5-YEAR REVIEW

Short Form Summary

Species Reviewed: *Tetramolopium filiforme* (no common name)

Current Classification: Endangered

Federal Register Notice announcing initiation of this review:

[USFWS] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2022. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Initiation of 5-Year Status reviews for 167 Species in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, California, Hawaii, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands . Federal Register 87(90): 28031–28034, May 10, 2022.

Lead Region/Field Office:

Region 1/Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office (PIFWO), Honolulu, Hawai‘i

Name of Reviewer:

Daniel Adamski, Biologist, PIFWO
Lauren Weisenberger, Plant Recovery Coordinator, PIFWO
Megan Laut, Recovery Program Manager, PIFWO

Methodology used to complete this 5-year review:

This review was conducted by staff of the Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office (PIFWO) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) beginning in October 2023. The review was based on a review of current, available information since the last 5-year review for *Tetramolopium filiforme* (USFWS 2019). The evaluation by Daniel Adamski, Biologist, was reviewed by Lauren Weisenberger, Plant Recovery Coordinator, and Megan Laut, Recovery Program Manager.

Background:

For information regarding the species' listing history and other facts, please refer to the Fish and Wildlife Service's Environmental Conservation On-line System (ECOS) database for threatened and endangered species (*http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4585*).

Review Analysis:

Please refer to the previous 5-year reviews for *Tetramolopium filiforme* published in the Federal Register on January 18, 2008, (available at *https://ecos.fws.gov/docs/tess/species_nonpublish/1167.pdf*); August 8, 2013, (available at *https://ecos.fws.gov/docs/tess/species_nonpublish/2102.pdf*), and on September 30, 2019, (available at *https://ecos.fws.gov/docs/tess/species_nonpublish/2899.pdf*), for a complete review of the species' status, threats, management efforts, and references cited. We are not aware of any significant new information regarding the species' biological status since listing to warrant a change in the Federal listing status of *T. filiforme*.

This short-lived perennial dwarf shrub in the Asteraceae (sunflower) family is endangered and endemic to O‘ahu. Two different varieties of this species are recognized. *Tetramolopium filiforme* var. *filiforme* has linear-filiform leaves with entire margin and *T. filiforme* var. *polyphyllum* has linear-oblanceolate leaves with coarsely dentate margins

(Lowrey1999). There is no clear dividing line in the distribution of the recognized varieties of *Tetramolopium filiforme*, and plants that appear morphologically intermediate are also found. The current status and trends for *T. filiforme* are provided in the tables below.

New Status Information:

- Currently, there are estimated to be over 4,000 wild individuals (3,214 mature and 968 immature) of *Tetramolopium filiforme* across four population units in the Waiʻanae mountains of Oʻahu (Army Natural Resources Program on Oʻahu [ANRPO] 2023a, Appendix 4-1). There could up to an additional 111 individuals in two other population units, however these have not been monitored in almost 20 years (Kahanahāiki and Keaʻau). The majority of wild plants are found in the ʻŌhikilolo population unit, which totals over 3,500 individuals (ANRPO 2023b, Appendix 4-1).
- Currently, there are approximately 319 founder lines represented in *ex situ* storage collections, including seeds in seedbanks and plants in a nursery or living collection (ANRPO 2023b, Appendix 4-3).

New Threats:

- None

New Management Actions:

- Monitoring and surveys— The ANRPO monitors individuals of *Tetramolopium filiforme* in the Waiʻanae mountains of Oʻahu (ANRPO 2023b, Appendix 4-1).
- Ungulate monitoring and management—Fencing is monitored and maintained and ungulates are controlled at five population units: Kahanahāiki, ʻŌhikilolo, Keaʻau, Kalena, and Waiʻanae Kai (ANRPO 2023a, Appendix 4-2).
- Invasive nonnative plant management— The ANRPO controls non-native plants across the ʻŌhikilolo population unit (ANRPO 2023b, Appendix 4-2).
- Collection and propagation for genetic storage and reintroduction—
    - ANRPO reports 319 total founder plants in seed storage with at least 10 seeds, and of these, 32 founders in storage have more than 50 viable seeds. In addition, 23 total founder plants are in propagation, and of these, nine founders are represented by three or more individuals in propagation (ANRPO 2023b, Appendix 4-3).
- Reintroduction/ Augmentation/ Introduction—
    - There are no reintroduction populations for *Tetramolopium filiforme*.

