



National Tropical Botanical Garden

Lāwa‘i Kai

A Proactive
Approach to
Preserving Natural
Capital

Janet Mayfield
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The History & The Legacy



The earliest history of the Allerton Garden is intermingled with the upper part of the Lāwaʻi Valley that is now the McBryde Garden.

Both are located in what once was the ahupuaʻa of Lāwaʻi .

Significant Events

Early 1800s

- Lāwaʻi Valley is granted to James Young Kanehoa, the son of advisor to King Kamehameha I.
- Queen Emma, wife of Kamehameha IV, receives entire property upon the deaths of Kanehoa and his wife
- After the deaths of her husband and young son, the Queen retreated to Lāwaʻi .

Late 1800s to early 1900s

- The McBryde family purchases the Lāwaʻi Valley property from Queen Emma's estate.

Significant Events

1938

Robert Allerton, along with adopted son John Gregg, purchase the lower valley from Alexander McBryde. They move into their new home, designed by John Gregg, and begin designing their garden to include exotic plants and works of art.



1960

Robert Allerton joins with a group of individuals committed to seeking a Congressional charter to establish a botanical garden in the U.S.

1964

In the last year of Robert's life, the charter was granted.



Significant Events

Early 1970

A generous gift from John Gregg Allerton allows NTBG to purchase the 171 acres in the upper Lāwaʻi Valley which became the first garden, now known as McBryde Garden.

Late 1980s

John Gregg Allerton passes away and leaves the estate in trust. NTBG becomes the manager of the Allerton Garden for the Allerton Trust.

