

THE ELEPAIO

Journal of the
Hawaii Audubon Society



For the Better Protection
of Wildlife in Hawaii

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MARCH 1971

The following RESOLUTION of the Hawaii Audubon Society on the PROTECTION OF THE BIRD REFUGE ISLANDS OFF THE WINDWARD COAST OF OAHU was approved unanimously by the Executive Board and members of the Hawaii Audubon Society in attendance at the General Meeting on 16 November 1970:

WHEREAS the off-shore windward islands of Oahu¹ are the natural breeding habitats of twelve or more species of sea birds², and

WHEREAS the nesting colonies on these islands are major breeding grounds of bird species especially identified with the State of Hawaii and its unique natural and social history, and

WHEREAS these islands were set aside as government-protected refuges under the Territory of Hawaii in recognition of their singular natural value for all the people, and

WHEREAS the protection and maintenance of these State refuges are the responsibility of the State government, and of the Board of Land and Natural Resources in particular, being entrusted with the preservation of birds and other wildlife on these islands, and

WHEREAS it is unlawful by statute to harm these sea birds or to disturb their nests, eggs, and young, and

WHEREAS trespassing in the breeding areas and abuse of these islands is occurring commonly by illegal entrants, as well as misuse by authorized visitors and officials passing through the vulnerable ground-nesting sites, and

WHEREAS the highest value of these islands lies in their preservation as natural habitats for sea bird colonies,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Hawaii Audubon Society urges the State of Hawaii and the Department of Land and Natural Resources to strive immediately to protect and preserve more effectively the integrity of these islands through:

(1) A public information and education program on the heritage and value of these islands and their sea bird colonies, and on the current laws which protect them;

(2) Expansion of law enforcement to include regular and frequent patrol of the coastal waters around the islands, especially on weekends and holidays, to deter trespassers on Manana, Moku Manu, and Mokulua Islands fully protected by law, and extension of full state protection to Kaohikaipu and Popoia Islands;

(3) Pressing charges and seeking punitive action in State courts against trespassers who knowingly violate the legal statutes protecting the refuges;

(4) Required periodic training courses for State wardens in wildlife protection and in management techniques appropriate to those islands, as well as training in enforcement duties;

(5) Requisite instruction of all authorized visitors and officials in the status of each island's bird populations and other wildlife, and in specific

regulations governing landing points, beach use, trails, restricted KAPU areas, trash disposal, and introduction of exotic plants and animals;

(6) Posting large permanent signs stating the protected refuge status of the islands along the windward coast at departure points for boaters, fishermen, campers, surfers, and swimmers, as well as posting permanent signs at entry points on the islands themselves;

(7) Limiting access to the islands fully protected by the State to those scientists who have submitted and had approved plans of study and observation compatible with the natural integrity of the sanctuaries;

(8) Adherence to the best and highest values of custodianship of the land and of wildlife refuges for the people of Hawaii now and in the future, without regard to private or special interest group considerations; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Governor of the State of Hawaii, The Honorable John A. Burns; to the Chairman of the Board of Land and Natural Resources, Mr. Sunao Kido; to the Director of the Division of Fish and Game, Mr. Michio Takata; and to the Senators and Representatives in the Hawaii State Legislature from the Windward Districts of Oahu.

¹ Major bird refuges are: Manana (Rabbit) Island, MAKAI of Waimanalo Pier; Kaohikaipu (Black Rock) Island, near Makapuu Point; Mokulua Islands, off Lanikai; Popoia (Flat) Island, close to Kailua Beach Park; Moku Manu Islands, off Mokapuu Peninsula--Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station; Mokolea Rock, in Kailua Bay; Kapapa Island, Kekepa Island, and Ahu O Laka Island, in Kaneohe Bay; and Mokuauia, at the Kahuku end of Laie Bay.

