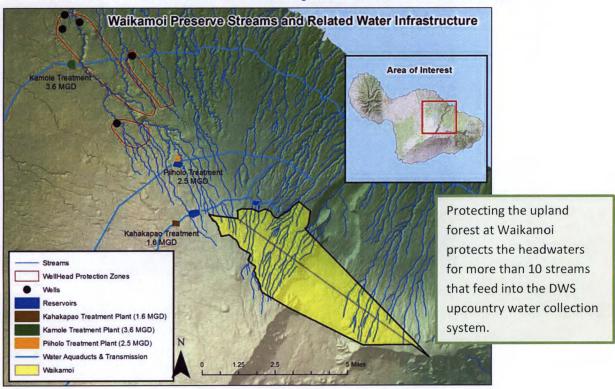
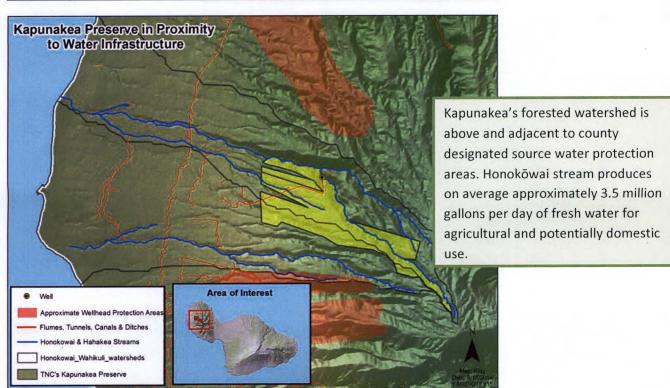
The Nature Conservancy's Maui Program DWS Watershed Grants Program, March 20, 2018



Waikamoi Preserve, East Maui and Kapunakea Preserve, West Maui



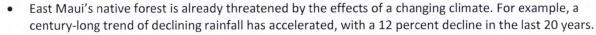


RECEIVED AT WR MEETING ON 3/20/18
Kroki Kanakaokai

Research shows that:

- Conversion of a non-native forest to a native forest increases mean annual groundwater recharge in Hawaii's aquifers by 12%.
- \$43.2 million worth of conservation work in the Ko'olau Mountains could translate into more than \$900 million worth of water.
- Invasive strawberry guava evapotranspires 27 to 53 percent more water than native







- Remove all ungulates from fenced, native-dominant areas
- · Prevent ungulate ingress into native-dominant areas
- Enhance the effectiveness of boundary and strategic fences
- Remove habitat-modifying weeds from high-quality native habitats
- Prevent the introduction or spread of problem weeds
- Prevent the establishment and spread of habitat-modifying priority weeds
- Support and assist USGS in implementing a study of hydrologic impacts of invasive plant species
- Prevent the introduction and spread of small mammals, non-native insects, mollusks, pathogens, and other pests deemed to be a significant threat, and reduce their negative impact where possible
- Conduct and support monitoring and research to track the status of biological and physical resources of the preserve
- Maintain spatial and other data sufficient to measure success and inform adaptive management, policy makers, and funders
- Prevent the extinction of rare species in the preserve
- Encourage and assist with research that increases our understanding and management of the area's natural resources
- Build public understanding and support for the management of the watershed and preservation of natural areas
- Provide staff with training that will allow them to safely conduct field operations and assist primary fire
 and rescue agencies during a fire or emergency on or adjacent to the preserve



Project Benefits:

- Improved groundwater recharge ability through protection and enhancement of native canopy and ground cover
- Reduced damage to watershed forest vegetation and soil disturbance as a result of pig and other ungulate damage
- Improved watershed protection and function specific to the upcountry water system drainage area at Olinda, Pi'iholo and Kamole water supply
- Improved watershed protection and function specific to streams and wellhead protection systems within and adjacent to Kapunakea



- Continued protection of vitally important headwaters for major streams in the East Maui and West Maui
- Reduced nonpoint source pollution, runoff, and sedimentation in the Honokowai stream system and makai nearshore areas of Kā'anapali and Honokowai
- Potential recovery of listed endangered plant and animal species through the protection of intact native montane forest systems
- Climate change adaptation by maintaining ecosystem resilience
- Leveraged funds and conservation actions
- Conservation awareness and engagement to the local community
- Documentation of conservation successes

