



Piko Assessments Wed May 23 22:22:25 HST 2018

<b>Name</b>	Effects of Groundwater Withdrawal, Injection, and Climate Change on Water Resources at Kaloko-Honokohau, Island of Hawaii, Hawaii
<b>Lead Agencies</b>	USGS Pacific Islands Water Science Center
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<b>Partnering Agencies</b>	NPS
<b>Types</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Climate Science</li> <li>- Needs And Capabilities</li> <li>- Needs</li> <li>- Capacity</li> </ul>
<b>Area of Applicability</b>	- Regional/Local or Problem-focused
<b>Focus Area</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fresh Water Resources and Drought</li> <li>- Coastal Inundation/Sea Level Rise, Extreme Weather, and Community Resilience</li> <li>- Marine and Terrestrial Ecosystems</li> </ul>
<b>Regions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Central North Pacific</li> <li>- State Of Hawaii</li> </ul>
<b>Status</b>	- Ongoing
<b>Description</b>	<p>Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park supports a diversity of aquatic habitats. High-quality ground water is essential to maintain these habitats, which are immediately threatened by sudden and substantial urban development contiguously surrounding the Park. The objective of this study is to evaluate the effects of selected anthropogenic and natural factors on Park resources. These factors include (1) ground-water withdrawals from and reverse osmosis concentrate injection into the aquifer in the immediate vicinity of the Park, (2) reduced regional ground-water flow caused by upgradient withdrawals or climate change, and (3) long-term sea-level change.</p>
<b>Url</b>	Project web page in development.