

FRIENDS of HALEAKALĀ NATIONAL PARK

P.O. Box 322 - Makawao, HI 967790 - www.fhnp.org

Fall 2009



Nēnē - Back From the Brink of Extinction

By Jill Engledow

It must have been a mighty big storm that blew the first *nēnē* to Hawai'i. The world's rarest goose is perhaps a descendant of a couple, or even a gaggle, of geese blown off course 50,000 years ago, give or take a few centuries.

Unlike other geese, who tend to live in the northern temperate zone and subarctic, the *nēnē* is quite at home in Hawai'i's warm weather. Just stop on a summer day in Maui's sunny central valley at the place called Pu'unēnē --goose hill--and you'll know that Hawai'i's state bird can tolerate heat.

The *nēnē* does not migrate, as continental geese do. Nor does it need a body of water to survive, though it will take a dip if it happens upon a pond. The *nēnē* happily lives on dry lava beds and browses meadows and pastures for seeds, berries, succulent herbs, and young grass shoots.

Nēnē once were plentiful in the Hawaiian Islands, but they made fine food, which nearly doomed the birds. Their ability to fly and preference for the uplands might be what helped to save the species. Other endemic geese, which were flightless, were not so lucky. Now long extinct, those ground-bound birds were extremely vulnerable to hungry early human settlers who arrived from the southern Pacific islands nearly 2,000 years ago.

Still, pre-contact Hawaiians and Western newcomers found the *nēnē* a tasty meal. Though an estimated 25,000 remained in the Islands when Captain Cook arrived in 1778, their numbers decreased rapidly. Whale-ship captains were eager to buy barrels full of salted *nēnē*, and some say *nēnē* even fed the Forty-Niners during the California Gold Rush. *Nēnē* made a nice holiday dinner, with some 'ōhelo-berry sauce in place of cranberries, and roast *nēnē* found a place on the Volcano House menu at Kīlauea on Hawai'i Island.

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Global Climate Change and the Future of Haleakalā National Park

By Sean Cusick, Haleakalā National Park Intern

The National Park Service's Pacific West Region has a goal of becoming carbon neutral by 2016, as well as achieving a thirty percent reduction of energy use by 2015. Furthermore, the County of Maui has a goal to be operating on 70% renewable energy by 2030. It is excellent that specific quantitative objectives are being set. With the Pacific West Region's targets in mind, and in partnership with the Climate Friendly Parks initiative, the region has been divided into five segments. Six internships are being funded by the Student Conservation Association, a non-profit organization partnering with the US Forest Service, Americorps, Bureau of Land Management and the NPS. The scholarships will be used to place college students and recent grads in short term service positions to assess each park's carbon footprint.

Haleakalā National Park's greenhouse gas emissions inventory revealed that almost ninety percent of Haleakalā National Park's emissions can be attributed to park visitors. On average, 600-700 vehicles per day enter the park, driving 20.6 miles (the distance from the entrance station to the summit and back) bringing the total daily miles driven in the park to 13,400 or approximately 3.6 million miles in a year. It was estimated that visitors contributed 1,903.5 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents to the park's carbon footprint. (Combusting a single gallon of gasoline releases 18 pounds of carbon dioxide.) This is roughly equal to the carbon sequestration of 586 acres of tropical forest over a one year period.

Global climate change is threatening many pristine, critical ecosystems/habitats with extinction. Often these treasured ecosystems are under the protection of federal agencies, such as the US National Park Service, Forest Service, or Bureau of Land Management. Although these lands are deemed "protected," we at the National Park Service, have no substantial defense against global climate change. As native

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By the early 20th century, naturalists were warning that the annual 4½ -month nēnē hunting season would soon deplete the flocks that remained, and though hunting stopped in 1911, it was almost too late. By the late 1800s, the Maui nēnē population was thought to be extinct. By 1950, only 30 wild nēnē were left on Hawai‘i Island, with an additional 18 in captivity.

Fortunately, a few people were determined to save the nēnē. Herbert Shipman on the Big Island began to breed the geese and shared the resulting offspring with others who pitched in from around the world. S. Dillon Ripley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who reared some of these nēnē at his home in Connecticut, documented the effort in an article published in *National Geographic* in November 1965.

