PC Ryan Sanderson

KAUAI FOREST BIRD RECOVERY PROJECT Newsletter

Community, Culture, and Conservation in Action

In 2025, the efforts to protect Kaua‘i’s native forest birds reached both a moment of reckoning and a point of resolve. Across the Alaka‘i Plateau and surrounding forests, new survey results confirmed what many field biologists have felt for years: several species are declining rapidly, some to the brink of extinction. ‘Anianiau populations have fallen by more than half since 2018, ‘akeke‘e are now estimated at fewer than 100 individuals, and ‘akikiki are functionally extinct in the wild. At the same time, introduced birds now make up the majority of the avian community in many areas, raising urgent concerns about the future health and resilience of Kaua‘i’s forests (Hunt et al, 2025).

Yet 2025 was also a year of action, innovation, and hope. KFBRP and partners expanded habitat restoration, rat control, nest monitoring, and conservation breeding efforts, building critical “insurance populations” for species like ‘anianiau and ‘akikiki. New tools—including automated recording units, machine learning for acoustic monitoring, and groundbreaking mosquito suppression techniques, such as BTI and IIT—are strengthening our ability to respond adaptively and measure what works. These efforts are grounded in collaboration among state, federal, and nonprofit partners, all united by the goal of keeping native birds on the landscape and ensuring healthy forests and watersheds.

Equally important, 2025 reaffirmed that forest bird conservation is not just science—it is community, culture, and kuleana. Through art exhibits, cultural blessings, youth engagement, and island-wide partnerships, we worked to connect people to place and purpose. From the message **E kū‘ē i ka make loa – Resist Extinction**, to classrooms, galleries, and forests alike, this year reminded us that while the challenges are immense, so too is the collective will to act. Together, science, culture, and community continue to resist extinction—for the birds, the forests, and future generations.

Design by Teasy

WE HAVE MOVED:

NEW MAILING ADDRESS

NEW STREET ADDRESS/COURIER PACKAGES

PO Box 57 Kaumakani, HI 96747

KFBRP Office
1 Kaumakani Ave
Building 800
Kaumakani, HI 96747

kauaiforestbirds.org

RESISTING EXTINCTION IN THE ALAKA'I

by Dr. Juan Zuluaga and Dr. Lisa Crampton

Updates on Forest Bird Conservation in 2025

The forest birds of Kaua‘i have continued to face population declines in recent years, prompting conservationists to ramp up their efforts (see review of Hunt et al. 2025 in this newsletter, page 9). In collaboration with state and federal agencies and university and non-profit partners, we are implementing multiple conservation initiatives aimed at recovering the populations of endangered and declining forest birds. On the ground, these efforts include habitat management that aims to restore and protect the native forests necessary to host these birds. Meanwhile, conservation breeding programs build the critically needed “insurance populations” that safeguard healthy populations of the most threatened species, which will be returned to the wild when habitat management efforts take effect. This year we have been working on four focal species.

‘Anianiau

The vibrant ‘anianiau was once found in forests throughout the island, from sea level to the mountains. However, because of the introduction of mosquitoes and avian malaria, forest birds like ‘anianiau have increasingly been restricted to the most remote locations found at the highest elevations on the island. ‘Anianiau experienced a rapid decline from 8,703 individuals in 2018 to 3,500 individuals in 2023 – a loss of more than half the species in the span of five years. This sudden decline prompted KFBRP, state, and federal agencies to increase the number of ‘anianiau in human care. Individuals varying in age, sex, and origin are needed to build a representative captive population. In 2024, we brought 11 birds into captivity, which now reside at the Honolulu Zoo and Keahou and Maui Bird Conservation Centers. In 2025, we found 25 nests across multiple sites, and we added eggs from a subset of these nests to the captive populations, further bolstering the total insurance population for ‘anianiau to 18 birds (12 males and 6 females) across three facilities. Prior to these efforts, there were only two (2) individuals in human care. We plan to continue this effort in 2026 with more egg and perhaps adult collections.

