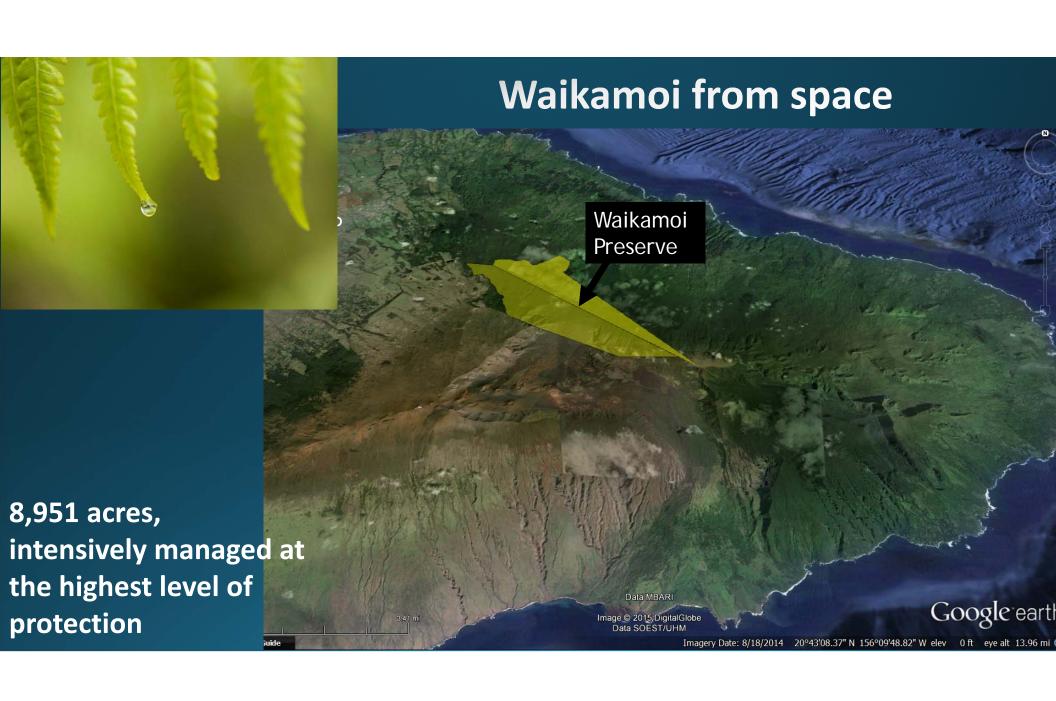


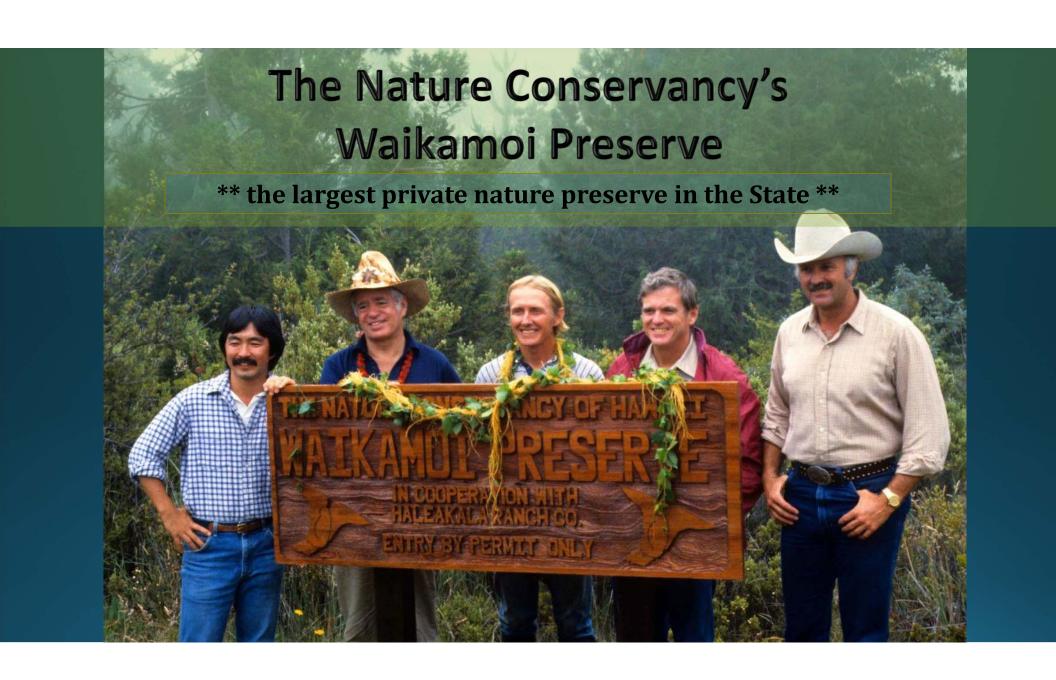
DWS Watershed Protection Grants TNC's Waikamoi & Kapunakea Preserves

