



Albatross chick. Photo by Bruce D. Eilerts

## What to Do When You Find an Abandoned or Injured Bird

What do you do if you find a bird in distress that needs a helping hand?

The Hawaii Audubon Society has compiled a list of dos and don'ts and people to call if you find a bird that needs some human assistance.

Do not assume that a young bird found on the ground is in immediate danger and needs to be rescued. If the bird is an unfeathered nestling, look for the nest. It usually will be in a nearby tree, directly overhead. Return the bird to the nest, if possible. If the bird is a fledgling (fully feathered with a very short tail), it is time for the baby to leave the nest, although he is not yet able to fly or feed himself. With both hands, pick him up and put him on a small branch about six feet off the ground. Be alert for any cats, dogs, or small children who may show an interest in the baby. If he is in no danger, observe him from a discreet distance for at least an hour. If he is not fed or approached by one of his parents, he is in danger of starving. Pick him up.

Injured birds should also be picked up. However, if you find an injured bird of prey, call a licensed rehabilitator. If that is impossible, pick up the bird in a towel. To avoid injury, you should wear heavy gloves.

Any bird you find should be kept warm. A bird's normal temperature is several degrees above that of humans. If it is a hot day, don't rush to get the bird into an air conditioned room just because you are uncomfortable.

Small birds can be transported in a brown paper bag, large enough for the bird's tail to be extended in the normal position as he stands in the bottom. The bag may be secured at the top by a paper clip. The dark bag stimulates night and will keep the bird quiet and so conserves the bird's energy. A cardboard box may also be used. In either case, punch several tiny holes in the bag or box for ventilation. If necessary, unscented tissues may be used to line the container. For larger birds such as gulls and hawks, use a cardboard box no more than twice the

size of the bird.

**NEVER** put a wild bird in a bird cage. Most wild birds have never seen a cage and will struggle to escape, often breaking wings, legs, or suffering concussions or a bloody nose. Cages are for pet birds, not wild ones.

**NEVER** give or force water or any liquid on a wild bird. Baby birds get all the fluid they need from the food they consume. Their digestive system is not equipped to handle liquids. Even adult birds, when injured, may go into shock when water is forced on them.

**NEVER** give a baby bird bread or seeds. Bread has no nutritive value and young birds do not eat seeds, although they may do so when grown up. If necessary, a small amount of canned dog food may be given by offering it on your fingertip. You can also feed Tasty Mynah Bird Dinner, available in pet stores, to any perching bird except sparrows. Soak the pellets in water until they are soft (about 10 or 15 minutes). When the bird opens his mouth, drop a small amount of the food in.

**NEVER** take an orphaned or injured wild bird to a local veterinarian. Vets, except those who have undergone special training and obtained permits and are listed as rehabilitators, are not trained in the rehabilitation of wild birds. They cannot identify wild birds accurately, and they do not know what birds eat in the wild or what can be substituted in captivity.

**ALWAYS** call the rehabilitator before dropping the bird off to be sure he or she is in town and can take the bird.

**DON'T** keep the bird in a busy part of the house. It is best to keep him in an isolated area away from people and pets. This reduces stress and helps to keep the bird from receiving a human imprint.

Kaua'i has a special problem each October and November when up to 2,000 seabirds (mostly Newell's Shearwater) become blinded by bright lights, fly into utility wires, trees, or buildings, and flutter to the ground. During those months shearwater aid stations are set up at each  
(Continued on page 52)

# Hawaii Audubon Society

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The 'Elepaio is printed on recycled paper.

# Join Our Phone Tree

The Hawaii Audubon Society is growing a phone tree—a chain of people who can make calls to decision-makers on environmental issues. This allows the environmental community to respond very quickly with public pressure on important issues. In the last legislative session our budding phone tree helped raise grass root support for the Superfund Bill and the effort to keep unagi eels out of Hawai'i.

The phone tree is quite simple. When we need some public support of, or opposition to, a particular piece of legislation, we start calling phone tree members. As a participant, you will get a call explaining the issue and the pertinent names and phone numbers of key committee members.

(Don't worry about having to know every detail of the issue. The aide you will be talking to mainly needs to know if you support or oppose the legislation, what the bill or resolution number is, and your name and phone number.)

