
HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

URGING THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES, IN
CONSULTATION WITH THE HAWAII INVASIVE SPECIES COUNCIL, TO
DEVELOP A COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY FOR MANAGING THE ROSE-
RINGED PARAKEET POPULATION.

1 WHEREAS, the rose-ringed parakeet is one of the most
2 widespread and detrimental invasive avian species in the world;
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5 WHEREAS, the popularity of rose-ringed parakeets in the pet
6 trade has led to its introduction worldwide, including in
7 Florida, Southern California, and across several of the major
8 islands in the State; and

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10 WHEREAS, the first rose-ringed parakeets in the State were
11 introduced on Kauai in the 1960s and have spread to several of
12 the other major islands, with estimated populations ballooning
13 to as many as twenty thousand on Kauai, ten thousand on Oahu,
14 several hundred on Hawaii, and a few on Maui; and

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16 WHEREAS, a study estimated that the global rose-ringed
17 parakeet breeding range increased over four hundred forty-fold
18 from the late 1960s to the mid-2010s, which makes the species
19 one of the most rapidly spreading avian species worldwide; and

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21 WHEREAS, the introduced populations of rose-ringed
22 parakeets have led to negative impacts on native natural
23 resources, economies, and human health and safety; and

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25 WHEREAS, invasive rose-ringed parakeet populations have
26 been documented stripping tree bark, which leads to tree death;
27 consuming yellow guava, which leads to the seed dispersal of the
28 invasive plant; and injuring and killing native wildlife to
29 claim cavities for roosting; and



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WHEREAS, invasive rose-ringed parakeet populations have negatively impacted agricultural operations by frequently depredating corn, lychee, mango, papaya, longan, and other citrus crops, with some farmers reporting losses of ten to twenty-five percent of crop loss and over \$1,000,000 in losses; and

WHEREAS, invasive rose-ringed parakeet populations pose a serious hazard to human health and safety through their excessive droppings at roost sites, which potentially expose humans to zoonotic pathogens, and inordinate noise; and

WHEREAS, in 2017 and 2018, the Legislature provided funding through Act 31, Session Laws of Hawaii 2017, and Act 180, Session Laws of Hawaii 2018, to support research on damage mitigation and population reduction strategies that was carried out by the United States Department of Agriculture's National Wildlife Research Center; and

WHEREAS, published in January 2023, the research found that roost culling is a viable option to incorporate into integrated pest management programs to address invasive rose-ringed parakeets; and

WHEREAS, further efforts must be made to design a strategy for reducing the population of the invasive rose-ringed parakeet population, with aspirations of eradicating the population when feasible; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the Thirty-second Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2023, the Senate concurring, that the Department of Land and Natural Resources, in consultation with the Hawaii Invasive Species Council, is urged to develop a comprehensive strategy for managing the invasive rose-ringed parakeet population; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Department of Land and Natural Resources and Hawaii Invasive Species Council are requested to jointly report their comprehensive strategy, including any proposed legislation, to the Legislature no later

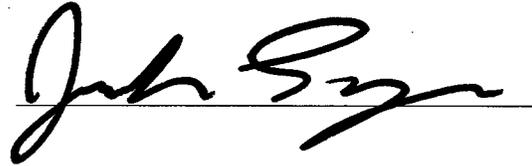


1 than twenty days prior to the convening of the Regular Session
2 of 2024; and

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BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that certified copies of this
Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the Chairperson of the
Board of Land and Natural Resources and Chairperson of the Board
of Agriculture.

OFFERED BY:



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