

**Abstract:** Native forest conservation provides multiple benefits, including biodiversity, cultural values, and a suite of watershed ecosystem services. Here we focus on quantifying groundwater recharge benefits of conservation activities carried out by The Nature Conservancy in the nearly 9000 acre Waikamoi preserve on the island of Maui. Conservation activities in Waikamoi include fencing, ungulate removal, invasive species control, and monitoring all of which serve to remove and prevent the spread of invasive plants and animals. We 1) projected the potential invasive forest spread over a long time horizon in the absence of these conservation efforts; 2) modeled how these changes in forest type would affect evapotranspiration and groundwater recharge using publicly available data sets; and 3) translated groundwater recharge benefits into monetary value based on the cost of obtaining potable water from more expensive sources when demand exceeds sustainable yield limits.