

Unexpected Feathered Guests Find a Welcome on National Wildlife Refuges

Word is getting out - National Wildlife Refuges make pretty nice homes, or better yet, vacation destinations! As the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service commemorates its annual National Wildlife Refuge Week, refuge managers throughout Hawai'i are celebrating the arrival of several new bird species during the past year.

"Our National Wildlife Refuges in the Pacific are often small remnants of wetland habitats or tiny islets and reefs in the midst of a vast ocean, but that makes them all the more important to migratory birds," explained Barry Stieglitz, Project Leader for Pacific island refuges. "Our proverbial welcome mat is always out for wildlife, but it's particularly exciting to see new species find these special places."

Some of the new arrivals to refuges - and in some cases to Hawai'i - this year include an American avocet, marbled godwits, white-faced ibises, curlew sandpipers, and a Nazca booby. A what, you say?

The Nazca booby (*Sula granti*) was considered a masked booby until 1998, when it was recognized as a separate species. Commonly found in the Galapagos Islands and on Malpelo Island in Colombia, the first sighting of the species in Hawai'i was at Tern Island in the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge in July. Like its cousin the masked booby, Nazca boobies are all white with black on the edges of their wings and tail. But instead of a yellow bill, this species has a bright orange bill that is more tapered than that of a masked booby.

"Nazca boobies are highly pelagic and occasionally stray to the California coast, but we were quite surprised to hear from volunteer Linda Takahashi that we had a masked booby with an orange beak on Tern Island," said Beth Flint, senior seabird biologist for the Service's Pacific Remote Island National Wildlife Refuge Complex. "Fortunately, she caught a great photo of the bird, which several seabird biologists confirmed was a Nazca booby."

The Nazca booby apparently thought Tern Island was a nice vacation spot, for it stayed on the island for more than two weeks before taking off in early August.

Another first for Hawai'i was a sighting of an American avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*) last month at Kealia Pond National Wildlife Refuge on Maui. This wetland bird is shaped similarly to a Hawaiian stilt, though it is slightly larger. In nonbreeding plumage, adults have a grayish head, neck, and chest, but during breeding season, the gray turns to a soft rust color. Perhaps its most distinctive feature is its long upturned bill, which it swings through shallow water to catch small invertebrates.



American avocet (right) photo by Janice C. Bell

American avocets normally winter in along the California and southeastern United States coastlines, and in Mexico. Their summer breeding range is mostly in the western Great Plains. "This sighting created quite a stir in the birding community," said Refuge Manager Glynnis Nakai. "There's always an air of anticipation each winter as we wait to see what migratory birds will make their way to Hawai'i's National Wildlife Refuges!"

Marbled godwits (*Limosa fedoa*) - a large shorebird that also has a slightly upturned bill - are termed "accidental stragglers" to Hawai'i, but they are rarely seen. From January to April, one was seen at Kealia Pond National Wildlife Refuge. The same bird is believed to have moved on to the Gathering Place on O'ahu, where it was sighted at James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge on May 9. This is the first sighting ever reported on the Refuge, where it has taken up residence in the Ki'i Unit. Its vacation is an extended one... it's still there!

The marbled godwit breeds in the northern Great Plains in the United States and Canada, but typically spends its winters along the coastlines of the United States and Mexico. The bird is a rich cinnamon brown with a distinctive bill with a dark tip and pink base.

Another species may be island-hopping as well ...Refuge in January may be one of two that arrived at James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge in May. This medium-sized sandpiper

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is a Eurasian species rarely seen in Hawai'i. It nests on tundra and occasionally migrates to the East Coast but is rare on the West Coast.

The first white-faced ibis (*Plegadis chihi*) to visit Pearl Harbor National Wildlife Refuge on O'ahu spent last winter enjoying refuge hospitality. A second, younger bird arrived this week at James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge. Normally this species winters in southern California, southern Texas, southern Louisiana, and Mexico. Its breeding grounds include more northern areas of the United States and southeastern portions of South America. This dark wading bird has a long, down-curved bill.

"We've had several other unusual visitors this year, including whimbrel, a peregrine falcon, osprey, greater white-fronted goose, cackling geese, and a tufted duck here on James Campbell or Pearl Harbor refuges," said Sylvia Pelizza, refuge manager for all three National Wildlife Refuges on O'ahu.

