

expansion of the present population. It is some distance away from the other critical habitat for this species, in order to avoid all populations important for the conservation of the species on the island from being destroyed by one naturally occurring catastrophic event.

Maui 7—*Ischaemum byrone*—b

This unit is critical habitat for *Ischaemum byrone* and is 11 ha (27 ac) on State-owned land (Waianapanapa State Park). The unit contains Pailoa and Keawaiki Bays, and Pukaulaa Point. This unit provides habitat for one population of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *I. byrone* and is currently occupied by 50 to 100 plants. The habitat features contained in this unit that are essential for this species include, but are not limited to, close proximity to the ocean, among rocks or on basalt cliffs in windward coastal dry shrubland. This unit is essential to the conservation of the species because it supports an extant colony of this species and includes habitat that is important for the expansion of the present population. It is some distance away from the other critical habitat for this species, in order to avoid all populations important for the conservation of the species on the island from being destroyed by one naturally occurring catastrophic event.

Maui 17—*Isodendron pyrifolium*—a

This unit is critical habitat for *Isodendron pyrifolium* and is 224 ha (555 ac) on State (Lihau Section of the West Maui NAR, West Maui Forest Reserve) and privately owned land. The unit contains Olowalu Valley, Olowalu Stream, and Ukumehame. It provides habitat for two populations of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *I. pyrifolium* and is currently unoccupied. The habitat features contained in this unit that are essential for this species include, but are not limited to, close proximity to the ocean, among rocks or on basalt cliffs in windward coastal dry shrubland. This unit is essential to the conservation of the species because it provides for two populations within this multi-island species' historical range on Maui that are some distance away from the other critical habitat for this species, in order to avoid all populations important for the conservation of the species on the island from being destroyed by one naturally occurring catastrophic event.

Maui 9—*Lipochaeta kamolensis*—a

This unit is critical habitat for *Lipochaeta kamolensis* and is 1,474 ha (3,644 ac) on State and privately owned land. The unit contains Lualailua Hills

and Manawainui, Kamole, and Palaha gulches. It provides habitat for 4 populations of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *L. kamolensis* and is currently occupied by 100 to 200 plants. The habitat features contained in this unit that are essential for this species include, but are not limited to, gulches or gentle slopes outside gulches in dry shrubland. This unit is essential to the conservation of the species because it supports an extant colony of this species and includes habitat that is important for the expansion of the present population. Although we do not believe that there is enough habitat that currently exists to reach the recovery goal of 8 to 10 populations for this island-endemic species, the units are of an appropriate distance apart to avoid their destruction by one naturally occurring catastrophic event.

Maui 11—*Lipochaeta kamolensis*—b

This unit is critical habitat for *Lipochaeta kamolensis* and is 42 ha (105 ac) on State-owned land. The unit contains Pahihi Gulch. It, in combination with Haleakala Ranch lands, provides habitat for two populations of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *L. kamolensis* 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 Maui 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, gulches or gentle slopes outside gulches in dry shrubland. Although we do not believe that there is enough habitat that currently exists to reach the recovery goal of 8 to 10 populations for this island-endemic species, this unit 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.

Maui 17—*Lysimachia lydgatei*—a

This unit is critical habitat for *Lysimachia lydgatei* and is 90 ha (221 ac) on State (Lihau Section of the West Maui NAR, West Maui Forest Reserve) and privately owned land. The unit contains Lihau Summit and Olowalu Valley. It provides habitat for one population of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *L. lydgatei* and is currently occupied by 50 to 100 plants. The habitat features contained in this unit that are essential for this species include, but are not limited to, sides of steep ridges in

Metrosideros polymorpha-Dicranopteris linearis-dominated wet to mesic shrubland or *M. polymorpha-Cheirodendron* sp. montane forest. This unit is essential to the conservation of the species because it supports an extant colony of this species and includes habitat that is important for the expansion of the present population. It is some distance away from the other critical habitat for this species, in order to avoid all populations important for the conservation of the species on the island from being destroyed by one naturally occurring catastrophic event.

Maui 17—*Lysimachia lydgatei*—b

This unit is critical habitat for *Lysimachia lydgatei* and is 158 ha (391 ac) on State (West Maui Forest Reserve) and privately owned land. The unit contains Pohakea Gulch and Hanaula Summit. It, in combination with Haleakala Ranch lands, provides habitat for 4 populations of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *L. lydgatei* and is currently unoccupied. The habitat features contained in this unit that are essential for this species include, but are not limited to, sides of steep ridges in *Metrosideros polymorpha-Dicranopteris linearis*-dominated wet to mesic shrubland or *M. polymorpha-Cheirodendron* sp. montane forest. This unit is essential to the conservation of the species because, in combination with Haleakala Ranch, it provides for four populations within this multi-island species' historical range on Maui that are some distance away from the other critical habitat for this species, in order to avoid all populations important for the conservation of the species on the island from being destroyed by one naturally occurring catastrophic event.

Maui 17—*Lysimachia lydgatei*—c

This unit is critical habitat for *Lysimachia lydgatei* and is 47 ha (116 ac) on State (Panaewa Section of the West Maui NAR) and privately owned land. The unit contains no named natural features. It, in combination with Haleakala Ranch Lands, provides habitat for one population of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *L. lydgatei* and is currently unoccupied. The habitat features contained in this unit that are essential for this species include, but are not limited to, sides of steep ridges in *Metrosideros polymorpha-Dicranopteris linearis*-dominated wet to mesic shrubland or *M. polymorpha-Cheirodendron* sp. montane forest. This unit is essential to the conservation of the species because, in combination with Haleakala Ranch, it provides for