

FALL HAWAII

OCTOBER 19 – 27, 2010

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We walked into the lush tropical forest on the east slope of Mauna Kea, one of Hawaii's majestic volcanic peaks. The trail led downhill and under a tall canopy of native koa and ohia, a forest setting that places this site among the finest of all birding areas in the Hawaiian Islands. Our group was now entering Hakalau Forest National Wildlife Refuge, at around 6,000 ft. elevation. It was Day 6 of our three-island Fall Hawaii tour, and a perfect day for birding—about 70 F with a few clouds in the blue sky. We each packed in our sandwiches, as we had a leisurely stretch of hours to enjoy this marvelous tract of habitat.

The sounds of birds filled the air, especially the reedy notes of the Iiwi, a bird high on everyone's list of hoped for sightings. With everyone alert to any bird movement, it wasn't long before we had our first good looks at Iiwis, working through the ohia trees to take nectar from the ohia's carmine-red, bottle brush-like flowers. The Iiwi looks like it truly belongs on an ohia blossom: its body is mostly scarlet, as are its legs and its long, decurved bill. Only its black wings and yellow eye break the color scheme. We would see many Iiwis in the next few hours—in the trees, in the native raspberry thickets, chasing off smaller nectar-feeding birds, or flying from tree to tree. Yellow plumaged Hawaii Amakihis seemed even more prevalent than Iiwis.

For birders, Hakalau refuge holds the potential of three endangered bird species, all endemic to the island of Hawaii (a.k.a. the Big Island), plus a number of other native birds. As we walked the main trail farther into the forest, we entered a small clearing on a slope, surrounded on all sides by native trees and shrubs. The bird sounds here revealed a mixed assemblage of birds, foraging in adjacent trees. Someone's eye caught a glint of orange, and the word went out that a male Akepa was on hand—one of the endangered endemics. Soon all eyes were on the tangerine-hued Akepa, marveling at its intensely colored plumage as it worked methodically through the foliage of an ohia tree, opening leaf buds with its bill in search of prey. We stuck to our spot in the clearing, and in a few more minutes a second endangered endemic came into view. This time it was a Hawaii Creeper, working like a nuthatch along a trunk and branches, disappearing behind the trunk and then creeping back into view as all eyes followed its progress. Just as the Hawaii Creeper moved on, two Hawaii Elepaios flitted into the nearby trees. The Hawaii Elepaio is one of three elepaio species in the islands, the island chain's only native members of the monarch flycatchers of the Old World. We had been fortunate to have seen the Oahu and Kauai elepaios in recent days, and this completed the trio. With their cocked tails, earth tone plumage, and often confiding behavior, the elepaios seem to have the personality of both a wren and a chickadee.

Two out of three Hakalau endangered endemics seen, and it was only late morning. The third hoped for endangered endemic was the Akiapolaau, or Aki', for short. The yellow Aki' possesses what some have described as a "Swiss Army knife" bill. Its short, straight lower bill half is paired with a long, slender, curved, flexible upper bill half. With its lower bill half, an Aki' hammers like a woodpecker, then uses the flexible upper bill to probe for insects under the bark—a bill adaptation essentially unique in the world. However, finding the Aki' might well present a serious challenge. There were known to be only three pairs in the area of the refuge within walking distance, a bird whose entire population now numbers in the hundreds. Would our good fortune hold?

We went deeper into the refuge, down a bit lower on the flank of Mauna Kea. The bird activity was superb: more stunning Akepas—including one singing in flight, and lots of Iiwis and amakihis. Just as it was time to find a spot to sit down and picnic, amazingly, a juvenile Aki' started chipping, giving the

repetitive beacon call the young bird makes to draw in the adults to feed it. All thoughts of lunch thrown quickly aside, we carefully worked toward the sound—one of those ventriloquial sounds that seems to come from more than one spot. Listening intently, within a few minutes we spotted the young Aki', fairly low in a koa tree, pecking on a branch. About half the group saw it, just before it flew back into the forest and out of view, but still calling. We stayed with the sound as the young bird moved about within the dense forest and, as luck would have it, perhaps half an hour later, the Aki' gradually worked itself back close to the trail. Now everyone could find it in their binoculars—just as one of its parents flew in and fed it! An amazing, truly memorable experience with one of Hawaii's scarcest native birds.

