

Located past the 61 mile marker on the coastline are the ruins of **Honu'apo pier**. Before the sugar era, Honu'apo was once a major native Hawaiian

settlement and where Ka'ū sent troops off to World War I. The remains of the **Honu'apo Bay Sugar Mill** established in 1879 can be seen opposite the park entry. Sugar was brought by train from Pāhala, Nā'ālehu, and Hīlea for transport by sea to O'ahu. Sea turtles and monk seals still come to this area to nest and give birth. The land and scenic ponds make up the island's largest county park.

Punalu'u Black Sand Beach, located past the 57 mile marker on Highway 11, is one of the few nesting sites for the critically endangered honu'ea (Hawaiian hawksbill sea turtle) and home to the honu (Hawaiian green sea turtle). The turtles feed on limu (seaweed) and rest on the beach. Laws protect the turtles and beach. Please do not touch the turtles or take the sand.

Enjoy a game of golf at **Sea Mountain at Punalu'u** or swim in the bay, but the ocean can be rough. **Colony One Condominiums at Nīnole** in Punalu'u are available for visitors, but advance reservations are needed. Picnic pavilions, camping and restrooms are available at **Punalu'u Beach Park**. A boat ramp is accessible from the north side of the bay.

Pāhala, past the 52 mile marker on the mauka side (toward the mountain), became the center of the sugar industry in Ka'ū. This town had the last sugar mill on the Island of Hawai'i until it shuttered with the final harvest

in 1996. Prior to closing, Ka'ū Agribusiness, a subsidiary of the plantation, began to diversify by planting macadamia nut and coffee. Remnants of the mill are still visible. The **Sugar Plantation Managers Mansion** was built around the turn of the century and is available for daily tours. **Plantation Cottages** are available for rent. **Pāhala Town Café** serves as the town's only restaurant. For more information, visit www.pahala-hawaii.com.

Located further in the valley behind Pāhala town is **Wood Valley Temple**, opened in 1902 but established in 1973 by the grand lama of the Nechung Monastery in Lhasa, Tibet, and Dharamsala, India. The temple is situated on 25 acres of tropical forest. Exotic fruit trees along with tropical flowers and coffee encircle the brightly painted temple. There are guest houses available for a peaceful retreat. For more information, visit www.nechung.org.

Ka'ū Desert Trailhead, located past the 38 mile marker on the makai (ocean) side of the highway, is part of Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park. The 4-mile trail crosses an 'a'ā lava flow sparsely vegetated with 'ōhia, 'a'alii and pūkiawe and then meanders through sand dune-like areas interspersed with pāhoehoe lava. Here, you might see centuries-old human footprints preserved in fragile ash layers created during explosive eruptions of Kīlauea. Plenty of water and sunscreen is a must.

Please respect our treasured coast

DRIVE TIME

20 min	Manukā State Park ↔ Ocean View
35 min	Wai'ōhinu - Ka Lae ↔ (South Point)
15 min	Nā'ālehu ↔ Punalu'u
15 min	Pāhala ↔ Ka'ū Desert

Drive Guide Tips

As you drive along the Heritage Corridors throughout Hawai'i Island, you'll notice brown and white highway signs. These signs mark points of interest where more of the region's local history can be found. Your passport to this intriguing island is your friendly smile.

When in doubt, pull over and ask for directions and permission before proceeding into interesting, but unmarked areas. While verdant forests and scenic shorelines are tempting, access is recommended only with experienced guides or residents.

Do not slow up traffic. The maximum speed limit on the island is 55 mph, and many of these roads are main commuter routes for residents. We encourage you to drive with aloha. Always lock your car and take your valuables with you.

HAWAIIAN PRONUNCIATION

Just 12 letters make up this musical language—seven consonants with much the same sound as English: h, k, l, m, n, p and w, and five vowels. Basic vowel sounds: a...“ah,” e...“eh,” i...“ee,” o...“oh,” and u...“oo.” The kahakō, or macron, holds the vowel sound for emphasis, while the 'okina, or glottal stop, signals a quick vocal pause. Thus, Ka'ū is pronounced as KAH-OO. When in doubt, break long words into syllables for easier pronunciation.



For more information, call the Hawai'i Island Economic Development Board (HIEDB) at (808)935-2180.

www.HIEDB.org

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Illustration: circular turtle - Fish Harris, all others: Click Hawaiian Art, 1996 Varez/Coconut Info

A DRIVER'S GUIDE TO



Aloha!

