

5-YEAR REVIEW

Short Form Summary

Species Reviewed: Guam kingfisher; sihek (*Todiramphus cinnamomius*)

Current Classification: Endangered

FR Notice announcing initiation of this review:

[USFWS] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2023. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife Plants; Initiation of 5-Year Status Reviews for 133 Species in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, California, Nevada, Hawaii, Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Federal Register 88(56):17611-17614.

Lead Region/Field Office: Region 1/Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office (PIFWO), Honolulu, Hawai'i

Name of Reviewer(s):

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Methodology used to complete this 5-year review: This review was conducted by staff of the PIFWO of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), beginning in February 2025. The review was based on a review of current, available information since the last 5-year review for the Guam kingfisher or sihek (*Todiramphus cinnamomius*) (USFWS 2020, entire). The evaluation by Anthony J.G. Tornito and Cristian "CJ" Cayanan, Fish and Wildlife Biologists, was reviewed by John Vetter, the Animal Recovery Coordinator, and Megan Laut, the Recovery Program Manager.

Background:

For information regarding the species' listing history and other facts, please refer to the USFWS Environmental Conservation Online System database for threatened and endangered species at <http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6>.

Review Analysis:

Please refer to the final listing rule for the sihek published on August 27, 1984 (available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/link/fr/49/33881?link-type=pdf>), the Revised Recovery Plan published in 2008 (available at http://ecos.fws.gov/docs/recovery_plan/081114.pdf), and the previous 5-year reviews for the sihek published in 2020 (available at https://ecosphere-documents-production-public.s3.amazonaws.com/sams/public_docs/species_nonpublish/3058.pdf), 2014 (available at https://ecosphere-documents-production-public.s3.amazonaws.com/sams/public_docs/species_nonpublish/2209.pdf), and 2008 (available at https://ecosphere-documents-production-public.s3.amazonaws.com/sams/public_docs/species_nonpublish/1141.pdf), for a

complete review of the species' status, threats, and management efforts. While one threat not previously included in the prior 5-year reviews is included in this review, no new information regarding the species' biological status has come to light to warrant a change in the Federal listing status of the sihek as endangered.

On June 23, 2015 (80 FR 35860), we updated our List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife (50 CFR 17.11) to reflect new taxonomic information indicating that the Guam Micronesian kingfisher (*Halcyon cinnamomina cinnamomina*) was identified as a full species, Guam kingfisher (*Todiramphus cinnamominus*). In 2023, the USFWS published "Technical Corrections for 62 Wildlife and Plant Species on the Lists of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants" in the Federal Register, formally addressing common name to include the CHamoru name for the species. The final rule updated the federally accepted species name changing it to the currently accepted name of Guam kingfisher (sihek) [*Todiramphus cinnamomius*] (88 FR 7134, February 2, 2023).

The sihek is endemic to the island of Guam and was extirpated in the wild by 1988 (Wiles et al. 2003, entire). Between 1984 and 1986, 29 sihek were brought to several zoological institutions on the mainland United States to begin a captive propagation program. By 1990, the captive population reached 61 individuals and hovered around this number until 2003 when a husbandry workshop was held. By 2014, the captive population reached the peak population size of 157. Due to limited space availability, there has been a drop in population size over the last five years with a population growth rate of 0.966 or a decline of 3.4 percent (Newland and Ferrie 2025, entire). The sihek was found only in captivity until 2024 when a non-essential, experimental population was released on Palmyra Atoll in September 2024 (USFWS 2024, entire).

