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KOHALA MOUNTAINS SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION

By Walter R. Donaghho

The Kohala Mountains Scientific Expedition went into the Kohala Mountains during June 9-14, 1970 with the chief purpose of making a bird survey of the area. Of special interest was the possibility of finding the 'O'o, reported in the area 15 years ago by Kamaka Sproat.

Members included the writer and David H. Woodside as ornithologists, Earl Bishop, University of Hawaii graduate student in the Department of Botany as botanist, Wayne Gagne, Bishop Museum Entomogist, and Carroll A. Rieck, a guest observer from the Washington State Department of Fish and Game.

The regions along the Kohala Ditch Trail were the main areas explored, and two trips were made up the slopes from the Kauakine Cabin on the rim of Honopue Valley, which was the base camp.

The birds were disappointing. I did not see a single native species, save for hawks. Woodside thinks he may have seen one or two 'apapane.

The forest is largely open and scattered with large open areas covered with both the large- and small-frond Uluhe fern. There are many dead trees scattered throughout. Forest was much better on the steep sides of the Honokame, Kukui, Waikoloa, Honopue and other main gulches, but they were not occupied with native forest birds.

This condition extended upwards as far as we could see on our trips up the slope to about the 3000 feet elevation. We could see up 500 more feet of elevation at the very least. And we got beyond the Kukui gulch, and found open forest, and suspect that the same birdless conditions extend all the way to the Waimanu Valley, 3 miles further on.

Many young saplings were coming up in the bogs above the cabin, however. It may be the regeneration of a new native forest that would again attract native birds. The forest could be undergoing the serial stages of dying from oversaturation with Uluhe fern coming into the open areas. A number of years from now, if this is the case, a new forest will take hold in this area. Pig rootings are severe in the area, and doubtless play an important role in the state of the forest. Many areas have been opened up by pig rootings, and there is subsequent erosion.

All this gives rise to the obvious questions, is the forest doomed, or is this just a stage in its development? Why has the Uluhe fern been able to take over the greater area of the former forestland? What role has man had in the depletion of the forest here?

Most of the area is very remote, and entry is controlled by the Kohala Ditch Company, which limits the number of people who can enter. Only four widely separated settlements are in the area, the Honokame Camp, the Kauakine Cabin, Sproat's old beach house at the mouth of Honokame Valley, and the ditch tender's house beyond Honokame Valley to the south. There is not enough human disturbance, judging by similar circumstances in other forested areas, to upset the balance of nature as it has been upset here.

Expedition members are indebted to all the generous donors who gave funds for the expedition. They are also indebted to Mr. Alvin Stearns, manager of the Kohala Sugar Company, who kindly authorized our transport in by mule and for the use of the cabin, and to Mr. Dale Sproat, who packed in our supplies and equipment.

I would also like to thank the Hawaii Audubon Society, Hawaii Wildlife Federation, Conservation Council for Hawaii, and Sierra Club for their interest and endorsement of the expedition, and Messrs E.H. Bryan, Jr, Phillip Helfrichs, George DuBois, and Robert Value for their help.

Botanist's Report:

During the Kohala Mountains Scientific Expedition, the plants from Honopue, adjacent valleys and intervening ridges were recorded, and collections of the more interesting species were made. Of flowering plants and ferns I noted 133 species, of which 83 are native to the Hawaiian Islands. Of the latter number 41 were ferns. In addition approximately 40 species of mosses were collected, which are currently being identified by William J. Hoe. All collections will be deposited in the herbarium of the University of Hawaii, Department of Botany (HAW).

Although this list of species is impressive neither in its length nor in the general rarity of its constituents, several of the records are noteworthy. Of the four species of Cyrtandra collected, one is quite distinctive and appears to be new to science. The generally rare but very beautiful endemic tree Tetraplasandra hawaiiensis var. microcarpa ('ohe mauka) was common on the south-facing slopes of several valleys. The native palm, loulu, was seen in two areas. Those growing on the ridge behind the Honopue cabin seemed to be typical Pritchardia lanigera, a species known only from Kohala. Those observed on the opposite slope of Honopue Valley were very much larger in all respects, of quite different appearance, and may represent an undescribed species or variety.

