



'ELEPAIO

Journal of the
Hawaii Audubon Society

For the Protection of
Hawai'i's Native Wildlife

VOLUME 79, NUMBER 5

SEPTEMBER / OCTOBER 2019

HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY: 80 YEARS IN HAWAI'I

1939 First meeting of the Honolulu Audubon Society. Established motto "For the Better Protection of Wildlife in Hawaii". First 'Elepaio published. First Christmas Bird Count.

1942 Conservation priority: introduced birds and bird diseases.

1945 First Legislative Committee formed. Priorities: cat, rat, mynah, mongoose problems; forest loss.

1946 Name changed to the "Hawaii Audubon Society" (HAS).

1948 Conservation issue priority: stop the introduction of exotic bird species.

1950 Helped establish and organize the Conservation Council for Hawaii.

1952 Priority issue: native coastal and dryland plant conservation.

1954 Publish first Field Check Card of Hawaii Birds (Green Card), dedicated to Grenville Hatch.

1955 Priorities: marine life preservation, conservation education program for Hawai'i.

1957 Conservation issue priorities: wetland losses, exotic plant and animal importations.

1960 Priorities: conservation easements, Kanaha Pond, airport expansion, Natural Area Reserves.

1961 Priorities: establish Natural Area Reserves at Ka'ala, Eke, Olokui, Wailua, Alaka'i.

1962 Conservation issue priority feral pig & wild goat control.

1965 Priorities: Nene captive propagation project, non-game wildlife position for State, exotic plants.

1966 Priorities: Preventing bulldozing native forests, multiple land use impacts, restrictions on imported birds.

1967 Published first edition of *Hawaii's Birds*.

1969 Priorities: natural resource curriculum for University of Hawai'i, environmental education, avian diseases.

1970 Priorities: Natural Area Reserves System (NARS), Animal Species Advisory Commission, Kawainui Marsh bird sanctuary.

1971 Priorities: seabirds, wetlands, feral animals, reforestation, endemic species, H-3 freeway prevention.

1972 Supported passage of the Hawaii Endangered Species Act, protection of Kanaha Pond. Opposed rezoning of conservation land at Salt Lake on O'ahu to urban use.

1973 Supported establishment of the Cape Kinau & 'Ahihi Bay areas as part of NARS, Hawaiian Islands Wilderness Proposal.

1974 Opposed Kane'ohe - Kailua Flood Control Dam Project (Keapuka Lake), replacement of native forests in Waiakea, Ola'a Reserves with alien hardwoods for lumber industry; opposed proposed shopping center in Kawainui Marsh.

1975 Changed the Society's motto to "For the Protection of Hawai'i's Wildlife".

1976 First bird count report to National Audubon Society (NAS); publication in *American Birds*.

1977 Became chapter of NAS; established Hawaii Rare Bird Documentary Photograph File at Bishop Museum.

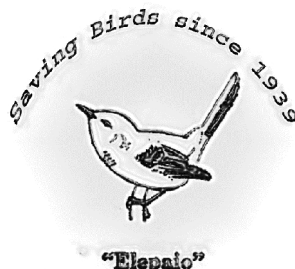
1978 Palila, Sierra Club, HAS, NAS, & A. Ziegler filed suit in federal district court to protect Palila habitat on Mauna Kea from feral sheep & goats.

1979 Court determines "harm" under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) includes habitat destruction & orders State to remove feral animals from Palila habitat. (Palila I).

1980 Concern about barn owls, introduced in 1958 for rodent control, preying on Shearwaters; mongooses climbing trees.

1981 State appeals Palila I to 9th Circuit Court. Ninth Circuit affirms district court order. (Palila II).

1982 Priorities: Hawaiian Humpback Whale Sanctuary, critical habitats at Pōhakuloa area, geothermal project in Kahauale'a Forest, Kīlauea Forest Reserve proposed for



logging.

1983 Hawai'i State Board of Land and Natural Resources (BLNR) signs agreement with HAS, Botanical Society to stop proposed logging road through native forest above Laupāhoehoe.

