Ualapu’e Kuleana Homestead Subsistence Project
by
Ahonui Homestead Association 2019
Project area to include the following Tax Map Key (TMK) Parcels:

(2) 5-6-006:017
(2) 5-6-006:040
(2) 5-6-002:001
(2) 5-6-002:024
(2) 5-6-002:025
(2) 5-6-002:026
(2) 5-6-002:027
(2) 5-6-002:036
Cultural Resource Management Task Force

- Task Force: Dickenson Stone
- Christopher Chang
- William (Kupuna Kekauoha)
- Gavin Pelekane-Tamashiro
- Phillip “Mango” Stephens
- Antonette Yamamoto
- Sybil Lopez
- Sam Pedro
- Pat Tamashiro
- Cora Schnackenberg
- Members/Volunteers
Land Erosion above water tank

- TMK17 Behind water tank
- Walked from westside crossing riverbed onto TMK17
- Midway of TMK17
• 6-foot fence
• North side of fence is 8-12 inches from ground to top
• South side of fence clear 5-6 foot high
RUN OFF

- Located on TMK17
- Run-offs turns into streams during hard rain.
• Walking on Westside of TMK17, after the Mana‘e Cemetary
• Pass the Kapa Heiau
• Taking a right passing through the riverbed onto TMK17 following dirt road
- Westside of riverbed NOT on DHHL boundary
- Kapa Heiau

- Westside NOT on DHHL boundary
- Ualapue Cemetery
- Before Kapa Heiau
• Crossed riverbed from west to east onto DHHL TMK17

• Standing in the riverbed
• Crossed riverbed from westside to eastside onto TMK17 of DHHL boundary
• Crossed riverbed to TMK17
• TMK17 on dirt road heading North elevation 500

• Westside of TMK17 on dirt road elevation 400
- Northwest from dirt road, toward the riverbed
- Standing on the dirt road, run-off toward Northwest toward riverbed
• TMK17 on dirt road heading North elevation 200-300
TMK17 Upper Mid North-East heading West run-off.

- TMK17 North-West
  When it rains hard water will discharge creating a pathway.
- Behind water tank, westside
- Crossroads from West (yellow), North (grey), and South (orange)
- Located on TMK17 Mid-central
• TMK17 West to Mid-East (yellow line)

• TMK17 Mid-center from yellow line to North-west (grey line)
• TMK17 “Y” in road Mid-center where yellow line, grey line, and East-south orange line meet

• TMK17 North-west on grey line
Invasive Plants

- Christopher’s Group:
- Invasive & Native Plants
- Run-off/Erosion
Invasive

Plant name: Castor bean (*Ricinus communis*)

Elevation: low-drylands forests

Description:

- originally from Africa, now found on all islands
- classified as "High Risk" by the Hawaii-Pacific Weed Risk Assessment and should not be cultivated
- was used as ornamental
- frequently found in vacant urban lots, forest edges, roadsides, and waste areas
- seeds can be moved by vehicles, soils, rodents, birds, and some ants
- height can crowd out other vegetation

Management:

- physical - hand-pulling (seedlings)
- chemical - herbicide
Invasive

Plant name: Christmas berry (*Schinus terebinthifolia*)

Elevation: low-mid elevations

Description:
- native to Brazil
- Widespread invasive species in Hawai‘i
- Spread through fruit-eating birds/mammals
- Outcompetes natives for water resources
- Shades out other plants (suppressing growth)

Management:
- physical - hand pull seedlings and saplings
- chemical - herbicide
Invasive

**Plant name:** Different types of senna

**Elevation:** low to mid elevation pastures and disturbed areas

**Description:**
- native to Australia or Southeast Asia
- grassland, forest edges, riparian habitats, floodplains, disturbed sites
- introduced, cultivated, invasive
- not grazed by cattle
- shades out other plants

**Management:**
- chemical - herbicide
Plant name: Strawberry guava (*Psidium cattleianum*)
Waiawī/Waiawī ʻulaʻula

Elevation: sea level-4,000 ft.