Some comments on the general vegetation of the area seem pertinent. Apart from various, now ubiquitous herbaceous weeds and occasional dense stands of guava, the native forests on the steep slopes of the valleys appeared to be holding their own fairly well. This was far from true on the broad, plateau-like ridges between the valleys, however. There large areas of the 'ohi'a forest at higher elevations were dead or obviously dying. At least to this observer the cause seemed clearly to be pig damage. Not only were fresh rootings and tracks to be seen in many places, but evidence of past damage was extensive. In areas of standing dead trees the vegetation consisted almost entirely of young 'olapa and 'ohi'a lehua which were epiphytic and therefore not subject to ground-level disturbance. The roots of many trees were abnormally exposed, some of the dying palm trees being almost completely undercut. Large expanses of ground were completely barren--even the weedy grasses were confined to protected hummocks. Some groves of trees still survive in the area, but the prognosis for their continued survival or the regeneration of the forest as a whole is not good, unless the hunting pressure on the pigs can be increased considerably throughout the Kohala Mountains, or perhaps unless some even more efficient method of dealing with them can be found.

Earl Bishop

Entomologist's Report:

In no sense was a complete survey of the invertebrates made during the expedition, nor was one attempted during the time available. Were one possible, the list of insect species alone would probably have totaled several thousand. In groups not presently being worked by specialists there is great difficulty in getting such

material identified. My collecting, then, focused on those groups in which I had special interest or knowledge, such as the plant bugs feeding on the native ginsengs (ARACIACEAE), Cheirodendron and Tetraplasandra and the native holly (Ilex anomala). Of particular interest in this region were the most extensive stands remaining of 'ohe'ohe, Tetraplasandra kauaiensis in the State.

I also paid special attention to those groups on which island entomologists are presently intensively working for the INSECTS OF HAWAII series now being written. Such were the native pomice flies which have so extensively speciated in the islands and the flies associated with mountain streams. I wish to thank Dr. Carson and Messrs. Kaneshiro and Texerio for identifying these latter groups. Other invertebrates were incidentally collected. A number of unidentified and otherwise presently unnoteworthy insects have been omitted from the list.

ANNOTATED LIST

PLATYHELMINTHES

Geoplanus sp. : Common. Thought to be a snail predator.

MOLLUSCA

Succinea spp. : Common on vegetation. A major endemic group.

INSECTA

HETEROPTERA, Lygaeidae, Orsilline sp. : On mossy bark of 'ohe'ohe. Probably new species.

Miridae, Sarona n. sp. : On 'ohi'a lehua.

Nesiomiris spp. : 2 on 'ohe'ohe
1 on 'olapa (Cheirodendron trigynum)
1 on kawa'u (Ilex anomala)

HOMOPTERA, Cicadellidae, Nesephrosyne spp. : On 'ohe'ohe. Probably all new.

Psyllidae, Unidentified genus on 'ohe'ohe. Several spp. on 'ohi'a lehua.

DIPTERA, Chironomidae, Telmatogeton tovrenticola (Terry) : First record from Kohala Mountains.

Drosophilidae (pomice flies) (Mostly attracted to fermented banana bait at Honopue Cabin) Drosophila setosimentum, D. ciliaticrus, D. murphyi, D. sproati, D. mitchelli, D. spp. (fungus feeders), Scaptomyza spp.

Ephydridae, Apulvillus mauiensis Worth : First record from Kohala Mountains.

Neoscatella warreni : Honokau Nui, Nakooko & Honopue Streams
N. cilipes : ditto
N. clavipes clavipes : ditto
N. oahuense : Nakooko & Honopue Streams above 2000'
N. hawaiiensis : Honopue Stream above 2000'

Canaceidae, Procane several n. spp.

Sphaeroceridae, Leptocera punctipennis : Stream margins

COLEOPTERA, Cureulionidae, Nesotocus sp. : Feeding on 'ohe'ohe. Very rare. Only one previous collection from Kohala Mountains in Bishop Museum Collection. Our largest native weevil.

Scolytidae, unidentified genus : Girdling twigs of 'ohe'ohe.

