



History and Status of the 'Apapane on the Island of Lana'i

By Michael Walther

One of the world's worst avian disasters has occurred on the small Hawaiian island of Lana'i. Already seven of the island's eight native forest bird species have been lost. By order of extinction they are: **Lana'i 'Akialoa** (*Hemignathus ellisianus lanaiensis*) 1894, **Lana'i Hookbill** (*Dysmorodrepanis munroi*) 1918, **'Iwi** (*Vestiaria coccinea*) 1929, **'O'u** (*Psittirostra psittacea*) 1931, **Lana'i Thrush** (*Myadestes lanaiensis lanaiensis*) 1933, **Lana'i Creeper** (*Paroreomyza masculata montana*) 1937, and **'Amakihi** (*Hemignathus virens*) 1976. Only the **'Apapane** (*Himatione sanguinea*), survives.

In 1892, Dr. R.C.L Perkins was sent by the Royal Society of London to explore the land fauna of Hawai'i. During the 10 years he collected specimens in the Hawaiian Islands, he spent almost four months on Lana'i. In December 1893, he shot several 'Apapanes on Lana'i and in 1903 described the species as being abundant throughout the mountain forests of all the islands. George Munro, a native New Zealander who arrived at Hawai'i in 1890, and later became the manager of the Lana'i ranch, recalled in his **Story of Lana'i** that Perkins had made the following observation in 1893-1894:

"In comparison with the area of forest, the forest perching birds of Lana'i were much more numerous than were those on the other islands" Munro agreed with Perkins by writing, "I was impressed with this myself in 1913 when I frequented the forest on Lana'i a good deal. On March 2, 1913, I noted the most common birds in the forest I would say are: 'Amakihi, 'Apapane, Thrush, 'Iwi and 'O'u. The first four are quite numerous."

Between 1923 and 1937, George Munro, an associate in Ornithology, submitted various reports to the Bishop Museum which included his observations of the Lana'i 'Apapane. His 1923 report contained the following information: "The forest birds of Lana'i are holding their own and some species are probably increasing, in the following order, 'O'u, 'Oloma'oa, 'Amakihi, 'Apapane, Oreomyza, and 'Iwi and there is every reason to believe that these species with the benefit of the protected forest area planned by the Hawaiian Pineapple Co. will flourish indefinitely." This optimistic forecast was changed by his report in 1927, Munro wrote "... most of the Lana'i forest birds continue to do well, 'Amakihi, and 'Apapane making an apparent increase but 'Iwi is less in evidence if anything than before." In 1931, he wrote, "On Lana'i, Chlorodrepanis, Himatione, 'Amaui and Oreomyza are still to be seen and Psittirostra less commonly." By 1932, after the extinctions of the 'Iwi and 'O'u, Munro's tone became more subdued. "Lana'i forests were often visited. The native birds, though much more numerous than on Kaua'i and O'ahu, are getting scarcer, the 'O'u has not been seen for some time. 'Amakihi, 'Apapane and 'Amaui are still fairly common but Oreomyza less often seen."

In Munro's 1935 report to the Bishop Museum he wrote, "For the last 24 years I have studied the bird life of Lana'i and have seen the six native species that were comparatively common – I reported in 1923 they might live indefinitely- gradually diminish till two are gone and another nearly so. The other three surviving are not at all common." By 1937 the condition of Lana'i's remaining native forest birds continued to worsen. Munro's final report stated, "On last inspection of Lana'i, Himatione, Chlorodrepanis and Oreomyza were seen but in woefully small numbers."