"James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge reopened for public tours on October 15th, so we invite folks to come look for not only these unusual visiting birds, but also our four endangered Hawaiian waterbirds," Pelizza continued. "These refuges were established to protect the endangered ae'o, 'alae ke'oke'o, 'alae 'ula, and koloa, but they seem happy to share their habitat with other migratory birds. A record 27 rare bristle-thighed curlews came to James Campbell this year, and 16 of them stayed through the summer!"

Guided tours at James Campbell will be offered Thursdays and Saturdays from October 15th through February 18th. The Thursday tours begin at 4 p.m., and Saturday tours alternate between 9 a.m. starts and 3:30 p.m. starts. Reservations are required and may be obtained by calling the Oahu Refuge office at 637-6330.

Kealia Pond National Wildlife Refuge on Maui is open to the public for self-guided tours during normal working hours. Call their office at 808 875-1582 for more information.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service celebrates National Wildlife Refuge Week every October, this year it was from October 9-15. In conjunction with Refuge Week, the Service has released a new report entitled *Banking on Nature 2004: The Economic Benefits to Local Communities of National Wildlife Refuge Visitation*. The report found that national wildlife refuges are major economic engines for many communities, putting almost \$1.4 billion into the economy. This total economic activity related to national wildlife refuge recreational use is nearly four times the \$391 million that the Refuge System received in fiscal year 2004 for operations and maintenance.

Moreover, the National Wildlife Refuge System created nearly 24,000 private sector jobs as the \$1.4 billion flowed through the economy, generating about \$454 million in employment income. Additionally, recreational spending on national wildlife refuges generated nearly \$151 million in tax revenue at the local, county, state and federal level.

The *Banking on Nature 2004* study included money spent for food and refreshments, lodging at motels, cabins, lodges or campgrounds, and transportation when it calculated the total economic activity related to refuge recreational use.



Nazca boobies photo by Linda Takahashi

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the principal Federal agency responsible for conserving, protecting and enhancing fish, wildlife and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. The Service manages the 95-million-acre National Wildlife Refuge System, which encompasses 545 national wildlife refuges, thousands of small wetlands and other special management areas. It also operates 69 national fish hatcheries, 64 fishery resources offices and 81 ecological services field stations. The agency enforces federal wildlife laws, administers the Endangered Species Act, manages migratory bird populations, restores nationally significant fisheries, conserves and restores wildlife habitat such as wetlands, and helps foreign and Native American tribal governments with their conservation efforts. It also oversees the Federal Assistance program, which distributes hundreds of millions of dollars in excise taxes on fishing and hunting equipment to state fish and wildlife agencies.

Source: USFWS News Release dated October 6, 2005

Contact: Barbara Maxfield, 808 792-9531 or 753-0440

REMINDER: November 14th Special Program Meeting: "Why the Endangered Hawai'i 'Akepa Will Likely Go Extinct in the Next Ten to Twenty Years" by Dr. Leonard Freed

Dr. Leonard Freed, Dr. Rebecca Cann, and their graduate students, undergraduates, and interns have been studying this bird continuously since 1987 at a site of high density at Hakalau Forest National Wildlife Refuge on the Island of Hawai'i. Dr. Freed will introduce the bird and its basic biology, emphasizing information acquired from individuals nesting in artificial cavities. The main portion of the talk will involve comparison of demographic parameters between 1987-1993 and 1999-2005. This will show that there is 1) lower nesting success, 2) lower survival of fledglings, 3) lower adult male survival, and 4) lower adult female survival. In addition, most of the surviving fledglings are males with a sex ratio in second-year birds of 29 males to 3 females over the last 5 years. Adult females are dying at a higher rate and are even less likely to be replaced by young females. Consistent with this decline in demographic parameters, there are fewer breeding pairs and lower captures of Hawai'i 'Akepa in mist nets. If this pattern persists for 10 more years, there will be virtually no females left. Any increase in avian malaria, as he and his collaborators have documented in the core area of highest density of this bird, will accelerate the time to extinction.

