

'ELEPAIO

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Hawaii's Native Wildlife

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COMMON MYNA AND OTHER SPECIES IN AMERICAN SAMOA

by Robert E. Potter

According to Ashmole (1963), the Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis tristis*) is not among the birds known to be in American Samoa. du Pont (1976:180) reports that it was introduced from India into Fiji and the Society Islands. He comments, "This is a common bird of the open countryside and in and about towns. It is expected to spread to other islands."

Recently while teaching a course for the University of Hawaii in American Samoa, I observed what I took to be a Common Myna on the grounds of the Rainmaker Hotel on the island of Tutuila. Having copies of Ashmole's list and the duPont book, I was somewhat skeptical at the first sighting, which occurred on October 25, 1980. There was a black and brown bird harrassing a pair of Red-vented Bulbuls (*Pycnonotus cafer bengalensis*) in the driveway outside my room. Using binoculars, I clearly saw the yellow eye patch, bill, and legs, as well as the white bars on the wings when it flew upward. The next day I saw it again and got to within a few feet of the bird, assuming it was the same individual, since I saw no others either time and it was in the same location. This time I saw quite clearly all the familiar plumage--black head and face, brown back, rump, wing coverts, breast and belly. As I startled it into flight, the white under tail coverts and white tips on the black rectrices made the identification unmistakable.

Unfortunately I did not see the bird again, although I remained in Samoa for another week. A friend who lives in Samoa but is from Hawaii did not think my sighting of a myna was remarkable for he said he had seen mynas before in Samoa. I am a bird watcher with some experience and, having lived in Hawaii since 1962, I am well

acquainted with the Common Myna. Neither Ashmole nor duPont list any other bird which I might have mistaken for a Common Myna.

In reviewing a draft of this article, Douglas Pratt and Phil Bruner both raised the question of whether the bird might have been a Jungle Myna (*A. fuscus*), Pratt pointing out that the Jungle Myna has now been introduced to Upolu in Western Samoa, only about eighty miles from Tutuila. However, I feel fairly confident that the bird I saw was larger and browner than the Jungle Myna. Also, the yellow patch below and back of the eye was clearly different from the fully feathered face of the Jungle Myna.

The Common Myna is, of course, commonplace in Hawaii, and it is quite possible that the individual bird I saw had "hitch-hiked" on a plane or ship to Samoa. The Rainmaker Hotel is on Pago Pago harbor and is only about five miles from the airport.

I was in American Samoa for nearly three weeks, and I was fortunate to spend three days on Ta'u in the Manu'a Islands. Among the birds which I observed there was the White-collared Kingfisher (*Halcyon chloris manuae*), which has a distinctly different marking from the White-collared Kingfisher (*Halcyon chloris pealei*) which is found on Tutuila, although the Manu'a Islands are only about eighty miles from Tutuila. The kingfishers are fairly numerous on both islands and are easily seen perching on telephone lines along the shores of the islands. In both birds, the top of the head, back, wings, and tail are blue-green and the underparts are white. Both have a white collar and a white stripe which runs around the head just above the eye. On the White-collared Kingfisher, however, the collar is notice-

ably wider and the stripe above the eye ends in a white forehead, which is rufous on some. du Pont (1976:110) reports that those with the rufous washing are the males.

Also on Ta'u, I had a close look at a Samoan Starling (*Aplonis atrifusca*), whose plumage almost glowed in the late afternoon sun. In a clump of bushes by the house of the principal of Manu'a High School, I identified a pair of Wattled Honey-eaters (*Foulehaio carunculata carunculata*). On two evenings as the school principal and I sat out on the back of his pick-up truck to watch the stars, we observed the silent flight of Barn Owls (*Tyto alba lulu*). There was a street light by the high school, and the light was reflected off their light-colored underparts as they flapped soundlessly just a few feet above our heads. Beginning at dusk, the nearby fruit trees attracted dozens of large fruit bats.

Also just before dark, the skies over Ta'u were filled with hundreds of darting, swooping White-rumped Swiftlets (*Collocalia spodiopygia spodiopygia*). Those I had also seen in considerable numbers on Tutuila, especially up on the pass to Afono; but not in the great numbers that they were on Ta'u. Up against the cliffs of Ta'u, with the help of binoculars, I watched both Red-tailed and White-tailed Tropicbirds (*Phaethon rubricauda melanorhynchos* and *P. lepturus dorotheae*). I also saw the White-tailed Tropicbird near the top of the Rainmaker Mountain while crossing the pass to Afono.

