



# 'ELEPAIO

Journal of the  
Hawai'i Audubon Society  
For the Protection of  
Hawai'i's Native Wildlife

VOLUME 72, NUMBER 5

SEPTMEBER/OCTOBER 2012

## National Audubon Society 112<sup>th</sup> Christmas Bird Count Results for the Hawaiian Islands

Every year, thousands of volunteer citizen scientists participate in the National Audubon Society's Annual Christmas Bird Count from December 14<sup>th</sup> through January 5<sup>th</sup>. The results are used as a guide to create conservation strategies to protect the birds and their habitat, and to understand the long-term health of bird populations. We want to thank all of you who participated in the 112<sup>th</sup> Hawai'i count and invite everyone to join us for the 113<sup>th</sup> count this winter! Whether you're a feeder-watcher or a field observer, your input matters. If you are interested in doing your part to help protect birds and their habitat, please

contact the Hawaii Audubon Society at [hiaudsoc@pixi.com](mailto:hiaudsoc@pixi.com) or 808-528-1432 for more information and to find your local count.

This year there were three additional counts including, Waimea on Kaua'i, Lana'i, and the Johnston Atoll National Wildlife Refuge, totaling 14 combined counts for the Hawaiian Islands and Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. To learn more about the Christmas Bird Count, results, how the data is used, and what to expect as a participant, visit: <http://birds.audubon.org/christmas-bird-count>.

### Hawaiian Islands

Species	Hawai'i: North Kona	Hawai'i: Volcano	Kaua'i: Kapa'a	Kaua'i: Waimea	Lana'i: Lana'i City	Maui: Haleakala N.P.-Pu'u O Kaka'e	Maui: I'ao Valley	O'ahu: Honolulu	O'ahu: Waipi'o	Moloka'i: Kualapu'u
African Silverbill	2						2	33		19
Akekee				3						
Akiapolau		29								
American Wigeon	11							3	1	
Anas sp.			20							
Anianiau				6						
Apapane	78	572		60		89		50	51	24
Barn Owl	1	1								
Black Francolin	2						3		1	30
Black Noddy							1			
Black-bellied Plover									1	
Black-crowned Night- Heron	13		42	6	5		41	44	16	3
Black-rumped Waxbill	54									
Blue-winged Teal									1	
Brant	1						1	1		
Bristle-thighed Curlew										4
Brown Booby			43	2				7		2
Brown Noddy								1		
Cackling Goose			1							
Caspian Tern								1		
Cattle Egret	22		164	40	12		58	161	301	94
Chestnut Munia			116	27			51	274	298	
Common Myna	65	2	342	154	124	14	98	1257	615	259
Common Waxbill								1340	853	1
Curlew Sandpiper									1	1
Domestic Goose sp.								6		
Duck sp.	2							3		
Erckel's Francolin	2	1		7	4				8	
Eurasian Wigeon	1							1	1	
Gadwall	1									
Gray Francolin	11				13	2	18	1	11	24
Great Frigatebird			9					40		
Green-winged Teal	7		9					2	14	6
Hawai'i Akepa		2								
Hawai'i Elepaio		83								

