



Kawainui and Hamakua Marsh Complex added to List of Wetlands of International Importance under Ramsar Convention

On February 2, 2005, the United States designated the Kawainui and Hamakua Marsh complex on O'ahu's windward coast as one of three new Wetlands of International Importance within the Nation. The new designations bring the total number of U.S. sites to 22, covering more than 3 million acres.

The sites are named under The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, more commonly known as the Ramsar Convention after its place of adoption in Iran in 1971. The other two new Ramsar sites are the Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve located in California's southwest corner and the Grasslands Ecological Area in western Merced County, California, within the San Joaquin Valley.

Service Director Steve Williams announced the new sites in conjunction with World Wetlands Day, celebrated annually on February 2. "The new designations are tributes to local citizens and their partners who recognized the value of protecting these ecological treasures," Williams said. "The continued loss of wetlands worldwide poses a serious threat to both wildlife and people; on the ground partnerships are pivotal to efforts at home and abroad to stem this loss."

Sacred to Native Hawaiians, Kawainui Marsh is the largest remaining wetland in Hawai'i, as well as the largest ancient Hawaiian freshwater fishpond. At one time, it was the center of a caldera of the Ko'olau shield volcano. The 1,000-acre wetland provides a primary habitat for four of Hawai'i's endemic and endangered waterbirds — the Hawaiian Coot or 'alae ke'oke'o, the Hawaiian Moorhen or 'alae 'ula, the Hawaiian Stilt or kukulu'ae'o, and hybrids of the Hawaiian Duck or koloa maoli. The marsh also contains extensive archaeological and cultural resources, including ancient walled taro gardens or lo'i, the fishpond, and religious structures, and is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Hamakua Marsh is a smaller wetland (23 acres) historically connected to and immediately downstream of Kawainui Marsh. It also provides significant habitat for several of Hawai'i's endangered waterbirds and is designated as a Hawai'i State Wildlife Sanctuary.

The wetland complex also acts as a flood control reservoir, storing runoff from major storms. In addition, it traps sediment and absorbs nutrients and pollutants, reducing their impacts on Kailua Bay.

Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve, located in California's southwest corner, provides habitat for more than 370 bird species, including nine federally listed as threatened or

endangered. The only bi-national watershed in California, it shares a watershed with Mexico and is a major stopover for migrating birds using the Pacific flyway.

The Grasslands Ecological Area in western Merced County, within the San Joaquin Valley, comprises California's largest remaining contiguous block of freshwater wetlands. It encompasses a host of federal, state and privately owned ecosystems, such as marshes, riparian corridors, vernal pool complexes, and grasslands.

"International recognition raises the visibility of a wetland and provides economic benefits to local communities through increased tourism and recreational opportunities," Williams said.

Wetlands play a vital role in water filtration and flood protection. Additionally, they provide habitat to local plants and wildlife, as well as an important resting and feeding place for many migratory species.

The Ramsar Convention is the only international agreement dedicated to the worldwide protection of a particular type of ecosystem. Currently 144 member nations work together to coordinate wetland conservation efforts. More than 1,414 sites have been designated to date, covering a surface area of more than 306 million acres. Because many wetland habitats span international boundaries and many wetland species are migratory, Ramsar countries recognize the importance of supporting wetland management, research and education, outreach and training programs beyond their own borders. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Department of State are the administrative authorities for this Convention in the United States, and it is this treaty that serves as the cornerstone for the Service's International Wetlands Program.

A wetland of international importance or "Ramsar site" can be nominated by almost any local government, organization, or community, so long as the wetland meets established criteria. The Kawainui and Hamakua Marsh Complex was nominated by Hawai'i Governor Linda Lingle and Hawai'i's Thousand Friends. The qualifying criteria are based on the wetland's distinguishing characteristics and its ability to support valued species or key wildlife populations. Ramsar designations must be endorsed by all of the site's owners and managers.

"Wetlands are important to communities, cultures, governments and business," said Service biologist and Ramsar specialist Gilberto Cintron-Molero. "They are a source of food, water, recreation, transportation, and are closely linked to the heritage of local people."

The Ramsar Information Sheet documentation was compiled by David Smith, Wildlife Manager with the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources; Eric Gilman of the National Audubon Society and Chair of the International Chapter of the Society of Wetland Scientists; and Muriel B. Seto, Culture Chair of "Hawai'i's Thousand Friends."

