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APPENDIX H-3  
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE INFORMATION

1 **Appendix H-3**  
2 **Biological Resource Information For Special Status and Protected Species**  
3 **Found In the MMR ROI**  
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6 **RECOVERY PLANS**  
7 **PLANTS**

- 8  
9 • *Silene lanceolata* (USFWS, September 26, 1996 [USFWS 1996]),  
10 Moloka'i plant cluster;
- 11 • *Spermolepis hawaiiensis* (USFWS, July 10, 1999 [USFWS 1999c]),  
12 multi-island plants;
- 13 • *Tetramolopium arenarium* (USFWS, September 26, 1996 [USFWS  
14 1996]);
- 15 • *Sanicula mariversa* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b])  
16 O'ahu plants;
- 17 • *Schiedea hookeri* (USFWS, July 10, 1999 [USFWS 1999c]), multi-  
18 island plants;
- 19 • *S. nuttallii* var. *nuttallii* (USFWS, July 10, 1999 [USFWS 1999c]),  
20 multi-island plants;
- 21 • *Tetramolopium filiforme* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b])  
22 O'ahu plants;
- 23 • *T. lepidotum* spp. *lepidotum* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS  
24 1998b]) O'ahu plants;
- 25 • *Chamaesyce celastroides* var. *kaenana* (USFWS, August 10, 1998  
26 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu plants;
- 27 • *Alectryon macrococcus* var. *macrococcus* (USFWS, July 29, 1997  
28 [USFWS 1997]) Maui plant cluster;
- 29 • *Alsinidendron obovatum* (USFWS August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b])  
30 O'ahu plants;
- 31 • *Cyanea superba* spp. *superba* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS  
32 1998b]) O'ahu plants;

- 1 • *Plantago princeps* var. *princeps* (USFWS, July 10, 1999 [USFWS  
2 1999c]), multi-island plants;
- 3 • *Cenchrus agrimonioides* var. *agrimonioides* (USFWS, July 10, 1999  
4 [USFWS 1999c]), multi-island plants;
- 5 • *Cyrtandra dentata* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b])  
6 O‘ahu plants;
- 7 • *Nototrichium humile* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b])  
8 O‘ahu plants;
- 9 • *Flueggea neowawraea* (USFWS, July 10, 1999 [USFWS 1999c]),  
10 multi-island plants;
- 11 • *Dubautia herbstobate* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b])  
12 O‘ahu plants;
- 13 • *Hedyotis degeneri* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O‘ahu  
14 plants;
- 15 • *Hedyotis parvula* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O‘ahu  
16 plants;
- 17 • *Lipochaeta tenuifolia* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b])  
18 O‘ahu plants;
- 19 • *Lobelia niihauensis* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b])  
20 O‘ahu plants;
- 21 • *Neraudia angulata* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b])  
22 O‘ahu plants;
- 23 • *Pritchardia kaalae* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b])  
24 O‘ahu plants;
- 25 • *Viola chamissoniana* spp. *chamissoniana* (USFWS, August 10, 1998  
26 [USFWS 1998b]) O‘ahu plants; and
- 27 • *Caesalpinia kawaiensis* (USFWS, May 6, 1994 [USFWS 1994]) Kona  
28 dryland forest plants.

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**WILDLIFE**

- Hawaiian hoary bat, USFWS May 11, 1998 (USFWS 1998a); and
- Hawaiian seabirds, USFWS April 25, 1983 (USFWS 1983).

**SPECIAL SPECIES STATUS KEY**

*FE* = Federally Listed as Endangered (ESA)  
*FT* = Federally Listed as Threatened (ESA)  
*FSOC* = Federally Listed as a Species of concern  
*FC* = Federally Listed as a Candidate species for listing  
*SE* = Hawai‘i state listed as endangered  
*SE\** = The state endangered listing refers only to the populations on O‘ahu, Lana‘i, and Moloka‘i  
G1 = Species critically imperiled globally (typically 1-5 current occurrences)  
G2 = Species imperiled globally (typically 6-10 current occurrences)  
G3 = Species very rare with restricted range  
G4 = Species apparently globally secure  
G5 = Species demonstrably globally secure  
GH = Species known only from historical occurrences  
T1 = Subspecies critically imperiled globally (typically 1-5 current occurrences)  
T2 = Subspecies imperiled globally (typically 6-10 occurrences)  
T3 = Subspecies either very rare and local throughout its range or found locally (even abundantly at some of its locations) in a restricted range, or because of other factors making it vulnerable to extinction throughout its range (21-100 occurrences).  
T4 = Subspecies apparently globally secure  
MMPA = Marine Mammal Protection Act Regulated