In 1949, four of Shipman's geese, along with one from the Honolulu Zoo and a wild bird saved from a hunter's dog, became the first inhabitants of a former Civilian Conservation Corps camp at Pōhakuloa, in the saddle area between Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea. That same year, the UNESCO-sponsored International Union for the Protection of Nature placed the nēnē on a list of the 13 most threatened bird species in the world. Three birds were sent to England's Wildfowl and Wetland Trust, which successfully bred them in captivity and sent their descendants to game breeders in other countries.

Slowly, the devastated species began to recover, though it did so in captivity. In 1958, when the bird was officially designated the territorial (and soon to be state) bird of Hawai‘i, the federal government provided funds for a five-year restoration project.

In 1962, the nēnē came home to Maui, where it once had flourished. State wildlife biologists Joe Medeiros and Eddie Andrade spearheaded the return of the nēnē as part of a collaboration between the state wildlife agencies and the National Park Service. Chief ranger Jimmy Lindsay joined Medeiros in the first of the “Nēnē Expeditions,” carrying a few birds into the summit basin to see how they would survive there.

With its harsh conditions, the top of Haleakalā might not be their favorite haunt--the birds once had flourished between 5,000 and 7,000 feet in elevation. Nēnē nest between October and March, months when weather in the park can be cold and



Haleakalā Silversword

wet, providing less than ideal conditions for hatching eggs. But the park was a protected refuge where rangers could keep an eye on them in a relatively controlled environment, and surrounding ranch lands provided a buffer zone.

Boy Scouts played a part in the big job of safely moving nēnē, one by one, to their new home. The first trip in 1962 began when Joe Medeiros asked his cousin, Frank Martin, to take his truck down to the airport and pick up 33 nēnē, a mixed batch mostly from England, with a few from the Big Island. At the summit, boys from the Scout troop led by Irving Richards strapped on boxes holding squawking geese, and began the long hike to Palikū. Birds were released for several years, packed in on animals and on the backs of rangers, Boy Scouts, park naturalists, and fish and game workers.

At Palikū, the newcomers were placed into an open-topped one-acre pen, where they could feed and become accustomed to their surroundings, protected from predators. The wildlife specialists carefully plucked their flight feathers so that they would not leave the pen right away, but once their feathers grew back, the birds were free to fly. When hikers carrying nēnē arrived at Palikū in July of 1963, 1964, and 1965, they found a few of the nēnē released in earlier years waiting there, as if to greet the new arrivals. By that time, there were more than 500 nēnē in the world, in conservation centers and the wild. In 1967, the nēnē was placed on the federal endangered species list, adding an official layer of protection.

These worldwide conservation efforts have produced a remarkable result, pulling a species back from the brink of extinction. There are now about 250 nēnē in Haleakalā National Park, and a total of about 450 on Maui, with a statewide population around 2,000. But the numbers tell a story of the challenges the nēnē faces in the world that is not the one in which its ancestors evolved.

The largest Hawai‘i nēnē population is on Kaua‘i, where the Shipman Ranch provided several birds in the late 1960s. In 1982, 12 of these captive nēnē escaped during Hurricane ‘Iwa, and other captive-bred birds have been released since 1991. These Kaua‘i nēnē have bred so successfully that they now total about 800, and may be nearing the point of self-sustainability. Approximately 500 were released at Haleakalā National Park between 1962 and the late 1970s. Why, then, do only 250 live there now, while the Kaua‘i population continues to grow?

Possibly one factor is that Kaua‘i lacks a serious predator found on Maui, the mongoose. Nēnē ground nests are easy game for this stealthy egg eater. Feral cats and dogs, rats, and mice also destroy the eggs or stalk the helpless goslings, while cattle, goats, pigs, and sheep destroy native habitat--and favorite nēnē foods. Introduced birds like pheasants and chukkers compete for food and provide nourishment for predators that strengthens them and allows them to be more successful hunters of the nēnē. Humans, though forbidden to hunt this endangered species, inadvertently kill them by running over nēnē with their

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cars (one big reason to avoid feeding the birds, so they don't approach cars for a hand-out).

