

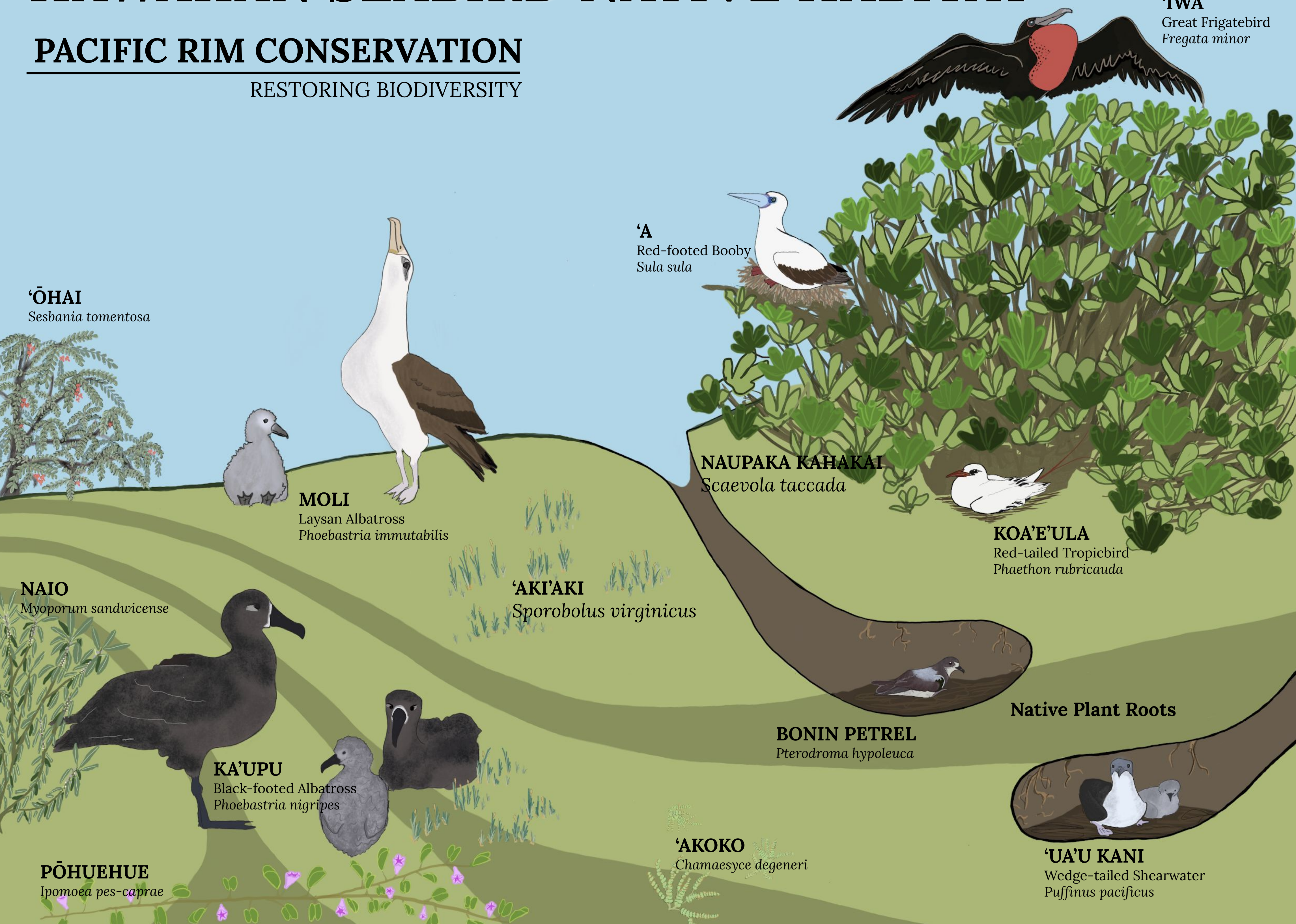
HAWAIIAN SEABIRD NATIVE HABITAT

PACIFIC RIM CONSERVATION

RESTORING BIODIVERSITY

'IWA

Great Frigatebird
Fregata minor



This poster provides a visual representation of the integrated relationship between seabirds and native vegetation in nesting habitat. Conserving Hawaii's coastal native habitats is necessary to promote growth and protection of threatened seabird colonies. Pacific Rim Conservation is dedicated to maintaining and restoring the four nesting areas depicted in this visual.

SURFACE

Moli and ka'upu build their nests on the ground. These surface nesting albatross benefit from the partial shade that plants such as naio, naupaka, 'ōhai, ma'o, and other native shrubs provide. Shade contributes to nesting success by preventing chicks from overheating. Albatross chicks also need open space. Low-lying plants such as 'akoko, 'aki'aki grass, and vines like pōhuehue and alena ensure open areas for chicks and visiting parents to roam.

UNDER VEGETATION

Koa'e'ula (red-tailed tropicbirds) nest beneath shrubs or at the base of trees since they are dependent on full shade for nesting success. Native plants such as naupaka, hala, naio, and ma'o benefit koa'e'ula as they provide shelters from the sun for incubating adults and chicks.

Pacific Rim Conservation's mission is to maintain and restore native bird diversity, populations, and habitats in Hawaii and across the Pacific region.

ATOP VEGETATION

Nesting on the naupaka are the 'iwa (great frigatebird) and 'a (red-footed booby). These seabirds also nest on 'ōhai. Male 'iwa perform courtship displays on top of the shrub they wish to nest on. Invasive plants such as kiawe and haole koa are not ideal for nesting habitat as fledglings (chicks learning to fly) can get caught in the dense and thorny branches.

BURROWS

Hawaiian seabirds, including petrels and shearwaters, often selectively burrow beneath native plants. Seabirds are reliant on good soil structure to support burrow walls because they frequently use the same burrow for years. Roots of native plants hold soil structures together while invasive plants tend to cause erosion leading to burrow collapse.

*To learn more about our No Net Loss initiative, seabird translocations, and habitat restoration visit

pacificrimconservation.org