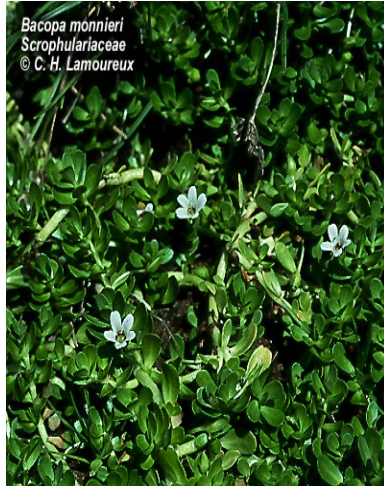


'Ae'ae *Bacopa Monnieri*

- Indigenous
- Found near streams or brackish water, it grows best when its roots are wet and can form thick aquatic mats
- Leaves are small, succulent, spatula shaped and light green
- Flowers are pale blue to white



'Akulikuli *Sesuvium portulacastrum*

- Indigenous
- Found in a variety of coastal habitats
- Low-growing, succulent, greenish-yellow leaves, stems turn reddish with age.



Pa'uohi'iaka

Jacquemontia oviafolia sandwicensis

- Hawaiian endemic
- Found in coastal zones
- Dark green leaves have white hairs, pale purple-blue flowers bloom December to July.
- This plant often roots at all nodes in order to withstand coastal winds
- Used medicinally as a laxative.



U'ala (sweet potato) *Ipomoea batatas*

- Polynesian introduction
- Sprawling vine up to 4 meters long from its base
- Colors vary from green to lavender, purple and occasionally white venation
- Early Hawaiians recognized about 230 varieties of u'ala, all but 24 have been lost



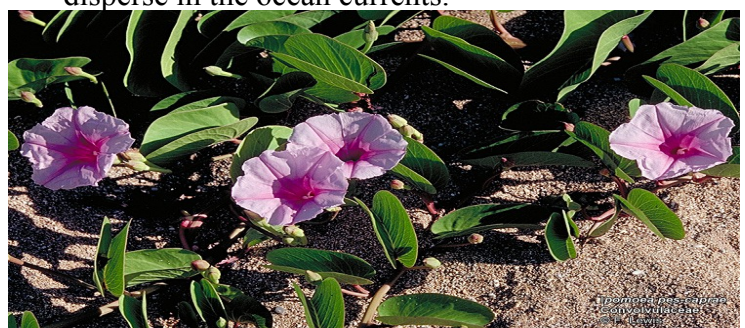
Nanea *Vigna marina*

- Indigenous to most main Hawaiian Islands
- Perennial, climbing vine found in coastal & dryland habitats
- Stem is herbaceous and twisting, often woody at the base, leaves are in clusters of 3, flowers are yellow with an upper petal and a lower 'keel' petal



Pohuehue *Ipomea pes-caprae*

- Indigenous
- Grows on rocky or sandy slopes
- Perennial vine with white flowers that bloom at night and turn to lavender during the day, leaves are heart shaped.
- Seeds have small hairs which help them float and disperse in the ocean currents.



'Ohai *Sesbania Tomentosa*

- Hawaiian Endemic
- Found in dry coastal areas & old lava flows up to about 2000 feet elevation
- Low-growing shrub with silky, silvery hairs on leaves, flowers are pink



'Ulei *Osteomeles anthyllidifolia*

- Indigenous to most of the main Hawaiian islands
- Found from sea level to about 4000 feet elevation
- 'Ulei is a small sprawling evergreen, flowers are small, white and 5-petaled, fruits are light purple
- Ancient Hawaiians used the flexible stems to make scoop net handles.



Naio papa *Myoporum sandwicense*

- Indigenous to most Hawaiian Islands
- Can be found in coastal to dry forest zones
- Leaves are dark green, alternate and cluster at branch ends, ripe fruits are white to purple.

