

‘Anianiau

- The smallest Hawaiian honeycreeper species
- ‘Anianiau is only known from the mountain rainforests of Kaua‘i.
- These little birds feed on the nectar of native trees and shrubs, but will also occasionally eat insects.
- While it can only be found in a small area, the wild population of ‘anianiau is thought to be fairly healthy and stable.



‘Amakihi

- Most common Hawaiian honeycreeper
 - Small size (~4 in.)
 - Three different species (Kaua‘i, O‘ahu, and Big Island/Maui/Moloka‘i)
 - Powerful singer, calls can be heard over a mile away!
 - Not a picky eater: likes nectar, insects, and fruit
- Recent research suggest that the ‘amakihi may have developed a resistance to avian malaria! Studying the ‘amakihi may help scientists to save other honeycreepers from extinction.



‘Iwi

- Found on Hawai‘i, Maui, and Kaua‘i, possibly Moloka‘i and O‘ahu
- ‘Iwi use their curved beaks to extract nectar from native flowers
- Their brilliant red feathers were used in Hawaiian featherwork, most notably in the capes of royalty.
- ‘Iwi are threatened by habitat destruction, diseases, and introduced predators like rats.
- They are still common in some native rainforests.



‘Elepaio

- Three ‘elepaio species are found on Kaua‘i, O‘ahu, and Hawai‘i.
- ‘Elepaio love to eat insects in old koa trees. Hawaiians recognized this behavior, and wise canoe makers would never use trees that ‘elepaio ate from.
- ‘Elepaio are among the most celebrated songbirds in the islands.
- These birds have shown impressive resistance to both disease and introduced predators.



‘Akikiki (Kaua‘i Creeper)

- The ‘akikiki is endemic to Kaua‘i
 - A small, stocky bird with a short tail
 - The song of the ‘akikiki is a series of high-pitch chirps
 - Forages in tree trunks for insects
 - Nests only in the tops of ‘ohia trees
- Scientists estimate that there are **less than 500** ‘akikiki left in the wild.
 - The remaining ‘akikiki are restricted to the misty mountain forests of Kaua‘i.