Wayne Gagne

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Field Notes from William P. Mull:

Least Sandpiper (Erolia minutilla) on Waipio Peninsula

My wife and I observed a least sandpiper at the settlement basins on Waipio Peninsula, Pearl Harbor area, on the afternoons of September 23 and 26, 1970. We were accompanied on the second occasion by Miss Chris Jones. We were alone when we first sighted the bird on the mudflat near the west embankment of basin Number 5 (next to the westernmost, Number 6, of the basins now there). It was actively feeding in close company with golden plovers, turnstones, sanderlings and pectoral and sharptailed sandpipers. It was conspicuously the smallest bird among the hundreds in the basin at that time. It was also obviously at the bottom of the pecking order and was pointedly intimidated a number of times by the birds around it during the

half-hour we watched it--finally being forced to fly about twenty yards away to a small island of exposed mud surrounded by puddles of standing water, where it preened briefly and then rested quietly with its bill tucked under one wing and with one leg at half mast. We observed it through 10X binoculars and a 20X-30X scope from our position on the west embankment with the sun at our backs--first for twenty minutes from a distance of about 50 yards while it fed, and then for ten minutes from a distance of about 30 yards while it rested.

The smallness of the bird and its lack of conspicuous field marks of any specific distinctiveness made identification difficult, despite what we would normally consider to be our advantageous position and circumstances for observation and identification of birds in that basin. Its markings were much like those of any number of fall sandpipers: white underparts, grey-brown upperparts, an eye-stripe, some darker shading on the upper breast, and white patches on either side of its rump--which it displayed when it took flight briefly. Nor did its configuration show any distinctive proportions; none of its parts had anything but the most ordinary-appearing length, shape and bulk. Its size, however, fully two inches shorter than the sanderlings that chased it, pegged it as a peep--and a very small one (4-5 inches) at that.

Within the first few minutes, we pretty much narrowed the possibilities down to a least sandpiper--but we had yet to discern that it had light-colored legs, the one clear field mark that the least shares with no other small peep. We squinted mightily, trying to make out its leg color as it hurried about among the other birds--feeding and trying to keep out of their way--but it was in the shadow of the embankment at that time, and its leg color was impossible to determine. Even when it flew away from the embankment and stood still for minutes on end in an area closer to us and in direct sunlight, we had great difficulty ascertaining its leg color--largely because its legs were so tiny, but also because the angle of sunlight just then had a reflecting quality that made the legs of all the birds there look light-colored, whether they were or not. After minutes of close observation in changing light we did, finally, see without question that its legs were light. (Note: The last previous least sandpiper sighting reported in THE ELEPAIO((29:38)) was a specimen collected at Kahuku by Roger B. Clapp on March 17, 1967.)

Wilson Phalarope (Steganopus tricolor) at Waipio Peninsula

My wife and I observed a Wilson phalarope at the settlement basins on Waipio Peninsula, Pearl Harbor, on September 26 and 27 and again on October 3, 1970. All three observations were made in the afternoon, the first time accompanied by Miss Chris Jones, the second time with Mr. Pat Dunbar and the third time by ourselves. On each occasion the bird was in basin Number 3 (second from the road that skirts the Middle Loch side of the basins area), feeding on the mudflat. Our observations were at 30-60 yards through 10X binoculars and 20X-30X scopes. The bird was about the length (7-8 inches) of the pectoral and sharptailed sandpipers we observed in the basins area on the same occasions, but it was lighter in overall color, slimmer in configuration, smaller in head size and longer, proportionately, in bill, neck and legs.

Its face, throat and underparts were white, with a light grey stripe through the eye. Its crown, nape, back and folded wings were greyish, with an additional touch of darker grey showing on each wing. The bill was thin andneedle-like -- and markedly longer than the head. With a few minutes of study following our first sighting of the bird, we pegged it as a phalarope in fall plumage -- probably a Wilson. We confirmed the identification by flushing the bird and observing clearly that it had a solid white rump patch and solid grey upper wing surfaces in flight -- thus distinguishing it certainly from its North American cousins the red and northern phalaropes, which have the twin-patch rump pattern shared by most of the sandpipers (i.e. white rump side patches, separated by a narrow band of darker color extending down from the back to the tail).

