

The History and Rediscovery of the Lavender Waxbill, *Estrilda caerulea*, on O'ahu Island, Hawai'i

Nicholas P. Kalodimos¹

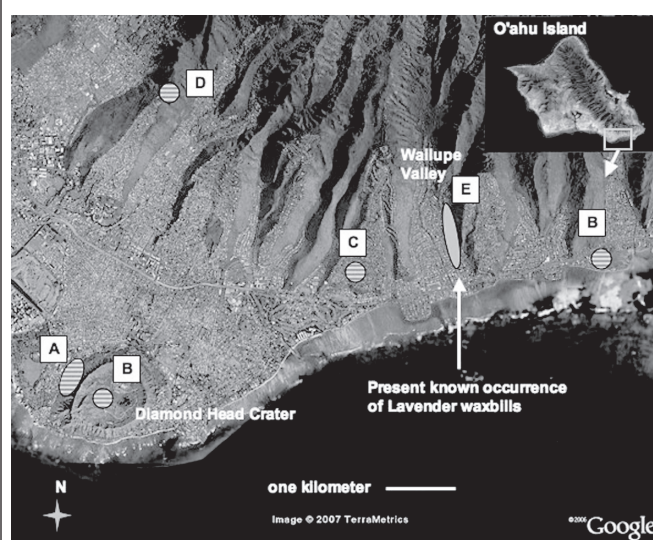
A Brief Historical Account of the Lavender Waxbill on O'ahu Island



This photo of a Lavender Waxbill was taken by Michael Walther in Wailupe Valley on O'ahu. A native of Africa, the Lavender Waxbill prefers dry scrub habitat and feeds on grass seeds, insects and rarely nectar.

Lavender Waxbills, *Estrilda caerulea*, were first recorded on O'ahu Island in 1965 in the dry, Kiawe (Algaroba), *Prosopis pallida*, groves along Nā Lā'au trail on the lower western slope of Diamond Head (Lē'ahi) (Figure 1. A) (Berger 1981, Donagho 1966, Pyle 2007). The initial population founders probably owed their wild existence to aviculturists living in the vicinity who were known to keep finches (M. Ord pers. comm. 2007). During the 1960s this finch species was commonly sold in the avicultural trade as wild-caught birds from tropical Africa (M. Ord pers. comm. 2006). Lavender Waxbills were regularly encountered by Hawaii Audubon Society Christmas Bird Count participants from 1967 to 1989 in the now closed Nā Lā'au Garden and trail in that area (Pyle 2007). In the late 1970s it was considered to be a breeding bird in the Diamond Head-Kapi'olani Park, O'ahu, Hawai'i area (Berger 1981). High counts of 40, 30, 30, 50 and 37 birds were found during December 1972 (Pyle 2007), May 1975 (Pyle 2007), fall of 1976 (Anonymous 1976) and December 1977 (Pyle 2007), respectively, most commonly on the Nā Lā'au trail. Beginning in 1972 the population dispersed into the adjacent Diamond Head Crater and birds were even observed nine kilometers eastward at Paikō Lagoon (Figure 1. B) (Pyle 2007). Shortly after 1981 the species appeared to enter a significant population decline (M. Ord pers. comm. 2006). The decline of the Diamond-Head population of Lavender Waxbills appeared to be correlated with the elimination of supplemental feeding by individuals living along the western edge of Diamond Head (M. Ord pers. comm. 2007). Pratt et al. (1987) wrote that the species has declined (in numbers) since 1980 and "may not survive much longer in the area" (of Diamond Head Crater). Indeed, records show that the last year the species was sighted in the Diamond Head area was 1989 (Pyle 2007) but, unknown to many, it did not entirely disappear from eastern O'ahu.

Figure 1. Locations and date ranges of Lavender Waxbill presence during 1965-2007 on the Island of O'ahu, Hawai'i. Lavender Waxbills were only present at the location indicated within the year or year range noted. At the time of this writing, O'ahu Island presence only confirmed at the Wailupe Valley location. Map modified by Nick P. Kalodimos from Google Earth www.earth.google.com, January 12, 2007.