From 1937 to 1975, only one observation of 'Apapane was reported on Lana'i. The sighting of a single bird occurred on February 22, 1957 and was reported in the 'Elepaio 18:(13). Between August 1975 and November 1976, Lawrence Hirai conducted a field study of bird species distribution and relative abundance on Lana'i. In his final report he wrote, "I found 'Apapane mainly in the native mountain forest, although I noted occasional individuals in introduced vegetation at lower mountain elevations. 'Apapane were most common between Hauola and Maunalei gulches and at Pu'u Nene. During the study I found no nests, but I saw immature individuals in January and April 1976 in the Pu'u Nene and Maunalei-Hauola areas respectively. There have been speculations of inter-island flights by 'Apapane (Berger 1972) and it may be that such movements have previously restocked the population on Lana'i. However, today the 'Apapane population on the island seems stable and viable, although numbers are small and will probably never exceed the very low hundreds due to the quality and quantity of the native forest."

In May, 1979, scientists and trained observers began a systematic survey of Lana'i's forests as part of the larger Hawai'i Forest Bird Survey. Ten kilometers of transects were established and at every 250 meters along these transects a counting station was marked where the observers would record every bird seen or heard during an eight minute period. The data collected was used to determine species density. After nine days of intensive survey, a total of 47 'Apapane sightings were recorded. By using computers and the variable circular-plot method statisticians estimated the total population of 'Apapane on Lana'i to be 540 birds. The Hawai'i Forest Bird Survey stated that "'Apapane survive on Lana'i and have low densities in the remaining native forests. The Lana'i population appears to be threatened with extinction, but may be sustained by occasional immigrants from Moloka'i or Maui."

Patrick Conant reported his March 2, 1980 observations of 'Apapane on Lana'i in the 'Elepaio Vol. 41 (2). "I heard the calls

continued on next page 32

of ‘Apapane coming from a grove of tall Albizzia trees in a small gulch... Their number was estimated at three or four, but only one was observed foraging in the terminal leaves of the branches. About 15 minutes later I saw a flock of three in dense mesic scrub about 300 yards from where I first saw the birds. Other ‘Apapane calls were heard in this vicinity. ‘Apapane are still locally common on the northwest side of Lanaihale as Hirai (1978) reported. To hear them on the lee (southeast) side of the mountain at the relatively low elevation of 100 feet was surprising to me. Hirai did, however encounter them occasionally at lower elevation in predominantly introduced vegetation. It is likely the birds move freely about the slopes of the mountain, since the forested portion is not continuous and small in total area.”

Between August 1980 and January 11, 1984 eight separate observations of between one to three ‘Apapane were recorded from Lana‘i. These records are located in the Bishop Museum Sightings Database which is managed by Robert L. Pyle. Six of these observations were reported by Peter J. Connally, a former wildlife conservation officer for the Department of Land and Natural Resources Lana‘i office and the Lana‘i representative of the Hawai‘i Audubon Society. On August 6, 1980, Jaan Lepson sighted two ‘Apapanes along a ridge with a fair amount of native vegetation. Later that year, on December 12, 1980, Robert L. Pyle observed two ‘Apapanes at the top of a tall Eucalyptus tree growing near Puhielehu ridge. On December 15, 1986, Dr. Leonard Freed saw and heard between 20-25 ‘Apapanes on the road from Lanaihale to Waiakeakua.

On April 11, 1987, a decomposed ‘Apapane was found on the Lanaihale road in the vicinity of Pu‘u Kole. Sadly, less than seven weeks later, another dead ‘Apapane was found on the Lanaihale road northwest of the summit near Kaponaku Gulch at 2,300 foot elevation. The bird was found by Steven Gelkowski and the specimen was preserved in a freezer. It was examined by Andrew Englis and then was sent to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service lab in Madison, Wisconsin for analysis.

Robert L. Pyle and Bob Butcharadt reported seeing and hearing five ‘Apapanes on Puhielelu Ridge on March 27, 1988. On July 7, 1992, twelve ‘Apapanes were reported at different places along the Munro Trail. Observers included Jeff Basham, and Barbara and John Riddle. According to information con-

tained in the Hawaiian Forest Birds Conservation Assessment and Management Plan, Thane Pratt recorded five observations of ‘Apapane on a single day sometime in early 1992. The last published report of ‘Apapane from the island of Lana‘i was on April 2, 1994, when Robert L. Pyle heard a few birds near the highest point on the Lanaihale road.