From the Kawainui Marsh Ramsar Information Sheet, item 21, Social and Cultural values:

Kawainui Marsh and the surrounding area was a significant prehistoric settlement as evidenced by Hawaiian legend, extensive agricultural systems, ceremonial sites, burial sites, and habitation areas. This area once supported one of the largest native Hawaiian settlements, contains some of the oldest known Hawaiian agricultural sites, and Kawainui Marsh and surrounding environs have provided significant information about Hawaiian culture, particularly having to do with the relationship of the early Hawaiians to the environment of a windward valley (Handy et al., 1972; Kelly and Clark, 1980; Kelly and Nakamura, 1981; Drigot and Seto, 1982). Kawainui Marsh was a primary food-producing area from traditional Hawaiian times to the early 20th century. Kawainui is a significant archaeological site because it is one of the few areas remaining on O'ahu where evidence of terraced agricultural pondfields and a fishpond still exist in conjunction with associated religious structures (Handy et al., 1972; Kelly and Clark, 1980).

In 1979, the U.S. National Registrar for Historic Places issued a "Determination of Eligibility Notification" finding that Kawainui Marsh area is eligible for listing in the National Register for Historic Places (U.S. Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, 1979). According to the determination, "Kawainui Marsh is important as a major component of a larger cultural district which would include... the ponding/wet agricultural area, remains of extensive terracing systems, ceremonial sites, burial sites, and habitation areas associated with this agricultural complex" (U.S. Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, 1979).

The earliest navigators and chiefs who inhabited the area directed the water management and agricultural systems, which are unparalleled elsewhere in Polynesia. On the slopes of Ulumawao are two great stone platform temples which overlook Kawainui Marsh, Pahukini Heiau attributed to the 14th century Tahitian Chief Olopana (listed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places), and the newly re-discovered Holomakani Heiau attributed to a 10th century home-grown navigational chief, Paumakua. Surrounding the 180 hectare (450 acre) former freshwater fishpond and its tributaries are the remnants of walled water gardens (lo'i) in which the Hawaiian staple crop, taro (*Colocasia esculenta*), was grown for one of the largest native Hawaiian settlements (Kelly and Nakamura, 1981; Drigot and Seto, 1982). The agricultural site cluster associated with the Kawainui area has been described as the earliest agricultural field dated in the Hawaiian Islands. Hawai'i State Department of Land and Natural Resources (1994) contains a seven page list of records of archaeological sites known in Kawainui Marsh. Hamakua Marsh was once part of this extensive system of wetlands, fishponds, and agricultural terraces of this Native Hawaiian settlement, and a historical study of the wetland found platforms, lithic scatters, and a possible habitation structure (Ducks Unlimited, 1993).

About 500 years ago, early Hawaiians maintained the freshwater fishpond in Kawainui, which was joined by a stream to nearby Ka'elepulu Pond (Enchanted Lake). The fishpond was surrounded on all sides by a system of canals ('auwai) bringing water from Maunawili Stream and springs to walled taro lo'i (Handy et al., 1972). The historical walls from the lo'i still exist in Kawainui Marsh, thought to be approximately 50 cm below existing ground elevations (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1998). The system of terraces east of the seaward end of Pu'uo'ehu was fed by the stream running from Kawainui to Ka'elepulu Stream. Terraces west of Kawainui Pond at Kapa'a Valley were fed by Kapa'a Stream, while those to the north, below Mahinui, received waters diverted from Kawainui. Where the system of canals moved through what is now called the Hamakua area, excessive runoff could be directed into Kailua's other freshwater, spring-fed fishpond, Ka'elepulu (now called Enchanted Lake). Both fishponds were used to raise fish (milkfish, mullet, 'aholehole, and o'opu), with the residents of Waimanalo and Kailua seasonally called upon to help clear the ponds of excessive algae; all who participated in maintaining the fishponds were permitted to keep fish (Handy et al., 1972; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1997).

The Kawainui Marsh area has many landforms named for sacred persons revered in over 1,500 years of Hawaiian tradition (Drigot and Seto, 1982). There is Hawaiian legendary history associated with the Kawainui Marsh area, including a legend of Hau-wahine, a guardian spirit over the Kawainui fishpond, called a mo'o, and a famous mythological tree, Makalei, which had the power of attracting fish (Kelly and Nakamura, 1981). Mo'o purportedly lived in her grove of awa by the Makalei tree near where the waters drain from Kawainui Marsh to Hamakua. Hauwahine's companion mo'o, named Kilioe, lived at the opposite end of Hamakua near where Kawainui Stream enters Ka'elepulu Stream. The length of Kawainui Stream is the area of coitus between the male, Kawainui, and the female, Ka'elepulu, explaining why those waters always teemed with the juvenile fish common to both ancient fishponds. The Hawaiian coot and Hawaiian moorhen are sacred to Hina, a Hawaiian Earth-mother category of goddess who can take the form of these birds. The eggs of these birds were traditionally used in ceremonies to consecrate chiefs and priests. The Hawaiian Stilt is sacred to the Hawaiian god Ku, in his form as a fisherman. These birds are a culturally significant and endangered resource.

