



# ‘ELEPAIO

Journal of the  
Hawai‘i Audubon Society

For the Protection of  
Hawai‘i’s Native Wildlife

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## Coming Home: Conservationists try a daring approach to save the endangered Hawaiian Petrel

By Libby Sander, American Bird Conservancy

*This article first appeared in the spring 2016 edition of Bird Conservation, the magazine of American Bird Conservancy.*

On a rugged ridgeline high in the mountains of Kaua‘i, a helicopter touches down on a small platform. Three wildlife biologists climb out and begin hiking across steep slopes cloaked with ferns and wind-stunted trees.

The mountain forests in Hono O Nā Pali Natural Area Reserve are usually damp and obscured by a bank of clouds, but on this early November day, the sun is shining and the air is warm. The scientists marvel at the good weather.

After 15 minutes the team stops in front of a small hole gouged out of the mountainside. André Raine, coordinator of the Kaua‘i Endangered Seabird Recovery Project, reaches into the burrow with one arm, feeling around for the plump Hawaiian Petrel chick he knows is inside. Gently guiding the young bird toward the opening—he doesn’t want its delicate wing feathers to snag on a root—Raine slowly removes the chick.

Cradled in the biologist’s hands, the chick regards the alien landscape around him. Gray and fluffy, with ungainly webbed feet, the bird’s downy feathers rustle in the breeze. Raine pauses for only a moment before placing the bird in a plastic pet carrier.

The conservationists must work quickly. They are on this mountaintop to take endangered Hawaiian Petrel chicks away from an area where they are vulnerable to non-native predators and establish the birds in a safe haven on the coast. Their task is risky.



Lindsay Young, Pacific Rim Conservation.  
Hawaiian petrel chick being carefully carried to the helicopter.  
Photo credit: Lindsay Young/Pacific Rim Conservation



Hawaiian petrel prepped for its helicopter ride.  
Photo credit: Andre Raine, Kaua‘i Endangered Seabird Recovery Project.

Each Hawaiian Petrel chick is important to a declining population. Should anything go wrong—a bird overheats, or dies because of stress or injury—it would only undermine the goal of this pioneering conservation effort.

Yet for the biologists, who’ve been working for years toward this moment, the hope outweighs the danger. If they succeed, it will be a significant new chapter in work to save Hawai‘i’s seabirds. Not just for this species, and not just on this island—but for seabirds across the state on the verge of extinction.

### A Daring Approach

The Hawaiian Petrel—known as ‘Ua‘u for its ethereal nighttime calls—was once Hawai‘i’s most abundant seabird. From mountain peaks to coastal cliffs, the birds congregated in large breeding colonies, arriving by night to dig burrows with their beaks and the claws of their webbed feet. Fishermen looked to the petrel as a sign of tuna foraging just beneath the ocean’s surface. The guano of millions of petrels fertilized Hawai‘i’s forests with phosphorus and nitrogen from the sea.

Faithful to their nesting sites, the birds return to their burrows year after year—even if their chosen spots are vulnerable to predators or development. Cats, rats, and pigs eat the birds in

their remote mountain burrows. Power lines and bright lights jeopardize the birds' frequent flights to and from the sea. In recent decades, the seabird's population has plummeted.

Yet if the petrels' nesting habits have made them susceptible to harm, they are also proving to be a valuable tool in engineering a comeback for the species. Using a technique borrowed from conservationists in New Zealand, a nation whose native birds are similarly threatened by invasive species, a team of conservation groups and government agencies has worked since 2011 to create a new colony of Hawaiian Petrels in an area designed for them to thrive.

The collaborators—including Pacific Rim Conservation, the Kaua'i Endangered Seabird Recovery Project, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and ABC—are trying a daring and novel approach. They are moving chicks of an endangered seabird to a protected area in time for the fledglings to imprint on the new site, with the hope that the birds will return there to breed. The young petrels will be the founders of the only fully protected colony of federally listed seabirds anywhere in the Hawaiian Islands.

“A translocation like this is something people have talked about in Hawai'i for many years, for decades, really,” says Eric VanderWerf, President of Pacific Rim Conservation. “But it hasn't happened until now.”



Carefully extracting the chick from the burrow.  
Photo credit: Linsday Young, Pacific Rim Conservation

With innovative techniques such as translocation, conservationists can work to check the losses that have earned Hawai'i a reputation as the bird extinction capital of the world, says ABC's George Wallace, Vice President of Oceans and Islands.