On March 17, 1996, I visited Lana‘i and spent six hours looking for ‘Apapane along the Munro Trail by walking from the lodge at Koele to the summit of Lanaihale. Even though there were many *Metrosideros polymorpha* trees flowering, I saw no ‘Apapanes. During my next visit to Lana‘i, on May 12, 2004, I drove the nine-mile Munro Trail and thoroughly checked the best remnant native forest areas on Lanaihale. The ‘Ohi‘a trees were flowering but I did not observe any ‘Apapane. On October 18, 2004, I walked for nine hours on the Munro Trail and observed 90 birds mostly consisting of Japanese White-eyes, Northern Cardinals and Nutmeg Mannikins but saw no ‘Apapane. Two days later, October 20, 2004, I drove the entire distance of the Munro Trail from Koele to Palawai. The weather was exceptional and the *Metrosideros polymorpha* trees were flowering but no ‘Apapanes were observed. In an effort to find the elusive ‘Apapane in the lower introduced forests, I spent four unsuccessful hours checking the flowering Eucalyptus and Albizzia trees near the base of Lanaihale, on the leeward side of the mountain.

In April 2006, I received reports from Fern Duvall and Robert Hobdy that they had recently seen several ‘Apapane at the summit of Lanaihale. I visited Lana‘i on April 19, 2006 and began walking on the Munro trail from the Koele lodge at 8:00 AM. At 11:15 AM I observed a single adult ‘Apapane approximately 20 meters away feeding on the nectar of *Metrosideros polymorpha* flowers. After several more observations of single ‘Apapane in the area, I observed a pair of adult ‘Apapane at 12:23PM flying together over a small gulch on the windward side of the Munro trail, then both flew to the leeward side of the trail and landed at the top of a Norfolk Island Pine tree. Ten seconds later they flew towards the windward side of Lanaihale. The GPS location of these observation was 20 48 672 and 156 52 352 at an elevation of 998 meters. On April 20, 2006, between 12:00PM and 2:30 PM, I observed ‘Apapane in the same area

Apapane on Lanai *continued on page 33*

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850 Richards Street, Suite 505

Honolulu, HI 96813

Tel: (808) 528-1432 Fax: (808) 537-5294

E-mail: hiaudsoc@pixi.com Website: www.hawaiiudubon.com

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several more times. I then drove approximately 1,000 meters further on the road towards Ha'alelepa'akai and at 2:45 observed another adult 'Apapane obtaining nectar from *Metrosideros polymorpha* flowers. I was able to obtain photographs of this bird.

Fortunately the 'Apapane still survives on Lana'i but the remaining population is most likely very small. Predation by introduced rats, and cats, loss of habitat, collecting for museums, avian diseases, including malaria and pox, competition with alien birds and possible Malathion poisoning have all contributed to its gradual decline. If the last 'Apapane is allowed to die on Lana'i, the island will have lost every native forest bird species that once inhabited its pristine and song-filled forests. Unlike the sterile islands of Kaho'olawe and Ni'ihau, which most likely lost their original forest birds before 1778, the destruction of Lana'i's native forest birds took place entirely since 1894! Everything possible should be done now to protect the 'Apapane, the sole survivor of this avian tragedy.

Acknowledgements:

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and to Forest Starr, Robert Hobdy, Fern Duvall and Jaan Lepson for information regarding recent Lana'i 'Apapane sightings.

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U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service to Review Status of 70 Pacific Region Species Latest Scientific and Commercial Information Sought for Update

The Pacific Region of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has announced it is initiating 5-year reviews of 70 species protected under the federal Endangered Species Act. The species are found in Hawaii, Oregon, Idaho, Washington and Guam.

To assist in its reviews, the Service is opening a 60-day public comment period for the submission of scientific and commercial information produced since the original listing of each of these species. The public, government agencies, tribes, industry and the scientific and conservation communities are asked to submit information by June 11, 2006.

