



Fifteen *Phyllostegia floribunda* remain on Hawai'i Island

PEPP Highlights

- **Zero** plant extinctions under our watch
- **190** rare plant species managed each year
- **177** PEP species collected, stored and grown at partner facilities
- **116** rare species reintroduced to the wild
- Over **50,000** outplants across the state
- Over **28,000** feet of fencing constructed to protect **64** PEP Species
- Over **12** species discovered that were thought to be extinct
- Over **12** species discovered that were new to science



Only one wild alula (*Brighamia insignis*) exists in the wild

Hawai'i's Rare Plant Partnerships

Recovery of Hawai'i's critically endangered plants relies on strong partnerships forged by shared goals. Through these collaborative relationships, PEPP collects plant material and addresses threats in natural habitats while a network of ex situ rare plant propagation and storage facilities manages the plant material for safekeeping and eventual return to the wild.



Volcano Rare Plant Facility on Hawai'i Island

Partnering facilities include: four mid-elevation rare plant nurseries (at Volcano on Hawai'i Island, Pahole on O'ahu, Kōke'e on Kaua'i, and Olinda on Maui); botanical gardens (e.g., the National Tropical Botanical Garden); the University of Hawai'i Lyon Arboretum Micropropagation and Seed Conservation Laboratories; and other nurseries and labs in Hawai'i, the mainland United States, and across the globe.

Contact Information

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PLANT EXTINCTION PREVENTION PROGRAM

Saving Hawai'i's Rarest Plants

Donate to PEPP
www.uhfoundation.org/PEPP

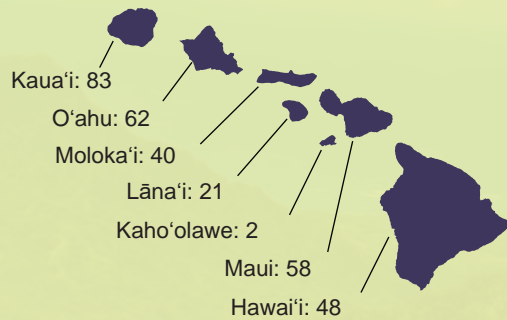


The PEP Program

The Plant Extinction Prevention Program (PEPP) is a statewide conservation program committed to saving Hawai'i's rarest native plants from extinction. PEPP focuses its efforts on species that have fewer than 50 remaining wild individuals, coined "PEP species". Today, PEPP manages **236** PEP species across the main Hawaiian Islands, most of which are federally and state-listed Endangered Species.

The PEP Program is a project of the Pacific Cooperative Studies Unit of the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa and is funded through State and Federal grants and private donations.

Numbers of PEP Species



Origin

The PEP Program was established in 2003 by the **Hawai'i Rare Plant Restoration Group (HRPRG)**, a Specialist Group of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). The HRPRG is a consortium of over 60 conservation organizations, resource management agencies, individuals, and public and private landowners whose mission is to halt Hawai'i's staggering extinction rate of one plant species lost per year.



Five PEPP Approaches

1. Collect:

Propagules (e.g., seeds, spores, cuttings) are collected and transferred to partnering rare plant seed storage, tissue culture, and nursery facilities. Preserving genetic diversity is vital to ensure the survival of a PEP species.

2. Monitor:

Routine visits to wild and reintroduced individuals allow PEPP to assess population health and identify potential and imminent threats so they can be quickly addressed.

3. Survey:

The discovery of unknown individuals can greatly increase a PEP species' chances of recovery. Through surveys, we have discovered individuals of many PEP species as well as several species thought to be extinct or new to science.

4. Protect:

Hawai'i's rare plants are under constant threat from invasive weeds, rats, slugs, and feral animals such as pigs and goats. PEPP staff employs a variety of measures to address these threats.

5. Outplant:

Nursery grown plants of known genetic lineage are put back into the wild to establish new populations or bolster existing populations. Outplantings are often done with partner programs and with help from public volunteers. Many outplanted populations are now naturally reproducing!