“It's quite a radical conservation intervention,” he says. “But this is the kind of stuff we have to do. And if we don't, we are going to lose species.”

### Seven Acres of Safety

A small army of people began work on this project long before the helicopter ferried biologists to the mountains on that warm November day. The logistics amounted to an exhilarating but head-spinning plan, requiring 16 state and federal permits and 600 pages of detailed documentation.



Predator proof fence at Kilauea Point National Wildlife Refuge.  
Photo credit: Ann Bell/USFWS

With the help of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the partners selected an appropriate site at Kīlauea Point National Wildlife Refuge. Pacific Rim Conservation then oversaw the construction of a predator-proof fence around the site. Within the enclosure, Pacific Rim removed rats, mice, and other predators; installed 50 artificial burrows; and cleared invasive plants and restored native vegetation on a portion of the enclosed area to make the site hospitable to the seabirds. Meanwhile, over four years the Kaua'i Endangered Seabird Recovery Project worked to identify and monitor burrows high in the mountains from which chicks could be taken.

Known as Nihoku, the site at Kīlauea Point is roughly seven acres on a section of the refuge closed to the public. The fence keeps out all predators, even mice. A gradual slope toward the ocean cliffs below, and the site's orientation to the trade winds, will give the fledgling petrels a straight shot to the ocean.

Having the enclosure on a National Wildlife Refuge means that “we're going to have conservation in this area in perpetuity,” says Michael Mitchell, Deputy Project Leader at Kīlauea Point. “Those birds are going to be here for many generations to come.”

### Down from the Mountain

Back on the mountaintop, six biologists working in two teams spend several hours going from burrow to burrow. The portly birds—aside from a few pecks at human hands—are mostly calm as they journey by helicopter to the coast.

With a petrel carrier on his lap, Raine watches the lush, green valley glide by below. He can hear some of the birds shuffling in their boxes. It's a peculiar experience for the fledglings, he thinks. Since hatching, they have known only the cool, dark interior of their underground burrows. Now they're on a voyage to a new home.

“I can't believe this has gone off without a hitch,” he thinks to himself.

After landing at a small airport on the coast, the birds go straight to Nihoku by car. There, avian ecologist Robby Kohley and avi-

an care specialist Marilou Knight, both with Pacific Rim, will care for the birds until they fledge. As soon as the birds arrive, Kohley measures and weighs them before placing each bird in its burrow.

With the birds safely ensconced in their new dwellings by early afternoon, the exhausted biologists head to a nearby coffee shop to refuel. Bringing the chicks in from the mountain—without incident—was a triumph, they feel. Proof that translocation can be done in Hawai‘i.

“It’s the start of a new era in seabird conservation,” Lindsay Young, Executive Director of Pacific Rim, says later. “We’ve created a new home for a species that desperately needs it.” But the work is hardly over. Young, feeling the anxiety of sudden parenthood, sleeps little that night. When she awakes early the next morning, she hopes the birds are still alive.

### ‘As Fast as the Wind Will Take Them’

Caring for the Hawaiian Petrel chicks becomes Kohley and Knight’s round-the-clock job. They prepare food, record data, and clean—so much that Kohley starts referring to himself as a bird janitor.

Every day, Kohley and Knight feed the chicks a freshly made slurry of fish, squid, Pedialyte, and vitamin supplements. They watch the birds closely: The chicks are high-strung and feisty, and their behavior, weight, wing length, and appetite all provide a glimpse into their health and growth. (Only one chick struggles: Six days after the birds arrived, No. 5 dies of a bacterial infection apparently contracted before biologists moved her from her mountain burrow.)

As the chicks get closer to fledging, the feeding becomes a balancing act. Kohley wants them light and hungry enough to fly away, but with enough fat reserves to carry them over until they find that first meal.

The chicks come out of their burrows at night to exercise their wings with frenzied flaps. They also memorize the constellations: Celestial cues will help them find their way back. Years will pass before the birds return to this spot, using their mental star maps to find the way.

Kohley is captivated by the birds. “They look a little goofy, but if you see them out at sea where they belong, it’s like nothing else,” he says. “They’re just as fast as the wind will take them.”

### The Sea and the Stars

Ten days after the birds arrive, No. 2 and No. 4 are the first to go. “Our first two chicks fledged from Nihoku last night!” Young writes in an email to partner organizations.

