



Index to the

RARE BITS

Newsletters about threatened species work

Department of Conservation publications 2000-2004 (discontinued series)

Index to the Rare Bits Newsletters about Threatened Species Work

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Introduction

From April 2000 to December 2004, quarterly newsletters ("Rare Bits") on threatened species work with contributions from each regional conservancy were produced by the New Zealand Department of Conservation (DoC). These newsletters provide an insight into the actions DoC was taking to conserve our rare species and the success or otherwise of those efforts.

This Index of the Rare Bits newsletters is a collection of quotes from those documents which has been created to identify threats to native species, and management failures and successes, to help guide future conservation efforts.

The newsletters contain compelling evidence that much of DoC's management was having devastating effects on biodiversity, and was desperately lacking a science-based approach.

Our remaining native species need all the genetic diversity they have if they are to survive forthcoming challenges such as drought, storms, disease and habitat modification, therefore they should be managed with extreme care.

The newsletters also show that trapping pests (rather than poisoning) is entirely feasible, but that sudden alterations to the ecosystem are likely to have harmful and catastrophic results, especially if done in an unintelligent way, such as just removing stoats, or cats. Bait stations containing poison kill native species (see the Agency's Appendix O in the Environmental Risk Management Authority's review of 1080, 2007) and some traps do as well (see the "by-catch" section in the current document) so future efforts to control pests should record by-catch and continuously strive towards complete species-specificity.

Summary of Main Points

- Stoats, rats & cats are the no. 1 introduced killers of NZ native birds
- Aerial 1080 is not effective in controlling stoats or rats on the mainland, in fact, its use is associated with rapid increases in numbers of stoats, rats and mice
- Aerial poisoning operations incur a massive cost in time spent organising, & translocating & monitoring favoured species
- Poisoning operations invariably delay pest control, allowing further genetic loss, while the operations are being organised
- Intensive, constant, simultaneous control of predators (including stoats, rats & cats) is necessary to prevent species loss. Trapping to just remove stoats has been followed by rat plagues
- Trapping is effective for catching multiple pest species (including stoats, ferrets, weasels, rats, cats, possums, hedgehogs & mice)
- Some traps (leghold, Elliot, Easiset and Fenn) harm native species including birds, lizards and giant weta
- Possums are mainly herbivores, with strong preferences for *Dactylanthus* & mistletoe plants, but these plants often co-exist with possums, and possum numbers have to be extremely low to prevent visible damage
- Herbivore browsing helps to keep mistletoe from killing its host plant, is natural in NZ & can enhance species diversity
- DoC has poisoned nearly all of our offshore Islands, with unknown consequences for our unique species

Summary of Main Points (continued)

- DoC has carried out a huge number of translocations of species, with unknown ecological & genetic consequences
- Translocated birds frequently die from predation & misadventure, starvation, suffer social stress, and wander far and wide, sometimes even managing to return home
- Kakapo, on the brink of extinction, have been subjected to multiple translocations
- Radio transmitters with an aerial, attached to a harness, have been routinely fitted to our rare birds (including blue duck, takahe and kiwi), many of which have died rapidly from predation, entanglement or starvation/hypothermia or become lost with their harnesses on. This equipment has been shown to increase energy requirements
- Breeding of rare birds has been prevented, and failure of nests increased, by DoC harassment (intensively monitoring nests, banding chicks, attaching transmitters, stealing & swapping eggs and chicks, hand-feeding) Operation Nest Egg, in which eggs are taken from kiwi & blue duck nests for artificial rearing, has been responsible for massive animal stress & genetic loss through broken and dead eggs, dying chicks, failure to learn appropriate feeding & sheltering behaviour, wandering birds being killed & translocation/mixing of genetics. Studies indicate that kiwis (like many other birds) naturally stay near their home, often with their parents helping to raise chicks. One male kiwi appears to have had 5 successive eggs removed.
- Major threats to NZ species include poisoning, introduced species, intensive monitoring, translocation, livestock (feral and farm) damage, drought, flooding, storms and road, hydro & other development
- Dogs have enormous potential to help with biodiversity protection, with claims that DoC dogs can find specific animal pest species (including stoats, cats and rats), and specific plants
- Community involvement can enhance biodiversity – where rare biodiversity gains were recorded during 2000-2004, volunteers had assisted (e.g. trapping, searching for species, planting, fencing, weeding & caging plants)
- New species are regularly discovered in NZ, making nonsense of claims that DoC knows what it's doing with poisoning operations
- DoC has consistently failed to scientifically monitor the ecological outcomes of its actions
- Massive biodiversity loss has occurred under DoC management, through poisoning, translocations, intensive monitoring of favourite rare species, weeds, neglect and habitat loss.

				1. Predation Quotes
44 Apr-02	6	Waikato	birds	New Zealand dotterel: The early season nest predation was most likely from aerial predators and ceased when nests were covered.
37 Jun -00	13	Wellington	cats, weka	Chatham Island oystercatcher: predation events..recorded on video..2 clutches of eggs were predated by a cat and 1 clutch of eggs predated by a weka.
51 Dec -03	17	Southland	cats	Rakiura (Stewart Island): the hoiho may slowly be disappearing from Rakiura. Cats are suspected of playing a role here, possibly killing chicks before they leave the nest.
51 Dec -03	3	Waikato	cats, dogs	To date we have lost eight of the 38 birds from the pateke release at Port Charles. Autopsy has confirmed that four were killed by cat(s)..one was killed by a dog
44 Apr-02	9	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	cats, stoats	North Island weka: Of the four dead birds, three were predated by stoats and the other was either predated or scavenged by a cat. From the Motu area, three juveniles are still alive. Of the other two birds, one had wandered two kilometres beyond the trapped area and was predated by a stoat.
40 Mar-01	6	Wellington	cats, weka	Chatham Island oystercatchers: Predation by cats and weka, and stock trampling were the main causes of failure.
53 Jun -04	9	Wanganui	dogs	An adult kiwi and chick died as a result of a dog attack in northern Taranaki. This is the latest in a series of deaths as a result of dog predation
50 Sep -03	4	Waikato	dogs, cats	pateke: Four birds have been lost to predation: one likely to a dog, and the others to a cat(s).
55 Dec -04	3	Northland	dogs, mustelids	pateke: suffered losses to dogs, mustelids and unknown causes
49 Jun -03	20	Otago	falcons, weka	weka on Te Peka Karara in Lake Wanaka.. of the 30 birds bought over from the Chathams..one was killed by a falcon...Nine other chicks were killed near the aviary by other weka.
38 Sep -00	6	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	ferrets, pigs	kiwi: Mount Ruapehu: at least three deaths (ferret, pig & misadventure)
55 Dec -04	9	Tongariro/ Taupo	ferrets	Two kiwi were killed in August by a ferret
37 Jun -00	5	Northland	harriers	(Kokako) There were only 3 nesting attempts this season: 1 failed owing to a suspected harrier predation; 1 was suspected to have infertile eggs (and was also suspected to have been preyed on by a harrier)
44 Apr -02	24	Kapiti Island	harriers	kokako: One nest was apparently preyed on by an Australasian harrier hawk.
36 Apr-00	5	Northland	harriers	Kokako in Northland had a very poor breeding season: only three nesting attempts out of 14 pairs that were checked. Of those, only one was successful, the others were suspected to have been preyed by harriers.
41 Jun -01	2	Northland	harriers	Brown teal: About a month ago, seven captive-reared brown teal were released..Predator control had been in place for several months by the time of release, and supplementary food was provided. A month on and six of the seven are still alive. The one death is suspected to have been harrier predation
44 Apr-02	3	Northland	harriers	kokako: harriers are thought to be responsible for many nest failures in this area.
53 Jun -04	10	Wellington	harriers	Kokako: The bird whose demise was reported last issue is now thought to have been the victim of a harrier.
55 Dec -04	11	Tongariro/	harriers, spur-	New Zealand dotterel: a marked increase in numbers. However, nest failures are still unacceptably high, with harriers and

		Taupo	winged plovers	spur-winged plovers featuring highly as predators, in addition to the usual run of predators
44 Apr-02	21	Otago	hedgehogs	Central Otago Area staff have been surveying new areas on the Hawkdun Range for scree skinks, without success so far. An interesting find was evidence of hedgehog predation of lizards at relatively high altitude on the range
43 Dec-01	17	Tiritiri Matangi Island	morepork	hihi: Two adult males have been found dead, one had no head (thought to have been preyed on by a morepork)
43 Dec-01	18	Tiritiri Matangi Island	morepork	Approximately 50 adults have been seen this season and 55 fledglings have been recorded. Although chick production appears to be much the same as last season, four female have died during nesting compared with zero last year. Several toutouwai bands have been found underneath morepork roosts and nests
37 Jun -00	10	Wanganui	mustelids	Whio: birds have succumbed to predation from stoats or ferrets
53 Jun -04	12	Canterbury	mustelids	titi/sooty shearwater: There was no sign of any chicks alive, and four dead chicks were found inside the burrows. Their ripped out throats pointed to mustelid predation, confirmed by stoat scats and a small hole forced between the netting and fence posts.
38 Sep -00	14		mustelids, falcons, harriers	Whirinaki Forest Park: radio-tagging kereru..(44.4%) have died..the following are the assumed causes: 5 killed by cats, 6 killed by mustelids, 5 killed by falcon/ harrier
36 Apr-00	11	Tongariro/ Taupo	pigs, ferrets	The Tongariro Forest Kiwi: One bird has been killed by a pig, another by a ferret
49 Jun -03	9	Tongariro/ Taupo	possums, stoats	kiwi: We named the chick Possum, a fitting name as another nest due to be robbed on the same day was predated by a suspected possum!.. eight have returned to the forest, one of these was predated by a stoat..Eight chicks successfully hatched in the wild: four were predated by stoats..new chicks were..released back into their parental territory in Tongariro forest. Three were predated by stoats
54 Sep -04	13	West Coast	possums, thrushes, rats	Powelliphanta: numbers have decreased. An analysis of empty and damaged shells showed that mortality resulted from predation by song thrush, rat and possum. Populations at the other two sites were also considered to be low and damaged shells were again found.
40 Mar-01	5	Wellington	prions	Chatham Island petrels:two were killed by visiting broad-billed prions.
36 Apr-00	16	Nelson/ Marlborough	rats	The Mt Stokes mohua population has dropped dramatically...Predation by ship rats is thought to be the cause of the sudden decline
37 Jun -00	15	Nelson/ Marlborough	rats	[<i>Rhydita oconnori</i> .] Although large numbers of shells were found..almost all of them had been recently eaten by rats.
39 Dec-00	15	Southland	rats	<i>Mohua</i> Rat numbers are very high in the Eglinton Valley and appear to be causing heavy predation of mohua in the Eglinton this year.
43 Dec-01	1	Northland	rats	<i>Placostylus ambagiosus</i> subsp. <i>Paraspiritus</i> colony: Norway rats invaded a small island (Snail Rock) off Purerua Peninsula about six months ago and seriously depleted the snails (<i>P. hongii</i>) there. Instead of well in excess of 100 snails, just 15 were found this time
53 Jun -04	1	Big South Cape Island	rats	In March 1964 muttonbirders returning to Big South Cape reported that a ship rat plague was causing immense damage to property and wildlife on their island..but by the time we reached Big South Cape (five months after the first reports) many land bird populations had already been almost totally destroyed.. Sadly, we were too late to save the bush wren, snipe and

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				bat, all of which were quickly exterminated along with an unknown number of invertebrate taxa.
55 Dec -04	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	rats	Recent monitoring of plots shows <i>Rhytida oconnori</i> , a Nationally Endangered terrestrial snail, continues to decline and is in urgent need of protection from predators; the main culprit is likely to be rats.
51 Dec -03	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	rats, cats	black-fronted terns (BFTs): all eggs destroyed within the colony. Rats appear to have been the culprit. An incubating adult that was killed, probably by a cat, has also been found in another colony.
36 Apr-00	16	Nelson/ Marlborough	rats, cuckoo	The Mt Stokes mohua population has dropped dramatically. At the end of the 1998-99 summer there were around 90 birds, but now numbers are estimated at 27, of which only 6 are female. Predation by ship rats is thought to be the cause of the sudden decline. This may have occurred during winter if the birds also roost in cavities. Cuckoo parasitism was an added problem.
36 Apr-00	10	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	rats, falcons	The restoration phase of the Boundary Stream Mainland Island Project continues to gain momentum as the sustained reduction of pests and predators, produces visible changes to both plant and birdlife..Given the additional pressure from rats this season which were implicated in the higher number of failed nests this year, a 55% nesting success is considered a favorable result..As introduced predators are displaced it would appear native predators are making the most of the opportunity, e.g. a pair of NZ falcon known to have nested in the reserve.
42 Oct -01	2	Northland	rats, mice	Kaitaia Area staff have been busy setting up a new project to protect the Te Paki flax snail (<i>Placostylus ambagiosus</i>) populations from rodent predation..There will be four treatment sites to start with; two where rats and mice will be trapped, and two where we will trap only rats.
49 Jun -03	5	Waikato	rodents	After discovering a concerning number of rodent-predated frogs, Maniapoto Area Office is beginning rat control in parts of Whareorino Forest to protect Archey's frog
45 Jun-02	8	Wanganui	rodents, mustelids	<i>Powelliphanta traversi tarauensis</i> : shells showing signs of rodent predation were found. <i>Powelliphanta</i> 'Egmont': One shell showed signs of predation by a mustelid (probably a stoat)
37 Jun -00	5	Auckland	stoats	The Hunua kokako project: 1 had paired with a resident male she had been killed during winter by a stoat.
37 Jun -00	7	Waikato	stoats	The kiwi chick.. Tester was from a 2-egg clutch, but its sibling (21 days older), was killed by a stoat about the same time.
37 Jun -00	1	Nelson/ Marlborough	stoats	kaka: Nelson Lakes National Park: 4 of 7 radio-tagged females were killed on the nest by predators, probably stoats.
37 Jun -00	16	West Coast	stoats	Karangarua and Copland Valleys: Two more birds found last week showed the cause of death was predation. Both had puncture wounds on the back of their skulls. Stoats are presumed to be the likely predator.
44 Apr-02	9	Tongariro/ Taupo	stoats	Four months after an effective possum and rat knock-down by a 20,000-ha aerial 1080 operation over Tongariro Forest, stoats reappeared in the centre of the forest and began killing kiwi chicks. So far five of the 11 chicks have been predated, and all in the centre of the treatment area.
45 Jun -02	13	West Coast	stoats	rowi: Stoats were implicated in at least 12 of the 14 kiwi chick deaths that occurred this year.
46 Sep -02	7	West Coast	stoats	Haast tokoeka: Within two weeks of hatching two chicks were predated by stoats and another was predated at 45 days old.
47 Dec -02	4	Waikato	stoats	The Pureora Field Centre is monitoring radio tagged kaka: Nine of these were probably (some certainly) killed by stoats.
48 Apr -03	11	West Coast	stoats	Haast tokoeka: Three of the chicks were subsequently killed by stoats
48 Apr -03	12	West Coast	stoats	The current rowi breeding season has been very disappointing. All 14 of the monitored chicks were dead by early January, with stoat predation being the major cause.

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48 Apr -03	15	Southland	stoats	kiwi: three [chicks] were predated by stoats... five were predated by stoats
49 Jun -03	1		stoats	whio: Research in Fiordland over the last three years identified stoats preying on nesting females, chicks and eggs, as the greatest threat to the species.
51 Dec -03	6	Bay of Plenty	stoats	Kiwi: One chick released into the forest at 950 grams has since been predated by a stoat
51 Dec -03	11	Wanganui	stoats	whio: An angler reported a stoat attack on a duckling.
52 Mar -04	8	Bay of Plenty	stoats	The Matakana Island dotterel: Stoats were responsible for the death of a number of dotterel and variable oystercatcher chicks and also took some dotterel eggs at Panepane Point.. there were 30 dotterel nests on the Maketu Spit but sadly not one chick fledged. No predator control operations took place at this site due to a lack of resources and other complications
52 Mar -04	11	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	stoats	weka: 40% (n=10) and 8% (n=12) of monitored juveniles were killed by stoats in the Whitiakau and Motu valleys respectively.
52 Mar -04	21	West Coast	stoats	Haast Tokoeka: four showed signs of stoat predation.
52 Mar -04	27	Southland	stoats	kiwi: Six of the seven chicks that have died were confirmed stoat kills.
55 Dec -04	17	Southland	stoats	Kiwi monitoring in the stoat trapped and non-trapped blocks of the Murchison Mountains is progressing, with some chicks having now hatched and several birds still incubating. Last week the first sign of stoat predation was picked up with one, possibly two, chicks having been preyed upon in the non-trapped area
39 Dec-00	7	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	stoats, cats	The NI weka project: recorded predation events were attributed to stoats (4) and feral cats (3).
39 Dec-00	6	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	stoats, hedgehogs, black- backed gulls, spur-winged plovers	NZ dotterel: Three main breeding sites were monitored in the Opotiki Area..there was 1 pair at Waiotahi, 3 pairs at Waioweka, and 7 pairs at Waiaua. A total of 21 nesting attempts were made by 11 pairs with 23 chicks known to have hatched from 46 eggs this season. Predators..were stoats, hedgehogs, black backed gulls, and spur winged plover.
39 Dec-00	15	Southland	stoats, possums	Whio: A stoat destroyed one of the nests and the female survived, while the other female managed to defend her nest from a stoat and a possum although the stoat stole one egg. A third female was thought to have just begun incubating when she was killed, she was found pulled under a rock with stoat scats surrounding her.
38 Sep -00	1		stoats, rats, falcons	Eglinton Valley: This season we lost three nests, one with eggs and two with chicks, and 2 females were killed probably by a stoat.. <i>Mohua</i> : 10 [nests]failed (female killed) - 6 rat predation - 1 probably falcon
44 Apr-02	2	Northland	trout, smelt	It was concluded that any proposed restoration programmes for land-locked koaro needs to enhance the survival of these life stages, and manage the combined effects of trout and common smelt in both lake and respective tributary stream habitats
51 Dec -03	14	West Coast	thrushes	Powelliphanta annectens is one of the largest giant land snail species. The Heaphy subpopulation is restricted to the area around the Heaphy River mouth, but is abundant and increasing further due to annual ground control for possums. During late winter and early spring, Buller Area Office staff became aware of exceptionally high numbers of P. annectens snails being eaten by thrush at three localised sites on the Heaphy Track. On 15 August, 477 shells were collected from the sites. The majority of the snails had been killed within the previous 3–4 weeks. Over the next 2 months the sites were checked every 2–3 weeks and the empty shells collected. By 13 October, over 1,700 snails had been killed. No decline in the rate of

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				predation was found
51 Dec -03	19	Southland	weka	Whio: Two nests have been preyed on by weka so far this season
44 Apr-02	13	Wellington	stoats	The wild kaka population at Mt Bruce: The two natural nest sites were unsuccessful – one was breached by a stoat, which killed two chicks..Despite predator control over 75ha, two adults, two chicks and two fledglings have been lost; stoats look to be the main culprits.

			2. Possum Effects on Biodiversity Quotes
37 Jun -00	4		Monitoring of <i>Dactylanthus</i> ..At Te Kopia, even with low possum numbers following last winter's 1080 operation any uncaged flowers were still destroyed.
48 Apr -03	4		kokako: Hunua Ranges Management Block: There were seven nesting attempts, of which five failed due to flooding and suspected harrier and possum predation.
45 Jun-02	4	Auckland	Moturemu Island: there are a number of seedlings that have germinated from the natural seedbank on the island. These are in a natural tree gap that has been kept open by trimming back native foliage (pohutukawa and houpapa). [browsing increasing biodiversity]
41 Jun -01	7	Bay of Plenty	<i>Dactylanthus</i> : where most plants are caged, flowering was average with little sign of animal activity... where only a few plants are caged, flowering was monitored to see what effect the previous winter's 1080 operation would have on flowering success. With significant flower damage occurring as expected, a trapper was employed, and nine possums were removed from the area, four of which had bracts present in their stomachs. This possum cull enabled some of the later developing flowers to survive..On the Mamaku plateau a possum gut survey occurred in late March in several reserves where <i>Dactylanthus</i> was thought to be present. Although several possum stomachs were investigated for staining none contained <i>Dactylanthus</i> flowers.
48 Apr -03	5	Bay of Plenty	discovery of <i>Peraxilla tetrapetala</i> on <i>Quintinia serrata</i> at the northern Mamaku plateau in the Opuiki Ecological Area (part of the Kaimai-Mamaku Forest Park), and in Te Kopia Scenic Reserve on the Paeroa Range near Reporoa. The Opuiki find consisted of two large healthy plants which were flowering profusely in late January, and were discovered by staff working in the area in preparation for laying bait stations. The Te Kopia find consisted of seven large plants near the main ridge. The size of these plants enabled them to be found outside the flowering season in mid-March. The unusual aspect of both these discoveries is that occurred in areas with relatively high possum populations and little or no historic possum control. Despite this, all the plants seen were old and large and appeared relatively healthy with no possum browse noted.
48 Apr -03	5	Bay of Plenty	Okareka Mistletoe Restoration Project; a joint effort between DOC, Environment BOP, Forest & Bird and the Rotorua Botanical Society..Forest & Bird have been focusing on laying grided bait stations covering part of the reserve. The Rotorua Botanical Society is focused on undertaking weed control. DOC has been establishing Foliar Browse Monitoring for the mistletoe population. This has shown that while plants are generally in good condition in this part of the reserve, they are highly localised. It is hoped that when the possum population is brought under control, the mistletoe population will be able to spread further through suitable habitat in the reserve
49 Jun -03	6	Bay of Plenty	<i>Dactylanthus</i> : At Waione (in Whirinaki) extensive trapping and poisoning was undertaken in the vicinity of the <i>Dactylanthus</i> population during flowering. Possum damage was still noted, but probably happened before and after control occurred.
50 Sep -03	5	Bay of Plenty	<i>Ileostylus</i> on mangeao at Oropi, near Tauranga: the <i>Ileostylus</i> was found on two large old trees in a paddock: at least nine possum browsed mistletoe were found on one tree, while the other tree (and mistletoe) were nearly dead.
52 Mar -04	7	Bay of Plenty	Kaharoa Forest was treated using feracol in bait stations for rat control, but.. numbers were not reduced to the required level. Furthermore, the kokako breeding season was very poor for a number of reasons. Onaia Ecological Area (EA) rodent results were 6% r.t.i (West Block) and 13% r.t.i (East Block). Possum numbers were kept to the 5% threshold (per 100 trap nights).
53 Jun -04	5	Bay of Plenty	<i>Dactylanthus</i> : The northern site hadn't been checked for several years and cage maintenance was needed. Four and 14 cages were added at the northern and southern sites respectively. Flower monitoring showed less buds with more male and female flowers than in 2003, with low rates of possum and rat damage..Whirinaki Forest Park: Some good examples of flowering outside cages were found at the main site near Waione as a result of our regular intense possum control during flowering time
55 Dec -04	6	Bay of Plenty	In late September, staff spent three days in Whirinaki Forest Park monitoring existing mistletoe plants in the Rogers-Mangakahika-Moerangi

			areas of the park..of 27 <i>Peraxilla colensoi</i> plants monitored regularly since 1999, 20 (74%) were dead, 2 (7%) were unhealthy (<50% foliage cover) and 3 (11%) were missing (experience strongly suggests these are dead or nearly dead). Only 2 (7%) of plants were still healthy (>50% foliage cover). This widely spread sample of <i>P. colensoi</i> shows a 15% average annual death rate over the 5 year monitoring period. This monitoring shows the ongoing decline of <i>P. colensoi</i> throughout the silver beech forest areas of the park where there is no possum control. The timing of monitoring differed this year, occurring in September rather than in January as in past years. Furthermore, significantly higher rates of possum browse on live mistletoe plants were found when comparing the January 2002 and September 2004 survey.. Many monitored plants had also died over this period, so could not be used for this analysis. This appears to confirm that the causal agent of the decline recorded over the past 5 years is most likely to be possums browsing mistletoe plants, mainly during the winter months
49 Jun -03	16	Canterbury	<i>Periegops suteri</i> : The primary cause of decline for this species is likely to be a reduction in suitable habitat. There are few remnants of mature forest remaining on Banks Peninsula and these are under considerable threat due to their small size and the impacts of weeds and pests. In some reserves.. the leaf litter layer in which it lives is regularly swept away by flooding. The spiders are also likely to be eaten by animal pests such as hedgehogs, cats, rats, mice and possums
53 Jun -04	14	Canterbury	Quail Island: The removal of predators including mustelids, cats, hedgehogs, possums, rats and mice from the island has provided an opportunity to restore a number of native invertebrate species
38 Sep -00	6	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	It seems this species [<i>Tupeia antarctica</i> , mistletoe] is a particularly sensitive measure of possum impact. Foliar browse methodology showed that 62% of 79 plants had no leaves at all 5 years after an October 1995 aerial possum control operation.
42 Oct -01	8	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	This was the fifth season of monitoring pirirangi (red mistletoe, <i>Peraxilla tetrapetala</i>) hosted on <i>Quintinia</i> at the Otamatuna Core Area. Pirirangi numbers have continued to increase, since intensive management of pests commenced in 1996. The flowering period was slightly longer in length, than previous seasons. Flowering started later than the past two seasons and was more akin to the initial two seasons of monitoring. Surveys were not conducted for pirirangi hosted on tawai (red beech), as five out of six known plants did not flower.
44 Apr-02	9	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	North Island weka: East Cape Peninsula: The first area is in the Motu Valley, between Gisborne and Opotiki where trapping for mustelids, cats and possums takes place. The second area is in the Whiti kau Valley about 20 km north of Motu. This area is un-trapped and serves as a control to measure the success of the trapping regime.. Only one of the Whiti kau juveniles is still alive. Of the four dead birds, three were predated by stoats and the other was either predated or scavenged by a cat. From the Motu area, three juveniles are still alive. Of the other two birds, one had wandered two kilometres beyond the trapped area and was predated by a stoat.
46 Sep -02	3	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	Boundary Stream's biennial [Powelliphanta] snail survey: Unfortunately this year's survey has shown a 58% decrease in numbers, although only one of the empty shells found shown signs of predation
51 Dec -03	7	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	Boundary Stream Mainland Island staff have discovered three plants of the mistletoe <i>Tupeia antarctica</i> , growing on a putaputaweta (<i>Carpodetus serratus</i>) host tree. This species was not previously known to exist in the reserve, although populations are found elsewhere in the Hawke's Bay. An extensive search is in progress to determine the population size. Intensive possum control has occurred in the reserve for 8 years, and mistletoes are benefiting; the yellow-flowered mistletoe (<i>Alepis flavida</i>) has increased from five to 50 known plants
52 Mar -04	11	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	<i>Dactylanthus taylori</i> : Intensive trapping for rats and possums, and opportunistic stoat trapping, makes this locality a mainland island in all but name.
43 Dec-01	11	Nelson/ Marlborough	Monitoring of the transplanted <i>Carmichaelia juncea</i> on the Kahurangi coast showed devastation wreaked by introduced slugs. Wellgrown specimens, planted into salt turf and clifftops during winter are now stumps. Browse inside mesh cages showed slugs as the culprits. Previously similar damage was attributed to hares and possums.. Typical damage involves removing leaf and flower buds, chewing small shoots and stems

43 Dec-01	11	Nelson/ Marlborough	<i>Pittosporum patulum</i> : ..Possum control and Marley™ pipe protectors have allowed a return to health over the last three years for most of the 50 trees in the study area.
52 Mar -04	16	Nelson/ Marlborough	Powelliphanta "Anatoki Range": The number of snails appears to be similar to when it was last surveyed in 1991, and it appeared that none of the empty shells were predated by possums or rats. The main threat seems to be habitat degradation by hares and goats
55 Dec -04	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	Recent monitoring of plots shows <i>Rhytida oconnori</i> , a Nationally Endangered terrestrial snail, continues to decline and is in urgent need of protection from predators; the main culprit is likely to be rats. On the other hand, sustained possum control through aerial applications of 1080 is starting to have a very pronounced benefit for many <i>Powelliphanta</i> populations in Golden Bay
40 Mar-01	2	Northland	A large part of Whirinaki Forest Park has been surveyed over January in order to gain a better understanding of the distribution and threats to <i>Peraxilla</i> spp. [Mistletoe] Monitoring of existing plants showed many are in poor condition with loss of foliage that doesn't appear to be possum related.
44 Apr-02	3	Northland	The 2001/02 kokako breeding season was a slow one in Mataraua. Three nests were found in late November and early December; one of these produced two chicks, the other two nests failed, and the cause was unable to be ascertained due to safety standards involving tree climbing. Rodent monitoring, however, yielded satisfactory results and possum catches were low - harriers are thought to be responsible for many nest failures in this area.
45 Jun-02	3	Northland	The Puketi forest <i>Dactylanthus</i> site was visited in early April when the majority of the caged plots appeared to have new bud development with no evidence of disturbance. Old seed set was still observable. By early May, half the plants had flowers and buds at different stages of development. Some of the flowers had been partly eaten, and some buds had been totally eaten.
36 Apr-00	19	Otago	Stu Thorne in Wanaka has been back into the Dingle valley checking <i>Pittosporum patulum</i> . To his dismay 3 of the 4 young trees at one site, which had all been healthy last May, had been totally defoliated. Possums seem to be the most likely culprit, and a strategy for protecting the site is being considered.
46 Sep -02	9	Otago	Ongoing widespread possum control in the Catlins continues to assist the recovery of <i>Tupeia antarctica</i> mistletoe.
39 Dec-00	15	Southland	<i>Whio</i> : The productivity and survival study has just kicked off in the Clinton and Arthur Catchments (Milford Track).. We are placing video cameras on nests (3 so far) and will continue this throughout the summer. Two of the three videoed nests have been visited by stoats and one also by a possum. A stoat destroyed one of the nests and the female survived, while the other female managed to defend her nest from a stoat and a possum although the stoat stole one egg.
50 Sep -03	17	Southland	As part of a monitoring programme to determine the impacts of white-tail deer and possums on invertebrates on Rakiura (Stewart Island), a pitfall trap monitoring programme has been set up. Previous studies carried out in New Zealand indicate that deer can have an impact on ground dwelling invertebrates through altering available habitat and food types (litter-composition). Possums are direct predators of some invertebrates and significant foliage browsers of certain species.
43 Dec-01	7	Tongariro/ Taupo	Outcome monitoring of threatened plants is also occurring following the aerial 1080 possum control operation in Tongariro Forest. Two possum palatable threatened plants have been chosen as our sensitive and moderately sensitive indicator species: the root parasite <i>dactylanthus</i> and <i>Pittosporum turneri</i> ..During the <i>dactylanthus</i> surveying, two plants of the mistletoe <i>Tupeia antarctica</i> were discovered. Both of these were severely browsed by possums. If time allows we may search more thoroughly and include this species as part of our outcome monitoring. <i>Pittosporum turneri</i> has been chosen to monitor as our moderately sensitive species. This species has juvenile and adult growth forms, both of which are browsed by possum, but the adult is far more palatable. Sixty trees have been included in the monitoring at the Kapoors Road frost-flat site. Thirty of these trees have been banded and thirty have been left unbanded. The possum density at which impacts become apparent on

			this species is not known, though it is thought to be between 5-10% residual trap catch (RTC).
44 Apr-02	9	Tongariro/ Taupo	two kaka nests have been detected in Rangataua Forest, both in early incubation. Staff will monitor them as they run the stoat/possum/rat gauntlet over coming months.
52 Mar -04	9	Tongariro/ Taupo	'Whakapapa Survey Area' (first surveyed in 1998/99) was re-surveyed in January. The purpose of this area is to determine whether natural regeneration is occurring as a result of possum control. This area was resurveyed.. The outcome was highly successful; the abundance of red mistletoes has increased dramatically from 50 plants in 1999 to 97 in 2004. Of note is that most of the new plants are small and hence likely to be new recruits as a result of our ongoing possum control. Unfortunately the yellow mistletoe abundance here is still very low, with three plants now known in this area.
39 Dec-00	5	Tongariro/ Taupo	The white mistletoe (<i>Tupeia antarctica</i>) has again been found at Te Porere redoubt fairly close to a large population found on Mt Tongariro last year. The vegetation is similar, and it is likely that more plants are present throughout the adjoining Tongariro Forest. Unfortunately all of the plants were heavily browsed and the only shoots present were out-of-possum reach. The host species was putaputaweta. Though not categorised as a threatened species, a single shrub of the possum palatable and epiphytic shrub <i>Pittosporum kirkii</i> was found fallen to the ground amongst perching lilies at Karioi rahui. This is perhaps another indication that the intensive possum control at the rahui is showing benefits. There have only ever been three records of this species previously in the conservancy, the last in 1976.
48 Apr -03	7	Tongariro/ Taupo	discovered many <i>Tupeia antarctica</i> on Raetihi hill during a foray to investigate likely plants to monitor for.. monitoring for possum control
49 Jun -03	9	Tongariro/ Taupo	kiwi: We named the chick Possum, a fitting name as another nest due to be robbed on the same day was predated by a suspected possum!.. eight have returned to the forest, one of these was predated by a stoat..Eight chicks successfully hatched in the wild: four were predated by stoats..new chicks were..released back into their parental territory in Tongariro forest. Three were predated by stoats
52 Mar -04	9	Tongariro/ Taupo	100 Acre bush: Possum control is continuing this year to protect dactylanthus at this site from browse. Additional dactylanthus clumps have been located here in order to better measure the efficacy of this control. A good population of <i>Tupeia antarctica</i> was discovered during a recent survey and monitoring visit, with approximately 60+ plants growing on a dense grove of lemonwood. All of these plants were fairly large and healthy, and have responded from over a decade of intensive possum control.
55 Dec -04	9	Tongariro/ Taupo	<i>Pittosporum turneri</i> : populations are healthy, which it not surprising since possum numbers are still below 2% residual trap catch. Many plants at all populations are now heavily flowering.
44 Apr-02	6	Waikato	North Island robins, Pureora: The fledgling success of pairs in Waipapa, an area controlled for possums and rats, was 82%. Predictably, things were not so good in the unmanaged Waimanoa with only 33% of pairs successful.
48 Apr -03	4	Waikato	staff are pleased with the success of recent possum control operations on Mount Pirongia, especially the spin-off benefit for the rare plant <i>Dactylanthus taylorii</i> . A team of DOC staff and three volunteers spent the last week in January on Pirongia's summit monitoring dactylanthus plants that had previously been caged for protection. Most of the 150 caged plants were in good health and flowering profusely, with no sign of possum or rat browse.
49 Jun -03	5	Waikato	<i>Hebe speciosa</i> : steadily increasing since monitoring began in 1999, when 41 individuals were found. In the latest survey, 388 plants were counted. All plants were in extremely good condition, with only one individual showing some sign of browse. Possum control and fencing out stock by the landowner are thought to be the main factors that have contributed to this increase
47 Dec -02	11	Wanganui	<i>Tupeia</i> :This previously known plant has been caged and is doing well. This new find (three plants so far) may be because of the high level of possum control at the site. In the 8 or 9 years since the aerial 1080 drop at Paengaroa, followed by ground control, the <i>Tupeia</i> has flourished to

			such an extent that some mistletoes are now 3 m across, and some host maire trees are looking decidedly sick
50 Sep -03	10	Wanganui	Paengaroa is one of six mainland islands maintained by DOC and is significant because of its rare collection of divaricating plants. Divaricating plants have a scraggly appearance because of their profuse and tangled branches, which some scientists believe may have originally evolved as a defence against browsing moa.
51 Dec -03	9	Wanganui	Lepidium flexicaule:. Grazing may be an issue, but then again there aren't any plants in a fenced off section of the herbfield, where weeds seem to be doing pretty well [grazing assisting biodiversity]
36 Apr-00	3	Wellington	We now know at least 1 leafy mistletoe remains on Great Barrier Island!..It's more a surprise to us that this mistletoe hasn't been recorded here before, than that it has been discovered. Great Barrier should be a mistletoe haven– with no possums and plenty of habitat.
36 Apr-00	3	Wellington	In December white mistletoe..was found..at Ketetahi in Tongariro National Park during the establishment of forest health monitoring plots..Further.. hundreds were found in January on another monitoring line in the same forest, some plants even occurred within the 20 x 20 m forest plots. Most of the plants were heavily browsed. This species will now be used as an indicator of forest health for an upcoming possum control operation.
36 Apr-00	4	Wellington	The majority of Tongariro/Taupo Conservancy mistletoe surveying and monitoring has concentrated on <i>Peraxilla colensoi</i> at Rangataua Conservation Area, an area with 5 years of good possum control, and in a part of Kaimanawa Forest Park where possums are not controlled. Many large healthy plants were found flowering prolifically at Rangataua. In Kaimanawa Forest Park approximately 40 new hosts were found, of which about half could be banded. The health of the mistletoe here was more variable with some plants heavily browsed while others appeared untouched and were flowering well.
36 Apr-00	4	Wellington	Flowering [of mistletoe] was comparatively light this year in contrast to last year, despite insignificant possum browse being observed.
55 Dec -04	11	Wellington	Kokako: Monitoring of the birds released at Pukaha/Mount Bruce has commenced. The first territories have been mapped out and possum and ship rat numbers are at low densities, so we wait for the first nest reports
40 Mar -01	9	West Coast	Pittosporum patulum: Wanaka Area staff re-monitored three sites in the Dingleburn in January. All sites have been impacted by possums. About 25% of plants at the largest site show browsing ranging from minor to heavy.
51 Dec -03	14	West Coast	Powelliphanta annectens is one of the largest giant land snail species. The Heaphy subpopulation is restricted to the area around the Heaphy River mouth, but is abundant and increasing further due to annual ground control for possums. During late winter and early spring, Buller Area Office staff became aware of exceptionally high numbers of P. annectens snails being eaten by thrush at three localised sites on the Heaphy Track. On 15 August, 477 shells were collected from the sites. The majority of the snails had been killed within the previous 3–4 weeks. Over the next 2 months the sites were checked every 2–3 weeks and the empty shells collected. By 13 October, over 1,700 snails had been killed. No decline in the rate of predation was found
51 Dec -03	15	West Coast	Parts of South Westland remain a stronghold for the scarlet mistletoe (<i>Peraxilla colensoi</i>). A recent field trip to the Hope Valley, where possums are still in an early colonising phase, established some permanent plots for monitoring recruitment and mortality of scarlet mistletoe. Data collected estimated that there are on average approximately 36 scarlet mistletoe per hectare below 700 metres altitude in this valley. This figure is very similar to the Thomas Valley (Haast catchment) pre-possum colonisation in the early 1990s (also 36 per hectare in silver beech-podocarp forest, data collected by Hamish Owen, Canterbury University), and to two possum-free islands in Lake Waikareiti, Te Urewera National Park in January 2003 (about 31 per hectare, Aniwanuiwa Area Office). The results of this and work at other sites confirms that scarlet mistletoe has suffered dramatic declines in abundance throughout much of its range, and that browsing by possums is the major cause of these declines

54 Sep -04	11	West Coast	The Conservancy monitoring team has been measuring scarlet mistletoe condition at sites with colonising and pre-peak possum populations in south Westland. Results show declines in mistletoe populations which appear to be following the possum invasion front (in areas without current possum control). Some areas to the south of Jackson's Bay are only now being colonised by possums, and they seem to have very good populations of scarlet mistletoe (estimated to be around 36 per hectare at last count). Because there has been some doubt that possum impacts are directly causing this mistletoe decline, we decided to collect possum gut samples from these newly colonised areas. This would help confirm the link between rising possum populations and the decline of mistletoes in the south Westland area. Twenty-six possum stomachs were collected from possums trapped during surveillance monitoring between October and December 2003 from the Hope, Spoon and Gorge River catchments. The layer separation method (Sweetapple & Nugent 1998) was used to determine the individual food types eaten. Analysis was carried out by Peter Sweetapple (Landcare Research, Lincoln). The results were what we suspected (Table 1): mistletoe was the most dominant food item eaten (32.09%), and 16 of the 24 possums had evidence of mistletoe foliage in their stomachs. These results reflect the abundance of mistletoe within the Hope, Gorge and Spoon catchments and confirm its high preference as a food item by colonising possums. <i>Muehlenbeckia australis</i> (21.11%) and <i>fuchsia</i> (14.65%) were the next most commonly eaten food items, similar to previous studies on the diets of pre-peak possum populations. Pokaka (<i>Elaeocarpus hookerianus</i>) fruit and <i>fuchsia</i> flowers also made up a high proportion of the diet at 10.42% and 6.297% respectively. A relatively small number of food types dominated the diet, with the foliage of common staple foods such as kamahi absent from possum stomachs (this may reflect time of year with many other foods available). These recent diet results give further evidence of the key threat that possums pose to beech mistletoe and add support to the conclusion that possums are a major factor behind the rapid declines recently observed within south Westland forests. Our challenge now is to keep possum densities at low levels within these last areas where mistletoe is still common. The plan is to carry out an intensive possum control programme over the Hope Catchment to try and keep possums below 5% RTCI. The Gorge and Spoon are to have less intensive possum control
54 Sep -04	13	West Coast	Powelliphanta: numbers have decreased. An analysis of empty and damaged shells showed that mortality resulted from predation by song thrush, rat and possum. Populations at the other two sites were also considered to be low and damaged shells were again found.

			Threat	3. Threats to Plant Species Quotes
49 Jun -03	13	Nelson/ Marlborough	aphids, transplants	(<i>Lepidium banksii</i>), is stubbornly resisting all recovery attempts. Of the transplants at five sites, only one appears healthy - seeding prolifically for the entire season. A previously unrecognised threat was identified this year: root aphids, which annihilate nursery plants over hot summer months
42 Oct -01	12	West Coast	browsing, weeds	<i>Coprosma wallii</i> : Browsing and competition with adventive grasses appear to be the main threats to this species on the West Coast.
49 Jun -03	4	Auckland	burrows	We've also been out re-surveying coastal cress (<i>Lepidium oleraceum</i>) sites in the northern Mokohinau Islands. All our records of cress are 10 years or older, so it was time to re-check them. Six individual plants were found on only one stack. Rat eradication some years ago has left the islands predator-free and now honeycombed with bird burrows
50 Sep -03	3	Northland	cuttings, transplants	Shore spurge (<i>Euphorbia glauca</i>), once widespread in the inner Hauraki Gulf, now remains only on Brown's Island. We planted 80 new shore spurges on Brown's this winter, all were grown from the seed of cuttings taken from the one remaining natural plant on the island. The project has been a propagation success story. As our one plant failed to flower and produce seed, we removed cuttings from it in 1999. This was a tough decision as the plant only had a few stems. But the gamble paid off, as they flowered profusely and set seed while in cultivation at the Auckland Regional Botanic Gardens
41 Jun -01	9	Nelson/ Marlborough	drought	A Cook's scurvy grass census of the outer Pelorus Sound islands has confirmed that it is present on 6 of the 15 islands and islets visited. This year's exceptional drought has killed most plants though.
42 Oct -01	11	Nelson/ Marlborough	drought	During the drought, large numbers of <i>Raoulia</i> mats died on the Cloudy Bay Foreshore
42 Oct -01	16	Southland	drought	drought has affected the vegetation on a number of islands. The most noticeable effects are on The Brothers where a number of large <i>Hebe elliptica</i> on Little (northern) Brother, the largest shrubs on the island, have died. There are also noticeable areas of die back on both Long Island and Motuara Island. The severity of this drought can be seen on Motuara Island, where the waterhole has dried up for the first time in over thirty years. This is the only permanent natural water on the island and it has been dry now for four months.
45 Jun-02	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	drought	A survey of the Rarangi foreshore <i>Raoulia</i> mats failed to find any of the Cloudy Bay mat daisy jumper, <i>Kiwaia</i> sp. cf. <i>jeanae</i> . This is the second year we have failed to detect any of these flightless moths which are known from this site only. Their habitat was severely affected by the big drought of 2000/2001 and we are unsure whether the species has survived.
39 Dec -00	12	West Coast	farming, herbicides, livestock	it appears the type locality of <i>Melicytus flexuosus</i> has been destroyed by the site's conversion to a dairy farm. ..Spray treatments to remove adventive grasses have generally resulted in increased cover of broad-leaved weeds. Removing the grazing threat is clearly only a first step to restoring these communities.
44 Apr-02	21	Otago	farming, weeds, livestock, vehicles, harvesting	Sphagnum bogs are threatened by conversion to agricultural land, competition from exotic grasses, stock and wild animal damage, sphagnum harvesting and recreational vehicle use.
53 Jun -04	11	Wellington	flooding	<i>Amphibromus fluitans</i> : these plants did not reach flowering size before the latest inundation, so there was a net decrease in the seed bank following their germination

40 Mar-01	7	Nelson/ Marlborough	fire, neglect	Fire on Boxing Day burnt all 300 recently planted <i>Muehlenbeckia astonii</i> , but the plants are tenacious. Despite being in the ground for only a few months, some are showing signs of regrowth when watered by a couple of concerned individuals!
52 Mar -04	10	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	goats	Kowhai-ngutu-kaka: planting of this endangered shrub on road cuttings in the East Cape region..Graeme stopped by one of his plantings near Anaura Bay and was pleased to see some mature specimens in good health and vigour with juveniles nearby. On his return later that day he was devastated to discover that a mob of goats had been gobbling their way through the plants and had even ring-barked the older specimens...some of the goats paid the supreme penalty. The lesson from this is that 'extinction events' can occur with disagreeable rapidity, and we must constantly be on our guard if we are to prevent them
51 Dec -03	10	Wanganui	habitat loss	Robust milfoil has suffered a huge loss of habitat over the past 150 years
51 Dec -03	16	Otago	habitat loss	monitoring of spring annual sites in Central Otago is painting a rather bleak picture, with the apparent loss of several sites which had previously supported good populations of <i>Ceratocephala pungens</i> and <i>Myosurus minimus</i> subsp. <i>novae-zelandiae</i> ...Some losses have resulted directly from land development
50 Sep -03	8	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	hares	300 kakabeak propagated from one of the Area's two known wild plants: Establishment has been slow, with almost total defoliation by hares contributing to the loss of around 90% of unprotected plants over the past 3 years. Though goats and deer are present in very low numbers they seem to be having little or no impact on the plants.
47 Dec -02	7	Bay of Plenty	herbicides	spraying reed sweet grass (<i>Glyceria maxima</i>) which is seriously threatening the fern populations.
49 Jun -03	15	Nelson/ Marlborough	herbicides	chemical control of <i>Carex ovalis</i> in the ephemeral tarn at Sedgemere on Molesworth, is beginning to show potential for using a weedwand to enable the recovery of the unique turf community there
52 Mar -04	19	Canterbury	herbicides	<i>Heliohebe raoulia</i> var. <i>Maccaskillii</i> : part of the population had been killed recently during a spray operation to control gorse
52 Mar -04	22	Otago	herbicides	We have continued our ongoing quest to establish the appropriate way to control the weed <i>Plantago coronopus</i> at inland saline sites. AgResearch had previously established which herbicides and concentrations are effective on buck's horn plantain in field conditions and aren't effective on native saline plants in the glasshouse. They recommended two herbicides (Versatill and 2,4-DB) for trial on natives in the field at a small scale. The targeted natives for this year were <i>Puccinellia rariflorens</i> , <i>P. stricta</i> , <i>Selliera radicans</i> and <i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i> . After being trained in how to use the spray equipment to deliver precise concentrations, the sites were sprayed in early December. The first vegetation re-measurement is not until March, but initial observations indicate that 2,4-DB has killed the natives but Versatill has not. Neither has affected the plantain
52 Mar -04	24	Southland	herbicides	experiment in obtaining establishment and recruitment of <i>Olearia hectorii</i> by using herbicides to create a suitable seedbed.
53 Jun -04	17	Otago	herbicides	Final checks have been made for seedling establishment at several sites where grass beneath <i>Olearia</i> trees were sprayed in early spring. Unfortunately we appear to have been unsuccessful this year
54 Sep -04	9	Nelson/ Marlborough	herbicides	A four day August survey .. for <i>Coprosma virescens</i> revealed only two plants. Prior to the survey, we knew of only one population in the Nelson region, last seen in the early 1990s in Pig Valley. They have subsequently disappeared, falling victim to barberry spraying.
44 Apr-02	20	Otago	herbicides, drought	experiment on a recently fenced fragmented population of <i>Olearia hectorii</i> in the Matukituki Valley... In October 2001 he sprayed rank grass beneath and downwind of mature <i>O. hectorii</i> trees with the herbicide "Touchdown"..A visit in early February confirmed not only a good knockdown of the grasses but also fantastic regeneration of <i>O. hectorii</i> seedlings in virtually all sprayed areas. Many thousands of seedlings were present with many already 10 cm or more tall. Calculation of seedling density revealed an astonishing 4,675 seedlings per square metre over the most dense seedling carpets... Although the experiment raises many questions about seedling survivorship, growth rates etc., (already drier summer conditions are causing large losses)

47 Dec -02	6	Bay of Plenty	herbicides, habitat loss	Most of the areas where the swamp nettle was found were protected either in Marginal Strips or Land Improvement Agreements. While this plant is able to defend itself with its stinging hairs (it is related to ongaonga, stinging nettle) it appears to be susceptible to herbicides and loss of habitat.
41 Jun -01	3	Auckland	herbicides, livestock, weeds	Our mawhai (<i>Sicyos australis</i>) at Otuataua Stonefields is still there – a victory for this spiny climber - which is now the poster species for the botanical values of the reserve in a brochure produced on Otuataua by the Manukau City Council. It's been deliberately sprayed and eaten by stock in the past, and is now competing madly with moth plant, but we are hoping its luck is starting to turn.
39 Dec-00	5	Waikato	herbicides, weeds, taking seeds, DoC	<i>Lepidium oleraceum</i> : The population of this threatened plant on the Matariki Islands (near Coromandel Harbour) was visited again, and the kikiyu grass threatening its long-term viability was controlled with Gallant herbicide. This work was done using data from a NIWA trial for Waikato Conservancy on the effects of grass specific herbicides on Lepidium. The sites will be visited once a year, and the same treatment applied. Next year we also plan to take seed from these plants, and to propagate them for planting on other nearby islands.
52 Mar -04	7	Bay of Plenty	herbicides, flooding	Monitoring of Cyclosorus interruptus in Awaitei Wildlife Management Reserve this summer has been foiled so far by high water levels which tend to kill off Cyclosorus populations. The wet weather has kept water levels high, resulting in Cyclosorus being hard to find and therefore making it difficult to monitor the impacts of a willow spraying operation undertaken last summer on the populations
46 Sep -02	2	Auckland	insects	<i>Lepidium oleraceum</i> : Most leaves were stripped back to the midrib, by what is assumed to be insects.
43 Dec -01	5	Bay of Plenty	insects, browsing, pesticides, weeds, succession	<i>Thelypteris confluentis</i> and <i>Cyclosorus interruptus</i> : The last few years have been a failure, with insects or other browsers destroying all plants before flowering or seed set could occur. This year a range of protection mechanisms including slug bait and insecticide are being applied regularly to prevent browse. So far this work has paid off with two flower stalks present. <i>Rorippa divaricata</i> : No new populations were found and several existing populations had died out with the sites being invaded by secondary native shrub species and exotic grasses. Eight live plants in total were found, a decrease from 12 known plants last year
45 Jun-02	4	Auckland	insects, disease	kakabeak (<i>Clianthus puniceus</i>): only five of the original individuals planted in August 2001 have survived. Unfortunately the surviving plants were in poor health, being subject to some form of insect attack..analysis showed that plants had a significant amount of fungal growth..There were also at least three types of insect attack.. these attacks may be due to an underlying cause rather than being the cause of poor health. Stress from drying or root damage, increased shading from overgrowing trees, or some other sudden change, may alter the plant's condition and make it more attractive as a food source. Alternatively, overcrowding of a pest species on some other neighbouring plants may result in a spillover effect.
49 Jun -03	5	Waikato	insects, disease, weeds	<i>Lepidium oleraceum</i> : Both insect damage and white rust infection are present at low levels, and plants appear to be in good condition. Weeds are an ongoing problem and probably the greatest threat to this population
41 Jun -01	9	Nelson/ Marlborough	livestock	<i>Scutellaria novae-zelandiae</i> : Habitat degradation by cattle is a significant threat
45 Jun-02	8	Wanganui	livestock	<i>Ranunculus recens</i> : The original population is battling, with horse sign through the seepage area. There were hoof prints in the 50 x 50 cm monitoring plot.
47 Dec -02	15	West Coast	livestock	<i>Coprosma wallii</i> : Protection of the bulk of this population will require fencing to keep grazing cattle out.
53 Jun -04	17	Otago	livestock	<i>Simplicia laxa</i> : conducted localised weed control of <i>Hieracium lepidulum</i> . There are two sites here: the 'top slot' which is not accessible to stock, and the 'big slot' which had one section fenced off in 1997. Analysis of the data shows a steady decline in the

				unfenced sections, whilst the fenced section has remained pretty steady
54 Sep -04	13	Otago	livestock	Six years of monitoring <i>Simplicia laxa</i> at Castle Rock on the Old Man Range has shown continued decline in cover within those parts of the site where stock have had access. This is in contrast to an area from which stock were excluded in 1997, which has maintained a good cover of <i>Simplicia</i> .
49 Jun -03	7	Bay of Plenty	livestock, browsing	<i>Ophioglossum petiolatum</i> : Trampling and browsing are probably the biggest threats. Feral deer frequent the turf areas where the plant occurs, so several small cages were placed over plants as a trial to reduce any trampling or grazing effects
45 Jun-02	3	Northland	livestock, storms	Caring for around 70 plants of the annual herb Holloway's crystalwort (<i>Atriplex hollowayi</i>) on Far North Beaches has hopefully enhanced the seedbank this year. The plant is now so restricted and in such low numbers that stock, wild horses, and chance summer easterly storms are an extreme threat to its survival. Te Pahi staff have had a summer -long struggle trying to erect horse-proof temporary fences. A calm summer and vigilance by staff paid dividends with a good seedset. One hundred and fifty nursery-grown plants were planted out but few survived.
53 Jun -04	19	Southland	marram grass, herbicides	Marram grass was originally introduced to Stewart Island to 'stabilise' the dunes. It has been amazingly successful, changing the whole nature of the dune system and driving many plant and animal communities to the brink of extinction. Dune areas are under-represented in New Zealand's protected areas, being under pressure from farming, recreational use and housing development. During the last month the team sprayed marram found on over 90 hectares of dunefield for the third consecutive year. The results of the spraying are already becoming evident, with dramatic pingao growth and some dunes reverting to a pre-marram state
48 Apr -03	3		moths	Local iwi..have been monitoring the progress of 300 <i>Sebaea ovata</i> plants which were translocated in November from plants grown from seed collected at Wanganui to Pouto. Most plants on their land did well, flowering and seeding before dying off in the dry January weather. The plants at the DOC managed site did not do as well. Bud browse at this slightly more disturbed site is being attributed to the gentian feeding plume moth
55 Dec -04	11	Tongariro/ Taupo	moths, pesticide	The infestation on <i>Clianthus maximus</i> reported in the last issue turned out not to be sawfly larvae; a huge relief. The problem was caused by a number of species which included the relatively common kowhai moth. Caterpillar samples which had been sent to two authorities for identification apparently did not include the single animal that was provisionally-identified here. The infected plants were dosed with insecticide and are now recovering
48 Apr -03	2	Northland	pigs, livestock, neglect	The main threats to <i>Atriplex hollowayi</i> are high tides, and pigs ploughing through flotsam washed ashore. Overall they have been a lucky bunch of plants, with many being missed by horse hooves and pig feeding.
54 Sep -04	11	West Coast	possums	The Conservancy monitoring team has been measuring scarlet mistletoe condition at sites with colonising and pre-peak possum populations in south Westland. Results show declines in mistletoe populations which appear to be following the possum invasion front (in areas without current possum control). Some areas to the south of Jackson's Bay are only now being colonised by possums, and they seem to have very good populations of scarlet mistletoe (estimated to be around 36 per hectare at last count).
47 Dec -02	15	Nelson/ Marlborough	quarrying, erosion, fire	<i>Brachyscome</i> "Ward": The plants have lost some habitat through quarrying and are potentially under threat from crumbling cliffs and fire..It is likely that grazing is helping to maintain their habitat
44 Apr-02	16	Canterbury	rabbits	<i>Leptinella filiformis</i> : Until 1998 it was thought to be extinct.. 31 plants .. were planted out at Medbury Reserve.. monitored in October; six had been destroyed and a further four damaged by rabbits. The rabbits were probably attracted to the plants by the newly disturbed ground when they were planted. Hopefully the unusually damp summer on the plains has ensured this population

				will become established enough to withstand further attention from the rabbits.
51 Dec -03	1	Auckland	rabbits	The only population of sand tussock (<i>Austrofestuca littoralis</i>) on Whangapaoa Beach have been fenced off from rabbits. The large increase in rabbit numbers this year has resulted in the sand tussock being selectively browsed back to stubby sticks
46 Sep -02	1	Auckland	rabbits, weeds	Threats to puha include browsing by rabbits and competition with exotic <i>Sonchus</i> and other introduced species.
55 Dec -04	4	Auckland	rats, goats, habitat loss	The Raoul endemic karo (<i>Pittosporum</i> aff. <i>crassifolium</i>) seems to have suffered a higher degree of habitat loss than most plants on Raoul, with the coastal habitats preferentially modified by settlers in the past. In addition it has been browsed by goats and its seed taken by rats
39 Dec -00	12	West Coast	roading	<i>Pterostylis cernua</i> : SH 73 roadside ditch near Kumara. This site is very dependent on the mowing and roadside maintenance regime, which has the potential to both benefit the orchid (by keeping the grass sward low) and destroy it (by mowing down flowers, or ditch clearance), and we are beginning to work with Opus to manage the site.
42 Oct -01	3	Northland	roading	<i>Mistletoe</i> : Our largest site in the Conservancy remains that currently earmarked for destruction by the future extension of State Highway 1
51 Dec -03	1	Auckland	roading	There have been two incidents in the last year of threatened plant populations being damaged by roading contractors: green mistletoe (<i>Ileostylus micranthus</i>) and pale flowered kumeraho (<i>Pomaderris hamiltonii</i>) have been destroyed. These incidents occurred despite previous contact with the council about the plants and the council agreeing to avoid damaging the plants. Our people once again got together with their people to try and stop this from happening again. Some of the remedies discussed included better marking of the sites, more regular contact, and maps that can be given to the people driving the machinery
51 Dec -03	5	Bay of Plenty	roading, rubbish dumping, weeds	staff have been out with Opus Consultants who manage State Highways in Rotorua ..to show them the few Tupeia and <i>Ileostylus</i> sites that occur near highways. Hopefully these will be avoided during road maintenance. At the Lake Okareka Tupeia site.. signage has been erected at several access points to the two areas of conservation land near private properties, asking the public to protect native mistletoe by not dumping rubbish or garden refuse. This will hopefully reduce the amount of mainly garden refuse being dumped at these important sites and which has been slowing the progress of ongoing weed control work
54 Sep -04	7	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	sawfly	roadside conservation plantings of kakabeak..had been decimated within a period of two weeks. The culprits appear to be larvae of the willow sawfly
42 Oct -01	14	Otago	shags	The flat summit plateau was found to be virtually devoid of the <i>Hebe elliptica</i> shrubland and <i>Poa astonii</i> tussockland previously recorded there. Stewart Island shags seem to be the most likely culprits
54 Sep -04	6	Bay of Plenty	slips	On the flipside, the heavy rainfall events in July which caused severe flooding in the Eastern Bay of Plenty also impacted on Moutohora. Many slips have cascaded down parts of the island's cliffs, burying most of the threatened plants planted in these environments.
43 Dec-01	11	Nelson/ Marlborough	slugs	Monitoring of the transplanted <i>Carmichaelia juncea</i> on the Kahurangi coast showed devastation wreaked by introduced slugs. Wellgrown specimens, planted into salt turf and clifftops during winter are now stumps. Browse inside mesh cages showed slugs as the culprits. Previously similar damage was attributed to hares and possums.. Typical damage involves removing leaf and flower buds, chewing small shoots and stems
47 Dec -02	6	Bay of Plenty	slugs, snails, sparrows	<i>Lepidium oleraceum</i> and <i>Euphorbia glauca</i> : Tuhua (Mayor Island), approximately 40 plants were established around south-east bay in winter 2000. Recent assessments indicate approximately 50% are surviving. Slugs, snails, and sparrows are browsing plants.

				Taumaihi Island, August 2000 planting of 27 <i>Lepidium oleraceum</i> was assessed in 2001 with no plants found. This site was rechecked in April 2002 with still no plants found and only two <i>Euphorbia glauca</i> plants found.
51 Dec -03	1	Auckland	snails	The one and only naturally occurring sand spurge (<i>Euphorbia glauca</i>) known in the Auckland Area is perched precariously on a cliff on Browns Island. Eighty young Euphorbias grown by the Auckland Regional Botanic Gardens were planted in the general vicinity of the wild plant this winter. Four months later, only 11 of the 80 are still looking good. Most of the rest seem to have succumbed to snails, which defoliate the plant and eat at the stems
54 Sep -04	3	Auckland	snails, drought	the last remaining <i>Euphorbia glauca</i> in Auckland Area..been seen flowering for the first time ever and had set a little seed when later checked..planting more <i>Euphorbia</i> grown at the Botanic Gardens from material from the original lonely plant. Although the plantings have been troubled by garden snails and drought, some of them have flourished. A further 120 were planted this season
42 Oct -01	9	Wanganui	storms	The recent heavy snowfalls in central North Island took their toll on the trees at Paengaroa. A lot of branches came down, trees have toppled over, and the undergrowth has been trashed in some areas. Our <i>Korthalsella clavata</i> monitoring on a <i>Coprosma wallii</i> is now well and truly over, with the tree having broken. Some new canopy gaps in the forest have been created, and there is a lot more light. It may well be events like this that drive the system.
47 Dec -02	10	Wanganui	storms, weeds, vehicles, livestock	<i>Sebaea ovata</i> , a small gentian of ephemeral dune wetlands, has been translocated to three locations on the Pouto Peninsula near Dargaville. <i>Sebaea ovata</i> was thought to be extinct until rediscovered in the Whanganui area at Whitiau Scientific Reserve in 1989 with another population discovered at Hawken's Lagoon Conservation Area in 2000. They are the only known natural populations of <i>Sebaea ovata</i> . Unfortunately both populations are declining and are threatened by extreme weather, weeds, vehicles, and stock damage among other things.
52 Mar -04	7	Bay of Plenty	succession	A check on both the Lake Rotoiti and Blue Lake Rorippa populations in December revealed several trends. At eight sites around Lake Rotoiti the monitored population has declined from approximately 57 plants in 2002 to 31 plants in 2004. Many plants were young seedlings, indicating a continual turnover of plants on these slip sites, with some sites becoming overgrown and other successional species thereby eliminating Rorippa.
39 Dec-00	15	Southland	tourism	Permit workload is high with increasing numbers of research and tourist permits for the sub-Antarctic Islands (40 applications and they are still coming).
42 Oct -01	3	Northland	transplants, weeds	<i>Lepidium flexicaule</i> transfer sites on Rangitoto Island .. five plants reported previously as having survived from the translocated population of 150, have died. However, seven seedlings were located, having germinated from the seed produced by the now deceased adult plants. Exotic annual plants seem to be out-competing this native cress there.
44 Apr-02	11	Wanganui	transplants, weeds	<i>Ranunculus recens</i> The transplant sites haven't fared any better. Twenty-odd seedlings were found in one 5'5 cm patch where an adult had been the year before. There were also two seedlings just below this clump. But that's all that's left from the original plantings at four 50'50 cm sites. More of a worry is that we spotted Chilean rhubarb (<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>) on the cliffs just below the original site.
41 Jun -01	7	Bay of Plenty	vehicles	<i>Austrofestuca littoralis</i> research shows a decline in the population size since the last survey several years ago. The main causes were erosion of some of the dune areas by tidal influences and trampling of plants by vehicles on the dune systems – especially quad bikes and motorbikes.
41 Jun -01	6	Bay of Plenty	walkway	<i>Korthalsella salicornioides</i> ... walkway passes through the middle of the population, and with no options to realign the track vegetation has been carefully trimmed to keep the track clear.