Table 1. Status and trends of *Tetramolopium filiforme* from listing through current 5-year review. Table 1a shows progress according to Interim Stabilization Goals; Table 1b shows progress according to Preventing Extinction Goals.

Table 1a.

Date	**No. wild individuals**	**No. Outplanted**	**Stability Goals identified in Recovery Plan**	**Stability Goals Completed?**
1991 (Listing)	<500	0	All threats managed in all 3 populations	No
			Complete genetic storage	No
			3 populations with 50 mature individuals each	No
2008 (5-year review)	2,857	28, 18 survived	All threats managed in all 3 populations	Partial
			Complete genetic storage	Partial
			3 populations with 50 mature individuals each	Partial
2013 (5-year review)	3,111	31, all died	All threats managed in all 3 populations	Partial
			Complete genetic storage	Partial
			3 populations with 50 mature individuals each	Partial

Table 1b.

Date	No. wild individuals	No. outplanted	*Preventing Extinction Criteria identified by HPPRCC	*Preventing Extinction Criteria Completed?
2019 (5-year review)	ca 2,200 mature, 1300 immature	108 planted, 0 survived	All threats managed in all 3 populations	Partial
			Reproduction (i.e., viable seeds, seedlings, saplings) at all 3 populations	Partial
			Complete genetic storage	Partial
			3 populations with 50 mature individuals each	Partial, two populations > 50 mature individuals
2024 (5-year review)	> 4,000	0	All threats managed in all 3 populations	Partial
			Complete genetic storage	Partial
			Natural reproduction at all 3 populations	Partial
			3 populations with 50 mature individuals each	Partial, two populations > 50 mature individuals

* The Preventing Extinction Stage was established in 2011. Prior to 2011, the Interim Stabilization Stage was the first stage towards recovery (now it is the second stage after Preventing Extinction).

Table 2. Threats to *Tetramolopium filiforme* and ongoing conservation efforts.

Threat	Listing factor	Current Status	Conservation/ Management Efforts
Degradation and destruction of habitat by feral ungulates	A	Ongoing	Partial, fencing, and ungulate control in five management units
Established ecosystem altering invasive plant species degradation of habitat	A	Ongoing	Partial, nonnative plant control in one management unit
Climate change degradation or loss of habitat, including hurricanes	A	Ongoing	None
Degradation and destruction by fire	A	Ongoing	Partial, fire management (fuel breaks) plan and coordinated response efforts
Ungulate predation and herbivory	C	Ongoing	Partial, ungulate control in five management units
Invertebrate predation and herbivory	C	Ongoing	None
Competition with established invasive plant species	E	Ongoing	Partial, nonnative plant management in two areas
Human disturbance—Hikers and military activity	E	Ongoing	Partial, fencing in five management units
Loss of reproductive vigor	E	Ongoing	Partial, propagation and seed storage are ongoing

Synthesis:
Currently there are estimated to be over 4,000 wild individuals of *Tetramolopium filiforme* on O‘ahu, of which 3,214 are mature individuals and 968 are immature. Some individuals are provided protection by fencing and nonnative plant control. Seed collections and propagation are ongoing.

Stabilizing (interim), downlisting, and delisting objectives are provided in the Recovery Plan for the O‘ahu Plants (USFWS 1998) and have been updated according to the draft revised recovery objective guidelines developed by the Hawai‘i and Pacific Plants Recovery Coordinating Committee (HPPRCC 2011). The HPPRCC identifies an additional initial objective, the Preventing Extinction Stage, in addition to the Interim Stabilization, Delisting, and Downlisting objectives. Furthermore, life history traits such as breeding system, population size fluctuation or decline, and reproduction type (sexual or vegetative), have been included in the calculation of goals for the number of populations and reproducing individuals for each stage. The goals for each stage remain grouped by life span defined as annual, short-lived perennial (fewer than 10 years), or long-lived perennial.

Tetramolopium filiforme is a short-lived perennial dwarf shrub. To prevent extinction, which is the first milestone in recovering the species, the taxon must be managed to control threats (e.g., fenced) and have 50 individuals (or the total number of individuals if fewer than 50 exist) from each of three populations represented in *ex situ* (secured off-site, such as a nursery or seed bank) collections that are well managed. In addition, a minimum of a total of three populations should be documented on O‘ahu where they now occur or occurred historically and each of these populations must be naturally reproducing (i.e., viable seeds and seedlings) with a minimum of 50 mature, reproducing individuals per population.