Letter identifier	Location	Date
A	Nā Lā'au Trail and Garden	1965-1989
B	Diamond Head Crater, Paikō Lagoon	1972
C	Wai'alae Iki	1989-1996
D	Wa'ahila Ridge Park	1998
E	Wailupe Valley	?-2005-present

From 1989 through 1996 several Lavender Waxbills could be regularly seen in Kamole Park (Figure 1. C) (M. Ord pers. comm. 2004), a suburban park about 80 meters upslope from coastal Kāhala on Wai'alae Iki Ridge 5.2 km east of Kapi'olani Park (Pyle 2007). All indications are that these birds were not present at that location before 1989 (Pyle 2007). The first records of their presence in this geographic area were from a home bird feeder nearby the park in 1989 (Pyle 2007). Regular sightings of the species continued from December 1989 to January 1990 at a backyard bird feeder on 'Ōhi'alohe Street, Wai'alae Iki Ridge (Pyle 2007). Sightings of the waxbills continued on the suburban slope of Wai'alae Iki in 1992 when in September through December up to 10 individuals attended a feeder at 1265

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Laukahi Street and in the later part of December 1992 immature birds accompanied the usual attendees (E. Vanderwerf pers. comm. 2007, Pyle 2007). Up to twelve individuals were seen at this location through 1993 and at Kamole Park in 1994 (E. Vanderwerf pers. comm. 2007). Five Lavender Waxbills were seen again at Kamole Park in October of 1996 by 2 independent observers (Pyle 2007). In late August of 1998 two individuals were seen and heard at the 400 meter elevation on Wa'ahila ridge (Figure 1. D) (Pyle 2007) about five km north from their original Diamond Head, Nā Lā'au location and about four km west from Kamole Park. After 1998 sightings of the species stopped, these apparent population remnants—like the original Diamond Head population—were assumed to have died out.

A Small Population Discovered in Wailupe Valley, O'ahu Island

In August of 2005, seven years after the last Lavender Waxbill sighting in 1998, the author sighted three adult Lavender Waxbills in a hibiscus hedge adjacent to Koa Haole, *Leucaena leucocephala*, scrub at the end of the upper-valley terminus of Ailuna Street in suburban Wailupe Valley (Figure 1 E). One year later, from June-September 2006, the author sighted, on at least twenty separate days, one to three individuals in Kiawe trees, Koa Haole or less frequently in Mango, *Mangifera indica* and Lychee, *Litchi chinensis*, trees along 'Opihi Street, East Hind, Hind Iuka, and Ailuna Drive, in the eastern portion of Wailupe Valley. The author observed a flock of fourteen Lavender Waxbills flying between two Kiawe tree canopies in the late afternoon, August 2006, behind the 'Āina Haina Baptist Church and three were observed to be present there in January 2007 (M. Walther pers. comm.). These new sightings were located about two km east of the last reported sighting in Kamole Park on Wai'ālae Iki slope in 1996.

The environment they occupy in their Wailupe Valley range is tropical dry forest with remnant native dry forest plants present on the undeveloped valley slopes. Lavender Waxbills have been sighted within an area along the eastern side of Wailupe Valley that is about ninety-one meters (above sea level) and extends from south-east 'Opihi Street up the valley to the end of Ailuna Street. Vegetation within this area consists of suburban backyard



Lavender Waxbill, *Estrilda caerulescens*. Adult is 4.5" and lavender above and below with crimson rump, tail and rear flanks. White spots on flanks; bill is lavender.
Photo by Tom Dove.

plantings along with an approximately one-hundred by three-hundred meter closed-canopy grove of Kiawe trees and stands of shrubby Koa Haole, along with areas of Guinea grass, *Panicum maximum*. Lavender Waxbills were challenging to observe due to their constant motion and preference for Kiawe tree canopies. The species' distinctive call is high pitched and more drawn out than other waxbill species commonly encountered on O'ahu, making it the best diagnostic feature of its presence. Automatic sprinklers and a bird feeder present where birds have been seen could serve as a source of water and food but they have not been observed to feed from the bird feeder, which is heavily used by Java Finches, *Padda oryzivora*, and Zebra Doves, *Geopelia striata*. Their current location is different from all of their previous ranges in that the birds have access to natural water sources in the form of a stream and trade wind showers. The annual stream is a few hundred meters away from the sighting locations and alternately, the birds can fly up valley to find pooled water from localized rain-shower activity.

The Lavender Waxbill's inferred absence from O'ahu Island was due to a lack of observer detection. However, its current Wailupe Valley range is small, being only a little over one km long. In contrast to the much drier environment it lived in around Diamond Head Crater, Wailupe Valley allows them access to natural water sources and possibly a greater range of food availability. In a comparative sense, the Wailupe Valley environmental

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850 Richards Street, Suite 505

Honolulu, HI 96813

Phone/Fax: (808) 528-1432

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conditions may buffer periodic weather extremes that may have been detrimental to their long-term existence at previous locations. If true, Wailupe Valley may offer the best place yet for their long-term survival.

