



## HAS Conservation Efforts 1993—The Year in Review

by David Hill

Thanks to the dedication and hard work of a handful of Hawaii Audubon volunteers (board members and others), we have some sweet victories to celebrate at the close of 1993. At the top of the list is the cooperative management agreement of the 'Alala, resulting from more than three years of negotiations and persistence on the part of Audubon. In the first year of the plan's implementation, success is visible by the fact that the wild population of 'Alala increased by nearly 50%, and that Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt visited the site to see what can be accomplished with cooperative management. While enjoying this and other victories, we also recognize that we need the commitment of time and energy from more people, in order to be as active as we would like and to accomplish our full range of goals in environmental protection.

HAS President Reginald David deserves accolades for his work on the 'Alala negotiations. We are very fortunate to have someone with as much expertise and determination as David. Also, Audubon would like to send our warmest aloha to the great attorneys and staff at Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund (SCLDF), who were essential to the success of this effort. Under the cooperative management agreement worked out between Audubon, SCLDF, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and ranch owners, scientists finally have been allowed on the property. This permitted USFWS scientists to conduct necessary biological studies and implement some needed management in the area. Most importantly, they were able to pull eight first clutch eggs which were incubated. Seven birds were successfully hatched and reared. Of these seven, five were released into the wild, thereby increasing the wild population from 12 to 17, a gain of nearly 50%. The other two birds will be used in captive breeding, which will help solve serious problems of inbreeding in this program. David is now on the 'Alala Recovery Team.

To help restore plant life on Kaua'i after the devastation of Hurricane 'Iniki, Hawaii

Audubon donated \$1,500 for helicopter time so botanists could collect cuttings and seeds of endangered plant species for propagation.

David spent part of December in negotiations with the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust of England, known in Hawaii for its more than 30-year involvement in reestablishing the critically endangered Nene. Their efforts have been a major factor in the species' survival. We hope to have a closer relationship with this renowned conservation group.

Marjorie Ziegler testified on several issues in the legislature, including roadside spraying legislation and an endangered species bill to fund critical habitat studies for 17 bird species. She also worked on language flaws in a bill concerning citizens' right to sue on behalf of endangered species.

A policy statement drafted by Ziegler on preserving koa forests from overharvesting was passed by the board. This issue of protecting our remaining ancient forests will continue to be a big one in coming years. Our hopes are strong for cooperation to save this very important habitat. We recognize, however, the economic forces which drive this destruction of habitat and what is at stake—some of the most unique and diverse ecosystems in the world.

Ziegler also drafted a policy for Hawaii Audubon on the pressing need for ungulate control in Hawaii's vanishing native ecosystems. Damage by pigs and goats is often cited as the number one single threat to the Islands' forests. These forests rank among the rarest and most endangered habitats on Earth. This policy has been presented to several regulatory bodies which can decide the fate of ungulate control.

When Ziegler left our Board of Directors and the Conservation Committee in mid-year, HAS lost a staunch advocate for the environment. We owe her a heartfelt mahalo for all her efforts and accomplishments with HAS. We will miss her. Ziegler is a resource analyst at SCLDF.

David Hill, Conservation Committee

Chair 1992-'93, and Emily Gardner, Education Committee Chair, went to Washington, D.C. in April as part of "Bootcamp," a National Audubon Society training and advocacy course. There they worked for passage of strong endangered species laws, as well as environmentally positive aspects of President Clinton's economic package. They spent three days at the Celebrating the Diversity of Life Conference on Endangered Species, three days in intensive training on issues and strategies, and two days in meetings. These meetings took them to the offices of Representatives Abercrombie and Mink, Senators Akaka and Inouye, and Department of the Interior officials. They worked against the many amendments to the Endangered Species Act (ESA) put forth by the so-called "Wise Use" movement, whose proposals are anything but wise. These consist of attempts to gut the ESA and other major environmental laws, allowing destructive practices motivated by short-term economic gains, which will bring heavy risk of long-term loss in land productivity, biodiversity, and healthy ecosystems—ecosystems which give us water, food, oxygen, and medicines. These proposed laws are only wise from the standpoint of the six-month investor, not from the standpoint of our grandchildren's health and well being.

The Clinton Administration's proposals included many positive initiatives which Hill worked to support on behalf of HAS throughout 1993. These included public land grazing fee reform, repeal of the 1872 Mining Law, job creation for youth in the environmental field, and the energy tax. Many of these initiatives face strong vested opposition and promise to be contentious issues in the future.