39 Dec-00	4	Waikato	weeds	Another weed control party has just returned from Cuvier, and again the weed focus was mothplant. We are beginning to see reducing returns of weeds found per unit effort, so it looks like we are getting somewhere.
41 Jun -01	9	Nelson/ Marlborough	weeds	Ephemeral wetlands: Weeds, especially oval sedge, appears to have been brought in by waterfowl from the Cobb Valley, and are threatening the upper turfs, which is where most of the <i>Hypsella</i> grows.
41 Jun -01	12	Otago	weeds, herbicides	Inland saline sites: the latest weed – <i>Plantago coronopus</i> - threatening these important ecosystems. It's become very invasive at many sites and threatens to wipe out many of the special plants. Biodiversity funding is facilitating a multi-year research programme to test a range of herbicides, some of which we hope will prove effective control agents.
42 Oct -01	3	Northland	weeds	<i>Lepidium flexicaule</i> transfer sites on Rangitoto Island .. five plants reported previously as having survived from the translocated population of 150, have died. However, seven seedlings were located, having germinated from the seed produced by the now deceased adult plants. Exotic annual plants seem to be out-competing this native cress there.
43 Dec-01	2	Northland	weeds	Search[ed] many miles of Pouto for <i>S. ovata</i> ...The windblown, footsore team returned unrewarded. Ironically the introduced <i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i> and <i>Centaurium erythraea</i> seem to think Pouto is ideal gentian habitat too
43 Dec-01	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	weeds	An experiment is now underway to find a method of controlling the weedy sedge, <i>Carex ovalis</i> , in the ephemeral tarn at Sedgemere. The edge is overwhelming the special communities there, which contain one plant known only from that tarn (<i>Craspedia</i> "tarn") and four other tiny threatened plants.
44 Apr-02	4	Auckland	weeds	(<i>Sicyos australis</i>): Both populations consisted of large individuals covering an area of 5'5 metres. Unfortunately the weed Mexican devil was found growing near to one of the sites; this will hopefully be targeted for control in the near future.
44 Apr -02	8	Bay of Plenty	weeds	a few clumps of <i>Cyclosorus</i> and <i>Thelypteris</i> were noted in amongst a heavy reed sweet grass infestation. It appears that numbers of both species have declined..since early 90's, probably as a result of weed competition
44 Apr-02	15	Nelson/ Marlborough	weeds	pygmy button: grass competition is proving to be the main threat now
45 Jun-02	8	Wanganui	weeds	The coastal moth <i>Notoreas</i> 'Taranaki' appears to be benefiting from work carried out by Jim Clarkson from the Stratford Area Office. Management of the coastal herbfields, where its host plant <i>Pimelea urvillena</i> grows, has continued with exhaustive hand weeding occurring.
45 Jun-02	11	Nelson/ Marlborough	weeds	Monitoring of peppergrass survival was monitored on two small islands, where it was introduced, in the Moutere Inlet. Its continued survival was surprising as recruitment has been very poor and weed competition severe.
47 Dec -02	3	Auckland	weeds	Invasive weed control has been underway to protect several threatened plant species around Waionui Inlet, on South Kaipara Head...Pampas, wandering jew and black wattle have been removed from the immediate area, although the site is adjacent to several thousand hectares of pampas covered dunes and pine forest, so the work will be an ongoing task.
48 Apr -03	8	Nelson/ Marlborough	weeds	<i>Craspedia</i> "Leatham" survey showed that the original population of plants has decreased from 67 to 36 rosettes over the last two years. On a more positive note, a second site containing 14 rosettes was discovered. The large drop in plant numbers has prompted the setup of formal monitoring and careful weed control.
49 Jun -03	3	Auckland	weeds	Vegetation and weed control to allow daylight and reduce competition from kakabeak seedlings on Moturemu has just been completed. While the transplanted kakabeak did not survive, it has been heartening to see seedlings come up from the island seed bank for a second year, and some of last years seedlings are still growing
49 Jun -03	4	Auckland	weeds	Dense weed infestations seem to hamper establishment of the coastal shore-cress on the island. The translocation is now entering a

				re-assessment phase, during which the Conservancy will consider whether it is feasible to continue to try and establish a population of this cress on Rangitoto, or whether Auckland's weedy flora will win out
49 Jun -03	7	Tongariro/ Taupo	weeds	The Volcanic Plateau forget-me-not (<i>Myosotis</i> aff. <i>Pygmaea</i>): Unfortunately two of the small depressions were heavily infested by <i>Heiracium pilosella</i> , so it may be under immediate threat
50 Sep -03	11	Nelson/ Marlborough	weeds	<i>Lepidium banksii</i> .. Weeding continues..to reduce light competition..The peppergrass and grey saltbush plantings in the Moutere Inlet are looking good.. numerous seedlings have cropped up..Another interesting outcome of the exotic grass weeding here is that healthy mats of the native spinach (<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i> ; ranked as Sparse) have appeared. It looks as though this is the result of the release of a long-lived seed bank after the habitat has been opened up
51 Dec -03	4	Bay of Plenty	weeds	Following the initial survey/resurvey work undertaken with Waikato Conservancy staff in August, a follow-up day was held with DOC volunteers in October to "weed" <i>Picris</i> and <i>Pimelea</i> sites located to reduce the competition from other plant species
52 Mar -04	10	Tongariro/ Taupo	weeds	Vegetation clearance has been occurring at Tangiwai Bog in the hope this will reduce competition and increase the abundance of <i>Pterostylis micromega</i> . All the vegetation in small areas (10 × 10 m) has been cut for the last two years. The abundance of <i>Pterostylis micromega</i> has increased annually from 43 plants in 2002, to 57 plants in 2003 and 137 plants in 2004. We have now decided to expand this work with a more scientific method at the Paramanawera Bog; three plots will be cleared and three plots will remain un-cleared
53 Jun -04	6	Bay of Plenty	weeds	<i>Thelypteris</i> populations have declined in the last decade, with weed invasion being a major factor at some sites
55 Dec -04	4	Auckland	weeds	Kermadec groundsel (<i>Senecio kermadecensis</i>).. appears to have been outcompeted probably by a Mexican daisy <i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>
44 Apr -02	8	Bay of Plenty	weeds, herbicides	survey using volunteers ..for the elusive <i>Pterostylis micromega</i> record (1984) from the Lower Kaituna wetland. No plants were found, however several new sites for royal fern (<i>Osmunda regalis</i>) – a major weed threat to the wetland – were discovered and treated
44 Apr-02	20	Otago	weeds, herbicides	<i>Simplicia laxa</i> : Recent monitoring indicates this rare grass is doing well at its stronghold on Castle Rock on the Old Man Range. The weed <i>Hieracium lepidulum</i> , which threatens its rock overhang habitat, is being successfully kept in check by periodic dabbing of herbicide (woody weed killer) on invading plants.
51 Dec -03	3	Waikato	weeds, herbicides	<i>Lepidium</i> work continues on the Matariki Islands. This is a constant battle with Kikuyu grass, but Gallant herbicide kills the grass and not the <i>Lepidium</i>
38 Sep -00	16		weeds, livestock, habitat loss, mineral deficiency	<i>Sebaea ovate</i> : This last known New Zealand population is under severe pressure from encroaching weeds, trespassing stock, habitat degradation and possible mineral deficiencies.
38 Sep -00	8	Wellington	weeds, pigs, livestock	Staff have assessed threatened plants planted since 1993 at several protected areas..Blackberry has proved too strong a competitor for some individuals.. Stock caused some minor losses..1998 plantings were blitzed by pigs..There were stock problems prior to the fence repair.. Pingao and shore spurge have struggled because of dune profile changes. Unsuccessful plantings include sowthistle (<i>Embergeria grandifolia</i>) and Cook's scurvy grass. Chatham Island forget-me-not (<i>Myosotidium hortensia</i>) were destroyed by cattle and sheep
41 Jun -01	6	Bay of Plenty	flooding	<i>Pterostylis micromega</i> : ..no plants were located. The wetland habitat has changed greatly since the original discovery with much

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				more water present and no grazing. While this management regime has greatly improved the functioning and quality of the wetland it may not have been so favourable for the orchid.
46 Sep -02	1	Northland	wetland loss, weeds	Draining and weeds is the likely cause of dieback at the only remaining <i>Christella</i> aff. <i>dentata</i> site

			Type of threat	4. Threats to Animal Species Quotes
50 Sep -03	7	Bay of Plenty	boats	Dabchick: boats do appear to have a negative impact on dabchick behaviour by disturbance, and that the wash from boats impacts on dabchick nests.
53 Jun -04	12	Canterbury	community involvement	Priorities from here are to source funding for a professional predator-proof fence. The best efforts of the landowner have not been enough against the wily fence-cracking skills of stoats.
48 Apr -03	9	Nelson/ Marlborough	disease	Fifteen <i>Leiopelma pakeka</i> frogs were collected off Maud by Bruce Waldman and taken to Canterbury University to help further our understanding of frogs in general and of the chytrid fungal disease specifically. Some Maud Island frogs have been developing lesions around their eyes, and this is being investigated.
44 Apr-02	7	Waikato	disease, capture	Chytrid fungus has been positively identified from dead frogs in the main Archey's populations on the Coromandel and the King Country. Plans are afoot to capture 50 Archey's frogs from the King Country in April to begin a captive population as a safeguard against their possible extinction in the wild.
43 Dec-01	1	Northland	disease, rats	The latest field trip to the <i>Placostylus ambagiosus</i> subsp. <i>Paraspiritus</i> colony confirmed that there was a massive die-off there a couple of years back, and there are now fewer snails than when we started protection work in 1988. None of the other colonies have crashed. As the common garden snail also occurs here and also suffered a big die-off we are speculating that perhaps a disease event occurred. Norway rats invaded a small island (Snail Rock) off Purerua Peninsula about six months ago and seriously depleted the snails (<i>P. hongii</i>) there. Instead of well in excess of 100 snails, just 15 were found this time
49 Jun -03	20	Otago	DoC feeding	Weka: The death of a bird from gout made us reassess the diet for the birds in the aviary. As a result, we removed all additional protein from the diet and replaced it with fruit.
54 Sep -04	1		DoC feeding	[Albatross]: For the 2003/04 season, 12 albatross chicks hatched from 15 eggs laid. Four chicks subsequently died; some of these chicks were supplementary fed. Autopsies of these chicks by Massey staff have shown that their diet lacked sufficient calcium. Massey is in the process of analyzing the nutritional components of proventricular oil that is obtained from sooty shearwaters and has been used in supplementary feeding of albatross chicks at Taiaroa Head for almost 20 years. From what we have learnt so far from the deaths of this season's chicks, Massey will be able to provide us with much better guidelines for the nutritional requirements of albatrosses
40 Mar-01	10	Otago	dogs	Oamaru.. 2 dogs killing large numbers of blue penguins... irresponsible dog owners and their dogs are still a threat to ground-nesting birds
42 Oct -01	11	Nelson/ Marlborough	drought	During the drought, large numbers of <i>Raoulia</i> mats died on the Cloudy Bay Foreshore, which meant that when staff came to survey for the recently discovered mat daisy jumper moth, <i>Kiwaia</i> , none could be found.
43 Dec-01	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	drought	It appears that drought in North Marlborough has had a major impact on weka, with reports of huge declines in the Upper Pelorus and on d'Urville Island. We are therefore repeating our annual counts. Initial results show that the decline is widespread e.g., Port Underwood Saddle: 80 calls last year, only one this November.
44 Apr-02	14	Nelson/ Marlborough	drought	After last year's record-breaking drought, we experienced the wettest spring and summer on record. This appears to have affected a number of plants and birds. Fantails have taken a conservancy-wide dive, and even island populations have been affected. On Takapourewa Island, they have been found drowned in stock water troughs.
44 Apr-02	15	Nelson/	drought	Weka are having a good breeding season in the Sounds Area after being devastated by the drought in many places, including Port

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		Marlborough		Underwood and Mt Richmond Park. Full recovery is still some time away
45 Jun-02	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	drought	A survey of the Rarangi foreshore <i>Raoulia</i> mats failed to find any of the Cloudy Bay mat daisy jumper, <i>Kiwaia</i> sp. cf. <i>jeanae</i> . This is the second year we have failed to detect any of these flightless moths which are known from this site only. Their habitat was severely affected by the big drought of 2000/2001 and we are unsure whether the species has survived.
49 Jun -03	14	Nelson/ Marlborough	drought, forest clearing	(short-jawed kokopu): spotted a freshly dead one in a dried out pool in the Eves Valley Scenic Reserve. A follow-up survey revealed giant kokopu, banded kokopu, inanga, upland bully, koura and long-finned eels - but no more jaws. This site is a great little stream and shows the importance of riparian native forest for sustaining suites of large galaxiids.. the reserve is one of the very few remaining lowland alluvial forest remnants in the region
51 Dec -03	10	Wanganui	drought, poaching	This year's annual kereru count ..produced the second lowest count seen over the 13-year period. The reasons for this year's low numbers are uncertain but could include: late bud-break of preferred species, perhaps due to ground water deficit; plentiful food elsewhere; illegal hunting of kereru
47 Dec -02	1	Auckland	drought, storms, predation	Pateke: The cause of this low survival rate is probably a combination of pukeko and harrier predation and lack of food resources. Food availability is low due to very dry feeding areas after weeks of low rainfall and strong winds.
38 Sep -00	11	West Coast	farm burning	A snail shell found on the outskirts of Hokitika was handed in to us by a local farmer/teacher in June and identified as <i>Powelliphanta annectens</i> . Follow-up surveys found 2 live snails in the vicinity, and a proposed burn of the area was put off indefinitely by the farmer .. The population is undoubtedly the result of a translocation (probably accidental) of the species away from its natural range in the Kahurangi National Park area, so it was decided that the site does not require active conservation management. However, because few such translocations are documented, a full report..was written.
36 Apr-00	13	Wanganui	farm roads	Area staff started discussions with landowners adjacent to the stream with the high population of short-jawed kokopu only to discover that one of them had bulldozed a track immediately adjacent to it.
44 Apr-02	15	Nelson/ Marlborough	fences	Takahe: Two chicks have survived to over 50 days on Maud Island, which is a good effort in a summer of massive rainfall. Eric, hung up by his leg in a sheep netting fence, would have died if Steve had not found him and administered some TLC. Fences were also responsible for Albert's death previously, fuelling debate about whether to take sheep and fences off Maud Island altogether.
48 Apr -03	4		flooding	The four pairs of kokako breeding in the Auckland Regional Council Hunua Ranges Management Block produced five fledg lings this season. There were seven nesting attempts, of which five failed due to flooding and suspected harrier and possum predation.
52 Mar -04	12	Wanganui	flooding	Blue duck: A series of flood events during spring and early summer appear to be the primary cause of this high rate of chick mortality.. Of the nine nests that failed..seven were washed out by floods.
53 Jun -04	6	Tongariro/ Taupo	flooding, hydro schemes	Whio: Productivity was very low this year (19 chicks from 44 pairs), primarily due to flooding in October. The monitoring and banding will continue for two years after the water has been released. The water release is due to occur when hearings within the environment court have been resolved.
42 Oct -01	9	Wanganui	forest clearing	Twenty-eight NZ robins were transferred to Bushy Park from an area of pine plantation at Waimarino, which is soon to be milled.
49 Jun -03	16	Canterbury	forest clearing, flooding, weeds	Periegops suteri: The primary cause of decline for this species is likely to be a reduction in suitable habitat. There are few remnants of mature forest remaining on Banks Peninsula and these are under considerable threat due to their small size and the impacts of weeds and pests. In some reserves.. the leaf litter layer in which it lives is regularly swept away by flooding. The spiders are also likely to be eaten by animal pests such as hedgehogs, cats, rats, mice and possums

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52 Mar -04	12	Wanganui	forestry, marram, weeds	Katipo: There has been concern that the population is in decline, particularly as a result of habitat alteration; sand dunes are being replaced by pine plantations, planted with marram grass or invaded by weeds.. Spiders were largely absent from areas with dense marram, high levels of litter and sparse foredune vegetation.
47 Dec -02	5	Waikato	ground nest disturbance	New Zealand dotterel: Although the Aotea nest is in a good spot, with no management, it is highly likely to fail from human disturbance over the Christmas season
55 Dec -04	13	Nelson/ Marlborough	ground nest disturbance, hydro schemes	Black-fronted terns: Four colonies are being monitored; approximately 70 pairs in total. A high turnover of nests has been observed, with in excess of 150 monitored. Nest failures were due to a range of factors including predators and abandonment. Pressures on braided river habitat are continuing to increase in Marlborough, with the proposal for a significant hydro scheme on the Wairau
41 Jun -01	8	Bay of Plenty	ground nests disturbance	<i>NZ dotterel</i> Thanks to Bryan Williams and his signs we've managed to get a fledgling at a beach near New Plymouth.
43 Dec-01	10	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	ground nests disturbance, vehicles	New Zealand dotterel: two birds have fledged; another two were banded during late November..Protection for these birds has included predator trapping (for cats, hedgehogs and mustelids), giving presentations to the local moto-cross club, and involving local school children in the protection of the area. NZ dotterel at Te Araroa has had a disappointing season yet again. Vehicles and wandering cattle have destroyed all nesting attempts so far.
52 Mar -04	16	Nelson/ Marlborough	hares, goats	Powelliphanta "Anatoki Range": The number of snails appears to be similar to when it was last surveyed in 1991, and it appeared that none of the empty shells were predated by possums or rats. The main threat seems to be habitat degradation by hares and goats
44 Apr-02	21	Otago	hedgehogs	Central Otago Area staff have been surveying new areas on the Hawkdun Range for scree skinks, without success so far. An interesting find was evidence of hedgehog predation of lizards at relatively high altitude on the range
51 Dec -03	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	hydro schemes	black-fronted terns: The status of BFTs (Serious Decline) is not anticipated to improve if a proposal by Trustpower to develop a hydro scheme along 50 km of the Wairau goes ahead
50 Sep -03	13	Nelson/ Marlborough	hydro schemes	The Wairau River provides breeding habitat for c.30% of all black-fronted tern, and hence plans for a run of the river power scheme raised concerns
46 Sep -02	6	Nelson/ Marlborough	koi, mosquito fish	One of two known koi carp populations was eradicated in a Nelson ornamental pond through draining of the waterway. A lot of floundering around in mud and co-operation from the Nelson City Council and Fish and Game assistance allowed this project to reach a successful end. The remaining population will hopefully be dealt with along similar lines in spring. And then there are the 10 <i>Gambusia</i> populations to keep us busy.
52 Mar -04	17	Nelson/ Marlborough	livestock	giant weta <i>Deinacrida parva</i> : Habitat on the river flats is being strongly impacted by cattle grazing, potentially reducing available cover for the weta
55 Dec -04	16	Otago	livestock	another longjaw site in a spring-fed stream adjacent to the Kauru River which is heavily impacted by cattle.
39 Dec-00	8	Wellington	marram	Marram invasion has caused the dunes to become steeper which in turn forces the oystercatchers to nest closer to the storm surge line (the major cause of nest loss).
53 Jun -04	19	Southland	marram	attacking marram grass at Mason Bay on Stewart Island. Marram grass was originally introduced to Stewart Island to 'stabilise' the dunes. It has been amazingly successful, changing the whole nature of the dune system and driving many plant and animal communities to the brink of extinction. Dune areas are under-represented in New Zealand's protected areas, being under pressure

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				from farming, recreational use and housing development
43 Dec-01	1	Northland	mosquito fish	Recent monitoring of dwarf inanga in the Kaiwi and Pouto Lakes made the alarming discovery of <i>Gambusia affinis</i> (mosquito fish)..implicated in the demise of dwarf inanga in the Kaiwi lakes.
39 Dec-00	11	Nelson/ Marlborough	pigs	Hutton's Shearwater: The impact of stoats on this species has been a concern for many years.. PhD research concluded that while many colonies have become extinct, including four in the last 30 years, these were all accessible to pigs. The two remaining colonies are inaccessible to pigs and considered to be stable
37 Jun -00	15	Nelson/ Marlborough	pigs	Survey work on Arapawa Island confirmed the presence of the protected, undescribed Megadromus beetle at several sites, as well as Wainuia and occasional Powelliphanta snails. However, in many areas these species are being heavily hit by pigs which have severely rooted large areas of forest floor, overturning large stones in the process. The invertebrates tend to be surviving where there is substantial bedrock outcropping that curtails pig activity.
52 Mar -04	25	Southland	poaching	Stewart Island: lizard[s]: All are under threat from rats, cats and poachers.
47 Dec -02	3	Waikato	predation	Whareorino fieldwork also revealed seven dead Archey's and one dead Hochstetter's. All except one of these frogs were found over the 15 x 15 m grid where grid counts have been carried out since November 2001. The remaining dead frog was found approximately 1 km away on a track. On some of the frogs there is evidence of predation, holes in the ventral surface and body contents missing. The frogs will be examined for evidence of the identity of the predator
45 Jun -02	7	Bay of Plenty	quarrying	Hochstetter's Frog : An intensive survey of Otawa Forest revealed one discrete population and two small outliers each with a few frogs. The main population lies very close to an area where a quarry exists, is potentially under threat and will require monitoring.
42 Oct -01	2	Northland	rats, mice	Kaitiaia Area staff have been busy setting up a new project to protect the Te Pahi flax snail (<i>Placostylus ambagiosus</i>) populations from rodent predation..There will be four treatment sites to start with; two where rats and mice will be trapped, and two where we will trap only rats.
55 Dec -04	3	Northland	roading	Hochstetter's frogs: Transit NZ are planning other works on the hill and every single stream there is occupied by frogs
44 Apr-02	6	Waikato	storms, aerial predators	A combination of stormy weather and egg predation has not been good for New Zealand dotterel at Opoutere this season. In the worst year since a fulltime ranger has been employed at Opoutere, only six chicks fledged from 20 pairs. The early season nest predation was most likely from aerial predators and ceased when nests were covered.
39 Dec-00	15	Southland	tourism	Permit workload is high with increasing numbers of research and tourist permits for the sub-Antarctic Islands (40 applications and they are still coming).
44 Apr-02	2	Northland	trout, smelt	It was concluded that any proposed restoration programmes for land-locked koaro needs to enhance the survival of these life stages, and manage the combined effects of trout and common smelt in both lake and respective tributary stream habitats
55 Dec -04	4	Waikato	vehicles, starvation	The pateke released at Port Charles in May are doing very well. Since the release we have lost three birds to vehicle kills, one to starvation, and two to predation
45 Jun-02	8	Wanganui	weeds	The coastal moth <i>Notoreas</i> 'Taranaki' appears to be benefiting from work carried out by Jim Clarkson from the Stratford Area Office. Management of the coastal herbfields, where its host plant <i>Pimelea urvillena</i> grows, has continued with exhaustive hand weeding occurring. Moths have been found for the first time at one of the managed sites.
48 Apr -03	14	Otago	weeds	Central Otago grasshopper ..investigating how the reduction of ground cover (predominantly introduced thyme) affects grasshopper abundance. Previous research has shown that grasshopper numbers were greatest in areas of low thyme density. These areas correspond with tailings which have been most recently mined. Mining ceased in the 1980s, and there is now a risk

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				that weed invasion may alter the habitat and reduce grasshopper density
51 Dec -03	13	Nelson/ Marlborough	wetland loss	Brown mudfish were once widespread throughout the entire region but wetland drainage and habitat modification has caused a huge decline in their numbers, with the reduction of the population to just one small part of Mangarakau.

			5. Predator Plague Quotes
36 Apr-00	5		Laurence services somewhere in the vicinity of 1000 bait stations and has recently completed a very thorough and comprehensive track marking and mapping exercise..This summer Laurence got rats to low levels despite apparent rodent plagues in many parts of the country
36 Apr-00	5		Between 1989-97 the 1400-ha Mapara Wildlife Reserve received intensive goat, mustelid, possum, and rat control...As we expected, as soon as bait was removed from bait stations after the 1996/97 breeding season the rat population increased rapidly. Possum population increase has been predictably slower and now (after 3 years) is at 16% RTC. As we predicted, these high predator numbers have meant that very few kokako nests have been successful over the past 3 years: between 0-14% (according to season) of nests successfully fledged.
38 Sep -00	1		Various stoat control research projects have been carried out in the Eglinton Valley since 1990. Over the past 2 years continuous, low intensity stoat control has been undertaken using Mk VI Fenn traps..1999 was a beech mast year, and a stoat population irruption occurred during the following summer in response to the huge increase in rodent numbers. <i>Kaka</i> : An unusual feature of this breeding season was the high level of predation by ship rats - unrecorded in the Eglinton in previous 6 years of intensive nest monitoring.. <i>Mohua</i> : This summer we may not have lost any nests to stoats, but the huge increase in rat numbers and the associated rat predation is a major concern..To keep the stoat population at a low level with a low density of traps probably requires continual trapping. Further work is needed here on rat population dynamics in beech forests to determine whether lack of predators means a larger irruption in mast years or if climate is the major influence.
46 Sep -02	12		Mice continue to demonstrate their tenacity, or maybe toxin tolerance, by persisting on Mokoia Island in Lake Rotorua, and Limestone Island in Whangarei Harbour. In both instances, it is despite two or more very determined eradication attempts. They (mice) quickly reach such low levels as to be impossible to detect, only to be re-detected five or six months later in the odd tracking tunnel. Normal pattern then, is for the place to soon become overrun with the critters.
49 Jun -03	4	Auckland	We've also been out re-surveying coastal cress (<i>Lepidium oleraceum</i>) sites in the northern Mokohinau Islands. All our records of cress are 10 years or older, so it was time to re-check them. Six individual plants were found on only one stack. Rat eradication some years ago has left the islands predator-free and now honeycombed with bird burrows
42 Oct -01	6	Bay of Plenty	A second application of Pestoff 20R (12mm diameter, 2-4 gram) Wanganui No. 7 cereal pellets containing 20ppm brodifacoum was dropped onto Mokoia Island (135.5 ha) by helicopter on 18 September. This will hopefully remove mice from the island. The first drop, undertaken in August reduced mouse numbers significantly, however we know from previous experience that they will increase again without control.
42 Oct -01	6	Bay of Plenty	Next month, an 848 ha block within the 2,136 ha Mokaihaha E.A. is to be treated to reduce possum and rat numbers..Ground treatment is planned, with bait stations laid out on a 100-metre grid. Each station will have two pulses of non-toxic pre-feed, and then be followed up with 1080-impregnated cereal baits (Wanganui No.7). Six weeks later, a top up of pindone and feratox is planned to ensure that kokako juveniles fledge before rat numbers rise substantially.
53 Jun -04	1	Big South Cape Island	Big South Cape ship rat plague: by the time we reached Big South Cape (five months after the first reports) many land bird populations had already been almost totally destroyed.. rats are capable of inducing ecological collapse and extinction within naïve island faunas.
44 Apr-02	17	Canterbury	Mohua populations in the Hurunui Mainland Island have decreased significantly following a rat plague. In the North Branch, where up to 60 birds were monitored in past seasons, only one pair was relocated. In the South Branch, where a section of the valley is intensively monitored, the number of pairs declined from about 16 to two. Over the last six seasons, mohua productivity and numbers were increasing as a result of stoat control, however rat plagues are a new phenomenon for DOC in the South Island with swift and catastrophic impacts.
52 Mar -04	19	Canterbury	The orange-fronted parakeet (OFP) population crashed in the South Branch of the Hurunui during the rat plague of the 2000/01 summer.

53 Jun -04	13	Canterbury	The beech mast this season has extended the breeding season for the parakeets which is fantastic, but also means that a predator plague is likely to occur in the spring and summer.
55 Dec -04	14	Canterbury	With rat numbers on the rise, the Hawdon predator control regime has geared up a couple of notches. Staff have been busy putting out extra bait stations and adding extra bait bag lines to the valley, in the hope of curbing the rising rat numbers.
36 Apr-00	10	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	The restoration phase of the Boundary Stream Mainland Island Project continues to gain momentum as the sustained reduction of pests and predators, produces visible changes to both plant and birdlife.. Given the additional pressure from rats this season which were implicated in the higher number of failed nests this year, a 55% nesting success is considered a favorable result.
36 Apr-00	16	Nelson/ Marlborough	The Mt Stokes mohua population has dropped dramatically. At the end of the 1998-99 summer there were around 90 birds, but now numbers are estimated at 27, of which only 6 are female. Predation by ship rats is thought to be the cause of the sudden decline.. Intensive trapping of stoats had been sufficient to protect the birds because rats had almost never been recorded at this altitude on Mt Stokes.
40 Mar-01	6	Nelson/ Marlborough	The apparent loss of the Mt Stokes mohua has been devastating. Numbers increased spectacularly with stoat control over the past 10 years, but an unprecedented irruption of ship rats during the winter of 1999 spelt their doom.
43 Dec-01	1	Northland	The latest field trip to the <i>Placostylus ambagiosus</i> subsp. <i>Paraspiritus</i> colony confirmed that there was a massive die-off there a couple of years back, and there are now fewer snails than when we started protection work in 1988. None of the other colonies have crashed. As the common garden snail also occurs here and also suffered a big die-off we are speculating that perhaps a disease event occurred. Norway rats invaded a small island (Snail Rock) off Purerua Peninsula about six months ago and seriously depleted the snails (<i>P. hongii</i>) there. Instead of well in excess of 100 snails, just 15 were found this time
38 Sep -00	11	Otago	quarterly mouse tracking lines and beech seed fall in the Caples and Dart Valleys have been completed. Both indices are up with mouse tracking rates averaging 43% in the Caples Valley and 73% in the Dart. Beech seed fall in the Dart is tapering off after reaching 3968 seed per square metre in March and 2336 in May this year. This is the third year that large numbers of beech seeds have been produced in the Dart.
47 Dec -02	16	Otago	After the last mast event numbers of mohua in the Caples have decreased dramatically. Mice numbers have bottomed out but recent mice tracking has shown a 30% tracking rate in the Caples.
50 Sep -03	15	Otago	We continue to have elevated numbers of mice in tracking tunnels and traps in the Catlins mohua areas. A number of rats have also turned up. As we did not have a beech seedfall event last autumn, the jury is out on what is happening and whether it will lead to a stoat eruption
53 Jun -04	15	Otago	Beech seed and rat and stoat numbers are all up in the Catlins..Coastal Otago staff are developing an operational plan for the Catlins to be able to implement control work when funds become available. The size of the operational area (12,600 ha) makes the planning phase of the operation just as difficult as any operational actions. Our focus is the protection of the large number of mohua found here (c. 2,000 birds). The key threat to plan for is stoat irruptions, but rats are also going to be part of the plan
54 Sep -04	14	Otago	funds to deal with the stoat irruption predicted in the core mohua habitat this summer. [staff are] now finding contractors and laying out lines for tracks so we can get the infrastructure in place well before the stoats are about this summer
55 Dec -04	16	Otago	It's all go at the Operation Ark site in the Catlins. We received money for stoat control but while in the process of preparing an operation plan, issues concerning rats arose; an observed doubling of rat abundance occurred between the start and end of October. Additional funds were secured for rat control leading to a big planning effort for a poisoning operation in two discrete areas with highest mohua densities. A team is now on the ground implementing that plan and getting baits out
39 Dec-00	15	Southland	<i>Mohua</i> Rat numbers are very high in the Eglinton Valley and appear to be causing heavy predation of mohua in the Eglinton this year.
39 Dec-00	17	Southland	<i>Mohua</i> : The Blue Mountains annual counts of mohua were down by between one third and one half on what would have been expected. This

			may have been a result of weather conditions at the time and the fact that the birds were nesting. Numbers in Western Southland..were also down on last year. However, the numbers of stoats caught in the August trapping was higher than the numbers last year.
42 Oct -01	14	Southland	An experimental stoat control programme began in the Eglinton Valley during December 1997..Consecutive beech mast events have produced consecutive stoat plagues. Ship rat numbers have also reached very high numbers following these two beech mast events..staff.. have been monitoring kaka and mohua in the Eglinton Valley over the last few years. During the first stoat and rat plague (1999/00 summer) they recorded little if any predation of nesting mohua or kaka by stoats, however they recorded rats preying upon approximately 30% of nesting mohua. There was some concern that controlling stoats to low levels over an extended period in beech forest was contributing to this increase in rat numbers.
36 Apr-00	12	Tongariro/ Taupo	<i>Dactylanthus</i> : We are expecting a lot of damage to flowers from the high numbers of rodents left over from the previous season's mast seeding.
44 Apr-02	9	Tongariro/ Taupo	Four months after an effective possum and rat knock-down by a 20,000-ha aerial 1080 operation over Tongariro Forest, stoats reappeared in the centre of the forest and began killing kiwi chicks. So far five of the 11 chicks have been predated, and all in the centre of the treatment area.. Rodent numbers remain surprisingly low, with the same tracking index recorded in February as in December (< 2.0%) [April 2002]
47 Dec -02	4	Waikato	radio tagged kaka in the Waipapa Restoration Area: A dramatic increase in fledgling mortality has been noted coinciding with a change to the pest control regime. Seventeen female chicks were monitored since the breeding season and excluding missing birds, eleven of fourteen fledglings have died. Nine of these were probably (some certainly) killed by stoats. And just to show that the predators are not targeting birds wearing radio transmitters, one observation included finding the remains of two untagged kaka within the same den as a dead tagged bird. So the results of a productive nesting season for kaka in the Waipapa has very much been let down by poor fledgling survival. The pest control regime was an aerial 1080 pollard operation in October. While this did offer protection during the time birds were nesting, as pest numbers increased, the level of protection decreased toward the end of the season when fledgling kaka become vulnerable.
39 Dec-00	9	Wellington	taiko: Cat trapping has been underway in the area since September, and 25 cats have been caught so far. Early indications are that there are high rat numbers in the areas
46 Sep -02	8	West Coast	Okarito Kiwi Zone: results from the rodent lines in March show that there has been a huge increase in rat abundance between March (3.5% tracking index) and August (80% tracking index). This correlates with our casual observations from the stoat trapping program which have indicated a much higher rat trapping rate than previously. We have also been noticing the capture of lactating female rat's right throughout the winter months. It seems that rat numbers are higher within the sanctuary (80% tracking rate) as opposed to in the two areas in which do not have stoat trapping (38.6%)
48 Apr -03	12	West Coast	The current rowi breeding season has been very disappointing. All 14 of the monitored chicks were dead by early January, with stoat predation being the major cause. A heavy rimu fruiting mast during autumn 2002, coupled with a mild winter caused a huge irruption of rats and stoats, coincided with the height of the rowi breeding season. Stoats completely saturated the core area during December and January, despite the rowi team doing extra buffer trap checks. In December 2002 and January 2003 137 and 173 stoats were caught respectively. This is compared with 23 and 55 for the same months the previous season. Similarly, rat numbers were 5-10 times higher this season compared with the same time last season.
52 Mar -04	21	West Coast	The stoat control line in the Landsborough Valley has recently been extended down to Harper Flat, just above the confluence with the Clarke River. There are now 189 tunnels with two traps per tunnel in the valley, with 41 of these on the recent extension. On the last few trips it has been extremely encouraging to notice that mohua are more abundant.. Following a beech mast in 2000 and corresponding stoat plague in

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			2001, stoat numbers have steadily declined in 2002/03. Seven stoats were caught over a 10 week period this year compared with 23 from the same period in 2001
52 Mar -04	21	West Coast	Rat numbers increased following a heavy kahikatea fruiting, which in turn increased the stoat numbers in the Haast Tokoeka Sanctuary compared to previous years.

38 Sep -00	17		A stoat-trapping programme, aimed at protecting nesting takahe, was established in [3 areas].. Ninety-two trap stations were serviced between September and May. A total of 149 stoats were caught.
47 Dec -02	1		Tartar Valley Conservation Trust is a community conservation effort..Volunteers have been creating track lines and setting out possum traps since spring 2001 and in started using Fenn MK6 traps in February 2002. As an alternative visual lure, we placed golf balls in some tunnels, and used hens' eggs in others. We employ both single and double trap tunnels. Many rats (30+), nine stoats, one ferret, and one weasel, have all been captured in the golf ball traps. Of course we know that mustelids may even be caught in empty tunnels, and the successful traps may hold the scent of previous catch..However we plan to increase both the number of traps and total area controlled and will maintain records of bait used and resulting pests caught
49 Jun -03	1		Whio: Research in Fiordland over the last three years identified stoats preying on nesting females, chicks and eggs, as the greatest threat to the species..projects aimed at controlling predators to protect whio are already underway in several sites.
42 Oct -01	7	Bay of Plenty	The kiwi population in the Tuwatawata E.A continues to be managed by Rangitaiki Area staff. They monitor nine pairs and run a stoat-trapping regime around and through the block
45 Jun -02	7	Bay of Plenty	Ohope Scenic Reserve: 47 stoats and 10 cats were trapped in the reserve.
45 Jun -02	7	Bay of Plenty	NZ Dotterel: Matakana:... reports trapping 50 cats, 21 stoats, 237 possums, 36 rats, 115 mice and 1 dog on the island.
52 Mar -04	8	Bay of Plenty	The Matakana Island dotterel:... continued to control the various predators that roam the island. Generally, the number of predators killed was down from previous years, despite stoat numbers being up. Stoats were responsible for the death of a number of dotterel and variable oystercatcher chicks and also took some dotterel eggs at Panepane Point..there were 30 dotterel nests on the Maketu Spit but sadly not one chick fledged. No predator control operations took place at this site due to a lack of resources and other complications
44 Apr-02	17	Canterbury	Over the last six seasons, mohua productivity and numbers were increasing as a result of stoat control, however rat plagues are a new phenomenon for DOC in the South Island with swift and catastrophic impacts
48 Apr -03	11	Canterbury	whiteflipped penguin: At Flea and Stony bays, two neighbouring farmers have trapped cats and ferrets in the penguin colonies on their properties for several years. In 2001 Akaroa DOC staff set up a trapline (containing 89 Fenn and Timms traps) protecting 1150 hectares on the ridges surrounding both colonies. The traps are open year round and have caught numerous cats, ferrets and stoats..The landowners still have their traps inside the DOC trapline, but have commented that the catch rate of predators has dropped significantly.
43 Dec-01	9	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	The Whinray kiwi project: making steady progress after two seasons of mustelid control..Their immediate aim is to carry out possum control on private farmland surrounding the reserve to reduce the rate of re-invasion. Traps and bait stations have been purchased and it is hoped the trust can employ a trapper within the next two months.
52 Mar -04	11	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	Juvenile weka (aged between 1–3 months old) are trapped in the Whitiakau Valley (no stoat trapping) and in the Motu Valley (stoat trapping) each season.. 40% (n=10) and 8% (n=12) of monitored juveniles were killed by stoats in the Whitiakau and Motu valleys respectively. This would suggest that trapping stoats does give juvenile weka a better chance of survival than otherwise
54 Sep -04	6	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	North Island weka and kiwi: At Whinray Scenic Reserve we have almost completed the deployment of our new stoat tunnels and DOC 200 traps, additional to the Fenns. The season's first stoat has already been caught
37 Jun -00	10	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	In an effort to enhance the effectiveness of predator control regimes a couple of experimental initiatives have been added to the suite. Trapping for mustelids has been supplemented with a purpose designed poison egg/trap box, which delivers 1080 injected hen eggs for stoats and a Diphacinone Ferret paste.

38 Sep -00	5	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	The NTUERP [Northern Te Urewera Ecosystem Restoration Programme] continues to show impressive results following another season of pest control and outcome monitoring.. At Otamatuna, stoat control has resulted in 70% of monitored kiwi chicks surviving to over 1000 g (the 'stoat-proof' weight) during the past 4 years of management. This compares to a 5% survival rate in other unmanaged North Island sites. A breakthrough in stoat control developed by NTUERP may have been achieved using freeze-dried rats as a lure to trap stoats. When placed under a plastic cover these rats have remained effective in trapping stoats for up to 6 weeks under field conditions. Two hundred and eighty tunnels each containing two Fenn traps were set along 42 km of lines on ridges, spurs and streams covering 1500 ha. The tunnels were alternately lured with a freeze-dried rat and plastic egg (which, along with hen eggs, are currently the best longlasting stoat lure) in one tunnel, followed by a plastic egg in the next. Over a 3- month period 57 stoats were caught. Fifty (88%) were caught in tunnels containing the freeze-dried rats, which is significantly higher than the number caught using plastic eggs alone ($p < 0.001$, Fischer's exact test). Kokako numbers continue to increase at a rapid rate
43 Dec-01	9	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	weka: A grant of \$2,500 has been received..This will significantly improve the weka habitat within the enclosure by creating more wetland area, and employing a mustelid trapper. Weka are surviving within the enclosure, but considerable on-going effort is required to control cats and mustelids
44 Apr-02	9	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	North Island weka: The first area is in the Motu Valley.. where trapping for mustelids, cats and possums takes place. The second area is in the Whitiakau Valley about 20 km north of Motu. This area is un-trapped.. Of the four dead birds, three were predated by stoats and the other was either predated or scavenged by a cat. From the Motu area, three juveniles are still alive. Of the other two birds, one had wandered two kilometres beyond the trapped area and was predated by a stoat.
53 Jun -04	8	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	Boundary Stream: Rat and possum numbers are maintained at zero, and intensive trapping restricts mustelids and cats to outside the reserve boundaries
43 Dec-01	2	Northland	specially trained dog , Tui, to search for stoat dens..then controlled using the fumigant Magtoxin. This method removes a large number of individuals in one action, as well as targets female stoats, which are considered to be harder to trap. It allows active searching for the predators rather than relying on traps that might be avoided. Fifteen dens were located but only three were successfully controlled. This was due to not all tunnels being located and blocked, so the fumigant wasn't effective, and the animal escaped. In total, 20 stoats were removed; as we usually catch 30-40 stoats a year in the Trounson Park traps, this was a significant number. This year was considered to be more of a pilot study than operational, and we are hoping to continue for the next few years
36 Apr-00	16	Nelson/ Marlborough	The Mt Stokes mohua population has dropped dramatically...Predation by ship rats is thought to be the cause of the sudden decline..Intensive trapping of stoats had been sufficient to protect the birds because rats had almost never been recorded at this altitude on Mt Stokes.
37 Jun -00	1	Nelson/ Marlborough	Kaka: Nelson Lakes National Park: Baseline research by DSIR/Landcare in Big Bush Conservation Area documented the previously appalling productivity of kaka there in the absence of predator control. Only 2 of 20 nesting attempts monitored over an 11-year period were successful, producing just 4 young. Over the same time period 4 of 7 radio-tagged females were killed on the nest by predators, probably stoats. Three season's data has now been collected since the beginning of predator control in the Rotoiti Nature Recovery Project (RNRP) area.. In the first season of our study a poison bait-station grid was in place to control rats and possums, but, because Fenn trap-lines for stoats were not yet in place, we used aluminium tree 'bands' and a ring of Fenn traps around each nest to protect these from stoats. All four nests monitored that season were successful, fledging 12 young. While they seemed effective, the localised nest protection measures we used that season are relatively impractical because you need to know where the nests are before you can protect them. Once Fenn traplines were established we stopped localised nest protection so that we could evaluate this more widely applicable method of stoat control in combination with the existing

			bait-station grid. Six of the 8 nesting attempts completed since the establishment of Fenn trap-lines have been successful. The 2 nests that failed did so because of predation on nestlings and eggs, no female birds were killed. Even without including our first season's data, the difference between these results and the DSIR/Landcare data is so great that probability of it occurring by chance is only about 1 in 1000. To exclude the possibility that we had struck years of unusually low predator numbers we concurrently monitored kaka nesting success at Lake Rotoroa (20 km from the RNRP area) where there was no predator control. At the same time that most pairs were nesting successfully at Rotoiti, 9 of 10 nesting attempts at Lake Rotoroa failed due to predation on eggs, nestlings, or nesting females. The probability of this difference in nesting success between the RNRP area and Lake Rotoroa being due to chance is about 1 in 100. From the population perspective it is the predation of nesting females that is the most damaging. Last summer alone we lost 3 of 5 nesting females to predators at Lake Rotoroa.
45 Jun-02	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	A local community group calling themselves the Friends of Flora have completed their first season of stoat control along 8km of the Flora Stream with the intention of protecting all forest bird species with particular emphasis on blue duck. So far they have accounted for 17 stoats
46 Sep -02	6	Nelson/ Marlborough	A local community group known as the Friends of Flora have established and run a stoat line over this winter along 8km of the Flora Stream with the hope of protecting Blue Duck from stoats.. 13 stoats have been dispatched.
49 Jun -03	13	Nelson/ Marlborough	A local initiative with commercial tourist operators and members of the Marahau community has seen the establishment of a long-term stoat control programme on the 87 ha Adele Island off the southern Abel Tasman NP coast. Work involved the construction of a loop track around the island, building and installing trap boxes, a month of prefeeding, and maintaining set traps. The island is within 1.2 kilometres of the mainland so the traps will be tended indefinitely. This maintenance work will be undertaken by the local sea kayaking and water taxi companies
50 Sep -03	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	Blue duck: Flora Stream: protection involves in excess of 50 kilometres of stoat lines. In addition to the work in the Flora Stream, the habitat of the three pairs contributing the eggs will also be protected from stoats, with the hope that they will re-nest and successfully raise their second clutch. A mountain of stoat tunnels is being created..The project builds on an existing community project with a keen group of locals calling themselves "Friends of Flora".
52 Mar -04	17	Nelson/ Marlborough	In order to conserve whio, 568 double stoat traps have been placed to protect 4,500 ha of the Flora Stream catchment from stoats. This involved a massive job of trap tunnel construction and track cutting.
36 Apr-00	19	Otago	The stoat trapping response in the Dart went off very well with just under 100 stoats caught. Stoat numbers were well down in the part of the Catlins that was trapped. It seems possible that a recent AHB 1080 possum drop has impacted on stoat numbers.
37 Jun -00	17	Otago	Between October 1999 and February 2000 mohua nest monitoring occurred in the Caples and Dart valleys..This was part of a stoat control study..The Caples was used as the control site, where no predator control was carried out..There was a 69% success rate in the Caples and 80% in the Dart...reasons for these nest failures including floods, abandonment, predation, and long tail cuckoo parasitism
39 Dec-00	14	Otago	<i>Giant skinks</i> : The predator control pressure at MacCraes is finally starting to have an impact with cat and ferret totals caught this year being substantially lower than last year. Overall we have removed at least 138 cats, 161 ferrets, 26 rats, 13 stoats, and 17 weasels from about 700 ha of tussock grassland. This achievement has taken the efforts of 1.5 full time people.
40 Mar-01	9	Otago	Trap lines for stoats in the Makarora Valley continue to catch stoats. Recently numbers are dropping off, and the rate of rat captures is increasing slightly. This work is a joint operation with the Upper Clutha Branch of Forest and Bird, which has developed a sponsorship package. For \$50 individuals can purchase a tunnel and trap for inclusion in the line. Stoat numbers in the Dart remain high, but rat numbers are decreasing.
40 Mar-01	9	Otago	.. recently renewed traps on the islands in Lake Wakatipu. A subsequent check showed that 5 stoats had been caught
41 Jun -01	11	Otago	recent checks of traps on Pig, Pigeon and Tree Islands in Lake Wakatipu revealed four stoats. At about the same time the traps along the lakeshore caught 13 stoats.

48 Apr -03	13	Otago	Predator trapping to protect mohua at Makarora by the Upper Clutha branch of Forest & Bird has continued over the summer. Stoat numbers are well down compared with the numbers caught last year
53 Jun -04	15	Otago	Beech seed and rat and stoat numbers are all up in the Catlins..Coastal Otago staff are developing an operational plan for the Catlins to be able to implement control work when funds become available. The size of the operational area (12,600 ha) makes the planning phase of the operation just as difficult as any operational actions. Our focus is the protection of the large number of mohua found here (c. 2,000 birds). The key threat to plan for is stoat irruptions, but rats are also going to be part of the plan
54 Sep -04	14	Otago	funds to deal with the stoat irruption predicted in the core mohua habitat this summer...now finding contractors and laying out lines for tracks so we can get the infrastructure in place well before the stoats are about this summer
38 Sep -00	1	Southland	Various stoat control research projects have been carried out in the Eglinton Valley since 1990. Over the past 2 years continuous, low intensity stoat control has been undertaken using Mk VI Fenn traps. Trap sites are spaced at 200 m intervals along a 45 km line that runs the length of the valley, with a short line across the valley at the top and bottom. Each of the 198 sites consists of a wooden tunnel with two Fenn traps. Traps are baited with a hen's egg or/and a piece of meat. The trapline takes 1+ days to service and is usually checked monthly..The effectiveness of this stoat control is evaluated by monitoring breeding and survival of colour-banded mohua and radio-tagged female kaka.1999 was a beech mast year, and a stoat population irruption occurred during the following summer in response to the huge increase in rodent numbers. The beech forest seeded heavily in 1999 and in 2000, and kaka breeding was widespread. Kaka in the Eglinton Valley generally start nesting in January when stoats are most abundant. In 1999 two nests failed at the chick stage owing to predation by either a stoat or possum..This season we lost three nests, one with eggs and two with chicks, and 2 females were killed probably by a stoat. All five nests that have been lost were the most distant from the trapline..No mohua fledged before juvenile stoats were being caught in the Fenn traps..66% of nests fledged, 37% of females were lost but a stoat may have killed only one of these. An unusual feature of this breeding season was the high level of predation by ship rats - unrecorded in the Eglinton in previous 6 years of intensive nest monitoring.. It appears that stoat control carried out at this low intensity provides sufficient protection to markedly reduce stoat predation on breeding mohua and kaka..Stoat control..appears to be effective for mohua breeding because during the 1990 stoat irruption we lost 60% of females and nests in an untrapped area. This summer we may not have lost any nests to stoats, but the huge increase in rat numbers and the associated rat predation is a major concern. The Te Anau area has had two mild winters and there is some suggestion that this results in high rat populations in beech forest. High rat numbers have been recorded elsewhere in South Island beech forests this past summer – in areas where no stoat control has been undertaken. If a permanently higher rat population were a result of continual stoat trapping, there would be serious consequences for many bird species. It could be suggested that stoat trapping be initiated only following beech mast years, but for kaka, at least, stoat control would need to occur during the previous summer when beech flowering initiates widespread breeding. If some kaka breeding occurs in all years then continual stoat control is preferable, because we knew of no successful kaka nests in the Eglinton Valley before we initiated stoat control. To keep the stoat population at a low level with a low density of traps probably requires continual trapping. Further work is needed here on rat population dynamics in beech forests to determine whether lack of predators means a larger irruption in mast years or if climate is the major influence.
38 Sep -00	13	Southland	Blue Mountains mohua: 12 stoats were caught in 35,280 corrected trapnights (CTN). Over the five summers that the lines have been operated the number of stoats caught tallied 13, 6, 12, 5, and 12 respectively. Because of the extremely heavy beech seedfall of the preceding autumn and the predicted consequent mouse and stoat plague, a further three trap lines were installed in and about an area with a particularly high Mohua population. These lines were operated over November and December only and accounted for 11 stoats in 13,556.5 CTN. Given that the mouse index trapping undertaken in November 1999 resulted in a 33-fold increase in numbers caught compared with any of the preceding 5 years, the

			lack of a significant increase in the number of stoats caught was somewhat unexpected. Therefore one tends to the conclusion that for reasons unknown in the Blue Mountains there is a low population of stoats and/or that a stoat irruption does not necessarily follow a major beech mast year and a subsequent significant increase in mouse numbers.
38 Sep -00	13	Southland	Te Kakahu Is: no sign of stoats was detected. The trap line on the adjacent mainland (a distance of 1100 m away) was checked again but not cleared and approximately 80% of the 108 traps set was still available to catch stoats. Only 5 stoats and a few rats were in the traps. This trap line was last cleared during February 2000. This is particularly encouraging, because even after a stoat plague year it looks as though two trap checks per year will be sufficient on the mainland. If no further sign of stoats has been detected on either the Passage Islands or Te Kakahu by February 2001 we expect to be able to say with some confidence that all stoats have been eradicated. By then the project will have been through consecutive stoat plague years on the mainland and two stoat breeding seasons on Te Kakahu, and it will have been 20 months since the last stoat sign was recorded. Trained stoat dogs are also taken on each trip to Te Kakahu and have yet to find any sign there.
39 Dec-00	15	Southland	<i>Whio</i> : Two of the three videoed nests have been visited by stoats and one also by a possum. A stoat destroyed one of the nests and the female survived, while the other female managed to defend her nest from a stoat and a possum although the stoat stole one egg. A third female was thought to have just begun incubating when she was killed, she was found pulled under a rock with stoat scats surrounding her..the impacts of stoats on whio..[are] probably more serious than most expected. The impact is possibly worse this year than normal because of the mild winter and double beech mast, but the sex imbalance suggests that this has been an ongoing problem. A stoat trap line along the same design as the Eglinton programme has recently been set up in the Clinton Catchment.
39 Dec-00	17	Southland	<i>Mohua</i> : Numbers in Western Southland..were..down on last year. However, the numbers of stoats caught in the August trapping was higher than the numbers last year.
42 Oct -01	14	Southland	An experimental stoat control programme began in the Eglinton Valley during December 1997. The aim was to determine if low intensity, continuous stoat control could protect mohua and kaka from stoat predation. Consecutive beech mast events have produced consecutive stoat plagues. Ship rat numbers have also reached very high numbers following these two beech mast events..During the first stoat and rat plague (1999/00 summer) they recorded little if any predation of nesting mohua or kaka by stoats, however they recorded rats preying upon approximately 30% of nesting mohua. There was some concern that controlling stoats to low levels over an extended period in beech forest was contributing to this increase in rat numbers. If this is the case, it has serious implications for many of our stoat control programmes in beech forest.
42 Oct -01	17	Southland	The Anchor Island project is part of the "Evaluating a low intensity stoat control regime on large inshore islands" project. The objective is to determine if stoats can be eradicated from an island within stoat swimming range and then managed to a low enough level to allow threatened species to thrive. The eradication technique used was similar to that used on Te Kakahu but with less tracks and traps per hectare and less follow up checks. If this reduced level of effort is successful then it will be realistic to use this technique on much larger islands such as Secretary. Anchor Island lies at the mouth of Dusky Sound and is 1130 ha in size. The western end of the island is all reasonably low rolling country with some large tussock areas near the higher points. There is a high point rising to just over 400m at the eastern end of the island. Vegetation comprises of mixed podocarp and beech forest. No sign of rodents have been recorded on the island. Anchor Island is 1250 metres from Resolution Island, which also has stoats. However there are a number of small stepping stone islands between both Resolution, the mainland, and Anchor Island. All of these islands have permanent stoat traps in place, making it very difficult for stoats to re-invade Anchor. Although long-term stoat free status is not the sole aim of this project, if achieved it does give us more confidence in the eradication technique. The next phase of the research project will involve attempted eradication of stoats from an island much closer to the mainland (possibly Secretary) followed by

			introduction of a stoat-vulnerable species. Trapping began mid July to take advantage of the time of the year when stoats are most hungry. Tracks were cut on Anchor during May and June. A combination of aluminium, wire, and wooden trap tunnels were placed at 150m intervals along tracks, and pre-baited twice during June and July. Set Fenn traps with their safety catches on were placed in one quarter of these tunnels during the pre-baiting period to ensure that stoats were comfortable using the tunnels and would begin associating them with easy food. Traps were set in all tunnels on the 21 and 22 July, and were baited with meat or eggs. Eighteen stoats were captured in total, with seventeen of these captured after the first two nights. Stoat captures were spread evenly across the island. Of the eighteen stoats, twelve were females and six were males. At the end of this initial trapping session, all traps were left set and baited with eggs both inside and outside. A piece of beef was also left inside each tunnel. Traps were also left set on most of the large islands surrounding Anchor to ensure any animals living there are captured. The most significant difference between Anchor and Te Kakahu is the number of follow up trips. During the first year, traps on Anchor and the surrounding islands will be checked only twice (November and February), compared with every second month on Te Kakahu. The next check on Anchor will be November, when five tracking tunnel lines and trained stoat-detection dogs will be used to check for stoat presence. The results so far are very encouraging and a conclusive result should be available by February 2002. Although this project was primarily a research project, if successful it will provide another very valuable island, on which to restore some of Fiordland's wildlife. It will also have been achieved at a very minimal cost.
45 Jun-02	19	Southland	Stoat traps were set on Anchor Island (1300 ha) in July 2001 after a three week pre-baiting period. Traps were checked twice during a six day trip in July. Nineteen stoats were caught during this initial trapping period. Traps were left baited and set after this first trip. A team returned to the island in November 2001 and found another three stoats in the traps. All of these stoats were very decomposed and had probably been caught for some time. The next trap service took place in February 2002 and no stoats were caught. If any females were still on the island we would have expected to catch some young animals. The island was checked again in May and again no stoats were caught. Anchor Island is 1250m from Resolution Island but there are four stepping stone islands in this stretch of water which provide resting places for stoats. Traps on Anchor Island and four stepping stone islands will be serviced twice annually from now. Clearing these islands of stoats is still very much experimental but seems to be relatively straight-forward and low cost. However there will need to be ongoing servicing to maintain stoat free status
48 Apr -03	15	Southland	This project was set up in 2001 to see if the current stoat control regime (193 trap boxes with two Mark 4 Fenn traps placed 200m apart along the valley floor and up two side branches) is sufficient to protect juvenile kiwi.. three [monitored chicks] were predated by stoats. During the 2002/03 breeding season.. five were predated by stoats.. For the coming season the team aim to..extend the trap line
49 Jun -03	22	Southland	takahe in Fiordland: The 15000 ha stoat control block had all traplines (800 double trap sets) finally completed early last summer. Over the summer/autumn period, 122 stoats were taken out of the area. We are monitoring kiwi, mohua and takahe to assess the effectiveness of this trapping programme. Mohua counts will be carried out both inside and outside the stoat control area each October.
50 Sep -03	16	Southland	Doubtful Islands in Lake Te Anau, putting out more stoat traps on Erin Island and the mainland.
52 Mar -04	26	Southland	The summer servicing of the 15,000 ha stoat control block in the southeast sector of the Murchison Mountains will be completed over February. All traps will be cleared and re-baited
53 Jun -04	18	Southland	autumn re-baiting of stoat traps within the 15,000 hectare stoat control block of the Murchison Mountains.
55 Dec -04	17	Southland	Kiwi monitoring in the stoat trapped and non-trapped blocks of the Murchison Mountains is progressing, with some chicks having now hatched and several birds still incubating. Last week the first sign of stoat predation was picked up with one, possibly two, chicks having been preyed upon in the non-trapped area
43 Dec-01	7	Tongariro/	Tongariro Forest Kiwi Sanctuary: Evidence is mounting of an exceptionally good kill of possums and rats following the 20,000 ha September aerial

		Taupo	1080 operation. Stoats also appear to have been controlled. The race between kiwi chicks trying to grow to a safer weight and stoats re-invading the forest is now on.
47 Dec -02	8	Tongariro/ Taupo	North Island brown kiwi in the Tongariro Forest Kiwi Sanctuary: Planning is underway to move from one to large scale, low density stoat trapping at the site.
37 Jun -00	8	Waikato	Since 1 July 1999 we have caught only 26 stoats [in Kuaotunu Kiwi Sanctuary]..The NZ Conibear traps, on their raised kiwi safe sets baited with raw fat, have been our best trap set. However, most of the stoats caught recently were in Fenn traps baited with plastic eggs. We..may introduce other baits to the traps at intervals throughout the year to cater for any dietary variations..a shipment of Fenn traps..will be used to extend our trapping area to approximately 3500 ha.
39 Dec-00	4	Waikato	the contractor became quite enthused about kiwi protection..[and] offered two of his staff for a day a week for 3 years to trap stoats for kiwi protection..[volunteers and] key landowners then established the Whenuakite Kiwi Care Group. Waikato Regional Council has given financial support to purchase trap sets because the block is one of their key ecological sites. The contractor is currently working on placing trap sets throughout the block. The work should be completed and fully operational by the end of the year. This is a great example of what can happen in a short time when keen landowners, and regional and central government get together.
41 Jun -01	3	Waikato	<i>Moehau Kiwi Zone:</i> The first 4000 ha are underway with stoats appearing in traps from the first day of opening..Summary of stoat catch this summer: November 1 December 24 January 17 February 10 March 7 April 3
42 Oct -01	5	Waikato	<i>Kiwi Zone:</i> From the 4,000 hectares under a trapping regime at Moehau so far, we have killed nearly 100 stoats...A possum hunter handed in a young kiwi caught in a ground-set trap near Coromandel town. This bird is being rehabilitated by Auckland Zoo.. and we are doing some public relations work relating to setting traps off the ground to protect kiwi
44 Apr-02	5	Waikato	We are fast approaching having caught 250 stoats at Moehau Kiwi Zone, but numbers are dropping off as we extend out to the full coverage intended. So far we have had three out of twelve chicks predated.
46 Sep -02	3	Waikato	The second kiwi breeding season since stoat trapping began in the Moehau Kiwi Sanctuary is underway. Staff are hopeful for a repeat performance of the chick survival of the previous breeding season (>75% survival).
50 Sep -03	4	Waikato	Port Charles..Coromandel: joint effort between DOC, Ducks Unlimited, the Brown Teal Conservation Trust and the local community includes large areas of cat and stoat control
53 Jun -04	4	Waikato	Ten [kiwi] chicks have died this season; five from suspected mustelid (stoat or weasel) predation..This is a much higher death rate than in previous years, despite the predator trapping catching significantly fewer stoats and extending the trapping network. We have caught more weasels, however, and they may be responsible for some of the predation.
54 Sep -04	4	Waikato	Moehau Environment Group's work..currently installing about 600 stoat traps over 6,000 ha immediately adjacent to the southern boundary of MKS. We hope they stop all stoats from entering the Moehau area. The total area trapped will be about 25,000 ha by the end of 2004! Stoat catch rates have declined again at Moehau, with only 113 caught during 2003/04 (1,723 traps), compared with 383 in 2001/02 (1,000 traps) and 299 in 2002/03 (1,500 traps).
49 Jun -03	12	Wanganui	Whio: Two males have been predated by stoats outside the mustelid control area.
51 Dec -03	11	Wanganui	kiwi in Egmont National Park: action started this November with the installation of stoat traps over 4,500 ha of the park. This has been achieved through funding from the Wanganui Conservancy and the New Plymouth District Council. As funding allows, it is planned to expand the area of stoat trapping to over 12,000 ha in the next 5 years.
51 Dec -03	11	Wanganui	A one-year trial predator control and monitoring study has started.. a line of stoat traps has been installed along one bank of the Manganui-a-te-

			ao. An angler reported a stoat attack on a duckling. Two females were killed by predators on the nest..It is hoped that further funding will be secured to expand stoat control to both sides of the river
52 Mar -04	12	Wanganui	A major effort by the Stratford Area Office in January and February has seen the installation of 650 double set trap boxes over 4,000 ha of Egmont National Park. The project is a collaboration between the Department, the Taranaki Kiwi Trust and the Central North Island Blue Duck Conservation Charitable Trust. The new traps are mainly DOC 200s, and a trial line of Thumper traps has also been established.
52 Mar -04	12	Wanganui	Blue duck: Manganui-a-te-ao, a tributary of the Whanganui. Limited stoat control was put in place, with a single line of double set Fenn traps along one side of the river. Of the nine nests that failed, two had females predated whilst incubating
54 Sep -04	7	Wanganui	kiwi in Egmont National Park: A 6,000 hectare stoat trapping operation is in place
44 Apr-02	13	Wellington	wild kaka.. Mt Bruce: The two natural nest sites were unsuccessful – one was breached by a stoat, which killed two chicks, and one nest was abandoned. Despite predator control over 75ha, two adults, two chicks and two fledglings have been lost; stoats look to be the main culprits.
39 Dec -00	11	West Coast	The biodiversity package has resulted in increased funding [and we can now] trial a large-scale stoat control programme over the entire known range of rowi (10,000 ha). Meetings with predator specialists have suggested that protecting rowi chicks over an area of this size using a traditional trapping regime is likely to be a challenging but realistic goal. It is intended that approximately 250 km of trap lines will be established with about 1500 tunnels containing Fenn traps at 200 m spacing along the lines.
40 Mar -01	8	West Coast	kiwi: 16 rodent index lines installed. Rimu seedfall is being monitored, and the track system for the stoat control project is under construction. The stoat control project will be fully operational by the first week in June in readiness for the upcoming breeding season.
42 Oct -01	12	West Coast	The Landsborough Valley near Haast holds the best remnant population of mohua on the West Coast. Beech seedfall counts indicated that a beech mast event would occur during the summer of 2000-2001. In response to this, South Westland Area established a stoat control line through the core mohua habitat in the valley during November 2000. The trapline consists of 93 timber tunnels with double set Mark IV Fenn traps, baited with a single hen egg. The line was checked monthly from November 2000 to April 2001, and again in July 2001. Over this period, a total of 91 stoats, three ship rats and one mouse were caught. Of the stoats caught, 41% were female, 49% were male. Approximately 60% of the animals caught were classed as juveniles (less than four months old) and the remaining c. 40% adults. This trapping regime will continue throughout the year.
42 Oct -01	13	West Coast	This is also our first breeding season with the increased project..The aim this year is to monitor the survival of 30 rowi chicks in South Okarito Forest in conjunction with a stoat trapping program..extra funding from the kiwi zones, has given us the freedom to pursue our ultimate goal of kiwi protection in the wild. The stoat trapping program, which covers an area of 10,000+ ha, is now completely installed and has been running since early June. It was a mammoth task, involving the installation of 200 km of cut tracks and 1500 tunnels and fenn traps. The results in terms of dead stoats are certainly impressive. The first two checks yielded about 170 stoats.
43 Dec -01	14	West Coast	The Haast tokoeka: The stoat control is in full swing and the captures so far have been low, since 19 June 2001, 57 stoats have been caught. We are hopeful this low number is a reflection on the number of stoats present in the forest. We expect numbers to increase as young stoats start to disperse. The core stoat control area is just under 12,000 ha, and including the perimeter and buffer, there are 615 tunnels..Other monitoring currently being set up includes rodent and stoat monitoring using 15 lines with ten tunnels per line.
44 Apr -02	19	West Coast	Okarito Kiwi Zone: Of the 22 chicks detected, eight are still surviving in the wild.. Fourteen have been found dead, and 12 of these are confirmed predation There have been 446 stoats caught since trapping began..and there was an increase in the number of captures on the buffer during December and January that coincided with increased mortality of rowi chicks.
45 Jun -02	13	West Coast	This represents the first significant natural recruitment [of rowi] since the program began in the early 1990s..It is an indicator that the stoat

			control program, which has removed in excess of 540 stoats from the 10,000ha area, is at least partially successful..Stoats were implicated in at least 12 of the 14 kiwi chick deaths that occurred this year. It is hoped that as the program goes on stoat numbers will continue to lower as trapping techniques are fine tuned
46 Sep -02	8	West Coast	Okarito Kiwi Zone: We are now well into the 2002/03 kiwi breeding season. Fifteen eggs have been detected to date and the first chicks are expected to be hatching towards the end of September. Six of last years chicks are still surviving in the forest; five of these have surpassed 1kg with one lagging well behind on 660g.. The results from the rodent lines in March show that there has been a huge increase in rat abundance between March (3.5% tracking index) and August (80% tracking index). This correlates with our casual observations from the stoat trapping program which have indicated a much higher rat trapping rate than previously. We have also been noticing the capture of lactating female rat's right throughout the winter months. It seems that rat numbers are higher within the sanctuary (80% tracking rate) as opposed to in the two areas in which do not have stoat trapping (38.6%) although this will not be confirmed until the November tracking session is completed. It will be interesting to see whether stoat numbers increase this summer in response to the increased rat abundance and if so how effectively the trapping program deals with this increase. We are still continuing to catch the odd stoat in the kiwi zone (four this month) although over half of all captures now are in the buffer lines which are just outside the kiwi zone. Since May 2001 there have been a total of 605 stoats caught.
48 Apr -03	12	West Coast	The current rowi breeding season has been very disappointing. All 14 of the monitored chicks were dead by early January, with stoat predation being the major cause. A heavy rimu fruiting mast during autumn 2002, coupled with a mild winter caused a huge irruption of rats and stoats, coincided with the height of the rowi breeding season. Stoats completely saturated the core area during December and January, despite the rowi team doing extra buffer trap checks. In December 2002 and January 2003 137 and 173 stoats were caught respectively. This is compared with 23 and 55 for the same months the previous season..The plague of stoats has also caused the postponement of the planned February release of 50 juvenile pateke (brown teal).
49 Jun -03	18	West Coast	Whio: staff worked long hours to establish 25 kilometres of stoat traps along the Oparara, Nimrodel and Postal rivers. To date, 59 stoats have been caught. During June 2003, an additional 16 kilometres of trap lines are going in, giving more complete coverage of the area.
52 Mar -04	21	West Coast	The stoat control line in the Landsborough Valley has recently been extended down to Harper Flat, just above the confluence with the Clarke River. There are now 189 tunnels with two traps per tunnel in the valley, with 41 of these on the recent extension. On the last few trips it has been extremely encouraging to notice that mohua are more abundant; the results of November's mohua monitoring confirm this abundance. We heard an average of 1.03 mohua per five minute bird count, a total of 183 mohua. This is a very positive result compared to the previous averages of 0.60 in 2002 and 0.52 in 1998. Following a beech mast in 2000 and corresponding stoat plague in 2001, stoat numbers have steadily declined in 2002/03. Seven stoats were caught over a 10 week period this year compared with 23 from the same period in 2001
55 Dec -04	15	West Coast	rowi chicks have hatched in the [Okarito] Sanctuary: There has been no predation of chicks as yet and rat and stoat numbers are low compared to recent years