KA'Ū
HERITAGE CORRIDOR

ON HAWAI'I ISLAND



Ka'ū District is thought to be the first landing for ancient Polynesians in Hawai'i, perhaps as early as 300 A.D. Vast volcanic eruptions have shaped this

land and the greatest earthquake in recorded Hawaiian history occurred here in 1868. Ka'ū is the largest district in the State of Hawai'i, consisting of 922 square miles and is the southernmost land mass in the United States. It is steeped in the history of the kingdom of Hawai'i, "land of the fearless warriors," including King Kamehameha the Great who spent part of his youth here.

Many historical sites are located throughout the district. From the mid 1800's until 1996 sugar plantations dominated the District of Ka'ū. Due to the large land mass cattle ranching also became very popular. The population of Ka'ū is a mix of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders, Caucasians and early plantation laborers who were Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos as well as descendants of Hispanic vaqueros, (paniolo, derived from espanol) brought to Hawai'i to teach roping and other ranching skills. Fishing has also been a livelihood for residents of Ka'ū. **Beginning from the west side...**

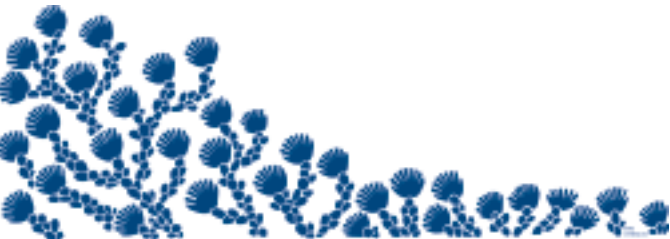
Manukā to Kahuku

Manukā State Park is near the 81 mile marker and was once a botanical garden with over 150 species of trees. It is also home to rare Hawaiian song birds. This site is used by local Hawaiians for seasonal rites. PLEASE RESPECT THE AREA and enjoy the 2 mile loop trail. A nature guide booklet is available at the trailhead (please return it). A picnic pavilion and restrooms are available. Mosquito repellent is a must.



Kula Kai Caverns (part of the state designated Kanohina Cave System) are a geological and cultural resource in a 1,000 year old lava tube. Privately-run guided cave tours are available: easy and exploratory, moderately difficult and adventurous. Picnic area and restroom facilities are available. Call ahead 808-929-9725.

The Ocean View area is located within Kahuku and consists of five private subdivisions; Hawaiian Ocean View Estates is one of the largest subdivisions in the world. The landscape varies in these subdivisions from bare lava to beautiful upland woods at 5,000 feet. There are majestic views of the Kahuku cliff, South Point and the Pacific Ocean.



The Ocean View Community Center is one of the most unique centers in Hawai'i because it was built in the 1960s solely by voluntary labor and donated materials. Today the center provides programs and services. Ocean View has four restaurants, Mr. Bell's, Desert Rose, Ocean View Pizzeria and Anuenue Natural Foods Bakery and Deli. Kahuku Park is a public park with a picnic pavilion and restrooms.