The decline of this bird since 1999 is associated with a significant increase in numbers of introduced Japanese White-

eyes compared with earlier years in the study. A case will be made that food competition exists between Japanese White-eyes and Hawai'i 'Akepa, and that the 'Akepa is more susceptible to competition than other native birds that also feed on arthropods in the foliage of ohia trees. A choice must be made about Japanese White-eyes: if they are not managed, the Hawai'i 'Akepa will go extinct. Hakalau Forest National Wildlife Refuge, with about 70% of Hawai'i 'Akepa remaining on the Island of Hawai'i, has chosen not to manage Japanese White-eyes. The refuge has also directed Dr. Freed to remove all artificial nesting cavities, despite the higher nesting success of Hawai'i 'Akepa that used them. Many undergraduate students have been supported by grants from the Hawaii Audubon Society to make the cavities and investigate their use. The reasons given by the refuge for discontinuing their use will be contested.

Program Meetings are held at the University of Hawai'i's St. John Lab (Botany Building Rm. 011) in the ground floor auditorium at 3190 Maile Way, where it intersects East-West Road. The main entrance to the building is at ground level, street side (Hint: the Diamond head side stairs do not lead to the auditorium). Program meetings take place from 6:30pm to 8:30pm, refreshments are served, and HAS products will be available for purchase.

Christmas Bird Count 2004/2005

CBC began over a century ago when 27 conservationists in 25 localities changed the course of ornithological history. On Christmas Day 1900, the small group of conservationists participated in an alternative to the "side hunt," a Christmas day activity in which teams competed to see who could shoot the most birds and small mammals. Instead, Chapman proposed to identify, count, and record all the birds they saw, founding what is now considered to be the most significant citizen-based conservation effort and a more than century-old institution.

Today, over 55,000 volunteers from all 50 states, every Canadian province, parts of Central and South America, Bermuda, the West Indies, and Pacific islands count and record every individual bird and bird species seen in a specified area. During the last count, about 73 million birds were counted. Each count group completes a census of the birds found during one 24-hour period between December 15 and January 5 in a designated circle 15 miles in diameter-about 177 square miles.

Apart from its attraction as a social and competitive event, CBC reveals valuable scientific data. The CBC is now larger than ever, expanding its geographical range and accumulating information about the winter distributions of various birds, and it is vital in monitoring the status of resident and migratory birds across the Western Hemisphere. The data, 100% volunteer generated, have become a crucial part of the U. S. Government's natural history monitoring database. Articles published in the last CBC issue of *American Birds* helped ornithologists better understand the magnitude of the effects of West Nile virus on regional bird populations. In addition, count results from 1900

to the present are available through National Audubon's website www.audubon.org/bird/cbc.

Join our Christmas Bird Counts during the official count period from December 15, 2005 to January 5, 2006. If you want to do something good for birds and meet other "bird people," contact one of the coordinators to sign up. There is a \$5.00 charge per person to support compiling and publication of the nationwide results. Contact the individual count coordinators listed below to participate. More information will be in the next issue of 'Elepaio, and posted on our website, www.hawaii.audubon.com, as it becomes available

Volunteers Needed for Annual Mailing 2005 Saturday, November 19th, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the HAS office

Please come and help stuff and seal envelopes so that you and your fellow members can receive Board election ballots, local membership renewals, and the Annual Appeal. Come for the whole time or just a few hours.

YOU WILL BE REWARDED with lunch and other refreshments, good company, lots of bird talk, and endless gratitude!

Please call Linda Shapin at the HAS office - 528-1432 (or email at hiaudsoc@pixi.com) and let us know you'll participate.

Hawaii Audubon Partners with Marine Corps Base Hawaii at the White House Conference on Cooperative Conservation

Submitted by Diane Drigot

On Aug 29-31, 2005, Hawaii Audubon Society was among 1,000 selected invitees to attend the White House Conference on Cooperative Conservation in St. Louis, Missouri. US Marine Corps sponsored Elizabeth Kumabe, HAS President and other key community partners Jeff Mikulina (Director, Sierra Club Hawaii Chapter) and Dave Gulko (DLNR's Aquatic Resources Division) to make the trip with Diane Drigot, MCBH Senior Natural Resources Manager, and Capt. Kevin Kleinpaste, USMC from the 3d Marine Regiment Combat Assault Company (who plow invasive pickleweed in Marine Corps Base Hawai'i wetlands as an annual "mud ops" event to help the Hawaiian stilt habitat there). Only one other team from Hawaii was invited—an Alien Algae Removal/Coral Reef Restoration Team led by Eric Co of The Nature Conservancy. The conference is the outgrowth of Executive Order 13352, signed by President Bush, calling on key Federal departments to engage with community neighbors and partners in conservation and land management decision-making. Conference purpose was to showcase, share, encourage, and strengthen bonds among many partners already engaged in shared governance and citizen stewardship to get the job done of safeguarding and sustaining our natural resources heritage and supporting wise land use decisions. MCBH's cooperative conservation team helped represent Hawai'i's concerns in the break-out sessions during the conference, coordinated by professional rapporteurs, in a national dialogue on to how to advance this cooperative conservation vision to build durable, broadly supported solutions to some of society's most complex problems.