continued on page 34

Species	Hawai'i: <i>North Kona</i>	Hawai'i: <i>Volcano</i>	Kaua'i: <i>Kapa'a</i>	Kaua'i: <i>Waimea</i>	Lana'i: <i>Lana'i City</i>	Maui: <i>Haleakala N.P.-Pu'u O Kaka'e</i>	Maui: <i>I'ao Valley</i>	O'ahu: <i>Honolulu</i>	O'ahu: <i>Waipi'o</i>	Moloka'i: <i>Kualapu'u</i>
Hawai'i Amakihi	45	142								
Hawai'i Creeper		6								
Hawaiian Coot	93		238	20	56		103	112	81	138
Hawaiian Duck			463	9						
Hawaiian Duck X Mallard (hybrid)							6	303	46	
Hawaiian Goose			216	4		6				
Hawaiian Hawk	1	1								
Hawaiian Moorhen			387	17				59	9	
Hawaiian Noddy										19
Hawaiian Stilt	91		263	23	94		275	195	157	60
House Finch	85	9	29	22	47	6	33	134	212	278
House Sparrow	24	17		43	56	62	9	156	168	43
Hwamei				6				4		
I'iwi		154		3		32				
Japanese Bush-Warbler			2	6				4	29	
Japanese White-eye	38	114	47	44	16	29	11	230	174	127
Java Sparrow	25		5	19	21	4	1	763	251	44
Kalij Pheasant		7								
Kauai Amakihi				11						
Kauai Elepaio				6						
Laughing Gull							2			
Lavender Waxbill	12									
Laysan Albatross			147	1						
Least Sandpiper									1	
Lesser Scaup	11									14
Lesser Yellowlegs										1
Long-billed Dowitcher			2				2		1	1
Mallard					1		7	11		
Maui Alauahio						13				
Maui Amakihi						46				
Mourning Dove									1	
Muscovy Duck			1					13		
Northern Cardinal	15	9	15	18	22	4	9	132	34	8
Northern Mockingbird	1		1	1	3	3	5		2	4
Northern Pintail	61		91				103	4	20	16
Northern Shoveler	34						99		11	11
Nutmeg Mannikin	55	9	669		6		5	98	6	6
Oahu Amakihi								40	27	
Oahu Elepaio								7	2	
Omao		133								
Orange-cheeked Waxbill							6			
Pacific Golden-Plover	26	2	243	25	47	14	41	530	472	67
Parrot sp.	24							1		
Peregrine Falcoln							1			2
Puaiohi				2						
Red Avadavat								4	3	
Red Junglefowl			41	142	1	3	5	44		31
Red-billed Leiothrix		26						113	18	4
Red-crested Cardinal			30	47	12	2	14	213	162	30
Red-crowned Parrot								2	124	
Red-footed Booby			1769					875		
Red-masked Parakeet								46		
Red-vented Bulbul								561	222	
Red-whiskered Bulbul								46	101	
Ring-necked Duck	3									13
Ring-necked Pheasant				2	10	1				1
Rock Pigeon				35	22		130	377	42	25
Rose-ringed Parakeet								150	1	
Ruddy Turnstone	49		1	2			29	414	89	26
Saffron Finch	95	4		3		3		1	128	
Salmon-crested Cockatoo								1		
Sanderling	11			13			94	77	77	28
Short-eared Owl						1	1			
Sky Lark						11	1		6	14
Snipe sp.									2	

continued on page 35

	Hawai'i: <i>North Kona</i>	Hawai'i: <i>Volcano</i>	Kaua'i: <i>Kapa'a</i>	Kaua'i: <i>Waimea</i>	Lana'i: <i>Lana'i City</i>	Maui: <i>Haleakala N.P.-Pu'u O Kaka'e</i>	Maui: <i>I'ao Valley</i>	O'ahu: <i>Honolulu</i>	O'ahu: <i>Waipi'o</i>	Moloka'i: <i>Kualapu'u</i>
<b>Species</b>										
Spotted Dove	27	3	95	91	15	6	15	584	297	184
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo								7		
Wandering Tattler	13		2	5	2		3	13	20	2
Wedge-tailed Shearwater								1		
Western Meadowlark			18	1						
Whimbrel										1
White Tern								20		
White-faced Ibis							2		2	
White-rumped Shama			6	14				39	32	14
White-tailed Tropicbird		1	1	7						10
Wild Turkey	47	3			66					
Yellow-billed Cardinal	11									
Yellow-fronted Canary	14	27		1				43	1	
Zebra Dove	171	2	146	171	52	11	62	2155	1168	475

**Northwestern Hawaiian Islands**

<b>Species</b>	<b>French Frigate Shoals</b>	<b>Johnston Atoll N.W.R.</b>	<b>Laysan Island</b>	<b>Midway Atoll</b>
American Wigeon			1	3
Black Noddy			1085	9
Black-footed Albatross	5690		29478	25510
Black-footed Albatross X Laysan Albatross (hybrid)	1		4	3
Bonin Petrel	5		1594	2
Brant				1
(Brewster's) Brown Booby			3	
Bristle-thighed Curlew	4	13	14	57
Brown Booby		41	67	19
Brown Noddy	571		378	30
Cattle Egret	2	5	1	85
Common Canary				675
Common Myna				429
Dunlin			1	
Eurasian Green-winged Teal				1
Eurasian Wigeon				12
Gray-backed Tern			2	
Gray-tailed Tattler			1	
Great Frigatebird	565	794	1043	83
Laysan Albatross	2549		161802	388017
Laysan Duck			264	134
Laysan Finch			235	
Lesser Frigatebird			1	
Mallard				1
Masked Booby	220		276	
Millerbird			4	
Northern Mockingbird	1			
Northern Pintail			18	21
Northern Shoveler				2
Pacific Golden-Plover	175	67	1037	253
Peregrine Falcon			1	3
Red-footed Booby	1907	2305	830	4
Red-tailed Tropicbird	7	846	4	2
Ring-necked Duck				1
Ruddy Turnstone	541	9	2677	128
Ruff			1	
Sanderling	6	8	54	5
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper			2	
Short-eared Owl		11		6
Short-tailed Albatross				1
Sooty Tern	5	213	12	
Tristram's Storm Petrel	50		122	
Wandering Tattler	2	1	100	12
Wedge-tailed Shearwater	40		11	1
White Tern	72	191	65	980
White-tailed Tropicbird		1		1

