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THE LAYSAN ALBATROSS ON KAUAI

by G. Vernon Byrd and Thomas C. Telfer

The Laysan Albatross (*Diomedea immutabilis*) has been nesting on Kauai since at least 1976 (Zeillemaker and Ralph 1977), but reproductive efforts have been hampered by dog predation, the young age of breeding birds, and disturbance by humans.

New information has been obtained on past records of albatrosses on Kauai, and two breeding seasons have passed since our last report (Byrd and Telfer 1979). This note summarizes all the information we have about Laysan Albatrosses on Kauai.

Barking Sands Colony

Mr. Dick Iwamoto (pers. comm.) told us that Laysan Albatrosses have been present at Barking Sands since at least the 1967-1968 breeding season, the first season Mr. Iwamoto resided at Barking Sands. He had previously been stationed at Midway Island where he became familiar with the species. During the following decade 4 to 10 birds were counted annually. The population increased in 1977-1978 (Table 1) when Mr. Dave Ruiz (pers. comm.) told us several chicks hatched but were killed by dogs. The following two seasons the population was again high (Table 1) and nesting occurred. The single chick that hatched was abandoned soon after hatching (D. Ruiz pers. comm.).

Kilauea Point Colony

Nesting birds were not noticed in the Kilauea Point area until the 1975-1976 season (Zeillemaker and Ralph 1977) although up to seven birds were observed there the previous season (Zeillemaker pers. comm.).

Following the first nesting attempt in 1976, eggs have been laid annually (Table 1), but no chicks fledged until the 1978-1979 season. Unfortunately the trend toward

increasing success did not continue in 1979-1980.

Factors Affecting Nesting Success

At both Barking Sands and Kilauea Point, predation by dogs has been the most serious decimating factor. At least 27 adult birds have been killed since 1976 (Table 1). Also, four eggs failed to hatch as a result of predation. Three of the eggs were broken, probably by dogs. The embryo in the fourth egg died about a week before hatching when it was left unattended after the incubating adult was killed by a dog.

Abandonment of eggs has also been high; 35 percent of all eggs laid. Four of the six abandoned eggs found were incubated full-term. These had no detectable embryo and were either infertile or they died at a very early stage of development. The other two were abandoned soon after they were laid.

Vandalism contributed to the failure of two eggs. In one case the egg was covered with sticks so that the bird could not incubate, in the other the egg was apparently removed from the nest. Harassment of birds by humans may have also contributed to egg abandonment.

Only 5 of 17 eggs successfully hatched; four at Kilauea Point and one at Barking Sands. Predation of a bird, probably by a dog, contributed to the death of the chick hatched during the 1976-1977 season (Zeillemaker and Ralph 1977). During the 1978-1979 season all three chicks fledged, primarily because the land owner allowed Young Adult Conservation Corps personnel to build a temporary protective fence around the nesting birds. Unfortunately, the fence had to be removed soon after fledging occurred and it was not possible to rebuild the structure for the 1979-1980 season.

DISCUSSION

In our previous report (Byrd and Telfer 1979) we pointed out that the establishment of a new colony in a Procellariiform bird is seldom reported. Fisher and Fisher (1969), in their classic studies at Midway, concluded that juvenile Laysan Albatrosses return to their home island to breed, often to very near the site where they were reared. Some movement of birds was recorded between Kure and Midway, but Fisher and Fisher (1969) suggested that birds returning to Midway each year from feeding areas in the northwest Pacific may briefly stop at Kure, which is north and west of Midway. The Fishers concluded that Laysan Albatrosses rarely land on any island other than their home island, but that juveniles are more likely to visit other islands than adults. Similar results were obtained from other islands in the Northwest Hawaiian Islands during studies conducted by the Pacific Ocean Biological Survey Program (Amerson 1971, Woodward 1972, Ely and Clapp 1973, Amerson et al. 1974, and Clapp and Wirtz 1975).

It is interesting that both marked birds recovered on Kauai were hatched on Midway, the "far end" of the species' range.

