

CANDIDATE ASSESSMENT AND LISTING PRIORITY ASSIGNMENT FORM

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Festuca hawaiiensis*

COMMON NAME: No common name

LEAD REGION: Region 1

INFORMATION CURRENT AS OF: February 2003

STATUS/ACTION (Check all that apply):

New candidate

Continuing candidate

Non-petitioned

Petitioned - Date petition received: \_\_\_\_

90-day positive - FR date: \_\_\_\_

12-month warranted but precluded - FR date: \_\_\_\_

Is the petition requesting a reclassification of a listed species?

Listing priority change

Former LP: \_\_\_\_

New LP: \_\_\_\_

Latest date species first became a Candidate: \_\_\_\_

Candidate removal: Former LP: \_\_\_\_ (Check only one reason)

A - Taxon more abundant or widespread than previously believed or not subject to a degree of threats sufficient to warrant issuance of a proposed listing or continuance of candidate status.

F - Range is no longer a U.S. territory.

M - Taxon mistakenly included in past notice of review.

N - Taxon may not meet the Act's definition of "species."

X - Taxon believed to be extinct.

ANIMAL/PLANT GROUP AND FAMILY: Plant, Poaceae

HISTORICAL STATES/TERRITORIES/COUNTRIES OF OCCURRENCE: Hawaii, islands of Hawaii and Maui

CURRENT STATES/COUNTIES/TERRITORIES/COUNTRIES OF OCCURRENCE: Hawaii, island of Hawaii

LEAD REGION CONTACT (Name, phone number): Scott McCarthy, 503-231-6131

LEAD FIELD OFFICE CONTACT (Office, name, phone number): Pacific Islands (Ecological Services), Christa Russell, 808-541-3441

**BIOLOGICAL INFORMATION** (Describe habitat, historic vs. current range, historic vs. current population estimates (# populations, #individuals/population), etc.):

This species is known from more than 20 populations totaling approximately 1,000 individuals. Typical habitat is dry forest. This species is found in and around the Pohakuloa Training Area on the island of Hawaii (Robert Shaw, Colorado State University, pers. comm., 1996). Historically, this species was also found on Hualali and Pu`u Huluhulu on Hawaii and possibly Ulupalakua on Maui, but it no longer occurs at these sites (Wagner *et al.* 1990).

**THREATS** (Describe threats in terms of the five factors in section 4 of the ESA providing specific, substantive information. If this is a removal of a species from candidate status or a change in listing priority, explain reasons for change):

A. The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range. Pigs, goats, and sheep are the major threat to *Festuca hawaiiensis* (Loyal Mehroff, Service, pers. comm., 1996, R. Shaw, pers. comm., 1996). As early as 1778, European explorers introduced livestock, which became feral, increased in number and range, and caused significant changes to the natural environment of Hawaii. Past and present activities of introduced alien mammals are the primary factor altering and degrading vegetation and habitats on Kauai. Feral ungulates trample and eat native vegetation and disturb and open areas. This causes erosion and allows the entry of alien plant species (Cuddihy and Stone 1990; Wagner *et al.* 1990).

The pig (*Sus scrofa*) is originally native to Europe, northern Africa, Asia Minor, and Asia. European pigs, introduced to Hawaii by Captain James Cook in 1778, became feral and invaded forested areas, especially wet and mesic forests and dry areas at high elevations. They are currently present on the Island of Hawaii and four other islands, and inhabit rain forests and grasslands. Pig hunting is allowed on all islands either year-round or during certain months, depending on the area (Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) n.d.-a, n.d.-b, n.d.-c, 1990). While rooting in the ground in search of the invertebrates and plant material they eat, feral pigs disturb and destroy vegetative cover, trample plants and seedlings, and threaten forest regeneration by damaging seeds and seedlings. They disturb soil and cause erosion, especially on slopes. Alien plant seeds are dispersed on their hooves and coats as well as through their digestive tracts, and the disturbed soil is fertilized by their feces, helping these plants to establish. Pigs are a major vector in the spread of many introduced plant species (Cuddihy and Stone 1990; Medeiros *et al.* 1986; Scott *et al.* 1986; Smith 1985; Stone 1985; Tomich 1986; Wagner *et al.* 1990).

The goat (*Capra hircus*), a species originally native to the Middle East and India, was successfully introduced to the Hawaiian Islands in 1792. Currently populations exist on Kauai, Oahu, Maui, and Hawaii. Goats are managed in Hawaii as a game animal, but many herds populate inaccessible areas where hunting has little effect on their numbers (HHP 1990c). Goat hunting is allowed year-round or during certain months, depending on the area (DLNR n.d.-a, n.d.-b, n.d.-c, 1990). Goats browse on introduced grasses and native plants, especially in drier and more open ecosystems. Feral goats eat native vegetation, trample roots and seedlings, cause erosion, and promote the invasion of alien plants. They are able to forage in extremely rugged terrain and have a high reproductive capacity (Clarke and Cuddihy 1980; Cuddihy and Stone 1990; Culliney 1988; Scott *et al.* 1986; Tomich 1986; van Riper and van Riper 1982).

