

SUPPORT FOR THE ALA MAUNA SADDLE ROAD
INTERPRETIVE PROJECT PROVIDED BY:

U.S. Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Hawai'i Tourism Authority
Federal Highway Administration
Hawai'i State Department of Transportation
Hawai'i Department of Land & Natural Resources – DOFAW

Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
U.S. Army – Pōhakuloa Training Area
Office of U.S. Senator Daniel K. Inouye

County of Hawai'i
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Hawai'i Island Economic Development Board
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KE KŌMIKE ALA MAUNA SADDLE ROAD
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KE KŌMIKE NU'UKIA
(Nā lālā hou a kahiko)

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Humu'ula Sheep Station

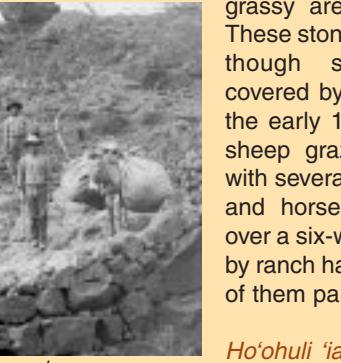
MILEPOST 28

Ua lilo ka hānai hipa he 'oīhana ko'īko'i ma nā 'āina mauna o ka mokupuni ma ka hapalua mai o ke kenekūlia 'umikūmāiwa. Ho'omaka ka Waimea Grazing and Agriculture Company i kahua hānai hipia ma Humu'ula i nā makahiki 1860. Ma ka makahiki 1873 e kū ana he hale noho a he hālau hulu hipia. I ka makahiki 1883 i ho'ohui 'ia ai 'o ia ka Hui Kahua Hipia 'o Humu'ula a ua lilo ia Hui ma hope mai i ka Hui Hānai Pipi 'o Paka.

Sheep raising became economically important within the interior of Hawai'i during the second half of the nineteenth century. In the 1860s, the Waimea Grazing and Agricultural Company established a station for sheep at Humu'ula. By 1873 it had a house and wool barn. In 1883, the operation was incorporated as the Humu'ula Sheep Station Company. Later it was acquired by Parker Ranch.

Nui ka hipa ma kēia 'āina ma mua. I ka makahiki 1890 ua kūkulu nā kānaka Kepanī he mau pā pōhaku ma nā kula mau'u o Maunakea. He mau pā pōhaku pa'a loa kēia 'oiai ua uhi 'ia kekahi mau māhele e ka pele o ka makahiki 1935. Ma nā makahiki 1900 aia he 23,000 hipia ma kēia mau 'āina i hui 'ia me kekahi mau haneli pipi a lio. 'Ako hulu 'ia ka hipia ma kekahi mau pule o ke kupulau e nā limahana hui pipi mai Waimea mai.

How many sheep grazed these lands? In 1890, Japanese laborers built the network of prominent stone walls which still enclose the grassy area south of Maunakea.



Transporting wool
Ray J. Baker / Bishop Museum

These stone walls were built to last, though some sections were covered by the 1935 lava flow. By the early 1900s, a herd of 23,000 sheep grazed these lands along with several hundred head of cattle and horses. Shearing was done over a six-week period every spring by ranch hands from Waimea, most of them part-Hawaiian.

Ho'ohuli 'ia ka pipi mai uka nei a hiki i kai o Kawaihae, a ma laila i hō'au 'ia ai i nā mokuahi. 'O ka hana ia a nā paniolo pipi Hawai'i. Ma ka pau 'ana o ke Kaua 'Elua, pa'a maila ke alanui 'o Saddle Road a ua māmā a'ela ka hana ma ka hali pipi 'ana ma luna o ke kalaka. Ma nā makahiki 1960 pau ka mālama hipia 'ana a he pipi wale nō kai hānai 'ia. No ka 'Āina Ho'opulapula kēia 'āina i kēia lā.

Paniolo (Hawaiian cowboys) would drive the herd on horseback from these pastures to the port at Kawaihae for off-island shipping. After the conclusion of World War II, Ala Mauna (Saddle Road) opened to vehicular traffic and truck transportation proved more efficient. By the 1960s, cattle had replaced most of the sheep. Today the land is owned by the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands.

