Friday, February 22, 2008—Outrigger Keaubou Beach Resort

Globally, dry forests are in decline. In Hawaii, less than 10% of dryland forests remain. Dry forests of Hawai’i are fragile habitats that are home to many of the rarest plants in the world. Now only remnant patches remain, reminding us of fabulously diverse communities of plants and animals that once dominated many landscapes of varying elevations. Ėlama for example, an extremely slow-growth, low elevation tree once thrived in large forests of North and South Kona.

Want to learn more? The Nahele Dry Forest Symposium brings together community stewards, educators, researchers and conservationists to share their understanding of dry forest habitats and ways you might be able to help. Join us from 9-5 on Friday.

This symposium is a project of Ka ‘Ahahui o ka Nāhelehele, a non-profit affiliate of the Dryland Forest Working Group, dedicated to dry forest partnerships and advocacy. Sponsoring partners of this conference are: Bishop Museum’s Amy Greenwell Ethnobotanical Garden, Hawai‘i Forest Industries Association, National Tropical Botanical Garden, The Kohala Center, Kamehameha Schools-LAD, West Hawai‘i Wildfire Management Group, Hawaii State Division of Forestry and Wildlife, and Outrigger Keaubou Beach Resort.

For info or registration contact Kobala Center 887-6411 or register online at: www.kohalacenter.org

$50 early fee includes lunch
$65 after February 12th

The astounding decline of once common native trees, prompted a project at Ka ‘ūpūlehu to adopt the rallying cry:

E Mālama ka lama!

Ēlama or Lama

Fruiting Ėlama tree with hulūmoa in upper left.

Stand of Ėlama in Ka ‘ūpūlehu, North Kona.

Ripe lama fruit and seed.

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