

The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands or the Leeward Islands are the small islands and atolls in the Hawaiian island chain located northwest (in some cases, far to the northwest) of the islands of Kauai and Niihau. Politically, they are all part of Honolulu County in the U.S. state of Hawaii, except Midway Atoll, which is grouped as one of the United States Minor Outlying Islands. The United States Census Bureau defines this area, except Midway, as Census Tract 114.98 of Honolulu County. Its total land area is 3.1075 sqmi . All the islands except Nihoa are north of the Tropic of Cancer, making them the only islands in Hawaii that lie outside the tropics. The Fiji goshawk (*"Accipiter rufitorques"*) is a species of bird of prey in the family Accipitridae. It was once considered to be the same species (conspecific) as the brown goshawk of Australia and New Caledonia. It is endemic to Fiji, where it occurs on the larger islands of Viti Levu, Vanua Levu, Taveuni, Kadavu, Gau and Ovalau. It occupies a range of wooded habitats in Fiji, from natural rainforest to coconut plantations and urban gardens and parks. The Fundy Islands, also known as the "Fundy Isles", is a term given to a group of Canadian islands in the Bay of Fundy along the southwestern coast of New Brunswick, Canada, in the provincial county of Charlotte. There are over 25 islands within this group including several parishes including the West Isles. Some of the larger islands are inhabited year-round while some of the smaller islands may have seasonal residents. The largest of the islands is Grand Manan with the second and third largest islands being Campobello Island and Deer Island respectively. Deer Island shares its coastline with not only the Bay of Fundy, but also Passamaquoddy Bay to its north. Smaller islands exist along each of the larger islands as well as within Passamaquoddy Bay and along the New Brunswick mainland. Some of these islands include White Head Island (situated off Grand Manan's southeast coast), Macs Island and Pendelton Island (both situated between Deer Island and the New Brunswick mainland), Minister's Island and Hospital Island (situated in Passamaquoddy Bay). *Kokia drynarioides*, commonly known as Hawaiian tree cotton, is a species of flowering plant in the mallow family, Malvaceae, that is endemic to the Big Island of Hawaii. It inhabits dry forests at elevations of 455 - . Associated plants include ■ ■hehehe ("Chenopodium oahuense"), ■ a ■ ali ■ i ("Dodonaea viscosa"), hala pepe ("Pleomele hawaiiensis"), wiliwili ("Erythrina sandwicensis"), uhiuhi ("Caesalpinia kawaiiensis"), k ■lea ("Myrsine lanaiensis"), ■ aiea ("Nothocestrum latifolium"), kulu ■ ■ ("Nototrichium sandwicense"), ■ ■la ■ a ("Pouteria sandwicensis"), ■ ohe kukulu ■e ■ o ("Reynoldsia sandwicensis"), m ■mane ("Sophora chrysophylla"), and maua ("Xylosma hawaiiense" var. "hillebrandii"). It is threatened by habitat loss and competition with invasive species, such as Fountain Grass ("Pennisetum setaceum"). The Hawaiian tropical high shrublands are a tropical savanna ecoregion in the Hawaiian Islands. They cover an area of 1900 km<sup>2</sup> on the upper slopes of the volcanoes Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa, Hual ■lai, and Haleakal ■. They include open shrublands, grasslands, and deserts. Shrubland species include ■ ■hehehe ("Chenopodium oahuense"), ■ ■helo ■ ai ("Vaccinium reticulatum"), na ■ ena ■ e ("Dubautia menziesii"), and ■ iliahi ("Santalum haleakalae"). Alpine grasslands are dominated by tussock grasses, such as "Deschampsia nubigena", "Eragrostis atropioides", "Panicum tenuifolium", and pili uka ("Trisetum glomeratum"). Deserts occur on the coldest and driest peaks, where only extremely hardy plants such as ■ ■hinahina ("Argyroxiphium