We suggested earlier (Byrd and Telfer 1979) that young birds are involved in the colonization of Kauai. The following evidence supports the claim:

1) The first birds arrived at Kilauea Point 27 November 1978 and 24 November 1979 and early arrivals were recorded at Barking Sands about 1 December 1978 and 1979. According to Fisher and Fisher (1969) such late arrivals are indicative of young birds breeding for the first time.

2) A high egg abandonment rate was recorded at both colonies. Poultry breeders are well aware that first-time breeders have a far lower production rate than experienced breeders; the phenomenon also occurs in seabirds (e.g. Coulson and White 1958).

3) Two marked birds recovered on Kauai were 9 years old. The average age at first breeding in Laysan Albatrosses is 8.4 years for males and 8.9 years for females (van Ryzin and Fisher 1976).

The apparent lack of experienced breeders in the population, despite the presence of albatrosses on Kauai since at least 1967, is attributed to selective predation by dogs. We believe breeding birds are more reluctant to take flight at the approach of dogs than unattached birds. Therefore, even if birds escape dogs during their pre-breeding colony

attendance, they are killed as soon as they attempt to breed. For example, in November 1979, pairs returned to the three successful sites at Kilauea Point from the previous season, but the protective fence was absent. The only marked bird that had successfully bred the previous season was killed beside

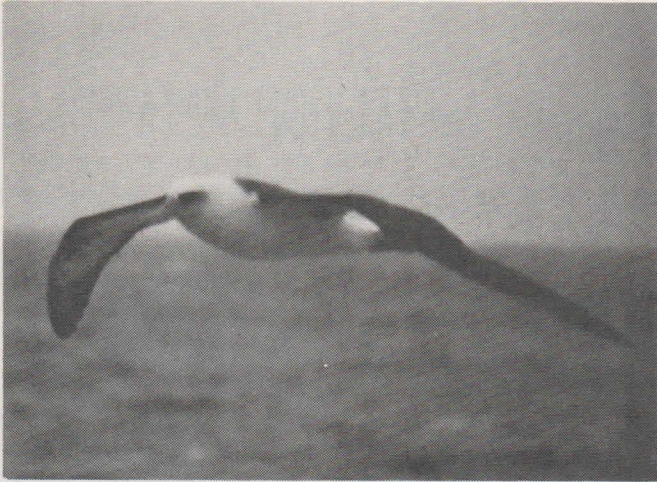
Table 1

The status of the albatross populations at Kilauea Point and Barking Sands, Kauai.

Location	No.			Fate of Eggs			Fate of Chicks		
	and Season	Peak No.	By Eggs Laid	Abandoned	Predated	Vandalized	Hatched	Died	Fledged
<u>Kilauea Point</u>									
1974-75		7	0						
1975-76		6	0						
1976-77		6	2	1			1	1	
1977-78		22	3	3	1	1	1		
1978-79		23	5	6	2	1	3		3
1979-80		20	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Subtotal			16	13	4	3	2	4	1 3
<u>Barking Sands</u>									
1975-76		P ¹	0						
1976-77		P	0						
1977-78		10	7	? ²			? ²	? ²	
1978-79		25		1	1				
1979-80		30	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>		
Subtotal			11	4	2	1	1		
TOTAL			26	17	6	4	2	5	1 3

¹ Present, no count available

² Hatching reported but numbers unknown--see text



Laysan Albatross

Photo by W.P. Dunbar

one nest, and two birds were killed at each of the other two nest sites.

It is unknown what mechanism attracted, and continues to attract, Laysan Albatrosses to Kauai, rather than their natal colonies. Perhaps competition for nest sites on their home islands encourages juveniles to look elsewhere for potential nesting sites.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is essential that nesting areas be surrounded with protective fences. The fences should be constructed so that they will not be a hazard to flying birds.

As many birds as possible should be banded annually, and data on nesting phenology and production should be gathered.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Besides those mentioned in the text, David Boynton, Valerie Byrd, Eugene Kridler, Daniel Moriarty, and John and Renate Sincock provided observations of albatrosses. Cameron Kepler, C. J. Ralph, and Fred Zeillemaker made comments on the manuscript. Zeillemaker also allowed us to use his unpublished data.