The beauty of this tree is that it requires no money. There is no mailing involved. Also, it can move very rapidly, applying pressure where it is needed in a matter of days. But, the best thing is that it involves citizens by providing an opportunity to be heard.

To join our new phone tree, call David Hill at 943-2784. 🌿

# Nominating Committee Formed

The Nominating Committee has been appointed for the upcoming Hawaii Audubon Society Board of Directors election. Linda Paul will head this year's committee. Other members are Allen Allison, Phil Bruner, and Bruce Eilerts. HAS members are invited to submit nominations for First Vice President, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and director positions. Most of these positions carry two-year terms. Nominations should be sent to the Nominating Committee, Hawaii Audubon Society, 212 Merchant Street, Suite 320, Honolulu, HI 96813, by 31 August. For more information call Linda Paul, 262-6859 (H). 🌿

# Grants and Scholarships

The Hawaii Audubon Society makes grants annually for research in Hawaiian or Pacific natural history. Awards generally do not exceed \$500 and are oriented toward small-scale projects within this state. HAS also awards a \$1,000 tuition scholarship to an undergraduate in an accredited university majoring in a field related to Hawaiian or Pacific Basin natural history.

The deadlines for receipt of grant applications are 1 April and 1 October; for scholarships, 1 May. For information and application forms, contact John Engbring, HAS Grants and Scholarships Chairman, P.O. Box 4443, Honolulu, HI 96812, Tel: (808) 541-2749 (days). 🌿

## Attention Writers and Editors

Do you like to write? Come up with story ideas? Edit copy? Would you like to help produce a quality publication? The 'Elepaio committee is expanding and could use your help. For more information call Lynne Matusow, 531-4260 (H).

# HAS Dues for 1992

All amounts are in U.S. dollars. Includes delivery of 'Elepaio.

**Life Membership** **\$150.00**  
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# GREENPRINT

AUDUBON HAWAI'I CONSERVATION NEWS

VOL.3, NO.4

August to October 1991

## Environmental Education for Hawaii: H.E.E.A.'s First Statewide Conference

by Kendall McCreary

The Hawai'i Environmental Education Association kicked off the summer with its first statewide conference on June 1 at the East-West Center. Well over 200 educators, scientists, and environmental professionals gathered to discuss the needs for promoting environmental education throughout Hawai'i in the 90's. The results were as new as they were successful. Environmental education has grown far beyond the straight scientific and technological study it has been in the past.

The Hawai'i Environmental Education Association is a non-profit organization created to foster communication among those involved in environmental education throughout the state. Its goals include increasing the effectiveness of environmental education, identifying individuals and organizations involved, promoting networking and coordination among them, and identifying mutual needs. The Hawai'i State Office director Dana Kokubun is a founding board member and current treasurer.

The two keynote speakers were Dr. Louis Iozzi, Dean of Academic and Student Affairs at Rutgers University, and Joseph Cornell, director of the Sharing Nature Foundation and renowned environmental education author. Both men had innovative approaches to environmental education: Iozzi stressed the particular changes needed to balance the learning process in school curriculum while Cornell illustrated the value of experiential education. He ended the conference with his one man narrative, "A friend of John Muir." The play embodied many of the new ideas of involving environmental education. Cornell also conducted two environmental education workshops for two days following the conference.



Educators engage in prey/predator games during the Cornell workshop  
Photo provided by H.E.E.A.

Cornell stressed the vital importance of having children experience nature. Experiencing nature is more than just acquiring information about it. It means participating in nature, not just studying it. If they can experience the joy and serenity that can come from nature, they will have improved intellectual abilities and an increased reverence for life and all living things. People can find a sense of identity and an inner calm in nature, according to Cornell. If nature can help them find a balance within themselves, they may have a greater appreciation of the

According to Iozzi, an effective environmental educator in tomorrow's world must "move from awareness to action." Or more aptly put, environmental education must take people "beyond bumper sticker environmentalism." He went on to describe how the world is changing at an amazingly rapid pace, and how it will be very different in the next twenty-five years. In order to remain effective, environmental education must make an equally radical change.

Such a change involves emotions-based learning, where the affective approach is as valued as the cognitive. In other words, *feeling* an issue can open a child's mind to thinking about the issue. Emotions-based learning can only be brought about by experiential learning; experiencing our environment in its entirety and not just through text books. An example is a typical classroom project which takes place in Iozzi's home in suburban New Jersey. Children are taken to a local stream where they study its ecology and history, take water samples, discuss why it's degraded and then become involved in a community project to clean it up.

need for balance within the environment.