The phone tree of Audubon members committed to making important calls on environmental issues grew by about 20% in 1993. It was effective in supporting a wide range of issues over the last two years, including but not limited to wildlife refuges, alien species, endangered species, proposals of the Clinton administration, last fall's Environmental Sum-

mit, and state forestry issues. Special thanks to all the members who made phone calls or wrote letters with Hawaii Audubon in 1993. You are the grassroots upon which the future feeds.

Attorney Linda Paul, HAS First Vice President, and long-time Auduboner Robert Pyle attended community planning meetings on the fate of Kawai Nui Marsh on windward O'ahu. They advocated for larger waterbird habitat areas, adequate funding to manage these areas, increased buffer zones, and potential public viewing areas. Kawai Nui is one of the largest, and potentially one of the most important wetlands in our state. It is habitat for endangered waterfowl as well as migrating birds.

Lisa King, a volunteer with a background in marine science, followed ocean resources bills at the legislature. One bill she testified on addressed the deleterious effects of fish-feeding, which include upsetting the ecology of the reef and generating plastic debris.

Regarding artificial reef legislation, King testified that these reefs can be very beneficial, but the materials used should be environmentally and aesthetically benign. While opposing a total ban, we recommended suitable artificial reef materials.

HAS also addressed Marine Life Conservation Districts (MLCD), and agreed that the present process for designating an MLCD, which involves hearings and is strongly open to citizen participation, should be adhered to.

On Maui, Dr. Renate Gassmann-Duvall was active on several issues. She is now a member of the Kanaha Pond Advisory Committee, which is working on a management plan for this wetland. The issues she is working on include native plant protection, predator control, water quality, scientific studies, educational programs, and inclusion of environmental groups. Kanaha Pond is the oldest wildlife sanctuary established in the state and is home to endangered species. It does not have a management plan in place.

The dunes and wetlands at Waihe'e are another area of concern. Dr. Gassmann-Duvall has advocated for wetland protection and improvement, protection for rare plants in the dunes, and the need for an educational program. HAS has been working with Hawaiian civil rights groups who are calling for preservation of important cultural sites such as burials at Waihe'e.

Another threat to endangered species on Maui which Dr. Gassmann-Duvall addressed is a small wetland located between Kanaha Pond and the Midway Shopping Center. This

## Update on Chevron Grant

Linda Elliott, a wildlife biologist, has been named HAS's oiled wildlife program director. Elliott is now drafting a plan to deal with oiled wildlife. This program was established as a result of a recent \$7,500 grant from Chevron USA Products Company.

Elliott was formerly wildlife manager and environmental programs coordinator at the Hyatt Regency Waikoloa, where she was involved with environmental education and endangered species rehabilitation.

## Election Results

Members elected Linda Paul, First Vice President, Kendall McCreary, Corresponding Secretary, and Joyce Stanney, Treasurer. The results were announced at the annual meeting on 16 December, 1993. Elected to the board were Shannon Atkinson, Sherilyn Garrett, John T. Harrison, Lynne Matusow, and Kevin Shaney. Their terms expire in December 1995.

Continuing in office, with terms expiring this year, are HAS President Reginald David, Second Vice President Emily Gardner, and directors David Hill and Jay Lembeck.

At its January meeting, the board appointed S. Nanea Parks, Recording Secretary, and Stephen C. Carter, a director. Their terms expire in December.

wetland is habitat for endangered Hawaiian Stilts, Koloa, and other native waterfowl. Bulldozing began almost overnight when the area was sold to Rojac Trucking, Inc. This activity threatened to fill or adversely impact this wetland. Dr. Gassmann-Duvall has brought our concerns to the USFWS officials responsible for protecting endangered species.

Many of the above conservation efforts were conducted outside of the Conservation Committee structure. The committee heartily thanks those individuals for their contributions. Interested Hawaii Audubon Society members are invited to get involved in whatever capacity they can with the Conservation Committee. We need to work together to protect the natural world which gives us all so much, from the replenishment we feel during a walk in the forest, to life itself.

## Help for Philippine Seabirds

The Hawaii Audubon Society has contributed \$1,000 to an international effort to conserve seabirds in the Tubbataha Reef area of the Sulu Sea, the Philippines. While massive decline has taken place, at least nine species of seabirds are still breeding there. Regionally threatened species include the Masked Booby, Red-footed Booby, Great Frigatebird, White-capped Noddy, Common Noddy, and Sooty Tern, all of which are close to extinction within Southeast Asia. Birds which were banded in the Northwest Hawaiian Islands have been spotted in this area.

