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For the Better Protection
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MANANA FIELD NOTES: APRIL - AUGUST 1969
By Robert Shallenberger

As a UCLA graduate student in the Department of Zoology, I spent five months in Hawaii conducting behavioral research on the Wedge-tailed Shearwater (Puffinus pacificus). Twenty-three visits, ranging in duration from three hours to three days, were made to Manana during my stay. My field notes include observations of other birds and mammals and will be discussed here in summary form.

April

Late in April, the first and only golden plover was found on the island. It was partially decomposed and in non-breeding plumage. A dead brown booby was also found. During this month and throughout the summer, repeated sightings of frigate-birds were made. None was ever spotted lower than 100-200 feet above the island. Ten to fifteen ruddy turnstones were repeatedly seen in the tidepools near the end of the month, as was one wandering tattler. On April 25, a noddy tern was spotted on an egg inside the south rim of the crater. This was especially surprising as the next noddy incubating was not seen until June 6. However, one noddy chick was found dead near the first site on June 12, indicating that at least one pair had bred extremely early in relation to the rest of the population. Most of the sooty terns present were on eggs late in April, and many were spotted with two egg clutches. Shearwaters were present in abundance and were busy restoring burrows throughout the day. Many were paired at this stage and engaged in courtship activities. No Bulwer's petrels were spotted late in April; however, many areas in which they were later found were not checked at this time.

May

Throughout the month of May, and on several occasions later in the summer, red-footed and brown boobies were spotted on or near the island. They were seen most often perched along the north cliffs, although representatives from the colonies to the northwest could be seen flying inshore of Manana towards Makapuu point every morning.

By May 6, several sooty eggs had hatched. However, in many sooty groups, no eggs had hatched at this time. Most chicks were found in the dense colony on the flat soil area above the west beach. On some of the more rocky areas of the island, the majority of sooty eggs did not hatch until considerably later. I recorded densities, number of eggs hatched, and number of two egg clutches in several areas of the island. The results, although limited and somewhat confusing, do indicate an important correlation between topography and these measurements. A more thorough examination is needed to substantiate this.

Late in May, most of the shearwaters had deserted the colony prior to egg laying. Most eggs in the west beach sooty colony had hatched and the young actively responded to a potential predator (me!) by crouching under the nearest patches of vegetation. Along the NW rocky slope, very few of the sooty eggs had hatched at

this time, and many rotten eggs were spotted.

June

The first Bulwer's petrel eggs were found in a crevice near the NW shore cave. They were both broken and large crabs were in the crevice as well. Crabs were later seen to pose a potential threat to petrels, especially to chicks. High tide may have been responsible for the destruction of these eggs. During this month petrels on eggs were spotted in several locations along the west shore. At least five pair nested in the immediate vicinity of the NW shore cave. Five more were seen on eggs in shell holes and crevices further south along the beach. Late in the summer, two incubating petrels were spotted in the largest wash bed within the crater. I might never have found them had I not heard a pair "barking" late one evening while I was watching shearwaters. Many of the petrels had been banded previously as had a large number of sooty terns in the beach colony.

The first red-tailed tropicbird of the season was spotted on the west side of the island, flying among the noddy terns. Another was spotted six days later (6/12) flying off the east shore. It appeared to be attempting to land but was repeatedly chased off by noddy terns. Continued checks of this entire slope revealed no tropicbird nests. One week later, seven tropicbirds were seen circling off the east side, but none were seen to land. Tropicbirds were seen on four more occasions, but no nests were ever found. The nest site reportedly occupied last year was empty this summer.

The first shearwater egg was found on June 9, although birds were laying into early July. Noddy terns were seen on eggs throughout the month. They appeared much more opposed to intruders than the sooties and continually dive-bombed anyone near their eggs. This aggression increased somewhat after hatching, as evidenced by bill scars on the top of my head, inflicted late in July. Many noddies were found nesting along rocky slopes where sooties had not been successful in hatching many young. Their later laying cycle allowed them to occupy such areas with a minimum of interaction with the sooty terns.