			7. Rat Trapping Quotes
36 Apr-00	5		The Mangatutu kokako: All the pest control continues to be successfully carried out by Laurence Gordon and the odd volunteer under his supervision. Laurence services somewhere in the vicinity of 1000 bait stations and has recently completed a very thorough and comprehensive track marking and mapping exercise, which will enable volunteers and future workers to find every bait station! This summer Laurence got rats to low levels despite apparent rodent plagues in many parts of the country
47 Dec -02	1		Tararu Valley Conservation: Volunteers have been creating track lines and setting out possum traps since spring 2001 and in started using Fenn MK6 traps in February 2002. As an alternative visual lure, we placed golf balls in some tunnels, and used hens' eggs in others. We employ both single and double trap tunnels. Many rats (30+), nine stoats, one ferret, and one weasel, have all been captured in the golf ball traps..we plan to increase both the number of traps and total area controlled and will maintain records of bait used and resulting pests caught.
45 Jun -02	7	Bay of Plenty	NZ Dotterel: Witana Murray reports trapping 50 cats, 21 stoats, 237 possums, 36 rats, 115 mice and 1 dog
52 Mar -04	7	Bay of Plenty	Kaharoa Forest was treated using feracol in bait stations for rat control, but.. numbers were not reduced to the required level. Furthermore, the kokako breeding season was very poor for a number of reasons. Onaia Ecological Area (EA) rodent results were 6% r.t.i (West Block) and 13% r.t.i (East Block). Possum numbers were kept to the 5% threshold (per 100 trap nights). To complicate matters further, the kokako started breeding late and were very sporadic, despite it being a good fruiting season.
55 Dec -04	14	Canterbury	orange-fronted kakariki: Two nests have so far been located.. one in the Hawdon Valley and one in the Hurunui. Both these nests are protected with tin wraps and a ring of Fenn traps at their base. It is quite early in season to be having nests already, especially at the chick stage. Further searches will continue and all nests found in the wild will get this same nest protection treatment. With rat numbers on the rise, the Hawdon predator control regime has geared up a couple of notches. Staff have been busy putting out extra bait stations and adding extra bait bag lines to the valley, in the hope of curbing the rising rat numbers.
37 Jun -00	10	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	In an effort to enhance the effectiveness of predator control regimes a couple of experimental initiatives have been added to the suite. A rodent-based form of Cholecalciferol (Feracol) is being trialed in a section of the reserve as a means of achieving sustained rat control.
38 Sep -00	5	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	The NTUERP [Northern Te Urewera Ecosystem Restoration Programme] continues to show impressive results following another season of pest control and outcome monitoring.. there are four core [intensive management] areas: Two of these areas (Otamatuna and Mangaone) used 'Pindone' poison to control rats, whereas Onepu and Waikokopu used the novel non-poison technique of trapping rats in corflute tunnels baited with peanut butter. Surprisingly, the trapping outperformed the poisoning method, reducing rat tracking indices much faster and keeping them at very low levels for longer than the poisoning method.
50 Sep -03	8	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	Kiwi: Nesting has once again started on the Puketukutuku Peninsula..Unfortunately once again the spectre of pigs uprooting trapping tunnels has arisen, with one pig captured containing a large number of rats from our snap traps as well
52 Mar -04	11	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	Dactylanthus taylori: Intensive trapping for rats and possums, and opportunistic stoat trapping, makes this locality a mainland island in all but name.
53 Jun -04	8	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	Due to low numbers of rats, stoats and cats, we feel Boundary Stream is the ideal place to do this (release kokako). Rat and possum numbers are maintained at zero
42 Oct -01	2	Northland	Te Pahi flax snail..predation: Rodents at these sites were previously controlled with bromadiolone, but due to changes in the DOC pest control QCM process, the high level of recreational pig hunting in the area, and iwi concerns about poison use, we had to come up with an alternative method. This year we received Biodiversity funding for <i>Placostylus</i> protection, so we now have the resources to trap rodents at the priority

			<i>Placostylus</i> sites. There will be four treatment sites to start with; two where rats and mice will be trapped, and two where we will trap only rats. If time and resources allow, the trapping will be extended to more sites.
45 Jun-02	3	Northland	Five colonies of the Te Paki pupuhakeke (flax snail) are being managed for rodents by a trapping operation. Each operation is over a 150m diameter circle containing 57 trapping tunnels with two rat traps per tunnel, and four mouse traps. Tunnels are 25m apart on a 50m grid. Indexing is done every three months to check the impact on rodent numbers in the trapping site.
39 Dec-00	14	Otago	<i>Mohua/predator control</i> : Rat captures in the Makarora and Dart Valleys are up on previous years, and rodents now appear to be a permanent feature of these permanent trap lines.
39 Dec-00	14	Otago	<i>Giant skinks</i> : The predator control pressure at MacCraes is finally starting to have an impact with cat and ferret totals caught this year being substantially lower than last year. Overall we have removed at least 138 cats, 161 ferrets, 26 rats, 13 stoats, and 17 weasels from about 700 ha of tussock grassland. This achievement has taken the efforts of 1.5 full time people.
40 Mar-01	9	Otago	Trap lines for stoats in the Makarora Valley continue to catch stoats. Recently numbers are dropping off, and the rate of rat captures is increasing slightly. This work is a joint operation with the Upper Clutha Branch of Forest and Bird, which has developed a sponsorship package. For \$50 individuals can purchase a tunnel and trap for inclusion in the line. Stoat numbers in the Dart remain high, but rat numbers are decreasing.
45 Jun -02	15	Otago	Taiaroa Head: Bruce has also been looking at an AEE for more intensive rat and rabbit control at Taiaroa Head. This is part of a move by the Conservancy to implement a more comprehensive reserve management programme than has been the case in the past
54 Sep -04	14	Otago	although it was a good beech flowering year in the Dart, there has been very little seed. He is also getting some rats turning up in the Fenn trap lines even though they are not appearing in the tracking tunnels
38 Sep -00	13	Southland	Te Kakahu: no sign of stoats was detected. The trap line on the adjacent mainland (a distance of 1100 m away) was checked again but not cleared and approximately 80% of the 108 traps set was still available to catch stoats. Only 5 stoats and a few rats were in the traps. This trap line was last cleared during February 2000
47 Dec -02	8	Tongariro/ Taupo	A community group at Pukawa has recently started controlling possums and rats around Pukawa Township
46 Sep -02	11	Tuhua Island	Tuhua: Following the air drop of bait in 2000, there has been several follow up visits to look for rats and cats. The intention being to eradicate Norway rat and kiore by primary and for cats to all die from secondary poisoning. Sometimes with Scott Theobald and his dogs, or simply to run lines of snap traps and tracking tunnels for rats
37 Jun -00	13	Wellington	Chatham Island oystercatcher recovery..Management includes predator control.. The predator control regime focused on trapping which yielded 51 cats, 719 weka, 61 possums, 44 rats (despite not targeting rats), and 41 hedgehogs over 5 months
37 Jun -00	14	Wellington	The survival of all 6 hatched chicks through to fledging was thanks to the extremely determined effort put in by field staff to protect the breeding burrows from cats, possums, weka, and rats.
39 Dec-00	9	Wellington	Taiko: Thirty-five burrows... Early indications are that there are high rat numbers in the areas, so lots of work will be needed controlling them around breeding burrows.
42 Oct -01	12	West Coast	Landsborough Valley: The trapline consists of 93 timber tunnels with double set Mark IV Fenn traps, baited with a single hen egg. The line was checked monthly from November 2000 to April 2001, and again in July 2001. Over this period, a total of 91 stoats, three ship rats and one mouse were caught.
46 Sep -02	8	West Coast	Okarito Kiwi Zone: The results from the rodent lines in March show that there has been a huge increase in rat abundance between March (3.5% tracking index) and August (80% tracking index). This correlates with our casual observations from the stoat trapping program which have

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			indicated a much higher rat trapping rate than previously. We have also been noticing the capture of lactating female rat's right throughout the winter months. It seems that rat numbers are higher within the sanctuary (80% tracking rate) as opposed to in the two areas in which do not have stoat trapping (38.6%) although this will not be confirmed until the November tracking session is completed.
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			8. Cat Control Quotes
46 Sep -02	12	Auckland Island	Auckland Island:...eradication...for pig looks like a combination of poison, shooting, leg hold traps, and lastly dogs. For cats a combination of the same methods (as for pig), but probably using the same toxin in a different bait.
52 Mar -04	28	Raoul Island	Raoul and Macauley Islands..mid 1830's Europeans attempted to settle on Raoul, and it was probably at some stage around then that cats were introduced..In July 2002 two Bell 205 (Iroquois) helicopters flew up to Raoul and were used to apply Pestoff 20R to the entire island. Twice. The objective was to eradicate both species of rat, and most (though hopefully all) of the cats through secondary poisoning. Since then, laying of 1080 bait and trapping may have resulted in the eradication of cats. The last cat to be trapped was in the middle of last year.
46 Sep -02	2	Auckland	the number of pateke counted in the management area of Okiwi Basin has increased by 30% since last year. Management is continuing this year with the dedication of Craig Mabey who trapped 23 cats in 21 trap nights in July
45 Jun -02	7	Bay of Plenty	Kiwi: Ohope Scenic Reserve. Forty seven stoats and 10 cats were trapped in the reserve.
45 Jun -02	7	Bay of Plenty	NZ Dotterel: Matakana:... reports trapping 50 cats, 21 stoats, 237 possums, 36 rats, 115 mice and 1 dog on the island.
48 Apr -03	11	Canterbury	white-flipped penguin: At Flea and Stony bays, two neighbouring farmers have trapped cats and ferrets in the penguin colonies on their properties for several years. In 2001 Akaroa DOC staff set up a trapline (containing 89 Fenn and Timms traps) protecting 1150 hectares on the ridges surrounding both colonies. The traps are open year round and have caught numerous cats, ferrets and stoats. The landowners still have their traps inside the DOC trapline, but have commented that the catch rate of predators has dropped significantly.
44 Apr-02	24	Chatham Islands	taiko: The number of cats caught in and around the Tuku Nature Reserve this year is considerably less than for the last two years, possibly due to a combination of wet weather, and the high number of cats previously removed (over 160 in the last two years).
45 Jun-02	19	Chatham Islands	taiko: Two cats have been caught in cage traps near the breeding burrows since the chicks started to emerge, showing how crucial it is to maintain trapping pressure throughout the full breeding season.
43 Dec-01	9	East Coast/Hawke's Bay	Weka are surviving within the enclosure, but considerable on-going effort is required to control cats and mustelids
53 Jun -04	8	East Coast/Hawke's Bay	Boundary Stream: intensive trapping restricts mustelids and cats to outside the reserve boundaries
39 Dec-00	14	Otago	<i>Giant skinks</i> : The predator control pressure at MacCraes is finally starting to have an impact with cat and ferret totals caught this year being substantially lower than last year. Overall we have removed at least 138 cats, 161 ferrets, 26 rats, 13 stoats, and 17 weasels from about 700 ha of tussock grassland. This achievement has taken the efforts of 1.5 full time people.
49 Jun -03	21	Otago	Giant skink protection: Predator trapping at Macraes Flat continues. Cat numbers have increased as a result of increased rabbit numbers. In the first year of trapping (1999) 100 cats were caught. In April 2003 "Rooster" the trapper caught 114 cats
46 Sep -02	11	Tuhua Island	Tuhua: Following the air drop of bait in 2000, there has been several follow up visits to look for rats and cats. The intention being to eradicate Norway rat and kiore by primary and for cats to all die from secondary poisoning. Sometimes with Scott Theobald and his dogs, or simply to run lines of snap traps and tracking tunnels for rats, and fish baited leg hold traps for cats.
50 Sep -03	16	Southland	A cat research project is about to get underway on Rakiura (Stewart Island). The Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust has underwritten a year of cat control and research looking into the impacts of cats on yellow-eyed penguins. This will involve monitoring nests in treatment and non-treatment areas, controlling cats at selected breeding locations, and attaching radio transmitters to 10 cats.

51 Dec -03	17	Southland	Rakiura (Stewart Island)..So far 11 cats have been caught and collared. The aim is to see how many are killed during the possum control operation. This year the possum contractors are again using 1080 in bait bags. Cats have the potential to be killed by secondary poisoning after eating possums or rats that have eaten the bait. Feral cats feed mainly on rats, but opportunistically feed on native birds. Studies so far have shown a small proportion of native birds in the cat's diet. However, this may sadly be a reflection of the low number of native birds and high incidence of rats within these areas. Cats also eat lizards and invertebrates. This project ties in with a major study being initiated by the Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust to investigate the impact of cats on Rakiura's yellow-eyed penguin population.. hoiho may slowly be disappearing from Rakiura. Cats are suspected of playing a role here, possibly killing chicks before they leave the nest. The Trust is also going to trap cats around some of the colonies, to see if this will increase penguin breeding success. If cats are a major killer of penguins, then the possum control operations using ground based 1080 may give these penguins a year of respite
54 Sep -04	15	Southland	The Southern New Zealand dotterel population has increased from 60 birds in 1993, to 200 in 2004 .. This population growth rate is a direct result of the continuing cat control
50 Sep -03	4	Waikato	pateke: Port Charles, Coromandel: This joint effort between DOC, Ducks Unlimited, the Brown Teal Conservation Trust and the local community includes large areas of cat and stoat control, and the release site is surrounded by the Moehau Kiwi Sanctuary predator control area..Four birds have been lost to predation: one likely to a dog, and the others to a cat(s).
55 Dec -04	4	Waikato	pateke: Port Charles: No cats have been caught for the last two months, and the cat control now covers the whole Port Charles catchment (nearly 3000 ha)
37 Jun -00	13	Wellington	Chatham Island oystercatcher recovery..In the managed territories 25 chicks fledged and reached independence from 16 pairs, and in the unmanaged territories no chicks fledged from 12 pairs..predation events..recorded on video in unmanaged territories – 2 clutches of eggs were predated by a cat..The predator control regime focused on trapping which yielded 51 cats, 719 weka, 61 possums, 44 rats (despite not targeting rats), and 41 hedgehogs over 5 months
37 Jun -00	14	Wellington	taiko: The survival of all 6 hatched chicks through to fledging was thanks to the extremely determined effort put in by field staff to protect the breeding burrows from cats, possums, weka, and rats. A total of 92 cats was trapped from around the taiko burrows this season.
39 Dec-00	9	Wellington	taiko: Cat trapping has been underway in the area since September, and 25 cats have been caught so far. Early indications are that there are high rat numbers in the areas, so lots of work will be needed controlling them around breeding burrows.

			9. Possum Trapping Quotes
47 Dec -02	1		Tararu Valley Conservation Trust is a community conservation effort which aims to restore a small and long time neglected patch of rainforest. The 1100 acre catchment..contains a large stand of swamp maire (<i>Syzygium maire</i>), Hochstetter's frog, and old forest remnants including large rata and kauri. Volunteers have been creating track lines and setting out possum traps since spring 2001 and in started using Fenn MK6 traps in February 2002.
45 Jun -02	7	Bay of Plenty	NZ Dotterel: With only 4 banded adults left on Matakana it has become very difficult and frustrating to identify individuals and to determine where the unbanded adults and juveniles go at the end of the breeding season. Witana Murray reports trapping 50 cats, 21 stoats, 237 possums, 36 rats, 115 mice and 1 dog on the island.
43 Dec-01	9	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	kiwi: Whinray Ecological Trust has been busy applying to various trusts and other organisations for funding. Their immediate aim is to carry out possum control on private farmland surrounding the reserve to reduce the rate of re-invasion. Traps and bait stations have been purchased and it is hoped the trust can employ a trapper within the next two months. The Department removed 3,200 possums from the 430-hectare block during autumn 2001. The trust aims to work with DOC to keep possum numbers at a 2-3% Residual Trap Catch both within and outside the reserve
53 Jun -04	8	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	Boundary Stream: Rat and possum numbers are maintained at zero, and intensive trapping restricts mustelids and cats to outside the reserve boundaries
36 Apr-00	12	Tongariro/ Taupo	<i>Pittosporum turneri</i> (FBI) monitoring was established at Kuratau clearing in November 1999. Many adult plants now occur at this site and the seed set from last year was especially prolific. Some possum damage was apparent, and increased control will be investigated next financial year. A visit was made to another population which occurs on the privately owned Lochinver Station in the Headwaters of the Ripia River. In contrast to the Kuratau site, plants found here were heavily possum browsed. Twenty-three large trees were banded in the hope that seed will be produced in a few years. The long-term aim is to establish a population within a nearby conservation area. Good adult foliage and fruiting has also been recorded in the managed Erua Sanctuary and Tongariro Forest sites this year. This is a credit to the hard work of a succession of possum hunters over the past 5 years.
44 Apr-02	9	Tongariro/ Taupo	Four months after an effective possum and rat knock-down by a 20,000-ha aerial 1080 operation over Tongariro Forest, stoats reappeared in the centre of the forest and began killing kiwi chicks. So far five of the 11 chicks have been predated, and all in the centre of the treatment area. Surviving kiwi chicks are being left in the wild in the hope that stoat density will not recover quickly enough to make their fate certain. Unfortunately only one of the 11 monitored chicks hatched early enough in the season to get the full benefit of the aerial knock-down. Its September hatch date has allowed it to reach well over 1000 grams now, so it is relatively safe from re-invading stoats. It is hoped that other unmonitored chicks from this same early (first clutch) cohort have also benefited as only 12 of an estimated 40 breeding pairs currently carry radio transmitters in the Sanctuary. However, all other monitored chicks hatched after November are still at risk. Rodent numbers remain surprisingly low, with the same tracking index recorded in February as in December (< 2.0%).
47 Dec -02	8	Tongariro/ Taupo	A community group at Pukawa has recently started controlling possums and rats around Pukawa Township, in addition to DOC possum control in the scenic reserves.
37 Jun -00	13	Wellington	Chatham Island oystercatcher recovery: The predator control regime focused on trapping which yielded 51 cats, 719 weka, 61 possums, 44 rats (despite not targeting rats), and 41 hedgehogs over 5 months
37 Jun -00	14	Wellington	Six taiko chicks have successfully fledged this season.. The survival of all 6 hatched chicks through to fledging was thanks to the extremely determined effort put in by field staff to protect the breeding burrows from cats, possums, weka, and rats

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39 Dec-00	8	Wellington	Chatham Island oystercatcher:..Twenty-two cats, 166 weka, 13 possum, and various others (harriers, hedgehogs, etc), have been caught in the two managed areas.
42 Oct -01	10	Wellington	The Mount Bruce forest (1000 ha) restoration project is underway. Track cutting has commenced and predator control will begin once completed. Possums, rats, mustelids, cats, goats will all be targeted.

			10. Mouse Control Quotes
46 Sep -02	13	Aorangi Island	A mouse was reported in a bait station from a Polytech student replenishing the stations for us. A full SOP response was launched with 64 bait stations, Elliot traps, Easiset mouse traps, lures, chew sticks etc. We were not able to follow the SOP to the letter in terms of frequency of visits as the weather did not play ball. After six weeks we have had nothing to confirm any rodents in the area. We have removed the Elliot traps as they were killing diving petrels, spotless crakes and lizards. We also removed the Easisets as they have killed lizards and giant weta.
52 Mar -04	27	Auckland Island	Auckland Island: It is not known when the mice were introduced, but may very well have been there since the pigs were released in 1807. Mice are the main component of cat diet, with birds and a bit of scavenging making up the remainder. The present plan is to attempt to eradicate both pigs and cats, but not mice. The decision to not attempt mice is based on our poor track record with mice, plus the sheer size of the island. At 51,000 ha it compromises the largest eradication attempt on an offshore island yet to be made in New Zealand, or anywhere else in the world.
36 Apr -00	10	Bay of Plenty	A further attempt to eradicate mice from [Mokoia] island is planned for late winter if the funds become available.
42 Oct -01	6	Bay of Plenty	A second application of Pestoff 20R (12mm diameter, 2-4 gram) Wanganui No. 7 cereal pellets containing 20ppm brodifacoum was dropped onto Mokoia Island (135.5 ha) by helicopter on 18 September. This will hopefully remove mice from the island. The first drop, undertaken in August reduced mouse numbers significantly, however we know from previous experience that they will increase again without control. It will be a challenge to remove them completely, as earlier attempts to remove them (Sept 1996) were unsuccessful.
45 Jun -02	7	Bay of Plenty	NZ Dotterel: Witana Murray reports trapping 50 cats, 21 stoats, 237 possums, 36 rats, 115 mice and 1 dog on the island.
53 Jun -04	14	Canterbury	Quail Island: The removal of predators including mustelids, cats, hedgehogs, possums, rats and mice from the island has provided an opportunity to restore a number of native invertebrate species that are thought to have occupied the island.
42 Oct -01	2	Northland	Kaitia Area staff have been busy setting up a new project to protect the Te Paki flax snail (<i>Placostylus ambagiosus</i>) populations from rodent predation. Rodents at these sites were previously controlled with bromadiolone, but due to changes in the DOC pest control QCM process, the high level of recreational pig hunting in the area, and iwi concerns about poison use, we had to come up with an alternative method. This year we received Biodiversity funding for <i>Placostylus</i> protection, so we now have the resources to trap rodents at the priority <i>Placostylus</i> sites. There will be four treatment sites to start with; two where rats and mice will be trapped, and two where we will trap only rats. If time and resources allow, the trapping will be extended to more sites.
45 Jun-02	3	Northland	Five colonies of the Te Paki pupuhakeke (flax snail) are being managed for rodents by a trapping operation. Each operation is over a 150m diameter circle containing 57 trapping tunnels with two rat traps per tunnel, and four mouse traps. Tunnels are 25m apart on a 50m grid. Indexing is done every three months to check the impact on rodent numbers in the trapping site.
38 Sep -00	11	Otago	quarterly mouse tracking lines and beech seed fall in the Caples and Dart Valleys have been completed. Both indices are up with mouse tracking rates averaging 43% in the Caples Valley and 73% in the Dart.
39 Dec-00	14	Otago	At Cromwell an assessment of mice as a potential predator is ongoing but for the second half of October when the chafers were well and truly out there was only 1 mouse caught.
47 Dec -02	16	Otago	After the last mast event numbers of mohua in the Caples have decreased dramatically. Mice numbers have bottomed out but recent mice tracking has shown a 30% tracking rate in the Caples.
50 Sep -03	15	Otago	We continue to have elevated numbers of mice in tracking tunnels and traps in the Catlins mohua areas.
38 Sep -00	8	Wellington	Twenty little spotted kiwi were transferred from Kapiti Island to Karori Sanctuary.. all alive and well when released within 30 hours of capture. The Karori Sanctuary..was ringed with a predator-proof fence in 1999, and all mammals were removed during an intensive trapping campaign

			and aerial application of Brodifacoum poison in 1999 (though mice have since reinvaded).
42 Oct 01	12	West Coast	The Landsborough Valley: stoat control line through the core mohua habitat in the valley during November 2000. The trapline consists of 93 timber tunnels with double set Mark IV Fenn traps, baited with a single hen egg. The line was checked monthly from November 2000 to April 2001, and again in July 2001. Over this period, a total of 91 stoats, three ship rats and one mouse were caught.
38 Sep -00	14		aerial 1080 possum poisoning operation..Whirinaki Forest Park:The mouse index declined in the non-treatment area (30 to 14%), but increased in the treatment area (23 to 30%).
46 Sep -02	12		Mice continue to demonstrate their tenacity, or maybe toxin tolerance, by persisiting on Mokoia Island in Lake Rotorua, and Limestone Island in Whangarei Harbour. In both instances, it is despite two or more very determined eradication attempts. They (mice) quickly reach such low levels as to be impossible to detect, only to be re-detected five or six months later in the odd tracking tunnel. Normal pattern then, is for the place to soon become overrun with the critters. It is possible that they were subsequent reintroductions with people visiting the Islands, and this possibility can not be completely ruled out. However the actual places on both islands where mouse sign has been found does not coincide with normal landing places

			11. Weasel Trapping Quotes
47 Dec -02	1		Tararu Valley Conservation Trust is a community conservation effort..Volunteers have been creating track lines and setting out possum traps since spring 2001 and in started using Fenn MK6 traps in February 2002. As an alternative visual lure, we placed golf balls in some tunnels, and used hens' eggs in others. We employ both single and double trap tunnels. Many rats (30+), nine stoats, one ferret, and one weasel, have all been captured in the golf ball traps. Of course we know that mustelids may even be caught in empty tunnels, and the successful traps may hold the scent of previous catch..However we plan to increase both the number of traps and total area controlled and will maintain records of bait used and resulting pests caught.
54 Sep -04	1		For almost 50 years there has been daily predator trapping at Taiaroa Head, on the Otago Peninsula. The benefits of such a long term investment can be seen today, with over 10,000 seabirds now using this distinctive headland as a breeding site. Earlier this year a weasel was caught in a trap at Taiaroa Head, this is only the second one caught on the headland
39 Dec-00	14	Otago	<i>Giant skinks:</i> The predator control pressure at MacCraes is finally starting to have an impact with cat and ferret totals caught this year being substantially lower than last year. Overall we have removed at least 138 cats, 161 ferrets, 26 rats, 13 stoats, and 17 weasels from about 700 ha of tussock grassland. This achievement has taken the efforts of 1.5 full time people.
53 Jun -04	4	Waikato	Ten [kiwi] chicks have died this season; five from suspected mustelid (stoat or weasel) predation..This is a much higher death rate than in previous years, despite the predator trapping catching significantly fewer stoats and extending the trapping network. We have caught more weasels, however, and they may be responsible for some of the predation.

			12. Ferret Trapping Quotes
47 Dec -02	1		Tararu Valley Conservation Trust is a community conservation effort..Volunteers have been creating track lines and setting out possum traps since spring 2001 and in started using Fenn MK6 traps in February 2002. As an alternative visual lure, we placed golf balls in some tunnels, and used hens' eggs in others. We employ both single and double trap tunnels. Many rats (30+), nine stoats, one ferret, and one weasel, have all been captured in the golf ball traps. Of course we know that mustelids may even be caught in empty tunnels, and the successful traps may hold the scent of previous catch..However we plan to increase both the number of traps and total area controlled and will maintain records of bait used and resulting pests caught
48 Apr -03	11	Canterbury	whiteflipped penguin: At Flea and Stony bays, two neighbouring farmers have trapped cats and ferrets in the penguin colonies on their properties for several years. In 2001 Akaroa DOC staff set up a trapline (containing 89 Fenn and Timms traps) protecting 1150 hectares on the ridges surrounding both colonies. The traps are open year round and have caught numerous cats, ferrets and stoats..The landowners still have their traps inside the DOC trapline, but have commented that the catch rate of predators has dropped significantly.
37 Jun -00	10	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	Trapping for mustelids has been supplemented with a purpose designed poison egg/trap box, which delivers 1080 injected hen eggs for stoats and a Diphacinone Ferret paste.
39 Dec-00	14	Otago	<i>Giant skinks:</i> The predator control pressure at MacCraes is finally starting to have an impact with cat and ferret totals caught this year being substantially lower than last year. Overall we have removed at least 138 cats, 161 ferrets, 26 rats, 13 stoats, and 17 weasels from about 700 ha of tussock grassland. This achievement has taken the efforts of 1.5 full time people.

			13. Hedgehog Trapping Quotes
48 Apr -03	11	Canterbury	whiteflippered penguin: At Flea and Stony bays, two neighbouring farmers have trapped cats and ferrets in the penguin colonies on their properties for several years. In 2001 Akaroa DOC staff set up a trapline (containing 89 Fenn and Timms traps) protecting 1150 hectares on the ridges surrounding both colonies. The traps are open year round and have caught numerous cats, ferrets and stoats. Surprisingly over 1000 hedgehogs have also been trapped, and they are still coming. The landowners still have their traps inside the DOC trapline, but have commented that the catch rate of predators has dropped significantly.
53 Jun -04	14	Canterbury	A collaborative project ..saw the translocation of two native invertebrates back to Quail Island..The removal of predators including mustelids, cats, hedgehogs, possums, rats and mice from the island has provided an opportunity to restore a number of native invertebrate species that are thought to have occupied the island.
39 Dec-00	6	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	NZ dotterel: Opotiki Area: Predators..were stoats, hedgehogs, black backed gulls, and spur winged plover. Five pairs were unable to rear any chicks including 1 pair, which made 3 attempts..predators were removed during the season through trapping, shooting, and poisoning. Thirty-two mustelids, 42 hedgehogs, 11 rats and 148 black backed gulls were killed
43 Dec-01	10	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	New Zealand dotterel, Wherowhero Lagoon: two birds have fledged; another two were banded during late November..Protection for these birds has included predator trapping (for cats, hedgehogs and mustelids)
49 Jun -03	14	Nelson/ Marlborough	One of our most threatened giant snails is now thriving. Powelliphanta gilliesi brunnea monitoring has shown a 2-3 fold increase on the 2001 monitoring. Following monitoring in May, the total population (restricted to <0.5 ha of coastal forest and scrub) is thought to be 1000-1200 individuals, an increase from 150-200 in the 1970s. This increase is due to a combination of factors: habitat protection and improvement which begun two decades ago; several years of rodent control; and the construction of a rat and hedgehog proof fence in 2002
41 Jun -01	5	Waikato	<i>NZ dotterel monitoring Opotiki Area:</i> Key predators were removed during the season through trapping, shooting, and poisoning. Thirty-two mustelids, 41 hedgehogs, 15 rats and 15 black backed gulls were killed during the season.
37 Jun -00	13	Wellington	Chatham Island oystercatcher recovery.. The predator control regime focused on trapping which yielded 51 cats, 719 weka, 61 possums, 44 rats (despite not targeting rats), and 41 hedgehogs over 5 months.. Sixty seven oystercatchers have been colour banded in the last 2 seasons, including all fledglings from the managed territories in both years.
39 Dec-00	8	Wellington	Chatham Island oystercatcher:..Twenty-two cats, 166 weka, 13 possum, and various others (harriers, hedgehogs, etc), have been caught in the two managed areas.

			14. Pig Control Quotes
46 Sep -02	12	Auckland Island	Auckland Island:...eradication..for pig looks like a combination of poison, shooting, leg hold traps, and lastly dogs.
52 Mar -04	27	Auckland Island	Pigs were first put ashore at Erebus Cove on Auckland Island in 1807, and were well established by 1840..pigs..are widespread..The present plan is to attempt to eradicate both pigs and cats, but not mice..At 51,000 ha it compromises the largest eradication attempt on an offshore island yet to be made in New Zealand, or anywhere else in the world. The intention is to carry out some preliminary field work this winter (June and July). The results of this should allow us to develop detailed costings for the work. There are two parts to this field work. First is the bait trials for pigs, the intention being to present nontoxic 20 mm diameter Wanganui No 7 baits containing the biomarker Rhodamine B and (a synthetic) anchovy lure. In the first instance to make sure pigs will eat them, and secondly to allow an estimate of what proportion of the population is exposed to the bait. Bait will be laid at several key places around the Port Ross area. During the following weeks a record will be kept of how far away marked droppings are found, and toward the end of the trip a sample of pigs will be shot. Some of this bait will be used to lure up to 15 pigs into traps so that a radio transmitter (tx's) can be attached to the ear. This will provide an opportunity to carry out some telemetry work in an attempt to gain better information regarding their pattern of movements around the island
50 Sep -03	8	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	Kiwi: Nesting has once again started on the Puketukutuku Peninsula..Unfortunately once again the spectre of pigs uprooting trapping tunnels has arisen, with one pig captured containing a large number of rats from our snap traps as well

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38 Sep -00	16		The annual harvest target (140) for deer control operations in the Murchison Mountains was achieved with 146 deer being removed in official control operations. Increased effort in monitoring and data collection since the 1996/1997 review of the programme has enabled the calculation of population estimates and harvest targets to achieve a desired level of control. The good results achieved in the 3 years since the review reflect the skill and hard work of the contractors/operators involved, as well as the improved planning and increased resources.
49 Jun -03	22	Southland	The deer control programme over the Murchisons has also gone well this year. An annual harvest target of 120 animals had been set based on a calculated/estimated maintenance harvest of 117. With the last operations for the year still underway, it appears that we will be removing more than 140 animals from the area this year

Vol., Date	Page	Conservancy	16. Fish Trapping Quotes
46 Sep -02	6	Nelson/ Marlborough	One of two known koi carp populations was eradicated in a Nelson ornamental pond through draining of the waterway. A lot of floundering around in mud and co-operation from the Nelson City Council and Fish and Game assistance allowed this project to reach a successful end. The remaining population will hopefully be dealt with along similar lines in spring. And then there are the 10 <i>Gambusia</i> populations to keep us busy.
52 Mar -04	17	Nelson/ Marlborough	The pest fish season is well under way but is being hampered by unseasonably wet and cold weather. One rotenone control operation to eradicate gambusia at an orchard dam has been completed. The operation to date appears to have been a success and after 4 days the rotenone levels had dropped to almost undetectable. Two other pest species (tench and rudd) found in the dam have also been killed by the rotenone. The netting-out of fish from two other sites is going well to date and by the end of February we will know whether or not this is a viable method for the eradication of gambusia from some sites

			17. Trap By-Catch Quotes
46 Sep -02	13	Aorangi Island	After six weeks we have had nothing to confirm any rodents in the area. We have removed the Elliot traps as they were killing diving petrels, spotless crakes and lizards. We also removed the Easisets as they have killed lizards and giant weta.
54 Sep -04	6	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	a kiwi was found trapped in Mahia Peninsula Scenic Reserve..The captured kiwi, an adult female, was sent to Massey University Vet School for treatment but unfortunately died after surgery..., we renegotiated with the contractor to change to raised sets
52 Mar -04	5	Waikato	A kiwi that had lost its foot in a trap was handed over to Project Kiwi. The bird.. was taken to Auckland Zoo and operated on
55 Dec -04	4	Waikato	pateke: We've found two unmonitored ducklings dead; one from predation, the other caught in a Fenn trap.
52 Mar -04	12	Wanganui	A rehabilitated female kiwi was released into the area of stoat trapping in January. The kiwi originated from a site near Wanganui and lost two toes in a possum trap. Hard work by Wanganui Bird Rescue and Massey University over 5 months led to the bird recovering sufficiently to be released.

			18. Plant Caging/Banding Quotes
37 Jun -00	4		Monitoring of <i>Dactylanthus</i> ..At Te Kopia, even with low possum numbers following last winter's 1080 operation any uncaged flowers were still destroyed.
41 Jun -01	6	Bay of Plenty	This year is an excellent fruiting season for <i>Ileostylus micranthus</i> at our Lake Ngahewa site where hosts were banded and planted several years ago in an attempt to maintain the ailing population.
41 Jun -01	7	Bay of Plenty	<i>Dactylanthus</i> : where most plants are caged, flowering was average with little sign of animal activity
43 Dec -01	4	Bay of Plenty	Mistletoes: host trees banded to ensure the long term survival of the populations.
49 Jun -03	6	Bay of Plenty	<i>Dactylanthus</i> : Monitoring of flowering and some further caging has been undertaken over the past few months at our monitored <i>Dactylanthus</i> sites.. Flowering appeared to be generally pretty good at our sites on Mamakus and at Te Kopia (Paeroa Range). A low level of rat damage was present and appeared to be quite localised at Te Kopia..Up to six new young <i>Dactylanthus</i> plants were noted inside cages at the Mamaku site.
50 Sep -03	5	Bay of Plenty	<i>Pittosporum turneri</i> . Many of the monitored trees which are banded are showing increased foliage cover, although none have shown signs of forming adult foliage after being banded for five years.
51 Dec -03	5	Bay of Plenty	<i>Dactylanthus</i> : The Minginui exclosure was checked and found to be in good condition and still functioning. Although still fairly low, we recorded the best seed set since the exclosure was built in 1999. The other monitored site in Whirinaki Forest Park also had increased seed set as a result of more caging.
53 Jun -04	5	Bay of Plenty	<i>Dactylanthus</i> : The northern site hadn't been checked for several years and cage maintenance was needed. Flower monitoring showed less buds with more male and female flowers than in 2003, with low rates of possum and rat damage.
55 Dec -04	14	Canterbury	Orange-fronted kakariki: Two nests have so far been located; one in the Hawdon Valley and one in the Hurunui. Both these nests are protected with tin wraps and a ring of Fenn traps at their base.
50 Sep -03	8	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	The cages consist of a couple of metres of chook netting wired into a circle and staked in place with a fence batten. A couple of number 8 wire pegs holding the netting down complete the setup. Approximately 50 planted kakabeak are now protected in this way, of which 80-90% are looking vibrant and healthy, with some in their second year almost over-topping their cages
50 Sep -03	8	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	Caging of kowhai ngutukaka plants against deer browse really works. Five year old cages constructed by the Waikaremoana Conservation Corps on the Ngamoko ridge are overflowing with ngutukaka plants in great health. Flowering and seed set has occurred and these plants can now be used as seed source for further establishment of this beautiful plant
43 Dec-01	11	Nelson/ Marlborough	Monitoring of the transplanted <i>Carmichaelia juncea</i> on the Kahurangi coast showed devastation wreaked by introduced slugs. Wellgrown specimens, planted into salt turf and clifftops during winter are now stumps. Browse inside mesh cages showed slugs as the culprits. Previously similar damage was attributed to hares and possums.. Typical damage involves removing leaf and flower buds, chewing small shoots and stems
43 Dec-01	11	Nelson/ Marlborough	<i>Pittosporum patulum</i> : ..Possum control and Marley™ pipe protectors have allowed a return to health over the last three years for most of the 50 trees in the study area.
55 Dec -04	13	Nelson/ Marlborough	Pachycladon "Chalk Range": Cages fastened to the cliff face have survived the winter and are looking as good as new. Excitingly, there are a couple of new seedlings growing under them which have arrived there naturally. Attempts to seed the species into other nooks and crannies have so far proved unsuccessful
42 Oct -01	3	Northland	recently caged <i>Dactylanthus</i> plants at Puketi Forest had not only flowered well, but had also produced a significant display of fruit. 34% of the caged clumps had heavy fruit set
45 Jun -02	3	Northland	The Puketi forest <i>Dactylanthus</i> site was visited in early April when the majority of the caged plots appeared to have new bud development with

			no evidence of disturbance. Old seed set was still observable. By early May, half the plants had flowers and buds at different stages of development. Some of the flowers had been partly eaten, and some buds had been totally eaten.
36 Apr-00	20	Otago	(<i>Lepidium oleraceum</i>) At Taiaroa Head though rabbits discovered our carefully nurtured site and left only a few leafless stems. Fortunately the plants have a great capacity for recovery (with the help of a netting cage) and are now looking good.
44 Apr-02	20	Otago	<i>Montigena novae-zelandiae</i> : Monitoring of caged and uncaged scree pea plants on the Hawkdun Range is showing little impact on the plants by browsers.
48 Apr -03	4	Waikato	staff are pleased with the success of recent possum control operations on Mount Pirongia, especially the spin-off benefit for the rare plant <i>Dactylanthus taylorii</i> . A team of DOC staff and three volunteers spent the last week in January on Pirongia's summit monitoring dactylanthus plants that had previously been caged for protection. Most of the 150 caged plants were in good health and flowering profusely, with no sign of possum or rat browse.
47 Dec -02	11	Wanganui	<i>Tupeia</i> :This previously known plant has been caged and is doing well. This new find (three plants so far) may be because of the high level of possum control at the site. In the 8 or 9 years since the aerial 1080 drop at Paengaroa, followed by ground control, the <i>Tupeia</i> has flourished to such an extent that some mistletoes are now 3 m across, and some host maire trees are looking decidedly sick
52 Mar -04	13	Wellington	Dactylanthus: The Alfredton plants were caged and have flowered

			19. Aerial Poisoning Quotes
37 Jun -00	4		Monitoring of <i>Dactylanthus</i> ..At Te Kopia, even with low possum numbers following last winter's 1080 operation any uncaged flowers were still destroyed.
37 Jun -00	22		Between the Kermadecs to the north and Campbell in the deep south there are more than 800 islands in and around New Zealand. During the past 15 years we have been able to eradicate rodents from most of those islands (of any size) which are included in the DoC estate. The last four islands on the current list are by our standards very large. Mayor Island is scheduled for this year, with the last three - Raoul, Little Barrier, and Campbell - during the next 4 to 5 years. The recent increase in DoC funding has provided the funds to carry out all four projects. Obtaining consents and solving any technical issues that may arise are all that remains before they too become rodent free
38 Sep -00	14		This project[']s objectives include determining the costs..and benefits..of an aerial 1080 possum poisoning operation to kereru and kaka in Whirinaki Forest Park. This requires the radio-tagging and monitoring of kaka and kereru in a treatment area (Otupaka Ecological Area) and in a non-treatment area (Oriuwaka Ecological Area). The project began in October 1998. To date, 63 kereru have been captured and survived at least a fortnight after being radio-tagged. Of these, 28 (44.4%) have died, giving a mean life expectancy of just 0.9 years!.. Fifty-three kaka have been captured and survived at least a fortnight after being radio-tagged. Of these, 3 (5.7%) have died, giving a mean life expectancy of 20.5 years.. The carrot-1080 aerial possum poisoning operation occurred in May 2000. The prefeed baits were distributed at 5 kg/ha by the contractor, Epro Ltd of Taupo, on 1 May. The poison bait (10 kg/ha, 0.08% 1080, 2435 ha treatment area) was distributed on 17/18 May. Monitoring of bait distribution (10 lines each of 1 km long, with the requirement that there be at least 1 bait in each 50 m segment) indicated a 99.5% coverage. None of 17 kaka (10 male, 7 female) in the treatment area, and 20 (9 male, 11 female) in the non-treatment area died during the fortnight following the poison drop. Similarly, none of 15 kereru in the treatment area died after the poison drop, but 1 of 11 (9.1%) died in the nontreatment area. Five dead birds were found in the treatment area: 3 tomtits, 1 chaffinch and 1 hedge sparrow. Muscle samples have been taken from each and will be tested for 1080 in due course. Possum monitoring in the treatment and non-treatment study areas (six lines of 20 traps in each) during February 2000 resulted in 31.4 and 32.9 captures/100 trap nights respectively. Monitoring was repeated in the treatment area following the poison operation (12-16 June 2000) resulting in 4.4 captures/100 trap nights, just below the objective of 5% RTC. Likewise, the impact of the poison operation on rodent and mustelid populations was monitored using tracking tunnels (10 lines of 10 tunnels in each study area), pre-operation monitoring in April 2000 and postoperation in June, 3 weeks after the drop. The tracking index for rats went from 56 to 76% in the non-treatment area, but 43 to 5% in the treatment area. All rat prints were in one line of tunnels near the boundary of the drop zone. The mouse index declined in the non-treatment area (30 to 14%), but increased in the treatment area (23 to 30%). The mustelid index declined from 2 to 0% in the nontreatment area, and 6 to 0% in the treatment area between the two monitoring sessions.
39 Dec-00	20		After 5 years in the planning, more than a year in the implementation ..Whenua Hou Nature Reserve (Codfish Island) [is] rat free..Non targets were the big issue with emphasis on the bats, fernbirds and kakapo. The kakapo were 'relatively' straightforward, if not easy – find another suitable holding island, set up a new infrastructure for the team and move the birds for the duration of the programme. This meant timing the eradication for a year when the birds were unlikely to breed so as to minimise disturbance. Indications were that 1999 was not going to be a breeding year so things were able to go ahead. Ironically the birds bred on their temporary home, with one of the most productive (egg wise) years ever!.. Trials showed that the fernbirds were at significant risk from the bait, although there is debate over whether it is primary or secondary poisoning, so to safeguard the subspecies it was decided to establish another population on a nearby island..The first attempt to the only available island at the time failed for reasons we'll never know. This meant that we had to eradicate the rats from another island (146 ha Putauhinu) in order to make it suitable for fernbirds. This bait drop was carried out in conjunction with another nearby island (Rarotoka/Centre

			Island) in 1997 and proved to be an excellent training run..The eradication on Putauhinu was successful, and 21 fernbird were transferred in November-December 1997.. Back on Whenua Hou it appears that sufficient birds have survived to re-populate the island with the first post drop breeding recorded in 1999.. we decided to hold up to 400 bats in captivity for the duration of the programme. A trial with 50 bats was carried out first with no loses. So before the bait was dropped 385 bats were caught and put into four purpose built aviaries (batteries). Under the watchful eye of a dedicated team they were feed a diet of mealworms that had been feed a nutrient supplement. This proved very acceptable to the bats, with most putting on weight and having to be put on a diet. They were all weighed and checked every 8 days, which was no small task. During the operation only 9 bats were lost up until the week of the final release in late September, when for some unknown reason 45 bats died during the check up, apparently from heat stress. Even with the mass mortality it was an amazing achievement to keep that number of bats in captivity for over 3 months. Overseas experts had indicated that we should expect a mortality rate of up to 50 percent as a matter of course..While it was planned to put on the bait at 8 kg/ha for the first drop, double ups around the cliffs meant that it went on at just over 9 kg/ha..Unfortunately the forecast was not as accurate as hoped and it started raining, albeit lightly, shortly after the drop. While not a major down pour it was sufficient to justify upping the second drop from the planned 4 kg/ha to 8 kg/ha. More bait was ordered and this arrived in time for the second drop on 27 August. Once again the double ups mean that the bait went on at an average of just over 9 kg/ha... The kakapo feeding has now been underway for nearly 2 months with no rat sign. Lines of kakapo food have been set out around the island in an attempt to get selected birds onto the artificial food
40 Mar-01	11		Campbell Is: The plan is to fly the bait on at 3 kg/ha with a 50% overlap resulting in a nominal application rate of 5 kg/ha. Bait trials carried out 2 years ago on Campbell, and about 7 years ago on Kapiti, with an application rate of 5 kg/ ha suggested this will be ample to eradicate Norway rats. The cliffs and shoreline will receive two doses. The contingency for overlap at the interface between the area treated one day and commencement the next fine day is an overlap of several swath widths. The longer we have to wait for the next fine day the greater the overlap. We require about 80 tonne of bait to cover the whole island once, but will take 120 tonnes. It has been confirmed that cats have died out, which simplifies the project
40 Mar-01	11		Raoul Island: Rat eradication is in its preliminary planning state..we are reevaluating some of the close inshore islands, particularly in Fiordland, and main Auckland Island, which has pigs, mice and cats. We already have an operational plan for the pigs. The cats might take a bit longer.
46 Sep -02	12		Mice continue to demonstrate their tenacity, or maybe toxin tolerance, by persisting on Mokoia Island in Lake Rotorua, and Limestone Island in Whangarei Harbour. In both instances, it is despite two or more very determined eradication attempts. They (mice) quickly reach such low levels as to be impossible to detect, only to be re-detected five or six months later in the odd tracking tunnel. Normal pattern then, is for the place to soon become overrun with the critters.
46 Sep -02	12		In the Inner Hauraki Gulf, an attempt is being made to eradicate rabbits from Motuihe Island (for the second time) using 1080 on diced carrot as the knockdown mechanism. Poisoning the Island followed two prefeeds, and the results were an impressive high 90's kill. Follow up will be with the usual arsenal of traps, gassing, guns, and dogs, not necessarily in that order
49 Jun -03	22		Campbell Island: We are delighted to report that we didn't find anything to indicate that rats are still present.. Other factors besides the empty traps, sign searching and Jak having a good sniff around, indicated the absence of rats. These included the presence of wetas, a favourite rat food...Another positive sign was the presence of pipits, a species previously restricted to offshore islets and stacks.. In another few years the island should be swarming with them
53 Jun -04	20		While a lack of information on the pre-kiore eradication abundance of invertebrates on Whenua Hou prevents a direct comparison, Fred believes from the circumstantial evidence that there have been substantial increases in two of the larger species—the "large" land snail <i>Rhytida</i>

			<i>australis</i> (up to 15 mm in diameter) and the stag beetle
49 Jun -03	4	Auckland	We've also been out re-surveying coastal cress (<i>Lepidium oleraceum</i>) sites in the northern Mokohinau Islands. All our records of cress are 10 years or older, so it was time to re-check them. Six individual plants were found on only one stack. Rat eradication some years ago has left the islands predator-free and now honeycombed with bird burrows
36 Apr -00	10	Bay of Plenty	A further attempt to eradicate mice from [Mokoia] island is planned for late winter if the funds become available.
42 Oct 01	6	Bay of Plenty	A second application of Pestoff 20R (12mm diameter, 2-4 gram) Wanganui No. 7 cereal pellets containing 20ppm brodifacoum was dropped onto Mokoia Island (135.5 ha) by helicopter on 18 September. This will hopefully remove mice from the island. The first drop, undertaken in August reduced mouse numbers significantly, however we know from previous experience that they will increase again without control. It will be a challenge to remove them completely, as earlier attempts to remove them (Sept 1996) were unsuccessful. As part of the project, 25 North Island weka were captured from the island and transferred to Equine Farms, near Rotorua as a safeguard against the loss of this population. These birds will be returned to the island once the operation is completed, and post-operational monitoring of the weka population left on the island is planned.
55 Dec -04	7	Bay of Plenty	An aerial 1080 poison operation using carrots took place over a 440 ha area of the Pongakawa Ecological Area in October as part of a wider operation undertaken by Kaingaroa Timberlands in adjacent pine plantations to control possums. Jeff Hudson has been employed to monitor the adult kokako population; results so far indicate that no birds have been affected.
53 Jun -04	1	Big South Cape Island	In March 1964 muttonbirders returning to Big South Cape reported that a ship rat plague was causing immense damage to property and wildlife on their island..by the time we reached Big South Cape (five months after the first reports) many land bird populations had already been almost totally destroyed.. The Big South Cape disaster also had a massive, enduring impact in shaping future conservation policy and practice both within New Zealand, and on islands around the world. Refined over the decades, predator mitigation, eradication and control has now reached a level where, with ongoing vigilance, it is practicable to: maintain the rat-free status of islands so as to restore ecological values and processes, and; even reinstate predator-sensitive species such as kaka, kokako and kiwi within non predator-fenced mainland habitats! NB: Planning is currently underway to eradicate rats from Big South Cape Island
52 Mar -04	29	Little Barrier Island	The tender documents have been sent out for this eradication attempt on Polynesian rats this winter. This project has been in the pipeline for several years, but was delayed for a variety of reasons. The way has now been cleared, but only after having to go as far as to the Environment Court. There are no particular problems envisaged with this project, but only time will tell. As with all aerial applications of bait, weather patterns will be the big unmanageable.
55 Dec -04	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	sustained possum control through aerial applications of 1080 is starting to have a very pronounced benefit for many <i>Powelliphanta</i> populations in Golden Bay
42 Oct -01	2	Northland	Lizard monitoring on the Chickens Islands was carried out in March. The traps used to monitor pre- and post-kiore eradication lizard abundance were lifted after 9 years and, will probably be continued on a 5-year cycle. The 9 years work showed that there was no significant change in total numbers on rocky beach sites. There were, however, significant increases in lizard captures in forest sites, and considerable differences in the response of different species. Species more frequently caught include ornate skinks, Duvaucel's gecko and Suter's skinks. All are crepuscular or nocturnal species. The diurnal lizards did not change much.
42 Oct -01	2	Northland	a survey of tuatara on Lady Alice Island.. found 43% of the animals he caught were juveniles. These were born either immediately prior to the kiore eradication or since. This indicates a substantial improvement in the status of tuatara on the island.
44 Apr-02	3	Northland	Following the spectacular results from Lady Alice Island (West Bay) last March (Rare Bits 42; where 43% of tuatara seen were juveniles

			compared with less than 2% prior to removal of kiore), a survey of Coppermine and Whatupuke Islands was recently carried out. Coppermine Island had kiore removed in 1997. Our survey revealed 15% were juveniles, which is a very good result in just 4 years. On Whatupuke Island, where kiore were eradicated in 1993 (8½ years ago), the result was exactly the same as Lady Alice Island: 43%. In South Cove, on Lady Alice Island, the result was only around 3%, which suggests that results can vary greatly over a single island
36 Apr-00	19	Otago	The stoat trapping response in the Dart went off very well with just under 100 stoats caught. Stoat numbers were well down in the part of the Catlins that was trapped. It seems possible that a recent AHB 1080 possum drop has impacted on stoat numbers.
37 Jun -00	19	Otago	The fernbirds which were transfered to Putauhinu from Whenua Hou as part of the preparations for the eradication on Whenua Hou and as part of the post eradication restoration on Putauhinu have done very well and are rapidly building up numbers. While the bait drop on Whenua Hou certainly knocked the fernbirds they are now starting to show their heads above the manuka again and with breeding confirmed this season
37 Jun -00	19	Otago	Campbell Island: Lowland sites were recently surveyed for large bodied weevils.. There was no sign of ribbed weevil (common in the late 1940s). Hopefully populations remain on nearby islets or possibly at higher elevations. Only remains were found of <i>Oclandius cinereus</i> . It is likely it persists in low numbers on parts of Campbell Island and should respond well to planned Norway rat eradication.
46 Sep -02	9	Otago	Ongoing widespread possum control in the Catlins continues to assist the recovery of <i>Tupeia antarctica</i> mistletoe.
53 Jun -04	15	Otago	Another successful season has ended on Te Peka Karara; the island is extremely popular with day visitors during the summer. On some afternoons there were up to 16 boats pulled up on the island, with picnickers providing entertainment for the weka. Plans for further translocations have been deferred as the preferred site is subject to an extensive ongoing possum operation as part of the Animal Health Board's Tb vector control programme.
53 Jun -04	15	Otago	Beech seed and rat and stoat numbers are all up in the Catlins..Coastal Otago staff are developing an operational plan for the Catlins to be able to implement control work when funds become available. The size of the operational area (12,600 ha) makes the planning phase of the operation just as difficult as any operational actions. Our focus is the protection of the large number of mohua found here (c. 2,000 birds). The key threat to plan for is stoat irruptions, but rats are also going to be part of the plan
55 Dec -04	16	Otago	It's all go at the Operation Ark site in the Catlins. We received money for stoat control but while in the process of preparing an operation plan, issues concerning rats arose; an observed doubling of rat abundance occurred between the start and end of October. Additional funds were secured for rat control leading to a big planning effort for a poisoning operation in two discrete areas with highest mohua densities. A team is now on the ground implementing that plan and getting baits out
52 Mar -04	28	Raoul Island	Raoul Island: The Polynesian rat (kiore) was probably liberated by early Polynesian voyagers several hundred years ago. It is thought that the Norway rat arrived in the early 1920's..mid 1830's Europeans attempted to settle..probably at some stage around then that cats were introduced. Goats were finally eradicated in the mid 1970's after several years of concentrated effort. In July 2002 two Bell 205 (Iroquois) helicopters flew up to Raoul and were used to apply Pestoff 20R to the entire island. Twice. The objective was to eradicate both species of rat, and most (though hopefully all) of the cats through secondary poisoning. Since then, laying of 1080 bait and trapping may have resulted in the eradication of cats.
39 Dec-00	15	Southland	The Campbell Island eradication preparation continues.
40 Mar-01	11	Southland	<i>Tuhua (Mayor Island)</i> : In August last year, 2 applications of Talon 20 P were aerial broadcast to eradicate Norway and Pacific rats. It was anticipated that cats would die from secondary poisoning after eating dead or dying rats full of bait. A sample of cats were radio-tagged prior to the drop. Some indication of home range was determined from those cats, but the severe topography of Tuhua made telemetry difficult. Of

			greater benefit was the ability to recover dead cats post drop, and 5 dead cats were found during the weeks following the drop. Autopsy by a veterinary pathologist determined 3 had all the clinical signs of anticoagulant poisoning. The other two showed none of those signs but did have a type of emphysema
42 Oct -01	17	Southland	After years of planning, the Campbell Island rat eradication finally got under way in full on the 26 June when the five helicopters left from Invercargill. Two ship loads of gear and personnel (19 in total) had already gone. The equipment included 120 tonnes of bait and 210 drums of chopper fuel as well as enough food and supplies for three months. After unloading the Jenka.. one of the choppers returned to the mainland, leaving three Jet Rangers to drop the bait and a Squirrel to ferry bait and personnel around. After four days setting up , the first bait was dropped on 2 July. From past weather records, it had been estimated that even if the team stayed on the island for three months, there was a significant chance that we still wouldn't have had enough suitable weather to drop all the bait..Even the cliffs at up to 1000ft high did not deter the team, who simply did them with an onshore wind to help blow the bait onto the many ledges..The weather prevented the helicopters leaving until 27 July, and the last of the team and equipment came off on 22 August.
43 Dec-01	6	Tongariro/ Taupo	It has been documented from a number of aerial 1080 possum control operations that tomtits are one of the more vulnerable non-target species..monitoring compared two techniques – Distance Sampling and Territory Sampling..Initial indications from both monitoring methods (re-sighting of banded male tomtits and distance sampling indexes of populations) show little, if any, impact from the 1080 drop on the tomtits monitored at the study sites. We anticipate that statistical analysis of the results will confirm this.
44 Apr-02	9	Tongariro/ Taupo	Four months after an effective possum and rat knock-down by a 20,000-ha aerial 1080 operation over Tongariro Forest, stoats reappeared in the centre of the forest and began killing kiwi chicks. So far five of the 11 chicks have been predated, and all in the centre of the treatment area..Rodent numbers remain surprisingly low, with the same tracking index recorded in February as in December (< 2.0%).
46 Sep -02	11	Tuhua Island	Tuhua: Following the air drop of bait in 2000, there has been several follow up visits to look for rats and cats. The intention being to eradicate Norway rat and kiore by primary and for cats to all die from secondary poisoning.
45 Jun-02	5	Waikato	Kokako in the Mangatutu Ecological Area (one of the 14 Key Sites identified in the Kokako Recovery Plan) are to be monitored during an aerial 1080 carrot operation being undertaken by the Animal Health Board.. [3 people] have begun territory mapping kokako pairs at Mangatutu, which is the first stage of preparation for the 1080 application due later in the year.
46 Sep -02	3	Waikato	[3 people] have just finished monitoring 17 kokako pairs through an aerial 1080 carrot operation at Pureora. All 17 pairs survived the operation.
47 Dec -02	4	Waikato	The Pureora Field Centre is monitoring radio tagged kaka in the Waipapa Restoration Area to assess the effectiveness of pest control on a species sensitive to mustelid predation. Female kakas are followed to nests which are monitored. A sample of chicks have transmitters fitted to find out how many survived and where they disperse to...A dramatic increase in fledgling mortality has been noted coinciding with a change to the pest control regime. Seventeen female chicks were monitored since the breeding season and excluding missing birds, eleven of fourteen fledglings have died. Nine of these were probably (some certainly) killed by stoats. And just to show that the predators are not targeting birds wearing radio transmitters, one observation included finding the remains of two untagged kaka within the same den as a dead tagged bird. So the results of a productive nesting season for kaka in the Waipapa has very much been let down by poor fledgling survival. The pest control regime was an aerial 1080 pollard operation in October. While this did offer protection during the time birds were nesting, as pest numbers increased, the level of protection decreased toward the end of the season when fledgling kaka become vulnerable.
47 Dec -02	5	Waikato	adult kokako at Mapara. Last year was the first season of predator control at Mapara since 1996-97, and the success of last years poison operation combined with a good breeding season has meant that the population has risen from thirty pairs at the end of last season to forty pairs found during this census

48 Apr -03	4	Waikato	staff are pleased with the success of recent possum control operations on Mount Pirongia, especially the spin-off benefit for the rare plant <i>Dactylanthus taylorii</i> . A team of DOC staff and three volunteers spent the last week in January on Pirongia's summit monitoring dactylanthus plants that had previously been caged for protection. Most of the 150 caged plants were in good health and flowering profusely, with no sign of possum or rat browse. Especially pleasing was the rare sight of healthy unbrowsed inflorescences erupting from the leaf layer, which enabled the discovery of eight new plants.
49 Jun -03	5	Waikato	Last winter 17 kokako pairs were monitored during an aerial 1080 carrot bait operation at Mangatutu. All pairs survived the operation. The 2002 spring census of kokako at Mapara found a healthy 40 pairs, an increase of 10 pairs in the six months following the post-breeding census. This followed the first pulse of pest control in four years, an exciting result and a great example of the success of pulse management. Meanwhile, the four-yearly survey of kokako at Waipapa this autumn has found 40 pairs, compared to the 16 pairs in 1999. Further testament to the benefit of pest control
50 Sep -03	4	Waikato	Nine young tuatara were released on to Stanley Island (Mercury Group) and eleven to Cuvier Island in May and June. These were the captive bred progeny of adults that were removed from the islands before the rat eradication in the early 1990s
48 Apr -03	8	Wanganui	Egmont National Park: Stoat numbers in the national park appear to have been low since a 1080 drop in August 2002, but with time more mustelids are turning up on trap lines
49 Jun -03	12	Wanganui	A new site for NIBK was found near Makino in the foothills of the western Ruahines. Kiwi call surveys at Ruahine Corner, subject to regular 1080 treatments, have produced a good number of calls
36 Apr-00	3	Wellington	In December white mistletoe..was found..at Ketetahi in Tongariro National Park during the establishment of forest health monitoring plots..Further.. hundreds were found in January on another monitoring line in the same forest, some plants even occurred within the 20 x 20 m forest plots. Most of the plants were heavily browsed. This species will now be used as an indicator of forest health for an upcoming possum control operation.