By mid-December, all nine birds have fledged. They will live over the open Pacific Ocean for the next three to five years. Soaring on the winds for thousands of miles, and sleeping on the water, they will use keen eyesight and a sharp sense of smell to find squid and other favorite foods. If petrels can survive their first few years at sea, scientists speculate they have a good chance of living for 30 or even 40 years.

As the petrels travel across the ocean, the work at Nihoku goes on. The process to secure state and federal permits is already under way for another translocation this fall of up to 20 more Hawaiian Petrels and 10 Newell’s Shearwaters. In time, the partners hope to move roughly 40 seabirds every year to the protected site, while also attracting new avian residents with recordings of seabird calls.

If all goes as planned, success will come on a spring night several years from now. A small, dark bird with a powerful homing instinct will remember the smell of Nihoku. Guided by the stars, the bird will return to this spot—a place it recognizes as home.



Hawaiian Petrel. Photo credit: Cameron Rutt

*Libby Sander is Senior Writer and Editor at ABC. As a journalist, she covered a variety of beats in Chicago and Washington, D.C., writing news stories and award-winning features for The New York Times, the Washington Post, and The Chronicle of Higher Education. You can follow her on Twitter at @libsander.*

**WATCH A SHORT FILM** about the petrels' trip to a new home: <https://youtu.be/oOvqbzLZ7gI>

### Thanks to our partners

*The translocation of 10 Hawaiian Petrel chicks in November involved years of planning and coordination from many organizations and agencies: Kaua'i Endangered Seabird Recovery Project, a Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources' Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW) project administered by Pacific Cooperative Studies Unit, University of Hawaii; Pacific Rim Conservation; the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Kilauea Point National Wildlife Refuge; and American Bird Conservancy. Kaua'i Island Utility Cooperative and DOFAW supported predator control within Hono O Na Pali Natural Area Reserve. The National Tropical Botanical Garden provided important assistance with vegetation restoration at the translocation site. The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and ABC provided critical funding support. Pending permit approvals, it is anticipated that we will also start translocating Newell's Shearwaters in late 2016.*

## Fallout Season: September 15 to December 15

# Blinded by the Light: Responding to Downed Seabirds on O‘ahu

By Mary Martin, Wildlife Fellow, Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office

Hawaii’s small land area and increasing human development has left native birds in a tough situation. Federally protected Wedge-tailed shearwaters are struggling to overcome these threats on O‘ahu. Wedge-tailed shearwaters are seabirds that nest in burrows, often on small offshore islands. When the chicks are preparing to take their first flight, they rely on the light of the moon to guide them out to sea. Unfortunately, they are attracted to and disoriented by onshore sources of man-made light. Individuals will circle these lights until they eventually fall to the ground from exhaustion or from colliding with buildings or vegetation. This event is often referred to as “fallout” and it occurs primarily from September to December each year. When grounded, these birds are at risk of predation, vehicle collisions, and starvation.

On all islands, the majority of downed seabirds are encountered by members of the public. Many local organizations have stepped forward to support this initiative. Sea Life Park is the primary rehabilitation facility on O‘ahu and they care for and release hundreds of birds each season. In the future, the Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW), the Hawaiian Humane Society, James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge and Feather and Fur Animal Hospital will also provide a safe space where birds can be dropped off before being transferred to Sea Life Park.

Educating yourself and those around you about this issue is the most effective way to save these birds. When you encounter a grounded shearwater, the first step is to recognize whether or not it is in distress and needs your help. Because they are often simply exhausted or dehydrated, shearwaters may not display obvious signs of distress and will just sit on the ground. If it is in a secure environment, observe the bird for about 10 minutes and if it is not responsive or in an unsafe environment, such as on the side of the road, it needs to be rescued. Before approaching a downed seabird, prepare an appropriate sized, well-ventilated carrier with air holes and place a clean, soft cloth at the bottom of the carrier (such as a T-shirt). With caution, approach bird from behind and use a lightweight towel to gently pick it up and transport it to the carrier. Place the container in a cool, quiet, and dark place, away from people, animals, and loud noises. It is essential that you record where you found the bird and what time you found it and share that information with the wildlife rehabilitator. This data will contribute to research that will help reduce fallout in the future. The last step is to transport the bird to a certified rehabilitation center, such as Sea Life Park. Drop-off stations will also be available in the future for the public to use.

