



From top: A Hawai'i Forest & Trail tour explores Hawai'i Island; a participant in a Hawaiian Legacy tour prepares to plant an 'iliahi (sandalwood).

## My father's tree is a cute little 'iliahi,

a sandalwood that is barely a foot tall. I've planted it in the crumbly cinnamoncolored volcanic soil at 2,600 feet up the east slope of Mauna Kea, the world's tallest mountain (as measured from its seafloor base), in a little clearing amid 50-foot 'ōhi'a and koa trees. Dad would be happy with this memorial planting. He was a geologist, avidly interested in travel and the natural world, and supported my own adventures in those realms.

We chant in the calm morning, led by Kekaiokalani Naone, a Hawaiian cultural practitioner: "I ola no oe, I ola no mākou nei." (You live so that we may live.) This blessing is a traditional Hawaiian planting invocation. In this case it's for the tree, though I reflect on how it applies to my father, too. He passed on six years ago, but my understanding of many indigenous beliefs is that our ancestors are with us every day-even on this day, as I work here with Hawaiian Legacy Reforestation Initiative, the organization guiding this planting project. It's an activity popular with visitors to Hawai'i Island: The "Planter's Tour" of the company's midmountain forestland near the Hāmākua Coast is an opportunity for guests to help restore native woodlands on the island while they experience a scenic excursion.

This activity is a modest example of a concept known as kuleana that's gaining



"We believe our visitors care about perpetuating the uniqueness of this place."

-Jay Talwar

make Hawai'i special. They are asking

tors on walks in a small, privately owned gulch in the community of Hawi. We cross a trestle over the Kohala Ditch, an irrigation flume that has carried water to crops since the early 1900s-and Cohn tells us about the history of local sugar cane farming. We visit a small clearing where we can see traditional Hawaiian food plants such

> as kalo (taro), breadfruit, banana and sweet potato, all growing in a restored farming terrace. We navigate dense, dark stands of strawberry guava, an invasive nonnative plant that has overtaken much of Hawai'i's original forest and that people work to remove. And we learn the safe way to approach and plunge into a shimmering pool beneath a small waterfall—watching our footing on slick rocks and checking carefully for hazardous rocks above and below the water's surface.

"Amazing how cool and refreshing it is," Cohn enthuses. Immersing visitors in Hawaiian lands and heritage, he believes, helps create context that will

boost a sense of place, which in turn leads to greater care for the Islands—and an enhanced vacation experience.

Cohn is one of 15 community leaders whom the Hawai'i Tourism Authority and Hawai'i Visitors and Convention Bureau have enlisted as spokespeople in videos designed to help visitors understand and practice kuleana. Ocean experts, cultural practitioners, artisans, business owners and journalists all explain why the Islands are unique, and how visitors can help keep them that way. Visitors can look for the film clips on, among other places, Alaska Airlines flights to Hawaiʻi. Kuleana Campaign videos can also be found on YouTube and by visiting http://bit.ly/2PI7p71.

In one video, O'ahu conservationist Ocean Ramsey advises you to use reef-safe sunscreen. Coral-killing sunscreens are banned in Hawai'i, but visitors may unwittingly bring unsafe products from home. In another video, Maui meteorologist Malika Dudley urges you to make sure you're signing up for a private accommodation that is legitimately licensed for rental. In yet another, Kaua'ibased cultural practitioner Sabra Kauka suggests devoting some time to volunteer work that helps preserve Hawaii.

"We believe our visitors care about perpetuating the uniqueness of this place," explains Jay Talwar, chief marketing officer at the Hawai'i Visitors and Convention Bureau (which is part of the Hawai'i Tourism Authority).

guests to the Islands to embrace

the effort.

prominence in the Aloha State—a philoso-

phy that promotes a heightened awareness

of heritage, culture, conservation and

idea in order to protect the things that

safety. State tourism authorities, lodging

and activity providers, community leaders

and government officials are cultivating the

Like many Hawaiian words, "kuleana" is a complex term that is difficult to express concisely in English. Kuleana embraces multiple concepts, including integrity, responsibility, stewardship, courtesy, tradition and respect for nature (and natural hazards).

On one level, kuleana can be illustrated by the example of taking responsibility for your fam-

ily's safety around the ocean-being alert at all times in or near the water, not taking the sea for granted, not turning your back on the waves. And if you are less than an expert ocean swimmer, choosing beaches with lifeguards.

"If in doubt, don't go out," says Jason Cohn, president of Hawai'i Forest & Trail, one of the biggest tour operators in the state and a purveyor of adventures on Hawai'i Island and O'ahu. The company's offerings range from volcanooriented day trips to waterfall hikes along little-traveled streams that plunge down from the island's volcanic peaks.