Kupukupu *Nephrolepis Cordifolia*

- Indigenous
- Fronds are bright green and are usually 16-32 inches long and up to 4 inches wide
- Can grow well among rocks or as an epiphyte
- Also known as 'fishbone fern'



Alahe'e *Psydrax Odoratum*

- Endemic
- Leaves are dark green and glossy, small white fragrant flowers, ripe fruits are green to black
- The dense wood was used to make digging sticks and handles for adze blades. The leaf and fruits were used to make a black dye for kapa.



'Aweoweo *Chenopodium oahuensis*

- Hawaiian Endemic
- Found in dry coastal areas
- Leaves are somewhat triangular, covered in silvery hairs
- Flowers are small and densely clustered on branch ends.
- This plant propagates so easily from seeds that it can potentially become weedy



Pohinahina *Vitex rotundifolia*

- Indigenous throughout the Pacific
- Found in coastal regions
- Grey-green leaves, clusters of purplish flowers, fruits green to black
- Can withstand heavy pruning, cuttings root easily



‘Akia *Wikstroemia uva-ursa*

- Hawaiian endemic
- Found in dry to alpine zones
- Grey-green to dark green leaves, clusters of tiny yellow flowers, fruits are orange to red
- Ancient Hawaiians made a pulp of the roots to act as a fish poison and used medicinally as a laxative



Naupaka *Scaevola sericea*

- Indigenous
- Common coastal plant
- Easily recognized by “half” flower, white pulpy fruit and leaves clustering at branch ends
- Fruits are easily dispersed by ocean currents



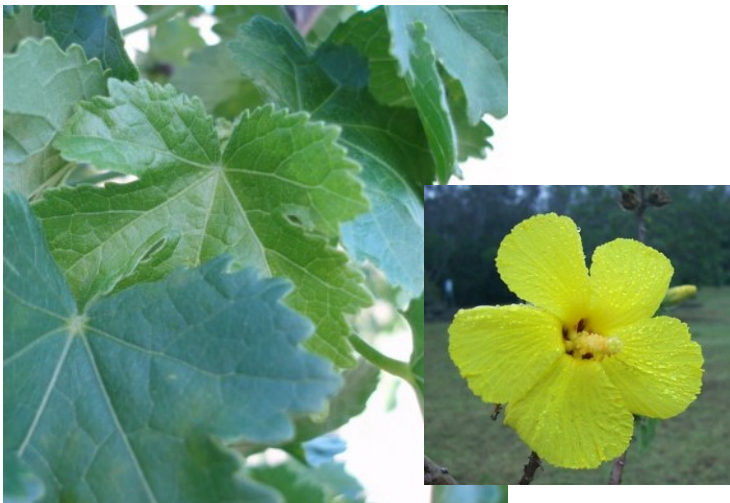
‘Ahu‘awa *Mariscus javanicus*

- Indigenous
- Found commonly in lo‘i, marshes, streams and coastal sites
- Leaves are long, narrow, wider at the base and flowers develop on long, extended ‘spikes’
- Hawaiians used the fibers as a strainer for ‘awa (herbal drink)



Ma’o Hau Hele *Hibiscus Brackenridgii*

- Endangered, Hawaiian endemic
- Hawaii’s state flower



Koki’o ke’oke’o

Hibiscus Arnotianus

- Endangered, Hawaiian endemic



Koki’o ula

Hibiscus kokio

- Rare, Hawaiian endemic



Hinahina ewa *Achyranthes splendens*

- Rare & Endangered Hawaiian endemic
- Found in dry lowland regions to dry forests
- Leaves are a grey-green color
- Flowers are arranged in a spike which protrudes from the end of each branch



Kului *Nototrichium humile*

- Endangered, Hawaiian endemic
- Found in dry lowland regions to dry forests of the Wai'anāe Mountains
- Juvenile leaves have sparse hairs which are lost with age



'Akoko *Chamaesyce celastroides*

- Hawaiian endemic
- Varieties can be found in all island zones
- Leaves form along the branch in 2 opposite rows, flowers are tiny and fruits are maroon when ripe
- 'Akoko can become weedy in a nursery or outplanting situation.



