

PAPAHĀNAUMOKUĀKEA Marine National Monument

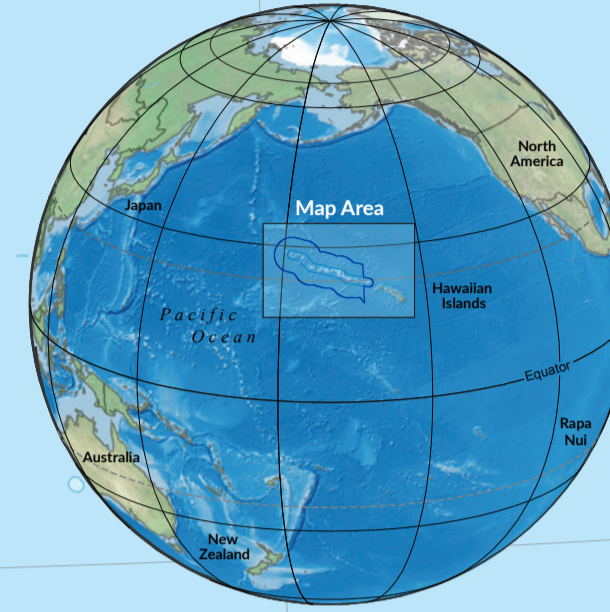


Photo by Dan Clark/USFWS

Seabird Refuge

The monument is home to over 14 million seabirds representing 23 species. This includes the world's largest colonies of Laysan and black-footed albatross. Pictured above is the world's oldest known bird in the wild – a Laysan albatross named Wisdom! Banded in 1956 when she was at least five years old, Wisdom may have hatched more than 36 chicks in her lifetime.



Photo by NOAA/ODER

New Discoveries

The majority of the seafloor in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands lies at depths below 10,000 feet (3,000 meters). Using advanced technologies like remotely operated vehicles, researchers are discovering high-density biological communities and unique species at these depths.



Photo by Tami Casserley/NOAA

Traces of our Seafaring Past

Archival research indicates there may be as many as 67 shipwreck sites, the earliest of which dates back to 1818, within monument waters. There are also at least 503 aircraft sites, many lost during the Battle of Midway. These sites represent the legacy of our nation's maritime heritage in this region, providing a window through which we can better understand our seafaring past.



Photo by Nalehu Anthony

A Living Hawaiian Culture

Traditional Hawaiian accounts describe Papahānaumokuākea as a sacred area from which life first emerged and to which spirits return after death.