For more information about the Conference, and predecessor conferences hosted by Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, John Kennedy, and Lyndon Johnson, visit the conference website at

<http://www.conservation.ceq.gov.MCBH> success stories entitled "Endangered Species Conservation Partnership" and "Seabird Protection Program" are posted, along with other conference stories, at the website www.cooperativeconservationamerica.org. Search under these titles on that site and you will get to the pdf files of the stories.

A wide diversity of successful partners were there, representing all political persuasions: conservation groups and companies; local, state, tribal, and federal agencies; recreation enthusiasts, ranchers, farmers, hunters and anglers shared their stories followed by the break-out sessions, as captured in the Publication "Faces and Places of Cooperative Conservation"—posted in its entirety at the conference website. Success stories were shared from every sector and every place in America in breakout sessions and exhibit booths. Marine Corps Base Hawaii's team is shown in the photo accompanying this article in front of their booth in the exhibit hall. The exhibit highlighted how military and community cooperation is connecting Combat Marines and community volunteers in a common cause by using amphibious assault vehicle training maneuvers, contractors, and civilian volunteers to control invasive plant species in MCBH wetlands, and thus help restore habitat for the endangered Hawaiian stilt. The exhibit also highlighted how collaborative conservation is helping MCBH's Ulupa'u Crater weapons range support the needs of both combat training and the largest concentration of federally-protected red-footed booby seabirds in the main Hawaiian Islands.

Tremendous grass-roots interaction at the conference occurred over an intense three days covering what makes cooperative conservation a success, what types of legislation and other incentives are need to encourage it even further across America. As the conference ended, Hurricane Katrina began to roll into the Gulf Coast and provided a compelling reason to emphasize the theme of some breakout sessions about restoring our nation's wetlands. For example, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service State Conservationist from Louisiana, Donald Gohmert, was quoted in the daily conference newsletter about how barrier islands and marsh areas are the first line of defense against severe storms coming out of the Gulf. This focused on the importance of restoring and protecting these areas, not just for bird refuges but for human habitation. He noted that seventy-five percent of Louisiana's marshes are privately owned, stressing the need for cross-boundary cooperative conservation to protect these valuable ecosystem functions for our society, today and in the future. For further information about following legislative and other actions spurred by the conference, watch 'Elepaio or the HAS website <www.hawaiiadubon.com> as they become available. I want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to Hawaii Audubon Society for being on the MCBH team at the conference!

Nationwide Publicity for Hawai'i's Combat on Invasive Species

Marine Corps Base Hawai'i is one of 12 military bases featured in a report issued in partnership between National Wildlife Federation and Dept of Defense on how invasive species affects combat readiness as well as endangered species and what needs to be done about it. The entire report can be downloaded at the NWF website. Hawaii Audubon works with the base with bird counts and volunteer efforts to remove invasive weeds from endangered bird habitat at Nu'upia Ponds.

The MCBH story leads in announcing the availability of the report at NWF's website: <<http://www.nwf.org/enviroaction/index.cfm?articleId=458&issueId=47>>

To volunteer to help in these efforts, contact Dr. Diane Drigot, Senior Natural Resources Manager, who is interviewed in the report, at 257-6920 x224.

Federal Junior Duck Stamp Design Contest

About the Contest:

The Federal Junior Duck Stamp Contest (FJDSC), based on the adult Federal Duck Stamp Contest, was established in 1990 to use art to promote greater awareness of our nation's living resources. Students are encouraged to learn about the habitat and behavior of their favorite waterfowl as they sketch their entry for the contest.

Hawai'i joined this program in 1996, allowing keiki (children) from all around the islands to participate in this wonderful educational experience. This annual contest is open to all private, public and home schooled students from kindergarten through high school.