Our 2010 Fall Hawaii tour—of nine days and three islands—began on the island of Oahu, in Waikiki, with a sunset dinner on the hotel lanai overlooking the Pacific. The next morning was devoted to searching out the island's endemic forest birds—Oahu Elepaio and Oahu Amakihi—as well as such fancy non-natives as elegant White-rumped Shamas and jewel-like Red-billed Leiothrix. Afternoon found us driving past the immense surfing waves of Oahu's North Shore, toward the island's northwest corner and one of the best spots on earth to see one of the world's scarcest shorebirds—the Bristle-thighed Curlew. An easy stroll to the ocean-side dunes and there, eyeing us curiously from a short distance, were three Bristle-thighed Curlews—less than 100 feet away, where scope views revealed the fine detail of every feather. A nice way to finish a day's birding, before another dinner on the lanai, looking out over the Pacific.

By lunchtime of Day 3 we were standing on a scenic overlook on the island of Kauai, watching spectacular seabirds. Two pairs of White-tailed Tropicbirds flapped steadily back and forth along the high sea cliffs, trailing astonishingly long tails. Lanky, white Red-footed Boobies flew close by the cliff, while immense Great Frigatebirds drifted overhead. Wedge-tailed Shearwaters peered out from burrows in the ground, downy nestlings within a few weeks of fledging, and pairs of Nenes (endangered Hawaiian Geese, the state bird) strolled unassumingly on the grass. Our second day on Kauai led up majestic Waimea Canyon, rightly known as “Hawaii's Grand Canyon,” and to 4,000-foot overlooks onto emerald Kalalau Valley. We moved from scenic views to serious birding, walking well back into the native tropical forest, where we found such Kauai endemic forest birds as Anianiau and Kauai Amakihi, as well as Apapane and Kauai Elepaio.

Soon we were off to “The Big Island” of Hawaii, the final of the tour's three islands, highlighted by the Hakalau refuge birding adventures described above. We also explored the Big Island's Kona Coast for endemic Hawaiian Hawks, green turtles swimming at the shoreline, and excellent samples of Kona coffee and macadamia nuts. A full day in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park added some nice birds, such as Black Noddy, and allowed time to explore the otherworldly volcanic landscapes of the park. We peered into immense craters and up at massive cinder cones, walked a bit of the shiny black pahoehoe lava of past lava flows, and watched native Apapanes—another of Hawaii's red native birds—flitting through the forest above massive tree ferns.

Mid-October once again proved an ideal time for an autumn respite in the tropical Pacific. Our Fall Hawaii tour made the most of the natural history of Hawaii, Kauai, and Oahu, together with welcome warm weather, superb food, and great places to stay.

DAY BY DAY SUMMARY

Day 1 Tuesday, October 19: Arrival in Honolulu (Oahu) and get-acquainted dinner at New Otani Hotel. Dinner at New Otani's Hau Tree Lanai. Night in Waikiki.