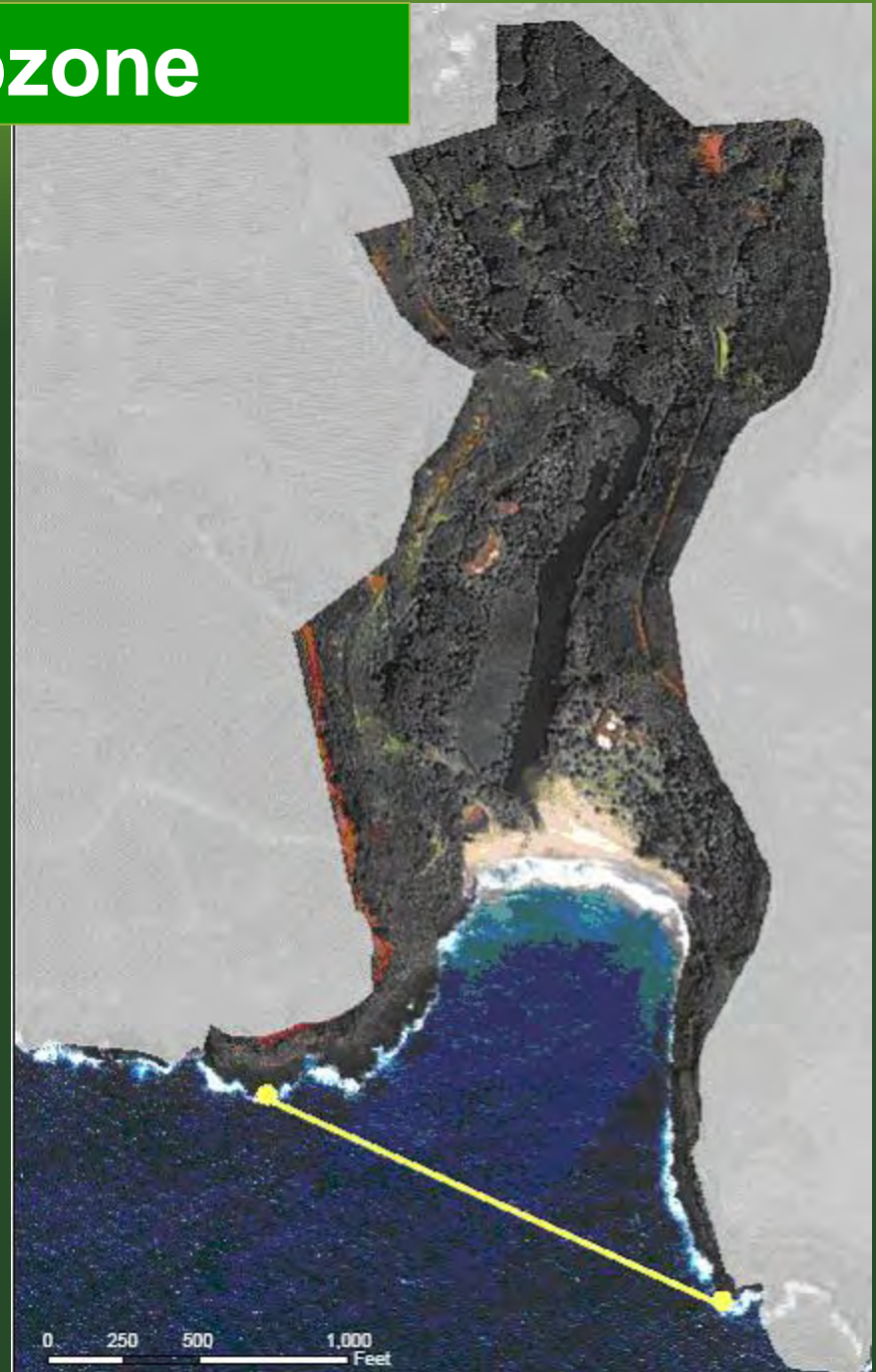


Protecting Lāwaʻi Kai



Lāwaʻi Kai Special Subzone

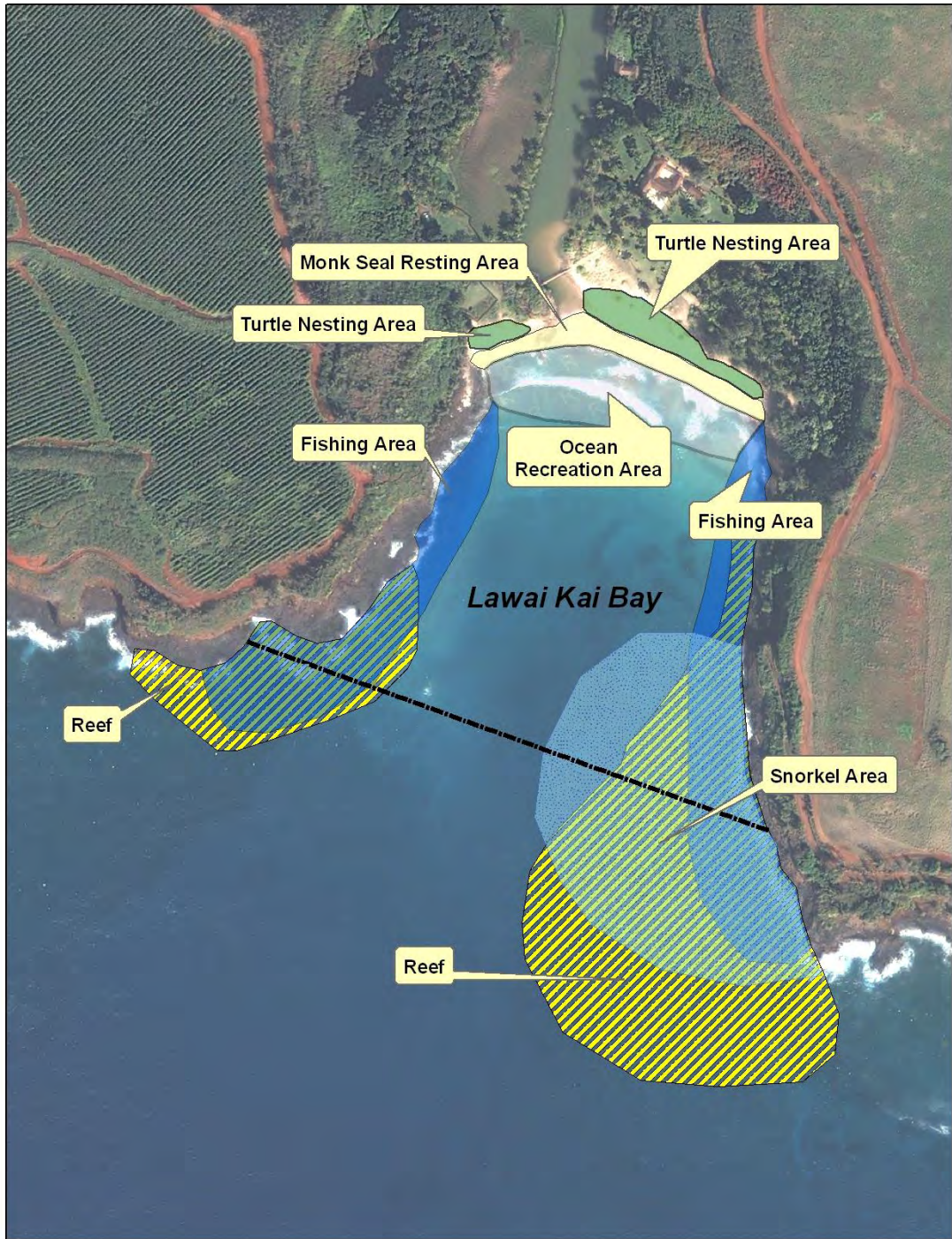
- A unique process that will require State and County support and especially community support.
- It will allow the NTBG to protect and manage the marine and coastal resources.