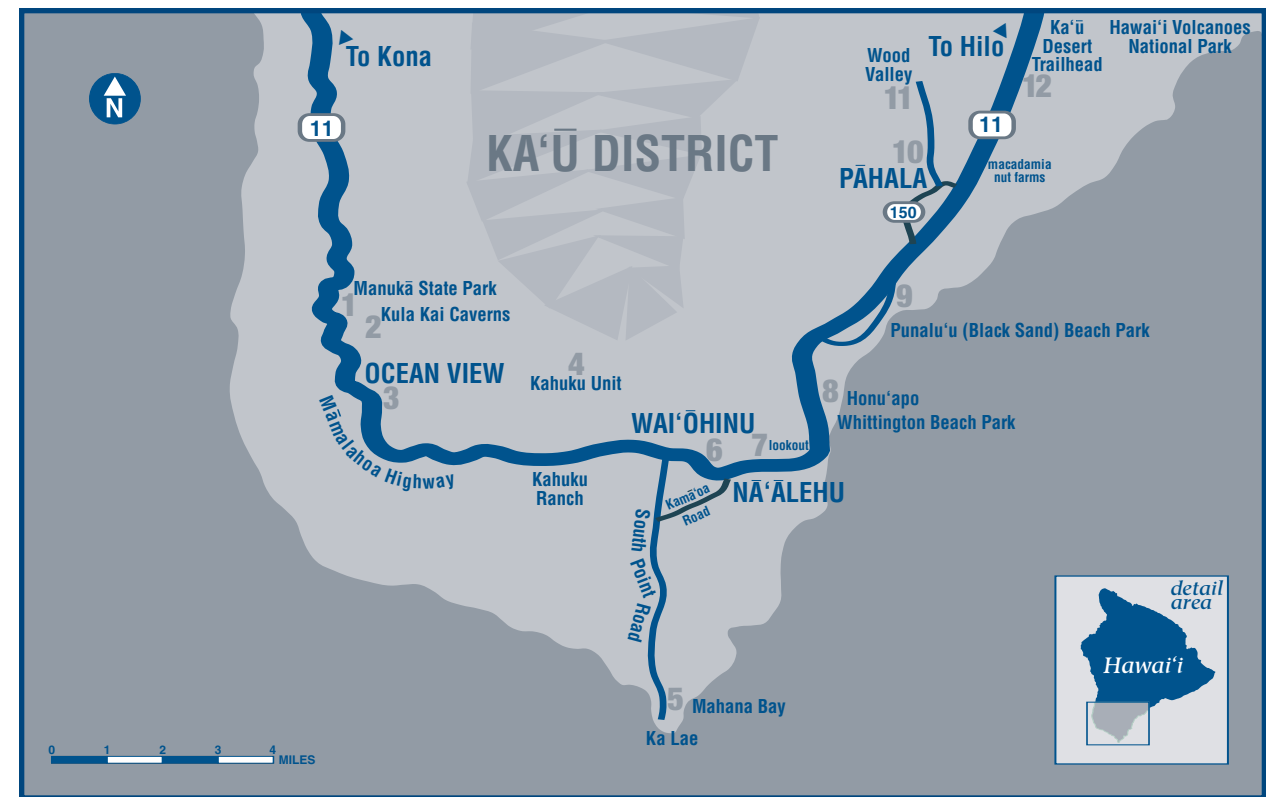
Kahuku Unit, Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park, is located on the mauka (mountain) side of Highway 11, near the 70 mile marker. The 116,000-acre park addition runs along the slopes of Mauna Loa from about 2,000 to 13,000 feet in elevation and encompasses diverse native ecosystems from forest to shrubland to alpine, home to rare and endangered plants, birds and insects. It is open on a limited basis for special events and occasional guided walks. For information, visit the park's website at: www.nps.gov/havo.

South Point

Ka Lae (South Point) Mahana Bay (Green Sands Beach) past mile marker 70, turn makai (toward the sea) and travel 12 miles to the point. This is the



southernmost tip of Ka'ū and was the home of early Polynesian explorers. Early Hawaiian mooring holes, salt pans and heiau are still being used today. A 45-minute hike to Mahana Bay requires plenty of water and



sunscreen. The land surrounding this access belongs to the State Department of Hawaiian Home Lands. Visitors are urged to be considerate of the land and heed all posted signs.

Wai'ōhinu, at the 66 mile marker, was the most significant village for travelers of long ago and once served as the county seat of Hawai'i Island. Early voyagers described it as a green, fertile valley fed by the Hā'ao Springs. This is illustrated in a colorful mural of the lifestyle and people of the 1870s at the Wong Yuen Store and Gas Station. The Shirakawa Motel is the only motel in Ka'ū. There is a historical marker on the offspring of the original Monkey Pod Tree planted by Mark Twain during his visit to Ka'ū in 1866. It is located on private property near the Wai'ōhinu Park which has a picnic pavilion and restrooms.

Nā'ālehu to Ka'ū Desert

Nā'ālehu has the distinction of being the heart of the district with a population of 1,000+. The historic Nā'ālehu Theatre was built in 1943. Restaurants include Shaka's, Hana Hou, and Keoki's Café. The Punalu'u Bake Shop sells and ships famous Portuguese sweet bread and also serves lunch and pastries. Internet access is available at Nā'ālehu Main Street office which also sponsors the Ka'ū Farmers Market that takes place every Wednesday and Saturday morning. The 4th of July Celebration and Rodeo is a long standing annual tradition that originated as a local ranch hand competition. This event takes place the first weekend in July.

