

HFC Committee

From: Riki Hokama
Sent: Thursday, February 14, 2019 10:10 AM
To: HFC Committee
Subject: FW: Kanaha Beach Park Master Plan Implementation Project (CBS-4583) (HFC-5)
Attachments: mauigreenbeautiful.docx KBP master plan letter.docx; 001.jpg; 002.jpg; 003.jpg

Forwarding testimony received.

From: Elaine Malina <craterpair@hawaii.rr.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 8:28 PM
To: Riki Hokama <Riki.Hokama@mauicounty.us>
Subject: Kanaha Beach Park Master Plan Implementation Project (CBS-4583) (HFC-5)

Aloha Councilmember Riki Hokama,
Testimony attached
3 information USGS sheets about Kanaha Beach

Mahalo,
Elaine Malina
Maui Green & Beautiful Board President



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Healthy Families and Communities Committee

February 13, 2019

Aloha Councilmember Riki Hokama,

Kanaha Beach Park Master Plan Implementation Project (CBS-4583) (HFC-5)

Maui Green & Beautiful were part of the stakeholder/working groups from the community that met several times about Kanaha Beach Park. In our group were recreational users (canoe paddlers, fisherman) and users that make monies (commercial kite surfing companies) off of Kanaha Beach Park.

Maui Green & Beautiful represented the importance of the “wild coast” of Kanaha with its wetlands, native flora and fauna, natural dunes, one of the last untouched coast lines in the state. A place that needs to be preserved and protected, a living classroom that teachers take their students to, a natural landscape not manmade and a place that needs better management.

Are we going to “pave over paradise” so others can make money? Why more parking? Let’s improve what we have, not expand. We see limits at Hanauma Bay, even Haleakala Park plus other beach parks around the island. What is the driving force behind this potential expansion?

An example is “ Keyhole” it was only suppose to be an emergency entrance and path but has turned into a parking lot right next to a dune and crosses a wetland to get there. The KBM plan now puts a parking lot right next to the barrier fences. Barrier fences that were placed at Kanaha Beach to protect it from cars!

The graph on page 4 shows improvements for enforcement, improvements to restrooms/showers and improving native habitats and natural area as the top three. Parking is much lower percentage on the graph but it’s written about so much in the executive summary of Kanaha Beach Park Master Plan. It’s contradicts what is on the graph. Why?

Federal monies were used to build the barrier fences, to reintroduce native plants that also benefit the native insects and birds. The ocean life, the native birds, the native insects and native plants are sparingly written about in this new KBP master plan. Remember even if endangered plants are planted in the area, they are still Federally protected. This is a proven Critical Habitat for the Blackburn sphinx moth.

Yes, the community uses Kanaha Beach Park and the majority really just wants to see it protected. Our hearts go out to the homeless but Kanaha Beach Park can’t be made into homeless camps, it’s too fragile. It needs to be a safe place for the community to enjoy & respect.

The solution is management and is the County the right agency to take care of this natural resource?

Mahalo always,
Elaine Malina
Maui Green & Beautiful Board President
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Community Partners with USGS to Restore Coastal Ecosystem on Maui

Background

Kanahā Beach Park is a heavily-visited, publicly-owned coastal park on the north shore of the Hawaiian Island of Maui (Figure 1). A broad white sand beach with plenty of shade trees and breezes favorable for wind sports, Kanahā is a popular spot for swimming, windsurfing, canoeing, diving, kitesurfing, polefishing, and beach volleyball, among other recreational activities.

Traditionally, beach parks in Hawai'i have been managed for recreational use, rather than ecosystem protection. Overuse, vehicle traffic, and litter had transformed Kanahā Beach into a degraded coastal zone with little value but great potential as a habitat for native plants and animals. In 2001, the USGS began providing scientific understanding of invasive species management and native ecosystem ecology to a collaborative, volunteer-driven effort to restore this ecosystem.

