

essential for this species include, but are not limited to, cliff habitats in brown soil and talus in *Chamaesyce celastroides* var. *amplectans*-*Chenopodium oahuense* coastal dry shrubland or *Diospyros sandwicensis* forest. 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—*Phyllostegia mannii*—a

This unit is critical habitat for *Phyllostegia mannii* and is 480 ha (1,185 ac) on State land (Kalaupapa National Historical Park and Puu Alii NAR), containing a portion of Ohialele Summit. This unit provides habitat for 2 populations of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *Phyllostegia mannii* 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, shaded sites in foggy and windswept, wet, open *Metrosideros polymorpha*-dominated montane forest, unique to Molokai for this species. 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—*Phyllostegia mannii*—b

This unit is critical habitat for *Phyllostegia mannii* and is 496 ha (1,226 ac) on State (Molokai Forest Reserve) and private lands. The unit contains a portion of Kaholoapele, Kamakou, Pakui, Puu o Wahaula, and Uapa Summits, and Kalapa Konomanu and Kuana Ridges. This unit provides habitat for 2 populations of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *Phyllostegia mannii* 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, shaded sites in foggy and windswept, wet, open *Metrosideros polymorpha*-dominated montane forest, unique to Molokai for this species. 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—*Phyllostegia mannii*—c

This unit is critical habitat for *Phyllostegia mannii* and is 452 ha (1,117 ac) on State (Molokai Forest Reserve, Olokui NAR) and private lands. The unit contains a portion of Kapapa Pali, and Olokui and Pohakuulaula Summits. This unit provides habitat for 3 populations of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *Phyllostegia mannii* 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, shaded sites in foggy and windswept, wet, open *Metrosideros polymorpha*-dominated montane forest, unique to Molokai for this species. 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—*Plantago princeps*—a

This unit is critical habitat for *Plantago princeps* and is 52 ha (129 ac) on private land (Molokai Forest Reserve). The unit contains a portion of Kakawawai and Puu Kolekole Summits. This unit provides habitat for one population of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *Plantago princeps* 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, streambanks in *Metrosideros polymorpha* lowland mesic forest. 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—*Pteris lidgatei*—a

This unit is critical habitat for *Pteris lidgatei* and is 1,227 ha (3,031 ac) on State (Molokai Forest Reserve and Olokui NAR) and private lands. The unit contains a portion of Kolo and Pohakaunoho Ridges. This unit provides habitat for 3 populations of 300 mature,

reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *Pteris lidgatei* 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 streambanks in wet forest. 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—*Schiedea lydgatei*—a

This unit is critical habitat for *Schiedea lydgatei* and is 261 ha (645 ac) on State (Molokai Forest Reserve) and private lands. The unit contains a portion of Onini and Kawela Gulch. This unit provides habitat for 6 populations of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *Schiedea lydgatei* and is currently occupied by over 300 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, ridges in dry to mesic grassland, shrubland, or forest. This unit is geographically separated from the other unit 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—*Schiedea lydgatei*—b

This unit is critical habitat for *Schiedea lydgatei* and is 163 ha (403 ac) on private land (Molokai Forest Reserve). The unit contains a portion of Kapuaokoolau and Waiakuilani Gulches. This unit provides habitat for 4 populations of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *Schiedea lydgatei* and is currently occupied by thousands 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, ridges in dry to mesic grassland, shrubland, or forest. This unit is geographically separated from the other unit designated