

Hawaii Itinerary

[Link: Hawaii](#)

Tour Overview

The Hawaiian Islands are quite simply enchanting! Spectacular scenery, mild climate and unique cultures are the backdrop for our Hawaii birding tour of the three islands Hawai'i, Kaua'i and O'ahu.

Known as the endangered species capital of the world, we search for the special endemics of each island, especially the bizarre honeycreepers with intriguing names like 'I'iwi, 'Amakihi, 'Apapane and the amazing 'Akiapola'au.

Laysan Albatross, Red-footed Booby and both White-tailed and Red-tailed Tropicbirds are marvellously close. Humpback Whales and Spinner Dolphins are just offshore in the incredible blue waters, Green Sea Turtles are along beaches, and the Kilauea Crater is just simply a must-see!

A superb tour to a special place!

Itinerary

Day 1: Arrival Oahu



Our Hawaii birding tour begins on Oahu, where we settle into Hawaiian life. Night in Waikiki.

Days 2 & 3: Oahu



O'ahu is the hub of Hawaii, where most Hawaiians live and most tourists come to stay. Nevertheless, there are some excellent birding localities, and we visit some for specialties such as O'ahu 'Amakihi and the endangered Oahu 'Elepaio. We visit Kapi'olani Park where White Terns nest and introduced exotics such as Rose-ringed Parakeet, Common Waxbill, Yellow-fronted Canary and Red-whiskered and Red-vented Bulbuls forage. We drive along scenic coastlines, stopping to look for seabirds such as Brown Noddy and Masked Booby, to the James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge, where there should be a large and diverse gathering of waterfowl and shorebirds, including the range-restricted Bristle-thighed Curlew. Night in Waikiki. On Day 3, we take an evening flight to our next island, Kaua'i.

Days: 4 - 6: Kaua'i



Kaua'i is called the "garden island" because of its lush green vegetation, a product of its high annual rainfall. On average 460 inches of rain per year falls in the Alaka'i Swamp region of Kaua'i, making it one of the wettest places on earth. Because Kaua'i is fairly small, we visit much of the island, taking in Kilauea Point National Wildlife Refuge (the best place in Hawaii for seabirds), Hanalei National Wildlife Refuge for waterbirds, the Hanapepe area, and especially Waimea Canyon, Koke'e State Park and the famous Alaka'i Swamp for a chance at some of Kaua'i's endemic songbirds. Kaua'i is a wonderful island, and our days will be full of excellent birding and marvelous scenery. We should do well for seabirds. Our list should include Laysan Albatross, Wedge-tailed Shearwater, White-tailed and Red-tailed Tropicbirds, Great Frigatebird, and both Brown and Red-footed Boobies, often close enough for excellent photographs. Wetlands on the island hold populations of Ae'o or Hawaiian Stilt, Hawaiian Coot, Hawaiian Gallinule, and the endangered Koloa. Around the edge of ponds Japanese Bush-Warbler occur along with the gifted songster the White-rumped Shama. Nene are quite widespread here, and we should find quite a few during our stay. In the Alaka'i Swamp we look for native forest birds. Some, such as 'Tiwi and 'Apapane, will be familiar to us, but others will be new. These include the Kaua'i 'Amakihi, Kaua'i 'Elepaio and the Anianiau - a small, yellow, warbler-like honeycreeper. We will also make an effort to track down the increasingly scarce 'Akeke'e, whose population has declined dramatically over the past decade. While exploring the forested trails of the Alaka'i Swamp there is always a chance, albeit remote, of finding a great rarity such as the 'Akikiki or Puaiohi. On Day 4 and 5 we will spend the night on Kaua'i. On Day 6 we take an early evening flight to our last island, The Big Island of Hawai'i, and will spend the night in Kona.