Similar exercise-good-judgment principles apply to hiking in the Islands. You want to be sure you carry essential gear, mind the weather, be watchful that you only enter lands that are open to you, respect the landscape and its

history ... and enjoy your experiences.

On another level, kuleana is about seeking experiences that enhance your knowledge of natural and cultural history. I join a Hawai'i Forest & Trail tour led by Cohn up a hillside on the north end of Kohala, the oldest of Hawai'i Island's volcanoes. Here, the outfitter takes visiThat's what I do one morning at Hawai'i Volcanoes
National Park, one of the state's highest-profile destinations. This time, I've enlisted in the invasive-species battle
against a plant that at first glance may seem quite desirable. Himalayan ginger's tall stems with glossy evergreen
leaves are topped by attractive spires of fragrant flowers
in rich yellow and orange. It's a ubiquitous landscape plant
in the Islands, seen in many backyard gardens. But it's
also an aggressive plant that has escaped its confined
landscaping uses and is outcompeting native species in
some areas.

"Amazing what a difference our effort makes," observes crew leader Jane Field of the newly open, sun-strewn little clearing I've made in the woods about a mile from the park's visitor center. I worked on one ginger patch while others tackled nearby areas. Using big pruning shears, I cut 6-foot ginger spires and stacked them carefully where they wouldn't suffocate little native plants struggling to grow. I yanked out a few invasive guava seedlings, as well, trying to make room for the ferns and flowering shrubs that are endemic to the forest.

## ALASKA AIRLINES AND ISLAND STEWARDSHIP

• When Max Mukai casts a net at Loko Ea Fishpond, it isn't just for food. It's true that the fish he hauls in wind up in his kitchen freezer to eat later. But tilapia are also nonnative invasive fish, and removing them is vital to Mukai's mission of restoring this ancestral aquaculture site on O'ahu's North Shore.

Carefully picking tilapia from the net, Mukai tells me how, over the past year, youngsters have worked at the pond as interns, brought here under a program called Hawai'i Youth Sustainability Challenge, run by the nonprofit group Kupu.

"The value here is far more than just fish; it's education," Mukai explains. "Kupu's work makes our community sustainable by equipping and inspiring young people to build strong futures," says Daniel Chun, Alaska Airlines' director of sales, community and public relations in Hawai'i.

Kupu is one of nine sustainability programs in Hawai'i supported by the airline. Some are run by local chapters of internationally known groups. Others are homegrown, such as Kupu. All reflect Alaska's commitment to the Islands' well-being.

"We have the privilege of serving one of the planet's most beautiful places," Chun says. "Alaska is dedicated to doing its part to keep it that way for many generations to come." —E.L.



Field and her husband, Paul, lead weekly work sessions at the park under a program called Stewardship at the Summit. It's one of dozens of volunteer endeavors visitors are welcome to participate in.

If even a small portion of Hawai'i travelers took part in

such activities, the effect would be enormous. With more than 10 million visitors a year—about a third of them from foreign countries-Hawai'i is among the most popular and best-known travel destinations on Earth. Each year, travel contributes about \$20 billion directly to the state's economy, a fifth of all economic activity in the Islands.

Hawai'i residents and community leaders welcome the visitors who reach the chain of islands; the Aloha State is known worldwide for its nickname. Alohα means, among other things, "welcome." But, as Talwar points out, the meaning of "aloha" also includes respect and care, as does the meaning of "kuleana."

Hawai'i is one of many destinations asking guests to be more conscious of their actions while traveling.

Responsible-travel campaigns are taking hold

Summit volunteers, left, clear invasive plants to make space for species such as the native fern below.

Stewardship at the

around the world, from Canada to Italy to Peru. The Republic of Palau, a small Pacific Island nation, stirred global notice when, in 2017, it enacted the Palau Pledge that all visitors are required to sign before entering the country. This pledge, addressed to the children of the nation, is





stamped in passports and compels signees to tread lightly and respectfully.

Most destinations opt for Hawai'i's approach, which is to promote nonmandatory cooperation in the hope that visitors will realize that awareness around sustainability and safety is for everyone's benefit. Volun-

tary pledges for visitors were first introduced on Hawaii Island and on Kauaii in recent years. Visitors pledge to be pono (translated as "righteous") when they sign the Island of Hawaii Pono Pledge (ponopledge.com). There is also some hope that this vow, along with Kauaii's Aloha Pledge (alohapledge.com), may inspire a statewide version tied to the Kuleana Campaign and its awareness videos.

"Hawai'i touches your heart—and we all want to protect that," says Sue Kanoho, executive director of the Kaua'i Visitors Bureau. "We hope these videos plant the seed for people to be more aware of the people and the place."