On both Ta'u and Tutuila in the more remote areas, I saw green doves which I took to be the females or immatures of the Many-Colored Fruit Dove (*Ptilinopus perousii perousii*). Around the shore and even up in the mountains, there were many White Terns (*Gygis alba candida*). On almost any road away from villages, Banded Rails (*Gallirallus philippensis goodsoni*) scurried across in front of cars. On the runway of the airport at Tafuna I noted a gray phase Reef Heron (*Egretta sacra sacra*). And on several occasions on Tutuila, I saw groups of four or five Greater Frigatebirds (*Fregata minor palmerstoni*), both male and female.

Numerous around the hotel as well as almost everywhere else, were Red-vented Bulbuls, Cardinal Honey-eaters (*Myzomela cardinalis nigriventris*), Golden Plovers (*Pluvialis dominica*), and Wandering Tattlers (*Tringa incana incana*).

Although I had hoped to see more of the colorful forest birds, I was disappointed because of the heavy growth of trees and vines. Similarly, in spite of binocular searches of the wetlands around the airport, I did not see any Gray Duck (*Anas superciliosa pelewensis*), nor did I see the Purple Swampphen (*Prophyrio prophyrio samoensis*), which is supposed to be common around the airport and the golf course.

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Two Common Myna photographed at Kailua, Oahu in 1977.

Photo by Greg Vaughn

PELAGIC KALIJ PHEASANT?

by Peter W. C. Paton

While exploring the rocky coast behind Waha'ula visitor center in Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park on 17 April 1980, Dan Taylor and I flushed up a large light brown bird. It flew 9 m (30 ft) out from shore, then circled back and landed in an a'a flow ahead of us. Having no idea what the bird could have been, we pursued it, but it evaded us by quickly scrambling through the lava. We finally got a good view and were astonished to find a female Kalij Pheasant (*Lophura lecomelana*). This was quite unexpected as Sheila Conant (1980) did not find this species during three years of field work (1976-1979) in this, the Kalapana extension of the park. Kalij Pheasants are normally found in the rain forests at higher elevations on the Big Island (Pratt 1975, Mull 1978).

The Kalij Pheasant is a member of an abundant group of jungle pheasants from Southeast Asia; where it is a bird of the mountain rain forests, ranging in elevation from 610 m (2,000 ft) to 3350 m (11,000 ft) (Pratt 1975).

During the late 1950s and 1960s the lease-holders of the state-owned Pu'u Wa'awa'a Ranch, L. S. Dillingham and W. Carlsmith, were engaged in a large scale exotic bird release program. A total of 33 species of game birds were liberated during this period. The original intention of the program was to release birds for aesthetic reasons, although they were also hunted (Lewin 1971). A total of 67 Kalij Pheasants from Michigan and Texas game farms were released in the ranch headquarters area in 1962. This is the only known release of the species in the state (Lewin 1971).

The Kalij Pheasant has dispersed rapidly from Pu'u Wa'awa'a Ranch just in the last decade. In 1967, a small population was still in existence near the original release site (Lewin 1971). Berger (1972) reported the status of the species as, "may be established at Puu Waawaa Ranch," but by mid-1975 they had extended their range south of the ranch along the western slope of Hualalai (Pratt 1975). In August of 1977, their population was large enough to be added to the state's official game bird list of huntable species.

At the time, their range extended from the "slopes of Hualalai, south to the upland South Kona forests, east to Pohakuloa flats and the 'Ainahou Nene Sanctuary in the saddle between Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, and across the island to the windward rain forests, including Piha in the Hilo Forest Reserve" (Mull 1978).