Each fall, all public and private schools in the U.S. receive an informational package on this program. If you are home schooled and would like to participate, please give us a call.

How to Enter:

The entry must be a horizontal drawing or painting 9 inches high and 12 inches wide, and not exceeding 1/4 inch in thickness. Entries must not be framed, under glass, or have a protective covering that is attached to the entry. You may choose the medium of your entry and it may be either multicolor or black and white. Entries must be handdrawn - electronically or mechanically generated art will not be accepted. Only one entry per person is allowed.

Entries are divided into four grade groups (K-3, 4-6, 7-9, 10-12). Three first, second, and third place winners, and 16 honorable mentions are chosen from each group. The State Best of Show is chosen from the first place winners.

Helpful hints:

- use bright, bold, and warm colors
- make sure the habitat and anatomy are correct
- keep it simple, remember, it is a STAMP design

Species permitted in the Federal Junior Duck Stamp Contest:

American Black Duck	American Wigeon
Black-bellied Whistling Duck	Black Scoter
Blue-winged Teal	Brant

Bufflehead	Canada Goose
Canvas Back	Cinnamon Teal
Common Eider	Common Goldeneye
Common Merganser	Emperor Goose
Fulvous Whistling Duck	Gadwall
Greater Scaup	Greater White-fronted Goose
Green-winged Teal	Harlequin Duck
Hooded Merganser	King Eider
Lesser Scaup	Mallard
Mottled Duck	Northern Pintail
Northern Shoveler	Oldsquaw
Red-breasted Merganser	Redhead
Ring-necked Duck	Ross Goose
Ruddy Duck	Snow Goose
Spectacled Eider	Steller's Edier
Surf Scoter	Trumpeter Swan
Tundra Swan	White-winged Scoter
Wood Duck	

Hawaiian species:

Hawaiian Duck / Koloa
Hawaiian Goose / Nene
Laysan Duck

Contest deadline is March 15. For complete contest regulations and application, please contact your state coordinator (listed below) or visit the website at <http://www.fws.gov/pacificislands/wnews/fjds.html>

Hawai'i State Coordinator:

Sandra Hall
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Pacific Islands Office
300 Ala Moana Blvd, Box 50187
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96850
(808) 792-9530
E-mail: Sandra_Hall@fws.gov

December 6 (Tuesday) Annual Membership/Program Meeting Bird Identification Lecture and Slide Show in Preparation for the Christmas Bird Count

Board member and retired wildlife biologist Ron Walker and Dr. Phil Bruner will join forces to give a presentation on common (and uncommon) birds found in Hawai'i. This is will be a perfect opportunity to brush up on your avian identification skills in time for the upcoming Christmas Bird Count. Ron's knowledge is legendary, and Dr. Bruner's collection of bird skins is fascinating.

Christmas Bird Count information will be available at the Program Meeting. Program Meetings are held at the University

of Hawai'i's St. John Lab (Botany Building Rm. 011) in the ground floor auditorium at 3190 Maile Way, where it intersects East-West Road. The main entrance to the building is at ground level, street side (Hint: the Diamond head side stairs do not lead to the auditorium). Program meetings take place from 6:30pm to 8:30pm, refreshments are served, and HAS products will be available for purchase.

Conservation Plan for Maui Wind Farm Project Available for Public Comment

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announced today that an application for an incidental take permit for Kaheawa Wind Power, LLC is available for public review and comment. The incidental take permit is part of the Kaheawa Pastures Wind Energy Generation Facility Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP)—proposed by the applicant—and obtained when nonfederal activities are likely to result in the “take” of a threatened or endangered species that is incidental to carrying out otherwise lawful activities.

Also available for review and comment are the environmental assessment of the proposed HCP and the permit application. The HCP describes how Kaheawa Wind Power, LLC will—to the maximum extent practicable—minimize and mitigate the potential incidental take of protected species that may result from the construction and operation of its proposed wind farm on Maui. The permit authorizes the incidental take of the listed species, not the activities that result in the take.

Both the Federal and Hawaii Endangered Species Acts provide for the HCP process to allow development activities to proceed while promoting the conservation of listed species. The Service and the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources jointly process HCPs but issue separate incidental take permits and licenses, respectively.