‘anianiau - *Hemignathus parvus*
A Kaua’i endemic species and the smallest extant Honeycreeper
PC. Jim Denny

RESISTING EXTINCTION IN THE ALAKA'I

by Juan Zuluaga and Lisa Crampton


PC. LAB

Puaiohi

Among Kaua'i's forest birds, puaiohi are unique in their breeding strategy because they nest in cavities along canyon walls or in the holes of large trees. As the last remaining fruit-eating bird endemic to Kaua'i, puaiohi play an important role in the island's ecology as a native seed disperser (Kaushik et al., 2018). Because this species does not breed high in the canopy like other birds, the female and young are exposed to predation from rats that can climb into their nests. In addition to direct predation, the unique fruit-based diet of puaiohi means that they must also compete with rats to find food.

To address the threats of predation and competition from introduced rats, we have been refining and expanding a rat trapping system since 2015. In 2024 and 2025, we approximately doubled the number of rat traps previously deployed, providing increased trap density and expanding the grid to new areas including puaiohi habitat.

Some data indicate that adult puaiohi may be more likely to occur and have higher survival in areas with active treatment, suggesting that rat traps provide protection for puaiohi, but more studies are necessary to confirm these findings. In 2026, we have plans to expand our predator control grids and employ new trap types. As we continue to implement habitat restoration efforts, we will be able to quantify the benefits to reproduction in puaiohi and to the survival of native plants that provide critical food sources for threatened and endangered birds.

'Akeke'e

While the bright plumage of the 'akeke'e may be the first thing to catch the eye, a surprise awaits anyone lucky and close enough to inspect the beak – it's crossed! This species uses its specialized bill to pry open leaves and flowers to find insects. Sadly, as in other forest birds, 'akeke'e populations have declined due to avian malaria and severe range restriction. This species has seen drastic losses. During a historic decline from 2000 to 2012, the 'akeke'e population crashed by 98%. Unfortunately, surveys in 2024 indicated that 'akeke'e continued to experience declines, with birds disappearing from areas where they were detected as recently as late 2023.


PC. Bret Mossman

RESISTING EXTINCTION IN THE ALAKA'I (CONT'D)

by Juan Zuluaga and Lisa Crampton

'Akeke'e - cont'd

Results from 'akeke'e surveys in 2025 yielded even fewer detections than expected, with the most recent data estimating a population size fewer than 100 individuals. This surprising finding prompted us to increase nest searching efforts in locations where birds were previously detected. We detected five 'akeke'e and found evidence of approximately 10 nesting pairs. In 2025, we also deployed Automated Recording Units (ARUs) and trained a Machine Learning Model (MLM) to detect the presence of forest birds using sound. Efforts to better understand population size using novel tools like ARUs and MLMs will complement point count surveys and provide valuable insights that can inform conservation strategies. For example, we will be able to measure the beneficial impacts of mosquito eradication efforts by comparing bird densities in areas with and without mosquito control treatment (see page 11).


PC Mike Teruya


PC Robby Kohley

'Akikiki

Unlike their more colorful counterparts, 'akikiki are unique among honeycreepers for their pale gray coloration. Like other forest bird species, 'akikiki were once found in forests throughout the island, but disease and severe range restriction caused the species to be listed as endangered in 2010. As of 2024, the species is functionally extinct in the wild (<10 breeding females).

However, the heartbreaking blow of functional extinction has not been met with passivity – not by 'akikiki, nor by conservationists. In 2025, we detected two 'akikiki in the wild, and both were sighted several times. One of the two individuals sighted was Pakele, who continues to epitomize the persistence of her species. Over years of diligent work and collaboration, we and our partners succeeded in establishing a robust conservation breeding flock; hope is therefore not lost for 'akikiki. For 'akikiki to resist extinction, we must maximize the chances of success for future reintroduction efforts by prioritizing ongoing habitat recovery and captive breeding efforts.

OUTREACH & COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT IN 2025

by Dr. Julia Diegmann

In 2025, the we strengthened our island-wide outreach, expanded creative partnerships, and deepened its commitment to connecting conservation with culture. This year's community engagement centered on education, art, cultural protocol, and collaborative storytelling—reminding all of us that protecting Kaua'i's last eight native forest bird species is truly a shared effort.

Celebrating Art, Culture, and Conservation

One of the standout achievements of 2025 was the third annual Bird Art Exhibit "Wings and Woodlands: A tribute to native birds and forests", a vibrant gathering of local, national and international artists whose work illuminated the beauty, fragility, and significance of Kaua'i's forest birds. The exhibition featured a wide range of media—including culturally-inspired designs, digital illustrations, carved pieces, ceramics, and youth-created artwork from classrooms around the island. This year's exhibit not only strengthened awareness but also built new bridges between conservation and creative expression.


