



Manu-o-Ku Named the Official Bird of Honolulu

By Lydi Morgan



Honolulu's official bird, the white tern (*manu-o-Ku*, *Gygis alba*), is abundant in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, but within the Main Hawaiian Islands occurs only on O'ahu. Photo by Cynthia Vanderlip.

In a ceremony on April 2, 2007 on the Honolulu Hale lawn, Honolulu Mayor Mufi Hannemann proclaimed the white tern (*manu-o-Ku*, *Gygis alba*) the official bird of the City and County of Honolulu. The mayor acknowledged and was joined by representatives of the Polynesian Voyaging Society (PVS), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the Hawaii Audubon Society during the proclamation ceremony and press conference.

"It's a natural fit. Manu-o-Ku is a creature of the sea and land," the mayor said. "As a threatened species, it embodies the fragile nature of Hawaii's unique environment. And we are pledged to protect and nurture both the 'āina and manu-o-Ku for future generations."

Seeing It Through: The Dream Becomes a Reality

Hannemann said he got the idea for the proclamation from Laura Thompson, mother of Hōkūle'a navigator Nainoa Thompson, noting the white tern's traditional significance as a guide for Polynesian navigators.

In fact, Keith Swindle, Special Agent with the USFWS Office of Law Enforcement, had passed the idea on to Thompson, who then brought it to the Mayor's attention. Swindle, along with Dr. Eric VanderWerf, originally drafted the proclamation about three years ago...on a paper restaurant napkin. The idea stuck and the draft was finalized in 2005. A former resident of Portland, Oregon, Swindle had been inspired by that city's naming of the Great Blue Heron as its official bird, and the environmental benefits that followed.

"With the exception of individual and dedicated community members familiar with the bird," said Swindle of the white tern, "most Honolulu residents remain unaware of these

birds that nest literally in the heart of their city and in their parks and yards—the only remaining conspicuous native bird to do so. Furthermore, most have forgotten or were unaware of the bird's importance to the culture of the Hawaiian people and other Polynesian cultures. And, having had to invoke the Migratory Bird Treaty Act several times in the last several years in order to protect the birds from unnecessary take, sometimes by tree trimming companies, developers, and City & County maintenance crews, I saw it as an additional benefit and opportunity to raise the profile of this species to the public."

Over the years, Swindle has worked with a number of concerned citizens to protect white terns. Thanks to Waikiki resident Liz Neroutsos' vigilant watch, he saw to it that Outrigger Enterprises, Inc. protected nesting terns during the construction of their Waikiki Beach Walk project. Once informed about the birds, and with the help of the Outrigger's Pila Kikuchi, the birds were protected and allowed to raise young in the midst of a demolition zone. Kay Ahearn has been another avid supporter and protector of the white tern who alerted Swindle in time to intervene on several occasions where terns were going to be pruned out of house and home.

Thanks to the proclamation, Swindle will be working with the Hawaii Audubon Society to draft guidelines so that City crews can safeguard the birds while managing their trees; over 250,000 of them.

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At the proclamation celebration; from left to right: Shantell Ching (PVS), Wendy Johnson (HAS), Mayor Mufi Hannemann, Laura Thompson (PVS), Keith Swindle (USFWS). Photo by Lydi Morgan.



A dedicated parent tends to its chick. Manu-o-Ku feed on fish driven to the surface by larger predatory fish, and as such may be threatened by decreases in populations of larger fish due to overfishing. Photo by Tom Dove.

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Portrait of a Mascot

The manu-o-Ku is entirely white with a black ring around the eye, black bill with a blue base, and dark gray legs and feet. Adult males and females are identical and there is no seasonal change in plumage. Downy chicks are white to tan with variable brown or black mottling.

The white tern first breeds at five years of age. Both parents incubate the egg and brood and feed the chick. Fledglings are dependent on adults for up to two months. Nesting occurs year-round, but most eggs are laid from January through April, with peak egg-laying in March. A single egg is laid directly onto a branch; no nest is built. The oldest known individual was 42 years old.

