

RED-VENTED BULBUL

Pycnonotus cafer

naturalized (non-native) resident, recently established

P.c. bengalensis

Red-vented Bulbuls are native to the Indian Subcontinent and Southeast Asia S to the n. Malay Peninsula (Ali and Ripley 1996a, Long 1981, AOU 1998). Non-native populations have become established in various places around the world, including Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Australia, New Zealand, Majuro in the Marshall Is, and O'ahu (Long 1981, Williams and Giddings 1984, Lever 1987, Pratt et al. 1987, Vander Velde 2002), where they have become one of the most abundant species on the island since introduction in 1965 or 1966.

Introduction and population expansion of Red-vented Bulbuls on *O'ahu* were detailed by Berger (1975b), van Riper et al. (1979), Williams (1983a), and Williams and Giddings (1984). Six Red-vented Bulbuls, "new escapees", were identified 10 Oct 1966 in a plantation manager's yard in Waipahu, after haven been reported two months previous (*E* 27:55). Additional Red-vented Bulbuls were shortly observed at Fort Shafter sometime in 1966, Keolu Hills above Kailua in early March 1967, Waimanalo 3 Jun 1967 (*E* 28:23), W of the Honolulu Airport 2 Feb 1968 (*E* 28:93), and Lanikai Jan 1969 (*E* 29:74). These widespread observations suggest multiple releases of this popular cage bird or, possibly, that the species had been introduced earlier, perhaps along with Red-whiskered Bulbuls and other cage birds on Diamond Head in 1965 (Berger 1972, 1975b, 1981; Williams 1983a; see also [Non-established List](#)). Observations around O'ahu increased rapidly in both numbers and range, such that by 1975-1977 they were found throughout lowlands of se. O'ahu from Kaneohe around to Pearl Harbor (Berger 1975b, HAS 1975, Shallenberger and Vaughn 1978, van Riper et al. 1979), by 1980 they had spread to Laie and Wahiawa (Berger 1981), and by 1982 they were seen in lowlands around the entire island (Williams and Giddings 1984, HAS 1986). Christmas Count data (see also van Riper et al. 1979, Williams and Giddings 1984, Williams 1987) reflect the increase in numbers, at Waipi'o through the mid 1980s ([Graph](#)) and around Honolulu through the mid 1990s ([Graph](#)). Based on these data Williams and Giddings (1984) calculated that the population had doubled once every 1.8 years between 1968 and 1982. These increases were followed generally by declines through the 2000s, slight at Waipi'o ([Graph](#)) but more severe in Honolulu ([Graph](#)). Williams and Giddings (1984) reported them only up to 200 m elevation but this species has since been observed up to 500 m and higher in exotic vegetation above Aiea and Honolulu in the Ko'olau range and may aid in dispersing non-native plants into native forests (Foster 2009). They breed on O'ahu from Jan-Oct (Berger 1981).

Among other nuisances, Red-vented Bulbuls are a threat to agricultural, especially fruit and nut crops (Ali and Ripley 1996a, Watling 1978, Kishinami 2001; *E* 23:20), and they were thus put on Hawaii's list of prohibited species for importation by HBAF in 1965 (*E* 28:23-34) and were also listed by DLNR as "injurious to wildlife" (*E* 68:73). The species therefore was originally brought to O'ahu illegally, likely a primary reason Williams (1983a) had difficulty tracing the origins of the introduction (see also [Red-whiskered Bulbul](#)). Rumors circulated that bulbuls had escaped from a cage while in transport at the Honolulu airport, but it was perhaps more likely that they arrived via an illegal bird-cage industry. Thus, when Red-vented Bulbuls began showing up on other

islands in the 1980s (during the period of expansion) HBAF and/or HDFW undertook concerted efforts to eradicate them before they became established (*cf.* Williams 1983b), proposing a control program that was passed by the Hawaii State Legislature in 1988 (*E* 68:73).

On Kaua'i, scattered reports of Red-vented Bulbuls at Anahola, Princeville, Kekaha, Kalaheo, Lawai, Waipolu, Hanalei, and Hanapepe between 1985 and 1997 prompted HDFW to follow up and circulate posters requesting further information, but HDFW (and we) considered all reports to be unconfirmed. On *Moloka'i* one observed 24 Aug 1983 on a hotel grounds at the W end of the island likely got there naturally from O'ahu. There have thus far been no reports of Red-vented Bulbuls from Lana'i. Visitors to *Kaho'olawe* in 1989 and 1992 reported them present at Smuggler's Cove but they have not been observed on this island since. On *Maui*, a fledgling found near Kanaha Pond 14 May 1987 was removed by HDFW, and this was followed by further observations at Pukalani 29 Dec 1987 (*E* 48:57) and Kealia Pond in 1995-1996 (which could have been local releases during this period; see [Chestnut Munia](#)), but there have been no subsequent substantiated reports from this island either. Williams (1983b) detailed the first observation of 1-2 Red-vented Bulbuls on *Hawai'i I*, near Kona in Aug-Sep 1982. The appearance of what local residents referred to as the "black cardinals" created a debate between them and agency officials about the fate of this pair, but they apparently disappeared on their own accord by Nov 1982 (one) and Jan 1983 (the other). One found in Hilo 20-22 Jun 1988 was removed by HDFW (*E* 48:114), and another observed on hotel grounds in Waikaloa for a few days around 21 Sep 2003 was also investigated by HDFW, with results unknown to us. Although Williams (1983b) felt that the first pair observed in Kona probably got there through deliberate introduction, the fact that it and most other records away from O'ahu occurred during the period of expansion on O'ahu, in contrast to [Red-whiskered Bulbul](#) which expanded more slowly and has no records away from O'ahu, suggests that they dispersed to outer islands on their own. Whether or not control efforts were effective, the species has not become established on any island except O'ahu.

Based on specimen examination, P. Bruner and Williams (in Williams 1983a) identified the subspecies on O'ahu as the widespread *P.c. bengalensis* from India (Ali and Ripley 1996a; confirmed by PP examination, USNM and BPBM), and Williams suggested that they may have come to Hawaii from Fiji, where *bengalensis* had been become established since introduction in about 1903 (Watling 1978), but the coincidence in timing with the introduction of the Indian subspecies of [Red-whiskered Bulbuls](#) (not found in Fiji) also suggests transport directly from India.

[Acronyms and Abbreviations](#)

[Literature cited](#)

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