## ‘Alala, the Uncounted Bird

By Michael Westerfield, author of *The Language of Crows* and founder of [www.crows.net](http://www.crows.net)

When you read the results of the Christmas Bird Count in this issue, one well-known bird will be conspicuous by its absence.

When a friend invited me to spend two weeks on the Big Island, in October 2008, I saw it both as a chance for a great vacation and as an opportunity to investigate the status of the endemic and critically endangered ‘alala, or Hawaiian Crow, *Corvus hawaiiensis*, on its home territory. As soon as I arrived, I visited a bookstore in Hilo and bought the two most up to date books on Hawaiian birds available. One of these books told me that a wild population still existed and could be viewed, if one was lucky, at the McCandless Ranch south of Kailua-Kona. The other said the ‘alala was extinct in the wild, but that 50 of the birds were in a captive breeding program at Keauhou Bird Conservation Center (KBCC). I began to wonder whether or not the Hawaiian crow had actually gone extinct, but it appeared that some of the crows were alive somewhere on the island.

After doing an extensive search, both in the field and online, I found a blog written by The Zoological Society of San Diego who operate the KBCC as part of the Hawai‘i Endangered Bird Conservation Program. They have been working hard to preserve the ‘alala and hope to release them back to the wild one day.

Since my trip, I am happy to report that the ‘alala captive breeding program at KBCC has been phenomenally successful. In April 2009, there were only 60 ‘alala alive in the world. By December 2010, this number had increased to 77, and by December 2011 the population of Hawaiian Crows had grown to 95. As of this writing, the total ‘alala population stands at 102, with several more chicks likely to hatch in the weeks to come.

If the present trend continues, it will not be long before the first of the captive reared ‘alala are released into the wild. This



will be a critical period, since crow survival depends to a great extent upon group action that is based upon learned and shared information, and none of the current group of crows has any experience dealing with the innumerable perils of life beyond the confines of the aviary. When the release finally happens, it will be vital that every person who encounters an ‘alala understands that they are seeing an intelligent creature brought back from the very edge of extinction. If we all join together in celebrating the ‘alala’s continued existence, spreading the story of this incredible bird far and wide, it may not be too long before the ‘alala finally appears in these pages as a “counted bird”.

*To read more about the work being done at the Keauhou Bird Conservation Center to save the ‘alala from extinction, go to: <http://blogs.sandiegozoo.org/category/conservation/hawaiian-birds/>.*

‘Elepaio ISSN 0013-6069

Managing Editor: Meagan Rathjen  
Scientific Editor: David Leonard

*The ‘Elepaio is printed on recycled paper and published six times per year*

Hawai‘i Audubon Society  
850 Richards Street, Suite 505  
Honolulu, HI 96813  
Phone: (808) 528-1432

E-mail: [hiaudsoc@pixi.com](mailto:hiaudsoc@pixi.com)  
Website: [www.hawaiiiaudubon.com](http://www.hawaiiiaudubon.com)

**SUPPORT OUR  
ORGANIZATION  
TO FUNDRAISE  
EVEN FASTER!**



*Make a donation to our organization at any Foodland, Sack N Save or Foodland Farms checkout, and Foodland and the Western Union Foundation will make a donation to our organization, too!*

Organization Hawai Audubon Society

Our Organization Code is 77189

**How To Help:**

1) Show your Maika'i Card and make a donation to our organization (up to \$249 per person) at any Foodland, Sack N Save or Foodland Farms checkout from September 1-30, 2012.

2) Foodland and the Western Union Foundation will match all donations up to a total of at least \$350,000 for all organizations combined.

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT!**



---

## Upcoming HAS Field Trips

### **Hakipu‘u Stream Restoration Work Day** **Saturday, September 22<sup>nd</sup> from 8am to Noon**

*Kualoa Ranch Education Center- 49-139 Kam. Hwy.*

Kickoff the two-year restoration project and help remove invasive plants along the stream corridor, replant native species, and spread mulch. Bring water, a snack, gardening tools, and bug spray. Wear clothes and shoes you can get wet and muddy. Please RSVP by Wednesday, September 12<sup>th</sup> to [nalani@huihawaii.org](mailto:nalani@huihawaii.org) or call 381-7202.