Although common in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI) with an estimated 15,000 breeding pairs, the manu-o-Ku first colonized O'ahu in 1961 at Koko Head and since then has spread into the civic center of Honolulu, with over 250 nesting sites occurring from Kapi'olani Park to 'Iolani Palace. The O'ahu population breeds and roosts exclusively in large trees,



This chick hatched in early April 2007 just outside of Honolulu Hale; it is 4-5 days old in this picture. Photo by Keith Rollman, Senior Advisor, Department of Information Technology, City & County of Honolulu.

especially banyans, monkeypods, mahogany, and kukui trees. While nesting may occur in low vegetation, human structures, and on the ground in the NWHI, the presence of predators may prohibit such activity here. White terns have been sighted on Maui but have not been observed breeding there.

Manu-o-Ku feed at sea by dipping the surface or surface diving. They often join mixed species feeding flocks and usually prey on fish driven to the surface by large, predatory fish. In Hawai'i, the diet of white terns consists mostly of juvenile goatfish and flying fish.

Of Traditional Importance

Land-based seabirds such as the manu-o-Ku and the black noddy (noio, *Anous minutus melanogenys*) go out to sea in the morning to feed on fish and return to land at night to rest; as such they are useful as a navigational tool for traditional seafarers. According to the Polynesian Voyaging Society, "The diurnal flights of such birds are the most useful signs for expanding

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landfall, since their flights to and from an island gives a fairly specific direction to the navigator. As the birds leave an island in the morning, the navigator can sail in the direction the birds are coming from to find land; as the birds rise up from fishing and return to an island in the late afternoon, the navigator can follow the birds to land.” During nesting season, however, the habits of birds may change. Sometimes the birds will leave an island before dawn and return at dawn to feed their young. Or a bird may stay out at sea and fly back unseen at night. Non-breeding white terns sometimes range far from shore. Nainoa Thompson estimates the ranges for these seabirds to be 120 miles for the manu-o-Ku and 40 miles for the noio (black noddy).

Protecting the White Tern

White terns are fully protected by federal law (Migratory Bird Treaty Act) and state law (State “Wildbird” law, Chapter 124 of Title 13 State Administrative Rule). The O‘ahu population was listed as “threatened” by the State of Hawai‘i in 1986.

Threats to the bird include:

- Introduced predators. Like all seabirds, adults and nests are susceptible to predation by rats (*Rattus spp.*), and feral cats (*Felis silvestris*). All sites in NWHI are free of rats and cats. However, given the remote nature of nesting sites (e.g., cliffs), manu-o-Ku are less vulnerable to predation than many other seabirds. Historically, rats likely preyed on eggs, young and adults on Midway.
- Introduced insects. On Midway, big-headed ants (*Pheidole megacephala*) have been observed attacking pipped eggs and incubating adults. On Kure, introduced scale insects are killing native vegetation, but the effects on manu-o-Ku are unknown.
- Overfishing. Because manu-o-Ku rely on predatory fish to drive prey to the surface, overfishing may eventually affect Hawaiian populations.

To report human activities that may be threatening an active nest, call the Hawai‘i Department of Land and Natural Resource’s Conservation Hotline at 643-DLNR (643-3567) or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s Office of Law Enforcement at (808) 861-8525.

Sources:

City News Release dated April 2, 2007, Contact: Bill Brennan (808) 527-2968, Mark Matsunaga (808) 527-5767.

Hawaii’s Birds. 2005. Hawaii Audubon Society.

Hawaii’s Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy. 2005. Hawai‘i State Division of Forestry and Wildlife. (www.state.hi.us/dlnr/dofaw/cwcs)

Kawaharada, Dennis. Wayfinding, or Non-Instrument Navigation. Excerpts reprinted with permission from the Polynesian Voyaging Society. (<http://pvs.kcc.hawaii.edu>)

VanderWerf, Eric. 2003. Distribution, Abundance, and Breeding Biology of White Terns on O‘ahu, Hawai‘i. *Wilson Bulletin* 115(3):258-262.

