Hakalau watershed occurs on the island of Hawai‘i. The Hawaiian meaning of the name is “many perches”. The area of the watershed is 9.4 square mi (24.4 square km), with maximum elevation of 4062 ft (1238 m). The watershed's DAR cluster code is 3, meaning that the watershed is medium small, steep in the upper watershed, and with some embayment. The percent of the watershed in the different land use districts is as follows: 37% agricultural, 61.8% conservation, 0% rural, and 1.3% urban.

Land Stewardship: Percentage of the land in the watershed managed or controlled by the corresponding agency or entity. Note that this is not necessarily ownership.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Military</th>
<th>Federal</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>OHA</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Nature Conservancy</th>
<th>Other Private</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hakalau</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>66.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WATERSHED FEATURES
Hakalau, Hawai‘i

**Land Management Status:** Percentage of the watershed in the categories of biodiversity protection and management created by the Hawaii GAP program.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permanent Biodiversity Protection</th>
<th>Managed for Multiple Uses</th>
<th>Protected but Unmanaged</th>
<th>Unprotected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>75.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Land Use:** Areas of the various categories of land use. These data are based on NOAA C-CAP remote sensing project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Use</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Square mi</th>
<th>Square km</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Intensity Developed</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Intensity Developed</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivated</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grassland</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>1.61</td>
<td>4.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrub/Shrub</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>2.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evergreen Forest</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>6.73</td>
<td>17.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palustrine Forested</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palustrine Scrub/Shrub</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palustrine Emergent</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estuarine Forested</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bare Land</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unconsolidated Shoreline</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STREAM FEATURES**

Hakalau is a perennial stream. Total stream length is 29.9 mi (48.1 km). The terminal stream order is 3.

**Reach Type Percentages:** The percentage of the stream's channel length in each of the reach type categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reach Type</th>
<th>Estuary</th>
<th>Lower</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>Upper</th>
<th>Headwaters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>70.2</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following stream(s) occur in the watershed:

Hakalau  Kamaee  Wa‘awa’a

**BIOTIC SAMPLING EFFORT**

Biotic samples were gathered in the following year(s):

|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
Distribution of Biotic Sampling: The number of survey locations that were sampled in the various reach types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey type</th>
<th>Estuary</th>
<th>Lower</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>Upper</th>
<th>Headwaters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAR Larval Trapping</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAR Line Transect</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAR Point Quadrat</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDFG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microhabitat Survey</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Published Report</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BIOTA INFORMATION

Species List

Native Species

Crustaceans
- Atyoida bisulcata
- Macrobrachium grandimanus
- Procambarus clarkii

Fish
- Awaous guamensis
- Eleotris sandwicensis
- Gobiid sp.
- Kuhlia sandvicensis
- Kuhlia sp.
- Kuhlia xenura
- Lentipes concolor
- Mugil cephalus
- Sicyopterus stimpsoni
- Stenogobius hawaiiensis

Snails
- Neritina granosa
- Neritina vespertina

Worms
- Myzobdella lugubris

Introduced Species

Crustaceans
- Macrobrachium lar

Fish
- Poecilia reticulata
- Xiphophorus helleri

Worms
- Bothriocephalus aequalis
- Camallanus cotti
- Cystobranchus

Species Size Data: Species size (inches) observed in DAR Point Quadrat Surveys.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Minimum Size</th>
<th>Maximum Size</th>
<th>Average Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atyoida bisulcata</td>
<td>Endemic</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macrobrachium lar</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleotris sandwicensis</td>
<td>Endemic</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>89.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuhlia xenura</td>
<td>Endemic</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Lentipes concolor
- **Endemic**
- Density: 0.63 #/yard
- Size: 18 mm
- Distribution: Mid, Upper