Today the world is moving at an unprecedented rate both scientifically and technologically. Iozzi predicts that this rapid pace will change the face of the world in less than twenty-five years. Some examples are: the massive and rapid expansion of knowledge, an accelerated rate of change and greater complexity of life due to increases in technology, the end of the hydrocarbon age (end to nonrenewable fuel sources), over-population, food shortages, pressures for human equity, increased third world demands, and more worldwide disagreement and argument. With all these changes a responsible educator must ask whether we are prepared as a society for tomorrow's world and what type of new skills and techniques will be needed for effective environmental education.

What is needed is a form of balanced learning - a combination of both left and right brain learning. Since the study of ecology and (continued next page)

## ALIEN SPECIES MOST UNWANTED LIST

by Sheila Laffey

### PUBLIC ENEMY #3 - MICONIA

The initial rampages of the Miconia calvenscens pest are front page news in the state. The potentially rapid spread of its criminal activity threatens Hawai'i's forests. There is still a slim chance of checking Miconia invasions but only if it is declared a noxious weed as a result of the next round of public hearings.

Miconia calvenscens is a tree species in the melastome family from South and Central America. Its large velvety dark green leaves with three prominent leaf veins and purple undersides make it a popular ornamental. In fact, it was introduced to a botanical garden on Tahiti over 60 years ago and has established a foothold here in Hawai'i over the last decade.

### Why is Miconia so problematic?

The thick canopy of the trees competes with native species for water and sunlight. Scientists are horrified about the extent to which Miconia has actually destroyed native forests in Tahiti and Moorea, as well as parts of Sri Lanka. Miconia has been found in about 7 locations on Maui, as well as on the Big Island and isolated parts of O'ahu.

According to Betsy Gagne of Haleakala National Park Miconia has taken root outside of Hilo and on the border of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park as well as a few other locations. Dr. Gagne warns that it's just a matter of time until Miconia will make its way into the forest.



Miconia : now a juvenile delinquent, soon to be a hardened criminal - unless we stop it.

photo by Betsy Gagne

### How does Miconia spread?

The Miconia tree produces hundreds of small, pink ornamental fruits which containing about 150 seeds. Fruit eating birds spread (continued next page)

## Conference continued...

nature always includes the concept of balance it seems appropriate that the method to teach such subjects should be balanced as well. This involves the basics and more: traditional science education must be complemented with other forms of thinking: critical and creative thinking, decision-making, problem solving, and organizational & deductive thought. Communication and interaction with others is important as well. Furthermore, a values system must be included teaching environmental morals and ethics.

This balanced form of learning does not necessarily have to compete with traditional school-based learning, but can be a complement of it. The result will be students who learn how to deal effectively with the issues of tomorrow. Present day issues are great learning tools for students because they have no easy answers. They are complex problems with no clear solutions-unlike the standard controlled atmosphere of a high school laboratory! This method of learning allows students to experience decision making and conflict resolution while communicating with others. These are all valuable skills which expose kids to the frustrating but real world where answers are not always black and white.

lozzi mentioned that environmental education must encompass all areas of a community: the country, urban, and suburban areas. Environmental education must be required and should be infused into existing curricula at all levels of schooling. Such a learning process should continue throughout life into adulthood.

Experts in their field throughout the state contributed their knowledge and experience to the conference workshops. These workshops reflected the wide range of environmental education techniques educators need to be more effective in tomorrow's world. Topics included: Hawaiian natural history, conservation management, terrestrial-freshwater-marine ecosystems in Hawai'i, environmental education in the Pacific, E. E. in Hawai'i's school curriculum, and E. E. in the field, working with the media, fundraising, and working with business.

## Unwanted Species continued...

the seeds deeper and deeper into the forest. Like other seeds, they are also easily dispersed by wind, feral animals and hikers' boots. Unlike most plants it can thrive in dense shade, as well as sunlight, so seedlings rapidly sprout and grow to heights of 30 feet or more in as little as 5 years.

### What can be done?

Staff from Haleakala National Park and volunteers recently pulled out over 7,000 plants on Maui in 3 days. A similar commitment is needed on the Big Island and O'ahu. The force of law is needed to help stop further entry of *Miconia* into the state and to ban sales by nurseries and botanical gardens. And the state cannot begin the necessary task of attempting to eliminate the plant until it is placed on the noxious weed list.