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July

The bulk of noddy tern eggs began hatching early in July. The chicks varied in color from almost white to dark grey. In some cases they appeared well camouflaged on the rocky ledges, but the guano covered rocks made the darkest individuals stand out quite visibly. In other, more shaded areas, the darker individuals were more inconspicuous. The growth rate and feather development of noddy chicks was quite varied. Some developed the light grey crown within a week of hatching and others failed to show it after three to four weeks.

By the middle of July, the first sooty chicks were spotted over the water between Manana and shore. Individuals throughout the colony had been attempting flight for the previous two weeks, and many humorous crash landings were observed. Feeding at sea was obviously a learning experience as we witnessed several sooty chicks having trouble negotiating the wave crests, and repeatedly dunking themselves.

On July 13, a partially albino sooty chick was spotted in the beach colony. It was attempting flight at the time, and was quite healthy and obviously well fed. Approximately 80% of its body surface was white, with some black feathers remaining around the neck and across the back. The eye was black, and some black coloration remained on the legs and bill. Numerous photographs were taken of this specimen.

* On June 17, the first Bulwer's petrel chick was observed hatching. At 7:30 pm, two adults were observed next to an egg in a cave crevice I had been continually observing. At 10:00 pm, the chick was half way out of the shell, and one adult was assisting in the process. An hour later, the chick was completely out and the adults were observed fending off crabs which had entered the crevice. I had earlier witnessed the ability with which these crabs can decimate a sooty tern carcass. It became clear that the presence of adult petrels at the time of hatching, may often be a necessity for survival in this situation. However, when checked the

next morning at 7:00 am, the adults were gone. The chick appeared asleep at this time.

On July 23, two owls were spotted within the crater at 9:00 pm. They were seen diving into the low vegetation in the south end of the crater but were never seen with prey. In this area, they could have been after mice, rabbits or shearwaters (only adults and eggs at this time).

Ruddy turnstones were again spotted on July 29 in the tidepools below the cave. Ten more were spotted on Aug 9.

August

The first shearwater chick was found on August 3. It was probably two to three days old at the time. Eggs were hatching at least until August 19, when the last visit was made. Many birds were incubating at this time, although several were on rotten eggs.

By the first part of August, a majority of the adult sooties had left and over 90% of the chicks could fly at this time. Many were flying half way to Oahu. Birds in the colony were spread more than before and didn't appear to be tied down to original nest sites as was earlier the case.

Other Observations

Rabbits were spotted during each month of the study. Although most sightings were made during June, any estimate of the change in population numbers would probably be inaccurate as the frequency of visits varied, as did the amount of island covered each time. Interactions between the rabbits and birds were infrequent and always shortlived. Rabbits were most often spotted in the washbeds within the crater, although they were also seen frequently above the NW cave and in the deep ravines of the SW shoreline.

Thirteen sightings of black-crowned night herons were made during the study. One perching spot above the NW cave appeared to be a favorite among herons, although they were seen flying within the crater on six different occasions. They were always chased by noddy terns when they flew over the colony. Their role on the island was never made clear, although some indicative observations warrant mention. On two occasions, groups (5-6) of tern carcasses were found spread over the ground. In other areas, sooty tern chicks with their heads pulled off, were spotted. In one gorge, along the SW side of the island, three sooty chicks and one adult were obviously picked over by something. No sooties nested within 50 yards of this location. In some cases the head was found close to the body of the chick, and neither appeared eaten. These cases may represent the work of owls, although I expect I would have seen more if their visits to the island are more than occasional. Herons were seen standing in the tidepools but were never observed feeding there. Converging tracks in the sand, however, do indicate that crabs make up a portion of their island diet. Herons were seen nesting behind Sea Life Park on Oahu, and repeated sightings of these birds flying to and from Manana indicate the source.