Efforts to increase the population have been made over the years. DOFAW's John Medeiros spearheaded efforts and searched for suitable sites at lower elevations. Nēnē were released on the West Maui Mountains in 1995 and at Pi'iholo Ranch in Olinda in 2004 and are now seen flying throughout Maui. Nēnē are now interacting with people, which can be tricky. However, in order for them to survive, we must learn to live together. If you see nēnē, remember that they are wild birds. Do NOT feed or give them water, and keep pets away from nēnē. If you have concerns about the nēnē or would simply like to know more, go to www.nps.gov/hale/naturescience/animals.htm

It's been a long, steep learning curve for wildlife managers since Hawai'i's native goose reappeared in Haleakalā a half-century ago. But the effort is paying off. Today, protection from predators, safe-haven breeding sites and continual monitoring give the nēnē a better chance to make it from the vulnerable gosling stage to the adult. Future generations will enjoy the long-absent sight of this native goose as it soars across Maui skies. ■

Feral Free-Ranging Cats on Maui – and their Impact on Haleakalā National Park

On November 11, 2009, Dr. Fern P. Duvall II, Wildlife Biologist with the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife, Maui Division and Dr. Lorrin W. Pang, District Health Officer, Department of Health, Maui Division delivered a talk. “**Feral Free-ranging Cats on Maui: Addressing Conflicts with Wildlife & Conflicts with Human Health**”. This informative evening was presented as a part of the FHNP evening program series and was moderated by Teya Pennington. Many thanks to the presenters, and to all who attended.

From their talks, and the ensuing discussion, several key facts became evident; 1) Cats kill birds. It is their nature to kill birds. They do this even when they are well fed, 2) Native birds are easy prey because the forces of evolution never taught them to avoid these introduced predators, 3) The population of free-ranging cats on Maui is HUGE! It is estimated to be between 300,000 and 400,000 individuals. Cats are very prolific reproducers. A single female can give birth to 15 kittens a year, and can become pregnant when only 5 months old. In Hawaii each breeding pair of cats and their offspring can be responsible for 11,800 cats after only 5 years. The more they are fed, the more they reproduce and the more they hunt and kill.

Given the nature of the animals, and their population, it is an unavoidable fact that feral cats hunt in the natural areas on Maui, where they kill rare and endangered native birds. Wildlife biologists agree that along with other introduced predators like rats and mongooses, cats pose a serious threat to the dwindling population of native birds. There is abundant

evidence that cats kill endangered `u`au (Hawaiian Petrel) and nēnē (Hawaiian goose) at Haleakalā National Park. “This year is the worse in 20 years” says Cathleen Bailey, wildlife Biologist at Haleakalā. High numbers of `u`au that were preyed upon by cats have been found. If this rate of predation continues, the `u`au population will dwindle. Now that the `u`au are gone for the season (`u`au are at Haleakalā from February through October each year), the nēnē are in grave danger of being killed by cats. "Predation would be worse if not for the dedicated work of the endangered wildlife management team" says Bailey. Peter Fitzpatrick, Raina Kaholoa'a, Danielle Fujii-Doe, other Resource Management staff and interns work tirelessly to protect these bird. FHNP and others help by letting Haleakalā resource managers know about depredated 'ua'u and nene. FHNP supports the protection of Haleakalā's endangered species through the Adopt-A-Nēnē program. ***It is the position of the FHNP that cats have no place in the natural areas of Maui.*** While the NPS does have a significant effort to remove predators from the Park, and the DOFAW is formulating legislation related to cats, these efforts are currently not sufficient to protect the native wildlife that makes Hawaii unique.

You can help! There are several things that you can do; 1) Keep your pet cats away from the birds. The best way to do this is to keep them inside your house and on a leash or otherwise constrained when outside, 2) Keep pet food inside. Even though you think that you are providing food and water to just your dog, or your cat, food left outside attracts and supports all kinds of stray and feral animals, 3) Don't ever release a house pet into the wild, 4) Don't feed stray and feral cats. Life is not good for stray and feral cats and putting out food and water at cat colonies, or for neighborhood strays is not helping them. 5) Ask for and support legislation requiring pet cats to have licensing and leash laws as is the case for dogs. Ask for and support legislation that prevents cat colonies and cat feeding on public land. 6) Adopt-a Nēnē. Funds from this program go directly to the protection of endangered wildlife.

To protect our native wildlife from extinction, cats must be removed from the natural areas. This can only happen if the population of stray and feral cats on Maui is significantly reduced. There are programs that are intended to reduce the population of cats. The Maui Humane Society and the 9th Life Hawaii organization are both advocates of providing compassionate care of animals through sterilization. Both organizations have programs which spay and neuter cats. However, at their current levels of activity, these programs are simply insufficient. In order to reduce a population of cats by controlling reproduction, it is necessary to sterilize approximately 70% of the cat population. However, each year, less than 1% of the cat population on Maui is sterilized. To be effective, programs such as spay, neuter, release would need to grow almost 100 fold.