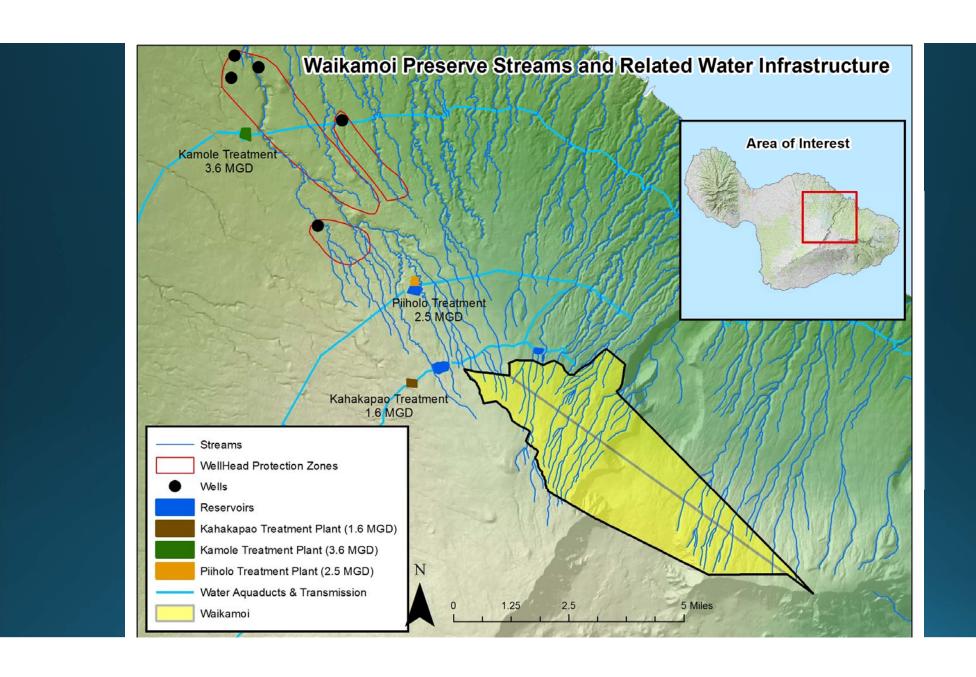
Presentation to Maui County
Water Resources Committee
December 5, 2018

Alison Cohan, Director Maui Nui Program









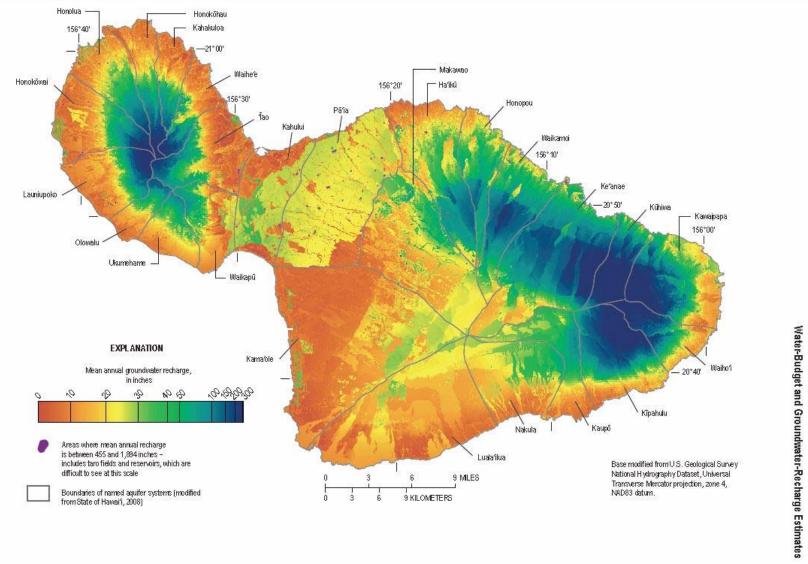


Figure 10. The distribution of mean annual groundwater recharge for average climate conditions (1978–2007), Island of Maui, Hawai'i, calculated using the water-budget model.

Native forest on East Maui provides greater recharge than alien forest.[1]





Project Objectives

Prevent ungulate ingress into the 9,000 acre ungulate-free Waikamoi Preserve

Contain & suppress **priority weeds** that alter the
hydrological cycle

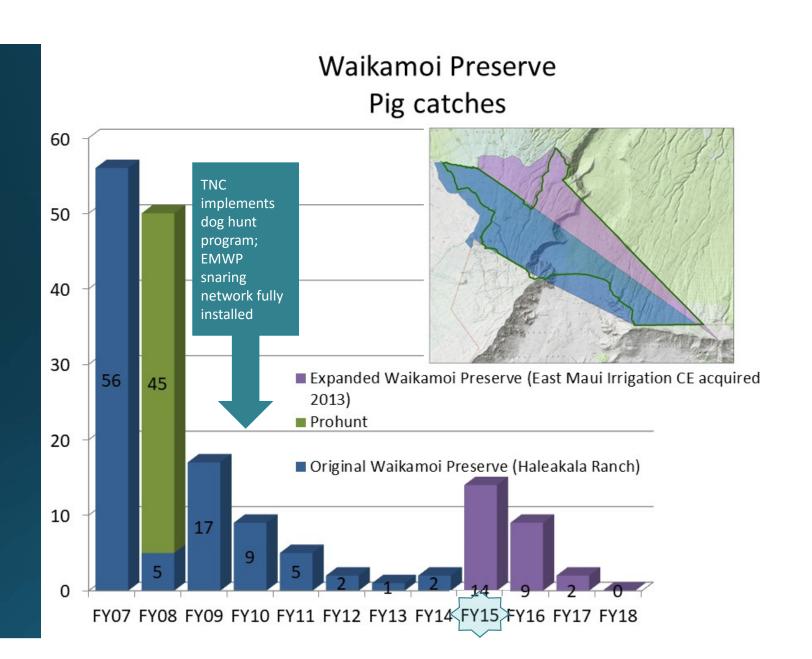
Prevent new weeds, disease, and **nonnative pests** from establishing in Waikamoi