“Take,” as defined by the federal Endangered Species Act, means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect, or attempt to engage in any such act. Harm may include significant habitat modification where it actually kills or injures a listed species by impairing essential behavior (e.g., nesting or reproduction).

Kaheawa Wind Power, LLC is proposing Maui’s first commercial wind generation facility. The proposed facility would consist of 20 General Electric wind-generation turbines, situated in a single row at an elevation ranging from 2,000 to 3,200 feet. The turbines will be located within the vicinity of existing Maui Electric Company transmission lines above Ma’alaea.

Each steel turbine tower is 180 feet high with a rotor diameter of 231 feet, for a total peak structural height of approximately 296 feet. The proposed project would include an operation and maintenance facility, a substation and wind monitoring equipment, and improvements and some realignment to an existing four-wheel drive access road. The proposed facility will have the capacity to generate 30 megawatts of power, which would eliminate the use of approximately 150,000–250,000 barrels of oil annually and reduce millions of pounds of annual emissions of carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen oxides.

The HCP and incidental take permit address potential for take of the endangered Hawaiian goose or nene, Hawaiian petrel or ‘ua‘u; and Hawaiian hoary bat or ‘ope‘ape‘a; and the threatened Newell’s shearwater or ‘a‘o that may result from collisions during the construction and operation of the wind energy generation facility. Other native birds at risk of collision in the project area include the short-eared owl or pueo and Pacific golden-plover or kolea, which are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

The anticipated impacts for the four listed species include both direct and indirect take. Indirect take addresses additional

individuals that may be harmed or killed indirectly as a result of the direct take of another (e.g., the direct take of a breeding adult could result in the indirect take of a chick that will therefore not survive). It is anticipated that the project could result in the incidental take of no more than two Hawaiian petrels, two Newell’s shearwaters, three nene, and one Hawaiian hoary bat each year.

The HCP proposes measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate take of listed species, as well as minimizing impacts to other nonlisted native species. The HCP includes up-front mitigation, monitoring and adaptive management strategies, and an assurance of up to \$4.2 million in funding that is expected to provide a net conservation benefit for each species over the project duration and proposed 20-year permit term.

The environmental assessment considers the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of the proposed action of permit issuance, including the measures that would be implemented to minimize and mitigate such impacts. The analysis covers two alternatives: the no action alternative (no permit issuance); and the proposed action alternative (construction and operation of the wind generation facility as proposed with the issuance of the permit and implementation of the HCP). Alternative turbine designs and sites were considered but not analyzed in detail because they were deemed not feasible.

The Service requests information, views, and opinions from the public on the proposed federal action of issuing a permit, including the identification of any aspects of the human environment not already analyzed in the environmental assessment. In addition, the Service specifically solicits information pertaining to the adequacy of the HCP as measured against the permit issuance criteria.

Written comments should be submitted on or before December 5, 2005 and submitted to:

Jeff Newman, Assistant Field Supervisor
Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office
300 Ala Moana Blvd., Room 3-122
Box 50088
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850.

Comments may also be sent via facsimile to 808 792 9580.

The Service will evaluate the permit application, associated documents, and submitted comments to determine whether the application meets the requirements of NEPA regulations and section 10 (a) of the Endangered Species Act. Documents are posted on the Service’s website at <http://pacificislands.fws.gov>. Copies may also be obtained by calling Arlene Pangelinan, Habitat Conservation Coordinator at 808-792-9400, or by writing to the address listed above. In addition, documents will be available for viewing at the Hawaii State Library, Kahului Public Library, Kihei Public Library and the Lahaina Public Library.

Source: USFWS News Release dated: October 4, 2005 PIEA-05-26
Contact: Ken Foote, 808 792 9535 or 282 9442 05-119

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Calendar of Events

Monday, November 14 Special Program Meeting

The Endangered Hawai'i 'Akepa with Dr. Leonard Freed. See page 59.

Saturday, November 19 Annual Mailout

See page 59.

Monday, November 21 Board Meeting

Open to all members, 6:30 to 8:30pm at the HAS office. Education and Conservation Committees meet at 5:45pm before Board meetings.

Tuesday, December 6 Program Meeting

Bird Identification for Christmas Bird Count. See page 61.

December 15, 2005 to January 5, 2006

Christmas Bird Count. See page 59.

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