The Kalij Pheasant may now be the most widespread game bird on the island, with the possible exception of the Spotted Dove (*Streptopelia chinensis*). Kalij have become a fairly common species in most of the forested areas on the island, with the exceptions of the low elevation forests of the Puna District and the Kohala Mountains (M. Nakahara and J. Giffin pers. comm.). They have been observed in all the large tracts of forest on both Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea (M. Nakahara pers. comm.). The species is abundant in the mid-elevation 'ohi'a (*Metrosideros collina*) forests on the leeward side of the island, such as Honaunau Forest Reserve (pers. comm.). At least one straggler was observed in the Kau Forest (J. M. Scott MS). On 9 January 1981, I observed a female at sea level in a small patch of forest near Waiakea Pond in downtown Hilo and they have been seen as high as 2250 m (7400 ft) at Pu'u La'au off the Saddle Road (Highway 20) (M. Nakahara pers. comm.). The most unusual record is a sighting at sea by Miles Nakahara (pers. comm.) of a dead male Kalij floating 3.2 km (2 miles) off the Kona coast. Although the bird was probably carried out to sea by a strong current, it is still strange to find a pheasant that far off shore.

The population boom of this species appears somewhat similar, though not as dramatic, to that of the Chukar Partridge (*Alectoris graeca*). In 1949, the then Territorial Division of Fish and Game released 17 pairs of Chukars at the Pohakuloa game management area. By 1955, their population was estimated to be 30,000 birds. After a peak in 1956 of over 232 birds per square km, the population stabilized at approximately 96 birds per square km by the early 1960s (Walker 1967).

It is not known what effects the Kalij Pheasant is having on native Hawaiian

ecosystems. Almost nothing is known about the life history of this pheasant outside its natural range. Victor Lewin of the University of Alberta is presently studying the breeding biology, feeding ecology, and dispersal of this successful species. He is also interested in the Kalij's possible role as a reservoir of avian diseases and parasites which might be transmitted to native Hawaiian birds (Warner 1968, Lewin and Holmes 1971).

Much still needs to be learned about the Kalij Pheasant in Hawai'i. All that is definitely known is that they are now well established on the Big Island and expanding their range.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank Victor Lewin, Miles Nakahara, Sheila Conant, and J. Michael Scott for their helpful comments.

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JULY CONSERVATION UPDATE

By the Executive Board
Hawai'i Audubon Society

Interior Proposal Weakens Endangered Species Protection- The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) proposes to redefine what constitutes "harm" of endangered or threatened wildlife under the guise that the "redefinition (would) eliminate confusion that commentators and courts have had with the present definition... 'Harm' would be redefined to mean an act or omission which injures or kills an endangered or threatened species of wildlife, rather than the broader present interpretation which can be read to include significant environmental modification or degradation without further proof of actual injury or death to a listed species."

This proposed rule-making was published in the June 2, 1981 issue of the Federal Register, pp. 29490-2.

The FWS in the proposed rule-making admits that this problem has arisen only "the few times they (courts and commentators) have dealt with it..." Yet this weak excuse is used to try to create a significant gap in endangered species protection. The present definition of "harm" includes such important aspects as detrimental habitat modification and disruption of behavioral patterns. Without this provision, for example, it would likely have been much more difficult to make a legal case against feral sheep and goat destruction of Palila critical habitat on Mauna Kea.

HAS members are urged to express their opposition to this bureaucratic doublethink to: Director (OES), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240 before August 3, 1981.

Maui Plant Sanctuary- The State Board of Land and Natural Resources recently approved a 60 acre native plant sanctuary on West Maui. The sanctuary would protect the proposed endangered shrub known as the Maui Remya (*Remya mauiensis*) and an assortment of other rare native plant species. The shrub, which represents an endemic Hawaiian genus, occurs only in two colonies within about two miles of each other. The larger of the colonies is in Manawainui Gulch. It is there that the Land Board approved Department of Land and Natural Re-

source moves to protect the plant's habitat threatened by Maui Factors, Inc., through their cattle rearing operations, goats, pigs, and exotic plants. This will be done by cancellation of part of a Revocable Permit to Maui Factors, allowing the Maui District Forester Wes Wong to start fencing the Gulch. The sanctuary is apparently only the first area identified in a 10-year Master Plan developed by Maui Dis-

trict Foresters as sanctuaries for endangered plants. This is heartening in that native plant communities, even in West Maui State Forest Reserve, continue to be damaged, especially by cattle ranchers, although the State Forester, Mr. Libert Landgraf, has assured concerned individuals that he plans to inspect upper forested areas of West Maui and report to us after that inspection is conducted.