1984 Palila et al. adds mouflon sheep to original complaint.

1985 Urges BLNR to expand the size of the Pu'u wa'awa'a Natural Area Reserve from 3,000 to 12,000 acres.

1986 Federal district court finds permitting mouflon in Palila critical habitat constitutes a "taking" under the ESA; orders State to remove mouflon from Palila habitat. (Palila III).

1987 Pratt, H.D., Bruner, P.L., & Berrett D.G. *The Birds of Hawaii and the Tropical Pacific*. Princeton Univ. Press.

1988 State appeals Palila III to 9th Circuit. Ninth Circuit finds habitat degradation leading to extinction constitutes "harm".

1989 HAS & NAS open joint office, Honolulu.

1990 HAS & NAS file intent to sue U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) over failure to protect Hawaiian Crow ('Alala).

1991 HAS & NAS file complaint against the USFWS, McCandless Ranch for failure to implement 'Alala recovery plan.

1992 Creation and coordination of "Paradise Pursuits", environmental TV quiz program for high school students.

1993 NAS leaves office shared with HAS.

1994 Independent contractor hired to monitor conservation issues at the State legislature.

1995 First office staff hired; formulation of a "Birders Network".

1996 Teachers workshop held; cassette tapes entitled *Voices of Hawaii's Birds* produced.

1997 HAS Mission Statement drafted & adopted; matching State funds for waterbird habitat in Kawainui Marsh supported.

1998 Published birdwatching/hiking map, *Hidden Treasures of O'ahu*. Court orders aerial hunting of sheep in Palila habitat. Western Pacific Fisheries Coalition founded.

1999 Pacfish (Pacific Fisheries Coalition) begins NWHI (Northwestern Hawaiian Islands) protection initiative; shark finning ban legislative effort in State legislature (bill signed in 2000).

2000 First receipt of Combined Federal Campaign funds;

helped block sanctioned feral cat colonies. NWHI Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve established by President Clinton.

2001 Pacfish holds first of six Hawaii Aquatics Conferences.

2002 Pacfish publishes *The Importance of Refuges for Reef Fish Replenishment in Hawai'i*. HAS website created.

2003 Helped establish Kolea Research Fund & "Adopt a Plover" program with Hawaii Nature Center. Founding member of Ho'olaulima network to protect Kawainui Marsh.

2004 HAS on NAS Waimea Audubon Center Stewardship Advisory Committee. Executive Director for Aquatics elected Vice Chair of the NWHICRER Advisory Committee. Pacfish publishes *Marine Aquarium Trade* report, DVD, PSAs on NWHI, posters.

2005 6th edition of *Hawaii's Birds* published; President attended White House Conference in Missouri; VP attended NAS retreat in Utah.

2006 Ex. Dir. for Aquatics receives Volunteer of the Year award from National Marine Sanctuary Foundation.

2007 Buck Freeman gives HAS one-acre coastal property on Black Point for a preserve to protect Wedge-tailed Shearwaters (Freeman Seabird Preserve).



Shearwater chick abandoned by its parents when its nesting site was damaged by construction equipment on the south shore of O'ahu, photo credit Jenn Cook and Wild Bird Rehab Haven.

This photo was first published in 'Elepaio 67:1, in an article about 31 rescued Shearwater chicks at what would soon become Freeman Seabird Preserve (FSP), one of HAS's major current projects.

2008 Produced Kawainui Marsh program for Olelo Community TV; surveys indicate rapid decline of Palila population on Mauna Kea.

2009 Produced 2-disc CD set of *Voices of Hawaii's Birds* as a companion to *Hawaii's Birds* book.

2010 Published *The Global Shark Fin Trade* report for

CITES Conference of the Parties held in Doha, Qatar.

2011 Shearwater Soiree held to benefit FSP.

2012 State suspends aerial hunting in Palila habitat. Record breeding Shearwater count at FSP.

2013 Court orders State to resume aerial hunting in the Palila's critical habitat.

2014 Submitted comments on draft master plan for Kawainui-Hāmākua Marsh complex; adopted waterbird pond #10.

2015 New signage, native plant guide, research & lesson plans for the FSP were completed. Over 24 native plants have been established in the Preserve.

2016 HAS co-sponsored the Manu-o-Kū (White Tern) festival at 'Iolani Palace. Sent letter to President Obama in support of expanding NWHI ecosystem protection.