*Miconia*: only 5 years old and yet over 30 feet high.

Photo by Betsy Gagne

Other noxious pests which could be added to the list are: broomsedge, mullein, *Oxyxypora paniculata*, and Australian tree fern. Firetree (*Myrica faya*), which was dropped from the list must be relisted. Another pest candidate (which is often difficult to identify) is pampas grass, a deep-rooted plant which sports razorsharp leaves.

You can give oral or written testimony at public hearings on noxious weeds to be held on all islands at the end of August or September. Dates were not available by press time so please call the Department of Agriculture on your island for information on time and place of hearings:

O'ahu	548-5250	Molokai	567-6150	Kona	323-2608
Maui	871-5656	Kauai	241-3413	Hilo	933-4447

Flyers on *Miconia* will be available from the Conservation Council of Hawai'i on O'ahu and Haleakala National Park. Contact CCH at 531-2963.

to lozzi, to bring more people beyond environmental awareness to committed environmental action, and in the process "get them to reason at a higher moral level, in a way that's more equitable to more people." A good goal for environmental educators would be to eliminate environmental illiteracy while instilling an "environmental ethic" that is as deeply ingrained in American culture as the "work ethic."

#### WHAT YOU CAN DO:

The National Audubon Society has many organizations specifically designed for environmental education in an experience-based setting. One program is offered by the National Audubon Society Expedition Institute and has courses for high school, college undergraduate, and graduate students. Course durations range from one month to two years. Also, the National Audubon Society offers Ecology Workshops and Camps at various sites throughout the nation during different times of the year. Other program curricula, posters, and fliers are available through the National Audubon Society's Education Office at Route 1, Box 171, Sharon, CT, 06069 phone: (203)364-0520. Or contact the Hawai'i State Office at 522-5566.

#### ARE YOU LISTENING OUT THERE?

by Rea Alice Hall

The National Audubon Society is working hard to conserve the earth's natural resources and to keep the environment safe for all types of plants and animals.

If you would like to help in this effort, you can lend your support by becoming a member of the National Audubon Society. Just send a check for \$20 to the National Audubon Society, 212 Merchant Street, Room 320, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96813.

If you are already a member of Audubon, then urge your family and friends to join! We need their help, too.

In Hawai'i, the National Audubon Society has three major priorities: control of alien pest species, preservation of the wetlands, and protecting endangered species. Membership is a good investment in the future.

## How does a plant become a NOXIOUS WEED?

The criteria for a plant being designated as a Noxious Weed by the Department of Agriculture are:

- 1) If the plant has seeds that can be dispersed over a wide area, seeds that can remain dormant for two or more years or other reproductive parts such as tubers or creeping roots and branches.



- 2) If the plant forms dense stands that can crowd, shade or compete for nutrients with other desirable plants.

- 3) If the plants cause or could cause loss of agricultural production, endangering of native plants or harm to animals or humans, such as by poison.



- 4) If the plant cannot be easily or inexpensively removed or controlled.

- 5) If the plant is not already so widespread that there is no chance of control or if there are pest free areas that need to be protected from that plant.



Reprinted with permission from Honolulu Botanical Garden, City and County of Honolulu

# Learning About Our Environment Can Be Fun

By Kersten Johnson

"Paradise Pursuits," a joint educational campaign for high school students and adults sponsored by the Hawaii Audubon Society (HAS) and the National Audubon Society (NAS), is coming to Hawai'i. It has two main components: an environmental quiz competition/game show for high school students (to be piloted in the fall) and a board game designed to appeal both to high school students and the general public. The board game will be developed throughout the fall and next spring. NAS will take primary responsibility for organizing and promoting the quiz show; HAS will focus on developing the board game. Both elements of the project will draw upon a question pool being developed jointly by HAS and NAS.

Environmental organizations, scientists, and educators are presently being contacted for suggestions that might become part of "Paradise Pursuits." The questions will be grouped into four main topical areas: Hawai'i's native species, alien species, natural history, and human impacts. (A further element on Hawaiiana may be added, if time permits.) For purposes of the board game, the questions will be divided further into three "challenge" levels, "newcomers," "kama'aina," and "naturalists," to allow people of different backgrounds to enjoy the game.