			20. Delays in Pest Control Due to Poison Use
36 Apr -00	10	Bay of Plenty	A further attempt to eradicate mice from [Mokoia] island is planned for late winter if the funds become available.
41 Jun -01	10	Nelson/ Marlborough	Sixteen of the 17 known populations of <i>Gambusia</i> (mosquito fish) have been eradicated in Tasman District using the fish poison rotenone...If <i>Gambusia</i> are still present in low numbers however, they will be difficult to detect...Plans to eradicate the final population have been put on hold owing to rising water levels and cold temperatures, which hinder the use of rotenone.
41 Jun -01	12	Otago	<i>Inland saline sites</i> : the latest weed – <i>Plantago coronopus</i> - threatening these important ecosystems. It's become very invasive at many sites and threatens to wipe out many of the special plants. Biodiversity funding is facilitating a multi-year research programme to test a range of herbicides, some of which we hope will prove effective control agents.
42 Oct -01	4	Northland	The five-year program to eradicate Argentine ant from Tiritiri Matangi Island began .. The bait is laced with 0.01% Fipronil..The entire area was covered with 1.8 gram baits every 2–3 metres, in grid fashion.. Tests carried out on the birds on Tiritiri indicated there was no risk to them, however, just to be on the safe side, two takahe, which sometimes frequent the target zone, were removed to a pen. Eventually, after these birds had taken full advantage of a couple of holes in the fence, they were confined on the correct side of the enclosure! In order to prevent pukeko from eating the bait all open areas such as mo wed pasture and roads were baited at night. Argentine ants forage for food 24 hours a day so night baiting is an option. A range of invertebrates could potentially be killed if they fed on the bait. However, these invertebrates would be the species that suffer most through competition with Argentine ants so, if the ants had been allowed to take over the habitat these others would have mostly died out anyway.. The poison was still killing ants two weeks later. Monitoring through March and April has shown a 99.98% kill with only very small nests or groups of ants remaining..The plan is to treat the infested parts of the island again next season, and hopefully achieve eradication.
43 Dec-01	7	Tongariro/ Taupo	Evidence is mounting of an exceptionally good kill of possums and rats following the 20,000 ha September aerial 1080 operation. Stoats also appear to have been controlled. The race between kiwi chicks trying to grow to a safer weight and stoats re-invading the forest is now on.
43 Dec-01	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	An experiment is now underway to find a method of controlling the weedy sedge, <i>Carex ovalis</i> , in the ephemeral tarn at Sedgemere. The edge is overwhelming the special communities there, which contain one plant known only from that tarn (<i>Craspedia</i> "tarn") and four other tiny threatened plants.
44 Apr-02	4	Auckland	(<i>Sicyos australis</i>): Both populations consisted of large individuals covering an area of 5'5 metres. Unfortunately the weed Mexican devil was found growing near to one of the sites; this will hopefully be targeted for control in the near future.
49 Jun -03	13	Nelson/ Marlborough	Three of the six known gambusia populations have yet to be treated due to a mixture of bad weather, difficulties meeting consent conditions and landowner expectations.
51 Dec -03	1	Auckland	Attempts to carry out a rat eradication operation on Moturemu Island for kakabeak protection have been thwarted so far by continuous rain
52 Mar -04	17	Nelson/ Marlborough	The pest fish season is well under way but is being hampered by unseasonably wet and cold weather. One rotenone control operation to eradicate gambusia at an orchard dam has been completed.
52 Mar -04	29	Little Barrier Island	The tender documents have been sent out for this eradication attempt on Polynesian rats [on Little Barrier Island] this winter. This project has been in the pipeline for several years, but was delayed for a variety of reasons. The way has now been cleared, but only after having to go as far as to the Environment Court. There are no particular problems envisaged with this project, but only time will tell. As with all aerial applications of bait, weather patterns will be the big unmanageable. Fingers crossed for a good spell of fine weather
53 Jun -04	15	Otago	Beech seed and rat and stoat numbers are all up in the Catlins..Coastal Otago staff are developing an operational plan for the Catlins to be able to implement control work when funds become available. The size of the operational area (12,600 ha) makes the planning phase of the

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			operation just as difficult as any operational actions. Our focus is the protection of the large number of mohua found here (c. 2,000 birds). The key threat to plan for is stoat irruptions, but rats are also going to be part of the plan
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			21. Biodiversity Loss Under DoC Care Quotes (except whio, kiwi, kakapo)
39 Dec-00	20		Whenua Hou Nature Reserve (Codfish Island) [is] rat free.. we decided to hold up to 400 bats in captivity for the duration of the [rat poisoning] programme. A trial with 50 bats was carried out first with no loses. So before the bait was dropped 385 bats were caught and put into four purpose built aviaries (batteries). Under the watchful eye of a dedicated team they were feed a diet of mealworms that had been feed a nutrient supplement. This proved very acceptable to the bats, with most putting on weight and having to be put on a diet. They were all weighed and checked every 8 days, which was no small task. During the operation only 9 bats were lost up until the week of the final release in late September, when for some unknown reason 45 bats died during the check up, apparently from heat stress. Even with the mass mortality it was an amazing achievement to keep that number of bats in captivity for over 3 months. Overseas experts had indicated that we should expect a mortality rate of up to 50 percent as a matter of course
46 Sep -02	13	Aorangi Island	A mouse was reported.. A full SOP response was launched with 64 bait stations, Elliot traps, Easiset mouse traps, lures, chew sticks etc. We were not able to follow the SOP to the letter in terms of frequency of visits as the weather did not play ball. After six weeks we have had nothing to confirm any rodents in the area. We have removed the Elliot traps as they were killing diving petrels, spotless crakes and lizards. We also removed the Easissets as they have killed lizards and giant weta.
37 Jun -00	5	Auckland	The Hunua kokako: Only 2 of the 4 pairs attempted to breed and both nests were lost in incubation. Four Mapara females were transferred in last season, and although 1 had paired with a resident male she had been killed during winter by a stoat.
37 Jun -00	7	Auckland	A covenant within the Carter Holt Harvey managed forest at Woodhill was visited in May to inspect what was once our largest mainland population of <i>Pimelea tomentosa</i> . Unfortunately fallow deer browse was extensive, and only 4 plants were relocated.
41 Jun -01	3	Auckland	Our <i>Lepidium flexicaule</i> transfer to Rangitoto has been a little less than successful with 100 out of 150 plants still alive (66%) after 3 months, but only 5 out of 150 plants still alive (3.3%), after 10 months. Rangitoto is a harsh environment, and this translocation was always going to be a challenge.
43 Dec-01	4	Auckland	fairy tern nests..One of the female's first clutches failed due to the single egg being buried in a sand storm, and the other female's first clutch contained one infertile and one fertile egg. The fertile egg was taken to Auckland Zoo to be incubated, and a replacement egg from Waipu (that had been incubated at the Zoo and was ready to hatch) placed in the nest. It hatched successfully but the chick was killed during the sand storm. The second clutches have been more successful. The female whom the male favours, has just had her fertile egg taken to the Zoo and has been given two fertile eggs from Waipu that are about to hatch. The other female has abandoned her second clutch and the single fertile egg is at the Zoo being incubated.
45 Jun-02	4	Auckland	Recent monitoring of kakabeak (<i>Clianthus puniceus</i>) on Moturemu Island has revealed that only five of the original individuals planted in August 2001 have survived. Unfortunately the surviving plants were in poor health, being subject to some form of insect attack..analysis showed that plants had a significant amount of fungal growth..There were also at least three types of insect attack.. these attacks may be due to an underlying cause rather than being the cause of poor health. Stress from drying or root damage, increased shading from overgrowing trees, or some other sudden change, may alter the plant's condition and make it more attractive as a food source. Alternatively, overcrowding of a pest species on some other neighbouring plants may result in a spillover effect. A planting project with more rigorous monitoring is planned.
49 Jun -03	3	Auckland	Vegetation and weed control to allow daylight and reduce competition from kakabeak seedlings on Moturemu has just been completed..transplanted kakabeak did not survive
49 Jun -03	4	Auckland	We've also been out re-surveying coastal cress (<i>Lepidium oleraceum</i>) sites in the northern Mokohinau Islands. All our records of cress are 10 years or older, so it was time to re-check them. Six individual plants were found on only one stack. Rat eradication some years ago has left the

			islands predator-free and now honeycombed with bird burrows
49 Jun -03	4	Auckland	coastal shore-cress (<i>Lepidium flexicaule</i>) on Rangitoto: first returned to the island in 1999. All these plants died, though some flowered, seeded, and seedlings grew. Three individuals from another transfer in 2002 are still alive and have flowered. Dense weed infestations seem to hamper establishment of the coastal shore-cress on the island. The translocation is now entering a re-assessment phase, during which the Conservancy will consider whether it is feasible to continue to try and establish a population of this cress on Rangitoto, or whether Auckland's weedy flora will win out
51 Dec -03	1	Auckland	Kakabeak from Moturemu Island (Kaipara Harbour) has been planted at several sites on Tiritiri Matangi Island. One aim is to test results of planting near petrel burrows: early observations indicate that those planted round burrows are struggling compared to the other sites. Interference by petrels, penguins, and pukekos is proving frustrating! Attempts to carry out a rat eradication operation on Moturemu Island for kakabeak protection have been thwarted so far by continuous rain
51 Dec -03	1	Auckland	The one and only naturally occurring sand spurge (<i>Euphorbia glauca</i>) known in the Auckland Area is perched precariously on a cliff on Browns Island. Eighty young Euphorbias grown by the Auckland Regional Botanic Gardens were planted in the general vicinity of the wild plant this winter. Four months later, only 11 of the 80 are still looking good. Most of the rest seem to have succumbed to snails, which defoliate the plant and eat at the stems
51 Dec -03	1	Auckland	damaged by roading contractors: green mistletoe (<i>Ileostylus micranthus</i>) and pale flowered kumeraho (<i>Pomaderris hamiltonii</i>) have been destroyed. These incidents occurred despite previous contact with the council about the plants and the council agreeing to avoid damaging the plants. Our people once again got together with their people to try and stop this from happening again. Some of the remedies discussed included better marking of the sites, more regular contact, and maps that can be given to the people driving the machinery
52 Mar -04	5	Auckland	Despite the hard work of the tern wardens, no fairy tern chicks were fledged in the Auckland Conservancy this summer. One promising development was a confirmed breeding attempt at Pakiri Beach, on the east coast near Leigh, the first in 38 years at this site. A pair laid one egg which, because of high predator numbers in the area, was transferred to another nest at Papakanui. Unfortunately, the chick disappeared soon after hatching. Predation by a black-backed gull is suspected. After the initial removal of their egg, the Pakiri pair readily accepted a new wax-filled dummy egg. This is a hopeful sign, as the old wooden dummies used to date are frequently rejected by the birds
39 Dec -00	5	Bay of Plenty	Staff have recently checked on the survival of the <i>Rorippa divaricata</i> planted on Mokoia Island last year. Because most plants had died off during winter a spring check for seedlings was necessary. Unfortunately no seedlings were found despite most of the original plantings surviving and setting seed.
39 Dec -00	5	Bay of Plenty	In August, further planting and monitoring of threatened/uncommon plant species as part of the restoration project on Whale Island continued. Monitoring of those species initially planted last year has revealed mixed survival rates
41 Jun -01	6	Bay of Plenty	<i>Rorippa divaricata</i> In March, staff returned to Mokoia Island to monitor <i>Rorippa divaricata</i> plantings that were established in 1999. Only three surviving plants from 245 plants established were found, although the majority of these set seed before dying off last winter so we hope that further plants will re-establish.
41 Jun -01	6	Bay of Plenty	<i>Pterostylis micromega</i> : ..no plants were located. The wetland habitat has changed greatly since the original discovery with much more water present and no grazing. While this management regime has greatly improved the functioning and quality of the wetland it may not have been so favourable for the orchid.
42 Oct 01	6	Bay of Plenty	A second application of Pestoff 20R (12mm diameter, 2-4 gram) Wanganui No. 7 cereal pellets containing 20ppm brodifacoum was dropped onto Mokoia Island..As part of the project, 25 North Island weka were captured from the island and transferred to Equine Farms, near Rotorua

			as a safeguard against the loss of this population. These birds will be returned to the island once the operation is completed
43 Dec -01	4	Bay of Plenty	Mistletoes: Further <i>T. antarctica</i> seeds have also been planted on Mokoia Island during September and October as the initial planting several years ago does not appear to have survived. Several hundred seeds were cello-taped onto fivefinger trees
43 Dec -01	5	Bay of Plenty	..resurveying populations of <i>Thelypteris confluens</i> and <i>Cyclosorus interruptus</i> ..which have not been checked for several years. Although the work was undertaken in late October several of the original populations could not be found .. <i>Calochilus robertsonii</i> (Redbearded Orchid): The annual survey this year has revealed a large decline on last year's record of 3,268 plants with only 1,042 plants found.. <i>Caleana minor</i> (Duck Orchid): ..making a concerted effort to get some seed set on the few plants of <i>Caleana minor</i> which still exist at its only known New Zealand site in Rotorua. The last few years have been a failure, with insects or other browsers destroying all plants before flowering or seed set could occur.. <i>Rorippa divaricata</i> : No new populations were found and several existing populations had died out with the sites being invaded by secondary native shrub species and exotic grasses. Eight live plants in total were found, a decrease from 12 known plants last year
44 Apr -02	8	Bay of Plenty	a few clumps of <i>Cyclosorus</i> and <i>Thelypteris</i> were noted in amongst a heavy reed sweet grass infestation. It appears that numbers of both species have declined..since early 90's, probably as a result of weed competition
44 Apr -02	8	Bay of Plenty	survey using volunteers ..for the elusive <i>Pterostylis micromega</i> record (1984) from the Lower Kaituna wetland. No plants were found
47 Dec -02	6	Bay of Plenty	<i>Lepidium oleraceum</i> and <i>Euphorbia glauca</i> : Tuhua (Mayor Island), approximately 40 plants were established around south-east bay in winter 2000. Recent assessments indicate approximately 50% are surviving. Slugs, snails, and sparrows are browsing plants. Taumaihi Island, August 2000 planting of 27 <i>Lepidium oleraceum</i> was assessed in 2001 with no plants found. This site was rechecked in April 2002 with still no plants found and only two <i>Euphorbia glauca</i> plants found.
47 Dec -02	7	Bay of Plenty	Four live striped skinks were recovered from a dead miro tree on the Mount Te Aroha access road in late July. These were held in captivity by John Heaphy and later transferred to the National Wildlife Centre at Mt Bruce for research purposes on the advice of the <i>Oligosoma</i> Recovery Group. One dead striped skink was also recovered. This discovery is one of the few times over the last decade that live striped skink have been found in native forest habitat.
51 Dec -03	6	Bay of Plenty	North Island robin – Tuhua (Mayor Island): The opportunity was taken to monitor North Island robin (taken from Mokoia Island) for the first time since their release on Tuhua on 17 May 2003. ..Of the 42 released, a minimum total of 11 birds (26%) were located: six confirmed males..one confirmed female..two partially identified birds..and two unidentified birds
52 Mar -04	6	Bay of Plenty	Another attempt at translocating Tupeia seed to Mokoia Island was made in December. Several past attempts in recent years using Tupeia plants haven't established successfully to date. This latest attempt involved translocating seed onto the fivefinger hosts and covering it with a small piece of shade cloth to reduce the chances of losing the seed. A total of 483 seeds were translocated to the island.
52 Mar -04	7	Bay of Plenty	Red-bearded orchid: The annual survey this year has shown a concerning decline to a total of 694 plants; the lowest number recorded since 1993. There are no obvious reasons for this
55 Dec -04	6	Bay of Plenty	In September, several hundred more Tupeia seeds were planted along the sunny northern side of Mokoia Island on fivefinger trees, in the hope of establishing the species on the island. A quick check on the <i>Ileostylus</i> seed planted in July revealed that some seed had disappeared from the branches, with a few seeds dry and most likely dead
53 Jun -04	1	Big South Cape Island	In March 1964..a ship rat plague was causing immense damage to property and wildlife.. by the time we reached Big South Cape (five months after the first reports) many land bird populations had already been almost totally destroyed
44 Apr -02	16	Canterbury	<i>Leptinella filiformis</i> : Until 1998 it was thought to be extinct.. 31 plants .. were planted out at Medbury Reserve.. monitored in October; six had been destroyed and a further four damaged by rabbits. The rabbits were probably attracted to the plants by the newly disturbed ground when

			they were planted. Hopefully the unusually damp summer on the plains has ensured this population will become established enough to withstand further attention from the rabbits.
45 Jun-02	12	Canterbury	The orange-fronted parakeet has recently been reclassified from a Category 2 specie to Category 1 – nationally critical. ..The results of the 2001/2002 parakeet breeding season were fairly positive. The monitored orange-fronted and yellow-crowned parakeet pairs attempted to raise two broods..the first nesting attempt produced both orange-fronted and yellow-crowned parakeet fledglings in March, the second attempt produced only yellow-crowned parakeet fledglings in May. The orange-fronted parakeet pair was successful in fledging seven chicks from their first nest but unfortunately the second nest was abandoned – it contained five late development stage eggs. The cause of the abandonment is not known and the pair did not appear to nest again. There were two individual orange-fronted parakeets monitored. These two either did not breed or kept the whole affair well hidden -which this species can easily manage much to the frustration of the monitoring team, as neither partners or nests were seen. Further observations in the valley have indicated that breeding has now finished and the parakeets are starting to flock for the winter period. [breeding most likely prevented by DoC disturbance]
49 Jun -03	17	Canterbury	Because OFP were regularly seen at several sites in the Hawdon Valley, nest searches were concentrated in this area for most of January..very few pairs were located repeatedly. One OFP nest was located when the Hurunui was visited in mid February to check on parakeet activity. The nest was climbed and monitored. All five eggs from the nest were removed and flown in an incubator via helicopter and plane to Invercargill and delivered to Te Anau Wildlife Park. After candling to determine the ages and conditions of the eggs, they were swapped with five red-crowned parakeet's eggs. Four of the eggs hatched and all the chicks fledged, in spite of both foster parent birds dying and the chicks requiring hand feeding four times a day for several weeks! The next step is to decide whether the chicks in Te Anau will get to breed in captivity or whether they will wait till they get to Te Kakahu (Chalky Island).. Lets hope more than one nest can be found next season
52 Mar -04	19	Canterbury	The orange-fronted parakeet (OFP) population crashed in the South Branch of the Hurunui during the rat plague of the 2000/01 summer. The species was in dire trouble and the Recovery Group had to re-think its priorities!
52 Mar -04	19	Canterbury	Above all, this work highlights the value of 'habitat' based survey as a cost effective method in dealing with multiple species
53 Jun -04	12	Canterbury	titi/sooty shearwater: a visit in December revealed 10 eggs using a burrow scope. A follow-up visit last week by local DOC staff and Kerry-Jayne showed a woeful story. There was no sign of any chicks alive, and four dead chicks were found inside the burrows. Their ripped out throats pointed to mustelid predation, confirmed by stoat scats and a small hole forced between the netting and fence posts. The only good news is that there is no sign that adults were taken, so they should return to breed next year. Priorities from here are to source funding for a professional predator-proof fence. The best efforts of the landowner have not been enough against the wily fence-cracking skills of stoats.
53 Jun -04	14	Canterbury	A collaborative project ..saw the translocation of two native invertebrates back to Quail Island. A summer student investigated the feasibility of translocating several ground beetles (<i>Megadromus guerinii</i> , <i>Holcaspis intermittans</i> , <i>Holcaspis suteri</i>), native slugs (<i>Pseudaneitea maculata</i>) and Banks Peninsula tree weta (<i>Hemideina ricta</i>) to the island. The results of her study indicated that the source population of ground beetles and native slugs would not be detrimentally affected by the removal of specimens for translocation. The translocation of <i>Megadromus guerinii</i> beetles and native slugs (<i>Pseudaneitea maculata</i>) was completed in April, 2004
55 Dec -04	14	Canterbury	The orange-fronted kakariki: a number of the captive juveniles died. These special parakeets are certainly not easy to raise in captivity! Following the last Rare Bits story and a couple of bird transfers to and from Te Anau and Christchurch, the first eggs were laid by Valentine and Arthur in Te Anau in late August. Unfortunately after four eggs were laid, Arthur mysteriously died and the eggs had to be artificially incubated at Burwood Bush. The "super mum" foster parent at Isaacs Wildlife Centre (Christchurch) fortunately came to the rescue again, and her eggs were swapped with the orange-fronted kakariki ones. But fate stepped in once more, and she abandoned the nest after three eggs hatched

			(one was infertile). The two remaining chicks are subsequently being hand-reared
38 Sep -00	6	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	in Tongariro Forest 21 Operation Nest Egg birds have now been released since 1997. Despite at least three deaths (ferret, pig & misadventure) and five transmitter failures, the remaining 13 birds are doing well and all remain within various parts of Tongariro Forest.
39 Dec-00	7	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	The 3 North Island (NI) brown kiwi released into Boundary Stream earlier in the year have had mixed fortunes. In late September the oldest (6 months) and largest (1300 gm) kiwi was found dead in the reserve. The cause of death is thought to be exposure because the bird was located in an exposed part of the reserve. There was no evidence of predation, and a severe southerly storm had hit the reserve at the time bringing extreme winds, freezing temperatures, and snow.
46 Sep -02	3	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	As yet genetic testing has not been done, however based on morphological differences, the Powelliphanta found in the Taraponui Covenant and Cashe's Bush are likely to be a species or sub-species endemic to the Maungaharuru Range. In 2000, 25 live snails and four empty shells were found in the 20x25 permanent plots. This year, 53 live snails were found. Three empty shells were found, only one of these had evidence of predation. A second population inhabits nearby Cashe's Bush Scenic Reserve. Unfortunately this year's survey has shown a 58% decrease in numbers, although only one of the empty shells found shown signs of predation
47 Dec -02	10	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	Urgent action was taken to save the kakabeak at Bartlett's after a recent visit (the first in several years) discovered it was being badly browsed. The tree was sprayed with 'Treepel' to deter goats.
49 Jun -03	10	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	April saw the fifth anniversary of a 28 robin release into the mainland island. Twelve of these birds were female, of which only five went on to breed.
51 Dec -03	8	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	In April 2003, two Cook's scurvy grass (<i>Lepidium oleraceum</i>) seedlings were planted and hundreds of seeds were sown on Whanga-o-kena (East Island) near East Cape as part of the restoration plan for the island. We returned to Whanga-o-kena in October 2003 to check on the seedlings and seeds, and to plant a further 70 seedlings. Both seedlings were alive but we found no evidence that any seeds had germinated
52 Mar -04	10	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	Kowhai-ngutu-kaka: planting of this endangered shrub on road cuttings in the East Cape region.. a mob of goats had been gobbling their way through the plants and had even ring-barked the older specimens.. The lesson from this is that 'extinction events' can occur with disagreeable rapidity
44 Apr -02	24	Kapiti Island	Twenty brown teal have been released on Kapiti over the past two years. Of these, six are known to have died..
44 Apr-02	23	Korapuki Island	Korapuki Island: Unfortunately, a large darkling beetle translocated from Middle Island does not seem to be doing at all well. None of the 50 translocated beetles were found, and it seems likely that they met their fate in the mouths of Duvaucel's geckos, which are abundant on the island
45 Jun -02	17	Mokoia Island	At the end of the breeding season on Mokoia Island there were 20 birds (5 males, 5 females and 10 fledglings). A decision has been made by the Conservator in consultation with the Mokoia Island Trust, to remove all remaining hihi from Mokoia and transfer them to Kapiti Island. The decision will mean that there is one less island with hihi on it. The reasons for the removal are the lack of an increase in numbers (since released in September 1994), the amount of staff resources needed to sustain their intensive management and the financial input required in managing them. The removal will take place this winter
47 Dec -02	19	Mokoia Island	Fifteen hihi (eight males and seven females) were transferred from Mokoia to Kapiti, Mt Bruce in mid August till November as a result of a management decision to shift them to Kapiti, Mt Bruce to improve their chances of survival. No birds now remain on Mokoia. The Kapiti birds are being monitored.
47 Dec -02	19	Mokoia Island	Recent monitoring of mistletoe seed (<i>Tupeia</i>) planting from last season and previous years has still failed to find any plants establishing on the fivefinger hosts. It also appears that <i>Rorippa divaricata</i> has not reestablished on the island following re-introduction of plants several years ago.

36 Apr-00	16	Nelson/ Marlborough	A February search for the red-throated eye-bright (<i>Euphrasia</i> unnamed), which appears to be confined to the Southern Arthur Range, revealed only 1 plant over an area where there were numerous individuals 5 years ago. This gives cause for concern because the reasons for decline are not apparent.
36 Apr-00	16	Nelson/ Marlborough	The Mt Stokes mohua population has dropped dramatically. At the end of the 1998-99 summer there were around 90 birds, but now numbers are estimated at 27, of which only 6 are female. Predation by ship rats is thought to be the cause of the sudden decline. This may have occurred during winter if the birds also roost in cavities. The department had successfully increased mohua numbers on Mt Stokes to a size where the risk could be taken to establish a second population on a predator-free island. Four birds, including 1 female, were transferred late last year to Nukuwaiata. Plans to move more were scrapped when it was realised there had been a sizeable drop in the population. Seven nesting attempts were made over summer but few were successful. Cuckoo parasitism was an added problem. Intensive trapping of stoats had been sufficient to protect the birds because rats had almost never been recorded at this altitude on Mt Stokes.
37 Jun -00	2	Nelson/ Marlborough	In January 1999 we transferred 4 female kaka from Whenua Hou (Codfish Island) to the RNRP area in an effort to increase our sample size. One of these nested last summer – only a year after her release. Unfortunately, her eggs and a recently hatched nestling were preyed on, probably by rats.. Three of these birds left the RNRP area after their release but remained local. One subsequently died but the other 3 are alive and well.
37 Jun -00	15	Nelson/ Marlborough	Survey work on Arapawa Island confirmed the presence of the protected, undescribed <i>Megadromus</i> beetle at several sites, as well as <i>Wainuia</i> and occasional <i>Powelliphanta</i> snails. However, in many areas these species are being heavily hit by pigs which have severely rooted large areas of forest floor, overturning large stones in the process.
40 Mar-01	7	Nelson/ Marlborough	A visit to the Matiri Plateau yielded only around 40 individuals of the indeterminate species <i>Melicytus</i> “Matiri”, many heavily browsed, confirming that this species is threatened.. Monitoring of 5 <i>Scutellaria novaezelandiae</i> sites has unfortunately recorded a loss from the type locality. <i>Celmisia macmahonii</i> has been collected from the Sounds and is now being propagated for population enhancement. ..Fire on Boxing Day burnt all 300 recently planted <i>Muehlenbeckia astonii</i> , but the plants are tenacious. Despite being in the ground for only a few months, some are showing signs of regrowth when watered by a couple of concerned individuals!
41 Jun -01	9	Nelson/ Marlborough	A Cook’s scurvy grass census of the outer Pelorus Sound islands has confirmed that it is present on 6 of the 15 islands and islets visited. This year’s exceptional drought has killed most plants though..
42 Oct -01	11	Nelson/ Marlborough	During the drought, large numbers of <i>Raoulia</i> mats died on the Cloudy Bay Foreshore, which meant that when staff came to survey for the recently discovered mat daisy jumper moth, <i>Kiwaia</i> , none could be found.
43 Dec-01	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	only one who was seen in the whole East Branch
43 Dec-01	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	We previously reported on work to measure changes in falcon numbers over 300 km2 in Marlborough. This work was repeated in November. While there is evidence of decline since baseline research in the 1970’s, the significance of this trend is questionable. It is even more difficult to assign possible causes for any decline.
44 Apr-02	15	Nelson/ Marlborough	Takahe: Two chicks have survived to over 50 days on Maud Island, which is a good effort in a summer of massive rainfall. Eric, hung up by his leg in a sheep netting fence, would have died if Steve had not found him and administered some TLC. Fences were also responsible for Albert’s death previously, fuelling debate about whether to take sheep and fences off Maud Island altogether.
44 Apr-02	15	Nelson/ Marlborough	The last surviving female mohua from Mt Stokes, rescued in 1999 just before ship rats wiped out the rest, has finally bred on Nukuwaiata. The 27 mohua from the dart Valley also released Nukuwaiata in October 2001 have been hard to monitor. Their secretive habits and the difficult terrain have resulted in only nine individuals being positively identified from colour bands

45 Jun-02	11	Nelson/ Marlborough	Monitoring of peppercress survival was monitored on two small islands, where it was introduced, in the Moutere Inlet. Its continued survival was surprising as recruitment has been very poor and weed competition severe.
45 Jun-02	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	A survey of the Rarangi foreshore <i>Raoulia</i> mats failed to find any of the Cloudy Bay mat daisy jumper, <i>Kiwaia</i> sp. cf. <i>jeanae</i> . This is the second year we have failed to detect any of these flightless moths which are known from this site only. Their habitat was severely affected by the big drought of 2000/2001 and we are unsure whether the species has survived.
48 Apr -03	8	Nelson/ Marlborough	<i>Craspedia</i> "Leatham" survey showed that the original population of plants has decreased from 67 to 36 rosettes over the last two years.. The large drop in plant numbers has prompted the setup of formal monitoring and careful weed control.
48 Apr -03	10	Nelson/ Marlborough	Mohua: The highlight was two chicks produced by the one surviving Mt Stokes pair who are now over four years old. Hopefully they will continue to breed for a few more years. Dart Valley sourced mohua on the island showed no sign of breeding, or mixing with the Mt Stokes birds. The low survival rate of these birds (five of the original 27) is a mystery, but may be related to the dryness of the island compared to the Dart Valley.
49 Jun -03	13	Nelson/ Marlborough	(<i>Lepidium banksii</i>), is stubbornly resisting all recovery attempts. Of the transplants at five sites, only one appears healthy - seeding prolifically for the entire season. A previously unrecognised threat was identified this year: root aphids, which annihilate nursery plants over hot summer months
53 Jun -04	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	Also in May, Hamilton's frogs were transferred from Stephens Island to the Inner Chetwode. Native frogs have been successfully shifted on two other occasions in the Sounds and we are confident that taking 80 of the 300 animals from this small population will allow the species to increase on both islands
36 Apr-00	7	Northland	The 5 pairs [of fairy terns] that bred this season in Northland produced a total of 8 nests, including 3 infertile and 3 re-nests. Seven chicks hatched. At Waipu 1 chick disappeared after 3 days and 1 of a pair of chicks at Mangawhai disappeared after bad weather. Two transfers were carried out in an attempt to increase the number of eggs laid. A chick from a fertile egg, which was transferred to Waipu from Papakanui, disappeared after 2 days. One of 2 eggs, transferred from Papakanui to an infertile nest at Mangawhai, hatched and the chick fledged.
37 Jun -00	5	Northland	(Kokako) There were only 3 nesting attempts this season: [only] the third was successful. These chicks were translocated to Puketi, and were the only known kokako chicks to be produced in Northland this year. Unfortunately, predators killed both chicks within 2 months of their release.
38 Sep -00	4	Northland	Our mawhai <i>Sicyos australis</i> at Otuaatua Stonefields is proving to be a little tricky to manage. After re-locating one plant, it was promptly eaten by wayward cows. Another then sprung up and was sprayed deliberately by an adjacent landowner. We are waiting and hoping another will appear. Seed collected off the plants were taken to the botanic gardens, but they did not germinate.
38 Sep -00	5	Northland	Mistletoe (<i>Tupeia antarctica</i> and <i>Ileostylus micranthus</i>) seed was planted on a range of host trees around the island but so far does not appear to have established. However the endangered native cress <i>Rorippa divaricata</i> has fared better with 50% of the original plantings having established and set seed, although half of these have died off over winter.
40 Mar-01	1	Northland	The annual brown teal trend counts in January and February were 104 and 92 respectively, a significant drop from 174 and 162 in 2000. A handful of birds are 'hanging in' at the southern Bay of Islands. Around Teal Bay and Mimiwhangata, the birds are just holding their own, while the population around Whananaki has taken another serious drop to just 6 birds.
41 Jun -01	1	Northland	Another attempt is being made to grow <i>Asplenium pauperequitum</i> from the Poor Knights Islands by spore. This critically endangered fern has previously proved too difficult to grow in cultivation
42 Oct -01	3	Northland	<i>Asplenium pauperequitum</i> : If the plant can be grown in cultivation through to the sporophyte stage, it will be a huge step forward for

			safeguarding this critically endangered species, as all attempts to grow it so far have been unsuccessful.
42 Oct -01	3	Northland	<i>Lepidium flexicaule</i> transfer sites on Rangitoto Island .. five plants reported previously as having survived from the translocated population of 150, have died. However, seven seedlings were located, having germinated from the seed produced by the now deceased adult plants. Exotic annual plants seem to be out-competing this native cress there.
43 Dec-01	1	Northland	The latest field trip to the <i>Placostylus ambagiosus</i> subsp. <i>Paraspiritus</i> colony confirmed that there was a massive die-off there a couple of years back, and there are now fewer snails than when we started protection work in 1988. None of the other colonies have crashed. As the common garden snail also occurs here and also suffered a big die-off we are speculating that perhaps a disease event occurred. Norway rats invaded a small island (Snail Rock) off Purerua Peninsula about six months ago and seriously depleted the snails (<i>P. hongii</i>) there. Instead of well in excess of 100 snails, just 15 were found this time
45 Jun-02	3	Northland	Holloway's crystalwort (<i>Atriplex hollowayi</i>): is now so restricted and in such low numbers that stock, wild horses, and chance summer easterly storms are an extreme threat to its survival. Te Pahi staff have had a summer -long struggle trying to erect horse-proof temporary fences..One hundred and fifty nursery-grown plants were planted out but few survived. Planting methods will be reviewed next year.
45 Jun-02	4	Northland	Thirty robust skinks and 41 Matapia Island geckos were transferred from Matapia Island to Motuopao Island in 1997. Monitoring was carried out in March 2002, nearly 5 years later. Three robust skinks were caught over 80 trap nights. Two were adults from the original release and the other is a juvenile born on the island. No Matapia Island geckos were seen from 2.5 hours spotlighting. This is not surprising as we have had very little success spotlighting for Pacific geckos on Lady Alice Island. We will now try using artificial 'gecko homes' (sunken pitfall traps filled with rocks).
48 Apr -03	2	Northland	The main threats to <i>Atriplex hollowayi</i> are high tides, and pigs ploughing through flotsam washed ashore. Overall they have been a lucky bunch of plants, with many being missed by horse hooves and pig feeding.
49 Jun -03	3	Northland	This year a small success can be claimed for the world's rarest tree on the Three Kings Islands. Botanists visiting the islands to remeasure permanent plots established in 1946 discovered that two of the seeds planted last year from fruit harvested from the single remaining wild <i>Pennantia baylisiana</i> tree had germinated. Unfortunately one of the tiny seedlings had died, so was collected and confirmed as <i>P. baylisiana</i> at Auckland Herbarium. The other seedling was looking unhealthy, so was given some water in the hope that it would survive. Whilst this is not exactly ground breaking work, it is significant in that it shows that it may be possible to get the plant growing from seed on the island without having to resort to the risky step of bringing in plants and soil grown on the mainland.
50 Sep -03	3	Northland	Shore spurge (<i>Euphorbia glauca</i>), once widespread in the inner Hauraki Gulf, now remains only on Brown's Island. We planted 80 new shore spurges on Brown's this winter, all were grown from the seed of cuttings taken from the one remaining natural plant on the island..As our one plant failed to flower and produce seed, we removed cuttings from it in 1999. This was a tough decision as the plant only had a few stems. But the gamble paid off, as they flowered profusely and set seed while in cultivation at the Auckland Regional Botanic Gardens
52 Mar -04	3	Northland	Three Kings Islands in March 2002, 21 ripe fruit were discovered on the lone surviving wild tree of <i>Pennantia baylisiana</i> . This plant sets very little seed because it is essentially a female, so this event was seen as a great opportunity to harvest and plant the seed at selected marked sites. During a visit in March 2003, two seeds were found to have germinated at damp sites in the mouth of Tasman Valley, though one had died and the other was looking very dry and unhealthy. The tiny seedling was watered. Hopes that this might be the breakthrough that the plant needs on the island were renewed with the discovery that the seedling was still alive and starting to form two new leaves in December 2003, though the seedling was still tiny and very vulnerable. Staff caged the seedling with wire to protect it
36 Apr -00	19	Otago	Stu Thorne in Wanaka has been back into the Dingle valley checking <i>Pittosporum patulum</i> . To his dismay 3 of the 4 young trees at one site,

			which had all been healthy last May, had been totally defoliated. Possums seem to be the most likely culprit, and a strategy for protecting the site is being considered.
43 Dec-01	16	Otago	The ongoing situation with mohua is supported in Otago, with nest numbers in the banded population at Lake Sylvan at only two thirds of last spring. Distributional work in the Catlins has revealed gaps in some areas, with the Catlins River Walk birds being right down in numbers.
43 Dec-01	16	Otago	<i>Asaphodes stinaria</i> : This is the first Southland record since 1944, despite intensive survey work. In the last three years, a few specimens from South-Westland, Queenstown, and Trotters Gorge (East Otago) have been found. The latter record included a male and female collected..
46 Sep -02	10	Otago	After years of planning and consultation it finally seems that the joint Ngai Tahu DOC co-management project to reintroduce buff weka into Otago is about to happen. Barring last minute hitches, by the time you read this we should be in the Chatham's catching the chosen few.
47 Dec -02	16	Otago	Buff weka: trapping of [30] birds on the Chathams [for translocation to Wanaka].. we had one die from systemic gout..Most of the birds have coped well..Four birds have however set their sights on further horizons by swimming off the island. One is definitely still in the locality, two others have yet to be tracked and one was killed on the road near Lake Hawea a walk of about 10 km in a straight line but a bit longer as the weka walks in two days.
47 Dec -02	17	Otago	At the end of last years breeding a number of adult yellow-eyed penguins were recovered dead along the coast. Additionally during the winter, numbers of YEP seemed to be lower than normal on beaches where counts have been made
49 Jun -03	20	Otago	Wanaka staff had a really interesting summer with the weka on Te Peka Karara in Lake Wanaka.. of the 30 birds bought over from the Chathams one died in the aviary after two weeks from systemic gout; nine have swum off the island; two were run over on the Hawea road; and one was killed by a falcon. This left us with 19 of the original birds. Seven pairs attempted to breed and three pairs fledged a total of five chicks. Nine other chicks were killed near the aviary by other weka. This leaves a total of 24 on the island at the beginning of winter. In addition there are still some seven birds running around on the adjacent land. The death of a bird from gout made us reassess the diet for the birds in the aviary. As a result, we removed all additional protein from the diet and replaced it with fruit.
51 Dec -03	16	Otago	monitoring of spring annual sites in Central Otago is painting a rather bleak picture, with the apparent loss of several sites which had previously supported good populations of <i>Ceratocephala pungens</i> and <i>Myosurus minimus</i> subsp. <i>novae-zelandiae</i> ...Some losses have resulted directly from land development
52 Mar -04	23	Otago	Weka: A sick chick that we had in the quarantine aviary on Te Peka Karara has died. She was taken off the island to the vet in Wanaka on 21 st January, returned to the quarantine aviary on the 24 th and looked like she was perking up, but then died on the 27 th . The provisional diagnosis for the dead chick (sent to Massey for autopsy) is that she was probably affected by bacterial peritonitis / air sacculitis, which is basically a huge bacterial infection in the abdominal cavity. The cause is unknown, but the symptoms may be exacerbated by stress. The other loss was a fledged female who recently had a transmitter attached. She got tangled in vegetation by her harness and perished. There was nothing obviously wrong with the harness settings, so it is likely that it was just very bad luck that she got caught.
53 Jun -04	15	Otago	blue penguins on the Otago Peninsula went through a period of mortality during the moult period
53 Jun -04	17	Otago	Final checks have been made for seedling establishment at several sites where grass beneath <i>Olearia</i> trees were sprayed in early spring. Unfortunately we appear to have been unsuccessful this year
55 Dec -04	17	Otago	Hunter Valley:. Black-billed gulls have declined dramatically from 581 in 1969 to just 12 in the last survey. This trend is also evident in the nearby Makarora catchment.
50 Sep -03	17	Southland	The 2002/03 season has seen a slight decline in the southern New Zealand dotterel population: from 205 birds in 2002, to 192 in 2003.. Very high rat numbers and corresponding high cat numbers probably contributed to the decline in the dotterel population this year

50 Sep -03	18	Southland	<i>Euphorbia glauca</i> [at Rakiura] ..this once stable population is in a state of decline. Plants which in the past have had hundreds of live stems, now manage only a few live and several dead ones. In some cases the plant has gone. Results indicate that the number of stems for some plants has increased, but overall there has been a 50% reduction in live stems.. While the transfers to Whenua Hou are thriving, two sets of transfers to Fortrose (Southland) have failed.
52 Mar -04	25	Southland	The Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust has been conducting an intensive monitoring programme of yellow-eyed penguin breeding success on Stewart Island. The news is not fantastic, with most nests having failed. In one spot where three breeding areas are being monitored (Rollers Beach through to Long Harry), only two chicks remain alive. The decline appears to be due to a lack of food for chicks. Monitoring will continue until either all the chicks have fledged or died.
52 Mar -04	26	Southland	Post-release monitoring of 18 tieke (saddleback) and 18 toutouwai (robins) introduced from Breaksea to Erin Island in Lake Te Anau is winding down for the season. Sabrina Taylor (University of Otago PhD student) has been closely following the tieke since their release in early September last year. It is believed that at least two pairs of tieke and 5–6 single birds have survived, although no breeding has taken place this season. Most of the toutouwai have been re-sighted, they are continuing to breed following an earlier introduction, and some have dispersed to the surrounding Doubtful Islands
48 Apr -03	16	Tiritiri Matangi Island	Six nesting attempts were made by the three female kokako on the island [Tiritiri Matangi]. Shazbot abandoned both nests despite chicks hatching. Kahurangi's two nests failed.
48 Apr -03	16	Tiritiri Matangi Island	Three takahe chicks were produced. This year was the first time Tiri takahe have managed to rear two chicks from one clutch! Another two chicks were produced, but only one of these survived.
44 Apr-02	9	Tongariro/ Taupo	two kaka nests have been detected in Rangataua Forest, both in early incubation. Staff will monitor them as they run the stoat/possum/rat gauntlet over coming months. This work is to monitor kaka nesting success in an area without pest control, to provide a comparison with other managed areas
49 Jun -03	8	Tongariro/ Taupo	<i>Hypericum</i> aff. <i>japonicum</i> was discovered growing commonly at a temporary wetland, side by side with the common <i>Hypericum japonicum</i> . At the time, this wetland was very dry due to the drought conditions, and most wetland plants were suffering. Several plants were collected to be grown on for identification purposes, which unfortunately have not yet flowered. However, one plant appears to be <i>Centipedia minima</i> subsp. <i>minima</i> (Nationally Critical), which is assumed to be extinct in Tongariro Taupo Conservancy. The other may be <i>Isolepis basilaris</i> (Serious Decline), which has not previously been recorded here. Fingers crossed for these discoveries
55 Dec -04	10	Tongariro/ Taupo	In late August 2004, 40 saddleback were captured on Cuvier Island for translocation to Boundary Stream Mainland Island, an 800 ha intensively managed reserve in Hawke's Bay. The birds were screened for disease on the island; unfortunately initial results were positive for salmonella. Due to the difficulty in testing and treating salmonella, which could take up to 30 days, the saddleback were transferred to Auckland Zoo. The retested samples returned positive for citrobacter, a common harmless bacteria which mimics salmonella. The saddleback were then driven to Boundary Stream. Two males died through complications in transit. One male and one female were too sick to be released and kept in captivity. The female recovered quickly and was released nine days later, while tests showed the male had campylobacter, tapeworms and aspergillosis. He is currently being rehabilitated at the Massey Rescue Centre. The remaining 22 females and 14 males were released on 10 th September. Ten birds had tail-mounted transmitters attached and were monitored weekly. Two weeks after release, four transmitted saddleback were found dead following a week of extremely cold southerlies which brought snow to the higher parts of Boundary Stream. Necropsies of two birds found they died of aspergillosis, a common fungal disease that can become fatal when the bird is under stress. One bird had a broken neck, but mammalian predation was ruled out. The fourth bird was too decomposed to necropsy, but no obvious signs of predation were found. A survey

			six weeks after release estimated 21 birds present, giving a 57% minimum survival rate.
41 Jun -01	4	Waikato	It was not a good season for NZ dotterel on the Coromandel. At our main management site at Opoutere, only six chicks successfully fledged (usually 16- 20). The rest of the peninsula suffered similarly owing to a combination of successive easterly storms in November, and higher than usual egg predation. At Opoutere, only six chicks fledged from 133 eggs laid!
44 Apr-02	6	Waikato	out in the bush, contractors and Maniapoto Area staff are conducting a post-breeding census of kokako at Mapara, primarily to find out rates of female mortality over the breeding season. Over the previous few seasons of no predator management, there has been a high rate of female loss (presumably due to stoats taking nesting females).
45 Jun-02	6	Waikato	The Mahoenui Giant weta only have one significant population, which survives in a gorse-covered reserve in the King Country. Over the years the weta have been translocated to various sites in an effort to establish a second population..Weta were found at one of the four release sites visited
46 Sep -02	3	Waikato	At the end of July, 49 Archey's frogs were transferred from Whareorino Forest in the King Country to Canterbury University. Populations of this 'Nationally Critical' species have dramatically crashed in some areas with amphibian chytrid fungus being a likely cause. The frogs were transferred to Canterbury University to establish a captive population
47 Dec -02	3	Waikato	Whareorino fieldwork also revealed seven dead Archey's and one dead Hochstetter's. All except one of these frogs were found over the 15 x 15 m grid where grid counts have been carried out since November 2001. The remaining dead frog was found approximately 1 km away on a track. On some of the frogs there is evidence of predation, holes in the ventral surface and body contents missing. The frogs will be examined for evidence of the identity of the predator
47 Dec -02	4	Waikato	The Archey's frogs taken down to Canterbury University to establish a captive population have continued to receive media attention. Of the forty-nine frogs taken down, three unfortunately died. The cause of death is not known
47 Dec -02	4	Waikato	Planning is now in full swing for a second transfer of Archey's frog, this time from representative sites from the Coromandel. Auckland Zoo is hoping a purpose built facility may be ready early next year to house the three Coromandel sub-populations separately
47 Dec -02	4	Waikato	monitoring radio tagged kaka..to assess the effectiveness of pest control on a species sensitive to mustelid predation. Female kakas are followed to nests which are monitored. A sample of chicks have transmitters fitted to find out how many survived and where they disperse to...A dramatic increase in fledgling mortality has been noted coinciding with a change to the pest control regime. Seventeen female chicks were monitored since the breeding season and excluding missing birds, eleven of fourteen fledglings have died. Nine of these were probably (some certainly) killed by stoats. And just to show that the predators are not targeting birds wearing radio transmitters, one observation included finding the remains of two untagged kaka within the same den as a dead tagged bird. So the results of a productive nesting season for kaka in the Waipapa has very much been let down by poor fledgling survival. The pest control regime was an aerial 1080 pollard operation in October. While this did offer protection during the time birds were nesting, as pest numbers increased, the level of protection decreased toward the end of the season when fledgling kaka become vulnerable.
49 Jun -03	5	Waikato	Lepidium oleraceum: Three-monthly monitoring of the Matariki Island population of nau continued last month. The population appears to have stabilised again after suffering a net loss detected on the previous visit. Both insect damage and white rust infection are present at low levels, and plants appear to be in good condition. Weeds are an ongoing problem and probably the greatest threat to this population
49 Jun -03	6	Waikato	Maniapoto and Waikato Area offices are combining forces to survey the southern Waikato for the last remaining King Country kiwi. It is likely that any kiwi remaining will be captured and transferred temporarily to captivity until a suitable predator controlled Waikato site is ready for their release

51 Dec -03	3	Waikato	To date we have lost eight of the 38 birds from the pateke release at Port Charles. Autopsy has confirmed that four were killed by cat(s), one died from Aspergilosis, one was run over by a car, one was killed by a dog, and one was killed by a cat or stoat. The birds are now dispersing some distance from the release site and many have paired with other released birds, or with wild birds. A number of nesting attempts have been observed, and nesting is ongoing. The eggs from one nest which was abandoned by mum were taken into 'captivity' (a bantam hen) as a short-term measure. However, our hatch window calculations were slightly out, and one hatched. The other eggs either died before hatching or were not fertile. The duckling is now in the capable hands of the Otorohanga Zoo, where it will be raised for release back to Port Charles during the next release of 50 birds in April 2004
52 Mar -04	5	Waikato	We now have 14 dead pateke from the original 38 released at Port Charles, Coromandel Peninsula. It doesn't sound that great, but this 65% survival rate (to date) is above our 50% target for the year. The breeding season is now over and we've seen a few nesting attempts. Only one of these attempts produced a fledged duckling, the rest were killed or "disappeared" before they were old enough for us to attach transmitters. We are currently redesigning our cat control regime, which should increase survival, especially after the next release of birds on 13 May this year
53 Jun -04	4	Waikato	A member of the public recently handed in a Mahoenui giant weta found washed up on a Coromandel beach adjacent to Mahurangi Island. This is the first evidence for almost 10 years that a giant weta population is still present on the island. In 1993, almost 300 Mahoenui giant weta were translocated from the King Country to Mahurangi Island. However, no weta were found on the island when it was searched in 1999 and it was assumed that the translocation had failed.
53 Jun -04	5	Waikato	Re-monitoring of 35 plots of dactylanthus seed planted in 2000 revealed that no plants have as yet established. Likewise with the mistletoe (<i>Tupeia</i>) seed planting from December 2003.
55 Dec -04	4	Waikato	The pateke released at Port Charles in May are doing very well. Since the release we have lost three birds to vehicle kills, one to starvation, and two to predation; leaving 37 of the 43 released alive and well. We've found two unmonitored ducklings dead; one from predation, the other caught in a Fenn trap.
36 Apr-00	13	Wanganui	(<i>Celmisia aff gracilenta</i>) Unfortunately Robyn couldn't get any of the seed to germinate
36 Apr-00	13	Wanganui	(<i>Sebaea ovata</i>) Jim Campbell created some new habitat at Whitiawhi. Plants were transplanted to the three newly created scrapes. Then the place got flooded and most of the plants died.
36 Apr-00	13	Wanganui	<i>New Zealand dotterels..out on a limb:</i> The pair of dotterels nesting in South Taranaki produced eggs that subsequently disappeared and no chicks were observed.
37 Jun -00	10	Wanganui	Whio: Some of the captive-reared birds have been lost through starvation, not from a lack of food resource. We assume the birds starved because they did not know how to forage for aquatic invertebrates. Other birds have succumbed to predation from stoats or ferrets, and one of the wild caught birds was run over by a car (can you believe it!)
39 Dec-00	8	Wanganui	Stratford Area staff have now taken to earth-moving techniques to create more mudfish habitat! Unfortunately last year's fry transfers were not successful, but we hypothesise that the size of fish transferred may be influential.
39 Dec-00	8	Wanganui	<i>Euphorbia glauca</i> ; the transplant site at Cape Egmont was blitzed by a storm early last year, and is battling to recover. Some plants have survived, but the good soaking by the sea killed most of the population that had been establishing well.
40 Mar-01	3	Wanganui	<i>Blue duck in Egmont National Park:</i> The planned transfer of further wildhatched and captive-raised birds has been postponed owing to poor productivity of both wild and captive populations this season. Survivors from last year's release are still encountered, but the birds had transmitters removed because of weight loss problems so monitoring is much more labour intensive.

40 Mar-01	4	Wanganui	<i>Brachyglottis turnerii</i> : Colin Ogle (retired) and I (Graeme) tried in vain to get to the Sugar Loaf Islands again to check weeds and Cooks scurvy grass. It's obviously not meant to be.
44 Apr-02	11	Wanganui	<i>Ranunculus recens</i> The transplant sites haven't fared any better. Twenty-odd seedlings were found in one 5'5 cm patch where an adult had been the year before. There were also two seedlings just below this clump. But that's all that's left from the original plantings at four 50'50 cm sites. More of a worry is that we spotted Chilean rhubarb (<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>) on the cliffs just below the original site.
45 Jun -02	9	Wanganui	Mt Taranaki: Whilst data are still being analysed, 'walk-though' surveys of North Island brown kiwi in Egmont National Park have produced worrying results. Areas known to hold several pairs of birds from previous surveys have revealed only the odd bird. Of key concern was the absence of any birds on the western side of the mountain where 10 km of track were walked with no birds recorded.
46 Sep -02	4	Wanganui	Whio: Results of this years translocation efforts to Mt. Taranaki are promising with seven of the ten birds released between January and March this year known to be alive. Two birds were killed by stoats. Captive-bred birds have largely remained on the release river whilst wild-bred birds have wandered widely around the mountain.
48 Apr -03	8	Wanganui	Following last year's exciting discovery of four live striped skinks (<i>Oligosoma striatum</i>) at Te Aroha (BoP) last year, another specimen has been found in Taranaki..Unfortunately this animal was dead..Despite attempts with a number of trap designs, the elusiveness of this species has made survey work impossible. Work with captive animals is ongoing to trial new traps and baits
38 Sep -00	8	Wellington	Staff have assessed threatened plants planted since 1993 at several protected areas..In Nikau Bush CA, Barkers koromiko (<i>Hebe barkeri</i> - planted in 1995), Chatham Island (CI) kakaha (<i>Astelia chathamica</i>) and rautini (<i>Brachyglottis huntii</i> , 1998)..Blackberry has proved too strong a competitor for some individuals. At Chudleigh CA, Barkers koromiko (1995), CI ribbonwood (<i>Plagianthus chathamicus</i> , 1995 & 1999), CI kakaha (1999), rautini (1998) and toetoe (<i>Cortaderia turbaria</i> , 1997 and 1999) have generally done very well. Stock caused some minor losses. At Wharekauri CA Chatham Island speargrass (<i>Aciphylla traversii</i>) has been introduced.. 1998 plantings were blitzed by pigs.. At Tangepu CA results range from excellent to poor. There were stock problems prior to the fence repair..Unsuccessful plantings include sowthistle (<i>Embergeria grandifolia</i>) and Cook's scurvy grass. Chatham Island forget-me-not (<i>Myosotidium hortensia</i>) were destroyed by cattle and sheep, although some individuals have grown well and produced seedlings. CI kowhai (<i>Sophora chathamica</i>) planted in 1994 at Smiths Private Reserve has done well only on steep lagoon banks.
39 Dec-00	10	Wellington	Many hundreds of cuttings from the other 3 single trees of <i>O. gardnerii</i> were taken in July 2000. Cuttings from only one of these trees (Te Kowhai station) have formed roots.
40 Mar-01	4	Wellington	The single and only known Wairarapa <i>Pimelea tomentosa</i> could not be found during a site inspection in February and is believed to have died. Three seedlings from last year's seed collection are being grown at Otari
40 Mar-01	6	Wellington	It was only an average year for Chatham Island oystercatchers with 19 chicks fledging from managed areas and 4 from unmanaged areas. The settled weather over the Chathams during the breeding season meant that no nests were lost to storms, however, several chicks died during or soon after hatching, which may be a reflection of the very dry conditions. Predation by cats and weka, and stock trampling were the main causes of failure. Some good video footage was obtained, especially of 1 bird valiantly defending its nest against a small mob of very inquisitive sheep
42 Oct -01	10	Wellington	<i>Hihi</i> : The installation of nest-cam and temperature probes will provide us with more information about hihi incubation and brooding. We will be attempting to hand-rear chicks from six days, and if further information is obtained, also from the egg. Due to some adult mortality over winter, and for genetic diversity, more birds are required for future seasons. Young chicks taken from Tiritiri Matangi nests will be transferred to Mount Bruce to be hand-reared. Handreared birds are easier to manage and provide better viewing opportunities for the public, as they are

			less wary.
42 Oct -01	10	Wellington	Seven pairs of NZ Shore Plover are held for breeding this season. Their offspring will continue to be released onto a predator-free (privately owned) island in the North Island. Thirteen juveniles from last season were released in May 2001 with at least nine still present in September.
42 Oct -01	10	Wellington	Six striped skinks (1 pair and 4 males) have recently arrived for research purposes. The research will involve trialing bait types and trap designs for use in the field. Striped skinks have rarely been seen in the wild and it is thought they are arboreal and current trapping methods are insufficient.
44 Apr-02	13	Wellington	<i>Euphorbia glauca</i> (sourced from captive breeding populations Mana Island) have been planted on Matiu/Somes Island last winter. Forty individuals were planted and 10 were still surviving as of December 2001
44 Apr-02	13	Wellington	National Wildlife Centre (Mount Bruce): After a very slow start to the season, 15 shore plover chicks were produced. Two clutches were removed for artificial rearing to boost production. These juveniles will soon be released onto Portland Island. The 10 pairs of Campbell Island teal have had an enforced break from breeding, while Hihi (stitchbird) have had a difficult season, with four adults succumbing to aspergillosis. However, three locally bred chicks survive, along with three "orphaned" chicks from Tiritiri Matangi that have been hand-reared. Surplus birds not required for breeding stock will be released onto Kapiti Island to boost numbers.
44 Apr-02	13	Wellington	The resident kokako pair (a captive bred female and Taranaki male) made two unsuccessful nest attempts this season before the female died of age related conditions in December (at 15 years old). Five other kokako from Mangatutu were caught and brought to the NWC in August. These birds, plus our resident single male make up three pairs for the 'breed on site and release into Mt Bruce forest' programme. Not surprisingly, no offspring were produced from these pairs as they had new mates and captive life to get used to.
44 Apr-02	13	Wellington	The wild kaka population at Mt Bruce continues to grow. As the one captive pairs' genes were over-represented among the releasees, they were transferred to Wellington Zoo and a new pair brought in.. All juveniles will join the wild population once they are independent...Despite predator control over 75ha, two adults, two chicks and two fledglings have been lost; stoats look to be the main culprits.
44 Apr-02	14	Wellington	Six striped skinks were transferred to the NWC in August to allow experiments to guide recovery actions - mainly bait preference and trap design. Only one female is held at NWC, and no breeding occurred this season.
45 Jun-02	10	Wellington	A team from the KWST spent up to a week on Kapiti Island mist-netting passerines for transfer to the Sanctuary in Wellington in May. Thirty bellbirds, 36 North Island robins and 30 whiteheads were released at the sanctuary to boost the numbers transferred last year.
50 Sep -03	10	Wellington	Kokako are once again flying free in the Mount Bruce Scenic Reserve, following the first-ever release of pairs to the mainland. Two pairs of kokako and a large male named "Whakatere," after an ancestor of the donor iwi, Ngati Rereahu, were taken from Mangatutu ecological area in the Pureora Forest Park, a stronghold of the species, and released at the Mt Bruce Scenic Reserve. Rereahu iwi from Te Kuiti handed over the birds to Rangitaane O Wairarapa at a ceremony at Mt Bruce attended by over 100 people. This is a first step towards re-establishing a new North Island population in the wild. Kokako became extinct in the lower North Island some 60 years ago, with the last sighting reported by Mt Bruce takahe recovery pioneer Elwyn Welch in the mid-1940s. Once wide-spread throughout the North Island, the species has now vanished from the southern part of its former range with just 1200 birds remaining. Over the past 15 years, remnant populations of kokako have been managed and have recovered to become viable. DOC Biodiversity Ranger Tony Silbery said to restore kokako to its original geographic range, new populations have to be established in areas from which they have vanished. "Even where they are currently surviving, there are populations on the verge of extinction that need an infusion of new birds. We want to spread the population out more."
52 Mar -04	15	Wellington	A spring/summer census of Chatham Island shag and Pitt Island shag breeding colonies has revealed an alarming decline since the 1997 census: Chatham Island shags have dropped by 67%, while Pitt Island shags have dropped by 25%.