1 **PLANTS :- NATURAL HISTORY INFORMATION AND MMR LOCATION IF KNOWN FOR SPECIES**  
2 **CONSIDERED HISTORICALLY IMPORTANT OR UNLIKELY TO OCCUR IN THE ROI**

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5 *Alsinidendron obovatum. (FE/GI).* (no common name) This plant is  
6 considered to be critically globally imperiled. This species of  
7 *Alsinidendron* grows mainly in lowland diverse moist forest that is  
8 dominated by koa and 'ōhi'a. These erect subshrubs (perennial with  
9 woody stem at base) flower and fruit year-round, though not until they  
10 reach two years of age. Barring drought conditions, plants can survive up  
11 to six years. Threats to this plant include aggressive alien plant  
12 competition, habitat degradation by feral pigs, and human disturbance.  
13 The last individual of this species at MMR recently died, but suitable  
14 habitat exists for this plant in MMR.

15 *Capparis sandwichiana. (FSOC/-).* (maiapilo) This sprawling shrub is  
16 found on basaltic rocks, coral or in soil along the coasts of the Hawaiian  
17 Islands. It's presence in the ROI is unconfirmed but likely.

18 *Centarum sebaeoides (FE/-).*(āwiwi) This herbaceous plant occurs on  
19 coastal dry rocky sites and is experiencing a noticeable reduction in  
20 species range and population size. One individual was reported from DMR  
21 in the late 1970's but this plant no longer exists on O'ahu.

22 *Cyperus trachysanthos (FE/-).* (pu'uka'a) This densely tufted perennial  
23 sedge is found on wet slopes and at pond margins. Few collections have  
24 been made in recent years and this species has been extirpated from  
25 O'ahu.

26 *Labordia kaalae. (FSOC/-).* (kamakahala). This shrub or small tree occurs  
27 on wet ridges in the Wai'anae Mountain range. It has the potential to occur  
28 in the MMR ROI.

29 *Morinda trimera. (FSOC/-).*(noni kuahiwi). This tree is scattered  
30 throughout the Wai'anae Mountains in gulches and on slopes. It can  
31 sometimes be a dominant canopy element. This plant has the potential to  
32 occur within the ROI.

33 *Neraudia melastomifolia. (FSOC/-).* (ma'aloa). This small tree occurs in  
34 mesic and diverse mesic forests on O'ahu. It has the potential to occur  
35 within the ROI.

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***Nesoluma polynesianum. (FSOC/-).*** (keahi). This plant can be a shrub or a tree and is known to grow in lava fields and on slopes in remnant patches of dry forest. It has the potential to occur in the project area.

***Nothocestrum latifolium. (FC/-).*** (aiea). This small tree occurs in dry to mesic forests and diverse mesic forests exclusively in the Hawaiian islands. It has the potential to occur in the project area.

***Schiedea pubescens purpurascens. (FSOC/-).*** (no common name) This reclining vine occurs in diverse mesic forest specifically from Maunakapu to Mount Ka‘ala. The presence of similar habitat in the ROI indicates that this plant might be found there through further survey efforts.

***Strongylodon ruber. (FSOC/-).*** (nuku ‘i‘iwi) This is a liana with herbaceous branches that occurs in mesic to wet forests. It generally climbs or hangs from trees. It has the potential to occur within the ROI.

1 **TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE:— NATURAL HISTORY INFORMATION AND MMR LOCATION IF**  
2 **KNOWN FOR SPECIES CONSIDERED HISTORICALLY IMPORTANT OR UNLIKELY TO OCCUR IN**  
3 **THE ROI**

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5 *Paroreomyza maculata (FE/SE/G1)*. O‘ahu creeper, also known as  
6 ‘alauahio, inhabits hardwood forest, occurring in mixed ‘ōhi‘a-koa forest,  
7 alongside ridges and valleys (NatureServe 2001). Although the O‘ahu  
8 creeper was found in the Wai‘anae and Ko‘olau Mountains in the late 19<sup>th</sup>  
9 century (HINHP 1994a), its numbers are so reduced that it is very rarely  
10 sighted. Its present distribution cannot be determined. Threats to this  
11 species include loss of habitat, through development and conversion of the  
12 forest, and introduced species, which prey on or out-compete the creeper  
13 or degrade its habitat (NatureServe 2001), through development and  
14 conversion of the forest, and introduced species, which prey on or  
15 outcompete with the creeper or degrade its habitat (NatureServe 2001).  
16 Several O‘ahu creepers were observed at MMR in 1939, and there was a  
17 possible sighting in 1976 (USARHAW and 25<sup>th</sup> ID (L) 2001a). The O‘ahu  
18 creeper could occur in the MMR ROI, based on availability of suitable  
19 habitat.