PC Julia Diegmann

"Art connects people to a place in a way that science alone cannot. It is a process, very much like a mediation or pule that is done with focus, intentions and a flow of positive energy. When someone paints or photographs an 'akikiki or 'akeke'e, they are telling the story of the that bird and forest. As viewers of these beautiful works of art, we are blessed and inspired to be on the receiving end of their artistic journey."

- Kumu Kēhaulani Kekua


PC Julia Diegmann

Throughout the year, we joined with artists, conservation partners, and environmental educators to co-create collaboration posts on social media, which reached thousands of viewers. These collabs helped amplify messages about avian malaria prevention, mosquito control work, watershed protection, and ways for residents to get involved

OUTREACH & COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT (CONT'D)

by Dr. Julia Diegmann

Annual Cultural Blessing: Honoring Tradition, Guiding Innovation

This year's Annual Cultural Blessing held a unique and historic purpose: preparing our island and our team for the upcoming mosquito releases, a groundbreaking step in protecting our last remaining forest bird species from avian malaria. Led by a circle of respected cultural practitioners—kumu hula, cultural advisors, , lineal descendants, and kupuna—the blessing honored the traditional protocols that guide kuleana-based work on the ʻāina. The day included oli, pule, and moments of reflection on the interconnectedness of culture, conservation, and island health.

The ceremony reinforced the importance of balancing innovative methods with cultural sensitivity and trust. The presence of diverse practitioners showed that this work is not done in isolation—it is embedded in the wisdom of generations.

"When we bless the work, we bless the intention. These birds are part of our genealogy—when we protect them, we protect ourselves."

— Kumu Keahi Manea

OUTREACH & COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT (CONT'D)

by Dr. Julia Diegmann

NEW T-SHIRT: E kū`ē i ka make loa – Resist Extinction

This year, we were proud to launch our newest T-shirt campaign, E kūʻē i ka make loa – Resist Extinction, a design that brings together Hawaiian language, cultural guidance, and powerful visual storytelling.
With the support of Kumu Keahi Manea and Kumu Koki Williams, we selected the phrase E kūʻē i ka make loa, meaning “stand against the finality of extinction.” Their guidance ensured the campaign reflected both cultural integrity and the weight of what our forest birds face.

The artwork, created by artist Hanah Cincotta, highlights ʻōhiʻa—the keystone of our upland forests—and seven bird species: six that still remain and one now lost, the Kauaʻi ʻōʻō. Her design blends remembrance and hope, reminding us why this work matters and what we stand to protect. Kauaʻi’s native birds continue to face urgent threats from avian malaria, invasive mosquitoes, habitat loss, and climate change. This collaboration embodies the collective effort needed—science, culture, and creativity working together to give these species a fighting chance.

Join us:
Wear the message.
Share the story.
Help us resist extinction for the birds that still call Kauaʻi home
Order here.

E kūʻē i ka make loa - Resist Extinction T-shirt design by artist Hanah Cincotta, featuring ʻōhiʻa and seven Kauaʻi forest bird species, created in collaboration with cultural practitioners to honor the fight against extinction.

Expanding Community Partnerships Across Kauaʻi

From school visits to hands-on volunteer projects, we expanded our partnerships with educators, youth programs, conservation organizations, and nonprofit partners throughout 2025. This included classroom presentations and art activities. guided field talks, engagement at community fairs and festivals, collaborative social media reels and educational stories and cross-posting with local photographers, artists, and naturalists who generously shared their work

Each connection helped widen community understanding of how forest bird conservation supports watershed health, clean water, cultural continuity, and biodiversity. Partnerships with local businesses and community supporters also helped boost visibility. Shops carrying our merchandise, artists donating part of their proceeds, and conservation collaborators sharing updates all contributed to a shared, island-wide effort.

OUTREACH & COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT (CONT'D)

by Julia Diegmann

Looking Ahead

As KFBRP prepares for 2026, we remain committed to strengthening our connection with the community through:

- engaging cultural practitioners at every stage
- expanding our artist partnership program
- amplifying youth voices
- increasing classroom and community-based educational outreach
- continuing cross-organization collaborations
- building new creative avenues for storytelling and conservation action

We extend our deepest mahalo to everyone—artists, kūpuna, cultural practitioners, partners, educators, students, and supporters—who helped make 2025 a year of connection, creativity, and hope for Kauaʻi's remaining native forest birds.

