

geographically separated from the other three units designated as critical habitat for this island-endemic species, in order to avoid all recovery populations from being destroyed by one naturally occurring catastrophic event.

Molokai 6—*Hibiscus arnottianus* ssp. *immaculatus*—b

This unit is critical habitat for *Hibiscus arnottianus* ssp. *immaculatus* and is 108 ha (268 ac) on State land (Kalaupapa National Historical Park and Puu Alii NAR). The unit contains a portion of the eastern ridge at the mouth of Waikolu Valley and the coast from Alapai to Wainene. This unit, in combination with unit 4—*Hibiscus arnottianus* ssp. *immaculatus*—a, provides habitat for one population of 100 mature, reproducing individuals of the long-lived perennial *Hibiscus arnottianus* ssp. *immaculatus* and is currently unoccupied. This unit is essential to the conservation of the species because it supports habitat that is necessary to the establishment of additional populations on Molokai in order to reach recovery goals. The habitat features contained in this unit that are essential for this species include, but are not limited to, steep sea cliffs in mesic forests. This unit, together with unit 4—*Hibiscus arnottianus* ssp. *immaculatus*—a, is geographically separated from the other two units designated as critical habitat for this island-endemic species, in order to avoid all recovery populations from being destroyed by one naturally occurring catastrophic event.

Molokai 6—*Hibiscus arnottianus* ssp. *immaculatus*—c

This unit is critical habitat for *Hibiscus arnottianus* ssp. *immaculatus* and is 218 ha (538 ac) on State (Molokai Forest Reserve and Olokui NAR) and private lands. The unit contains a portion of Haloku, Oloupena, and Puukaoku, and Wailele Falls, and Olokui and Pohakuulaula Summits. This unit provides habitat for 2 populations of 100 mature, reproducing individuals of the long-lived perennial *Hibiscus arnottianus* ssp. *immaculatus* and is currently occupied by 15 to 20 plants. This unit is essential to the conservation of the species because it supports an extant colony of this species and includes habitat that is essential for the expansion of the present population, which is currently considered nonviable. The habitat features contained in this unit that are essential for this species include, but are not limited to, steep sea cliffs in mesic forests. This unit is geographically separated from the other two units

designated as critical habitat for this island-endemic species, in order to avoid all recovery populations from being destroyed by one naturally occurring catastrophic event.

Molokai 6—*Hibiscus arnottianus* ssp. *immaculatus*—d

This unit is critical habitat for *Hibiscus arnottianus* ssp. *immaculatus* and is 276 ha (681 ac) on State (Molokai Forest Reserve) and private lands. The unit contains a portion of Kahiwa Falls and Kukuinui Ridge. This unit provides habitat for 3 populations of 100 mature, reproducing individuals of the long-lived perennial *Hibiscus arnottianus* ssp. *immaculatus* and is currently occupied by 6 plants. This unit is essential to the conservation of the species because it supports an extant colony of this species and includes habitat that is essential for the expansion of the present population, which is currently considered nonviable. The habitat features contained in this unit that are essential for this species include, but are not limited to, steep sea cliffs in mesic forests. This unit is geographically separated from the other three units designated as critical habitat for this island-endemic species, in order to avoid all recovery populations from being destroyed by one naturally occurring catastrophic event.

Molokai 9—*Hibiscus brackenridgei*—a

This unit is critical habitat for *Hibiscus brackenridgei* and is 101 ha (249 ac) on State land, containing a portion of Kamiloloa, just above Makakiloia. This unit provides habitat for one population of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *Hibiscus brackenridgei* and is currently unoccupied. This unit is essential to the conservation of the species because it supports habitat that is necessary to the establishment of additional populations on Molokai in order to reach recovery goals. The habitat features contained in this unit that are essential for this species include, but are not limited to, slopes in lowland dry forest and shrubland. In addition, it is some distance away from the other critical habitat for this species, in order to avoid all recovery populations from being destroyed by one naturally occurring catastrophic event.

Molokai 6—*Ischaemum byrone*—a

This unit is critical habitat for *Ischaemum byrone* and is 30 ha (75 ac) on State (Olokui NAR) and private lands. The unit contains a portion of Puukaoku Point and Wailele Falls. This

unit provides habitat for one population of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *Ischaemum byrone* and is currently occupied by 100 to 1,000 plants. This unit is essential to the conservation of the species because it supports an extant colony of this species and includes habitat that is essential for the expansion of the present population. The habitat features contained in this unit that are essential for this species include, but are not limited to, coastal dry shrubland or *Artemisia* cliff communities near the ocean, among rocks or on basalt cliffs or talus slopes. In addition, it is some distance away from the other critical habitat for this species, in order to avoid all recovery populations from being destroyed by one naturally occurring catastrophic event.

Molokai 6—*Ischaemum byrone*—b

This unit is critical habitat for *Ischaemum byrone* and is 29 ha (72 ac) on private land. The unit contains a portion of Kahiwa and Waiahookalo Gulches, Kikipua, Lepau, and Milo Points, and Waikala Cape. This unit provides habitat for one population of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *Ischaemum byrone* and is currently occupied by an unknown number of plants. This unit is essential to the conservation of the species because it supports an extant colony of this species and includes habitat that is essential for the expansion of the present population. The habitat features contained in this unit that are essential for this species include, but are not limited to, coastal dry shrubland or *Artemisia* cliff communities near the ocean, among rocks or on basalt cliffs or talus slopes. In addition, it is some distance away from the other critical habitat for this species, in order to avoid all recovery populations from being destroyed by one naturally occurring catastrophic event.

Molokai 9—*Isodendron pyriforme*—a

This unit is critical habitat for *Isodendron pyriforme* and is 107 ha (264 ac) on State land, containing a portion of Kamiloloa, just above Makakiloia. This unit provides habitat for one population of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *Isodendron pyriforme* and is currently unoccupied. This unit is essential to the conservation of the species because it supports habitat that is necessary to the establishment of additional populations on Molokai in order to reach recovery goals. The habitat features contained in this unit that are essential for this species