- Day 2** Saturday, October 20: Oahu. Birding near Waikiki and Honolulu in morning, including Kapiolani Park, Pia Valley, and Tantalus Dr.-Round Top Rd. Picnic at Puu Ualakaa State Park off Tantalus Dr. Midday across H-2 past Haleiwa and North Shore for afternoon birding near Kahuku. Returned to Waikiki via H-2. Night in Waikiki.
- Day 3** Sunday October, 21: Late morning flight from Honolulu to Lihue (Kauai). After an early lunch in Kilauea, birded at Kilauea Pt. National Wildlife Refuge, then Hanalei NWR and along the valley beyond the refuge. On to Kapaa to check in at the Aston/Courtyard Marriot. Dinner at Wahoo Grill. First of two nights in Kapaa.
- Day 4** Monday, October 22: Early morning departure for Kokee Forest in northwest part of Kauai, breakfast in Kalaheo. Scenic and birding stops along Waimea Canyon and at Kokee Forest overlooks. Birded along Kokee main road, then well into the more remote forest along back roads, then hiked into the forest, covering about 2½ miles round trip along the Alakai Swamp Trail. Early afternoon stop at Kokee Museum and General Store. Late afternoon birded the Kekaha area to the sand pits and back roads near Polihale. Dinner at Wrangler's in Waimea. Night in Kapaa.
- Day 5** Tuesday, October 23: Early morning flight from Lihue via Honolulu to Kona on the island of Hawaii. Drove south from Kona to hawk-watch and have lunch overlooking the coast near Honaunau, and a bit of birding on side streets in Captain Cook and Kealahou. Drove north, stopping first to walk the beach to Aimakapa Pond, then to bird near Puu Anahulu before arriving at Kamuela Inn for the first of two nights in Kamuela/Waimea. Dinner at Merriman's.
- Day 6** Wednesday, October 24: Early breakfast and departure for Hakalau Forest NWR (Pua Akala section) on the windward side of Mauna Kea. Birded along the road in and intensively along various trails at Hakalau until early afternoon, before retracing the route to Kamuela/Waimea for a second night there.
- Day 7** Thursday, October 25: After breakfast in Kamuela/Waimea, drove west to Kawaihai, then north to the northwest corner of the Big Island, before returning to Kamuela/Waimea along the slopes of Kohala mountain. After lunch at Merriman's, drove to Hilo along the Hamakua coast. Brief birding at Waiakea Pond in Hilo before arriving at Hilo Hawaiian Hotel. Dinner at Café Pesto in Hilo. First of two nights at Hilo Hawaiian in Hilo.
- Day 8** Friday, October 26: Visited many spots in or near the national park today: First to Thurston Lava Tube, then drove down Chain of Craters Rd. to coastal black sea cliffs and Black Noddy roost/nest area. On drive back upslope, stopped to explore Mauna Ulu lava fields. Late morning walked the forest loop through Kipuka Puau (a.k.a. Bird Park). After lunch at Volcano country club, visited other sites in the national park, including Jaggar Museum and Puu Puai overlook onto Kilauea Iki crater and adjacent cinder cone. With rainshowers very regular, made a couple of late afternoon indoor stops at an orchid farm and Big Island Candy Company. Farewell dinner at Café Pesto in Hilo.
- Day 9** Saturday, October 27: Most of group to Hilo airport for morning departures.

BIRD LIST

[LOCATION KEY: O = Oahu K = Kauai H = Hawaii/Big Is.]

NOTE: species in ***CAPITALIZED BOLD ITALICS*** are endangered Hawaiian endemics
 species in ***bold italics*** are other Hawaiian Islands endemic species or subspecies
 species in **lower case bold** are uncommon to rare, or unusual sightings for Hawaii

GEESE & DUCKS:

NENE (*Branta sandvicensis*) – K,H. Seen on Kauai at both national wildlife refuges, and at Hakalau and Hilo's Waiakea Pond on the Big Island. Endangered, but doing well on Kauai.

Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) – H; a small flock at Hilo's Waiakea Pond, origin unknown and probably of introduced/domestic origin

Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) – probably all of introduced/domestic origin

KOLOA [HAWAIIAN DUCK] (*Anas wyvilliana*) – O,K; near Kahuku on Oahu and at Hanalei refuge on Kauai, with very good views at Hanalei

Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*) – O; a couple flew over the Kahuku shrimp ponds

GALLINACEOUS BIRDS:

Black Francolin (*Francolinus francolinus*) – K,H; seen briefly on Kauai along the Waimea Cyn. Rd. and near Kekaha, and somewhat better near the northwest corner of the Big Is.

Gray Francolin (*Francolinus pondicerianus*) – H. A couple of pairs near Waimea, but the best views were of four at very close range at Lapakahi State Historical Park near the Big Island's northwest corner.

Erckel's Francolin (*Francolinus erckelii*) – K,H; The largest of the three francolins, we had lots of excellent views along the roadsides, at Big Is. Country Club, along the Saddle Rd, along the ranch road into Hakalau, and Kipuka Puaulu (Bird Park).

