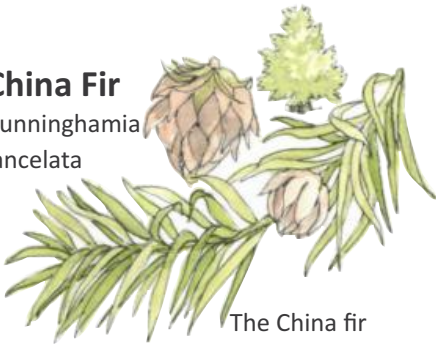


CONIFERS IN THE MEADOW

China Fir

Cunninghamia
lanceolata



The China fir

is not a fir, but a member of the cypress family. It is native to Southeast China where it has been cultivated in tree plantations for over a thousand years as the most important timber species. This tree has a high resistance to rot and is favored in many exterior applications, from boats to fences, arbors, decking, and furniture which is exported broadly. China fir was introduced to the West in 1804 and is grown ornamentally as well as for its wood.

China fir was once used medicinally with remedies for numerous ailments made from nearly all parts of the plant.

Coastal Redwood



Sequoia
sempervirens

California's native coastal redwood, probably the tallest tree in the world, was planted on several Hawaiian Islands during the Civilian Conservation Corps era (1935-1941). Though it shares a conic shape with other conifers, the redwood has irregular, open branches that sweep downward towards an enlarged and buttressed trunk. Redwoods are long-lived trees. The oldest coastal redwood in Northern California is thought to be 2,200 years old, somewhat younger than the recorded Giant Sequoia, estimated to be 3,200 years old.

Kanaloahuluhulu Meadow Conifer Row



There are numerous examples of some of the trees but only two Hoop Pines and three China Firs.

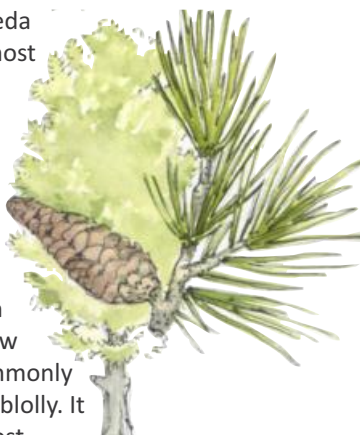
Loblolly Pine

Pinus taeda

The most planted pine in Hawai'i during reforestation projects has been the yellow pine commonly called Loblolly. It is the most

widely cultivated timber species in the southern United States and used for lumber and wood pulp.

Symbolically, the pine tree is intertwined with mythology from Greece to Siberia and native American traditions of the Iroquois and Seneca tribes. The pinecone has been from ancient times, a design element in amulets and ritual art. In European homes, the pinecone is a symbol of fertility and bed posts were often adorned with carved pinecones.



Hoop Pine

Araucaria cunninghamii

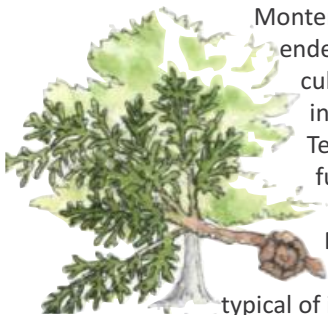
One of the most important native softwood in Australia, Hoop pine was introduced to Hawai'i around 1880 as an ornamental tree. In forestry tests, the Division of Forestry planted 8,600 trees in forest reserves on all island, but mostly on Kaua'i. It is also called Moreton-Bay pine. Its bark is dark brownish gray, with pronounced horizontal bands suggesting hoops.

The Hoop pine is thought to be one of a family of pines that was found in prehistoric times and were part of the landscape when dinosaurs existed. It is a close relative of Cook and Norfolk Island pines.



Monterey Cypress

Hesperocyparis macrocarpa



Monterey Cypress is one of several species of cypress trees endemic to California. Monterey Cypress has been widely cultivated away from its native range in areas and is used in landscaping. At Koke'e it was introduced by the Territorial Department of Agriculture and Forestry for a future lumber industry. It was widely planted by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Monterey Cypress often becomes irregular and flat-topped as a result of the strong winds that are typical of its native area. It grows to heights of up to 133 feet in perfect growing conditions, and its trunk diameter can reach over 8 feet. The foliage grows in dense sprays which are bright green in color and release a deep lemony aroma when crushed.