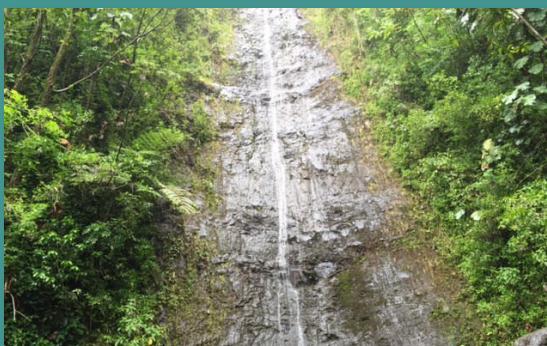


MĀNOA FALLS

Manoa falls is a tour destination that presents the viewer with the clear demonstration of the water cycle in Hawai'i. It is here that the viewer and many residents must appreciate forests, rains, and the services and products that they provide for us.

In the state of Hawaii, forested lands account for a third of the total lands. Conducted by the University of Hawaii, researchers approximated that the economic value of the Ko'olau mountain range goods and services is a grand estimate of \$4.6 - 8.5 billion. In addition to it's role as a primary source of water, other services such as water quality, climate control, biodiversity, and other services bring the amount to a new total of \$7.4 - 14 billion.



3860 Manoa Rd,
Honolulu, HI 96822

Stop 2

WAIKIKI BEACH

Waikiki's tourism industry accounts for the majority of Hawaii's economy. According to the Hawaii Visitor Authority, tourism generates billions in total expenditures and thousands of jobs. Yes, Waikiki provides substantially but it should not take precedence over the residents and Native Hawaiians.

Recently, Waikiki's dirty hand in politics has risen to the surface. In addition to its already detrimental impacts, the Ala Wai Canal design was deeply flawed due to the fact that it overlooked the 100-year flood scenario that could potentially flood the lucrative Waikiki area. The Army Corps of Engineers proposed a projected that would rectify this problem. However the surrounding community has vehemently opposed the project because it has been independently evaluated that the residential area will suffer in place of Waikiki. Once again, the western ideal that money supersedes all problems is utilized.



Waikiki Beach
Honolulu, HI 96815



Stop 8

WA'AHILA RIDGE

About an hour into the Wa'ahila Ridge trail, there is a extensive view of Manoa. At this vantage point, you're able to fully grasp the image Manoa Valley now compared to 1919, where this once beautiful valley was completely deforested and the watershed, devastated. Due to the cattle industry, most of the watershed was deforested during the 19th century. Once the agro-industry discovered that the deforestation directly affected their ability to water their crops, the state was forced to take action. In the case of Wa'ahila ridge, Norfolk was planted uniformly and unfortunately, without the knowledge that the placement and type of species restricts native regrowth. While water was eventually restored to the valley, the native forest was never restored. It is a sad metaphor that resonates with the oppressive settler colonialism - western philosophy has uprooted and replaced the native species.



Wa'ahila Ridge State Recreation Center,
St. Louis Heights Dr, Honolulu, HI 96822

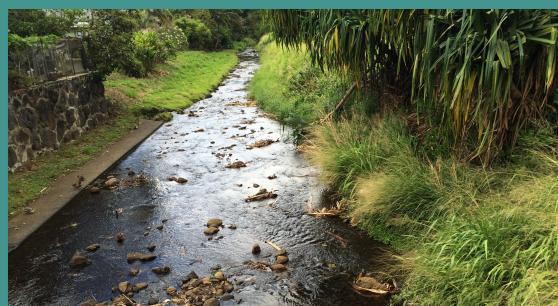


Stop 1

MĀNOA VALLEY PARK

As seen below, it is apparent that the natural flow of streams in the Waikiki ahupua'a have been drastically changed. The concretization of streams, while seeming to be a sound practice, create fast floods downstream and the weakens the overall health of the stream. The American trend of attempting to control nature results in unintended, dreadful consequences.

In 2004, the 40-days-of-rain storm resulted in floods that incurred damages to the University of Hawaii, homes, vehicles, and schools. This occurrence is estimated to happen once in every 10 years. After witnessing these damages, the Army Corps of Engineers are greatly concerned with the channel/stream capacities in the event that a 100-year flood were to occur - which would be far more devastating than the flood recently experienced.



Manoa Valley District Park, 2721 Kaaipu Ave
Honolulu, HI 96822

Stop 3

STREAM STOPS

The stops listed below provide an interactive experience with you, the viewer. The locations provided are areas in which grants the viewer great perspectives on the concretization and desecration of natural streams.

It is recommended that the viewer engages in three or more locations in order to understand the differences in the management and resulting health of the streams.



- On the North-West corner of Manoa Shopping Center, near UH teacher housing
- Near Kanewai Park/Lo'i, on Date Street
- On the corner of King and Kalakaua Street
- Along Kapiolani Boulevard, along Kaimuki Trail and high school
- Between Hausten and Isenberg Street, along Kapiolani boulevard on the mauka (mountain) side

Stop 4, 5, 6

ALA WAI CANAL

The Civil Beat, a local news outlet described this canal as "Hawaii's Biggest Mistake." With it's murky history shrouded in government corruption, the Ala Wai Canal truly fits its title. The purpose of the Ala Wai Canal project was devised to help Waikiki economically grow. Virtually, the canal acts as a moat to segregate the residents from the tourists. The development destroyed ecological systems that involved the natural streams and wetlands utilized in Hawaiian agriculture and fishponds. In addition to being an eye-sore, it could potentially become a literal sore/physical issue if one comes in direct contact to the canal. It is filled with pollutants such as heavy metals, pesticides, bacteria, and other unknown, harmful materials.

Laden with corruption and pollution, the Ala Wai Canal is a prime example of western philosophical applications gone wrong.



Along the Ala Wai Boulevard,
Kapiolani Boulevard, Bridge - McCully Street

Stop 7