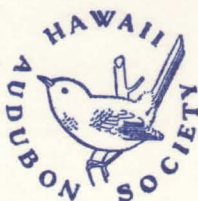


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Testimony on Maui County Open Space Plan at Wailuku, Maui
By Rene Sylva, 20 March 1974

My name is Rene Sylva, from Paia. I'm here today because I'm also concerned about Open Space--The protection of flora and fauna and the protection of the natural beauty of the shoreline as well as access to the shoreline and along the shoreline.

Last Thursday, I spent an hour and a half looking over the County Open Space Plan at the Kahului Library. Though I did not have enough time to check the plans in detail, I noticed a number of discrepancies.

First, the Ahihi-Kinau natural area reserve in the Open Space Plan, shows only a small portion makai of Makena road and only the Kihei half of Cape Kinau is included in the open space plan. The La Perouse half of Cape Kinau is shown as a recreational area. However, according to the Department of Land and Natural Resources Regulation No. 7, all of Cape Kinau, both mauka and makai of Makena road is already included in the natural area reserve and worthy of protection. It appears to me that there would be less protection with the open space plan.

Another example of thoughtlessness is a recently approved permit issued to Mr. Voss from the Planning Department, allowing a two-story building even though the plan shows the building is within the 40' setback line. It will be the only house on the makai side of the highway. The ocean border line borders the natural area reserve. I don't consider this to be a hardship case, as Mr. Voss has a home in Kula and Spreckelsville. A house on that side would destroy the natural esthetic beauty of Ahihi Bay.

The protection of the Awahi dry forest is a good one. This area is rich in native endemic plants that have become extinct and many more that are rare. The plan does not say how they will protect Awahi and how they will remove the cattle and goats.

While I agree that Mt. Kukui and Mt. Eke are worthy of protection and should go into the natural area reserve, I disagree with the boundary line as shown on the map. I suggest a contoured boundary line approximately 3000 feet elevation completely around Mt. Kukui with unique areas like Makamakaole Stream included in the reserve from the 3000' elevation to the sea with the whole stream ECO system being preserved. Mt. Kukui and Mt. Eke have beautiful and unique native plants found no where else on Maui. This area should be given number one priority.

I don't agree that Hanaula should become a sightseeing area as suggested. I feel that it should become a natural area reserve. I think that the fern forest is the best on Maui. There is a tremendous variety of native ferns and they are growing in abundance. I suggest the same 3000' contoured boundary line at Hanaula.

I would also like to suggest a committee made up of people who understand and love native birds, native plants, and historical sites. They would be given the responsibility of locating and recommending unique areas that need to be preserved on Maui. They should also be given the responsibility of determining boundaries of bird sanctuaries and natural areas. It is highly important that we do so with people who have the knowledge and love for these native birds, native plants and love for Hawaiiana. It is very disturbing to me that when one walks around Kahului and Wailuku, one sees no native trees and no native birds. Even around our government buildings...there are no native plants.

It is even more insulting when one walks through our State Park at Iao and see mostly

exotic plants with signs pointing out that the plants came from Tropical Asia and Tropical South America; every place but Tropical Hawaii. Yet, not far from the State Park native plants are becoming endangered and extinct. Our Hawaiian Heritage Garden at Kepaniwai is a very good example of the thoughtlessness of our designers who do not have enough love and knowledge of Hawaiiana. Most of the plants are exotic plants; they've even planted guava trees in a valley full of guava trees.

I would also like to suggest a committee made up of fisherman, surfers, sun-bathers, students and others who love the ocean to determine where we want beach right-of-ways, beach parks both developed and undeveloped and other recreational areas along the shoreline. Since these people are the major users of the shoreline, they should be the ones to determine what should and should not be done on public beaches. They should also be given the added responsibility of checking any and all illegal activities on the shoreline.

I believe the Planning Department should not be the agency involved in protecting historical sites, natural areas, and marine preserves. I believe we should have a separate agency with enforcement powers that answer directly to the Mayor. The Planning Department has never effectively enforced shoreline protection laws. There are numerous areas where beach front property owners are still throwing trash on the beaches. There are numerous areas where property owners have made illegal rock walls on the shorelines and have been largely unbothered by prosecution. All of this has been done without any permit being issued them from the County, State, or Federal governments. They are violating laws already on the books.

It is very difficult for me to believe that a large corporation like A & B, at its lime plant at Baldwin Park, Paia, does not know or understand these laws. There are numerous other violations in the Paia and Kuau area and other areas on Maui. We not only need access to the shorelines, but also along the shorelines. Some of these rock walls have effectively blocked public access along the beach from Kuau to Baldwin Park. You can see all these man-made eyesores for yourself. How then, may I ask, can the Planning Department and Planning Commission enforce and protect marine preserves, natural area reserves, historical sights, when they themselves cannot even protect our shorelines?

I should also like to suggest a different Citizen's Committee for different areas on Maui. Such as Honokawai-Napili, Kihei-Makena, Paia-Spreckelsville. The decision to preserve, conserve, develop or not to develop should be made mostly by those people who live in those areas. It does not seem fair or logical to me that the Planning Commissioner who does not live in our area, by his vote, should decide whether we develop our particular area or not. What I'm trying to say is that I don't think the very people who have virtually destroyed Honokawai-Napili, and are starting to destroy Kihei-Makena should be able to eventually destroy Paia-Spreckelsville.