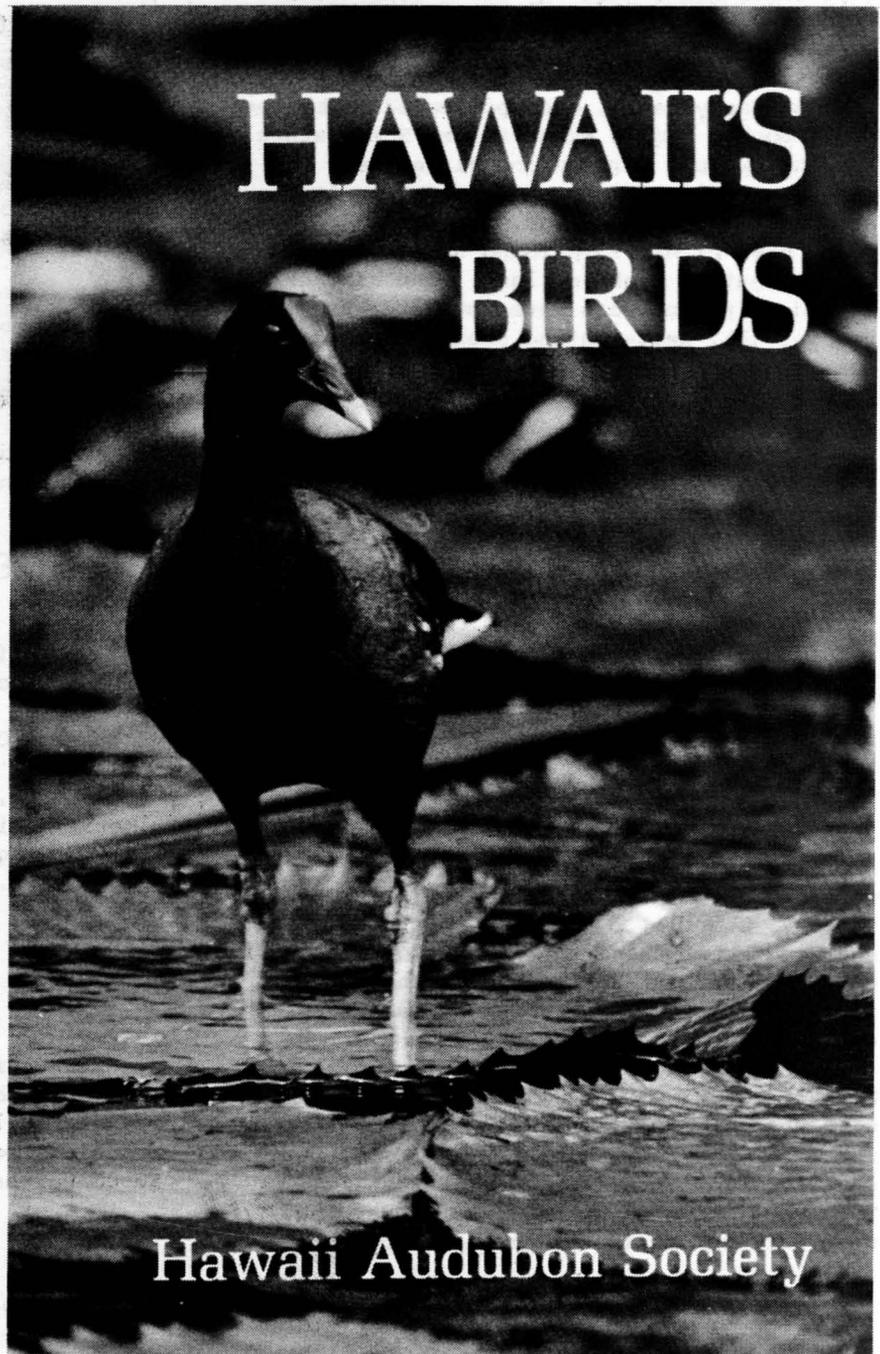
"HAWAII'S BIRDS"--NEW EDITION

The new third edition of our best-selling field guide to the birds in Hawaii is now available. Members and others may obtain copies from the Society for \$3.95 each plus postage (70¢ book rate by ship, or \$1.03 first class by air). Hawaii residents add 16¢ sales tax. Order from Hawaii Audubon Society, P.O. Box 22832, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.