2017 Sent 60-day notice letter to USFWS pursuant to federal ESA for failing to protect nesting habitat of the endangered Hawaiian Black-necked Stilt on Rim Island 2, O'ahu.

2018 Reviewed & submitted comments about the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Kawainui-Hāmākua Master Plan Project that failed to meet the requirements of Hawai'i's Environmental Policy Act.

2019 Six endangered Palila were released into a restored native forest on Mauna Kea. HAS's efforts to protect the Palila's habitat began in 1978 when it filed an ESA lawsuit.

The following article was first published in 'Elepaio 1:2.

The Elepaio

By J. d'Arcy Northwood

This is the little bird that was chosen by the Society as its emblem and whose likeness appears on our membership cards, so that it is fitting that it should be the subject of our first sketch of a Hawaiian bird.

In contrast to all our other birds its friendly attitude marks it at once. Perhaps it would be more correctly called its inquisitive attitude but at any rate one has only to go a short way into the forest and soon one hears a scolding "chack-chack" or a whistled "whee-whee-o" and a little brown bird is seen flitting nearer and nearer. It may pause to pick an insect off a leaf or to drop to the ground to capture some small creature but if one keeps still it may soon be only arm's length away, fearlessly examining the intruders into its quite haunts.

It is mostly brown, lighter below, with flecks of white on the wings. The tail is carried high, often at right angles to the line of the back. The males have a black bib across the breast and the young birds are russet where the old one are white. It belongs to the flycatcher family. Yet its habits and appearance are more like those of a wren. It builds a deep compact nest closely woven of moss and fibers with lichens outside, usually in the slender twigs of an ohia or other forest tree, though sometimes it will nest quite low down. It lays two or three eggs whitish ground color, thickly sprinkled with reddish brown dots.

Other species of Elepaio are found on Hawaii and Kauai, differing slightly from the Oahu bird but with very similar habits. It is not found on Maui, Molokai or Lanai.

It occupied a prominent place in the mythology of the Hawaiians. When a canoe was to be built the tree had first to be chosen and then felled. Before the work proceeded further the kahuna watched the movements of the Elepaio as it examined the fallen trunk. If the bird began, to peck it was a bad sign but if it called "Ono ka ia", without pecking, the wood was sound. The late Charles Judd has pointed out that there is more than a grain of truth in this augury. If the wood were infested by insects the birds would naturally peck in search of food, while if there were no insects it would call "Elepai-o" and fly away. Good luck to the Elepaio, it is heart warming to hear his cheery whistle and watch his confiding approach on the forest trails.

Give Aloha: Foodland's Annual Community Matching Gifts Program

While shopping at any Foodland, Foodland Farms, or Sack N Save in September, please consider making a donation to HAS. A portion (up to \$249) will be matched by Foodland Hawaii. Use your Maika'i Card and tell the cashier our **Organization ID Code: 77189.**

Amazon Smile

Or, support HAS year round through Amazon's Smile program. Amazon will donate 0.05% of your purchase. Go to <http://smile.amazon.com/ch/99-6006829> and designate Hawaii Audubon Society as your charity.

MAHALO FOR YOUR SUPPORT!

**Ghosts in the Ohi'a:
Is the Po'ouli Extinct and Does It Matter?
David Cameron Duffy**

Abstract: This paper reviews the life and death of the po'ouli (*Melamprosops phaeosoma*), an obscure native bird of montane Maui, known to science only from 1973 to 2004. Management interventions were cautious and lagged behind the urgency of a declining population. When a single bird was finally taken into captivity, it was already old and soon died; a mate was never found. An analysis of past survey data suggests that detecting any surviving po'ouli would require an expensive, drawn-out effort. Given the failure of previous efforts to recover the population, the future of this species would not benefit from further human intervention. We can only hope that po'ouli persist in the mists and the gulches of the cloud forests of Maui, while we work to protect those forests and the forest birds that persist in them.

On November 26, 2004, unnoticed by most of the press and public, the last known individual of an endemic Hawaiian forest bird species, the po'ouli, died in captivity (Song 2004). Only 41 years before, a team of undergraduates from the University of Hawaii had discovered the species which was given the scientific name (*Melamprosops phaeosoma*) (Casey & Jacobi 1974).

