



HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY 1998 ANNUAL DINNER ORAL HISTORY PANEL (transcribed and edited by Charlotte C. Walker)

SHEILA CONANT (introducing Bob Pyle):

I thought somebody would know when I joined the Audubon Society because I can't remember when that was, but I do know that Bob was a member of the Audubon Society then, doing much the same thing that he does now and that's being a very avid bird person, organizing trips and Christmas Counts, getting people enthusiastic about going outside and looking for birds, and then filling in wherever anybody needed to fill in - if we needed a little help with the newsletter here, mailing it or some committee, Bob and his wife, Leilani, were always there to help out. I don't think we need to count the years - how long ago that was.

Bob went to the mainland for awhile with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's weather and he came right back and jumped into the Hawaii Audubon Society. He practiced for awhile in Washington, D.C. about how to bird. The best thing about Bob is that if you want to know what the weather's going to be like for a trip, just ask him and he always knows, and the answer is that there's unstable air out there and you can't be really too sure, but it might rain and it might not. So it's always good to ask Bob before you go on a field trip what's going to happen.

BOB PYLE:

So the only one left who hasn't been introduced is Ron. So I will introduce you. Ron's been I guess, unlike Sheila and me, one who has lived here much, much longer of your life, I'm not sure how long but almost all of it if not all of it, right? So he grew up here, and he has a much deeper rooted system than many of the other folks who have come here somewhat later. Ron's career with the State government, with the Fish and Game when I knew it first, and then it was changed to Forestry and Wildlife. He had a long and illustrious career managing things for the best of wildlife, so to speak, and also for conserving them. And he had a few publications here and there, but basically he's just another all-round guy—another one of these people who will just go in and help out when he's needed. As of right now, I think he helps review and guide the scientific articles that come in for The Elepaio, right? That's one of your major things at the moment.

He has been...as Sheila mentioned...I sort of had an interest in Christmas Counts, and Ron has been one of the most active leaders of Christmas Counts for more than a decade, almost two decades. He led one particular party in the Honolulu Christmas Count in one particular area, and his records over the years comparing them with each other provided an unmatched record of what was going on at Christmas Count time in those years.

Ron's a great guy, and we expect to hear a lot from him about the real early days of Audubon Society. So why don't you start.

RON WALKER:

I don't go back as far as Bob intimates. I wasn't born here, but I did come when I was a kid. I graduated from Hilo High School and made my first trips up on Mauna Kea with my dad, my uncle, and Harry Fergerson, if you oldtimers remember him. He was a guide and unfortunately, my main activity at that time was hunting. I say unfortunately because I'm speaking to a bunch of conservationists.

I developed a love for Mauna Kea particularly, and my first job was as a wildlife biologist on Mauna Kea, and I saw Palila in the days when they were a little more abundant than they are now. That's when I joined the Audubon Society and began getting The Elepaio. I went back just for fun last night and pulled out my earliest Elepaio - I go back to 1963 - and looked at some of the articles in there. We used to joke in those days that the birding or scientific articles about Hawaiian natural history were hard to come by. Believe it or not, there weren't that many birders or people who wrote or scientists who came here to study, and I used to joke that Unoyo Kojima who was the editor of The Elepaio would print a chicken salad recipe; if it had anything to do with birds she'd print it. We also had many articles in those days in The Elepaio from people who were visiting Hawai'i who had gone out on a casual count or they would write after they got back home about the birds of Monterey or the birds of Massachusetts and that would be printed in The Elepaio because there was such a dearth of material.

I was on the Big Island for six years, mostly at Mauna Kea. Then I came over to O'ahu, came to Honolulu and I was on the Board of Directors for the Audubon Society occasionally, but I found there to be conflicts of interest, particularly in the 1960s, '70s, the Palila controversy - early 70s. I wasn't on the Board at the time but I was working for the Division of Fish and Game, and I found myself in a position of being in court with the National Audubon Society, Alan Ziegler, and the Hawaii Audubon Society representing one side of the court case and myself representing the other side for the Department of Land and Natural Resources on the issue of maintaining game animals up on Mauna Kea.

