
**USDA Natural Resources
Conservation Service (NRCS)
Field Office
Addresses and Telephone Numbers**

Island of Hawai'i

Hilo Field Office
Federal Bldg.
154 Waianuenu Ave., Room 322
Hilo, HI 96720
(808) 933-8381

Kamuela Field Office
Kamuela Business Ctr. Building
64-1032 Mamalahoa Highway
PO Box 1089
Kamuela, HI 96743
(808) 885-6602

Kealahou Field Office
Ashikawa Building
PO Box 636
Kealahou, HI 96750-0636
(808) 322-2484

Island of Kauai

Lihue Field Office
4334 Rice Street, Room 104
Lihue, HI 96766-1801
(808) 245-9014

Island of Maui

Wailuku Field Office
210 Imi Kala St., Suite #209
Wailuku, HI 96793-2100
(808) 244-3100

Islands of Molokai and Lanai

Ho'olehua Field Office
Maunaloa Highway
PO Box 396
Hoolehua, HI 96729-0396
(808) 567-6868

Island of Oahu

Aiea Field Office
R.L. Cushing Building
99-193 Aiea Heights Drive, Suite #207
Aiea, HI 96701
(808) 483-8600

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

300 Ala Moana Blvd., Room 4-118
P.O. Box 50004
Honolulu, HI 96850
808-541-2600

websites: <http://www.hi.nrcs.usda.gov/nri> or
<http://www.nhq.nrcs.usda.gov/NRI>

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, and marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice or TDD). USDA is an equal employment opportunity employer.



Natural Resources Conservation Service
P.O. Box 50004
Honolulu, HI 96850
808-541-2600



Hawaii

Kenneth M. Kaneshiro
State Conservationist

Our People...Our Islands...In Harmony

National Resources Inventory (NRI) Hawaii Highlights

The National Resources Inventory (NRI) is a statistically based survey that has been designed and implemented using scientific principles to assess conditions and trends of soil, water, and related resources on non-Federal lands in the United States—nearly 75 percent of the Nation's total land area. The NRI is conducted by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in cooperation with the Iowa State University Statistical Laboratory. The 1997 NRI captures data on land cover and use, soil erosion, prime farmland soils, wetlands, habitat diversity, selected conservation practices, and related resource attributes at more than 800,000 scientifically selected sample sites.



Data for the Hawaii 1997 NRI was collected from more than 1,000 locations in the state by NRCS field personnel, resource inventory specialists, and remote sensing data collectors.

January 2000

About the NRI:f

The Hawaii NRI provides a record of trends in the State's resources over time. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) conducts inventories every 5 years.

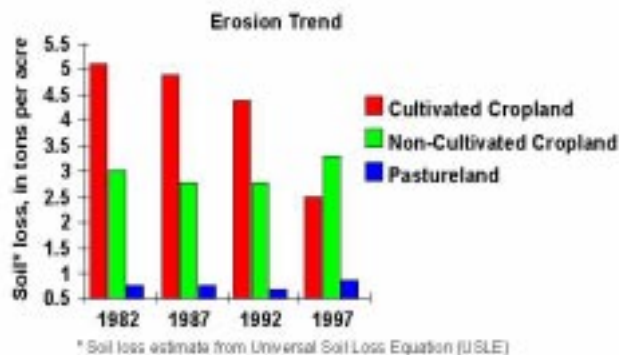
What does the NRI show for Hawaii?f

The total land base of the main Hawaiian Islands is 4,104,700 acres. Of this total, 3,716,700* acres is non-Federal land, of which 185,500 acres (5 percent) is developed and 3,531,200 acres (95 percent) is rural. Federal land totaled 388,000 acres in 1997.

Hawaii's 3,531,200 acres of rural land includes cropland, pastureland, rangeland, forest land, and miscellaneous rural land. This represents a decrease in non-Federal rural land of 100,500 acres since 1982.

Erosion Reductions in Hawaii:f

In 1997 average total erosion rates on cropland in Hawaii decreased by 2.20 tons/acre/year compared with 1982 rates. Improvement in the erosion rate in 1997 was significant in cultivated cropland areas where the rate decreased by half from 5.1 to 2.5 tons/acre/year since 1982. However, in non-cultivated cropland areas, the erosion rate increased slightly from 3.0 tons/acre/year in 1982 to 3.3 tons/acre/year in 1997.

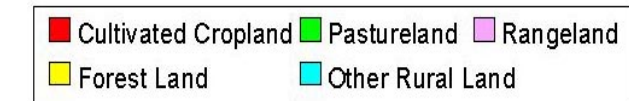
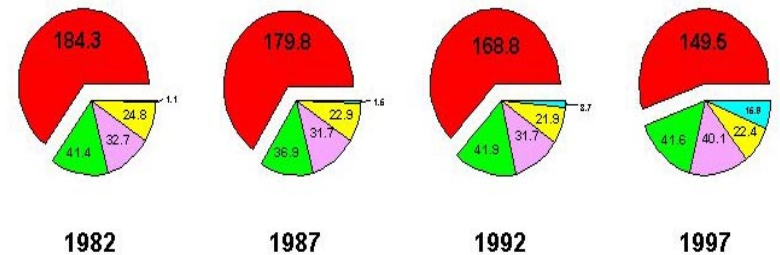


*All acreage figures (except total acres of Hawaii) is determined statistically and therefore is approximate.

What's happening to Hawaii's Prime Farmland?f

Prime farmland has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage and fiber. Total prime farmland loss in Hawaii equals 15,900 acres from 1982 to 1997. This represents a 6 percent loss since 1982. However, only about 400 acres of this total were lost between 1992 and 1997. Nationally, there has been a 3.4 percent loss of prime farmland from 1982 to 1997. Hawaii is losing prime farmland at a rate that is 76 percent higher than the national average.

Trend in Prime Farmland Use (Thousands of Acres)



Landuse8	1982	1987	1992	19978
Cultivated Cropland	184.3	179.8	168.8	149.5
Pastureland	41.4	36.9	41.9	41.6
Rangeland	32.7	31.7	31.7	40.1
Forest land	24.8	22.9	21.9	22.4
Other Rural Land	1.1	1.5	3.7	15.9