

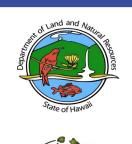
## KŌKUA

Caring for the future of the State of Hawai'i, The Department of Land and Natural Resources' "The Rain Follows the Forest" watershed protection plan will ensure that Hawai'i's precious forests are protected by:

- Restoring and protecting our forests through controlling invasive weeds and animals, and monitoring forest threats such as fire, predators and natural diseases
- Employing over 150 FTE Hawai'i residents with a variety of natural resources jobs
- Over the next 10 years, doubling the amount of priority watershed protection acreage in Hawai'i and thus protecting our freshwater sources, beaches, ecotourism and marine ecosystems
- Educating Hawai'i's residents and visitors about the cultural, economic, and environmental importance of conserving native forests

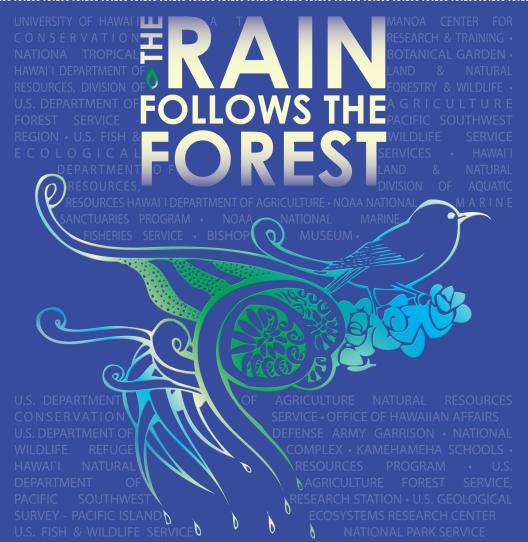












## HAHAI NO KA UA I KA ULULĀ'AU

Created by the Hawai'i Conservation Alliance in support of The Rain Follows the Forest: A Plan to Replenish Hawai'i's Source of Water



**FOREST** 



carbon can be found in old growth Hawai'i's forests. Our forests 'ōhi'a forests. 'Ōhi'a forests can also absorb rainfall and contain anywhere from 19 to 162 reduce tons of carbon per acre. Protecting keeping our coastal waterways

our intact healthy forests can help local and alobal efforts to offset the impacts of climate change.

culture. The upland forests are wao akua,

have deep cultural significance. comprehensive practice and spirituality.

reduce greenhouse gas. On Hawai'i Island, high densities of visitors alike hike and enjoy sediment run-off,

> clear. Through better management of run-off and non-point source pollution, protecting our healthy forest serves 10 million people who enjoy our world renowned beaches

realm of the gods. In these special and dramatic coastal landscapes. forests the plants and the animals Without immediate and watershed Protecting our prime forest management, sedimentation habitats ensures the vitality and will continue to travel to the sea perpetuity of cultural resources, and muddy our streams and coastal environment.



fresh water. Essentially every drop of fresh water used in Hawai'i starts as rain collected in the forest canopy on leaves and branches. Acting like a sponge, a healthy forest allows rain to infiltrate the ground and eventually become the water we drink and depend on. Fog drip and condensation in the cloud rain forest can increase rainfall collection

and absorption by as much as 30%. Without native vegetation and forests, most of the island's precious rain would be lost in runoff to the sea.

biodiversity. Native species are the backbone of a resilient forest ecosystem. In Hawai'i, a great number of the plants found in our forests can be found nowhere else in the world. Hawai'i has 395 listed Threatened and Endangered species; of these, 295 are plants. Protecting our unique wildlife and plants, will ensure entire ecosystems have a greater capacity to survive natural disturbances and climate changes.



## MĀLAMA OUR FORESTS. MĀLAMA HAWAI'I.

↑↑ FOREST PROTECTION = ↑↑ \$\$

" the most valuable

product of the

forest is WATER."

– Ralph Homser

KO'OLAU FOREST has a net present value of up to \$14 BILLION. Approximately HALF of this value is attributed to the forest's contribution to ground and surface WATER quality and quantity.  $\downarrow\downarrow$  SEDIMENT RUN-OFF =  $\uparrow\uparrow$  \$\$

**CORAL REEFS** generate approximately \$800 MILLION ANNUALLY in added value to Hawai'i's economy from MARINE TOURISM. Stabilizing our economy means conserving **OUR NATURAL CAPITAL**.