### Learn more from the O‘ahu Seabird Group

<https://oahuseabirdgroup.org/how-you-can-help/>

## How to help

There are ways you can help. By eliminating stray light, you can play a part in reducing the number of young birds that get confused and fall inland rather than continue out to sea. Keep an eye out for fallen seabirds and bring them to a permitted bird rehabilitation center, such as Sea Life Park.



A shearwater being transported in an appropriate sized, well ventilated container.

Photo credit: Hawai‘i Wildlife Center

## HELP REDUCE FALLOUT

### Eliminate stray light

- Turn off unnecessary outdoor lights, especially between Sept. 15 and Dec. 15 (‘fallout season’)
- Replace fixtures that scatter light in all directions with directional fixtures that point down and away from the beach.
- Shield the light source. Materials such as aluminum flashing can be used to direct light where it is needed and keep it off the beach.
- Replace white incandescent, fluorescent and high-intensity lighting with a maximum 40-watt yellow bug light.
- Draw drapes or close blinds on all windows at night to keep interior lights from attracting the birds.

### Keep all dogs on leashes and cats indoors.

Grounded seabirds are very vulnerable and are often attacked or killed by dogs and cats.



A feral cat dragging a shearwater from its breeding burrow.

Photo credit: Kaua‘i Endangered Seabird Recovery Program

### Share your new knowledge!

The more people are aware of the issue, the more we can help these seabirds.

# First Time Birders get hooked in Hawai‘i

By Christine Ogura,  
US Fish & Wildlife Service Pacific Region

“What’s that?”  
“Oh, what a cute chick!”  
“How do you know?”

These were some of the questions first time birders asked on a beautiful day at Kapiolani Park on O‘ahu Island in Hawai‘i. As part of the Migratory Bird Treaty Centennial this year, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has partnered with Hawai‘i Audubon Society (HAS) to offer a series of bird walks in the islands to bring awareness and appreciation of how the treaties help native bird conservation in the state.

Led by Keith Swindle of the Service and joined by Anthony Leiggi, a HAS board member, the Introduction to Bird Watching walk was so popular that HAS had to add a second time slot to accommodate the demand. The walk shared how to watch for birds and identify them using field markers such as shape, size, color, habitat, and behavior and familiarized folks with using binoculars.

“We had an enthusiastic group of people who were a mix of new birders, experienced birders, new and long-time residents, kids and adults. They all had excellent questions and it was great to be able to share what makes bird watching so much fun,” said Swindle. “Participants also appreciated the opportunity to learn about the centennial and how these treaties help conserve birds we saw on our walk.” Participants took home a commemorative centennial poster as well.

Find more island style events  
(film festival, cocktail mixer, behind the scenes tour) planned at  
<https://www.fws.gov/pacificislands/promo.cfm?id=177175829>



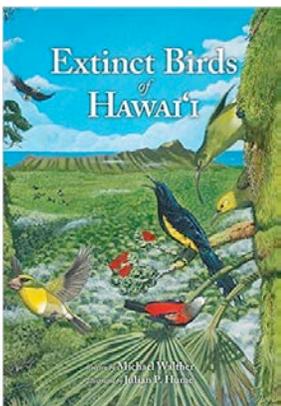
Manu O Kū, or white tern (*Gygis alba*), chick. The Manu O Kū is a native seabird that is protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and is also the official bird of the city and county of Honolulu. Photo credit: A. Leiggi



Folks got together bright and early on a beautiful Saturday morning for this walk in urban Honolulu. Photo credit: A. Leiggi



‘Auku‘u or black-crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) is a native bird that is protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and can often be seen where there is water. Photo credit: A. Leiggi



## "Extinct Birds of Hawai‘i"

Now available  
for purchase

Only \$20 at our  
office

Sales benefit  
HAS programs

## Bishop Museum Vertebrate Collections Tour

Wednesday, September 7th, 11:00 am

- Space is limited to 10 participants.
- DONATION: \$7.50 per person (cash please) pass-through to Bishop Museum to support their important efforts.

Take a tour of the Bishop Museum’s Vertebrate Zoology Collection, including the Hawai‘i bird collection of approximately 7,200 specimens of extinct native species, native breeding species, non-breeding visitors, and introduced species. Please RSVP to Alice by leaving a message with your name, number attending, and phone number at (808) 864-8122. Stay for lunch – their newly renovated Café is now open.