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1 MARINE WILDLIFE:– NATURAL HISTORY INFORMATION AND MMR LOCATION IF KNOWN  
2 FOR SPECIES CONSIDERED HISTORICALLY IMPORTANT OR UNLIKELY TO OCCUR IN THE ROI

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4 ***Balaenoptera acutorostrata (MMPA)***. Minke whales are infrequently  
5 seen as solitary individuals around the northwest islands of Hawai‘i, or on  
6 the leeward sides of the other islands (ONR 2000). Breeding appears to  
7 take place during winter in warmer waters, but little is known of their  
8 breeding behaviors in this area. There is little data on stock structure for  
9 these species. Minke whales are not expected to be found in project area  
10 waters.

11 ***B. borealis (FE/MMPA)***. The IWC considers only one stock of the sei  
12 whale to exist in the North Pacific (NMFS 2000d), but some conflicting  
13 evidence exists for multiple stocks (Mizroch et al. 1984; Masaki 1977).  
14 Sei whales migrate from high latitude summer feeding grounds to lower  
15 latitude wintering areas, although little is known about the winter  
16 distribution of this species. They tend to move into offshore waters and are  
17 rarely seen off coastal areas; they seem to prefer open ocean (NMFS  
18 2000d). There are no abundance estimates for this species in Hawaiian  
19 waters. Sei whales are not expected to be found in project area waters.

20 ***B. edeni (MMPA)***. Bryde’s whales are occasionally seen in the Hawaiian  
21 Islands, particularly in the northwest of the chain (Leatherwood et al.  
22 1982); there was one documented sighting in 1977 near Kaua‘i (DeLong  
23 and Brownell 1977). In the western North Pacific stock, estimates of the  
24 whale’s numbers range from 10,000 to 49,000 (ONR 2000). Most likely  
25 due to this species’ limited migration and confined distribution, the total  
26 world population is likely to be relatively small. There is conflicting data  
27 on the reproductive and migrating patterns of this species. The Bryde’s  
28 whale is unlikely to occur around the main Hawaiian Islands but is  
29 somewhat more commonly sighted by aerial or vessel surveys, or stranded  
30 (NMFS 2000g, 2000h). There is no data on stock structure or population  
31 numbers for these species. Bryde’s whales are not expected to be found in  
32 project area waters.

33 ***B. musculus (FE/MMPA)***. Like the fin whale, additional evidence of the  
34 blue whale comes from acoustic recordings of its vocalizations  
35 (Thompson and Friedl 1982; Northrop et al. 1971; McDonald and Fox  
36 1999). The stock structure of this species is uncertain, but the IWC and  
37 NMFS consider the North Pacific group to be one stock (NMFS 2000c).  
38 Blue whales are considered rare in project area waters, and there is only  
39 one published sighting record from 1966 (Berzin and Rovnin 1966) north  
40 of the main island chain. This species is not expected to be found in  
41 project area waters.

1 ***B. physalus (FE/MMPA)***. The general distribution of fin whales is largely  
2 offshore, and abundance estimates indicate that this species is uncommon  
3 in the region (Balcomb 1987). Distribution and movement patterns for this  
4 species are assumed to consist of seasonal migrations between higher  
5 latitudes for foraging and lower latitudes for mating and calving. NMFS  
6 considers the fin whale stock found in Hawaiian waters as a separate stock  
7 (NMFS 2000b). Fin whales most likely migrate into Hawaiian waters  
8 mainly in the fall and winter (Thompson and Friedl 1982; Northrop et al.  
9 1968; McDonald and Fox 1999), based on acoustic recordings off O‘ahu  
10 and Midway islands. This species is rarely sighted in project area waters  
11 but have been occasionally heard. Their distribution is largely offshore,  
12 and abundance estimates indicate that these species are uncommon in the  
13 region (Balcomb 1987). A multispecies feeding assemblage of 8 to 12 fin  
14 whales was observed in 1987 (Balcomb 1987) approximately 250 miles  
15 south of Honolulu. Additional sightings were reported north of O‘ahu in  
16 May 1976 and in the Kaua‘i Channel in February 1979 (Shallenberger  
17 1981). More recently, a single fin whale was observed north of Kaua‘i  
18 during an aerial survey (Mobley et al. 1996). This species is not expected  
19 to be found in project area waters.