The species to be reviewed include 4 fish, 3 snails, 6 birds, 56 plants and 1 mammal. A list of the species, their current listing classifications and more information about them may be found in the April 11, 2006 Federal Register notice.

Last year, the Pacific Region initiated status reviews of 33 species in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Hawaii. Those reviews are still on-going.

Periodic status reviews of all listed species are required by the ESA at least once every five years to determine whether a species' classification as threatened or endangered is still appropriate. If the best scientific and commercial data produced since the time of listing are not consistent with the current classification of any species, the Service will recommend a change in the species' federal classification. A species could be recommended for reclassification from endangered to threatened (downlisting), from threatened to endangered (uplisting), or for removal from the federal list of threatened and endangered species (delisting).

Any recommended change in classification would be subject to a separate rule-making process that includes opportunities for

public review and comment. If no change in classification is recommended, the species would remain under its current listing status.

Information that is considered in a status review includes:

- Species biology, including but not limited to, population trends, distribution, abundance, demographics and genetics;
- Habitat conditions including, but not limited to, amount, distribution and suitability;
- Conservation measures that have been implemented that benefit the species;
- Threat status and trends; and
- Other new information, data or corrections including, but not limited to, taxonomic or nomenclatural changes, identification of erroneous information contained in the list, and improved analytical methods.

For more information on the 5-year reviews and where to submit comments and information please see the April 11, 2006 Federal Register (accessed through this website: <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html>). More information on each of the species can be found at <http://www.fws.gov/endangered/wildlife.html>

Source: USFWS News Release dated April 11, 2006
Contact: Joan Jewett, (503) 231-6211

HAS Program Meetings

Program Meetings are held from 6:30 to 8:30pm on the third Monday of every other month at UH Manoa's St. John lab (Botany Building), in room 011 in the ground floor auditorium. The address is 3190 Maile Way. Refreshments will be served and products will be available for purchase. Attendance is free and open to the public.

June 19th, 6:30pm, Dr. Tom Dove

Dr. Tom Dove, donor of most of the fine photographs in Hawaii's Birds 6th edition, will speak on Birds of Hawaii, Alaska, and Palau. His presentation will include many of his bird

photographs, and he will be happy to answer questions on bird photography after his talk. This is our last chance to see him, as he leaves for Germany at the end of June.

August 21st, 6:45pm, Linda Elliott

Linda Elliott has been working in wildlife rehabilitation for 17 years. She will be speaking about wildlife rehabilitation including oiled wildlife response, and about plans for the Kohala Wildlife Rehabilitation Center she is developing on the Big Island in Kohala. Please note that this meeting will begin at 6:45pm instead of 6:30.

Twelve Species of Hawaiian Picture-wing Flies Receive Federal Protection

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has extended Federal protection to twelve species of Hawaiian picture-wing flies under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

The Service is listing 11 of the fly species as endangered and one as threatened. Each of the 12 Hawaiian picture-wing flies in this action is found only on a single island, and each breeds only on a single or a few related species of plants, some of which are also listed as threatened or endangered species. Six of the picture-wing flies are found on O'ahu, three on the island of Hawai'i, and one each on Kaua'i, Moloka'i, and Maui. One of the Big Island species was thought to be extinct until an extremely small population was rediscovered in 1993.

"More often than not large mammals such as bears, wolves, and manatees receive most of the public's attention while the importance of insects in our natural world is overlooked," said David B. Allen, Director of the Service's Pacific Region. "Studies of Hawaiian picture-wing flies have revealed an incredible evolutionary history that allows people to understand the dynamic adaptive changes that Hawaiian species have undergone."

There are approximately 106 species of Hawaiian picture-wing flies. Each species is specially adapted to a particular island and a specific habitat type, ranging from desert-like habitats to rain forests and swamplands.

Hawaiian picture-wings have been called the "birds of paradise" of the insect world because of their spectacular displays during courtship and defense of their territories. The picture-wings are known for their elaborate markings on otherwise clear wings, and belong to the intensively studied *Drosophilidae* family. Future conservation efforts will focus on monitoring existing populations and controlling threats to enhance populations of listed species.