In its feeding movements, the bird probed the mud with its slender bill in a pattern of small, irregular circles -- characteristic of phalaropes feeding on water or land. It seemed quite at ease in that habitat on the three occasions we saw it

there, and did not flush as readily as the other shorebirds there (turnstones, sanderlings, golden plovers and stilts). It appeared to be in fine condition, with sleek, smooth plumage and vigorous feeding and flight movements.
(Note: The last previous sighting in Hawaii of the Wilson phalarope reported in THE ELEPAIO ((29:38)) was on August 21, 1967, in the same area.)

Lesser Yellowlegs (Totanus flavipes) at Kahuku

A lesser yellowlegs was observed for 15-20 minutes at close range (15-20 yards) at the large settlement basin in back of the sugar mill at Kahuku by participants in the H.A.S. field trip on the afternoon of October 11, 1970. The bird was spotted by Mrs. Hilde Kaigler, as it fed on the mudflat among other shorebirds near the east edge of the basin, and was observed by our group (8-10 people) under ideal conditions of flat light (the sky was overcast) and close range for an extended period. Its characteristic field marks were apparent to all of us, with the additional advantage of direct comparison with golden plovers feeding nearby. Its bright yellow legs were conspicuous even to the naked eye at that range. It was about the same length (9-10 inches) as the golden plovers, but its neck, bill and legs were proportionately longer, its head smaller and its overall configuration more slender. Its underparts from throat to tail were completely white, and it displayed a conspicuous white rump patch and tail when it took flight. It had a light brownish-grey eye stripe, and its crown and nape were lightly etched in the same color. Its back and wings were finely and evenly mottled or checkered in darker grey-brown and white. The bird was quite at ease moving leisurely about in front of us as it probed the mud with its slender bill, tipping its tail up at a steeper angle than that of the feeding plovers. The bird was trim and vigorous, and appeared to be in excellent condition and quite at home in that habitat.
(Note: Lesser yellowlegs last reported seen in Hawaii on December 30, 1967; THE ELEPAIO, 29:23)

Common Snipe (Capella gallinago) at Kahuku

In the late afternoon of October 25, 1970, at the old settlement basin in back of the sugar mill at Kahuku, my wife and I observed two common snipes for twenty minutes. The two were standing quietly in a patch of short grass at the east edge of the basin next to an embankment most of the time we watched them, but finally they began to move about probing the ground among the grasses in feeding activity. We watched them at a distance of 100 yards through 20X-30X scopes, and when we tried to approach them closer they flushed as I reached a point about 50 yards from them. The sky was overcast, and our observations were in shadowless, flat light. We were scanning the adjacent mudflats for sandpipers and dowitchers when my wife spotted them. We were able to study them in detail as they stood motionless for about fifteen minutes, presenting us good side and back views respectively. Although they resembled dowitchers in size and shape, there was no mistaking those birds for anything else. The bold striping and patterning of their heads, backs and wings in rich tones of dark brown and contrasting buffy tans bore no resemblance to the greyer, finer-patterned fall plumage of the dowitchers we have observed there and elsewhere recently. They had light-colored legs, which appeared distinctly shorter than those of the dowitchers. At rest, their posture was woodcock-like, with their heads tucked back on their shoulders and their inordinately long bills (noticeably longer and thicker than those of the dowitchers) depressed and resting against the front of their short, strongly recurved necks. When they took flight, they showed light-brown rumps (as opposed to the white rumps of dowitchers) that contrasted with their dark back and wing plumage, and their short tail-feathers bore touches of rusty orange. Their takeoff flight looked erratic as they dodged back and forth passing low over the top of the embankment, following which they rose rather sharply to a height of about 75-100 feet and doubled back over us in a zig-zag flight to alight quickly about 200 yards to our west among some cows and cattle egrets in an adjacent overgrown settlement basin.

Accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Brian McKnight, on the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day, November 26, we again observed two common snipes at the Kahuku basin. The pair

was resting and feeding close to the grasses on the west side of the basin. The same distinctive field marks of the common snipe were clearly discernible through 20X scopes. Also there were golden plovers, ruddy turnstones, sanderlings, coots, pintails, shovelers, two gallinules, one dowitcher and, late in the afternoon, black-crowned night herons. Two small brown ducks with green wing speculums were feeding close together; we made them out to be green-winged teals or common teals in eclipse plumage. Careful observation of two sandpipers there led us to conclude they were dunlins in full winter plumage. Their larger size (larger than nearby sanderlings) and darker gray coloring on the throat, sides and breast distinguished them from the pair of probable western sandpipers we had seen there on the November 14 H.A.S. field trip.
(Note: Common snipe last reported seen in Hawaii on December 28, 1969, THE ELEPAIO, 30:70,78)

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Field Trips from William P. Mull:

On October 11, 1970, participants in the H.A.S. monthly field trip visited the Waipio Peninsula of Pearl Harbor and the Kahuku area of the North Shore to observe migrant and resident march and shorebirds. Fourteen members and guests departed from our assembly point next to the main library in Honolulu at about 8:20 a.m. for the Waipio Peninsula, where we first visited Walker's Bay. The tide was fairly high when we arrived and the mudflat area there quite restricted, so that we found only 2 black-crowned night herons, 2 cattle egrets, the resident drake mallard, 1 migrant pintail, 6 coots, 11 golden plovers and 3 wandering tattlers in the shore area. Approaching and leaving the bayshore from where we parked on the road, we observed 2 American cardinals, 5+ Japanese white-eyes, 2 strawberry finches, 1 ricebird, 20+ black-headed mannikins and both spotted and barred doves.

Our next stop, at the settlement basins half a mile north of Walker's Bay, produced 75+ cattle egrets, the resident -- but infrequently seen -- little blue heron, 95 pintails, 1 shoveler, 75+ golden plovers, 3 (unusually high number) black-bellied plovers, 207 ruddy turnstones, 1 wandering tattler, 15+ black-necked stilts (unusually low number), 175 sanderlings, 3 pectoral sandpipers, 6 sharptailed sandpipers, 2 American cardinals, 1 house finch, 3 white-eyes, 19 strawberry finches, 2 ricebirds, 30+ mannikins (unusually low number) and both kinds of doves. The usually-shy little blue heron stood its ground long enough for everyone to get an excellent look at it through the 20X and 30X scopes we were using. The group also had a fine opportunity to observe by direct comparison the differences in field marks between the closely-related pectoral and sharptailed sandpipers, as well as the differences between the golden and black-bellied plovers.

Arriving at the large settlement basin near the sugar mill at Kahuku in mid-afternoon, we were rewarded with good numbers of ducks and shorebirds. The counts went as follows: 30+ cattle egrets (actually in the company of cows nearby), 1 black-crowned night heron, 305 pintails, 10+ shovelers, 1 common gallinule, 30 coots, 100+ golden plovers, 200+ turnstones, 1 tattler, only 6 stilts, 25 sanderlings, 3 pectoral sandpiper., 3 sharptailed sandpipers, 1 dowitcher, 1 lesser yellowlegs and 4 ricebirds. Everyone got a fine look at the dowitcher and lesser yellowlegs, the latter of which was the high-point find of the day (see full write-up under Field Notes, page 105).

On November 8, 1970, eight members and guests participated in the H.A.S. monthly field trip to view wetland birds. We visited the Kailua drainage area opposite the Wigwam store, Kii Pond behind the Kahuku sugar mill, and three sites on Waipio Peninsula in Pearl Harbor (the new Leeward Golf Course, Walker's Bay and the settlement basins).

Highlights of the trip were good views of Hawaiian gallinules at Kailua and Kahuku, sharptailed and (probable) western sandpipers at Kahuku, a pueo (Hawaiian short-eared owl) at Kahuku, and a pectoral sandpiper at the new golf course on Waipio Peninsula. The pueo was most accommodating, flying low and leisurely back and forth across the pond, alighting twice where the group could study it well through scopes and binoculars. Another treat was the opportunity to observe at

length the three sandpiper species and compare carefully their respective field marks. The "probable" western sandpipers were so identified because they were clearly smaller than nearby sanderlings and their bills were long for "peeps" -- at least as long as their heads.