² Vernacular and Hawaiian names of these sea birds: Wedge-tailed Shearwater or 'UA'U KANI; Christmas Island Shearwater; Bulwer Petrel or 'OU; Red-tailed Tropicbird or KOA'E 'ULA; White-tailed Tropicbird or KOA'E KEA; Blue-faced (Masked) Booby; Brown Booby or 'A; Red-footed Booby or 'A; Great Frigatebird or 'IWA; Gray-backed Tern or PAKALAKALA; Sooty Tern or 'EWA'EWA; Noddy Tern or NOIO KOHA; White-capped Noddy (Hawaiian Tern) or NOIO.

Replies from:

Governor John A. Burns--Please be assured of my own deep interest and concern for the sea bird colonies. I have instructed the Department of Land and Natural Resources to give careful consideration to the substance of your resolution. I am happy to advise you that the Fish and Game staff is now critically evaluating the entire offshore island program with the thought of expanding and strengthening it through the inclusion of these islands in the soon to be established Hawaii Natural Area Reserves System. A representative of the Division of Fish and Game will contact you as soon as the evaluation is completed and arrange with you for the presentation of a plan for the effective preservation of these islands at one of your future meetings.

Representative Patsy T. Nink--I agree with the objectives of the resolution and believe the State government should begin enforcing the laws protecting these islands. If there is anything I can do to implement the resolution please let me know and I will do it.

Senator Kenneth F. Brown--I would like to discuss your concerns about the windward islands in detail, at your convenience, some time after the Legislature convenes on the 20th of January. Please call me if this can be arranged.

Representative Andrew K. Poepoe--I take a deep interest in the preservation of our environment and will be most happy to help you. I will make it a point to check with Mr. Kido on the progress of these points....

Councilman Toraki Matsumoto--I am in agreement with the resolution.

Colonel W.J. White, U.S. Marine Corps, Kaneohe--We congratulate the Hawaii Audubon Society for its efforts in furthering the protection of the established

sea bird refuges and wholeheartedly concur in principle to the substance of the resolution.

HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN, 28 November 1970, page B-16: 8-Point Program Audubon Society Asks Bird Refuge Protection by Helen Altomn and Intruders Jeopardize Many Bird Species with pictures of Manana and Kaohikaipu.

On 2 December 1970, the Conservation Council for Hawaii invited the Hawaii Audubon Society (HAS) to participate in "Hawaii: Now and to Come," a convocation of environmentally concerned organizations and members of the Hawaii State Legislature, on 15 December.

The attendance was poor--about 40 in the audience and only three legislators present: Senators Kenneth F. Brown and Eureka Forbes and Representative T.C. Yim. Mr. Steven Montgomery, Conservation Council Coordinator for Flora and Fauna, called upon the HAS first, represented by William Mull. Copies of the HAS position statement and HAWAII'S ENDANGERED WATER BIRDS were given to legislators present and leaders of lay groups.

Mr. Chapman Lam, representing 12 diving clubs, spoke most effectively for the need for a long-range plan on seashore resources. There were about 12 speakers from environmental organizations. Senator Brown spoke on the need for far greater public interest and concern. Representative Yim emphasized the need for greater professional leadership from State administrative departments on conservation, calling upon the Director of State Fish and Game for initiative in proposing conservation programs and projects. Senator Brown cordially repeated his invitation for HAS representatives to meet with him after 20 January.

The following position statement was sent to Hawaii members of the U.S. Congress, the Governor, all State Legislators, heads of State executive departments, and others with interest or association with areas discussed:

...To the legislators the following sentence prefaced the position statement: "The Hawaii Audubon Society congratulates you upon the opening of the Sixth State Legislature and takes this opportunity to present to you our specific wildlife concerns."

Pressure on the land by increasing human population, accompanied by commercial and technological development, threatens the continued existence of many of the remaining Hawaiian birds and other forms of wildlife. If unique Hawaiian birds, animals and plants are worth preserving, then the special places where these species live must be set aside and protected from further encroachment.