sandwicense") and "Dubautia" species are able to grow. The n ■n ■ ("Branta sandwicensis") is one of the few birds found in alpine shrublands, while ■ ua ■ u ("Pterodroma sandwichensis") nest in this ecoregion. *Polyscias oahuensis* is a species of tree in the ivy family known by the common name 'ohe mauka. It is endemic to Hawaii, where it occurs on all the major islands except for Niihau and Kahoolawe. *Chenopodium oahuense* is a species of flowering plant in the amaranth family known by the common names aweoweo, alaweo, alaweo huna, ahehehe, ahea, ahewahewa, and kakahai. It is endemic to Hawaii, where it occurs on all of the larger islands except for Kahoolawe. It is also found on Lisianski Island, Laysan, the French Frigate Shoals, Necker Island, and Nihoa. Kaho ■ olawe ( ; Hawaiian: ] ) is the smallest of the eight main volcanic islands in the Hawaiian Islands. Kaho ■ olawe is located about 7 mi southwest of Maui and also southeast of Lanai, and it is 11 mi long by 6.0 mi wide, with a total land area of 44.97 sqmi . The highest point on Kaho ■ olawe is the crater of Lua Makika at the summit of Pu ■ u Moaulanui, which is about 1477 ft above sea level. Kaho ■ olawe is relatively dry (average annual rainfall is less than 65 cm ) because the island's low elevation fails to generate much orographic precipitation from the northeastern trade winds, and Kaho ■ olawe is located in the rain shadow of eastern Maui's 10023 ft volcano, Haleakal ■. More than one quarter of Kaho ■ olawe has been eroded down to saprolitic hardpan soil. The Hawaiian tropical low shrublands

are a tropical savanna ecoregion in the Hawaiian Islands. These shrublands cover an area of 1500 km<sup>2</sup> in the leeward lowlands of the main islands and most of the smaller islands, including the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. The ecoregion includes both grasslands and mixed shrublands. Kūwelu ("Eragrostis variabilis"), mau u āki āki ("Fimbristylis cymosa"), āki āki ("Sporobolus virginicus"), and "Lepturus repens" are common grassland plants. Shrublands are dominated by ilima ("Sida fallax"), ā ali i ("Dodonaea viscosa"), naupaka ("Scaevola" spp.), hinahina k kahakai ("Heliotropium anomalum" var. "argenteum"), k p kai ("Heliotropium curassavicum"), ma o ("Gossypium tomentosum"), akoko ("Euphorbia" spp.), heahea ("Chenopodium oahuense"), naio ("Myoporum sandwicense"), kolokolo kahakai ("Vitex rotundifolia"), and p kiawe ("Styphelia tameiameia"). More than 90% of the plant species found in this ecoregion are endemic, including hai ("Sesbania tomentosa"), wiwi ("Schenkia sebaeoides"), and wahine noho kula ("Isodendron pyriform"). The lemon-bellied white-eye ("Zosterops chloris") is a species of bird in the family Zosteropidae. It is endemic to Indonesia, where it occurs on a number of islands from the Sunda Strait to the Aru Islands. It is present on several of the Lesser Sunda Islands as well as on parts of Sulawesi, as well as many smaller islands, but is absent from the larger islands of Borneo, Java, Sumatra and Timor. Currently (May 2017), HBW describes five sub-species of lemon-bellied white-eye. However, the extensive distribution of "Z. c. intermedius" (including S. Sulawesi, SE. Sulawesi, C. Lesser Sundas and small islands in between) is likely to contain more than one reproductively isolated population (cf. "Z. c. intermedius" and "Z. c. flavissimus"). Chenopodium oahuense is a species of flowering plant in the amaranth family known by the common names aweoweo, alaweo, alaweo huna, aheahea, ahea, ahewahewa, and kahaihai. It is endemic to Hawaii, where it occurs on all of the larger islands except for Kahoolawe. Kahoolawe is located about 7 mi southwest of Maui and also southeast of Lanai, and it is 11 mi long by 6.0 mi wide, with a total land area of 44.97 sqmi .