Remarks

I look forward to continuing the shearwater study during the next breeding season. Manana, and the other offshore islets, provide a unique opportunity for behavioral observation of seabirds. Interrelationships between the birds, mammals and vegetation need further investigation as well. However, the close proximity of Manana to civilization is as much a problem as it is helpful.

Unauthorized visitors continue to land on the island despite limited efforts to prevent this. There are just not enough persons with authority to watch over the tremendously large portion of the public which uses the nearby water for recreation. One careless person walking through the shearwater colony can crush countless burrows, killing both young and adults. The terns appear more resistant to disturbance, but undoubtedly many eggs and young are abandoned or lost as a result.

During my visits to Manana, I informed several unauthorized visitors of the problem, and most left the island willingly. But pilfered food stores, crushed burrows, garbage, and destroyed study plots all made it quite apparent that I had missed some of the worst offenders.

I propose that Manana and the other islets can be much better protected if the local public is made aware of both the steep penalties and the scientific value of these sanctuaries. A large portion of the local public is not even aware of the situation. A few, well written newspaper articles, and/or a series of newscasts, could serve as the foundation for a renewed protection program. Public awareness, in addition to increased surveillance, will hopefully curb the problem.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE EDIBLE NEST SWIFTLET ON OAHU

By Walter R. Donaghho

29 November 1969

Observed at least six of the Edible Nest Swiftlet in the North Halawa Valley, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles in from the end of the dirt road. They were foraging around and over the tops of a grove of Eucalyptus trees which the trail passes through, on the Ewa banks of the stream. They seemed to prefer these trees, although they made occasional sorties mauka over a grove of Kukui and Mango, on the other side of the stream. The time the birds were seen was about 3 pm. I returned at 4 pm with a group of Scouts to whom I tried to show the birds, but the birds had disappeared to the cliffs on the hillsides nearby.

1 December 1969

Returned with Dave Woodside, and reached the trees at 12:30 pm, to find the birds still circling. They also flew more over the stream and the slopes mauka of the grove. We went upstream around a bend to an open area, from where I had first seen the birds on 29 November, and as many as seven at one time flew up around us. Two dipped to a pool just ahead of us, to drink, catching drinks on the fly, like frigatebirds or terns.

We saw none further mauka, but several were spotted flying up over the north facing slopes makai of the grove. Later, on the way down the trail again, we spotted numbers flying about a big cliff with caves and large holes. They also flew out over the slopes below the cliffs in the first valley makai of the grove on the north facing slopes. We estimated about 25 birds in the area.

4 December 1969

Found them still flying about the grove, and also more about the ridge across the stream. They flew along and over this ridge, and down into the small valley beyond.

3:30 found them gone from the grove. I didn't see any on the cliff in the valley makai of the grove on the north facing slopes where Woodside and I saw a small number on 1 December. Closer inspection of this cliff is necessary for determining whether the birds nest here or not.

A trip up South Halawa failed to find any birds. I went up at least as far as I did in North Halawa, and examined greater cliffs than the one we had seen them flying near on 1 December, but observed no birds at all. It is apparently just a small colony confined to a mile or half-mile square area about the Eucalyptus grove.

Woodside had made two releases of these birds, under the auspices or interest of the Hui Manu--one in 1962 made in Hiu and the other in 1962 in Waimea valley. "They took off straight up into the air," Woodside remarked, "and we haven't seen them since."

Persons wishing to see them should turn off from the Freeway onto the Halawa Quarry Road, then make an immediate left turn onto the dirt road going up the hill. Follow this a mile to the Water Supply gate and make a left turn onto a dirt road. Follow this to the end by the pipe and start walking along the trail--Pass the ironwood grove, bananas, and the shack; cross the stream; and pass a small group

of Royal Palms right on the trail to the Eucalyptus grove; then look up.

The stream below the grove is a better place to see them. Or proceed mauka up the stream, pass the pool, and out into the open area beyond.

