



## **`Akia**

*(Wikstroemia uva-ursi)*

There are many different species of `akia ranging from the dry coast to the wet mountains. The species *Wikstroemia uva-ursi* has become popular in the landscape and is native to the coastal and low elevation environments of Hawaii.

`Akia is a sprawling shrub up to 3 feet tall which can be pruned or mass planted. The silvery green foliage with the orange to red berries make for an attractive contrast in any landscape. Very drought

tolerant with few pests, this plant thrives in the heat. The flowers are small, but fragrant in the evenings. Most `akia is grown from seed, though cuttings will root.



## **`A`ali`i**

(*Dodonaea viscosa*)

`A`ali`i is a variable shrub usually 6-12 ft tall. It is very hardy and thrives in conditions ranging from the coastline to 7,500 ft. It has value as a restoration plant as it grows quickly and tolerates many conditions. As a landscape plant, it may be used as a hedge or a specimen plant. The female flower develops into a colorful papery seed capsule. Plant in full sun and avoid overwatering. Allow for a 4-8 ft. spread. We are working on propagation of this

plant from cuttings to ensure desirable ornamental seed capsules, though it is most often grown from seed and therefore can vary dramatically depending on the habitat and resulting form of the mother plant.



## Naupaka Kahakai

(*Scaevola sericea*)

This shrub is extremely hardy and thrives in full sun right along the coast (tolerates salt spray) or in hot conditions. Usually planted as a hedge, this plant takes well to pruning and will grow to 12 feet tall with a spreading habit if left unchecked. The small white flowers appear to be cut in half and form small, white fruit clusters. With very few pest problems, this hedge is popular for many different applications. We grow this plant from cuttings or seed.



## **Milo**

*(Thespesia populnea)*

This tree thrives in the heat and is often seen growing directly adjacent to the ocean. Salt and wind tolerant, this tree is relatively fast growing and has a beautiful dark, hard wood. Water requirements are low though most wild populations grow roots down to the water table. Yellow flowers last one day and can be seen on the tree along with small, round seed pods. This tree is a good shade tree, though it produce leaf litter. A very hardy tree, we grow them from seed.



## **Pohinahina**

(*Vitex rotundifolia*)

This shrublike groundcover can serve many purposes in the landscape. With low water requirements and no pest problems, this plant has become popular as a pruned, low shrub or dense groundcover. Plant 3 feet apart and let the plants fill in an area. The more pruning, the better this plant looks. This plant does well on the coast or in dry environments, though it will do fine at mid elevations if planted in the full sun. We grow this plant from seed or cuttings.



## **Naio**

*(Myoporum sandwicense)*

Naio has also been called Bastard Sandalwood as the wood retains a fragrance similar to the *Santalum* species. This plant can take on the form of tree, shrub, or ground cover, depending on the seed source. The ground cover variety is called Naio papa. Extremely hardy with low water requirements, this tree has small which flowers and very green foliage. Fast growing, give this tree room though it takes

well to pruning. Can be grown from the coast to upper elevation in almost any type of soil. Grown from seed or cuttings, this plant serves many functions in the landscape.



## **Kou**

*(Cordia subcordata)*

A moderately fast-growing, small evergreen tree with a broad, dense crown. It grows to about 8 to 10 m in height. The species grows on soils ranging from coastal sands to clays, tolerates brackish water, and is drought tolerant. It generally occurs near sea level on dry to moderately wet (less than 2000 mm annual rainfall) sites. The tree readily produces shoots from its extensive, shallow root system and may form thickets.



## **Kukui**

*(Aleurites moluccana)*

In 1959 the Kukui nut tree became the official state tree of Hawaii. Silver-gray powder on its leaves makes it quite conspicuous in the forest and it is easily spotted. Trees grow on the lower slopes of the mountains, mostly in gulches. When cramped in narrow gulches, the trunks grow straight upwards, attaining heights of 80 feet or more, with diameters of about 2 1/2 feet.



## **Koki`o ke`oke`o**

Hawaiian white hibiscus  
(*Hibiscus waimeae*)

*Hibiscus waimeae* is a small, gray-barked tree up to 30 feet tall. The upper surface of the leaves is light green while the lower surface is covered with velvety hairs which makes it appear grayish. Plants can be started from seeds, air layering, grafting, or cuttings. The single flowers last only one day. They are white when they open in the morning and they fade to pink in the afternoon. The flowers occur towards the ends of the

branches and have a strong, sweet fragrance. The staminal column is pink to crimson.



## Munroidendron racemosum

Munroidendron is a 25 foot tall tree with a straight trunk and spreading branches. It has smooth, gray bark. It is an extremely rare endangered endemic plant from Kaua'i. It grows in moist forests from 390 to 1,300 feet. It occurs naturally in only 3 locations on Kaua'i: Nounou Mountain, Napali cliffs, and Ha'upu Ridge near Nawilili Bay.

The seeds of *Munroidendron racemosum* are contained in a pulpy fruit. NTBG recommends removing the pulp by washing the fruits through a strainer. The seeds will germinate without removal of the pulp, but there are less insect and disease problems if the seeds are cleaned. After discarding the pulp, soak the seeds in cold water for 24 hours. Discard any floating seeds and dry the rest. Plant the dried seeds in a mixture of 3 parts perlite to 1 part peat or cinder.