



Gleanings From the Technical Literature: 43rd Supplement to the AOU Check-List of North American Birds

by Reginald E. David¹

The forty-third supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds* has just been published (American Ornithologists' Union 2002). This is the second supplement to appear following the publication of the 7th edition of the Check-list in 1998 (American Ornithologists' Union 1998).

The committee on classification and nomenclature (Committee) has accepted several taxonomic, nomenclature and distributional changes that are of specific interest to Hawai'i based birders.

One species, Mitred Parakeet (*Aratinga mitrata*) was added to the main list – this change was also mirrored by R. L. Pyle in his latest Checklist of the Birds of Hawaii (2002).

The Hawai'i endemic endangered sub-species of the Dark-rumped Petrel (*Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis*) has been elevated to a full species, based on work conducted by Tomkins and Milne (1991), and Browne et al. (1997), that differentiated the vocalizations, and morphology between it and the nominate Galapagos species (*Pterodroma p. phaeopygia*). The new common name of the Hawai'i breeding species is, Hawaiian Petrel and the scientific name is (*Pterodroma sandwichensis*).

The Common Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*), a regular, but often hard to find migratory species, has been split into two species, Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*), the North American species and Common Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*) the Eurasian species. The split was based on differences in winnowing display sounds, and plumage morphology described by

Thoenen (1969), Miller (1996) and Tuck (1972). Separating these two species in the field is problematic. The only visual clues apparent in the field are that when viewed from above *gallinago* has a broader white trailing edge on its secondaries than does *delicata* (Paulsen 1993). The underwing-coverts on *gallinago* tend to show an greater amount of white on the lesser, median and greater under-wing coverts than does the more speckled plumage generally seen in *delicata* (Hayman et al. 1989). In the hand *delicata* typically has 16 tail feathers, while *gallinago* has 14 (Hayman et al. 1986, Paulsen 1993). Flight calls of the two species are very similar, though the winnowing song of *delicata* is higher pitched than that of *gallinago* (R. David, personal observations in Siberia, and Texas).

The scientific name of the Red-necked Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicaria*) has been changed to (*Phalaropus fulicarius*). Adhering to the rules of zoological nomenclature it was realized that the specific name is an adjective and, thus must agree in gender with the generic name (David and Gosselin 2000).

The common name of the Guam Swiftlet (*Aerodramus bartschi*) has been changed to Mariana Swiftlet to better define it's distribution. This species was introduced to O'ahu in the 1960's and still maintains a population on the island.

Taxonomic proposals considered but not yet accepted by the Committee include: splitting the genus *Anas* into two or three genera; and the separation of (*Anas carolinensis*) from (*A. crecca*) - a move made last year by the British Ornithological Union (British Ornithological Union 2001). It is unclear whether

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Volunteer Opportunity with Na Ala Hele Trails

The O'ahu Na Ala Hele Trails and Access program has been working on a project called the Makiki Watershed Awareness Initiative commonly known as Makiki WAI (wai means fresh water in Hawaiian). The objective of this project is to restore a segment of the forest in Makiki valley to more native Hawaiian forest. This restored segment can then be used as an educational tool for the public to learn more about their watershed of ahupua'a. How is this done? First, by improving a portion of Makiki valley sub-watershed by clearing a two-acre section of the forest and replanting it with native Hawaiian plants. Then, trail improvements will be implemented including construction of two major bridges. Last, interactive watershed education displays and signs will be established. The trail will ten

be opened to the public on June 7, 2003, which is National Trails Day.

Come and contribute to this great initiative by planting, watering and protecting native plants, or helping to "crib" the trail to prepare it for gravel. Makiki WAI work days are on the first Saturday and third Sunday of each month until the opening. Meet at the Makiki Forestry Baseyard (2135 Makiki Hts. Dr.) at 9:00am. If you come late continue up the Kanealole trail until you see a sign that says, "Late people this way..."

Work begins at 9:00am and stops at 2:00pm. We provide water, gloves, tools, bug spray and juice. Wear long sleeve shirt, pants and boots. Call 973-9782 for more information.