### **Poamoho Ridge Trail Birding Tour**

**Sunday, October 14<sup>th</sup> at 8am**

Join Lance Tanino from O‘ahu Nature Tours for a guided birding hike through native forest up the Ko‘olau Summit. The trail is 3.5 miles each way and quite narrow. There are beautiful views of the Northeastern shores of O‘ahu and Kahana and Punalu‘u Valleys. Space is limited to how many 4x4 vehicles we can get. For more information or to RSVP contact Meagan at [hiaudsoc@pixi.com](mailto:hiaudsoc@pixi.com) or call 808-528-1432. Please indicate if you have access to a 4x4 vehicle.

### **Manoa Cliff Trail Restoration Work Day**

**Sunday November 4<sup>th</sup> from 9am to 1pm**

*Manoa Cliff Trailhead (Round Top Drive)*

Learn about native birds, plants, other wildlife, and Hawaiian culture while hiking 1.5 miles to the restoration area. Then help rebuild the native forest by removing invasive plants and replacing them with native species. Bring water, food, raingear, warm layers (it gets chilly), sturdy footwear, and tools if you have them. Please RSVP to Meagan at [hiaudsoc@pixi.com](mailto:hiaudsoc@pixi.com) or call 808-528-1432.

### **Paikō Lagoon Tour: Night Low-tide Reef Walk**

**Saturday, December 8<sup>th</sup> at 5:30pm**

Ever wonder what happens in the ocean at night? Take a guided tour through Paikō Lagoon to see waterfowl and bioluminescent bobtail squid! Bring flashlights and contact Alice at 864-8122 or [mermaidshi@aol.com](mailto:mermaidshi@aol.com) to RSVP and for directions.

---

## Second Voyage to Move Endangered Millerbirds Departs Honolulu

By Ken Foote<sup>1</sup> and Bob Johns<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, <sup>2</sup>American Bird Conservancy

NEWS RELEASE (Honolulu, HI, August 10, 2012) To save one of the United States’ rarest bird species from extinction, a group of biologists set sail today for the remote northwestern Hawaiian island of Nihoa, where they will attempt to catch a group of endangered Millerbirds and move them to Laysan Island some 650 miles away.

This is the second such translocation being attempted by the team from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), American Bird Conservancy (ABC), and other organizations in an effort to restore Millerbirds to Laysan Island within the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge and Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument and World Heritage site.

Millerbirds have been absent from Laysan for almost a century as a result of habitat destruction due to introduced rabbits and other livestock. The last of these animals were removed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century. FWS has been working to restore Laysan’s native vegetation for more than two decades. A self-sustaining Millerbird population on Laysan will ensure that the species is no longer vulnerable to extinction from a catastrophic event on Nihoa such as a hurricane or the accidental introduction of an alien predator or disease.

Last year, 24 Millerbirds were moved from Nihoa in the first, highly successful translocation of this species. Since their release on Laysan on September 10, 2011, this pioneer group of birds has survived and thrived, producing 17 young.

“The reproductive success of the first group of birds moved to Laysan is very encouraging and demonstrates that Laysan is quite a hospitable island for Millerbirds from Nihoa,” said Sheila Conant of the University of Hawai‘i, who pioneered the study of the Millerbird in the 1980s and is a member of this

year’s translocation team. “This second translocation will provide this tiny, new population with the best chance of flourishing. The reestablishment of Millerbirds on Laysan is an extraordinary and long-needed step in the species’ recovery. This type of restoration work is sorely needed for other Hawaiian birds.”

The team of experienced biologists departing from Honolulu today hopes to capture 26 birds on Nihoa Island and transport them to Laysan, bringing the total number of “founder” Millerbirds to 50—the target number set by the conservation team for giving the species the best possible chance of establishing a self-sustaining population on Laysan.

“We are pleased and excited that our intensive restoration work on Laysan over two decades has facilitated the reintroduction of Millerbirds to the island, a quantum leap in that restoration,” said Don Palawski, Acting FWS Superintendent of the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, which encompasses the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

During the voyage from Nihoa to Laysan aboard the vessel *M/V Searcher*, the Millerbirds will be accompanied by a Native Hawaiian cultural liaison, and cared for by avian husbandry experts and a wildlife veterinarian from the U.S. Geological Survey. The itinerary includes several days on Nihoa to capture the birds and acclimate them to captivity prior to the three-day sea voyage to Laysan, and two days on Laysan to release the birds and initiate radio-tracking of their movements. One biologist will remain on Laysan through the winter to monitor the newly released Millerbirds, the young produced in 2012, and the adults translocated in 2011.