53 Jun -04	10	Wellington	The bird whose demise was reported last issue is now thought to have been the victim of a harrier..it is a blow to lose a bird from such a small population under any circumstances..Another kokako release, this time two pairs of Mangatutu-sourced birds held at Mount Bruce since 2001, is planned for late May.
43 Dec-01	16	Otago	Possum control is occurring in parts of the Karangarua and Copland Valleys; both of these valleys hold the southernmost populations on the mainland of western weka in the conservancy. As part of ongoing monitoring of the effects of 1080 on non-target species 15 adult weka were captured in the Copland Valley and had mortality transmitters fitted in December 1999. Pre 1080 weka monitoring has been carried out every month to date. Four dead birds have been found in recent months. The first 2 birds found near the Welcome Flat hut were too decomposed to establish their cause of death. Two more birds found last week showed the cause of death was predation. Both had puncture wounds on the back of their skulls. Stoats are presumed to be the likely predator.
53 Jun -04	5	Waikato	A recent check has been made on the status of several threatened plants re-introduced to the island in recent times. Re-monitoring of 35 plots of dactylanthus seed planted in 2000 revealed that no plants have as yet established. Likewise with the mistletoe (Tupeia) seed planting from December 2003.. Rorippa divaricata has not been seen on Mokoia for some years..no sign of Rorippa was found
37 Jun -00	16	West Coast	Possum control is occurring in parts of the Karangarua and Copland Valleys; both of these valleys hold the southernmost populations on the mainland of western weka in the conservancy. As part of ongoing monitoring of the effects of 1080 on non-target species 15 adult weka were captured in the Copland Valley and had mortality transmitters fitted in December 1999..Four dead birds have been found in recent months. The first 2 birds found near the Welcome Flat hut were too decomposed..Two more birds found last week showed the cause of death was predation.
39 Dec -00	11	West Coast	Kiwi: Although 1 bird has died from unknown causes the remaining 7 seem to be doing okay despite some weight loss. Only 1 egg, diagnosed as an early dead embryo or infertile, has been lost since the beginning of artificial incubation in mid August.
39 Dec -00	13	West Coast	Lepidium flexicaule: the viability of seed was tested by placing 238 seeds in petrie dishes back at the office. Germination has now tailed off, with 70% of seeds germinating. This confirms that seed viability is not a limiting factor in establishing new sites.
48 Apr -03	11	West Coast	The Haast tokoeka breeding season started with the first nest detected in July 2002, and ended when the last of the season's 17 nests (from 26 potential breeding pairs) was abandoned and a broken egg retrieved on 14 January 2003. Seven (41%) nests produced chicks, which were caught and fitted with radio transmitters. Three of the chicks were subsequently killed by stoats, one drowned, one is missing (suspected transmitter failure) and two are still being monitored: Huia, 600 grams at 100 days old, and Mischief, 570 grams at 89 days old. To date this season's chick survival is 29%, compared with 33% in 2001/02. Three times as many stoats were caught during December 2002 and January 2003 as the same months last year. In total, 222 stoats were caught in the sanctuary during the 2002/03 breeding season compared with 98 in 2001/02. Unlike the Okarito Kiwi Sanctuary, this increase has not noticeably impacted on chick survival. Kahu, the one remaining monitored chick from the 2001/02 breeding season, was 468 days old at his last check ..He is still living within his parental territory, but spending more time in the sub-alpine scrub and beech forest at the bush line. We currently have transmitters on 48 Haast tokoeka: 44 adults (19 female and 25 male), 2 sub-adults (1 female and 1 male) and 2 juveniles (sex unknown). This equates to 24% percent of the estimated population (200 birds) within the sanctuary. A comprehensive survey is underway to get a more accurate estimate of the Haast tokoeka population within the sanctuary..Planning is also underway for trialling Operation Nest Egg (ONE) with Haast tokoeka in 2003/04. Our aim is to assess whether ONE techniques (used successfully with North Island brown kiwi and rowi) can be implemented with Haast tokoeka. This will provide us with systems and experience to draw upon if <i>in-situ</i> management is unsuccessful or threatened in any way, and alternative management options are necessary

50 Sep -03	14	West Coast	tawaki (Fiordland crested penguin):The mark-recapture technique is being utilised whereby individual birds are marked for identification, and subsequent marked and unmarked birds that are caught are recorded, enabling survivorship calculations to be made for the population. Flipper bands were initially used in the study (1994-2001) at both the Jackson Head and Monro Beach colonies. Indications for this work were that adult survivorship figures were far lower than expected (70% in 1998), suggesting that bands are either detrimental to survival, or that they are falling off. To test these theories, subcutaneous transponders were implanted into a control population of birds at Jackson Head (1998-present) to see if survivorship figures differed. Recent survivorship calculations (2003) using a sex-based model suggest that adult and chick survivorship is approximately 98% and 44% respectively. These figures are typical of survival in seabirds such as penguins and petrels. It appears that on average, birds with transponders have a higher survivorship, suggesting that perhaps both theories are true
38 Sep -00	15		shore plover: The reintroduction programme shifted site in mid 1998 following the wind up of large-scale releases on Motuora Island after further clear evidence of morepork predating and scaring released birds from this island. The new site, a privately owned island free of significant introduced predators and morepork, has subsequently seen three annual releases of shore plover since 1998. (The island is not being named to respect the owner's wishes.) In contrast to Motuora, post-release survival and residency has been high at the new site.
38 Sep -00	16		<i>Sebaea ovate</i> : This last known New Zealand population is under severe pressure from encroaching weeds, trespassing stock, habitat degradation and possible mineral deficiencies.
39 Dec-00	20		Whenua Hou Nature Reserve (Codfish Island) [is] rat free.. Non targets were the big issue with emphasis on the bats, fernbirds and kakapo. The kakapo were 'relatively' straightforward, if not easy – find another suitable holding island, set up a new infrastructure for the team and move the birds for the duration of the programme. This meant timing the eradication for a year when the birds were unlikely to breed so as to minimise disturbance..Trials showed that the fernbirds were at significant risk from the bait, although there is debate over whether it is primary or secondary poisoning, so to safeguard the subspecies it was decided to establish another population on a nearby island. All the likely islands were owned by iwi, most of them being muttonbird islands.. The first attempt to the only available island at the time failed for reasons we'll never know. This meant that we had to eradicate the rats from another island (146 ha Putauhinu) in order to make it suitable for fernbirds..The eradication on Putauhinu was successful, and 21 fernbird were transferred in November-December 1997 and have, after some initial concern from some people, thrived, rapidly spreading around the island. Back on Whenua Hou it appears that sufficient birds have survived to re-populate the island with the first post drop breeding recorded in 1999. The bats were another story, trials indicated that transferring to another island was not an option..Eventually we decided to hold up to 400 bats in captivity for the duration of the programme. A trial with 50 bats was carried out first with no loses. So before the bait was dropped 385 bats were caught and put into four purpose built aviaries (batteries). Under the watchful eye of a dedicated team they were feed a diet of mealworms that had been feed a nutrient supplement. This proved very acceptable to the bats, with most putting on weight and having to be put on a diet. They were all weighed and checked every 8 days, which was no small task. During the operation only 9 bats were lost up until the week of the final release in late September, when for some unknown reason 45 bats died during the check up, apparently from heat stress. Even with the mass mortality it was an amazing achievement to keep that number of bats in captivity for over 3 months. Overseas experts had indicated that we should expect a mortality rate of up to 50 percent as a matter of course.. now everybody must play their part in ensuring that rats and other predators do not make it on to the island or any other island where they can upset the natural balance.
43 Dec-01	18		staff combined forces, and were assisted by Ngai Tahu and volunteers, in mid October to catch 27 mohua from the Rock Burn area of the Dart River..the 27 birds were all caught that day..An overnight trip was made to Nukuwaiata on November 7th to check up on the transferred populations. In two days of concerted searching using recordings from Mt Stokes and the Dart, only three Mt Stokes birds could be located, all

			adults from the original transfer. No Dart birds could be attracted by the taped calls, and equally disappointing, no sign of breeding by the Mt Stokes birds was detected. Since then, ten of the Dart birds have been seen: a group of eight, and another of two. They were both seen near the central ridge and quickly flew off to the Western Cliffs, which may be where they are all hiding
47 Dec -02	12		International Ornithological Congress: I almost got sick of hearing the letters "DNA". Nevertheless, nuclear and mitochondrial DNA analyses are clearly transforming understanding of phylogeny, mating systems, population structure, dynamics and evolution, and resource use. I left bemused that DOC seems to be one of the few major conservation agencies worldwide not to have significant inhouse capability in this ubiquitously applicable field of science. Concern for genetic diversity: Many papers reported on the nature and extent of genetic diversity within and between existing taxa. A focus on describing and preserving biological diversity at the genetic level was apparent, just as we chart our conservation management towards higher and less diverse realms. Many countries are establishing tissue banks to facilitate analyses of genetic diversity. Conservation management as experiments: Many papers.. reported conservation management actions within a distinctly experimental framework and with clearly made predictions or hypotheses. What I found so appealing was the way this approach allowed the managers to conduct their work in a way that allowed them to draw unambiguous conclusions, they had removed potential ambiguity at the design stage.
48 Apr -03	3		The fairy terns haven't had such a good breeding season this year, with only two chicks fledging. They had a run of misfortunes during the summer : the first few nests were lost to high tides and predation; one of the first-time breeding pairs abandoned the nest; then one of the older breeding females at Waipu disappeared after their first chick hatched, and then the male disappeared also; finally, a storm in early January wiped out three of the four remaining nests.. a newly-hatched chick was accepted and reared by foster parents, though it disappeared in a storm a week later.
49 Jun -03	1		In October 2002 the World Conservation Union upgraded the conservation status of whio from Vulnerable to Endangered, while the Department of Conservation ranks whio as Nationally Endangered. The Blue Duck Recovery Group predicts that if the present rate of decline in whio populations is not addressed, the species will be functionally extinct from much of its present range within the next 10 years..In terms of what should be done at each site to protect whio, we are in the all-to-familiar situation of not knowing the answer, but unfortunately not having the luxury of time to wait before starting work.

			22. Translocations (except kiwi, whio and kakapo)
48 Apr -03	3		fairy terns: The chicks have now fledged and left their natal site with their parents [eg of family staying together]
37 Jun -00	3		Auckland tree weta have recently been released on Limestone Island; a 40-ha scenic reserve in the upper Whangarei Harbour
37 Jun -00	3		The Middle Island tusked weta (MITW), previously only found on Middle Island (Mercury Island Group), now has two new homes. Over a 2-week period, 150 4th instar MITW were released onto Red Mercury and Double Islands
38 Sep -00	15		shore plover: The reintroduction programme shifted site in mid 1998 following the wind up of large-scale releases on Motuora Island after further clear evidence of morepork predating and scaring released birds from this island. The new site, a privately owned island free of significant introduced predators and morepork, has subsequently seen three annual releases of shore plover since 1998.
39 Dec-00	1		teal were bought back to New Zealand [from Dent Island].. Unfortunately..all the current birds originate from one female. The option of a direct transfer from Dent to Campbell.. was rejected, because the most recent survey (1997) of the island indicated that the population may well be below the 30 bird minimum previously believed to be present, and hence sufficient birds are not available..Twelve birds (8 female and 4 male) were released in March 1999..monitored using backpack transmitters, and all have survived, although we have lost track of a couple that decided to go walk-about around the island's rugged southwestern coast. Last summer 5 nests were made with 14 eggs laid, 9 of which hatched but unfortunately only 2 ducklings fledged, both from the same clutch. This low survival may have resulted from a dry summer reducing the potential duckling feeding areas, or from the sex imbalance, because as soon as a female went down on the nest she became a 'solo mum' as her mate moved off to find another female. This is not normal for sub-Antarctic teal where the male usually guards the territory. In May this year ..12 teal were released,.. 8 males and 4 females ..All the birds have settled in, although 2 males that went walk-about soon after release have proved elusive to track down. This founder stock, when combined with birds direct from captivity, will hopefully provide sufficient birds for the release on Campbell, which is planned for 2003.The bait drop is planned to take place in the winter of 2001. If it is successful the main island will see the return of not only teal but also snipe, pipit, and a range of small seabirds that have long been restricted to the small outlying islands. As well, the natural balance of invertebrates and plants, which the rats have dramatically altered, will be restored.
39 Dec-00	2		Also losing control of the captive population increases the risk of hybridisation with Brown teal.
39 Dec-00	20		Whenua Hou Nature Reserve (Codfish Island) [is] rat free..and has a unique range of species and habitats, as well as the potential for the reintroduction/introduction of many more..The eradication on Putauhinu was successful, and 21 fernbird were transferred [for safety during poisoning of Whenua Hou] in November-December 1997 and have, after some initial concern from some people, thrived, rapidly spreading around the island.
41 Jun -01	12		<i>Recovery Group Leaders Workshop:</i> The workshop participants saw genetic and taxonomic research as strategically important to underpin recovery programmes. One of the major positive outcomes of the workshop was strengthening the networks between species recovery group leaders.
43 Dec-01	18		27 mohua from the Rock Burn area of the Dart River..the 27 birds were all caught that day..All the birds were colour banded with a unique combination so they could be accurately monitored at their new home. The birds were held overnight in transfer boxes in family groups of three to six. They were fed meal worms and water. Early on the morning of October 17th, they were flown to Queenstown Airport, from where they were freighted to Christchurch, then Nelson. During the short stop -over in Christchurch they were cared for by Canterbury Conservancy staff. At Nelson Airport, a Powhiri was performed as Ngai Tahu handed over the birds to Ngati Kuia. Then they were flown by helicopter to Nukuwaiata Island in the Chetwodes Group, outer Pelorus Sound. The birds were all apparently unaffected by the rigours of travel, and flew off up the hill from the beach, all except one, which hid in the back of its box, waiting for the trip back home. It was obviously unaware that the boxes belonged in Picton and wouldn't be going anywhere near Wakatipu for a while. The hidden bird surfaced half way back to Maud Island on the boat when the boxes

			were being cleaned of leftover mealworms, so a quick 180 was performed and the bird made a safe landing on its new home. These birds joined a small resident population of Mt Stokes mohua that had been rescued from destruction in December 1999, just prior to the remaining birds in that population succumbing to a ship rat irruption (a common theme in many mohua populations recently). An overnight trip was made to Nukuwaiata on November 7th to check up on the transferred populations. In two days of concerted searching using recordings from Mt Stokes and the Dart, only three Mt Stokes birds could be located, all adults from the original transfer. No Dart birds could be attracted by the taped calls, and equally disappointing, no sign of breeding by the Mt Stokes birds was detected. Since then, ten of the Dart birds have been seen: a group of eight, and another of two. They were both seen near the central ridge and quickly flew off to the Western Cliffs, which may be where they are all hiding until they settle in.
47 Dec -02	12		International Ornithological Congress: Concern for genetic diversity: Many papers reported on the nature and extent of genetic diversity within and between existing taxa. A focus on describing and preserving biological diversity at the genetic level was apparent, just as we chart our conservation management towards higher and less diverse realms.
48 Apr -03	1		For the third consecutive year, Pycroft's petrel (<i>Pterodroma pycrofti</i>) chicks were transferred from Red Mercury Island to Cuvier Island. The purpose of these transfers are two-fold: (1) to re-establish Pycroft's petrel to its former breeding range; (2) to use Pycroft's petrel as an analogue species on which to refine transfer and artificial feeding methods, with the aim of later applying them to two endangered seabird species in the Chatham Islands, the Magenta petrel, (<i>Pterodroma magentae</i>) and the Chatham petrel (<i>Pterodroma axillaris</i>)
48 Apr -03	3		Local iwi..have been monitoring the progress of 300 <i>Sebaea ovata</i> plants which were translocated in November from plants grown from seed collected at Wanganui to Pouto. Most plants on their land did well, flowering and seeding before dying off in the dry January weather. The plants at the DOC managed site did not do as well. Bud browse at this slightly more disturbed site is being attributed to the gentian feeding plume moth
48 Apr -03	3		Monitoring of McGregor's skinks released onto Lady Alice Island in 1997/98 was carried out for the first time in January.
48 Apr -03	3		In August 2002, 11 <i>Placostylus hongii</i> were released onto Limestone Island in Whangarei Harbour. Monitoring conducted in November and January revealed that one snail had died, while the other ten had survived an extremely dry period from August to December. Since early January Northland has had an abundance of rain which should ensure their continued survival. The Coppermine Island <i>Placostylus hongii</i> population was also surveyed in November. Four 20 sq.m quadrates established in 1997 just prior to the eradication of kiore were resurveyed. The total number found had increased from six to seven snails, though there was no evidence of breeding. Other research has shown that they do not breed every year and we therefore need to await a 'good' breeding year before a revival is evident.
49 Jun -03	23		Forty two North Island robin (<i>Petroica australis longipes</i>) were released onto Tuhua on 17 th May 2003. This is the first release of any animal on to the island since it was declared pest-free following the eradication of Norway rats, kiore, cats and pigs three years ago. A team of 18 DOC staff and volunteers spent a day on Mokoia Island (in Lake Rotorua) capturing robins in clap traps.
53 Jun -04	21		On the kakapo front... 2003/04 has been quiet so far, with no kakapo breeding activity on either Whenua Hou or Te Kakahu. Planning is underway to translocate (early July) the majority of the 2002 cohort of juveniles from Whenua Hou to Te Kakahu so that they can become familiar with feeding in beech forest and recognise beech (and rimu) masts as stimulus for breeding. In addition, the translocation will structure the population to maximise Richard Henry's chance of mating and making a genetic contribution to the next generation of kakapo
37 Jun -00	5	Auckland	The Hunua kokako: Only 2 of the 4 pairs attempted to breed and both nests were lost in incubation. Four Mapara females were transferred in last season, and although 1 had paired with a resident male she had been killed during winter by a stoat.
41 Jun -01	3	Auckland	Our <i>Lepidium flexicaule</i> transfer to Rangitoto has been a little less than successful with 100 out of 150 plants still alive (66%) after 3 months, but only 5 out of 150 plants still alive (3.3%), after 10 months.

43 Dec-01	4	Auckland	Things are going according to plan on Hauturu (Little Barrier Island), where 13 juvenile tuatara have been returned after hatching at Victoria University. This years eggs have just gone down to be incubated
44 Apr-02	5	Auckland	The Tiritiri Matangi Island kokako population has finished breeding now, after two of the three breeding pairs produced three chicks. Two of these (females) went to Puketi Forest and were raised in an aviary there. Next week, one of them will go to Auckland Zoo and the other to Hamilton Zoo where they will be paired with Puketi males, which will be caught later. The aim of this is to preserve the Puketi gene pool as much as possible, as it is believed that there are no longer any female Puketi birds left in the wild.
44 Apr-02	5	Auckland	There were 71 hihi nests on Tiritiri this year producing 103 fledglings. [staff were] kept extremely busy with cross fosterings, mite infestation control and supplementary feeding...The first fourth clutch on Tiritiri was recorded as well as a clutch of six eggs. Five chicks were taken to Mt Bruce to continue the captive breeding for release programme there.
47 Dec -02	2	Auckland	Rakitu (Arid) Island. Weka were released on the previously weka free island in 1951, comprising of thirteen adults, all coming from the East Cape. The last two wet years appear to have provided a favourable breeding environment. Numbers have increased to a minimum of one hundred and 82 adults, the highest count that has been observed since release and there is potential for a higher number as the birds are currently breeding
49 Jun -03	4	Auckland	Our translocated population of coastal shore-cress (<i>Lepidium flexicaule</i>) on Rangitoto has been re-visited too. This cress, last seen on Rangitoto 100 years ago, was first returned to the island in 1999. All these plants died, though some flowered, seeded, and seedlings grew.
49 Jun -03	4	Auckland	In April, Tim Lovegrove successfully transferred 40 popokatea (whiteheads) from Tiritiri Matangi to the Hunua kokako management block. The birds were extremely easy to catch and will be monitored by Auckland Regional Council staff. Three unbanded matata (fernbirds) have been seen on Tiritiri Matangi, indicating breeding of the birds released in 2001. Recently released pateke on Tiritiri Matangi appear to be doing well, with ducklings being produced and wife swapping occurring regularly
51 Dec -03	1	Auckland	Kakabeak from Moturemu Island (Kaipara Harbour) has been planted at several sites on Tiritiri Matangi Island. One aim is to test results of planting near petrel burrows: early observations indicate that those planted round burrows are struggling compared to the other sites. Interference by petrels, penguins, and pukekos is proving frustrating! Attempts to carry out a rat eradication operation on Moturemu Island for kakabeak protection have been thwarted so far by continuous rain
52 Mar -04	4	Auckland	Another booming year of hihi breeding has kept Sandra Jack and Su Sinclair frantic on Tiritiri Matangi, with 155 fledglings expected by the end of the season. The birds are perhaps a little too frantic, with an interesting but traumatic observation by Sandra of a female pecking her chick to death in the nest! Hihi numbers have increased from the 37 birds first translocated there in 1995 to 109 adults counted at the beginning of this season. The two takahe chicks on Tiritiri are continuing to grow and learn their parent's bad habits of cruising the beach looking for visitor's picnics. There are four fledgling kokako on Tiritiri (produced from three pairs), and two of three breeding females are currently onto their second clutch. There are now six female kokako (including the two juveniles so far from this season) on Tiritiri. A record 12 pateke ducklings have been produced on Tiritiri last season and all are still surviving! The 60 tuatara released on Tiritiri last October continue to be seen by visitors during both the night and day. Eggs have also been found!
54 Sep -04	3	Auckland	During April, 32 tomtits were taken from the Hunua Ranges and released on Tiritiri Matangi Island. Interestingly, one of the transferred tomtits was found in June back in his territory in the Hunua ranges. The distance in a straight line from Tiritiri to Hunua is 63 km. No other birds have appeared back at their territories and it is to be hoped that no more will appear back there; the tomtit population are much safer on the predator-free island of Tiri than the Hunua Ranges
54 Sep -04	4	Auckland	31 eggs have been laid in the tuatara enclosure and sent off to Victoria University for incubation. Seven of these were laid by one of the first babies to be produced by these captive adults 10 years ago. Unfortunately, Sue Keall (Victoria University) has reported that all of these seven have failed

36 Apr -00	10	Bay of Plenty	The 40 tieke (saddleback) released onto Moutohora last March..have dispersed widely on the island.
39 Dec -00	5	Bay of Plenty	Staff have recently checked on the survival of the <i>Rorippa divaricata</i> planted on Mokoia Island last year. Because most plants had died off during winter a spring check for seedlings was necessary. Unfortunately no seedlings were found despite most of the original plantings surviving and setting seed.
39 Dec -00	5	Bay of Plenty	In August, further planting and monitoring of threatened/uncommon plant species as part of the restoration project on Whale Island continued. Monitoring of those species initially planted last year has revealed mixed survival rates..At the same time another 340 plants of eight species were planted this year.
41 Jun -01	8	Bay of Plenty	Nine of the 15 shore plovers transferred to Mangere in January were still present in April. There is some movement of these birds, possibly to Pitt Island. A further transfer of up to a further 20 birds is planned for next season.
42 Oct 01	6	Bay of Plenty	<i>Moutohora (Whale Island) threatened plants.</i> This project is a joint initiative between Wildland Consultants Ltd, Naturally Native NZ Plants Ltd and Ngati Awa. On a recent trip in September, we planted a further 120 individuals of the ten species previously reintroduced to the island over the last two years, and continued to monitor the survival and growth rates of the existing plantings. These include NZ spinach, NZ cress (<i>Rorippa divaricata</i>), pingao, hinarepe (sand tussock, <i>Austrofestuca littoralis</i>), tawapou, Cook's scurvy grass, sea spurge and mawhai. Results to date suggest that tawapou, parapara, sea spurge, NZ spinach, hinarepe, pingao and <i>Pimelea tomentosa</i> are likely to establish long term viable populations.
42 Oct 01	6	Bay of Plenty	A second application of Pestoff 20R (12mm diameter, 2-4 gram) Wanganui No. 7 cereal pellets containing 20ppm brodifacoum was dropped onto Mokoia Island (135.5 ha) by helicopter on 18 September. As part of the project, 25 North Island weka were captured from the island and transferred to Equine Farms, near Rotorua as a safeguard against the loss of this population. These birds will be returned to the island once the operation is completed
43 Dec -01	4	Bay of Plenty	Mistletoes: Further <i>T. antarctica</i> seeds have also been planted on Mokoia Island during September and October as the initial planting several years ago does not appear to have survived. Several hundred seeds were cellotaped onto fivefinger trees with planting locations on each tree being carefully marked.
45 Jun -02	6	Bay of Plenty	A census of the introduced tuatara population on Moutohora (Whale Island) took place in February 2002. Thirty-two adults (20 females/12 males) were released there in October 1996 from nearby Moutoki Island. The recent census located 8 adults (25% of the released population) and 3 juveniles. This was the first record of any offspring since the introduction some 5 years ago
47 Dec -02	6	Bay of Plenty	<i>Lepidium oleraceum</i> and <i>Euphorbia glauca</i> : Tuhua (Mayor Island), approximately 40 plants were established around south-east bay in winter 2000. Recent assessments indicate approximately 50% are surviving. Slugs, snails, and sparrows are browsing plants. Taumaihi Island, August 2000 planting of 27 <i>Lepidium oleraceum</i> was assessed in 2001 with no plants found. This site was rechecked in April 2002 with still no plants found and only two <i>Euphorbia glauca</i> plants found.
47 Dec -02	7	Bay of Plenty	Four live striped skinks were recovered from a dead miro tree on the Mount Te Aroha access road in late July. These were held in captivity by John Heaphy and later transferred to the National Wildlife Centre at Mt Bruce for research purposes on the advice of the <i>Oligosoma</i> Recovery Group. One dead striped skink was also recovered. This discovery is one of the few times over the last decade that live striped skink have been found in native forest habitat.
51 Dec -03	5	Bay of Plenty	In August, staff spent several days on the Moutohora Island monitoring threatened plant sites established over the last few years. Success is now being had, with <i>Sicyos australis</i> , <i>Pimelea tomentosa</i> and <i>Lepidium oleraceum</i> in some of the more sheltered environments on the southern side of the island. The coastal tree species parapara and tawapou have been very successful overall. This year, 60 additional plants of previously planted <i>Lepidium oleraceum</i> , <i>Austrofestuca littoralis</i> , <i>Sicyos australis</i> and <i>Euphorbia glauca</i> were established at a range of sites across the island

51 Dec -03	5	Bay of Plenty	All six North Island brown kiwi on Moutohora Island are doing well. The latest update is that four of the single birds have now paired up into two pairs, and the other two single birds are tending to still roam around. An 18 month old male is incubating an egg
51 Dec -03	6	Bay of Plenty	North Island robin – Tuhua (Mayor Island): The opportunity was taken to monitor North Island robin (taken from Mokoia Island) for the first time since their release on Tuhua on 17 May 2003. ..Of the 42 released, a minimum total of 11 birds (26%) were located: six confirmed males..one confirmed female..two partially identified birds..and two unidentified birds
52 Mar -04	6	Bay of Plenty	Another attempt at translocating Tupeia seed to Mokoia Island was made in December. Several past attempts in recent years using Tupeia plants haven't established successfully to date. This latest attempt involved translocating seed onto the fivefinger hosts and covering it with a small piece of shadecloth to reduce the chances of losing the seed. A total of 483 seeds were translocated to the island.
52 Mar -04	7	Bay of Plenty	Two female chicks (sexed from pin feathers using DNA techniques) were removed in late January from nests at Kaharoa and taken to Hamilton Zoological Society to raise as part of the Puketi Forest kokako population restoration. When they are older, the two kokako will be transferred to Mauimua (Lady Alice Island) in the Marotere (Hen and Chicken) Islands group where adult males from Puketi forest will join them.... Further chick capture is unlikely this season as no recent nests have been found, but attempts will continue next breeding season
52 Mar -04	9	Bay of Plenty	Monitoring of the four kiwi released onto Mokoia Island continues; all are doing well. There are no planned releases to the island this year, but further survey work this autumn will attempt to locate wild birds in the local district. The future of these birds will be determined after this
54 Sep -04	5	Bay of Plenty	Several hundred further seeds of Ileostylus have been put onto several host trees on Mokoia Island by volunteer John Hobbs. Seed was available on the mainland and it is several years since there has been an attempt to establish Ileostylus on the island
55 Dec -04	6	Bay of Plenty	In September, several hundred more Tupeia seeds were planted along the sunny northern side of Mokoia Island on fivefinger trees, in the hope of establishing the species on the island. A quick check on the Ileostylus seed planted in July revealed that some seed had disappeared from the branches, with a few seeds dry and most likely dead
53 Jun -04	1	Big South Cape Island	Big South Cape reported that a ship rat plague: We successfully saved the saddleback through transferring the remnants to neighbouring pest-free islands (Kaimohu and Big Stage)..The Big South Cape disaster.. had a massive, enduring impact in shaping future conservation policy and practice both within New Zealand, and on islands around the world. Refined over the decades, predator mitigation, eradication and control has now reached a level where, with ongoing vigilance, it is practicable to: maintain the rat-free status of islands so as to restore ecological values and processes, and; even reinstate predator-sensitive species such as kaka, kokako and kiwi within non predator-fenced mainland habitats! NB: Planning is currently underway to eradicate rats from Big South Cape Island
54 Sep -04	15	Campbell Island	The release of 50 Campbell Island teal back onto Campbell Island: .. Approximately half the birds are "wild-bred" from Whenua Hou (Codfish Island), where they were released in 2000 as a holding measure pending the removal of the rats from Campbell. The other half are from Mt Bruce and Peacock Springs. The birds will be held on Campbell for approximately two weeks while they regain any weight lost during the transfer, then monitored for two weeks post-release
49 Jun -03	17	Canterbury	OFP nest was located when the Hurunui was visited in mid February to check on parakeet activity. The nest was climbed and monitored. All five eggs from the nest were removed and flown in an incubator via helicopter and plane to Invercargill and delivered to Te Anau Wildlife Park. After candling to determine the ages and conditions of the eggs, they were swapped with five red-crowned parakeet's eggs. Four of the eggs hatched and all the chicks fledged, in spite of both foster parent birds dying and the chicks requiring hand feeding four times a day for several weeks! The next step is to decide whether the chicks in Te Anau will get to breed in captivity or whether they will wait till they get to Te Kakahu (Chalky Island). continues. Lets hope more than one nest can be found next season
52 Mar -04	19	Canterbury	The orange-fronted parakeet (OFP) population crashed in the South Branch of the Hurunui during the rat plague of the 2000/01

			summer..establishing a population on predator-free Te Kakahu (Chalky) Island became [a] main focus for the 2003/04 season...In May 2003 a survey of the Poulter Valley discovered a new population of OFPs..In the third week of December 2003 a clutch of seven eggs was flown from the Hurunui to Isaac's Wildlife Trust in Christchurch, and placed in the care of a pair of yellow-crowned parakeets. All seven hatched, but one nestling died shortly after. The remaining six successfully fledged and have been transferred to a separate, larger aviary with dense native foliage. All six birds are healthy, active and noisy! Recently, a nest with nine eggs was found in the Hawdon Valley 8 m off the ground in a mountain beech tree. On the 12 th of February it contained two eggs and a mass of fluffy young nestlings. One egg had been externally pipped, but the chick had died in the egg. The other was close to hatching. Both eggs were flown by helicopter in a portable incubator to Isaac's Wildlife Trust where the live egg hatched on Valentine's Day. A second trip was made on the 17 th of February to collect the remaining nestlings. Seven nestlings were carefully removed from the nest hole and flown to Isaac's to join their recently hatched sibling in the care of the same yellow-crowned pair that raised the last OFP clutch. The female accepted the new nestlings without hesitation and appears to be feeding them.
53 Jun -04	13	Canterbury	The 2003/04 breeding season was a very successful one for the kaki team; 15 pairs were located in the wild. Thirteen of these 15 pairs produced eggs, 109 of which were collected and brought back to the Twizel captive rearing unit. A further 54 eggs were laid by captive pairs, bringing the total number of eggs artificially incubated to 163. Of these, 123 hatched and 101 fledged. Most of these chicks were raised in captivity for release in January/February as juveniles, or in September as sub-adults. In September 2003 45 sub-adults were released into the wild, and in January 2004 28 juveniles were released. Sixty-three sub-adults are currently held in captivity: 49 in Twizel and 14 at Peacock Springs (Christchurch). All of these sub-adults will be released in September 2004. Overall, releases have resulted in 88% of the wild population being raised in captivity, and with the exception of three wild-hatched birds, all wild pairs now consist of captive-reared adults. There are no obvious differences between captive-reared and wild-raised kaki. Future management includes the continuation of intensive captive-rearing to increase the wild population via releases, and from 2005, intensive predator control in the Tasman Valley to reduce adult mortality and increase post-release survival of released bird
53 Jun -04	13	Canterbury	another nest has been located in the Hawdon valley and five chicks successfully transferred to captivity at Isaacs Wildlife Trust. There are now a total 20 parakeets (12 males and eight females) in captivity. The two Hurunui males in Te Anau will soon be joined by a pair of girls from the Hawdon Valley. Captive breeding will commence as soon as the birds get around to it, but with plenty of good food and water twice a day they really have no excuse! If the kakariki in captivity breed successfully, a transfer to Chalky Island could occur as early as this summer..Further searches to find the elusive nests in the Poulter valley will continue and preparations for Operation Ark are well underway..Searches for any further nests will continue throughout the winter or for as long as the parakeets continue breeding.
53 Jun -04	14	Canterbury	A collaborative project ..saw the translocation of two native invertebrates back to Quail Island. The trust aims to restore not only native plants, but also the invertebrate, bird and lizard communities. Invertebrates provide the greatest biodiversity to any terrestrial community and play critical roles in pollination, nutrient cycling, seed dispersal and are an important food source for birds and lizards..A summer student investigated the feasibility of translocating several ground beetles (<i>Megadromus guerinii</i> , <i>Holcaspis intermittans</i> , <i>Holcaspis suteri</i>), native slugs (<i>Pseudaneitea maculata</i>) and Banks Peninsula tree weta (<i>Hemideina ricta</i>) to the island. The results of her study indicated that the source population of ground beetles and native slugs would not be detrimentally affected by the removal of specimens for translocation. The translocation of <i>Megadromus guerinii</i> beetles and native slugs (<i>Pseudaneitea maculata</i>) was completed in April, 2004
54 Sep -04	11	Canterbury	In September 2004, 57 sub-adult kaki were released into the wild as three groups consisting of 18, 19 and 20 birds. Each group was released at different locations in the Mackenzie Basin, the first two groups on 8 September and the latter group four days later. The birds quickly settled in and most were still at the release sites in the following week. They will be provided with supplementary food for the next month or so to make the change of lifestyle less abrupt and hopefully increase their chances of survival in the wild

55 Dec -04	14	Canterbury	The orange-fronted kakariki ..after a few rough winter months during which a number of the captive juveniles died. These special parakeets are certainly not easy to raise in captivity! Following the last Rare Bits story and a couple of bird transfers to and from Te Anau and Christchurch, the first eggs were laid ..Unfortunately after four eggs were laid, Arthur mysteriously died and the eggs had to be artificially incubated at Burwood Bush. The "super mum" foster parent at Isaacs Wildlife Centre (Christchurch) fortunately came to the rescue again, and her eggs were swapped with the orange-fronted kakariki ones. But fate stepped in once more, and she abandoned the nest after three eggs hatched (one was infertile). The two remaining chicks are subsequently being hand-reared by Darren Page, Isaacs' resident hand-rearing expert
44 Apr -02	23	Chatham Islands	Mangere Island shore plover transfer: Of the 15 juveniles transferred, five remain on the island and one pair bred successfully. Another 15 birds were transferred in January 2002.
45 Jun -02	18	Chatham Islands	<i>Chatham petrel transfer</i> Forty-one Chatham petrel chicks were transferred from natal burrows on South East Island to an artificial colony in a predator-proofed covenant (Caravan Bush) on Pitt Island.
50 Sep -03	2	Chatham Islands	Chatham petrel: About 52 of the chicks fledged on Rangitira while another 49 were transferred to Pitt Island before fledging. The chicks were transferred before they emerged from their burrows for the first time. They were supplementary fed in their new artificial burrows on Pitt and all fledged successfully from there. This was the second Chatham petrel transfer to the 40 hectare predator-fenced portion of Ellen Elizabeth Preece Conservation Covenant on Pitt Island. Forty-one chicks were transferred last year, and a third transfer is planned for April 2004.
36 Apr -00	11	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	Boundary Stream: efforts are underway to re-establish a population of NI brown kiwi within the reserve. Over the next 3-5 years eggs will be sourced from the Eastern Kaweka ranges with the aim of establishing 10 breeding pairs within this time.
42 Oct -01	7	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	The first step in the reintroduction of North Island kokako to Boundary Stream has now taken place with the transfer of five pairs from the Otamatuna study site in Northern Te Urewera to five aviaries in the Reserve. Six birds were caught on 26 May and transferred ..to Boundary Stream..A further four kokako were caught and transferred on 24 July. .
49 Jun -03	10	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	April saw the fifth anniversary of a 28 robin release into the mainland island. Twelve of these birds were female, of which only five went on to breed
51 Dec -03	8	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	In April 2003, two Cook's scurvy grass (<i>Lepidium oleraceum</i>) seedlings were planted and hundreds of seeds were sown on Whanga-o-kena (East Island) near East Cape as part of the restoration plan for the island. We returned to Whanga-o-kena in October 2003 to check on the seedlings and seeds, and to plant a further 70 seedlings. Both seedlings were alive but we found no evidence that any seeds had germinated
53 Jun -04	8	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	Following the success of Mt Bruce's translocation of wild kokako, Boundary Stream's three non-breeding pairs were released in late February, as these birds had not bonded after three seasons.. Forty saddleback will be taken from Cuvier Island off the Coromandel, and released in to the reserve in late August. With the exception of a population in the predator-proof fenced Karori Wildlife Sanctuary (Wellington), this will be the first mainland population of saddleback. There is an abundance of saddleback on offshore islands and many people agree that now is the time to attempt to re-populate the mainland.
54 Sep -04	6	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	<i>Lepidium oleraceum</i> : More than 70 plants were planted on Whangaokena (East Island) as part of the restoration project there. More than two thirds of them have survived and grown, and many have flowered.
44 Apr -02	24	Kapiti Island	Twenty brown teal have been released on Kapiti over the past two years. Of these, six are known to have died
45 Jun -02	18	Kapiti Island	..monitoring the progress of brown teal released on.. Kapiti Island...nine birds on Kapiti [were found]. All birds appeared to be in good condition. An unbanded female caught on Kapiti indicates that breeding has occurred here in a previous season.
44 Apr -02	23	Korapuki Island	Korapuki Island: A recent trip showed populations of reintroduced Whitaker's, robust and Suter's skinks were breeding and slowly colonising new areas of the island. Tree weta transferred from a neighbouring island are also doing well and making good use of the hundreds of artificial weta

			homes on the island. Unfortunately, a large darkling beetle translocated from Middle Island does not seem to be doing at all well. None of the 50 translocated beetles were found, and it seems likely that they met their fate in the mouths of Duvaucel's geckos, which are abundant on the island
45 Jun -02	18	Mana Island	..monitoring the progress of brown teal released on..Mana Island. Eighteen birds were located on Mana including a recent brood of ducklings
45 Jun -02	17	Mokoia Island	At the end of the breeding season on Mokoia Island there were 20 birds (5 males, 5 females and 10 fledglings). A decision has been made by the Conservator in consultation with the Mokoia Island Trust, to remove all remaining hihi from Mokoia and transfer them to Kapiti Island. The decision will mean that there is one less island with hihi on it. The reasons for the removal are the lack of an increase in numbers (since released in September 1994), the amount of staff resources needed to sustain their intensive management and the financial input required in managing them. The removal will take place this winter.
47 Dec -02	19	Mokoia Island	Fifteen hihi (eight males and seven females) were transferred from Mokoia to Kapiti, Mt Bruce in mid August till November as a result of a management decision to shift them to Kapiti, Mt Bruce to improve their chances of survival. No birds now remain on Mokoia. The Kapiti birds are being monitored.
47 Dec -02	19	Mokoia Island	Recent monitoring of mistletoe seed (<i>Tupeia</i>) planting from last season and previous years has still failed to find any plants establishing on the fivefinger hosts. It also appears that <i>Rorippa divaricata</i> has not reestablished on the island following re-introduction of plants several years ago.
45 Jun -02	17	Motuora Island	OSNZ have a trip to Motuora coming up to band and record grey faced petrels. A 38 year old grey faced petrel has been found on Tiritiri Matangi Island, originally from Motuora. Three kiwi have been released on to predator-free Motuora from Northland to grow big and strong before being returned to Northland
36 Apr-00	16	Nelson/ Marlborough	The Mt Stokes mohua population has dropped dramatically. At the end of the 1998-99 summer there were around 90 birds, but now numbers are estimated at 27, of which only 6 are female. Predation by ship rats is thought to be the cause of the sudden decline. This may have occurred during winter if the birds also roost in cavities. The department had successfully increased mohua numbers on Mt Stokes to a size where the risk could be taken to establish a second population on a predator-free island. Four birds, including 1 female, were transferred late last year to Nukuwaiata. Plans to move more were scrapped when it was realised there had been a sizeable drop in the population. Seven nesting attempts were made over summer but few were successful. Cuckoo parasitism was an added problem. Intensive trapping of stoats had been sufficient to protect the birds because rats had almost never been recorded at this altitude on Mt Stokes.
37 Jun -00	2	Nelson/ Marlborough	In January 1999 we transferred 4 female kaka from Whenua Hou (Codfish Island) to the RNRP area..One subsequently died but the other 3 are alive and well.
39 Dec-00	11	Nelson/ Marlborough	Over 600 <i>Carex inopinata</i> plants have been planted at three new sites.
40 Mar-01	7	Nelson/ Marlborough	Twenty yellow crowned parakeet have been transferred from the Outer Chetwode (Te Kakaho) to Long Island in Queen Charlotte Sound
40 Mar-01	8	Nelson/ Marlborough	In the Sounds, 86 flax weevil (<i>Anagotus fairburni</i>) and 92 Cook Strait giant weta (<i>Deinacrida rugosa</i>) have been moved from Maud Island to Titi Island
42 Oct -01	11	Nelson/ Marlborough	It has been a couple of years, and a drought, since the <i>Leiopelma pakeka</i> transferred from Maud Island to Motuara Island have been checked, so in August a team of two visited Motuara Island. They were to spend ten days on the island but returned after just five, having monitored their quota of frogs
44 Apr-02	15	Nelson/ Marlborough	The last surviving female mohua from Mt Stokes, rescued in 1999 just before ship rats wiped out the rest, has finally bred on Nukuwaiata. The 27 mohua from the dart Valley also released Nukuwaiata in October 2001 have been hard to monitor. Their secretive habits and the difficult terrain

			have resulted in only nine individuals being positively identified from colour bands
45 Jun -02	11	Nelson/ Marlborough	Monitoring of peppercress survival was monitored on two small islands, where it was introduced, in the Moutere Inlet. Its continued survival was surprising as recruitment has been very poor and weed competition severe.
48 Apr -03	9	Nelson/ Marlborough	Fifteen Leiopelma pakeka frogs were collected off Maud by Bruce Waldman and taken to Canterbury University to help further our understanding of frogs in general and of the chytrid fungal disease specifically. Some Maud Island frogs have been developing lesions around their eyes, and this is being investigated.
48 Apr -03	10	Nelson/ Marlborough	Mohua: Dart Valley sourced mohua on the island showed no sign of breeding, or mixing with the Mt Stokes birds. The low survival rate of these birds (five of the original 27) is a mystery, but may be related to the dryness of the island compared to the Dart Valley.
48 Apr -03	10	Nelson/ Marlborough	In February seven giant weta (<i>Deinacrida rugosa</i>) were taken from Stephens Island with a view to raising their young for release on Whakaterepapanui, an island which has been predator-free for four years. In addition, 30 green geckos (<i>Naultinus manukanus</i>) were taken from Stephens Island to Victoria University for approved research on comparative energetics of geckos, before being transferred to the island. It is hoped the transfer will take place in spring along with Cook Strait tuatara that were displaced by the expansion of frog habitat on Stephens Island.
49 Jun -03	15	Nelson/ Marlborough	A day was spent on Whakaterepapanui Island searching for potential transfer sites for Cook Strait tuatara, Cook Strait giant weta and Marlborough green gecko, all from Stephens Island. Excellent sites were found and we hope to move the animals in October 2003. Tuatara fodder, in the form of common gecko, was locally abundant.
49 Jun -03	15	Nelson/ Marlborough	Maud Island's 45 year association with kakapo came to an end on 23 May, with the five remaining birds being airlifted to Chalky Island. Richard Henry, the only known Fiordland bird, was one of the first kakapo to go to Maud. He was subsequently moved to Little Barrier with a number of other birds, in the hope that he would breed successfully. This didn't happen, so in 1998 he was returned to Maud with Flossie. They mated almost immediately and produced three chicks. This was the first and last time that kakapo bred on Maud. It is hoped that Fordland's islands will provide more of what kakapo need to breed successfully.
51 Dec -03	13	Nelson/ Marlborough	Seventy-seven tuatara were captured inside the newly extended Hamilton's frog area on Stephens Island. The tuatara, along with 44 Marlborough green geckos and 44 Cook Strait giant weta, were transferred to nearby Whakaterepapanui. The tuatara were captured from the 900 sqm fenced off area over four nights by DOC staff, iwi and volunteers. Victoria University researchers then PIT tagged, blood sampled, weighed and measured the tuatara prior to their transfer.. Twenty-nine of the 44 green geckos were adults collected last summer and taken to Victoria University for lab-based research..The tuatara transfer was largely motivated by the need to remove them from frog habitat, in order to protect the Critically Endangered frog from being preyed upon by tuatara. However the timing of the transfer was perfect for the restoration of Whakaterepapanui. Another release of tuatara is planned for next year, when around 400 captive-reared juveniles are due to be transferred from Nga Manu Sanctuary
53 Jun -04	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	Wellington conservancy raided the Sounds in early May to take yellow-crowned parakeet and flax weevils for the restoration of Mana Island. Our own plans to transfer some of the kakariki to Maud were stalled as once again the island has been requested as a possibility for orange-fronted parakeet
53 Jun -04	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	In mid-May great spotted kiwi were translocated from Goulard Downs to Nelson Lakes National Park. This is a first for the species and is seen as experimental, with the hope of developing conservation techniques for future use.
53 Jun -04	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	Also in May, Hamilton's frogs were transferred from Stephens Island to the Inner Chetwode. Native frogs have been successfully shifted on two other occasions in the Sounds and we are confident that taking 80 of the 300 animals from this small population will allow the species to increase on both islands
54 Sep -04	8	Nelson/	With the help of BRU funding, we are embarking on an exciting project to set up a new population of brown mudfish at Puponga near Farewell

		Marlborough	Spit. Currently there is only one known mudfish population in the entire Conservancy, confined to a small part of nearby Mangarakau wetland. The population is vulnerable and genetically distinct from brown mudfish elsewhere. The aim is to translocate Mangarakau mudfish fry to a Puponga wetland. Before release, they will be given a head start by being "fattened up" in a specially set up tank
55 Dec -04	13	Nelson/ Marlborough	A year after approximately 80 tuatara were translocated from Stephens Island to Whakaterepapanui, we were able to check on some of these animals; most were in good condition with some adults having increased significantly in weight. This trip also saw the release elsewhere on the island of the 350 juvenile tuatara that had been raised from eggs at Victoria University and as youngsters at Nga Manu Sanctuary.. Half of the 40 Hamilton's frogs transferred from Stephens Island to Nukuwaiata in May have been recaptured; all of which were in good condition. We aren't so sure about the success of a tit transfer to Maud Island; it's early days and they can be difficult!
36 Apr-00	5	Northland	Kokako: Both chicks from the successful attempt (at Tutamoe) were moved, as late stage nestlings, to a 6-m tall bush aviary in Puketi forest
36 Apr-00	7	Northland	fairy terns: A chick from a fertile egg, which was transferred to Waipu from Papakanui, disappeared after 2 days. One of 2 eggs, transferred from Papakanui to an infertile nest at Mangawhai, hatched and the chick fledged.
36 Apr-00	7	Northland	3 female and 1 (lucky) male kukupa (New Zealand pigeon) have been released onto Great Island, Three Kings Islands. The birds were soft-released after being held in captivity at the Whangarei Native Bird Recovery Centre for several months, following rescue owing to injury.
37 Jun -00	5	Northland	(Kokako) There were only 3 nesting attempts this season: [only] the third was successful. These chicks were translocated to Puketi, and were the only known kokako chicks to be produced in Northland this year. Unfortunately, predators killed both chicks within 2 months of their release.
40 Mar-01	1	Northland	The transfer of 30 McGregor's and Mokohinau skinks to Whatupuke Island in the Hen and Chickens Islands was completed in December when 14 McGregor's and 8 Mokohinau skinks were captured on Sail Rock and Middle Stack respectively and released onto Whatupuke. This completes phase two of the planned releases onto the islands. The third phase (releases onto Coppermine Island) is on hold until we determine the fate of those released onto Lady Alice (Morotere) and Whatupuke Islands.
42 Oct -01	2	Northland	transfers of Mokohinau skinks to Coppermine Island were on hold until the fate of those released onto Lady Alice and Whatupuke islands was determined. Those on Whatupuke (beach release) were captured easily in March while there still has been no sign of those released on Lady Alice (forest release). The recommendation, therefore, has been made to proceed with the Coppermine release into a beach site. This will commence in December.
42 Oct -01	3	Northland	<i>Lepidium flexicaule</i> transfer sites on Rangitoto Island .. five plants reported previously as having survived from the translocated population of 150, have died. However, seven seedlings were located, having germinated from the seed produced by the now deceased adult plants. Exotic annual plants seem to be out-competing this native cress there.
44 Apr-02	3	Northland	The first steps toward a captive rearing programme for the recovery of Puketi kokako is now well on its way, with the chicks from Tiritiri Matangi now moved from their Puketi Forest aviary home of the last two months, to Hamilton and Auckland Zoos. They will each be joined at the zoo by a male kokako from Puketi. The Kokako Recovery Group and Iwi have sanctioned this work in an attempt to breathe new life and blood into an all male population in Puketi Forest.
45 Jun-02	3	Northland	In mid March, two adult male kokako were caught in Puketi Forest and each has joined a hand-reared juvenile female kokako being held at Auckland and Hamilton Zoos..placement of any offspring from these pairs. Sites identified as potential options are; Hen Island, Motukawanui Island, and Puketi Forest in descending order of priority.
45 Jun-02	4	Northland	Thirty robust skinks and 41 Matapia Island geckos were transferred from Matapia Island to Motuopao Island in 1997. Monitoring was carried out in March 2002, nearly 5 years later. Three robust skinks were caught over 80 trap nights. Two were adults from the original release and the other is a juvenile born on the island. No Matapia Island geckos were seen from 2.5 hours spotlighting.

45 Jun-02	4	Northland	New Zealand fairy terns had the most productive season on record with a total of eight chicks fledged (six in Northland and two in Auckland). To maximise productivity, eggs were swapped between nests at Papakanui Spit in the Auckland Conservancy and the two Northland Conservancy sites of Mangawhai and Waipu...a hectic summer cross-fostering eggs between and within the three breeding areas. Auckland zoo provided incubation facilities for the eggs. The end result was three fledglings at Waipu, three at Mangawhai and two at Papakanui Spit
46 Sep -02	1	Northland	Eleven <i>Placostylus hongii</i> snails were released onto Limestone Island recently. These snails originated from Poor Knights Islands in 1992 and were kept at Massey University as part of a research programme to see if they could be raised and bred in captivity. The breeding programme was successful and the experiment finished, so these snails were surplus and are now part of another experiment to see if they can be successfully established in the wild. One was a survivor from the original collection whereas the other ten are all captive bred animals.
46 Sep -02	1	Northland	North Island wekas are being released onto the Russell Peninsula by a group of private individuals to re-establish them in the area. A population existed in the general area from the late 1960's through to the early 1990's when they died out.
47 Dec -02	18	Northland	<i>Sebaea ovata</i> , a little gentian which used to grow at coastal wetlands throughout the country, was translocated from seed taken from the last remaining two small sites at Wanganui to a new home on the Pouto Penninsular recently.
50 Sep -03	3	Northland	On 13th August, we checked the <i>Placostylus hongii</i> translocated on to Matakoho/Limestone Island in August last year. Nine of the 10 remaining snails were found and all were alive..One newly hatched juvenile was found underneath a leaf on a karaka sapling, indicating the snails have bred
52 Mar -04	3	Northland	The Critically Endangered annual gentian <i>Sebaea ovata</i> translocated as seed from its home in Wanganui (where it is failing) to the dune wetlands at Pouto during summer 2002, surprised everyone by seeding and producing a healthy little population of wild plants in just one year. Te Uri o Hau Iwi are particularly proud because having put a lot of time and effort into the project, along with staff, the plant is growing on their land and they are now kaitiaki. Once widespread in New Zealand, <i>sebaea</i> seems to be finding its new home much to its liking in the remote and unmodified wetlands at Pouto. Jim Campbell (Wanganui Area Office) brought several more trays of seedlings grown in Wanganui north to supplement the wild plants at Pouto
37 Jun -00	19	Otago	The fernbirds which were transferred to Putauhinu from Whenua Hou as part of the preparations for the eradication on Whenua Hou and as part of the post eradication restoration on Putauhinu have done very well and are rapidly building up numbers.
37 Jun -00	19	Otago	Transfers of Stewart Island robins to Putauhinu and Meeweka (banded rail) to Kundy Island both as part of the ongoing restoration of those islands appear to have been successful
37 Jun -00	19	Otago	Another 12 Campbell Island teal have been released onto Whenua Hou and appear to be settling in well despite some boundary disputes with the locals.
44 Apr-02	20	Otago	been busy collecting seed of Inland <i>Lepidium</i> species and dispatching them to 'safe havens' around the country. The plan is for ex-situ collections of known provenance to be maintained at several locations and for surplus plants to be available for restoration needs.
45 Jun-02	15	Otago	Buff weka: Stu Thorne and Bruce McKinlay are continuing to get ready for this translocation which is programmed for the first half of September. Recent tasks have included developing a disease screening protocol.
46 Sep -02	10	Otago	After years of planning and consultation it finally seems that the joint Ngai Tahu DOC co-management project to reintroduce buff weka into Otago is about to happen. Barring last minute hitches, by the time you read this we should be in the Chatham's catching the chosen few.
47 Dec -02	16	Otago	Buff weka: trapping of [30] birds on the Chathams [for translocation to Wanaka].. we had one die from systemic gout..Most of the birds have coped well..Four birds have however set their sights on further horizons by swimming off the island. One is definitely still in the locality, two others have yet to be tracked and one was killed on the road near Lake Hawea a walk of about 10 km in a straight line but a bit longer as the weka walks in two days.

48 Apr -03	13	Otago	buff weka translocated to Te Peka Karara in Lake Wanaka: staff are currently preparing a scoping paper for next year's programme which is likely to include transfers elsewhere. Hands up if you've got a suitable large predator free island in the eastern South Island!
49 Jun -03	20	Otago	Wanaka staff had a really interesting summer with the weka on Te Peka Karara in Lake Wanaka.. of the 30 birds bought over from the Chathams one died in the aviary after two weeks from systemic gout; nine have swum off the island; two were run over on the Hawea road; and one was killed by a falcon. This left us with 19 of the original birds. Seven pairs attempted to breed and three pairs fledged a total of five chicks. Nine other chicks were killed near the aviary by other weka. This leaves a total of 24 on the island at the beginning of winter. In addition there are still some seven birds running around on the adjacent land.
50 Sep -03	15	Otago	Buff weka: we regularly meet with members from the Runanga to reach joint agreement on aspects of the project. At this latest meeting we agreed on directions for a second translocation site
51 Dec -03	16	Otago	Weka: one of the larger chicks was observed helping its parents with the care of some smaller chicks [e.g. of family staying together]]
52 Mar -04	23	Otago	This year we have also experimented with translocating propagated <i>Lepidium sisymbrioides</i> into a conservation area near Alexandra.
53 Jun -04	15	Otago	Te Peka Karara; the island is extremely popular with day visitors during the summer.. with picnickers providing entertainment for the weka. Plans for further translocations have been deferred as the preferred site is subject to an extensive ongoing possum operation as part of the Animal Health Board's Tb vector control programme.
45 Jun-02	17	Red Mercury Island	Mercury Island Tusked Weta:...the discovery of a juvenile Mercury Island Tusked Weta (MITW) on Red Mercury Island. MITW were only found on Middle Island, but over the last two years, captive reared MITW from Auckland Zoo have been released on neighbouring Red Mercury and Double Islands. The juvenile found in May is the first sign that MITW are successfully breeding at either site.
36 Apr-00	21	Southland	Six adult brown teal remain alive following capture from southern Fiordland earlier this summer
36 Apr-00	21	Southland	Campbell Island teal on Whenua Hou - all 12 birds released in March 1999 are believed to be alive. Four females nested this season producing 14 eggs from which 9 ducklings hatched. Unfortunately only 2 ducklings have survived possibly because of the very dry season. A further 12 teal will be released this May
36 Apr-00	22	Southland	reviewing the six departmental mainland restoration projects...a draft report containing 13 recommendations was submitted in November..In particular, the need for strategic policy to guide ecological restoration activities was reinforced. review has been completed and policy is in place..Other more far-reaching recommendations – including the establishment of a national restoration experiment..are on hold pending completion of ecosystem management policy. On the ground, important progress and significant new advances continue to be made at Mainland Islands. Recent reintroductions include robins to the Paengaroa reserve, and kiwi to Boundary Stream.
39 Dec-00	16	Southland	<i>Euphorbia glauca</i> is still limited to Cow Island and Masons Bay. A transplant from the precarious Cow Island population has been put on Ulva Island to ensure its future (a storm destroyed the habitat on Cow Island).
42 Oct -01	16	Southland	An update on our Tiritiri translocated populations: we have 33 adult and 66 juvenile hihi and all 10 kokako have been sighted recently
44 Apr-02	22	Southland	Mohua: Transferring this species to predator free islands to safeguard it from extinction ..In October 2001, mohua were transferred from the Blue Mountains, in Otago, to predator-free Ulva Island in Paterson Inlet, Stewart
48 Apr -03	14	Southland	In February 30 rifleman were transferred from Whenua hou (Codfish Island) to Ulva Island Paterson Inlet, Stewart Island
48 Apr -03	15	Southland	The decline of mohua (yellowhead) throughout the South Island has prompted a series of transfers to predator-free islands. The most recent transfer took place in March when 39 mohua were transferred from Breaksea Island in Fiordland to Whenua Hou (Codfish Island) off the coast of Stewart Island. The birds on Breaksea were sourced from the Blue Mountains in 1995. The Breaksea population has thrived in the predator-free environment and has been used as a source population for at least two transfers. Of note was the recapture of four of the original Blue Mountain

			birds, making them at least eight years old. Mohua are expected to do well on Whenua Hou as this island also free of rats and stoats
50 Sep -03	16	Southland	The Te Anau biodiversity team recently spent two days at the Doubtful Islands in Lake Te Anau, putting out more stoat traps on Erin Island and the mainland. This work was in preparation for a tieke and tautouwai transfer to be undertaken in mid September. ..The kiwi that were transferred to the Doubtful Islands last year were also checked during this trip
50 Sep -03	18	Southland	Euphorbia glauca [at Rakiura] ..this once stable population is in a state of decline. Plants which in the past have had hundreds of live stems, now manage only a few live and several dead ones. In some cases the plant has gone. Results indicate that the number of stems for some plants has increased, but overall there has been a 50% reduction in live stems.. While the transfers to Whenua Hou are thriving, two sets of transfers to Fortrose (Southland) have failed.
51 Dec -03	19	Southland	Fourteen yearling takahe were released from Burwood into the Murchison Mountains on 24 October, and another two birds will be released on 10 November.
52 Mar -04	26	Southland	Several rock wren pairs in the Mystery Burn and Point Burn of the Murchison Mountains have been monitored over the last few weeks, with the aim of lining up birds for transfer to Anchor Island. This transfer should take place in February, weather permitting
52 Mar -04	26	Southland	Post-release monitoring of 18 tieke (saddleback) and 18 toutouwai (robins) introduced from Breaksea to Erin Island in Lake Te Anau is winding down for the season. Sabrina Taylor (University of Otago PhD student) has been closely following the tieke since their release in early September last year. It is believed that at least two pairs of tieke and 5–6 single birds have survived, although no breeding has taken place this season. Most of the toutouwai have been re-sighted, they are continuing to breed following an earlier introduction, and some have dispersed to the surrounding Doubtful Islands
55 Dec -04	18	Southland	Dr Brett Gartrell (Massey University) has spent four days on Stewart Island disease screening skinks. This is preliminary work toward a skink transfer to Ulva Island in January 2005. Ten common skinks were caught at the Old Sand Neck and screened. Brett has confirmed the presence of a new species of protozoa from two of the skinks
55 Dec -04	18	Southland	Thanks to sponsorship from the Ulva Island Trust and lots of hard work by DOC, a new population of Stewart Island fernbird/mätä have been established on Ulva Island. Two DOC teams caught 30 fernbirds from around the freshwater area at Mason's Bay and transferred them by helicopter to Ulva Island. This is the fifth species to be transferred to predator-free Ulva Island, and hopefully will result in a breeding population establishing on Ulva. Stewart Island fernbird/mätä are listed as Nationally Endangered; establishing safe island populations of this species will help guarantee its future on Stewart Island.
55 Dec -04	19	Southland	Gunnera hamiltonii Material from the two female plants from the Invercargill area have been translocated to Fortrose Spit. This translocation will improve the security of these populations by providing another site in a managed Crown Reserve
45 Jun -02	18	Stephens Island	To date, 180 adult frogs have been identified and tagged in the frog bank on Stephens Island..We need to know whether frogs are evenly distributed across the frog bank if we are to get an accurate enough estimate of numbers to make a translocation to another site. We are looking at methods to allow the population to spread naturally outside the present rock scree/bank, and continuing to look for the ultimate translocation site in the Marlborough Sounds.
43 Dec-01	17	Tiritiri Matangi Island	Hihi: Three chicks were removed from nests by staff from the National Wildlife Centre (Mt Bruce) for the captive management programme
49 Jun -03	8	Tongariro/ Taupo	Several plants were collected to be grown on for identification purposes, which unfortunately have not yet flowered. However, one plant appears to be Centipedia minima subsp. minima (Nationally Critical), which is assumed to be extinct in Tongariro Taupo Conservancy
55 Dec -04	10	Tongariro/	In late August 2004, 40 saddleback were captured on Cuvier Island for translocation to Boundary Stream Mainland Island, an 800 ha intensively

		Taupo	managed reserve in Hawke's Bay. The birds were screened for disease on the island; unfortunately initial results were positive for salmonella. Due to the difficulty in testing and treating salmonella, which could take up to 30 days, the saddleback were transferred to Auckland Zoo. The retested samples returned positive for citrobacter, a common harmless bacteria which mimics salmonella. The saddleback were then driven to Boundary Stream. Two males died through complications in transit. One male and one female were too sick to be released and kept in captivity. The female recovered quickly and was released nine days later, while tests showed the male had campylobacter, tapeworms and aspergillosis. He is currently being rehabilitated at the Massey Rescue Centre. The remaining 22 females and 14 males were released on 10 th September. Ten birds had tail-mounted transmitters attached and were monitored weekly. Two weeks after release, four transmitters saddleback were found dead following a week of extremely cold southerlies which brought snow to the higher parts of Boundary Stream. Necropsies of two birds found they died of aspergillosis, a common fungal disease that can become fatal when the bird is under stress. One bird had a broken neck, but mammalian predation was ruled out. The fourth bird was too decomposed to necropsy, but no obvious signs of predation were found. A survey six weeks after release estimated 21 birds present, giving a 57% minimum survival rate. There are five known pairs that are courtship feeding, but none are known to have attempted to nest.
36 Apr-00	8	Waikato	Over the past 10 or so years weta have been transferred to 4 sites. Survival at these sites appears not to have been good
37 Jun -00	7	Waikato	Time has been spent recently on Middle Chain Island (Alderman Group) surveying lizards. Middle Chain is the only one of the five islands in the group to have had rodents present, and we are working to identify what species are missing so they can be reintroduced.
37 Jun -00	8	Waikato	Project Kiwi applied for a transfer permit to release weka from Pakatoa Island into the core area of Kuaotunu in the Coromandel. Weka were present there as recently as 15 years ago and would be a welcome addition to the species list at Kuaotunu.
39 Dec-00	4	Waikato	<i>Middle Island tusked weta</i> : Ian Stringer has completed another stint on Middle Island, continuing his MITW research. The 150 young weta released on Red Mercury and Double Islands seem to be doing well.
39 Dec-00	5	Waikato	<i>Lepidium oleraceum</i> : Next year we also plan to take seed from these plants, and to propagate them for planting on other nearby islands.
42 Oct -01	5	Waikato	Kikuyu grass control on the Matariki Islands has been undertaken to protect the Cook's scurvy grass population occurring there. This population appears to be expanding. Seed is to be collected and propagated for transfers to nearby islands.
42 Oct -01	5	Waikato	The transfers of Middle Island tusked weta from the captive population to Red Mercury and Double Islands were a major success
44 Apr-02	6	Waikato	Pycroft's petrel Graeme Taylor and team (BRU) are due to return in April from Cuvier Island where they have been releasing Pycrofts petrels. This is year two of a three-year project to take petrels from Red Mercury to re-populate the sea-bird depleted Cuvier. This years release of 100 birds has been a success with 95% survival of translocated birds. The team will return to Cuvier next year to release some more petrels and monitor the success of the project.
44 Apr-02	7	Waikato	Chytrid fungus has been positively identified from dead frogs in the main Archey's populations on the Coromandel and the King Country. Plans are afoot to capture 50 Archey's frogs from the King Country in April to begin a captive population as a safeguard against their possible extinction in the wild
45 Jun-02	6	Waikato	The Mahoenui Giant weta only have one significant population, which survives in a gorse-covered reserve in the King Country. Over the years the weta have been translocated to various sites in an effort to establish a second population..Weta were found at one of the four release sites visited
46 Sep -02	3	Waikato	At the end of July, 49 Archey's frogs were transferred from Whareorino Forest in the King Country to Canterbury University. Populations of this 'Nationally Critical' species have dramatically crashed in some areas with amphibian chytrid fungus being a likely cause. The frogs were transferred to Canterbury University to establish a captive population
47 Dec -02	4	Waikato	The Archey's frogs taken down to Canterbury University to establish a captive population have continued to receive media attention. Of the forty-

			nine frogs taken down, three unfortunately died. The cause of death is not known
48 Apr -03	5	Waikato	Middle Island tusked weta are breeding on both Red Mercury and Double Island. A previous trip to Red Mercury found weta breeding..confirming that the translocations from nearby Middle Island have been successful. Mahoenui Weta have been found breeding at a private gorse reserve in the King Country, where they were transferred several years ago.
48 Apr -03	5	Waikato	Pateke (brown teal) previously destined for Okarito are soon to be released at Port Charles, Moehau Kiwi Zone. The original transfer plan had to be re-routed due to the high numbers of stoats at the Haast kiwi zone. The Moehau Kiwi Zone is a safer option for the release of the captive-bred birds.
50 Sep -03	4	Waikato	On 26 July 38 pateke were released at Port Charles, in the northeast Coromandel..So far we have lost signal from two of the 38 transmitters, although the birds are still around. Four birds have been lost to predation: one likely to a dog, and the others to a cat(s).
50 Sep -03	4	Waikato	Nine young tuatara were released on to Stanley Island (Mercury Group) and eleven to Cuvier Island in May and June. These were the captive bred progeny of adults that were removed from the islands before the rat eradication in the early 1990s
51 Dec -03	3	Waikato	pateke release at Port Charles.. The eggs from one nest which was abandoned by mum were taken into 'captivity' (a bantam hen) as a short-term measure. However, our hatch window calculations were slightly out, and one hatched. The other eggs either died before hatching or were not fertile. The duckling is now in the capable hands of the Otorohanga Zoo, where it will be raised for release back to Port Charles
51 Dec -03	4	Waikato	Sixty tuatara were successfully transferred from Middle Island (off the Coromandel coast) to Tiritiri Matangi in October
52 Mar -04	5	Waikato	We now have 14 dead pateke from the original 38 released at Port Charles, Coromandel Peninsula. It doesn't sound that great, but this 65% survival rate (to date) is above our 50% target for the year. The breeding season is now over and we've seen a few nesting attempts. Only one of these attempts produced a fledged duckling, the rest were killed or "disappeared" before they were old enough for us to attach transmitters
53 Jun -04	4	Waikato	A member of the public recently handed in a Mahoenui giant weta found washed up on a Coromandel beach adjacent to Mahurangi Island. This is the first evidence for almost 10 years that a giant weta population is still present on the island. In 1993, almost 300 Mahoenui giant weta were translocated from the King Country to Mahurangi Island. However, no weta were found on the island when it was searched in 1999 and it was assumed that the translocation had failed.
53 Jun -04	5	Waikato	A recent check has been made on the status of several threatened plants reintroduced to the island in recent times. Re-monitoring of 35 plots of dactylanthus seed planted in 2000 revealed that no plants have as yet established. Likewise with the mistletoe (<i>Tupeia</i>) seed planting from December 2003.. <i>Rorippa divaricata</i> has not been seen on Mokoia for some years..no sign of <i>Rorippa</i> was found
54 Sep -04	4	Waikato	Pateke: In the first month post-release, four birds lost their transmitters through the weak link in the new harnesses failing. This seems to be due to the wrong thread type being used, which has been rectified. No more harnesses have failed, and four birds are still being seen regularly at the release site, so all are alive and well. Three birds have been killed so far this season; two to vehicle strikes, and one to apparent starvation (wing fat analysis showed no wing fat) although it was found minus its head. Either this bird died from starvation and was scavenged, or was caught due to being slow from starvation. Three release/release pairs and two release/wild pairs are almost certainly breeding.
55 Dec -04	4	Waikato	The pateke released at Port Charles in May are doing very well. Since the release we have lost three birds to vehicle kills, one to starvation, and two to predation; leaving 37 of the 43 released alive and well. We've found two unmonitored ducklings dead; one from predation, the other caught in a Fenn trap.
36 Apr-00	13	Wanganui	(<i>Sebaea ovata</i>) Some plants have also been transplanted to Hawken's Lagoon.
36 Apr-00	13	Wanganui	Besides the <i>S. ovata</i> the following species of national or local importance have also established in the scrapes: <i>Isolepis basilaris</i> , <i>Mazus novaezeelandiae</i> subsp. <i>impolitus</i> , <i>Selliera rotundifolia</i> , <i>Myriophyllum votschii</i> , and <i>Limosella lineata</i> .