The new front cover (shown to the left) features a gallinule, photographed by Rob Shallenberger. The back cover has a striking portrait of a Laysan Albatross also taken by Rob.

Some of the paintings and photographs have been changed, and many species accounts have been updated with new information on the abundance, distribution and field characters of the birds. Dr. Rob Shallenberger, the Society's former President, volunteered his expertise and many hours of his time to overseeing the editing, make-up, and printing of the guide. The Society is very grateful for his help, which saved many thousands of dollars in production costs.

SB Printers, who printed the previous edition, did an excellent job on the color printing.



Hawaii Audubon Society

SEABIRD OBSERVATIONS BETWEEN OAHU AND KAUAI

At noon on May 22, 1981, we sailed from Ala Wai harbor in the 35 ft sloop, *Whifflebird*. The weather was fair, 85°F, with easterly winds 15 to 20 knots. A Brown Booby and two White Terns were fishing just off Honolulu and two more Brown Boobies were perched on the Honolulu harbor buoy.

Continuing toward Barber's Point, birds were frequently seen flying near the surface of the waves. The one White Tern and seven Wedge-tailed Shearwaters were alone, but boobies (five Red-footed and six Brown) often fished as teams of two or three. We rounded Barber's Point at 5:00 P.M. and sailed along the Waianae coast until dark, sighting a total of four Sooty Terns, one Red-footed Booby, one Brown Booby, and 74 Wedge-tailed Shearwaters. The shearwaters circled and glided near the water, but always made rapid progress in the direction of Diamond Head.

Dawn of May 23rd found us in the Kauai Channel out of sight of land. The weather remained fair, but seas were rougher. Red-footed Boobies (2), Wedge-tailed Shearwaters (2), and one all dark blackish shearwater or noddy were out fishing before 7:30 A.M. when Kauai came into view. Between 8:30 and noon two Brown Boobies, one Sooty Tern and one more Wedge-tailed Shearwater were seen. At 1:00 P.M. we passed a flock of at least 25 Boobies in the distance, wheeling and diving for fish. One was an adult Red-footed Booby and the others were Brown Boobies or immature birds of either species. Soon afterwards, a White-tailed Tropicbird near our boat made an impressive dive from about 50 ft in the air. Approaching Nawiliwili harbor, Kauai, between 1:30 and 2:30 P.M., 19 Wedge-tailed Shearwaters sailed past at frequent intervals along with two more White-tailed Tropicbirds.

For the next two days as we lay at anchor, we watched the White-tailed Tropicbirds wheeling about the cliffs above Nawiliwili harbor. The cliffs that they preferred were nearest the mouth of the harbor and were estimated to be about 300 ft high with bare rock faces near the top where the birds soared and circled. Occasionally, they landed on the steep cliff sides near low vegetation at the base of the bare rock walls. As many as five were seen at once. They disappeared out over the ocean and returned from the ocean, but once one flew inland up the river valley. They could be seen at any time of day, but were more common in the morning and evening.

Susan Schenck

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AMPHIBIANS, REPTILES AND MAMMALS

ON HAWAIIAN LIST

There are only two endemic mammals found in Hawaii: the Hawaiian Bat and the Monk Seal. This information is part of "A List of the Amphibians, Reptiles, and Mammals of the Hawaiian Islands," by Spencer Wilkie Tinker. Mr. Tinker is a well-known marine biologist and the author of a number of popular and scientific books.

In his introduction to this 11-page checklist (which does not include marine mammals), the author states that he has included "a large and wide framework of animal classification, so that persons who use this list may know the names of other closely related groups which do not occur in Hawaii. This will give the student a greater perspective of the animal kingdom and its divisions and will help the student to better understand the framework into which the Hawaiian species are placed."

This pamphlet may be purchased from the Society for \$1.00 plus 35¢ postage.