The project is expected to progress swiftly. Questions are being written and compiled. They will be expanded, refined, and edited during the early fall. The quiz competition will be piloted among selected O'ahu high schools this fall, and a televised playoff between team finalists is possible in the spring. The board game will be developed concurrently with the quiz competition. For more information call Kersten Johnson, Education Committee Chairman, 735-3669. 🐦

## Moving?

Please allow four weeks for processing address changes. Because our records are kept in order by zip code, we need both old and new addresses.

# Conservation News

## Seabird Fallout On Kaua'i

For some time, conservationists and public officials have been concerned about the problem of seabird fall out. Fall out occurs when seabirds flying between inland nesting sites and the ocean collide with man-made objects, especially electric power lines. Night-flying young Newell's Shearwater (*Puffinus newelli*), a threatened species protected under the Endangered Species Act, and the Dark-rumped Petrel (*Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis*), listed as endangered under the Act, are most at risk. Last year some 1,600 Newell's Shearwaters and 30 Dark-rumped Petrels were found stunned, wounded, or killed along Kaua'i's coast highway as a result of such collisions.

HAS, 1000 Friends of Kaua'i, and the Sierra Club, represented by the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, recently joined in giving the necessary 60-day notice of intent to sue Kauai Electric, a division of Citizens Utilities Co., under the Act to require the company to take measures to avoid "taking" (killing, injuring, etc.) protected seabirds when it constructs a proposed high-voltage power transmission line at Kalihi Wai, between Kilauea and Princeville on the north shore of Kaua'i.

Earlier efforts by Kaua'i community groups failed to persuade the State Board of Land and Natural Resources (BLNR) to deny Kauai Electric's request for a conservation district use permit for the proposed construction. Kauai Electric received the

permit in May 1990, with the condition that work commence by May 1991. Construction has been delayed, however, because the company has sued the County of Kaua'i over a dispute relating to the height (up to 75 feet) of the proposed transmission line. In June of this year, HAS, 1000 Friends of Kaua'i, and the Sierra Club unsuccessfully sought to persuade the BLNR to deny Kauai Electric's request for an extension of the permit.

## Senator Akaka Casts Important Vote for the Environment

The Bush Administration is continuing its push to increase domestic production of oil, while ignoring energy conservation as a significant factor in the new national energy strategy. Opening Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) to oil drilling is high on the priority list. A major part of this effort is S. 341, sponsored by Senators Bennett Johnston (D-La.) and Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyo.) and now before the U.S. Senate. In an important recent vote in the Senate Energy Committee, Senator Daniel Akaka (D-Hawai'i) voted against a provision in the Johnston-Wallop bill that would open ANWR to oil drilling. The bill passed out of committee with the offending provision intact, but the fight continues as it moves to the Senate floor. Senator Akaka is to be congratulated for voting for the environment on this issue. 🐦

Carl C. Christensen  
Conservation Committee

## Experienced Volunteers Needed

The process of researching, developing, editing, and computerizing questions on Hawai'i's environment for "Paradise Pursuits," not to mention organizing the quiz show and designing the art for the board game, will require the creative input of many. To produce the highest possible quality of materials, dedicated volunteers are being sought to take on major roles in the campaign.

Professionals and others with training or

experience in adult- or youth-oriented environmental education in Hawai'i are especially welcome. The project is already in full swing. If you wish to be involved in this exciting new initiative, call Kersten Johnson, HAS Education Committee Chairman at 944-7536 or 735-3669, or Sheila Laffey, Coordinator of the NAS Alien Species Alert Program (ASAP), 522-5566 or 988-5450. 🐦



## Come Bird With Us in Costa Rica

Hawaii Audubon Society members and friends will explore Costa Rica from 18 February to 28 February, 1992. This birding trip will traverse various ecological zones, including dry and cloud forests, lowlands, and marshlands.