20 ***Caretta caretta (FT)***. Loggerhead turtles do not nest in the Hawaiian  
21 Islands at all (NMFS 2000bb). Loggerheads occur circumglobally,  
22 inhabiting waters off the continental shelf in temperate, subtropical, and  
23 tropical waters. Loggerhead sea turtles are rare in Hawaiian nearshore  
24 waters (NMFS 2000bb; ONR 2000). They nest in the lower latitudes of  
25 the Atlantic coast. Nesting trends for the loggerhead are generally  
26 considered to be declining (NMFS 2000bb). Loggerheads take  
27 approximately 20 to 30 years to mature, so the suspected decline in  
28 immature loggerheads might not be apparent on nesting beaches for  
29 decades. This species is uncommon in project area waters and shores.

30 ***Delphinus Delphis (MMPA)***. Common dolphins are pelagic (offshore)  
31 animals that eat fish and small squid. They are widely distributed, and tend  
32 to occur in tropical waters. They frequently adopt cooperative techniques  
33 to capture prey and herds will work together to dive and drive a school of  
34 fish to the surface. They are highly vocal animals and tend to occur in  
35 large active schools (1000-100,000 or greater in numbers).

36 ***Eretmochelys imbricata (FE)***. The hawksbill turtle population is very  
37 small, with only 12 to 15 nests recorded each year (NMFS 2000y). While  
38 all age categories of hawksbills occur in Hawaiian waters, they are  
39 considered uncommon; a small number of hawksbills nest on the Island of  
40 Hawaii and on Moloka‘i each year (NMFS 2000y). Their migration routes  
41 are unknown. No hawksbill turtles have been reported in the vicinity of  
42 Midway Atoll (ONR 2000). The hawksbill is uncommon in project area  
43 waters and shores and is not expected to occur there.

1 ***Eubalaena glacialis (FE/MMPA)***. The IWC and NMFS consider the  
2 North Pacific right whale stock to be one distinct stock (NMFS 2000e).  
3 The right whale is typically observed in temperate and subpolar waters.  
4 Right whales occur rarely in the Hawaiian Islands area (Herman et al.  
5 1980). A single right whale was observed in 1979 near Maui (ONR 2000)  
6 and another in 1996 (NMFS 2000e). This species is not expected to be  
7 found in project area waters.

8 ***Feresa attenuata (MMPA)***

9 Pygmy killer whales have been documented in all Hawaiian waters during  
10 all seasons (NOAA Fisheries 2000k). This species travels in groups of half  
11 a dozen to over several hundred individuals. Population estimates and  
12 stock information for this species is poorly understood (NOAA Fisheries  
13 2000k). This species is likely to occur in the waters off MMR on occasion  
14 as transients.

15 ***Globicephala macrorhynchus (MMPA)***

16 Pilot whales occur year-round in Hawaiian waters in herds of 20 to 40  
17 individuals, with aggregations of over 100 occasionally observed (ONR  
18 2000). The stock structure is poorly understood, but the most abundant  
19 species is the short-finned pilot whale (NOAA Fisheries 2001). The  
20 Hawaiian population estimates are approximately 1,800 animals  
21 (Lammers et al. 2000, Mobley et al. 2001). This species is likely to occur  
22 in the waters off MMR on occasion, primarily as transients.

23 ***Grampus griseus (MMPA)***. Risso's dolphin are somewhat uncommon in  
24 Hawaiian waters. There have been four recorded strandings on the main  
25 seven islands (NMFS 2000u) and one documented group off the Kona  
26 Coast of the Island of Hawai'i (Balcomb 1987). A recent aerial survey  
27 documented a sighting off the leeward side of O'ahu (Mobley et al. 2000).

28 ***Kogia breviceps; K. simus (MMPA)***. The pygmy and dwarf sperm whale  
29 species are small, relatively solitary, apparently deep-diving whales that  
30 live in temperate to tropical deep waters from 60°N to 40°S around the  
31 world. They are especially common along continental shelf breaks. Based  
32 on their geographic distribution and the habitat of their preferred prey,  
33 both species are likely to be deep divers. Both species have been sighted in  
34 project area waters on several occasions over the last 20 years either by  
35 aerial or vessel surveys, or as strandings (NMFS 2000g, 2000h). There is  
36 no data on stock structure or population numbers for these species.