Since the 1960s, the local community around Kawainui Marsh, and a variety of local and statewide environmental, educational, and native Hawaiian groups and individuals, have consistently advocated for resource protection and against development in and around the marsh (Hawai'i State Department of Land and Natural Resources, 1994; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1998).

The full text of the Ramsar Information Sheet will be available in due course on the Ramsar Sites Database Service maintained by Wetlands International, <http://www.wetlands.org/RSDB/default.htm>.

For further information about the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, please contact the Ramsar Convention Secretariat, Rue Mauverney 28, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland (tel +41 22 999 0170, fax +41 22 999 0169, e-mail ramsar@ramsar.org).

For more information on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service International Wetlands Program, visit <http://international.fws.gov/ramsar/ramsar.htm>

All material in this article was taken from the Ramsar website, <www.ramsar.org> with their kind permission.

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Give Aloha is an annual program through which Foodland directs its charitable giving to the organizations that are important to its customers. The program honors Maurice J. "Sully" Sullivan, founder of Foodland Super Market, Ltd., and continues his legacy of giving back to the community.

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Field Trip Report: Hilton Hawaiian Village with Wildlife Staff Member Lisa Goya-Nishikawa by Alice Roberts

If you've never been to the Hilton Hawaiian Village; there are 10 ponds, LOTS of birds, and many wondrous plants. Two friends and I drove to Waikiki a little early to miss the parade-closed streets. This was to be my first field trip in about a year.

We parked in the garage and met HAS field trip leader Arlene Buchholz, Hilton Wildlife staff member Lisa Goya-Nishikawa, and the other seven field trip participants at the Penguin Enclosure. South African Black Footed Penguins appeared happy to be in Hawai'i (they're not polar); one was molting, and Lisa brought Remy over and we were able to feel the feathers - outer waterproof, inner downy. You can help feed the penguins at the "Penguin Encounter" Monday through Friday at 8:00am. They live with some turtles, a large black Pacu (vegetarian piranha) and some Tilapia.

As we toured several ponds, some with waterfalls, we saw several "resident" (uninvited) Black-crowned-Night Herons (including 2 juveniles), Flamingos, Sacred Ibises (you can help feed them at the "Ibis Encounter" Monday through Friday at 8:30am), one Black Swan (male, "Nori"), one Black-necked Swan ('Anuenue- he was born here many years ago, I remember when he was an egg!), and many ducks.

The White Faced Tree Ducks (like the Eyton Tree or Whistling Duck, they sound like squeaky toys) had six babies about a year ago; a small Cape Teal has joined the babies escorted by an amorous Mallard who leads them around the grounds from pond to pond. There were several hybrids (White Faced Tree Duck X Whistling Duck) who also squeak. The Mandarin Ducks (Asia) were in plain everyday plumage, while the male North American Wood Ducks ("woodies") were in gorgeous courtship feathers with incredible green hoods.

The Parrots were off on Saturday (to get bathed and clipped), but we got to see several of them in the holding area up in a corner of the garage. There were male and female Eclectus, and Blue and Gold, Red, Scarlet, and Military Macaws. We also got to see a White Tern (manu o ku) who had been rescued and was being being rehabilitated. It was a fledgling that was rescued at the Hale Koa Hotel. Hilton wildlife staff is feeding it whole fish, trying to encourage it to eat live fish, and trying not to get it too used to people so it can be released.

In the ponds were many gorgeous koi (including several butterfly koi), large blackish grass carp (wonderful filter feeders who help keep the water clear), Liberty Mollies, a big white Kissing Gourami, some large barb, electric blue (male) and yellow (female) cichlids, and Tilapia of many sizes (wild gray and orange-cherry).

Lots of beach 'ilima was along the pathways, many beautiful bromeliads were blooming; actually it seemed everything was blooming; very beautiful grounds. There are many restaurants and stores at the Hilton Hawaiian Village. Take a trip to Waikiki, walk the grounds, visit the birds, and have a great meal!

