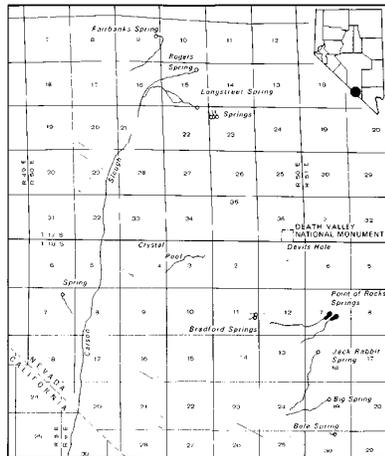


Known primary constituent elements include flowing warm water over rock and gravel substrate.

NOTE: Map follows:



[42 FR 47840, Sept. 22, 1977]

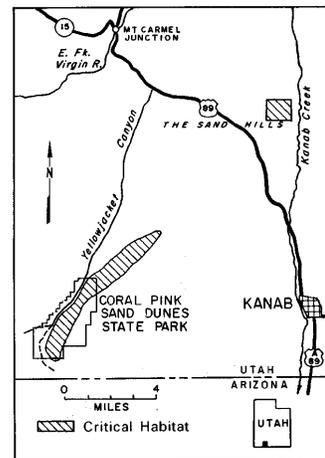
EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 17.95, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

**§ 17.96 Critical habitat—plants.**

(a) *Flowering plants.*

Family Asclepiadaceae: *Asclepias welshii* (Welsh's milkweed). Utah, Kane County: entire Coral Pink Sand Dunes, within T43S, R7W and R8W, and T44S, R8W about 10 miles west of Kanab; also, the area of the Sand Hills, about 10 miles north of Kanab, within T42S, R6W, Section 8 (S½ of the N½ and N½ of the S½). The constituent elements of this critical habitat are the sand dunes themselves.

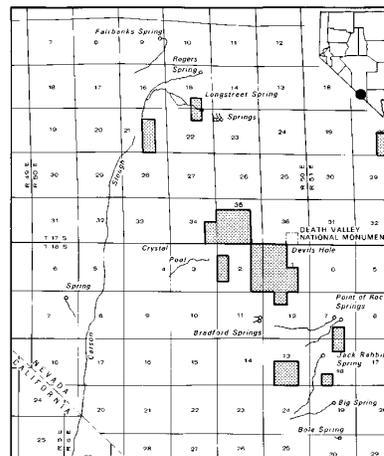
NOTE: Map follows:



Family Asteraceae—*Enceliopsis nudicaulis* var. *corrugata* (Ash Meadows sunray). Nevada, Nye County, Ash Meadows: SW¼SE¼ sec. 15, SW¼NE¼ and W½SE¼ sec. 21, NW¼NE¼ sec. 22, E½SE¼ sec. 34, SW¼NE¼, S½NW¼, SW¼, and W½SE¼ sec. 35, T17S R50E. SE¼ sec. 20, T17S, R51E. NW¼, SW¼, and W½SE¼ sec. 1, E½NE¼, SW¼NW¼, NW¼SW¼, and E½SE¼ sec. 2, NE¼NW¼S. 12, E½SW¼ and W½SE¼ sec. 13, T18S, R50E. SW¼SE¼ sec. 7, NW¼NE¼ and SE¼SW¼ sec. 18, T18S, R51E.

Known primary constituent elements include dry washes or whitish saline soil associated with outcrops of pale whitish limestone.

NOTE: Map follows:



Family Asteraceae—*Grindelia fraxinopratensis* (Ash Meadows gumplant). California, Inyo County, Ash Meadows: NE¼,

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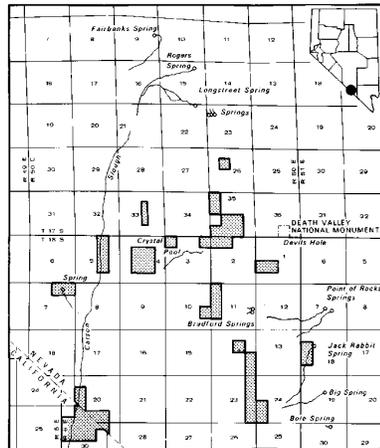
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E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 30, T26N, R6E.

Nevada, Nye County, Ash Meadows: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 26, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  and W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 33, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 35, T17S, R50E. N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 1, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 2, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 3, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 4; W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 5, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 7, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 10, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 11, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 14; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 20 northeast of the Nevada-California boundary, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 23, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 24, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 29 northeast of the Nevada-California boundary, T18S, R50E. SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 18, T18S, R51E.