Conduct & support threat and resource **monitoring** to document progress

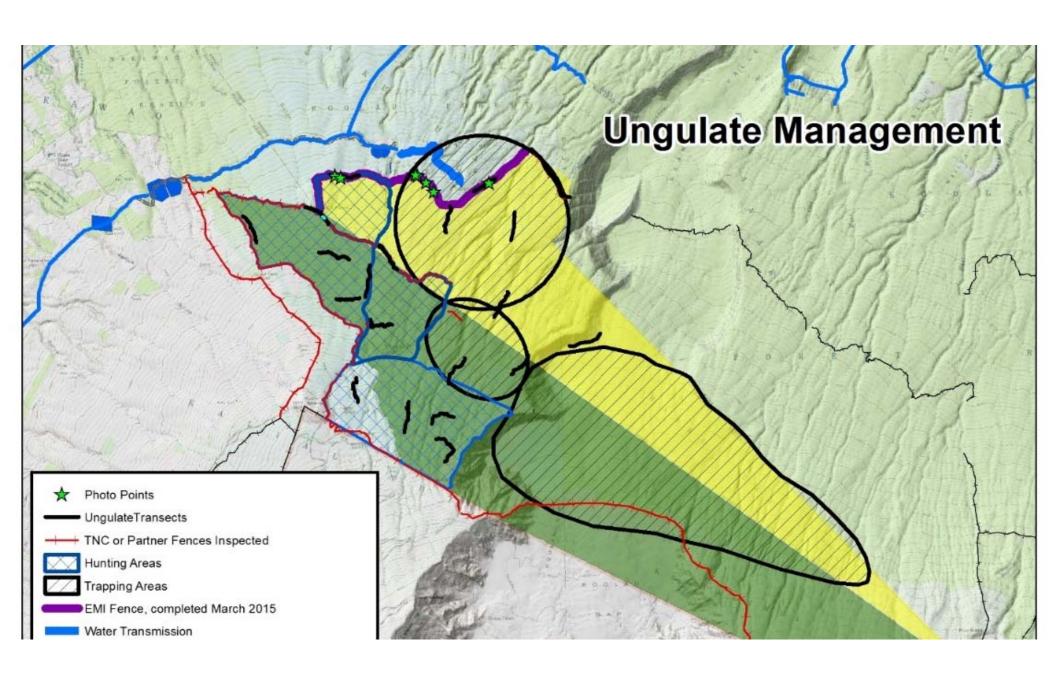
Build public support & increase community engagement for watershed protection

Collaborate with watershed partners and landowners to leverage resources & crosspollinate on innovative work