HAWAIIAN PIGS SUBJECT OF CONFERENCE

The Cooperative National Park Resource Studies Unit at the University of Hawaii, the Natural History Association, and Hawaii Volcanoes National Park will present a one-day conference on "THE FERAL PIG IN HAWAII" on August 7, 1981, at the Field Research Center, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

The objective of the conference is to discuss all of the issues associated with feral pigs, their management and their significance in Hawaiian lifestyle. The conference will be in two parts. In the morning research will be presented on the impact of pigs in various native ecosystems, including food preference, population and home range studies. After lunch, there will be short presentations on various management options, public health problems, the hunter's concerns and the role of the pig in Polynesian society.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY

HAWAII'S BIRDS by the Society (1981). This is the best field guide to our birds, and includes colored illustrations of all native and well-established exotic species. \$3.95 plus postage: 70¢ (surface mail) or \$1.03 (air). Hawaii residents only: add 16¢ for tax.

FIELD CHECKLIST OF BIRDS OF HAWAII by R. L. Pyle (1976). A pocket-size field card listing 125 species found in Hawaii with space for notes of field trips. (Postpaid) \$.25 (ten or more, 10¢ per copy)

GUIDE TO HAWAIIAN BIRDING by members of the Society and edited by C.J. Ralph (1977). Where to go and some idea of what you are likely to see. For the islands of Kauai, Oahu, Lanai, Molokai, Maui and Hawaii (Postpaid) \$ 1.00

PRELIMINARY LIST OF THE BIRDS OF HAWAII by R. L. Pyle (1977). An authoritative compilation of all species naturally occurring in Hawaii as well as those introduced by man which are currently established as viable populations. Gives each species' status. (Postpaid) \$1.00

ENDANGERED WATERBIRDS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS by R. J. Shallenberger (1978). Hawaiian Stilt, Coot, Gallinule and Duck, each described in 2 pages of photos and text. Covers description, ecology, status, and distribution. (Postpaid) \$.50

DO YOU HAVE A PASSENGER PIGEON?

During the weekend 17-18 January, 1981, three mounted specimens of the Passenger Pigeon, an extinct bird, were stolen from the collections of the ancient school museum in Örebro, Sweden; nothing else was stolen.

Each bird was mounted perched on a twig attached to a block of wood, painted grey, and labeled "KAROLINSKA LÄROVERKETS MUSEUM, ÖREBRO, Vandringsdub *Ectopistes migratorius*". The labels have now presumably been removed.

Please contact the Bishop Museum if you know of recently offered pigeons for sale.

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New members who send in dues between January and September will receive, if they request them, all back issues of the 'Elepaio for that year. After September, the dues are counted for the following year.

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.

MEMBERS WELCOME AT BOARD MEETINGS

The Board encourages members to attend and participate in the monthly Board meetings. It is a good way to get more involved in conservation issues and in the workings of the Society.

ALOHA TO NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following new members and encourage them to join in our activities.

Joint (National and Hawaii): Janet C. Ashman, Kahuku; Scarlett O'hara and Family, Kailua-Kona; Winston Banko, Washington; G. Banuilos and Family, Waipahu; C.F. Beuchel, Waimanalo; George Bracher, Kamuela; J. Brasington, Honolulu; Jeff C. Brown, FPO San Francisco; A.T. Buckmaster, Honolulu; Bette J. Campi, Aiea; B. Carmack, Honolulu; Tamara Carroll, Honolulu; A.M. Christian, Honolulu; Vivien Combe, Honolulu; Tony and Melissa Eichers, Kula; Alberta Freidus, Honolulu; Warren K. Fukushima, Pearl City; Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Gallardo, Mililani; Genevieve Garrison, Hana; Grant Gerrish, Volcano; Holbrook Goodale, Lihue; Bruce Gray, Haleiwa; Yolanda Grimsley, Honolulu; Elizabeth R.H. Huppman, Honolulu; Peter Kahananui, Waianae; Patrick J. Kelly, Kailua; W.R. Miller, Kailua; R.A. Mitchell, Jr., Honolulu; William F. Moore, Jr., Honolulu; Janel Mosleu, Kailua; Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Moss, Honolulu; D.R. Neill, Aiea; Mr. and Mrs. Gary Nelson, Honolulu; Keith S. Oda, Aiea; J. Scott Ogden, Kamuela; Kathy Pico, Paia; Gary Post, Honolulu; Foster Raven, Kihei; Helen C. Reed, Honolulu; Mary Roberts, Honolulu; Pauline Sato, Honolulu; Virginia M. Sauber, Honolulu; Frank Seki, Mililani; Charles P. Stone, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park; Billie F. Strother, M.D., Paia; John Stubbart, Honolulu; Maria Swenson, Honolulu; Rene D. Sylva, Paia; Jaime Theobald, Wahiawa; J.M. and S.P. Townsend, Kalaheo; Doreen Tsuruda, Honolulu; John B. Vanden Akker, Oregon; Lee Waterhouse, Honolulu; Mrs. W.K. Watkins, Kailua; Mrs. Sam Wilcox, Lihue; Lois Mae Young, Ewa Beach; Mary A. Zimble, California.