Known primary constituent elements include saltgrass meadows along streams and pools or drier areas with alkali clay soils.

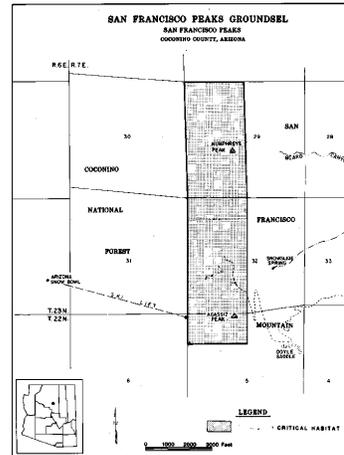
NOTE: Map follows:



Family Asteraceae: *Senecio franciscanus* (San Francisco Peaks groundsel).

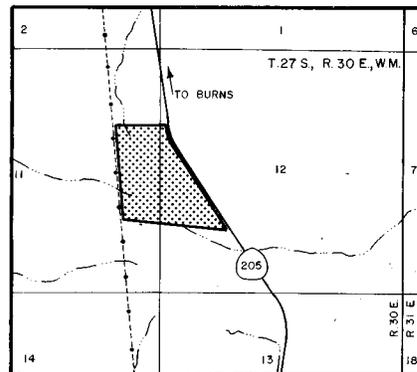
Arizona: Coconino County; Coconino National Forest, Agassiz Peak and Humphreys Peak, T22N, R7E, N $\frac{1}{2}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 5; T23N, R7E, W $\frac{1}{2}$  Section 32 and W $\frac{1}{2}$  Section 29. Primary constituent elements are the loose cinder talus slopes of the alpine tundra system of the San Francisco Peaks and absence of disturbance and damage from hikers.

NOTE: Map follows:



Family Asteraceae: *Stephanomeria malheurensis* (Malheur wire-lettuce). Oregon, Harney County; the lands west of State Highway 205 within the SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  and the NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SE  $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 11; and the W  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the NW  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and the SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SW  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and the NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SW  $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 12, T27S, R30E, Willamette Meridian.

NOTE: Map follows:



Boraginaceae: *Amsinckia grandiflora* (large-flowered fiddleneck)

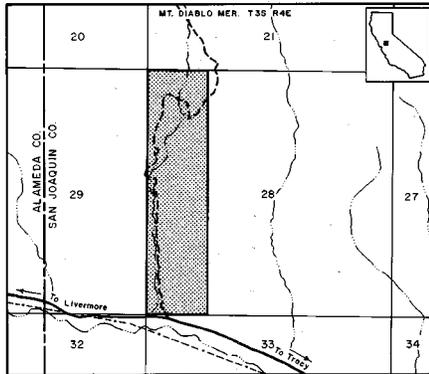
California, San Joaquin County, Mount Diablo Meridian, T3S R4E Section 28 W $\frac{1}{2}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$  and W $\frac{1}{2}$  SW $\frac{1}{4}$ .

This includes the known primary constituent elements of a steep, west- and south-facing slope with light textured but stable soils.

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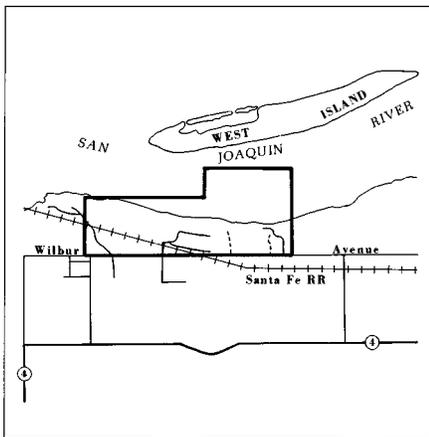
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NOTE: Map follows:



Family Brassicaceae: *Erysimum capitatum* var. *angustatum* (Contra Costa Wallflower). California. An area of land, water, and air-space in Contra Costa County, with the following components: T. 2 N. R. 2 E. SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> section 17, E<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> of S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> of section 18.