Field Notes from Walter R. Donaghho:

3 November 1969

One Buff-breasted Sandpiper was seen by me in the Ewa settlement basin on the Waipio Peninsula today, along with one Pectoral and two Sharp-tailed Sandpipers. All three were seen together, and I was able to compare them. Also spotted was a Semipalmated Plover.

The Buff-breasted Sandpiper is a casual visitor to the Pacific Coast, but this is the first record for Hawaii.

27 October 1969

A flock of ten or twelve Red-vented Bulbuls were seen at the Harrington place on Keealau Avenue in Kokokahi. They were first spotted sitting on top of a mango tree below the yard, then they all flew up to a Christmas Berry at the corner of the yard, where I could see them plainly. I heard them calling about five minutes or so before spotting them, as I came up to the house.

22 November 1969

A Black Brant goose was seen on the pond makai (East) of the road, across the ponds on the Kaneohe Marine Air Base. Scared up by a party on horseback, it flew around the "corner" from the north along the shore towards us and landed in plain sight, staying there until the party on horseback approached again, within twenty yards before it flew out across the pond and out of sight.

4 December 1969

Salt Lake is becoming a haven for waterbirds again. Counted 66 ducks, most probably pintail with shovellers, 29 coots, and 18 stilts along the shore and out in the water.

If the shoreline could be left alone, all these birds would remain, and if fed, would become as tame as the birds in the ponds of Los Angeles' MacArthur Park. But then they are planning to fill in the lake, aren't they?

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Field Notes from Molokai by Noah K. Pekelo, Jr.:

- 2 May 1969 - Palaa mud flats, south of Kaluaapuhi pond: 2 stilts, 3 tattlers, and 1 curlew.
- 17 June - Maunaloa golf course: 43 golden plovers, 13 in nuptial plumage.
- 1 Sept. - Kakahia pond: 163 ducks (did not classify--mostly pintails and some shovellers), 14 coots.
- 3 Sept. - Kaluaapuhi pond: 23 shovellers, 57 pintails, 26 coots, 3 stilts, 9 gallinule, 3 green-winged teal.
- Kakahia pond, pond owners working in pond: ducks and coots out in open sea across (south) from pond, 70 pintails (not classified) and 23 coots.
- 28 Sept. - Bill Dunbar of Kainalu Ranch called, reported four nene in his makai pasture, I went to the Ranch and identified birds as white-fronted geese. The birds were feeding on seed heads of rat-tail grass. Checked the brackish pond in the pasture and saw 14 female pintails.
- 10 Nov. - Kaluaapuhi pond: 79 pintails (64 females, 23 males), 3 lesser scaup (2 females, 1 male), 4 stilts, 9 coots, 7 female shovellers.
- 15 Nov. - Kualapuu reservoir: 47 ruddy turnstones and 29 golden plovers.
- 16 Nov. - Kakahia pond: 36 coots, 25 pintails (15 males, 10 females), 20 shovellers (13 females, 7 males), 1 cackling goose.

Field Notes from Henry Yuen:

- 19 & 21 Oct 1969 - Kuapa Pond, Hawaii Kai way in the back: 17 shovelers, 34 pintails, 10+ ruddy turnstones, 20+ stilts, 6 tattlers, lots of plovers--no black-bellied though, 3 sandpipers (which the Mulls identified as sharp-tailed)
- 8 November - Volcano National Park area: So many birds that I lost count, but here's where they were seen: 'apapane, everywhere--didn't even try to count; 'i'iwi, one definately seen at Thurston's Lava Tube, many heard; 'amakihi, 2 at Park Headquarters; white-eyes, several at Park Headquarters; sparrow, one at Headquarters; white-tailed tropicbirds, 3 near Halemaunau; hawks, 2 at Kilauea Iki, soared close overhead.
- 9 November - Kapua-Ilanuka Forest Reserve, just along the highway toward Kona (route 11) in the 'ohi'a tree on the older lava flows. The 'ohi'a is not very tall, but they are straight. The area was dry. A policeman said that the area was in need of rain. Also, subdivisions are coming up around here.: 'apapane, numerous, commonly heard from the roadside, in the State park--above the camping and eating areas; 'elepaio, 2-3 seen; 'amakihi, 4-5, first bird in the morning to call (6:05 am), sunrises at about 6:30; leiiothrix, 3-4; 'i'iwi, heard but not seen; white-eyes, 12-15; mynahs and plovers also seen.
- South Point, in the grassy fields: 30 turnstones, 20 plovers, 10 skylarks, and 1 owl.
- 10 November - Punaluu: 6 wandering tattlers.
- Byron ledge at Halemaunau and Thurston's: 'apapane, 'i'iwi, 'amakihi were heard everywhere but not seen. Compounding the difficulty were the normal steady drizzle and overcast skies; few white-eyes. This area is wonderful for recording songs.