### Sicyopterus stimpsoni
- **Endemic**
- Density: 0.5 #/yard
- Size: 100 mm
- Distribution: Low, Mid, Upper

### Stenogobius hawaiensis
- **Endemic**
- Density: 13 #/yard
- Size: 13 mm
- Distribution: Low, Upper

### Awaous guamensis
- **Indigenous**
- Density: 0.5 #/yard
- Size: 160 mm
- Distribution: Low, Upper

### Gobiid sp.
- **Indigenous**
- Density: 0.5 #/yard
- Size: 1.25 mm
- Distribution: Low

### Kuhlia sp.
- **Indigenous**
- Density: 25 #/yard
- Size: 150 mm
- Distribution: Low

### Mugil cephalus
- **Indigenous**
- Density: 1 #/yard
- Size: 1 mm
- Distribution: Low

### Neritina granosa
- **Endemic**
- Density: 0.5 #/yard
- Size: 33 mm
- Distribution: Mid

### Neritina vespertina
- **Endemic**
- Density: 4 #/yard
- Size: 19 mm
- Distribution: Mid

**Average Density:** The densities (#/square yard) for species observed in DAR Point Quadrat Surveys averaged over all sample dates in each reach type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Estuary</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Mid</th>
<th>Upper</th>
<th>Headwaters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atyoida bisulcata</td>
<td>Endemic</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleotris sandwicensis</td>
<td>Endemic</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuhlia xenura</td>
<td>Endemic</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lentipes concolor</td>
<td>Endemic</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>1.61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neritina granosa</td>
<td>Endemic</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sicyopterus stimpsoni</td>
<td>Endemic</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.71</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awaous guamensis</td>
<td>Indigenous</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>1.77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gobiid sp.</td>
<td>Indigenous</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mugil cephalus</td>
<td>Indigenous</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macrobrachium lar</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Species Distributions:** Presence (P) of species in different stream reaches.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Estuary</th>
<th>Lower</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>Upper</th>
<th>Headwaters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Myzobdella lugubris</td>
<td>Cryptogenic</td>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atyoida bisulcata</td>
<td>Endemic</td>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macrobrachium grandimanus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleotris sandwicensis</td>
<td>Endemic</td>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuhlia xenura</td>
<td>Endemic</td>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lentipes concolor</td>
<td>Endemic</td>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sicyopterus stimpsoni</td>
<td>Endemic</td>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stenogobius hawaiensis</td>
<td>Endemic</td>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Megalagrion sp.</td>
<td>Endemic</td>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neritina granosa</td>
<td>Endemic</td>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neritina vespertina</td>
<td>Endemic</td>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awaous guamensis</td>
<td>Indigenous</td>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gobiid sp.</td>
<td>Indigenous</td>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuhlia sandvicensis</td>
<td>Indigenous</td>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuhlia sp.</td>
<td>Indigenous</td>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mugil cephalus</td>
<td>Indigenous</td>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telmatogoton sp.</td>
<td>Indigenous</td>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hakalau, Hawai‘i

{Telmatogeton sp.} Indigenous P
{Macrobrachium lar} Introduced P P P
{Procambarus clarkii} Introduced P P
{Poecilia reticulata} Introduced P
{Xiphophorus helleri} Introduced P P
{Chironomid larvae} Introduced P
{Bothriocephalus} Introduced P
{Camallanus cotti} Introduced P
{Cystobranchus} Introduced P

**HISTORIC RANKINGS**

Historic Rankings: These are rankings of streams from historical studies. "Yes" means the stream was considered worthy of protection by that method. Some methods include non-biotic data in their determination. See Atlas Key for details.

- Multi-Attribute Prioritization of Streams - Potential Heritage Streams (1998): No
- Hawaii Stream Assessment Rank (1990): Outstanding
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service High Quality Stream (1988): Yes
- The Nature Conservancy- Priority Aquatic Sites (1985): No
- National Park Service - Nationwide Rivers Inventory (1982): No

**Current DAR Decision Rule Status:** The following criteria are used by DAR to consider the biotic importance of streams. "Yes" means that watershed has that quality.

- Native Insect Diversity > 19 spp.
  - No
- Native Macrofauna Diversity > 5 spp.
  - Yes
- Absence of Priority 1 Introduced Species
  - No
- Abundance of Any Native Species
  - No
- Presence of Candidate Endangered Species
  - No
- Endangered Newcomb’s Snail Habitat
  - No
CURRENT WATERSHED AND STREAM RATINGS
The current watershed and stream ratings are based on the data contained in the DAR Aquatic Surveys Database. The ratings provide the score for the individual watershed or stream, the distribution of ratings for that island, and the distribution of ratings statewide. This allows a better understanding of the meaning of a particular ranking and how it compares to other streams. The ratings are standardized to range from 0 to 10 (0 is lowest and 10 is highest rating) for each variable and the totals are also standardized so that the rating is not the average of each component rating. These ratings are subject to change as more data are entered into the DAR Aquatic Surveys Database and can be automatically recalculated as the data improve. In addition to the ratings, we have also provided an estimate of the confidence level of the ratings. This is called rating strength. The higher the rating strength the more likely the data and rankings represent the actual condition of the watershed, stream, and aquatic biota.

WATERSHED RATING: Hakalau, Hawai‘i

Land Cover Rating: Rating is based on a scoring system where in general forested lands score positively and developed lands score negatively.

Shallow Waters Rating: Rating is based on a combination of the extent of estuarine and shallow marine areas associated with the watershed and stream.

Stewardship Rating: Rating is based on a scoring system where higher levels of land and biodiversity protection within the watershed score positively.
WATERSHED RATING (Cont): Hakalau, Hawai‘i

Size Rating: Rating is based on the watershed area and total stream length. Larger watersheds and streams score more positively.

Wetness Rating: Rating is based on the average annual rainfall within the watershed. Higher rainfall totals score more positively.

Reach Diversity Rating: Rating is based on the types and amounts of different stream reaches available in the watershed. More area in different reach types score more positively.

Total Watershed Rating: Rating is based on combination of Land Cover Rating, Shallow Waters Rating, Stewardship Rating, Size Rating, Wetness Rating, and Reach Diversity Rating.
BIOLOGICAL RATING: Hakalau, Hawai‘i

Native Species Rating: Rating is based on the number of native species observed in the watershed.

Stream Rating
10

Introduced Genera Rating: Rating is based on the number of introduced genera observed in the watershed.

Stream Rating
8

All Species' Score Rating: Rating is based on the Hawaii Stream Assessment scoring system where native species score positively and introduced species score negatively.

Stream Rating
6

Total Biological Rating: Rating is the combination of the Native Species Rating, Introduced Genera Rating, and the All Species' Score Rating.

Stream Rating
8
OVERALL RATING: Hakalau, Hawai‘i

Overall Rating: Rating is a combination of the Total Watershed Rating and the Total Biological Rating.

Watershed Rating
8

State

RATING STRENGTH: Hakalau, Hawai‘i

Rating Strength: Represents an estimate of the overall study effort in the stream and is a combination of the number of studies, number of different reaches surveyed, and the number of different survey types.

Information Rating
9

State

REFERENCES


2008. Hawai‘i Division of Aquatic Resources. DAR Point Quadrat Survey Data from the DAR Aquatic Surveys Database.

2008. Hawai‘i Division of Aquatic Resources. Larval Trapping Surveys in DAR Aquatic Surveys Database.