was carved by rain and wind from the flank of the Ko'olau Mountain range some two million years ago. Some of the plants and animals that had crossed the vast ocean barrier to reach the older Hawaiian islands made the relatively short inter-island jump to colonize this lush new land. Over eons, fresh colonizers arrived, while brand new species gradually evolved. With its range of habitats stretching from the dry, salty sea shore to the cool, misty uplands, Waimea Valley became home to a vast array of ferns, flowering plants, invertebrates, birds, streamlife, and Hawaii's only land mammal, the hoary bat.

While competition from non-native plants, animals and disease have taken their toll on wildlife in Waimea Valley, it is still one of the best places on O'ahu to look for native species. In addition to the many native plants growing in the gardens and grounds, a number of native Hawaiian animals make their homes here. Four of the five species of Hawaiian goby ('o'opu), our only native freshwater fish, thrive in Kamananui Stream, along with several species of mollusk. Native damselflies, dragonflies, fruit flies, and other invertebrates also abound. Various species of migratory birds (including plovers and turnstones) winter in Waimea.

Perhaps the native bird easiest to spot is the endangered Hawaiian moorhen ('alae 'ula), a black waterbird with a red face plate that has established populations in two of our ponds.

Many introduced animals live in Waimea as well. These include the peacocks, most of the birds, and the ubiquitous Indian mongoose.

## A HISTORIC VALLEY

Evidence suggests that the Hawaiian islands were first settled by Polynesians, probably from Tahiti and the Marquesas, about 2000 years ago. Windward coastal sites like Waimea Valley, with fertile valley floors, ample fresh water, and good offshore fishing were among the earliest places inhabited.

During the 12th century A.D., a great spiritual leader named Pā'ao arrived in Hawai'i. He introduced the use of stone terraces and walls for heiau, or temples, and also installed a priesthood that endured for centuries. It is believed that the Hale O Lono heiau near the entrance to Waimea Valley, along with two other heiau flanking the cliffs above the valley, bear witness to the religious changes brought by Pā'ao. In fact, Waimea Valley and the adjacent ridge of Pupukea remained important centers of religion and spirituality until 1819, presided over through the centuries by kahuna nui, or

high priests, who were direct descendants of Pā'ao.

Early Hawaiians developed a very sophisticated agricultural system, which included a series of terraces and irrigation ditches. Here they grew taro, sweet potato, bananas, and other crops, and raised pigs, chickens and dogs. Much of the fertile valley floor was cleared for cultivation. New crops, especially fruit trees, were added after their introduction by Westerners.

Archaeological clues to the past abound in Waimea Valley. In addition to the heiau, there are several fishing shrines, many walls from agricultural terraces and living sites, and remnant vegetation typical of Hawaiian settlements. Please be respectful when visiting these sites.

*Loulu of the genus Pritchardia, the only palms native to Hawai'i, were once common from coastal to montane wet forests.* ▶



◀ *Kokia cookei, an endangered Hibiscus species, is one of dozens of endangered native Hawaiian species cared for in Waimea.*

*Varieties of Kalo, a staple food in Hawai'i, can be seen in our Hawaiian ethnobotanical collection (#17), one of the finest anywhere.* ▶



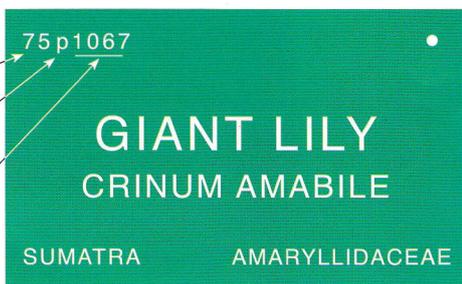
## FOR PLANT LOVERS

The world-class botanical collections at Waimea feature 35 distinct gardens representing flora from different parts of the world and different groups of plants. Stroll through the Hawaiian collection, just beyond the Visitor Center, and enjoy an assortment of plants found only in Hawai'i, many of them very rare; every plant with a red label is an endangered species. Meander through the Hawaiian ethnobotanical garden, which features one of the best collections of Polynesian plants found anywhere! You can see what ancient Hawaiian lowland vegetation might have looked like in the Ogasawara collection, which features close relatives of now-extinct Hawaiian flora. Together, the gardens feature over 5000 taxa of tropical plants, all of them carefully documented and tracked. Every one of them has a story to tell.

### ACCESSION NUMBER KEY

YEAR MATERIAL WAS COLLECTED  
P - PLANT  
S - SEED  
C - CUTTING  
E - EXISTING  
NUMERICAL ORDER PLANT COLLECTED

PLACE OF ORIGIN



◀ A dot in the corner indicates confirmation of botanical name.

◀ COMMON NAME

◀ SPECIES (GENUS) NAME

◀ PLANT FAMILY

### HOW TO READ THE PLANT LABELS

In the grounds, plants are identified with plastic engraved labels showing accession number, common name, genus and species names, family name, and origin. Green labels are standard; red labels are used to identify rare and endangered accessions. Additional blue labels provide economic or ethnobotanical uses of some of the species.

# ▲ MAUKA ▲

The direction towards the mountains.