My personal beliefs were much different than my official beliefs, and I had to say certain things, shade things here and there when I testified. I can remember one scene where I was at a table like this and over there was another table and on that

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

table was a stuffed Palila that Alan Ziegler had provided from the Bishop Museum. So even though I loved the Palila and it became my friend way back in the 60s - late 50s actually - on Mauna Kea, here I was trying to say that we ought to maintain feral animals on Mauna Kea on behalf of the Department even though my professional instinct was just the opposite. I've kept all my transcripts from that trial, and talk about shading and wishy-washy responses to testimony... So over the years I've found myself at odds sometimes officially with the Hawaii Audubon Society because the Department and the State of Hawai'i took a different stance on issues.

I also looked at the 70s, 80s - I just took samples of The Elepaio to see what the issues were, and I saw trends over the years. First of all, the masthead in 1963 said something about conserving wildlife in Hawai'i. It didn't say what kind of wildlife. That could have meant feral sheep, goats, pigs, mongoose, cats, dogs, whatever. Then when I looked at the 70s sample I pulled out of the file, the masthead had changed, of course, to native wildlife in Hawai'i. As you know, that's a transition over the years that was brought about by a lot of these issues.

There were more visiting scientists who came to Hawai'i and studied Hawaiian wildlife, birds in particular, who wrote in The Elepaio. It went from the chicken-salad recipe version of the journal more to the scientific side. Rob Schallenberger is a case in point wrote many articles for it, and it took on a more scientific mode. That was the second third of what I saw in these samples when I looked in The Elepaio.

And the third one is the one we're in right now which is an activist role by the Society where there is a legislative representative and issues are discussed and written about and testified, and law suits, unfortunately which involved me a couple of times, are more prevalent now, so I saw when I looked at these issues and saw what was written in them those three different phases over the years. So I'll stop at that.

BOB PYLE:

I guess I should say I was not a member of the Hawaii Audubon Society when I lived on the East Coast of the US. I first came out to Hawai'i, passed through in 1946, it was I

think, at the end of the War on my way to Japan and was only here a day-and-a-half and didn't take time to join it then. But we did come out in 1953. In 1953 I was here for a 3-year stint, so I did join and that's the time that I remember as my beginnings at the Hawaii Audubon Society. And that was a period towards the end or about the middle but past the middle of a period of very, very devoted devout work for the Society by a series of nice ladies, most of them were ladies rather than men, people whose names were very familiar to me then and who aren't so familiar now, like Grenville Hatch, people like Blanche Pedley, people like Margaret Titcomb, people like Charlotta Hoskins, people like Yukie Shields. These folks worked all the time to keep the Society going. They were editors and membership chairmen and treasurers and everything else and kept the thing going.

The Elepaiothe first one came out in 1939 and they did pretty well, they got it almost every month until the middle of 1941, and then they started and did get it out every month through the rest of 1941 until the December issue which came out in late November. We all know what happened later in December '41, and by George, they did not get a January '42 one out. They did get one out in February and called it the January-February issue.

From that point on, those people bared their knuckles, every issue, 12 months a year of The Elepaio out decade after decade after decade. And it was an amazing record as Ron has already pointed out - the different kinds of things. Unoyo Kojima was kind of at the tail end of that group of people. She came on, was editor and did a magnificent job. Those were the days when The Elepaio was mimeographed, and somebody had to cut the mimeograph stencil. And after that they had to crank out like this every page of every individual issue to send out to people. Well, Unoyo did that. Not only that, she kept membership records so that she knew who was to get them and then she took care of the mailing of it. Of course, at that time we only had about 200-250 members so it wasn't the same kind of job it is now.

But my recollections of those early years are the selfless interests of people who were really devoted to the conservation cause in Hawai'i at a time when very few other people were, and you worked hard to keep The Elepaio going as an

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instrument of communication really between the rest of the people in Honolulu and in Hawai'i about what was going on in the wildlife world and why they should be thinking a lot more about it.