Red Junglefowl (*Gallus gallus*) – K; at higher elevations in Kokee Forest

Kalij Pheasant (*Lophura leucomelana*) – H; see at Hakalau refuge, and in Kipuka Puaulu

Ring-necked Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) – O,K,H

Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) – H; in small to large groups along the Saddle Rd. and the road into Hakalau refuge

California Quail (*Callipepla californica*) – H, two birds at Big Is. Country Club

TUBENOSES:

Wedge-tailed Shearwater (*Puffinus pacificus*) – O,K,H. Downy, near-fledglings sitting at the mouth of their natal burrows at Kilauea Pt. NWR. A few flying offshore Oahu and the Big Island near the Black Noddy cliffs.

TROPICBIRDS, BOOBIES, and FRIGATEBIRDS:

White-tailed Tropicbird (*Phaeton lepturus*) – K. Two pairs flying back and forth at Kilauea Pt. offered very nice views of this elegant seabird. Also seen in Waimea Canyon and Kalalau lookout on Kauai and Halemaumau Crater in Volcanoes park.

Red-tailed Tropicbird (*Phaeton rubricauda*) – O. Eric VanderWerf showed us a near-fledgling in a nest in the Oahu sea cliffs, an amazingly close look at the only one of this species we saw during the tour. By now, most have fledged and the adults have left the immediate area of the islands.

Red-footed Booby (*Sula sula*) – K. At Kilauea NWR, we watched white adults and brown immatures fly by at closed range, sometimes chased by frigatebirds. Hundreds of others were perched in trees or nesting nearby. We scoped the red feet, too.

Brown Booby (*Sula leucogaster*) – K; one or more adults flying by an offshore islet at Kilauea Pt.

Great Frigatebird – O, K, H. Best views were of soaring birds and birds pursuing boobies at Kilauea Pt.

HERONS AND IBISES:

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) - O,K,H

Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) - O,K,H

EAGLES, HAWKS & ALLIES:

I'O [HAWAIIAN HAWK] (*Buteo solitarius*) – H. Hawks were seen soaring at several spots south of Kona, although none at close range, and another in this area zipped low over the house tops headed down slope. At Hakalau, a hawk flew by over the tree tops twice, not stopping for longer views.

MOORHENS & COOTS:

COMMON MOORHEN [Hawaiian subspecies] (*Gallinula chloropsis sandvicensis*) – O,K; seen near Kahuku on Oahu, and at Hanalei refuge and Kekaha ponds on Kauai

HAWAIIAN COOT (*Fulica alai*) – O,K,H; an endemic coot with a huge white frontal shield

SHOREBIRDS:

Pacific Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis pacifica*) – O,K,H. Wintering plovers seen in just about any grassy area on all the islands, a curious reminder of how hard they can be to see during migration.

BLACK-NECKED STILT [Hawaiian subspecies] (*Himantopus mexicanus knudseni*) – O,K,H; showing more black on the face and neck than the North American stilts.

Wandering Tattler (*Heteroscelus incanus*) – O,H; seen first on the Oahu shrimp ponds, later along the Kona coast and from the Hilo hotel balconies.

Bristle-thighed Curlew (*Numenius tahitiensis*) – O. Susan spotted the rare curlews in the cemetery near Kahuku, where we had incredible close views and lots of photo opportunities. One of the world's scarcest shorebirds and a much anticipated highlight.

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) – O,K,H; wintering migrants

Sanderling (*Calidris alba*) – O

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper – (*Calidris acuminata*) – H. Once again Susan spotted a rare shorebird, this time at Hilo's Waiakea Pond.

Long-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*) – O. We saw and heard two at the Kahuku shrimp ponds.

JAEGERS, GULLS, & TERNS:

Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*) – K; at Kekaha ponds; any gull in Hawaii is a rarity.

Black Noddy (*Anous minutus melanogenys*) – O, H. Excellent views along the black volcanic cliffs near the end of Chain of Craters Rd. in Volcanoes National Park. Roosting on the sea cliffs, flying by below, and clearly nesting here as seen by the egg on a ledge. The Black Noddy here is currently considered the light morph of *A. n. melanogenys*, and is restricted to the southeastern Hawaiian islands. Its orange feet and a gray wash on the upper surface of the tail are distinctive.