Aloha,

Alice P. S. Roberts, former HAS Field Trip Coordinator (In case some of you are wondering, I now have two new hips and hope to go on some more easy walks, maybe Paiko Lagoon in September at low tide to Welcome Home Our Shorebirds.)

Draft Environmental Assessment for Proposed Ecosystem Restoration Project on Lehua Island Available

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources' Division of Forestry and Wildlife have prepared a draft environmental assessment for a proposed ecosystem restoration project on Lehua Island, Kauai County.

The proposed project would restore native seabirds, plants, and other wildlife on Lehua by eradicating nonnative rodents and rabbits that are damaging the island's ecosystem. Once the small mammals are removed, a plant restoration project would follow. The Service and State anticipate that the proposed project would have no significant negative environmental impact, but rather provide a net benefit to native species and their habitats on Lehua.

"Hawai'i's offshore islets are some of the few remaining safe havens for our native species, but these jewels of the Pacific are not immune to the negative impacts caused by invasive species in the main Hawaiian Islands," said Chris Swenson, Coastal Program Coordinator for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. "Our offshore islets provide us with the best opportunity available to permanently remove invasive species and restore native habitats."

Lehua Island is uninhabited and located less than a mile north of Ni'ihau and approximately 20 miles west of Kaua'i. The 284-acre State Seabird Sanctuary provides habitat for at least 16 species of seabirds, as well as monk seals, native coastal plants and insects.

The U.S. Coast Guard administers the island, and also maintains a navigational light on the island. Rats are known to have

eliminated many seabird species from islands around the world. They also feed on native plants and insects, and can suppress or eliminate many of these species as well. On many islands, rabbits have decimated the vegetation and competed with seabirds for use of ground burrows.

The draft environmental assessment was prepared jointly by the Service and DLNR in accordance with federal and state statutes. Public input was sought prior to the development of the environmental assessment at a public meeting on June 9, 2004, at the Lihu'e Neighborhood Center, Kaua'i.

Copies of the Draft EA may be obtained via the Service's website at <http://pacificislands.fws.gov>, or by contacting the Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office at 808 792 9400. A public notice of the comment period will also be published on June 8 in the State of Hawai'i Office of Environmental Quality Control bulletin, *The Environmental Notice*.

The Service and DLNR had requested written comments regarding the proposed action from interested individuals, organizations, and agencies. (*Editor's note: the deadline for public comments has passed, and unfortunately it was not possible to publish this piece in the 'Elepaio earlier. The Draft EA would be an interesting read, however.*)

Source: US Fish and Wildlife Service
news release dated June 8, 2005
Pacific Islands External Affairs Office
300 Ala Moana Blvd., Room 5-311 Box 50187,
Honolulu, HI 96850
Phone: 808 792-9530 Fax: 808 792-9583
Contact: Ken Foote, 808 792-9535 or 282-9442

Field Trips for 2005

Field Trip information and updates are also be available on the HAS office answering machine (528-1432) and on our website, www.hawaiiadubon.com.

August 27, Saturday: Kuli'ou'ou Ridge with Dr. Phil Bruner. A trip to view both alien and native plants and birds at the top of the trail. Stuart Ball's book, *The Hiker's Guide to O'ahu*, calls this one of the finest hikes on the island, and says it offers something for everyone. Please call the office (528-1432) to register and for directions to the trail head. Hike starts at 8am, bring food, water, sunscreen, and binoculars, and be sure to wear good hiking shoes. Please call the office to register, 528-1432

September 17, Saturday: Shorebird Homecoming at Paiko Lagoon with Alice Roberts and her new hip joints! Welcome our shorebirds home! Another great trip to Paiko Lagoon to welcome our Kolea home and see if other shorebirds have also returned. This is a keiki-friendly trip – the kids will love it! Wear old tennis shoes or reefwalkers, and bring sunscreen, water and lunch. We will meet at Paiko Lagoon at 8:00am. Please call the office to register, 528-1432

October 29, Saturday: James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge with Ron Walker. See Hawai'i's endangered waterbirds and other migratory waterfowl at one of O'ahu's few remaining wetlands. This is a good place for unusual sightings! In past years we've seen the Red Knot, Semi-palmated Plover, Common Pochard, Black-tailed Godwit, and even a Peregrine Falcon. Bring water, snacks, binoculars, spotting scope if you have one, and sunscreen. This is a non-strenuous field trip, very little walking is involved. Please call the office to register, 528-1432

November 5, Saturday: 'Ihi'ihilauakea (Hanauma Bay area) with Liz Kumabe.

