

Another FACtivity



Using the figure below, calculate the number of endangered plants that survived the *Ka'ūpūlehu* planting program and then calculate the total number of endangered plants of each species growing in Hawai'i. Pretend that you are in charge of taking care of endangered species across Hawai'i following this planting program. Which species would be the most important and why? Discuss your decision in a classroom discussion.

Scientific name of the endangered plant	Hawaiian name of the plant	Number of plants in the State of Hawaii before the research	Percent increase in the plant population after the planting program	Number of plants that survived the planting (Number of plants before times the percent increase; remember the decimal)	Number of plants in the State after the planting program
<i>Abutilon menziesii</i>	<i>Ko'olua'ula</i>	450	22		
<i>Bonamia menziesii</i>	<i>No known name</i>	200	75		
<i>Caesalpinia kavaiensis</i>	<i>Uhiuhi</i>	42	20		
<i>Colubrina oppositifolia</i>	<i>Kauila</i>	800	21		
<i>Hibiscus brackenridgei</i>	<i>Ma'o hau hele</i>	70	146		
<i>Kokia drynarioides</i>	<i>Koki'o</i>	3	9,733		
<i>Nothocestrum breviflorum</i>	<i>'Aiea</i>	100	54		
<i>Pleomele hawaiiensis</i>	<i>Halapepe</i>	300	99		
<i>Sesbania tomentosa</i>	<i>'Ohai</i>	100	3		

To read about a tropical dry forest in Puerto Rico, see "Some Things Will Always Change" in the Tropical Forest edition of the *Natural Inquirer* (<http://www.naturalinquirer.org>). What are some of the similarities and differences between these two tropical dry forests?