Proclamation

WHEREAS, the white tern occurs throughout the tropical oceans of the world and represents the beauty, simplicity, tranquility, and peacefulness of nature; and

WHEREAS, the white tern is indigenous to, and nests throughout, the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, but within the main islands occurs solely within the City and County of Honolulu, where it raises its offspring and is a devoted parent; and

WHEREAS, the white tern is known as *manu-o-Ku* by the Kanaka o ‘iwi and was used as a way-finder and guide to land by the ancient voyagers, and still serves those preserving the ancient Polynesian ways and skills of navigation; and

WHEREAS, *manu-o-Ku* is recognized and protected by international treaty, federal law, and state law, and is even named in a treaty between Japan and the United States, thereby serving as a symbol of international peace and goodwill; and

WHEREAS, as a beautiful seabird that calls both the open sea and Honolulu its home, the tern represents an image and quality of life that is uniquely shared by the City and County of Honolulu and serves as an ambassador of our people and our way of life; and

WHEREAS, it is the desire of the City and County of Honolulu to adopt a gift of nature as a symbol of our endeavors to preserve our precious resources and to make our home, our Honolulu, the best place in the world to live, work, and raise our families,

NOW, THEREFORE, I MUFI HANNEMANN, Mayor of the City and County of Honolulu, do hereby declare the white tern, *Gygis alba*, *manu-o-Ku*, the official bird of the City and County of Honolulu.

Done this 2nd day of April, 2007,
in Honolulu, Hawaii.

MUFI HANNEMANN

Honolulu Mayor Announces Environmental Initiatives

The naming of the manu-o-Ku as Honolulu's official bird was also used by Mayor Hannemann to symbolize his "21st Century Ahupua'a Campaign," which was unveiled at the April 2, 2007 press conference. This new public awareness campaign sets environmental and sustainability policies for the City. Using public education and substantial adjustments to city facilities and operations, the mayor wants to focus on conservation, recycling and alternative energy use. The principles of the 21st Century Ahupua'a to be practiced by the City include:

1. Honoring the host Hawaiian culture
2. Developing alternative energy and biofuels
3. Building efficient transportation systems
4. Recycling solid waste
5. Restoring productive agriculture
6. Promoting "green" building
7. Protecting the forests and reefs

The City plans to test new technologies that might be incorporated into its 10-year sustainability plan, with specific goals for energy and water conservation as well as identifying new sources and recycling strategies. Various City departments will be evaluating biofuels, rooftop photovoltaics, recycling of water, using municipal solid waste in building materials and pelletized fuel, as well as many other innovative approaches.

"We live on a beautiful island, but also a fragile and isolated one," said the mayor. "The City must lead by example when it comes to finding a better way, one that will ensure that our future generations enjoy an equal or even more rewarding quality of life."

Source: City News Release dated April 2, 2007. Contact: Bill Brennan (808) 527-2968, Mark Matsunaga (808) 527-5767.

Hawaii's Birds Will Be Used to Train New DOCARE Officers

Hawaii Audubon Society has donated twelve copies of the *Hawaii's Birds* 6th edition field guide to the State Division of Conservation and Resource Enforcement (DOCARE). Keith Swindle, Special Agent with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Office of Law Enforcement, will be participating in the training of new Conservation Officers for the District of O'ahu. The books will be used as part of their training. Each officer will be issued a copy, which will serve as their individual reference and assist and encourage them in their duties of protecting Hawaii's wildlife and natural resources. In the past, some officers have had little or no familiarity with Hawaii's native bird life and avian natural history, a factor that has, on occasion, diminished their ability to respond to specific situations. The *Hawaii's Birds* field guides will better equip them for success in their difficult and diverse job duties.

"The books represent a direct link between the conversation community and the Conservation Officers," said Swindle, "and the donation of the books serves to remind those of us in conservation enforcement that there is a concerned public who really cares about what we do."

Tokay Geckos Reported on O'ahu

Contributed by Rachel Neville, OISC



Tokay geckos (Gekko gecko) have been found in three neighborhoods on O'ahu. Photo Copyright 1998 Richard Ling/GFDL.