37 ***Lepidochelys olivacea (FT)***. Olive ridley turtles do not nest regularly or in  
38 great numbers in the Hawaiian Islands (NMFS 2000x, 2000aa). Olive  
39 ridley sea turtles are not common in Hawaiian waters, although they are  
40 the most abundant sea turtle in the eastern Pacific Ocean (NMFS 2000aa).  
41 Most records of this species in Hawaiian waters are from entanglements

1 and strandings. There is only one report of a successful nesting in the  
2 Hawaiian Islands region, on Maui (NMFS 2000aa). This species is  
3 uncommon in project area waters or shores.

4 ***Mesoplodon and Ziphius spp. (MMPA)***. Beaked whales, a sub-group of  
5 cetaceans, is found year-round in Hawaiian waters. Beaked whale mainly  
6 forages offshore in relatively deep water (ONR 2000). Types of beaked  
7 whales that may occur include Baird's (*Berardius bairdii*), Blainsville's  
8 (*Mesoplodon densirostris*), and Cuvier's (*Ziphius cavirostris*).  
9 Distributions and abundances of beaked whale in project area waters are  
10 still poorly understood. Cuvier's seems to be the most widely distributed  
11 in the main Hawaiian Islands (NMFS 2000m), and recent sighting records  
12 indicate this species off both O'ahu and Island of Hawai'i shores (Mobley  
13 et al. 2000). Baird's beaked whale is considered unlikely to occur in the  
14 main Hawaiian Islands, though it has been observed on aerial surveys and  
15 vessel surveys (ONR 2000). Blainsville's beaked whale is more common  
16 in Hawaiian waters than elsewhere in the North Pacific (NMFS 2000n) but  
17 is seen only occasionally, either in deeper offshore waters or off the coast  
18 of O'ahu and the Island of Hawai'i (Mobley et al. 2000). There is no  
19 information on stock structure of these species.

20 ***Orcinus orca (MMPA)***. The killer whale is found in all the world's  
21 oceans, from about 80°N to 77°S but is most common within 430 nautical  
22 miles of major continents in cold temperature to subpolar waters (ONR  
23 2000). Killer whales in the Hawaiian archipelago are a distinct stock  
24 genetically (NMFS 2000i). Sightings occur anecdotally almost yearly in  
25 the main seven Hawaiian islands, but documented sightings are less  
26 common. No killer whales were sighted within 25 nautical miles of the  
27 main island chain during a six-year aerial survey study (Mobley et al.  
28 2000), but there have been two documented sightings or strandings in the  
29 last few decades (NMFS 2000i). Killer whales are more common in the  
30 French Frigate Shoals (NMFS 2000i). Sightings typically consist of small  
31 groups or single animals and can occur at any time of year (ONR 2000).

32 ***Peponocephala electra (MMPA)***. Melon-headed whales are generally  
33 distributed from 20°S to 20°N (ONR 2000). It is found in tropical and  
34 temperate waters throughout the world and has been commonly sighted off  
35 the south and eastern coasts off O'ahu and the north coast of the Island of  
36 Hawai'i (Mobley et al. 2000; NMFS 2000o). It typically occurs in large  
37 pods and could occur in the project area and may be incidentally sighted in  
38 waters adjacent to the islands' north shores.

39 ***Physeter macrocephalus (FE/MMPA)***. The sperm whale is the only  
40 toothed whale in the project area. While sperm whales are listed as  
41 endangered, but they are considered to be the most abundant of the large  
42 whale species, numbering an estimated 1,900,000 animals worldwide

1 (ONR 2000). While deep water is their typical habitat, sperm whale have  
2 been occasionally observed in shallower areas. When found relatively  
3 close to shore, sperm whales are usually associated with sharp increases in  
4 bottom depth, where upwelling occurs and biological production is high,  
5 implying the presence of a good food supply. Sperm whales have been  
6 sighted offshore of all of the main seven islands (NMFS 2000v), and they  
7 have been heard off O‘ahu year-round (NMFS 2000v). This species has  
8 the potential to occur in project area waters. Historically, sperm whaling  
9 grounds in the Pacific south of 40°N latitude were around the Hawaiian  
10 Islands, among other areas. Sperm whales are considered fairly common  
11 around Midway Atoll (ONR 2000). For stock assessment purposes, NMFS  
12 recognizes three discrete population centers of sperm whales, one of  
13 which is found in Hawai‘i (NMFS 2000v). Sperm whales can dive to  
14 depths of at least 6,562 feet and can remain submerged for an hour or  
15 more. During summer, they migrate to high latitudes, with mature males  
16 migrating much farther north than females and younger males. In the  
17 Pacific Ocean, females and younger whales usually remain in tropical and  
18 temperate waters, while males continue north to the Gulf of Alaska, the  
19 Aleutian Islands, and the Bering Sea or south to the Antarctic. Breeding  
20 herds are confined almost exclusively to warmer waters, and many of the  
21 larger males return to lower latitudes in winter to breed. Sperm whales in  
22 the Pacific Ocean during this time are usually distributed below 40°N  
23 latitude. This species has the potential to occur in project area waters.