We need better enforcement to protect our shoreline. We need bigger and better public parks. We need more and better access to the shoreline and especially along the shoreline. We need to protect the birds at Kealia Pond and Kanaha Pond. We need to protect Mt. Kukui and Mt. Eke as well as Awahi Dry Forest. We also need more effective and efficient marine preserves. We need the highest possible classification so that it cannot be degraded by future developers, politicians and other government agencies. This plan doesn't go far enough. It tells us the where and why, but does not say when and how. I recommend that this plan be junked.

Comments of President Wayne C. Gagne made before a public meeting of the State Land Use Commission (LUC) at the State Capitol Building, 8 June 1974

Mr. Tangen and other members of the Land Use Commission, our comments will pertain specifically to wildlife matters. Many other aspects of the environment have already been mentioned in comments by others before you today.

We are especially concerned about the matter of rezoning State lands, especially conservation to urban zoning. Others have just urged that there be a moratorium on rezoning until at least after the November election this year.

We would like to offer three more reasons in support of this possible moratorium or rezoning hiatus; otherwise, we feel that the LUC potentially could "get the cart before the horse" on land use decisions in the near future.

Much of our native wildlife habitats Conservation District (Regulation 4) lands. Regulation 4 is now undergoing revision. Although these lands are the purview of the

State Board of Land and Natural Resources, the decision they make as to the final the dispensation of the Conservation District would appear to be of great significance to LUC.

There are two pieces of recent Federal and State Legislation which interface with land use planning decisions. These are the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Hawaii Endangered Species Act of 1972 (Act 49). The former Act directs federal agencies to review their programs and findings in each State to see if they conform with the Act. Section 7 of the Federal Act especially directs federal agencies to curtail funding to States where programs are detrimental to endangered species and their habitat when the latter fail or refuse to modify such programs. Section 7 reads: The Secretary shall review other programs administered by him and utilize such programs in furtherance of the purposes of this Act. All other Federal departments and agencies shall, in consultation with and with the assistance of the Secretary, utilize their authorities in furtherance of the purposes of this Act by carrying out programs for the conservation of endangered species and threatened species listed pursuant to section 4 of this Act and by taking such action necessary to insure that actions authorized, funded, or carried out by them do not jeopardize the continued existence of such endangered species and threatened species or result in the destruction or modification of habitat of such species which is determined by the Secretary, after consultation as appropriate with the affected States, to be critical.

The State was mandated to formulate programs for the conservation and protection of our native wildlife and their habitat under the Hawaii Endangered Species Act of 1972. They have not yet done so.

Both Acts, however, contain provisions which the LUC should study and then work into your guidelines for the next five-year boundary review later this year.

National Audubon Society NEWS RELEASE, 7 May 1974: Boycott against Japan and Russia

The National Audubon Society today called on its 300,000 members and the general public to boycott goods made in Japan and the Soviet Union/those two countries "cease their needless slaughtering of whales." until

The Society's board of directors voted the boycott after extended consideration and debate, taking the action "as a last resort" following months of effort to influence the two governments by other means, according to Audubon President Elvis J. Stahr.

As first steps, he said, the conservation organization is dropping advertisements for Japanese and Russian products from its magazine, AUDUBON, and has cancelled the two wildlife tours to Russia and one to Japan it had scheduled for this year. Many Audubon members are nature photographers, and many are birdwatchers, so ads for Japanese binoculars and cameras have often appeared in the magazine.

Modern whaling technology and huge factory ships have brought five of the world's eight species of great whales (including the blue whale, largest animal that has ever lived on earth) close to extinction, and the other three species have dwindled alarmingly. The great beasts are processed into ingredients for lipstick, margarine, pet food and other products. Conservationists insist there are adequate substitutes for all these uses.

Japan and Russia are the only two whaling nations that have refused to accept whaling quotas set by the International Whaling Commission for the current season. The United States has banned whaling under its own flag and has outlawed the importation of any whale products.

Stahr asserted that widespread world opinion stands against the two nations on the whaling issue. At the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, in Stockholm in 1972, at which Stahr was a member of the U.S. delegation, 53 nations voted for a 10-year moratorium on whaling and none voted against it. At the 1973 meeting of the 14-nation International Whaling Commission the proposed moratorium failed, in the face of determined Japanese and Russian opposition, to get the three-fourths majority needed for implementation, but the Commission went on to adopt stiffened limitations on whaling. It is these limitations the Russians and Japanese have refused to accept.

When the boycott movement got under way last fall and several conservation groups joined it, the National Audubon Society considered doing so but decided, instead, to step up its efforts in other ways. After a series of appeals to Japan and the U.S.S.R. by Audubon, by the U.S. Government and by many others proved fruitless, Stahr said, it was reluctantly decided that an economic boycott was "the only viable alternative" for

effective action on behalf of the whales.

The Society has never before undertaken a secondary boycott, he said, and it has taken this action in full recognition of the fact that it can entail considerable hardship to the Society and its members, as well as to the individuals and industries both within and outside the Soviet Union and Japan who may depend for their livelihood on American consumers of the two nations' products.

But if the Audubon membership gets fully behind the campaign it can bring quick results, said Stahr, and the boycott can end quickly. He urged members to tell merchants about the boycott, write letters to editors of newspapers and in other ways spread the word about the plight of the whales, and the reason for the boycott, and to ask their friends to do the same.