Together, we continue to protect our manu and the forests that sustain them

"Our young people are stepping into this work with curiosity and pride. They're not just learning about native birds—they're becoming advocates for them."
— Alissa Hartman, Art teacher at WCMS

DO YOU WANT TO HELP KAUA'I'S FOREST BIRDS? HERE'S HOW:

You can make an immediate, tangible impact by purchasing an item from our wishlist. These field-ready supplies directly support our work—from monitoring endangered birds to restoring native habitat.

✓ **Choose an item**
✓ **Purchase it**
✓ **Know your gift is being put to work in the forest**

👉 Support KFBRP by shopping the wishlist:
https://www.giftster.com/list/0weni/

Every item helps the to protect some of the rarest birds on Earth. Mahalo for being part of their recovery. 🌿🐦

STAY IN TOUCH

@kauaiforestbirds

CONTACT:

info@kauaiforestbirds.org
808.335.5078
kauaiforestbirds.org

KAUA'I FOREST BIRD RECOVERY PROJECT

HAWAIIAN FOREST BIRD SURVEY RESULTS

by Erica Gallerani

Status of Kaua‘i’s Forest Birds: Results from the 2023 Alaka‘i Surveys

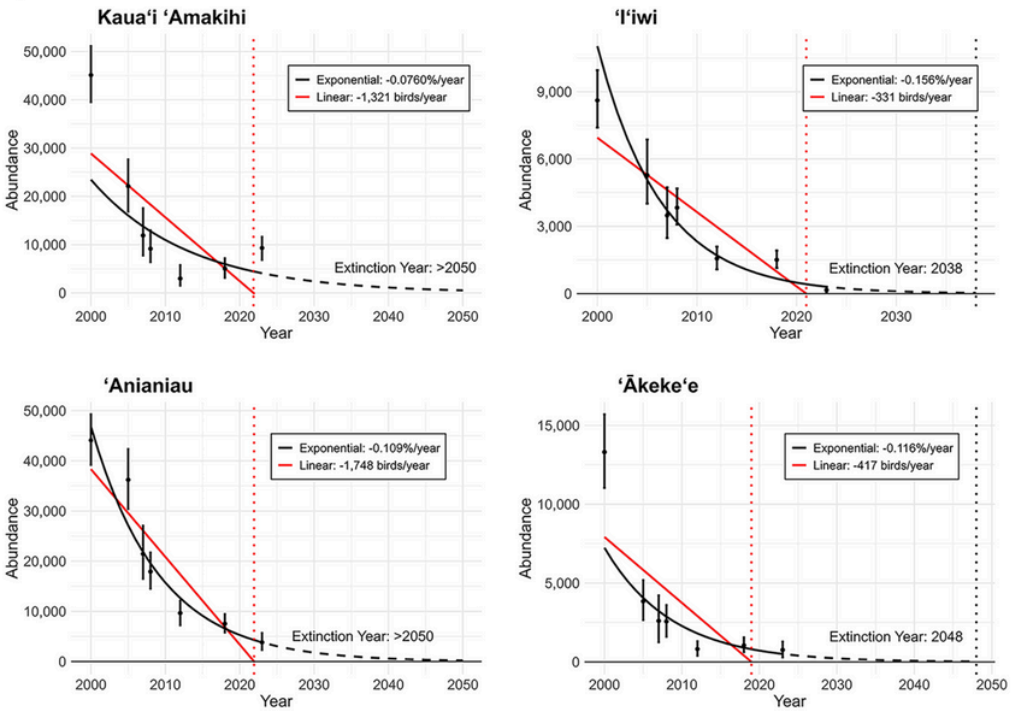
The official results are in from our 2023 survey of all Hawaiian Forest Bird Survey stations across the Alaka’i Plateau and surrounding areas. Noah J. Hunt with the U.S.G.S. Pacific Island Ecosystem Research Center, in collaboration with several KFBRP team members, analyzed and summarized the results of the bird counts on Kaua‘i, updating us all on the status of these birds since our last systematic survey in 2018.

We awaited these results with apprehension. Since 2018, temperatures in the Alaka‘i have continued to climb, and in our daily fieldwork we’ve noticed fewer native birds and more introduced species. However, we needed the hard facts and numbers to guide our adaptive management of the eight remaining native forest bird species.