## Pets as Predators



Wedge-tailed Shearwater eggs have recently hatched at many coastal nesting sites on Oahu and the neighbor islands. After the first week or so, the chicks will be left alone on land for long periods while both adult parents are foraging at sea.

The period from **August 1 to September 30** is critical for the survivorship of the chicks and vital to the preservation of nesting colonies of Wedge-tailed Shearwaters in Hawaii. The tiny young chicks are especially vulnerable to predation by rats, mongoose, feral cats, and pet cats and dogs. As the chicks grow, they are more likely to be able to avoid predation, but the birds still need protection from **March through November** when the adults fly back to sea and the chicks soon follow.

Keep your pets leashed whenever they are outdoors, especially in areas where Wedge-tailed Shearwaters are known to nest: on windward and North Shore beaches, on offshore islands and along the shoreline at Black Point.

**WANT TO HELP?** Contact the HAS office to receive a set of brochures to share with friends, neighbors, relatives and local vets about Cats Indoors and the limitations of Trap Neuter Release programs.

### Cats, Birds and You

[http://abcbirds.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/cat\\_brochure.pdf](http://abcbirds.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/cat_brochure.pdf)



### Trap, Neuter, Release: Bad for Birds, Bad for Cats

[http://abcbirds.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/TNR\\_brochure.pdf](http://abcbirds.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/TNR_brochure.pdf)

MAHALO nui loa  
for your help in protecting Hawaii's  
migratory seabird populations.

*Photo: Loose pets photographed by motion detector field cameras at a Wedge-tailed Shearwater*

*nesting site on O'ahu.*

REPORT INCIDENTS of WILDLIFE HARASSMENT to DOCARE (643-DLNR)

## More ways to support the Hawai'i Audubon Society

### AmazonSmile

Amazon donates 0.5% of the price of your eligible AmazonSmile purchases to the charitable organization of your choice.

Support Hawai'i Audubon by shopping at [smile.amazon.com](http://smile.amazon.com).  
<http://smile.amazon.com/ch/99-6006829>

### DONATE with FOODLAND Give Aloha 2016

Organization Name: Hawai'i Audubon Society

Organization code: 77189

September is the time to make a contribution to the Hawai'i Audubon Society through the annual Give Aloha campaign! Head on down to any Foodland, Sack N Save, and Foodland Farm location statewide to make a donation to HAS at the cash register using your Maika'i Card. Designate your donation to the Hawai'i Audubon Society with our code# 77189 and up to \$249 per individual will be matched. Mahalo nui loa for your continued support!

### HAS Seeking Nominations for 2016 Board of Directors

The 2016 HAS Board elections Nominating Committee (W. Johnson, A. Leiggi, E. Kumabe-Maynard) is seeking Society members who are willing to serve on the Board of Directors for an initial one year term. Several seats will become vacant and open for nomination.

Candidates must meet the following criteria:

- HAS member for at least five continuous years prior to the date of the election;
- Hawai'i resident;
- Attended at least one Board meeting and one field trip;
- Give written consent to be nominated and stand for election to a seat on the Board.

All members of the Board are expected to attend five two-hour meetings per year and a weekend Leaders' Retreat in January. If you are a Society member and interested in becoming a candidate, please submit a letter of interest and brief resume of your background and activities to the attention of the Nominating Committee at the Hawai'i Audubon Society's address by **October 15th, 2016**.

### HAS Student Research Grants

The Hawai'i Audubon Society offers grants for research in Hawaiian or Pacific natural history. Awards are oriented toward small-scale projects and generally do not exceed \$500.00. Grants are reviewed semi-annually. Download full application details at our website. We accept applications via both mail or email.

**Next deadline for submission: October 1<sup>st</sup>**

## Hawai'i Audubon Society Renewal/Donation Form

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| <input type="checkbox"/> \$25 Regular Member     | <input type="checkbox"/> International Membership |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> \$40 Family Membership  | <input type="checkbox"/> \$33 Other Countries     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$100 Supporting Member | <input type="checkbox"/> Donation: \$ _____       |

*Donations are tax-deductible and greatly appreciated.*

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*Thank you for your concern and commitment to protecting  
Hawaii's native wildlife and ecosystems.*

### Rapid 'Ōhi'a Death

*has the potential to kill 'ōhi'a trees statewide*

Clean your Gear \* Wash your Vehicle \* Don't Transport 'Ōhi'a



BIRDERS and HIKERS: Clean your shoes, and clothing. Decontaminate shoes by dipping the soles in 10% bleach or 70% rubbing alcohol to kill the ROD fungus. Other gear can be sprayed with the same proven cleaning solutions. Wash clothing in hot water and detergent.