As reptiles go, geckos are pretty lovable. House geckos are small and they eat cockroaches. (They wouldn't be a nuisance at all if they could just learn to poop *outside* the house.) So, what if they grew to be between eight and twelve inches long, had a bite so hard it draws blood, and ate bird eggs? Then they would be the largest species of gecko, the Tokay gecko (*Gekko gecko*) and maybe not so lovable. The Tokay gecko has been found in three neighborhoods on O'ahu, and the O'ahu Invasive Species Committee (OISC) would like to

make sure they do not become established in the wild because of the threat to the public and the environment.

Tokay geckos are native to Southeast Asia and were probably introduced to Hawai'i when someone illegally brought them here as a pet. OISC is only just beginning to determine the extent of their range and to remove escaped Tokays from the wild. There are records of Tokay geckos either seen or heard in Mānoa, Kāne'ohe (in Ho'omaluhia Botanical Gardens camping grounds), and Makiki. However, because they are transported by humans, they could be anywhere on the island.

Tokay geckos have a very striking appearance. Their skin ranges from brown to gray to light blue and is covered in orange spots. In Hawai'i it is illegal to keep them as pets and the fine for owning one ranges from \$5,000 and \$20,000. Tokay geckos pose a threat to Hawaii's unique ecology because they are potential predators of native birds, putting additional stress on native forest bird populations. Their apparent predilection for human habitation could make them a nuisance due to their nasty bite and their loud nocturnal call.

Like the coqui frog, Tokay geckos are more likely to be heard before they are seen. Their call is very distinctive and may sound a bit like their name. Recordings of the call can be found at: http://www.gekkota.com/html/gecko_sounds.html or <http://swampfox.info/SoundsOfVietnam.html>.

If you think you have heard a Tokay gecko, or if you see one, call the statewide pest hotline at 643-PEST (643-7378). In order to avoid being bitten, please call the pest hotline rather than trying to catch it yourself. OISC personnel will be conducting surveys for Tokay geckos in the neighborhoods where they have been reported.

Tokay geckos are fascinating creatures, and in Southeast Asia they are considered to be harbingers of good luck. However, they do not belong in Hawai'i. If they become abundant here due to a hospitable climate and a lack of predators, they will add yet another threat to our already fragile native ecosystems. Please help us to protect these islands by preventing the establishment of the Tokay gecko in Hawai'i.

For more information contact Rachel Neville, OISC's Outreach Specialist, at (808) 286-4616, oisc@hawaii.edu, www.oahuisc.org.

Excerpts from the Journal of George C. Munro December 1890 to August 1891

Contributed by Ron Walker

On December 13, 1890, George Campbell Munro arrived in Honolulu after a voyage aboard the steamship *Mariposa* which left Auckland, New Zealand on the 1st of December. He was to assist ornithologist, Henry C. Palmer in collecting birds in Hawai'i under the sponsorship of Lord Walter Rothschild for the museum collection in Tring, England. His small handwritten journal of 314 pages chronicling his ornithological and cultural experiences in Hawai'i was never published. Through the courtesy of the family of Richard C. Towill, the Hawaii Audubon Society was allowed to copy the journal and present it here in a series of excerpts in the *'Elepaio*. We acknowledge the assistance of Marti Steele, Steven Bunting, and Charlotte Walker in transcribing and editing the journal and Dr. Robert Pyle for coordinating the project with the Bishop Museum. Copies of the original journal and typed transcriptions are available at the Bishop Museum archives and the Hawaii Audubon Society office.

From 1935 to 1937, Munro started the first comprehensive survey of the birds of Hawai'i and in 1939 he helped found the "Honolulu Audubon Society" which eventually became the Hawaii Audubon Society.

The following is the second in a series of excerpts from the "Journal kept by George C. Munro while studying and collecting natural history specimens in the Sandwich Islands."

Part 2.

