18140

Hawai'i Lowland Mesic Forest

BpS Model/Description Version: Aug. 2020

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Vegetation Type

Forest and Woodland

Map Zones

79

Geographic Range

This forest ecological system occurs on mesic slopes of Hawai'i, Moloka'i, Maui, Kaua'i and O'ahu.

Biophysical Site Description

This ecological system occurs on mesic slopes of Hawai'i, Moloka'i, Maui, Kaua'i and O'ahu, from 30-1,500m (100-5,250ft) elevation, typically from 250-1,000m. Stands are found in the mesic seasonal zone between the dry leeward and wet windward climates. Sites are too dry to support rain forests, but typically do not experience extended periods of drought like the dry forests (Gagne and Cuddihy 1990). Annual rainfall is 1,200-2,500mm (50-100in) and falls largely from October to March. Substrates are highly variable, but are generally well drained and include steep, rocky talus, shallow to deep soils over weathered rock and gravelly alluvium, rocky shallow organic muck (Gagne and Cuddihy 1990).

Vegetation Description

Vegetation is variable ranging from an open-to-dense, mostly evergreen tree layer 2-20m tall. There is often diverse canopy and subcanopy and tall shrub layers with lianas. As with lowland dry forest, tree diversity is very high. *Metrosideros polymorpha*, *Acacia koa*, *Diospyros sandwicensis*, *Nestegis sandwicensis*, *Pleomele* spp., and *Pritchardia kaalae* dominate or codominate with other trees such as *Antidesma pulvinatum*, *Bobea* spp., *Cryptocarya mannii*, *Nothocestrum* spp., and *Psychotria* spp. Other characteristic species in these diverse mesic forests may include *Alectryon macrococcus*, *Antidesma platyphyllum*, *Charpentiera* spp., *Coprosma* spp., *Gardenia* spp., *Flueggea neowawraeana*, *Hibiscus* spp., *Myrsine* spp., *Pandanus tectorius*, *Rhus sandwicensis*, *Pipturus albidus*, *Pisonia* spp., *Pittosporum* spp., *Santalum* spp., *Syzygium sandwicensis*, *Xylosma hawaiiense*, *Melicope* spp., *Tetraplasandra* spp., *Ochrosia* spp., *Rauvolfia, Zanthoxylum hawaiiense*, and drier forest species like *Chamaesyce celastroides*, *Sophora chrysophylla*, and *Myoporum sandwicense*. The understory is variable and may be dominated by sedges and ferns or shrubs. The tree fern *Cibotium* spp. is typically absent. Common shrubs and vines include *Alyxia oliviformis*, *Strongylodon ruber*, *Hedyotis* spp., *Eugenia* spp., *Lobelia* spp., *Cyanea* spp., *Delissea* spp., *Dodonaea viscosa*, *Styphelia tameiameiae*, *Vaccinum dentatum*, and vine *Freycinetia arborea*. Common ferns and fern allies present are *Doodia* spp., *Ctenitis squamigera*, *Pteris* spp., *Asplenium nidus*, *Dicranopteris linearis*, and graminoids *Carex* spp.

BpS Dominant and Indicator Species

Species names are from the NRCS PLANTS database. Check species codes at http://plants.usda.gov.

Disturbance Description

Much like the disturbances in the lowland rainforest see that description. Frequency of human disturbance is less in this than in lowland rainforest. Drivers in the mesic is fires, storms, human ag, landslides (but much of this forest was not in landslide terrain). The material below is form lowland rainforest: The lowland wet forest historically (pre-Polynesian times) more widespread below 1,000m (3,280ft) elevation on the larger islands in windward areas with deep soils before being subjected to cultivation by Hawaiians. Where lands cultivated by Hawaiians were not subsequently used for agriculture, grazing, or urban development, they were invaded by species of Polynesian introduction, particularly kukui (*Aleurites moluccana*) and by later post-European introductions such as strawberry guava (*Psidium cattleianum*). Disturbances in this system include landslides in wet valleys, flood, lava flows, storms, rat predation, and fire.

Fire Frequency

Fire interval is expressed in years for each fire severity class and for all types of fire combined (All Fires). Average FI is the central tendency modeled. Percent of all fires is the percent of all fires modeled in that severity class. Minimum and Maximum FIs show the relative range of fire intervals as estimated by model contributors, if known.

Scale Description

None

Adjacency or Identification Concerns

Adjacent to lowland rainforest, *metrosideros* is dominant component in each; tree diversity across full-range of this distribution is different, e.g. dispersal of species has not reached some of the smaller/outer islands.

Issues or Problems

Exotic trees *Morella faya*, *Psidium* spp., and *Schinus terebinthifolius* are often present in disturbed stands. Fire adapted exotic grasses such as *Oplismenus hirtellus* and *Pennisetum setaceum* are invasive and threaten these forests by increasing fire intensity, frequency, and size.

Native Uncharacteristic Conditions

Comments

Succession Classes

**Mapping Rules**

Succession class letters A-E are described in the Succession Class Description section. Some classes use a leafform distinction where a qualifier is added to the class letter: Brdl (broadleaf), Con (conifer), or Mix (mixed conifer and broadleaf). UN refers to uncharacteristic native or a combination of height and cover that would not be expected under the reference condition. NP refers to not possible or a combination of height and cover which is not physiologically possible for the species in the BpS.

**Description**

Class A 2 Early Development 1 - All Structures

Indicator Species

Description

Disturbances in this class include lava flows.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
None

Class B 15 Mid Development 1 - Open

Indicator Species

Description

Generally, <10% of grasses, mostly shrubs. From lowland rainforest: Open woodland of *Metrosideros* over a mixed groundcover of ferns and shrubs.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
None

Class C 12 Mid Development 1 - Closed

Indicator Species

Description

Mid-development of closed canopy forest.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
None

Class D 13 Late Development 1 - Open

Indicator Species

Description

This successional stage is a result of agriculture, mixed fire, and storms which open the diverse canopy of stage E but is not stand-replacing.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
None

Class E 58 Late Development 1 - Closed

Indicator Species

Description

This class is representative of a closed canopy very diverse forest.

*Maximum Tree Size Class*  
None

Model Parameters

Deterministic Transitions

Probabilistic Transitions

Optional Disturbances

Optional 1: lava flow

Optional 2: agriculture

References

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NatureServe. 2008. NatureServe Explorer: An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. Version 7.0. NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia. Available http://www.natureserve.org/explorer. (Accessed: September 3, 2008 ).

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