Our suspicions of trouble for ‘anianiau and ‘i‘iwi were confirmed, as both these species experienced substantially reduced abundances. Based on the 2023 surveys, the authors estimate there are about 3,800 ‘anianiau left on Kaua‘i, though the real number could plausibly be as low as 2,300 or as high as 5,600. Even more concerning, the authors estimate only about 160 ‘i‘iwi remain on Kaua’i, with a likely range of 50 to 300 birds. Numbers of ‘apapane and Kaua‘i ‘elepaio, our most common native species, remain stable with abundance estimates of around 36,000 and 95,000 respectively. Interestingly, the proportion of introduced birds increased from 34 to 59% from 2000 to 2023.

Fig. 3

From: Disease-driven collapse of the native Kaua‘i avifauna and the rise of introduced bird species



Population estimates with projected extinction dates for species of concern, based on linear (red line) and exponential (black line) models fit to the 2000–2023 estimates. Dotted lines represent projections into 2024–2050 or year of extinction (when abundance is less than 30 birds, or quasi-extinction level). Projections represent just one possible outcome of many, and assume that trends are accurate and continue in the same pattern. Linear extinction dates: ʻakekeʻe 2018; ʻanianiau 2021; ʻīʻiwi 2020; Kauaʻi ʻamakihi 2021. Exponential model extinction dates: ʻakekeʻe 2048; ʻanianiau >2050; ʻīʻiwi 2038; Kauaʻi ʻamakihi >2050

There is some talk in the bird world of introduced bird species replacing some of the functional diversity lost when species go extinct. However, just like in previous studies, the results of Hunt et al. 2025 do not conclusively show that introduced species are replacing ecological functions lost by native population declines and extinctions.

PC. Bret Mossman

HAWAIIAN FOREST BIRD SURVEY RESULTS (CONT'D)

by Erica Gallerani

Status of Kaua‘i’s Forest Birds: Results from the 2023 Alaka‘i Surveys - cont’d

Kaua‘i has the lowest proportion of extinct flora when compared to the other main Hawaiian Islands, likely due to our avifaunal diversity remaining intact for so long, as we have the highest proportion of rare single-island endemics. However, this status could change, and it could change quickly.
Hunt et al. 2025 projects extinction of ‘i‘iwi and ‘akeke‘e on Kaua‘i before the year 2050, which spells out potential ecological collapse for our forests. This potential disaster is why our continued efforts for adaptive management and conservation are more important now than ever.

For more details on the analysis, results, and conclusions, check out the open-access publication here:
Status of Kaua‘i’s Forest Birds: Results from the 2023 Alaka‘i Surveys

.

Teamwork!

‘anianiau egg

Bird Mural in the making.

Bird Mahalo Card.

Outreach Booth

Kahili Pa’alima Workshop

PROTECTING KAUA'I'S FOREST BIRDS: SCIENCE, COLLABORATION, AND HEART

by Lucho Gomez


PC: Paul Sartore

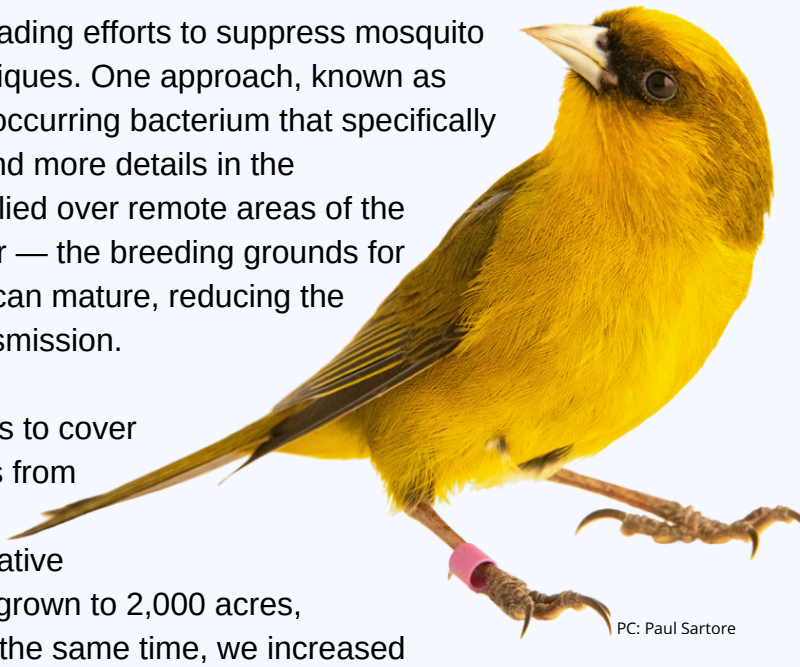
High above the lush valleys and misty forests of the Alakaʻi Plateau, a quiet transformation is taking place. With state, federal, university, industry and non-profit partners, we are fighting to save Hawaiʻi's native forest birds — species that exist nowhere else on Earth — from the growing threat of avian malaria spread by invasive mosquitoes.