Together we need to find a compassionate solution to the problem of over-population of predators on Maui. Share your ideas with those who can affect public policy. Share your resources with those who can keep cats out of the Park. Informing your friends could be one part of that solution. Please help us spread the word by passing on this message. You can learn more by visiting fhnp.org. ■

Haleakalā Wilderness Cabins

A self-service web-based cabin reservation and payment system developed and supported by the Friends of Haleakalā National Park has been operational for over a year now. The new system reduces the burden on the staff at Haleakalā National Park, freeing park resources to more directly enhance the visitor experience and to protect and improve the Park's resources. The new system allows anyone with internet access to see a calendar describing the status of the three wilderness cabins in the Park. They may also make reservations up to 90 days in advance by selecting the cabin nights desired and filling out a simple form. Sometimes cabins will be reserved more than 90 days in advance by Park personnel, or by volunteer groups, such as FHNP. After selecting reservation dates on the web, one can pay for the cabin using a secure on-line facility either by credit card or bank transfer. The system also allows for other means of payment. Many users of the system have expressed appreciation with the ability to see listings of cabin availability and to secure and pay for reservations removing the uncertainty inherent in the previous lottery-based system. Others have complained that the new procedures seem to make it more difficult to obtain a cabin reservation.



Kapalaaoa Cabin

Following are some interesting statistics gathered from the first year's usage of the automated cabin reservation system.

Total cabin fees collected were ~\$80,000. This corresponds to a paid occupancy rate of 97%. The remaining cabin nights were used by Park personnel, volunteer groups (like the FHNP) or, very rarely, were left empty.

56% of cabin renters were from Maui. 19% were from Hawaii, other than Maui. 25% were from out of state with Californians being our most popular visitors, followed by Washingtonians then Oregonians. Approximately 5% are from out of the US.

Approximately 18% of reservations are cancelled after they are first made. So, if you don't find the date that you want, keep looking, there is a chance it will become available.

Almost 2/3's of reservations are paid for by credit card, with the remainder by cash or check. The higher the percentage of credit card transactions, the lower the burden on Park Staff, so please choose to pay on-line by credit card or bank transfer if you can.

The most popular time to make reservations is between 1:00PM and 3:00 PM HST. (Reservations become available for the 90th day in advance, starting at 1:00).

If you have any feedback regarding this reservation system, please let us know by writing to info@fhnp.org.

Wilderness cabins are only one option for a stay in the Park. Tent camping is also available at Kipahulu, Hosmer Grove and at Hōlua and Palikū in the back-country. Free permits are required to tent camp and reservations are not required. Note that making a cabin reservation does NOT issue your permit. You must pick up your permit for tent or cabin camping at Park Headquarters between 8:00 AM and 3:00 PM on the first day of your stay.



Volunteers hiking down Keoneheehee Trail

For more information, or to make a reservation, go to fhnp.org, and select Cabin Reservations, or FHNP Links to learn more about tent camping.

Can't find an available cabin? Consider joining an FHNP Service Trip where much of the trip preparation is done for you.



Volunteer Service Trip Program

This past year's FHNP Service Trip program was a huge success with 11 productive and fun-filled adventures into the back-country. The three service/learning were especially popular. Thanks to Melissa Chimera, Haleakalā Volunteer Coordinator, and to Jeff Bagshaw and Emily Severson, Haleakalā interpretive Rangers who participated in these trips teaching us about the flora, fauna, geology, mythology and culture unique to Haleakalā. Thanks also to Jessica Blank and Elizabeth Speith, who became FHNP service trip leaders this year. Jessica has proven to be a bit of a storm magnet, ... a characteristic that she has promised to reverse. The greatest

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Service Trips – *continued from page 4*

thanks go to all of you who volunteered your efforts to improve Haleakalā National Park. Approximately 85 volunteers participated in FHNP service trips over the past 18 months. Please renew your efforts in 2010 by signing up for a service trip!