The Society is urging the U.S. Government to increase its pressure by exercising "all means, diplomatic as well as economic," to influence the present whaling policies of Japan and Russia. Stahr pointed out that under a 1971 law the President of the United States could ban the importation of fish and fish products from nations not abiding by fishing conventions. Under this law, he said, the Society believes that what in effect would be a government "boycott" could be added to the private one.

On 2 June 1974 the following letter was sent to Prime Minister of Japan from President Wayne C. Gagne:

The Hawaii Audubon Society has voted to join other groups in boycotting Japanese products until such time as Japan agrees to abide by the decisions of the International Whaling Commission. We realize that not all Japanese are responsible for killing whales, but they are responsible for the actions of the Japanese government. It is inconceivable that a highly industrialized nation such as Japan would continue to exploit a limited resource when substitute products are available. It is also inconceivable that Japan considers it wise to ignore the regulations passed by the International Whaling Commission. Such a short-sighted view of whaling is absolutely reprehensible.

The Hawaii Audubon Society's decision to boycott Japanese goods is an especially difficult one because Hawaii's citizens use so many Japanese products. The list of Japanese companies which sell goods here is quite long--among them are Toyota, Datsun, Sony, Honda, Shirokiya, Nikkon, Panasonic, Toshiba, and Mitsubishi.

We strongly urge Japan to abide by the decisions of the International Whaling Commission; the whales will be lost forever if Japan does not.

HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN, 22 June 1974, page A-8: Nations and Sea Resources by Harry Whitten

World attention this summer is focused on the sea, its resources, the threats to some of these resources, and the laws by which men attempt to govern their exploitation of these resources.

The third U N Conference on the Law of the Sea opened Thursday in Caracas, Venezuela; the International Whaling Conference will open tomorrow in London. ...

The ^{UN} conference will be in session until August 29, but the Islanders are not planning to attend all of it. In attendance are 5,000 delegates, representing 148 nations, or 13 more than the membership of the UN.

The Whaling Conference will once again attempt to impose a 10-year moratorium on whale hunting, a move opposed by Japan and Russia.

One of the recommendations of the UN Conference on the Human Environment, held in June two years ago in Stockholm, was for adoption of this moratorium.

The 14-nation whaling commission failed to adopt a moratorium in 1973 but did adopt new quotas designed to reduce the kill of fin and sperm whales and to retain the 5,000 quota on minke whales. Japan and Russia refused to abide by the quotas.

With their highly efficient ocean fleets, Japanese and Russian whalers have taken 85 to 90 per cent of the whales killed in recent years. The last U.S. whaling station, in California, was closed by the Department of Commerce in 1971.

It's estimated that more than two million whales have been killed in the 50 years to make such products as soap, paint, and margarine, as well as for food, both human and pet. Only a few hundred thousand whales are believed to be left; their survival is threatened because reduction in number makes it more difficult for males and females to find each other in the vast expanses of ocean.

The Department of the Interior lists eight whale species as endangered. Since 1971 no U.S. ship has been allowed to pursue whales and no whale products have been allowed to be imported into the U.S.

Conservation groups have started boycott campaigns against Japanese and Soviet goods, hoping to force those nations to change their policy. The Japanese have countered the boycott with a public relations campaign by the Japan Whaling Information Center, based in New York. The center's news releases say that the Japanese kill only four species of whale, the fin, sperm, minke and sei, and that it observes a quota that will leave a stock to replenish the population. The Japanese say they observe the prohibition on blue, humpback, gray, bowhead and right whales.

The Japanese say they kill the whales because they need the protein of whale meat, that 75 per cent of Japan's annual whale catch goes on the nation's dining tables, that the Japanese consumed 122,000 tons of whale meat in 1973, or nine per cent of their animal meat supply. It has been pointed out, however, that until stopped by the endangered species and marine mammals laws in 1971, the Japanese exported some 12 million pounds of whale meat to the U.S. as pet food.

The Russians don't even bother to excuse their whaling. It is known that they use much of their whale meat to feed minks and sables on fur farms, however.

The decline in whale numbers has been paralleled by a decline in many fisheries. Sardine fishing and canning industries, for instance, have been dwindling rapidly, from Maine to California. ...

Wesley Marx, writing in the June Smithsonian magazine says other fish are in trouble, that tuna clippers now crisscross the globe to fill their holds, that haddock catches have declined from 294 million pounds in 1929 to 12 million pounds in 1972. He says the oceans are vastly overrated as a source of food and fuel.

The competition for the dwindling fishery resources will figure greatly in arguments at the Law of the Sea Conference on whether to expand the present three-mile territorial sea limit to 12 miles, as favored by the United States, or to 200 miles, as advocated by such poor nations as Ecuador, Peru and Chile which want to get all they can from their fisheries.

SUNDAY STAR-BULLETIN & ADVERTISER, 23 June 1974, page A-19: Whale's Lot Seen Improved

London--The whale is no longer in danger of extinction, scientific experts close to the International Whaling Commission (IWC) believe. ...Recommendations are expected to go forward to the commission that the 10-year blanket moratorium on all commercial whaling as proposed by the United States and strongly opposed by Japan and the Soviet Union is not "biologically" justified at the present time.