Although many plant species survive on steep cliffs inaccessible to goats, the original range of these plants was probably much larger. This species is now vulnerable to the long-term, indirect effects of goats, such as large-scale erosion. The habitats of many rare plants were damaged in the past by goats, and these effects are still apparent in the form of alien vegetation and erosion.

Sheep (*Ovis aries*) have become established on the island of Hawaii (Tomich 1986) since their introduction almost 200 years ago (Cuddihy and Stone 1990). Sheep roam the upper elevation dry forests of Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa, and Hualalai (above 1,000 meters (3,300 feet)), causing damage similar to that of goats (Stone 1985). Sheep have decimated vast areas of native forest and shrubland on Mauna Kea and continue to do so as a managed game species (Cuddihy and Stone 1990; Stone 1985).

B. Overutilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes.

None known.

C. Disease or predation.

Pigs, goats, and sheep eat leaves and other parts of this species (L. Mehroff, pers. comm., 1996; R. Shaw, pers. comm., 1996).

D. The inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms.

The State of Hawaii does not recognize this species as endangered until it is Federally listed as endangered. Due to our policy that eliminated C2 and C3 species from the candidate list, the U.S. Army no longer considers this species in their section 7 consultations with us.

E. Other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence.

The majority of the known plants occur on military lands and may be threatened by military activities (L. Mehroff, pers. comm., 1996; R. Shaw, pers. comm., 1996).

Numerous weed species, especially *Pennisetum setaceum*, highly threaten *Festuca hawaiiensis* (L. Mehroff, pers. comm., 1996; R. Shaw, pers. comm., 1996). With the majority of known plants occurring within areas of military activities, fire is also a high threat to this species, as is extinction from naturally occurring events (L. Mehroff, pers. comm., 1996, R. Shaw, pers. comm., 1996).

The original native flora of Hawaii consisted of about 1,000 species, 89 percent of which were endemic. Of the total native and naturalized Hawaiian flora of 1,817 species, 47 percent were introduced from other parts of the world and nearly 100 species have become pests (Smith 1985, Wagner *et al.* 1990). Naturalized, introduced species compete with native plants for space, light, water, and nutrients (Cuddihy and Stone 1990). Some of these species were brought to Hawaii by various groups of people, including the Polynesian immigrants, for food or cultural reasons. Plantation owners, alarmed at the reduction of water resources for their crops caused by the destruction of native forest cover by grazing feral animals, supported the introduction of alien tree species for reforestation. Ranchers intentionally introduced pasture grasses and other species for agriculture, and sometimes inadvertently introduced weed seeds as well. Other plants

were brought to Hawaii for their potential horticultural value (Cuddihy and Stone 1990; Scott *et al.* 1986; Wenkam 1969).

Because Hawaiian plants were subjected to fire during their evolution only in areas of volcanic activity and from occasional lightning strikes, they are not adapted to recurring fire regimes and do not quickly recover following a fire. Alien plants are often better adapted to fire than native plant species, and some fire-adapted grasses have become widespread in Hawaii. Native shrubland and dry forest can thus be converted to land dominated by alien grasses. The presence of such species in Hawaiian ecosystems greatly increases the intensity, extent, and frequency of fire, especially during drier months or drought. Fire-adapted alien plant taxa can reestablish in a burned area, resulting in a reduction in the amount of native vegetation after each fire. Fire can destroy dormant seeds as well as plants, even in steep or inaccessible areas. Fires may result from natural causes, or they may be accidentally or purposely started by humans (Cuddihy and Stone 1990).

**FOR RECYCLED PETITIONS:**

- a. Is listing still warranted? \_\_\_\_
- b. To date, has publication of a proposal to list been precluded by other higher priority listing actions? \_\_\_\_
- c. Is a proposal to list the species as threatened or endangered in preparation? \_\_\_\_
- d. If the answer to c. above is no, provide an explanation of why the action is still precluded.

**LAND OWNERSHIP** (Estimate proportion Federal/state/local government/private, identify non-private owners): This species is known to occur on lands owned or leased by the U.S. Army and the State of Hawaii.

**PRELISTING** (Describe status of conservation agreements or other conservation activities):  
None.

**REFERENCES** (Identify primary sources of information (e.g., status reports, petitions, journal publications, unpublished data from species experts) using formal citation format):

The information in this form is based on the results of a meeting of 20 botanical experts held by the Center for Plant Conservation in December of 1995, and has been updated by ongoing surveys being conducted by Colorado State University for Pohakuloa Training Area.

