



Native Hawaiian Generational Knowledge Of Climate Change

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Hawaiian Islands: multi-climate



Kau (Dry)

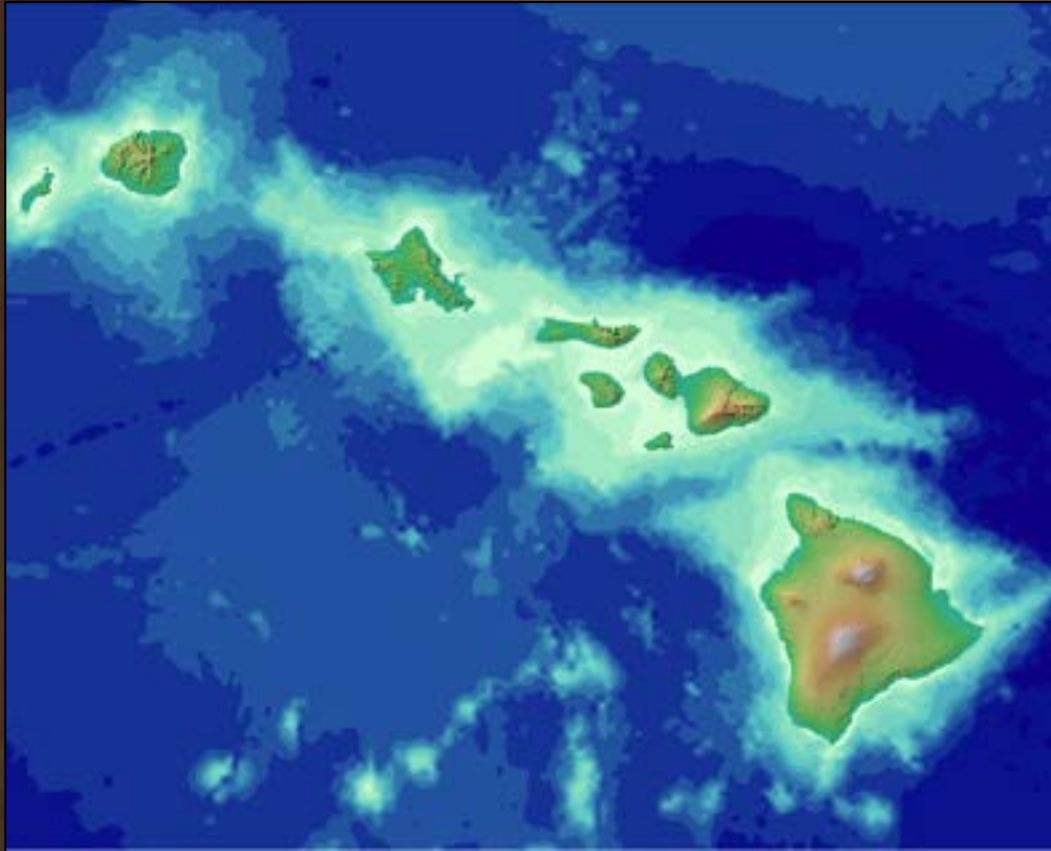
Mauka (Uplands)

Makai (Lowlands)

Ho'o ilo (Wet)