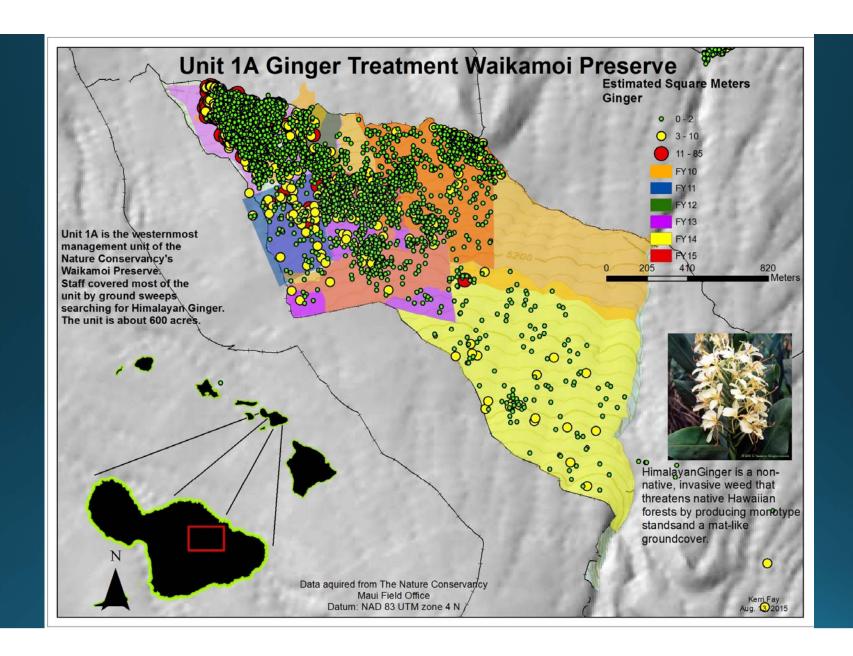


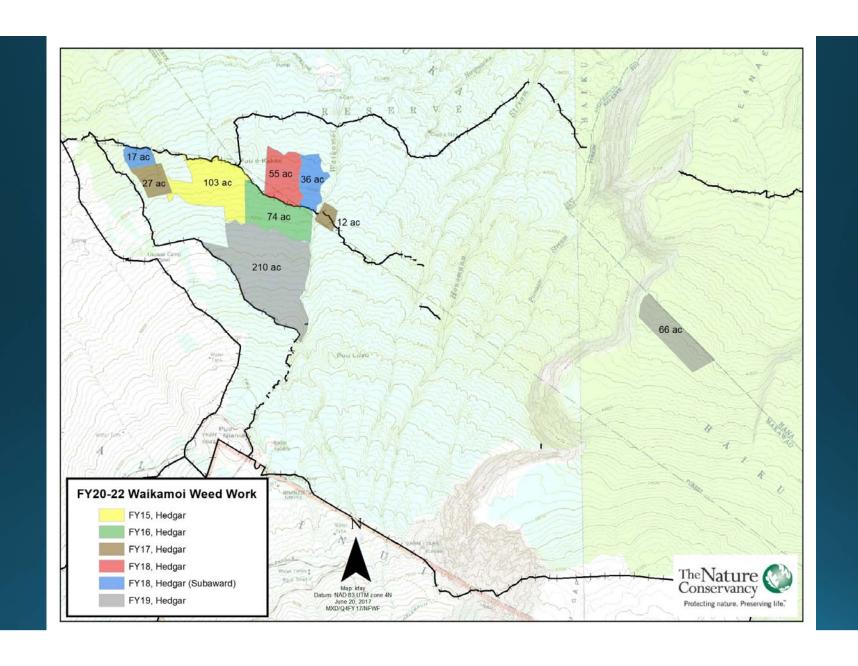




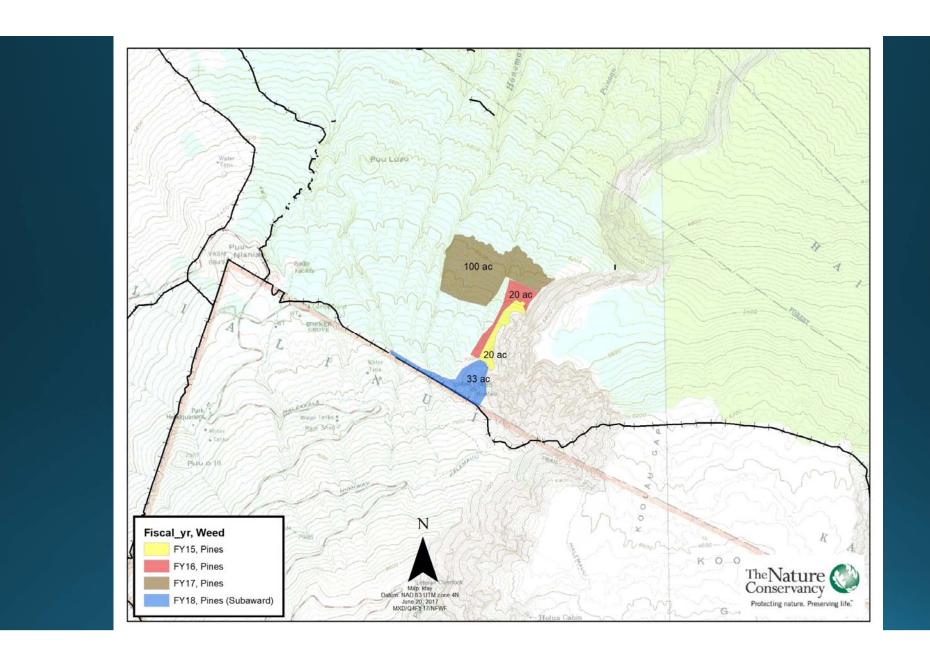
Himalayan ginger (Hedychium gardernerium)









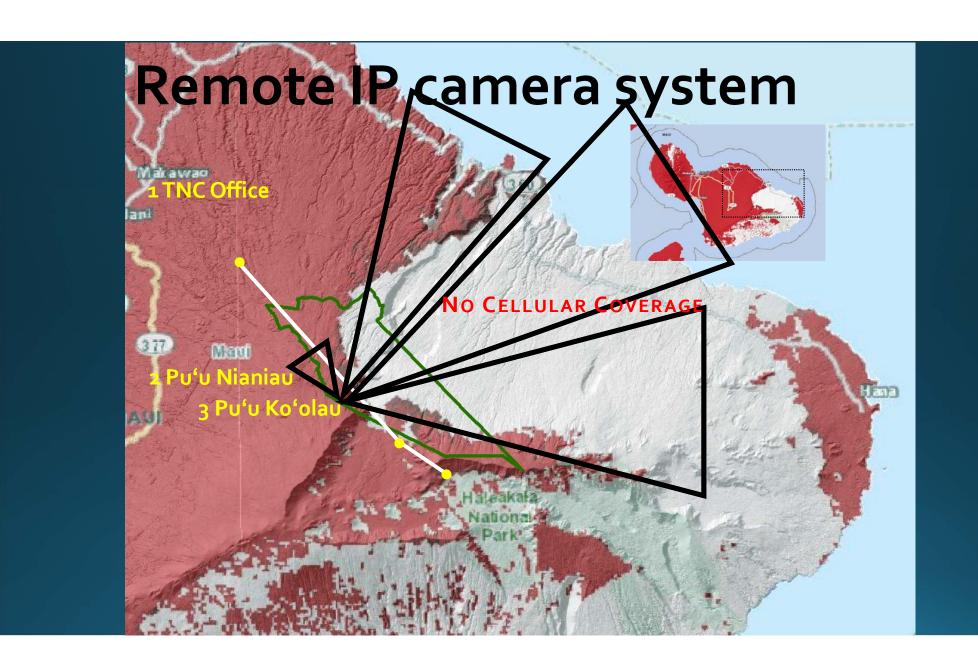










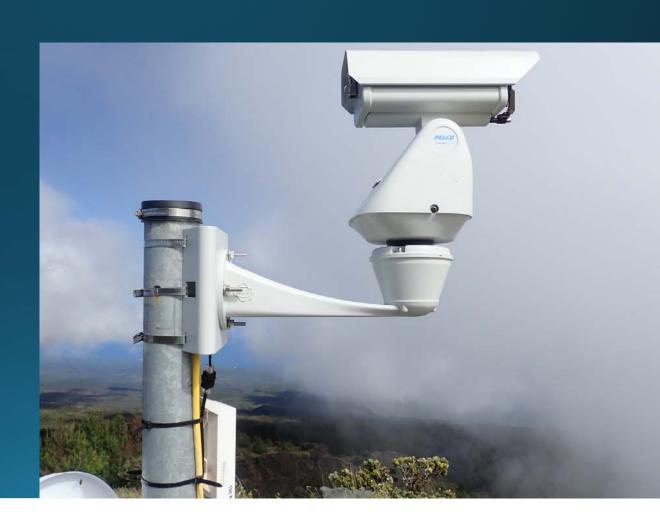


Remote IP wireless camera system



Remote IP wireless camera system







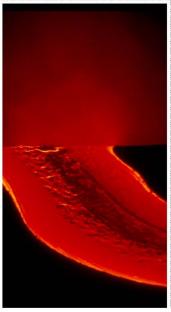




ECONOMIC VALUATION OF THE NATURE CONSERVANCY'S WATERSHED CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES IN WAIKAMOI PRESERVE, MAUI