The major threats to the 12 species of picture-wing flies are habitat degradation by feral animals such as pigs, loss of host plants, and impacts of non-native insect predators and parasites, including ants and wasps. Furthermore, all of these picture-wing flies are now reduced to just a few populations within localized patches of their host plants, some of which are also listed under ESA.

Those species being listed as endangered are: *Drosophila aglaia*, *Drosophila hemipeza*, *Drosophila montgomeryi*, *Drosophila obatai*, *Drosophila substenoptera*, and *Drosophila*

tarphytrichia (all found on O'ahu); *Drosophila heteroneura* and *Drosophila ochrobasis* (found on Hawai'i); *Drosophila musaphilia* (found on Kaua'i); *Drosophila differens* (found on Moloka'i); and *Drosophila neoclavisetae* (found on Maui). The species listed as threatened is *Drosophila mulli*, which is found on the island of Hawai'i.

Pursuant to a settlement agreement approved by the United States District Court for the District of Hawai'i on August 31, 2005, the Service will propose critical habitat for these 12 species by September 15, 2006, and finalize critical habitat by April 17, 2007.

Copies of the final rule may be downloaded from the Service's website at <http://www.fws.gov/pacificislands/>. Copies are also available by calling the Fish and Wildlife Service office in Honolulu at (808) 792-9400.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the principal Federal agency responsible for conserving, protecting and enhancing fish, wildlife and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. The Service manages the 95-million-acre National Wildlife Refuge System, which encompasses 545 national wildlife refuges, thousands of small wetlands and other special management areas. It also operates 69 national fish hatcheries, 64 fishery resources offices, and 81 ecological services field stations. The agency enforces Federal wildlife laws, administers the Endangered Species Act, manages migratory bird populations, restores nationally significant fisheries, conserves and restores wildlife habitat such as wetlands, and helps foreign and Native American Tribal governments with their conservation efforts. It also oversees the Federal Assistance program, which distributes hundreds of millions of dollars in excise taxes on fishing and hunting equipment to State fish and wildlife agencies.

Source: USFWS News Release dated May 9, 2006

Contact: Ken Foote, (808) 792-9535 or 282-9442

Keeping Hawaii Clean, Green and Beautiful

A Sincere Mahalo to Kona Outdoor Circle & the Panelists of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands February Forum
by Keiko Bonk, NW Hawaiian Islands Coordinator

Hawaii Audubon Society gives much thanks to the Kona Outdoor Circle for co-sponsoring a public forum on the most recent state and federal initiatives to protect the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI). The event was held at the Kona Outdoor Circle Community Center in Kailua, Kona on February 25, 2006. Hawaii Audubon Society gratefully thanks Congressman Ed Case, DLNR Chairman Peter Young, NWHI Coral Reef Advisory Council members William Aila and Bill Gilmartin, Western Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Council (WESPAC) member Rick Gaffney, and Rob Shallenberger, PhD, Conservation Director at the Nature Conservancy, for participating in this educational forum.

Peter Young addressed the State of Hawaii's recent progressive action designating NWHI state waters (0-3 miles out from the islands) as a state marine refuge, free from extraction and other commercial uses. Governor Lingle signed the new rules for this protected area in September of 2005. Young also spoke of the State's initiative to designate the NWHI as a United Nations World Heritage Site, bringing international recognition to the NWHI for their exceptionally rare cultural and natural resources.

Congressman Case spoke about HR 2376, the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands National Marine Refuge Act that he introduced to Congress in 2005. Case is concerned that the National Marine Sanctuaries Act would not give enough protection to the NWHI. He contends that the Refuge Act would fully protect the islands and waters 0-50 miles from the islands from all commercial fishing and other activities.

William Aila, cultural leader and fisherman, addressed the Native Hawaiian concerns regarding the "kupunaÓ or elder northwestern islands. Aila spoke of the historical and spiritual significance of this remote, yet culturally connected place. Native Hawaiian cultural practitioners have joined with scientists, fishermen, educators, and the public to protect the NWHI.

