

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

Kauai 11—*Chamaesyce halemanui*—b

This unit is critical habitat for *Chamaesyce halemanui* and is 17 ha (43 ac) on State land (Kokee State Park) and contains a portion of the east-facing side of Halemanu Valley below the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Tracking Station. This unit provides habitat for one population of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *Chamaesyce halemanui* and is currently occupied with 30 plants. This unit is essential to the conservation of the taxon because it supports an extant colony of this species and includes habitat that is important for the expansion of the present population which is currently considered non-viable. The habitat features contained in this unit that are essential for this species include, but are not limited to, steep slopes of gulches in mesic *Acacia koa* 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 catastrophe.

Kauai 11—*Chamaesyce halemanui*—c

This unit is critical habitat for *Chamaesyce halemanui* and is 1,283 ha (3,172 ac) on State land (Kuia NAR, and Kokee and Na Pali Coast State Parks). This unit contains Mahanaloa Valley, Kainamanu Summit, and Nualolo, Awaawapuhi, and Honopu Trails. This unit provides habitat for eight populations of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *Chamaesyce halemanui* and is currently occupied with between 50 and 100 plants. This unit is essential to the conservation of the taxon because it supports an extant colony of this species and includes habitat that is important for the expansion of the present population, which is currently considered non-viable. The habitat features contained in this unit that are essential for this species include, but are not limited to, steep slopes of gulches in mesic *Acacia koa* 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 catastrophe.

Kauai 11—*Ctenitis squamigera*—a

This unit is critical habitat for *Ctenitis squamigera* and is 735 ha (1,817 ac) on State land (Kuia NAR). This unit contains Mahanaloa Valley and Milolii Ridge. This unit provides habitat for one population of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *Ctenitis squamigera* and is currently unoccupied. This unit is essential to the conservation of the taxon because it supports habitat that is important to the establishment of additional populations on Kauai 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, rock faces in gulches in the understory of *Metrosideros polymorpha*-*Diospyros* spp. mesic forest and diverse mesic forest. It provides habitat for the westernmost range of the species and the rock face habitat requirement that is unique to Kauai. This unit provides for one population within this multi-island species' historical range on Kauai that 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.

Kauai 4—*Cyanea asarifolia*—a

This unit is critical habitat for *Cyanea asarifolia* and is 656 ha (1,619 ac) on State (Kealia and Moloaa Forest Reserves) and private land. This unit contains Ke Ana Kolea, Mount Namahana, and Anahola, Kekoiki, Leleiwi, and Puu Awa Summits. This unit provides habitat for three populations of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *Cyanea asarifolia* and is currently unoccupied. This unit provides habitat that is essential to the establishment of additional populations on Kauai 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, pockets of soil on sheer, wet rock cliffs and waterfalls in lowland wet forests. 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 catastrophe.

Kauai 10—*Cyanea asarifolia*—b

This unit is critical habitat for *Cyanea asarifolia* and is 903 ha (2,232 ac) on State (Lihue-Koloa Forest Reserve) and private land. This unit contains Iole, Kalalea, Kamanu, and Palikea Summits. This unit provides habitat for seven populations of 300 mature, reproducing

individuals of the short-lived perennial *Cyanea asarifolia* and is currently occupied with 4 or 5 plants. This unit is essential to the conservation of the taxon because it supports an extant colony of this species and includes habitat that is important for the expansion of the present population, which is currently considered non-viable. The habitat features contained in this unit that are essential for this species include, but are not limited to, pockets of soil on sheer wet rock cliffs and waterfalls in lowland wet forests. 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 catastrophe.

Kauai 4—*Cyanea recta*—a

This unit is critical habitat for *Cyanea recta* and is 252 ha (623 ac) on State (Kealia and Moloaa Forest Reserves) and private land. This unit contains Kahili, Kekoiki, Leleiwi, Namahana, and Puu Eu Summits. This unit provides habitat for two populations of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *Cyanea recta* and is currently occupied with 43 plants. This unit is essential to the conservation of the taxon because it supports an extant colony of this species and includes habitat that is important for the expansion of the present population, which is currently considered non-viable. The habitat features contained in this unit that are essential for this species include, but are not limited to, gulches or slopes in lowland wet or mesic *Metrosideros polymorpha* forest or shrubland. 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 catastrophe.

Kauai 4—*Cyanea recta*—b

This unit is critical habitat for *Cyanea recta* and is 352 ha (868 ac) on State (Kealia Forest Reserve) and private land. This unit contains Makaleha and Leleiwi Summits. This unit provides habitat for two populations of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *Cyanea recta* and is currently occupied with 80 plants. This unit is essential to the conservation of the taxon because it supports an extant colony of this species and includes habitat that is important for the expansion of the present population, which is currently considered non-viable. The habitat features contained in this unit that are essential for this