

Lory Symposium

The American Lory Society is sponsoring a Lory Symposium on Saturday, October 14, 1995. The symposium will be held at the Holiday Inn in the Hotel Circle, San Diego, California from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. Speakers include Roland Cristo (reproducing Lories and Lorikeets), Carl McCullough (Stella's Lorikeet), Gamini Ratnavira (Lories in the Wild), Dick Schroeder (Lories in Captivity), Don Wells (You Can Still Import Lories! - Forming Cooperative Breeding Groups), Wayne Schulenberg (Breeding the Tahitian Blue Lory and Other Rare Lory Species at the San Diego Zoo) and ending with a Lory and Lorikeet Roundtable Discussion moderated by John Vanderhoof.

The Symposium Cost is \$70.00 (includes lunch and proceedings). Checks and Money Orders should be made out to the "American Lory Society" and sent to: ALS, P.O. Box 450, Livermore, CA 94551. Hotel reservations can be made by calling 1-800-433-2131. Special rates (until Sept. 1) are \$75.00 which includes a breakfast buffet. For further information, please contact Bobbie Meyer at 1-510-455-1631.

Please join in this lory extravaganza, if nothing else visit with superb wildlife artist, Gamini Ratnavira (and enjoy his artwork) and exchange ideas with the "genius" of new innovative ideas concerning lories and other psittacines, the elusive Don Wells.

The American Lory Society is an organization dedicated by lory enthusiasts to the collection and dissemination of information on the care and breeding of lories. Their publication, *Network*, is published quarterly. Dues are \$15.00 per calendar year, due in January of each year. All dues and editorial materials for *Network* should be mailed to:

Bobbie Meyer, Editor
American Lory Society
P.O. Box 450, Livermore, CA 94551 •

Cooperative Breeding Program for Crimson-bellied Conures

by Rick Jordan

I have received verbal word from Mark Phillips at the Office of Management Authority that my cooperative Breeding Program for *Pyrrhula perlata perlata*, Crimson-bellied Conures has been approved! What does this mean after only a seven month waiting period? Can we expect Section 106 of the WBCA to be a success with aviculture? Is the USFWS making an example of me?

Of course I have not seen the special exceptions that have probably been attached to the permit. I probably have to fund a field study for this species in Brazil. Guess we will find out next week when the official letter comes. In the mean time, the USFWS has now got, what they call, justification for their wonderful law. ●

- News Release -

Third Species of Hawaiian Forest Bird Hatches in Captivity

A helpless, naked chick pushed its way out of its egg and made its first begging cheeps earlier this month. An Elepalo, a flycatcher native to Hawaii, was the third species of native Hawaiian forest bird to be hatched under artificial conditions.

The Elepalo joins 18 other chicks hatched since May at The Peregrine Fund's Keauhou Bird Conservation Center. The other chicks that share the Elepalo's carefully monitored brooder area also native Hawaiian birds - the liwi and the Amakihi. All three species are part of a new program designed to develop captive propagation technology for Hawaiian birds. These skills will soon be called into action to help restore many of the federally listed endangered bird species of Hawaii. The fiftieth state has more birds listed as endangered than any other state in the Union.

The Peregrine Fund began its efforts two years ago with the critically endangered Alala (Hawaiian crow, *Corvus tropicus*, - *ed.*). In partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, private land owners, and the State of Hawaii facility in Olinda, in 1993 and 1994 eggs were removed from wild nests and artificially incubated. The hand-reared chicks were raised to independence and released back into their forest habitat. Thus far, nine Alala which benefited from artificial incubation and hand-rearing thrive in the forests of South Kona.

Following past success with the Alala, preparations are being made for similar actions with the other 20 endangered species of forest birds. "With the hatching of the Elepalo, we now have the tool, knowledge and experience to tackle many of the truly rare species. We look forward to the challenge of rearing other species of forest birds, with the hopes of reversing the current trend towards extinction," said Alan Lieberman, program director for The Peregrine Fund of Hawaii.

The eggs of the liwi, Amakihi and Elepalo were collected in the mamane forests of Mauna Kea with the assistance of the National Biological Service. Collected early in the breeding season, the "borrowed" eggs will soon be replaced by the parents who are capable of laying replacement clutches. This is called double-clutching and is a conservation strategy often utilized to maximize production of rare species. The young nestling Amakihi, now numbering 18, will later be fitted with radio transmitters. They will then spend time in a specially constructed forest aviary on the Kamehameha School Bishop Estate's Keauhou Ranch on the Big Island. Following a period of conditioning and acclimatization, they will be released and monitored to document their fledgling success. "These young Amakihi are pioneers. They will help us find the best way to incubate, rear and release the other rare species of birds that are rapidly disappearing from our native forests," commented Mr. Oswald Stender, a trustee for Kamehameha School Bishop Estate and a Director of The Peregrine Fund.

*From The Peregrine Fund Hawaiian Endangered Bird
Conservation Program. ●*