*continued on page 38*

“Everyone is excited and encouraged by the promising results of the first translocation, and looking forward to the second movement of birds,” said George Wallace, ABC Vice President for Oceans and Islands. “We have a talented and committed team of professionals on the project, and above all, we have Millerbirds! They have exceeded all our expectations so far by handling captivity well, eating readily, and adapting very rapidly to their new environment on Laysan.”

“The Hawaiian Islands present some of the greatest conservation challenges on Earth,” said Sheldon Plentovich, FWS Coastal Program Coordinator for the Pacific Islands, and lead biologist on the Millerbird project. “The success of this project stands as an outstanding example of what can be achieved through dedicated teamwork, careful planning, and passion



for conservation. We all look forward to learning more about Millerbird biology and ecology so that we can become better stewards of these birds and these islands.”

The Millerbird, which weighs less than an ounce, is a lively gray and brown bird that forages for insects among low shrubs and bunch-grasses. On Laysan, it joins the Laysan Finch, Laysan Duck, Hawaiian monk seal, several endangered plant species, and millions of nesting seabirds.

Close observation of the first group of translocated Millerbirds over the past eleven months has yielded significant new scientific information about the species, such as details of breeding chronology, the fact that pairs can produce more than one brood in a season, and a still-emerging picture of how young birds mature and enter the breeding population. All this information is important in assessing the progress toward population establishment on Laysan and is valuable in the conservation and management of the species. The success to date indicates that Laysan has suitable habitat and other food resources to support Millerbirds.

Note: Project images can be downloaded from the following site: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/usfwspacific/sets/72157627685823012/detail/>

Millerbird posing the morning after release on Laysan.

Image credit: R. Kohley/American Bird Conservancy & US Fish and Wildlife Service

## Hawaiian Seabirds Vulnerable to Sea-Level Rise on Low-Lying Atoll

By Michelle Reynolds<sup>1</sup> and Barbara Wilcox<sup>1</sup> U.S. Geological Survey

NEWS RELEASE (Hawai‘i Island, HI, June 20, 2012) The Hawaiian Islands’ largest atoll, French Frigate Shoals, is key to understanding how seabird nesting habitat will change with predicted rising sea levels, according to a team of U.S. Geological Survey biologists. The team led by Dr. Michelle Reynolds of USGS’ Pacific Island Ecosystems Research Center studied the island’s topography and the population dynamics of eight seabird species on French Frigate Shoals, an isolated atoll of low-lying coral islands in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. These islands are part of the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge and Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, a seasonal home to more than 14 million seabirds, the largest tropical seabird rookery in the world. Virtually all of the world’s populations of Laysan Albatross and Black-footed Albatross live there, as well as globally significant populations of red-tailed tropicbirds, Bonin petrels, Tristram’s storm-petrels, and white terns. The USGS research provides new information useful for wildlife management in the face of sea-level rise.

“It is troubling to think that these resilient seabirds, which have managed to endure and even thrive on this remote outpost despite the onslaught of storms and world war, could fall victim to the rising seas of climate change,” said USGS Director Marcia McNutt. “These projections on the rate of shrinking

useful habitat will help define the range of management options to help ensure the survival of these important species.”

The investigators studied bird populations on Tern Island, the largest island in French Frigate Shoals since World War II, when the U.S. Navy expanded the island and created a 3,000-foot coral-sand airstrip there. Using data collected over three decades on the ground by Fish and Wildlife Service refuges, they concluded that while Tern Island is now at carrying ca-



Gray-backed Tern

continued on page 38

## Hawai'i Audubon Society Annual Membership/Donation Form

Regular Member: ..... \$ 25.00	Foreign Membership (Airmail)
Student Member: ..... \$ 15.00	Mexico..... \$ 26.00
Supporting Member: ..... \$100.00	Canada..... \$ 28.00
Family Membership ..... \$40.00	All other countries..... \$ 33.00

Donations are tax deductible and gratefully accepted.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, Country, Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

Membership \$ \_\_\_\_\_ + Donation \$ \_\_\_\_\_ = Total \$ \_\_\_\_\_

- New Membership       Renewal  
 I will read the 'Elepaio on-line     I would like to receive 'Elepaio via e-mail     Continue mailing my copy of 'Elepaio

Please make checks payable to Hawai'i Audubon Society and mail to us at 850 Richards St., #505, Honolulu, HI 96813.