Maunakea State Park

MILEPOST 34

'O Poli'ahu ke akua wahine o ka hau e noho maila ma ka piko o Maunakea. No ka hālī'i mai o ka hau i kekahi manawa i luna o ke kuahiwi i mana'o 'ia ai he 'āahu ia e uhi ana i kona poli. 'O Lilinoe kekahi kaikaina ona, a 'o ia ke akua wahine o ka noe, a 'o Līhau ho'i ka mea nona kekahi kuleana o ka hu'ihi'i me ke anu a noho pū nō 'o ia i ia uka 'iu o Maunakea.



Big Island Visitors Bureau

Poli'ahu is the goddess of the snow who lives in the summit area of Maunakea. Her name literally means clothed bosom, referring to the blanket of snow that sometimes covers the top of her mountain home. Her sister, Lilinoe, goddess of the mist and fog, and Līhau, guardian of the cold chill, also dwell on the lofty slopes of Maunakea.

I ke au kahiko, he hele wāwae ka helena i luna o ke kuahiwi. Ua lilo kekahi o ia mau ala hele i alanui e hiki aku ai i ka piko o Maunakea 'oiai ke waiho nei nō nā ala 'ē a'e, he mau ala hele.

In ancient times, travel to the kuahiwi (mountain) was by foot. One of the early trails evolved into the present road up to the summit of Maunakea, while others still exist as trails.

Mālama pū 'ia me kēia pāhana 'o Ala Mauna Saddle Road, nā hana ho'omalau a ho'olaupā'i i ka manu 'ane nalowale he palila ma nēia kuahiwi 'o Maunakea.

As part of the new Ala Mauna (Saddle Road) construction project, efforts to protect and expand the population of the endangered palila bird on Maunakea are underway.

Aia i ke ki'eki'ena 6,500 kapua'i ka Pāka Moku'āina 'o Maunakea. He Hale ho'omoana Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) ia ma nā makahiki 1930. He nanaina kehakeha ko 'one'i, he mau Hale ho'omoana, he kahua pikiniki, he wahi ho'opaupilikia, a he kelepona.

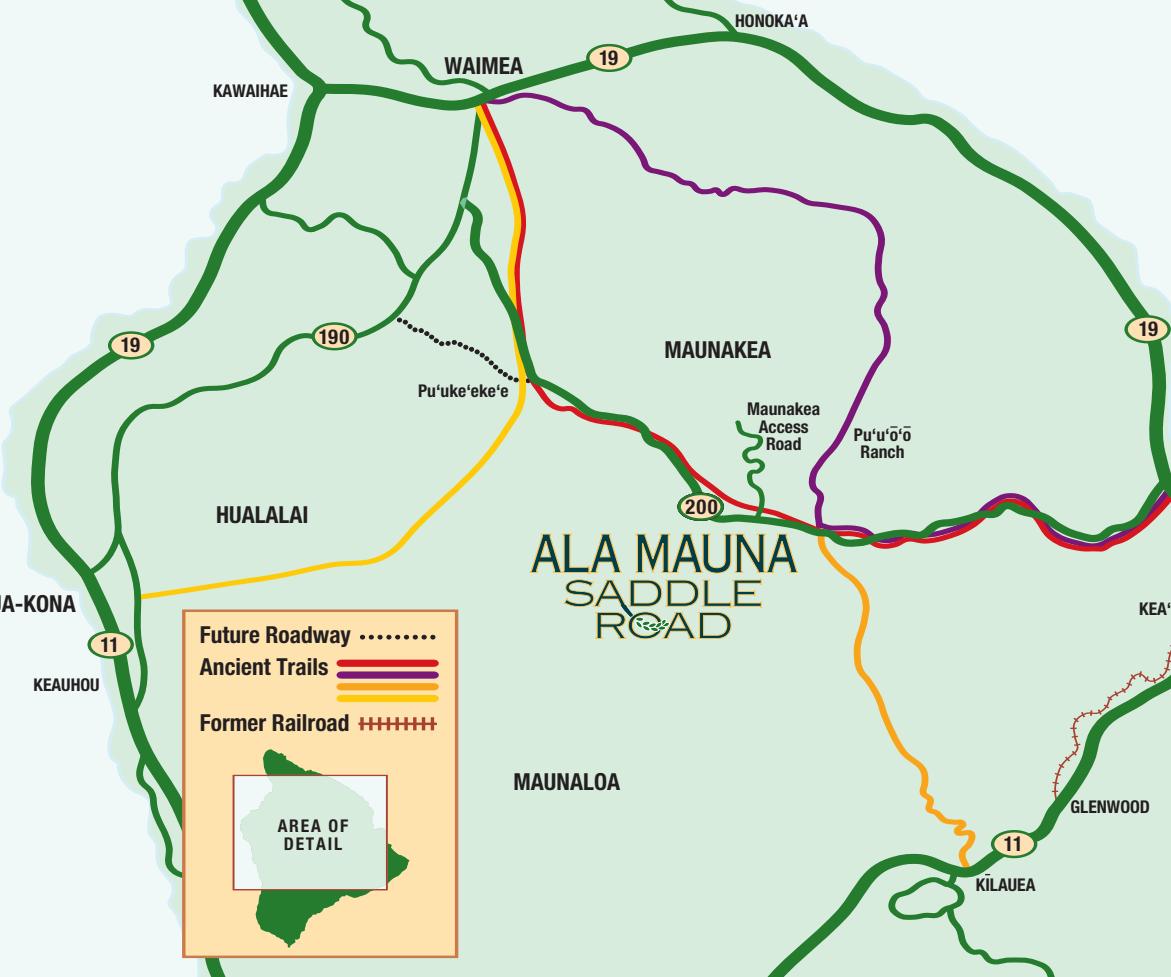
Located at the 6,500-foot elevation, Mauna Kea State Park began as a Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) camp house in the 1930s. Majestic views, cabin lodging, picnic opportunities, rest rooms and public telephone are available here.