Brown Noddy (*Anous stolidus*) – O. Eric VanderWerf pointed out several Black Noddies with a Brown Noddy in tow off the cliffs of eastern Oahu.

White Tern [Common Fairy Tern] (*Gygis alba*) – O. The first tour morning in Kapiolani Park, we saw pairs of terns flying close by and at one perched in the trees. Oahu is the only of one of the main islands where this species can be regularly found.

SANDGROUSE, PIGEONS & DOVES:

Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse (*Pterocles exustus*) – H. A flock of about 25 flew by near the small flock flew by near in the northwest corner of the Big Island, and smaller flocks were seen in flight nearby in the following minutes. Given the serious, ongoing drought in the region, it is hard to know where these introduced birds might now be nesting.

Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*) - all three islands.

Spotted Dove (*Streptopilia chinensis*) - all three islands.

Zebra Dove (*Geopelia striata*) - all three islands.

PARROTS AND ALLIES:

Rose-ringed Parakeet (*Psittacula krameri*) – O,K; seen in Kapiolani Pk. and elsewhere on Oahu, and in Kalaheo on Kauai. Well established on Kauai and apparently Maui too; established on Oahu in the Nuuanu Valley since the early 1970's. Native to Africa and Asia, feral populations of this large parakeet are now established in many parts of the world, including North America.

Red-masked Conure/Parakeet (*Aratinga erythrogenys*) – O; a small flock seen west of Honolulu; not currently “countable” on the Hawaii list, this species is often called “Cherry-headed Conure” in aviculture. Also in the wild in Florida and California, and not countable there either. Threatened in its native range in Ecuador and Peru.

MONARCHS, FANTAILS, and ALLIES:

Hawaii Elepaio (*Chasiempis sandwichensis*) – H. Until earlier in 2010, the three elepaio species were treated as subspecies. DNA and other research now show that the species on each island are distinct. We saw Hawaii Elepaio both at Hakalau refuge and Puu Puaulu (Bird Park), great views at both spots.

Kauai Elepaio (*Chasiempis sclateri*) – K. The Kauai Elepaios seemed especially confiding, flitting close to the trail and group. Here the adults were mostly gray, the immatures mostly rust in color.

Oahu Elepaio (*Chasiempis ibidis*) – O. Seen with the help of Eric VanderWerf, whose research established the three way species split. For more on Dr. VanderWerf's research, see his website, pacificrimconservation.com.

LARKS:

Sky Lark (*Alauda arvensis*) – H

BULBULS:

Red-vented Bulbul (*Pycnonotus cafer*) – O,K; common on Oahu

Red-whiskered Bulbul (*Pycnonotus jocusus*) – O; Pia Valley and Round Top

THRUSHES:

White-rumped Shama (*Copsychus malabaricus*) – O,K; superb views of these lovely thrushes, beginning at Puu Ualakaa State Park

Omao [Hawaiian Thrush] (*Myadestes obscurus*) – H. An island endemic, seen well at Thurston Lave Tube in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park; heard and seen briefly at Hakalau NWR.

BABLERS:

Melodious Laughing-Thrush (*Garrulax canorus*) – K,H. The best views were of one foraging through the leaf litter near the trail at Puu Puaulu (Bird Park); seen on Kauai in roadside thickets near Polihale. We heard its loud song at several spots.

Red-billed Leiothrix (*Leiothrix lutea*) – O,K,H. Often a challenge to see, we had good views of these beautiful birds in Oahu's Pia Valley, and even better views of a few foraging on the ground at Puu Puaulu (Bird Park). Seen flitting at Hakalau refuge.

WHITE-EYES:

Japanese White-eye (*Zosterops japonicus*) – O,K,H; ubiquitous on the three islands

MIMIDS:

Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottus*) – K,H

MYNAS:

Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*) – widespread on all three islands

BUNTINGS, SPARROWS & ALLIES:

Saffron Finch (*Sicalis flaveola*) – H; the numbers of these yellow finches on the grass of the Big Is. Country Club were astounding, a reflection of the surrounding drought conditions

Red-crested Cardinal (*Paroaria coronata*) – O,K; beautiful, introduced, tame

Yellow-billed Cardinal (*Paroaria capitata*) – H; on the west side of the Big Island

TROUPIALS & ALLIES:

Western Meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*) – K; heard, and seen near the Aston Hotel and near Kalaheo.