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Aladdin Route Box 160E
Colville, WA 99114

Hawaii Department of Land
and Natural Resources
Division of Fish and Game
P.O. Box 1671
Lihue, HI 96766

NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS TO THE 'ELEPAIO

All contributions concerning natural history and conservation are welcomed, especially those pertaining to the Pacific area. The Editorial Committee wishes to encourage material from the Pacific Islands, such as the Trust Territory, Guam, American Samoa, and other areas. Articles on all natural history subjects are solicited.

It would facilitate the processing and review of your contribution if it could be submitted typewritten and double spaced, although this is not a requirement. All articles of a scientific nature are sent out for comments to at least two reviewers familiar with the subject.

To insure proper handling and rapid publishing of your contribution, it should be mailed to the Editor: C.J. Ralph, 3467 Alani Drive, Honolulu, HI 96822.

AN OBSERVATION OF 'AKIAPOLA'AU NEST CONSTRUCTION

by Howard F. Sakai and C. John Ralph

The first 'Akiapola'au (*Hemignathus wilsoni*) nest was discovered by van Riper (1973) on January 18, 1973. It was found in Kilauea Forest Reserve, Hawaii, about 12 m in the lateral fork of an 'o'hia (*Metrosideros collina*) tree. An open cup with very small twigs and mosses woven into the wall, van Riper described the nest as resembling that of an 'Amakihi (*Loxops virens*). Unfortunately, the nest was later abandoned. Bryan (1905) reported on two nests found by C. E. Blacow, but Berger (1972) doubts the validity of this record. We agree with this assessment.

On October 18, 1978, the senior author discovered an 'Akiapola'au nest under construction in an 'o'hia tree on the Hamakua side of the island of Hawaii, at 1800 m, a short distance north of the Wailuku River drainage. The cup-shaped nest was wedged in at the junction of two small branches, 17 m up in an 18 m tree. The nest tree was in a mature, mixed 'o'hia and koa (*Acacia koa*) forest with an open, cattle-grazed understory consisting mainly of *Dryopteris* fern.

During 45 minutes of observation, only the female 'Akiapola'au (identified by its paler plumage) was observed building the nest. A male was heard and seen several times near the tree (15 to 25 m away), foraging in 'o'hia and koa trees. The female traveled 8 to 35 m away from the nest to gather nesting materials. She was seen once obtaining bark strips on the same tree as the male who was foraging. Only 'o'hia bark strips and dead 'o'hia twigs were gathered and incorporated into the exterior wall. The use of 'o'hia bark strips distinguished this nest from the nest found by van Riper (1973).

Twenty-one trips to the nest were made by the female as she carried bark strips in lengths ranging from 15 to 30 cm. The female obtained hanging ohia bark strips by grasping the bark with her bill, and jerking her head back quickly. She obtained partially loose bark by placing her lower, stouter mandible under the bark and prying upward. The female gathered most bark



'Akiapola'au

strips from the trunk and some from large branches.

On several occasions, the female was observed breaking dead 'o'hia twigs (length ranging from about 10 to 25 cm) and carrying them to the nest. She grasped each twig in her beak, quickly turned her head to the side, thereby breaking the twig. The female made several trips to carry twigs to the nest before she worked them into the nest wall. She made two attempts to break a dead koa twig. When she was unsuccessful, she flew to an adjacent 'o'hia tree about 5 m away, obtained a dead 'o'hia twig and took it to the nest.

During the entire observation, the female did not go directly to the nest to deposit nesting materials. She would always land 0.5 to 1 m below the nest, then hop and fly up and into the nest. Because the foliage and twigs were sparser below, a clearer path and easier maneuverability of nesting materials could account for this route.

On October 20, and on subsequent observations of the nest site, no nest activity was observed and the nest was

considered deserted. We attempted nest retrieval in late January, but were unsuccessful.