**WAIHI FALLS**, which in Hawaiian means "trickling water", has also been known historically as Waihe'e Falls. A widespread misnomer for this majestic waterfall is Waimea.

## WAIHI FALLS

### ABOUT SWIMMING IN THE POND ...

- Do not jump or dive. Wade into the water only.
- Do not drink the water.
- Do not swim if you have open wounds.
- Always check with the lifeguard for current conditions.

### WATCH FOR THESE NATIVE BIRDS ...

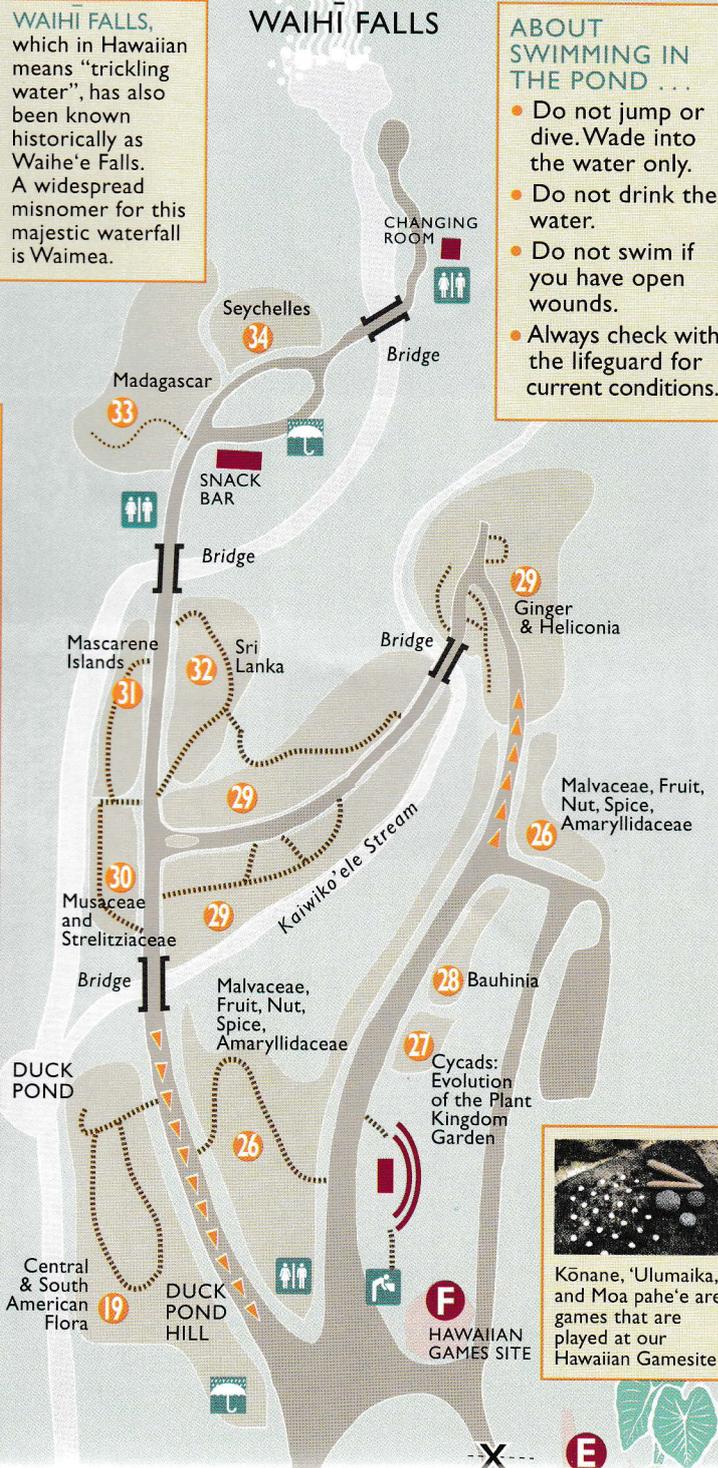


▲ **'ALAE'ULA**, Common Moorhen, *Gallinula chloropus*. Less than 500 of these endangered wetland birds are found on O'ahu and Kaua'i.



▲ **'AUKU'U**, Black-crowned Night-heron, *Nycticorax nycticorax*. These predators are most active from dusk to dawn.

### ... AND FOR THESE INTRODUCED OR MIGRATORY SPECIES:



Kōnane, 'Ulumaika, and Moa pahe'e are games that are played at our Hawaiian Gamesite.

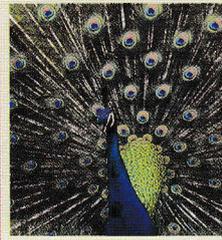
**F**  
HAWAIIAN GAMES SITE

**E**

▲ **KŌLEA**, Pacific Golden Plover, *Pluvialis fulva*. A winter visitor from Alaska and Siberia.



▼ **PIKAKE**, Common Peafowl, *Pavo cristatus*. Native to India, these majestic birds and the Arabian jasmine, also called pikake, were favorites of Princess Ka'iulani.