Wildlife habitats are losing out in the competition for space on the limited land area of these islands. Gradual attrition of Hawaii's unique wildlife forms will continue unless prompt action is taken to halt the process. Critical areas within the following three habitat types require protection now:

I. WETLAND HABITATS FOR ENDANGERED WATER BIRDS

Saving vital wetlands has immediate priority! With the rapid loss of major wetlands to commercial development, such as Kuapa Pond (Hawaii Kai), Kaelepulu Pond (Enchanted Lakes), Salt Lake and Moanalua, the remaining wetlands for endangered Hawaiian water birds need to be preserved. The Society urges the adoption of the joint proposals for wetland wildlife refuges made by the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the State Division of Fish and Game. This Federal-State plan is contained in the brochure, HAWAII'S ENDANGERED WATERBIRDS (September 1970), distributed last fall to all State legislators.

Vital to the survival of the Hawaiian Stilt (Ae'o), Hawaiian Coot ('Alae ke'oke'o); Hawaiian Gallinule ('Alae 'ula), and Hawaiian Duck (Koloa) are these key areas, described in the brochure, with this pattern of distribution:

KAUAI - Hanalei Fields..... Private ownership
 Menhune Fish Pond..... Private
 Huleia Marsh and Pasture Private

KAUAI	- Opaekaa Valley.....	State-Private Ownership
	Wailua River Bottoms	State
NIIHAU	- Halalii, Halulu, Nonopapa Lakes	Private
OAHU	- Pearl Harbor Areas	Federal
	Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station Ponds	Federal
	Kawainui Swamp (part)	County
	Pouhala Pond	County
	Kahuku Ponds (Kii, Punamano, Punahoolapa)..	Private
MAUI	- Kealia Pond	Private
	Kanaha Pond	State
MOLOKAI	- Kakahaia Pond	Private
HAWAII	- Opaepala Pond	Private
	Aimakapa (Honokahau) Pond	Private

On Maui the largest remaining populations of the Hawaiian Stilt and the Hawaiian Coot are residents of Kanaha Pond and Kealia Pond. Current proposed commercial development threatens both key wetlands:

- (1) Kanaha Pond, adjoining Kahului Airport and under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Transportation, could be drastically affected by airport expansion to accommodate jet aircraft.
- (2) Kealia Pond's future is being considered now at hearings underway for a small boat harbor to adjoin the Pond and for extensive aquaculture development in Kealia Pond itself.

Wetlands now publicly owned need to be set aside as wildlife refuges under public agency management that will assure permanent protection.

Privately owned wetlands should be publicly acquired to guarantee stable and continuous protection of Hawaii's native water birds.

II. FOREST HABITATS FOR ENDANGERED FOREST BIRDS

The extinction of so many of Hawaii's specialized and vulnerable forest birds has attracted national and international concern. The status of several remaining Hawaiian species is considered precarious by ornithologists and by Federal and State wildlife biologists. Hawaiian birds are prominent on the U.S. Department of the Interior's list of endangered species.

If State forestry and wildlife management is to be aimed at the preservation of native birds and plants, then it must stress the following:

- (1) Stringent controls on feral mammals (pigs, goats, sheep and cattle) that are destructive of native forest habitats.
- (2) Use of native woods, not exotics, in reforestation programs and commercial timber development.
- (3) Prohibition of future introductions of exotic animals and plants into forest preserves. (Past introduction of exotics has drastically altered forest ecosystems with unforeseen ruinous consequences for native species.)

Following are examples of key forest habitats for threatened Hawaiian honeycreepers and other endemic forest birds:

HAWAII - Hamakua Coast forests of 'ohi'a trees and tree ferns.
Forest areas between Kulani Prison and Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.
Mamani-naio forest on Mauna Kea, including Kaohe and Mauna Kea Game Management Areas.

MAUI - Forests on the outer windward slopes of Haleakala.

KAUAI - Alaka'i (Swamp) Wilderness Preserve.

