



ISLAND RANCHING 2018

STATE OF HAWAI'I • DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES • PROTECTING OUR PAST





THE HONORABLE
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GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

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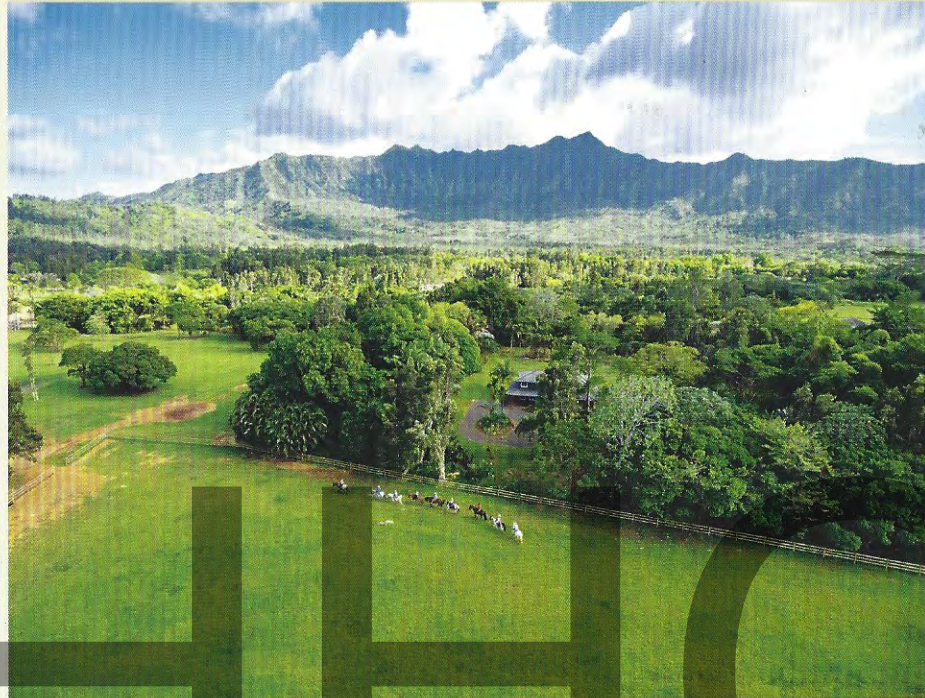
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Hawaii Heritage Center

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Silver Falls Ranch in Kalihiwai in the Hanalei District of the island of Kauai is a family owned operation which offers trail rides to visitors through their lands which include streams and waterfalls. Kalihi Ridge lies in the background.

SPONSORS

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- Alexander & Baldwin
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In the preparation of this calendar we have met many fine people whose love of this land and their everyday life continue the traditions of paniolo in Hawaii. We also want to thank Mr. Auli'i Mitchel, Ms. Connie O'Hare of Cultural Surveys Hawaii and to all the ranches who welcomed us with open arms.

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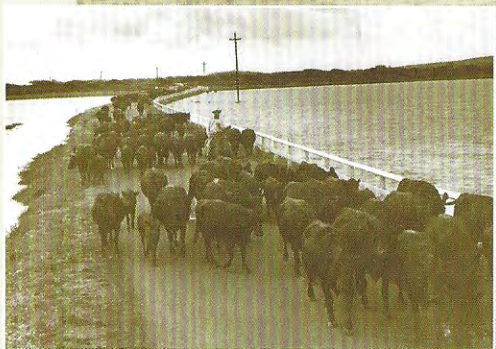
TIDE CORRECTIONS

The tidal predictions are based on the high and low tides at Honolulu Harbor, O'ahu. To find the correct times and heights for other locations, use the chart below to adjust the times and heights.

Tidal corrections are listed in hours and minutes. A plus (+) sign means that the tide will occur later than in Honolulu, therefore, add this number to Honolulu time. A minus (-) sign indicates that a tide will occur earlier than in Honolulu, therefore, subtract this number from Honolulu time. For tide times at the following places, add or subtract from Honolulu time.