SHEILA CONANT:

Well, this is an interesting act to follow. I do want to say, by the way, that little patch with the logo of the Audubon Society that we are all going to be able to get to sew on our shirts was designed and painted by this gentlemen sitting here (Ron Walker). He has artistic talent, too. It's interesting sitting here listening to Ron talk about how difficult it must have been for him to save the world during those years, and it's basically how patient he must have been with all the radicals who just couldn't possibly understand how he could possibly feel that way and didn't really have any empathy with the difficulty one has when one represents an agency and obligations with that point of view. You get a lot more tolerant and flexible when you get older. At least I like to think I am. Sooner or later I'm going to reach a point where I won't want to change anything at all but I do see though I work with young people all the time teaching them. I can see the value in extreme points of view because there are always going to be extreme points of view out there, and it's getting the balance in between that really helps.

In Ron's day - he's a brave guy - he had a lot of extremists to put up with, people that I can remember, who we finally remember now because of the crazy things that they did are not quite so clear to us. Wayne Gagne certainly was an extremist, May Mull probably never left Ron alone when he was in his office if there was something going on. I certainly was intolerant, banging on the table all the time. Rick Warshauer who I think is always going to be an extremist. He'll probably fade the way he is. He's keeping the balance in one direction. And there were the more conservative people. I remember we had a great big huge argument over becoming a chapter. I'm sure Ron remembers that and Bob remembers that. There were people who were going to stop being members if the Hawaii Audubon Society became a chapter of National. It was a really difficult time for us.

If I could just reflect a little bit more on the old file, this change that Ron noted in the content shifting to a more scientific bent, a lot of that was really precipitated by the editor we had in the late, 70s. C. J. Ralph decided that we were getting a good quality of natural history and conservation articles and that it was time start having our lead articles peer reviewed. And I thought that was a really good idea and that was one of the reasons, although it was a lot of work, I enjoyed being Scientific Editor because you could say, hey, an article published in The Elepaio has been read by at least three other experts, we have better review here and we've got good material that's published. I think that's a real strong point for The Elepaio. I know it's been difficult to maintain because people are a lot busier than they used to be. But I know Ron and Phil Bruner are keeping that going every now and then, so it gives me something to read. I wanted to make that comment. I want to say something, though, that I said to my graduate class in Conservation Biology last week. I had invited people from various government agencies - we had someone from the Fish and Wildlife Service come, someone from the Depart-

ment of Land and Natural Resources, and someone from the Biological Resources Division of USGS, which used to be the research branch of Fish and Wildlife Service. I asked each one of these people to come and tell us what the role of their agency was in conservation. And then because I couldn't figure out who to ask to come and talk about the role of private or non-governmental organizations, I said, well, I'll start that off and anybody else who wants to make comments can.

So I thought about what I would say and, really, I would have to say that the Audubon Society in particular but also some other rather small organizations here in Hawai'i like the Botanical Society which is quite a bit smaller than the Audubon Society - 250 members approximately right now - and the Sierra Club which is bigger now than it has been for a long time - those organizations really were responsible for a lot of conservation activism in the late 60s and 70s. People got laws passed, people were diligent about going down to Legislative hearings or hearings about all kinds of issues, publishing views in The Elepaio.

One of the battles we fought several times that I remember really well was the battle to keep people from bringing in eels for aquaculture; I can remember getting into great arguments about that. I went down to...I don't remember if it was a public meeting or a legislative hearing and voiced my dismay about this thought and I went representing the Audubon Society, and a couple of weeks later there was a Letter to the Editor from the Deputy Director of the DLNR - Edgar Hamasu - who if I had asked Edgar if I could get up and sharpen a pencil he would have said no. He didn't like me. He wrote a Letter to the Editor and said I had no understanding of his culture, and they really wanted to have their eels, and I probably got to sit around and eat frog legs any time I wanted to. Well, it's the same thing as calling me French, and not to offend anyone who's French - anyone who's Irish certainly does not take it very well if someone says they are French, so I figured we were even if he thought I was culturally insensitive.