The māmane leaf represents the restoration of māmane forest and expansion of the endangered palila population on the slopes of Maunakea. Palila depend on the māmane trees for food and nesting.

Cover photo: Palila, Jack Jeffrey

Kaha aku 'o Ala Mauna Saddle Road (Alanui 200) mai kekahi 'ao'ao o ka mokupuni a i kekahi ma nā 'āina i ho'omalau 'ia no ka palila, he manu 'ane halapohē, e mālama 'ia nei ma ka malu aupuni pekelela. Ke ho'okō 'ia nei nā hana e ho'opalekana a e ho'oulu a'e i i ka kēia manu wahi noho ma nā lapa o ke kuahiwi. Mai komo wale i kahi i kūkulu pā 'ia. Mahalo.



Hiking in Hawai'i

Nā Ala Hele, Hawai'i's Trail and Access Program, provides guidance on safety, planning and hiking essentials. Its informative *Hiking Safely in Hawai'i* brochure is available online at www.hawaiitrails.org

Aia he mau ala no ka uhui holoholona no laila e maka'ala i ke a'oa'o no ia 'ano ala a me ka hekehi ala laulā ma ka helu kahuapa'a a i 'ole ma ka ho'ohui 'ana me ko Nā Ala Hele/DLNR-DOFAW.



He kūhō'ailona ka lau māmane no ka ho'omalau a me ka manu palila ma nā lapa kuahiwi o Maunakea. Aia i ka ulu māmane ka 'ai ola a me kahi e ho'opūnana ai ka palila.

Ki'i Pa'i Ao'ao Mua He Palila: Na Jack Jeffrey

The cross-island Ala Mauna Saddle Road (Alanui 200) passes through lands designated as Critical Habitat for the federally endangered Palila. Restoration efforts are under way to protect and expand the bird's habitat on the slopes of Maunakea. Please refrain from entering fenced sections and private property. Mahalo.

Ka Hekehi Ala i Hawai'i

Ho'olako 'ia nā 'ike palekana a me nā mea e pono ai ka hana hekehi e ka hui o Nā Ala Hele, he papahana no ka po'e hekehi. Aia ka pepelu a'oa'o ma ke kahuapa'a www.hawaiitrails.org

Aia he mau ala no ka uhui holoholona no laila e maka'ala i ke a'oa'o no ia 'ano ala a me ka hekehi ala laulā ma ka helu kahuapa'a a i 'ole ma ka ho'ohui 'ana me ko Nā Ala Hele/DLNR-DOFAW.