MARCH 2018

PROJECT ENVIRONMENT

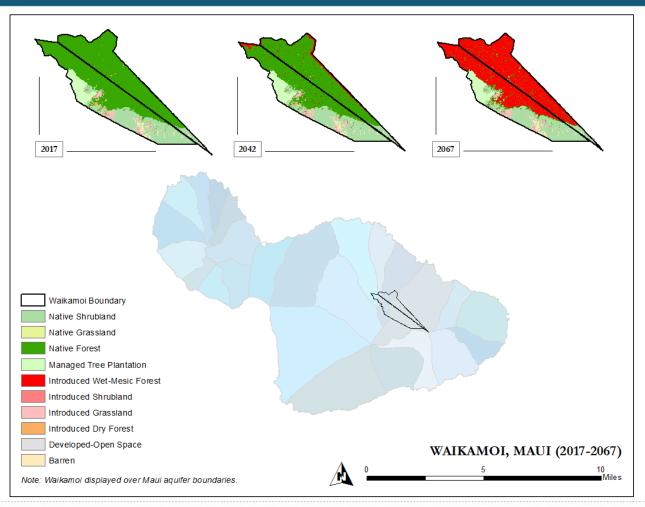




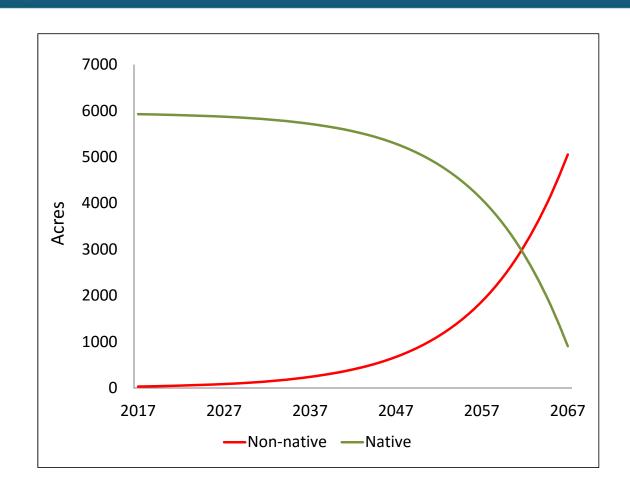
UHERO findings:

- Waikamoi conservation protects 1.1 billion gallons of freshwater yield over next 100 yrs
- By 2072, conservation
 activities at Waikamoi prevent
 4,300 tons of sediment per
 year from entering the ocean
- Present value of Waikamoi's freshwater benefits-\$36.2m

Waikamoi Preserve (5,230 acres) + EMI Parcel (3,721 acres)



Total acres of native forest and non-native forest over time



Kapunakea Preserve







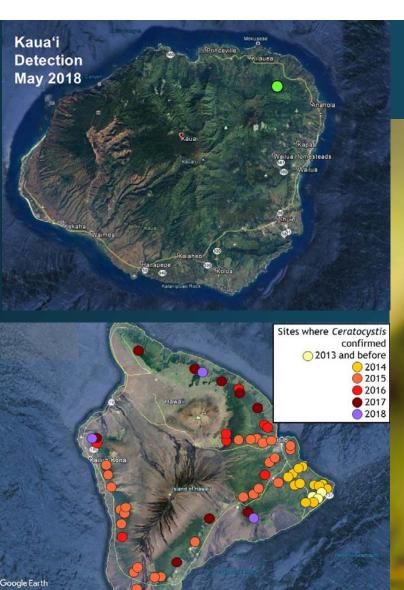
Kapunakea Preserve management

- 1300 acres
- Also ungulate free
- Focus on ungulate trapping, fence maintenance, fence replacement, and weed control
- Strawberry guava, Tibouchina, Clidemia as priority weeds
- Biocontrol for strawberry guava
- \$75,000/yr. DWS funding; consistent