Bird of the Month – Palila (*Loxioides bailleui*)

This endemic finch-billed honeycreeper is only found on the Big Island of Hawai‘i, in mamane-naio forest on the Mauna Kea slopes. It feeds on immature mamane seed pods, leaves, and flowers, and caterpillars. The Palila has a deep yellow head and breast, grey back, and greyish-white belly and underparts. The wings and tail are a deeper grey. Females are less brightly colored, and juveniles have two pale wingbars. It breeds from February to September, laying two eggs that are white with red-brown splotches.

The Palila has a whistled call note which it will answer if imitated. It is not shy, and, when found, easily observed. Its other vocalizations include a whisper song and a canary-like, melodious song.

The Palila was listed as endangered in 1967. Sheep and goats brought in as game mammals had all but decimated the Palila’s main food source by devouring mamane seedlings, and a lawsuit (in which the Palila was named as one of the actual plaintiffs!) was brought in 1979 to force population control of these animals. A second lawsuit was filed in 1988 to bring about eradication of Mouflon sheep introduced as game. Critical habitat for the bird’s recovery was designated 1977, and a recovery plan was published by US Fish and Wildlife Service in 1977 and updated in 1986.

A U.S. Geological Service news release in 1999 stated that the Palila population is now stable, at somewhat fewer than 5,000. Other threats to its recovery include feral cats (one study found that between 8 and 11 percent of monitored Palila nests per year were predated by cats), rats and mongooses.

The Zoological Society of San Diego’s Keauhou Bird Conservation Center on the Big Island began hand-rearing Palila in



Palila

Photo by T. Dove

1986. Despite a slow start, by 2000, eighteen chicks had been reared. Reintroduction of these birds is scheduled for sometime late this year. An attempt will be made to start two new populations in areas other than the one location where they are now found.

[information taken from Hawaiian Birdlife by A.J. Berger (1972) and Hawaii’s Birds by Hawaii Audubon Society (1996), along with the websites of The Zoological Society of San Diego, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, American Bird Conservancy, and the U.S. Geological Society. Many thanks to T. Dove for the use of his lovely photograph.]

April 21st Program Meeting – Art and Nature

Michael Furuya, O‘ahu nature artist who paints scenes of native plants and birds of Hawai‘i., will discuss art and nature.

“My goal in these paintings is to show people the natural treasures that we have here in Hawai‘i. Most people will never have the opportunity to venture into the native Hawaiian forest to experience these special places. Many of our native species have already become extinct.” (Editor’s note: I attended Michael’s recent exhibition at Pauahi Tower downtown; his paintings of the extinct ‘O‘o were hauntingly beautiful.)

Michael is also the illustrator of the award winning children’s books “How the B-52 Cockroach Learned to Fly,” “Wailana The Waterbug,” and local best sellers, “Beyond ‘Ohia Valley: Adventures in a Hawaiian Rainforest” and “The Adventures of Gary and Harry: A Tale of Two Turtles.”

Program meetings are held at Henry Hall Room 109 on the Chaminade University campus, 3140 Wai‘alae Avenue, Kaimuki. Meetings are from 7:30 to 9:30pm. Refreshments are served, and HAS publications, T-shirts, and maps are available for purchase. Some of Michael’s notecards and other items will also be available for purchase.

Reminder: Deadline to Apply for UH Undergraduate Scholarship is May 1, 2003

Through a trust set up in memory of Rose Schuster Taylor, Hawaii Audubon Society offers a full tuition scholarship to an undergraduate student in the University of Hawai‘i system each school year.

Students must be or plan to be majoring in a field related to Hawaiian or Pacific natural history. Applications are available by calling (528-1432) faxing (537-5294) or emailing (hiaudsoc@pixi.com) the HAS office. Completed applications must be received by May 1, 2003.