A group of Sierra Club people hiked up Mauna Loa and reported seeing three birds at the 10,000' level, no trees only cinder. The birds were small, hopped around, had red bill, green back with orange on the wings. Does anyone have any idea of what species or what they are doing so high above the tree line? (Ed. Note: Leiiothrix?)

 Field Notes from Mary Roberts, 4 December 1969: Red-whiskered Bulbul

This morning around 9 o'clock a pair of Red-whiskered Bulebuls visited my garden briefly. I live on Makiki Street above Heulu. Since they flew into an oleander standing directly in front of a window, I was able to get a close view of them. The pert crown is such a dark brown it could be called black. Throat, cheeks and breast are snowy white, and a bright red patch appears under the eyes, and if I am not mistaken under the tail. The belly is creamy-white. Wings, back and long tail are dark brown.

They have a beautiful warble and do not seem shy or fearful. This is a third visit within a year. Their stay is very brief. A cousin on Oahu Avenue has also sighted them in his garden, and a friend on Coelho Way reported frequent visits and feedings on the fruits of a date palm last year.

Wonderful news from the State Park system on the SUBJECT: Temporary Sign for Pearl Harbor Park. (Jack L. Throp's contribution)

In order for the public to appreciate better why the harbor banks in this park have been left in their natural condition, it has been suggested that a sign be put up such as: SHORE BIRD REFUGE PLEASE KEEP OUT. This could be used at Haleiwa, Kawainui, Paiko, etc.

State Fish and Wildlife checked the matter and felt this would be in order.

Incidentally, they noted, in visiting the site, that some filling had been done in the marsh area, possibly to cover up some oil pollution which had been noted in this same area earlier and which is thought to have occurred in connection with construction of the City's sewer pumping station. Our park keeper should be alerted to prevent and report any further filling or pollution of these tide lands. The oil from the Navy's line leaks into this area all the time.

At some future time (if and when conservation methods have increased the plant and animal life) we may want to put up a permanent marker for informational and educational purposes.

27 October 1969

DESTRUCTION OF VIRGIN 'OHI'A AND KOA FOREST ON HAWAII BY THE DIVISION OF FORESTRY
By Walter R. Donagho

The Division of Forestry is engaged in a shocking program of destroying our irreplaceable virgin 'Ohi'a and Koa forest on Hawaii. Bulldozers have razed thousands of acres of beautiful Koa, 'Ohi'a and giant fern forest of the Waiakea Forest Reserves above Hilo. Older members of the Audubon Society will recall Paul Scheffer's stirring slide show of this problem several years ago.

This serious waste of our precious forest resources must come to a stop.

The 'Ohi'a and Koa forests of the Mauna Loa slope above Hilo is the home of rare birds such as the Hawaiian thrush, 'O'o, possible Namo, 'O'u, 'Akiapola'au, 'Akepa, 'I'iwi and others. The 'O'o has been reported here more than once in the past five years. It is also the home of rare, irreplaceable plants and insects.