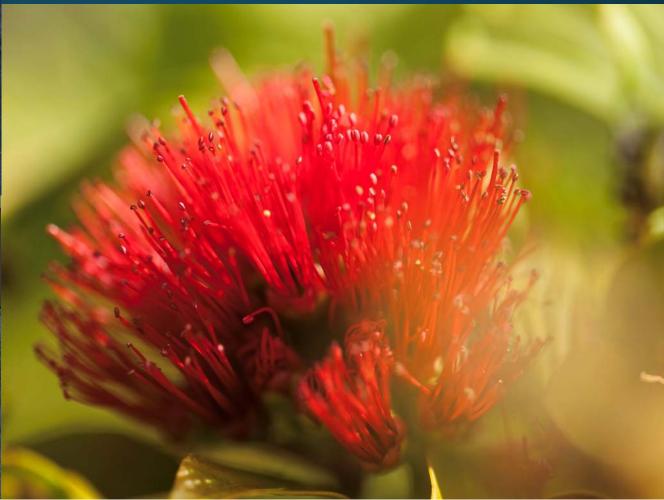




Resource Monitoring, Rare Plants and Research



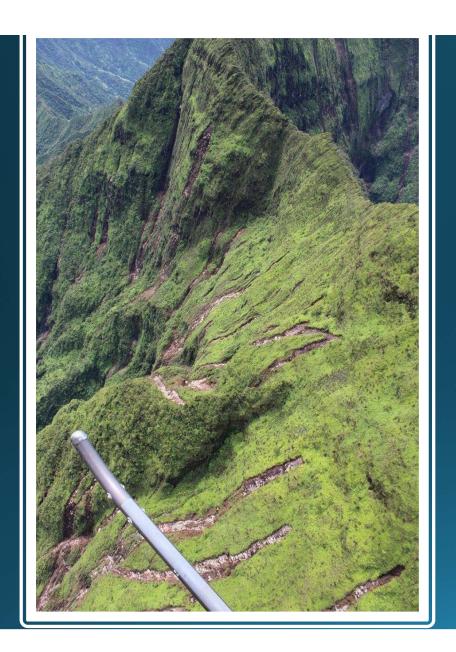
Rapid 'Ōhi'a Death



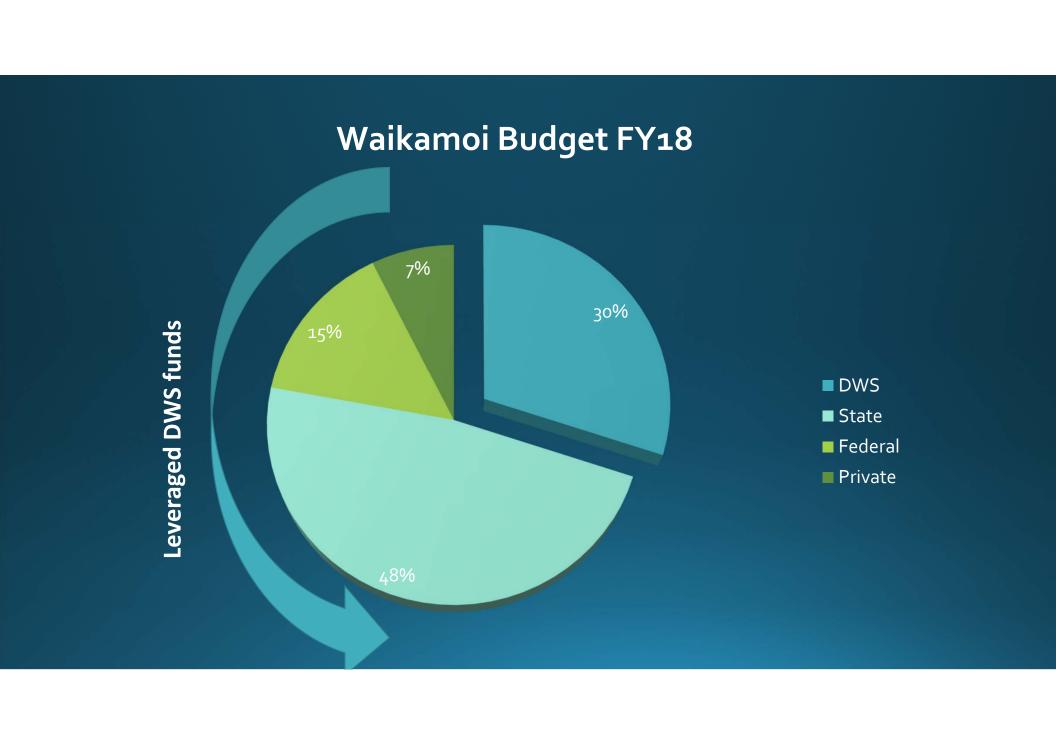


DWS Waikamoi & Kapunakea Funding

DWS fiscal year	Wai funds requested	Wai funds Received
FY17		\$200,000
FY18	\$230,000	\$204,000
FY19	\$230,000	Preaward \$220,000
FY20	\$265,000	
DWS fiscal year	Kap funds requested	Kap funds Received
DWS fiscal year FY17	Kap funds requested \$75,000	Kap funds Received \$65,000
-		
FY17	\$75 , 000	\$65,000