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Destructive Fishing Methods: Lay Gillnets - A Pacific Fisheries Coalition White Paper

The Pacific Fisheries Coalition (PFC), with support from the PEW Charitable Trusts, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, the Homeland Foundation and the Federal Aid in Sport Fishing Restoration Act, represents a unique collaboration between conservationists and fishermen who find common ground in their desire to promote the conservation and responsible use of living marine resources in Hawai'i and the Central and Western Pacific. This white paper was drafted by Bob Endreson, President of the Hawai'i Fishermen's Foundation, William Aila, Hawaiian fisherman and Harbor Master of the Wai'anae Small Boat Harbor and Linda Paul, Executive Director for Aquatics, Hawaii Audubon Society, with the assistance of the State Division of Aquatic Resources.

Destructive Fishing Methods

There are many indiscriminate fishing methods that are extremely destructive. One of the worst are set or lay gillnets. The use of set monofilament gillnets has decimated the populations of inshore fishes in the main Hawaiian Islands. While some configurations of gillnets are used responsibly in ways that surround and catch only the targeted species, lay gillnets are deployed as invisible walls that snare everything that runs into them, depleting both targeted and non-targeted species, destroying bottom habitat and protected species, and severely impacting the snorkeling and diving industries. The bycatch may amount to fifteen times the volume of the targeted catch.

Lay gillnets are often left unattended in the water for long periods of time in violation of State law, which currently requires they be checked after two hours, hauled after four, and cannot be re-used within 24 hours after that. However, a struggling turtle will suffocate in less than two hours. Over the years the length of lay gillnets and depths where they are set has increased, and so has the damage, not only to the fish stocks, but also to inshore reef and deep water habitat. There is no accounting of how much net is currently being used in Hawai'i. Inshore lay gillnets are banned in all States in the United States except Hawai'i.

Lay Gillnets Destroy Resources

Set, lay or moi moi gillnet fishing utilize curtains of netting constructed out of organic or synthetic cordage that are suspended vertically anywhere in the water column with the aide of floaters and weights attached or anchored to the bottom. Fish that swim into this curtain are snagged by their gills or entangled in the mesh. Although lay gillnets have been used in near shore waters in Hawai'i for a long time, during the 1990s fishermen began deploying very long monofilament lay gillnets in deep water. These nets are up to 2+ miles long, made up of 500 foot panels attached together, 12 or more feet in height, mesh size 2-3/4 to 8 inches, set 2+ miles from and parallel to shore in waters 200-300 feet deep just before sunset. A hydraulic wheel is used to retrieve them.

If lay gillnets snag on the bottom when retrieved they rip off large chunks of coral, which destroys fish habitat, and large pieces of net tear off creating marine debris that continues to kill marine life. These long nets take about 45 minutes to lay and more than 2 hours to retrieve. They catch approximately 100-200 lbs of fish such as papio (dark young ulua or jack), weke ula (red goat fish), opakapaka (pink snapper), uku (grey snapper), mu (porgy fish), and uhu (parrot fish) per haul, as well as

undersized fish, out-of-season moi (threadfin), lobster, Kona crab, baby sharks, and protected species such as the green sea turtle.

Enforcement of the current lay gillnet regulations is very difficult. The State has a total of 39 enforcement officers that are responsible for enforcing fish and game regulations on both land and sea over the entire State. To catch a gillnetter violating the 2 hour check, 4 hour haul requirement takes over half of one officer's day. As a result lay gillnets are still being left in the water over long periods of time and mesh sizes are used that are smaller than the minimum legal size. Net violations are classified as petty misdemeanors that can bring fines of up to \$1,000 and/or up to 30 days in jail. Coral and closed-season fishing violations are petty misdemeanors carrying a maximum \$500 fine and 30 days in jail and another \$300 for individual pieces of coral. Violators' nets are confiscated and boats can be forfeited. The local cost of nets runs about \$75 per 100 feet, but sections of cheaper nets made in Asia are often intentionally discarded. The use of illegal nets leads the list of fishing violations.

Irresponsible gillnet fishing destroys the resource for everybody so that a few greedy individuals can profit. The mesh-sizes are often so small that most of the fish caught have not yet reached reproductive size. The hanging ratio is also frequently adjusted to reduce the effective mesh-size in places where size limits are in force. Monofilament gillnets are particularly destructive when configured as traditional weirs or fish-fences. In places where fish move along well-defined and restricted routes such as reef-passages and estuaries, a few strategically-placed nets set parallel to shore interrupt the flow of fish from deep water to shallows and at the appropriate time of year can decimate certain stocks such as weke ulu.