A Legacy at Risk

Long before humans arrived, the Hawaiian Islands were an isolated world. Birds were among the first to fill its forests, evolving into more than 50 unique species known as Hawaiian Honeycreepers. Each developed its own song, color, and way of life — a living showcase of evolution.

Today, many of these species persist only in the remaining native forests across a few Hawaiian Islands. On Kauaʻi, recent losses have been especially severe. More than half of the island's song bird species have disappeared, and those that remain are largely confined to the highest elevations. Honeycreeper species such as the ʻakikiki and ʻakekeʻe are critically endangered, with populations now numbering fewer than a few dozen individuals. Other Honeycreeper species, including the ʻanianiau and Kauaʻi ʻamakihi, face increasing pressure as warming temperatures allow mosquitoes — and the deadly diseases they carry — to reach higher elevations that were once refuges from disease. To protect the remaining Honeycreepers, we and our partners have been conducting efforts to suppress mosquito populations with two innovative techniques, BTI and IIT.

Innovative Solutions: BTI and IIT


PC: Paul Sartore

To protect what remains, KFBRP and our partners are leading efforts to suppress mosquito populations through both biological and innovative techniques. One approach, known as BTI (*Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis*), uses a naturally occurring bacterium that specifically targets mosquito larvae without harming other wildlife (find more details in the 2024 Newsletter, page 10). Using helicopters, BTI is applied over remote areas of the Alakaʻi swamp, where it settles in pools of standing water — the breeding grounds for mosquitoes. Once ingested, BTI kills larvae before they can mature, reducing the next generation of mosquitoes and slowing disease transmission.

In late 2024 and early 2025, we expanded BTI treatments to cover 1,200 acres in Koaie Canyon to help prevent mosquitoes from moving upstream from this known hotspot into the Mohihi area—one of the last remaining strongholds for native forest birds. By the end of 2025, the treatment area had grown to 2,000 acres, with applications extending into the southern plateau. At the same time, we increased monitoring efforts to better evaluate the impacts of BTI. All related information and updates are publicly available here.

PROTECTING KAUA'I'S FOREST BIRDS: SCIENCE,COLLABORATION, AND HEART -CONT'D

by Lucho Gomez


PC: Paul Sartore

Innovative Solutions: BTI and IIT - cont'd

Another groundbreaking method, the Incompatible Insect Technique (IIT), uses incompatible male mosquitoes infected with a specific strain of a bacterium called *Wolbachia*. When these males mate with wild females carrying a different strain of *Wolbachia*, no offspring are produced — gradually reducing mosquito populations over time. This method is species-specific and environmentally safe, representing a major leap forward in our ability to control invasive insects (find more details in the 2024 Newsletter, page 10). After a long wait, we finally started bi-weekly helicopter releases of incompatible male mosquitoes in February 2025 over 3000 acres on the Alakai Plateau. We are carefully monitoring the impacts of this intervention and adapting our release program as necessary to achieve mosquito protection and protect our precious birds.

Collaboration and Commitment

The mosquito team works closely with "Birds, Not Mosquitoes", which includes the American Bird Conservancy, Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and many local and national partners. Together, we are uniting science, conservation, and community to protect these precious species. Field teams hike deep into the forests to monitor nests, conduct health assessments, and gather data that informs our mosquito control strategies. Our staff, partners, and volunteers all share a common goal — ensuring that the forests of Kaua'i remain alive with the songs of native birds.

"E ola nā manu nahele o Kaua'i — So that Kaua'i's forest birds thrive."