Supper Time during a Service Trip at Waikau

Following is the schedule of service trips for 2010. Notice that a few of the dates correspond to Friday-Sunday trips, coordinated with local furlough days. The focus of each trip is some service project designed by the Park and the FHNP which will improve the resources in the Park. In the past, service projects have included; collecting seeds, planting native plants, removing invasive plants, cleaning the cabins, painting the cabins, and brushing the trails. On most trips we perform at least 10 hours of service work to earn our two free nights in the cabins. Three service/learning trips will also be held in 2010, hiking from the summit of Haleakalā, to Kaupo. The service/learning trips entail a bit less service, and provide an enhanced learning opportunity from an interpretive ranger who will accompany us on a portion of those trips. These trips also feature an exit down the famous Kaupo Gap trail, with transportation back from Kaupo. Once again this year many trips will focus on removal of invasive species, with an emphasis on the heterotheca infestations in the Waikau area. We made great progress there in 2009, but there are still plenty of weeds to pick. The exact cabin and work locations from some of the trips in 2010 is not yet determined. Visit our website at fhnp.org for the most recent information. If you have not already done so, follow the FHNP account link on our website and create an account for yourself to be placed on our e-mailing list. This will assure you the best chance of receiving timely information about service trips or other FHNP happenings. Service trips are a great value. Most trips are free, you pay only for food and a share of transportation. Service/learning trips also have a \$15 fee that goes to the Park. To participate in a service trip, you need to make a reservation by talking to one of the trip organizers. Call or write one of; Elizabeth (808)264-4757, Jessica (808)376-6619 or Matt(808)876-1673. ■

2010 FHNP Service Trip Schedule (Details are subject to change)

Dates	Location or Description.
Jan. 16-18	Paliku Cabin
Feb. 13-15	Holua Cabin
Mar. 12-14	TBD
Apr. 23-25	TBD
May 29-31	Service Learning - Kaupo Gap Trail
Jun. 11-13	TBD
Jul. 3- 5	Service Learning - Kaupo Gap Trail
Aug. 7-10	Waikau Tent Camping
Sep. 4-6	Service Learning - Kaupo Gap Trail
Oct. 9-12	TBD
Nov. 13-15	TBD
Dec. 4-6	TBD
Dec. 11	Christmas Tree Cutting.

Invasive Christmas Tree Cutting

The FHNP, Haleakalā Ranch and the Pacific Whale Foundation will co-sponsor an invasive Christmas tree cutting event on December 12, 2009 from 9:00A.M. to noon at Pu' u Niauniau (about 1/8 mi before the Park entrance on Crater Rd.) Please join us to help remove invasive pine trees from the Ranch property that abuts Park land. Wear closed toes shoes and bring gloves and a hand saw. (No chain saws please) If you don't have gloves or a saw, there will likely be some that you can borrow. You are welcome to take home any of the trees or cuttings to decorate your home for the holidays. The trees may not be as 'sculptured' as those you can buy, but they smell great, the price is right and by removing them you are doing a helpful service towards protecting the Park – a truly “green” Christmas Tree of which you can be proud! ■



All can contribute. Showing off a collection of invasive pine trees removed at the 2008 Christmas Tree cutting.

Please Renew your Support of FHNP

Please consider making an annual tax deductible monetary contribution to the Friends of Haleakalā National Park. It is easy to do through the FHNP website located *at www.fhnp.org* You can make secure, on-line credit card donations to either the Adopt-a-Nēnē program, or to the FHNP general account. Follow the links on the website, and then click on the



button. You will be taken to a site hosted by *Network for Good* which acts like a clearing house for credit card donations to non-profit organizations. Using this form, you can make a one time or monthly donation using your credit card. ■

Climate Change – *continued from page 1*

forests become depleted, rare birds endemic to Haleakalā will face certain extinction as their range becomes more restricted. Other native fauna will battle vast vector born diseases. And, as the sea level rises Kipahulu faces immense ecosystem degradation.



Ko'olau Gap

As a park, we can take measures to mitigate some of the potential damages of a global climate change, but our efforts seem insignificant when looking at the bigger picture of global climate change. In hopes of instigating real change in climatic issues,

The National Park Service has adopted the simple policy to “lead by example,” and encourage others to follow.

Emissions reduction measures being considered by Haleakalā National Park include reevaluating recycling practices, installing LED lights, evaluating alternative transportation methods for visitors, as well as using solar power. A lot of great ideas, projects, and procedures are underway. We plan to set ambitious, but achievable, goals for the new year. We will “lead by example,” annually setting benchmarks to be surpassed every year.