Dr. Ray Gambell, head of the whale research unit at the British Natural History Museum, said categorically that he was not in favor of such a moratorium as a means of stock-management. "Harvesting" of whales still is necessary, he added, because unchecked growth of the whale population would mean "food competition" between the species. He cited the following example: The minke (which was introduced to the quota system three years ago) eats the Krill, a zooplankton which resembles a 2½ inch shrimp. This tiny animal also is the basic food supply of the giant blue whale...the world's biggest mammal, which was put on the "totally protected" list by the IWC in 1965, has a present population of about 17,000 (including the pygmy blue) compared with 600,000 before intensive hunting began toward the end of the 19th century and about 100,000 in the 1930s. Three other species have enjoyed total protection since 1946: the gray (present population 11,000), humpback (11,000) and right (4,000). This "moratorium" was introduced by the IWC after it was set up under the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed in Washington Dec. 2, 1946. The IWC has met on an annual basis since then to keep under review the international conduct of whaling.

...In 1971, the latest figures available, 132,000 tons of whale meat were consumed in Japan. This is equal to 200,000 tons of carcass meat in protein value, which, it is pointed out, would be an added burden on the world's protein resources if the Japanese were to stop eating whale. ...

HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN, 24 June 1974, page A-18: Whale Battle Boils

Tokyo (AP)--...Japan and the Soviet Union are responsible for 85 per cent of the

world whale catch each year. Norway, Australia, Brazil and South Africa account for the remaining 15 per cent. But Japan is considered the major culprit by conservationists, and not only because it caught 13,346 whales last year. The Japanese government has led the opposition against an American-proposed, 10-year ban on whaling.

At the next meeting, scheduled to open today in London, the American side will again propose a 10-year moratorium on whaling and is more reluctant than ever to see it vetoed once more by Japan.

Washington has informed the government here that Japanese fish products would be boycotted under the Pelley Amendment to the U.S. Fishermen's Protective Act unless whaling ended. Some American wildlife groups and congressmen would like to go even farther, calling for an expanded embargo to include all Japanese made goods.

Since quotas were established by the International Whaling Commission for certain species, and a complete ban was put on others, the whale population has rebounded, says Ken Otsuru, director of the Whaling Department at Nippon Suisan, a leading Japanese fishery company. ...The scientific committee of the International Commission, headed by Dr. D.G. Chapman of the University of Washington in Seattle, concluded in its report last year that there "is no biological requirement for the imposition of a blanket moratorium on all commercial whaling" and "no biological justification" for one. But antiwhaling groups have their own experts and their findings report the opposite. ...

HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN, 26 June 1974, page C-5: Conservationists Win Whale Battle

London--The International Whaling Commission has approved measures designed to insure that in the future no species of whales face extinction because of exploitation. The measures, calling for the implementation of selective moratoriums on endangered stocks of whales, were approved yesterday by the 15-nation commission by a vote of 13 to 2. The Soviet Union and Japan, who together account for about 85 per cent of the world's annual whale catch, cast the opposing votes.

While falling short of the 10-year moratorium on all commercial whaling proposed by the U.S. delegation at Monday's opening session of the annual IWC meeting, the selective moratoriums were viewed as a victory for conservationists. ...For the third successive year the United States had failed to achieve approval of a 10-year moratorium. ...The selective moratoriums, which will be agreed upon by scientists from IWC member countries, will go into effect next year. "The immediate impact," Dr. Robert M. White, head of the U.S. delegation, said, "will likely be to establish a moratorium--which could be as long as 30 years--on the taking of fin whales in the Antarctic and Pacific oceans."

The commission, set up under an international convention in 1946, meets annually in London to set catch quotas and provide for the protection of species of whales near extinction. Already four species--the blue, gray, humpback and right--are totally protected. Others, such as the fin, sperm, sei and the minke are hunted under annual quotas, which will be set by the IWC later this week.

Because the IWC has no enforcement powers there is no guarantee that Japan and the Soviet Union will abide by the selective moratoriums. Both countries need only lodge objections against the measures not to be bound by them.

Today, Yukio Onda, section chief in charge of whaling at the Japan fishery agency, said his agency will comply with the IWC decision. ...Onda said, however, that Japan may have to oppose any move to impose a total ban on the catching of fin whales next year.

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SUNDAY STAR-BULLETIN & ADVERTISER, 30 June 1974, page F-3: Whales & Japan by Dexter/Cate

I take strenuous exception to the article titled "Whale's lot seen improved" (6/23). Contrary to the allegations in the article, the populations of whales are not showing any measurable increase and most are showing a drastic decline. The "quota system" mentioned in the article is a farce, as the quotas have been set so high in recent years that try as they might, Japanese and Russian whalers have not been able to even find enough whales to fill their quotas.

The argument that whales need to be "harvested" to prevent them from competing with each other is patently absurd. With the blue whale population down to less than 3 per cent of its numbers 100 years ago (using the article's figures); other figures put it at closer to 5 per cent and the total whale population down to 10 per cent of its original number, it is obvious that the last thing the whales need to worry about is competition

between each other.

Japan claims a "dependence" on whale meat, citing 132,000 tons consumed in one year, yet that much whale meat works out to only $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per person per year. Certainly not a large part of their diet, especially considering that the majority is made into pet food.

The most tragic aspect of the whole whaling business is that it is totally unnecessary. Japan is killing tens of thousands of whales (and porpoises) every year just to make cosmetics, margarine, transmission oil and pet food, yet all of these products can be made using synthetic or other natural substances.