38 Sep -00	7	Wanganui	If habitat enhancement proves successful further trials of translocating [mudfish] fry will follow
39 Dec-00	8	Wanganui	<i>Euphorbia glauca</i> ; the transplant site at Cape Egmont was blitzed by a storm early last year, and is battling to recover. Some plants have survived, but the good soaking by the sea killed most of the population that had been establishing well.
42 Oct -01	9	Wanganui	Captive striped skinks <i>Oligosoma striatum</i> have been transferred from the Stratford Area Office to the National Wildlife Centre at Mt. Bruce. The striped skink captive management plan is largely completed and will be coordinated by the National Wildlife Centre. If breeding is successful, the maximum population required is about 20 animals. The object of the breeding will be to have a self-sustaining population in captivity. In the short term, animals will be used for palatability trials for baits in various trap designs. Further attempts will be made over the spring and summer to locate a wild population.
44 Apr-02	11	Wanganui	A recent census of the reintroduced New Zealand robin population at Paengaroa Mainland Island revealed that the eight known breeding females survived the breeding season with a further female being located at the end of the season.
47 Dec -02	10	Wanganui	<i>Sebaea ovata</i> , a small gentian of ephemeral dune wetlands, has been translocated to three locations on the Pouto Peninsula near Dargaville.
36 Apr-00	4	Wellington	<i>Ileostylus micranthus</i> grown from seed (from Benge Park, Wellington) translocated to Te Marua Bush
36 Apr-00	16	Wellington	Eight takahe on Kapiti Island comprise 2 pairs, each with 1 chick and 2 singles who failed to pair and live at opposite ends of the island. The introduction of Green (from Burwood) was successful
38 Sep -00	8	Wellington	Staff have assessed threatened plants planted since 1993 at several protected areas. Eighteen species (of several provenances) have been planted. Plants were raised from seed collected locally and grown at Motukarara Nursery and then at the Chatham DoC nursery
38 Sep -00	9	Wellington	Brown teal: bred through the Ducks Unlimited network.. Ten female and 5 male birds will be released on Kapiti Island at three sites: Okupe Lagoon, Rangatira and Wharekohu. On Mana Island, 5 female and 3 male birds will be released in the newly created Waikoko wetland.
39 Dec-00	9	Wellington	The pygmy button daisy (<i>Leptinella nana</i>) has been translocated to Mana Island, and the first assessment shows they are surviving quite well.
39 Dec-00	10	Wellington	Dean Baigent-Mercer, a member of the Wellington Plant Conservation Network, has collected and grown a number of rare plants for introduction to Matiu/ Somes Island
40 Mar-01	5	Wellington	Mana Island staff are delighted to report that the Wellington drought has not deterred the brown teal released there in August from realising their fitness.. Unfortunately, the dry conditions have resulted in the ducklings having an unsavoury upbringing - on the island's sewerage pond!
40 Mar-01	5	Wellington	transfer of 15 juvenile shore plover from South East Island to Mangere Island..Ten individuals are regularly present on Mangere 1 month post-release. The birds were held in a temporary aviary for 2 weeks before being released. One bird died, probably from starvation, while in the aviary. The remains of another released bird were found on adjacent Pitt Island in association with cat sign..The fate of the 3 other birds is unknown. No released birds have returned to South East Island.
42 Oct -01	10	Wellington	<i>Kokako</i> Only one of the two Taranaki males left, and the captive-bred female produced one male chick last season. This juvenile was transferred to another captive institute to pair with their single female. Any offspring produced from these two pairs will be released onto Tiritiri Matangi to maintain the Taranaki line. Five kokako caught from Mangatutu were brought into captivity in beginning of August. These birds, plus our resident single male, make up the three pairs to be used in the "breed on site and release" into Mount Bruce forest project.
42 Oct -01	10	Wellington	<i>Hihi</i> : Due to some adult mortality over winter, and for genetic diversity, more birds are required for future seasons. Young chicks taken from Tiritiri Matangi nests will be transferred to Mount Bruce to be hand-reared. Juveniles produced this season will be released onto Kapiti Island.
42 Oct 01	10	Wellington	Seven pairs of NZ Shore Plover are held for breeding this season. Their offspring will continue to be released onto a predator-free (privately owned) island in the North Island. Thirteen juveniles from last season were released in May 2001 with at least nine still present in September.
44 Apr-02	13	Wellington	<i>Euphorbia glauca</i> (sourced from captive breeding populations Mana Island) have been planted on Matiu/Somes Island last winter. Forty individuals

			were planted and 10 were still surviving as of December 2001
44 Apr-02	13	Wellington	National Wildlife Centre (Mount Bruce): After a very slow start to the season, 15 shore plover chicks were produced. Two clutches were removed for artificial rearing to boost production. These juveniles will soon be released onto Portland Island. The 10 pairs of Campbell Island teal have had an enforced break from breeding, while Hihi (stitchbird) have had a difficult season, with four adults succumbing to aspergillosis. However, three locally bred chicks survive, along with three "orphaned" chicks from Tiritiri Matangi that have been hand-reared. Surplus birds not required for breeding stock will be released onto Kapiti Island to boost numbers.
44 Apr-02	13	Wellington	The wild kaka population at Mt Bruce continues to grow. As the one captive pairs' genes were over-represented among the releasees, they were transferred to Wellington Zoo and a new pair brought in. This pair has produced four fledglings and a second brood of three young chicks. All juveniles will join the wild population once they are independent
44 Apr-02	14	Wellington	Six striped skinks were transferred to the NWC in August to allow experiments to guide recovery actions - mainly bait preference and trap design. Striped skinks are dubbed New Zealand's most elusive skink as they are so hard to find in the wild, possibly as a result of inadequate trapping techniques. Only one female is held at NWC, and no breeding occurred this season.
44 Apr-02	14	Wellington	Fairy prion chick transfer: Forty fairy prion chicks were transferred from Takapourewa (Stephens Island) to Mana Island in January, to develop and test techniques for larger transfers planned for the next two years.
45 Jun-02	10	Wellington	A team from the KWST spent up to a week on Kapiti Island mist-netting passerines for transfer to the Sanctuary in Wellington in May. Thirty bellbirds, 36 North Island robins and 30 whiteheads were released at the sanctuary to boost the numbers transferred last year.
50 Sep -03	10	Wellington	Kokako are once again flying free in the Mount Bruce Scenic Reserve, following the first-ever release of pairs to the mainland. Two pairs of kokako and a large male..were taken from Mangatutu.."Even where they are currently surviving, there are populations on the verge of extinction that need an infusion of new birds. We want to spread the population out more."
52 Mar -04	13	Wellington	Olearia gardneri seed was collected at Koromiko, Kowhai Bush and Tyneside, and sent to Otari/Wilton Bush. Plants grown in previous years were planted at Springhill and at Kaumangi Stream, where the landowner is keen to protect the species.
52 Mar -04	13	Wellington	Translocations of a number of species to new sites has occurred including Olearia gardneri, Urtica linearifolia and Coprosma pedicellata planted at Carter Scenic Reserve, Olearia gardneri, Coprosma wallii and C. pedicellata planted at Lowes Bush, and a new population of Muehlenbeckia astonii planted at Cape Palliser
52 Mar -04	13	Wellington	The Campbell Island teal currently have 17 ducklings, three females are incubating a further seven eggs between them, and two eggs are in an incubator. These ducklings are intended for release on Campbell Island later this year. We have five shore plover fledglings to date. The big news is that our Western Reef male has produced a chick. This bird was brought into captivity in June 2003, when he was the last remaining bird from a recently discovered population that had declined from 21 birds for unknown reasons. He paired with one of our resident females, and they produced three clutches of eggs: the first was infertile, the second had one fertile egg which didn't hatch and the third clutch had two fertile eggs, one of which hatched in mid-February. We currently have two fledgling hihi (stitchbird) ready for release onto Kapiti Island. In addition, one female is raising her second brood, and a second female incubating two eggs. It is another busy season for kaka, with 15 chicks in Mount Bruce Scenic Reserve (Pukaha restoration project) and another two in our aviary. Three females are re-laying, and two females that haven't been seen for quite a while have turned up again, and so may have chicks as well. Our captive kokako pair has not bred this season, but we are delighted to announce that two of the six kokako released into the reserve in July/August 2003 paired up and produced two fledglings. Unfortunately one of the other kokako was killed by an as yet unidentified predator... Six captive-reared brown kiwi were also released into the reserve in December 2003, and all appeared to be thriving until one was found drowned during recent floods.

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52 Mar -04	15	Wellington	A team is currently on Rangatira selecting juvenile black robins for transfer to Pitt Island. This time the transfer will be conducted in February (rather than September) and we will be transferring juveniles rather than adults.
52 Mar -04	15	Wellington	The third and final transfer of fairy prion chicks from Takapourewa (Stephens Island) occurred on 17 January 2004. All 100 chicks thrived on a diet of sardine smoothies, and all had fledged by 6 February. The 100% fledging success for 240 chicks over the period of 2002–04 is a tribute to the dedicated contractors and volunteers organised and funded by the Friends of Mana Island Society
52 Mar -04	16	Wellington	Also from the 17 January Takapourewa (Stephens Island) transfer, 48 speckled skinks were transferred and released on Mana Island, bringing lizard diversity on the 217 ha island to 10 species
53 Jun -04	10	Wellington	The bird whose demise was reported last issue is now thought to have been the victim of a harrier..it is a blow to lose a bird from such a small population under any circumstances..Another kokako release, this time two pairs of Mangatutu-sourced birds held at Mount Bruce since 2001, is planned for late May.
55 Dec -04	11	Wellington	Preparations are underway to capture pregnant short-tailed bats from the Tararua Ranges so that their offspring can form the basis of a new population on Kapiti Island

			23. Risks to Translocated Animals Quotes
38 Sep -00	15		shore plover: Eighteen months after the first release, residency was 53%. In October 1999 territorial aggression levels rose noticeably, particularly amongst the first release birds. Three birds dispersed to the mainland between September 1999 and February 2000 following this increase in social pressure. Over the last month shore plover at the second release site have begun squabbling and drawing boundary lines on their patches for the coming season.
39 Dec-00	1		4 teal Twelve birds (8 female and 4 male) were released in March 1999. These were monitored using backpack transmitters, and all have survived, although we have lost track of a couple that decided to go walk-about around the island's rugged southwestern coast.. In May this year ..12 teal were released,.. 8 males and 4 females ..All the birds have settled in, although 2 males that went walk-about soon after release have proved elusive to track down.
53 Jun -04	21		Over the next two months conservancies can expect to be invaded by a couple of vets obsessed with wildlife disease. The Wildlife Health SOP roll-out is imminent and coming to a conservancy near you! Kate McInnes (Kakapo Vet & Wildlife Health Co-ordinator) will be running a morning session on how to use the SOP, followed by a team effort in the afternoon with Richard Jakob-Hoff (Auckland Zoo vet and media star) demonstrating techniques for collecting health samples. Kate is hoping that some of the fame will rub off on her, but failing that, the session promises to be educational and enlightening anyway
51 Dec -03	6	Bay of Plenty	Kiwi: Of the 28 viable eggs.. Seventeen of the successfully hatched chicks have, or are being, raised at Warrenheip.. Two chicks died of unknown causes. To date, eight of the 2002/03 juvenile kiwi have been released back into the Tongariro Forest..One chick released into the forest at 950 grams has since been predated by a stoat.. One of the newly released kiwi, at only 8 months old, made its way across the Whanganui River and was found 2 km north of the river.
53 Jun -04	13	Canterbury	kaki: In September 2003 45 sub-adults were released into the wild, and in January 2004 28 juveniles were released..future management includes the continuation of intensive captive-rearing to increase the wild population via releases, and from 2005, intensive predator control in the Tasman Valley to reduce adult mortality and increase post-release survival of released birds
38 Sep -00	6	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	in Tongariro Forest 21 Operation Nest Egg birds have now been released since 1997. Despite at least three deaths (ferret, pig & misadventure) and five transmitter failures, the remaining 13 birds are doing well and all remain within various parts of Tongariro Forest.
39 Dec-00	7	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	The 3 North Island (NI) brown kiwi released into Boundary Stream earlier in the year have had mixed fortunes. In late September the oldest (6 months) and largest (1300 gm) kiwi was found dead in the reserve. The cause of death is thought to be exposure because the bird was located in an exposed part of the reserve.
43 Dec-01	8	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	Monitoring of kiwi in the Kaweka Forest Park for <i>Operation Nest Egg</i> .. In September, after weeks of searching on foot and a good fly over in a fixed wing, we suspect that the transmitter on Raina (the oldest female in Boundary Stream) has failed. Seven of the ten kiwi, which were released in the Reserve are currently being monitored.
46 Sep -02	4	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	The kokako captive breeding: Bird health has remained good over the past year with only one bird getting worms where he lost some excess weight and then got healthier. This was until the end of July when one pair contracted what we think was avian pox, they went off their food, developed lesions and then scabs around their eyes and on their wattles and became very irritated and scratchy to the extent that they rubbed the top of their beaks to the bone. We caught one of the birds and took lots of samples but nothing came out positive. A week later another bird in a different aviary also began to show the same symptoms, but her partner didn't.
49 Jun -03	10	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	April saw the fifth anniversary of a 28 robin release into the mainland island. Twelve of these birds were female, of which only five went on to breed.

48 Apr -03	10	Nelson/ Marlborough	Mohua: The highlight was two chicks produced by the one surviving Mt Stokes pair who are now over four years old. Hopefully they will continue to breed for a few more years. Dart Valley sourced mohua on the island showed no sign of breeding, or mixing with the Mt Stokes birds. The low survival rate of these birds (five of the original 27) is a mystery
54 Sep -04	9	Nelson/ Marlborough	Following the March release of 10 whio into the Flora catchment, six have died from apparent starvation. Due to their poor condition, the remaining four birds were taken back into captivity until spring. The starvation problem is possibly due to too little food being available and poorly developed feeding behaviour in the captive-raised birds. Interestingly, despite low invertebrate numbers recorded in a recent survey of the Flora, wild whio are currently surviving there.
37 Jun -00	5	Northland	These chicks were translocated to Puketi, and were the only known kokako chicks to be produced in Northland this year. Unfortunately, predators killed both chicks within 2 months of their release.
41 Jun -01	2	Northland	Since October 1997 we have had six kiwi returned to Trounson as part of Operation Nest Egg: one was found dead in 1999 at 12 months old, cause unknown but suspected to be a mustelid; one had a tx failure at 14 months old; two have left Trounson, and one of these birds was found 20 km into Waipoua forest.
41 Jun -01	2	Northland	<i>Brown teal</i> About a month ago, seven captive-reared brown teal were released at a small flock site near Whananaki. About five wild teal were present around the time of the release, and it was hoped that the released birds would assimilate into the wild population. Predator control had been in place for several months by the time of release, and supplementary food was provided. A month on and six of the seven are still alive. The one death is suspected to have been harrier predation, because no other sign was evident on the skeleton. After initially being pushed out by the resident birds, two birds, a male and a female, have rejoined the flock and are looking much more settled. The other birds remain close to adjoining feeding areas.
49 Jun -03	3	Northland	This year a small success can be claimed for the world's rarest tree on the Three Kings Islands: it may be possible to get the plant growing from seed on the island without having to resort to the risky step of bringing in plants and soil grown on the mainland.
37 Jun -00	19	Otago	Another 12 Campbell Island teal have been released onto Whenua Hou and appear to be settling in well despite some boundary disputes with the locals.
47 Dec -02	16	Otago	Buff weka: trapping of [30] birds on the Chathams [for translocation to Wanaka].. we had one die from systemic gout..Most of the birds have coped well..Four birds have however set their sights on further horizons by swimming off the island. One is definitely still in the locality, two others have yet to be tracked and one was killed on the road near Lake Hawea a walk of about 10 km in a straight line but a bit longer as the weka walks in two days.
49 Jun -03	20	Otago	Wanaka staff had a really interesting summer with the weka on Te Peka Karara in Lake Wanaka.. of the 30 birds bought over from the Chathams one died in the aviary after two weeks from systemic gout; nine have swum off the island; two were run over on the Hawea road; and one was killed by a falcon. This left us with 19 of the original birds. Seven pairs attempted to breed and three pairs fledged a total of five chicks. Nine other chicks were killed near the aviary by other weka. This leaves a total of 24 on the island at the beginning of winter. In addition there are still some seven birds running around on the adjacent land. The death of a bird from gout made us reassess the diet for the birds in the aviary. As a result, we removed all additional protein from the diet and replaced it with fruit.
55 Dec -04	18	Southland	Dr Brett Gartrell (Massey University) has spent four days on Stewart Island disease screening skinks. This is preliminary work toward a skink transfer to Ulva Island in January 2005. Ten common skinks were caught at the Old Sand Neck and screened. Brett has confirmed the presence of a new species of protozoa from two of the skinks
43 Dec -01	17	Tiritiri	Four pairs/groups of takahe are currently rearing one chick each.. One takahe had to be removed to Auckland Zoo for six days for treatment

		Matangi Island	of a bad limp. Unfortunately his group have rejected him since his return (despite his being the 'Alpha' bird in this group for the previous three years).
36 Apr-00	11	Tongariro/ Taupo	Out in the field the news is not so good. Of the 13 Operation Nest Egg releases put back into Tongariro Forest, only 5 to date still carry functioning transmitters. One chick dropped its transmitter and 4 have had gear failure meaning we have lost track of them. One bird has been killed by a pig, another by a ferret, and 1 died from a ruptured liver after what we can only describe as misadventure because the bird was in perfect health otherwise – there were no visible sign of predation. Although the total of confirmed deaths from the 13 released chicks is only 3, there is the possibility of more among the 5 'missing' birds.
49 Jun -03	9	Tongariro/ Taupo	The 2002/03 breeding season started well with the hatching of Rainbow, our first 2nd generation chick from Te Aukaha and Koha, an Operation Nest Egg pair. Sadly, Rainbow died at Warrenheip.. Two Tongariro kiwi chicks died at Warrenheip: one due to poor health and the other drowned.. The kiwi chicks are released into Tongariro Forest when they are around 1200 grams in weight. To date, eight have returned to the forest, one of these was predated by a stoat. The others are doing well and gaining weight..Six eggs were taken to Rainbow due to nest abandonment and were hatched successfully. The new chicks were then released back into their parental territory in Tongariro forest. Three were predated by stoats, one died of hypothermia and two are still alive.
55 Dec -04	10	Tongariro/ Taupo	In late August 2004, 40 saddleback were captured on Cuvier Island for translocation to Boundary Stream Mainland Island..unfortunately initial results were positive for salmonella.. retested samples returned positive for citrobacter, a common harmless bacteria which mimics salmonella. The saddleback were then driven to Boundary Stream. Two males died through complications in transit. One male and one female were too sick to be released and kept in captivity. The female recovered quickly and was released nine days later, while tests showed the male had campylobacter, tapeworms and aspergillosis.. The remaining 22 females and 14 males were released on 10 th September. Ten birds had tail-mounted transmitters attached and were monitored weekly. Two weeks after release, four transmitted saddleback were found dead following a week of extremely cold southerlies.. Necropsies of two birds found they died of aspergillosis, a common fungal disease that can become fatal when the bird is under stress..A survey six weeks after release estimated 21 birds present, giving a 57% minimum survival rate.
55 Dec -04	10	Tongariro/ Taupo	Following three years of aviary confinement, the last two captive kokako pairs were released in August..There are four known pairs, two juvenile females, and one un-paired female. There have been no further losses after an adult male and juvenile female were found dead in July, immediately after heavy snowfall, with signs consistent with predation/scavenging by a rat or stoat.
37 Jun -00	7	Waikato	The kiwi chick rearing enclosure was formally opened on 19 February, and Tester, a 2-week old chick, was liberated into the enclosure to test the 'kiwi-proofing' of the internal subdivision fences. Unfortunately, Tester died in strange circumstances several weeks after release. Tester was from a 2-egg clutch, but its sibling ..was killed by a stoat about the same time.
51 Dec -03	3	Waikato	To date we have lost eight of the 38 birds from the pateke release at Port Charles. Autopsy has confirmed that four were killed by cat(s), one died from Aspergilosis, one was run over by a car, one was killed by a dog, and one was killed by a cat or stoat. The birds are now dispersing some distance from the release site and many have paired with other released birds, or with wild birds. A number of nesting attempts have been observed, and nesting is ongoing. The eggs from one nest which was abandoned by mum were taken into 'captivity' (a bantam hen) as a short-term measure. However, our hatch window calculations were slightly out, and one hatched. The other eggs either died before hatching or were not fertile. The duckling is now in the capable hands of the Otorohanga Zoo, where it will be raised for release back to Port Charles during the next release of 50 birds in April 2004
55 Dec -04	4	Waikato	The pateke released at Port Charles in May are doing very well. Since the release we have lost three birds to vehicle kills, one to starvation,

			and two to predation; leaving 37 of the 43 released alive and well. We've found two unmonitored ducklings dead; one from predation, the other caught in a Fenn trap.
55 Dec -04	5	Waikato	At Moehau Kiwi Sanctuary, 12 chicks have hatched since 1 October. Four of those are Operation Nest Egg (ONE) birds which were released at four weeks of age. One chick was found dead from an unknown nest (cause of death unknown) and one has dropped a transmitter. All others are OK.
36 Apr-00	13	Wanganui	Twelve blue ducks have been released in Egmont National Park over three separate releases (1986, 1989, and 1991). Of these, 7 were captive-reared juveniles and 5 were wild adult birds from the Manganui-a-te-ao River. Over the past couple of years 3 male birds were known to have survived including a captive raised bird from the first release.
36 Apr-00	13	Wanganui	shore plover..out on a limb: A shore plover was seen at the Waiongana estuary, some 14 km north of New Plymouth. The bird was bred at NWC – hatched on 30/11/98 and transferred to Portland Island on 12/7/99.
37 Jun -00	10	Wanganui	Whio: Intensive monitoring of the released birds has been regularly undertaken. Some of the captive-reared birds have been lost through starvation, not from a lack of food resource. We assume the birds starved because they did not know how to forage for aquatic invertebrates. Other birds have succumbed to predation from stoats or ferrets, and one of the wild caught birds was run over by a car (can you believe it!). All the captive birds lost weight initially, which resulted in transmitter harnesses becoming loose.
46 Sep -02	4	Wanganui	Results of this years translocation efforts to Mt. Taranaki are promising with seven of the ten birds released between January and March this year known to be alive. Two birds were killed by stoats. Captive-bred birds have largely remained on the release river whilst wild-bred birds have wandered widely around the mountain.
49 Jun -03	12	Wanganui	The translocation of whio to Egmont National Park continued in April with the release of this year's crop of captive-bred juveniles. Ten of the 11 birds released were males. This necessitated the release of some males outside the current area of mustelid control.. Two males have been predated by stoats outside the mustelid control area.
54 Sep -04	7	Wanganui	Whio: sixteen captive-bred whio were released in Egmont National Park in August ..The birds were older and heavier than in previous releases and proved very mobile, some birds travelling over 10 km in the week after release
42 Oct -01	10	Wellington	NZ Shore Plover: Thirteen juveniles from last season were released in May 2001 with at least nine still present in September.
44 Apr-02	13	Wellington	National Wildlife Centre (Mount Bruce): Hihi (stitchbird) have had a difficult season, with four adults succumbing to aspergillosis.
52 Mar -04	13	Wellington	two of the six kokako released into the reserve in July/August 2003 paired up and produced two fledglings. Unfortunately one of the other kokako was killed by an as yet unidentified predator... Six captive-reared brown kiwi were also released into the reserve in December 2003, and all appeared to be thriving until one was found drowned during recent floods.
53 Jun -04	10	Wellington	kokako: The bird whose demise was reported last issue is now thought to have been the victim of a harrier. Another kokako release, this time two pairs of Mangatutu-sourced birds held at Mount Bruce since 2001, is planned for late May.
53 Jun -04	10	Wellington	Kiwi: The birds released in December are still staying close to home; a couple have wandered (briefly) just beyond the ridge behind the NWC, but pretty quickly came back.
55 Dec -04	11	Wellington	Kiwi: Another release of three birds into Pukaha / Mount Bruce has been undertaken, to complement the five residents. The new birds are behaving in much the same way as those that were released last year. Monitoring of the first release shows that the birds have still not moved more than a few hundred metres from the release sites
36 Apr -00	17	West Coast	Five Okarito brown kiwi on Motuara Island were returned to Okarito Forest.."Albi", the famous white kiwi, was left on the island several months longer because he was younger and smaller. We have since found he has had <i>Ascarid</i> worms, which is thought to have slowed his

			weight gain. He has recently been released to the wild.
37 Jun -00	16	West Coast	kiwi: Three ONE birds have died during the year. Bobbit and Claudette died as a result of territorial confrontations. Bobbit was almost certainly killed by another ONE bird while her parents killed Claudette. Cuba was hit by a car and killed. Two other juveniles lost their transmitters during the year because of harness failure.
39 Dec -00	11	West Coast	<i>Okarito brown kiwi (rowi)</i> : A ONE male paired with a wild bird is incubating an egg, and this is the first confirmed record of an Okarito ONE bird breeding. The first 8 of the 14 chicks taken for ONE last year were returned to Okarito on 11 October. Although 1 bird has died from unknown causes the remaining 7 seem to be doing okay despite some weight loss..This season's chicks have been released on Motuara 2 to 4 weeks old and are doing well. Six of the 14 juveniles from last season's releases remain on the island and will be transferred to Okarito Forest in December. Fortunately observations indicate that non territorial juvenile rowi on Motuara are tolerant of young chicks and will share burrows with them without harm.
40 Mar -01	8	West Coast	Fourteen Operation Nest Egg (ONE) juveniles returned from Motuara during October and December. One of these died within a week or so of transfer from unknown causes, however, the remaining 13 are alive and thriving in the wild.
41 Jun -01	11	West Coast	<i>Operation Nest Egg (ONE) kiwi</i> Fourteen of the previous season's juveniles were birds released in Okarito Forest in two batches. Of the first eight released on 11 October one subsequently died of a suspected beating by another bird. These birds were released near five juveniles from 1999/2000 (previous) year's release. The second release of six on 6 December has been successful so far. They were released on a ridge where a largely unsuccessful early release of captive raised, non-Motuara birds had occurred. All 2000/01 birds have dispersed widely, far more widely than previously released juveniles and have travelled through known adult territories. On 2 April, one was found camped up with a wild, unbanded bird, which was summarily banded but did not have a transmitter attached and has never been seen again. Of other ONE birds, a male, Inca, paired up with a wild bird and successfully incubated an egg. No other breeding activity with the other ONE birds has occurred although several have formed 'pairs', some with wild birds.. <i>Motuara Island sanctuary</i> : Of the 21 chicks released, three are dead, one transmitter has dropped, and three are missing. Release back to Okarito is planned for January 2002. Some positive disease screens delayed planned releases until clear screens were obtained.
44 Apr -02	19	West Coast	Three pairs of O.N.E. juveniles have laid eggs this season although there were no successful outcomes. Of the juveniles recently returned from Motuara Island at the end of January, one has been found dead of a suspected kiwi beating and two are currently AWOL.
52 Mar -04	21	West Coast	kiwi: One of the chicks died 10 days after release .. two chicks were transferred to Burwood Reserve due to the high numbers of stoats in the sanctuary. One of these chicks has subsequently died. An adult male was found dead and we are waiting for the necropsy results.

			Animal	24. Radiotransmitter Quotes
37 Jun -00	20		bats	Twenty-six people attended a bat skills training workshop.. in the Eglinton Valley. We..caught both species of bats..All participants were trained in trapping bats (harp trapping and mist netting), handling bats (including measuring and weighing, banding (long-tailed bats only), attaching transmitters and taking wing biopsies)
40 Mar-00	11	Southland	cats	<i>Tuhua (Mayor Island)</i> : 2 applications of Talon 20 P were aerial broadcast..A sample of cats were radio-tagged prior to the drop. Some indication of home range was determined from those cats, but the severe topography of Tuhua made telemetry difficult. Of greater benefit was the ability to recover dead cats post drop
52 Mar -04	27	Auckland Island	cats	Some of this bait will be used to lure up to 15 pigs into traps so that a radio transmitter (tx's) can be attached to the ear. This will provide an opportunity to carry out some telemetry work in an attempt to gain better information regarding their pattern of movements around the island. Follow up telemetry work can be carried out during the summer period if the opportunity to get people down to the island arises. The second part of the field work will involve trapping 15 cats and attaching tx collars. Monitoring of these cats during the following months will provide useful information about cat distribution and density. Our game plan for the eradication has not yet been finalised, but will probably be to poison the pigs, and hopefully most of the cats with the one bait.
50 Sep -03	2	Chatham Islands	Chatham petrel	Chatham petrel: A big telemetry effort, to fit in with good moon conditions and the expected return of larger numbers of known fledglings, is planned for 2005/06
42 Oct -01	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	Hutton's shearwater	A concerted effort is going to be made to determine the flight paths of the shearwater to the colony. Transmitters will be put on birds and their routes tracked each evening.
37 Jun -00	1	Nelson/ Marlborough	kaka	kaka: 4 of 7 radio-tagged females were killed on the nest by predators, probably stoats.
37 Jun -00	2	Nelson/ Marlborough	kaka	kaka: Excluding last season's fledglings which are still at risk of predation and those that we can't find, 17 (61%) of the 28 fledglings radio-tagged at Rotoiti in the previous two breeding seasons are still alive at present. Although about a third of the young fledged have been lost to predators, more than enough have survived to compensate for adult mortality which is low (1 of 5 radio-tagged females at Rotoiti has died in 3 years, apparently of natural causes).
38 Sep -00	1		kaka	This stoat control research is a joint project between Science & Research and Te Anau Area Office staff. The effectiveness of this stoat control is evaluated by monitoring breeding and survival of colour-banded mohua and radio-tagged female kaka..2 females were killed probably by a stoat..We have recorded no mortality of 17 fledglings that have been radio tagged over the past 2 years (35% mortality has been recorded for Rotoiti fledglings).
43 Dec-01	7	Tongariro/ Taupo	kaka	Annual monitoring of nine radio tagged, adult female kaka has just begun on southern Mt Ruapehu.
47 Dec -02	4	Waikato	kaka	monitoring radio tagged kaka in the Waipapa Restoration Area to assess the effectiveness of pest control..Female kakas are followed to nests which are monitored. A sample of chicks have transmitters fitted to find out how many survived and where they disperse to...A dramatic increase in fledgling mortality has been noted coinciding with a change to the pest control regime. Seventeen female chicks were monitored since the breeding season and excluding missing birds, eleven of fourteen fledglings have died. Nine of these were probably (some certainly) killed by stoats. And just to show that the predators are not targeting birds wearing radio transmitters, one observation included finding the remains of two untagged kaka within the same den as a

				dead tagged bird. So the results of a productive nesting season for kaka in the Waipapa has very much been let down by poor fledgling survival. The pest control regime was an aerial 1080 pollard operation in October. While this did offer protection during the time birds were nesting, as pest numbers increased, the level of protection decreased toward the end of the season when fledgling kaka become vulnerable.
51 Dec -03	3	Waikato	kaka	kaka: One nest has been found so far from a radio-tagged female
54 Sep -04	10	Nelson/ Marlborough	kaka	kaka: Nests are located by monitoring transmitted adult females. Due to transmission failure of some units in the field and the need to maintain a sample of birds for future monitoring, work was undertaken during the season to recapture and refit new transmitters on all adult female birds. Eight of nine birds with working transmitters were re-captured, old transmitters were removed and new transmitters attached. This follows on from the 1999-2000 work where four of four adult females were re-captured and re-transmitted. Techniques differed from initial capture and required considerably more effort. It is possible to remove transmitters from kaka at the end of the project, provided working transmitters are maintained on all sample birds
38 Sep -00	14		kaka, kereru	determining the costs.. and benefits..of an aerial 1080 possum poisoning operation to kereru and kaka in Whirinaki Forest Park. This requires the radio-tagging and monitoring of kaka and kereru in a treatment area (Otupaka Ecological Area) and in a non-treatment area (Oriuwaka Ecological Area).. To date, 63 kereru have been captured and survived at least a fortnight after being radio-tagged. Of these, 28 (44.4%) have died, giving a mean life expectancy of just 0.9 years! Although the cause of death or species of predator involved is not always obvious, the following are the assumed causes: 1 died on a nest, 2 collided with vehicles, 5 killed by cats, 6 killed by mustelids, 5 killed by falcon/ harrier, 2 killed by poachers, and 8 killed by unknown predators..One of the birds had been caught by a cat while feeding a couple of metres above the ground. Fifty-three kaka have been captured and survived at least a fortnight after being radio-tagged. Of these, 3 (5.7%) have died, giving a mean life expectancy of 20.5 years. All 3 kaka that died were females killed by unknown predators..None of 17 kaka (10 male, 7 female) in the treatment area, and 20 (9 male, 11 female) in the non-treatment area died during the fortnight following the poison drop. Similarly, none of 15 kereru in the treatment area died after the poison drop, but 1 of 11 (9.1%) died in the nontreatment area.
53 Jun -04	18	Southland	kereru	Over the summer several kereru have dispersed to distant parts of Southland. Recently, in an attempt to locate missing radio-tagged kereru, the Kereru-Tui team chartered a light plane. The following was found: A male kereru was located about the Pourakino Valley on the eastern approaches of the Longwoods Range; 36 km from its capture site in Invercargill city. This bird has subsequently returned to the city. A female caught in the city has been located in the Longwoods forest not far from Otautau. This bird has since disappeared into the ether. A female has been tracked to near Paua Beach at Paterson's Inlet on Stewart Island; 65 km from her capture site in Invercargill. A male kereru captured near the city which gave us a signal from the Port William area on the northern coast of Stewart Island over the Xmas break, has since returned to its capture site back on the outskirts of Invercargill (a 57 km one-way flight) and then flown on to parts unknown. At this point we still have five kereru unaccounted for. Thus, at this early stage of the radio-tracking phase of the project, it looks like we are dealing with a Southland population, not a localised Invercargill one.
36 Apr-00	11	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	kiwi	kiwi: Five transmitted males currently form the source population
36 Apr-00	11	Tongariro/ Taupo	kiwi	Kiwi: Of the 13 Operation Nest Egg releases put back into Tongariro Forest, only 5 to date still carry functioning transmitters. One chick dropped its transmitter and 4 have had gear failure meaning we have lost track of them. One bird has been killed by a pig,

				another by a ferret, and 1 died from a ruptured liver after what we can only describe as misadventure because the bird was in perfect health otherwise – there were no visible sign of predation.
37 Jun -00	16	West Coast	kiwi	[kiwi]..Two other juveniles lost their transmitters during the year because of harness failure.
38 Sep -00	6	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	kiwi	kiwi: The number of transmitted birds has been increased from 5 to 8.
38 Sep -00	6	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	kiwi	in Tongariro Forest 21 Operation Nest Egg birds have now been released since 1997. Despite at least three deaths (ferret, pig & misadventure) and five transmitter failures, the remaining 13 birds are doing well
40 Mar -01	8	West Coast	kiwi	Haast tokoeka: When the chick was seen leaving the nest, staff prepared themselves to catch it the following night and attach a transmitter.
41 Jun -01	1	Northland	kiwi	<i>Kiwi</i> : Of the surviving kiwi chicks, 78% are over 1000 gm and are 8 months old. Four chicks were lost to predators early in the season, and we have had one tx failure.
41 Jun -01	3	Waikato	kiwi	<i>Kiwi</i> : we lost contact with one soon after release from the enclosure..We have only monitored one chick loss to predation this season. We have been monitoring three young kiwi since 1997, part of an original group of six (three of which we have lost contact with). In the past year all three appear to have paired and are living in the project area. The annual transmitter change for some of the adult kiwi began a month earlier to coincide with their capture for blood sampling by the Kiwi Recovery Group for DNA work. Project Kiwi staff took Maryann Burbidge to the kiwi, and she sucked their blood and took feather samples. Local iwi (Ngati Hei) were involved in the sampling. The birds sampled were in mediocre shape, looking worse for wear because they were in the middle of a heavy moult. This is normally the only time of the year we come into contact with or handle the adults.
41 Jun -01	11	West Coast	kiwi	<i>Operation Nest Egg (ONE)</i> : On 2 April, one was found camped up with a wild, unbanded bird, which was summarily banded but did not have a transmitter attached and has never been seen again... <i>Motuara Island sanctuary</i> : Of the 21 chicks released, three are dead, one transmitter has dropped, and three are missing.
43 Dec-01	7	Tongariro/ Taupo	kiwi	Kiwi: Up to eight nests are now being monitored, with three radio tagged chicks already on the ground.
43 Dec-01	8	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	kiwi	kiwi: In September, after weeks of searching on foot and a good fly over in a fixed wing, we suspect that the transmitter on Raina (the oldest female in Boundary Stream) has failed. Seven of the ten kiwi, which were released in the Reserve are currently being monitored.
43 Dec-01	9	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	kiwi	kiwi: project (near Motu) is making steady progress after two seasons of mustelid control. An adult male who went missing earlier in the year after a transmitter failed was found again. This bird was sitting on two eggs at the time. These were transported to Rainbow Springs but were found to be infertile. The second clutch from this bird has also been removed for artificial incubation to Rainbow Springs.
44 Apr-02	9	Tongariro/ Taupo	kiwi	kiwi: So far five of the 11 chicks have been predated, and all in the centre of the treatment area. Surviving kiwi chicks are being left in the wild in the hope that stoat density will not recover quickly enough to make their fate certain. Unfortunately only one of the 11 monitored chicks hatched early enough in the season to get the full benefit of the aerial knock-down. Its September hatch date has allowed it to reach well over 1000 grams now, so it is relatively safe from re-invading stoats. It is hoped that other unmonitored chicks from this same early (first clutch) cohort have also benefited as only 12 of an estimated 40 breeding pairs currently carry radio transmitters in the Sanctuary. However, all other monitored chicks hatched after November are still at risk.

45 Jun -02	13	West Coast	kiwi	rowi: We have had relatively low hatching success with just 24 chicks observed to hatch. 20 of these chicks had transmitters fitted and were monitored for survival (four vanished prior to fitting transmitters). Six of the chicks are still alive and doing well in the wild.. We are nearing the end of the massive job of changing in excess of 120 kiwi transmitters and readying ourselves for the next breeding season.
46 Sep -02	7	West Coast	kiwi	Haast tokoeka: Six chicks hatched successfully and all had radio transmitters fitted. Within two weeks of hatching two chicks were predated by stoats and another was predated at 45 days old. With 50% of the chicks surviving , we were hopeful that predator control was making a difference to chick survival. However since then we have lost track of two further chicks, one due to transmitter failure at 70 days old and the other dropped its transmitter at 231 days old. Although the oldest of these chicks had passed the 'safe weight' of 1000 grams their fate is unknown. The remaining chick, 'Kahu', is living in the sub-alpine scrub and is getting very difficult to catch. When caught in early July, Kahu weighed 810 grams.
46 Sep -02	8	West Coast	kiwi	tokoeka: 26 adult pairs are being monitored..The TL Creek pair both dropped their transmitters in 1998. This year the TL Creek male was recaptured and is paired with a new female. We do not know the fate of TL Creek female.
48 Apr -03	11	West Coast	kiwi	tokoeka: Seven (41%) nests produced chicks, which were caught and fitted with radio transmitters. Three of the chicks were subsequently killed by stoats, one drowned, one is missing (suspected transmitter failure) and two are still being monitored: Huia, 600 grams at 100 days old, and Mischief, 570 grams at 89 days old. To date this season's chick survival is 29%, compared with 33% in 2001/02... We currently have transmitters on 48 Haast tokoeka: 44 adults (19 female and 25 male), 2 sub-adults (1 female and 1 male) and 2 juveniles (sex unknown). This equates to 24% percent of the estimated population (200 birds) within the sanctuary.
48 Apr -03	12	West Coast	kiwi	rowi: All 14 of the monitored chicks were dead by early January, with stoat predation being the major cause.
48 Apr -03	15	Southland	kiwi	kiwi: nine adult male kiwi with transmitters were monitored. Seven of these nine birds made nesting attempts, and four chicks were reared. One of these chicks survived, while the other three were predated by stoats. During the 2002/03 breeding season, nine of the 11 adult male kiwi that were monitored made nesting attempts. A total of 10 chicks hatched, two of these drowned before they left the natal burrow, one had a failed transmitter, five were predated by stoats, and two survived. For the coming season the team aim to catch another 10 adult kiwi to increase the sample size
49 Jun -03	9	Tongariro/ Taupo	kiwi	The kiwi chicks are released into Tongariro Forest when they are around 1200 grams in weight. To date, eight have returned to the forest, one of these was predated by a stoat. The others are doing well and gaining weight. Last season we monitored 14 kiwi chicks. This work was to measure chick survival in the wild after a very effective 21,000 ha aerial 1080 operation. Eight chicks successfully hatched in the wild: four were predated by stoats, one dropped its transmitter at 1370 g and three are still being monitored. Six eggs were taken to Rainbow due to nest abandonment and were hatched successfully. The new chicks were then released back into their parental territory in Tongariro forest. Three were predated by stoats, one died of hypothermia and two are still alive. We currently have 39 birds with transmitters: 13 adult male, 14 adult female, five sub adults, and seven juveniles.
49 Jun -03	10	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	kiwi	In 2002, 21 kiwi were heard calling, 13 of which were radio tagged. In 2003, 31 kiwi were heard calling, of which 12 were radio tagged..Of the juveniles monitored, two were tracked eight kilometres from Puketukutuku and both have subsequently walked back. One kiwi was found due to its mortality signal, the transmitter was found on the ground. Another kiwi was located 10 kilometres away from its start point, and we subsequently lost this bird. Two other mortality signals have been picked up, one 16 kilometres away from Puketukutuku. The rest (five) have disappeared.

49 Jun -03	21	Southland	kiwi	Kiwi: In May, Te Anau Area staff took two Bank of New Zealand managers to view the transmitter change on this chick. We hope to provide more opportunities like this to our sponsors next season. Recently, five new adult male kiwi were caught in the Clinton Valley as well as the beginning of the North Branch and the Neale Burn. This increases the monitored kiwi in the Clinton Valley study to a total of 19 adults
49 Jun -03	22	Southland	kiwi	Ten male kiwi were fitted with transmitters (five alpine, five forest habitat) during May, with the aim of monitoring nesting activity and chick production.
50 Sep -03	4	Waikato	kiwi	18 kiwi chicks monitored, one died of natural causes, two transmitters/harnesses failed, and 14 chicks are known to still be alive
51 Dec -03	2	Waikato	kiwi	So far in the 2003/04 season, the Moehau Kiwi Sanctuary monitoring team have placed transmitters on 15 kiwi chicks.
51 Dec -03	6	Bay of Plenty	kiwi	Kiwi: This year, 12 adult male kiwi and their mates were monitored for breeding. Eleven of the males are wild-caught birds fitted with transmitters; one was an Operation Nest Egg (ONE) bird released in 1995 that has mated with an ONE female released in 1996. Ten of the 12 pair monitored had nests, and laid a collective total of 41 eggs.
53 Jun -04	4	Waikato	kiwi	Unfortunately some of the kiwi chicks' transmitters failed this season. Of the 25 kiwi chicks that did not suffer from transmitter problems, 15 are still alive..Ten chicks have died this season; five from suspected mustelid (stoat or weasel) predation, two as a result of being entangled in mangemange fern, and three for unknown reasons.
53 Jun -04	7	Tongariro/ Taupo	kiwi	Kiwi: While we are currently monitoring 11 breeding males, our target is to have up to 30.
54 Sep -04	7	Wanganui	kiwi	Kiwi: To date nine males have been fitted with transmitters
55 Dec -04	5	Waikato	kiwi	Kiwi: Sanctuary, 12 chicks have hatched since 1 October..One chick was found dead..and one has dropped a transmitter.
55 Dec -04	7	Bay of Plenty	kiwi	Two of the four kiwi on Mokoia Island have dropped their transmitters, and will be re-caught in early 2005 to attach transmitters. The two that have been monitored are looking healthy and seem to be holding territories.
55 Dec -04	15	West Coast	kiwi	tokoeka: There are seven chicks with transmitters on them being checked once a week..At night, staff are using cameras set up at burrow entrances to watch for chicks to emerge from several nests; transmitters are to be attached to these chicks.
53 Jun -04	18	Southland	kiwi, takahe	Fieldwork to catch kiwi in the two Murchison Mountain monitoring sites finished recently; unfortunately not all the required birds were caught..A second attempt to complete this transmitter fitting work will be carried out in May. takahe chicks: As many of the chicks as possible will be banded before winter. Transmitters on several of the adult takahe being monitored in the area will also be changed.
45 Jun-02	3	Northland	pateke	pateke: Transmittered females (n=29) will be followed through the breeding season and nesting attempts, hatching rates, and duckling survival at fledging time monitored. Survival rates of all transmittered birds (n=38) will be an outcome measure of intensive predator control.
45 Jun-02	5	Auckland	pateke	Transmitters are currently being fitted to brown teal on Great Barrier Island with great support from Northland Conservancy, so that information on nests and mortality can be investigated.
46 Sep -02	2	Auckland	pateke	pateke: ..research on a proportion of adults wearing transmitters will investigate factors affecting duckling recruitment into the breeding population.
47 Dec -02	1	Auckland	pateke	Pateke have been intensively monitored for breeding success and survival information..Transmitters were attached to thirty adult pateke in March and May this year. By July a few transmitters had fallen off via their weak link, a couple of birds went missing, and a few birds died leaving eighteen females to be followed through the breeding season and three males followed for survival

				information. Twelve of these birds were known to nest and nine of them successfully hatched chicks (75%). Two nests were lost to abandonment and one to predation, possibly pig..However duckling survival has been very low at 14% with only five ducklings out of thirty-five known hatchlings surviving to fledging age. The cause of this low survival rate is probably a combination of pukeko and harrier predation and lack of food resources. Food availability is low due to very dry feeding areas after weeks of low rainfall and strong winds. Transmitters have been put on nine juveniles and hopefully this sample will increase over the next couple of weeks, this will entail a lot of night wandering in the farm paddocks with a couple of hand nets. Recently five of these nine juveniles died. The cause of death is still being investigated, from the remains we know harriers had a meal but we are unsure whether it was scavenged or from a planned attack. Adult pateke survival has been relatively good with the loss of five of the initial thirty transmitted birds between March to the end of November.
47 Dec -02	19	Northland	pateke	Pateke: An adult population of 27 to 37 birds with transmitters attached have been closely monitored from May to October, and all nesting attempts and hatching rates recorded. Harness failures and transmitters malfunctioning prematurely have caused the sample size to fluctuate and many headaches for staff. With just one unfledged brood left on the ground produced from radio tagged adult females, there have been a total of 41 fully feathered juvenile pateke at the banding age of 8 weeks. Set monitoring targets have been met with 20 of those juveniles having transmitters attached.
50 Sep -03	2	Northland	pateke	Pateke/brown teal: less than half of the sample radio-tagged females (n=29) have nested. A couple of females have lost young broods, others are raising just one or two through to fledging . Survival of all radio-tagged birds (n=39) are an outcome measure of intensive predator control..A trial of Canadian-brand Holohil transmitters has been initiated in response to the poor performance of Sirtrack transmitters. An unacceptable number have failed well before their programmed "life", resulting in a frustrating reduction of information from monitoring. Now, if birds go missing from the area, it is equally likely that their transmitter has failed as it is they have dispersed. Indicator dog work is the only way to recover these birds
50 Sep -03	4	Waikato	pateke	pateke: we have lost signal from two of the 38 transmitters, although the birds are still around. Four birds have been lost to predation: one likely to a dog, and the others to a cat(s).
52 Mar -04	2	Northland	pateke	pateke: the capture of 37 fledglings to band, with 20 of those having radio-transmitters attached as well. Four radio-tagged juveniles have already dies, with carcasses showing mammalian sign and kahu scavenging. A radio-tagged sample adult population (maximum 44 birds) has been monitored over the year for adult survival, mortality and breeding data. The premature failure of batteries inside the transmitter units has caused the sample size to fluctuate over the months and to never reach the set target. "Missing" birds are often identified by band combinations or dog survey in later months, carrying dead transmitters. Canadian brand 'Holohil' transmitters will soon be exclusively used in this recovery programme to achieve confidence in annual outcome monitoring
52 Mar -04	5	Waikato	pateke	We now have 14 dead pateke from the original 38 released..Only one of these [nesting] attempts produced a fledged duckling, the rest were killed or "disappeared" before they were old enough for us to attach transmitters.
54 Sep -04	4	Waikato	pateke	Pateke: In the first month post-release, four birds lost their transmitters through the weak link in the new harnesses failing..Three birds have been killed so far this season; two to vehicle strikes, and one to apparent starvation (wing fat analysis showed no wing fat)
55 Dec -04	3	Northland	pateke	Northland pateke: The radio-tagged adult female sample suffered losses to dogs, mustelids and unknown causes in May, August and September; reducing the sample from 26 to 21 birds. There have been 28 breeding attempts from 27 pairs; of which 15 have

				a radio-tagged female. It is still a little too early to evaluate overall brood survival from these breeding attempts; many of them are still making it through the 10 week phase until fledging, at which time they will be banded and 20 of them targeted for attaching transmitters. As a snapshot, five nests produced 32 chicks, with six of those surviving to fledging.
42 Oct -01	17	Southland	rats	Campbell Island rat eradication: Radio transmitters were put on four rats , which all died within 5 days of having accessed bait.
55 Dec -04	10	Tongariro/ Taupo	saddleback	saddleback: Ten birds had tail-mounted transmitters attached and were monitored weekly. Two weeks after release, four transmittered saddleback were found dead following a week of extremely cold southerlies which brought snow to the higher parts of Boundary Stream. Necropsies of two birds found they died of aspergillosis, a common fungal disease that can become fatal when the bird is under stress. One bird had a broken neck, but mammalian predation was ruled out. The fourth bird was too decomposed to necropsy, but no obvious signs of predation were found. A survey six weeks after release estimated 21 birds present, giving a 57% minimum survival rate. There are five known pairs that are courtship feeding, but none are known to have attempted to nest.
43 Dec-01	7	Tongariro/ Taupo	short-tailed bats	Area staff have been working with Brian Lloyd learning the finer points of monitoring short-tailed bats on the southern flanks of Mt Ruapehu. The technique involves catching and radio tracking bats to find communal roosts, then video monitoring them under infra red light to assess numbers as they leave at night to forage.
37 Jun -00	14	Wellington	taiko	taiko: Transmitters were attached to all chicks before fledging..so that chicks could be monitored and relocated if they did not make the 4-6 km journey to sea.. One chick however failed to fledge twice. The second time it was found its weight (390 g) was below the previous lowest known fledging weight (400 g) and well below expected fledging weight (470-480 g). This chick was taken to the coast that evening and placed on a hill side, from which it confidently departed
44 Apr-02	24	Chatham Islands	taiko	The breeding season is also progressing well for taiko, with seven chicks confirmed to date. Three new non-breeding burrows were found this year: two by telemetry
45 Jun-02	19	Chatham Islands	taiko	taiko: All chicks were banded and had transmitters attached to allow their departure to be monitored (and assisted if necessary).
52 Mar -04	14	Wellington	taiko	the eighth taiko telemetry operation, to search for new taiko burrows
38 Sep -00	16		takahe	Between 30 and 45 takahe were monitored using radio transmitters in the Murchison Mountains over the 1999/2000 year. This work is aimed at assessing survival and productivity differences between captive reared and wild reared takahe and determining causes of mortality. We have recently changed our transmitter design following an energetics study that showed significant cost for the birds in wearing transmitters. Egg and chick production from 9 pairs in the McKenzie block of the Murchison Mountains, was intensively monitored for the third year running. We have been using temperature data logger eggs, time lapse video, and small chick transmitters.
39 Dec-00	18		takahe	When the Takahe Recovery Group was approached with a proposal to conduct an energetics study to compare habitat quality between the Murchison Mountains and island sites the group was very hesitant. It felt that the research was of a low priority and that the results were unlikely to influence management decisions. Also, the study would be very invasive because takahe are not always easily caught. In fact we considered the number of repeated captures needed would not be possible to achieve in the Murchison Mountains. A compromise arrangement was negotiated. The energetics researchers were approved access to takahe at the Burwood Bush Rearing Unit and Mana Island in exchange for completing a trial investigating the energy cost to a takahe of wearing a transmitter. We have been monitoring a sample of radio-tagged takahe in the Murchison Mountains since 1991 to

				compare the success of captive reared birds and wild-reared birds. That sample has numbered more than 30 birds over recent years and we were keen to see if the transmitters may be compromising the birds' survival in any way. Jason Godfrey.. measure[d] the free-living energy expenditure of the 8 birds at Burwood. ..The scale of increase in expenditure due to tags might be sufficient to compromise survival and/or reproductive success..the principal cost of tag-bearing derived from increased thermoregulatory costs consequent on feather disruption by the tag and/or harness and heat loss transfer via tag itself..Increased energy demands due to tag-bearing can be expected to peak in montane winter conditions..Heat loss via the long external antenna was considered as [a] potential factor...We are happy with the backpack harness design so only looked to make changes in transmitter package...The results of Jason's research have identified an issue that will have relevance for other transmitter studies in New Zealand.
42 Oct -01	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	takahe	After a brief hiccup with the takahe transmitters all the female takahe on Maud Island have working back packs. This will enable us to monitor more closely the nesting and especially the very early chick stage, when the greatest loss occurs.
47 Dec -02	15	West Coast	tawaki	Tawaki: The annual banding return study (both RH metal flipper bands and transponders) at Monro Beach (MB) and Jackson Head (JH), tawaki colonies was again repeated in July this year. One hundred and five birds were captured..Transponders were implanted into all unbanded birds caught at JH. These have been used since 1999 and provide a comparison of tawaki survivorship with the commonly used metal flipper bands
50 Sep -03	14	West Coast	tawaki	tawaki: Flipper bands were initially used in the study (1994-2001) at both the Jackson Head and Monro Beach colonies. Indications for this work were that adult survivorship figures were far lower than expected (70% in 1998), suggesting that bands are either detrimental to survival, or that they are falling off. To test these theories, subcutaneous transponders were implanted into a control population of birds at Jackson Head (1998-present) to see if survivorship figures differed. Recent survivorship calculations (2003) using a sex-based model suggest that adult and chick survivorship is approximately 98% and 44% respectively. These figures are typical of survival in seabirds such as penguins and petrels. It appears that on average, birds with transponders have a higher survivorship, suggesting that perhaps both theories are true
39 Dec-00	1		teal	4 teal: Twelve birds (8 female and 4 male) were released in March 1999. These were monitored using backpack transmitters, and all have survived, although we have lost track of a couple that decided to go walk-about around the island's rugged southwestern coast.
37 Jun -00	16	West Coast	weka	As part of ongoing monitoring of the effects of 1080 on non-target species 15 adult weka were captured in the Copland Valley and had mortality transmitters fitted in December 1999. Pre 1080 weka monitoring has been carried out every month to date. Four dead birds have been found in recent months. The first 2 birds found near the Welcome Flat hut were too decomposed to establish their cause of death. Two more birds found last week showed the cause of death was predation. Both had puncture wounds on the back of their skulls. Stoats are presumed to be the likely predator.
39 Dec-00	7	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	weka	The NI weka project is about to commence a third year of radio telemetry and video monitoring of adult breeding pairs and juveniles at Motu..Since September 1997 we have captured and radio transmitted 36 fledgling weka within the two study areas. Each bird carries a transmitter for 13 months and is tracked at weekly intervals. Post fledging survival of weka in the broader Motu area so far appears to be high. In the Whitikau non-treatment area a mean survival rate of 71% has been recorded for juvenile weka in their first year. The recorded predation events were attributed to stoats (4) and feral cats (3). One predation contained evidence of interference from both cats and stoats. To date, we have not recorded any predation by ferrets. This

				season we have introduced feeder stations to selected breeding pairs and installed an infra red beam switch to our time lapse camera equipment which should allow for more efficient monitoring. We hope we can bring the adults and their chicks to us instead of us chasing them. The Whinray Scenic Reserve predator treatment block also contains kiwi. Mustelid control should also benefit the kiwi in the block, and we will be monitoring this through a radio telemetry study of chicks and sub-adult kiwi. At this stage we have one adult male kiwi incubating in an area populated by NI weka. We have a time lapse camera filming the burrow entrance and hope to record any interaction between the two species.
44 Apr-02	9	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	weka	Transmitters were attached to six female weka from each study block, which enabled nesting activity to be monitored with minimal disturbance to the birds. To date all of the female weka have made at least one nesting attempt. Eleven of these 12 nests have produced between one and three chicks. The twelfth pair has made two known attempts at nesting, but the first was abandoned due to a disturbance event and second was abandoned during heavy rain. Presence and absence of individual chicks from each nest has been monitored using a combination of several methods. Video surveillance was used at feeding stations, chick sign - including chick prints and down – was searched for, and calls between parent birds and chicks were listened for. Depending on the area it was also sometimes possible to scope the birds from a distance. Occasionally these methods provided data on the number of chicks present in each nest, but more usually they only reliably provided presence and absence. Very rarely, they provided information on cause of death. In an attempt to further ascertain causes of chick mortality several chick transmitters were purchased. These will be attached to chicks after the next round of breeding. When the chicks are a few months old, they are usually large enough to carry adult-style transmitters. Six chicks from each study block are currently being caught and will have these transmitters attached to them. The transmitters have a battery life of 14 months and chick survival will be monitored throughout this time. Last season, five juveniles from the Whiti kau and six from the Motu area had transmitters attached to them. Only one of the Whiti kau juveniles is still alive. Of the four dead birds, three were predated by stoats and the other was either predated or scavenged by a cat. From the Motu area, three juveniles are still alive. Of the other two birds, one had wandered two kilometres beyond the trapped area and was predated by a stoat. The signal from the other bird has never been picked up and I suspect that the transmitter was faulty.
52 Mar -04		East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	weka	Juvenile weka (aged between 1–3 months old) are trapped in the Whiti kau Valley (no stoat trapping) and in the Motu Valley (stoat trapping) each season. Transmitters are attached and the weka monitored until they reach 12 months of age. Each weka is monitored weekly to determine status and causes of death. Almost all of last season's juveniles have now reached 12 months of age. Results to date show that 40% (n=10) and 8% (n=12) of monitored juveniles were killed by stoats in the Whiti kau and Motu valleys respectively.
52 Mar -04	23	Otago	weka	Weka: The other loss was a fledged female who recently had a transmitter attached. She got tangled in vegetation by her harness and perished. There was nothing obviously wrong with the harness settings, so it is likely that it was just very bad luck that she got caught.
41 Jun -01	3	Waikato	weta	Late last year Middle Island tusked weta were transferred from captivity ..to.. Red Mercury and Double Islands. Ian Stringer and team have used harmonic radar transponders and radio transmitters to follow them around on Red Mercury Island
37 Jun -00	10	Wanganui	whio	Whio: Intensive monitoring of the released birds has been regularly undertaken. Some of the captive-reared birds have been lost through starvation..Other birds have succumbed to predation from stoats or ferrets.. All the captive birds lost weight initially, which resulted in transmitter harnesses becoming loose. Without harnesses monitoring of the birds required significantly more

				effort. All the casualties occurred within the first 4 weeks of release
40 Mar-01	3	Wanganui	whio	<i>Blue duck [Whio]</i> : Survivors from last year's release are still encountered, but the birds had transmitters removed because of weight loss problems so monitoring is much more labour intensive. We plan to refit modified transmitters on birds based on findings from the takahe energetics study
44 Apr-02	10	Wanganui	whio	Whio (blue duck): All the birds are fitted with radio transmitters and are regularly monitored on foot and from a fixed wing plane
49 Jun -03	12	Wanganui	whio	Whio: Three females were also fitted with radio transmitters.
49 Jun -03	18	West Coast	whio	Whio: The only results of searching the rivers again in April were the same two pairs, so their radio transmitters were replaced..August 2002, staff from the Buller Area Office, along with Dave Barker and his dog Gus, searched the Oparara River and its tributaries for blue duck..only two pairs were found during the survey. Radio transmitters were attached to both females in order to monitor their breeding success. The blue ducks were monitored during the 2002/03 breeding season. One pair raised four chicks, all of which fledged during mid-January. The other pair showed no signs of breeding
50 Sep -03	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	whio	Blue duck: Conservation efforts have kicked off with transmitters placed on three females of pairs located on the edge of Kahurangi National Park.
51 Dec -03	11	Wanganui	whio	Whio: A major effort has been made to colour and metal band birds and fit several females with radio transmitters. Unfortunately three out of four transmitters failed following fitting.
52 Mar -04	26	Southland	whio	Release of the captive-reared whio juveniles back into the Clinton Valley is planned for 23 rd February. Wild ducklings from this season are being fitted with radio transmitters so as to monitor their dispersal and survivorship through the winter
54 Sep -04	9	Nelson/ Marlborough	whio	The study of whio juvenile dispersal is ongoing, and to date has shown juveniles dispersing up to 6 km from their natal territory.
50 Sep -03	16	Southland	yellow eyed penguins	The Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust has underwritten a year of cat control and research looking into the impacts of cats on yellow-eyed penguins. This will involve monitoring nests in treatment and non-treatment areas, controlling cats at selected breeding locations, and attaching radio transmitters to 10 cats.
39 Dec-00	17			remote monitoring gadgetry for threatened species.. This work is still carried on in our laboratory by myself and with our new electronics engineer, Stuart Cockburn..Stuart is currently busy upgrading our predator video systems so that we can manufacture the various configurations more easily. I have been improving the standard Automatic Bat Monitors (ABM) for similar reasons. <i>New designs</i> : Predator video: a time-lapse video system.. About \$4000. • Nest viewer: a small waterproof "bullet camera" with infra red LEDs. For use with either the predator unit, cavity inspection unit or for long cable installations such as at kaka or shorebird nests. ..About \$1000 for a monitor and \$300 per camera.