Black and Crested Guan, White-ruffed Manakin, Cinnamon Woodpecker, Snowcap, Fiery-throated, Cerise-throated, Volcano, and Black-bellied Hummingbirds, Emerald and Yellow-eared Toucanets, Lattice-tailed Trogon, Green Violet-ear, Black-capped, Long-tailed Silky, and Black-and-Yellow Silky Flycatchers, Sooty Robin, Black-cheeked and Flame-throated Warblers, Sooty-faced and Yellow-thighed Finches, Timberline Wren, Buffy Tuftedcheek, Peg-billed Finch, Volcano Junco, Slaty Flower-piercer, Three-wattled Bellbird, Magenta-throated Woodstar, Azure-hooded and Magpie Jays, Collared Redstart, Spangled-cheeked Tanager, Elegant Trogon, Roadside Hawk, Thicket Tinamou, Orange-chinned Parakeet, Muscovy and Black-bellied Whistling Ducks, Wood Stork, White Ibis, Roseate Spoonbill, Boat-billed Heron, Scarlet Macaw, Yellow-billed Cotinga, Black-hooded Antshrike, Baird's Trogon, Collared Aracari, Golden-naped Woodpecker and, of course, the Resplendent Quetzal, are some of the species we expect to see.

We should also encounter two-toed and three-toed sloths, anteaters, coatimundi, armadillo, crocodile, and squirrel and white-faced capuchin monkeys.

Our guide is naturalist Rafael Campos, former assistant curator for the University of Costa Rica and field assistant to Gary Stiles, author of *A Guide to the Birds of Costa Rica*. This trip is limited to 20 participants. The per person, double occupancy round-trip cost is \$2,595 from Honolulu, \$1,945 from Dallas, and \$1,895 from Miami.

### Arizona Trip Set for May

Former Hawaii Audubon Society President and prize winning wildlife photographer Bruce Eilerts will lead an eight-day trip to Arizona, scheduled for 2 May 1992 to 9 May 1992. This tour is timed to see the southeastern Arizona specialty birds, resident desert birds, and Mexican species. Highlight of the trip is a two-day stay at Cave Creek Ranch, one of the hottest birding spots in the nation. The cost of this trip, which is limited to 13 participants, is \$1,290 per person, double occupancy, round-trip from Tuscon.


For a complete itinerary write to Trips, Hawaii Audubon Society, 212 Merchant Street, Suite 320, Honolulu, HI 96813, and specify which trip(s) you are interested in. The cost of each trip includes a \$100 donation to the Hawaii Audubon Society. 

## Sink Holes and Fossils

Dr. Alan Ziegler taught a crash course on excavating and identifying fossils to 26 participants on Saturday, 15 June, when Hawaii Audubon Society took a field trip to the 'Ewa Plains sink holes on O'ahu. Dr. Ziegler was involved in getting eight acres set aside for protection at the Campbell Industrial Park site.

Through various archaeological digs on the Hawaiian islands, biologists have established that there were twice as many species of birds in the islands when Captain Cook discovered Hawai'i than previously had been documented. Dr. Ziegler is very enthusiastic about this work and enjoys sharing his knowledge.

The sink holes were formed over millions of years. They are the result of erosion over time by water and dirt on former coral reefs and contain rich deposits of fossilized bird bones. Remains of other animals are often found at the sink holes.

Some sink holes are set aside for teaching purposes. Participants were able to climb down into them and excavate. The excavated rubble was sifted and many fossils of birds that normally inhabit shoreline areas were found.  Shirley Devaris



## Injured Birds

(Continued from page 49)

county fire station. The stunned birds should be put in an empty cage provided at the aid station. The rest of the year birds should be brought to the State Division of Forestry and Wildlife Office, 3060 'Eiwa Street, Suite 306, Lihu'e, or taken to the nearest fire station in a covered cardboard box.

The last item on our list is the most important. In Hawai'i, birds are protected by law and it is illegal to care for an abandoned or injured wild bird without a permit. Therefore, as soon as you can get to a telephone, you must call the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on O'ahu at 541-2681 (541-2682 on weekends) or the State Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife, on O'ahu at 548-8850.