New status information:

- As of February 2025, the captive population is 115 individuals, distributed across 26 institutions (25 Association of Zoos and Aquariums [AZA] accredited institutions on the mainland United States and a breeding facility on Guam) and the nonessential, experimental population is 9 individuals on Palmyra Atoll (Royer 2025, in litt, entire).
- The habitat size needed to support sihek survival and recovery was estimated in the 2025 Biological Opinion for Expansions of Aircraft Operations Area at Northwest Field, and Munitions Storage Area (MSA-1), Anderson Air Force Base (AAFB), Guam. USFWS estimates that a total of 23,024 acres (9,317 hectares) of habitat, 11,512 acres (4,659 hectares) for each sihek subpopulation in northern and southern Guam, would be needed to support the survival and recovery of the sihek on Guam (USFWS 2025, pp. 72-76).
- Based on satellite imagery of remaining sihek habitat on Guam through the end of 2024, USFWS estimates there are a total of 26,027 acres (10,533 hectares) of potential sihek habitat on Guam, 14,056 acres (5,688 hectares) in northern Guam and 11,971 acres (4,845 hectares) in southern Guam (Amidon 2025, in litt., p. 1).

New threats:

- In 2024, Guam experienced a substantial increase in wildfire activity, with 267 fires burning a total of 8,440 acres (3,416 hectares) - equivalent to 6.22% of the island's total land area (USFS 2025, entire). With limited remaining potential sihek habitat on Guam, wildfire could result in the loss of already limited habitat.

New management actions:

- Habitat Restoration/Protection –
 - In 2020, a Memorandum of Understanding between Joint Region Marianas (JRM) and USFWS outlined a mutual understanding regarding the intentions and future considerations of a Department of Defense (DoD) Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI) Program to address conservation of upland vegetation communities. Subsequently, the Guam REPI Habitat Conservation Initiative Implementation Plan 2022 – 2027 was written. The vision of the plan is to advance the conservation, restoration, and enhancement of Guam's limestone forests, ravine forests, and savanna habitats to establish precursory conditions towards improving the baseline status of federally listed threatened and endangered species. The two locations identified in the plan, Taguan and Masso, do not currently contain sihek individuals, but could benefit the species once habitat enhancement is complete (NFWF 2022, entire).
 - As mentioned in the 2008 five-year review (USFWS 2008, p. 10) and the 2020 five-year review (USFWS 2020, p. 3), the Navy and Air Force had plans to manage ungulate populations on DoD lands, including Marine Corps Base Camp Blaz (MCBCB), through fencing and ungulate removal. At four forest enhancement sites in northern Guam, as part of the MCBCB relocation, a total of approximately 1,135 acres (459 hectares) of potential sihek habitat will be fenced by the end of 2025 with ungulate removal in progress. Approximately 283 acres (115 hectares) of potential sihek habitat at the Haputo Ecological Reserve Area will be fenced by October 2025 once repairs are complete; ungulate re-eradication will occur once complete (Loerzel et al. 2025, in litt., p. 1). At the Naval Magazine, approximately 424 acres (172 hectares) have been fenced with approximately half cleared of ungulates with the other half to follow (Loerzel et al. 2025, in litt., pp. 2-3). At Tarague, AAFB, approximately 156 acres (63 hectares) have been fenced and ungulates eradicated with an additional approximately 80 acres (32 hectares) expected to be fenced by the end of 2025 (Loerzel et al. 2025, in litt., pp. 2-3).
- Captive Rearing/Reintroductions –
 - As of February 2025, 5 sihek are in captivity at the Guam Department of Agriculture's (DOAG) Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources (DAWR) facility with 4 males and 1 female (Medina 2025, in litt., entire). In addition, as of February 2025, there are 110 sihek in captivity at 25

AZA accredited institutions in the mainland United States (Royer 2025, in litt., entire).