December 27, 1890 (Waimea, Kaua'i)

"Spent the day together along the shore, hunting, killed seven of the little finches, three Kolea, two owls, & one bird about size and shape of yellow hanner but its face is light red & also its throat & breast. We captured three species of large dragonflies they are bright colored & the individuals vary a good deal. I noticed a dark bird swim across the lagoon at the end of the stream at the beach but could not tell whether it was a duck or one of the Rails. The owls we found pretty

numerous on the higher country where there is an extent of undulating stony country thinly covered with a plant bearing a yellow flower & the Kekinea burr, it seems too dry to carry dense vegetation. The owls were flying round early in the afternoon, their stomachs contained mice, the Kolea's insects & the other birds seeds."

December 29, 1890

"We followed up the left bank of the Waimea stream to where another tributary the Makaweli joins it & then we followed up for about two miles, the Makaweli Valley as far as we went was very narrow, a few Chinamen along its banks cultivate rice and taros on the narrow strips of alluvial, diverting the water into ditches above their plantations by building small stone fences across the bed of the stream, the bed is full of boulders, the talus at the foot of the cliffs are growing pretty thickly with prickly pear, & tomatoes grow wild along the path. I got a few specimens of the rocks from the boulders on the bank of the stream. Aukuu were pretty numerous & we brought home three, they vary in markings, on opening them two had small fish & one had two mice, a few of the kolea were among the boulders & we taking them for a species snipe tried for a long time to shoot one & at last succeeded & were disappointed. P. picked up a very pretty little bird lying dead under a tree, dried up by the sun, but well preserved, the natives called it Iwipolena, (According to Mr. Gay they were wrong, its native name is Iiwipopolu being the young of the Iiwi or Alokele.) & say that it belongs to the mountains but that the high North winds sometimes blow them down into the valleys, where the boys easily catch them in their exhausted state. P. got a letter this evening from Mr. Robinson of "Gay and Robinson" offering to send us a man to guide us to a good place in the mountains to camp, which kind offer he gladly accepted & we are to start tomorrow morning."

ATTENTION SHOREBIRDERS

A Special Request from Dr. Wally Johnson (Kōlea Expert)

Please be sure to check the legs of Pacific Golden-Plovers during the upcoming migration and breeding season. Plovers banded on various wintering grounds (Hawai'i, Johnston Atoll, Saipan, American Samoa), and on breeding grounds near Nome, AK might be coming your way! We're trying to determine their route north from their winter range. We think they're probably going to Alaska breeding grounds (like Hawai'i plovers). Whether they stop in Hawai'i en route is unknown – it's possible they fly nonstop. It would be a major break through if someone in Hawai'i were to spot any of these birds.

Our marking of plovers at Saipan in spring 2005 and American Samoa in spring 2007 are the first projects of their kind in those regions of the winter range. The breeding ground destinations of Saipan birds are probably in Siberia (with

the northward route via Mongolia or Japan), but these birds might be breeding in Alaska as well. American Samoa birds may be following a mid-Pacific route to Alaska.

What To Look For

Each plover wears a metal band plus a unique combination of color-bands; a few are flagged. It is important to record the exact sequence on each leg, and whether there is a color-band above or below the metal band.

Send observations with as much information as possible to: Wally Johnson, Dept. of Ecology, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 59717 (e-mail owjohnson2105@aol.com; FAX 406-994-3190).

HAS Field Trips

Contact the HAS Office at: (808) 528-1432, hiaudsoc@pixi.com

Saturday, May 19

Service Project on Marine Corps Base Hawai'i (MCBH)

Kāne'ohe Bay with Christine Volinski

8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Volunteers will help to remove invasive weeds from a wetland area in order to help sustain and support endangered and native species. Participants may have the opportunity to see native Hawaiian stilts, coots, koloa/mallard hybrids, bristle-thighed curlew, black-crowned night-heron, and other wetland and shorebirds. Do your part to protect their habitat! More details will be given upon registration. The trip is open to 20 volunteers. All volunteers must pre-register by Monday, May 14th with Christine Volinski, (808) 254-2736.

to the skins. Also, participants will be asked to leave all purses and bags outside of the collection room, and to be sure that shoes are free of obvious mud and debris.