There are many simple ways you can join in and help to reduce our carbon footprint: When traveling in groups to the park, even the reduction of one vehicle makes a significant difference. Be aware of your wastes – are you reducing your purchases, and reusing items as well as recycling? (Paper accounts for more than 40% of landfill contents.) Turn off all electronic equipment when leaving your home, print only when necessary, car pool when possible, take the bus if you can. Adopt the use of bio-based products rather than petroleum based products. Remember it is Maui County’s goal to be operating on 70% renewable energy by 2030. Funding and tax credits are available for alternative energy practices. Simple adjustments to daily routines can reduce *your* carbon footprint.

Any ideas for our park are welcome, we appreciate your support, and we hope that together we can protect, and restore these sacred lands for future generations. ■

Mahalo

Best Wishes to members of the Haleakalā National Park Staff who have or will be moving on; Ron Nagata has retired from the NPS after 33 years of service. Ron has been, and we trust will continue to be, an active volunteer in support of Haleakalā National Park in addition to his ‘day job’. Dominic Cardea has accepted a position as North East Region Interpretation Learning and Development Coordinator and will be leaving Haleakalā after 10 years with us. Erica Foss will transfer to Wrangell-St.Elias NP in Alaska after spending the last 2 years at Haleakalā. Many thanks to each of you from the FHNP Board of Directors; president-Matt Wordeman, vice-president-Don Reeser, secretary- Mele Stokesberry, treasurer-Martha E.Martin, directors Fern Duvall II, Kiope Raymond and Mary Santa Maria and advisors, Mary Evanson and Farley Jacob. ■

Support the Friends of Haleakalā National Park Please re-new your pledge!

Who we are ...

We are a non-profit organization dedicated to assisting Haleakalā National Park achieve the purposes and goals for which it was established: To preserve Haleakalā's unique eco-systems, scenic character and associated native Hawaiian cultural and spiritual resources so as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

What we do ...

Facilitate volunteerism to accomplish projects recommended by park staff.

Monitor actions and activities that could impact the Haleakalā.

Urge responsible use of the Park by the public.

Provide financial assistance for the benefit of the Park by soliciting funds from the general public.



Promote programs such as Adopt-a-Nēnē to generate funds that will enhance the protection and preservation of the endangered natural resources of the Park.

Implement programs and activities that increase public awareness and appreciation of the Park and its highly diverse geological and biological resources.

What you can do ...

Join the Friends of Haleakalā National Park

Adopt-a-Nēnē – an unusual gift idea.

Become a **Volunteer** in the Park

Sign up to **Service Projects**.

Serve on the Board of Directors or Advisory Board of the Friends

The Adopt-a- Nēnē Program ...

Was developed as a fun and educational way for you to become a part of the projects that are being conducted in Haleakalā National Park. The nēnē is an endemic bird on the Federal List of Endangered Species, with an estimated population in the Park of 250. By adopting a nēnē, you will be helping us protect not only the nēnē, but all endangered species and their important habitat in the Park.

REGULAR Supporters receive “adoption papers” that include information about your nēnē, an adoption certificate and a nēnē postcard.

MĀLAMA Supporters receive a postcard pack and all gifts given to Regular supporters.

ALI'I Supporters receive an exclusive 5”x7” matted nēnē photo and all gifts given to Regular supporters. They will have their names displayed at the Park.

ALI'I NUI Supporter receive an exclusive 8”x10” matted nēnē photo, a special certificate for display and all gifts given to Regular supporters. They will also have their names displayed in the Park. ■

Yes! I want to **become a Friend of Haleakalā N.P.** Enclosed is my annual tax deductible contribution:

- \$15 \$25 \$50 \$100 \$500 \$ Other _____

Yes! I want to **Adopt A Nēnē.** Enclosed is my annual tax deductible contribution:

- \$20 Student/Senior \$30 Regular \$50 Mālama \$100 Ali`i \$200+ Ali`I Nui

Send me no gifts please, I want my entire contribution to protect endangered species

Name(s) _____

Address _____

Phone _____ e-mail _____

You can also donate on-line using your credit card at www.fhnp.org

*Make checks payable (in U.S. Dollars) to: Friends of Haleakalā National Park, Inc.
Send to: P.O. Box 322, Makawao, HI 96768*

**Friends of Haleakalā National Park
P.O. Box 322
Makawao, HI 96768**

ʻIliahi - Haleakalā Sandalwood