AHA MOKU SYSTEM



Ancient management system based on observational knowledge

WATER RESOURCES

- Uses
- Restoration
- Availability



LAND RESOURCES

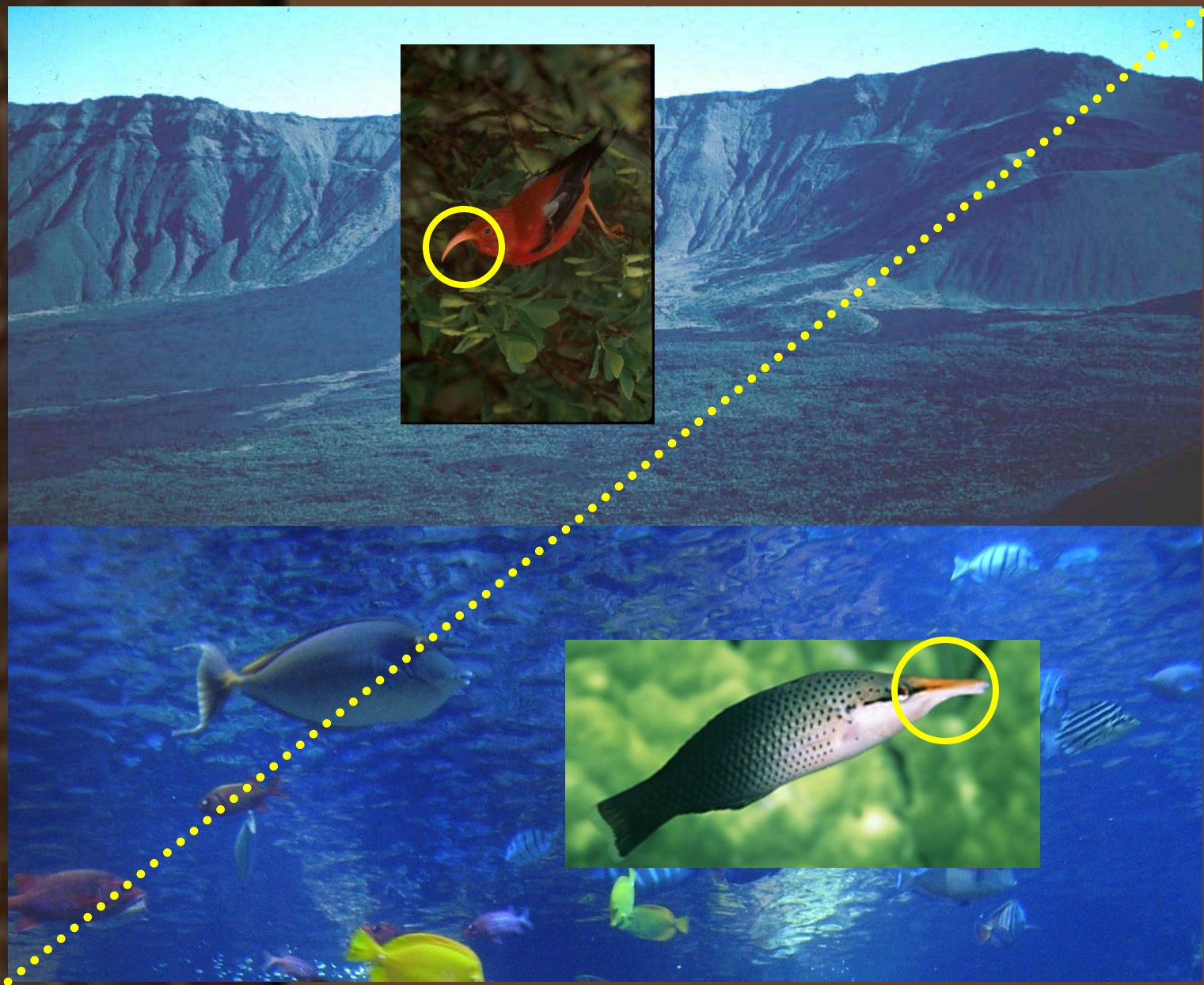
- Uses
- Cultivation
- Prioritize





SHORELINE & OCEAN RESOURCES

- Uses
- Reproduction
- Protection
- Regulation
- Exemptions*



KUMULIPO

The beginning of existence



An aerial photograph of a lush, green landscape. In the foreground, there is a dense forest of tropical trees. A rocky coastline with white surf is visible in the lower right corner. The middle ground shows a mix of green fields, scattered houses, and more trees. In the background, there are rolling green hills and mountains under a slightly hazy sky. The text "Native System Adapts to Climate Change" is overlaid in the center in a white, serif font.

Native System Adapts to Climate Change

Non-Native System

- Climate change is a natural process



- Introduction of alien species are not

Adaptation to Change



“Nature takes it’s course, so shall we”



- Native eco-systems have been going extinct long before our presence.



- Can we adapt?
- We have to!

Native eco-system propagation is not immune to climate change



Hawaiian Petrel ('ua'u)



Prime example of nature
adapting to climate change



Native forest birds
adapt to survive



Answers Are All Around Us



Planning and
consultation

Stewardship is based
on observation





Archeological
resources



Ethnographic
resources



Cultural
landscapes



Historic
structures



Museum
objects

Recognizing the tools needed for resource protection



Implementing what is observed



Modern science



Today's Challenges



Mountain Top Development



"GOING GREEN"



Basically Hawaiian...