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Ki'i Pa'i Ao'ao Mua He Palila: Na Jack Jeffrey

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Heritage Sites & Points of Interest



Hilo — Pu'u'ō'ō Trail (Ka'ūmana Trail)

BETWEEN MILEPOST 19 & 20



Maunakea, near Halepōhaku. June 1936. Ray J. Baker / Bishop Museum

Ua alahula kēia 'āina mauna i nā Hawai'i o ke au ma mua.
Aia ke waiho nei kekahi mau mō'ali ala, 'o ia ho':

How did ancient Hawaiians travel across the island? In days of old, Hawaiians walked this land along foot trails, *ala hele*. Within the island's interior sections, four primary routes were traveled:

- Hilo — Pu'u'ō'ō — Humu'ula — Waimea
- Hilo — Pu'u'ō'ō — Keanakolu — Waimea
- Kona — Waimea which connected to the Humu'ula — Waimea trail at Pu'uke'eke'e
- Pu'u'ō'ō — Humu'ula — Volcano

Ho'okolo 'ia ka mō'ali ala kahiko i uhi 'ia e ka pele i ka makahiki 1855 a'o ia ke ala Hilo — Pu'u'ō'ō i ka'ahele 'ia ma luna o ka lio a ma ka wāwae a hiki i ka Hui Pipi 'o Pu'u'ō'ō a i Humu'ula. Ma kahi pāhoehoe o ke ala, māka 'ia me nā ahu pōhaku. Ma kahi 'aā, ho'one'ene'e 'ia ka pōhaku a 'ano hālau maila ke ala.

The Hilo — Pu'u'ō'ō trail was built atop the 1855 lava flow and was used to travel by horse or foot to Pu'u'ō'ō Ranch and Humu'ula. It approximates the route of earlier prehistoric trails. Much of the trail traverses smooth pāhoehoe lava and is marked by rock cairns. Where the trail crosses the stony 'aā lava, the larger stones have been moved to each side so the trail forms a trough. Today's remaining trail section is approximately six miles in length.

I ke au kahiko hele 'ia nā ala o ka hikina o ke kuahiwi e nā kia manu. Ma hope mai ka'ahele 'ia nā ala e nā paniolo pipi me nā uhai holoholona.

During the nineteenth century, trail use shifted from native Hawaiian bird catchers, *kia manu*, who worked on the eastern slopes of Maunakea to hunters and cowboys.

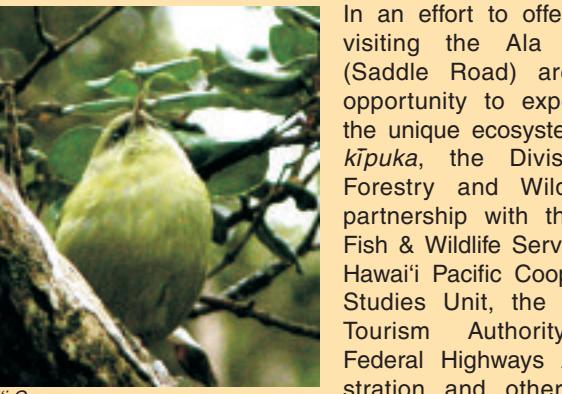
Kaulanamanu Rainforest Trail & Interpretive Site

NEAR MILEPOST 21

E nanea i ka nānā i nā lau nahele Hawai'i a me nā manu Hawai'i ma ke Ala Wao Nahele o Kaulanamanu. He 'ano hou ke 'ā pele e puni ana kēia wahī 'mokupuni' nani li'il'i, he wahī ho'omalulū lā'au, he waihona kālaimeaola kūloholohe.

Intimately observe Hawai'i's native plants and forest birds at the Kaulanamanu Rainforest Trail and Interpretive Site. Surrounded by relatively recent lava flows, this small, yet beautiful island of ancient forest acts as an important biological reservoir and seedbank.