The project aims to prevent the extinction of seabirds in the Philippines, to develop a training program to improve their protection during the breeding season, to survey breeding grounds, to promote conservation awareness, and to determine the extent of community development needed to lessen pressure on the seabird populations.

The project is sponsored by the Dansk Ornitologisk Forening (the leading ornithological organization in Denmark), the Philippine Department of Environmental Resources, and leading Philippine ornithologists.

Other financial sponsors include British Petroleum, the U. S. Section of the International Council for Bird Preservation, and the Pacific Seabird Group.

Hawaii Audubon members who wish to contribute to this project should send a check payable to Hawaii Audubon Society and note that it is for the Sulu Sea project.

## Mahalo Donors!

The Hawaii Audubon Society thanks the following members and friends for their generous donations:

Alice and Ed Bergdahl, in memory of Nora Jensen, Mary Boyd, Stewart Burley, Olive Cole, Thomas and Jean Culbertson, Reginald David, Satoru Doi, Eugene Donaldson, Keith Evans, Elaine Fessenden, Hubert and Mable Frings, Margaret Gregory, Hawaii Forest and Trail Ltd., and Darcy Hu.

Also, Pearl Johnson, Susan Kidder, William Kruse, Ardell Kuchenbecker, Edwin Laak, Nancy Lapinski, Ronald D. C. Lau, Cathy Lowder, Daniel Luten, George-Ann Maxson, Marilyn Metz, Nanea Parks, Karin Rajdev, Sue Scatolini, Kurt Schwarz, James Thropp, Jr., and Alan Ziegler.

# Albatross Restoration

by Andy Cowell

At HAS' annual meeting on 16 December, 1993, biologists Steve Kress and Richard Podolsky from the National Audubon Society provided details on plans to encourage the Laysan Albatross to begin nesting on Kaohikaipu Island off the windward coast of O'ahu. They also revealed the role that HAS volunteers may play in the project.

The two ornithologists began their presentation by discussing the success they have already had off the coast of Maine with a number of species of seabirds. Their first efforts at re-establishing breeding colonies of seabirds began in 1973 on Egg Rock, Maine, with the Atlantic Puffin. They used a combination of bird decoys and transplanted juveniles to initiate the project. The first transplanted birds to return to the island arrived in 1977, and breeding began in 1981. There are currently 16 pair of Atlantic Puffins breeding on Egg Rock.

Following this success, they expanded the program to include other species and locations. To date, they have succeeded in re-establishing breeding colonies of Arctic, Common, and Roseate Terns and Leach's Storm-Petrels. Common Murres have begun site prospecting activities as well.

According to Kress and Podolsky, the key to success is the use of decoys in concert with sound recordings of the birds' calls, sometimes accompanied by artificial nest burrows for species that nest in this way, and the use of transplanted birds. With these techniques, they create an entire "fake colony." This is crucial because all of these seabirds are colonial nesters, and normally require evidence of other breeders before beginning to breed themselves, as well as a "critical mass" of other birds to begin their breeding activities.

Closer to home, they have succeeded in attracting endangered Dark-rumped Petrels to protected areas on the Galapagos Islands, and have worked at the Laysan Albatross breeding site around Kilauea NWR on Kaua'i.

On Kaohikaipu, they hope to once again create a "fake colony" of albatross. The birds have been expanding their range since the mid '70s, coming into conflict with human activities and natural and introduced predators in a number of locations. Kress suggested that the reason the birds have not already

# Volunteer Corner

by Jason P. Johnson

Vaughn Sherwood is a University of Hawaii-Manoa graduate student who has put in many tireless hours for the Hawaii Audubon Society in recent months. His dedication and positive attitude has been a blessing. He has helped make the organization of the upcoming Paradise Pursuits competition run smoothly, bringing a unique perspective to all who have met him.

Sherwood was born and raised in Harrisburg, Pa., and came to Hawaii in 1975. After a year in the Aloha State he returned to the Mainland for 14 months, but then came back to Hawaii. His love for O'ahu runs so deep that he has not left since he returned in 1977. Sherwood was originally drawn to Hawaii for its world-famous mammoth surf. His surfing days have drawn to a close now, and other pursuits maintain his interests in our beautiful island. Perhaps through his recent pursuits he is repaying a debt to O'ahu for the beauty and enjoyment it has provided him. I'm sure though that he'd never admit it to be any form of remuneration, for the joy his latest endeavors bring him is evident in the enthusiasm in his scraggly voice.

begun using the island is simply because there are no birds there now. The (apparent) presence of other birds on the island will hopefully attract albatross to this safe area and help avoid conflicts with other areas, especially airfields, where they are not wanted. The colony will feature two groups of decoys and sound equipment—one with adults only, and one with chicks, ceramic eggs, chick calls, and adults. The theory is that the latter group will be more attractive to the birds. This project will offer the opportunity to test this hypothesis.