The Hawaii Audubon Society urges permanent and stable protection of these and other preserves for forest wildlife.

III. OFFSHORE ISLAND HABITATS OF WINDWARD OAHU FOR SEA BIRD COLONIES

While the offshore sea bird colonies at this time do not face the immediate danger of extinction that threatens several Hawaiian water birds and forest birds, these "bird refuge" islands are also unique elements in Hawaii's natural heritage and do require consistent, effective protection by the State. Balanced long-range protection of these habitats can be achieved with small investment and without

detracting from the pressing needs of water bird and forest bird habitats.

Here are small island ecosystems with no economic potential to confuse our hierarchy of values. The State Division of Fish and Game is the custodian of the sea bird islands. Efforts of wildlife biologists to ensure effective management of these island habitats deserve full encouragement and support by legislative and administrative leaders.

Sea bird habitats with "sanctuary" status: Manana (Rabbit) Island, Moku Manu Islands, and Mokulua Islands.

Sea bird habitats with "bird refuge" status: Kaohikaipu (Black Rock) Island, Popoia (Flat) Island, Mokolea Rock, Kekepa Island, Kapapa Island, Ahu O Laka (Sand) Island, Kukuihoolua Islet, and Mokuauia Island.

ADDITIONAL CONCERNS FOR WILDLIFE PROTECTION

The loss of major natural areas often happens gradually, with bits here and chunks there taken over for other purposes. The consequences of this piecemeal encroachment are devastating for Hawaii's wildlife and usually are not fully understood or consciously considered in advance. An integrated master plan of wildlife resources that deserve permanent protection would focus scrutiny on the total effects of altering any one natural area.

In this regard, the Society applauds 1970 legislation establishing the Natural Area Reserves Commission and the Animal Species Advisory Commission. We anticipate that many of the key habitats for Hawaiian birds and other native wildlife will gain permanent protection through the recommendations of these Commissions and through the support of the Legislature.

Hawaii's people need to know the facts and prospects concerning their wildlife heritage so they can understand it, appreciate it, and take part in its preservation. To meet that compelling need, the Society urges legislative support of an integrated information and education program on Hawaii's natural heritage, to include for that purpose:

- (1) A specific Hawaii natural history curriculum in the public schools.
- (2) An Information and Education Office within the Department of Land and Natural Resources with identified sections for Fish and Game, Forestry and State Parks.
- (3) Renewed publication of the monthly periodical, Aloha Aina (Love of Land), by the Department of Land and Natural Resources.
- (4) A specific program of field investigations and research to ascertain and continuously monitor the status of all endemic species.

This position statement is a combined effort by Audubon Society members, whose aim is the better protection of wildlife in Hawaii. We hope that you share our concern and that you will give high priority to conserving what still remains of Hawaii's native animals and plants.

Following is the oral testimony for public hearing on Senate Bill 236 (Making an Appropriation for the Dredging and Other Improvements to Paiko Lagoon, Oahu) and Senate Bill 237 (Making an Appropriation for the Acquisition of Private Property on Paiko Peninsula, Oahu) before Committee on Ecology, Environment and Recreation, Kenneth F. Brown, Chairman, on Tuesday, 9 February 1971 at 7:00 p.m. by William P. Mull, Vice President:

GENERAL PERSPECTIVE:

An overall consideration in all legislative action associated with the Paiko Lagoon Project is that Paiko Lagoon, no matter how successful it is as a wildlife sanctuary, will not in itself ensure preservation of the Hawaiian Stilt. Its success as a secondary sanctuary will depend on preservation of primary Stilt breeding habitats elsewhere on Oahu, such as the Kahuku Ponds, Kawainui Swamp, Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station Ponds, and Pearl Harbor areas, such as Upper West Loch. Thus Paiko can become a useful supplementary conservation area for Stilts, but it cannot be considered a substitute for establishment of primary

preserve elsewhere.