When discovered, the po'ouli was a bird of the cold and mist-covered forests of the upper slopes of Haleakalā Volcano. Earth-colored and cryptic, the po'ouli was often unnoticed until it suddenly appeared in front of the observer. It often moved slowly, perhaps as an adaptation to a low-energy diet of tree snails (Baldwin and Casey 1983). Collections of sub fossils showed that it had once ranged much farther down the mountain, as low as 393 m (James & Olson 1991).

Habitat destruction by humans and introduced pigs, introduced predators such as rats (*Rattus exulans* and *R. rattus*), cats (*Felis catus*), small Indian mongooses (*Herpestes auropunctatus*), and avian malaria and avian pox virus spread by introduced mosquitoes may have combined to force the species uphill into its mountain refuge between 1,400 and 2,100 m. This was probably only one percent of its original range (James & Olson 1991). Its main prey may have been tree snails and these also suffered from habitat destruction, rat predation, and the introduction of predatory garlic snails (*Oxychilus alliarius*) (Scott et al. 1986; Hadfield 1986; Mountainspring et al. 1990; Hadfield et al. 1993).

The Hawaiian Forest Bird Survey (Scott et al. 1986) observed two birds at a single station during its survey and estimated a population of 140 + 280 (95% confidence intervals). They estimated that at the time of its discovery, the population was less than 500, a critically low number for any bird species. Subsequent surveys conducted in "suitable habitat above 1,000 m or above the avian malaria belt" found that the species was declining rapidly and was essentially confined to Hanawi Natural Area Reserve which was created to protect po'ouli and several other rare forest birds on eastern Maui (Reynolds & Snetsinger 2001). This area had only moderate damage from pigs, compared to adjacent areas where the pigs were present (S. Mountainspring pers. comm. in Scott et al. 1986).

Despite this concern, conservation efforts were late and limited. There were two schools of thought expressed in the management plans designed to help the species recover (Powell 2008). Managers could take the remaining birds into captivity to establish a captive breeding population that might eventually be reintroduced back into the wild or they could try to improve its habitat, primarily by fencing and removing feral pigs that were destroying po'ouli habitat.



Po'ouli, illustration by H. Douglas Pratt, published in Hawaii's Birds Book, 6th Edition, pg. 95.

Both efforts came late. Financial constraints, bureaucratic concerns, and a steep learning curve for developing fencing techniques in extreme terrain caused enough delay to allow pigs into a crucial part of the range (Powell 2008). The first fence plan was initiated in 1984 with fencing beginning in 1990, leading to the first pig-free area in 1992, but the core area was not pig-free until 1997 (Groombridge et al. 2004; Powell 2008). The breeding program proceeded in cautious steps interspersed with long periods of bureaucratic inertia, essentially running out of birds before a captive rearing program could begin (Groombridge et al. 2004). In 2006 a survey covering 216 observation stations on eight transects found no po'ouli (VanderWerf et al. 2006).

Further surveys in 2011 and 2017 again found no poʻouli (H. Mounce pers. comm.).

But might the poʻouli still persist? Given the difficult habitat that this species occupied, “in or near small gulches with heavy vegetation” (Engilis 1990), and the difficulty of observing individuals even when present (e.g. Reynolds & Snetsinger 2001), how much survey effort might it take to detect two birds, the minimum needed for a bird species to persist? We can get some very rough estimates from the detection frequencies derived from previous surveys of the poʻouli. In 1994-95 there were five or six known poʻouli in the core Hanawi area and the detection rate was roughly 0.01 - 0.02/hour (Reynold & Snetsinger 2001). In a second study (Baker 2001) in 1995-97 when there was known to be a minimum of six birds, the detection rate was .003 - .004/hour, roughly one tenth that of the first survey.

If the population is now two, sufficient in theory to continue the species, then the effort needed to encounter a single poʻouli would be on the order of 150 - 300 hours, three times longer than the 50 - 100 hours per bird required for a minimum population of six based on Reynold and Snetsinger’s work, or 750 to 1,000 hours based on Baker’s work. Finding a single poʻouli, with field workers putting in an optimistic 40-hour survey week and assuming good weather and strong logistical support, might require six months or more of dedicated searching.