Additional O'ahu Island sighting in 2006

The Great Backyard Bird Count 2006, a project of the National Audubon Society and the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, listed a recorded count of four Lavender Waxbills from the Mililani area of central O'ahu Island.

Acknowledgments

I offer my thanks to Mike Ord, Robert Pyle, Eric Vanderwerf, Michael Walther and Hawaii Audubon Society members, past and present, for their species account contributions and helpful comments that made this paper possible. Mahalo!

¹UH Mānoa, Botany Dept., St. John Hall Rm 101, Honolulu, HI 96822 kalodimo@hawaii.edu

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The Great Backyard Bird Count 2006, website viewed January 9, 2006. <http://gbbc.birdsource.org/gbbcApps/statelinks>

Grants and Scholarship Awarded

Hawaii Audubon Society has awarded the Summer/Fall 2007 Research Grants of \$500 each to two University of Hawai'i at Hilo graduate students. Bobby Huang-Suo Hsu is investigating the transfer of maternal antibodies in Hawai'i 'amakihi. Recent studies have shown that many lowland Hawai'i 'amakihi are able to survive and reproduce despite the threat of avian malaria that has had such a devastating impact on other species. Hsu reports that "malaria-resistant females may improve the survival of their offspring by depositing maternal antibodies in their eggs," and will be testing to see if such a transfer occurs in this species. Jacqueline M. Gaudioso is studying plumage color variation in Hawai'i 'amakihi subpopulations. This study aims to clarify the relationships between coloration and sex, age, and disease in this species. We look forward to future reports on their findings.

Hawaii Audubon Society is also pleased to announce the awarding of the Rose Schuster Taylor Undergraduate Scholarship for 2007-2008 to Usha Herold at the University of Hawai'i at Hilo. Usha is a senior majoring in agroecology and environmental quality with a minor in ecology, evolution, and conservation biology and a certificate in environmental studies. She maintains a high GPA and has participated in a wide variety of research projects, including a study on the biocomplexity of introduced avian diseases in Hawai'i. All three letters of recommendation praised her academic ability and strong work ethic. We trust she will continue to contribute to the knowledge of Hawai'i natural history and conservation as she pursues her education goals. Congratulations!

Nominating Committee Seeks Candidates for Board of Directors

At the Board Meeting on July 16, 2007, a Nominating Committee was appointed for the 2007 HAS Board elections. **The committee is seeking Society members who are willing to serve on the Board of Directors.** The bylaws call for fifteen directors to serve two-year terms; five of the fifteen directors are elected by the membership to officer positions.

One Officer seat (Recording Secretary) and six Director seats are vacant and open for nomination. Running for re-election are Directors Liz Kumabe, Ron Walker, Wendy Johnson, John Harrison, and Norma Bustos. Incumbents continuing to serve through 2008 are Directors Carol Bebb, Phil Bruner, and Arlene Buchholz.

The HAS Board is a dynamic group of committed individuals whose energy and expertise involve many aspects of environmental protection in Hawai'i from fund raising to education, and from birding to habitat cleanup. All members of the Board are expected to attend six two-hour Board meetings per year (one every other month) and a weekend Leaders' Retreat in January. Directors are also expected to be active on one of the Society's two standing committees: Conservation and Education. Persons interested in serving on the Board are encouraged to contact the HAS office for more information.



Join the HAS 'Ohana! From left: Arlene Buchholz, Ron Walker, Liz Kumabe, Phil Bruner, Linda Paul, Wendy Johnson, Norma Bustos, John Harrison, Christine Volinski, Carol Bebb, Lydi Morgan.

If you are a Society member and want to be a candidate, please submit a letter of interest and brief resume of your background and activities (in and/or outside of HAS) to the attention of the Nominating Committee at the Hawaii Audubon Society's address by November 2, 2007. Nominating Committee members may be contacted by emailing the HAS office at hiaudsoc@pixi.com.

Waimea Valley Audubon Center Events

Call (808) 638-9199 to register;
visit <http://waimea.audubon.org> for more information

Summer Hike Series

ALL HIKES REQUIRE RESERVATIONS.

Fee: \$3 plus admission, cash only.