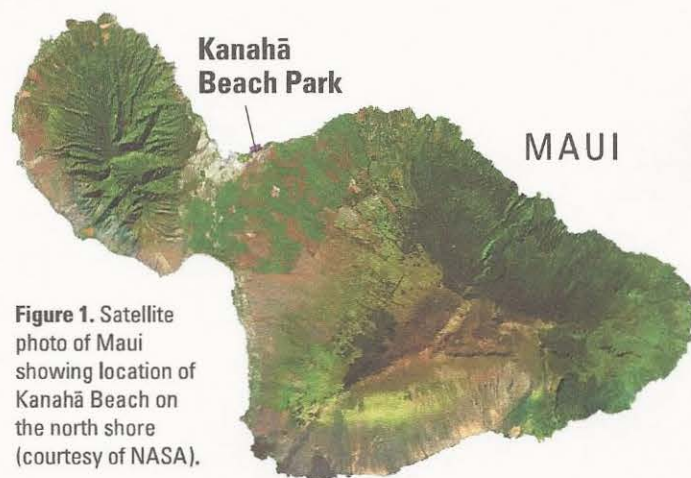


Figure 1. Satellite photo of Maui showing location of Kanahā Beach on the north shore (courtesy of NASA).

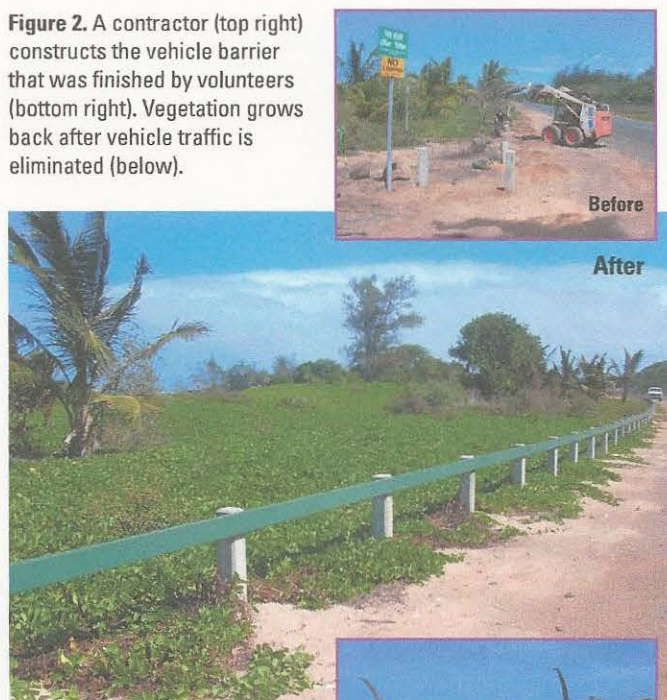
Steps to Restoring a Coastal Ecosystem

A walk-through botanical survey was done on the site prior to restoration activities. This survey, which was a helpful tool during the planning process, documented the plants known to occur on the site, and highlighted areas with high restoration potential. In addition, dozens of photo points were established prior to restoration activities, and have proved invaluable in documenting the area's transformation.

With the assistance of governmental agencies and private companies (see **Collaborators**), a dedicated volunteer force built a post-and-rail vehicle barricade that eliminated traffic on 75 acres of coastal wetlands and sand dunes (Figure 2). This barrier also delineated parking areas and increased public safety at the site.

Once vehicle traffic was eliminated, trash and debris were cleaned up and non-native plants were gradually and systematically removed from 50 acres, avoiding the creation of large bare

Figure 2. A contractor (top right) constructs the vehicle barrier that was finished by volunteers (bottom right). Vegetation grows back after vehicle traffic is eliminated (below).



areas and enabling native species to fill in where aliens were removed. Alien species removed included: *kiawe* (*Prosopis pallida*), *pluchea* (*Pluchea* spp.), and buffel grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*), among others. To date, over 25 acres of Kanahā Beach have been revegetated with native species collected from sites nearby. Native species planted included: *pōpolo* (*Solanum nelsonii*) (Fig 3), *'ohai* (*Sesbania tomentosa*), *ma'o* (*Gossypium tomentosum*), *'aki'aki* (*Sporobolus virginicus*), and *naio* (*Myoporum sandwicense*) (Figure 4). Native animals have also benefited from the restoration. Native insects such as the long-horned beetle *aweoweo* (*Plagithmysus* sp. novum) and moths (*Omiodes* spp.); and birds such as the endangered Hawaiian stilt or *ae'o* (*Himantopus mexicanus knudseni*) and numerous species of shorebirds can be found at the site (Figure 4).



