

**Tropical Topics**  
**Epiphytic Plants in Hawai'i**



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## **EPIPHYTES**

Epiphytic plants are plants that grow on a host, but takes no water or nutrients from the host. They rely on specialized plant structures that absorb water and nutrients.

1500 epiphytes occur in the neotropical realm  
(Central & South America and the Caribbean)

30,000 World Wide

Most in cloud forests which occur  
in fog-laden elevations of  
3300-6600 feet

## **EPIPHYTES**



Knowledge of the plants' natural habitat will tell you the conditions in which the plant grows best.

Their epiphytic way of life gives these plants advantages in the rainforest, allowing them access to more direct sunlight, a greater number of canopy animal pollinators, and the possibility of dispersing their seeds via wind.



18,000 species of **Orchids** worldwide

70% grow as epiphytes

## **EPIPHYTES**

It is said that 10,000-12,000 species that have yet to be described. Many are very rare and endangered plants. They have roots with large surface area for rapid absorption of nutrients and water. Their secondary stems can hold stores of water so the plant can withstand periods of dry weather. Their seeds are small and are dispersed by the wind. They also depend on insects for pollination.



The largest Orchid  
*Grammatophyllum speciosum*  
Tiger Orchid

## **EPIPHYTES**



Hawaii's Native Epiphytic Orchid

*Liparis hawaiiensis*

Awapuhiakanaloa

## **EPIPHYTES**

Endemic orchid to Hawaii. Found on all islands but Ni'i'hau and Kaho'olawe  
Again, stress that these plants live in very fragile ecosystems and need our help to  
save the rainforests of the world and the plants that occur there.



3000 species of **Bromeliads** worldwide

## **EPIPHYTES**

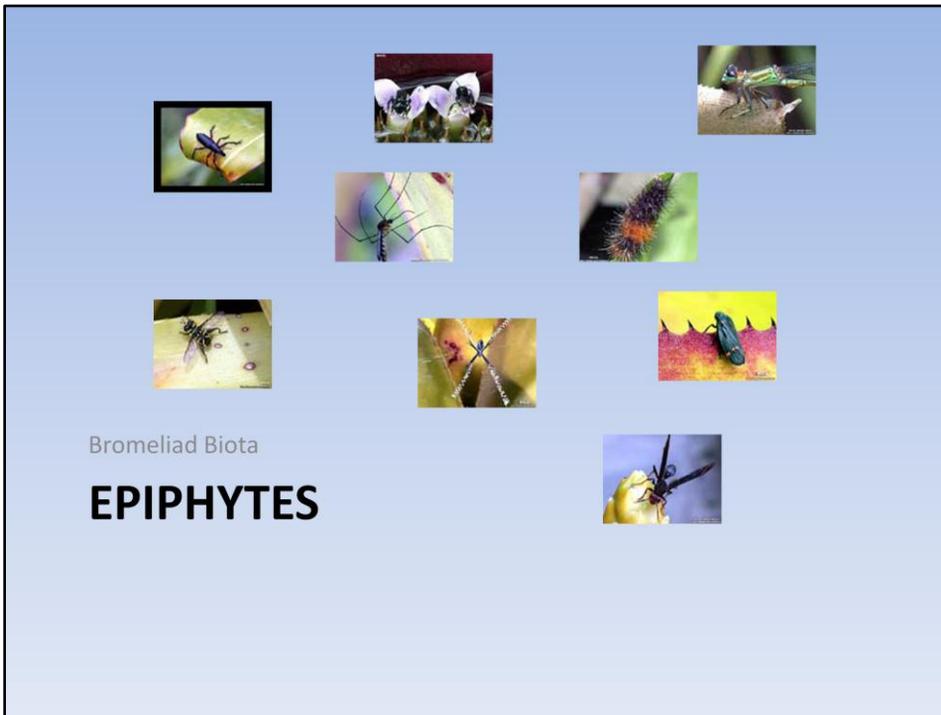
Trichomes

*Ananas comosus*

*The Pineapple*

**EPIPHYTES**





*A few hundred species of animals and plants are known to science to depend to a greater or lesser extent on bromeliads as a place in which to live, or as food. For protection and as a water source.*

**Spraying with insecticide. Adding a hormone that stops wrigglers maturing.**

**Washing out plants regularly Growing plants dry by piercing lower leaf area. Using predators to eat the mossie eggs and destroy wrigglers. Place water crystals to soak up water yet retain moisture**

**Remove flower stalk- attracts mosq.**



Designing with Epiphytic Plants

Tying materials

Ideas on where to “plant”

Indoor plants

Cultural requirements



Non Silicon Sealant  
Galvanized Wire  
Twist Ties

Screws  
Nails

Silicon Sealant stays goeey for ages allowing roots to expand and even penetrate if desired.



photo by  
John Ingram



Farmers Bookshelf - Information on Tropical Crop Production in Hawaii

[Bromeliad Encyclopedia - Florida Council of Bromeliad Societies](#)

## **EPIPHYTES**

**Teach** others about the importance of the environment and how they can help save rainforests.

**Restore** damaged ecosystems by planting trees on land where forests have been cut down.

**Encourage** people to live in a way that doesn't hurt the environment

**Establish** parks to protect rainforests and wildlife

**Support** companies that operate in ways that minimize damage to the environment

## **WHAT CAN YOU DO TO HELP SAVE THESE NATURAL HABITATS?**

Tropical rainforests support the greatest diversity of living organisms on Earth. Although they cover less than 2% of Earth's surface, rainforests house more than 50% of plants and animals on Earth. Here are some examples of the richness of rainforests: rainforests have 170,000 of the world's 250,000 known plant species the United States has 81 species of frogs, while Madagascar which is smaller than Texas, may have 300 species. Europe has 321 butterfly species, while a park in the rainforest of Peru (Manu National Park) has 1300 species.