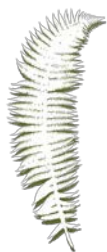




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Priority	Research Topic	Genus/Species and comments
3	Phenology	Basic phenology info and pollinator info for species like <i>Nothocestrum peltatum</i> that never produce viable seed. So far, limited attempts at hand pollination in the field have not worked. Other species that could use work in this area are <i>Xylosma crenatum</i> and <i>Melicopes</i> . <i>Lysimachia</i> has Tim Kroesig working on them. <i>Psychotria</i> has Kenta Watanabe working on them.
3		Gouvit: Finally got our eyes on the Manuka population yesterday! Tried to see if OANRP had a rare plant plan online to help steer our collection efforts on the Big Island. Very few individuals have worked with this species here and there haven't been observations of fruiting times. For a lot of the inter island species, greater information dissemination between agencies is needed rather than reinventing the wheel.
4	Phenology	No species of preference, but phenology, reproductive biology, and mutualisms research will be essential to make seed storage possible for some species.
4		All native taxa (common & rare). Should establish something in Hawaii similar to USA National Phenology Network (https://www.usanpn.org/home)



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Priority	Research Topic	Genus/Species and comments
4	Phenology	Asplenium peruvianum, Erythrina sandwicensis, Colubrina oppositifolia, Chrysodracon hawaiiensis Delissea undulata, Haplostachys haplostachya, Hibiscus brackenridgei, Hibiscadelphus hualalaiensis Kokia drynarioides, Melicope hawaiiensis, Meterosideros polymorpha var incana, Mezoneuron kawaiense, Neraudia ovata, Nothoestrum breviflorum, Portulaca sclerocarpa, Reynoldsia sandwicensis, Silene lanceolata, Solanum incompletum, Stenogyne angustifolia, Zanthoxylum dipetalum var. tomentosum, Zanthoxylum hawaiiense.
4		Wide variety of genera and species
5	Phenology	This is basic, but a better understanding of phenology in many species would greatly benefit the effort to make collections. Our understanding of phenology patterns in many species is incomplete because routine monitoring is not usually possible for each species. Regular monitoring could provide more information on these patterns and the variation that can be expected across spatial and temporal scales.