Figure 3. Presumably extinct on Maui, *pōpolo* plants for the Kanahā Beach restoration project were cultivated from fruits collected from the Maui Nui island of Moloka'i.





Figure 4. Native species benefiting from the restoration of Kanahā Beach, from left: *ma'o* (Hawaiian cotton); *'aki'aki* (Seashore rushgrass); *'ohai*; *aweoweo* (long-horned beetle), and *ae'o* (Hawaiian stilt; photo © Jack Jeffrey).

Maintenance of the restored site is minimal and includes such activities as controlling weeds after winter rains, picking up rubbish, and making occasional repairs to the vehicle barricade. Community volunteers have taken responsibility for these efforts.

A Model for Coastal Restoration in Hawai'i

Coastal areas offer many advantages for restoration, including harsh growing conditions that favor native plants, ease of access, and a large group of frequent visitors who provide a potential volunteer pool. The Kanahā Beach restoration project uses a management approach that maximizes both conservation value and recreational opportunities. Kanahā Beach is within walking distance of Kahului Airport, thus habitat recovery offers great educational potential for residents and visitors alike. This unique project provides a model and inspiration for the restoration of other coastal Hawaiian habitats by community members under the guidance of regional scientists.



Collaborators

- US Geological Survey – Pacific Island Ecosystems Research Center
- US Fish & Wildlife Service – Pacific Islands Coastal Program
- USDA Tri-Isle Resource Conservation and Development Program
- Corporation for National & Community Service Americorps Program
- Maui County Emergency Environmental Workforce



Before



After

Figure 5. Prior to restoration efforts, Kanahā Beach was a degraded coastal ecosystem inhospitable to native species (left). Since 2001, dedicated volunteers have restored native vegetation on 1½ miles of coastline (below).

For more information, contact:

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Fact sheet written by:

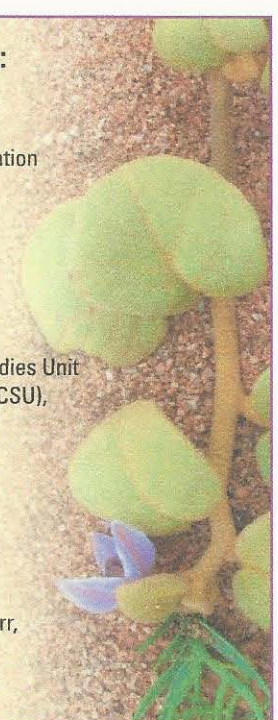
Forest Starr, Hawaii Cooperative Studies Unit
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Ecosystems Research Center.

Photo credits:

All photos taken by Forest & Kim Starr,
except where noted.



WILD COASTS: RESTORATION OF KANAHA BEACH, MAUI

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BEFORE



AFTER

ABSTRACT

Kanaha Beach Park, on the island of Maui, is an example of a shift in the paradigm of management of coastal beach parks. These crown jewels of Hawaiian ecosystems have historically either become neglected dumping grounds or highly urbanized concrete jungles. "Wild coasts" is a management approach that maximizes both conservation value and recreational opportunity. Coastal areas offer many advantages for restoration, including harsh growing conditions that favor native plants, unique substrates, hardy indigenous species, and ease of access. The four main steps in restoration of wild coasts are protection, removal of non-native plants, planting of native plants, and maintenance. We have found that after the initial establishment phase, maintenance costs decrease dramatically in restored areas. Additionally, native plants and animals begin to flourish. Native Hawaiian coastal species benefiting from restoration include plants such as ohai (*Sesbania tomentosa*), popolo (*Solanum nelsonii*), and mao (*Gossypium tomentosum*); insects such as long-horned beetles (*Plagithmysus* sp.) and moths (*Omiodes* spp.); and birds such as black-necked stilts (*Himantopus mexicanus knudseni*) and numerous species of shorebirds. Over the past four years, a mile and a half of coastline at Kanaha Beach, with about 75 acres of coastal dunes and wetlands, has been restored using volunteer labor. Wild coasts offer a biologically sensitive alternative to management of coastal resources, and Kanaha Beach can serve as a successful model that can be replicated elsewhere.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