November (date TBA) Sea Life Park Seabird Rehabilitation Center with Arlene Buchholz. Go behind the scenes at Sea Life Park and learn about the Seabird Rehabilitation program. Meet convalescent and non-releasable seabirds and chicks face to face (beak to face, actually!). In past years, we've seen White Terns, Laysan Albatrosses, Red-footed Boobies, Wedge-tailed Shearwaters, Sooty Terns and more.

December (dates and schedule TBA) 105th Christmas Bird Count.

Laysan Ducklings Bring New Hope for the Species' Survival



Laysan ducks brought to Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge are adapting beyond scientist's expectations. Surprising just about everyone involved with the project, the ducks are not only thriving but also reproducing in the first year at their new home.

"The project was initiated after many years of research to understand the Laysan duck's resource needs and limitations. We continue to answer important research questions with this project to aid in future Laysan duck translocations," said Dr. Michelle Reynolds, wildlife biologist for the U.S. Geological Survey.

The newest additions - four, 16-day old ducklings - are doing quite well, and more ducklings are expected to hatch in the coming days and weeks. As part of a plan to ensure the endangered ducks' survival, 20 ducks were transferred from the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge to Midway in October 2004. Previously, the species consisted of a single population of approximately 500 birds on Laysan Island.

"With the current success of the program we are looking forward to the next translocation of 32 ducks in October. If survivorship and reproduction continue at their current levels, we someday hope to have a population that compares to Laysan Island," said John Klavitter, wildlife biologist for Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge.

Nineteen of the 20 ducks brought to Midway last fall are alive and doing very well in their new surroundings. The one fatality was caused by an interaction with an aggressive albatross. Of the 20 ducks translocated to the atoll, six are females.

Five of the six females are actively nesting which has surprised everyone involved in the project due to the females' young age and lack of experience. "It is exciting to see that the Laysan Ducks are making use of the available habitat at Midway for nesting considering native habitat restoration is in its early stages," said Reynolds. The clutch size - number of eggs per nest - for ducks on Midway is much higher than any previously recorded for Laysan Island. Females on Midway have produced nests with 10, 9, 8, 6, 6, and 5 eggs. Current scientific data indicates the average clutch size for ducks on Laysan Island is 3.8 eggs. Scientists believe that the larger clutch sizes may be due to the abundant food sources available on Midway.

The first female to nest produced eight eggs, six of which were fertile, but only one duckling successfully hatched and died

four days later. However, as of June 6, that same female has re-nested, laying at least five eggs. Re-nesting is rarely observed on Laysan Island. The incubation time for the species is 28-30 days. "Only time will tell with the remaining four nests whether the eggs are fertile or not, and if the young female ducks have the necessary experience to successfully raise more ducklings," said Klavitter.

The Laysan Duck Translocation Project is funded and supported by the Service, U.S Geological Survey - Pacific Island Ecosystem Research Center, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Ducks Unlimited, the Polynesian Voyaging Society, and numerous volunteers.

Laysan ducks are teal sized, between 15 and 17 inches in length, are brown with a bright green-blue to purple speculum (the distinctive feathers on the secondary wing feathers), and have a white area eye ring. Males have a blue-green bill with black spots along the upper mandible (bill). The female usually has more white around the head and neck, and has a dull brownish yellow bill. Both sexes have orange legs and feet. The ducks are primarily invertebrate feeders, but may also feed on vegetation and seeds.

Source: US Fish and Wildlife Service News Release dated June 10, 2005

Pacific Islands External Affairs Office
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Honolulu, HI 96850
Phone: 808 792-9530 Fax: 808 792-9583
Contact: Ken Foote, 808 792-9530 or 282 9442

Reminder: Due Date for Applications for Research Grants in Hawaiian or Pacific Natural History is October 1, 2005

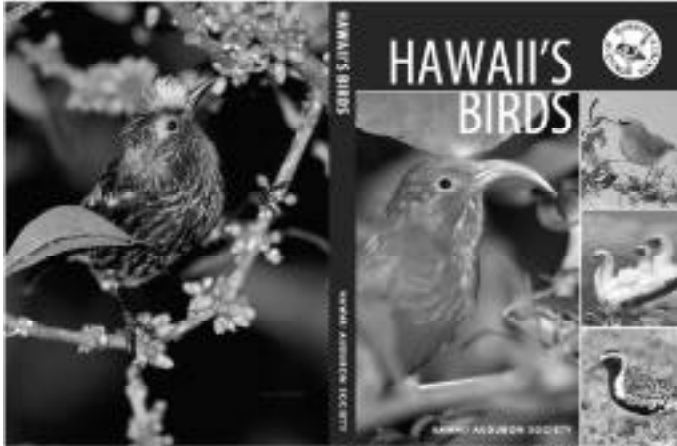
The Hawaii Audubon Society offers grants for research in Hawaiian or Pacific natural history. Awards are oriented toward small-scale projects and generally do not exceed \$500.00. Grants are reviewed semiannually. Deadlines are April 1 for summer/fall grants and October 1 for winter/spring grants. Application guidelines are available by calling (528-1432) or emailing (hiaudsoc@pixi.com) the HAS office.

