



Coqui News

Kauai Invasive Species Committee

Work Notification
July 16-20

Work update at Lawai infestation site

Upcoming control work is scheduled to continue the week of July 16, 2007. Crews will be arriving mid-morning and working until around 9:30 pm.

Field crew work is scheduled for July 16, 17, 18, and 19.

This past week the crew focused their control activities with lime in sections 1, 2, 5, 6 and 10. Citric acid was sprayed in sections 1, 2, 5, and 14-21. They monitored the frog at the end of Uwila Place but did not hear it calling, probably due to strong winds.

The clearing of vegetation on the intake side of the reservoir is pushing the frogs toward the southern edges of sections 18-21 away from the outer edges which is a positive move.

Clearing will continue this week focusing on the strawberry guava on the north side of sections 14-16.

One of our other target species was spotted at the site by HDOA: Cattails seem to be growing in a small patch at the edge of the drained reservoir. These will also be targeted for removal.

Citric acid spraying this week will be in sections 4, 9, and 12-21. Lime will be applied in sections 2, 3, 5, and 6.

Crews will continue to monitor the perimeter of the site in their ongoing adaptive management of this infestation site. A calling frog was also heard at a neighboring property west of section 17. The property owner attempted eradication, but crews will be following up this report.



Crew mixing lime in sprayer

A reported frog in Kapahi on private property was also checked on.

Hopefully, as the weeks roll by our efforts at the site will show that the site perimeter will shrink. Neighbors are urged to continue reporting frogs as well as their impressions regarding coqui calling from the site.

Thank you for everyone's involvement in this project.

POSTED:

Friday, July 13, 2007

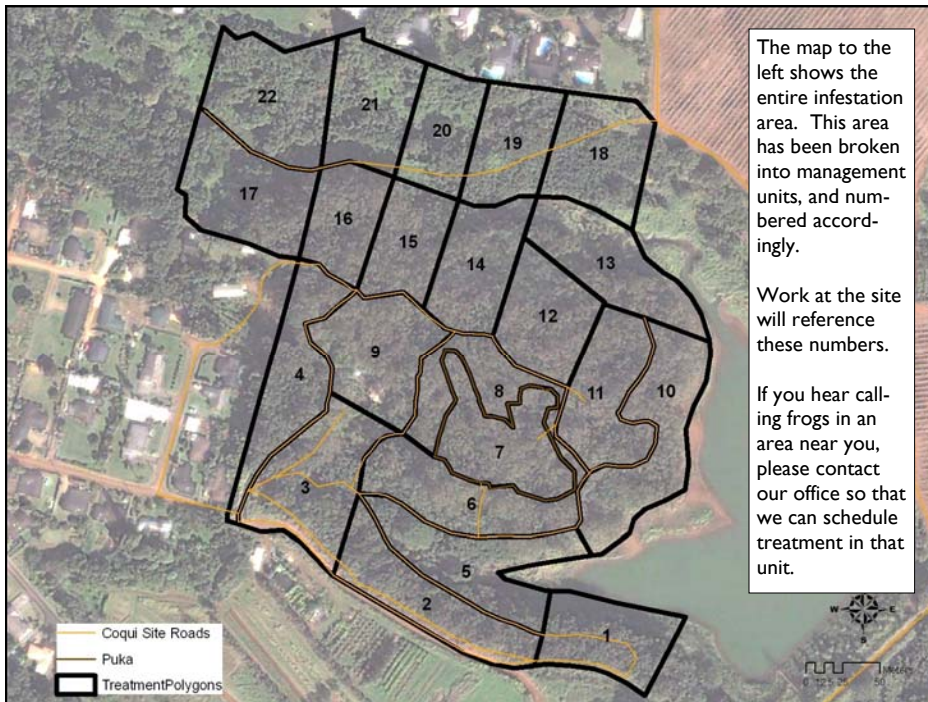
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Contact Phone Numbers:

- **KISC:** 246-0684
(from 7:00 am to 4:00 pm)
- **Crew Supervisor:**
651-8781
- **Hawaii Department of Agriculture:** 274-3069
- **Pest Hotline:** 643-PEST

Management Area Map



Tidbit

Nature is a complex thing. Did you know that Hawaii had no four legged walking creatures before we arrived on the scene? There were no cockroaches, ticks, lice, mice, or any four-legged creatures!