The 60s and 70s were a time when people were passionate about their views and very devoted about what they were doing, so it was the same kind of devotion to the Audubon Society that we saw with these people like Grenville Hatch and Unoyo Kojima, but I would say the passion was really directed at conservation, and the Audubon Society was a really strong voice for the conservation of native wildlife, and one of the great things about really all these organizations...is that we were interested in conservation of all kinds of different organisms. We didn't just always go out and say that we wanted to save birds. We actually were concerned about other organisms and took positions on those things.

And then the other thing that has been really important all along is that great book that we still have that Mike Ord, I think, put the first...did you...maybe Bob helped him on that...but Mike Ord put together the first edition of Hawaii's Birds, and that has been enabled this organization to do everything from law suits to something a little bit more positive and that's education. It's a great tool for that.

BOB PYLE:

Yeah, that book is a great tool. How many people around here remember the start of Hawaii's Birds? Nobody. How

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

many people remember Sheila and I mentioning the name Grenville Hatch? Grenville Hatch was librarian at Roosevelt High School for many, many years and really took the Audubon Society forward and kept it going. As a member of the school community, she realized there was not a good publication to use in the schools to help the youngsters learn what birds were like and all about them. So she worked for several years to put together a sheet that was a long sheet of paper, mimeographed, with little line drawings of a bird here and a couple of lines after it which said what the name of the bird was and all in a language that was appropriate for school children. She had a sheet for these things and she put them out and made copies, mimeographed because that was the way they did everything in those days, and gave them out in school. Well, it was quite popular and she suddenly realized that maybe we'd better do this a little bit better.

So in, I guess it was in the middle 1950s, she went ahead and refined that quite a bit and came out with a book called Hawaiian Birds. How many people know Hawaiian Birds? Inside it looks like this: there's a black and white little drawing of a bird and a text, several different paragraph headings, and it really did the job real well with an attractive cover on it, and it sold real well. It was especially, however, written for educational purposes for school children. This was published in 1959.

Within a year or so after that, a new person emerged on the scene here, W. Michael Ord. Sheila's already mentioned Mike Ord. He was from England, he'd been in Washington as a banker, and got transferred out and joined the Bank of Hawai'i out here. He came here in the early 1960s and was an avid birder. He was in the field from the word "go". He looked at this and said that's real good, but we can do better than that. He was also a bird photographer, so he took it upon himself to try to photograph every one of the common birds we have here in Hawai'i and he was great at photography. His way was simple, he would go into the forest with a mist net, catch a shama or whatever he wanted, stick it in this aquarium that he brought along with the right kind of vegetation inside, a lid on top, let the bird hop around awhile until he put it on the perch that he had there, and then he took its picture and then let it go. That was a pretty good way to get a good close-up picture for a purpose like this.

Mike got the pictures together, he wrote the text almost single-handedly, and there remained one more problem and that is where do you get the money to publish it. Well, as a banker he knew. He got a couple of grants with money did not have to be paid back. He got various members of the Board and the Society to put up a little money on loan. He got other Board members to endorse loans from banks. As a banker he knew how to do all this. He got together enough money and put out Volume 1, No. 1 of Hawai'i's Birds, which is this. It was 1967 when he got this out. He came in the early 60s and it took him that long. And looking inside you can see that there are photographs of birds but otherwise there's a paragraph of text for each one. It's not too dissimilar from this which Grenville Hatch put out in 1959 which was 8 years prior to this one.

Enough said on that. All I wanted to say is that it takes individuals working very hard to get something going, and in

this case it has 8, 9 or 10 printings/new editions and is a primary mainstay of the Society. It was Grenville Hatch with her first startings and Michael Ord with his publishing up towards the end. The last one that's newly come out is not too different from this except better pictures in it. That's the kind of thing I remember about Hawaii Audubon Society. There'll be an individual here, an individual there, somebody else here and they will really get things done and that's for the benefit of the Society.

How much time do we have here? Talking about looking at 'Elepaio which I went through...Volume 1, No. 1 which was November, 1939 was just about 59 years ago which is why we're starting now to celebrate the 60th anniversary of it.

Volume 1, No. 1 had a little bit of history about how the Society was formed. A bunch of people got together in March, Charlie Dunn being the main organizer, and they got together and talked about how nice it would be to have an Audubon Society here. No mention of National. Nobody cared about National in those days out here anyway. They got together and did things over the summer. They took some officers. This Volume 1 No. 1 tells what they did.