Family Hike

Saturday, August 4, 9:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

Kalāhe'e Ridge, 2 miles round trip, easy to moderate.

North Valley Hike

Saturday, August 11, 8:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.

Ridgeline to the valley floor, 6 miles, moderate to strenuous.

South Ridge Loop Trail

Saturday, August 18, 8:30 a.m. – 1:30 p.m.

For the experienced hiker, 6 miles, **strenuous**.

Kamananui Stream Trail

Saturday, August 25, 8:30 a.m. – 1:30 p.m.

The most challenging trail at Waimea, 6 miles, steep ascents.

Community Programs

RESERVATIONS REQUIRED FOR ALL PROGRAMS.

Ask the Archaeologist

1st and 3rd Saturday, Monthly, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Get a behind the scenes view of Waimea's past. Free with Admission.

Plant Propagation 101: "Air layering"

Sunday, August 5, 10:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.

Discover the basics of propagation through air layering.

For adults, \$6 plus admission.

Moonwalk

Friday, August 24, 7:30 p.m. – 9:30 p.m.

Take an evening stroll and experience the sights and sounds of Waimea Valley, 1.5 mile walk. Adult \$5; Child (4-12 yrs) \$3.

HAS Program Meetings

Program Meetings are sponsored by HAS and the UH Biology Department, and are held at UH Mānoa's St. John lab building (Botany Building), in room 011 in the ground floor auditorium. The address is 3190 Maile Way. Attendance is free and open to the public.

Monday, August 27

Hakalau NWR with Gus Bodner

6:30 – 8:30 p.m.

Gus Bodner, UH Mānoa Graduate student in Zoology will speak on native Hawaiian birds and research studies at Hakalau National Wildlife Refuge and the Friends of Hakalau – a new non-profit organization that supports Hakalau.

Waimea's Diana King Receives Audubon Award

National Audubon Society (NAS)'s 2007 Charles H. Callison Award for an Audubon Professional was presented to Diana King, Center Director of the Waimea Valley Audubon Center, at the May 2007 Audubon Global Warming Retreat in Park City, Utah.

Diana King was recognized for her dedicated service and major contributions to the goals of Audubon through her sound leadership of the Waimea Valley Audubon Center on O'ahu. Serving 500 visitors a day, the Center is comprised of 150 acres of botanical collections, significant historical/cultural sites, and rare and endangered native plants and animals. Diana's unflinching dedication to staff, visitors and the local community as well as her unparalleled skill in coalition building and strategic negotiation have been key to the success of the Center.

The Charles H. Callison award is named after a former executive vice president of NAS. The award was established in 1994



to give special recognition to an individual who has made remarkable contributions to conservation through creativity, coalition building, outreach, and perseverance.

From left: John Flicker, NAS President & CEO, Diana King, Les Corey, NAS VP & Chief Field Operations Officer.

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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 hand-written 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.

Our series continues with this excerpt from the "Journal kept by George C. Munro while studying and collecting natural history specimens in the Sandwich Islands."

Part 4

January 5th, 1891 (Kaua'i)

"Our provisions running rather short it was agreed last night that I would try my luck among the game at daylight, so at daylight I started & with five shots got three chickens and three turkeys, & got back to breakfast by eight. The early morning is the time to get the chickens as the cocks are crowing & and there being two or three in a tree when one flies out you can spot the next, the chickens are much lighter than the fowl in domestication, but the turkeys differ little. P. went out after breakfast & stopped to skin the owls & deepen the trench around the tents, the owls contained remains of mice, at lunchtime I went up and rejoined P & shortly after were

joined by the boy that brings our daily milk, he seems a very inquisitive fellow & wants to see all that is to be seen, so he stuck to us all the afternoon. P had shot three specimens of a yellowish green bird with a curved bill, with which he said he saw one probing in the loose bark for food. We went about a quarter of a mile further up & found the little green bird very numerous, thrushes are also common they have a hissing cry they use sometimes. Noticed the little green birds sucking honey from flowers & also one hunting among the loose bark, but they generally hunt among the leaves, saw a No. 2 honey eater (I'iwi) repeatedly chase one out of a large flowery tree where both were feeding on honey, but he would soon be back. P was all the time trying to get a shot at the red one. P shot a hook bill (o'u) with the upper mandible broken or deformed so that it was shorter than under & they crossed, we saw four of them together. P saw one feeding on fruit of climbing ieie palm. We saw a pair of the long bills together, they stick their bills down into the crevices among the bark to get at cockroaches & other wood lice there concealed, they were answering each other with a chirp, we did not manage to shoot one. We heard one of the dark birds sing today, a very nice song, notes very like a tui's, P wounded one & he screamed like a wounded tui. We saw a number of tropic birds flying about a valley Eastward. I saw a pair of ducks flying in the direction of the mountains this morning. Insects are very scarce here, with the exception of ants & wood lice which are numerous.