A negative sidelight to the trip was evidence of illegal shooting at three of the sites visited by the group. At Kailua, a long-time rancher there recounted many incidents in recent years of shot cows and birds -- and of consequent arrests and weapon-confiscations by the police. At Kahuku, the group witnessed State game wardens apprehend several youths with a loaded rifle in their car next to the pond. And at Waipio, the group discovered a newly-constructed blind in one of the basins and freshly-expended 12-gauge shotgun shell-casings on a nearby embankment -- on land owned by the Navy and leased to the Oahu Sugar Company, both of which forbid any shooting there.

Following are the species and numbers of birds the group saw at each stop:

	Kailua	Kahuku	Golf Course	Walker's Bay	Basins	Totals
Cattle Egret	4	18	63	1	5	91
Black-crowned Night Heron	1	1	.	7	.	9
Mallard	.	.	.	1	.	1
Pintail	45	395	4	10	.	454
Shoveler	7	12	2	1	.	22
Hawaiian Gallinule	1	3	.	.	.	4
Hawaiian Coot	2	83	.	2	.	87
Golden Plover	8	85	100+	23	6	222+
Ruddy Turnstone	1	138	10+	1	.	150+
Wandering Tattler	.	.	.	2	.	2
Hawaiian Stilt	8	4	1	9	.	22
Sanderling	.	7	.	.	.	7
Pectoral Sandpiper	.	.	1	.	.	1
Sharptailed Sandpiper	.	2	.	.	.	2
(Western?) Sandpiper	.	2	.	.	.	2
Pueo (Short-eared Owl)	.	1	.	.	.	1

Also seen during the trip, but not counted, were both doves, mynahs, cardinals, house finches, white-eyes, strawberry finches, ricebirds and black-headed mannikins.

On January 10, 1971, 13 members and guests participated in the monthly H.A.S. field trip. Areas visited were Moanalua Park, Salt Lake, Keehi Lagoon and Sand Island.

Highlights of the trip were red-vented bulbuls at Moanalua Park, lesser scaups at Salt Lake, and pomarine jaegers and a glaucous gull at Sand Island. The red-vented bulbuls were much in evidence -- calling from the treetops and flying from tree to tree to the left of the entrance of Moanalua Park -- and all participants got a good look at this introduced species. The scaups at Salt Lake were two males whose size, head shape and head sheen indicated they were lesser (rather than greater) scaups, feeding at the northeast end of the lake when the group arrived. At Sand Island, an experienced member of the group counted 83 pomarine jaegers circling and feeding over the sewer-outfall area off the southwest tip of the island. A first-winter juvenile glaucous gull was sighted briefly through scopes by a few members of the group as it stood and, later, took flight in the area of a mangrove clump on the mudflats off the seaward shore of the island.

Following are the species and numbers of birds the group saw at each stop (A rain squall prevented effective observation at our abortive visit to Keehi Lagoon):

	Moanalua Park	Salt Lake	Sand Island	Total
Brown Booby	.	.	3	3
Black-crowned Night Heron	.	9	.	9
Lesser Scaup	.	2	.	2

	Moanalua Park	Salt Lake	Sand Island	Total
Hawaiian Coot	.	40+	.	40+
Golden Plover	8	1	20+	29+
Ruddy Turnstone	.	3	13	16
Wandering Tattler	.	2	.	2
Hawaiian Stilt	.	12	.	12
Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	83	83
Glaucous Gull	.	.	1	1
Red-vented Bulbul	3	.	.	3

Also seen on the trip, but not counted, were both doves, house sparrows, cardinals, Brazilian cardinals, house finches, Japanese white-eyes, mynahs and ricebirds.

Field Trip from Hilde Kaigler, 14 February 1971 to Moanalua Valley:

We had fine weather, written authorization from the trustees of the Damon estate, a capable leader in Alec McGregor who was thoroughly familiar with the trail and an enthusiastic party of some 25 members and visitors -- one from as far away as New Zealand. We assembled at the entrance of the trail shortly before 9 o'clock. The group worked in along the valley trail for the better part of 2 hours. The vegetation was mostly exotic, but there were a number of young koa trees and some 'ohi'a. As is usual in the search for forest birds, many more were heard than seen. We heard 'Elepaio right from the very beginning and their distinct call was with us the entire morning. The melodious song of the Shama was heard almost as much. The surprise of the morning, however, was the number of Japanese Bush Warbler that were calling. Despite the number none of the party was actually able to sight this particularly elusive songster. We heard only one 'Amakihi and no Leiothrix. Both cardinals, both doves, House Finch and White-eye were seen.

