



Rhyncogonus stellaris



Silene lanceolata



Nēnē goose
Nesochen sandvicensis



Tetramolopium arenarium



Po'e
(*Portulaca sclerocarpa*)



Waiting for permission to use this photo

'Ope'ape'a
Hawaiian Hoary Bat
(*Lasiurus cinereus semotus*)

PŌHAKULOA'S RARE NATURAL RESOURCES

The native plants and animals of our isolated islands evolved with limited competition and few predators. Of the 2,400 native plant species remaining on our islands, almost half are endangered, and most occur nowhere else in the world. Since 1995, the Army's Natural Resource Program has been working to put a stop to this extinction crisis.

MĀLAMA 'ĀINA

PTA Army Natural Resource Program hosts tours for events such as Earth Day, and works with groups conducting volunteer service work.

For more information about event tours, event planners please call (808) 969-1966.

For more information about service trips, group organizers please call (808) 969-3340.



PŌHAKULOA ARMY NATURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM

US ARMY GARRISON HAWAII



DID YOU KNOW?

The U.S. Army helps protect more than 20 different endangered species at Pōhakuoia.

The U.S. Army spends more than \$3 million per year protecting Pōhakuoia's endangered species.

Pōpolo (*Solanum incompletum*)

THREATS TO PŌHAKULOĀ'S NATURAL RESOURCES

Fountain grass

Fireweed

Introduced plant species (weeds) alter native habitat and compete for nutrients and water with natives.



Feral goats

Feral pigs, goats, and sheep have the ability to destroy native habitats by feeding on native plants and spreading weed seeds.



Mouflon sheep



Feral pig



Polynesian rat

Introduced predators such as rats, feral cats, mongoose, dogs, insects, and mice consume native birds and plants, spread disease, and compete for resources.



Wildfire

Wildfires destroy native forest and create open habitat that invasive weeds take advantage of. Wildfire spreads more rapidly amongst the dry fountain grass than native plants.

PTA ARMY NATURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION ACTIONS

PTA NRP STAFF CURRENTLY MONITOR 15 PLANT SPECIES, FIVE BIRD SPECIES, AND ONE SPECIES OF BAT.



Monitoring Tetramelopium



Lava habitat surveys.

▶ Surveys in different habitats are conducted to help monitor endangered plants and animals.



Surveying for native bats.

▶ The PTA NRP baseyard includes an interpretive garden, providing education about Pōhakuloā's native plants to visitors.



PTA Interpretive Garden

▶ PTA NRP controls weeds on 200 acres of land to help rare plants.



Weed control.

PTA NRP HAS CONTROLLED FUELS ALONG APPROXIMATELY SEVEN KILOMETERS OF FUEL-BREAKS FOR FIRE MANAGEMENT.



Rare plant greenhouse at Pōhakuloā.

▶ Endangered plant species are monitored regularly to track their health, collect seeds for propagation, and to control threats.

ON THE BIG ISLAND, PTA NRP PROTECTS MORE THAN 43,500 ACRES OF NATIVE HABITAT WITH FENCES.

▶ Feral pigs, goats, and sheep are managed by fence construction, maintenance, monitoring, and staff and volunteer hunting.



Fence construction.