Many of Hawai'i's fishing communities regret the use of lay gillnets, but use them anyway because they catch more fish per unit of expended effort than most other forms of gear, except perhaps chemicals and explosives. Chlorine and cyanide kill or stun not only the target fish species, but all other fish in the area and destroy reefs and productive fish habitat for many years. From the individual's point of view, particularly the commercial individual, to give up lay gillnets voluntarily when others do not is to give up a competitive edge and, given the marginal nature of most artisanal commercial fisheries, this might mean losing a means of livelihood. Thus there have to be some powerful incentives before fishermen and government leaders call a halt to this destructive practice.

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Field Trips for 2003

All trips with an * are still in the process of being planned. Details will be provided as the scheduled dates get closer. A donation of \$2 per participant on all field trips is appreciated.

Shorebird Farewell at Paiko Lagoon

April 12, Saturday, 7-9:00 am

April 19, Saturday 9-11:00 am

A chance to bid our shorebirds (Pacific Golden Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, Sanderling, etc.) goodbye, as they will be leaving for Alaska shortly. Wear old tennis shoes or reefwalkers, and bring sunscreen, water, and lunch. We will meet at Paiko Lagoon. Call Alice to register, 538-3255.

*Aiea Loop Trail

May 24, Saturday

One of the best trails for upper-elevation forest on O'ahu. Possible to see 'apapane and 'amakihi. One of the best places to look for the elusive O'ahu Creeper, which has only been seen several times in the past two decades. Other birds include Japanese Bush-warbler and White-rumped Shama. The Guam Swiftlet has also been seen by several birders on one area of the trail. Plants may include 'ohi'a, koa, 'olapa, and 'ie'ie. About 4 miles round trip. Call the HAS office to register, 528-1432.

Left-Over Shorebirds & All Other Incredible Things at Paiko Lagoon

June 14, Saturday 7-9:00 am

June 28, Saturday 7-9:00 am

See aquatic creatures such as eels, crabs, snails, mantis shrimp, squid, puffer fish, ghost crabs, and whatever else becomes visible. Wear old tennis shoes or reefwalkers, and bring sunscreen, water, and lunch. We will meet at Paiko Lagoon. Children especially enjoy this field trip! Call Alice to register, 538-3255.

Shorebird Homecoming at Paiko Lagoon

September 6, Saturday 6-8:00 am

September 27, Saturday 9-11:00 am

Welcome our shorebirds home! Another great trip to Paiko Lagoon to welcome our Kolea home and see if other shorebirds have also returned. This is a keiki-friendly trip – the kids will love it! Wear old tennis shoes or reefwalkers, and bring sunscreen, water and lunch. We will meet at Paiko Lagoon at 8:30am. Call Alice to register, 538-3255.

*James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge October

*Ewa Plains Sinkholes with Dr. Alan Ziegler November

*Christmas Bird Count December

43RD SUPPLEMENT GLEANINGS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17...

the Committee is still considering the previously announced proposals, including the following of particular interest to Hawai'i birders: Splitting Newell's Shearwater (*Puffinus newelli*) from Townsend's Shearwater (*Puffinus auricularis*); separating Hudsonian Curlew (*Numenius hudsonicus*) from Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*); splitting 'Elepaio (*Chasiempis sandwichensis*) into three species and lastly merging 'Amaui (*Myadestes woahensis*) into Oloma'o (*Myadestes lanaiensis*) (American Ornithologists' Union 2000).

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The Hawai'i Gillnet Task Force

In September 1998 the Hawai'i Gillnet Task Force was formed to examine the rules governing the use of lay gillnets in State waters and to make recommendations. The Task Force included individuals representing a cross section of ocean user groups including recreational and commercial fishermen, fishery biologists, enforcement personnel, and one conservationist. At their last meeting in January 1999 the Task Force recommended by consensus the continued use of set gillnets, but with rules that required gillnet registration, marking set nets with buoys and tags attached at 75 foot intervals or less, dimensions of no more than 12 feet in height and 500 feet in length for non commercial users and 1200 feet in length for commercial users, and having a diver present during all gillnet operations.