The trip out again produced nothing new, but the weather remained fine and all had a lovely day.

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Field Notes from Charles G. Kaigler, 18 February 1971, Kahuku:

The morning was clear and calm and the ponds were particularly rewarding. The large shallow pond closest to the sugar-mill held some 250 pintail as well as a small number of shoveler and at least 7 widgeon pairs, both American andEuropean. We were certain of 4 European males and 3 American males. Coot were numerous, some 50; and we found at least 6 gallinules, 10 black-crowned night heron, about 25 cattle egret at any one time, numerous golden plover and ruddy turnstone, 2 wandering tattler, a half-dozen sanderling, 3 dowitcher, 1 stilt, and I think, although I would like better confirmation, one northern phalarope. One great frigatebird sailed overhead.

The pond nearer the airstrip which is also used as a horse pasture area held several stilt and coot, a few turnstone and plover and 42 pintail and shoveler, about evenly divided. In all species of duck observed, the males were in almost complete breeding plumage.

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Excerpts from the minutes of the Hawaii Audubon Society General Meeting, 18 January 1971:

...Mr. Kaigler reported briefly on his and Mrs. Kaigler's ten weeks' sojourn in New Zealand, during which time they observed 109 species. With the help of the Forest Service, they found the rare Kakako and observed the Ringed Plover at the time of its first sighting in New Zealand. During eight days in Australia they observed 122 species within fifty miles of Sydney, including the Lyre Bird, Satin Bower Bird and the Regent Bower Bird.

...In response to a question by Mr. Kaigler, Robert Shallenberger spoke briefly about the meeting at the Oceanic Institute with officials from the State Division of Fish and Game on action to protect better the seabird colonies on the islands off the windward coast of Oahu. Mr. Kaigler mentioned the encouraging letter from Governor Burns in which the Governor wrote of his personal concern for those islands.

...William Mull reported on the December 15 meeting of the Conservation Council of Hawaii to which all legislators had been invited. He summarized the position paper presented then on the specific wildlife concerns of the Society.... William Mull reported on the December 27 Christmas Count results and on the January 10 field trip....

William Cromley announced the formation of a new environmental coalition group--Cooperative Action for Survival-Hawaii (CASH). The goal of CASH is to provide a procedural framework for effective communication between community organizations that would lead to coordinated action on issues that are of common concern to two or more organizations. CASH is to be a clearinghouse for the exchangeof information between groups to facilitate joint action on issues that are of particular concern to some groups in the coalition. CASH itself will not take a position on substantive issues. The computer and mailing facilities of Survival Communications Center (SCC) would be available to CASH. Mr. Cromley invited the Society to participate in a CASH organizing meeting on February 6.

David Olsen reported a black brant on the Kaneohe MCAS ponds observed during the midwinter waterfowl count conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife throughout all the states. Mr. Olsen told of a current program to reduce the mongoose population and to cut down excessive mangrove growth in theponds areas with the help of Marines on the base.

The film program, "Multiply and Subdue the Earth," narrated by Ian MacHarg, stressed the environmental consequences of Western values that view man as "master" and "conqueror" of the earth, in contrast to values of American Indians who saw man as part of the whole of nature.

Sequences on Hawaii's "model" Land Use Law, in which basic zoning of all land in the state is made by a Commission appointed by the Governor, apparently were completed before public disclosure of the deficiencies and abuses of that law....

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15 February 1971:

...William Mull reported on the February 14 field trip to Moanalua Valley, led by Mr. Alexander MacGregor....

