

1 Hawaiian Blue Mosaic

2 Naupaka kahakai

Occurs in hot, dry coastal sites. Legends in Hawaiian history state that two lovers were split due to society, forcing one in the mountains and one by the coast, their half flowers becoming whole when together.

3 Pohuehue

Indigenous morning glory. The leaves fold themselves in half to protect themselves against intense sunlight and heat. Traditionally used as medicine as intestinal and colonic cleanses.

4 Ma'o

Hawaiian cotton; The flowers and leaves were used to produce a green dye for *kapa*, a traditional Hawaiian barkcloth.

5 'A'ali'i

Extremely drought and wind resistant, making it one of the few native Hawaiian plants that can endure fires. Its resilience is often acknowledged in mele and oli, important Hawaiian chants and songs.

6 'Iliahi

Endemic sandalwood that relies on host plants for nutrients. It was the main item in Hawaiian trade during Kamemeha I's reign.

7 Wiliwili

Means "twist-twist." Will thrive in the harshest conditions. Early Hawaiians believed that wiliwili blooms along the coast meant sharks were likely to bite.

8 'Ilima

An Indigenous species found all throughout the dry and mesic forests of Hawaii. The orange flowers were strung into leis given to ali'i (chiefs).

9 Naio

The stems retain moisture during drought, making it a recommended plant in firebreaks. It's nickname is false sandalwood, as it was used to try and fill orders of sandalwood to importers when sandalwood (*iliah*) became limited.

10 Maiapilo

Hawaii's caper. The white flowers open in the evenings and last until early morning. The whole plant was pounded into a pulp to medicinally treat joint pain and broken bones.

11 'Āweoweo

An endemic species named after a Hawaiian fish. Found in coastal dry forests, with native water and land birds using the plant for food and nesting material.

12 Keālia Pond's Plant and Pollinator Mosaics

13 Pōhinahina

Part of the mint family. The edible leaves were used to relieve headaches, stomach pains, insomnia, and queasiness.

14 'Ohai

An endangered and endemic species. It is highly admired for lei making, but its rarity leaves few to have ever seen a lei 'ohai.








Pulelehua Trail



E komo mai, welcome!

The Native Plant Pollinator Garden surrounds the Keālia Pond NWR Visitor Center and is a quiet location to observe the daily dance between native Hawaiian plants and pollinators. There are over 40 species of Hawaiian native plants in the garden. We invite you to sit on a bench and enjoy nature or walk the path to see the plants in closer detail.

Please stay on the trail and refrain from touching any plants.

	Kou		Hawaiian Blue
	Koki'o ke'oke'o		Cabbage White
	'Aki'aki		Monarch
	Naio papa	Pass by the Visitor Center to learn more about our pollinators!	



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