The role of volunteers in the project will be to monitor the decoys from Sea Life Park. Using a spotting scope, they will watch for signs of returning live albatross, and record behaviors when the birds do return. The input of volunteers will allow those in charge of the project to fine tune the set-up of the decoy system. Data gathered by these volunteers may also help to show that albatross are being attracted away from other areas where conflicts are occurring, thus increasing support for the project from many groups now encountering difficulties with the birds. Anyone interested in helping should contact Steve Carter at the HAS office, 528-1432.



Sherwood recently received an undergraduate degree in geography at UH, with a concentration on biogeography. In particular, he's interested in specializing in the study and preservation of avian habitats, especially that of the O'ahu 'Elepaio and other native Hawaiian forest dwelling birds. This interest goes back to his early days in Hawaii, when he would hike the mountain trails with a bird identification guide in hand.

A member of Hawaii Audubon since the mid 1980s, his current volunteer work earned him credit towards his degree while providing him with some valuable experience in an organization dedicated to the goals and interests he holds so dear. He highly recommends the practicum/volunteering "class" as a way for students to get honest experience in their areas of concentration, and says it has been a break in the sometimes monotonous college schedule as well.

Sherwood's main interests in the environmental movement are those concerning habitat preservation. While he holds a special interest in the O'ahu 'Elepaio, he has a sincere desire to see great gains made in all areas of environmental and species preservation.

As our conversation drew to a close, I asked him what he would ask others to do for the environment. He paused for a short moment, grinned a bit, and said, "Well, of course I'd ask them to give money to the Hawaii Audubon Society." Then, in a little more serious tone said, "continue to educate (others) and become more educated themselves (about the environment)."

Sound advice, I think. Maybe we're already following it through programs like Paradise Pursuits. Paradise Pursuits might not have been impossible without Sherwood, but we and its contestants from 31 Hawaii high schools can thank him for making it run a lot more smoothly.

# Name Changes for Some Hawaiian Birds November Trip

by Robert L. Pyle

The American Ornithologists' Union (A.O.U.), through its committee on classification and nomenclature, establishes and maintains the *Check-List of North American Birds*. This Check-List provides a vernacular name and a scientific name for each species of bird that occurs or has occurred in North America and Hawaii. It is considered the authoritative standard for nomenclature of North American and Hawaiian birds, and its names are used in virtually all scientific articles and publications dealing with these birds, including the *American Birding Association Checklist* and the *Checklist of the Birds of Hawaii—1992*.

The A.O.U. updates its Check-List with an Amendment published in its journal, *The Auk*, in the July issue of alternate years. The *Checklist of the Birds of Hawaii—1992* ('Elepaio 1992:52:53-62) uses names as updated through the 1991 Amendment. The 1993 Amendment, to appear in *The Auk* for July 1993 soon to be published (it has been delayed), will contain the following significant changes to the names of Hawaiian Birds.

**Green-backed Heron (*Butorides striatus*):** change vernacular and scientific names to Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*). The North American birds (*virescens*) had long been considered a separate species from the South American birds (*striatus*), but several years ago they were lumped as a single species. Now, they are split again into separate species.

**Nene (*Nesochen sandvicensis*):** change scientific name to *Branta sandvicensis*. Available evidence indicates the Nene should be placed in the same genus with its closest relative, the Canada Goose. This action deleted the endemic Hawaiian genus *Nesochen*.

**American Coot (*Fulica americana alai*):** change vernacular and scientific names to Hawaiian Coot (*Fulica alai*). The Hawaiian Coot is now considered different enough from American Coot to be split as a separate species. Hawaii thus gains one more endemic species, and loses one bird endemic at the subspecies level.

**Lesser Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis [dominica] fulva*):** change vernacular and scientific names to Pacific Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis fulva*). Research studies have suggested for some years that the Pacific and American forms are separate species. Further evidence recently published has convinced

the A.O.U. to split these into two species. This action is supported by Hawaii researchers Phil Bruner and Oscar Johnson.