PLEASE LET US KNOW IF YOUR ADDRESS CHANGES.

*HAWAIIAN SEABIRDS continued from page 38*

capacity for some shrub-nesting bird species such as Spectacled Terns (also known as Gray-backed Terns), restoration of habitat and seawalls could help to mitigate the effects of sea-level rise on other bird species. In the long run, they say, restoration of seabird colonies to higher-elevation islands may be a more enduring conservation solution.

Using lidar-derived elevation data, aerial imagery and historic observations, the USGS investigators studied how various degrees of sea-level rise, from 0.5 meter to 2 meters, would affect bird populations. In all scenarios, birds decreased in abundance except for Masked Boobies, which nest on bare ground such as Tern Island's runway. The team also looked at what might happen if the inactive runway were decommissioned and either planted or passively managed for vegetation. Study models that incorporated decommissioning the runway increased the area of potential habitat and slowed losses of shrub land cover due to sea-level rise for all but the 1.5-meter and 2-meter scenarios.

"We were pleased to learn that seabirds have been doing so well at French Frigate Shoals, but if sea level rises much more, these birds may need help in the future," said ecologist Dr. Jeff Hatfield, based at the USGS Patuxent Wildlife Research Center in Maryland and lead author of an article on the team's findings in *Conservation Biology*.

The authors say their study demonstrates both the resilience and the vulnerability of Pacific seabird populations. While bird species re-colonized Tern Island, despite intense human disturbance that included 38 years of weekly air traffic, they face an uncertain future as a result of sea-level rise and associated habitat loss.


**We want to THANK YOU!**

VIP  
CARD

**SAVE UP TO \$40**

\$10  
GENERAL  
ADMISSION

Valid for up to 2 admissions. May not be combined with any other offer or promotion. Children under 12 must be accompanied by an adult. Expires 9/30/12. Code: VIP



41-202 Kalaniana'ole Highway #7  
Waimanalo, Hawaii 96795  
Phone: 808-259-2500  
seallifeparkhawaii.com

Renew your membership, become a new member, or give the gift of membership to a friend during the month of September and you will receive 2 VIP \$10 General Admission Tickets to Sea Life Park!



HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY  
850 RICHARDS STREET, SUITE 505  
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813-4709

www.hawaii-audubon.com  
Phone/Fax: (808) 528-1432  
hiaudsoc@pixi.com

Nonprofit Organization  
U.S. Postage  
**PAID**  
Honolulu, Hawaii  
Permit Number 1156

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

'ELEPAIO • 72:5 • SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2012

---

## Calendar of Events

**Hakipu‘u Stream Restoration Work Day**  
**Saturday, September 22<sup>nd</sup> from 8am to Noon**  
*Kualoa Ranch Education Center- 49-139 Kam. Hwy.*  
Please RSVP by Wednesday, September 12<sup>th</sup> to  
nalani@huihawaii.org or call 381-7202. *(see page 37)*

**Poamoho Ridge Trail Birding Tour**  
**Sunday, October 14<sup>th</sup> at 8am**  
For more information or to RSVP contact Meagan at  
hiaudsoc@pixi.com or call 808-528-1432. Please indicate if  
you have access to a 4x4 vehicle. *(see page 37)*

**Manoa Cliff Trail Restoration Work Day**  
**Sunday November 4<sup>th</sup> from 9am to 1pm**  
*Manoa Cliff Trailhead (Round Top Drive)*  
Please RSVP to Meagan at hiaudsoc@pixi.com or call  
808-528-1432. *(see page 37)*

**Paikō Lagoon Tour: Night Low-tide Reef Walk**  
**Saturday, December 8<sup>th</sup> at 5:30pm**  
Contact Alice at 864-8122 or mermaidshi@aol.com to RSVP  
and for directions. *(see page 37)*

---

## Table of Contents

<b>National Audubon Society 112<sup>th</sup> Christmas Bird Count Results for the Hawaiian Islands .....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>‘Alala, the Uncounted Bird .....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Give Aloha .....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Upcoming HAS Field Trips .....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Secon Voyage to Move Engangered Millerbirds Depart Honolulu .....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Hawaiian Seabirds Vulnerable to Sea-Level Rise on Low-Lying Atoll.....</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Membership Application .....</b>	<b>38</b>