SALTATORS, CARDINALS & ALLIES:

Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*) – O,K,H

NON-NATIVE CARDUELINE FINCHES:

House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*) –O,K,H

Yellow-fronted Canary (*Serinus mozambicus*) – O,H; a handsome exotic from Africa

HAWAIIAN HONEYCREEPERS (DREPANIDINES):

Hawaii (Common)Amakihi (*Hemignathus virens*) – H. Excellent views at Hakalau refuge.

Kauai Amakihi (*Hemignathus stejnegeri*) – K. Kauai’s amakihi species had a larger and more down-curved bill. We saw at least 15 in Kokee Forest, a very good showing given recent declines in Kauai’s forest birds.

Oahu Amakihi (*Hemignathus chloris*) – O. The first Hawaiian honeycreeper species seen on the tour, we found two at Puu Ualakaa State Park above Honolulu. A supremely yellow male posed just overhead for great views and photos. An Oahu endemic.

Anianiau (*Magnumma parvus*) – K. Nice looks at females and males, the males a nifty chartreuse in color. Its overall scarcity illustrates an ongoing decline of native birds in Kauai forests.

AKIAPOLAAU (*Hemignathus munroi*) – H. Not too far into Hakalau Forest NWR, we heard and then saw a begging juvenile and watched as it received a few feedings from its parents. The rarest of all the native birds seen on the tour, we were very lucky to see this species whose entire population is down to a few hundred. Endemic to the island of Hawaii.

HAWAII CREEPER (*Oreomystis mana*) – H. Excellent studies of a creeper working the trunks and branches of the native trees in Hakalau Forest NWR.

AKEPA (*Loxops coccineus*) – H. One of the tour highlights were the superb views of tangerine orange male Akepas at Hakalau Forest NWR. Females and young males were seen too, and several males were singing.

Iwi (*Vestiaria coccinea*) – K,H. The scarlet Iiwis with their long, sickle-shaped red bills were among the most admired birds of the tour. Throughout our visit to Hakalau refuge, we were entertained by Iiwis’ squeaky, raspy songs and calls. Seen briefly in Kokee Forest on Kauai, by some of the group.

Apapane (*Himatione sanguinea*) – K,H. The other red honeycreeper, we heard the Apapane’s gentle songs on both Kauai and Hawaii, and we had many good views of Apapanes coming in to feed on red ohia blossoms. The best views were at Thurston Lava Tube in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

OLD WORLD SPARROWS:

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) – all three islands

WAXBILLS (ESTRILDID FINCHES):

Lavender Waxbill (*Estrilda caerulescens*) – H. In a roadside patch of tall grass near Kealakekua.

Common Waxbill (*Estrilda astrild*) – O,K; in Kapiolani Park and elsewhere on Oahu

Red Avadavat (*Amandava amandava*) – O; a few at the Kahuku shrimp ponds

African (Warbling) Silverbill (*Lonchura catans*) – H. Very scarce this trip, one flitting through the Waimea Airport plantings.

Nutmeg Mannikin (*Lonchura punctulata*) – O,K,H

Chestnut Mannikin (*Lonchura malacca*) – K; tiny, plump, chestnut colored birds with black hoods and heavy blue-gray beaks

Java Sparrow (*Padda oryzivora*) – O,K,H; the little finch with the puffin-like visage

MAMMALS and HERPS:

MONK SEAL – one of this endangered species was hauled out above the tide line at Kilauea refuge

Green Turtle – K, H; native sea turtles along the Kona beachfront
Small Indian Mongoose – O, H (nonnative)
Mule Deer – K (nonnative)
Feral Burro – H (nonnative)
Feral Pig – H (nonnative)
Feral Goat – H (nonnative)
Mouflon [sheep] – H (nonnative)
Gold Dust Day Gecko – H (nonnative)
Gecko – K (nonnative)
Green Anole – K (nonnative)
Metallic Skink – K (nonnative)
Coqui Frog – H (nonnative)