Finally, at the end of Volume 1, No. 1 there is this piece by a fellow who was one of the original organizers, the first president of Hawaii Audubon Society, Jay Darcy Northwood. Some people may very well know of him. He's done a lot of things since he left Hawai'i. He had a little short piece...I'd like to read a couple of very brief excerpts from an article called "Field Work".

He says, "Field work with the birds may be approached in two ways. It depends largely on the temperament of the observer which way is taken. These two ways may be headed the Statistical and the Philosophic or even the Factual and the Fanciful. The former (which means the Statistical or Factual one) is the most popular approach. It is concerned with census of birds for a particular area. Each year Bird World publishes a Christmas Count. Our Society is preparing to take one this year."

Just think of that. They were formed in March, 1939, put out the first Elepaio in November, 1939, and they are already at work on the Christmas Count in December, 1939. Then it goes on about the Statistical approach on how birds gather their food, their behavior and so on.

Then the "Philosophical approach deals with intangible values. It appreciates the birds for their beauty and for the delight in watching their free, joyous lives. The birds can teach us how to live more happily and completely. There are a few of us these days who do so. Some have too much and are afraid of losing it. Some have too little and envy those who have more. Greed and envy are likely to destroy our civilization. Let us learn wisdom from the birds before it is too late."

That was written in November, 1939, and it's not too bad sounding to have been written today. I think that's sort of something we might think about as we go about the 60th anniversary of this Society.

WENDY JOHNSON:

Thank you all very much.

Upcoming Events at Waimea Valley Audubon Center

Sunday, May 7

Family Hike

9:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

Join us for an adventurous trek through the Northern portion of Waimea Valley. Climb to the top of Kalahe'e ridge, following a switchback trail through a mixed forest of exotic and native plants. Bring a camera -the view from the top is breathtaking! Approximately 2 miles round trip, easy to moderate hike. For ages 7 years and up (must be accompanied by an adult). Program Fee: \$3 plus admission. Reservations required.

Friday, May 12

**'Ohi'a Productions and Kokua Hawai'i Foundation present:
Wings of the Islands**

5:30 p.m. - 6:30 p.m.

Take to the sky to meet some of Hawai'i's winged wonders. This popular 50-minute show features a cast of four talented performers who combine song, dance and puppetry to teach the valuable lesson of maintaining balance and harmony in nature. A wonderful opportunity to picnic and enjoy live educational theatre in a beautiful outdoor setting. Tickets can be purchased through www.kokuahawaii.org, walk-in sales will be available 30 minutes prior to show. General admission \$10.00. Students, Military, Waimea Valley Annual Pass Holders, and 20+ hour Waimea Volunteers \$9.00. Children (ages 3-12) \$5.00. Children under 2 yrs are free.

Sunday, May 14

Mother's Day Native Hawaiian Plant Walk

2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Discover the rare plants of Hawai'i and learn their traditional roles. Join Botanical Program Coordinator David Orr on this special Mother's Day walk. FREE with admission.

Saturday, May 20

Digging Deeper

10:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

Did you ever wonder what Indiana Jones does when he isn't fending off the bad guys? Come explore the past with our resident archaeologist, Kelila Jaffe. Take part in a kid friendly excavation, learn about the artifacts you find, and discover clues of Waimea Valley's covered past. Ages 8 and up. Program fee: \$3 plus admission. Reservations required.

Field Trips for 2006

Field Trip information and updates are also be available on the HAS office answering machine (528-1432) and on our website, www.hawaii-audubon.com. Details for the field trips will be published and posted as they become available.

May 24, Wednesday:

Lyon Arboretum with Christine Volinski. 2:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m. Besides being one of the most beautiful places on earth, Lyon Arboretum is home to a wonderful collection of Hawaiian and other botanical treasures. Bird possibilities include White-rumped Shama, Mejiro, cockatoos, Red-whiskered Bulbul, and even 'Amakihi.