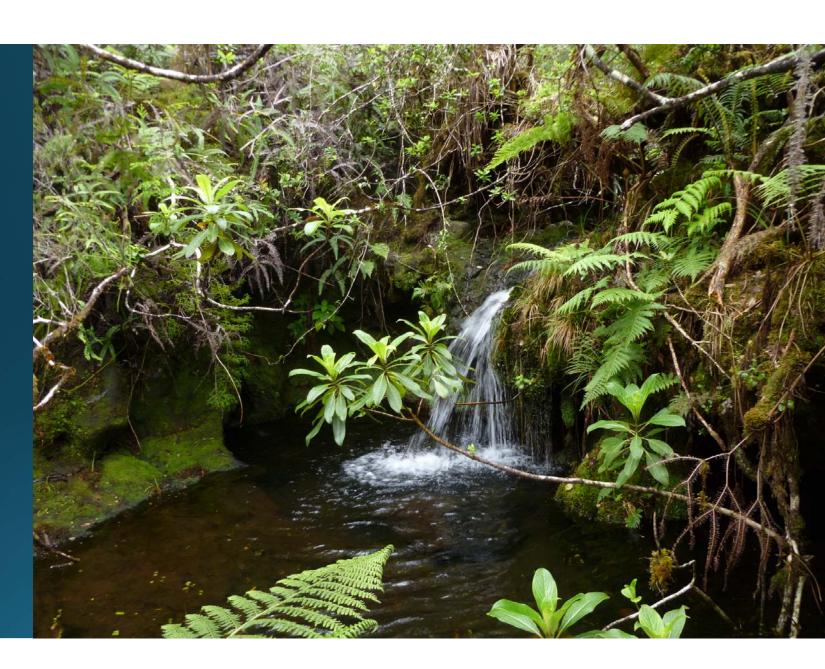


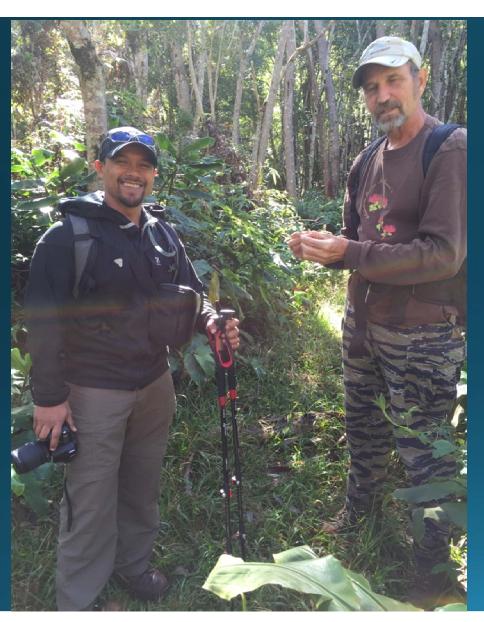






~~ Mahalo! ~~

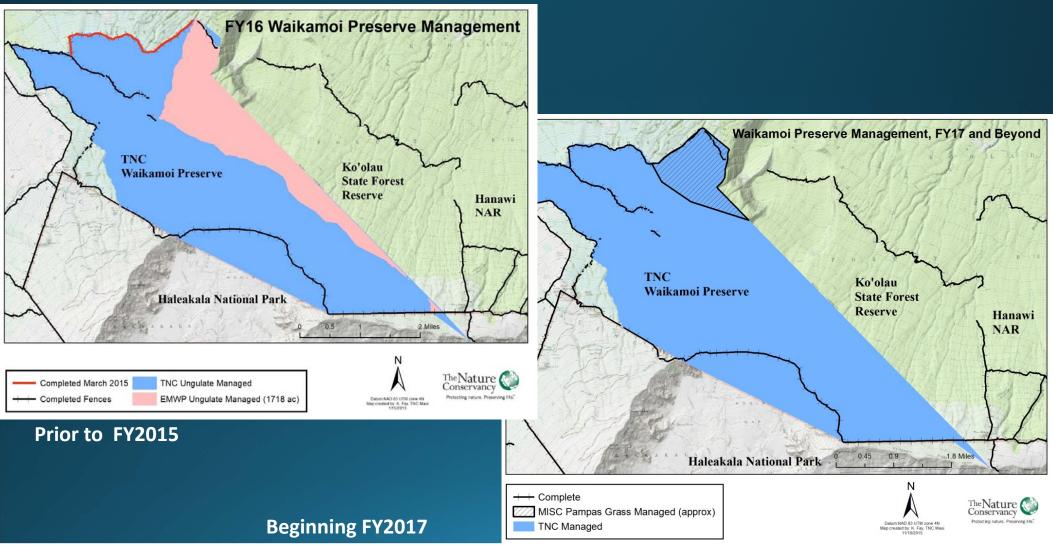




Questions?

Come join us on a hike into Waikamoi!

Historical vs. FY2017 management lead by agency and area



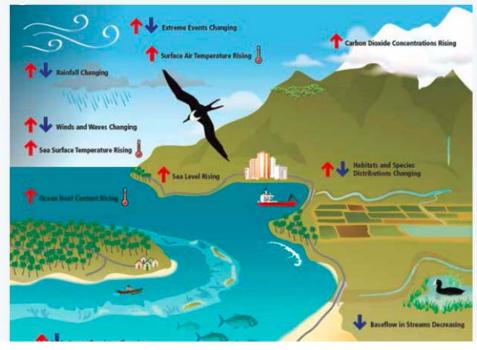


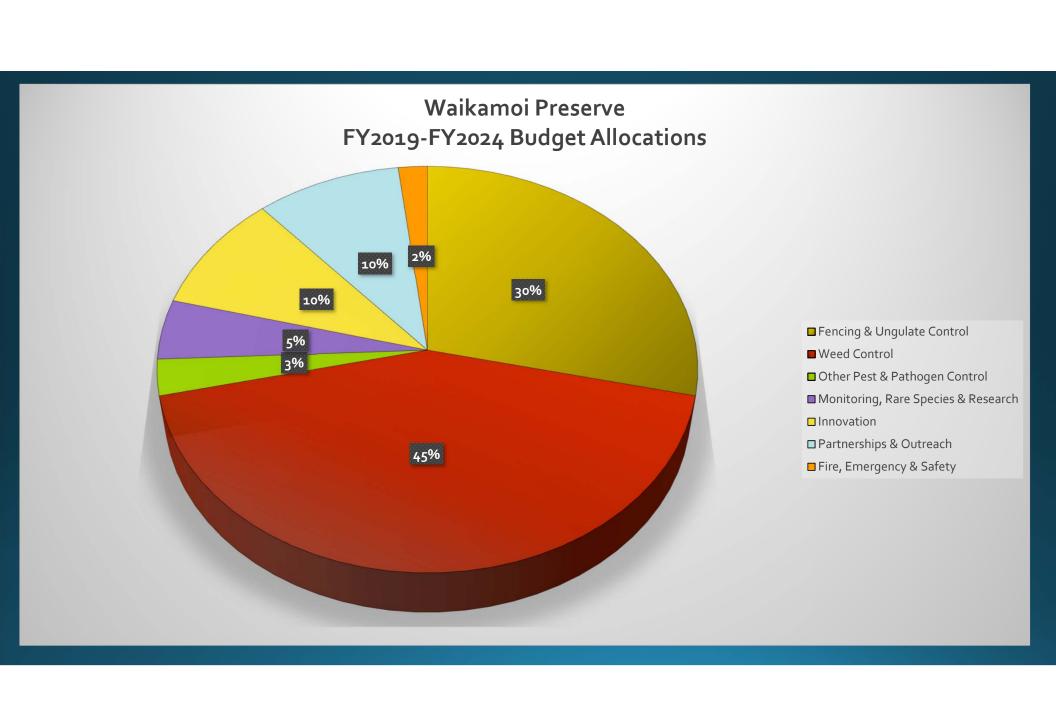
Other threats

- Other Invasives coqui frog, little fire ant, small mammals, new introductions
- Pathogens
- Wildfire