NOTE: Map follows:

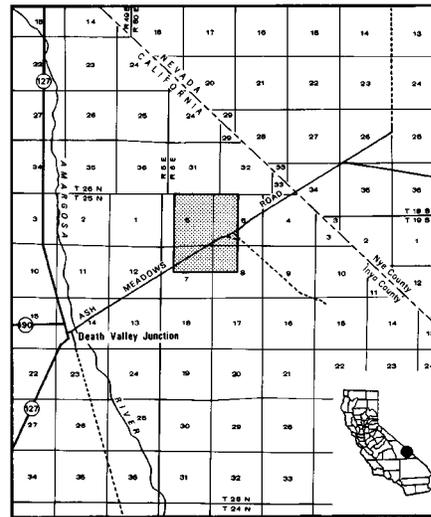


Family Chenopodiaceae: *Nitrophila mohavensis* (Amargosa niterwort). California,

Inyo County, Ash Meadows: W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> sec. 5, E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> sec. 6, NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> sec. 7, NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> sec. 8, T25N, R6E.

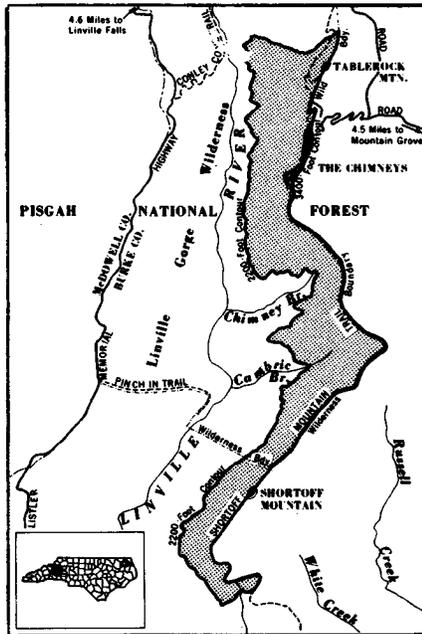
Known primary constituent elements include salt-encrusted alkaline flats.

NOTE: Map follows:



Family Cistaceae: *Hudsonia montana* (Mountain golden heather) North Carolina; Burke County; the areas bounded by the following: on the west by the 2200' contour; on the east by the Linville Gorge Wilderness Boundary north from the intersection of the 2200' contour and the Shortoff Mountain Trail to where it intersects the 3400' contour at "The chimneys"—then following the 3400' contour north until it reintersects the Wilderness Boundary—then following the Wilderness Boundary again northward until it intersects the 3200' contour extending west from its intersection with the Wilderness Boundary until it begins to turn south—at this point the Boundary extends due east until it intersects the 2200' contour.

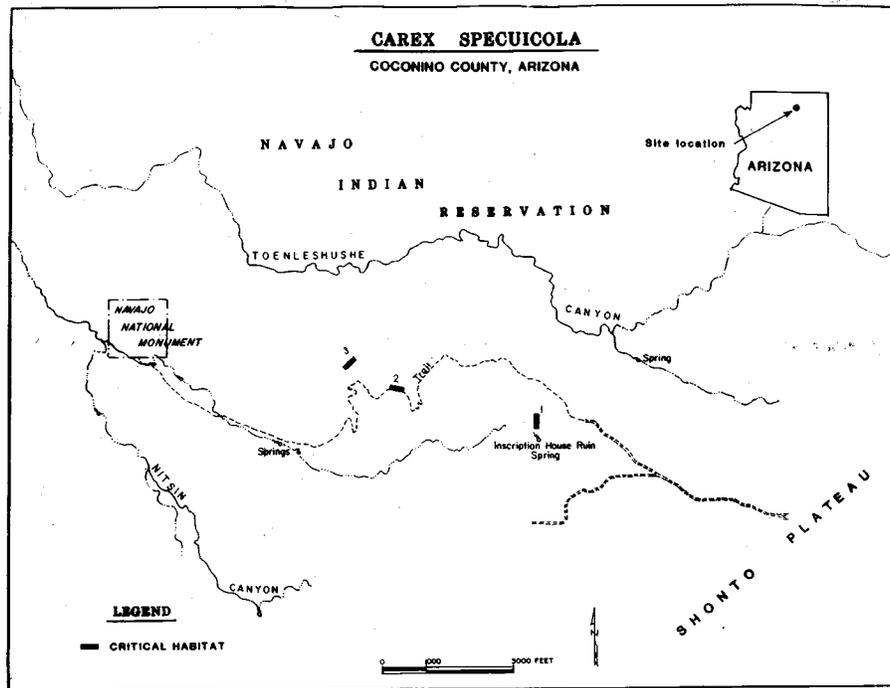
NOTE: Map follows:



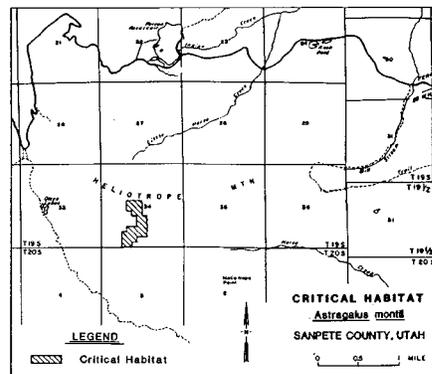
Family Cyperaceae: *Carex specuicola* (Navajo sedge)

Arizona: Coconino County; Navajo Indian Reservation. A 40 x 5 meter rectangular area, with its long axis in the direction of seep-spring flow, around each of the following points: (1) Latitude 36°39'53" N, longitude 110°47'18" W; (2) latitude 36°40'07" N, longitude 110°47'55" W; and (3) latitude 36°40'18" N, longitude 110°48'15" W. Primary constituent elements include moist sandy to silty soils at shady seep-springs within the Navajo Sandstone Formation.

NOTE: Map follows:



Family Fabaceae: *Astragalus montii* (Heliotrope milk-vetch). Utah, Sanpete County, western Heliotrope Mountain. T19S R4E, Sec. 34, SE ¼ of SW ¼ of SE ¼ of NW ¼; S ½ of SE ¼ of SE ¼ of NW ¼; NE ¼ of NW ¼ of NE ¼ of SW ¼; NE ¼ of NE ¼ of SW ¼; E ½ of SE ¼ of NE ¼ of SW ¼; NE ¼ of NW ¼ of SE ¼ of SW ¼; S ½ of NW ¼ of SE ¼ of SW ¼; NW ¼ of SE ¼ of SW ¼; N ½ of SW ¼ of SE ¼ of SW ¼; SW ¼ of SW ¼ of SE ¼ of SW ¼; W ½ of SE ¼ of NW ¼ of SE ¼; NW ¼ of NW ¼ of SW ¼ of SE ¼. The primary constituent element is the white limestone barrens of the Flagstaff Formation.



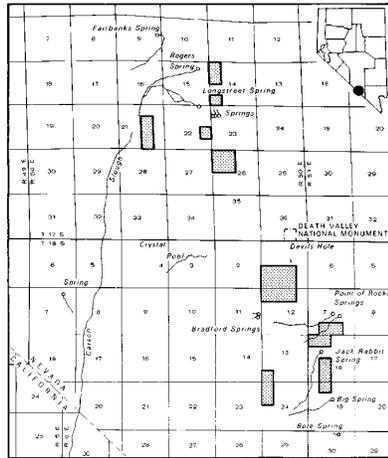
Family Fabaceae: *Astragalus phoenix* (Ash Meadows milk-vetch). Nevada, Nye County, Ash Meadows: W½NW¼ and SW¼SW¼ sec. 14, SW¼NE¼ and W½SE¼ sec. 21, NE¼SE¼ sec. 22, NW¼ sec. 26, T17S, R50E. SW¼ and W½SE¼ sec. 1, NW¼NE¼ and N½NW¼ sec. 12, SW¼SW¼ sec. 13, W½NW¼ sec. 24, T18S, R50E. SE¼SW¼ and SW¼SE¼ sec. 7, N½NW¼ and E½SW¼ sec. 18, NE¼NW¼ sec. 19, T18S, R51E.

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Known primary constituent elements include dry, hard, white, barren, saline, clay flats, knolls, and slopes.

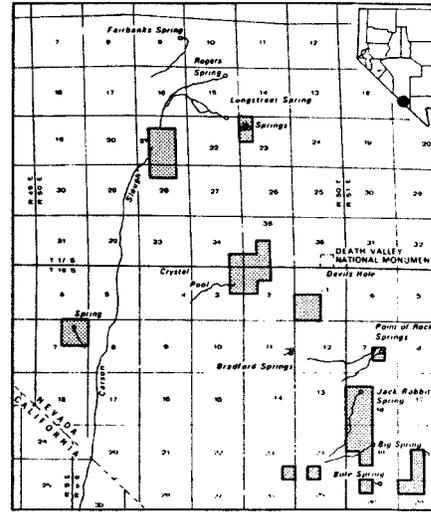
NOTE: Map follows:



Family Gentianaceae: *Centaurium namophilum* (spring-loving centaury). Nevada, Nye County, Ash Meadows: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 21; W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 23, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 28, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 34, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 35, T17S, R50E. SW $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 1, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  and W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 2, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 3, NE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 7; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 23, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 24, T18S, R50E. NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 7, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  and SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 18, NW $\frac{1}{4}$  and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 19, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 20, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 29, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 30, T18S, R51E.