Since Japan refuses to honor the unanimous decision (53-0) of the United Nations Environmental Conference to halt all whaling for 10 years we are left with no alternative than to boycott all Japanese goods (by law goods containing whale products are not allowed into the U.S.) in protest of their greedy disregard of world opinion.

The barbaric slaughter of these gentle, intelligent mammals must stop, before they are lost forever to this world.

HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN, 3 July 1974, page I-6: Whale Bans Good Sign for Survival

London--Evidence emerged at the 26th annual meeting of the International Whaling Commission in London last week that the 15 member nations, succumbing to world opinion, were giving priority to the survival of the whale over whaling industry interests.

The evidence was scarcely enough to satisfy those who call for a total moratorium on the killing of whales. However, a resolution calling for selective moratoriums encouraged hope that in the future whales would not be hunted to the point of extinction.

For the first time the commission has the power, under the resolution, to impose a moratorium of indefinite duration on species before their numbers fall so low that it is no longer feasible to hunt them. In the past the commission has imposed moratoriums only on whales that had been reduced to commercial, if not biological, extinction.

The first selective moratorium, to take effect next year, is certain to cover the fin whale. There are estimated to be no more than 100,000 of them after three-quarters of them were killed. The fin is the largest of four whales still hunted profitably, mostly by the Russians and the Japanese. ...The Soviet Union and Japan were the only countries that voted against the selective moratorium. Although they opposed the resolution, it is thought they will observe a ban on the hunting of the fin imposed by the whaling commission.

Under the commission's rules, countries need only lodge objections within 90 days not to be bound by its measures. At last year's meeting both countries for the first time nullified three significant commission agreements by lodging objections. They exceeded the quotas set annually by the commission on the sperm and minke whales and refused to observe a phasing out of fin whaling in the Antarctic by 1976.

Growing confidence that the Soviet Union and Japan will now accede to the wishes of conservationists against their own whaling interests was widely shared among other delegates. ...Members of the commission are Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Panama, South Africa, the Soviet Union and the United States.

HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN, 4 July 1974, page B-1: Save-Whales Group Maps Strategy Here by Leslie Wilcox

...Neil Abercrombie, who is running for the State House from the 13th District (Manoa-Makiki) suggested the group could exert pressure on the Japanese government by: (1) Appealing to powerful Japan trade unions, (2) Boycotting products of Japan companies which own whaling companies, (3) Speaking to Japanese visitors to Hawaii on a person-to-person basis, and posting signs in hotels which inform them of the whales' plight. ... Other suggestions included picketing and distributing leaflets at Japan Air Lines at Honolulu Airport. Dexter Cate...has previously led demonstrations at the Japanese consulate and the downtown Japan Air Lines office.

Field Notes from Dr. David H. Brown

21 April 1974, Paliku Cabin in Haleakala National Park, Maui. Watched 2 pueo fly around while occasionally dipping to the ground. 1800 time, overcast. At the cabin saw several 'amakihi and 'apapane. The 'apapane were feeding on 'akala blossoms.

4 May 1974, Polipoli Park, 1200 hours saw 2 pueo. One allowed us to get within 8 feet, while it was resting in a jack pine.

19 May 1974, Kapalaoa Cabin in Haleakala. Saw 22 nene feeding in a flock for two hours from 0600 to 0800. During the day we saw flight of four fly over several times.

20 May 1974, Paliku Cabin in Haleakala NP. Many 'apapane and 'amakihi. This cabin is highly recommended.

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Field Notes from Robert J. Shallenberger, 13 May 1974

Introduction: I returned to Hawaii in July 1973 to establish a natural history educational filmmaking partnership with Dr. Walter J. Arnell (Ahuimanu Productions). Our efforts over the last nine months have led us on numerous field trips, some of which have yielded interesting natural history information. It is the intent of this article to pull together some of these notes, bringing our observations up to date. The notes are abridged and organized here by area.

Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station: Our work at Kaneohe has concentrated at three major areas: the cattle egret colony along the west boundary of the base, the south shore of Nuupia ponds and the Ulupau Head red-footed booby colony.

8/5/73: Four least terns spotted as they hovered over the water in Nuupia ponds. This confirms a sighting of two terns three days later in the same area, by Eugene Kridler, US Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

3/10/74: After conclusion of the March Hawaii Audubon Society field trip to Ulupau Head, Tonnice Casey and I visited the cattle egret colony along Kaneohe Bay Drive. At this time, most nests contained 2-3 chicks, varying in age from 1-4 weeks, although scattered nests with eggs and occasional newly fledged chicks were observed. The largest clutch observed was 4 eggs, with 2-3 being most common. Of most significance was the sighting of one black-crowned night heron ('auku'u) nest within five feet of at least 5 cattle egret nests. Two heron chicks (3-4 weeks old) were on the nest, and both regurgitated when approached. Unfortunately, we neglected to check these samples, as the young may have been feeding, at least in part, on young egret chicks. The heron does not normally nest this early in the Spring. Adults are rarely on eggs before June in the large colony behind Sea Life Park. Presumably the coordinated activity within the egret colony was sufficient stimulus to lead the heron pair to nest synchronously with the egrets.