		25. Other Interference
48 Apr 03	3	The fairy terns haven't had such a good breeding season this year, with only two chicks fledging. They had a run of misfortunes during the summer : the first few nests were lost to high tides and predation; one of the first-time breeding pairs abandoned the nest; then one of the older breeding females at Waipu disappeared after their first chick hatched, and then the male disappeared also; finally, a storm in early January wiped out three of the four remaining nests. Fortunately two chicks hatched from the last nest at Mangawhai. The chicks have now fledged and left their natal site with their parents. There was some encouraging news from this season: two of the six breeding pairs were first-timers; three pairs attempted to breed at Waipu for the first time since 1994; and a newly-hatched chick was accepted and reared by foster parents, though it disappeared in a storm a week later.
49 Jun -03	25	A national project to collect vital information is currently underway on Southern right whales (SRW) around NZ mainland coasts...Nathalie Patenaude (University of Auckland)..was able to identify 23 individual SRWs photographed around NZ..preliminary information suggests that the mainland and subantarctic group may be separate populations. If this is the case, then the mainland group is very rare and should be afforded maximum protection . especially with the major increase in marine farming that's coming. SRWs appear to be particularly vulnerable to human-related threats. Ship strikes and incidental entanglement in fishing gear or marine developments have been identified as the most significant cause of mortality. Other threats include: loss of habitat from coastal development, especially large marine farms in their feeding, breeding and migration routes, and being harassed by people... Because SRWs show strong site-fidelity (when animals return to their natal site to breed), these threats can have significant implications in the survival of SRWs. If we lose the handful of females currently breeding around NZ (either to entanglement or loss of habitat etc.) the survival of this group of whales will be threatened due to there being little or no recruitment into these areas by other adult females. It would be a great loss to our marine biodiversity if we lose these groups of whales. We may not see them around New Zealand again..Our committed DOC team will be out responding to SRW sightings and collecting important data to help us clarify the status of the SRW population.. This information includes..biopsy sampling to determine sex of the animal and the relatedness of the population
50 Sep -03	19	Southern right whales: As of the first week of August, we have collected eight photo id's and three biopsy samples. Two of the biopsy samples have been from reproductive female whales, and one sample from a calf. All of these samples have been from whales in the East Coast/Hawke's Bay Conservancy. Another biopsy on an adult around the Otago Peninsula could not be recovered. Thanks to Science & Research, New Plymouth Area Office, University of Auckland, and the International Whaling Commission, we now have six Paxarm biopsy guns at SRW hot spots around the country. This will give us a greater opportunity to be on site and obtain a biopsy sample from these whales
53 Jun -04	20	Southern right whales around NZ mainland: Last year a total of 66 sightings were reported from around the mainland. This number includes re-sights of the same animals; therefore it in no way reflects population size. Good quality identification photos were obtained for many of the individuals seen, and a total of 12 genetic samples were obtained (11 from biopsies and one from a sloughed skin sample
54 Sep -04	1	For the 2003/04 season, 12 albatross chicks hatched from 15 eggs laid. Four chicks subsequently died; some of these chicks were supplementary fed. Autopsies of these chicks by Massey staff have shown that their diet lacked sufficient calcium. Massey is in the process of analyzing the nutritional components of proventricular oil that is obtained from sooty shearwaters and has been used in supplementary feeding of albatross chicks at Taiaroa Head for almost 20 years. From what we have learnt so far from the deaths of this season's chicks, Massey will be able to provide us with much better guidelines for the nutritional requirements of albatrosses
55 Dec -04	19	Southern Right Whales: Last winter (2003) DOC staff obtained 12 biopsy samples from nine individuals, and 66 sightings and photos. This winter (2004) has been a flop in comparison; only one biopsy sample has been obtained, and only half as many whales sighted compared to 2003. In

			2003, most sightings were in East Cape, Otago, Southland and the West Coast. In 2004 sightings seemed to focus on Nelson and Northland
43 Dec-01	4	Auckland	The Hunua Ranges kokako population currently has five breeding pairs. Four chicks have been banded, two nests have failed, but one of these pairs is now re-nesting.
44 Apr-02	5	Auckland	Takahe: There were three chicks produced this season and all are ready to be banded.
51 Dec-03	2	Auckland	Tiritiri Matangi Island:dodging rain showers and high winds chasing the elusive kokako. So far there is one active nest and one still being built on Tiritiri Matangi Island, and also one nest in the Hunuas.
44 Apr-02	18	Canterbury	The 2001/02 orange-fronted parakeet work commenced in September. Very few were seen..All previous nest sites were .. inspected for nesting activity each month. No nests were found to be active. ..parakeet numbers are well down overall on last season's. This may be either part of a normal population drop following a mast season, a consequence of parakeets being very quiet after the frenetic activity of last season when the population was boosted by a large pulse of beech mast babies, or it may result from rat predation. Since January, nine parakeet nests have been located, but only one belongs to an orange-fronted parakeet pair. Of these nests, one failed (revealing a dead female, which may have become eggbound), and the remainder has nestlings at the moment. The orange-fronted parakeet nest is significant for more than its valuable contents. It is the first nest recorded in the wild for which the final clutch size is known. (The only other orangefronted parakeet nest discovered (from the Hope Valley) had the adults and eggs shifted into captivity before the clutch was completed.)
45 Jun-02	12	Canterbury	The orange-fronted parakeet pair was successful in fledging seven chicks from their first nest but unfortunately the second nest was abandoned – it contained five late development stage eggs. The cause of the abandonment is not known and the pair did not appear to nest again. There were two individual orange-fronted parakeets monitored. These two either did not breed or kept the whole affair well hidden - which this species can easily manage much to the frustration of the monitoring team, as neither partners or nests were seen. Further observations in the valley have indicated that breeding has now finished and the parakeets are starting to flock for the winter period.
49 Jun -03	10	Canterbury	Because OFP were regularly seen at several sites in the Hawdon Valley, nest searches were concentrated in this area for most of January. However, only 2-3 YCP nests at the prospecting/laying stages were found. Searches continued while there were signs of breeding activity in YCPs. Most OFPs appeared to be single birds or in flocks with YCPs, or just flying through quickly in the canopy. Some OFPs were displaying breeding behaviours, but very few pairs were located repeatedly.
53 Jun -04	12	Canterbury	Stony Bay (Banks Peninsula) titi/sooty shearwater: a visit in December revealed 10 eggs using a burrow scope. A follow-up visit last week by local DOC staff and Kerry-Jayne showed a woeful story. There was no sign of any chicks alive, and four dead chicks were found inside the burrows. Their ripped out throats pointed to mustelid predation, confirmed by stoat scats and a small hole forced between the netting and fence posts.
43 Dec-01	9	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	A seabird population monitoring programme has begun as part of an ecological skills project. The first monitoring trip took place during November 2001. A series of permanent monitoring quadrats and transect lines were established in November with assistance from Graeme Taylor, BRU, to record burrow density and population changes over time. Over 150 birds were banded during the trip and they included a mix of Fluttering and Sooty Shearwater, grey-faced petrel and black winged petrels.
43 Dec-01	10	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	New Zealand dotterel: two birds have fledged; another two were banded during late November..
44 Apr -02	24	Kapiti Island	Hihi (stitchbird) feeders were kept open through the winter in an attempt to increase survival. At the end of last season nine adults (7f, 2m) and eight fledglings were sighted. In the Oct 01 survey, a total of 13 birds (9f, 4m) was identified. All seven of the females seen regularly this season have attempted to breed. Six nest sites (all natural) were monitored (including three new sites). The nest site for one female was not located

			but her behaviour suggested that she attempted to nest twice. Overall eight nesting attempts were monitored, including two second attempts. At least 19 fledglings from six nests have been sighted post-fledging, of which 12 have been banded.
43 Dec-01	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	Takahe: The number of breeding pairs on Maud has re-stabilised to five. The season looks good, with two chicks already hatched and four eggs incubating. Supplementary feeding of adults and chicks, extra water catchments and additional staff time are factors contributing to the success of the project. Torrential on-going rain is, however, affecting chick survival with one lost and a number of fertile eggs failing to hatch
46 Sep -02	7	Nelson/ Marlborough	A brood of three New Zealand falcon chicks were banded inside Rotoiti Nature Recovery Project area early this year. One of the two females failed to fledge, and her partially -developed primaries were all that could be found.. The remaining female's carcass was discovered on farmland near Lake Rotoiti in mid August. We suspect that she did not develop the hunting skills she needed to survive through the winter. Only one other nest was monitored last season, outside the Mainland Island, and the nest failed before hatching.
48 Apr -03	9	Nelson/ Marlborough	Fifteen <i>Leiopelma pakeka</i> frogs were collected off Maud by Bruce Waldman and taken to Canterbury University to help further our understanding of frogs in general and of the chytrid fungal disease specifically. Some Maud Island frogs have been developing lesions around their eyes, and this is being investigated
48 Apr -03	10	Nelson/ Marlborough	This year saw a first ever on Maud: two sets of takahe twins were produced by two breeding pairs. This is the first time twins have fledged successfully since 1993. Supplementary feeding of these pairs appears to have been crucial to the survival of the twins, as it reduces the need for the birds to travel away
50 Sep -03	13	Nelson/ Marlborough	research proposals..include: homing ability of native frogs, chemical communication in frogs.. the role of scent in predation of reptiles
55 Dec -04	13	Nelson/ Marlborough	Black-fronted terns: Four colonies are being monitored; approximately 70 pairs in total. A high turnover of nests has been observed, with in excess of 150 monitored. Nest failures were due to a range of factors including predators and abandonment. Time lapse video will be used to gain some insight into the causes of nest disturbance. One of the four colonies is also receiving predator control and is being monitored to gauge if the trapping results in an increase in fledging success.
47 Dec -02	13	Nelson/ Marlborough	Hutton's shearwater:... led a crew into the colony in early spring to mark a large sample (two thousand birds) of all ages while they were still sitting on the snow waiting for the thaw to reveal their burrows..these birds were marked across their white fronts with spray paint
40 Mar-01	1	Northland	<i>Placostylus snails</i> A visit to Motuopao Island off Cape Maria van Diemen on 8 February found 22+ live snails, including 17+ juveniles..the population now appears to be on a growth spurt. In 1996, 10 snails were put together to allow mating. Maybe that had the desired effect.
44 Apr-02	3	Northland	The 2001/02 kokako breeding season was a slow one in Mataraua. Three nests were found in late November and early December; one of these produced two chicks, the other two nests failed, and the cause was unable to be ascertained due to safety standards involving tree climbing.
52 Mar -04	2	Northland	fairy terns: Six chicks have fledged from six breeding pairs: four pairs bred at Mangawhai (an increase from a stable three pairs since 1995) and two pairs at Waipu. There were two birds breeding for the first time this season, both paired with an older bird. One was an older male that disappeared after the first of their two eggs hatched; unfortunately the female couldn't care for the chick on her own and it too disappeared. The other bird and her older partner fledged two chicks. Of the other ten eggs (from the total of 14): four were infertile; one chick of two that hatched at Waipu disappeared without trace, possibly taken by a black-backed gull; one fertile egg failed to hatch; and the remaining six eggs hatched and chicks fledged. These six chicks have now left their natal sites and will be flocking up with the adults and moving over to the West Coast. Overall the results were pleasing, certainly an improvement on the two chicks that fledged last year due to bad weather
37 Jun -00	17	Otago	Between October 1999 and February 2000 mohua nest monitoring occurred in the Caples and Dart valleys..This was part of a stoat control

			study..The Caples was used as the control site, where no predator control was carried out...After a couple of weeks of ropes and mist net hauling, we managed to band around 120 birds. Nest finding provided more challenges because several pairs of birds were found building up to 4 different nests on the same day! Eventually 72 nests were closely monitored, 37 spread over two sites in the Caples and 35 throughout four areas in the Dart. Whenever possible trees were climbed to monitor nesting stages and measure nest holes. Of the total 54 breeding females, all survived the season...There was a 69% success rate in the Caples and 80% in the Dart...reasons for these nest failures including floods, abandonment, predation, and long tail cuckoo parasitism..All-in-all a thoroughly interesting and enjoyable season was had by all involved.
43 Dec-01	16	Otago	Asaphodes stinaria: This is the first Southland record since 1944, despite intensive survey work. In the last three years, a few specimens from South-Westland, Queenstown, and Trotters Gorge (East Otago) have been found. The latter record included a male and female collected..The female laid eggs that hatched into caterpillars, which were reared through to adults on wetland Ranunculus species and established for the first time, the host plant for the moth
52 Mar -04	22	Otago	The last of the 12 albatross eggs is in the process of hatching and has been placed under a foster pair of albatross. An albatross chick that we were hand-feeding has died. This chick was not fed at all by parents so it is hard to know if it was missing something important in its diet, or possibly died from ingested food/liquid into lung cavities which can cause pneumonia-related problems. Two other chicks are receiving some feeding from us too, both of which would have died without assistance. All other chicks are doing well with no fly strike problems this year. At another nest the male has so far failed to return from sea. The female has been on the nest for 10 days now compared to the usual change over every second or third day!! She is readily taking fish fillets without us having to restrain and force feed her
52 Mar -04	24	Otago	yellow-eyed penguin: nest numbers were generally about the same or slightly up on last season on the Peninsula and in North Otago, but approximately 13% down in the Catlins. Some monitored areas have had egg infertility/early chick deaths but generally productivity has been good, with high mean weights at the February monitoring. From 152 nests, 218 chicks fledged. This average of 1.43 chicks per nest is considered to be a very good. Average weight for chicks on the peninsula and the Catlins was 5.49 kg which is also very good. Kevin Pearce notes that the mean weight for the individual North Otago areas ranges from 4.7–6.4 kg. Twenty chicks were banded at Katiki Point, 12 at Barracuda Bay, 10 at Waianakarua, 10 at Bushy Beach, 3 at Tavora, one at Beach Road and one at Katiki Beach
53 Jun -04	16	Otago	During the 2003/04 season 15 albatross eggs were laid, from which 12 chicks hatched. Four chicks subsequently died, some of which were supplementary fed. This supplementary feeding of very small chicks was new for staff; in the past large chicks have been fed, but dealing with chicks less than a week old was a real challenge. Autopsies of these chicks by Massey University staff have shown that their diet lacked sufficient calcium
39 Dec-00	15	Southland	<i>Takahe</i> : The takahe-nesting season is underway with field teams now in the Murchison Mountains. A few pairs have nested early, but it appears that most will be laying a bit later than normal owing to the snowfalls and cooler weather over October.
39 Dec-00	15	Southland	In December a survey trip to Rose Island (northern Auckland Islands) will take place. The survey will develop and refine census/monitoring techniques with Auckland Island snipe to guide management for the recently discovered Campbell Island snipe as part of the recovery programme objectives
39 Dec-00	15	Southland	<i>Southern NZ dotterel</i> : It appears to be a good season with many nests and some early chicks. A survey of all potential nesting sites has started.
39 Dec-00	16	Southland	<i>Powelliphanta spedeni spedeni (giant land snail)</i> : This rare species lives in the mountains of northern Southland. Monitoring is needed to detect potential decline in numbers...[5 people and] Two methods of sampling were used. Three monitoring plots in tussock were established, and 1.5 plots were searched. Live snails were recovered and a number of shells also. The second method is to search discrete patches of the plant <i>Astelia nervosa</i> for snails. The snails have been marked and released. We hope to learn about life history and home range from this study.

45 Jun-02	15	Southland	A small group of Hector's dolphins..take up residence in Porpoise Bay each summer and autumn..The increasing visitor numbers and attempts to swim with the dolphins off the beach, the establishment of a commercial boat viewing operation, and concern at possible behavioural change amongst the dolphins led the department to initiate a study.. The dolphins formed significantly tighter pods when the dolphin-viewing boat was present in the bay. The presence of swimmers also increased the probability of dolphins remaining in a tight state.. considering the importance of Porpoise Bay to the animals, the potential for increased disturbance through an increase of tourism to the area, was cause for concern..The then level of impact should be acknowledged as being the cause of the limit of acceptable change. Those disturbance levels should therefore not be exceeded..Since [the] study there have been fewer dolphins recorded in the bay – a maximum of 10 in 1999/2000, 12 in 2000/2001, and 15 in 2001/2002. Last year it was recognised that up to date information..was needed..the New Zealand Whale and Dolphin Trust was contracted to study dolphin abundance and movements at Porpoise Bay over the 2001/2002 summer. The study involved: The compilation of a photographic identification database; Mark -recapture analysis of the animals photographed to determine population size; Theodolite observations from the land overlooking the bay to track dolphin groups with and without boats and/or swimmers present; Analysis of dolphin movement patterns with and without boats and/or swimmers present
51 Dec -03	19	Southland	There has been much activity recently in Southland with regard to collating information on southern right whales...Southland has one of the two nationally important sites located at Te Waewae Bay near Tuatapere. This location has had as many as 10 whales visiting at once, with groups often staying for a week at one time. The other important site is Hawke's Bay, where mother and calf pairs are often seen...The team in Southland had a particularly successful whale season with biopsy samples and ID photos collected from six whales in two separate incidences (25 August and 15 September)
52 Mar -04	25	Southland	The Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust has been conducting an intensive monitoring programme of yellow-eyed penguin breeding success on Stewart Island. The news is not fantastic, with most nests having failed. In one spot where three breeding areas are being monitored (Rollers Beach through to Long Harry), only two chicks remain alive. The decline appears to be due to a lack of food for chicks. Monitoring will continue until either all the chicks have fledged or died.
52 Mar -04	26	Southland	Takahe chick rearing at the Burwood Bush captive rearing unit is continuing to go well, there are now 17 chicks and one egg from a late re-nest due to hatch shortly.
53 Jun -04	19	Southland	yellow-eyed penguin chicks: This year the Trust monitored all of the nests along the northern coast of Stewart Island looking for evidence of cat predation. Instead, they found that most chicks appeared to have died of starvation. The Trust and DOC will continue to monitor these birds over the next few years to determine if this is normal or a one-off event.
43 Dec-01	17	Tiritiri Matangi Island	Thirty-two first clutch hihi nests have been recorded to date, with 54 chicks having fledged so far. A further 19 second clutches have been laid. Two adult males have been found dead, one had no head (thought to have been preyed on by a morepork) and the other died of aspergilosis. Forty - two chicks of various ages have died in nests and where possible, their carcasses have been preserved for future pathology. A total of 15 nests have been treated or changed in response to mite infestations and unfortunately the new pre-egg laying mite treatment using diatomaceous earth has not yielded very promising results.
43 Dec-01	17	Tiritiri Matangi Island	There are currently three pairs of kokako on Tiri and although the season began promisingly (after some 'soap-opera-like' partner swapping and red herrings) there is currently only one active nest with one chick. The Wattle Valley pair began incubating on or about October 30. Unfortunately the nest was empty when staff went to band the (approximately) 16-day old chicks. A kahu was seen in the valley the following day, and in the absence of any mammalian predators this species is strongly implicated in the nesting failure. A one-year old female paired up with one of the lone males and nested in the middle of the island. Unfortunately her mate was found dead (killed by trauma to the head and

			neck by an unidentified assailant) just before her eggs were due to hatch. Her incubation pattern became somewhat erratic immediately after her mates death but the decision was made not to pull the eggs and attempt to hand-rear the chicks (as this has never been successfully achieved for kokako). Although she appears to have quickly bonded to the neighbouring male and settled down to a more regular incubation/brooding pattern her nest was found to contain a dead chick and a dead or infertile egg a few days later. Hopefully she will nest again soon. The Bush 1 female has traded in her old mate for a new model this year, and hopefully this pairing will be more successful than last year (no fledglings from two attempts).
43 Dec-01	17	Tiritiri Matangi Island	Four pairs/groups of takahe are currently rearing one chick each. Three hatched early November with the other hatching in the first week of December. One takahe had to be removed to Auckland Zoo for six days for treatment of a bad limp. Unfortunately his group have rejected him since his return (despite his being the 'Alpha' bird in this group for the previous three years).
48 Apr -03	16	Tiritiri Matangi Island	Six nesting attempts were made by the three female kokako on the island [Tiritiri Matangi]. Shazbot abandoned both nests despite chicks hatching. Kahurangi's two nests failed.
48 Apr -03	16	Tiritiri Matangi Island	Three takahe chicks were produced..Another two chicks were produced, but only one of these survived.
43 Dec-01	7	Tongariro/ Taupo	Area staff have been working with Brian Lloyd learning the finer points of monitoring short-tailed bats on the southern flanks of Mt Ruapehu. The technique involves catching and radio tracking bats to find communal roosts, then video monitoring them under infra red light to assess numbers as they leave at night to forage. Local staff will be picking up this work and continuing it annually.
44 Apr-02	9	Tongariro/ Taupo	two kaka nests have been detected in Rangataua Forest, both in early incubation. Staff will monitor them as they run the stoat/possum/rat gauntlet over coming months. This work is to monitor kaka nesting success in an area without pest control, to provide a comparison with other managed areas
36 Apr-00	9	Waikato	An impressive number of bats - somewhere in the region of 500 - have been banded and processed over the past three summers. These 10-day trips have given Maniapoto staff wonderful opportunities to learn about bats, handle, band, and measure them. Everyone concerned has greatly appreciated this opportunity to be involved in hands-on research with a species that many people rarely see! The Bat Team has also started bat catching/monitoring at Ruakuri Natural Tunnel cave at Waitomo. This cave also appears to house a sizeable bat population, and several hundred have already been captured and marked.
44 Apr-02	6	Waikato	A combination of stormy weather and egg predation has not been good for New Zealand dotterel at Opoutere this season. In the worst year since a fulltime ranger has been employed at Opoutere, only six chicks fledged from 20 pairs.
50 Sep -03	4	Waikato	Michael Crossland (Northern Region Frog Ecologist) is piloting a new monitoring technique for Hochstetter's frog in Northland and Auckland conservancies. Michael is recording the presence or absence of frogs on repeated visits to selected sites. The site-occupancy technique allows a probability of frog detection to be calculated
51 Dec - 03	4	Waikato	An inventive frog stage..a digital camera and the natural pattern markings of Archey's frog will be used in a mark-recapture pilot over the next few months at Whareorino. All going well, we will be able to monitor individuals through time without having to resort to the usual method of toe-clipping
52 Mar-04	6	Waikato	Over the last few months, Jessica Wallace (Waikato University) has been trialling the frog stage in the field. The stage was especially created to aid individual photo identification of Archey's frogs for mark-recapture and the trials have been funded by MWH. Although there are still a few problems to work through in the field (e.g. how to stop the frogs from trying to escape and leaving dirty footprints all over the mirrors), the stage will hopefully reduce the number of photos that are required to be taken of each frog. The photo identification technique has been

			working well during the mark-recapture pilot and will be used in monitoring the effects of rodent control on frogs
52 Mar -04	6	Waikato	over the next 6 months, trialling the use of site-occupancy to monitor weta populations in their gorse habitat. The technique involves making repeated visits to sites searching for weta, and recording presence and absence.
40 Mar-01	4	Wanganui	<i>Short-jawed kokopu</i> : Two years' data from tagging a population of short-jawed kokopu is being analysed..a number of fish have not been recaptured, and we were intrigued to find out where they had disappeared to. However, a thorough search 100 m upstream and downstream from the study reach found only 2 tagged fish, so we are no wiser.
37 Jun -00	11	Wellington	Forbes parakeet received serious attention this season on Mangere Island with the start of a combined field ecology and nuclear DNA study on the species and its hybridisation with Chatham Island red crowned parakeet. Efforts concentrated on capture and banding for mark/recapture research, erecting nest boxes, location and monitoring of natural and artificial nests, collection of genetic material for the DNA work, and collecting baseline morphometrics and photographic records of plumage variations (hybrid index) from Forbes, red-crown, and hybrid parakeets. Sixtysix adults and 39 nestlings were individually colour banded and the above information collected. Nest monitoring revealed a very low hatch rate (30%) but high fledging success (chicks fledged from eggs hatched) at 47% compared to other parakeet species. Nest boxes in the revegetating Douglas Basin shrubland recorded a second year of very high egg infertility at over 50%.
37 Jun -00	11	Wellington	[black robin] The established intensive monitoring technique (following all breeding attempts/banding all fledglings) on South East was down-scaled..Productivity of 14 pairs was monitored from 3 selected habitat types with results of 18 fledglings reaching independence. Productivity was 64% (chicks fledged from eggs laid) from the monitored sample..On Mangere Island intensive monitoring continues..The population started the season on par with previous years with 48 birds in the available robin bush habitat. However, productivity was only 16% with 8 fledglings reaching independence. Egg and chick failure was very high, clutch sizes small, and the season finished early with moult underway by late December/early January..introduced predators and disease was not apparent. Perhaps a crash in food supply is responsible?
37 Jun -00	12	Wellington	[Shore plover] It was an average season on South East Island where storm events were responsible for failure of a significant number of nests..14 pairs associated with a colour-band trial on the northern coast [had] 31-38% fledging success. The trial of double wrap-around colour bands sealed with solvent (tetrahydrofuran) has successfully completed 3 seasons. One problem..was related to the habitat in Whalers Bay where mineral deposits on the rock terraces began 'growing' inside the band, sealing them to the legs. Bands were removed and will not be fitted to territorial birds in this habitat in the future..The breeding activity of 23 other pairs on the island was also followed early in the season as potential donors of chicks for reintroduction to Mangere Island. Unfortunately the reintroduction had to be postponed a week prior to transfer when the holding aviary on Mangere was destroyed by a storm.. Another attempt will be made in the coming season. The biannual census on South East has shown a significant sex imbalance in favour of males for a second season running. The banding programme over the next 3 seasons will aim to identify which theory on the bottleneck for females is evident.
37 Jun -00	13	Wellington	Chatham Island oystercatcher recovery..Management includes predator control, stock exclusion, and nest manipulation (protection from high seas)..In the managed territories 25 chicks fledged and reached independence from 16 pairs, and in the unmanaged territories no chicks fledged from 12 pairs..predation events..recorded on video in unmanaged territories – 2 clutches of eggs were predated by a cat and 1 clutch of eggs predated by a weka. Several nests were lost to high seas in the managed territories despite shifting nests away from the wave zone. Numerous 'close calls' were recorded on video including cattle and sheep trampling, weka, and harrier disturbance. The predator control regime focused on trapping which yielded 51 cats, 719 weka, 61 possums, 44 rats (despite not targeting rats), and 41 hedgehogs over 5 months.. Sixty seven oystercatchers have been colour banded in the last 2 seasons, including all fledglings from the managed territories in both years.

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39 Dec-00	9	Wellington	mist-netting and banding Forbes' parakeets. They took plumage descriptions, measurements, photographs, feather and blood samples for DNA analysis..and faecal samples and blood smears for disease identification..A total of 46 birds was caught.
39 Dec-00	9	Wellington	It's shaping up for another good taiko season. Thirty-five burrows have had taiko activity to date, and 6-8 should breed. Graeme Taylor from BRU has been in the Chathams catching birds to take blood samples and band with black and white colour combinations. The colour bands will enable identification of individuals during video monitoring at the burrows. Graeme caught 13 birds, 8 banded and 5 unbanded.
39 Dec-00	9	Wellington	Grey faced petrels: Mt Bruce is trialing rearing these birds as practice for more threatened species. Six of the original 12 birds are doing well with some very impressive weight gains. Several of them are now well feathered on the belly. We also received another abandoned bird from a researcher.
42 Oct -01	10	Wellington	Hihi The installation of nest-cam and temperature probes will provide us with more information about hihi incubation and brooding. We will be attempting to hand-rear chicks from six days, and if further information is obtained, also from the egg..Handreared birds are easier to manage and provide better viewing opportunities for the public, as they are less wary. Juveniles produced this season will be released onto Kapiti Island.
52 Mar -04	15	Wellington	Six kokako nests have been found on Kapiti Island, and another six pairs may be nesting out of a maximum possible 15 pairs. Four chicks have been banded, and another two have fledged. Twenty-eight nesting attempts of 18 female hihi have been monitored, producing about 40 fledglings. It has been a record year for takahe on Kapiti, with four chicks from four breeding groups (including one set of twins); unfortunately one chick has since died. A brown teal pair that had four ducklings in November is now down to one.
55 Dec -04	11	Wellington	Kokako: Monitoring of the birds released at Pukaha/Mount Bruce has commenced.
52 Mar -04	20	West Coast	Five giant kokopu and 31 shortjaw kokopu were tagged in the last 12 months in order to monitor a population of each as part of the Large Galaxiid Recovery Plan.

			26. Kiwi Management Quotes
39 Dec-00	3		Beaky is an Operation Nest Egg (ONE) kiwi who hatched at Auckland Zoo on 8 January 1997 from an egg collected from Hodges Bush in Northland. He was released into Hodges Bush in July 1997, and this year made his first nesting attempt - a 1-egg clutch, which hatched successfully. The week-old chick was found in the nest with Beaky on 25 October. This is the first known successful breeding of an ONE bird anywhere in the country, so is quite a milestone for the project. Because of its importance to the ONE project, a decision was made to transfer the chick to Motuora Island, which is being used as a kiwi creche. The chick was removed from the nest and delivered to Auckland Zoo where it will live for a week or two pending its transfer to Motuora.
49 Jun -03	23		A North Island brown kiwi translocation proposal for Operation Nest Egg (ONE) and wild birds onto Mokoia Island has been prepared by the Mokoia Island Trust Board. Moana, a juvenile male (ex Whirinaki Forest) raised from an egg at Rainbow Springs in Rotorua, was the first of the founder population to be released on to the island on Waitangi Day.. Other ONE juvenile kiwi will be released onto Mokoia over the next few months
41 Jun -01	5	Bay of Plenty	A kiwi chick and an egg were recovered from Ohope Scenic Reserve near Whakatane last November and were raised on at Rainbow Springs in Rotorua. The egg hatched and both chicks are female. As part of the restoration project for Whakatane kiwi the two chicks were released on Moutohora (Whale Island) in mid April...Surveys for other kiwi in local Whakatane reserves will hopefully allow additional kiwi to be released onto the island. There will be ongoing kiwi management at Ohope Scenic Reserve, and in the medium term progeny from Moutohora will be returned to the reserve.
41 Jun -01	8	Bay of Plenty	<i>Kiwi</i> : a call rate of 2 per hour was recorded...seem to indicate a population of 110 to 160 in the 16 km2 surveyed... it should be possible to obtain a sufficient sample size to test in situ management. For large tracts of back country this could be a feasible alternative to the captive bred programmes currently being undertaken.
42 Oct -01	7	Bay of Plenty	In the Whakatane District, kiwi surveys undertaken by staff/contractors show that there are a number of isolated groups of birds in several of the reserves. The future of these has yet to be decided, and some may possibly join the Moutohora birds.
42 Oct -01	7	Bay of Plenty	The kiwi population in the Tuwatawata E.A continues to be managed by Rangitaiki Area staff. They monitor nine pairs and run a stoat-trapping regime around and through the block
45 Jun-02	7	Bay of Plenty	Three adult males and 1 juvenile bird are being monitored at Ohope Scenic Reserve. Forty seven stoats and 10 cats were trapped in the reserve. Both female kiwi released onto Moutohora (Whale I) from the reserve are doing well. Surveys show kiwi at Waitotane S.R (5 males/3 females) and Awakeri Forest (2 males/1 female). <i>Whirinaki Forest Park</i> The kiwi work is progressing well in Tuwatawata E.A and 10 pairs are being monitored. A 1ha predator proof enclosure is being built for release of juveniles.
50 Sep -03	7	Bay of Plenty	In early May 2003 Tumanako, a male North Island brown kiwi chick, was released onto Moutohora to join two adult females released there in 2000.
50 Sep -03	7	Bay of Plenty	A further release of three sub-adult North Island brown kiwi (Tutanekai, Hinemoa and Tiki) took place on Mokoia Island on 22 July 2003. The three birds (raised under the Operation Nest Egg programme at Rainbow Springs) were from Whirinaki Forest Park, and join Moana nui a kiwa, a wild-hatched male from Ohope Scenic Reserve..There are now three males and one female (Hinemoa) on Mokoia.
50 Sep -03	7	Bay of Plenty	Two juvenile North Island brown kiwi (Honu and Whakapono) were released into the reserve on 9 August 2003. These birds came from eggs collected from the reserve and were hatched and raised at Rainbow Springs.
51 Dec -03	5	Bay of Plenty	All six North Island brown kiwi on Moutohora Island are doing well. The latest update is that four of the single birds have now paired up into two pairs, and the other two single birds are tending to still roam around. An 18 month old male is incubating an egg

51 Dec -03	6	Bay of Plenty	We should see 20 juvenile kiwi being placed back into the forest, all of which have come from nine breeding pairs. This year, 12 adult male kiwi and their mates were monitored for breeding. Eleven of the males are wild-caught birds fitted with transmitters; one was an Operation Nest Egg (ONE) bird released in 1995 that has mated with an ONE female released in 1996. Ten of the 12 pair monitored had nests, and laid a collective total of 41 eggs. Twenty-eight of the eggs were viable; the remaining 13 were either rotten or infertile. The first eggs hatched at Rainbow Springs in early September, and the majority of eggs had hatched by mid February. A single egg is still being incubated as we speak. Of the 28 viable eggs, 20 successfully hatched. Six of the eggs were either cracked resulting in chick death, or hatched but the chicks failed to survive; and two chicks are still fighting for their life. Seventeen of the successfully hatched chicks have, or are being, raised at Warrenheip, a predator-free enclosure in the Waikato which is privately owned. Two chicks died of unknown causes. Using Warrenheip as a crèche site in which to raise our chicks prior to their return to the wild, has taken some of the pressure for space off of Rainbow Springs, and enabled our kiwi chicks to grow in a semi-natural environment. Due to some concerns over human induced disturbance at Warrenheip and the effect this may have on the birds, plans are in place to reduce the numbers of kiwi kept in the enclosure at any one time next season, and to control the traffic through the site. To date, eight of the 2002/03 juvenile kiwi have been released back into the Tongariro Forest. All of these chicks seem to have thrived at Warrenheip; they were transferred to the site from Rainbow Springs at around 300 grams and took between 4.5 to 6.5 months to grow to a size big enough to defend themselves against stoats and possums, and were then released back into the forest. One chick released into the forest at 950 grams has since been predated by a stoat, resulting in a requirement that juvenile kiwi must be 1200 g prior to release into the forest. One of the newly released kiwi, at only 8 months old, made its way across the Whanganui River and was found 2 km north of the river. This is only the second time a bird has been recorded crossing the river from the Tongariro forest; staff are eagerly waiting to see whether the bird attempts to return to the forest.
52 Mar -04	9	Bay of Plenty	Monitoring of the four kiwi released onto Mokoia Island continues; all are doing well. There are no planned releases to the island this year, but further survey work this autumn will attempt to locate wild birds in the local district. The future of these birds will be determined after this.
55 Dec -04	7	Bay of Plenty	Two of the four kiwi on Mokoia Island have dropped their transmitters, and will be re-caught in early 2005 to attach transmitters. The two that have been monitored are looking healthy and seem to be holding territories. We hope to release a kiwi chick or two on Waitangi Day 2005, if they can be sourced from Whirinaki Forest.
36 Apr-00	11	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	..an auspicious date for Boundary Stream with the release of 'Ari' - the first of the captive reared kiwi chicks into the reserve. Under the Operation Nest Egg programme efforts are underway to re-establish a population of NI brown kiwi within the reserve. Over the next 3-5 years eggs will be sourced from the Eastern Kaweka ranges with the aim of establishing 10 breeding pairs within this time. Five transmitted males currently form the source population, from which a further 2 kiwi will be released into Boundary Stream in coming weeks.
38 Sep -00	6	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	The 3 Operation Nest Egg kiwi released into Boundary Stream from March 2000 to May 2000 have responded positively to their new surroundings. Progressive weight gains having been made among all three with the first of the released birds now at 1300 g and the latter two at 975 g. The birds' movements have been largely confined to the reserve, although one foray was made some 2 km from the reserve onto the other side of the range. Monitoring of adult male kiwi within the eastern Kawekas has resumed. The number of transmitted birds has been increased from 5 to 8. With incubation having started amongst some of these kiwis, it is hoped a larger number of juveniles will be released into Boundary Stream over the coming season.

38 Sep -00	6	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	Four sub-adult kiwi have recently been released into the Karioi Rahui on the southern slopes of Mount Ruapehu. These birds were removed as eggs from nearby Waimarino Pine Forest and raised as part of Operation Nest Egg. Together with integrated pest control over an increasing area at the Rahui it is hoped these birds will seed a kiwi population recovery. Meanwhile in Tongariro Forest 21 Operation Nest Egg birds have now been released since 1997. Despite at least three deaths (ferret, pig & misadventure) and five transmitter failures, the remaining 13 birds are doing well and all remain within various parts of Tongariro Forest.
39 Dec-00	7	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	Mustelid control should also benefit the kiwi in the block, and we will be monitoring this through a radio telemetry study of chicks and sub-adult kiwi. At this stage we have one adult male kiwi incubating in an area populated by NI weka. We have a time lapse camera filming the burrow entrance and hope to record any interaction between the two species.
39 Dec-00	7	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	The 3 North Island (NI) brown kiwi released into Boundary Stream earlier in the year have had mixed fortunes. In late September the oldest (6 months) and largest (1300 gm) kiwi was found dead in the reserve. The cause of death is thought to be exposure because the bird was located in an exposed part of the reserve. There was no evidence of predation, and a severe southerly storm had hit the reserve at the time bringing extreme winds, freezing temperatures, and snow. The remaining 2 birds have continued to gain weight and remain within the 800 ha area of the reserve. A further 2 chicks are being raised as Operation Nest Egg (ONE) birds for release into the reserve. With the potential to collect additional kiwi eggs from the Eastern Kawekas this season it is hoped further releases will be possible. The trial of a rodent-based formulation of Cholecalciferol (Feracol) to maintain rat numbers at low levels of activity over a c.250 ha area appeared effective. The use of tracking tunnels to evaluate rat activity between June and August detected no rats in the area where 'Feracol' was available.
42 Oct -01	7	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	Since March 2001 an additional five North Island brown kiwi, raised at Rainbow and Fairy Springs, have been released into Boundary Stream Scenic Reserve. All new arrivals are doing well. The total released is now ten with eight being monitored (five females and three males). One was lost to hypothermia and the another to predation in late August 2001. This bird (1100 grams) was found dead down a deep burrow just outside the Reserve. The culprit appears to be a ferret, although this is yet to be confirmed. The oldest kiwi in Boundary Stream are now approximately 17 months and still wandering. Raina (female) was retrieved from Waitere Kiwi Conservation Area recently, almost 6 km away. She is now back and weighs 1750 grams . Kohu (male) has settled after his long distance escapades in March, and is also around 1750 grams .
42 Oct -01	8	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	<i>Kiwi</i> : Nest monitoring in the Kaweka Range for this season began in June. Five eggs from three nests have been transferred to Rainbow and Fairy Springs with the first egg hatching 5 September. Another three males in the Kaweka Range are currently sitting
43 Dec-01	8	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	Monitoring of kiwi in the Kaweka Forest Park for <i>Operation Nest Egg</i> is in full swing. From first clutches this season, three chicks and nine eggs have been removed from nests. This has resulted in a total of eight healthy chicks now at Rainbow Springs in Rotorua. Of the eggs removed, five hatched and one is still incubating. The remainder were either rotten or died hatching (one had it's leg tangled around the umbilical cord and the other had also become excluded from it's yolk sac). All first clutches are now over and three of the six males are currently sitting on second clutches. In September, after weeks of searching on foot and a good fly over in a fixed wing, we suspect that the transmitter on Raina (the oldest female in Boundary Stream) has failed. Seven of the ten kiwi, which were released in the Reserve are currently being monitored.
43 Dec -01	9	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	The Whinray kiwi project (near Motu) is making steady progress after two seasons of mustelid control. An adult male who went missing earlier in the year after a transmitter failed was found again. This bird was sitting on two eggs at the time. These were transported to Rainbow Springs but were found to be infertile. The second clutch from this bird has also been removed for artificial incubation to

			Rainbow Springs. Two more sub-adult males have been heard calling in recent weeks and a new adult female (now with transmitter) has also been found. A local interest group, the Whinray Ecological Trust, has been busy applying to various trusts and other organisations for funding. Their immediate aim is to carry out possum control on private farmland surrounding the reserve to reduce the rate of re-invasion. Traps and bait stations have been purchased and it is hoped the trust can employ a trapper within the next two months. The Department removed 3,200 possums from the 430-hectare block during autumn 2001. The trust aims to work with DOC to keep possum numbers at a 2-3% Residual Trap Catch both within and outside the reserve
49 Jun -03	10	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	In May we conducted the second consecutive kiwi call survey of the Puketukutuku Peninsula. Stoat control has been undertaken for eight years. The call rate on Puketukutuku has <u>increased</u> from 1.52 calls/hr in 2002 to 2.35 calls per hour in 2003. In 2002, 21 kiwi were heard calling, 13 of which were radio tagged. In 2003, 31 kiwi were heard calling, of which 12 were radio tagged. Population estimates indicate the number of calling kiwi on Puketukutuku in 2002 and 2003 were 34 and 44 respectively. The ability of juvenile kiwi to disperse over a considerable distance can limit the effectiveness of our conservation efforts. We have kept track of a proportion of wandering juveniles with the help of some Kiwi Recovery Trust funding. Of the juveniles monitored, two were tracked eight kilometres from Puketukutuku and both have subsequently walked back. One kiwi was found due to its mortality signal, the transmitter was found on the ground. Another kiwi was located 10 kilometres away from its start point, and we subsequently lost this bird. Two other mortality signals have been picked up, one 16 kilometres away from Puketukutuku. The rest (five) have disappeared. The erection of a fence funded by Bank of New Zealand Kiwi Recovery Trust and the Sanderson Trust at Lake Waikaremoana is about to be embarked on. This fence is to inhibit juvenile kiwi leaving the Peninsula. We anticipate that this will result in a greater number of breeding pairs producing more chicks. When carrying capacity is reached the fence will be relocated to the adjacent Whareama Peninsula and predator control started. Juvenile kiwi will then be cropped from Puketukutuku and put on Whareama. It is hoped that in 30 years time the hills of Lake Waikaremoana between these two peninsulas will be full of kiwi again
50 Sep -03	8	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	Kiwi: Nesting has once again started on the Puketukutuku Peninsula..Unfortunately once again the spectre of pigs uprooting trapping tunnels has arisen, with one pig captured containing a large number of rats from our snap traps as well
51 Dec -03	8	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	The first kiwi nest was discovered in Boundary Stream in early September this year. The nest is a result of the pairing of two kiwi, Manu-iti (female) and Kohu (male), who were released into Boundary Stream in June 2000 as juveniles using ONE. The kiwi had been sourced as eggs from the Kaweka Forest Park (KFP), and then hatched and reared at Westshore Reserve, Napier. The nest is a real milestone for the kiwi reintroduction project. Female kiwi need to be around 2.5 to 3 years old before they are sexually mature, so these two haven't wasted any time. Unfortunately, one of the two eggs in the nest is rotten, but there is still hope for the second (and Kohu seems to fully understand the commitments of parenting). There are currently 14 kiwi being monitored and two other known kiwi pairs in the reserve. This season 12 eggs have been transferred from the KFP to Rainbow Springs in Rotorua for incubation and rearing. Eight of the 12 eggs have already hatched. Seven paired adult male kiwi are currently being monitored in the KFP for second clutches.
54 Sep -04	6	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	Staff and a possum contractor got quite a surprise recently, when a kiwi was found trapped in Mahia Peninsula Scenic Reserve. Kiwi were thought to have been extinct here for more than 50 years; a number of previous surveys had failed to reveal any sign of kiwi. The captured kiwi, an adult female, was sent to Massey University Vet School for treatment but unfortunately died after surgery..., we renegotiated with the contractor to change to raised sets
54 Sep -04	6	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	North Island weka and kiwi: At Whinray Scenic Reserve we have almost completed the deployment of our new stoat tunnels and DOC 200 traps, additional to the Fenns. The season's first stoat has already been caught. All our monitored birds are present

45 Jun-02	17	Motuora Island	Three kiwi have been released on to predator-free Motuora from Northland to grow big and strong before being returned to Northland
42 Oct -01	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	Every year we seem to get a clutch of kiwi call reports in the Sounds. This year we have made a concerted effort to follow up those that seem the most positive, and a couple do look very promising. As yet nothing definite but a few more nights on the hill may finally get a positive result.
53 Jun -04	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	Re-surveys of great spotted kiwi at Saxon (on the Heaphy Track) and Kahurangi Point:. The great spots appear to be holding their own against the onslaught of predators, with territory sizes remaining stable and juveniles and sub-adults found.
53 Jun -04	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	In mid-May great spotted kiwi were translocated from Goulard Downs to Nelson Lakes National Park. This is a first for the species and is seen as experimental, with the hope of developing conservation techniques for future use.
39 Dec-00	11	Nelson/ Marlborough	Over half the kiwi on Motuara Island have gone back to Okarito. Our programme may be on the back burner while the birds are managed down there with the extra dosh!
41 Jun -01	1	Northland	<i>Kiwi:</i> Chick survivorship in Trounson mainland island for the year 2000-2001 stands at 64% (n=14). This is comparable to survivorship over the last few years: 30% in 1996-97 and 1997-98, 58% in 1998-99, and 69-85% in 1999-2000. The upward trend and flattening off period coincides with the fine tuning of our predator control, and possibly also with carrying capacity factors. Survivorship in Trounson may stabilise around 60-70%, although it may peak as high as 80% in non stoat plague years under the current predator control regime. Of the surviving kiwi chicks, 78% are over 1000 gm and are 8 months old. Four chicks were lost to predators early in the season, and we have had one tx failure.
41 Jun -01	2	Northland	Since October 1997 we have had six kiwi returned to Trounson as part of Operation Nest Egg: one was found dead in 1999 at 12 months old, cause unknown but suspected to be a mustelid; one had a tx failure at 14 months old; two have left Trounson, and one of these birds was found 20 km into Waipoua forest. The remaining two birds are still living in Trounson.
42 Oct -01	3	Northland	<i>Kiwi:</i> Our kiwi crèche on Motuora Island is keeping staff busy. Eggs taken from the wild in Northland are hatched in captivity at Auckland Zoo, and then the chicks released into artificial burrows on predator free Motuora until they weigh 1200 grams. They are then taken back to Northland, released into the Kiwi sanctuary and monitored post release
48 Apr -03	15	Southland	This project was set up in 2001 to see if the current stoat control regime (193 trap boxes with two Mark 4 Fenn traps placed 200m apart along the valley floor and up two side branches) is sufficient to protect juvenile kiwi. In the first breeding season (2001/02), nine adult male kiwi with transmitters were monitored. Seven of these nine birds made nesting attempts, and four chicks were reared. One of these chicks survived, while the other three were predated by stoats. During the 2002/03 breeding season, nine of the 11 adult male kiwi that were monitored made nesting attempts. A total of 10 chicks hatched, two of these drowned before they left the natal burrow, one had a failed transmitter, five were predated by stoats, and two survived. For the coming season the team aim to catch another 10 adult kiwi to increase the sample size, and extend the trap line
49 Jun -03	21	Southland	<i>Kiwi:</i> To date we have two surviving chicks from this season. One has reached 1.2 kg, and it's a boy! He answered a taped call of a male which was played near him when trying to call new adult males in. The other chick is now 700g. In May, Te Anau Area staff took two Bank of New Zealand managers to view the transmitter change on this chick. We hope to provide more opportunities like this to our sponsors next season. Recently, five new adult male kiwi were caught in the Clinton Valley as well as the beginning of the North Branch and the Neale Burn. This increases the monitored kiwi in the Clinton Valley study to a total of 19 adults, 15 (possibly 17) of which are known pairs
49 Jun -03	22	Southland	We are monitoring kiwi, mohua and takahe to assess the effectiveness of this trapping programme..Ten male kiwi were fitted with

			transmitters (five alpine, five forest habitat) during May, with the aim of monitoring nesting activity and chick production.
50 Sep -03	16	Southland	The kiwi that were transferred to the Doubtful Islands last year were also checked during this trip
52 Mar -04	27	Southland	One new kiwi chick hatched over Waitangi weekend in the Clinton valley and was subsequently named 'Waitangi'. There are two chicks presently in the study site. Six of the seven chicks that have died were confirmed stoat kills. Two of the Haast kiwi chicks at Burwood Bush Reserve were found dead recently. The causes of the deaths are unconfirmed to date, but starvation is the suspected cause of at least one. The remaining two kiwi chicks were weighed last week and both are good weights.
53 Jun -04	18	Southland	Fieldwork to catch kiwi in the two Murchison Mountain monitoring sites finished recently; unfortunately not all the required birds were caught. For some reason the birds were being very quiet and were quite elusive. A second attempt to complete this transmitter fitting work will be carried out in May.
55 Dec -04	17	Southland	Kiwi monitoring in the stoat trapped and non-trapped blocks of the Murchison Mountains is progressing, with some chicks having now hatched and several birds still incubating. Last week the first sign of stoat predation was picked up with one, possibly two, chicks having been preyed upon in the non-trapped area
36 Apr-00	11	Tongariro/ Taupo	The Tongariro Forest Kiwi programme has had mixed success this season. There are currently 13 kiwi chicks from the programme at Rainbow Springs in Rotorua and 1 more fertile egg is still to hatch. Nine of these chicks are from Tongariro Forest, with the remaining chicks (and the last egg) from Waimarino Forest near Raetihi (actually in Wanganui Conservancy). There have been remarkably few losses at Rainbow Springs this year with just 3 fertile eggs lost, although there were a few dead eggs taken from the field also. The first chicks to hatch back in October are doing very well and we expect to start releasing in May. Out in the field the news is not so good. Of the 13 Operation Nest Egg releases put back into Tongariro Forest, only 5 to date still carry functioning transmitters. One chick dropped its transmitter and 4 have had gear failure meaning we have lost track of them. One bird has been killed by a pig, another by a ferret, and 1 died from a ruptured liver after what we can only describe as misadventure because the bird was in perfect health otherwise – there were no visible sign of predation. Although the total of confirmed deaths from the 13 released chicks is only 3, there is the possibility of more among the 5 'missing' birds.
43 Dec-01	7	Tongariro/ Taupo	After a slow start, the kiwi breeding season has finally kicked in within the Tongariro Forest Kiwi Sanctuary. Up to eight nests are now being monitored, with three radio tagged chicks already on the ground. Evidence is mounting of an exceptionally good kill of possums and rats following the 20,000 ha September aerial 1080 operation. Stoats also appear to have been controlled. The race between kiwi chicks trying to grow to a safer weight and stoats re-invading the forest is now on.
44 Apr-02	9	Tongariro/ Taupo	Four months after an effective possum and rat knock-down by a 20,000-ha aerial 1080 operation over Tongariro Forest, stoats reappeared in the centre of the forest and began killing kiwi chicks. So far five of the 11 chicks have been predated, and all in the centre of the treatment area. Surviving kiwi chicks are being left in the wild in the hope that stoat density will not recover quickly enough to make their fate certain. Unfortunately only one of the 11 monitored chicks hatched early enough in the season to get the full benefit of the aerial knock-down. Its September hatch date has allowed it to reach well over 1000 grams now, so it is relatively safe from re-invading stoats. It is hoped that other unmonitored chicks from this same early (first clutch) cohort have also benefited as only 12 of an estimated 40 breeding pairs currently carry radio transmitters in the Sanctuary. However, all other monitored chicks hatched after November are still at risk. Rodent numbers remain surprisingly low, with the same tracking index recorded in February as in December (< 2.0%).
47 Dec -02	8	Tongariro/ Taupo	A productive breeding season is being recorded for North Island brown kiwi in the Tongariro Forest Kiwi Sanctuary. Twelve monitored pairs have produced 10 first clutch nests with 17 eggs, from which 14 chicks have hatched. The second clutch is underway. Chicks are

			being raised at "Warrenheip", a private predator proof enclosure near Cambridge. Planning is underway to move from one to large scale, low density stoat trapping at the site.
53 Jun -04	7	Tongariro/ Taupo	The Tongariro Forest Kiwi Sanctuary has had a good year: 10 of the 11 breeding pairs monitored this season nested. From a total of 15 nests monitored, two nests were destroyed (causes undetermined), and two with rotten eggs (n = 4) were abandoned. A total of 24 eggs were removed from 11 nests and taken to Rainbow Springs: three of the eggs were infertile, two had early embryonic death (occurred in nest), and 19 hatched. Of the 19 chicks, 11 are at Warrenheip, five are still at Rainbow, one is at Massey (physical complications), one died at a vets in Rotorua and one died at Warrenheip (cause of death unknown, autopsy results inconclusive). This season we will be looking to release 17 juveniles back into Tongariro Forest. One wild-hatched chick was accidentally caught as part of a big effort to capture more breeding males. This chick is currently at Warrenheip. While we are currently monitoring 11 breeding males, our target is to have up to 30. Since February we have caught an additional 14 wild kiwi, of these seven are paired males. Our targets for next season include releasing up to 40 juvenile back into Tongariro Forest.
49 Jun -03	9	Tongariro/ Taupo	The 2002/03 breeding season started well with the hatching of Rainbow, our first 2nd generation chick from Te Aukaha and Koha, an Operation Nest Egg pair. Sadly, Rainbow died at Warrenheip. However, Rainbow's sibling, Putiputi, was released into Tongariro forest on the 31/3/03, and was last caught on 12/5/03. What we thought was our final egg for the season was taken to Rainbow Springs on the 7/5/03. We named the chick Possum, a fitting name as another nest due to be robbed on the same day was predated by a suspected possum! We assumed that the single egg that Doug, the male kiwi, was incubating was the fifth and final egg for this season for him and his partner (Lass). To our surprise Lass was found a week later, simultaneously incubating a sixth egg at another nest site. This is our first record of a female North Island brown kiwi incubating an egg independently of the male. From our 10 monitored breeding pairs, 30 fertile eggs were taken to the wonderful crew at Rainbow Springs. Twenty two hatched successfully at Rainbow, with two chicks still at Rainbow under surveillance. We have had a few cracked eggs this year, kicked by the male during robbing; this is something we are going to address for next season. After hatching, the kiwi chicks were all taken to Warrenheip, a 14 ha privately owned predator-free enclosure near Cambridge. Two Tongariro kiwi chicks died at Warrenheip: one due to poor health and the other drowned. The death due to poor health have taught us that the capacity of the Warrenheip site for kiwi chicks is less than one bird per hectare, at least in the dry summer months. The kiwi chicks are released into Tongariro Forest when they are around 1200 grams in weight. To date, eight have returned to the forest, one of these was predated by a stoat. The others are doing well and gaining weight. Last season we monitored 14 kiwi chicks. This work was to measure chick survival in the wild after a very effective 21,000 ha aerial 1080 operation. Eight chicks successfully hatched in the wild: four were predated by stoats, one dropped its transmitter at 1370 g and three are still being monitored. Six eggs were taken to Rainbow due to nest abandonment and were hatched successfully. The new chicks were then released back into their parental territory in Tongariro forest. Three were predated by stoats, one died of hypothermia and two are still alive. We currently have 39 birds with transmitters: 13 adult male, 14 adult female, five sub adults, and seven juveniles. We are planning to capture another two or three adult males this year to increase our breeding sample size. We are currently discussing the merits of keeping transmitters on our single adult females
55 Dec -04	9	Tongariro/ Taupo	The Waikaremoana kiwi project is away to flying start this season, with nine monitored birds laying 17 eggs between them in their first clutches. Because of nest desertions, six kiwi eggs or chicks were being cared for at the Westshore Kiwi Facility in Napier. All are doing well, apart from one chick, which upon hatching was highly dysfunctional; it would not feed unless force-fed, and was hyperactive both day and night. Unfortunately it died very young and in an anorexic state. In addition, one chick was preyed upon prior to it being brought

			into the fold of our 1500 ha stoat trapping area. However, the remaining 10 eggs or chicks that we know about are doing well, with five chicks running about happily in the forests of Puketukutuku Peninsula. There have been five nesting attempts from kiwi pairs in Boundary Stream this season. Four of these nests were from “first time” pairs, but none have been successful so far. Two kiwi were killed in August by a ferret; one was an adult male who was killed in his nest containing two eggs (one fertile but died later, and one fertile but died later, and one already dead).
37 Jun -00	7	Waikato	Good news on the Kiwi Zones' front with the release of new funding for the five proposed Kiwi Zones
37 Jun -00	7	Waikato	The kiwi chick rearing enclosure was formally opened on 19 February, and Tester, a 2-week old chick, was liberated into the enclosure to test the 'kiwi-proofing' of the internal subdivision fences. Unfortunately, Tester died in strange circumstances several weeks after release. Tester was from a 2-egg clutch, but its sibling (21 days older), was killed by a stoat about the same time.
39 Dec-00	4	Waikato	<i>Moehau kiwi zone:</i> The end of September saw the completion of the baseline kiwi survey for the Kiwi Zone. Our team of contractors completed surveys at 80 sites covering 13,250 ha of private and DoC managed land. This totalled about 450 hours of listening, and gave 143 confirmed kiwi, a great result that exceeded our estimates.
39 Dec-00	4	Waikato	After a possum control operation at Whenuakite (over 1100 ha of private and DoC land north of Tairua), the contractor became quite enthused about kiwi protection. The contractor (Keith Driver of Wildlife Management Services) then offered two of his staff for a day a week for 3 years to trap stoats for kiwi protection. Adele Smaill (Kiwi Recovery Advocate) Hauraki Area staff, landowners, and volunteers undertook a kiwi survey, which identified about 20 individual kiwi in the block.
41 Jun -01	3	Waikato	<i>Moehau Kiwi Zone</i> Phase 1 of the predator control programme is operating at Moehau. The first 4000 ha are underway with stoats appearing in traps from the first day of opening. Five adult kiwi have been caught for monitoring, and we hope to get 15 over the next few weeks. • <i>Whenuakite</i> Our newest kiwi protection site has 500 of the total 1500 ha so far under predator control, with the remainder to be completed in the next 6 months. Waikato Regional Council and Kiwi Recovery Group have funded a baseline kiwi survey, which is now underway. Community support for this project is very strong (about half the area is on private land), resulting in the formation of the Whenuakite Kiwi Care Group to manage the project. • <i>Project Kiwi-Kuaotunu</i> All the chicks are doing well although we lost contact with one soon after release from the enclosure. The smallest chick has grown from 220-410 gm. The older ex-enclosure chicks are nearing the 800-gm mark, and all the wild monitored chicks have exceeded 800 gm. We have only monitored one chick loss to predation this season. We have been monitoring three young kiwi since 1997, part of an original group of six (three of which we have lost contact with). In the past year all three appear to have paired and are living in the project area. The annual transmitter change for some of the adult kiwi began a month earlier to coincide with their capture for blood sampling by the Kiwi Recovery Group for DNA work. Project Kiwi staff took Maryann Burbidge to the kiwi, and she sucked their blood and took feather samples. Local iwi (Ngati Hei) were involved in the sampling. The birds sampled were in mediocre shape, looking worse for wear because they were in the middle of a heavy moult. This is normally the only time of the year we come into contact with or handle the adults. We have been contacted by several other kiwi projects intending to follow Project Kiwi's lead and invest in kiwi chick enclosures. One is due to be constructed very soon.
42 Oct -01	5	Waikato	<i>Kiwi Zone</i> From the 4,000 hectares under a trapping regime at Moehau so far, we have killed nearly 100 stoats...A possum hunter handed in a young kiwi caught in a ground-set trap near Coromandel town. This bird is being rehabilitated by Auckland Zoo.. and we are doing some public relations work relating to setting traps off the ground to protect kiwi
44 Apr-02	5	Waikato	We are fast approaching having caught 250 stoats at Moehau Kiwi Zone, but numbers are dropping off as we extend out to the full coverage intended. So far we have had three out of twelve chicks predated, and have had two eggs from an abandoned nest hatched by

			Rainbow Springs..One was released back in Moehau in March and the other is due for release soon and will add to our monitored chick pool. Meanwhile, in the middle of rural Waikato, kiwi chicks from Tongariro Forest are thriving. Warrenheip is 14 ha of regenerating bush enclosed by the latest in predator -proof fencing. The Exclosure fence was developed by the landowner and has proved effective at keeping out mammalian predators. Over the past few months, three abandoned kiwi eggs have been hatched at Rainbow Springs and the chicks transferred to Warrenheip. The chicks will be returned to the Tongariro Forest once they have reached the target release weight.
46 Sep -02	3	Waikato	The second kiwi breeding season since stoat trapping began in the Moehau Kiwi Sanctuary is underway. Staff are hopeful for a repeat performance of the chick survival of the previous breeding season (>75% survival).
47 Dec -02	5	Waikato	Moehau Kiwi Sanctuary is celebrating the last of last season's chicks cracking the 1 kg target weight. The "official" result is now 66% chick survival, a great credit to all staff involved.
49 Jun -03	5	Waikato	The Moehau Kiwi Sanctuary is still topping the kiwi competitions with 100% known survival rate from predation with this year's 18 chicks.
49 Jun -03	6	Waikato	Maniapoto and Waikato Area offices are combining forces to survey the southern Waikato for the last remaining King Country kiwi. It is likely that any kiwi remaining will be captured and transferred temporarily to captivity until a suitable predator controlled Waikato site is ready for their release
50 Sep -03	4	Waikato	The results at the end of the season at Moehau are: of the 18 kiwi chicks monitored, one died of natural causes, two transmitters/harnesses failed, and 14 chicks are known to still be alive. These results indicate a success rate of 78%. Five of these birds are presently over the target weight of 1 kg. All nine of last seasons chicks that survived to 1 kg are still on the go, wandering far and wide
51 Dec -03	2	Waikato	So far in the 2003/04 season, the Moehau Kiwi Sanctuary monitoring team have placed transmitters on 15 kiwi chicks. We still have another seven eggs in four nests remaining, so we are hopeful of getting our target of 20 chicks for the season from the first clutch. To date, all the chicks from the 2001/02 and 200/03 seasons that reached 1 kg (nine and 20 respectively) are still going strong. Several have made large wandering trips, with one now at Papa Aroha, nearly 20 km from where it hatched
52 Mar -04	5	Waikato	Of the 18 chicks from the first clutch at Moehau Kiwi Sanctuary, five have been lost to predation and one to natural causes. The second clutch is due to start hatching in mid-February, and we have another 10 or so nests that should yield another 20 eggs. It's looking good so far for reaching our targeted number of chicks monitored for the season. A kiwi that had lost its foot in a trap was handed over to Project Kiwi. The bird.. was taken to Auckland Zoo and operated on..It is doing well and should be released into Project Kiwi's predator control area in a month
53 Jun -04	4	Waikato	The 2003/04 breeding season is drawing to a close with the last eggs hatching in April. We have found a total of 32 chicks this season, which is our highest number by far for the three years of monitoring. Unfortunately some of the kiwi chicks' transmitters failed this season. Of the 25 kiwi chicks that did not suffer from transmitter problems, 15 are still alive. That gives us roughly 60% survival, but does not take into account the fact that some of these birds were not monitored from birth (dog finds) and that two are still in the safety of Rainbow Springs. Ten chicks have died this season; five from suspected mustelid (stoat or weasel) predation, two as a result of being entangled in mangemange fern, and three for unknown reasons. This is a much higher death rate than in previous years, despite the predator trapping catching significantly fewer stoats and extending the trapping network. We have caught more weasels, however, and they may be responsible for some of the predation.
54 Sep -04	4	Waikato	Moehau Kiwi Sanctuary (MKS) is progressing well with about 10 males suspected nesting (early August). Exciting news here is the Moehau Environment Group's work – this active community group is currently installing about 600 stoat traps over 6,000 ha immediately adjacent to the southern boundary of MKS. We hope they stop all stoats from entering the Moehau area. The total area trapped will be about

			25,000 ha by the end of 2004! Thirty-five kiwi chicks or juveniles were caught during the 2003/04 breeding season. At present, 15 of the 26 known fate birds are still alive, with only a couple still under 1,000 g. Call count monitoring during May-June revealed a mean hourly rate of 3.2, compared with 2.5 over the last two years. Stoat catch rates have declined again at Moehau, with only 113 caught during 2003/04 (1,723 traps), compared with 383 in 2001/02 (1,000 traps) and 299 in 2002/03 (1,500 traps). Sixty-four percent of the chicks caught in 2001/02 are still alive (cf. 75% survival to 1,000 g; n = 11 known fate birds), and 85% of the 2002/03 cohort are still alive (cf. 100% survival to 1,000 g; n = 13 known fate birds). One of our birds (Kahiwi) was caught in November last year as a 1,480 g sub-adult. He or she has since travelled over 30 km across roads and the main range, and is now in Kennedy Bay.
55 Dec -04	5	Waikato	At Moehau Kiwi Sanctuary, 12 chicks have hatched since 1 October. Four of those are Operation Nest Egg (ONE) birds which were released at four weeks of age. One chick was found dead from an unknown nest (cause of death unknown) and one has dropped a transmitter. All others are OK.
45 Jun-02	9	Wanganui	Mt Taranaki: Whilst data are still being analysed, 'walk-though' surveys of North Island brown kiwi in Egmont National Park have produced worrying results. Areas known to hold several pairs of birds from previous surveys have revealed only the odd bird. Of key concern was the absence of any birds on the western side of the mountain where 10 km of track were walked with no birds recorded.
49 Jun -03	12	Wanganui	A new site for NIBK was found near Makino in the foothills of the western Ruahines. Kiwi call surveys at Ruahine Corner, subject to regular 1080 treatments, have produced a good number of calls
51 Dec -03	11	Wanganui	The Taranaki Kiwi Trust and the Wanganui Conservancy: plan to halt the decline of the park's kiwi population and enhance the size and range of that population. Kiwi are now largely confined to higher altitude areas of the park including steep subalpine slopes cloaked in dense leatherwood scrub. Like all unmanaged mainland kiwi populations, Egmont's has suffered a serious decline which has brought it to the edge of extinction in the park. Conservation action started this November with the installation of stoat traps over 4,500 ha of the park..The Bank of New Zealand Kiwi Recovery Trust has also provided seed funding for an Operation Nest Egg programme to begin
52 Mar -04	12	Wanganui	A rehabilitated female kiwi was released into the area of stoat trapping in January. The kiwi originated from a site near Wanganui and lost two toes in a possum trap. Hard work by Wanganui Bird Rescue and Massey University over 5 months led to the bird recovering sufficiently to be released.
53 Jun -04	9	Wanganui	An adult kiwi and chick died as a result of a dog attack in northern Taranaki. This is the latest in a series of deaths as a result of dog predation in northern Taranaki, eastern Taranaki, Egmont National Park and the Whanganui National Park
54 Sep -04	7	Wanganui	The Conservancy is working closely with the Taranaki Kiwi Trust (TKT) to conserve kiwi in Egmont National Park. A 6,000 hectare stoat trapping operation is in place and funding has been provided to the TKT to start a Bank of New Zealand Kiwi Recovery Operation Nest Egg (ONE) project to boost the kiwi population under protection. To date nine males have been fitted with transmitters; three birds on private property at Purangi and six birds in collaboration with the Bushy Park Trust in the Waitotara Valley. The plan is to release up to 10 juveniles in Egmont National Park this season, should the ONE work be successful
38 Sep -00	8	Wellington	Twenty little spotted kiwi were transferred from Kapiti Island to Karori Sanctuary.. all alive and well when released within 30 hours of capture.
52 Mar -04	13	Wellington	Mount Bruce Scenic Reserve: Six captive-reared brown kiwi were also released into the reserve in December 2003, and all appeared to be thriving until one was found drowned during recent floods.
53 Jun -04	10	Wellington	Kiwi: The birds released in December are still staying close to home; a couple have wandered (briefly) just beyond the ridge behind the NWC, but pretty quickly came back.