Discussion

This nest and the nest described by van Riper (1973) were cup-shaped and placed high up in an 'o'hia tree, wedged at the junction of small 'o'hia branches. The large quantity of 'o'hia bark strips used in this nest, however, made it distinct from all other passerine nests in the forest (Berger 1972; Eddinger 1972, 1973; van Riper 1972), and also, as stated earlier, from van Riper's (1973) nest. During the 45 minutes of observation, only the female was observed constructing the nest. A male was, however, heard and seen near the nest area several times.

Acknowledgments

We are grateful to Ray Bendler for land access permission and to C. D. Jenkins for assisting in the nest retrieval attempt. C. P. Ralph read and made helpful comments on the manuscript.

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Pacific Southwest Forest and Range
Experiment Station
Forest Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
1151 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

WHY ARE THE OHE TREES NOT RESEEDING?

In Kona, Hawaii in the land Districts of Keahou #2, and Honalo there are quite a few Ohe (*Tetraplasandra hawaiiensis*) trees, within a large Ohia (*Metrosideros collina polymorpha*) forest. These Ohe trees occur approximately between 1,800 and 2,200 feet elevation. They are very large, averaging about 65 feet in height with some pushing close to 90 feet. The sad thing, however, is that I have only seen one young tree (approximately 2 years old) in all my searchings for seedlings, which has been fairly thorough. There are two other trees which might be 15 years of age, but almost all the others I would guess would be at least 45 years of age, and perhaps some well over 100 years. My question is, why have they stopped reproducing? I am quite certain that, if this present trend continues, this tree will go quite extinct in this particular locality within a century or so.

One might think perhaps that the forest has been somehow altered (by cattle, exotic trees, farming) but the forest in some localities is in quite good shape. In fact, it is almost impenetrable in some areas. This is 85% native growth, with just a few exotics. Being on a fairly recent aa lava flow has certainly helped preserve this forest.

Next door to this forest, however, a different situation occurs. Here the landowners have bulldozed the forest on the same lava flow and turned it into a cattle ranch. Here and there stand a few old Ohe trees, which the bulldozer spared. Again, there are no seedlings, even when the paddock has been rested for months.

Out of all the countless thousands of seeds, I would expect at least a small handful of seedlings, but no.

Could anyone tell me more about the Ohe, and whether this trend is state-wide, or just here? Is there a special way of propagating them? Also out of curiosity, is it known if the O'u (*Psittirostra psittacea*) ever ate Ohe seeds in any quantity?

For the last several years I have been trying to grow some Ohes, but have had no luck. I thought it rather strange, so I thought perhaps you might be able to help me.

Sincerely,

Nicholas J. Mitchell
P.O. Box 648
Kealahou, HI 96750

MOKU MANU UNDER FIRE?

George Balazs of the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology, at Coconut Island, has written to the Army concerning the Marine Corps use of their firing range at Mokapu Peninsula. Below is his letter:

May 27, 1980

Colonel Peter D. Stearns
District Engineer
U. S. Army Engineer District, Honolulu
Fort Shafter

Dear Colonel Stearns:

I have noted with interest and concern that the new proposal by the Marine Corps for a "danger zone" in waters off Mokapu Peninsula continues to encompass Moku Manu Island. As you are probably aware, Moku Manu is an important and concentrated nesting site for numerous species of Hawaiian seabirds. The island has also been designated as a unit of the Hawaii State Seabird Sanctuary system. If the proposed danger zone will at times be hazardous to humans, one would also logically expect similar threats to confront seabirds nesting on the island and transiting the area to and from their feeding grounds. I would therefore like to know if it will be necessary for the Marine Corps to obtain permits from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the State Department of Land and Natural Resources to incidentally take and disturb seabirds before approval for this danger zone is granted by the Corps of Engineers. By copy of this letter, I am also asking the above mentioned agencies to look into this question. Along similar lines, it may also be prudent for the Corps of Engineers to investigate the possible occurrence of humpback whales in the proposed danger zone during certain times of the year. Permits or consultations may also be necessary under provisions of the Endangered Species Act and the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

I appreciate having the opportunity to offer comments on this proposal, and I look forward to your response to the questions I have raised.