Participants please wear comfortable walking/hiking shoes and be advised that due to mosquitoes and inclement weather conditions that long pants, rain gear, sunblock and bug repellent are recommended. The trail is approximately a mile and half long with narrow and partially washed out sections. There is no admission fee to enter the Arboretum however, they do appreciate donations. Limited to 12 people. Please call Christine Volinski to register: 254-2736.

June: Hilton Hawaiian Village birds (?)

June 10 and 24, Saturdays:

Paiko Lagoon with Alice Roberts. A lowtide meander as Alice talks about the many fascinating creatures visible along the shoreline. This a wonderful treat of a field trip, and one that keiki will particularly enjoy! Both trips meet at Paiko Lagoon at 7:00am. Call Alice to register, 864-8122.

July: Honolulu Zoo with Wendy Johnson

August: 'Aiea Loop Trail with Phil Bruner

September: Kuli'ou'ou with Alice Roberts

October: Kahuku Shoreline with Phil Bruner

November: James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge with Ron Walker

December: Christmas Bird Count

Bishop Museum Lecture Thursday, May 11, 4:00pm Paki Conference Room

In May, Bishop Museum's Research Seminar Series examines the "Reproductive Ecology of Polynesian Plants and Potential Roles of Changes in the Fauna" with Professor Don Drake from University of Hawaii's Botany Department.

The fauna of Polynesia has been drastically altered through extinction of native species and introduction of alien species. These changes may affect the regeneration of plants that rely on animals for pollination or seed dispersal, and those that experience seed predation by animals. Examples from Hawai'i, Tonga,

and New Zealand will be presented to demonstrate how changes in these interactions have the potential to affect reproduction of native plant species in Hawai'i.

Bishop Museum's Seminar Series is a monthly presentation featuring Museum and guest scientists discussing research in Hawai'i, Asia, and the Pacific. The lectures are held on the second Thursday of each month at 4pm. Admission is free, and the public is welcome. For more information, please call 847-3511.

HAS Presents Awards For Student Research

By Wendy Johnson, Education Committee Chair

Hawaii Audubon Society presented two awards for outstanding research relating to Hawaii's natural history at the 49th Hawaii State Science and Engineering Fair. In early April representatives of the Hawaii Audubon Society's Education Committee joined other agency judges in studying the exhibits and interviewing students on the subject of their original research.

Shanoa M. Miller, who is a junior at King Kekaulike High School on Maui, received the HAS Senior Division Research award for her project entitled "A Search for the Red Imported Fire Ant and the Little Red Fire Ant: A Second Year Study." Setting baited ant traps at three different locations on Maui, Shanoa collected and painstakingly identified sixteen species of ants. She did a similar study last year, but added Kahului Airport, Ma'alaea Harbor and Mala Wharf to her sample sites in 2005/2006, with the realization that all harbors and airports are especially vulnerable to alien species invasions. Shanoa did not find any specimens of the Red Imported Fire Ant, which has been identified by government agencies as potentially a major threat to tourism and native species survival if it is ever established in Hawaii. Shanoa did find Little Red Fire Ants which are another alien species which does occur in colonies on Maui, but their sting and destructive potential is not as significant as the larger Fire Ants I might be. Ms. Miller has gained an impressive body of knowledge in the course of her studies and is actively involved in education programs geared to prevent the introduction of the Fire Ants to Hawaii.

The HAS award for outstanding Junior Division Research relating to Hawaii's natural history went to a project submitted by Laura M. Anderson, a seventh grader at Hualalai Academy on the island of Hawaii. Laura designed a test to investigate the relationship implied by her project title: "Ghost Crabs and Cigarette Butts." Working at two beaches in the Kona area, Laura set up study plots where she repeatedly observed ghost crab activity. At the end of each study period, Laura collected and counted cigarette butts from the study plot. Laura's data analysis showed a distinct negative correlation between the presence of cigarette butts and the presence of ghost crabs. Partially as a result of her findings, Laura supports a ban on cigarette smoking at beaches



Laura M. Anderson, a seventh grader at Hualalai Academy



Left:
Shanoa M. Miller,
a junior at King
Kekaulike High
School

and has circulated a petition in the Kona area in an effort to educate the public and lawmakers.

