

18130

Hawai'i Lowland Dry Forest

BpS Model/Description Version: Aug. 2020

Update: 6/6/2018

Modelers		Reviewers	
Jim Jacobi	jim_jacobi@usgs.gov		
Sam Gon III	sgon@tnc.org		
Alison Ainsworth	aliainsworth@hotmail.com		

Vegetation Type

Forest and Woodland

Map Zones

79

Geographic Range

This lowland forest ecological system occurs on dry slopes of the main Hawaiian Islands.

Biophysical Site Description

This ecological system occurs on dry slopes of the main islands generally from 15-1,000m (50-3,280ft) elevation, but may extend to 1,500m (4,920ft) (Gagne and Cuddihy 1990). Stands typically occur on the leeward sides of islands where there is a strong rain shadow effect from high mountains that reduce precipitation from moisture laden trade winds. Annual rainfall is generally 500-1,500mm. Substrates include well-drained, sandy loam soils derived from volcanic ash or cinder and weathered 'a'ā or pāhoehoe basaltic lava.

Vegetation Description

Vegetation is characterized by an open-to-dense tree layer typically dominated or co-dominated by a variety of mostly evergreen trees and diverse shrubs, ferns, and lianas depending on location and age of stands. Lowland dry and mesic forest are exceptionally rich in tree species.

Widespread species *Metrosideros polymorpha* is a constituent or may co-dominate in relatively young stands. Late seral stands are dominated by *Diospyros sandwicensis* and less commonly *Colubrina oppositifolia*. In driest settings supporting trees, summer deciduous *Erythrina sandwicensis* may dominate. Other characteristic trees include *Acacia koaia*, *Canthium odoratum*, *Alphitonia ponderosa*, *Reynoldsia sandwicensis*, *Gardenia brighamii*, *Nestegis sandwicensis*, *Nesoluma polynesica*, *Pleomele* spp., *Rauvolfia sandwicensis*, *Santalum* spp., *Sophora chrysophylla*, *Pouteria sandwicensis*, *Hibiscadelphus* spp., *Kokia* spp., and *Sapindus oahuensis*. Native shrubs include *Dodonaea*, *Styphelia*, *Osteomeles*, *Sida*, *Waltheria*, *Nothocestrum* spp., *Nototrichium*, *Achyranthes*, *Myrsine lanaiensis*, *Wikstroemia* spp., *Plumbago zeylanica*, *Senna gaudichaudii*, *Plectranthus australis*, *Lipochaeta* spp., *Tetramolopium* spp., and *Chamaesyce* spp. Native vines include *Ipomoea* spp., *Cocculus trilobus*, *Bonamia menziesii*, and *Canavalia* spp. Native ferns include *Doryopteris* and *Pellaea ternifolia*.

BpS Dominant and Indicator Species

Symbol	Scientific Name	Common Name
MEPO5	<i>Metrosideros polymorpha</i>	'ohi'a lehua
DISA10	<i>Diospyros sandwicensis</i>	Lama

Herb	>1.0	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Shrub	0-0.5	A	A	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Shrub	0.5-1.0	A	A	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Shrub	1.0-3.0	A	A	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Shrub	>3.0	A	A	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Tree	0-5	UN	UN	B	B	B	B	D	D	D	D
Tree	5-10	UN	UN	E	E	E	E	C	C	C	C
Tree	10-25	UN	UN	E	E	E	E	C	C	C	C
Tree	25-50	UN	UN	E	E	E	E	C	C	C	C
Tree	>50	UN	UN	E	E	E	E	C	C	C	C

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 3 Early Development 1 - Open

Indicator Species

Symbol	Scientific Name	Common Name	Canopy Position
MEPO5	<i>Metrosideros polymorpha</i>	'ohi'a lehua	Upper
WAIN	<i>Waltheria indica</i>	Uhaloa	Lower
DORYO	<i>Doryopteris</i>	Doryopteris	Lower
POPE5	<i>Polypodium pellucidum</i>	Dotted polypody	Lower

Description

This class consists of bare substrate, early succession of ferns, shrubs, and sapling trees, cryptogams.

Maximum Tree Size Class

None

Class B 21 Mid Development 1 - Open

Indicator Species

Symbol	Scientific Name	Common Name	Canopy Position
MEPO5	<i>Metrosideros polymorpha</i>	'ohi'a lehua	Upper
DOVI	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Florida hopbush	Middle
HECO10	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Tanglehead	Lower
OSAN	<i>Osteomeles anthyllidifolia</i>	Hawai'i hawthorn	Low-Mid

Description

This class is representative of open woodland over mixed shrubs, grasses, and ferns.

None

Indicator Species

Description

Maximum Tree Size Class

None

Indicator Species

Description

Maximum Tree Size Class

None

Indicator Species

Description

Forests in this successional stage have typically been opened by harvesting and in-forest agriculture.

Maximum Tree Size Class

None

Model Parameters

Deterministic Transitions

From Class	Begins at (yr)	Succeeds to	After (years)
Early1:OPN	0	Mid1:OPN	30
Late2:OPN	1	Mid1:OPN	30
Mid1:OPN	31	Late1:CLS	50
Late1:CLS	51	Late1:CLS	999
Late3:OPN	51	Late1:CLS	300

Probabilistic Transitions

Disturbance Type	Disturbance occurs In	Moves vegetation to	Disturbance Probability	Return Interval (yrs)	Reset Age to New Class Start Age After Disturbance?	Years Since Last Disturbance
Optional 1	Early1:OPN	Early1:OPN	0.001	1000	No	0
Optional 1	Mid1:OPN	Early1:OPN	0.001	1000	Yes	0
Replacement Fire	Mid1:OPN	Late2:OPN	0.02	50	Yes	0
Optional 1	Late1:CLS	Early1:OPN	0.001	1000	Yes	0
Replacement Fire	Late1:CLS	Late2:OPN	0.02	50	Yes	0
Optional 2	Late1:CLS	Late3:OPN	0.0333	30	Yes	0
Optional 1	Late2:OPN	Early1:OPN	0.001	1000	Yes	0
Mixed Fire	Late2:OPN	Late2:OPN	0.1	10	No	0
Optional 1	Late3:OPN	Early1:OPN	0.001	1000	Yes	0
Replacement Fire	Late3:OPN	Late2:OPN	0.02	50	Yes	0

Optional Disturbances

Optional 1: Lava Flows

Optional 2: Harvesting & Agriculture

References

Gagne, W.C., and L.W. Cuddihy. 1990. Vegetation. Pages 45-114 in: W.L. Wagner, D.R. Herbst, and S.H. Sohmer, editors. Manual of the Flowering Plants of Hawaii. 2 Volumes. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu.

Mueller-Dombois, D., and F.R. Fosberg. 1998. Vegetation of the tropical Pacific islands. Springer-Verlag, New York. 733 pp.

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).

Price, J.P., S.M. Gon III, J.D. Jacobi, and D. Matsuwaki. 2007. Mapping plant species ranges in the Hawaiian Islands: Developing a methodology and associated GIS layers. Hawai'i Cooperative Studies Unit. Technical Report HCSU-008. Pacific Aquaculture and Coastal Resources Center (PACRC), University of Hawai'i, Hilo. 58 pp., includes 16 figures and 6 tables.

Wagner, W. L., D. R. Herbst, and S. H. Sohmer. 1999. Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii. Revised edition. Volumes 1 and 2. University of Hawaii Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu. 1919 pp.

Western Ecology Working Group of NatureServe. No date. International Ecological Classification Standard: International Vegetation Classification. Terrestrial Vegetation. NatureServe, Boulder, CO.