Amphibians in Hawaii

Turtles are alone in the class Chelonia. In Hawaiian waters, this was the only class of reptiles and amphibians to have made Hawaii their home naturally. Here in Hawaii, there are



Orange-spotted Day Gecko

8 possible turtles you can see; 5 native sea turtles and 3 introduced turtles of freshwater habitats.

There have been no frogs that have naturally colonized Hawaii. It is just too far over a salt-water medium for their sensitive skin to handle. In fact, most oceanic islands have similarly low numbers of amphibian fauna. There have been, however, 6-7 introduced frogs, including the black and green Poison Dart frog that was introduced into Manoa Valley in 1932 for mosquito control.

It's believed that a few geckos and possibly some skinks came over with Polynesian voyagers and colonized the islands, but

their habitation of the islands is still very recent. Today over 17 species can be found established on the islands. One of the most recent introductions, is the Orange-spotted Day Gecko introduced in the 1980's.

Probably the only snake you'll ever see is an Island Blind Snake, which you may actually mistake for a worm. The only other established snake, the sea snake is so rare even scientists will probably never see one. There are also, however, many snakes that make it illegally to our island every year and are confiscated.

Check out the web link below for more info.

Alien Invasions

Alien invasive species is a phrase with several definitions, but the term is most often used to describe non-indigenous species (i.e. plants or animals) that adversely effect the habitats they invade either economically, environmentally or otherwise. It has been used in this sense by government organizations as well as conservation groups.

The invasion of coqui frogs (*Eleutherodactylus coqui*) in Hawaii is a good example of a species that can out-compete other species by reproducing rapidly

and heavily colonizing an area.

Once an area is heavily infested with either plants or animals, the invasion grows and spreads outward.

This scenario is played over and over again all over the world with many different species both terrestrial as well as aquatic.

The US Fish and Wildlife agency recently added silver carp to its list of injurious fish under the Lacey Act. The listing bans the importation and interstate transportation of live silver carp and large-scale, gametes, viable eggs

and hybrids.

"In the parts of the Mississippi River they have invaded, they have really laid waste to it," Marc Gaden (spokesperson for the Great Lakes Fishery Commission) said. "They eat everything in the water, they invade every backwater, they've become about 95 percent of the biomass in some areas."

In Hawaii, we must strive to identify and quickly eradicate these alien invaders if we are to protect the fragile biodiversity of this ecosystem.

Informational Links

Please visit the following sites for more info:

- Work Notification Policy:
<http://www.hear.org/kisc/pdfs/200704coquiworknotificationpolicy.pdf>
- <http://www.hear.org/AlienSpeciesInHawaii/species/frogs/>
- <http://www.explorebiodiversity.com/Hawaii/BiodiversityForgotten/Wildlife/Reptiles/Frogs.htm>
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasive_species

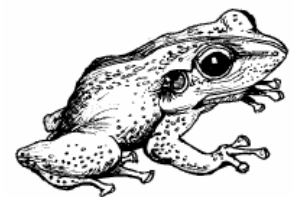


The Poison Dart frog was introduced into Manoa Valley in 1932 for mosquito control.



In 1972, the **Jackson's Chameleon** (*Chamaeleo jacksonii*) was introduced to the Hawaiian Islands from its native land of Kenya and Tanzania

"I kick myself in the back every day for not getting started more aggressively," Kim said. [About the response on Hawaii County to their frog infestation]



Recent alien invader in Hawaii (coqui frog)