After leaving the egret colony, we visited the Hawaiian stilt nesting area along the south shore of Nuupia ponds. We approached the area in a car; observed what appeared to be a distraction display by the first adult pair seen. This was surprising to us, as eggs are typically laid between late April and June (Berger, 1972). Soon after arrival, we spotted a stilt chick running across the soil fringe area of the ponds, and then, abruptly stops and crouches in the open. I approached slowly to photograph the chick, which did not alter its camouflage posture even when the camera was moved within 3 inches of it. Three others were spotted within 15 feet of the first, so well camouflaged that they went undetected for over 15 minutes. During our filming, both adults were flying over and calling repeatedly, landing 20-30 yards away, and occasionally exhibiting a short and incomplete broken wing display. The chicks appeared between 1-2 weeks old, indicating that egg laying for this pair had begun in early February (24 day incubation, Berger 72). While this one observation was surprising enough, a short walk along the shore of the pond revealed two more chicks of similar age, also attended by a pair of adult stilts. Particularly alarming was the location of these sightings, in an area completely unprotected by water barrier from cats, dogs, mongoose and rats. (I should note here that Ron Walker of the Division of Fish and Game reported sighting an adult stilt accompanied by a fully fledged young bird at West Loch in mid April. This suggests a possible nesting beginning even earlier this year than the Kaneohe pairs.)

5/6/74: On a quick visit to the stilt nesting area observed in March, I spotted an adult asleep on a nest less than 15 yards from the spot where 4 chicks were filmed earlier. As I approached, it awoke and temporarily left its nest containing 4 eggs. It moved slowly in a crouched position for nearly 20 yards before it began calling loudly and feigning a broken wing. Its presumed mate arrived on the scene within 2 minutes and both continued to display and call, while I photographed the nest. When I returned to the car five minutes later (50 yards away), one adult returned slowly to the nest and resumed incubation.

Conceivably, this was a second nesting for a single stilt pair this season, as the chicks from the first clutch would have fledged during the last two weeks in April (51-54 days, Berger, 1972). Yet, without having marked the first pair, this is sheer speculation. One other stilt pair was observed at the west end of these ponds, but no attempt was made to locate a nest.

Lanai, 10/26-28/73: Steve Montgomery and I went to Lanai for a multi-purpose trip-- (1) to observe the USDA fruit fly eradication program, (2) to collect insects along the Lanihale, (3) to look for fossil bones and egg shells with Mrs. Joan Aidem of Molokai and (4) to plan for future filming trips.

On the first night, along the Munro jeep trail above Kaiholena gulch (approx. 2700'), we set up a coleman lantern to attract moths. It was foggy and cool with low visibility. White sheets and towels around the lantern increased its effectiveness. Several moth species were collected, including one Eupathecia sp. At 2145 hours, after two hours of collecting, a white bellied bird flew past the lantern. We first thought it may have been a pueo. It returned within 5-10 seconds and landed in a bush below the lantern. It turned out to be a dark-rumped petrel, which we photographed several times before releasing it.

We heard no calling and have no evidence that the species nests on Lanai, as reported in the past by Munro. The following day was clear and revealed a view of Molokai from the capture site. The bird conceivably could have been attracted to the light (a common phenomenon in nocturnal Procellariiforms) as it passed between the islands enroute to or from the Maui colony. The feathers showed only very slight wear, and this bird may have been a young of the year. Timing was appropriate for the exodus from the Maui colony (see Berger, 1972). Probably the species' breeding distribution is far more widespread than believed, but localized enough to preclude observation in remote areas.

The next morning we headed for Paomai district (1700') to search for bones and egg shells. The soil was heavily eroded in the area, but diligent effort produced a handful of egg shell fragments and small land mollusc shells. One large egg shell fragment was preserved in a clump of soil and is now being studied by Lloyd Kiff of the Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology to determine the species involved and hopefully its geological age.

Honouliuli Ponds, West Loch, Oahu: In early February 1974 Steve Montgomery informed me of a gallinule nest in the prawn ponds bordering West Loch, Pearl Harbor. Soon after, we began a series of trips to the area to film the gallinules and other birds in the area.

2/13/74: The gallinule nest was located in a small group of cattails (Typha) in the third of four 1-2 acre ponds. Water depth was approximately 3'. The nest was constructed of folded cattails and was partially floating. It was well hidden from view outside the cattail bed. The nest contained 7 eggs, and was closely attended by both members of the pair. The incubating adult remained on the nest until the observer approached within 4-5 feet, although the cattails maintained a dense cover. A camouflaged floating blind was later used for photography. When adults were away from the nest, they frequently walked up onto folded cattail platforms for extended preening behavior. On this and later trips, other birds were frequently observed in the area: coots, golden plovers, stilts, herons, Brazilian and Kentucky cardinals, egrets and white-eyes.

3/1/74: All eggs hatched except one. Continuous contact calls recorded between adults and young. The chicks in water remained hidden in the cattails, reluctant to leave their cover.

3/6/74: Both adults, with 7 chicks swimming behind were seen. The adults left the cattails when approached, but chicks remained in cover. Loud vocalization by adults appeared to be a distraction display.

3/17/74: Adults and chicks were feeding near the Pluchea cover at the edge of the pond. Adults were scrapping sedge stems with their bills and occasionally diving. Adult gallinules were defending a large area surrounding the cattail bed from approaching coots. They chased the coots with their heads held low and outstretched.

On this day, one adult coot was spotted on a nest in the fourth pond. This nest contained one heavily soiled egg, although this egg was cold and unincubated on the last trip. It appeared to be an old egg.