24 *Pseudorca crassidens (MMPA)*. False killer whales are found  
25 occasionally in Hawaiian waters during all seasons (NMFS 2000j). This  
26 species travels in groups of half a dozen to over several hundred  
27 individuals. Population estimates and stock information for this species is  
28 poorly understood (NMFS 2000j) and not well known.

29 *Stenella attenuata (MMPA)*

30 Several species of spotted dolphins occur in Hawaiian waters, the most  
31 common and abundant of which is especially in the channels between the  
32 islands and on the leeward sides of the islands (NOAA Fisheries 2000s).  
33 Spotted dolphins occur both nearshore and offshore (ONR 2000), year-  
34 round, in smaller group sizes than spinner dolphins, but they often  
35 intermix in spinner dolphin groups (NOAA Fisheries 2000s). The  
36 Hawaiian spotted dolphin is a distinct stock, with a population estimate of  
37 approximately 3,000 animals (Lammers et al. 2000). It is considered likely  
38 to occur in the ROI. Groups of dolphins are known to frequently occur in  
39 the waters off MMR, where they rest and occasionally feed, though the  
40 spotted dolphins tend to stay farther offshore than the spinner dolphins.

1                    ***Stennella coeruleoalba (MMPA)***. The Hawaiian stock of striped dolphins  
2 is also a distinct stock (NMFS 2000t), and there have been documented  
3 sightings off the leeward side of O‘ahu (NMFS 2000t). These animals are  
4 less common than either the spinner or spotted dolphin groups, but have  
5 the potential to occur in all of the coastal waters off the seven islands.

6                    ***Steno bredanensis (MMPA)***. Rough-toothed dolphins are relatively  
7 common in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands in offshore waters,  
8 typically occurring over bottom depths greater than 1,640 feet (NMFS  
9 2000r). This species usually travels in groups of three to four, many small  
10 groups sometimes using one area. There is no information on stock  
11 structure for this species.

12                   ***Turciops Truncatus (MMPA)***. Bottlenose dolphins are common both  
13 along the coastlines and farther offshore in Hawaiian waters (NOAA  
14 Fisheries 2000p). They are considered to occur frequently in waters off  
15 MMR. The Hawaiian waters group is a stock of bottlenose separate from  
16 bottlenose found in the waters off the continental United States.

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**CRITICAL HABITAT**

**Plant**

Plants known currently on the MMR with critical habitat proposed by the USFWS (USFWS 2002b) are as follows:

- *Alectryon macrococcus*;
- *Alsinidendron obovatum*;
- *Bonamia menziesii*;
- *Cenchrus agrimonioides*;
- *Chamaesyce celastroides* var. *keanana*;
- *Ctenitis squamigera*;
- *Cyanea superba*;
- *Cyrtandra dentata*;
- *Delissea subcordata*;
- *Diellia falcata*;
- *Dubautia herbstobate*;
- *Euphorbia haeleeleana*;
- *Flueggea neowawraea*;
- *Hedyotis degeneri*;
- *H. parvula*;
- *Hibiscus brackenridgei*;
- *Lipochaeta tenuifolia*;
- *Lobelia niihauensis*;
- *L. oahuensis*;
- *Neraudia angulata*;
- *Nototrichium humile*;
- *Plantago princeps*;
- *Sanicula mariversa*;
- *Schiedea hookeri*;
- *S. nuttallii*;
- *Silene lanceolata*;

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- *Spermolepis hawaiiensis*;
- *Tetramolopium filiforme*; and
- *Viola chamissoniana*.

**Wildlife**

The USFWS has designated critical habitat at MMR for the O‘ahu ‘elepaio, December 10, 2001 (USFWS 2001b).

NMFS (NOAA Fisheries) designated critical habitat for the Hawaiian monk seal in May 1988, out from shore to 20 fathoms in 10 areas of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NMFS 2000w).