Would it be worth it? If we were to find one, then we would have to find a mate of the opposite sex. Both would have to be fertile, healthy and compatible. If we took them into captivity, we would be seriously reducing or even eliminating the wild population. We would be betting the species’ existence on the assumptions that two birds in the hand are better than two in the bush, that rearing in captivity would be more productive than in the wild.

It might take several years for the birds to adapt to captivity and begin breeding. If they reproduced, we would have to worry about inbreeding resulting from all the offspring sharing the genes of just two birds. More subtly, captive breeding might reduce natural selective pressures, selecting for birds that do better in captivity than they do in the wild (e.g. D’Elia 2010). Once we had birds breeding we would have to wait a decade or more before we had enough to send them back into the wild. In the meantime we would have to reduce or remove the forces that led the birds to near extinction in the first place. We can fence out pigs, and we have made great strides in controlling rats but what about disease-bearing mosquitoes and introduced predatory snails

that eat the native snails which may be an important part of the food supply for the poʻouli? Even if we develop control methods, could we apply them at large enough scales to create safe zones for re-introducing poʻouli? What about possible environmental changes in rainfall or temperature that might affect prey abundance or distribution? Most important, could we generate enough public support to spend millions of dollars and decades working toward the recovery of a small brown bird that few would ever see? If the poʻouli isn’t extinct, does it matter? Even if we were to find one or two, it may be too late. We failed once; what would we do differently? Beyond the poʻouli, there are other native forest birds, some still common, that need our help.

We need to undertake conservation actions before more species become critically endangered, ironically the time when actions are least likely to be funded. We need to ensure we have people who know the species well, not those who come in only when populations are under stress, and we have to give managers the time and resources to develop effective conservation efforts. Such efforts might only follow lessons learned from failures, but such failures could only be risked when populations are still large enough to afford failure.

Maybe one day a poʻouli will quietly appear in front of an astonished biologist, then slip back away into the mists and the gulches of the cloud forests of montane Maui. Even if one appears, we failed the poʻouli once, perhaps it is time to leave them to their fate: extinction or ghosts in the ohi’a. Instead let’s concentrate on the species that remain and not allow extinction to claim another victim.

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank Kevin Brinck, Glenn Metzler, and Hanna Mounce for improving this manuscript and Georgia Fredeluces-Hart for help with numbers and preparation of the manuscript. The interpretations and any errors of fact are my own.

For a more in depth look at the life and death of the poʻouli, I recommend Powell’s 2008 book *The Race to Save the World’s Rarest Bird: The Discovery and Death of the Poʻouli*.

Literature

- Baker, P.E. 2001. Status and distribution of the Poouli in the Hanawi Natural Area Reserve between December 1995 and June 1997. *Studies in Avian Biology* 22:144-150.
- Baldwin, P.H. and T.L.C. Casey. 1983. A preliminary list of foods of the Poouli. *Elepaio* 43:53-56.

Casey, T.L.C. and J.D. Jacobi. 1974. A new genus and species of bird from the Island of Maui, Hawaii (Passeriformes: Drepanididae). Occasional Papers Bernice P. Bishop Museum 24:216-226.

D'Elia, J. 2010. Evolution of avian conservation breeding with insights for addressing the current extinction crisis. *Journal of Fish and Wildlife Management* 1:189-210;

Engilis, A., Jr. 1990. Field notes on native forest birds in the Hanawi Natural Area Reserve, Maui. *Elepaio* 50:67-72.

Groombridge J.J., J.G. Massey, J.C. Bruch, T. Malcolm, C.N. Brosius, M.M. Okada, B. Sparklin, J.S. Fretz, and E.A. VanderWerf. 2004. An attempt to recover the Po'ouli by translocation and an appraisal of recovery strategy for bird species of extreme rarity. *Biological Conservation* 118:365-375.

Hadfield, M. G. 1986. Extinction in Hawaiian Achatinelline snails. *Malacologia* 27:67-81.