Following the conclusion of the work of the Task Force the West Hawai'i Regional Fisheries Management Area Council built upon the work done by the

Task Force and after 18 community meetings developed a set of more restrictive rules tailored to fit the needs of the Big Island, which they sent to the Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR) in 2001. The West Hawai'i proposed rules limit the stretched height to 7 feet instead of 12, prohibit the setting of lay nets within 1200 feet of another lay net instead of 100; limit the maximum length for both commercial and non-commercial users to 125 feet instead of 1200 and 500 respectively; and allow nets from two or more individuals to be combined but the total length cannot exceed 250 feet. The West Hawai'i proposed rules also provide that an individual may possess only a single lay net while on or near the water and a vessel of float may carry only a total maximum of 250 feet of lay net provided that there are at least two persons associated with that vessel or float. They also specify several areas where lay netting is prohibited.

In 2002 DAR published a proposed set of rules that incorporated some of the existing rules, most of the Task Force recommendations and a few of the West Hawai'i Council recommendations.

Lay nets may not:

- Have a stretched mesh size less than 2-3/4"
- Be left in the water for more than 4 hours
- Be used more than once every 24 hours
- Be more than 12 feet stretched height
- Have more than one panel
- Be used at night (7:00 pm to 7:00 am)
- Be set within 100 feet of another lay net
- Be used in more than 80 feet depth
- Be left unattended for more than 4 hours

Lay nets must:

- Be inspected within two hours after setting the net
- Not break coral during removal of the net
- Be registered with the Department
- Be tagged when in the water and have two marker buoys

Lay net maximum lengths:

- Non-commercial users of lay nets may not use a lay net longer than 500 feet
- Commercial users of lay nets may not use a lay net longer than 1,200 feet

Unfortunately there are still no proposed rules limiting net cordage to less than 1/8" in diameter to avoid turtle and monk seal retention, prohibiting lay gillnet use in areas used for spawning by certain species and during closed seasons (moi and mullet) or limiting the length and number of lay nets that could be used per location as well as per person. For example, the proposed rules would allow commercial users to set an unlimited number of 1200 foot panels spaced 100 feet apart, in staggered rows 12 feet apart, thus permitting them to blanket an entire bay with lay nets. When four hours has run for the first net set, the fisherman must retrieve it, but depending on the number of lay nets set, it may be the end of the day before the last gillnet is retrieved. Few fish will survive to be enjoyed by the many other users of our nearshore resources. Pole fishermen will continue to catch little if anything; snorkelers will continue to see barren reefs. In Kailua Bay on the island of O'ahu the only reef fish still there are puffer fish that can bite through a monofilament gillnet.

The role of government in Hawai'i coastal fishery management could be more effective if it focused on providing the information needed for informed community decision-making rather than trying to make all the decisions at the government level. The West Hawai'i Council, a community fisheries management body, delineated specific near-shore zones as closed to lay gillnet fishing in order to increase populations of reef fishes. More areas throughout the entire state need to be closed to lay gillnet fishing. Better yet lay gillnet fishing should be prohibited throughout the state. Our economic future as a tourist destination is depends on it.

GIVE HAWAII'S NATIVE WILDLIFE A FUTURE.



Please make a donation to the
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Waikiki Aquarium, UH-Manoa & The Ala Wai Watershed Association 2003 Natural History Lecture Series

Wakea and Papa (Heaven and Earth)
Resource Connections in Waikiki

This lecture series focuses our attention on the linkage of Heaven and Earth (Wakea and Papa) as an important part of ahupua'a resource management. Traditional Hawaiian elements that float in the sky sun, moon, clouds, stars, wind and rain, guide the planting and fishing seasons, provide water, and create the tides and directions for ocean navigation.

The newly formed Hui Konohiki faculty of UH-Manoa presents three lectures in April that explore this linkage. Their presentations show how the health and care taking of our neighborhood or ahupua'a is related to the mountains and sea, the movement of water, and the effects of weather and climate.