Clarke, G., and L.W. Cuddihy. 1980. A botanical reconnaissance of the Na Pali coast trail: Kee Beach to Kalalau Valley (April 9-11, 1980). Division of Forestry and Wildlife, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Hilo, Hawaii.

Corn, C.A., G. Clarke, L. Cuddihy, and L. Yoshida. 1979. A botanical reconnaissance of Kalalau, Honopu, Awaawapuhi, Nualolo and Milolii Valleys and shorelines--Na Pali, Kauai. Unpublished report. Division of Forestry and Wildlife, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Endangered Species Program, Honolulu. 14 pp.

Cuddihy, L.W., and C.P. Stone. 1990. Alteration of native Hawaiian vegetation; effects of

- humans, their activities and introductions. Coop. Natl. Park Resources Stud. Unit, Hawaii. 138 pp.
- Culliney, J.L. 1988. Islands in a far sea; nature and man in Hawaii. Sierra Club Books, San Francisco. 410 pp.
- Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources. N.d.-a. Summary of Title 13, Chapter 123, Game mammal hunting rules, island of Oahu. Division of Forestry and Wildlife, Honolulu. 2 pp.
- Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources. N.d.-b. Summary of Title 13, Chapter 123, Game mammal hunting rules, island of Molokai. Division of Forestry and Wildlife, Honolulu. 2 pp.
- Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources. N.d.-c. Summary of Title 13, Chapter 123, Game mammal hunting rules, island of Maui. Division of Forestry and Wildlife, Honolulu. 2 pp.
- Hawaii Heritage Program, The Nature Conservancy of Hawaii. 1990c. Management recommendations for Na Pali Coast State Park, island of Kauai. Unpublished report prepared for Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of State Parks, Honolulu. 18 pp.
- Medeiros, A.C., Jr., L.L. Loope, and R.A. Holt. 1986. Status of native flowering plant species on the south slope of Haleakala, East Maui, Hawaii. Coop. Natl. Park Resources Stud. Unit, Hawaii, Techn. Rept. 59:1-230.
- Scott, J.M., S. Mountainspring, F.L. Ramsey, and C.B. Kepler. 1986. Forest bird communities of the Hawaiian Islands: Their dynamics, ecology, and conservation. Studies in Avian Biology 9:1-429. Cooper Ornithological Society, Los Angeles.
- Smith, C.W. 1985. Impact of alien plants on Hawai'i's native biota: *in* Stone, C.P., and J.M. Scott (eds.), Hawai'i's terrestrial ecosystems: preservation and management. Coop. Natl. Park Resources Stud. Unit, Univ. Hawaii, Honolulu, pp. 180-250.
- Stone, C.P. 1985. Alien animals in Hawai'i's native ecosystems: toward controlling the adverse effects of introduced vertebrates: *in* Stone, C.P., and J.M. Scott (eds.), Hawai'i's terrestrial ecosystems: preservation and management. Coop. Natl. Park Resources Stud. Unit, Univ. Hawaii, Honolulu, pp. 251-197.
- Tomich, P.Q. 1986. Mammals in Hawai'i; a synopsis and notational bibliography. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu. 375 pp.
- van Riper, S.G., and C. van Riper III. 1982. A field guide to the mammals in Hawaii. The Oriental Publishing Company, Honolulu. 68 pp.
- Wagner, W.L., D.R. Herbst, and S.H. Sohmer. 1990. Manual of the flowering plants of Hawai'i. University of Hawaii Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu. Bishop Mus.

Spec. Publ. 83:1-1853.

Wenkam, R. 1969. Kauai and the park country of Hawaii. Sierra Club, San Francisco. 160 pp.

LISTING PRIORITY (\* after number)

THREAT
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Magnitude	Immediacy	Taxonomy	Priority
High	Imminent	Monotypic genus	1
		Species	2
		Subspecies/population	3
	Non-imminent	Monotypic genus	4
		Species	5 *
		Subspecies/population	6
Moderate to Low	Imminent	Monotypic genus	7
		Species	8
		Subspecies/population	9
	Non-imminent	Monotypic genus	10
		Species	11
		Subspecies/population	12

**Rationale for listing priority number:**

*Magnitude:*

*Imminence:*

APPROVAL/CONCURRENCE: Lead Regions must obtain written concurrence from all other Regions within the range of the species before recommending changes to the candidate list, including listing priority changes; the Regional Director must approve all such recommendations. The Director must concur on all additions of species to the candidate list, removal of candidates, and listing priority changes.

Approve: Rowan Gould March 6, 2003  
Regional Director, Fish and Wildlife Service Date

Concur: \_\_\_\_\_  
Director, Fish and Wildlife Service Date

Do not concur: \_\_\_\_\_  
Director, Fish and Wildlife Service Date

Director's Remarks:

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Date of annual review: 2/03

Conducted by: \_\_\_\_\_

Comments:

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