3/19/74: The gallinule adults were still defending the area within 10-15 yards of the nest, despite the fact that the chicks were scattered more widely in the pond. Boundaries were inconsistent, with tolerance of the coots increasing considerably when

the gallinules were busy feeding.

The coot nest in the fourth pond now contained 5 new eggs. Presumably the old egg had been ejected. As I approached the nest, the adult in the area was very defensive, swimming rapidly at me with its wings arched up over the body and its head outstretched ahead.

3/28/74: One adult coot was on the nest when first observed. When its mate entered the area, the first bird left the nest and approached the other. I filmed the birds as they began a series of rapid circles near each other, with wings elevated and their large white tail patches clearly visible. After 50-60 seconds of display, they began to feed independently for more than 20 minutes before the second bird swam to the nest and began incubation.

4/15/74: Unfortunately I was unable to visit the nest during the previous week, and all eggs had hatched by this date. No egg shells were left in the nest. Both adults were in the area and began calling loudly and approaching rapidly as I walked towards a clump of vegetation 25' from the nest, where I expected the chicks may be hiding. Two chicks were observed under the overhanging grass. When one called, the adults immediately began a rapid series of 3 part calls, unlike the normal distress call and swam rapidly towards the chick. After recording the chick's call, I left the tape recorder in the bushes and easily elicited this same calling and approach behavior to the recorder alone. This clearly must play an important role in communication within the dense marsh vegetation.

Pauwahu Point, Keanae, Maui, 4/5/74: Pauwahu Point is a small peninsula near Keanae, Maui, currently under the jurisdiction of the US Coast Guard. Tonnie Casey and I visited this area with Peter Connally and Rene Silva, both instrumental in a program to acquire this site as a marine bird sanctuary. Within 100 yards of shore, a small islet (Moku Mana) serves as a roosting and nesting site for several seabird species, principally the black or Hawaiian noddy. We also observed several frigatebirds in the area, and one wedge-tailed shearwater exiting its burrow at the top of the precipitous island. One brown booby perched along the east face of island. More noddies nested on the slopes of the peninsula itself, with all stages of nesting (eggs and chicks) observed at this time. At least three dead frigatebirds were found in the area, presumably shot by local vandals. We witnessed a rare treat on this day when two adult humpback whales, each with a calf, began breaching repeatedly as they passed by the point.

The site is truly magnificent when the seas are rough, with waves pounding the rock pinnacles and the massive arches in the peninsula itself. We hope this area will soon realize the protection and further study it deserves, as a State Natural Area Reserve.

Upper Koolau Forest Reserve, Maui, 4/6-13/74: With the help of a Hawaii Audubon Society film grant, I went along on a short trip into the Hana Rain Forest Project study area. Also along on this trip were Eugene Kridler, Ronald Walker, Joseph Medeiros, Tonnie Casey (HRFP ornithologist) and Sean Arnell, my business partner's son. The hike across Haleakala crater began in fog but turned into a nice morning very shortly. At Honokahua we filmed a banded nene pair with two $1\frac{1}{2}$ month old young. It was encouraging to see the breeding success of this pair in the field. By the time we arrived at the HRFP base camp, the rain had begun. Unfortunately, it let up for only a few hours during the entire week we were in the area. Yet we made daily forays down the forest trail as far as 6200'. Of the native birds heard and observed, Maui creepers, 'apapane, 'amakihi, crested honeycreepers and 'i'iwi were most common. Three Maui parrotbills were also observed and others heard on several occasions. Most exciting was a 15-20 second observation of po'o-uli, the new honeycreeper first observed by Tonnie Casey and Jim Jacobi last summer.

The weather precluded much success at filming, but we did obtain some good recordings of several species and hope to improve on this first attempt in later visits under sunnier skies.

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Field Notes from the Big Island by H. Eddie Smith and Jim Jacobi, 28 June 1974

During the course of our field work in the island of Hawaii, we have many opportunities to observe the native birds in their habitats. Much of this information entails sighting records of the rarer species and special notes on their activities and distributions, oftentimes in areas of difficult access. ...A majority of our notes come from the koa forest above Volcano, known as the Kilauea Forest Reserve. This area is one of the

major research sites of the Hawaii Subprogram of the International Biological Program, and lies between the elevation of 4500 ft. and 6100 ft. Other areas we refer to will be individually identified in the notes. ...

April 12: The 'Ola'a Tract, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, at an elevation of 4000 ft. in dense 'ohi'a (Metrosideros)-hupu'u (Cibotium) rain forest. We heard and saw one 'Akiapola'au (Hemignathus wilsoni) gleaning in Myrsine (kolea) and Cheirodendron ('olapa) trees. The individual was a dull green, indicating either an immature or a female. The song heard was the long primary song (see notes on the 'Akiapola'au, THE ELEPAIO, Vol. 34, No. 7, pp. 74-76).

11:30 AM, light rain. Again in the 'Ola'a Tract, we heard and saw a male 'O'u (Psittirostra psittacea). The bird was first heard and then seen in an 'ohi'a tree at a distance of approximately 80 ft. The song was a melodious warble, rising in tone, quite different from any song we had previously heard. The bird's head was bright yellow in contrast to its green body, identifying it as a male of the species. The bird then flew up into another 'ohi'a tree over our heads and was joined by another large bird, possibly also an 'O'u. In the party for both sightings were Rick Warshauer, Sandra Guest, Eddie Smith and Jim Jacobi.