- In late 2020, USFWS established a Sihek Recovery Team to assist in developing and implementing a conservation strategy for reestablishing sihek in the wild. The team is made up of representatives from the USFWS, Guam DOAG DAWR, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), AZA, Sedgwick County Zoo, Zoological Society of London (ZSL), and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). The team developed a conservation introduction plan for establishing a population on Palmyra Atoll. The USFWS proposed a rule to establish an experimental population of sihek at Palmyra Atoll under section 10(j) of the Endangered Species Act in August 2022 (87 FR 53429, August 31, 2022). The draft environmental assessment for this action was released by USFWS on December 21, 2022 (USFWS 2022, pp 50-51). In 2023, the USFWS published the final rule for a nonessential experimental population of the sihek on Palmyra Atoll, USA (88 FR 19880, April 4, 2023). On August 28, 2024, nine sihek were transported from Wichita, Kansas to the TNC preserve and research station on Cooper Island at Palmyra Atoll. Less than month later, on September 23, 2024, the nine sihek were released into the wild (USFWS 2024, entire).
- As of the week of March 2-8, 2025, approximately five and a half months after the sihek release, all nine sihek were observed at Palmyra Atoll, a 100 percent survival to this point (Shepherd and Kastner 2025, entire).
- The nonessential experimental population on Palmyra Atoll is currently being monitored to document sihek behavior in the wild. Since being released, biologists with TNC/ZSL, USFWS, and others have made behavioral observations focusing on five main categories (Andrews and Wegmann 2025, in litt., entire):
 - *Movement*: Dispersal has been low overall, all nine birds remained within an approximate 980-foot (300-meter) radius around their release aviaries. One bird was documented to have opportunistically ventured as far as approximately 1.2 miles (2 kilometers) from the release aviaries.
 - *Foraging*: While it has been noted that many prey items are unidentifiable due to size, sihek have been seen successfully foraging on geckos, spiders, wasps, and grasshoppers. All birds appear to be healthy, and all recaptured birds have exhibited robust body condition with most gaining approximately 15% more of their body weight since release.
 - *Social*: All birds have been social post-release, aggregating in groups of three or more before mating pairs started to form. As of the first week of March, there are four mating pairs and one lone male (Shepherd and Kastner 2025, entire). Mildly aggressive interspecies bird interactions were observed between sihek and resident tree-nesting seabird species (e.g. white terns, noddies).

- *Maintenance*: All birds were observed to be looking dry and healthy after major rainstorms.
- *Breeding*: Four mating pairs have been formed since the birds have been released. Three of the four pairs have been observed making nest excavations. And as of March 23, 2025, at least one pair was observed copulating (Taitingfong et al. 2025, entire).

Table 1. Status and trends of the sihek from listing through current 5-year review.

Date	No. Adult Wild Individuals	Downlisting Criteria Identified in Recovery Plan	Downlisting Criteria Completed?
1984 (listing)	~3,000 wild individuals; 29 individuals were taken into captivity between 1984 and 1986	No recovery plan developed yet.	N/A
1990 (recovery plan, USFWS 1990, entire)	~61 individuals in captivity (Newland and Ferrie 2025, p. 3)	Population of a minimum of 1,500 sihek on Guam (1,000 in northern Guam and 500 in southern Guam).	No
		Brown treesnakes are controlled or eradicated on Guam.	No
2008 (5-year review)	95 individuals in captivity (as of February 2007)	Criterion 1: Sihek occur in 2 subpopulations (one in northern Guam and one in southern Guam) of at least 500 adults each.	No
		Criterion 2: Both subpopulations are either stable or increasing based on quantitative surveys or demographic monitoring that demonstrates an average intrinsic population growth rate (λ , or lambda) of greater than 1.0 over a period of at least 5 consecutive years.	No
		Criterion 3: Sufficient sihek habitat, based on quantitative estimates of territory and home rang size, is protected and	No

		managed to achieve criteria 1 and 2.	
		Criterion 4: Brown treesnakes and other introduced predators are controlled over 5 consecutive years at a level sufficient to achieve criteria 1 and 2.	No
2008 (revised recovery plan, USFWS 2008, entire)	100 individuals in captivity (as of May 2008)	Criterion 1: Sihek occur in 2 subpopulations (one in northern Guam and one in southern Guam) of at least 500 adults each.	No
		Criterion 2: Both subpopulations are either stable or increasing based on quantitative surveys or demographic monitoring that demonstrates an average intrinsic population growth rate (λ , or lambda) of greater than 1.0 over a period of at least 5 consecutive years.	No
		Criterion 3: Sufficient sihek habitat, based on quantitative estimates of territory and home rang size, is protected and managed to achieve criteria 1 and 2.	No
		Criterion 4: Brown treesnakes and other introduced predators are controlled over 5 consecutive years at a level sufficient to achieve criteria 1 and 2.	No
2014 (5-year review)	155 individuals in captivity	Criterion 1: Sihek occur in 2 subpopulations (one in northern Guam and one in southern Guam) of at least 500 adults each.	No
		Criterion 2: Both subpopulations are either stable or increasing based on quantitative surveys or demographic monitoring that demonstrates an average intrinsic population growth rate	No