Ua hana 'ia he ala hele no ke a'o kipa 'ana ma loko o ke kīpuka 'o Kaulanamanu e kekahi mau 'oihana aupuni 'o ka Ululā'au me ka Holoholona Lōhiu i hui pū 'ia me ka 'Oihana I'a me ka Holoholona Lōhiu, ka Māhele Alu Kālai 'Ike Pākīpika o ke Kulanui o Hawai'i, a me kekahi mau hui moku'āina, kū'oko'a, a 'auhau 'ole. He kaiapuni a'o kēia no nā waihona ao kūloholohe a me ka mo'omeheu. Aia he paepae nānā e pili pū ana me ke kīpuka no nā kānaka kīnānā a ma luna paha o ka noho huila.



In an effort to offer those visiting the Ala Mauna (Saddle Road) area the opportunity to experience the unique ecosystem of a kīpuka, the Division of Forestry and Wildlife in partnership with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, the Hawai'i Pacific Cooperative Studies Unit, the Hawai'i Tourism Authority, the Federal Highways Administration and other state, federal, private, and non-profit organizations has developed an interpretive trail at Kaulanamanu. Here visitors will be able to learn about the natural and cultural resources of the area. The viewing area adjacent to the kīpuka affords wheelchair access to those with mobility impairments.

Ua kūkulu pā 'ia ke kīpuka 'o Kaulanamanu i komo 'ole ka pua'a, hipia, me ke kao o hana 'ino 'ia ke kalaola 'ōwi Hawai'i. 'O kekahi mau hana kōkua i kēia kaiameaola kūloholohe 'o ia ka ho'oku'u 'ana i ka manu Hawai'i i ha'akipu 'ia e like me ka 'alauahio me ka 'ākepa, 'o ke kanu 'ana ho'i i kekahi mau lā'au Hawai'i a me ke kāohi haipilikia.

Kaulanamanu was fenced to keep out introduced pigs, sheep, and goats, known to destroy and degrade native ecosystems. Additional efforts to restore biodiversity include the release of captive bred Hawi'i Creeper and Hawai'i 'ākepa, outplanting of native plants, and control of alien rodents that prey upon both native birds and plants.

Saddle House — Hale Noho Lio

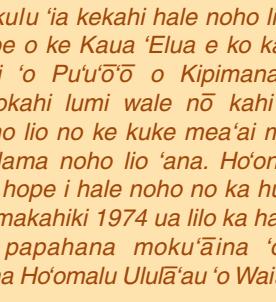
NEAR MILEPOST 22

Ma mua loa o ka hiki 'ana mai o ka hānai hipia me ka hānai pipi i ka hapalua hope o ke kenekülia 'umikūmā'iwa, alahula neia 'āina mauna i nā ka'ahele, nā kono manu me nā kāko'i pōhaku. Aia i luna o Maunakea nā pōhaku pa'a po'okela loa no ka hana ko'i 'ana.

Well before sheep and cattle ranching took hold in the second half of the nineteenth century, these rugged 'āina mauna, mountain lands, were traveled for collecting birds and rock or for religious purposes. Rock from the Maunakea adze quarries at Keanakāko'i was especially fine-grained, so it was prized throughout the islands.

Pi'i mai nā kono manu i uka nei no ke kāpili manu 'ana. 'O ka 'ua'u, ka nēnē me ke koloa kekahi mau manu i ki'i 'ia no ka 'ai 'ana 'oiai ho'i, ki'i 'ia ka hulu nani o kekahi mau manu 'ē a'e no ka haku 'ana i nā kāhiko ali'i, e like me ka 'ahu'ula a me ka mahiole.

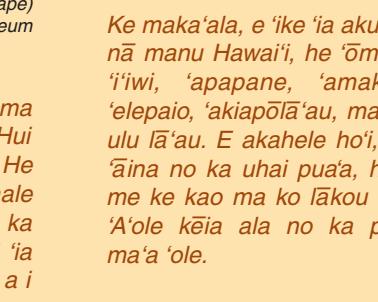
How did ancient Hawaiians use bird feathers? Bird catchers captured their prey in the lands of the Humu'ula Saddle. 'Ua'u, nēnē and koloa were hunted as a food source while other birds were valued for their colorful feathers. These bright feathers were used to craft glorious cloaks and helmets worn by ali'i (royalty).