"The bush we have hunted in lately consists mostly of a tree somewhat resembling rata, only it grows from the ground, is short in exposed places, its flowers provide the food for the honey-eating birds, the boy said its native name was Lehua. The trees we have our camp under is also in patches, its foliage is light green, with long spreading and dropping branches, its seed is a nut about an inch long which the natives eat, the boy told us that they also eat the seed of a palm called something like the New Zealand cabbage palm, it & the climbing palm, ieie, was plentiful where we were today. The mosquitoes of this country are very different from the New Zealand species in their bite, the spot is irritated for a long while afterward. We procured altogether seventeen specimens today."

Got Dead Birds?

Agencies Ask for Help in Early Detection of New Diseases

Like the canary in the coalmine, bird health is an indicator of environmental conditions. That's why local agency officials are asking for your help in reporting dead birds by calling the Aloha United Way hotline at 211.

There are two known diseases that are not yet present in Hawai'i that can sicken or kill birds—West Nile Virus and avian influenza (also known as bird flu, or H5N1). If either of these diseases were to arrive in Hawai'i, they would not only harm native and introduced bird populations, they could also potentially infect people. Early detection increases our chances of stopping the spread of either of these diseases.

It is especially important for people to be on the lookout for dead birds in open areas where they are more likely to have died of disease. If you see a freshly dead bird in a place where the cause of death is not apparent (it wasn't hit by a car or flew into a window pane), call 211 to report it. The 211 operator will ask you a few questions to determine if the bird should be submitted for disease testing and will arrange for agency personnel to pick up the bird, if appropriate.

So remember, "**Got Dead Birds? Call 211.**" For more information on West Nile Virus or avian influenza, visit the Hawai'i Department of Health website at www.hawaii.gov/health/.

Windward O'ahu Service Projects

Your Chance to Make a Difference!

'Ahahui Mālama I Ka Lōkahi leads service projects at several Windward O'ahu sites—please lend a hand for the preservation and restoration of these important cultural and natural resources.

ULUPŌ HEIAU (Night of Inspiration) is one of the first sacred temples to have been built as a “māpele” (agriculture) heiau by the first people or Menehune and dedicated to Kaneulupo. Later in the reign of high chief Ku'ali'i, the temple may have been reconstructed as a luakini or war temple heiau. The Kailua Hawaiian Civic Club and 'Ahahui Mālama I Ka Lōkahi are the co-curators at this State Park heiau and conduct service projects every second Saturday of the month to restore the ethno-botanical and cultural features. Meet at the heiau parking area next to the Windward YMCA.

NĀ PŌHAKU 'O HAUWAHINE (The rock formation of the Hawaiian Mo'ō goddess and guardian of Kawai Nui Marsh) is located on the right-hand side of Kapa'a Quarry road at the Y-intersection before entering the Kapa'a Landfill Transfer Station. It offers a panoramic view into the “piko” of Kawai Nui Marsh where one can observe in tranquility the wetland birds and marsh vegetation. 'Ahahui Mālama I Ka Lōkahi is the curator for this State Park reserve. The 12 acres are being planted with native

species in order to restore a dryland forest ecosystem. Brush removal and trail construction has revealed ancient Hawaiian terraces that align the massive rock outcrops. The group is also working in the marsh to form a wetland bird habitat. Service projects are held the third Saturday of each month. Meet on the right side of Kapa'a Quarry Rd. about one mile from the intersection of Kapa'a Quarry Rd. and Kalaniana'ole Hwy.

Aug. 11	Ulupō	Aug 18	Nā Pōhaku
Sept. 8	Ulupō	Sept. 15	Nā Pōhaku

Meeting time for all service projects will be at 8:30 a.m. and completed by 12:30 p.m.

BRING: Backpack, lunch, water, rain gear, mosquito repellent, gloves.

TOOLS: Sickles, pruners, handsaws, machete, hand cultivators.

CALL: Hanaloa or Malia Helelā for more information and to sign-up: (808) 589-2963 or email: email@ahahui.net. Visit www.ahahui.net for more information.