Dr. Rob Shallenberger presented a brief history of the NWHI, including a discussion of the multi-agency jurisdiction of the

islands. Shallenberger began his extensive research in the NWHI as a graduate student in the 1960's. He worked with the US Fish and Wildlife Service for 22 years, managing the Midway Atoll Refuge Complex during that time.

Bill Gilmartin, known for his many years of working with the endangered Hawaiian monk seal, spoke of the fragile ecosystem in the NWHI. The NWHI are home to over 7,000 marine species (one quarter of which are endemic), millions of migrating sea birds including three species of albatross, and other rare, threatened and endangered species.

Rick Gaffney sits on WESPAC, one of eight regional fisheries councils set up in the U.S. to protect fisheries. However, there are concerns that WESPAC has more interest in assisting select vested interests and has failed to properly manage Hawaii's ocean resources over which it has jurisdiction. For instance the NWHI lobster fishery was almost completely depleted under WESPAC management. Gaffney has advocated for maximum protection for the NWHI National Marine Sanctuary and he also recommends the phase out of the last bottom fishery in the NWHI.

HAS extends a special thanks to Kona Outdoor Circle President Estela Halverson for co-planning this event with the Hawaii Audubon Society. Thank you to Sherri Bracken of KOC for facilitating the panel discussion. Thanks to the generous fiscal assistance of The Pew Charitable Trusts. Thanks to our Hawaii Island volunteers Malie Larish, Nina Yuen, Rosie Scott and Caki Kallas-Kennedy and to the HAS and the NWHI staff Dave, Ellyn and Naomi who worked the weekend. Aloha nui loa!

Hawaii Audubon Society staff and volunteers coordinated the videotaping of this event and this program will soon be aired on community television stations in Hawaii. For more information contact Keiko Bonk, Hawaii Audubon Society, 548-3474, nwhibonk@earthlink.net.

2006 Seabird Conservation & Management Workshop

Call for Papers and Posters

Sponsored by: The Hawaii Chapter of the Wildlife Society

Date: October 26 & 27, 2006

Location: Ko'olau Golf Club, Kane'ohe, Oahu

Program: This workshop will address pressing conservation and management issues for seabirds in the Pacific. Presenters include researchers and biologists from throughout the Pacific region. Specific forums, symposia and plenary speaker to be announced.

Field Activities: Saturday, October 28, 2006. The Saturday field trip will include a day at Oahu's Ka'ena Point Natural Area Reserve to conduct a population census of nesting Wedge-tailed shearwaters (*Puffinus pacificus*).

Call For Abstracts: There will be opportunities during the workshop to present scientific papers and posters. All abstracts for papers and posters should clearly state results and the management implications of your work. Oral presentations accompanying abstracts will be 20 minutes long including time for questions. Abstracts should be submitted no later than July 31, 2006.

For Further Information Contact:
David Smith, 808-973-9786

HAS Field Trips for 2006

Field Trip information and updates are also available on the HAS office answering machine (528-1432) and on our website, www.hawaii.audubon.com. Details for the field trips will be published and posted as they become available.

Saturday, June 10

Paiko Lagoon with Alice Roberts

A lowtide meander as Alice talks about the many fascinating creatures visible along the shoreline. This is a wonderful treat of a field trip, and one that keiki will particularly enjoy! Wear old tennis shoes or reefwalkers, and bring binoculars, water, and a hat. We will meet at Paiko Lagoon at 7:00am and walk for about 2 hours. Call Alice to register, 864-8122.

Saturday, June 17

Hilton Hawaiian Village with Alice Roberts

Come explore the Hilton's beautiful grounds and ponds where we will discover a variety of fish and water birds. Meet at the Penguins at the Hilton Hawaiian Village at 10:00am. Parking is not validated unless you eat lunch at a restaurant at the Hilton. Call Alice to register, 864-8122.