Known primary constituent elements include moist to wet clay soils along banks of streams or in seepage areas.

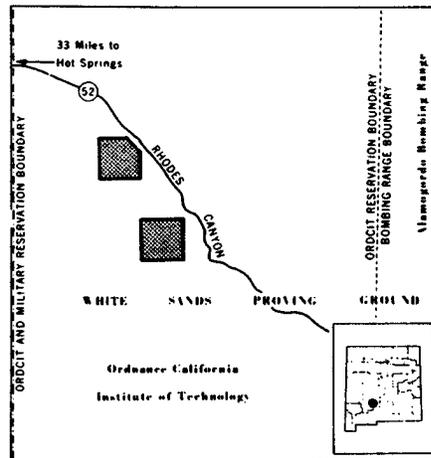
NOTE: Map follows:



Family Lamiaceae: *Hedeoma todsenii* (Todsens pennyroyal).

New Mexico; Sierra County; the Critical Habitat of *Hedeoma todsenii* is best defined by two one-square kilometer sections on the 1000 m<sup>2</sup> Universal Transverse Mercator Grid, Zone 13. The more northern critical habitat lies between 76 and 77,000 m N and 39 and 40,000 m E. The southern area lies between 74 and 75,000 m N and 40 and 41,000 m E. Gypsum limestone soils.

NOTE: Map follows:



Family Loasaceae: *Mentzelia leucophylla* (Ash Meadows blazing star). Nevada, Nye County, Ash Meadows: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 15, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 21, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 22, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 23, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 28,

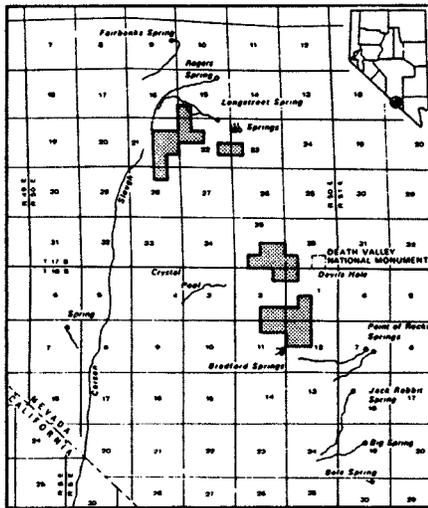
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SE¼SW¼ and SE¼ sec. 35, SW¼SW¼ sec. 36, T18S, R50E, NW¼NW¼, SW¼SW¼, and E½SW¼ sec. 1, NE¼NE¼ and S½SE¼ sec. 2, N½NE¼ sec. 11, NW¼ sec. 12, T18S, R50E.

Known primary constituent elements include sandy or saline clay soils along canyon washes and near springs and seeps.

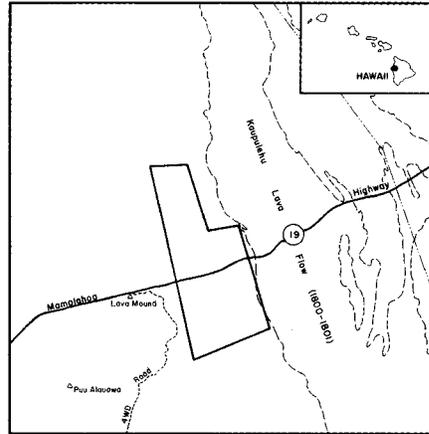
NOTE: Map follows:



Malvaceae: *Kokia drynarioides* (koki'o). Hawaii, Island and County of Hawaii, North Kona District, three areas totaling approximately 2,600 acres.

