The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands span an area of 1,500,000 square kilometers, and the total coastline of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands is 17,000 kilometers. It is the second largest archipelago in the world, only the Maldives being larger. The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands are composed of 13 atolls and 7 reefs, which are spread over 1,500,000 square kilometers. The archipelago includes the main island of Kure Atoll, which is the largest island in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. Kure Atoll is about 1.6 kilometers across and 2.4 kilometers long. The atoll is surrounded by a shallow reef area.

Kure Atoll is a remnant of the original volcano. The pinnacle was named for one of the earliest Hawaiian chiefs. Kure Atoll is home to a huge population of seabirds, including albatrosses, petrels, and shearwaters. The atoll is also home to a variety of marine life, including turtles, fish, and sharks. The atoll is a significant area for the breeding of seabirds and is an important protected area for conservation.

The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands are known for their biodiversity. The islands are home to a variety of marine life, including many species of fish, turtles, and birds. The islands are also home to a variety of terrestrial plants and animals, including many species of birds, reptiles, and insects.

The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands are also known for their cultural significance. The islands have a long history of human habitation, and there are many cultural sites on the islands. The islands are also home to a variety of cultural practices, including traditional fishing and dry-farming techniques.

The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands are also known for their economic value. The islands are home to a variety of resources, including minerals, fish, and renewable energy sources. The islands are also home to a variety of cultural resources, including archaeological sites and cultural landscapes.

In conclusion, the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands are a unique and important area that is home to a variety of marine and terrestrial life, cultural sites, and resources. The islands are also an important area for conservation and education.

Mokumanamana is a small island located in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. The island is about 1 square kilometer (171 acres) and is about 300 meters (984 feet) above sea level. The island is located about 155 miles northwest of Nihoa. The island is small and has a flat, rocky surface. The island is home to a variety of marine life, including turtles, fish, and birds. The island is also home to a variety of terrestrial plants and animals, including many species of birds, reptiles, and insects.

The island is also home to a variety of cultural sites, including ancient Hawaiian temples and shrines. The island is an important area for the study of Hawaiian culture and history. The island is also an important area for the study of marine life and the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands in general.

The small size of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands and the remote location make it difficult to study the islands and their resources. The islands are also an important area for conservation and education.

In conclusion, the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands are a unique and important area that is home to a variety of marine and terrestrial life, cultural sites, and resources. The islands are also an important area for conservation and education.