The preventing extinction goals for this species have not been met. Although genetic storage is almost complete (Table 1), there are only two populations with more than 50 mature individuals, and all threats are not being managed (Table 1, Table 2). Therefore, *Tetramolopium filiforme* meets the definition of Endangered as it remains in danger of extinction throughout its range.

Recommendations for Future Actions:
No significant new information regarding the species' biological status has been reported since the last 5-year review in 2019. Thus, the following recommendations for future actions are reiterated for the 5-year review for 2024.

- Surveys and monitoring—
  - Continue to monitor all known populations of *Tetramolopium filiforme*.
  - Determine suitable locations for reintroductions.
- Ungulate monitoring and control—Continue to maintain fenced exclosures and construct new fences to protect individuals from the negative impacts of browsing by ungulates.
- Invasive nonnative plant monitoring and control—Continue control of established ecosystem-altering nonnative invasive plant species, and those that compete with *T. filiforme*.
- Site and habitat protection—Develop and implement effective threat control measures to reduce the impacts of ungulates and slugs.
- Fire prevention and control—Continue to develop and implement fire prevention management plans.
- Climate change adaptation strategy—Research suitability of habitat for viability of species, including where to conduct translocations in the future due to the impacts of climate change, including increasing temperatures, periods between rain events, and increasing frequency and intensity of hurricanes. Additional management actions may be needed, such as locating key microsites that overlap with current and future climate envelopes for translocation efforts.
- Predator and herbivore monitoring and control—Determine and continue to implement effective methods to control rats and slugs.
- Captive propagation for genetic storage and reintroduction—Continue collection and propagation efforts for maintenance of genetic stock and for future reintroduction.
- Build resiliency, redundancy, and representation — Increase species' viability through habitat restoration, threat control, and reintroduction and translocation

into suitable habitat that is being managed for known threats to this species to reduce impacts of climate change degradation and nonnative plant competition.

- Alliance and partnership development—Continue to work with partners and other land managers in planning and implementation of ecosystem-level restoration and management to benefit this species.

References:

[ANRPO] Army Natural Resource Program on Oʻahu. 2023a. 2023 status report for the Makua and Oahu implementation plans. 255 pp.

[ANRPO] Army Natural Resource Program on Oʻahu. 2023b. Appendices to the Status report for the Mākua and Oʻahu Implementation Plans, Army Natural Resources Program, Oʻahu, Office of the Vice President for Research and Innovation, University of Hawaiʻi.

[HBMP] Hawaii Biodiversity and Mapping Program. 2010. Plant species GIS data and Access database.

[HPPRCC] Hawaiʻi and Pacific Plants Recovery Coordinating Committee. 2011. Revised recovery objective guidelines. 8 pp.

[USFWS] 2008. *Tetramolopium filiforme* 5-year review summary and evaluation. USFWS Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office, Honolulu, HI. *https://ecos.fws.gov/docs/five_year_review/doc1167.pdf*.

[U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1998. Recovery plan for the Oahu plants. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland, Oregon. 207 pages, plus appendices.

[USFWS] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2012. Endangered and threatened wildlife and plants; Endangered status for 23 species on Oahu and designation of critical habitat for 124 species; final rule. Department of the Interior, Federal Register 77 (181): 57648–57862, September 18, 2012.

[USFWS] 2013. *Tetramolopium filiforme* 5-year review summary and evaluation. USFWS Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office, Honolulu, HI. *https://ecos.fws.gov/docs/five_year_review/doc2102.pdf*.

[USFWS] 2019. *Tetramolopium filiforme* 5-year review summary and evaluation. USFWS Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office, Honolulu, HI. *https://ecos.fws.gov/docs/five_year_review/doc2899.pdf*.

[USFWS] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2022. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Initiation of 5-Year Status reviews for 167 Species in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, California, Hawaii, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. Federal Register 87(90): 28031–28034, May 10, 2022.

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
SIGNATURE PAGE for 5-YEAR REVIEW of *Tetramolopium filiforme* (no common name)

Pre-1996 DPS listing still considered a listable entity? N/A

Recommendation resulting from the 5-year review:

_____ Delisting
_____ Reclassify from Endangered to Threatened status
_____ Reclassify from Threatened to Endangered status
__X__ No Change in listing status

For **Field Supervisor, Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office**

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