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Eugene Kridler,
1975. Hawaii
Audubon Society
Archives.

Memories of Gene Kridler

December 30, 1919 – May 14, 2007

By Ron Walker

Eugene Kridler was the first U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) manager for the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge (HINWR). In the 1960s his duties eventually encompassed law enforcement and endangered species restoration. As Director of the FWS for Hawai'i and the Western Pacific Region, he was responsible for having set aside ten wildlife refuges in the Pacific.

Gene was an active member of the Hawaii Audubon Society, writing for the *'Elepaio* on subjects ranging from water bird observations at Kanahā and Keālia ponds on Maui to forest

birds on Hawai'i and monk seals at French Frigates Shoal.

One of his greatest accomplishments was his collaboration with Dr. Michael Scott and Dr. John Sincock in the Hawai'i Forest Bird Surveys between 1976 and 1983. Their research included all native forests above 1000 meters in elevation on the islands of Hawai'i, Maui, Moloka'i, and Lāna'i. Gene coordinated the endangered species recovery plan process which resulted in the submission of the first draft of the Hawaiian Water Birds Recovery Plan to Congress. This action justified an increase in funding and the eventual establishment of several new National Wildlife Refuges.

My special memories include the several trips I made with him to the NWHI, roaring across Pearl and Hermes Atoll with Gene braced against the steering wheel of the Boston Whaler, landing on sand spits to tag green sea turtles and Hawaiian monk seals, and counting thousands of seabirds. Gene especially enjoyed the fieldwork and expeditions – his trip reports were always overdue. During these years, Gene banded every bird he could

get his hands on including Laysan ducks, Nihoa finches, and Laysan albatrosses – he ultimately banded over 100,000 birds during his lifetime. On O'ahu, in his search for a vantage point to census Hawaiian gallinules at Kawai Nui Marsh, he fought his way through the haole koa to find a large rock for viewing. It was henceforth known as "Kridler's Rock" which turned out to be a sacred place for Hawaiians called "Nā Pōhaku 'O Hauwahine". In his retirement in Sequim, Washington, Gene continued his passion for bird banding; he had a master bander permit and was affiliated with the Olympic Peninsula Audubon Society. He also evolved into a major curmudgeon, railing by letter and email against politicians who didn't support conservation. I will miss him as colleague and friend.



From left: Eugene Kridler, Ron Walker, Dr. Sherwin Carlquist, and Dr. Carl Kenyon. S.E. Island, Pearl-Hermes Atoll, September 1966. Hawaii Audubon Society Archives.

HAS Field Trips

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

Saturday, August 18

'Aiea Ridge Trail with Phil Bruner

8:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m. (approx.)

Meet at the uppermost parking lot (at the top of the loop) of 'Aiea State Park at 8:00 a.m. We will begin hiking at 8:30am. The State Park is at the end of 'Aiea Heights Drive. We will hike part of the loop trail, then part of the ridge trail, looking at birds and native plants. Bring lunch, water, and sturdy footwear.

Saturday, September 23

Paikō Lagoon with Alice Roberts

7:00 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.

A lowtide meander with Alice to welcome our migrating shorebirds back to Hawai'i and explore many other fascinating creatures along the shoreline. This is a wonderful treat of a field trip, and one that keiki will particularly enjoy! Wear old tennis shoes or reefwalkers, and bring binoculars, water, sunscreen, and a hat. Call Alice to register, (808) 864-8122.

SAVE THE DATE!

Hawaii Audubon Society's

Annual Awards Dinner

Monday, October 15, 2007

6:00 pm to 9:00 pm

Treetops Restaurant, Paradise Park
(3737 Manoa Road, O'ahu)

\$25 per person

Please make your reservations no later than October 10 by calling (808) 528-1432, emailing hiaudsoc@pixi.com, or by registering on our website, www.hawaiiadubon.com.

Checks may be mailed to Hawaii Audubon Society,
850 Richards St. #505, Honolulu, HI 96813.



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Calendar of Events

Saturday, August 11

'Aiea Ridge Trail with Phil Bruner

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Saturday, August 11

Saturday, September 8

Ulupō Heiau Service Project

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Saturday, August 18

Saturday, September 15

Nā Pōhaku Service Project

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Monday, August 27

Program Meeting: Hakalau NWR with Gus Bodner

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Saturday, September 23

Paikō Lagoon with Alice Roberts

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Month of September

"Give Aloha" Donations Accepted at Foodland Stores

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