Then, on May 1st, from a site on the Aquarium grounds, we will observe the traditional beginning of the season of warmth or kau as the sun sets into the crown of Pu'u o Kapolei (near Barber's Point). Through chant, hula and mo'olelo, Kumu John Lake and his Halau will help us understand the cultural traditions of this event. Kumu Lake and colleagues then integrate traditional ways of knowing with results from current Pacific climate assessments and their meaning for our community

THURSDAYS

7:30 pm (April 3, 10 & 24), 6:00 pm (May 1)

Waikiki Aquarium Foyer

2777 Kalakaua Avenue, Honolulu, HI

No reservations are required, but seating is limited. Doors open at 7:00 p.m., exhibits are open for viewing before the lectures. For information, please call the Waikiki Aquarium Education Department at 923-9741, ext. 8-107

April 3

Seeing Through the Eyes of the Ancestors

Dr. Carlos Andrade, Hui Konohiki Faculty

Department of Hawaiian Studies, UH-Manoa

Dr. Andrade introduces the traditional Hawaiian perceptions of malama 'aina and sets the stage for the talks to follow. He offers a point of view about ways human beings relate to each other and the world we inhabit, as well as how these ancestral perceptions can offer options for contemporary resource management.

April 10

Water Movement Through the Ahupua'a

Dr. Ka'eo Duarte, Hui Konohiki Faculty

Department of Botany, UH-Manoa

Dr. Duarte gives an overview of surface and subsurface freshwater water movement in Hawai'i and its socio-cultural implications. After a summary of traditional Hawaiian use of these water resources, he discusses how modern use practices may be affecting the life of the ahupua'a.

April 24

Limu: Religion Made Them Important

Dr. Isabella Abbott, Professor of Botany Emerita,

UH-Manoa AND

Building Modern Community Connections to Reefs

Dr. Cindy Hunter, Hui Konohiki Program

Waikiki Aquarium/ UH-Manoa

Dr. Abbott talks about the importance of limu (seaweeds), their uses, and what they meant culturally to our history. Dr. Hunter discusses the importance of building understanding and reconnection to our reefs today, as we incorporate our rich cultural histories into modern resource management.

May 1

Heavenly Connections Climate, Weather, Seasons

Kumu Keola Lake and Halau Mele, Hawai'i Academy of Arts, Music, & Dance Eileen Shea, East-West Center Climate Project Coordinator

Hui Konohiki Faculty, UH-Manoa

Before it became "Lei Day" in Hawai'i, May Day marked the changing of the seasons from ho'oilō (the wet season) to kau (the six summer months). The sun setting in the hollow of Pu'u Kapolei, as viewed from where the Waikiki Aquarium now stands, marks the beginning of the start of kau here on O'ahu. Kumu John Lake and his Halau invite the community to re-trace the steps of our kupuna using chant, hula and mo'olelo, to help us understand this cultural tradition. Kumu Lake then joins Ms. Shea to integrate traditional ways of knowing with the results from current Pacific climate assessments and their meaning for our community.

New Book!

For those of you who want to know where to find Hawai'i's birds and other wildlife, here is the book for you! Author Doug Pratt's last book on this subject, *Enjoying Birds in Hawai'i*, was a must-have for local and visiting birders. The following information was taken from Booklines Hawai'i's website, www.BooklinesHawaii.com.

"This book is designed to show you where and how to find Hawai'i's birds. It includes a wealth of information about ecology, behavior, conservation and travel. In addition it provides valuable information on weather, equipment, accommodation and how to gain access to restricted areas. It is not an identification guide. It is more of a guide to bird habitats than it

is to the birds themselves so it is sure to increase your knowledge of the natural history of these fascinating islands."

Enjoying Birds and Other Wildlife in Hawaii by H. Douglas Pratt is available in bookstores.

Retail Price: \$18.95
Format: Softcover, 208pp.
Pub.: Mutual Publishing

ISBN: 0935180001
Pub. Date: 2002

2003 Products and Publications Available from the Society

Hawai'i's Birds by the Hawaii Audubon Society, 5th edition, 1997. Over 150 color photographs and illustrations. \$12.95 per copy (\$9.95 plus \$3.00 postage and handling).