The destruction of the continuous band of virgin forest on these slopes of Mauna Loa will isolate the forests of the Hawaii National Park, and would render them useless as the homes of endemic birds. The Hawaiian birds need plenty of room to move around in. I have found that they migrate in and out of the Park. An island of native forest in the Park surrounded by homes and the sterile Eucalyptus plantings of the Forestry Division would render birds such as the 'I'iwi, 'O'u and the Thrush extinct in the area.

Our giant Koa forest on Hawaii is very limited in an extensive untouched state. Only in the Kulani area, about Hopuwai and Keanakolu on Mauna Kea, in Kau and in Kona can one find stands of these trees. Dr. Lamoureux has spoken of the shocking rape of the double cone with the pond within, in the Kulani area.

The present program of forest destruction on Hawaii must stop. No one has the right to ruin our natural resources in this manner. The upper Waiakea Forest Reserve should be set aside as a wilderness area and a sanctuary for the 'O'o and other rare birds in this area. This is one of the areas I recommended to Swedberg as a wilderness area, before he resigned his position with the Division of Wildlife.

You CAN stop this practise! Every member of the Audubon Society should write at least one letter to the Division of Forestry objecting strongly, and demanding that they stop this program of forest destruction. Also, do not stop there. Write another letter to the Governor, and tell him that he must stop the program.

Only by this method can we get the program stopped. It will do no good to write articles in the paper and depend on these alone to do the trick. Letters must be written to the proper authorities: the Division of Forestry and the Governor.

Excerpts from the minutes, Hawaii Audubon Society Executive Board meeting, 13 October 1969: ...Miss Titcomb requested that the names of individuals and groups opposed to the presence of the deer on Big Island be mailed to her.

Dr. Berger reminded us of the new road up Mauna Kea that will cut through the Palila territory. Mauna Kea is the only place in the world where this bird is found. He told us that Mayor Kimura of the County of Hawaii on the Big Island is receptive to suggestions regarding conservation.

Col. Charles Kaigler will be in charge of the Christmas bird count this year. Miss Titcomb suggested that we omit the Tantalus Trail area because so few birds

were seen there last year. Mr. Prange pointed out that an absence of birds is as important a fact as the presence of birds. Mrs. Cone concurred.

Miss Kojima reported on a recent visit (12 October) to Kuapa Pond at Hawaii Kai. She did not see very many birds: 11 shoveler, 2 turnstone, 2 plover, approximately 52 stilt, and 6 sanderling. Digging is being done all around the pond, and it will soon be filled in.

Miss Kojima asked Mr. Throp if he still has cattle egrets at the zoo. He replied that all have apparently died.

A laughing thrush has accidentally been released in the Diamond Head area.

Dr. Berger asked Mr. Throp if anything has been done to "develop" Kawainui Swamp City Park. Mr. Throp replied that no money will be spent this year on that project.

Kanaha Pond on Maui was discussed. Mr. Throp stated that the pond is entirely under the control of FAA and was told, upon his request that the area be turned into a park, that no park will be built but, also, no extension of runways is planned....

10 November 1969: ...Mrs. Iola Halu called Mr. Throp to report that she saw approximately twenty-five geese flying between Pearl Harbor and the Aiea area....

Mr. Prange reported that the rangers are having trouble with mongooses in the nesting area of the shearwaters in Haleakala Crater on Maui.

Dr. Berger reported that Mr. Lorin Gill and Dr. Charles Lanoureaux will be going to the Big Island to view the Puu Laau Cabin area and the forest at Laupahoehoe.

Dr. Berger told the board that a northern approach to the summit of Mauna Kea has been suggested by the newly formed Hamakua Development Council. Governor Burns and Dr. John Jefferies have proposed a western approach which goes directly through the Kaohu Game Management area, the only known habitat for the rare and endangered Palila....

A nominating committee was established to select officers for 1970. The committee is comprised of Walter Donaghoe, Mrs. Hilda Kaigler, and Unoyo Kojima....

The board discussed favorably the possibility of obtaining more newspaper coverage, especially a regular weekly column....