SENATE BILL NO. 236:

The Hawaii Audubon Society sees no objection to approval of monies for dredging Paiko Lagoon as a part of the Paiko Lagoon Project (Act 201, Session Laws of Hawaii 1963), so long as the State Division of Fish and Game, Department of Land and Natural Resources, retains final authority and close supervision over how and where the dredging is done and so long as that dredging conforms to "A Proposed Plan for the Wildlife Refuge at Paiko, Oahu," prepared by the Division of Fish and Game, February 1970. We do not understand why the Department of Transportation is designated as the expending authority in this bill (Section 2), and we wish to stress in this regard that biologists in the Division of Fish and Game are responsible for this project and know best how to achieve its objective.

SENATE BILL NO. 237:

The Hawaii Audubon Society sees no objection to acquisition of private land within the area of the Paiko Lagoon Project, which cannot succeed in its goal without complete and absolute control over the total area by the responsible public authority, the Division of Fish and Game, Department of Land and Natural Resources.

We do question, however, the use of the term "State Park" rather than "Wildlife Sanctuary" in the language of the bill, since "State Park" implies possible public uses of the area that would be incompatible with the stated objective of the project: "Preservation of the Hawaiian Stilt...." That is, any public use of the area for purposes other than study, observation and appreciation of the wildlife there would detract from the stated objective, and could well deter, rather than encourage, establishment of a viable Stilt colony in the area. For example: Fishing, boating, crabbing or picnicking in the lagoon area will disturb the Stilts and the sense of security they must have if they are to become established. In short, there must be no people in the feeding areas of the mudflats or in the prospective breeding areas of vegetation adjoining the mudflats.

References:

- HAWAII'S ENDANGERED WATERBIRDS, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Department of Interior, and Division of Fish and Game, State of Hawaii, September 1970, 32 pp.
Hawaii Audubon Society's Position Paper on Bird Habitats, 22 January 1971.

Written testimony was submitted to Senator Kenneth F. Brown on 4 February 1971.

READERS' NOTES: Andrew J. Berger's contribution:

THE WILSON BULLETIN, Volume 82, No. 3 (September 1970), p. 347: Proceedings of the Fifty-first Annual Meeting by Jeff Swinebroad *

Ornithologists Urge Refuge Status for All Hawaii Marshlands

Stressing the perilous status of Hawaii's bird species, the highly respected Cooper Ornithological Society and Wilson Ornithological Society unanimously approved a resolution, at their June 18-21, 1970 joint meeting in Fort Collins, Colorado, urging that the State of Hawaii and Federal governments act to ensure refuge status for all wetlands in Hawaii as a move essential to the survival of Hawaii's marsh and pond birds. Following is the text of that resolution: *

WHEREAS more species of endemic birds have become extinct in Hawaii during the past century than in the entire North American continent, and

WHEREAS at least one-third of the extant Hawaiian birds are now classified as "rare and endangered," and

WHEREAS wetland areas are essential to the survival of Hawaii's marsh and pond birds,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Cooper and Wilson Ornithological Societies urge that all State and Federally owned marshlands in Hawaii be declared Wildlife Refuges for these birds, and that pertinent privately owned lands be acquired and

put into public ownership by the Federal or State governments or by both, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel and to the Governor, U.S. Senators, and Representatives of the State of Hawaii.

The American Ornithologists' Union's resolutions: 9 October 1970

WHEREAS Hawaii was endowed with a unique and highly distinctive avifauna of great scientific and aesthetic interest, and

WHEREAS more species of endemic birds have become extinct in Hawaii during the past century than in the entire North American continent, and at least one-third of the still extant Hawaiian birds are now classified as "rare and endangered," and

WHEREAS the preservation of native forests is essential to the survival of endemic land birds, and the preservation of wetland areas, now very reduced in extent, is essential to the survival of Hawaii's marsh and pond birds, and

WHEREAS the maintenance of the remaining native forests is endangered by the introduction of exotic grazing mammals and by cutting and burning, and the remaining wetlands are threatened by drainage proposals,