**ROD Fact Sheet**  
<http://go.hawaii.edu/J1>

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## Upcoming Events, Field Trips, & Volunteer Opportunities

*For full descriptions of our Events, Field Trips and Volunteer Opportunities,  
go to our website: <http://www.hawaiiadubon.org>*

### EVENTS

#### Hawai'i Island Festival of Birds

September 24-25, 2016, Kailua-Kona, Hawai'i Island  
<https://hawaiibirdingtrails.com/>

#### Hawaii's Native Forest Birds: their past, present, and future

Lisa "Cali" Crampton, KFRRP and Laura Berthold, MFBRP  
Thursday, October 20<sup>th</sup>, 3:00 pm - 4:45 pm  
Kapi'olani Community College STEM Center

### FIELD TRIPS

#### Welcome Home to Our Shorebirds: Paikō Lagoon

Saturday, September 17, 2016, 9:00 – 11:00 am, East Honolulu  
Tour Leader: Alice Roberts, HAS Board member

Let's welcome our unique and beautiful migratory shorebirds as they return from their extensive travel to enjoy the Hawaiian islands for the fall and winter months. Please RSVP to Alice with your name and phone number at 808-864-8122.

#### Kona MBT Celebrate World Shorebird Count Day and Migratory Bird Treaty Centennial

Hawai'i Birdwatching, Hawai'i Audubon Society, USF&WS  
Sunday, September 4<sup>th</sup>, 7 am to noon, Kona, Big Island  
Leader: Lance Tanino, HAS, Big Island Representative  
For more information contact Lance Tanino,  
[lance.tanino@gmail.com](mailto:lance.tanino@gmail.com)

#### MBT Alaka'i Boardwalk: KFBRP Hike and Learn

Na Pali Kona Forest Reserve, Kaua'i  
Tuesday, October 11, 2016, 9:00 am  
DONATION: \$10 per person to support KFBRP

Hike and learn about Kaua'i Forest Bird Recovery Project's efforts to monitor Puaiohi, 'Akikiki and 'Akeke'e (mist netting, banding, sample collection, resighting, rodent control, egg collection to found captive populations). **RSVP by SEPT 29** to [hiaud-soc@pixi.com](mailto:hiaud-soc@pixi.com), subject line: MBT Alaka'i Tour.

#### Campbell National Wildlife Refuge

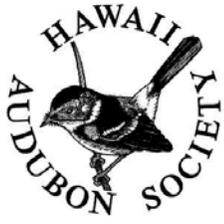
Saturday October 22<sup>nd</sup> 2016 3:00 pm – 5:00 pm  
Leaders: Richard (Dick) May & Tony Leiggi  
Tour size limited to 20 people. *HAS Members & 'Elepaio Subscribers have first preference for this program.*

Participants will see Hawaiian Duck, Hawaiian Stilt, the Hawaiian race of the Common Gallinule, Hawaiian Coot, Black-crowned Night-Heron and Bristle-thighed Curlew and more. **RSVP by OCT 13th** to attend to [hiaudsoc@pixi.com](mailto:hiaudsoc@pixi.com), subject line: James Campbell Tour.

#### Pearl Harbor National Wildlife Refuge: Honouliuli Unit

Sunday October 30<sup>th</sup> 2016 3:00 pm – 5:00 pm  
Sunday November 6<sup>th</sup> 2016 3:00 pm – 5:00 pm  
Leaders: Richard (Dick) May & Tony Leiggi  
Tour size limited to 6 people. *HAS Members & 'Elepaio Subscribers have first preference for this program.*

Join HAS for a guided tour of the Honouliuli Unit of the Pearl Harbor NWR. Participants should be able to see similar species as Campbell NWR plus White-faced ibis, laughing Gull, wintering ducks, Northern Pintail, Northern Shoveler, American and Eurasian Wigeon and Green-winged Teal. **RSVP by OCT 20** to [hiaud-soc@pixi.com](mailto:hiaud-soc@pixi.com), subject line: Honouliuli Tour.



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One of the first shearwater chicks of the 2016 season at the Freeman Seabird Preserve. Keep your pets away from Freeman from now until early December. Photo credit: D. Hyrenbach

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