Saturday, June 24

Paiko Lagoon with Alice Roberts

(see June 10th description for details)

We will meet at Paiko Lagoon at 7:00am. Call Alice to register, 864-8122.

Sunday, July 16

Honolulu Zoo with Wendy Johnson

Meet at the Honolulu Zoo entrance at 9:00am for a tour of the bird exhibits led by Linda Santos, Curator of Birds. Visit the bird propagation facilities, see native birds and amazing varieties of Birds of Paradise and other exotic birds and experience the walk-through aviary. This trip is limited to 15 participants. Call the Hawaii Audubon Society to register, 528-1432.

Saturday, August 19

Aiea Loop Trail with Phil Bruner

Meet at the uppermost parking lot (at the top of the loop) of Aiea State Park at 8:00am. We will begin hiking at 8:30am. The State Park is at the end of Aiea Heights Drive. We will hike part of the loop trail, then part of the ridge trail, looking at birds and native plants. Bring lunch, water, and sturdy footwear. We will hike until about 1:00pm.

September: Kuli'ou'ou with Alice Roberts

October: Kahuku Shoreline with Phil Bruner

November: James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge with Ron Walker

December: Christmas Bird Count

Upcoming Events at Waimea Valley Audubon Center

For reservations call 638-9199

Saturday, June 3

North Valley Hike

8:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.

Grab your hiking shoes and discover Waimea's less frequented northern valley. We'll explore from the ridgeline to the valley floor, traversing native plant pockets and discovering historical remnants. Approx. 6 miles, moderate to strenuous, may involve shallow, slippery stream crossings. For ages 12 and up (must be accompanied by an adult). Program fee: \$3 plus admission, cash only. Reservations required.

Wednesday, June 7

Stratigraphy Soup

6:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.

Come discover what's up with the dirt down under and why it is so important to archaeologists and geologists. Join in on a very appetizing experiment, and take home a tasty treat to share. Ages 12 and up. Program Fee: \$8, (\$6 for Annual Pass Holders and 20+ hour volunteers) cash only. Reservations required.

Friday, June 9

Moonwalk

7:30 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.

Take an evening stroll and experience the sights and sounds of Waimea Valley. Bring a flashlight, comfortable walking shoes, and a sense of adventure for this 1* mile walk. Ticket sales begin at 7:30 p.m. Be on time! Gates close promptly at 8:00 p.m. Admission: Adult \$5.00; Child (4-12) \$3.00

Saturday, June 10

Outstanding Orchids 101

10:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

Learn how to take better care of your beautiful orchids. For the beginning orchid lover discover how to grow and maintain your orchids at home. Join North shore orchid grower Doug DeMoss. Doug has grown orchids for over 30 years and commercially for 23 years, and is the recipient of over 20 American Orchid Society flower quality awards. Program fee: \$6 (\$3 for Annual Pass Holders and 20+ hour volunteers) plus admission. Reservations required.

Saturday, June 17

4th Annual Malama Waimea Community Work Day

9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

Bring your family and friends and spend a fun and rewarding morning removing invasive species, doing trail work, and caring for cultural sites in Waimea Valley, then join us for lunch! Bring gloves, close-toed shoes, your favorite tools, and sunscreen. Dress to get dirty. Supervised children are welcome. Space is limited so call 638-9199 by June 11th to reserve a spot for lunch. Please arrive by 9:00am if you are joining us for lunch.

SUMMER ADVENTURE CAMP

For 5 to 10 year-old Explorers

Five days of hiking, fishing, wildlife, cultural explorations, crafts, and activities. 8 AM to 2 PM Daily
JUNE 26-30 (5-6 yrs) JULY 10-14 (7-8 yrs) JULY 17-21 (9-10 yrs)
Call 638-9199 today for a registration form! Flat rate of \$150 (\$125 for Annual Family Pass Holders)