		(λ , or lambda) of greater than 1.0 over a period of at least 5 consecutive years.	
		Criterion 3: Sufficient sihek habitat, based on quantitative estimates of territory and home rang size, is protected and managed to achieve criteria 1 and 2.	No
		Criterion 4: Brown treesnakes and other introduced predators are controlled over 5 consecutive years at a level sufficient to achieve criteria 1 and 2.	No
2020 (5-year review)	135 individuals in captivity	Criterion 1: Sihek occur in 2 subpopulations (one in northern Guam and one in southern Guam) of at least 500 adults each.	No
		Criterion 2: Both subpopulations are either stable or increasing based on quantitative surveys or demographic monitoring that demonstrates an average intrinsic population growth rate (λ , or lambda) of greater than 1.0 over a period of at least 5 consecutive years.	No
		Criterion 3: Sufficient sihek habitat, based on quantitative estimates of territory and home rang size, is protected and managed to achieve criteria 1 and 2.	No
		Criterion 4: Brown treesnakes and other introduced predators are controlled over 5 consecutive years at a level sufficient to achieve criteria 1 and 2.	No
2025 (5-year review)	115 individuals in captivity (as of February 2025); 9 individuals in a	Criterion 1: Sihek occur in 2 subpopulations (one in northern Guam and one in southern	No

	nonessential, experimental wild population (as of February 2025)	Guam) of at least 500 adults each.	
		Criterion 2: Both subpopulations are either stable or increasing based on quantitative surveys or demographic monitoring that demonstrates an average intrinsic population growth rate (λ , or lambda) of greater than 1.0 over a period of at least 5 consecutive years.	No
		Criterion 3: Sufficient sihek habitat, based on quantitative estimates of territory and home rang size, is protected and managed to achieve criteria 1 and 2.	No
		Criterion 4: Brown treesnakes and other introduced predators are controlled over 5 consecutive years at a level sufficient to achieve criteria 1 and 2.	No

Table 2. Threats to the sihek and ongoing conservation efforts.

Threat	Listing Factor	Current Status	Conservation/Management Efforts
Nonnative snake predation – Brown treesnake (BTS)	C	Ongoing	Ongoing research by U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)-Wildlife Services and U.S. Geological Survey-Biological Resources Division (USGS-BRD) to control BTS on Guam.
Habitat and natural process management and restoration	A, E	Ongoing	NAVFAC Marianas have installed and continue to install ungulate-proof fencing on DoD-managed lands.
Reduced viability due to low numbers – low population size and inbreeding	E	Ongoing	Capacity of existing zoos is limited, and further increases in the population are limited unless more space is available at existing institutions or new institutions join the Species Survival Plan. Introduction of the species onto

			Palmyra can provide additional habitat and space to increase the overall population.
Habitat degradation due to increased intensity, frequency, and duration of typhoons	A, E	Increasing	None
Fires reducing amount of potential sihek habitat on Guam	A, E	Ongoing	Guam DOAG Forestry and Soil Resources Division (FSRD) conducts education and outreach to prevent human activities that may result in wildfires.