How You Can Help

Protecting Kaua'i's forest birds isn't just a scientific mission — it's a community effort. You can help by sharing their story, volunteering, supporting KFBRP and our partners through donations or collaboration, and staying informed about avian malaria and conservation technology. Every voice, every action, and every donation helps strengthen this vital work. Find our more here.

Looking Ahead

As we look to the future, the message is clear: the time to act is now. With continued innovation, collaboration, and community support, we can turn the tide against extinction and ensure that the voices of Kaua'i's forest birds continue to echo through our forests for generations to come.

NEW FACES AT KFBRP

Dr. Erica Gallerani (she/her) GIS/Data Senior Technician

Dr. Erica Gallerani is returning to the Kaua‘i Forest Bird Recovery Project as a GIS/Data Senior Technician after completing her PhD at UCLA, where she studied how remote sensing can support the conservation of Pacific island birds, including those in Hawai‘i and the California Channel Islands. She’s excited to rejoin KFBRP to advance data analysis, visualization, and innovative spatial tools that help protect Kaua‘i’s native forest birds.

Brandon Franta, GIS/Data Senior Technician

Brandon earned his Master’s degree from Emporia State University, where he studied the spatial relationship between old bison wallows and migratory shorebirds in the North America Great Plains, and analyzed the locations of breeding birds in Ioway Tribal National Park. He now joins KFBRP to apply geographic information systems (GIS) and data-driven approaches to the conservation of Kaua‘i’s forest birds.

Dr. Juan Zuluaga, Avian Research/Management Coordinator

Dr. Juan Zuluaga obtained his Ph.D. in Integrative, Comparative, and Marine Biology from the University of North Carolina Wilmington, where he blended approaches from behavioral ecology and thermal physiology in his research. Juan is thrilled to dedicate himself to the conservation of Kaua‘i’s forest birds and to share in the celebration of their persistence.

Kai Hollenberg, Field Supervisor

Kai started in January of 2025 as a Field Supervisor for the mosquito control team.

Emma Podhorsky, Avian Field Associate

Emma’s love for the natural world followed her into her studies at Pitzer College, where she majored in Organismal Biology. Emma is excited to begin this new chapter with KFBRP and to continue deepening her work in ornithology and conservation. When she’s not in the field, she enjoys hiking, relaxing at the beach, and playing board games.

Maddie Hoesel, Field Associate

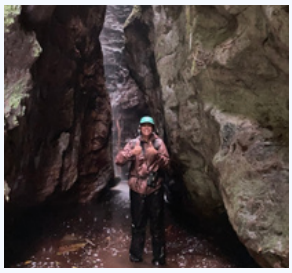
Maddie was born and raised on the beautiful island of Kauai, which fostered in her an early love of nature and the outdoors. While pursuing her bachelor’s degree in Biology from Wellesley College she worked with various species of insects in an evolutionary/ developmental biology lab. Now she is so excited to be an official member of the team and work in conservation!

Reed Pechtimaldian, Field Associate

Reed started in November of 2025 as a Field Associate for the bird team.

NEW FACES AT KFBRP - CONT'D

Anna Fratantoni, Field Associate



Anna grew up in Pennsylvania and has recently graduated from University of Vermont with a degree in Wildlife and Fisheries Biology. Since then she has worked on various field projects including stream restoration, agrivoltaics, and nest searching for Puaiohi. Anna is excited to contribute to KFBRP's mosquito research.

Kaiya Lawing Field Associate

Kaiya has a passion for environmental conservation and recently graduated from Michigan State University and their Honors College with a degree in Environmental Biology/Zoology. After working with KFBRP in the summer of 2024, she is thrilled to be once again participating in their mosquito research on Kauai.

Mahalo

As we welcome the new year, we extend our heartfelt mahalo to everyone who supported the Kauaʻi Forest Bird Recovery Project in 2025. Your generosity, time, and dedication have played a vital role in protecting Kauaʻi's native forest birds and the fragile habitats they depend on. Because of you, real progress is being made to safeguard these treasured species for future generations.

Looking ahead to 2026, we are excited to continue this important work and to reconnect with our community in meaningful ways—through upcoming outreach events, the 2026 Bird Art Exhibit, and by welcoming you to stop by our new office location in Kaumakani. We look forward to sharing stories, celebrating successes, and strengthening the partnerships that make this work possible.

Together, we can resist extinction.

Me ke aloha,
The Kauaʻi Forest Bird Recovery Project Team