A partial list of licensed rehabilitators and organizations which will refer you to rehabilitators follows:

## Rehabilitators

### Hawai'i

Linda Elliott, Hyatt Regency  
Waikoloa, 885-1234, ext. 2465  
Betsy Webb, DVM, 325-6637

### Kaua'i

Mary Carlson, Hyatt Regency Kaua'i,  
742-1234

### Maui

Arleone Dibben-Young, waterfowl and  
wading birds, 878-3177  
East Maui Animal Refuge, 572-8308  
Renate Gassmann-Duvall, 572-1584

### O'ahu

All Pets Clinic Waipahu, Inc., 671-7424  
April Ambard, 293-8790  
Dorothy Babineau, 261-0493  
Douglas K. Y. Chang, DVM, endangered  
& protected species only, 734-2242  
Pamela Dillingham, 734-0090

Bruce Jensen, DVM, Jensen Clinic for  
Pets/Birds, 262-8141  
Sea Life Park, seabirds only, 259-7933

## Referral Agencies

### Division of Forestry and Wildlife

Hawai'i 933-4221  
Kaua'i 241-3433  
Lana'i 565-6688  
Maui 243-5352  
Moloka'i 553-5019  
O'ahu 548-8850

### Also on O'ahu:

Hawaiian Humane Society, 946-2187  
Paradise Park, 988-0200  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 541-2681;  
541-2682 on weekends 


This article was adapted from one written by Artie and Hanna Richard, which appeared in the *Urban Audubon*, April-May 1986, a publication of the New York City Audubon Society.



## T-Shirts for Sale

The Hawaii Audubon Society has a new stock of T-shirts designed to spread the Audubon message. Not only are they attractive personal apparel, but they make excellent presents as well.


T-shirts bearing the Society's 'Elepaio logo are available in aqua, navy, white, and beige. In addition, the "hot" new Kolea (Pacific Golden Plover) T-shirts are also available. This T-shirt is white with a four-color design of the Kolea and native hibiscus. Proceeds from the Kolea T-shirt go to help HAS fund research on shorebirds in Hawai'i and elsewhere in the Pacific region.

T-shirts are \$12 each, plus \$2.00 per shirt for postage. They are available in medium, large, and extra large adult sizes only. These handsome T-shirts can also be picked up at the regular meetings of the Hawaii Audubon Society. When ordering T-shirts by mail, be sure to list color preference and size. To order shirts by mail write to: Andrea Bruner, Box 1775, BYU-H, La'ie, HI 96762. Don't forget to add \$2.00 per shirt for postage. Insufficient postage will delay your order until the proper amount is remitted. T-shirts are not available at the HAS office. 

## Last Call for California Birding Trip

The Hawaii Audubon Society is sponsoring a birding trip to Northern California from 9 October to 18 October, 1991. Among the places we will visit are Point Reyes National Seashore, Gray Lodge State Wildlife Refuge, Yosemite National Park, and Monterey. A day-long pelagic trip is also included.

Our guide is naturalist David Wimpfheimer. He has done research on raptor migration in Egypt, the Great Gray Owl in Stanislaus National Forest, California, and marine birds and mammals at Point Reyes Bird Observatory, California. He has led tours of California and Arizona for Audubon chapters from across the country.

This trip is limited to 12 participants. The cost round-trip from San Francisco is \$1,275 per person, double occupancy. For a complete itinerary, write Trips, Hawaii Audubon Society, 212 Merchant Street, Suite 320, Honolulu, HI 96813. 

## Calendar of Events *(Continued)*

### September 13-15

National Audubon Society Board of Directors Meeting, details on this page.

### September 15, Sunday

Kanaha Pond, Hosmer's Grove, and Waikamoi Falls, Maui. This birdwatching field trip will take us from a coastal wetland to an upland forest. We will meet at the main gate at Kanaha Pond at 9:00 a.m. Bring rain gear, a sweater or sweatshirt, hiking boots or sturdy-soled shoes, long pants, lunch, and extra water for on the trail. The proposed itinerary is as follows: Kanaha Pond, 1 1/2 hours for viewing Ae'o (Hawaiian Stilt), 'Alae ke'oke'o (Hawaiian Coot), Black-crowned Night Heron, 'Akekeke (Ruddy Turnstone), 'Ulili (Wandering Tattler), Kolea (Pacific Golden Plover), Hunakai (Sanderling), and migratory waterfowl; 1-hour drive to Hosmer's Grove on the slope of Haleakala; 1 hour for lunch, talking story, and short wandering on the trail for those interested at Hosmer's Grove; 2 1/2- to 3-hour

guided hike at Waikamoi Falls Nature Conservancy Preserve to see forest birds including 'I'iwi, 'Amakihi, 'Apapane, and Maui Creeper. For more information, if you live on Maui call Renate Gassman-Duvall at 572-1584 (H). If you live elsewhere in the state call Casey Jarman on O'ahu, 956-7489 (W), after August 8. Suggested donation: \$2.00.

