

Abutilon menziesii 2014-2015 Status Report



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I. Introduction

A population of *Abutilon menziesii* was discovered in late 1996 at Kapolei in the Ewa area, island of Oahu, on former sugarcane land. *Abutilon menziesii* has been a federally listed species since 1986. This population was located within the footprint of a Department of Transportation road and as a result, a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) for *Abutilon menziesii* at Kapolei was completed to mitigate for the effects of development on this population (November 2003). The HCP outlines the measures planned over the next 20 years. The goal of the HCP is to initiate and sustain a program which would result in an overall net gain in the number of *Abutilon menziesii* on Oahu. The end goal is the establishment of three protected off-site populations on Oahu from the single degraded Kapolei population. This 2014-2015 status report serves as a way of monitoring the progress towards this end goal.

The main focus for 2014-2015 was to establish a new outplanting site at State Department of Agriculture lands located at Kahuku and provide better and safer (i.e. from fire threat) habitat at the Contingency Reserve Area through revegetation efforts with common natives to attempt to reduce the weed pressure around the *Abutilon* and create green firebreaks.

Propagation of select rare coastal species continued during this reporting period. Cooperative outplanting projects were completed in coordination with US Fish and Wildlife Service, Oahu Plant Extinction Prevention, Punahou School, Division of Forestry and Wildlife, and Friends of Kaena Point.

II. Population Summaries

A. Diamond Head

In 2004, an MOU was established with the Hawaii State Parks and the Hawaii Army National Guard to establish an *Abutilon menziesii* population. One-hundred and four plants were outplanted in September 2004 representing 65 % of the genetics from the Kapolei population. A low flow, low maintenance irrigation system is in place that utilizes the municipal water supply. The only [plants on irrigation are new outplantings. The planting strategy used at this site was to plant the plants close together with high rates of fertilization and water to help the plants out compete the weeds and fill the area with a continuous stand of *Abutilon menziesii*. This has resulted in a very healthy population of *Abutilon menziesii*. The thought behind this strategy is that by getting the plants off to a healthy start, a seed bank will be established early on in the process. A firebreak was established around the perimeter of the population using plants that were present in the nursery in excess numbers. Groundcover was established for fire and weed control purposes using the following native species: *Vitex rotundifolia*, *Rauvolfia sandwicensis*, *Lipochaeta lobata*, *Sida fallax*, and *Sesbania tomentosa*.

During 2014-2015, no new plants were outplanted. There are a total of 71 plants at Diamond Head representing 58% of the Kapolei genetic stock. This site is currently monitored once a month and selectively weeded (i.e. weeding only the high threat species). This weeding strategy emphasizes control versus elimination. There was one new seedling during the reporting period. Of the seedlings seen during previous reporting periods, four seedlings have survived for three years, one seedling has survived for four years, and 8 seedling have survived for 5 years. The goal for 2015-2016 is to maintain and monitor the outplantings and seedlings.

B. Koko Crater Botanical Garden

The plants at Koko Head Botanical Garden are thriving. There are 66 plants representing 58% of the Kapolei genetic stock. No new plants were outplanted during the reporting period. During 2014-2015, the focus of work was to produce air layers for the new Kahuku field site. Over 100 successful air layers were produced during the reporting period. The plants located at Koko Head are an invaluable source of working material for the program (i.e. cuttings, seeds, etc). This is a good example of how botanical gardens and various forestry programs can and should work together towards recovery of rare species.

C. Honouliuli

The Honouliuli outplanting site is located along the western edge of the West Loc of Pearl Harbor and was established in 2002 and 2003. This site is within three to four miles of the original population and is very well protected. The site itself is part of the Oahu National Wildlife Refuge Complex. The refuge consists of 37 acres of fenced land, much of which is occupied by two ponds. The land itself is still under Navy ownership but USFWS has a cooperative agreement with the Navy to manage the site as a refuge in perpetuity. There are two separate areas being used for outplanting within the refuge. The first consists of a narrow strip, approximately 20 by 600 feet, while the second site is approximately 60 by 300 feet. The first planting commenced on March 15, 2002 in the 20 by 600 foot site. Work at the second location began January of 2003. The new location is about 500 yards south of the first outplanting site. The plants at Honouliuli are healthy and the site is showing promise.

