

Joint partnership with Malama O Puna and the Big Island Invasive Species Committee (BIISC) for Mangrove Eradication 2009-2010 (Document date October 27, 2009).

Red mangroves were first introduced to Moloka'i in 1902 and have since spread to all of the main Hawaiian Islands with major infestations on Molokai and Oahu.

In Hawai'i, it appears that mangroves may be having a negative impact on fish community structure. Studies on the island of Hawai'i suggest that mangroves may be providing habitat for invasive fish species

Mangrove propagules are only viable for 3 months off



the tree, making it easier to control. However, each tree can produce hundreds of

propagules. If you see these seed pods, please pick them up and keep them out of the water.



Benefits of Eradication will include:

- elimination of annual shedding of mangrove biomass into tidal waters and resulting improvement in water quality;
- removal of direct threat to coral reef ecosystem from shading and physical obstruction by mangroves;
- ecosystem benefits recovery and protection of native fish populations, recovery and protection of shorebird habitat
- improvement of green sea turtle and monk seal habitats,
- protection and recovery of Hilo beach grass populations.

Information Links:

<http://www.malamaopuna.org/pages/mangroves.html>

http://www.hear.org/species/rhizophora_mangle/

http://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/invweed/WeedsHI/W_Rhizophora_mangle.pdf

CALL 965-2000



Big Island Invasive Species Committee (BIISC): *A partnership of public agencies and private landowners for invasive species education, early detection, control and eradication.*

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