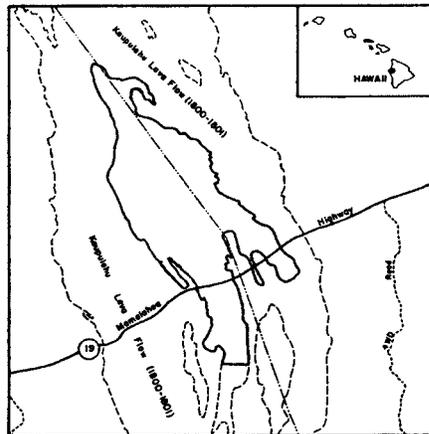
1. Ka'upulehu Ahupua'a area, bounded as follows: from a point of origin at Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate 925880 near or on the west boundary of the Ka'upulehu 1800-1801 lava flow (approximately at intersection of said west boundary and 2600 ft elevation contour); thence west southwesterly approximately 864 ft to UTM coordinate 914875 (also near 2600 ft elevation contour); thence north northwesterly approximately 1987 ft to UTM coordinate 909899 (near the 1400 ft elevation contour); thence east northeasterly approximately 378 ft to UTM coordinate 913900 (also near the 1400 ft elevation contour); then south southeasterly approximately 720 ft to UTM coordinate 916891; thence east northeasterly approximately 320 ft to UTM coordinate 920892 (near the said west boundary of the 1800-1801 lava flow); thence south southeasterly approximately 1140 ft to the point of origin. Included in this area is Ka'upulehu Forest Reserve, Section B.

NOTE: Map follows:



2. Ka'upulehu Ahupua'a and Pu'uwa'awa'a Ahupua'a boundary area, identified as follows: An unnamed kipuka (discontinuity) in 1800-1801 lava that straddles the boundary between Ka'upulehu and Pu'uwa'awa'a Ahupua'a and also crosses Mamalahoa Highway between 2400 and 1000 feet of elevation. Excluded is a small tongue of the said kipuka that extends south of UTM coordinate 941885 at approximately 2400 ft of elevation and above. UTM coordinate 931924 marks the low elevation end of the said kipuka.

NOTE: Map follows:



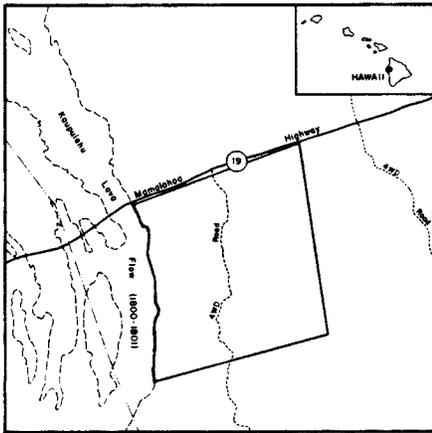
3. Pu'uwa'awa'a Ahupua'a area, identified as follows: Halepi'ula 3, Waimea Paddock of Pu'uwa'awa'a Ranch, which lies south of (upslope) and abuts Mamalahoa Highway just east of the boundary between Ka'upulehu and Pu'uwa'awa'a Ahupua'a.

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East boundary of the 1800-1801 Ka'upulehu lava flow is the west boundary of the paddock. The paddock corners are near UTM coordinates 948901 (NW), 985909 (NE) 973886 (SE), and 971879 (SW).

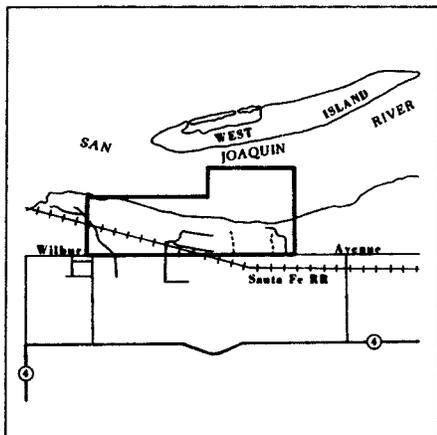
NOTE: Map follows:



Primary constituent elements of critical habitat are appropriate soil type, climate, protection from grazing damage, protection from aggressive exotic weeds, and presence of suitable pollinators.

Family Onagraceae: *Oenothera deltoides* ssp. *howellii* (Antioch Dunes Evening-Primrose). California. An area of land, water, and airspace in Contra Costa County with the following components: T. 2 N. R. 2 E. SW¼ section 17, E⅔ of S⅓ of section 18.

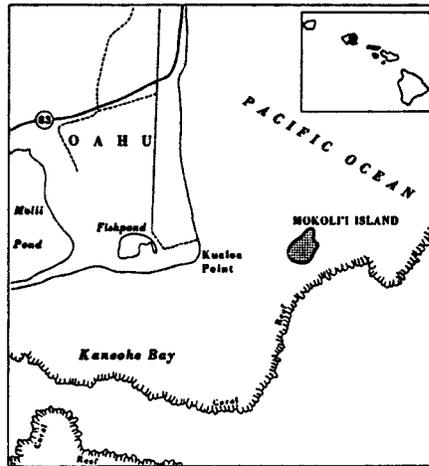
NOTE: Map follows:



Family Poaceae: *Panicum faurei* var. *carteri* (Carter's panicgrass) Hawaii: City and County of Honolulu: Entire island of Mokoli'i (see map).