Sincerely,
George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist

BIRD COURSE OFFERED IN JULY

Dr. Sheila Conant, HAS Board member, will offer a course at the University of Hawaii beginning July 16 in the evening at 7:30 p.m. Dr. Conant, a professor at UH, will teach the course on *Hawaiian Birds* to include three lectures and two field trips. There is limited enrollment for the course and anyone interested should contact the College of Continuing Education at UH before the deadline of July 11. For information telephone the college at 948-8581. The cost of the course will be \$25 and members will find it well worthwhile.

BACK ISSUES OF 'ELEPAIO AVAILABLE

Back issues of the '*Elepaio* may be ordered from the Society as follows:

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plus actual postage costs for shipping.

Large orders will be billed at time of shipment. Please indicate if you wish it sent by surface mail or by airmail.

TIPS ON BINOCULARS

Members who are considering the purchase of binoculars may find a helpful review of the subject in the March, 1980 issue of *Consumer Reports*. The article points out that wise buying can save \$100 or more. Features of various types are discussed. Forty-seven models are priced and rated. While this study provides excellent background to aid in buying, we would suggest that readers also consult with fellow members to get the benefit of their experience and to try the different brands and sizes in actual use.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

CORRECTION TO CREEPER ARTICLE

The recent article entitled *Nest Construction of the Hawaiian Creeper near Volcano, Hawaii* by Howard F. Sakai and C. John Ralph added to our knowledge of the nesting and habits of this endangered subspecies. However there are several points which need correcting.

Sakai and Ralph's first reference to Perkins' observation was misleading. They stated: "Although Perkins (1903) may have been the first to find a nest of the now endangered Hawaii island race, referred to as the Hawaii Creeper (*L.m. mana*) he failed to describe the nest except to say it resembled an Amakihi (*Loxops virens*) nest . . .". Their wording suggests a valid sighting of a nest by Perkins and this is further implied in their statement "seventy years later another nest of this race was found . . .".

In fact, a close reading of Perkins (1903 p. 416 par. 3) shows that he did not indicate which species of *Oreomyza* i.e. *Loxops maculatus* he was referring to. He said, "I have several times found the nest of *Oreomyza*, never with eggs, but once with a single young one hardly able to fly . . .". *O. flammea* and *O. bairdi*, not *O. mana*, are the species referred to in the paragraph immediately preceding the reference to a nest of *Oreomyza*. Considering the lack of reference to *O. mana*, it does not seem necessary to assign the initial location of the nest of this subspecies to Perkins (1903).

My observation of a nest of *L. maculatus mana* was on February 8, 1975, not 1976 (a point I failed to catch in my review of the article). This is in accordance with the original description of the nest in Scott, et al. (1980) "Records of nests, eggs, nestlings, and cavity nesting of endemic passerine birds in Hawaii" '*Elepaio* 40(12):163-168.

The scientific name of the Hawaiian Creeper should have read *Loxops maculatus mana* after recent nomenclatural changes cited by Pratt 1979 ('*Elepaio* 39:84-85).

I hope these comments clarify the situation with respect to historical records of the nest of *L. maculatus mana*.

Sincerely,

J. Michael Scott

APRIL FIELDTRIP A BIG SUCCESS

Thirty-five windblown HAS members and friends caravaned around the Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station on April 13, 1980 to visit some of Oahu's best wetland birding spots.

The first stop was Ulupau Head where all enjoyed a close look at the Red-footed Booby colony. Most of the nesting boobies were still incubating their single egg but a few very young chicks were seen. Bracing themselves against a 20-30 km wind, the group enjoyed a great view of Moku Manu, an off-shore island which is part of the Hawaii State Seabird Sanctuary. More than a few "life lists" were given a boost as members viewed the more common Hawaiian seabirds such as Wedge-tailed Shearwater, Brown Booby, Great Frigatebird, Sooty Tern, Brown and Black Noddies as well as the less common Blue-faced Booby and Gray-backed Tern.

