

**Molokai 6—*Silene alexandri*—b**

This unit is critical habitat for *Silene alexandri* and is 266 ha (657 ac) on private land (Molokai Forest Reserve), containing a portion of Na Puu Kulua Summit. This unit provides habitat for 3 populations of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *Silene alexandri* 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, moderate to steep slopes or cliffs in dry 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—*Silene lanceolata*—a**

This unit is critical habitat for *Silene lanceolata* and is 289 ha (714 ac) on private land (Molokai Forest Reserve). The unit contains a portion of Pohakuloa Summit, and Kapuakoolau and Waiakuilani Gulches. This unit provides habitat for 2 populations of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *Silene lanceolata* and is currently occupied by 100 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, gulch slopes, ridge tops, and cliffs in dry to mesic shrubland, 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—*Spermolepis hawaiiensis*—a**

This unit is critical habitat for *Spermolepis hawaiiensis* and is 85 ha (211 ac) on private land (Molokai Forest Reserve). The unit contains a portion of Kapuakoolau and Waiakuilani Gulches. This unit provides habitat for one population of 500 mature, reproducing individuals of the annual *Spermolepis hawaiiensis* and is currently occupied by 600 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, ridge crests and gulch slopes in dry to mesic 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—*Stenogyne bifida*—a**

This unit is critical habitat for *Stenogyne bifida* and is 585 ha (1,445 ac) on State (Molokai Forest Reserve) and private lands. The unit contains a portion of Kakakawawai, Lehuula, Puu Haha, and Puu Kolekole Summits, and Kalapa Konomanu and Kalapamoa Ridges. This unit provides habitat for 3 populations of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *Stenogyne bifida* and is currently occupied by one plant. 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, gulch slopes in *Metrosideros polymorpha*-dominated montane mesic to wet forest. This unit is of appropriate size so that each potential recovery population of this island-endemic species is geographically separated enough to avoid their destruction by one naturally occurring catastrophic event.

**Molokai 1—*Tetramolopium rockii*—a**

This unit is critical habitat for *Tetramolopium rockii* and is 68 ha (167 ac) on private land. The unit contains a portion of Manalo Gulch and the area between the two radio towers to the west of Manalo Gulch. This unit provides habitat for one population of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *Tetramolopium rockii* 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, hardened calcareous sand dunes or ash-covered basalt in the coastal spray zone or coastal dry shrubland and grassland. Although we do not believe that enough habitat currently exists to reach the

recovery goal of 8 to 10 populations for this species, this unit is geographically separated from the other three units designated as critical habitat for this island-endemic species to avoid all recovery populations from being destroyed by one naturally occurring catastrophic event.

**Molokai 2—*Tetramolopium rockii*—b**

This unit is critical habitat for *Tetramolopium rockii* and is 112 ha (278 ac) on State and private lands. The unit contains a portion of Anahaki Gulch and Kahinaakalani and Naaukahihi Capes. This unit provides habitat for one population of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *Tetramolopium rockii* based on the recovery criteria listed in the recovery plan and is currently occupied by 40,000 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, hardened calcareous sand dunes or ash-covered basalt in the coastal spray zone or coastal dry shrubland and grassland. Although we do not believe that enough habitat currently exists to reach the recovery goal of 8 to 10 populations for this species, this unit is geographically separated from the other three units designated as critical habitat for this island-endemic species to avoid all recovery populations from being destroyed by one naturally occurring catastrophic event.

**Molokai 3—*Tetramolopium rockii*—c**

This unit is critical habitat for *Tetramolopium rockii* and is 105 ha (260 ac) on State and Federal lands (Kalaupapa National Historical Park). The unit contains a portion of Lae Hoolehua, Kaupikiawa, Makalii, and Mokio Capes. This unit provides habitat for one population of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *Tetramolopium rockii* based on the recovery criteria listed in the recovery plan and is currently occupied by 50,000 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, hardened calcareous sand dunes or ash-covered basalt in the coastal spray zone or coastal dry shrubland and grassland.