




Native Plant Pollinator Garden: Pearl City Urban Garden Center

Planted 14 September 2013

Image	Plant Name	Characteristics
	<p>‘A‘ali‘i, <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i></p> <p>http://nativeplants.hawaii.edu/planet/view/Dodonaea_viscosa</p> <p>indigenous</p>	<p>Growth Type: sprawling shrub to small tree</p> <p>Height: 2 to six feet</p> <p>Spread: 5 to 15 feet</p> <p>Flowers: variable capsule form and color from greenish or yellowish white to reddish</p> <p>Foliage: Dark to medium green, can be mottled with red, variable.</p> <p>Light: Full to partial sun.</p> <p>Moisture: moderate to light watering, reduce once plants are established.</p> <p>Tolerances: drought, wind, and salt spray</p> <p>Planting Distance: 6 to 8 feet apart</p> <p>Trimming requirements: can be pruned into small tree or hedge, but do not prune back into old wood</p> <p>Notes: Used for lei, kapa dyes, canoe building, weapons, tools, bait sticks, and medicines. This is a favorite food plant for the Blackburn butterfly (<i>Udara blackburni</i>) caterpillars, one of two endemic Hawaiian butterflies, as well as the koa bug (<i>Coleotichus blackburniae</i>).</p>
	<p>Ilima Papa <i>Sida fallax</i></p> <p>http://nativeplants.hawaii.edu/planet/view/Sida_fallax</p> <p>indigenous</p>	<p>Growth Type: spreading shrub</p> <p>Height: 2 to 4 inches</p> <p>Spread: 3 to 4 feet</p> <p>Flowers: Yellow, nickel to quarter-sized, flat.</p> <p>Foliage: Rounded dark to dull green leaves with scalloped edges.</p> <p>Light: Full sun to part shade</p> <p>Moisture: light watering. Once established allow to dry out between waterings</p> <p>Tolerances: tolerant of salt, wind and drought</p> <p>Planting Distance: 12 to 18 inches</p> <p>Trimming requirements: Trim growing point occasionally to encourage branching and to keep the plants confined to the growing area.</p> <p>Notes: There is also a taller growing form of the same species. Use the low-growing type for ground cover. ‘ilima flowers are strung into lei that were in pre-contact times restricted to the ali‘I class.</p>
	<p>‘Ihi Molokini <i>Portulaca molokiniensis</i></p> <p>http://nativeplants.hawaii.edu/planet/view/Portulaca_molokiniensis</p> <p>Endemic Endangered (federally listed)</p>	<p>Growth Type: non woody, spreading</p> <p>Height: 1 to 3 feet</p> <p>Spread:</p> <p>Flowers: bright lemony yellow, sporadic blooms year round</p> <p>Foliage: about 2 inches long or wide, medium green</p> <p>Light: full sun</p> <p>Moisture: light watering. Once established allow to dry out between waterings</p> <p>Tolerances: drought, heat</p> <p>Planting Distance:</p> <p>Trimming requirements: not necessary.</p> <p>Notes: Endangered, found now only at a few coastal sites: Molokini, Pu‘ukoa‘e Islet (Maui) & Kaho‘olawe.</p>