Hadfield, M.G., S.E. Miller, and A.H. Carwile. 1993. The decimation of endemic Hawaiian tree snails by alien predators. *American Zoologist* 33:610-622.

James, H.F. and S.L. Olsen. 1991. Descriptions of 32 new species of birds from the Hawaiian Islands: Part II. Passeriformes. *Ornithological Monographs* 46:1-88.

Mountainspring, S., T.L.C. Casey, C.B. Kepler and J.M. Scott. 1990. Ecology, behavior, and conservation of the Poouli (*Melamprosops phaeosoma*). *Wilson Bulletin* 102:109-122.

Powell, A. 2008. *The Race to Save the World's Rarest Bird: The Discovery and Death of the Po'ouli*. Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania.

Reynolds, M.H. and T.J. Snetsinger 2001. The Hawaii Rare Bird Search 1994-1996. *Studies in Avian Biology* 22:133-143.

Scott, J.M., S. Mountainspring, F.L. Ramsey and C.B. Kepler. 1986. Forest bird communities of the Hawaiian Islands: their dynamics, ecology, and conservation. *Studies in Avian Biology* 9.

Song, J. 2004. Extinction near with native bird's death. *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*. December 1, 2004.

VanderWerf, E.A., J.J. Groombridge, J.S. Fretz, and K.J. Swinnerton. 2006. Decision analysis to guide recovery of the po'ouli, a critically endangered Hawaiian honeycreeper. *Biological Conservation* 129:383-392.

Seeking Nominations for 2020 Board of Directors

HAS members: would you like to serve on the Hawaii Audubon Society's Board of Directors? Board members are volunteers who attend meetings, vote on decisions, conduct business, participate in a wide variety of discussions and learning experiences, lead field trips and educational activities, work on projects and committees, and advocate and

support the HAS mission to foster an ethic of stewardship for Hawai'i's natural resources. Nominating Committee members are Alice Roberts, John Harrison, Kaily Wakefield, and Pat Moriyasu.

Please email a letter of interest to the Nominating Committee at hiaudsoc@gmail.com prior to the next HAS Board meeting on Sep 16.

The HAS Bylaws require that "to be nominated, a person must have been a member of the SOCIETY for at least five (5) continuous years prior to the date of election, be a Hawai'i resident, attended at least one Board meeting and one field trip and must have given written consent. The five-year membership requirement may be set aside on a case-by-case basis if approved by the Board of Directors." Prospective nominees should attend the next Board meeting on Sep 16 at 850 Richards Street, Suite 505, Honolulu, at 6:30 pm so you can meet the Board and the Board can meet you. The Nominating Committee will submit its recommendations to the HAS Board of Directors by Nov 8.

HAS 80th Anniversary Annual Meeting & Members Dinner

When: Wednesday, Oct 30, 2019, 6:00 pm – 9:00 pm

Where: Waikiki Yacht Club

Tickets: \$45

Please join the Hawaii Audubon Society's Board of Directors for a delicious buffet dinner and no-host cocktails followed by an intriguing presentation by biologist, geography professor, research associate, writer, and bird photographer Mark J. Rauzon: "The Legacy of the Pacific Project: The Secret Bio-Weapons Testing Program And the Role Seabirds Played in It".

His two books *Isles of Amnesia: The History, Geography, and Restoration of America's Forgotten Pacific Islands* (talks about island conservation in the American tropical Pacific) and *Isle of Refuge* (narrates the author's journey from Nihoa to Kure) will be on sale at the event.

Advance ticket sales only. No tickets will be sold at the door. Information regarding ticket purchase and event updates will be available on the Hawaii Audubon Society website.

The Waikiki Yacht Club is located at 1599 Ala Moana Blvd. Free parking is available in public parking lots in Ala Moana Park or along Ala Moana Park Drive.

This event is open to the public.

Hawaii Audubon Society Membership/Donation Form

The mission of the Hawaii Audubon Society (HAS) is to foster community values that result in the protection and restoration of native wildlife and ecosystems and conservation of natural resources through education, science and advocacy in Hawai'i and the Pacific. Founded in 1939, HAS is an independent non-profit 501(c)(3) organization and does not receive dues paid to the National Audubon Society. Thank you for supporting your local Hawaii Audubon Society.