Mahiole (helmet) ca. 1810
Seth Joel, Bishop Museum

Kūkulu 'ia kekahi Hale Noho Lio ma hope o ke Kaua 'Elua e ko ka Hui Pipi 'o Pu'u'ō'ō o Kipimana. He ho'okahi lumi wale nō kahi Hale Noho Lio no ke kuke mea'ai me ka mālama Noho Lio 'ana. Ho'ouini 'ia ma hope i Hale Noho no ka hui, a i ka makahiki 1974 ua lilo ka Hale no ka papahana moku'āina 'o Ka 'Āina Ho'omalulū'au 'o Waiākea.

Which birds are visible today? Birders may catch a glimpse of 'ōma'o, 'i'iwi, 'apapane, Hawai'i 'amakihi, 'elepaio, and 'akiapōlā'au. Caution: seasonal hunting of pig, sheep and goat is permitted. Trail can be difficult to follow.



'I'iwi
Jack Jeffrey

Pu'u'ō'ō — Volcano Trail

BETWEEN MILEPOST 22 & 23

Mō'ali 'ia kēia ala hele ma kekahi ala kahiko loa e ho'omaka ana ma Pu'u'ō'ō i ka 'ākau. No ka manu 'ō'ō ka inoa o kēia pu'u a he manu ho'i i pau i ka halapohe. He manu makahehi 'ia e nā kia manu no ka hulu 'ē'ē melemele o lalo o nā 'ēheu. I ka wā o nā paniolo pipi, ho'ohelo 'ia ka pipi ma kēia ala a hiki aku i Kīlauea a i Kapu'euhi kahi ho'omaka o ke alahao.

The historic *ala hele* (trail) follows a likely prehistoric route. It begins at Pu'u'ō'ō to the north, a hill named for the now-extinct black and yellow 'ō'ō bird whose feathers were once collected in this region. As ranching developed in the 1900s, paniolo (Hawaiian cowboys) drove cattle along the trail to Kīlauea Volcano and on to the railhead at Glenwood.

Pau ka nui o kēia ala hele i nā 'ā pele, a koe he 7.4 mile me ke 'oki 'ia na'e o kona pili mua me Kīlauea. E ho'ohoi ana nā mea hekehi ala hele i nā meakanu Hawai'i a me nā ulu koa ma nā kīpuka o ke ala hele.

Lava flows have destroyed much of the trail, reducing it to a 7.4-mile fragment that no longer extends to Kīlauea Volcano. Hikers will enjoy native species and old-growth koa trees within several kīpuka (older oases within a newer lava flow) along the trail.

Ke maka'ala, e 'ike 'ia aku nō nā manu Hawai'i, he 'ōma'o, 'i'iwi, 'apapane, 'amakihi, 'elepaio, 'akiapōlā'au, ma ka ulu lā'au. E akahēle ho'i, he 'āina no ka uhai pua'a, hipia me ke kao ma ko lākou wā. 'A'ole kēia ala no ka po'ma'a ole.

Which birds are visible today? Birders may catch a glimpse of 'ōma'o, 'i'iwi, 'apapane, Hawai'i 'amakihi, 'elepaio, and 'akiapōlā'au. Caution: seasonal hunting of pig, sheep and goat is permitted. Trail can be difficult to follow.



'I'iwi
Jack Jeffrey

Humu'ula and Kala'i'ehā

BETWEEN MILEPOST 26 & 27

He kāpili manu a he kā pōhaku ko'i nā 'oihana kama'āina o ke au kahiko. Ma hope mai, komo mai ka 'oki lā'au 'ilihi me ka uhai pipi 'āhiu a laila ho'i 'o ka hui hānai pipi a'ō ke kilohōkū ho'i kekahi. Mai ka hele wāwae 'ana i luna o nā ala hele a i ke kau lio me ke ka'a lio, a hiki mai nā ka'a 'okomopila, kāmoe maila nā alanui maika'i a ho'opōkole 'ia ke ka'ahele 'ana.