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Back cover photograph ('Akohekohe) by Eric Nishibayashi
Front cover photographs (clockwise, 'I'iwi, 'Amakihi, 'A, Kōlea) by T. Dove

The Hawaii Audubon Society has just published the sixth edition of its classic field guide, *Hawaii's Birds*. With its revised text, updated references, comprehensive index, and scores of beautiful new photos, it is a must-have for birders and nature lovers of all ages.

The sixth edition of *Hawaii's Birds* features text revisions and updates by Dr. Eric VanderWerf of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, along with fresh avian images donated by several fine photographers including Dr. Tom Dove, a local cardiologist with a passion for birds, Cynthia Vanderlip, Senior Biological Technician at Kure Atoll for the State Department of Forestry and Wildlife, and Maui wildlife photographer Eric Nishibayashi.

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'Elepaio readers can see the color version of this flyer at our website, www.hawaiiudubon.com

HAS Awards Research Grant and Scholarship

Hawaii Audubon Society is pleased to announce the awarding of a \$500.00 research grant to Alexander Wegmann. He is conducting research on Palmyra Atoll. His study attempts to compare the impact of land crabs and rats on the predation and dispersal of seeds on the atoll.

Lara Reynolds was chosen to receive the Rose Schuster Taylor Scholarship to continue her studies at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa. Through a trust set up by Yao Shen in memory of Rose Schuster Taylor, Hawaii Audubon Society is able to grant a full tuition scholarship to an undergraduate student each year.

We are confident that both Alex and Lara will make many important contributions as they pursue their research and education.

August 15th Program Meeting

David Henkin of Earthjustice will speak on the Endangered Species Act and how it helps to protect endangered plants, animals, and birds in Hawai'i and some of the threats to the Endangered Species Act.

Program Meetings are held at the University of Hawai'i's St. John Lab (Botany Building, Room 011) in the ground floor auditorium at 3190 Maile Way, where it intersects with East-West Road. Program Meetings take place from 6:30pm to 8:30pm, refreshments are served, and HAS products are available for purchase.

'Elepaio

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From 6:00 to 9:00pm

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Dinner Catered by Kaka'ako Kitchen:

Mesclun of Greens with Lemon Miso Dressing
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Kaka'ako Wok-Fried Noodles
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Introducing Hawaii's Birds - 6th Edition

The HAS 2005 Awards Dinner celebrates the much-awaited completion of the 6th edition of Hawaii's Birds. The book will be available for purchase along with prints of several of the beautiful new bird photos. The featured presentation and light-hearted awards ceremony will focus on fascinating facts about the history and production of Hawaii's Birds, which has appeared on Hawaii's non-fiction best-seller list for years. Please visit the HAS website www.hawaiiudubon.com for more details as they become available.



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'ELEPAIO • 65:6 • AUGUST/SEPTEMBER 2005

Calendar of Events

- Monday, August 15 Program Meeting**
 The Endangered Species Act by David Henkin, Staff Attorney,
 Earthjustice Legal Defense Fund. See page 46.
- Thursday, August 25th**
 Hawaii's Birds Sixth Edition available! See page 46.
- Saturday, August 27 Field Trip**
 Kuli'ou'ou Ridge with Dr. Phil Bruner. See page 44.
- Saturday, September 17 Field Trip**
 Paiko Lagoon with Alice Roberts to welcome home the shore-
 birds! See page 44.
- Monday, September 19 Board Meeting**
 Open to all members, 6:30 to 8:30pm at the HAS office.
 Education and Conservation Committees meet at 5:45pm before
 Board meetings.
- Monday, October 17 Annual Awards Dinner!** See page 47.
- Saturday, October 29 Field Trip** James Campbell National
 Wildlife Refuge with Ron Walker. See page 44.
- Saturday, November 5 Field Trip**
 'Ihi'ihilauakea with Liz Kumabe. See page 44.

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