'A'ali'i *Dodonaea viscosa*

- Hawaiian endemic
- Found throughout all island zones
- Leaves are ovate with pointy tips, sometimes with a slight
- Flowers are unisexual
- And fruits are winged, pillowy capsules which range in color from pale yellow and green to red and maroon
- Flowers were used in lei making and as a kapa dye, the dense wood was used for building material, weapons and tools.



'Ilie'e *Plumbago zeylanica*

- Indigenous
- Found in arid, disturber areas, sand dunes and shrublands
- Leaves are oval with a pointed tip and flowers can be white, blue or purple
- This is a low growing and sprawling plant which roots at each node along the ground which makes it ideal for stabilizing soil erosion



Ma'o *Gossypium tomentosum*

- Hawaiian endemic
- Found in arid, rocky coastal plains up to ~120m elevation
- Leaves are 3-5 lobed and covered in soft white hairs
- Flowers are large, solitary, and bright yellow
- Highly resistant to disease and drought
- The Hawaiian cotton



Weed List

Koa haole *Leucaena leucocephalla*

- Erect, woody shrub to 20 ft tall
- Green flower matures into a fuzzy white pom-pom
- Seed pods green 7 inches long dark brown when mature
- Can be toxic to horses



Mangrove *Rhizophora mangle*

- Grows to 30 ft tall, with stilt roots.
- Leaves are thick and leathery, 6 inches long
- Seeds spread by floating with the tides.
- Blocks canals and streams causing heightened flood risk
- Introduced in 1902 to stabilize mud flats on southwest Moloka'i



Beggar's tick *Bidens pilosa*

- Annual herb
- Small yellow flowers
- Barbs allows seed to hitch on to clothing and fur of animals and feathers of birds
- 19 native species of Bidens
- Threat of crossing with native species Bidens



Maile pilau *Paederia foetida*

- Creeping vine with small white and purple flowers
- Distinctive stinky smell when leaves and stems are crushed
- Young vines are hard to detect under other native groundcover and will ultimately cover and kill other plants



Wedelia *Sphagneticola trilobata*

- Creeping, matted herb.
- Daisy like flowers
- popular ornamental groundcover
- Invades pastures and forests in moist to wet areas



Chinese violet *Telosma cordata*

- Creeping vine
- Heart shaped leaves with small silver hairs covering young leaves and stems.
- Vine will grow up around other plants ultimately choking and killing them
- Young vines are hard to detect under other native groundcover





hui o ko'olaupoko

Kaha Garden was developed in 2007, by Hui o Ko'olaupoko, as a living example of how individual homeowners can help improve the local environment through the use of native vegetation and xeriscape gardens. The project replaced grass and invasive species along 150 yards of stream bank with native Hawaiian plants which can be used for soil stabilization, biofiltration and water conservation.

All plant species in the garden can be found naturally in dry coastal areas throughout the Hawaiian Islands and can thrive with only the water provided by rain events and occasional summer watering. Visitors can walk the garden pathways to see how plantings might appear in their own backyard. The project also included the installation of interpretative signs and the development of a website about Kaha Garden (<http://kahagardens.com>), designed by local elementary school students, to further explain the benefits of native landscaping and other best management practices.

Kaha Garden is maintained solely by community volunteers. In 2010, volunteers committed over 1000 hours of their time to the maintenance of the garden and donations from community members have allowed Hui o Ko'olaupoko to purchase gardening supplies and additional plants. Volunteers at Kaha Garden are taught to identify the native plants, learn their growing patterns and describe their historic and cultural uses so that when park users request additional information on plants, volunteers are then able to assist them in selecting the proper plant for their home and where to purchase it. Some of the most rewarding feedback from park users is the constant, "It looks wonderful," and "Mahalo" volunteers receive while conducting the maintenance of the garden.

Future plans for the garden include installing additional signage, replacing the cement sidewalk with pervious pavers and expanding the planted area to include the opposite stream bank. Volunteer opportunities at Kaha garden are offered on the 4th Saturday of every other month from 8:30am-12pm. Upcoming workdays can be found on the "Calendar of Events" page of our website.

*1051 Keolu Dr. # 208
Kailua, HI 96734
808-277-5611 (p)
www.huihawaii.org*