LETTERS from Grenville Hatch, La Jolla, California, 21 October 1969:

...On my morning walk this morning I saw godwit, whimbrel, black-bellied plover, killdeer, black turnstone, and willet--a good morning! The only likely bird I failed to see was the sanderling. The shore birds have been very slow in showing up this fall--only a few weeks ago I began seeing a few.

The orioles have left, but I have more hummingbirds, and I wait impatiently for the white-crowned sparrows to turn up--my favorites....

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From Jane Eliason, Ridgewood, New Jersey, 23 November 1969:

...We went on local bird trips through September and October with one trip to Hawk Mountain to watch the hawks fly over. We saw Coopers, sharp-shinned, red-tailed and one goshawk. It was exciting to watch. My only birding now is done on the way to school when I walk. I see chickadees, tufted titmice, cardinals, downys, starlings, and crows. The slate-colored juncos have arrived. A robin stayed until a week ago....

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From Billie Pyle, Chevy Chase, Maryland, 23 October 1969:

...The fall here has been very beautiful. I had forgotten! Leaves of every color and a thick mat on the ground....Lines of geese in the sky and the first junco is back. A crispness in the air and pumpkins and dried corn on every porch.

Peter, Lewis and Bob went camping at the Kent Island banding station (Chesapeake Bay) one weekend, and the whole family went the next weekend only for the day. They had about 40 nets up and the day before we got there, they had a "big day" banding over 250 birds. Peter was very busy taking birds out of the nets. Bob and I alternated between helping to record and watching Richard....

This past weekend with the colors at their peak, we sat on a ridge in Pennsylvania, above Gettysburg and watched hawks. It was a fair day for hawks but mostly redtails and sharp-shinned. Then we drove down to a state park in West Virginia and spent the night. We've started banding in our own backyard too and have banded robins, blue jays, purple grackles, tufted titmouse, Carolina chickadees, Carolina wren, hermit thrushes, white-throated sparrow, junco and ruby-crowned kinglet....

Paul Howard, National Audubon Society Western Regional Office Representative wanted to share the following good news with you: Senate voted one billion dollars for sewage treatment grants. This now goes to conference with house which voted 600 million. Senate passed endangered species bill Monday. House may accept Senate version without conference. Yesterday HEW Secretary Finch announced DDT would be phased out over two years which is progress but not fast enough. We should encourage our chapters to press for earlier ban at State level while we all keep pushing for earlier Federal ban....(14Nov.69 Telegram from C.H. Callison, Ex.VP)

ALOHA to new junior member:

John K. Oyakawa, 3308 Pakanu St., Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.

To the outgoing officers: Thank you for your generous contributions and work well done.

To the incoming officers: Thank you for accepting the responsibilities to continue the good work.

To both: MAHALO NUI LOA and ALOHA.

HAWAII'S BIRDS, a field guide, available for \$2.00. Send in your orders to: Book Order Committee, Hawaii Audubon Society, P.O. Box 5032, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814.

JANUARY ACTIVITIES:

January 11 - Field trip to study shore birds. Bring lunch, water, and if possible your car. Transportation cost (\$1.00) to be paid to the drivers. Meet at the Library of Hawaii at 8:00 a.m.
Leader: Charles G. Kaigler, telephone 988-3195.

January 12 - Board meeting at the Zoo entrance bldg at 7:30 p.m. Members welcome.

January 19 - General meeting at the Waikiki Aquarium Auditorium at 7:30 p.m.
Speaker: Russell K. LeBarron, Forester (Research Management),
Hawaii State Division of Forestry.
Topic: Birds of Uruguay (Slides)

HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY EXECUTIVE BOARD:

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DUES: Regular-\$3.00 per annum, Regular out of State-\$2.00 per annum, Junior (18 years and under)-\$1.00 per annum, Organization-\$2.00 per annum, Life-\$50.00
DUES FOR 1970 ARE NOW PAYABLE