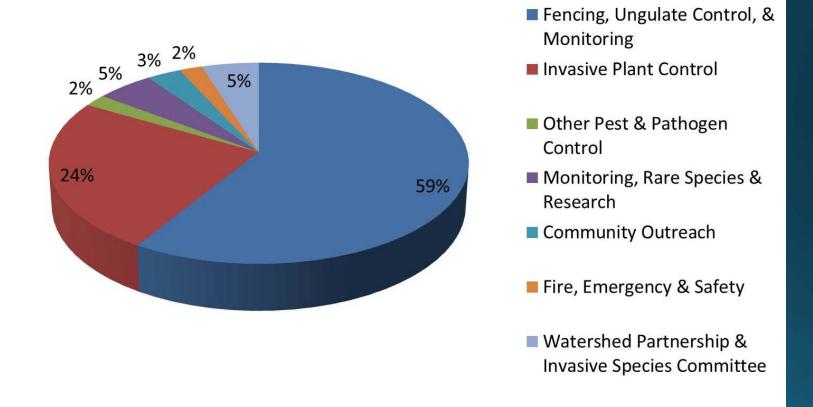
• Climate change



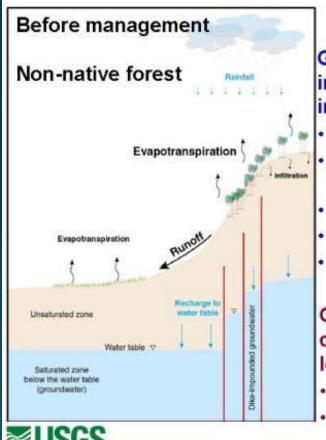




Waikamoi Preserve Approximate Budget Allocations



Watershed Management & Restoration Projects May Affect Several Hydrologic Processes

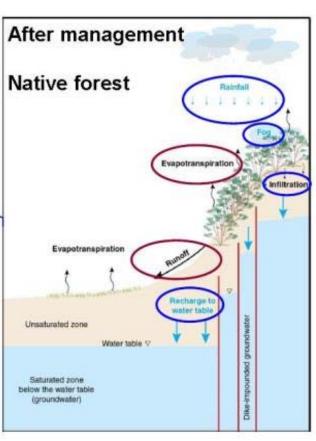


Goal is to increase or improve:

- Rainfall
- Cloud-water interception
- Net precipitation
- Infiltration
- Groundwater recharge

Goal is to decrease or lessen:

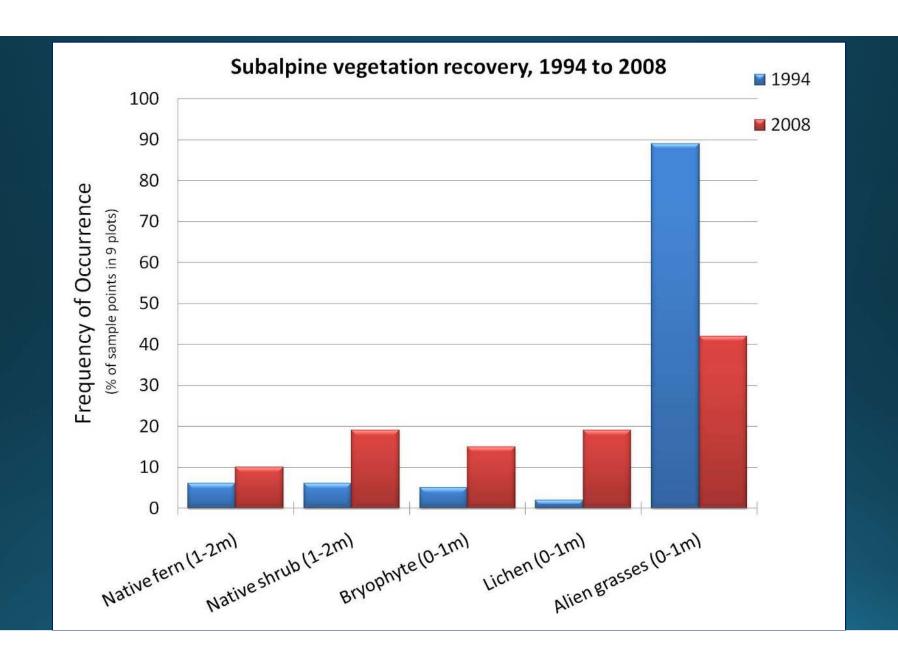
- Storm runoff
- Evapotranspiration

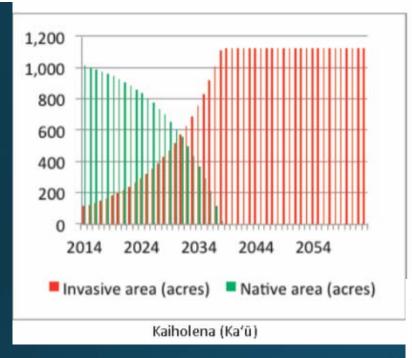












Watershed conservation return on investment analysis, depicting groundwater recharge benefits (freshwater volume) generated from conservation activities at Kaiholena, Hawaii Island. From Burnett and Wada 2015 (UHERO).

Projected changes in landcover over time in Kaiholena, Hawaii island **if current watershed conservation activities ceased.** From Burnett et al. 2014 (UHERO).

Kaiholena Avoided ET Loss/Recharge Gain (thousands of gallons)