From seabirds the group shifted inland to waterbirds in a one-mile drive to our second stop at the Kaluapuhi Ponds. These, and the adjoining Nuupia Ponds, have been set aside by the Marine Corps as a wildlife sanctuary, primarily to protect the nesting endangered Hawaiian subspecies of the Black-necked Stilt. After a brief talk about Hawaiian Stilt breeding biology, the group viewed an assortment of water and shorebirds. Our list for this pond included Hawaiian Stilt, Black-crowned Night Heron, Northern Shoveler, Golden Plover, Wandering Tattler, Ruddy Turnstone, two subadult Laughing Gulls, Caspian Tern, and a close look at the Black Noddies feeding along the pond surface.

Enroute to our final stop of the field trip, the ensemble was treated to a brief look at a Hawaiian Stilt nest containing four eggs, the average clutch for this subspecies. This nest sat atop a small rock in one of the ponds, only 18 m from the road. The female of the attending stilt pair was color-banded, giving everyone a close-up view of this auxiliary marking technique.

A visit to a Cattle Egret rookery along Kaneohe Bay Drive, adjacent to the Aikahi Sewage Treatment Plant, concluded the guided portion of this productive field trip. Clustered in keawe trees, these Cattle Egrets attended nests in all stages of development from eggs to fledglings.

Following the departure of most of the group about noon, ten appropriately dressed (in old clothes) members headed back to Kaluapuhi Pond to construct four additional stilt nesting islets. While completing the last

of these islets, using old tires and bottom mud, the group witnessed the complete copulatory display of a pair of Hawaiian Stilts from a distance of 20 m. The following day, while a few of the noble ten were suffering from sore backs, a pair of stilts was observed on one of the new islets displaying nest building behavior!

The Hawaii Audubon Society would like to thank Sgt. Al Cox for his assistance in securing access to Ulupau Head, without which there would have been many disappointed birders. Thanks also to those adventuresome souls who braved the hot sun and muck to give the Hawaiian Stilt a better chance to raise a family in the Kaluapuhi Pond.

Richard A. Coleman

HELP! HELP! MAILER!

We need some help for the efficient crew that mails out your 'Elepaio. This involves a couple of hours a month, usually at the pleasant apartment of George and Jean Campbell on Ala Wai Blvd., overlooking the canal.

Come join their crew for a bit of stamping, punching, stapling, sorting, tying and socializing. Phone Jean or George at 941-1356.

THE PROBABLE INTRODUCTION OF THE UAPOU BLUE LORIKEET TO UAHUKA, MARQUESAS

by Bryce Decker

Marquesas Lorikeets (*Vini ultramarina*) are residents of Uapoua, Marquesas Islands, and presented as a caged gift to inhabitants of neighboring Marquesan Islands. In 1964, I noted that a small dark blue bird was well-established on the island of Uahuka, where I saw individuals on several occasions during botanical fieldwork in the verdant interior upvalley of the village of Vaipae'e. M. Taiuhi Raioha of Vaipae'e recalled the loosing of caged "pihiti" (lorikeets) from Uapou a few years prior to my residence, and called my attention to the successful establishment and increase of this bird on his island. This constitutes a significant expansion of the range of a very rare bird (see Montgomery, et al. 1980 'Elepaio 40:152-155), and the event should be confirmed by a qualified observer.

Department of Geography
University of Hawaii at Manoa,
Honolulu, HI 96822

PEREGRINE FALCONS FLEDGING

For the first time since the late 1950's peregrine falcons are fledging their own young from eyries in the eastern United States, according to an announcement by Dr. Tom J. Cade of The Peregrine Fund.

On May 3rd one youngster hatched at a tower where a pair of their captive-reared falcons had established a nesting territory in the Brigantine National Wildlife Refuge in New Jersey. Three have also been hatched by another pair occupying a tower near Manahawkin, N. J., on the edge of the Barnegat National Wildlife Refuge. These two hatchings represent the hallmark of a great deal of hard work and financial help from many people and are the harbingers of more to come.

Those wishing to contribute to the continuation of this successful captive propagation effort should contact Tom J. Cade, Director, The Peregrine Fund, 159 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, N. Y. 14853.