THEREFORE, be it resolved that the American Ornithologists' Union urges that all possible measures be taken by the State of Hawaii to prevent the destruction of any native forests and other ecosystems, and that effort be made to aid the recovery of already disturbed forests by prohibiting new introductions into such forests of any exotic mammals (including domestic grazing mammals) and by increasing efforts to reduce and control introduced mammals (including domestic mammals) and weed plants in those forests, and be it further resolved that the American Ornithologists' Union urges that all State and Federally owned marshlands and ponds in Hawaii be declared Wildlife Refuges for native Hawaiian birds, and that privately owned marsh and pond lands should, where feasible, be acquired and put into public ownership by the Federal and State governments or by both, and their drainage in any event be prohibited.

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James Sconyers, Maui Chapter, Conservation Council's contribution

The State Board of the Conservation Council for Hawaii has considered the following resolution, and endorses same without reservation, 26 August 1970:

NOW, BE IT RESOLVED: By the Maui Chapter of the Conservation Council for Hawaii, that they completely endorse the permanent waterfowl and wildlife refuge, with a permanently controlled water level, improved and properly developed and protected wildlife habitat, in the Kealia Pond and surrounding flood plain area, so that its natural functions as a flood plain sedimentation basin and ocean, beach, and shore pollution preventative, be preserved in conjunction with its development as a perpetual waterfowl and wildlife refuge and living museum; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that the Maui Chapter of the Conservation Council for Hawaii recommend the permanent preservation of the open space area surrounding the Kealia Pond as proposed in the Maui County Planning Commission's "701" Kihei Civic Development Plan, and that the present government road be abandoned and relocated along an amended boundary of the existing Conservation District, and that we ask the Central Maui Soil and Water Conservation District to request the technical services of the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service to properly determine the required Kealia Pond area between the relocated road and the sea, which would provide an adequate flood control, sedimentation and ocean and beach front pollution preventative basin, and the CONSERVATION COUNCIL FOR HAWAII endorse the Maui Chapter's Resolution, and strongly oppose any harbor, industrial or commercial development within this revised flood plain area.

Excerpts from the Minutes of the Hawaii Audubon Society General Meeting 19 October 1970:

...President Charles Kaigler has sent telegrams to Senators Fong and Inouye stating the Society's opposition to further development of the SST aircraft....

A new non-phosphate soap is now available locally at Sears Roebuck.

Anti-pollution commemorative stamps are on sale at the post offices with the themes of Save Our Cities, Save Our Soil, Save Our Air, and Save Our Water.

Robert Shallenberger presented a fine program on "Birds of Manana Island," with superb color slides and an informative talk on his studies of seabirds, the wedge-tailed shearwater in particular. Although Manana Island is protected by State law as a bird sanctuary, trespassing is common and damage is done to the nesting colonies by careless visitors. Efforts to get game wardens to stop the trespassing have not been successful. Mr. Shallenberger has written to Mr. Sunao Kido, Chairman of the State Board of Land and Natural Resources detailing the problems and suggesting an improved protection program. Records published in THE ELEPAIO have been valuable to him as the only continuous data source on Hawaiian seabirds. He suggested ways the Society could be more effective in wildlife conservation both in an action program and in providing dependable, accurate observation data for researchers.

Mr. Pat Dunbar presented his unusual 8 mm. films of seabirds around and on his ship at sea and at Midway Island. He had fine sequences of frigatebirds close to the ship, one chasing two ruddy turnstones and another trying to pull the knobs off the tops of the ship's antenna. At Midway he filmed fairy terns in ironwood trees and black-footed and Laysan albatrosses.