PORTS	HIGH WATER HR/MIN	LOW WATER HR/MIN
KAUA'I		
Waimea Bay	-0 20	-0 07
Port Allen, Hanapēpē Bay	-0 36	-0 22
Nāwiliwili Bay	-0 27	-0 25
Hanamā'ulu Bay	-0 17	-0 21
Hanalei Bay	-1 28	-1 47
O'AHU		
Hale'iwa, Waialua Bay	-1 02	-2 05
Wai'anae	+0 20	+0 18
Hanauma Bay	-0 59	-0 45
Waimānalo	-1 15	-1 09
Moku o Lo'e	-1 24	-1 14
Waikāne, Kāne'ohe Bay	-1 46	-1 18
Lā'i'e Bay	-1 45	-1 46
MOLOKA'I		
Kolo	+0 05	+0 01
Kaunakakai	-0 05	-0 08
Kamalō Harbor	-0 37	-0 16
Pūko'o Harbor	-1 03	-0 48
LĀNA'I		
Kaumalapau	+0 02	+0 03
MAUI		
Kahului	-1 53	-1 41
Hāna	-1 13	-1 23
Mākena	-0 32	-0 32
Kihei, Mā'alaea Bay	-0 01	-0 22
Lahaina	-0 35	-0 40
KAHO'OLAWÉ		
Kūheia Bay	-0 09	-0 09
Smuggler Cove	-0 15	+0 03
HAWAII'		
Māhukona	-0 26	-0 17
Kawaihae	-0 04	-0 03
Kailua Kona	-0 26	-0 22
Nāpōpō'o, Kealahou Bay	-0 16	-0 12
Honū'apo	-0 26	-0 16
Hilo	-1 04	-0 59

ISLAND RANCHING 2018





Cover: Cattle grazing on guinea grass at the CJM Ranch, a family owned operation mauka of the former Kōloa Sugar Mill in the ahupua'a of Kōloa on the south shore of the island of Kaua'i. This ranch has converted former sugar lands to pasture and raises cattle, horses and offers trail rides to visitors. Mount Ha'upu lies in the background.

them their primary plants used for food and other uses, and four animals, the *moa* (chicken), *'Ōlio* (dog), *pua'a* (pig), and, inadvertently, the *'iolo* (rat). The first three animals were the primary meat of the Hawaiians. Young *'Ōlio* and *pua'a* were kept in compounds of the *kauhale* (village), *hānai* (fattened) on *kalo* (taro), *'uala* (sweet potato), and fish until they were large enough to be given in tribute to the *ali'i* (chiefs), sacrificed in *heiau* (temples), or eaten at feasts. Other parts of the animals were used as ornaments or tools. The feathers of the *moa* decorated the *'ulū'ulū* (gourd rattle) used in the hula, and *'Ōlio* teeth and *pua'a* tusks were used to make bracelets and anklets worn by the hula dancers. The bones of the animals were used for tools, such as picks and fishhooks.

It wasn't until the arrival of Captain Vancouver in 1793 that cattle were introduced to Hawai'i. Vancouver dropped one bull and one cow at Kawaihae, and took the remaining five cows to Kealahou as a gift for King Kamehameha I. The bull died, so it was lucky that a year later Captain Vancouver returned with more cattle, four bulls and eight cows. A 10 year *kapu* (taboo) was placed on introduced cattle to feed on the rich green grasslands of Hawai'i Island. These first cattle, or bullocks, were longhorn cattle and soon grew very wild. The first "ranchers" were bullock hunters, who rode to the uplands of Mauna Kea to shoot cattle or trap them in pits. The meat was used for food and the hides for export. By the 1820s, there were as many as 30,000 head of cattle on the islands. In 1815, John Palmer Parker landed in Hawai'i and was employed as a bullock hunter. Gradually he began to accumulate land that became Hawai'i's renowned Parker Ranch on the Big Island.

Goats were actually the first domestic animals to be purposefully introduced in Hawai'i. Captain Cook left goats on the island of Ni'ihau in 1778. These were mainly hunted as wild animals. The first domestic sheep were introduced by Vancouver in 1793, but they did not thrive. A visitor in 1825 noted that he had found 8-10 dead sheep on Mauna Kea, stating that "they probably fled up there to seek refuge from the wild dogs." A small sheep ranch was started on the Waimea Plains in 1856, but the first large scale sheep ranch was Parker Ranch's Humu'ula Sheep Station, established in 1873.

first horse was left on the islands in 1803, and horses became common by the 1820s. Hawaiians took quickly to riding. Isabella Bird noted that "except for short shopping distances in Honolulu, I have never seen a native man or woman walking ... and I have seen men take the trouble to mount horses to go 100 yards." Hawaiian women also loved to ride, and to the displeasure of some foreign residents, they rode astride, with long, colorful split *pā'ū* (skirts); as a result, women were called *pā'ū* riders. The first of the famous *paniolo* (cowboys) from Mexico landed to work at the Parker Ranch in 1832, and many Hawaiians soon joined their ranks, preferring the free life of the range to the constricted work in the sugar cane fields. Horses became important work animals on the ranches, used to help catch and herd cattle.