☐ \$25 Hawaii Audubon Society Regular Member

☐ \$15 Hawaii Audubon Society Student Member

☐ \$40 Hawaii Audubon Society Family Membership

☐ \$100 Hawaii Audubon Society Supporting Member

☐ \$_____ Donation

Donations are tax-deductible and greatly appreciated.

International Membership:

☐ \$28 Canada & Mexico

☐ \$33 Other

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

☐ Email me the 'Elepaio ☐ Mail me the 'Elepaio ☐ Email me volunteer opportunities, updates, & field trips

Please make checks payable to **Hawaii Audubon Society**.

Mail form and payment to Hawaii Audubon Society, 850 Richards St, Suite 505, Honolulu, HI 96813.

Email: hiaudsoc@gmail.com <http://www.hawaiiadubon.org>

Mahalo for your concern and commitment to protecting Hawai'i's native wildlife and ecosystems.

Upcoming Events and Field Trips

Visit our website for details and regular updates

<http://www.hawaiiadubon.org/get-outside>

Welcome Home to Shorebirds:

Paikō Lagoon Wildlife Sanctuary

September 14, 2019, 9 am, meet on Kuli'ou'ou Road

Enjoy fall at Paikō! 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.

Leader: Alice Roberts (HAS Board Member)

Please call or text 808-864-8122 and leave your name and phone number.

Hawai'i Island Festival of Birds

October 24 - 28, 2019, in Kona, HI

Go to <https://birdfsthawaii.org/> for details.

HAS Annual Members Meeting & Dinner

October 30, 2019, 6 pm – 9 pm

Waikiki Yacht Club

Check <http://www.hawaiiadubon.org> for details.

White Tern Walk

September 21, 2019, 9 am, details to be announced

Leader: Rich Downs (HAS Board Member)

Please text or call 808-379-7555

Kealia Boardwalk Tours

Kealia Pond National Wildlife Refuge

Even though the ponds were closed for a couple of days due to the July wild fires, our HAS volunteer on Maui, Yolanda Solorio, currently offers Kealia Boardwalk tours again upon request! See <http://www.hawaiiadubon.org/get-outside> for more info.

RSVP with HAS volunteer Yolanda Solorio via email yolandaonmaui@gmail.com.

'Elepaio ISN 0013-6069

Managing Editor: Susanne Spiessberger

Scientific Editor: Glenn Metzler

The 'Elepaio is printed on recycled paper and published six times per year.

Hawaii Audubon Society

850 Richards St, Suite 505, Honolulu, HI 96813

hiaudsoc@gmail.com

<http://www.hawaiiadubon.org>





HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY
850 RICHARDS ST, SUITE 505
HONOLULU, HI 96813-4709

<http://www.hawaii-audubon.org>
hiaudsoc@gmail.com

Nonprofit Organization
U.S. Postage
PAID
Honolulu, Hawai'i
Permit Number 1156

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

'ELEPAIO • 79:5 • SEPTEMBER / OCTOBER 2019

Table of Contents

READ YOUR 'ELEPAIO MAILING LABEL

Please check that your HAS membership is current and your address is correct. Your membership expiration date is printed on the address label. Expired members have a 6 month "grace period" before the 'Elepaio will stop being mailed to them. To renew please do one of the following:

- Detach and fill out the "Hawaii Audubon Society Membership/Donation Form" and mail it back to us with appropriate payment.
- Visit www.hawaii-audubon.org/renewals and select the best-fit membership and pay online.

LOOKING FOR GRANT APPLICATIONS

Hawaii Audubon Society offers small grants for research. Deadline for the Winter/Spring grant is October 1st, 2019.

For details, stipulations, and the application form, visit <http://www.hawaii-audubon.org/grants>.

Hawaii Audubon Society: 80 Years in Hawai'i	33
The Elepaio By J. d'Arcy Northwood	35
Foodland's Give Aloha Program	35
Ghosts in the Ohi'a: Is the Po'ouli Extinct and Does It Matter?	36
HAS 80 th Anniversary Annual Meeting & Members Dinner	38
Seeking Nominations for 2020 Board of Directors	38
Upcoming Events and Field Trips	39