Voices of Hawaii's Birds by Douglas Pratt and the Hawaii Audubon Society, 1995. Two 60 minute tapes of songs of more than 100 species of birds found in Hawai'i. Includes a booklet. \$15.50 (\$12.50 plus \$3.00 postage and handling).

Hawai'i's Rare & Endangered Birds Notecards with artwork by renowned Island artist Patrick Ching. Eight greeting cards with envelopes. \$9.50 per box (7.00 plus 2.50 postage and handling).

Treasures of O'ahu Map A fun and informative self-guided tour of O'ahu including hiking, birding, and ancient cultural sites. \$5.00 (\$4.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling).

The Edge of Forever The Society's 60th Anniversary Commemorative Poster by Richard Pettit. Now only \$10.00 (\$5.00 plus \$5.00 postage, mailing tube, and handling).

'Elepaio logo patch \$3.75 (\$3.00 plus \$.75 postage and handling).

Checklist of the Birds of Hawai'i—2002 by R.L. Pyle. Lists all taxa naturally occurring in Hawai'i and introduced species that have established viable populations. \$3.50 (\$3.00 plus \$.50 postage and handling).

Checklist of the Birds of the Mariana Islands by James D. Reichel and Philip O. Glass, 1991. Lists all taxa naturally occurring in the Marianas and introduced species that have established viable populations. \$3.00 (\$2.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling).

Checklist of the Birds of Micronesia by P. Pyle and J. Engbring, 1985. Lists all taxa naturally occurring in Micronesia and introduced species that have established viable populations. \$3.00 (\$2.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling).

Field Card of the Birds of Hawai'i by R. L. Pyle and R. David, 1996. A pocket-sized field card listing bird taxa found in Hawai'i. \$.50 each. Call for postage price.

Hawaii Audubon Society logo t-shirts in white, natural, Pacific blue, jade, and gray, in sizes from S to XXL. Tank tops in white and grey, S to XL, same price. \$18.00 (\$15.00 plus \$3.00 postage and handling).

Send orders, with check payable to the Hawaii Audubon Society, to Hawaii Audubon Society, 850 Richards Street, Suite 505, Honolulu, HI 96813-4709. *Products may also be purchased at the office to avoid mailing charges.*

2003 Membership in Hawaii Audubon Society

Regular US Member	(via bulk mail, not forwardable)	\$ 15.00	Mexico	\$ 21.00
First Class Mail		\$ 21.00	Canada	\$ 22.00
Junior Members (18 and under)		\$ 10.00	All other countries	\$ 28.00
Supporting Member		\$100.00		

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Board of Directors
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 First Vice President: Liz Kumabe
 Second Vice President: vacant
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 Recording Secretary: Tommie Casey, 934-5326
 Director: Chad Castle, 262-5412
 Director: Arlene Buchholz, 988-9806
 Director: John Harrison, 956-3968
 Director: Alice Roberts, 538-3255
Committees
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 Education: Wendy Johnson
 Field Activities: Alice Roberts and
 Linda Shapin, 528-1432
 Grants & Scholarships: Phil Bruner, 293-3820
 Membership: Linda Shapin
 Programs: Arlene Buchholz
 Publicity: vacant
Island Representatives
 Maui: Renate Cassmann, 579-9294
Pacific Fisheries Coalition
 Executive Director: Linda Paul, 262-6859
Marine Policy Analyst:
 Kim Moffie, 529-0430
HAS Administrative Assistant:
 Linda Shapin, 528-1432



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Calendar of Events

May 12, Monday,
HAS Board meeting
 Open to all members, 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. at the HAS office.
 Education and Conservation Committees meet at 5:45 p.m.
 before Board meetings.

April 21, Monday,
Program Meeting
 "Art and Nature" with artist Michael Furuya.
 See page 20.

April 12, Saturday, 7-9:00 am
April 19, Saturday 9-11:00 am
Field trips:
Shorebird Farewell at Paiko Lagoon
 See page 20.

May 24, Saturday,
Field trip:
'Aiea Loop Trail
 See page 20.

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