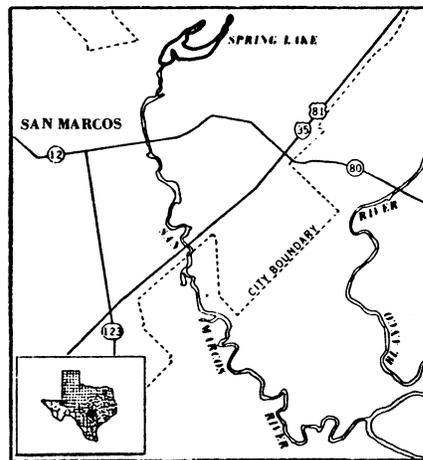
Probable primary constituent elements include: Exposure to strong sunlight; low rainfall; exposure to sea spray; and presence of gravelly, basalt-derived soil.

NOTE: Map follows:



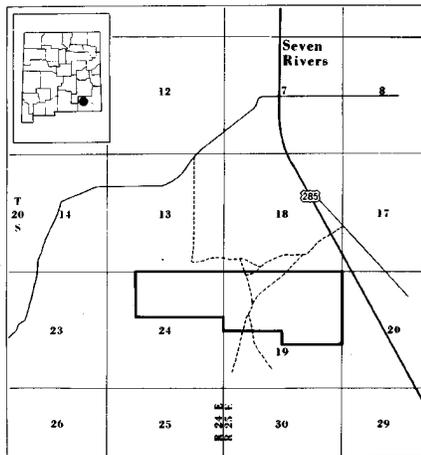
Family Poaceae: *Zizania texana* (Texas Wild-Rice) Texas, Hays County; Spring Lake and its outflow, the San Marcos River, downstream to its confluence with the Blanco River.

NOTE: Map follows:



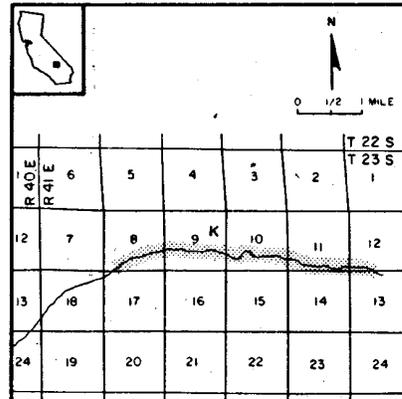
Family Polygonaceae: *Eriogonum gypsophilum* (Gypsum Wild Buckwheat) New Mexico; Eddy County; T20S, R25E, Section 19: N½, N½ NE¼ SE¼, N½ NW¼ SE¼; and T20S, R24E, Section 24: N½ NE¼, N½ S½ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼, N½ SE¼ NW¼; gypsum soils.

NOTE: Map follows:



Family Polygonaceae: *Eriogonum pelinophilum* (clay-loving wild-buckwheat). Colorado, Delta County. About 3 miles east of Austin near Highway 92. T14S, R94W 6th P.M. Section 26—west 225 feet of Section 26 lying south of State Highway 92 (5.6 acres). Section 27—that part of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  lying south of State Highway 92 (35.6 acres). Section 34—an area bounded by a line beginning at the northeast corner of Section 34, thence south along the section line 200 feet to a point; thence southwesterly to a point 1050 feet south and 550 feet west of the northeast corner of Section 34; thence southwesterly to a point 700 feet north and 900 feet east of center  $\frac{1}{4}$  corner of Section 34; thence westerly 900 feet to the north-south  $\frac{1}{4}$  line; thence northerly 600 feet along the  $\frac{1}{4}$  line to a point; thence northeasterly to a point of the east  $\frac{1}{16}$  line; thence northerly along the  $\frac{1}{16}$  line 300 feet to the north section line of Section 34; thence easterly along the north section line to the point of beginning (65.0 acres). Section 35—north 200 feet of the west 225 feet (1.0 acres). Section 27—west 200 feet of Section 27 lying south of State Highway 92 (4.3 acres). Section 28—east 400 feet of Section 28 lying south of State Highway 92 (8.3 acres). Total 119.8 acres. The primary constituent elements include those factors associated with the whitish alkaline clay soils within the sparsely vegetated badlands of Mancos shale.