Both locations have been removed from irrigation. Efforts are being made to adjust the conditions of the soil at both sites so that they are more favorable for regeneration and growth. This site is monitored once a month and weeded as needed. Access is an issue at this site due to bird nesting and the usage by school groups for outdoor education. There were no new seedlings during the report period. There are 5 seedlings that have survived more than a year, 5 that have survived for two years, 20 that have survived for three years, 65 that have survived for 4 years, and 33 that have survived for 5 years. This site has reached capacity; therefore, the only plantings planned in the future are for replacement of plants that die. Although all plants at this site produce seeds, a large percentage of the plants are also reproducing vegetatively by mounding (i.e. lower branches root on contact with the ground). As of 2015, there are a total of 73 adult plants representing 54% of the genetic stock available.

D. Ewa Villages Golf Course

The Ewa Villages Golf Course is located adjacent to the original wild *Abutilon* site. The Ewa Villages Golf Course population is located within 125 yards of the original wild site; which was the primary reason for choosing this location. Even though this is not a “wild” situation, it is an undisturbed, protected site with favorable conditions, much like the original wild site. Irrigation is present at this site. This site is monitored once a month. There are currently 63 total plants at this site representing 56% of the genetic stock available. Three plants senesced during this reporting period. The goal for 2015-2016 is to increase the genetic representation with additional number of outplantings; however, this site is reaching capacity.

E. Contingency Reserve Area

During 2005-2006, 35 plants were moved to the Contingency Reserve Area (CRA). Only one plant was lost during the move. Once the plants were moved, a perimeter fence was installed by the Department of Transportation contractors around the CRA site. A firebreak was also installed prior to the construction of the fence. The firebreak consists of a weed free gravel barrier. The perimeter fence and

firebreak require regular and consistent weed control. During 2006-2007, one of the plants that had been previously moved the CRA died. Unfortunately, this was one of the new plants located in 2002 and it is not represented in any of the outplanting sites or in genetic storage.

On October 31, 2005, a small fire occurred in the CRA taking out approximately one acre. The fire was quickly contained and no *Abutilon* were damaged. A meeting was held with the Waipahu/Ewa Fire Department at the CRA site to determine possible wildfire issues and to familiarize them with the site. At this time, more than three quarters of the perimeter of the CRA is protected by a green firebreak.

Weeds are a huge problem at this site. During 2014-2015, time was spent planting common natives to complete the green firebreak and controlling grass. Over 400 plants were planted in an effort to complete the green firebreak. Species include *Dodonea viscosa* (aalii), *Chenopodium oahuense* (aheahea), *Gossypium sandwicense* (mao), and *Myoporum sandwicense* (naio).

There are a total of 39 plants representing 35% of the genetic stock at this site. Numerous adult plants died during this reporting year due to natural senescence. There is no way to prevent this from happening; however, time will be spent adding plants to the CRA to capture more genetic representation. Outplanting of thousands of common native species has taken place over the past few reporting periods. The idea was to add additional plants to the habitat to reduce the incoming light to reduce weed pressure. The hope was that this would increase seedling success. Unfortunately, there has been no seedling recruitment at this site for many years.

F. Pouhala Marsh

The Pouhala Marsh population is located on City and County property in Waipahu. During April 2007, 63 plants were outplanted, of which half were lost due to tidal fluctuations within the marsh. . During this report period 14 new *Abutilon* were planted. Currently, there are 71 plants representing 66% of the Kapolei population genetics. Weeds are not really a major problem at this site. The benefit of this site is the opportunity for community involvement and education because the site is so accessible. Management of this site is a cooperative effort between various Division of Forestry and Wildlife Branches and the Research Corporation of the University of Hawaii staff. The goal for 2015-2016 is to continue to increase the representation of the Kapolei plants at this site.