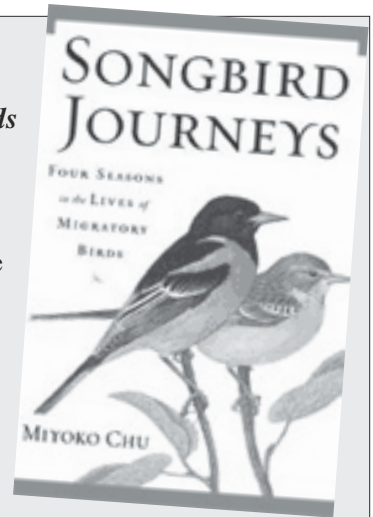
New HAS Office Manager



The Hawaii Audubon Society is pleased to introduce the new HAS Office Manager, Lydi Morgan. Lydi started with HAS in mid-May and is enthusiastically working to organize the office and get things running smoothly. Lydi grew up on Oahu and graduated from Punahou School, then

earned a bachelors degree in Biology from Amherst College in Massachusetts. She has worked with The Nature Conservancy as a Hoa'aina Intern in Hawaii and a Biocontrol Intern in South Dakota. Her previous experience also includes work as a Field Technician and Data Specialist with the Oahu Invasive Species Committee (OISC), and most recently as a Legislative Aide and Assistant Committee Clerk for Hawaii State Representative Hermina Morita, who is Chair of the House Committee on Energy and Environmental Protection. Lydi is deeply committed to the protection of Hawaii's native plants, animals, and ecosystems, and to promoting a sustainable way of life. Lydi is excited to be working for you, and will be in the office Monday through Friday. Please feel free to call or visit anytime!

Songbird Journeys Four Seasons in the Lives of Migratory Birds A new book by Miyoko Chu



Miyoko Chu explores the intricacies underlying the ebb and flow of migration, the cycle of seasons, and the interconnectedness between distant places. Songbird Journeys pays homage to the wonder and beauty of songbirds while revealing the remarkable lives of migratory birds and the scientific quest to answer age-old questions about where songbirds go, how they get there, and what they do in the far-flung places they inhabit throughout the year.

Source: Walker & Company, www.walkerbooks.com
 Publication date: March 10, 2006
 ISBN 0-8027-1468-4
 \$23.00 Hardcover, 312 pages

Membership in Hawaii Audubon Society

Regular US Member

(via bulk mail, not forwardable)\$ 20.00
 First Class Mail\$ 26.00
 Junior Members (18 and under)\$ 15.00
 Supporting Member\$100.00

Foreign Membership (Airmail)

Mexico\$ 26.00
 Canada\$ 28.00
 All other countries\$ 33.00

*These are annual membership dues, valid January through December of 2006
 Donations are tax deductible and gratefully accepted.*

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New Membership Renewal

Please make checks payable to Hawaii Audubon Society and mail to us at 850 Richards St., #505, Honolulu, HI 96813.
 PLEASE LET US KNOW IF YOUR ADDRESS CHANGES.



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Calendar of Events

Saturday, June 10 Field Trip

Paiko Lagoon with Alice Roberts. *See page 36*

Saturday, June 17 Field Trip

Hilton Hawaiian Village with Alice Roberts.

See page 36

Monday, June 19th Program Meeting

Dr. Tom Dove *See page 34*

Saturday, June 24 Field Trip

Paiko Lagoon with Alice Roberts. *See page 36*

Sunday, July 16 Field Trip

Honolulu Zoo with Wendy Johnson. *See page 36*

Monday, July 31

Due date for submission of abstracts for the 2006 Seabird Conservation & Management Workshop

See page 35

Table of Contents

History and Status of the `Apapane on the Island of Lana`i....	31
US fish & Wildlife Service to Review Status of 70 Pacific Region Species	33
HAS Program Meetings	34
Twelve Species of Hawaii Picture-wing Flies Receive Federal Protection	34
Keeping Hawaii Clean, Green and Beautiful	35
2006 Seabird Conservation and Management Workshop	35
Upcoming Events at Waimea Valley Audubon Center	36
HAS Fieldtrips for 2006	36
New HAS Office Manager	37
Songbird Journeys	37
Membership Application	37