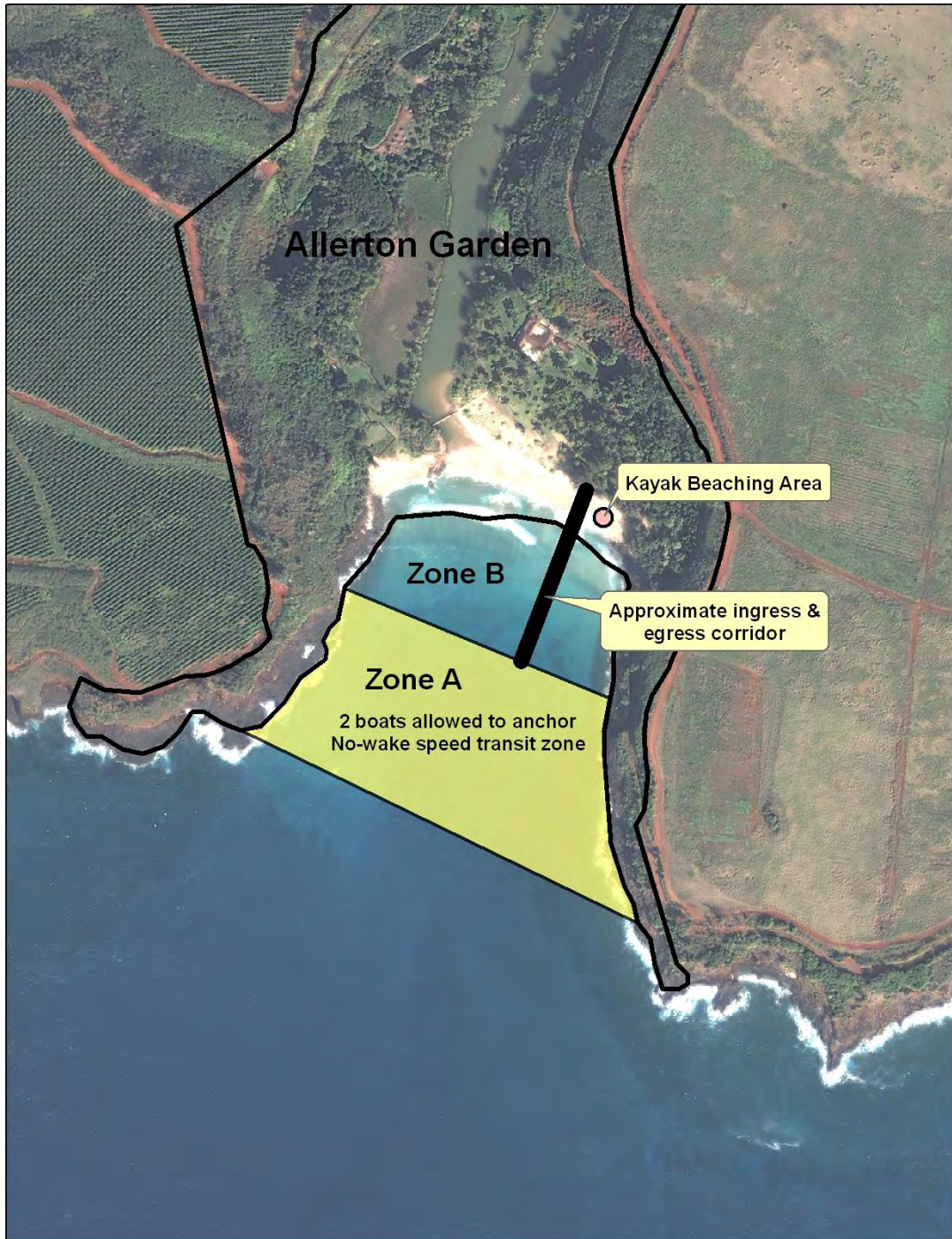


Lāwa`i Kai Citizens Advisory Group

April 2007







Allerton Garden

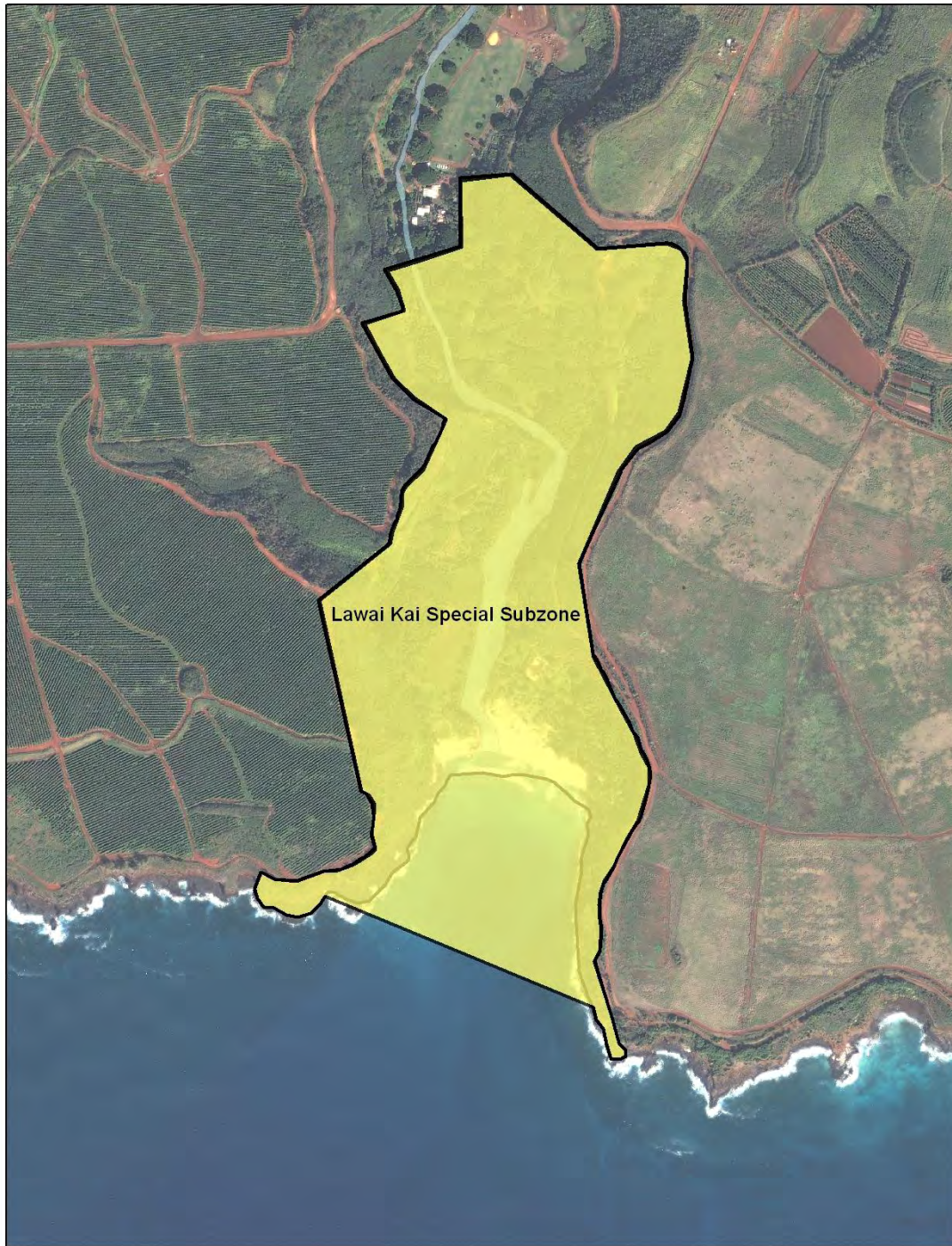
Kayak Beaching Area

Zone B

Approximate ingress & egress corridor

Zone A

2 boats allowed to anchor
No-wake speed transit zone



Lawai Kai Special Subzone

Community Management

- A community-based lead group will be created to manage the resource called the Lāwaʻi Kai Resource Advisory Committee (LKRAC).
- They will act as the bridge between NTBG, DLNR, and the larger community.
- The LKRAC will be comprised of 11 members, representing a cross-section of the community.

Community Representation

- Residents
- Cultural Practitioners
- Commercial Users
- Recreational Users
- Landowners
- Fisherman
- Boaters
- Surfers



Makai Watch

Trained Community Volunteers

1. **Build awareness and outreach.** They provide ocean and beach users with information about marine ecology, culture, history, regulations, safety and appropriate behavior.
2. **Biological and human use monitoring.** They collect information on the human use of ocean and beach resources and on the biological condition of those resources.
3. **Observation and compliance.** They observe the area, encourage users to learn and obey area regulations, and identify and report illegal activities to state enforcement officers.











Mahalo -- Gracias