Photo by Mark Sullivan/NOAA

Endemic Sanctuary

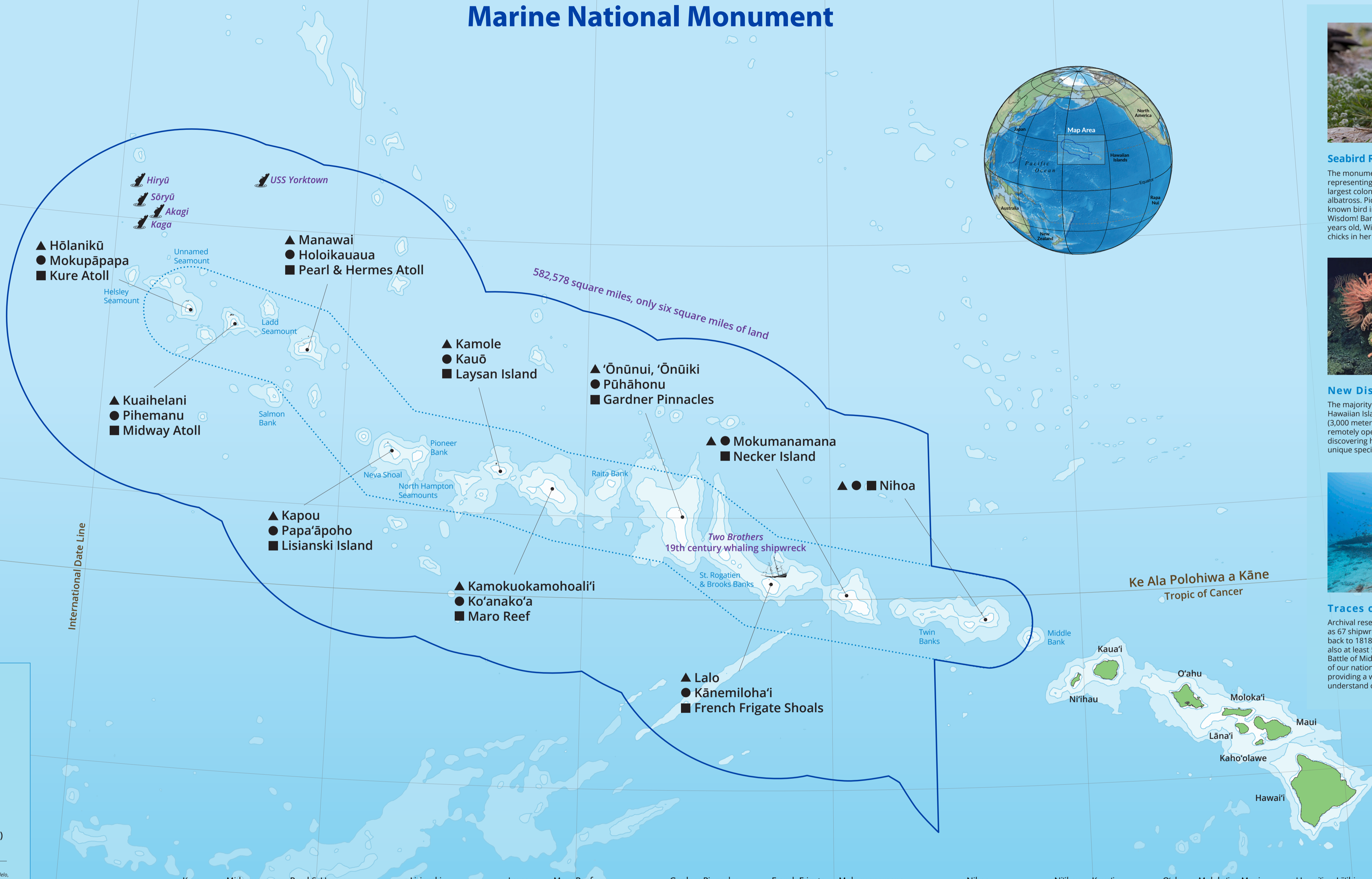
The monument is home to many species found nowhere else on Earth and is a critically important nesting ground for green sea turtles and breeding ground for Hawaiian monk seals.



Photo by Greg McFall/NOAA

Predator-Dominated Coral Reefs

The monument protects 3.5 million acres of coral reef where sharks and large fish like ulua (trevally, pictured here) still dominate.



..... Original boundary
———— Expanded boundary

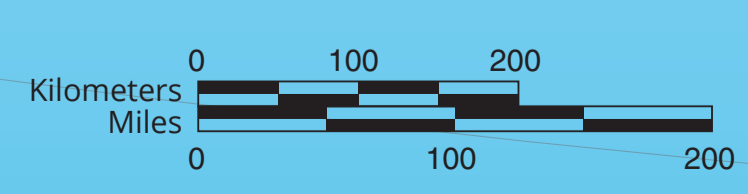
- ▲ Kai'āikawaha genealogy names* (Ancient Hawaiian names)
- Hawaiian Lexicon Committee names* (Contemporary Hawaiian names)
- Common names† (Derived from modern nautical charts)

References

*Nogelmeier, P. (1995, December). He mau inoa kahiko paha i nalo a hoewa hou mai? (Ancient names that have disappeared and been recovered?). *Ka 'Ōhāi 'Ōlelo, Puke 'Ōlelo*.
 Kāliki, Koku'eua. "Rebirth of an Archipelago: Sustaining a Hawaiian Cultural Identity for People and Homeland." Honolulu: Kamehameha Schools, 2010. Print.

*Kimura, L.L. 1998. Hawaiian names for the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. Page 27 in S.P. Juvik and J.O. Juvik (eds.), *Atlas of Hawaii*, 3rd ed. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu.

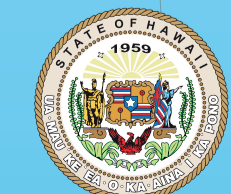
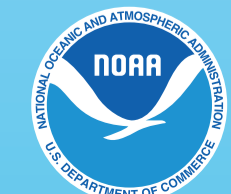
†Rauzon, Mark J. 2001. *Isles of Refuge: Wildlife and History of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands*. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu.



A World Heritage Site



www.papahanaumokuakea.gov



The Hawaiian Islands are drifting to the northwest at 3.4 inches per year