Traditional native uses of the Humu'ula area included bird catching and, at much higher elevations, adze quarrying. They were replaced by sandalwood harvesting and hunting wild cattle, and ultimately ranching and astronomy. Over time, travelers whose only choice was once footpaths, *ala hele*, shifted to horses and wagons, then to automobiles. Roadways were improved and travel time shortened.

Aia i ka 'ākau a'e, he pā pōhaku e moe ana ma ka palena hikina o ke ahupua'a 'o Humu'ula. Kūkulu 'ia ho'i ia pā no ka mālama 'ana i ka hipia ma ia kula mau'u. 'Ike 'ia kahi mō'ali kālawa o ke alanui kahiko i ke komohana a'e.

To the north, a section of the Humu'ula Sheep Station perimeter wall may be seen, marking the eastern boundary of the Humu'ula ahupua'a (a traditional land division). The wall was built in 1890 by Japanese laborers to enclose the grassy portion for pasturing sheep. You can see additional portions of the perimeter wall as you travel farther west on the Ala Mauna (Saddle Road).

Kū kehakeha ana 'o Maunakea he 13,796 kapua'i i luna o ka 'ilihi, kahi e mālama 'ia nei ko ke ao 'oihana kilohōkū nui loa o nā 'āina he 'umikūmākahī. 'O kona anilā malo'o, mau pō pouli a me ke kīeki'ena e kau ai ka piko he kanahā pākēneka ma luna a'e o ko ka honua lewapuni, 'o ia ka mea e pōokela ai ke kilo 'ana i nā 'alihi o ka 'ōnaeao. Hāmaka na Hale Hō'ike 'o Onizuka i ka lehulehu a pau, kahi o ke kilohōkū kau'āina i ke kīeki'ena 9,200 kapua'i.

Majestic Maunakea, rising some 13,796 feet above sea level, hosts the world's largest astronomical observatory with telescopes operated by eleven countries. Its dry weather conditions, dark night skies and an elevation that places the summit above forty percent of the earth's atmosphere allow observation to the edges of the universe. The Visitor Information Station at the Onizuka Center for International Astronomy, located at the 9,200-foot elevation, is open to the public.



Observatories atop Maunakea

Pu'uhuluhulu

MILEPOST 28

He pu'u pele puapua'i 'o Pu'uhuluhulu nona ke kahiko he 500 makahiki. Ua puni 'o ia i kēia wā i ka pele hou a lilo 'o ia he kīpuka. Ma laila e mau ai ka ulu meakanu o ke 'ano i loa'a ma mua o kona ho'opuni 'ia 'ana a he waihona 'ano'ano meakanu ia no ka ho'okupu hou 'ana i luna o nā 'ā pele hou.

What is a kīpuka? Pu'uhuluhulu, a 500-year old spatter cone, is a kīpuka (an older oasis within a newer lava flow). It preserves native plants and acts as a seed bank to revegetate the more recent lava flows that surround it.

He ala hele ka'apuni pālua pōkole ko Pu'uhuluhulu he hapalua mile a 'oi iki. Ua hana 'ia e ka Youth Conservation Corps e alaka'i ai i nā hekehi ala i ka nānā meakanu e ulu ana ma mua o ka hiki 'ana mai o nā holoholona hamu meakanu a me ka uhi 'ana mai o nā pele o ka makahiki 1843 me 1935.



Acacia Koa

The Pu'uhuluhulu Trail, a short double loop, is just over one-half mile in length. Constructed by the Youth Conservation Corps, this trail provides hikers an opportunity to view native vegetation in the area that was abundant prior to the introduction of livestock and the lava flows of 1843 and 1935.

He 'imaka maika'i ko luna o Pu'uhuluhulu e nānāaku ai i ka waiho kāhela mai o Maunaloa. He kuahiwi nui lahalaha ia, he lua pele kuahene i 'ā pinepine kona ahi. 'O ka makahiki 1984 ka hū hou iho nei nō o ka pele.

Panoramic views of Maunaloa reward hikers at the top of Pu'uhuluhulu. Massive Maunaloa, a basaltic shield volcano, is one of earth's most active volcanoes. It last erupted in 1984.