Synthesis:

The current global population of the sihek is 124 individuals, and it is now known from 2 populations, one captive population of 115 individuals at 26 institutions (25 AZA accredited institutions in the mainland United States and a breeding facility on Guam) and one nonessential, experimental population of 9 individuals on Palmyra Atoll. Habitat loss and degradation from agricultural, urban, military development and training, and fires, as well as the continued presence of the predatory brown treesnake (*Boiga irregularis*; BTS), continue to be the primary threats to this species in its former range and prevent reestablishment of the species on Guam. The species also suffers from low genetic diversity due to the limited population size. Currently, there is a proposal to remove brown treesnakes from Asan Beach Park through live lure trapping, toxicant baits, and nighttime visual search and hand capture for the next 10 years in support of native bird recovery. Since the brown treesnake discovery on Cocos Island, agency and community-based via Friends of Islan Dãno’ continue eradication efforts on the island. A total of 125 snakes have been captured and removed from the atoll to date, which may provide suitable habitat for sihek in the future.

Downlisting and delisting objectives are provided in the recovery plan for the sihek (USFWS 2008, p. vi). To be downlisted, criterion 1, sihek need to occur in 2 subpopulations (one in northern Guam and one in southern Guam) of at least 500 adults each. Criterion 2, both subpopulations are either stable or increasing based on quantitative surveys or demographic monitoring that demonstrates an average intrinsic population growth rate (λ , or lambda) of greater than 1.0 over a period of at least 5 consecutive years. Criterion 3, sufficient sihek habitat, based on quantitative estimates of territory and home range size, is protected and managed to achieve criteria 1 and 2. Criterion 4, brown treesnakes and other introduced predators are controlled over 5 consecutive years at a level sufficient to achieve criteria 1 and 2. To be delisted, criterion 1, sihek occur in 2 subpopulations (one in northern Guam and one in southern Guam) of at least 1,000 adults each. Criterion 2, both subpopulations are either stable or increasing

based on quantitative surveys or demographic monitoring that demonstrates an average intrinsic population growth rate (λ , or lambda) of greater than 1.0 over a period of at least 10 consecutive years. Criterion 3, sufficient sihek habitat, based on quantitative estimates of territory and home range size, is protected and managed to achieve criteria 1 and 2. Criterion 4, brown treesnakes and other introduced predators are controlled over 10 consecutive years at a level sufficient to achieve criteria 1 and 2. The recovery goals for this species have not been met nor have the threats been sufficiently managed. Therefore, the sihek continues to meet the definition of endangered as it remains in danger of extinction throughout its range.

Recommendations for Future Actions:

- Continue to introduce birds into the wild population and monitor and collect data regarding the sihek's wild behavior and their response to wildlife population support initiatives.
- Monitor wild population on Palmyra for potential avian disease (e.g. bird flu) as a potential emerging threat.
- Ensure standard operating procedures and biosecurity measures are in place at the AZA institutions to prevent the spread of avian diseases. Ensure there are contingency plans for captive population if avian diseases is found within the captive population.
- Continue captive propagation efforts to increase the population size by expanding facility capacity.
- Continue efforts to develop and refine BTS control techniques on a landscape scale and apply across sihek habitat.
- Continue and expand ungulate control and the creation of ungulate-free areas across sihek habitat.
- Restore native forests through invasive plant monitoring and control.
- Develop a reintroduction plan for the sihek on Guam once snakes are able to be sufficiently managed.
- Protect and restore existing sihek habitat, including permanent protection as conservation areas and exclusion of invasive species.
- Continue to garner public awareness for the sihek.

References:

See previous 5-year reviews for a full list of references. References for new information are provided below.

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- Taitingfong, R., M. Kastner, and K. Baker. 2025. Palmyra Sihek Weekly Update for Recovery Program Partners. March 17 – March 23, 2025. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, The Nature Conservancy, and Zoological Society of London. Palmyra Atoll. 4 pp.
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In Litteris:

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U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
SIGNATURE PAGE for 5-YEAR REVIEW on the Guam kingfisher or sihek
(*Todiramphus cinnamominus*)

Pre-1996 DPS listing still considered a listable entity? ___N/A___

Recommendation resulting from the 5-year review:

- Delisting
- Reclassify from Endangered to Threatened status
- Reclassify from Threatened to Endangered status
- No Change in listing status

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