

Amount awarded: \$1,188

### **Hawaii Early Detection Network (HEDN): Highlights**

The Hawaii Early Detection Network (HEDN) is the expansion of an outreach component of statewide early detection survey and eradication programs that is administered and managed by the Hawaii Cooperative Studies Unit at UH- Hilo and the USGS Biological Informatics Program (BIP).



HEDN's focus is on:

- fostering and supporting active community surveillance for island-specific early detection targets by conducting in-depth species identification training workshops throughout the state;
- providing on-going support to “eyes and ears” surveillance teams;
- developing and maintaining web materials ([www.reportapest.org](http://www.reportapest.org)) including identification information for early detection targets on Kauai, Maui, Molokai, Lanai, and Hawaii;
- and supporting rapid identification and assessment support via an online web-reporting form and a multi-user, queriable database.

HEDN work supports the Response & Control, Research & Technology, and Public Outreach goals and objectives of the Hawai'i Invasive Species Council's Strategic Plan. Specifically, HEDN addresses the following goals: improving the capacity for detection, eradication, and control for terrestrial and aquatic invasive species; developing new tools for effective early detection and monitoring; and educating the public and private sector about invasive species to positively affect perception, action and funding for control and prevention.

### **HISC Response and Control: Measures of Effectiveness**

#### **Number of species detected and evaluated for feasibility of eradication.**

Early detection and rapid response to incipient invasive species included the technical support to the [reportapest.org](http://reportapest.org) online invasive reporting system. The system employs a technical component (online reporting web page and report assessment database), as well as screening component (reports are assessed for validity and completeness before being forwarded to the appropriate response agency).

- The [reportapest.org](http://reportapest.org) reporting tool assessment process referred 17 reports to response agencies (ISCs, HDOA, DAR) and closed 6 reports internally. Internal reports are usually not forwarded for response action due to misidentification of the reported pest or the widespread nature of the pest reported (i.e. mongoose [except for on Kauai and Lanai], greenhouse frogs, etc.) Forwarded reports included *Miconia calvescens* in Nahiku on Maui to MISC, *Darna pallivita* range expansion on Maui to HDOA, algal bloom in Mauna Kea Beach on Hawaii to DAR, and *Axis axis* on the island of Hawaii to BIISC.

### **HISC Outreach: Measures of Effectiveness**

**Track number of print and broadcast media mentions:**

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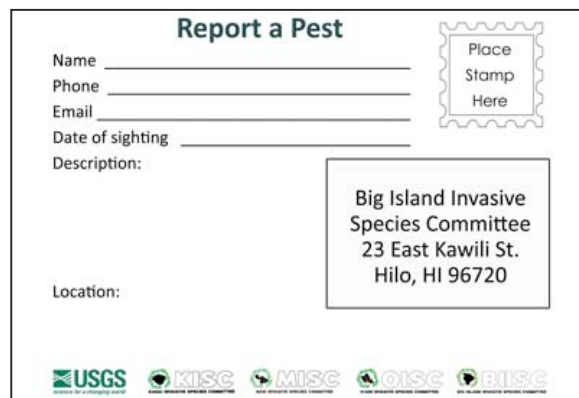
- The Hawaii Early Detection Network was mentioned in 5 newspapers articles, 3 of which were focused entirely on the network, and in 4 blog articles this year.

**Number of “hits” on invasive species web page.**

- The HEDN website, [www.reportapest.org](http://www.reportapest.org), had 11,406 visits and 20,024 page views by 9,553 visitors, predominantly (61%) from Hawaii. The most popular pages were the [reportapest.org](http://www.reportapest.org) home page, the pest identification quiz, Banana Bunchy Top Virus identification, Hawaii Islands Early Detection Pest List, Invasive Algae identification, Little Fire Ant identification, Stinging Nettle identification, Downy Rose Myrtle identification, and Veiled Chameleon identification.

**Number of education materials produced.**

- 2000 Hawaii Early Detection Network postcards (500 each for Kauai, Oahu, Maui Nui, and Hawaii). These postcards will be distributed in collaboration with the ISCs.
- The remaining \$645 awarded to HEDN (through MISC) to create early detection themed banners and stands has not been spent yet due to programmatic changes and constraints at the USGS. It is expected that these monies will be spent before 12 December 2011 or returned to the Public Outreach Working Group.



Front and back of the HEDN postcards.

**Number of people reached through talks and displays.**

**Number of invasive species educational programs and community events implemented by staff.**

- HEDN presented 5 early detection invasive species identification workshops to 125 people. These workshops taught the importance of community surveillance in early detection and rapid response, identification of key early detection invasive species targets, and how to report invasive species.

Workshop participant learning to survey for little fire ant.