Both awardees received Hawaii's Birds, 6th edition, Voices of Hawaii's Birds, and a one-year subscription to 'Elepaio. Photo captions: Shanoa Miller received the HAS award for outstanding Senior Research relating to Hawaii's natural history. The HAS award for outstanding research in the Junior Division went to Laura Anderson

Hanauma Bay Lectures for May 2006

All events are on Thursday nights at 6:30 pm in the Hanauma Bay theater and usually run about 1 hour. Events are free and open to the public. Parking and entrance to the Bay are free after 5:30 pm and park hours will be extended to accommodate special events. No reservations required. For more information or current schedule of events please contact , the Hanauma Bay Education Program at (808) 397-5840 or hanauma@hawaii.edu.

May Theme

Changing Times, Changing Attitudes. How can we protect ourselves from the environment and the environment from ourselves?

Program Meeting June 19th Dr. Tom Dove

Dr. Tom Dove, donor of most of the fine photographs in Hawaii's Birds 6th edition, will speak on Birds of Hawaii, Alaska, and Palau. His presentation will include many of his bird photographs, and he will be happy to answer questions on bird photography after his talk. This is our last chance to see him, as he leaves for Germany at the end of June.

Program Meetings are held from 6:30 to 8:30pm on the third Monday of every other month at the UH's St. John lab, on the ground floor of the Botany Building, intersection of Maile Way and East-West Road. HAS products will be available for purchase.

Keiki Book: Open Your Senses and Drift into A World of Make-Believe Encounters with Hawai'i's Animal Friends

Celebrate the Hawaiian islands with Judi Riley's island-specific keiki books. Her first book in the Tiki Tales series, called "When I am Quiet on Maui" (rated 5 out of 5 shakas by Joseph Bean of the *Maui Weekly*) was released two years ago and is already in its third printing. Now, this hungrily awaited second installment to Riley's Tiki Tales treasury takes you on a tour of O'ahu to meet more rare and endangered animal friends.

Riley is frequently asked, "How can you write a book about being quiet on O'ahu?" Turn the pages of her new book and you'll quickly discover the answer. Every page of her unexpected bedtime tale exudes tranquility. The story unfolds in a whisper of short sentences, and alternates between an island setting and an animal encounter. Her sublime settings are every ounce O'ahu from daybreak at Waikiki to sunset on the North Shore.

'Riley's first book about Maui focused on the sense of *touch*, this next book starring O'ahu is all about *sight* and begins: "When you are quiet, what do you hear? When you are still, what do you see?"

Her message is simple: when you take a moment to quiet your mind and to take a look around you, nature can't wait to enlighten you. What will you hear? What will you see?

Riley's philosophical books captivate, but they also educate. Learning about Hawaii's rich geography, culture, and language doesn't get easier than this. Included are:

- 16 exquisite, full-page, color illustrations showcasing island treasures, from Queen Emma's Summer Palace to Waikiki's Stones of Life to Waimea Valley's paper bark trees.
- Close encounters with rare and endangered animal friends, such as the pueo (*poo-ay-oh*, Hawaiian short-eared owl), the O'ahu O'o (*Oh-ah-who Oh-oh*, honeyeater), and a sleepy monk seal.
- Footnotes and a glossary — complete with diacritical marks and phonetic pronunciation — make it easy to reference definitions, as well as master Hawaiian words.

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Calendar of Events

Monday, May 15 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.

Wednesday, May 24 Field Trip

Lyon Arboretum with Christine Volinski. *See page 27.*

Monday, June 19 Program Meeting

Dr. Tom Dove. *See page 28*

Table of Contents

Hawaii Audubon society 1998 Annual Dinner	
Oral History Panel	23
Upcoming Events at Waimea Valley	
Audubon Society	27
Bishop Museum Lecture	27
Field Trips for 2006	27
HAS Presents Awards for Student Research	28
Haunama Bay Lecture for May 2006	28
Program Meeting	28
Keiki Book: Open Your Senses and Drift into A World of Make Believe Encounters with Hawai'i's Animal Friends.	29