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HELP WANTED -- VOLUNTEERS

We need volunteers to help with a number of activities essential to the Society's programs. If you can give even a little time to any of the following interesting tasks, please call the contact indicated.

CONSERVATION COMMITTEE-- Members needed to follow one or two environmental issues (whales, Makiki Park development, or etc.), assist with preparing testimony and letters. Call Peter Galloway -- 947-4045.

ACCOUNTANT-- Give consultation and guidance to Treasurer in organizing and maintaining the Society's financial bookkeeping. Call Norris Henthorne -- 734-7562.

ALOHA TO NEW MEMBERS

Welcome to the following new members. The Society hopes that they will share our activities and help further the protection of Hawaii's wildlife.

Joint with National: Randolph Cadiente, Riverside, CA; Sue Couch, Agana, GU; The Danenbergs, Honolulu; Alvin P. Dias, Honolulu; Joseph J. Haase, Kurtistown; Claudia Hoertkorn, Papaikou, Judith A. Houtman, Kailua; Nick and Pam Huddleston, Honolulu; George Kerr, Honolu-

lu; Jacqueline Lacroix, Lihue; Drew T. Matsu-moto, Honolulu; T. F. McCormack, Honolulu; Linda Nakashima, Pearl City; Steven Norstrom, Honolulu; Mrs. George F. Parker, Honolulu; Dennis S. Pesch, Sunset Beach; Jeffrey Poehlmann, Pearl Harbor; R. D. Porter, Honolulu; John J. Smith, FPO San Francisco; Bill Snell, Honolulu; Marti Stone, Kihei; Mrs. J. P. M. Swenson, Honolulu; Howard Takenaka, Waipahu; Heather Wimberly, Honolulu; K. M. Winter, Honolulu; Mrs. Faye Wong, Honolulu.

MAKAPUU SHORELINE HIKE

The July 13 nature hike along the shoreline and sea cliffs from Sandy Beach Park to Makapuu lookout will be in an excellent area for study of shoreline marine life. Also here will be views of seabirds flying offshore and outstanding views of the windward coast and Koko Head areas.

Requirements for participants include ability to do some climbing over rocks and ledges, and ability to walk short distances over loose boulders. It is not a trip for those who fear heights. No children, or those requiring close supervision along these wave-swept beaches, will participate.

Advance sign-up required for this all day hike. Meet 7:30 a.m. at State Library at Punchbowl St. or 7:55 a.m. at Sandy Beach Park's parking lot in front of the comfort station nearest Makapuu Head. Bring water and lunch; tabis or other footwear suitable for beach walking.

For more information and sign-up call Wayne Souza at 548-7455 (work) or 373-0774 (home)

JULY MEETING TO FEATURE NEW GUINEA

Our speaker on Monday, July 21 will be Paul Kores of the Bishop Museum talking about *Birds of Paradise and other Memorable Meals -- or Botanical Travels in New Guinea*.

Mr. Kores spent a little over 4 years in Papua New Guinea working as a botanist for the Wau Institute of Ecology. In his work he traveled more than 28,000 miles in search of rare plants. Since these plants are in remote areas, he was afforded ample opportunities to observe much of the area's elegant and unique flora and fauna.

Join us for a enjoyable evening at 7:30 p.m. at the McCulley-Moiliili Library.

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HAWAII AUDUBON SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

(for details, see inside back page)

July 13 (Sunday). Shoreline hike field trip from Sandy Beach Park to Makapuu lookout, Oahu. Meet at 7:30 a.m. at the State Library on Punchbowl St. Bring water and lunch. Leader: Wayne Souza.

July 14 (Monday). HAS Board Meeting at home of Anita Manning, 1617 S. Beretania St., Apt. #1104. 7:00 p.m. All members welcome.

July 21 (Monday). Regular meeting at the McCully-Moiliili Library, 7:30 p.m. Paul Kores will speak on *Birds of Paradise and other Memorable Meals--Botanical Travels in New Guinea*. All Welcome!!

HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY

P. O. Box 22832

HONOLULU, HAWAII 96822

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