**Kaua'i Creeper (*Oreomystis bairdi*):** change vernacular name to 'Akikiki.

**O'ahu Creeper (*Paroreomyza maculata*):** change vernacular name to O'ahu 'Alauahio.

**Moloka'i Creeper (*Paroreomyza montana*):** change vernacular name to Maui 'Alauahio.

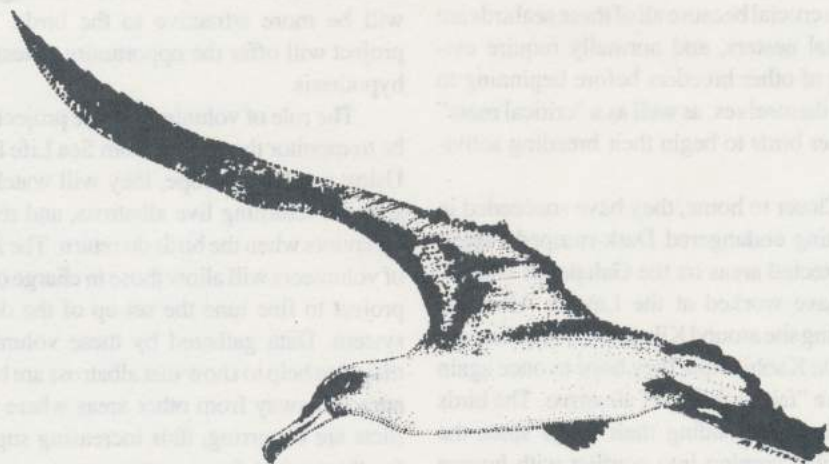
These birds were recognized by the early Hawaiians and by the scientific collectors of a century ago as being quite different. But in the middle 20th century these and the Hawai'i Creeper were all lumped together into a single species, called Hawaiian Creeper. A few years ago they were again split into separate species in two different genera. The vernacular name creeper is not appropriate as a group name to include such different birds in two different genera; thus the A.O.U. has adopted the original Hawaiian names as vernacular names. The Hawai'i Creeper, in the genus *Oreomystis*, retains that vernacular name since 'Alauahio would not be appropriate and, despite Pukui and Elbert's *Hawaiian Dictionary*, it isn't really clear that the Hawaiians used that name for the Hawai'i Island bird (see Munro, *Birds of Hawaii*, 1944, page 106.)

The 1993 Amendment will probably be the last one before the A.O.U. publishes a new 7th edition of its Check-List, scheduled for 1994. When it is published, the *Checklist of the Birds of Hawaii—1992* will be updated to include the name changes above and other changes that may appear in the new edition.

by Andy Cowell and Steve Carter

A good-sized group of around 20 people were rewarded by excellent weather and good birding on the 14 November, 1993, outing to the James Campbell NWR. All four of the endemic Hawaiian waterbirds—Black-necked (Hawaiian) Stilt, Hawaiian Coot, Hawaiian Gallinule, and Hawaiian Duck—were seen, with the coots and stilts quite numerous (2-3 dozen each). A number of migratory waterfowl were found—Green-winged Teal, Blue-winged Teal, Northern Pintail, Northern Shoveler, Canvasback and Redhead. (This was all the more impressive because due to chronic funding shortages, refuge personnel had been unable to eliminate encroaching vegetation from some of the ponds, so that their value to the birds was temporarily reduced.) Many shorebirds were sighted as well—the expected Pacific Golden-Plover, Wandering Tattler, and Ruddy Turnstone, as well as Sanderling, Long-billed Dowitcher, Semi-palmated Plover, and Sharp-tailed Sandpiper.

Also seen were the Black-crowned Night-Heron, Cattle Egret, Fulvous Whistling-Duck, Ring-necked Pheasant, Rock Dove, Spotted Dove, Zebra Dove, Red-vented Bulbul, Common Myna, Red Avadavat, Chestnut Mannikin, and Java Sparrow. Most birders turned back after a satisfying two hours of birding, while a few continued on to the shore hoping for a Bristle-thighed Curlew. Their hopes went unrewarded on an otherwise very productive day. Thanks to refuge biologist Mike Silvernagel for escorting us.



Laysan Albatross © Mark Rauzon

# Hawaii Audubon Society

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## 'ELEPAIO

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The 'Elepaio is printed on recycled paper.

## T-shirts for Sale

The Hawaii Audubon Society has a 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 ash (gray) with a black design. We also have a few in aqua, navy, white, and beige. In addition, the "hot" Kolea (Pacific Golden Plover) T-shirts are also available. This T-shirt is white with a three-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. When ordering T-shirts, be sure to list size and first, second, and third choice of color. To order T-shirts send your check, payable to the Hawaii Audubon Society, to Yvonne Izu, 1957 Alai Place, Wahiawa, HI 96786. 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.

