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# HOUSE RESOLUTION

URGING THE HAWAII INVASIVE SPECIES COUNCIL, IN CONSULTATION WITH  
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, 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;  
3 and  
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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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31           WHEREAS, invasive rose-ringed parakeet populations have  
32 negatively impacted agricultural operations by frequently



1 depredating corn, lychee, mango, papaya, longan, and other  
2 citrus crops, with some farmers reporting crop losses of ten to  
3 twenty-five percent and over \$1,000,000 in losses; and  
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5 WHEREAS, invasive rose-ringed parakeet populations pose a  
6 serious hazard to human health and safety through their  
7 excessive droppings at roost sites, which potentially expose  
8 humans to zoonotic pathogens, and inordinate noise; and  
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10 WHEREAS, in 2017 and 2018, the Legislature provided funding  
11 through Act 31, Session Laws of Hawaii 2017, and Act 180,  
12 Session Laws of Hawaii 2018, to support research on damage  
13 mitigation and population reduction strategies that was carried  
14 out by the United States Department of Agriculture's National  
15 Wildlife Research Center; and  
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17 WHEREAS, published in January 2023, the research found that  
18 roost culling is a viable option to incorporate into integrated  
19 pest management programs to address invasive rose-ringed  
20 parakeets; and  
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22 WHEREAS, further efforts must be made to design a strategy  
23 for reducing the invasive rose-ringed parakeet population, with  
24 aspirations of eradicating the population when feasible; now,  
25 therefore,  
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27 BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the  
28 Thirty-second Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular  
29 Session of 2023, that the Hawaii Invasive Species Council, in  
30 consultation with the Department of Agriculture, is urged to  
31 develop a comprehensive strategy for managing the invasive rose-  
32 ringed parakeet population; and  
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34 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Hawaii Invasive Species  
35 Council is requested to submit the comprehensive strategy,  
36 including any proposed legislation, to the Legislature no later  
37 than twenty days prior to the convening of the Regular Session  
38 of 2024; and  
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40 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that certified copies of this  
41 Resolution be transmitted to the Co-Chairpersons of the Hawaii



- 1 Invasive Species Council and Chairperson of the Board of
- 2 Agriculture.