Miss Titcomb introduced Mr. Paul Breese, new Chief of the Wildlife Branch of the State Fish and Game Commission. Mr. Breese was formerly Director of the Honolulu Zoo and, after an absence of five years on the Mainland, recently returned to Hawaii. Mr. Breese spoke of the great progress the State has made in conservation in the last twenty years because of the work of long-term resident biologists, citing the nene restoration program and the return of seabirds to Manana Island after the end of practice bombing during the second World War. Several members raised questions concerned with the lack of a conservation policy by State administrative decision-makers, the need for a State education program on the environment and wildlife conservation, the problem of overpopulation, and the insecure status of Kanaha Pond under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Transportation and the F.A.A. Although Kanaha Pond is part of the Kahului (Maui) Airport land, Mr. Breese said that "it remains an inviolate sanctuary." Mrs. William Cromley stressed the population issue. She spoke of the concern by young people for our deteriorating environment and of their willingness to work for Audubon-sponsored programs in protecting wildlife areas. Miss Titcomb asked Mrs. Cromley to write a letter to the Society about this....

16 November 1970

...Miss Titcomb introduced the speaker, Mr. Jerome Pratt, Administrator at Haleakala National Park. Mr. Pratt told how the U.S. List of Endangered Species is compiled and the shifts in categories of animals listed as changes in the status of species are discovered. As of October 16, there were a total of 101 endangered species in the United States. On that date five native Hawaiian birds were added, along with the Hawaiian bat. Species grouped as endangered are 14 mammals, 50 birds, 7 reptiles and amphibians, and 30 fishes. Mr. Pratt presented color slides and described many of the animals that are rare or threatened with extinction. This was a most comprehensive report on North American endangered species. He distributed pamphlets from the Whooping Crane Conservation Association, of which Mr. Pratt is Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. Pratt told of the possible loss of Kanaha Pond as a refuge for shorebirds and waterfowl because of plans for expansion of Kahului Airport by the State Department of Transportation, which has jurisdiction over the pond. He suggested that members write to the Secretary of the Interior urging that Mr. Hickel support the transfer of Kanaha Pond to the State Department of Land and Natural Resources with permanent sanctuary status. Transfer of the pond from the ownership of Kahului Airport to another government agency requires the approval of the Federal Aviation Agency and the Secretary of the Navy. The Navy would not oppose such a transfer. Mr. Pratt said that Kealia Pond should also be a publicly-owned wildlife refuge....

William Cromley and Roxanne Sullivan gave reports on the November 8 field trip to Kailua, Kahuku, and Waipio peninsula. At Kahuku game wardens were observed apprehending men with a loaded rifle in their car. Waipio basins were almost barren of birds and evidence was found of recent shooting in the area--shell casings and a duck blind constructed on the basin flat....

Roxanne Sullivan was introduced as the new Membership Chairman.

The secretary gave background information on the draft resolution urging better protection of the seabird colonies on the bird refuge islands off the windward coast of Oahu...The resolution which had been adopted unanimously by the Executive Board at the November 9 meeting...was passed without dissenting vote by the membership and will be sent to government officials and to the press.

David Olsen, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, presented members with copies of the new booklet, HAWAII'S ENDANGERED WATERBIRDS, which contains proposals jointly made by the Federal Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the State Division of Fish and Game on key habitats which must be preserved to prevent extinction of Hawaii's endangered waterbirds....

14 December 1970

...Responses to the Society's November resolution on "Protection of the Bird Refuge Islands off the Windward Coast of Oahu" were presented and discussed....

In response to a question on the Natural Areas Reserve System Commission, soon to be appointed by the Governor, Mr. Woodside said that the Forestry Division and Fish and Game Division were delineating possible areas for inclusion in the Reserve System....