NOTE: Map follows:

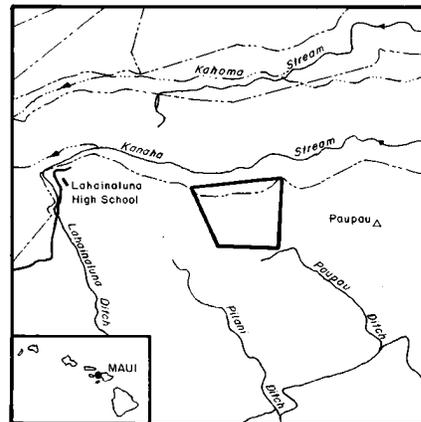


Family Rhamnaceae: *Gouania hillebrandii*. Hawaii, Maui County, Maui Island, Lahaina District, two zones located as follows:

(1) Pa'upa'u Zone, Ahupua'a of Kuia. The following Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) designations form the corners of the quadrangular Pa'upa'u habitat area:

- NW:0744123121
- NE:0744723122
- SW:0744223118
- SE:0744723117

NOTE: Map follows:



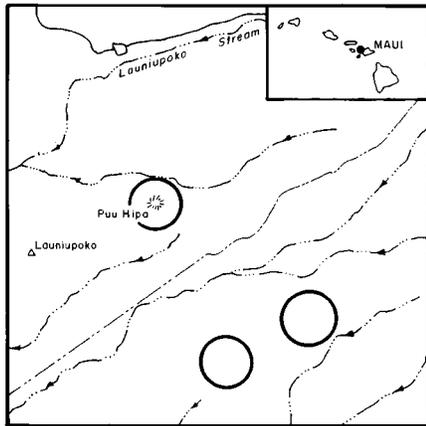
(2) Lihau Zone, Ahupua'a of Kuia. This zone consists of three circular areas having radii of 0.1 mile on the western slopes of

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Lihau Mountain, one centered at Pu'u Hipa (near UTM 0746823070), one at UTM 0747723063, and the third at UTM 0747223059.

NOTE: Map follows:

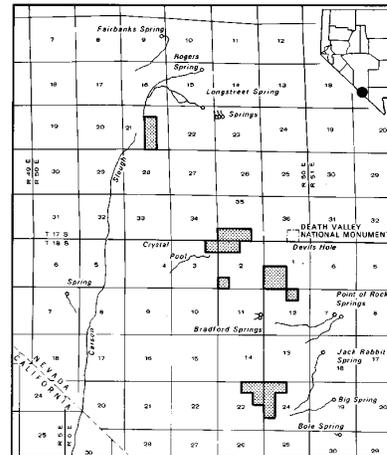


Primary constituent habitat elements are considered to be climatic and edaphic factors that discourage introduced plant competitors and insect pests, and freedom from unrestricted browsing and trampling by domestic or feral livestock.

Family Rosaceae—*Invesia kingii* var. *eremica* (Ash Meadows *invesia*). Nevada, Nye County, Ash Meadows: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 21, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 35, T17S, R50E. SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 1, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 2, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 3, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 12, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 23, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 24, T18S, R50E.

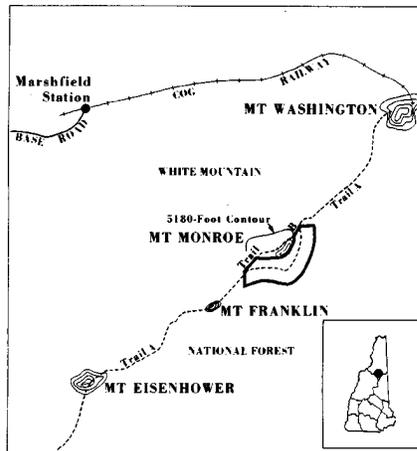
Known primary constituent elements include saline seep areas of light colored clay uplands.

NOTE: Map follows:



Family Rosaceae: *Potentilla robbinsiana* (Robbins cinquefoil). New Hampshire, Coos County; the area is a strip of land 4,066 feet long and 450 feet wide with east and west boundaries running parallel to Trail A (see map): starting at the north junction of Trail A and B and ending at their southern junction with two-thirds of the strip (300 ft.) lying to the east and south of Trail A and with one-third (150 ft.) lying to the west and north of Trail A.

NOTE: Map follows:



[43 FR 39043, Aug. 31, 1978]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §17.96, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.