By 1929, there were 41 primary cattle ranches in the islands, 19 in Hawai'i, seven in Maui, three on O'ahu, eight on Kaua'i, and one each on Moloka'i, Lāna'i, Kaho'olawe, and Ni'ihau.

Ranching declined in Hawai'i in the mid to late twentieth century. In 1937, over 2 million acres in Hawai'i were classified as "grazing lands." By 2015, only 750,000 acres of land were classified as "pasture." Most of the current-day ranches have survived by diversifying into the tourist and visitor trade, adding helicopter tours, nature walks, horse trail rides, ATV (All Terrain Vehicles) riding, and ziplines. Some, like Kualoa Ranch on O'ahu, have been used as location shots for movies, from *Mister Rogers*, made in 1955, to *Jurassic Park* in 2016. The remaining ranch lands also represent large conservation areas, and ranch owners work with government agencies, community groups, non-profits, and private companies to conserve the lands, watersheds, and forest zones of the Hawaiian Islands in trust for the Hawaiian people of tomorrow.

References: (Bird, Isabella L. 1906 - *The Hawaiian Archipelago: Six Months among the Palm Groves, Coral Reefs, and Volcanoes of the Sandwich Islands*. Second Edition. John Murray, London, Henke, Louis A. 1929 - *A Survey of Livestock in Hawaii*. University of Hawai'i, Research Publication No. 5; Melrose, Jeffrey, Ryan Perroy, and Sylvana Cares 2015 - *Statewide Agricultural Land Use Baseline 2015*. University of Hawai'i at Hilo; Tomich, P. Quentin 1986 - *Mammals in Hawai'i. A Synopsis and Notational Bibliography*. Second Edition. Bishop Museum Special Publication 76. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu; Photographs from the Hawai'i State Archives, Honolulu.



JANUARY

Cattle pasturing at Kualoa Ranch in Ka'a'awa Valley on O'ahu. This ranch covers 4,000 acres and occupies not only the peninsula of Kualoa but also the entire valley of Ka'a'awa adjacent to the north. The ranch received its current name in 1927.



**FEBRUARY**

A sheep corral at Kahuā Ranch in South Kohala on Hawai'i Island which covers 8,500 acres covers multiple ahupua'a and extends to elevation 4,000 feet. Its origins go back to the 1880s and originally included the lands of what is today Ponoholo Ranch. Today the ranch continues raising beef cattle but has diversified by raising sheep.



MARCH

Horses being herded into a fresh pasture at the CJM Ranch in the mauka portion of Kōloa Ahupua'a on Kaua'i. This ranch raises horses as part of the cattle operation and also for trail riding experiences for visitors.



HARVEST



APRIL

A paddock and grazing land of Haleakala Ranch on Maui, a family owned operation which encompasses 30,000 acres and extends upslope to 8,000 feet elevation on the northwest slopes of Haleakala—seen in the background. Its origins go back to the 1880s. This ranch maintains a herd of around 3,000 cattle in addition to sheep and goats and is heavily involved in conservation initiatives in the Waipoi and Waillamoi areas in cooperation with The Nature Conservancy and The Maui Watershed Partnership.





JUNE

This building, dating to the early 20th Century, lies next to the present Haleakala Ranch Headquarters on Maui. It is referred to as the Sakamoto House named after Johnny Sakamoto an early cowboy at the ranch. This building was used for saddle repair, storage and also served as a store in the early days of the ranch.



HAWAII



JULY

Cattle grazing in the 8,500 acre Kahuā Ranch South Kohala, Hawai'i Island. Mount Hualālai in Kona is visible in the background.



AUGUST

A cattle paddock of the Princeville Ranch in Hanalei on the north shore of the Island of Kaua'i. One of the earliest ranches in Hawai'i, having started in 1831, two decades before ranches and cowboys appeared in the American west. Today the Ranch has a heavy focus on visitor experiences including zip lines and events but still maintains its cattle operation.



PI'IHOLO



HHC



OCTOBER

A view of paddocks and a barn on Parker Ranch, Hawai'i Island with Mauna Kea in the background. This facility also includes a water catchment constructed of sheets of metal roofing with a pond below for holding water.



HHC



NOVEMBER

Trail riding at Kahuā Ranch in South Kohala, Hawai'i Island.
Besides operating a major cattle and sheep operation,
this ranch also offers trail rides and social events to visitors.



DECEMBER

An early morning view of the green roofed shed on Parker Ranch where cattle are inoculated. The surrounding corrals served as holding pens and managed the flow of the cattle between the inoculation center and the loading chute (at the far right), where the cattle were loaded and unloaded to trucks.