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50¢ per issue, \$5 per volume

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

'ELEPAIO VIA AIRMAIL

Members and subscribers wishing to have the 'Elepaio sent by airmail to addresses outside Hawaii may now obtain this service by remitting the additional amount needed to cover airmail postage costs. These amounts, for 12 monthly issues, are:

U.S. and Canada	\$4.25
Central America, Caribbean	9.00
South America, Europe, Mediterranean Africa	11.50
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AUDUBON OFFERS ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES SCHOLARSHIPS

The National Audubon Society Expedition Institute today announced that it is making scholarship funds available to graduate, college, and high school students who are interested in the subjects of outdoor education or environmental studies. Financial aid, in varying amounts, will be awarded by July 31, 1981 and may be used for any Audubon educational program or other school, college, or conservation education programs. Application forms may be obtained by the student writing to the National Audubon Society, Expedition Institute, 950 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022.

HAS JULY TALK: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF PREHISTORIC HAWAIIANS

To better plan for the future and to make decisions now, it is often essential to better understand the past. The human impact here since Western contact over two centuries ago is comparatively well understood. This is not the case for the previous 15 centuries of prehistoric human occupation. The latter period, and its environmental consequences, have been a particular interest of Dr. Patrick Kirch, Archaeologist at the Bishop Museum, and his colleagues. At our July meeting, Dr. Kirch will discuss recent archaeological discoveries made here which help to understand better and interpret the relation of the ancient Hawaiians to their environment, with particular reference to Hawaiian natural history. He will illustrate his presentation with slides.

TWO FIELD TRIPS TO MANANA ISLAND JULY AND AUGUST

The Hawaii Audubon Society and the Sierra Club are jointly sponsoring two field trips to Manana Island (Rabbit Island). HAS has been allocated 15 spaces on each trip. Because of this restriction, priority will be given on a first come first serve basis to HAS members who have never been to Manana Island. The tentative dates for this excursion are July 11 (with July 18 as backup) and August 8 (with August 15 as backup). The cost of the trip (boat transportation) will be \$3 to \$5 per person.

Persons interested in the Manana trip should contact Rick Coleman to secure reservations (Ph. 262-8424). Participants should wear tennis shoes or tabis and be prepared to swim ashore.

POAMOHO TRAIL FIELD TRIP ALSO IN JULY

On Sunday, July 12, Mike Ord will lead a HAS forest bird field trip along the Poamoho Trail. Due to poor road conditions, parking for this hike is far from the trail head. Be prepared for a long hike, perhaps 10 miles. Meet at the State Library on Punchbowl Street at 7 a.m. on July 12.

HAWAII AUDUBON SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

(for details, see inside back cover)

- July 11 (Saturday). Field trip to Manana Island. Contact Rick Coleman for reservations (262-8424).
- July 12 (Sunday). Field trip to Poamoho Trail. Meet at the State Library on Punchbowl Street at 7:00 a.m. For information, call Mike Ord (537-8223).
- July 13 (Monday). Board meeting at 7:00 p.m. at the home of C.J. Ralph, 3467 Alani Drive, off the end of East Manoa Dr. Phone 988-6921; all members welcome.
- July 20 (Monday). Regular meeting at 7:30 p.m. at Kaimuki Library at the corner of Koko Head and Harding Avenues just off Waialae Avenue (NOTE CHANGE OF LOCATION). Patrick Kirch will give a talk on the *Environmental Impact of Prehistoric Hawaiians*.

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