

Trees for improving profitability, sustainability, and resource conservation
on farms and ranches

Field tours Wednesday, May 17 (Day 2)

1. Larry and Maxine Kunitake Farm
Kona-style coffee farm with numerous fruit and nut trees (see species table reverse side)
2. Kamilo and Sinouvi Faleofa Farm
Kona-style coffee farm with a Tongan flavor, including culturally important plants such as kava, pandanus, breadfruit, and ylang-ylang (see species table reverse side)
3. Hawai'iiki Agroforestry Project (Craig Elevitch)
E-mail: cre@agroforestry.net
Alley cropping in a jackfruit orchard to produce mulch for fertilizer (see project description reverse side)
4. Kona Blue Sky Coffee (Christian Twigg-Smith)
E-mail: kbsky@aloha.net
www.konablueskycoffee.com
Diversified coffee plantation with various other crops and native ohia trees scattered throughout. Crops include, coffee, banana, macadamia nut, and avocado. Most areas herbicide-free.
5. Holualoa Kona Coffee Company (Desmond Twigg-Smith)
E-mail: orders@konalea.com
www.konalea.com
Shade-grown coffee and reforestation. Certified Organic. Geese and sheep for weed control. On-site coffee processing and direct-marketing through on-farm store.

List of some useful species growing on farms of Larry Kunitake and Kamilo Faleofa

		Larry	Kamilo
<i>Abelmoschus manihot</i>	edible hibiscus		x
<i>Aleurites moluccana</i>	candlenut, kukui	x	
<i>Alocasia macrorrhiza</i>	giant taro		x
<i>Annona muricata</i>	soursop		x
<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>	breadfruit		x
<i>Bauhinia sp.</i>	orchid tree	x	
<i>Cananga odorata</i>	ylang-ylang		x
<i>Carica papaya</i>	papaya	x	x
<i>Citrus spp.</i>	citrus species		x
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	coconut	x	x
<i>Coffea arabica</i>	coffee	x	x
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	taro		x
<i>Cordyline terminalis</i>	ti	x	x
<i>Dimocarpus longan</i>	longan	x	
<i>Dioscorea spp.</i>	yam	x	x
<i>Fagraea berteriana</i>	pua, puakenikeni	x	x
<i>Ficus benjamina(?)</i>	banyan	x	
<i>Grevelia robusta</i>	silver oak		x
<i>Inga edulis</i>	inga, ice cream bean	x	
<i>Litchi sinensis</i>	lychee	x	x
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	macadamia nut	x	
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	mango	x	x
<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	cassava	x	x
<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	curry tree	x	
<i>Musa spp.</i>	banana	x	
<i>Oatea acuminata</i>	Mexican weeping bamboo	x	
<i>Pacira aquatica</i>	Malabar chestnut	x	
<i>Pandanus tectorius</i>	pandanus, screw pine		x
<i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i>	passion fruit		x
<i>Persea americana</i>	avocado	x	
<i>Piper methysticum</i>	kava		x
<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	frangipani, plumeria	x	
<i>Prunus sp.</i>	tropical peach	x	
<i>Punica granatum</i>	pomegranate	x	
<i>Santalum album</i>	sandalwood	x	
<i>Sechium edule</i>	chayote	x	
<i>Spondias dulcis</i>	vi tree		x
<i>Syzigium malaccense</i>	mountain apple, Malay apple	x	x

Hawai'i Agrofocstry Project—Orchard Alley Cropping

Alley cropping in an orchard setting was studied during the period 1995–1997. Soil nutrient levels stayed the same, or improved (K, % total N) using the hedgerow prunings for mulch. Nutrients in the prunings applied as mulch contribute significant quantities of N and K, although the contribution of P in mulch is probably insufficient. Download the publications “A Guide to Orchard Alley Cropping—for fertility, mulch and soil conservation” and “Nitrogen Fixing Tree Start-up Guide” at www.agrofocstry.net/pubs