April 17: 'Ola'a Tract, elevation 3900 ft. One 'Akiapola'au was heard giving its long song in a semi-closed 'ohi'a-hapu'u forest. In the party were Rick Warshauer and Jim Jacobi.

June 9: A pair of 'Io (Buteo solitarius) were observed copulating in a koa tree near the Kilauea Forest Reserve. A resulting search of the area revealed their nest in an 'ohi'a tree about twenty-seven feet high. Several young birds were heard calling from within the nest, and fresh pellets found under the nest indicated a diet composed primarily of rodents. Both the male and female mature hawks were of the dark color phase.

June 15: Observed in the Kilauea Forest Reserve were nine 'Akiapola'au, four females and five males. The primary song appeared frequent and on territory. Eddie Smith revisited the Hawaiian Hawk ('Io) nest and found it to be empty, but he did observe four hawks in the area, two of the dark color phase and two of the light phase. Also in the Kilauea Forest Reserve, three Hawaii Creepers (Loxops maculata mana) were observed feeding in a young koa tree.

June 17: Smith observed eight Nene (Branta sandvicensis) swimming in a body of water on the Keahou Ranch at an altitude of 5,350 ft. Two of the birds were unbanded, and he managed to obtain several close-range photographs.

June 23: Jim Jacobi, Dr. Dieter Mueller-Dombois, Rick Warshauer and Eddie Smith observed an active Leiothrix (Leiothrix lutea) nest about nine feet high in an 'olapa tree in the Kilauea Forest Reserve.

June 27: Jim Jacobi, John Kjargaard, Alvin Yoshinaga and Eddie Smith observed one fledgling Hawaii 'Akepa (Loxops coccinea coccinea) being fed by two adults high in an 'ohi'a tree in the Kilauea Forest Reserve.

Field Trip to Aiea Loop Trail by Erika Wilson

On June 9, 1974, nine people met to birdwatch along the Aiea Loop Trail. It was sprinkling lightly as we started off, but it soon cleared. On the upper end of the trail an immature 'Amakihi was seen, as well as White-eyes, and a couple of 'Apapane. We were serenaded by numerous Japanese Bush Warblers, but none of us actually saw any of these secretive birds. At the top of the loop we had a magnificent view of a waterfall in the distance and a luxuriant valley below. On the lower end of the trail we added a flock of Ricebirds, some House Finches, a Cardinal, and two Shama Thrushes to our list. One of the Shamas was an immature bird with a short tail and fluffy plumage. The melodious song of the Shama was very pleasing as it bubbled through the shadows along the creek.

Notices

Open to the public: Regular monthly meeting of the Animal Species Advisory Commission on 7 August at 1:00 p.m. Please verify time and place by calling 548-4001. Topics to be discussed are (1) Endangered Palila on Mauna Kea and (2) New Federal Endangered Species Law.

Any group or class interested in seeing color slide show "Destruction of Mauna Kea's

Native Forest Ecosystem by Feral Sheep" by Dr. Alan Ziegler please call 847-3511 (8-4:30) or 847-3516 (evenings) for reservations.

MAHALO NUI LOA to Two Friends of Hawaii's Native Wildlife

Enclosed is a donation of \$35.00 for use by the Hawaii Audubon Society in any law suits such as any that may be needed to protect the 'o'opu and other local stream wildlife from the Anguilla eel threat. You may also make use of this to support research on the biological control of weeds such as Koster's Curse and Strawberry Guava that are encroaching in native forests.

This gift was inspired by the fine record of accomplishments by the Society while under the leadership of William and Mae Mull.

Request for Nesting Information: Audubon members can add a great deal to our records of the nesting activities of both introduced and native species if they will call when they find a nest. Dr. Berger has agreed to coordinate the nest-record program. If you find a nest, please call him at the Department of Zoology, University of Hawaii, telephone 948-8655 or 948-8617. MAHALO NUI LOA for your interest and KOKUA.

ALOHA to new members:

Mrs. Ellen H. Dunlap, 126 Prince St, West Newton, Mass. 02165

Mrs. Walter H. Gerwig, Jr., c/o Kuakini Hospital, 347 N. Kuakini St, Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Heidi Hughes, 60 W. Madison Ave, Apt 5A, Dumont, New Jersey 07628

Palmer C. Sekora, 337 Uluniu St, Kailua, Oahu 96734

Library of New South Wales, Macquarie St, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia 2000

Virgin Islands Conservation Society Inc, PO Box 4187, St. Thomas, US Virgin Islands 00801

HAWAII'S BIRDS, a field guide, is available for \$2.50 postpaid, AIRMAIL 65¢ extra. Send in orders to: Book Order Committee, Hawaii Audubon Society, PO Box 5032, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814.

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AUGUST ACTIVITIES:

12 August - Board meeting at McCully-Moiliili Library, 6:45 p.m. Members welcome.

25 August - PLEASE NOTE DATE Boat trip to Manana to study seabirds. Boat fee \$3.00 per person. Bring lunch and water. Participants should be prepared to get soaked in landing and should be able to swim. Meet at 8:00 a.m. at the parking area at the foot of the Oceanic Institute pier on the Waimanalu side of Makapuu and Sealife Park. Leader: Dr. Robert Shallenberger, telephone 261-3741. Advance reservations required.

PLEASE NOTE: No general meeting for August.

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