Description:

• brought to Hawaiʻi for fruits and ornamental use
• one of the most destructive species (spreads rapidly)
• infests wet ʻōhiʻa and koa forests
• forms dense thickets
• destroys habitats for native birds and insects
• robs water resources

Management:

• cut stems and spray herbicide (repeated treatments due to re-sprouting)
**Invasive**

**Plant name:** Java plum (*Syzygium cumini*)

**Elevation:** dry to mesic and more rarely wet lowland areas up to 2,300 ft.

**Description:**
- native to India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Indonesia
- used for fruit, timber and as an ornamental
- animals spread seed
- shades out other vegetation

**Plant Management:**
- physical - hand-pulling
- chemical - herbicide
Plant name: Prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia ficus-indica*)
Pānini

Elevation: dry lowland-2,640 ft.

Description:
- introduced from Mexico
- found in dry areas
- seeds dispersed by animals
- dislodged stem segments can regenerate
- may out-compete certain native plants and upset local ecosystems

Management:
- physical - cut/dug out
- chemical - herbicide
Plant name: Candelabra cactus (*Euphorbia lactea*)

Elevation: low elevation

Description:

• introduced, cultivated, invasive
• can form dense thickets

Management:

• Cut/herbicide
Plant name: Common lantana (*Lantana camara*)

Elevation: beach zone - 1000+ ft.

Description:

- native to Central and South Africa
- shrub
- can grow 6 feet tall or more
- poisonous to livestock *
- birds disperse seed

Management:

- physical - cut
- chemical - herbicide
Plant name: Balloon cottonbush (*Asclepias physocarpa*)

Elevation: low elevation, dry habitats, occasionally up to 1,830 m

Description:
- grows in waste places, disturbed sites, open woodlands, grasslands, wetlands, and along roadsides
- seeds spread by wind
- invades active pastures, sugarcane plantations, coastal and dry forests

Management:
- physical - hand pull seedlings
- chemical - Mature plants may be herbicide-tolerant. Higher, unstated rates of metsulfuron reported effective
Native Plants

Plant name: ‘Ŭlei / Eluehe (Moloka’i) *(Osteomeles anthyllidifolia)* Hawaiian hawthorn / Hawaiian rose

Elevation: sea level - 7,600 ft.

Description:

• indigenous
• found in dry to mesic forests
• needs full sun
• shrub/tree (~2 ft-30 ft)
• flowers are slightly fragrant (like a rose)

Uses:

• wood used for ‘ō‘ō (digging sticks), ihe (spears for lu‘u he‘e)/games and sports, kapa beater, ‘ûkēkē (musical instrument), ʻauamo (carrying poles for water and food)
• short tapered sticks used for paheʻe
• fruit used to dye kapa
• branches used for making round fish nets
• flowers and fruit used for lei-making
• medicine: laxative for babies & deep cuts
Plant name: Mimosa/Persian silk tree (*Albizia julibrissin*)

Elevation: low-mid elevation

Description:

- fast growing
- seeds spread easily through wind and water
- strong competitor with native trees and shrubs
- reduces sunlight and nutrients for other plants
- root systems are very invasive (can lift and crack concrete)
- seedpods are poisonous to livestock, pets, and children

Management:

- chemical - herbicide
Plant name: koa haole (*Leucaena leucocephala*)

Elevation: dry lowlands-lower mountain slopes (2,500 ft)

Description:
- native to Central America
- brought over for cattle
- grows up to 6-30 ft (extremely fast grower)
- grows in dry forests
- seeds dispersed by wind, rain, birds, and cattle
- canopy prevents sunlight for other plants

Management:
- physical - hand-pull
- chemical - stump cut & herbicide
Plant name: Common kiawe (*Prosopis pallida*)

Elevation: sea level-2,300 ft

Description:

- native to Africa
- brought for cattle
- can grow as a shrub or tree (6-30ft)
- thorns have poisonous tipped ends
- grows in dense thickets
- shade prevents sunlight for native plants
- long taproot that can reach water tables
- deprives other plants from water