Days 7 - 11: The Big Island of Hawai'i



Our journey around the Big Island showcases the island's immense geological diversity and scenic beauty. Driving between Kona and Volcano, we pass through stark lava landscapes, dry upland forests, rolling ranchlands, and misty rainforest. We will transfer to our accommodations in Volcano, next to Volcanoes National Park for the next two nights. In the early morning, the songs of the Omao, an endemic Hawaiian thrush, and the 'Apapane, a crimson honeycreeper with white undertail coverts, should greet us. We spend time looking around the park, for Black (Hawaiian) Noddy along the black lava seacoast, Nene in the lava fields, Kalij Pheasant along easy and pleasant trails, Hwamei rustling about in the undergrowth, and possibly 'Io just about anywhere cruising over the park. A must-see attraction is the Thurston Lava Tube, a remarkable geologic phenomenon. Here, Omao are more common than elsewhere, along with 'Apapane and Hawai'i 'Amakihi. After Volcano, we will transfer to Kona for the last three nights. On one day we visit the superb Hakalau Forest National Wildlife Refuge, which preserves some of the finest Koa and Ohi'a Lehua forests remaining on the Big Island. Here there are still good populations of 'I'iwi, 'Akepa, Hawai'i 'Elepaio, Hawai'i 'Amakihi and Hawai'i Creeper. We will also attempt to find the increasingly rare 'Akiapola'au, a yellow-green honeycreeper that has one of the most amazing bills in the bird world. The bird feeds on insects hiding in trunks and branches; the lower mandible is used like a woodpecker's bill - for chipping and chiselling into the wood until the insect larvae is exposed, and then the extraordinary upper mandible, which is long, thin and sickle-shaped, is used to extract the larvae. On another day, we visit Mauna Kea to look for the Palila, the last of the Big Island's grosbeak honeycreepers that inhabits the Mamane-Naio forests on the upper slopes, as well as a pale subspecies of the highly variable Hawai'i 'Elepaio. Introduced species such as Eurasian Sky Lark, Saffron Finch and Red-billed Leiothrix occur here as well. In fact, we will encounter many introduced species during our stay on the islands; on the Big Island, we should encounter species as diverse as Yellow-billed Cardinal, African Silverbill, California Quail, Wild Turkey, Erckel's and Black Francolin and Java Sparrow.

Day 12: Departure, Kona

Our Hawaii birding tour concludes today in Kona. You can depart anytime today.

What to Expect

Overview

The Hawaii tour is an exciting and rewarding experience, but it is also quite demanding. Many days involve early starts, extensive travel—including winding mountain roads—and birding throughout the day, often leaving little time to rest before dinner. Despite the challenges, the tour offers incredible rewards: endemic honeycreepers, superb seabirds, an amazingly diverse flora, breathtaking vistas, colorful marine life, and much more.

Food

We generally have breakfast at the hotel or at a nearby restaurant/coffee shop before we head out for the day. Sometimes we will have optional pre-breakfast walks. We often take a picnic lunch in the field, but will occasionally stop at a restaurant for lunch. Dinner is usually at the lodge or a nearby restaurant. Each evening after dinner we compile the day's checklist, review the day's activities, birds, mammals and other observations, and plan the next day's activities.

Accommodation

We stay in comfortable hotels that provide the perfect end to an adventurous day.

Walking

The walking on this tour is rated as moderate and some terrain may be challenging. The following hikes are the most difficult: *'Aiea Loop Trail*: 3 hour hike with 550 feet of elevation gain; slick conditions and steep drop offs | *Hakalau Forest* and *Palila Discovery Trail*: both physically demanding due to high elevation. In areas such as Koke'e State Park, Alaka'i Swamp, and some trails in Volcanoes National Park, participants should expect short steep sections, uneven and potentially slippery terrain. We take these trickier trails at a slow and comfortable pace, but participants should be able to hike 5km (3 miles) up and down moderate grade slopes for 2 hours. Sturdy footwear with ankle support is recommended for some trails (particularly in Kaua'i at the Alaka'i Swamp); otherwise comfortable running shoes are fine for most other activities. Participants are welcome to bring hiking poles if they wish.

Driving

Most days have a small to moderate amount of driving. There will be two longer drives, but we make several stops along the way. Traffic can be an issue in Kauai, but we will try to avoid that where possible.

Climate

The weather is mostly pleasant in March, with an average low temperature of 20°C (68°F) and an average high of 27°C (80.6°F). As Hawaii has a tropical climate, humidity can be noticeable at times, particularly at lower elevations, making it feel warmer than the temperature suggests. There will likely be rain on some days, and during visits to higher elevations we may encounter cooler, misty conditions.

Clothing should be layered, and a light sweater and a waterproof jacket are highly recommended. Breathable, lightweight fabrics are ideal for comfort in humid conditions. And don't forget a hat - Hawaii is tropical!

What's Included

Tour Price Includes

- All accommodation
- All Meals and soft drinks
- Ground transportation
- 2 short, inter-island flights included
- 4 - 8 participants will be guided by one guide. 9 - 12 participants will be guided by two guides in two vehicles.
- All park, conservation and entrance fees

Tour Price Does Not Include

- Flights to and from start/end location
- Travel Insurance
- Items of a personal nature
- Alcoholic beverages