There are four main steps in restoration of wild coasts.

• **Protection:** The main tool for protecting the sensitive areas of Kanaha Beach Park was a post and rail vehicle barricade. The vehicle barricade used 6 inch by 6 inch reinforced concrete posts spaced 8 feet apart, connected together with 6 inch by 2 inch by 16 foot boards. This is by far the most effective way to delineate parking areas and to keep vehicles off sensitive areas, while allowing ample public access to the area.

• **Removal of non-native plants:** There were many native plants at Kanaha Beach, but there were many more non-native plants. Once the area was secure, non-native plants were removed using predominantly volunteer labor. The main plants removed were kiawe (*Prosopis pallida*), pluchea (*Pluchea* spp.), and buffel grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*). The disposal of debris can be very expensive, but local municipalities and companies helped with this.

• **Planting native plants:** Once the area was secure and the non-native plants had been removed, native plants were planted. The native plants were collected from as near as possible to Kanaha Beach. In general all the species are from Maui, with a few notable exceptions such as the popolo (*Solanum nelsonii*) which has presumably gone extinct on Maui, so material from the Maui Nui island of Molokai was used. Species that have done well include popolo, akiaki (*Sporobolus virginicus*), ohai (*Sesbania tomentosa*), naio (*Myoporum sandwicense*), and mao (*Gossypium tomentosum*).

• **Maintenance:** The maintenance costs have decreased dramatically in areas that are secure, weed free, and have been re-planted with natives. The main maintenance tasks in restored areas are weed control after the winter rains, rubbish pick-up, and occasional repair of the vehicle barricade. Phase 1 at Kanaha Beach, an area of about 12 acres, can now be maintained by one person spending about 4 hrs. per month.

RESULTS

Since 2001:

- 75 acres of coastal wetlands and sand dunes have been protected by installation of vehicle barricades.
- 50 acres have had the non-native plants removed.
- 25 acres have been replanted and are now almost covered with 100% native plants.
- All the areas are open to public access, with ample free parking day and night.

DISCUSSION

Some of the critical items that allowed the "wild coast" strategy to work at Kanaha Beach include:

- Existing ownership of land (County of Maui, State of Hawaii).
- Existing native plants (pockets of coastal strand and wetland plants).
- A dedicated volunteer force (Maui locals that are at Kanaha Beach virtually everyday).
- A progressive umbrella organization (Community Work Day).
- Assistance from government programs (USFWS, USGS, AmeriCorps, Emergency Environmental Workforce, Maui Police, Tri-Isle RC&D, County of Maui).
- Assistance from private companies (Goodfellow Construction, Hoolawa Farms, and many more).

CONCLUSION

We are in a race to save the last great places of Hawaii. "Wild coasts" is a new form of land management that has proven to be cost-effective and have broad based support. Kanaha Beach can serve as a model for others attempting to keep their favorite coastal areas of Hawaii open and accessible, and at the same time have the biological resources protected and even restored.

See website or contact info. for more (www.hear.org/naturalareas/kanahabeach) fstarr@hawaii.edu, (808)572-4472



Vehicle barricade.



AmeriCorps volunteers ready to clear non-native brush.



Ohai (*Sesbania tomentosa*)



Mao (*Gossypium tomentosum*)



Hawaiian long horned beetle (*Plagithmysus* sp.)



Aeo, Hawaiian stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus knudseni*).