Binocular Donation

Hawaii Audubon Society thanks Mrs. Satoko Lincoln for the gift of two pairs of binoculars. They will be donated to the Moanalua Gardens Foundation schools education program for use during their field activities. Visit www.mgf-hawaii.com for more information. Mahalo!

Monday, May 21

Bishop Museum Bird Collections Tour

with Pumehana Igeta

9:15 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.

Pumehana Igeta, Assistant to the Vertebrate Collections Manager, will lead participants on a 30 minute talk and tour of the Bishop Museum bird skins collection. This Trip Is Limited To 10 People. You must call the HAS office to reserve your space; leave your name and number. Please be aware that special precautions must be taken in order to protect the collections: no cigarettes or cigarette products are allowed in the skin collection room in order to avoid the introduction of beetles, which are destructive

Ocean Awareness Festival

Hawaii Audubon Society will be hosting a booth at this year's E Mālama I Ke Kai (Care for the Ocean) awareness festival and free concert benefiting the Hawaiian language immersion preschool, Pūnana Leo o Kawaiāha'o. The event will be held on Saturday, May 26, 2007 from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at the Kapi'olani Park and Bandstand. This fun-filled family event will feature a variety of exhibitors, children's games, activities, and entertainment; over 5,000 people attended last year's event. We hope to see you there!

Membership in Hawaii Audubon Society

Hawaii Resident: newsletter via bulk mail \$ 20.00

Mainland Resident: via first class mail..... \$26.00

Junior Members (18 and under):..... \$ 15.00

Supporting Member: \$100.00

Foreign Membership (Airmail)

Mexico..... \$ 26.00

Canada..... \$ 28.00

All other countries..... \$ 33.00

These are annual membership dues, valid January 1 through December 31.

Donations are tax deductible and gratefully accepted.

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City, State, Country, Zip _____

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Membership \$ _____ + Donation \$ _____ = Total \$ _____

New Membership ☐ Renewal ☐

Please make checks payable to Hawaii Audubon Society and mail to us at 850 Richards St., #505, Honolulu, HI 96813.

PLEASE LET US KNOW IF YOUR ADDRESS CHANGES.

HAS Presents Awards For Student Research

By Wendy Johnson, Education Committee Chair

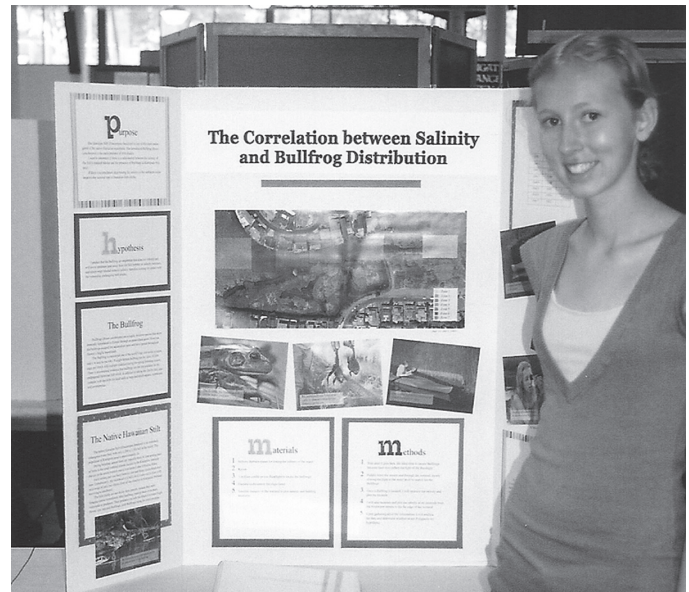
Hawaii Audubon Society presented two awards for outstanding research relating to Hawaii's natural history at the 50th Hawai'i State Science and Engineering Fair. In early April representatives of the Hawaii Audubon Society's Education Committee joined other agency judges in studying the exhibits and interviewing students on the subject of their original research. Over 6,000 students in grades 6 through 12 participate in a series of competitions each year in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. Seventy six schools were represented at this year's State Fair. The event is a program of the Hawai'i Academy of Science in partnership with the College of Education at UH Mānoa.