Kaua'i has struggled with unwelcome behaviors, such as large numbers of visitors encroaching on private land or crossing barriers to access dangerous waterfalls. The

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—Sue Kanoho

Kaua'i Visitors Bureau and Hawai'i Tourism
Authority discourage geotagging, a practice of
labeling locations where photos were taken,
which has been linked to accidents, trespassing and overcrowding. Authorities ask that, if
you find a special spot, you take pictures as
mementos, and share them judiciously. They

request that you not post something that could draw thousands to a steep cliff, or onto private or sacred land.

"Would you go up to somebody's house, open the door and walk in without knocking?" asks Puni Patrick, a *kumu hula* (hula teacher) and Hawaiian cultural practitioner on Kaua'i who harvests salt at an ancient salt-pond complex near Waimea on Kaua'i's south shore. Located next to a state park popular with campers and picnickers, the salt-pond complex is not an appropriate area for passersby to simply wander into.

Hawaiians have been making salt here for many centuries. It is a treasured place where more than 20 families now continue the annual salt-making heritage that once was a crucial art for those who thrived in the tropics,







Resort guests such as these, at the Four Seasons Hualalai's Ka'upulehu Cultural Center, on Hawai'i Island, learn about Hawaiian traditions. without refrigeration. According to legend, the goddess Pele came by on her search for a home in the Islands, and the salt-making ponds epitomize the amazing indigenous Hawaiian lifestyle that enabled people to live self-sufficient lives in these islands. Some

families who enter the salt-pond area with guests first perform a chant/song that asks permission and calls on the spirits of those who have worked here for centuries.

While the lands, waters, wildlife and other physical attributes of the Islands are among the many ingredients that make Hawai'i unique, the indigenous cultural and spiritual heritage of Hawai'i is perhaps its most distinctive feature—one that is easy for visitors to observe today.

The Hawaiian language, for instance, is a beautiful, evocative tongue enjoying a marvelous renaissance. Linguistic learning opportunities for visitors include quick tips on pronouncing words from bartenders at The 'Ōlelo Room, a Hawaiian-language-inspired lounge at Aulani, A Disney Resort & Spa on Oʻahu. They also include whole weekslong classes tailored to the many mainlanders who spend several months in the Islands in winter. The language app Duolingo also has Hawaiian capabilities.

Hula classes, once rare, are ubiquitous now; among the most popular are the sessions throughout the week at Waikīkī's Royal Hawaiian Center, where guests learn that hula is a deeply meaningful cultural practice.

Nearby, at The Royal Hawaiian, a Luxury Collection Resort, guests can join a sunrise ceremony in which participants immerse themselves in the ocean and perform a chant that thanks the sun for its return, and blesses our ancestors for bringing us to this day. My participation a few years ago in this type of ceremony, at The Ritz-Carlton, Kapalua, on Maui, was the first time I invoked my father's spirit in the Islands.



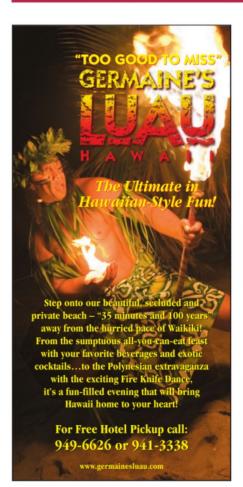


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"I want people to enjoy what I have enjoyed for 70 years, in the way I was brought up."

—Earl Kamakaonaona Regidor

"I want people to enjoy what I have enjoyed for 70 years, in the way I was brought up," says Earl Kamakaonaona Regidor, cultural adviser at the Four Seasons Hualalai on Hawai'i Island, and a Kuleana Campaign ambassador. Regidor's mother was full-blooded Native Hawaiian, and her guidance helped him create a sense of kuleana that is specific to the island he inhabits. Visitors to the resort's Ka'upulehu Cultural Center can learn words in the Hawaiian language, lauhala weaving, leimaking or 'ukulele playing-many of these taught by Regidor himself.

Regidor credits his ancestors for teaching him the kuleana way of life. His father, for example, would bring him down to the shore (at the exact location where Regidor now works) and they'd fish ... for just a half-hour. Regidor recalls asking, "Dad, why did we come all the way here just to spend a half-hour?"

"Because it's right to take only what you need-not what you want," his father told him.

"Respect the people, the culture and the history," Regidor urges. "My mother taught me: 'Don't live in the past, but learn from it.'

"She said it best when you are talking about kuleana," he muses. "'Respect everything,' she told me. 'Everything.'" ⊀

Eric Lucas lives on San Juan Island in Washington state.

Alaska Airlines (alaskaair.com) offers daily service to Hawai'i Island (Kona), Kaua'i, Maui and O'ahu.