G. Additional Sites

During this reporting period, outplanting did not take place as planned due to unforeseen access issues. DLNR is currently negotiating with potential lessees regarding compatible land use. The hope is that an agreement will be completed during 2015, allowing for outplanting to begin in 2016.

III. Greenhouse

A. Construction

The greenhouse established for *Abutilon menziesii* is located near the base of the Kealia Trail head, just behind the western end of Dillingham Airstrip in Mokuleia. The initial structure was completed in December 2002. The greenhouse is 130 feet long by 40 feet wide by 12 feet tall. It is divided into an upper and a lower section along the entire length and has gravel floor. The site contains two separate Matson container type storage facilities, one is used as office space. The site also contains an additional raised 8-foot by 32 foot storage facility was completed inside the greenhouse structure. During 2013-

2014, typical greenhouse upkeep included building and road maintenance, such as repairing the watering system, repairing damage from rock falls, and weeding.

B. Propagation

Propagation of select common and rare coastal species including *Sesbania tomentosa* (ohai), *Myoporum sandwicense* (naio), *Dodonea viscosa* (aalii), and *Gossypium sandwicense* (mao) is ongoing. During the report period, 347 ohai were outplanted at Kaena Point and 79 at Kaiwi.

During this reporting period, work continued in cooperation with the Oahu Plant Extinction Prevention Program (OPEP) on *Schiedea adamantis*. This species' distribution is restricted to Diamond Head. During 2012, 49 plants were planted in the crater. During 2014-2015, 29 plants were planted in the crater.

During this reporting period, 35 *Chamesyce skottsbergii* var. *skottsbergii* were grown in the nursery for the US Fish and Wildlife Service. They planted these into their Kalaeloa site.

An ongoing goal of the program, is to continue to collect and propagate *Abutilon menziesii* plants found at the outplanting sites and/or the CRA at Kapolei that were not represented with stock on hand at the Mokuleia nursery. In other words, filling in the gaps between plants on hand at the nursery and plants in the field, which are not represented in the nursery stock. These gaps are due to the time needed for the construction of the Mokuleia nursery, during which there was no propagation of plants. This was due to the lack of facilities to grow and care for them and the time that was needed to complete the greenhouse and the HCP.

IV. Summary

Table 3. Status of *Abutilon menziesii* populations

	Koko Head	CRA	Honouliuli Reserve	Ewa Villages	Pouhala Marsh	Diamond Head	Total
Mature	66	39	73	63	71	71	383
% Genetic Representation	58%	35%	54%	56%	66%	58%	100%
Seedlings	0	0	128	0	0	13	141

A. Accomplishments for 2014-2015

- Founders were added to the population at Pouhala Marsh.
- Outplanted over 400 common natives at the CRA
- Conducted intensive weed control on 4 acres of the 21-acre CRA
- Monitored and weeded all previous outplanting site.
- Over 100 air Layers were collected from the Ewa Villages Golf Course and Koko Head.
- Continued collecting and propagating other rare coastal species in the greenhouse.
- Outplanted over 400 rare coastal plants
- Green firebreak was planted at the Contingency Reserve Area

B. Goals for 2015-2016

- Continue pursuing additional planting sites
- Continue extensive revegetation of the CRA
- Ensure that at least one (as many as possible given space availability) of every Kapolei plant is represented in at least one of the outplanting sites.
- Continue to monitor and maintain the plants at all sites.
- Continue to outplant rare coastal species.
- Continue work on *Schiedea adamantis*.
- Outplant *Abutilon* into the new Kahuku site
- Continue to expand the green firebreak at the CRA