### October 5, Saturday

This trip is for beach lovers who are tired of sunbathing among man-made beach debris. We will take part in the national marine debris clean-up drive, organized in Hawai'i by the state Litter Control Office. For more information call Casey Jarman, 956-7489 (W), after August 8.

### October 9-16

Northern California birding trip. See details on this page.

### November 16, Saturday

Have you been wanting to improve your skills photographing birds? If so, don't miss this field trip. Watch future 'Elepaio issues for more details.

## Wetlands Workday! Oil Spill Call Up List!

Help restore Hawai'i's wetlands. Audubon volunteers are needed for a "Wetlands Workday" being coordinated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In addition, Auduboners interested in wildlife rehabilitation are asked to join our "Oil Spill Call Up List." Listees will be informed of wildlife rehabilitation workshops statewide and will be alerted in the event of an oil spill in Hawai'i. For information call the National Audubon Society, Hawai'i State Office, 522-5566.

## National Audubon Society Board of Directors to Meet in Honolulu in September

The National Audubon Society Board of Directors will be meeting in Honolulu from Friday, 13 September through Sunday, 15 September. All Audubon members are invited to attend. There will be a hosted reception at the Sheraton Moana Surfrider Hotel from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. on the 13th. NAS board committees, including executive, finance, education, scientific activities, natural areas review, government policy/legal affairs, and chapter and regional affairs, will take

place at the Sheraton Princess Kaiulani Hotel from 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. on the 14th. The board meeting, also scheduled for the Sheraton Princess Kaiulani Hotel, will be on Sunday the 15th from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon.

Members wishing to attend any of these events are asked to complete the form below and return it by 30 August to Barbara Wightman, National Audubon Society, 950 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022, (212) 546-9240.

Name(s) _____			I (we) will attend the following:
Address _____			
City _____	State _____	Zip _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Reception Friday evening			
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturday committee meetings			
<input type="checkbox"/> Lunch on Saturday			
<input type="checkbox"/> Board meeting Sunday morning			

# Calendar of Events

## 1st Wednesday of Every Month

Education Committee Meeting, Hale Manoa, East-West Center, 7:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. Call Kersten Johnson, 735-3669, for details and directions.

## August 12, Monday

Conservation Committee Meeting, Croissanterie Restaurant, 222 Merchant Street, 6:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. Call Carl Christensen, 239-5136 (H), for details.

## August 12, Monday

Board meeting, HAS office, 7:00 p.m. Call Reggie David on Hawai'i, 329-9141 (W), for details.

## August 17, Saturday

Come join us for a family day at Ho'omaluhia, a botanical garden at the foot of the beautiful Ko'olau Mountains in Kane'ohe. Early morning risers are invited to join a guided bird walk that starts at 7:00 a.m. from the visitor center. Those who prefer to ease into their day more slowly can join the guided nature walk at 10:00 a.m. At noon, we will gather for a picnic lunch in the day area. For the 7:00 a.m. walk, please call the Ho'omaluhia office, 235-6636, and make a

reservation. If you are interested in taking the 10:00 a.m. tour, call Casey Jarman at 956-7489 (W) during the week of August 5 or Donna de Haan at 956-7930 (W) prior to August 5. To assist the Ho'omaluhia staff in planning the nature walk, we need to inform them of the number of persons planning to attend prior to the event. Each tour will last two hours. This is a perfect outing for families with children. You are invited to enjoy the day with us even if you do not attend either of the nature walks. Suggested donation: \$2.00.

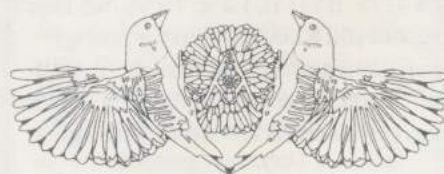
## August 19, Monday

General meeting, Atherton Halau, B.P. Bishop Museum, 7:30 p.m. "The Ecology of Termites," by Dr. Don McG. Ewart, Assistant Entomologist at the University of Hawaii-Manoa. In Hawai'i, termites are considered pests. But in most of the world, termites are positive, contributing members of local ecosystems. Dr. Ewart will fill in the gaps of knowledge and show these creatures fulfilling their vital role in the natural world. Refreshments will be served; all are welcome.

*(Calendar continued on page 53)*

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