Two bills are before the State Legislature on the dredging and development of Paiko Lagoon as a wildlife refuge, Senate Bills 236 and 237. Mr. Kaigler reported on the 1970 Proposal by the Department of Land and Natural Resources for Paiko Lagoon. Mr. Mull reported on the hearing by the Senate Committee on Ecology, Environment andRecreation on February 9 on the Senate bills for which the Society gave testimony favoring the preservation of Paiko Lagoon as a refuge of secondary importance for the endangered Hawaiian Stilt. Small numbers of stilt feed in the lagoon from time to time, but it is not known to be a breeding area.

Mr. Kaigler spoke on the replies received to the Society's statement of specific wildlife concerns that had been sent to State legislators, to other government officials and leaders of conservation organizations.

Mae Mull reported on the formation of CASH....

Audubon Society members may request to be put on the mailing list of SURVIVAL, a new monthly newsletter about Hawaii's environment today and tomorrow, that reports the activities of many local community organizations.

...Mr. David Olsen said the U.S. Department of the Interior is exploring the possibilities of potential public acquisition of theponds at Kahuku which are vital habitats for some of Hawaii's endangered waterbirds.

Christine Jones arranged for the evening's program, a beautiful color film on the Great Barrier Reef of Australia which stressed the natural life processes of growth and decay and the ecological balance of all life forms in and around the reef, accompanied by a sensitive and poetic narration....

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HELP WANTED:

The Education Committee of the Hawaii Audubon Society is concerned in the preparation and implementation of a program on the birds of Hawaii and their place in our lives to be presented by members of our society to the schools or clubs. Preparation and distribution of a film on the protection of seabirds of the offshore

islands is another possibility. The Committee will also be open to suggestions or recommendations of other projects. The Committee will need willing members. If you wish to be one, please call one of the officers or send us your name. Charles Kaigler - 988 3195, Bill or Mae Mull - 988 6798, Margaret Titcomb - 536 5717

I am interested and willing to serve on the Education Committee of the Hawaii Audubon Society. _____Signature

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ALOHA to new members:

Junior Member: Daniel Dinell, 3694 Kawelolani Place, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

Regular Members:

Walter E. Benning, Box 72, Clyde, New York 14433
Mrs. Barbara K. Bird, 3111 Pualei Circle, Honolulu, Hawaii 96815
Mrs. Gerald L. Bolton, 251 Kaiulani Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii 96815
Fred P. B9sselman, 2715 Woodbine Avenue, Evanston, Illinois 60201
Mrs. H.C. Cunningham, 99-1042 Lauole Street, Aiea, Oahu 96701
Mrs. Constance Dinell, 3694 Kawelolani Place, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816
Wayne Gagne, Entomology Dept, Bishop Museum, PO Box 6037, Honolulu 96818
Robert W. Gardner, Population Institute, East-West Center, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
M.E. Herz, Route 4, Box 952, Excelsior, Minn. 55331
S.D. O'Harrow, 1523 St. Louis Drive, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816
Mrs. Dorothy Thompson, 185 Kaiulani Street, Hilo, Hawaii 96720
Mrs. Joseph B. Ward, 920 Orient Street, Medina, New York 14103
Dept of Planning, County of Hawaii, 25 Aupuni Street, Hilo, Hawaii 96720
Library, Leeward Community College, 96-050 Farrington Hwy, Pearl City, Oahu 96782
McCully-Moiliili Library, 2211 S. King Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
Ornithology Library, Lyman K. Stuart Observatory, Ithaca, New York 14850

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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.

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MAY ACTIVITIES:

9 May - Field trip to Palehua-Palikea trail to study forest birds. Bring lunch, water, and if possible, your car. Transportation cost ($1.00) to be paid to the drivers. Meet at the State Library on Punchbowl Street at 8:00 a.m. Leader: William P. Mull, 988-6798.

10 May - Board meeting at McCully-Moiliili Library, 7:00 p.m. Members welcome.

17 May - General meeting at the Waikiki Aquarium Auditorium at 7:30 p.m.
Speaker: Dr. Walter J. Arnell
Topic: Antarctica, Tourist Style (color film)

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HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY EXECUTIVE BOARD:
President-LtCol Charles G.Kaigler, Vice-Pres.-William P.Mull & David Woodside
Secretary-Mrs. William P.Mull, Treasurer-William W.Prange, Jr.
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