Senior Award

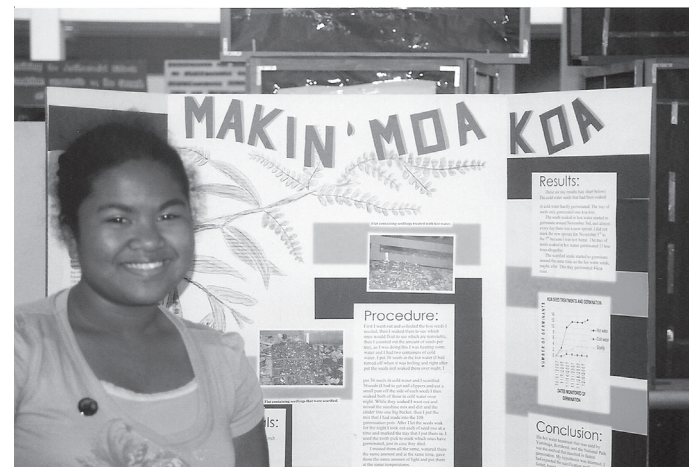
Emma de Vries, who is a freshman at Le Jardin Academy on O'ahu, received the HAS Senior Division Research award for her project entitled "The Correlation Between Salinity and Bullfrog Distribution." Emma defined seven different zones along a section of Enchanted Lakes in Kailua, measuring salinity and counting bullfrogs in each zone. Her data showed a distinct negative correlation between salinity and bullfrog numbers in each zone. As salinity (and distance from the ocean) decreased, numbers of bullfrogs increased. This marshy area in Windward O'ahu is home to a significant population of endemic, endangered black-necked stilts (āe'o), and bullfrogs are considered to be the primary predator of stilt chicks hatched there. A reduction in the number of bullfrogs would clearly enhance the protection of the endangered āe'o. While bullfrog trapping is ongoing, Emma's research suggests that increased salinity in Enchanted Lakes would also help to suppress frog populations. She concluded that keeping the Enchanted Lakes drainage open to the ocean at Kailua Beach Park, via regular sand dredging, could help to create a safer habitat for stilt chicks.

Junior Award

The HAS award for outstanding Junior Division Research relating to Hawaii's natural history went to a project submitted by Emma Tunison, an eighth grader at Volcano School of Arts and Sciences on the island of Hawai'i. Emma designed a test to investigate which of three different pretreatments for koa seeds would lead to the most successful germination rates. For her project entitled "Makin' Moa Koa," Emma collected seeds on the ground under koa trees in Volcanoes National Park and assembled three groups of 36 seeds each. One test group was scarified (notched) before planting, another was treated with hot water, and the third group was treated with cold water. After observing germination and seedling growth for one to two months, Emma concluded that the hot water pre-treatment was significantly more successful



Emma de Vries received the HAS award for outstanding Senior Research relating to Hawaii's natural history. Photo by Wendy Johnson.



The HAS award for outstanding research in the Junior Division went to Emma Tunison. Photo by Wendy Johnson.

than the other two. Emma is hopeful that her findings will help foresters and park conservationists to improve koa germination rates and increase new growth for this magnificent native tree.

Both awardees received a copy of *Hawaii's Birds* 6th edition, *Voices of Hawaii's Birds* recordings, and a one-year subscription to the *'Elepaio*.

DEADLINE EXTENDED HAS Undergraduate Tuition Scholarship Available for the 2007-2008 School Year Applications Due May 15, 2007

Through a trust set up by Yao Shen in memory of Rose Schuster Taylor, the Hawaii Audubon Society annually awards a full tuition scholarship to an undergraduate student in the University of Hawai'i system. Applicants must be majoring in

a field related to Hawaiian or Pacific natural history. Applications for the 2007-2008 school year are due on May 15, 2007. Application guidelines are available at www.hawaii.audubon.com under "chapter news," or by contacting the HAS office.



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Calendar of Events

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Monday, May 21

Bishop Museum Bird Collections Tour

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