## HAS Dues for 1994

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

### Regular Member

Delivery to U.S. zip code addresses

Via bulk mail \$ 10.00

(Not forwardable to new address)

Via first class mail 16.00

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Junior Member (18 and under) 5.00

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Sustaining Member 100.00

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(three annual payments) 100.00, 100.00, 50.00

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Patron (one-time payment) 1,000.00

Delivery to non-U.S. addresses:

Mexico (airmail only) 16.00

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All other countries (surface mail) 18.00

All other countries (airmail) 28.00

Introductory dues for

National and Hawaii Societies: 20.00

(Includes delivery of 'Elepaio and Audubon Magazine as bulk or 2nd class mail to U.S. zip codes. Renewal, \$30 annually.)

## Research Grants

The Hawaii Audubon Society makes grants for research in Hawaiian or Pacific natural history. Awards generally do not exceed \$500 and are oriented toward small-scale projects within Hawai'i. Special consideration will be given to those applicants studying dryland forests and aeolian systems on Hawai'i. The deadlines for receipt of grant applications are 1 April and 1 October.

For an application form send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Grants, Hawaii Audubon Society, 1088 Bishop Street, Suite 808, Honolulu, HI 96813. For more information, call Phil Bruner, (808) 293-3820 (W).

## In Memorium: Stuart Lillico

by George Campbell

In late 1989, Hawaii Audubon found need for a qualified person to carry 'Elepaio over a gap which had developed through a gradual loss of key personnel. A retired veteran newsman, Stuart P. Lillico, was approached about helping the Society in this situation and he agreed to do so, serving as managing editor from January 1990 through June 1991. He died on 18 December, 1993, at age 84, a loss to many friends and members of the community.

Before settling in Honolulu, Stuart and his wife, Helen, had lived in many countries where he was editor, writer, and reporter for newspapers and magazines. He closed his working career with 20 years at the United States Information Service. After he retired in Hawaii, Stuart became involved in numerous organizations, and for 15 years was editor of the *Hawaiian Shell News*, a worldwide circulated journal of the Hawaiian Malacological Society.

In addition to his wife, survivors include a son, Peter of Kailua, two grandchildren, and a sister, Beatrice Sheppard of North Carolina.

To the Lillico family, the Hawaii Audubon Society extends its condolences and its appreciation for Stuart's voluntary assistance in a time of need.

# Calendar of Events

## First Monday of Every Month

Monthly meeting of the Conservation Committee, 6:30 p.m., at the Coffee Line, 1820 University Avenue (in the YWCA). To join or for more information call David Hill, 988-7460 (H).

## Thursday, February 3

Monthly meeting of the Education Committee, 7:00 p.m., at the Coffee Line, 1820 University Avenue (in the YWCA). To join or for more information call Emily Gardner, 734-3921 (H). The Committee is actively seeking new members and needs scorers and timers for the Paradise Pursuits preliminaries. To assist with the competitions on the dates listed call the following:

Hawai'i, 12 March, Marie Morin, 329-9390 (H).

Kaua'i, 26 March, Randy Yokoyama or Kali Lopez, 332-7324 (H).

Maui, 19 February, Renate Gassmann-Duvall, 572-1584 (H).

O'ahu, 5 March and 2 April, Emily Gardner, 734-3921 (H).

## Tuesday, February 15

Board meeting, 7:00 p. m., HAS office.

## Sunday, February 20

Field trip to Makapu'u Lighthouse led by Tony McCafferty. Among the species seen on previous outings to this site are humpback whales, green sea turtles, three species of booby, two species of tropicbird, two species of noddy, Sooty Terns, and a Peregrine Falcon. Meet at the State Library on Punchbowl Street at 7:30 a.m. or along Kalaniana'ole Highway next to the gate on Makapu'u Lighthouse Road at 8:30 a.m. Bring water, sun screen, hat, binoculars, and field scope. For more information call Tony McCafferty, 523-1940. Suggested donation: \$2.00.

## Monday, February 28

General Membership Meeting, Paki Conference Room, Bishop Museum, 7:30 p.m. Betsy Harrison-Gagne, Executive Secretary of the Natural Area Reserves System Commission, will present a slide show of Hawaii's natural area reserves featuring various habitats, birds, and plants. Refreshments will be served.

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## 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.

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# 'ELEPAIO