THE ELEPAIO

The following lists the expenses from 1 January 1969 through 31 December 1970:

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>		
Envelopes and stamps	\$112.72	\$173.82	Mimeographing	Gratis (Bishop Museum)
Paper	115.44	200.47	Typing	Gratis (members)
Stencil	21.84	23.40	Mailing	Gratis (members)
Miscellaneous	<u>291.88</u>	<u>33.72</u>		
	\$541.88	\$431.41		
Miscellaneous				
Address labels ...	\$ 1.16	\$ -		
Addressograph	243.88	-		
" plates	45.58	16.81		
Correction fluid .	-	.94		
Index cards46	-		
Twine80	1.62		
Binding (Vols 26-30)	-	8.84		
Printing (Map of Pac)	-	5.51		

The mailing lists for December 1969 and 1970 issues were as follows:

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>		<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Honolulu.....	98	112	Mainland....	91	87
Rural Oahu...	21	30		(29 States)	
Hawaii.....	10	14	Canada.....	3	4
Kauai.....	10	10	New Zealand.	3	3
Maui.....	5	6	England.....	1	1
Molokai.....	3	3		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Guam.....	1	2	Copies	249	275
APO.....	3	3			

THE ELEPAIO needs your help to improve its quality. Please write to Kojima, 725-A 8th Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816 with any suggestions.

MAHALO NUI LOA

Field Notes from Helen M. Stoody: Fairy Tern at Fort DeRussy

5 December 1970, 4:30 p.m.--Immature was flying about in same monkeypod. No adult fairy terns present. The bird was acting expectant as if waiting to be fed.

8 December, 9:30 to 10:00 a.m.--Two adult birds present, one with one medium fish and the other (banded) had three small fish. The latter was flying around in the tree and made a short sortie around the tree. The young bird was not seen. The adults flew together on the same branch twice as if conferring. 11:45 a.m.--The two adults were still in evidence and with fish in bill (same fish?). The immature flew in shortly but didn't seem to want to settle down to be fed. It flew about in the tree followed by the parents, then it flew out and settled in the nearby monkeypod. Parents calling continuously. After about ten minutes the immature flew back to the first tree and consented to be fed. As I left, the three terns were perched close to one another.

11 December, 1:20 p.m.--A fairy tern flew into the monkeypod then into other trees at the officers' quarters. It seemed to be the immature but can't be certain. No other fairy tern present. 3:50 to 4:10 p.m.--The banded bird flew in with two small fish and after about five minutes flew high into a tree; apparently keeping a sharp watch. No other arrival.

13 December, 1:20 p.m.--Immature sleeping. 4:00 to 4:30 p.m.--Awake and looking expectant.

17 December, 10:30 a.m.--The immature was in the monkeypod, first tree on right on walk leading to officers' quarters, possibly only twelve feet above the ground. A very gusty wind blowing. It was by far my best look, especially at the blue-black bill.

21 December, 3:30 to 4:30 p.m.--Both adult birds in original monkeypod. Each with one fish in bill. The immature not in sight. After 10 minutes or so, the unbanded took off on a flight around the area and returned. Same bird took off on a longer flight and returned with immature. Latter would not light and flew to adjacent tree. The adults set up a lot of yapping but immature flew off. The adult flew off again and had not returned at 4:30 p.m.

25 December, 1:00 a.m.--All three birds sleeping in original monkeypod, two together and one on another limb.

27 December, 11:30 a.m.--The immature in monkeypod. No adults present. 12:00 m.--No terns. 4:00 p.m.--No terns. 10:30 p.m.--The immature sleeping on same limb of monkeypod.

29 December, 10:30 a.m.--No terns.

31 December, 10:30 a.m.--No terns. 1:30 p.m.--No terns.

2 January 1971, 5:00 p.m.--No terns.

MARCH ACTIVITIES:

- 14 March - Field trip to study shorebirds. 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, telephone: 988-6798.
- 15 March - General meeting at the Waikiki Aquarium Auditorium at 7:30 p.m. Speaker: David L. Olsen Topic: Federal Wetland Program for Endangered Waterbirds (color slides)

HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY EXECUTIVE BOARD:

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 MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 5032, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

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 1971 ARE NOW PAYABLE

Members whose dues have not been paid by 31 March will be dropped from the membership roll and THE ELEPAIO mailing list.