	<p>‘Ihi villosa <i>Portulaca villosa</i></p> <p>http://nativeplants.hawaii.edu/plan/view/Portulaca_villosa http://www.boardofwatersupply.com/cssweb/display.cfm?sid=2007</p> <p>Endemic At Risk</p>	<p>Growth Type: non-woody, spreading, succulent Height: short, less than 1 foot Spread: 2 foot Flowers: white, pink or pink with a white base; flowers year round sporadically Foliage: fine textures, pale grayish green with yellowish brown hairs Light: full sun Moisture: light watering, needs excellent drainage Tolerances: drought, wind, salt spray, heat Planting Distance: Trimming requirements: Notes: prone to fungal root rot if over watered</p>
	<p>Ma‘o, <i>Gossypium tomentosum</i> Hawaiian Cotton</p> <p>http://nativeplants.hawaii.edu/plan/view/Gossypium_tomentosum</p> <p>Endemic At risk</p>	<p>Growth Type: shrub Height: 2 to 6 feet Spread: 5 to 7 foot spread Flowers: bright lemon yellow, blooms late summer through winter Foliage: 3 to five lobed, 1 to 4 inches long, silvery green Light: full sun Moisture: light watering. Once established, water once a month or less. Tolerances: drought, brackish water, wind, salt spray, heat Planting Distance: 3 to 6 feet Trimming requirements: can be pruned to keep small and to shape shrub. Notes: The native ma‘o helped to save the modern cotton industry. When crossed with other cotton strains, the commercial hybrids are less attractive to insect pests.</p>
	<p>Ma‘o hau hele <i>Hibiscus brackenridgei</i></p> <p>http://nativeplants.hawaii.edu/plan/view/Hibiscus_brackenridgei</p> <p>Endemic Endangered (federally listed) Hawaii Official State Flower</p>	<p>Growth Type: partially woody, sprawling shrub Height: 2 to 6 feet Spread: 8 to 10 feet Flowers: large bright yellow flowers, blooming in winter/spring (early February through late May) Foliage: grayish green to medium green, 2 to 6 inches long. Light: best in full sun, tolerates partial sun Moisture: light watering. Do not over water. Tolerances: drought, heat Planting Distance: Trimming requirements: can be pruned back after flowering. Prune young plants to encourage branching. Do not prune in winter and spring when flowering. Notes: In 1988, Hawaii's State Legislature declared the native yellow hibiscus or ma‘o hau hele (<i>Hibiscus brackenridgei</i>), as the official flower of the State of Hawaii</p>

	<p>Nohu <i>Tribulus cistoides</i></p> <p>http://nativeplants.hawaii.edu/plan/view/Tribulus_cistoides http://www.boardofwatersupply.com/cssweb/display.cfm?sid=1350</p> <p>Indigenous</p>	<p>Growth Type: non-woody, spreading, herbaceous Height: less than 1 foot Spread: up to 6 feet or more Flowers: bright yellow flowers, year round blooms Foliage: medium green, fine texture Light: full sun to partial shade Moisture: light watering. Tolerances: drought, wind, salt spray, heat Planting Distance: Trimming requirements: Notes: This plant has spines, and bears the same name as the nohu scorpionfish. Be careful with pets, children, bare feet, etc. Useful to discourage access to certain areas! Coastal plant.</p>
	<p>ʻOhai, <i>Sesbania tomentosa</i></p> <p>http://nativeplants.hawaii.edu/plan/view/Sesbania_tomentosa</p> <p>Endemic Endangered (federally listed)</p>	<p>Growth Type: sprawling shrub, partially woody Height: less than 2 feet Spread: long lived varieties can have 15 foot spread Flowers: cream, light orange, orange, red, and yellow (variable colors); peak blooming in winter and spring Foliage: fine textured, gray-silverish green color Light: full sun Moisture: light watering. Do not overwater – this will promote pests and diseases of this xeric plant. Tolerances: drought, wind, salt spray, heat Planting Distance: Trimming requirements: Notes: Nitrogen fixing. Grows well with other dry or coastal natives such as ʻiliahialoʻe, ʻilima, naio, ʻakoko, kāwelu, low (prostrate) forms of naupaka kahakai</p>
	<p>Pohinahina <i>Vitex rotundifolia</i></p> <p>http://nativeplants.hawaii.edu/plan/view/Vitex_rotundifolia</p> <p>Indigenous</p>	<p>Growth Type: sprawling shrub Height: less than 2 feet Spread: 6 to 8 feet wide Flowers: small blue and purple flowers Foliage: pale green or bluish green with a lower surface that is grayish white. Light: full sun, can become leggy if grown in shaded areas Moisture: light watering. Tolerances: drought, wind, salt spray, heat Planting Distance: 2 to 4 feet apart. Trimming requirements: Prune to manage size and shape and to stimulate compactness. Notes: Pōhinahina leaves are aromatic with a sage-like spicy odor when crushed. Other descriptions of the leaf fragrance are black pepper, basil, minty, and fir trees.</p>