

CANDIDATE ASSESSMENT AND LISTING PRIORITY ASSIGNMENT FORM

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Stenogyne kealiae*

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: ____

Listing priority change

Former LP: ____

New LP: ____

Latest date species 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, Lamiaceae (Mint family)

HISTORICAL STATES/TERRITORIES/COUNTRIES OF OCCURRENCE: Hawaii, island of Kauai

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

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.):

Stenogyne kealiae was combined into *Stenogyne purpurea* by Weller and Sakai in the 1990 *Manual of the Flowering Plants of Hawai'i* (Weller and Sakai 1990). Since that publication, additional collections provided information to indicate that this species should not have been combined, and Wagner and Weller have resurrected the species (Wagner and Weller 1991). This species is known from five populations totaling 100-200 individuals. Typical habitat is diverse mesic forest. This species is found in the northwestern section of the island of Kauai (Ken Wood, National Tropical Botanical Garden, pers. comm., 1995; Steve Perlman, National Tropical Botanical Garden, pers. comm., 1996; Steve Weller, University of California, Irvine, pers. comm., 1995).

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.

This species is highly and imminently threatened by feral goats, pigs, and deer (K. Wood, pers. comm., 1995; S. Perlman, pers. comm., 1997).

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 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. On Kauai, feral goats have been present in drier, more rugged areas since the 1820s and they still occur in Waimea Canyon and along the Na Pali Coast, as well as in the drier perimeter of Alakai Swamp and even in its wetter areas during periods with low rainfall. Goats are managed in Hawaii as a game animal, but many herds populate inaccessible areas where hunting has little effect on their numbers (Hawaii Heritage Program 1990c). Goat hunting is allowed 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). 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. These species are now vulnerable to the long-term, indirect effects of goats, such as large-scale erosion (Corn *et al.* 1979). The dry and mesic

habitats were damaged in the past by goats, and these effects are still apparent in the form of alien vegetation and erosion. This species is threatened by direct damage from feral goats, such as trampling of plants and seedlings and erosion of substrate (Clarke and Cuddihy 1980; Culliney 1988; Scott *et al.* 1986; van Riper and van Riper 1982).

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 Kauai 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 (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).

Mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), native from western North America to central Mexico, were brought to Kauai from Oregon in the 1960s for game hunting and have not been introduced to any other Hawaiian island. Mule deer were introduced, in part, to provide another animal for hunting, since the State had planned to reduce the number of goats on Kauai because they were so destructive to the landscape (Kramer 1971). About 400 animals are known in and near Waimea Canyon, with some invasion into Alakai Swamp in drier periods. Mule deer, legally hunted during only 1 month each year, trample native vegetation and cause erosion by creating trails and removing vegetation (Cuddihy and Stone 1990; DLNR 1985; Tomich 1986).

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

None known.

C. Disease or predation.

None known.

D. The inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms.

There is no Federal or State protection for this taxon. The State of Hawaii does not recognize this species as endangered until it is federally listed as endangered.

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

This species is threatened by several alien plant species, the major species being *Rubus argutus* (prickly Florida blackberry) and *Erigeron karvinskianus* (daisy fleabane) (S. Perlman, pers. comm., 1997). With only five populations totaling 100-200 individuals, reduced reproductive vigor and extinction due to naturally occurring events, such as hurricanes and landslides, are also

threats common to the area where this species occurs (K. Wood, pers. comm., 1995; S. Perlman, pers. comm., 1997).

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 taxa, 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).

Rubus argutus (prickly Florida blackberry), an aggressive alien species in disturbed mesic to wet forests and subalpine grasslands on Kauai and three other islands, is considered a noxious weed by the State of Hawaii (Hawaii Department of Agriculture 1981; Smith 1985; Wagner *et al.* 1990). Brought to Hawaii as a cultivated herbaceous plant, *Erigeron karvinskianus* (daisy fleabane) is naturalized in wetter areas of four islands (Wagner *et al.* 1990). Both of these introduced species have increased dramatically since Hurricane Iniki in 1992 (Marie Bruegmann, Service, pers. comm., 1996).

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): All populations occur on State land.

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 personal communication with Steve Perlman of National Tropical Botanical Garden and Steven Weller, expert in the genus from University of California, Irvine.

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 Agriculture. 1981. Title 4, Subtitle 6, Chapter 68, Noxious weed rules. State of Hawaii, Honolulu. Administrative rules, 12 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, Department of Land and Natural Resources. 1985. Hunting in Hawaii, fourth revision. Division of Forestry and Wildlife, Honolulu, 32 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.
- Kramer, R.J. 1971. Hawaiian land mammals. Charles E. Tuttle, Rutland, VT, 347 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.
- Wagner, W.L. and S.G. Weller. 1991. Resurrection of a Kaua'i *Stenogyne*: *S. kealiae*. Pacific Science 45(1):50-54.
- Weller, S.G. and A.K. Sakai. 1990. *Stenogyne*: in Wagner, W.L., D.R. Herbst, and S.H. Sohmer, Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii. Univ. of Hawaii Press and Bishop Museum Press; Honolulu. Bishop Mus. Spec. Pub. 83:831-843.
- Wenkam, R. 1969. Kauai and the park country of Hawaii. Sierra Club, San Francisco. 160 pp.

LISTING PRIORITY (* after number)

THREAT

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
Acting 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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