### CULTURAL & HISTORICAL SITES

- A** Hale O Lono  
Temple dedicated to the god Lono.
- B** Kū'ula Fishing Shrine
- C** Kauhale  
Ancient Hawaiian living site.
- D** Hale Iwi
- E** Agricultural terraces
- F** Hawaiian games site
- G** Sweet potato mounds

### BOTANICAL GARDENS

- 1** Araceae
- 2** Indigenous Hawaiian Flora
- 3** Liliaceae
- 4** Piperaceae



### ENDEMIC GOBY

'Ō'ŌPU NANIHA, *Stenogobius hawaiiensis*, found in the Kamananui Stream, is one of five freshwater species in the Hawaiian Islands.



Kamananui Stream

Kui Stream

Central & South American Flora

BANYAN TREE

Hawaiian Hibiscus

Medicinal Garden

Hawaiian Hibiscus

Food Plants

Ethno-botany

Lei Garden

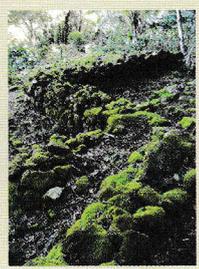
Hawaiian

Ferns & Begonia

OGASAWARA COLLECTION



FOR YOUR SAFETY UPPER ROAD TO FALLS IS TEMPORARILY CLOSED



**D** **HALE IWI**  
Hale Iwi is a sacred area. Please treat this and all areas of the Valley with respect and aloha.

UPPER MEADOW PICNIC LAWN

Ogasawara Islands

AGRICULTURAL TERRACES

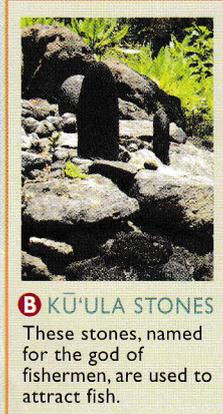
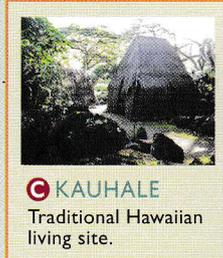
ROADWAY CLOSED

ROADWAY CLOSED

ROADWAY CLOSED

SPECIAL EVENTS STAGE

- 5 Hibiscus Evolutionary Garden
- 6 Bamboo
- 7 Acanthaceae
- 8 Bignoniaceae
- 9 Loulu Palms
- 10 Hibiscus Hybrids
- 11 Malesian Flora (Southeast Asia plants)
- 12 Bromeliaceae
- 13 Guam
- 14 Hawaiian Hibiscus
- 15 Medicinal Garden
- 16 Ethnobotany
- 17 Food Plants
- 18 Lei Garden
- 19 Central & South American Flora
- 20 Lord Howe Island
- 21 Fiji
- 22 Canna
- 23 Pacific Islands
- 24 Ferns & Begonia
- 25 Ogasawara Islands
- 26 Malvaceae, Fruit, Nut, Spice, Amaryllidaceae
- 27 Cycads
- 28 Bauhinia
- 29 Ginger & Heliconia
- 30 Musaceae and Strelitziaceae
- 31 Mascarene Islands
- 32 Sri Lanka
- 33 Madagascar
- 34 Seychelles
- 35 Erythrina Collection



FOR YOUR SAFETY  
UPPER ROAD TO FALLS IS TEMPORARILY CLOSED

**NO ENTRY**  
No parking beyond this point

**PARK ENTRANCE**



**B KŪ'ULA STONES**

LILY POND

PICNIC LAWN

DINING PAVILION

SNACK BAR

NATURE STORE

PLANT NURSERY

**B KŪ'ULA STONES**

Liliaceae

Bridge

Bamboo

Bamboo

Malesian Flora

Hibiscus Evolutionary Garden

Acanthaceae

Guam

Bromeliaceae

Bromeliaceae

Bromeliaceae

HALE O LONO HEIAU



## E KOMO MAI

**Welcome.** Join the generations of Hawaiian Islanders who have explored this valley's sunlit trails and clear pools. Investigate authentic archeological sites. Discover gardens of rare and endangered plants. Contemplate beauty. Enjoy nature.

- Paved Roadway
- Footpath/Trail
- Cultural/Historic Site
- Botanical Garden
- Rain Shelter
- Toilet
- Drinking Water
- Incline

The distance from the park entrance to the waterfall is approximately 3/4 mile (1000 meters).



APPROXIMATE SCALE IN FEET  
0 100 200 300

WAIMEA VALLEY  **Audubon** CENTER

NORTH SHORE • O'AHU • HAWAII

TO KAMEHAMEHA HIGHWAY AND WAIMEA BAY

TO KAHUKU



TO HALE'IWA

▼ **MAKAI** ▼  
The direction towards the sea.

Hibiscus Hybrids

### INTRODUCED SPECIES



**MANAKUKE**, Small Indian Mongoose, *Herpestes auropunctatus*. A threat to native bird species, these opportunistic feeders were introduced in the 1880's for rat control.

Kamananui Stream

10 Hibiscus Hybrids

8 Bignoniaceae

PALMS

9 Loulu Palms

9

9 Loulu Palms