Management:

- physical - hand-pull
- chemical - stump cut & herbicide
Plant name: Lion’s ear *(Leonotis nepetifolia)*

Elevation: low lands

Description:

- native to Africa
- dry to occasionally wet sites
- grows along road shoulders, in abandoned fields, in disturbed areas, and waste lands

Management:

- physical - hand-pull
Native

Plant name: ‘Ākia (Wikstroemia uva-ursi)

Elevation: 10ft-1375ft

Description:
- endemic *
- shrub (2-6 ft)
- can grow up to 5 ft in width
- companion plants - ‘Ilima, ‘a‘ali‘i, kupukupu, pōhinahina, ‘ilie‘e, ‘ūlei, and kuluī
- salt, wind, drought, heat tolerant

Uses:
- ground cover
- fish poison
- fiber material for ropes
- wood used for ‘auamo (carrying sticks)
- medicine - laxative & nae kūlou (shortness of breath)
- lei-making
Any Questions?

TMK17, TMK26, TMK36, TMK27
- From TMK17 water tank on government road
- Side road passing potential Maui County Substation Fire Dept.
- Next door to Hale Pomaikai TMK#01
- Around Hale Pomaikai to TMK#27 and TMK36
**Beneficiary Consultation / MFD Access Easement Land Use Request - June 22, 2021**

**East Easement**
- Existing 60 lane, government road
- Seeking additional 154.400 ft
- 0.14 acres 6,000 sq ft
- Improvements:
  - Vegetation clearing, ground prep, asphalt lane
  - Improved driveway will be usable for homestead DHHL access
- TMKe: 256002056000
  - [link to tax map]
  - "all numbers are estimates only"

**West Easement**
- Needed to cross from government road to property
- Intended use driveway access, parking area
- Approx. 0.13 acres, 6,000 sq
- Estimated area: 42 x 115 x 37 x 120 ft
- TMKe: 256002010000
  - [link to tax map]
  - "all numbers are estimates only"

**North Easement**
- 20' extension to create a buffer zone
- Possible use for extra parking
- 0.075 acre: 3,397 sq ft
- 20' x 33.1' x 20' = 1,455 sq ft
  - "all numbers are estimates only"
Waypoint 07/03/21
11:45
Significant Sites
• Behind Kilohana School
• Old piggery trough made by cement.
WAYS OF THINKING ABOUT LAND USE

Place Types

- Conceptual categories based on existing and/or desired community form and character.
- Can be used to inform the application of different land use designations and/or transects.
Denmark's Brøndby Garden City's houses are tiny and also serve as sheds. It's a place for people who live in apartments in the city to have a little plot of land where they can do some gardening and "just as a place to sit and have a cup of coffee in rainy
THINKING ABOUT LAND USE

- The Transect focuses on the mix of uses based on form and intensity.
- Organizes development in a continuous natural to urban transition.
- Supportive of creating unique use environments.
- Similarities to ahu.
- Starting to be used in an urban setting, particularly Kaua'i.
§10-3-30 Kuleana homestead leases. (a) The commission may establish a homestead program for settlement on unimproved available Hawaiian home lands to be known as the Kuleana homestead program.

(b) The commission may set aside a tract or tracts of unimproved "available lands" as defined in section 303 of the Act, for award under the Kuleana homestead program. All lots awarded under this program shall be known as Kuleana homestead lots.

(c) In determining whether a tract should be set aside for awards as Kuleana homestead lots, the commission shall consider the following:

(1) Physical and environmental characterization of the land;

(2) Economic cost to develop the tract for any reason including: the physical characterization of the land, the distance of the land from existing electrical, water, waste water disposal, communications, and other utility systems;

(3) Department land management plans and programs;

(4) Applicant interest or proposals identifying tracts of land; and

(5) Suitability for use by lessees who wish immediate access to the land for subsistence use and who are willing to live on the land and accept an unimproved lot.

(d) The commission shall determine which homestead waiting list, or combinations thereof, may be