55 Dec -04	11	Wellington	Kiwi: Another release of three birds into Pukaha / Mount Bruce has been undertaken, to complement the five residents. The new birds are behaving in much the same way as those that were released last year. Monitoring of the first release shows that the birds have still not moved more than a few hundred metres from the release sites and that over the past months all but one have developed distinct home ranges. Another release (a single male) is planned for December
55 Dec -04	12	Wellington	community fundraising and sponsorship have raised \$558,700 for the Pukaha project. So far kaka, kiwi and kokako have returned to Pukaha/Mount Bruce forest
40 Mar-01	8	West Coast	Approximately 8 of the required 20 new pairs of kiwi have been caught, and 16 rodent index lines installed. Rimu seedfall is being monitored, and the track system for the stoat control project is under construction. The stoat control project will be fully operational by the first week in June in readiness for the upcoming breeding season. It is hoped that the extra kiwi being caught at the moment will boost the number of chicks monitored each year to 30 plus. The breeding season is now over. It has been a bumper season for rowi with a total of 38 eggs detected and 21 chicks successfully transferred to Motuara Island. Fourteen Operation Nest Egg (ONE) juveniles returned from Motuara during October and December. One of these died within a week or so of transfer from unknown causes, however, the remaining 13 are alive and thriving in the wild. The biggest single event of recent times on the rowi programme is probably the first breeding attempt by an ONE bird in Okarito. Inka, a 4-year-old male, has paired with a wild female and successfully produced a chick. This is a great milestone for the project and all bodes well with 30 other younger ONE birds in the forest already and 20 or so more to follow.
40 Mar-01	8	West Coast	Breeding success of Haast tokoeka has been studied for several years by the monitoring of 13 nests. Three chicks have been observed over this time but subsequently were never seen again (usual story). The last nest for this season at 1200 m altitude had a video camera operating via UHF link to Okuru 17 km away. A stoat has been observed on video on one occasion at the nest. When the chick was seen leaving the nest, staff prepared themselves to catch it the following night and attach a transmitter. Biodiversity Strategy funds will allow predator control to be undertaken over 16,000 ha next breeding season. The contract for establishing the predator control lines has been let and control will be in operation by 30 June 2001.
36 Apr -00	17	West Coast	Five Okarito brown kiwi on Motuara Island were returned to Okarito Forest in October 1999 at the age of 1 year. All weighed over 1.2 kg. They were released into the centre of the forest near territorial adults. All have done well and are behaving like wild kiwi. "Albi", the famous white kiwi, was left on the island several months longer because he was younger and smaller. We have since found he has had <i>Ascarid</i> worms, which is thought to have slowed his weight gain. He has recently been released to the wild. Eleven eggs have been incubated in captivity from 30+ days, and 7 have survived. Two eggs were infertile or dead on arrival, 1 died during hatching (it had cracks in the eggshell), and 1 hatched successfully but died several weeks later. Additionally, 7 chicks were collected from the wild giving 14 chicks this year. While in captivity the birds have picked up <i>ascarid</i> worms and <i>coccidia</i> . Two young chicks were sent to Motuara Island at c.2-3 weeks old to trial transfers at a young age. We hope the birds will benefit being on the island longer and adapt to the wild quickly.
36 Apr -00	18	West Coast	The last remaining nest of Haast Tokoeka for the 1999/2000 breeding season failed. Five nests were monitored in this season, and of these one possibly may have hatched. The breeding pair on Thirsty Ridge were found in a nest in September, which had failed by November, when they were discovered to be sitting on their second egg of the season...we did not get any success in terms of known definite hatching of chicks
37 Jun -00	16	West Coast	[kiwi] A total of 20 adult pairs were monitored during the previous season, and we had the options of removing either eggs or chicks for Operation Nest Egg (ONE). Twenty-four eggs were detected and 11 removed for artificial incubation. Of the remaining 13 eggs, 8 hatched in the wild, and 5 failed to hatch..This has been a successful year for released ONE birds. Currently a total of 17 ONE birds are now being

			monitored. Two ONE birds are sheltering with wild birds of the opposite sex, and there seem to be some other potential pairings between ONE birds..The oldest ONE bird (Moonshine) is now 4+ years old and has been in the wild for 3 years & 4 months. Three ONE birds have died during the year. Bobbit and Claudette died as a result of territorial confrontations. Bobbit was almost certainly killed by another ONE bird while her parents killed Claudette. Cuba was hit by a car and killed. Two other juveniles lost their transmitters during the year because of harness failure.
38 Sep -00	11	West Coast	<i>Okarito brown kiwi</i> : This season 20 pairs are being monitored for Operation Nest Egg and 10 pairs in the 'study area'. Eleven eggs have been laid so far, and 3 of these were collected for incubation in August. Two Operation Nest Egg chicks are paired with wild birds and 4 Operation Nest Egg chicks are also paired up with each other, no eggs have been laid by these birds, yet. Two wild chicks from 1998 are both still alive, 1 is still with its parents. These are the first wild chicks of known age in the forest since this project began. In October the 13 chicks on Motuara Island will be reintroduced to the forest.
39 Dec -00	11	West Coast	<i>Okarito brown kiwi (rowi)</i> : increased funding, opening up many new opportunities for the programme. The most exciting of these is the ability to trial a large-scale stoat control programme over the entire known range of rowi (10,000 ha)..Two extra permanent and two summer staff are being employed to more than double our staffing level. This will allow the capture and monitoring of 20 more pairs of rowi and the extra Operation Nest Egg (ONE) birds returning later in the year. The breeding season is well and truly in full swing. We have located a total of 30 rowi eggs to date: 10 of these have been taken for ONE and have hatched successfully..The 17 ONE birds being monitored in Okarito forest have continued to do well. Three of them have wild mates, and a number of others seem to be establishing pairs with other ONE birds. A ONE male paired with a wild bird is incubating an egg, and this is the first confirmed record of an Okarito ONE bird breeding. The 2 wild chicks that hatched in February 1999 have continued to thrive; one is still living with its parents. The other has been travelling throughout the forest over the last few months and has ranged up to 4 km from its home territory. The first 8 of the 14 chicks taken for ONE last year were returned to Okarito on 11 October. Although 1 bird has died from unknown causes the remaining 7 seem to be doing okay despite some weight loss. As at 1 November, there are 6 rowi chicks on Motuara Island and 3 due for transfer there.. Only 1 egg, diagnosed as an early dead embryo or infertile, has been lost since the beginning of artificial incubation in mid August. This season's chicks have been released on Motuara 2 to 4 weeks old.. Six of the 14 juveniles from last season's releases remain on the island and will be transferred to Okarito Forest in December. Fortunately observations indicate that non territorial juvenile rowi on Motuara are tolerant of young chicks and will share burrows with them without harm.
41 Jun -01	10	West Coast	<i>Okarito brown kiwi</i> : Twenty-seven breeding pairs are actively monitored. .. Thirty-seven eggs were detected..One egg came from a new bird caught in February as part of the programme to expand the number of breeding pairs by 20. Twenty-one chicks were produced, and all have been taken to sanctuary at Motuara Island. There was a period of high egg mortality for eggs detected between late August/ end of September. The cause of mortality is unknown, but the losses occurred during a period of poor weather including lightning storms. The female of pair C was hit by a car and was badly injured and eventually died. The night after the accident was reported the burrow entrance was video taped to ensure incubation was taking place, however, the female was handed in by a member of the public the following morning, so the egg was removed and successfully incubated in captivity. The female suffered fractures to both femurs but was still able to walk. The pair was sitting on an egg that was estimated to be between 8 and 22 days old. Normally eggs are taken for incubation when at least 40 days old. Two eggs were detected late in season, after end of January. Both hatched in the wild, and the last chick was removed on 1 March.
41 Jun -01	11	West Coast	<i>Operation Nest Egg (ONE) kiwi</i> Fourteen of the previous season's juveniles were birds released in Okarito Forest in two batches. Of the

			first eight released on 11 October one subsequently died of a suspected beating by another bird. These birds were released near five juveniles from 1999/2000 (previous) year's release. The second release of six on 6 December has been successful so far. They were released on a ridge where a largely unsuccessful early release of captive raised, non-Motuara birds had occurred. All 2000/01 birds have dispersed widely, far more widely than previously released juveniles and have travelled through known adult territories. On 2 April, one was found camped up with a wild, unbanded bird, which was summarily banded but did not have a transmitter attached and has never been seen again. This mystery bird was an old bird with bill measurement in the grey area just under 100 mm. This bird will be followed up with a catching trip to the area. Of other ONE birds, a male, Inca, paired up with a wild bird and successfully incubated an egg. No other breeding activity with the other ONE birds has occurred although several have formed 'pairs', some with wild birds. ONE birds in Okarito Forest now total 29. <i>Motuara Island sanctuary</i>: Of the 21 chicks released, three are dead, one transmitter has dropped, and three are missing. Release back to Okarito is planned for January 2002. Some positive disease screens delayed planned releases until clear screens were obtained. <i>Wild juveniles</i>: The two wild juveniles from 1998, which were in Okarito Forest when aerial 1080 for possum control was sown, are doing well. One is still with the parents, who have since produced three eggs and the other has moved off at least 2 km from her parents' territory. Both chicks are female.
42 Oct 01	13	West Coast	The aim this year is to monitor the survival of 30 rowi chicks in South Okarito Forest in conjunction with a stoat trapping program. To enable us to get the target of 30 chicks, we had to catch 20 new pairs of kiwi. This was completed just prior to the breeding season, bringing the total number of wild rowi pairs monitored to just over 50. To date, we have detected 25 eggs, and the first of these are due to begin hatching in about mid September. Twelve of the twenty new pairs have already produced eggs. This is more than we would have initially expected, which will increase our chances for reaching our target of 30 chicks. Extrapolating from last year's results suggests we will be slightly ahead of target. The decision to leave the chicks in the forest represents a major turning point in the rowi program..Fifteen young juveniles from last years breeding season are still doing well on Motuara Island, and are scheduled for return to Okarito in January. The 30 'ONE' juveniles monitored in Okarito Forest (from previous releases) are all doing well. One pair of 'ONE' birds, both aged just under five, have just produced our most exciting news for some time by laying an egg. The egg was found yesterday afternoon so we have about 75 days of anticipation before it hatches , if successful. This egg represents a significant milestone for the program as it is the first time a 'ONE' female has produced an egg (she is one of the oldest birds) and only the second time that a male has been part of a breeding pair.
43 Dec -01	14	West Coast	The Haast tokoeka breeding season is in full swing at the moment with fourteen breeding attempts been recorded to date. Five nests were successful in producing chicks although a stoat has since killed one. Two nests are currently in their hatch window and another hatch window starts on 19 December. Two late development embryos were found dead along with three infertile eggs. In the remaining nest it was not possible to confirm what the outcome of the breeding attempt was because nest monitoring is non-invasive to reduce the disturbance to the birds. Egg shell fragments were found outside the nest. A consequence of non-invasive monitoring is that it is not always possible to confirm beyond doubt that breeding has occurred.. The kiwi team is aiming to catch another ten pairs of tokoeka before the next breeding season to increase the number of chicks being monitored within the Sanctuary. This will help to determine if the trapping is successful in increasing the number of kiwi chicks in the forest.
44 Apr -02	19	West Coast	Okarito Kiwi Zone: Rowi breeding season has finished; this season 54 eggs were laid so far this year (with 22 successful hatches = 40%), which is very poor, normally rowi achieve 60 % hatch rate out of monitored eggs.. Egg laying normally ceases in early January but this season six eggs have been laid after this time with the latest one due to hatch May 14. Of the 22 chicks detected, eight are still surviving in

			the wild, aged between two weeks and four months. Fourteen have been found dead, and 12 of these are confirmed predation events. The biggest chick now weighs 942 grams and two others are greater than 700 grams. Three pairs of O.N.E. juveniles have laid eggs this season although there were no successful outcomes. Of the juveniles recently returned from Motuara Island at the end of January, one has been found dead of a suspected kiwi beating and two are currently AWOL. There have been 446 stoats caught since trapping began..and there was an increase in the number of captures on the buffer during December and January that coincided with increased mortality of rowi chicks.
45 Jun -02	13	West Coast	We have finally finished the 2001/02 rowi breeding season with the last chick detected in late May. It has been a mixed year with 55 eggs detected from the 48 adult pairs monitored. We have had relatively low hatching success with just 24 chicks observed to hatch. 20 of these chicks had transmitters fitted and were monitored for survival (four vanished prior to fitting transmitters). Six of the chicks are still alive and doing well in the wild. Three are well past the 1000g mark and three are nearing it. This represents the first significant natural recruitment since the program began in the early 1990s and represents a major turning point for the program. It is an indicator that the stoat control program, which has removed in excess of 540 stoats from the 10,000ha area, is at least partially successful..Stoats were implicated in at least 12 of the 14 kiwi chick deaths that occurred this year.. We are nearing the end of the massive job of changing in excess of 120 kiwi transmitters and readying ourselves for the next breeding season.
46 Sep -02	7	West Coast	At completion of the 2001/02 Haast tokoeka breeding season, 13 eggs had been detected from 20 monitored adult pairs. Six chicks hatched successfully and all had radio transmitters fitted. Within two weeks of hatching two chicks were predated by stoats and another was predated at 45 days old. With 50% of the chicks surviving , we were hopeful that predator control was making a difference to chick survival. However since then we have lost track of two further chicks, one due to transmitter failure at 70 days old and the other dropped its transmitter at 231 days old. Although the oldest of these chicks had passed the 'safe weight' of 1000 grams their fate is unknown. The remaining chick, 'Kahu', is living in the sub-alpine scrub and is getting very difficult to catch. When caught in early July, Kahu weighed 810 grams.
46 Sep -02	8	West Coast	Okarito Kiwi Zone: We are now well into the 2002/03 kiwi breeding season. Fifteen eggs have been detected to date and the first chicks are expected to be hatching towards the end of September. Six of last years chicks are still surviving in the forest; five of these have surpassed 1kg with one lagging well behind on 660g. Three Operation Nest Egg birds are incubating eggs already this year. A pair of older birds which produced their first egg last year and a male which is just under three years old, this is a year younger than we have previously detected breeding. The results from the rodent lines in March show that there has been a huge increase in rat abundance between March (3.5% tracking index) and August (80% tracking index). This correlates with our casual observations from the stoat trapping program which have indicated a much higher rat trapping rate than previously. We have also been noticing the capture of lactating female rat's right throughout the winter months. It seems that rat numbers are higher within the sanctuary (80% tracking rate) as opposed to in the two areas in which do not have stoat trapping (38.6%)..it will be interesting to see whether stoat numbers increase this summer in response to the increased rat abundance and if so how effectively the trapping program deals with this increase. We are still continuing to catch the odd stoat in the kiwi zone (four this month) although over half of all captures now are in the buffer lines which are just outside the kiwi zone. Since May 2001 there have been a total of 605 stoats caught.
46 Sep -02	8	West Coast	As we head into the 2002/03 breeding season, 26 adult pairs are being monitored. At the time of writing (19/8/02), ten pairs were nesting with the first chicks due to hatch in late September. As monitoring of Haast tokoeka intensifies we continue to learn more about their ecology...Usually roost in a different burrow/shelter every day. Large territories with some in the alpine area exceeding 100 hectares.

			Distributed from the lowland forest to the alpine tops of the Haast Range...our monitored population of 47 birds are now mostly in the forested ridges and valleys... They lay one egg per clutch, and few second nesting attempts have been observed..Male and female Haast tokoeka share incubation of the egg. The male incubates during the day and for the first part of the evening when the female takes over until just before sunrise. Newly hatched chicks return to the nesting burrow daily for 2-4 weeks and then, although staying pretty close to the nesting burrow, they start finding their own roosting sites. We do not know when chicks leave their parents' territory. Since monitoring began, we have observed one situation where three adult birds, one female and two males, lived in the same territory. As we haven't followed a bird's progress from hatching to adulthood we are unable to say at this stage whether Haast tokoeka form family groups like southern tokoeka on Stewart Island. We have observed the first repairing of Haast tokoeka. The TL Creek pair both dropped their transmitters in 1998. This year the TL Creek male was recaptured and is paired with a new female. We do not know the fate of TL Creek female.
48 Apr -03	11	West Coast	The Haast tokoeka breeding season started with the first nest detected in July 2002, and ended when the last of the season's 17 nests (from 26 potential breeding pairs) was abandoned and a broken egg retrieved on 14 January 2003. Seven (41%) nests produced chicks, which were caught and fitted with radio transmitters. Three of the chicks were subsequently killed by stoats, one drowned, one is missing (suspected transmitter failure) and two are still being monitored: Huia, 600 grams at 100 days old, and Mischief, 570 grams at 89 days old. To date this season's chick survival is 29%, compared with 33% in 2001/02. Three times as many stoats were caught during December 2002 and January 2003 as the same months last year. In total, 222 stoats were caught in the sanctuary during the 2002/03 breeding season compared with 98 in 2001/02. Unlike the Okarito Kiwi Sanctuary, this increase has not noticeably impacted on chick survival. Kahu, the one remaining monitored chick from the 2001/02 breeding season, was 468 days old at his last check ..He is still living within his parental territory, but spending more time in the sub-alpine scrub and beech forest at the bush line. We currently have transmitters on 48 Haast tokoeka: 44 adults (19 female and 25 male), 2 sub-adults (1 female and 1 male) and 2 juveniles (sex unknown). This equates to 24% percent of the estimated population (200 birds) within the sanctuary..Planning is also underway for trialling Operation Nest Egg (ONE) with Haast tokoeka in 2003/04.
48 Apr -03	12	West Coast	The current rowi breeding season has been very disappointing. All 14 of the monitored chicks were dead by early January, with stoat predation being the major cause. A heavy rimu fruiting mast during autumn 2002, coupled with a mild winter caused a huge irruption of rats and stoats, coincided with the height of the rowi breeding season. Stoats completely saturated the core area during December and January, despite the rowi team doing extra buffer trap checks. In December 2002 and January 2003 137 and 173 stoats were caught respectively. This is compared with 23 and 55 for the same months the previous season. Similarly, rat numbers were 5-10 times higher this season compared with the same time last season. The high number of stoats being caught has prompted the rowi team at Franz Josef <i>Waiau</i> Area to switch back to ONE techniques, using Motuara Island in the Marlborough Sounds as a crèche for the rest of the season. Two chicks were released in early March. The plague of stoats has also caused the postponement of the planned February release of 50 juvenile pateke (brown teal).
49 Jun -03	19	West Coast	A kiwi survey was carried out to assess the abundance and distribution of the Haast tokoeka within the 11,500 ha Haast Tokoeka Sanctuary in south Westland. Throughout the sanctuary, 88 sites were surveyed, which involved listening for two hours at each site and using call playback to solicit responses. A minimum of 77 new kiwi were heard, providing a total estimate of 129 known Haast tokoeka within the sanctuary: 39 confirmed pairs, 58 males, 66 females, and 4 possible juveniles and subadults detected. This is likely to be an underestimate as the entire area of the sanctuary was not covered, and not all kiwi will call during the survey. Very few kiwi were found

			on the lowland flats, and the highest densities were on the northwestern faces of the Haast Range, from the base up to the low alpine tussock zone.
52 Mar -04	21	West Coast	Rat numbers increased following a heavy kahikatea fruiting, which in turn increased the stoat numbers in the Haast Tokoeka Sanctuary compared to previous years. Twenty nests were detected from 34 potential breeding pairs. As part of the Operation Nest Egg trial, three eggs were taken and incubated at the Kiwi and Birdlife Park in Queenstown. Two successfully hatched and were released into Burwood Reserve, Te Anau. The third egg failed due to an unformed umbilicus. One of the chicks died 10 days after release while the oldest chick weighed 575 gm on 12/1/04. Out of the remaining 18 nests: one is still being incubated; eight produced chicks, two of which died naturally; and four showed signs of stoat predation. The remaining two chicks were transferred to Burwood Reserve due to the high numbers of stoats in the sanctuary. One of these chicks has subsequently died. An adult male was found dead and we are waiting for the necropsy results. Kahu, a chick from the 2001/02 season was found this year with a female mate in a burrow lined with vegetation (suggesting a nest) though no sign of egg or chick was found
55 Dec -04	15	West Coast	The 2004/05 Haast tokoeka breeding season is well underway and rather busy, with 10 chicks known to have hatched from 20 confirmed nesting attempts (some nests are still underway). There are seven chicks with transmitters on them being checked once a week. The other three chicks can be accounted for as follows: one Operation Nest Egg (ONE) chick and two which have died, possibly from predation. At night, staff are using cameras set up at burrow entrances to watch for chicks to emerge from several nests; transmitters are to be attached to these chicks. Daytime breeding checks continue in order to detect any further breeding attempts. It is expected that all nesting will have finished by the end of January. Tracking tunnel lines and trap catches suggest stoat numbers within the sanctuary are relatively low. However, the annual rise in stoat numbers is yet to occur and only time will tell whether the current trapping regime can keep predators to a low enough level this season to allow survival of sufficient chicks to sustain the population. This year's ONE component of the project targeted five specific pairs. We hope these pairs will produce five viable eggs for transfer to the Kiwi and Birdlife Park in Queenstown. So far we have had mixed results. The first successful 'lifting' was of a chick which was taken to the park in early October. The second pair produced a healthy egg and this has been transferred to the park for hatching. The third pair bred in a very deep burrow and the egg could not be retrieved, instead it will be transferred when it has hatched. No signs of breeding have been detected from the fourth and fifth pairs. This year Centre Island in Lake Te Anau was chosen as a crèche site for Haast tokoeka; the first chick was taken there in mid-November. The chick weighed 400 g and was described as feisty. Te Anau staff will monitor this bird and it will stay there until it is over 1 kg, at which time it will be big enough to defend itself against stoats in the Haast Tokoeka Sanctuary
55 Dec -04	15	West Coast	This breeding season nine rowi chicks have hatched in the [Oakarito] Sanctuary and there are six nests still going, with possibly more to come depending on whether many re-nest. Four of the chicks have been taken to Motuara Island in the Marlborough Sounds as part of Operation Nest Egg (ONE). This year five pairs have been selected for ONE and the plan is to take a maximum of five chicks up to Motuara Island. The chicks will then be returned to the Okarito Sanctuary once they reach over 1 kg. The five chicks in the sanctuary range from 4–6 weeks old. There has been no predation of chicks as yet and rat and stoat numbers are low compared to recent years

			27. Blue Duck (Whio) Management Quotes
49 Jun -03	1		In October 2002 the World Conservation Union upgraded the conservation status of whio from Vulnerable to Endangered, while the Department of Conservation ranks whio as Nationally Endangered. The Blue Duck Recovery Group predicts that if the present rate of decline in whio populations is not addressed, the species will be functionally extinct from much of its present range within the next 10 years. We therefore find ourselves in almost the 11 th hour for yet another unique taonga.. Through the 1990.s several populations were monitored, with the vast majority showing systematic decline, while the best that any of them did was to hold their own. Anecdotal and survey evidence through the same period indicates that whio are missing from vast tracts of country in which they were once relatively common. On top of this, a closer look at remaining whio populations shows they are invariably in poor health, highly fragmented and mainly comprised of lonely adult males. So what is behind this decline? Research in Fiordland over the last three years identified stoats preying on nesting females, chicks and eggs, as the greatest threat to the species. Other projects are also now being established to test if this is the case throughout a range of habitats. At the same time, research is being undertaken to establish how to best protect whio on the nest so they can breed safely and their populations recover. Meanwhile, projects aimed at controlling predators to protect whio are already underway in several sites. These include the Clinton, Arthur, Cleddau and Murchison catchments in Fiordland; the Oparara and Flora catchments of Kahurangi; the Tewaiiti in Te Urewera; the Takaputahi in the Motu catchment; in the Egmont national park and on the Manganui a-Te-Ao...a workshop hosted by the Blue Duck Recovery Group last year determined that a minimum of 30 pairs need to be protected in each of eight broad geographical regions.. In terms of what should be done at each site to protect whio, we are in the all-to-familiar situation of not knowing the answer, but unfortunately not having the luxury of time to wait before starting work.
49 Jun -03	11	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	Blue duck monitoring continued in the Opotiki Area at the two national monitoring sites: the Takaputahi in the Motu catchment, and the Te Waiiti River in the Te Urewera National Park. The Takaputahi population has been monitored for the past twelve years and without predator management up until last year. In comparison, the Te Waiiti population has been monitored for the past four years and has had predator management associated with the Te Urewera mainland island. The Takaputahi represents a population within a modified catchment system but with intact riparian area, and the Te Waiiti an un-modified North Island podocarp forested river system. These two river systems have had very contrasting results over the period of monitoring. Over the past twelve years the Takaputahi whio population has steadily declined. In 1993 a total of 36 whio were counted within 26 kilometres of river. The 2003 survey found only seven birds within the same survey area. Only one of 21 adults banded over a five year period remains, and there has been a 91% reduction of territorial pairs over the past ten years. The recruitment of juveniles has also been poor, with only two out of 26 fledglings returning to their natal river. The cause for this decline is suspected to be predation. The predator controlled Te Waiiti whio population is trending in the opposite direction. In 1999/00, 34 birds were found in 18 kilometres of river: 8 pairs and 18 juveniles. This season (2002/03) a total of 77 whio were encountered in the same sample area: 15 pairs, one single and 46 juveniles. In the past four years territory size has decreased from 2.25 to 1.2 kilometres per pair. Fledgling success has increased by 155% since 1999. Juvenile recruitment into their natal river has been minimal due to lack of space through pairs maintaining their territories. Banded juveniles have been found up to 20 kilometres away from their natal river. The monitoring of these two populations indicates that predator control is required for continued blue duck population viability. Predator management in both areas has been funded with help from Environment BOP.
42 Oct -01	11	Nelson/ Marlborough	Flora stream is being done with the help of a bunch of keen locals who have banded together as an incorporated society, Friends of Flora, and will help out a host of bush birds and whio.
43 Dec-01	12	Nelson/	only one whio was seen in the whole East Branch

		Marlborough	
43 Dec-01	13	Nelson/ Marlborough	Two community sponsored stoat control operations, one on Adele Island off Abel Tasman NP, the other at Flora Stream in Kahurangi NP start in late December. Designed to protect blue penguin and blue duck respectively, they are funded in part by Community Relations money.
45 Jun-02	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	A local community group calling themselves the Friends of Flora have completed their first season of stoat control along 8km of the Flora Stream with the intention of protecting all forest bird species with particular emphasis on blue duck.
50 Sep -03	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	Blue duck: Conservation efforts have kicked off with transmitters placed on three females of pairs located on the edge of Kahurangi National Park. The hope is to conduct an Operation-Nest-Egg-type experiment, where clutches will be borrowed from birds, raised in captivity and the chicks released back into protected habitat once they have fledged. The protected habitat in this instance is Flora Stream, and the protection involves in excess of 50 kilometres of stoat lines. In addition to the work in the Flora Stream, the habitat of the three pairs contributing the eggs will also be protected from stoats, with the hope that they will re-nest and successfully raise their second clutch.
52 Mar -04	17	Nelson/ Marlborough	In order to conserve whio, 568 double stoat traps have been placed to protect 4,500 ha of the Flora Stream catchment from stoats. This involved a massive job of trap tunnel construction and track cutting. Eleven fertile eggs were harvested in October from two whio nests on the fringes of Kahurangi National Park, and as a result we have 10 healthy ducklings to release into the protected area on 27 th March. One of the pairs from which eggs were taken has successfully re-nested and is raising four young.
53 Jun -04	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	The release of whio into the Flora catchment was successful and birds are now feeding well and distributing widely. There are however doubts about whether they are thriving: two of the 10 birds have died, one at least having apparently starved. We are still confident that the eight survivors will fully adapt in time
54 Sep -04	9	Nelson/ Marlborough	Following the March release of 10 whio into the Flora catchment, six have died from apparent starvation. Due to their poor condition, the remaining four birds were taken back into captivity until spring. The starvation problem is possibly due to too little food being available and poorly developed feeding behaviour in the captive-raised birds. Interestingly, despite low invertebrate numbers recorded in a recent survey of the Flora, wild whio are currently surviving there. Changes to husbandry are also being looked at to help improve feeding behaviours developed during captivity. In the Wangapeka, the four wild hatched juveniles from last season are doing well. A juvenile female from this clutch has recently paired with an adult male who is a new arrival in the area. The study of whio juvenile dispersal is ongoing, and to date has shown juveniles dispersing up to 6 km from their natal territory. Whio nest monitoring for the 2004/05 season is due to start soon. Two pairs will be monitored, and their first clutches harvested for captive rearing. The aim is to secure another 10 whio juveniles for release early next year
39 Dec-00	15	Southland	<i>Whio</i> : The productivity and survival study has just kicked off in the Clinton and Arthur Catchments (Milford Track).. We are placing video cameras on nests (3 so far) and will continue this throughout the summer. Two of the three videoed nests have been visited by stoats and one also by a possum. A stoat destroyed one of the nests and the female survived, while the other female managed to defend her nest from a stoat and a possum although the stoat stole one egg. A third female was thought to have just begun incubating when she was killed, she was found pulled under a rock with stoat scats surrounding her. The sex imbalance, particularly in the Clinton Study site, is also concerning, containing 14 males (2 male/male pairs) and now, only 2 females. This is alarming evidence of the impacts of stoats on whio and probably more serious than most expected. The impact is possibly worse this year than normal because of the mild winter and double beech mast, but the sex imbalance suggests that this has been an ongoing problem. A stoat trap line along the same design as the Eglinton programme has recently been set up in the Clinton Catchment. We hope that this will provide protection, not only to kaka and mohua but also whio and kiwi next year.

51 Dec -03	19	Southland	Whio are well into nesting: three nests in the Arthur, one in the Clinton and one in the Cleddau. Five eggs were removed from a nest in the Clinton last week and taken to Burwood as the nest was situated on top of fresh avalanche debris and likely to get wiped out. Three eggs are fertile and they will be hatched at Burwood and then transferred to the Wildlife Park to be released next year. Two nests have been preyed on by weka so far this season
52 Mar -04	26	Southland	Release of the captive-reared whio juveniles back into the Clinton Valley is planned for 23 rd February. Wild ducklings from this season are being fitted with radio transmitters so as to monitor their dispersal and survivorship through the winter
55 Dec -04	17	Southland	The first of this season's whio ducklings have hatched in the Operation Ark site; 10 ducklings have hatched from two broods in the Clinton and Arthur Valleys. A further three nests are currently being monitored in the Arthur and Cleddau..At least two juveniles from last year are nesting
36 Apr-00	11	Tongariro/ Taupo	Whio: Annual monitoring has shown significant breeding has occurred on all monitored rivers within the Tongariro/Taupo Conservancy in the 1999/00 season, unlike the poorest breeding season on record last year where there were only 2 broods seen on one-off catchment-wide surveys of four major river systems. Some early moulting adults may not have been detected on the monitored Whakapapa reach this year, but 4 chicks from a brood of 6 were transferred from here to Mt Taranaki as part of the National Blue Duck Recovery Programme. On a recent walk of the lower reaches of the Mangaturuturu River field staff saw 2 pairs of blue ducks. This is the first time blue duck have been recorded in this river. Although the Mangaturuturu River is very close to other blue duck inhabited waterways its headwaters are filled with the ash laden lahar path known as the Mangaturuturu Glacier. As a result the river has had little or no aquatic life and has previously been deemed unsuitable blue duck habitat.
49 Jun -03	8	Tongariro/ Taupo	Whio: Regular monitoring of the Tongariro, Whakapapa, Okupata/Mangatepopo confluence, Makatote and Mangau-i-a-te-ao rivers was undertaken in December and January of 2002/03. The preliminary results..indicates a relatively stable population when compared to previous years. A male/male pair was observed on the Whakapapa, and they have even tried to nest
49 Jun -03	8	Tongariro/ Taupo	Department of Conservation, Genesis Power Ltd and the Royal Forest & Bird Protection Society Inc. entered into a formal agreement to establish a Trust. Its purpose would be to provide ongoing operations to enhance, protect and promote blue duck populations..projects approved are a predator control pilot study on the Manganui-a-te-ao in the Central North Island, and secondly, to establish a new blue duck population on Mount Taranaki in the Egmont National Park
53 Jun -04	6	Tongariro/ Taupo	A complete survey of the Whanganui/Whakapapa and Mangatepopo rivers was undertaken in December 2003 by Enviroresearch and DOC, with the primary aim of measuring the impacts of increased water flow released by Genesis on the whio population. The sections of river running through Tongariro Forest were surveyed and thereafter birds banded. A total of 44 pairs, 11 single adult males, 15 single birds sex unknown and 19 chicks were counted. An estimate of the total number of individuals in Tongariro Forest Conservation Area is around 140. Only a third of those were banded. The number of pairs per kilometre was 0.74 on the Whanganui, 0.52 on the Whakapapa, and 0.71 on the Mangatepopo. These figures are similar to counts done in the past. Productivity was very low this year (19 chicks from 44 pairs), primarily due to flooding in October. The monitoring and banding will continue for two years after the water has been released. The water release is due to occur when hearings within the environment court have been resolved. The Department has secured internal and external (Central North Island Blue Duck Conservation Charitable Trust) funds to measure nesting success and female mortality with and without predator control on the Whakapapa and Whanganui over a 5-year period. Detailed planning is underway and work is set to begin in August.
55 Dec -04	8	Tongariro/ Taupo	Whio: We are in full swing, monitoring 32 pairs and 21 single birds on the Whakapapa, Whanganui and Mangatepopo rivers, situated within Tongariro Forest. Pairs have started nesting and are either incubating eggs or have young chicks on the river. The season has been 2-3 weeks later this year; 17 pairs have been found nesting to date, however we expect to find more this month. We are monitoring nine pairs and two

			single birds on the Whakapapa; surveys last year counted 10 pairs. Six of the currently monitored pairs have nests. One of these nests has recently been deserted or the female has been lost on the nest, this is unconfirmed at present. Egg shell fragments have been sent away in an attempt to understand what happened to the egg. The female has not been seen for sometime and it appears the male has adopted a paradise shelduck chick. The other five nests have yet to be located. On the Mangatepopo we are monitoring nine pairs and five single birds; seven of these pairs are nesting. Four nests have been located to date. We are still searching for the other three. Of those four nests found, one nest has seven eggs, and three pairs have class one ducklings. The Whanganui has 14 pairs and 14 singles. Of the birds we have been able to visit, four pairs are nesting, however we have yet to find actual nest sites
40 Mar-01	3	Wanganui	<i>Blue duck in Egmont National Park:</i> The planned transfer of further wildhatched and captive-raised birds has been postponed owing to poor productivity of both wild and captive populations this season. Survivors from last year's release are still encountered, but the birds had transmitters removed because of weight loss problems so monitoring is much more labour intensive. We plan to refit modified transmitters on birds based on findings from the takahe energetics study
36 Apr-00	13	Wanganui	Twelve blue ducks have been released in Egmont National Park over three separate releases (1986, 1989, and 1991). Of these, 7 were captive-reared juveniles and 5 were wild adult birds from the Manganui-a-te-ao River. Over the past couple of years 3 male birds were known to have survived including a captive raised bird from the first release. He was last seen in November 1999 aged 13 years. In December 1999 and January 2000 4 wild-caught birds from the Whakapapa and 11 captive-raised birds from Palmerston North Aviaries, Staglands Wildlife Park, and Hamilton Zoo were released into the park. Considerable effort is being invested in monitoring the birds.
37 Jun -00	10	Wanganui	Intensive monitoring of the released birds has been regularly undertaken. Some of the captive-reared birds have been lost through starvation, not from a lack of food resource. We assume the birds starved because they did not know how to forage for aquatic invertebrates. Other birds have succumbed to predation from stoats or ferrets, and one of the wild caught birds was run over by a car (can you believe it!). All the captive birds lost weight initially, which resulted in transmitter harnesses becoming loose. Without harnesses monitoring of the birds required significantly more effort. All the casualties occurred within the first 4 weeks of release, and there have been no further losses since then. This implies that the remaining birds are true survivors, although the threats to adult birds from introduced and native predators remain. Despite the losses to date the results are encouraging. The knowledge gained from the experiment enables us to refine future releases to significantly increase survival chances, which will ultimately assist in re-establishing a population of blue ducks.
44 Apr-02	10	Wanganui	Whio (blue duck): it was decided, in consultation with..local iwi, that up to five juveniles could be removed to Mount Taranaki. The plan was to supplement these birds with five from the Whakapapa River and also with captive-reared ducks. In the end a poor breeding season prevented any birds from being taken from the Whakapapa. However three juveniles were caught on the Manganuioteao in early January and were released on Mount Taranaki. These birds have been joined by seven captive-bred juveniles released on 27th February. All the birds are fitted with radio transmitters and are regularly monitored on foot and from a fixed wing plane
46 Sep -02	4	Wanganui	Whio: Results of this years translocation efforts to Mt. Taranaki are promising with seven of the ten birds released between January and March this year known to be alive. Two birds were killed by stoats. Captive-bred birds have largely remained on the release river whilst wild-bred birds have wandered widely around the mountain. The blue duck recovery group recently reviewed the translocation work and has recommended that releases continue for a further five years but that mustelid control is put in place in key catchments
48 Apr -03	8	Wanganui	Two more blue duck were transferred to Egmont National Park as part of ongoing attempts to reestablish a population there. The birds were sourced as juveniles from the Manganui-a-te-ao. Both birds were females and join existing captive-bred and wild-caught birds in the park. A further 8-10 captive-bred ducks will be released at the end of March. Unfortunately, all but one of these captive-bred birds are male, when

			the Egmont population is in need of females. The programme is being enhanced by funding from the Central North Island Blue Duck Conservation Charitable Trust. The Trust is funding a programme of stoat control in two key release catchments, and for the source population in the Manganui-a-te-ao. Stoat numbers in the national park appear to have been low since a 1080 drop in August 2002, but with time more mustelids are turning up on trap lines
49 Jun -03	12	Wanganui	Whio: As part of a predator control trial and increased monitoring on the Manganui-a-te-ao, a team from the Whanganui Area Office, Wanganui Conservancy and Ohakune Field Centre spent four days colour banding whio on the Manganui-a-te-ao. Twenty nine birds were caught, including two old adults originally banded by Murray Williams 11 years ago on the same river. Three females were also fitted with radio transmitters. Breeding success will be closely monitored over the coming breeding season. The translocation of whio to Egmont National Park continued in April with the release of this year's crop of captive-bred juveniles. Ten of the 11 birds released were males. This necessitated the release of some males outside the current area of mustelid control. Encouragingly, all birds seemed to cope with a move into the wild despite some wild Taranaki weather. Two males have been predated by stoats outside the mustelid control area. The release programme carries on for another four years
51 Dec -03	11	Wanganui	A one-year trial predator control and monitoring study has started.. a line of stoat traps has been installed along one bank of the Manganui-a-te-ao. A major effort has been made to colour and metal band birds and fit several females with radio transmitters. Unfortunately three out of four transmitters failed following fitting. The number of pairs present in the 9.5 km study stretch of river has varied from 16 to 18 since monitoring began. As of early November, five pairs had hatched 25 ducklings, 14 of which were still alive as class I ducklings. An angler reported a stoat attack on a duckling. Two females were killed by predators on the nest and another two nests were flooded out. Five to six females were still incubating.
52 Mar -04	12	Wanganui	Egmont National Park: Over the next 4 years there will be ongoing releases of blue duck in to the park. A Bank of New Zealand Operation Nest Egg programme is underway.
52 Mar -04	12	Wanganui	Blue duck have been intensively monitored through the 2003/04 season along a 9.5 km stretch of the Manganui-a-te-ao, a tributary of the Whanganui. Limited stoat control was put in place, with a single line of double set Fenn traps along one side of the river. A total of 19 nesting attempts occurred: 18 pairs making a single attempt and one pair nesting a second time following the loss of the first nest to flooding. Ten successful nesting attempts resulted in 43 chicks hatching and reaching the river. The latest hatching date was 12/12/03. Of these 43 chicks, only 13 survived to fledge (NB includes four birds currently one week away from fledging). A series of flood events during spring and early summer appear to be the primary cause of this high rate of chick mortality. Of the nine nests that failed, two had females predated whilst incubating, and seven were washed out by floods. A major effort was put in through January to band this year's juveniles, catch unbanded adults, and check bands on existing birds. Over 30 birds were caught, with 18 having bands fitted for the first time. Only one unbanded pair remains on the study stretch of river. Four juveniles remain to be banded
53 Jun -04	9	Wanganui	A translocation of captive-bred blue duck to Egmont National Park has been postponed as a result of heavy flooding in the park which stripped the rivers of invertebrate prey. The ducks will be kept at Peacock Springs in Christchurch and will be released in the spring once conditions in the rivers improve. Wanganui Conservancy has combined with Tongariro / Taupo Conservancy to produce a 'Conservation Strategy for the blue duck (whio) in the central North Island 2004–2009.' The goal of the strategy is 'to maintain, expand existing, and establish new self-sustaining blue duck populations on key central North Island river systems.' The plan has four key objectives : secure a minimum of 40 interrelating pairs in prescribed management sites ; monitor change in blue duck populations on three key central North Island rivers; develop translocation tools for population recovery work with iwi and local communities to further blue duck conservation

54 Sep -04	7	Wanganui	Whio: The monitored population on the Manganui-a-te-ao has changed significantly since last season. In 2003, 22 pairs in a 10 km study stretch of river made 19 nesting attempts. This year the population of territorial adults has declined to 12 pairs and as yet no nesting attempts have been made. Reasons for this change are unclear. Sixteen captive-bred whio were released in Egmont National Park in August as part of an ongoing programme to test translocation techniques for the species and establish a new secure population in the site. The release was delayed from March to allow river invertebrate populations to recover following February's devastating floods. The birds were older and heavier than in previous releases and proved very mobile, some birds travelling over 10 km in the week after release
36 Apr-00	15	Wellington	Following the research conducted on the shore plover diet, NWC is planning trials on an insectivore mix, which Massey University has formulated and Unifeeds has produced (in close conjunction with Massey researchers). Takahe, blue duck, and teal pellets have already been formulated and are now commercially available. Initially this feed will replace the imported insectivore mix from Australia, which is very expensive, and requires the addition of cat biscuits. The aim is to perfect an insectivore mix resulting in a formulated/balanced diet, requiring only the addition of minced heart and water...This research will take the guess work out of the captive diet, which is the primary building block to producing viable eggs with good hatchability and healthy stock. It may not be widely known that NWC has the expertise to investigate diet issues. The value of a balanced diet will rectify 'the-cart-before-the-horse' situation we are currently in with captive diets for our insectivorous species.
45 Jun -02	14	West Coast	Blue duck: One territorial dispute was also observed. This was a source of major stress for the birds, with lots of whistling and flying which continued for over 5 minutes.
49 Jun -03	18	West Coast	Whio: The only results of searching the rivers again in April were the same two pairs, so their radio transmitters were replaced. We are sure that there are more ducks on the river. Observations during trap line checks and from helicopters indicate that there may be as many as two more pairs and one single duck in an area of the Oparara River that is very difficult to check. It is hoped that these elusive ducks will be caught prior to the 2003/04 breeding season. Meanwhile, four other staff worked long hours to establish 25 kilometres of stoat traps along the Oparara, Nimrodel and Postal rivers. To date, 59 stoats have been caught. During June 2003, an additional 16 kilometres of trap lines are going in, giving more complete coverage of the area. In August 2002, staff from the Buller Area Office, along with Dave Barker and his dog Gus, searched the Oparara River and its tributaries for blue duck. Historically, the Oparara catchment is thought to have supported one of the largest populations in the Buller, but only two pairs were found during the survey. Radio transmitters were attached to both females in order to monitor their breeding success. The blue ducks were monitored during the 2002/03 breeding season. One pair raised four chicks, all of which fledged during mid-January. The other pair showed no signs of breeding

			28. Kakapo Management Quotes
49 Jun -03	15	Nelson/ Marlborough	Maud Island's 45 year association with kakapo came to an end on 23 May, with the five remaining birds being airlifted to Chalky Island. Richard Henry, the only known Fiordland bird, was one of the first kakapo to go to Maud. He was subsequently moved to Little Barrier with a number of other birds, in the hope that he would breed successfully. This didn't happen, so in 1998 he was returned to Maud with Flossie. They mated almost immediately and produced three chicks. This was the first and last time that kakapo bred on Maud. It is hoped that Fordland's islands will provide more of what kakapo need to breed successfully.
52 Mar -04	26	Southland	At least three male kakapo are now booming on Whenua Hou (Codfish Island). Booming is the way that male kakapo “advertise” to the females that they are ready for a breeding season. Although rimu is not masting this year, the kakapo are in top physical condition. A number of males caught in the last couple of months have had well developed boom sacs
37 Jun -00	23		There was also a disease risk associated with kiore defecating in and about the [supplementary] feeding site [for kakapo]
39 Dec-00	20		Whenua Hou Nature Reserve (Codfish Island) [is] rat free ..Non targets were the big issue with emphasis on the bats, fernbirds and kakapo. The kakapo were ‘relatively’ straightforward, if not easy – find another suitable holding island, set up a new infrastructure for the team and move the birds for the duration of the programme. This meant timing the eradication for a year when the birds were unlikely to breed so as to minimise disturbance. Indications were that 1999 was not going to be a breeding year so things were able to go ahead. Ironically the birds bred on their temporary home, with one of the most productive (egg wise) years ever ! Sometimes you just can’t pick it. The kakapo feeding has now been underway for nearly 2 months with no rat sign. Lines of kakapo food have been set out around the island in an attempt to get selected birds onto the artificial food, which we are satisfied would have detected any rats present.
53 Jun -04	21		On the kakapo front... 2003/04 has been quiet so far, with no kakapo breeding activity on either Whenua Hou or Te Kakahu. Planning is underway to translocate (early July) the majority of the 2002 cohort of juveniles from Whenua Hou to Te Kakahu so that they can become familiar with feeding in beech forest and recognise beech (and rimu) masts as stimulus for breeding. In addition, the translocation will structure the population to maximise Richard Henry's chance of mating and making a genetic contribution to the next generation of kakapo

			29. New Species & Genetic Diversity Quotes
49 Jun -03	17	Canterbury	genetic work has confirmed that it is a new species of freshwater fish unique to New Zealand. This fish is now known as the bignose galaxias but is yet to be formally described
46 Sep -02	3	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	Boundary Stream's biennial snail survey has shown a dramatic and surprising increase in <i>Powelliphanta</i> "Maungaharuru" snail numbers found in the Taraponui Snail Covenant on the Maungaharuru Range. As yet genetic testing has not been done, however based on morphological differences, the <i>Powelliphanta</i> found in the Taraponui Covenant and Cashe's Bush are likely to be a species or sub-species endemic to the Maungaharuru Range
47 Dec -02	9	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	<i>Pimelea prostrata</i> var. <i>erecta</i> ", or <i>P. arenaria</i> . Recent work seems to indicate that it is a separate taxon
36 Apr-00	16	Nelson/ Marlborough	A more recent find is an unnamed forget-me-not tag-named <i>Myosotis</i> "Flora".
44 Apr-02	16	Nelson/ Marlborough	A gecko caught on alpine marble in the Cobb valley, Kahurangi National Park, is apparently similar to <i>Hoplodactylus</i> "Marlborough mini", with the closest record being on the Nelson Boulder Bank. Genetic work may shed light on its distinctiveness
48 Apr -03	8	Nelson/ Marlborough	Alpine geckos captured recently on stable scree slopes in Kahurangi National Park have herpetologists excited. They have an unusual feature, a slit rostral scale, which is previously unrecorded. Specimens have been sent to Wellington for taxonomic and genetic analyses
47 Dec -02	15	Nelson/ Marlborough	newly discovered hebe, which appears to be confined to the alpine tops of Mt. Murchison in southern Nelson
51 Dec -03	13	Nelson/ Marlborough	The population of mudfish is considered genetically distinct from other populations - reflecting about a 700,000 year separation time from the nearest population to the south.
36 Apr-00	8	Northland	invertebrate investigations carried out at Waipu and Abbey Caves..revealed..a new genus of carabid quite unlike any other in New Zealand.
50 Sep -03	15	Otago	Field inspection of 12 pastoral lease properties over the last summer turned up several exciting new species discoveries and extended our knowledge of the distribution of many others..Two new species of spider were discovered near Lake Hawea.. An undescribed species of galaxias (<i>Galaxias</i> sp. D) was recorded at two new locations south-east of Alexandra and also near Tarras
39 Dec-00	16	Southland	a new <i>Peripatus</i> record was made.. It may be .. a new species.
50 Sep -03	17	Southland	newly discovered genus of caddis.. The genus belongs in the Hydrobiosidae family (a predominantly Gondwanian family)
55 Dec -04	18	Southland	Dr Brett Gartrell (Massey University) has spent four days on Stewart Island disease screening skinks.. Brett has confirmed the presence of a new species of protozoa from two of the skinks
47 Dec -02	4	Waikato	Planning is now in full swing for a second transfer of Archey's frog, this time from representative sites from the Coromandel. Auckland Zoo is hoping a purpose built facility may be ready early next year to house the three Coromandel sub-populations separately
36 Apr-00	12	Wanganui	An adult tree with alternate leaves on one branch was found at Paengaroa. So we're thinking of describing another new species.
38 Sep -00	8	Wellington	A new plant species has been confirmed from the northern Wairarapa.
36 Apr -00	18	West Coast	A small brotula fish was unexpectedly collected from Seal Island (Paparoa coast). It is either outside the known range of the brotulas (NE North Island & Fiordland) or is a previously undescribed species.
52 Mar -04	20	West Coast	'Cascade forest geckos': thought to be a previously undescribed member of the <i>Hoplodactylus granulatus</i> complex..could be a new species related to geckos found at Takitimu and/or Esperence Valley, Fiordland. It was first found during a skink survey of Cascade Plateau in 1999
54 Sep -04	13	West Coast	<i>Powelliphanta</i> : Of special interest is confirmation that snails collected at two, possibly three, of the sites are new species.

			Dog type	30. Dog Use Quotes
44 Apr -02	24	Chatham Islands	bird dog	taiko: breeding burrows were found this year: two by telemetry and one by ground searching with a dog.
44 Apr -02	24	Kapiti Island	bird dog	Twenty brown teal have been released on Kapiti over the past two years. Of these, six are known to have died..A survey for brown teal using a trained dog will be carried out within the next few months
49 Jun -03	18	West Coast	bird dog	Whio: Dave Barker and his dog Gus, searched the Oparara River and its tributaries for blue duck.
52 Mar -04	14	Wellington	bird dog	taiko: located using a combination of telemetry and searching with a dog
53 Jun -04	4	Waikato	bird dog	kiwi: some of these birds were not monitored from birth (dog finds)
52 Mar -04	28	Raoul Island	cat dog	Scott Theobald spent the best part of November and December 2003 on Raoul with two dogs searching specifically for cat sign, and failed to find anything definite.
40 Mar -01	11	Southland	cat dog, rat dog	<i>Tuhua (Mayor Island)</i> : In October the entire island was searched by the cat dog..In January both [a] cat dog and a rat dog went to the island, when sign of neither was detected.. A further trip with the dogs is intended for November. Meantime the tracking tunnels will be maintained.
46 Sep -02	11	Tuhua Island	cat dog, rat dog	Tuhua: Following the air drop of bait in 2000, there has been several follow up visits to look for rats and cats. The intention being to eradicate Norway rat and kiore by primary and for cats to all die from secondary poisoning. Sometimes with Scott Theobald and his dogs, or simply to run lines of snap traps and tracking tunnels for rats, and fish baited leg hold traps for cats.
46 Sep -02	11	Raoul Island	cat dog, rat dog	At the moment Arab (with Sally the black lab), Nick Torr, and Steve Allen are doing the follow up cat work through to mid October. In early October Scott Theobald goes up to Raoul with his hairy muts hopefully to confirm that he place is rat and cat free.
38 Sep -00	7	Wanganui	fish dog	Last year the team tracked down the first ever record of a koaro spawning site which fuelled the enthusiasm to crack the elusive shortjawed kokopu. A new recruit to the team (Jazz, the dog) may have been the secret!
52 Mar -04	25	Southland	gecko dog	Stewart Island hosted a team of lizard-seeking experts, including one canine version. Mandy Tocher and Puti Puti Rapua (gecko dog in training)
51 Dec -03	6	Bay of Plenty	kiwi aversion dog	Kiwi have been given further protection in the Tongariro Forest Kiwi Sanctuary this year, with the gazettal of Tongariro Forest as a Controlled Dog Area and the introduction Avian Aversion training for hunting dogs run by local contractor Jim Pottinger. The effectiveness of the dog training is unproven, but there is no doubting the value of the opportunity it creates in getting a kiwi safe message through to the dog's owners.
46 Sep -02	12	Auckland Island	pig dog, cat dog	Auckland Island:..eradication..for pig looks like a combination of poison, shooting, leg hold traps, and lastly dogs. For cats a combination of the same methods (as for pig), but probably using the same toxin in a different bait.
49 Jun -03	3	Auckland	plant dog	On Great Barrier Island (GBI) we have no known sites of <i>Dactylanthus</i> but tantalising reports from the locals that it does grow there. We were lucky enough to be able to borrow Graeme Atkins from ECHB Conservancy for a week, who along with his dog Mohiti, helped us scour parts of the northern bush on GBI. We didn't find any <i>Dactylanthus</i>
46 Sep -02	12		rabbit dog	In the Inner Hauraki Gulf, an attempt is being made to eradicate rabbits from Motuihe Island (for the second time) using 1080 on diced carrot as the knockdown mechanism. Poisoning the Island followed two prefeeds, and the results were an impressive high 90's kill. Follow up will be with the usual arsenal of traps, gassing, guns, and dogs, not

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				necessarily in that order
42 Oct -01	17	Southland	rat dog	Campbell Island rat eradication: Now it is a case of sit back and wait for two years, to give any rats that may have survived a chance to breed to detectable numbers, before a check using dogs and traps can hopefully declare the operation a success.
49 Jun -03	22		rat dog	A team of six DOC staff, along with Jak the rat dog, recently returned to Bluff after a month searching for rats on Campbell Island.
38 Sep -00	13	Southland	stoat dog	Te Kakahu: Trained stoat dogs are also taken on each trip to Te Kakahu and have yet to find any sign there.
42 Oct -01	17	Southland	stoat dog	The next check on Anchor will be November, when five tracking tunnel lines and trained stoat-detection dogs will be used to check for stoat presence.
43 Dec-01	2	Northland	stoat dog	pecially trained dog , Tui, to search for stoat dens..then controlled using the fumigant Magtoxin
48 Apr -03	9	Nelson/ Marlborough	stoat dog	Two mustelids have turned up on Maud Island: a stoat trapped in February and a weasel in March. Upgrading the detection system..and a visit from Scott Theobald and his stoat dog Tui, failed to find evidence of further animals.
50 Sep -03	2	Northland	transmitter dog	Pateke/brown teal: Now, if birds go missing from the area, it is equally likely that their transmitter has failed as it is they have dispersed. Indicator dog work is the only way to recover these birds
52 Mar -04	2	Northland	transmitter dog	At Mimiwhangata Coastal Park: pateke: "Missing" birds are often identified by band combinations or dog survey in later months, carrying dead transmitters.

			Type of Community Involvement	31. Community Involvement Quotes
36 Apr -00	5		pest control	Successful predator control work carried out by the Kaharoa Kokako Trust this breeding season in the Kaharoa Forest has resulted in a good breeding season for kokako.
37 Jun -00	3		schools	On-going monitoring of breeding success will consist of artificial roost sites, built by science students from Whangarei Boys High School
47 Dec -02	1		trapping	Tararu Valley Conservation Trust is a community conservation effort which aims to restore a small and long time neglected patch of rainforest.. Volunteers have been creating track lines and setting out possum traps since spring 2001 and in started using Fenn MK6 traps in February 2002.
41 Jun -01	3	Auckland	landowner cooperation	<i>Austrofestuca littoralis</i> (sand tussock) has been located at Pakiri Beach on Auckland's mainland. It's the first time we have seen this tussock on the mainland for 100 years. Luckily the tussock is now within a fenced off area that the local landowners are looking after. The chances of this species surviving and prospering at Pakiri are now greatly enhanced.
52 Mar -04	4	Auckland	landowner cooperation	Black mudfish (<i>Neochanna diversus</i>) have been located in a privately owned wetland Auckland – the only site we know of in the Auckland Region. The owners have been protecting their wetland and are very happy about the discovery
55 Dec -04	4	Auckland	trapping, schools	Fairy terns have once again commenced nesting at Papakanui and Pakiri. Wardens and local volunteers are undertaking trapping to protect nesting birds. The local school pupils have produced signs to educate visitors about not disturbing the birds, and are actively taking an interest in what is happening on the beach
36 Apr -00	9	Bay of Plenty	searching	The annual volunteer day at this site was held in February. Volunteers spent the day combing the gullies with many more plants being found
42 Oct 01	6	Bay of Plenty	planting, fencing	<i>Mistletoes</i> ..A further part of the picnic area was fenced off and planted with potential <i>Ileostylus</i> host species by volunteers in August
44 Apr -02	8	Bay of Plenty	searching	survey using volunteers ..for the elusive <i>Pterostylis micromega</i> record (1984) from the Lower Kaituna wetland.
47 Dec -02	7	Bay of Plenty	pest control, trusts	Kokako : 1080 in bait stations were laid in the Mokaihaha Ecological Area.. This work is largely carried out by the Kaharoa Kokako Trust..Manawahe Kokako Trust: Since the Trust started this project, kokako numbers have increased each year to about twelve pairs.
47 Dec -02	8	Bay of Plenty	financial assistance	New Zealand dotterel: We are fortunate to have considerable financial assistance from non-DIC sources.
48 Apr -03	5	Bay of Plenty	weeding, poisoning	Okareka Mistletoe Restoration Project; a joint effort between DIC, Environment BOP, Forest & Bird and the Rotorua Botanical Society..Forest & Bird have been focusing on laying grided bait stations covering part of the reserve. The Rotorua Botanical Society is focused on undertaking weed control.
48 Apr -03	6	Bay of Plenty	caging plants	Aerial spraying of willows in the wetland was undertaken in March. Staff and volunteers spent several days constructing small plastic covers over the <i>Cyclosorus</i> plants to protect them from the glyphosate spray and to ensure the survival of these populations.
49 Jun -03	6	Bay of Plenty	searching, caging	Dactylanthus: Volunteers and staff discovered a total of 37 new plants during several visits and added 24 new cages.

49 Jun -03	7	Bay of Plenty	trusts	Kokako had another productive breeding season in Kaharoa Forest and the adjacent Onaia Ecological Area, north of Rotorua, due mainly to the dedicated work of over 100 members of the Kaharoa Kokako Trust. Over 100 birds are now resident, compared to just 24 birds six years ago when the Trust started supporting the DOC management efforts.
50 Sep -03	5	Bay of Plenty	landowner cooperation	discussing management of a <i>P. turneri</i> population there with the new land manager who is keen to start managing and monitoring the population.
51 Dec -03	4	Bay of Plenty	weeding	Following the initial survey/resurvey work undertaken with Waikato Conservancy staff in August, a follow-up day was held with DOC volunteers in October to "weed" Picris and Pimelea sites located to reduce the competition from other plant species
53 Jun -04	5	Bay of Plenty	caging, trapping, searching	Dactylanthus: A big effort was put in by one of DOC's regular volunteers (Murray Foster) who made up nearly 200 cages for Rangitaiki Area Office in time for flowering season.. regular intense possum control during flowering time..late March with a good turnout of volunteers and staff. Despite intensive searching, less than 20 new plants were found and caged. This reflects the tremendous amount of effort previously put into searching and caging at this site, with the total population now well over 200 plants
54 Sep -04	5	Bay of Plenty	pest control, searching	reserves are currently being actively managed by the Rotorua Botanical Society and Forest & Bird, who are into a second year of plant and animal pest control in conjunction with DOC and Environment BoP. The focus of this work is on protecting the significant Tupeia populations. Finding further Ileostylus in these areas, in addition to the large populations of Tupeia, further strengthens the justifications for undertaking the community restoration programmes already occurring in these areas.
48 Apr -03	11	Canterbury	trapping	At Flea and Stony bays, two neighbouring farmers have trapped cats and ferrets in the penguin colonies on their properties for several years.
53 Jun -04	12	Canterbury	landowner cooperation, fencing, trapping	mainland titi/sooty shearwater: The colony was in decline, hovering around four breeding pairs, until the landowner erected a predator fence around the colony. The fence, combined with landowner/DOC predator trapping, led this to be the only mainland colony to increase in numbers..A follow-up visit last week by local DOC staff and Kerry-Jayne showed a woeful story. There was no sign of any chicks alive, and four dead chicks were found inside the burrows. Their ripped out throats pointed to mustelid predation, confirmed by stoat scats and a small hole forced between the netting and fence posts.. Priorities from here are to source funding for a professional predator-proof fence. The best efforts of the landowner have not been enough against the wily fence-cracking skills of stoats.
54 Sep -04	10	Canterbury	landowner cooperation	White-flipped penguin: Banks Peninsula: The landowners at the bays had been trapping predators within the colonies for many years but predation had still been occurring on a regular basis.
42 Oct -01	7	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	Iwi, sponsorship, labour	The first step in the reintroduction of North Island kokako to Boundary Stream has now taken place with the transfer of five pairs from the Otamatuna study site in Northern Te Urewera to five aviaries in the Reserve. Six birds were caught on 26 May and transferred by helicopter to Boundary Stream where they were gifted and welcomed by Iwi from the Waimana Valley and local Iwi..Members of Forest and Bird, OSNZ and other volunteers have been instrumental (financially and physically) in the progress so far of the project helping with aviary construction and

				participating in the regular kokako feeding roster
42 Oct -01	8	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	planting	With assistance from volunteers from the DOC nursery in Ahuriri there have also been approximately 100 new plantings of kakabeak (<i>Clianthus puniceus</i>) along the new 'Interpretation Track' and other areas of the Reserve
43 Dec-01	9	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	trusts, fundraising	kiwi: A local interest group, the Whinray Ecological Trust, has been busy applying to various trusts and other organisations for funding. Their immediate aim is to carry out possum control on private farmland surrounding the reserve to reduce the rate of re-invasion. Traps and bait stations have been purchased and it is hoped the trust can employ a trapper within the next two months. The Department removed 3,200 possums from the 430-hectare block during autumn 2001. The trust aims to work with DOC to keep possum numbers at a 2-3% Residual Trap Catch both within and outside the reserve
43 Dec-01	9	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	donation	A grant of \$2,500 has been received from the HB Williams Trust. This will significantly improve the weka habitat within the enclosure by creating more wetland area, and employing a mustelid trapper. Weka are surviving within the enclosure, but considerable on-going effort is required to control cats and mustelids
43 Dec-01	9	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	labour	kokako held in aviaries at Boundary Stream have settled in well, and are maintaining healthy weights. Members of the Forest and Bird Society and other volunteers have greatly supported the project by helping out with the daily feeding and care routine
43 Dec-01	10	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	schools	New Zealand dotterel: involving local school children in the protection of the area.
50 Sep -03	8	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	planting	With the help of community volunteers, approximately 300 kakabeak propagated from one of the Area's two known wild plants have now been planted
51 Dec -03	8	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	planting, fencing, propagating	There are only three Shine Falls kakabeak with their distinctive pink flowers left holding on to the bluff beside Shine Falls in Boundary Stream Mainland Island. However, with the help of the Taupo Native Plant Nursery and the volunteers at the Ahuriri nursery, 45 seedlings have been planted along the top of the bluffs and fenced off to stop any hare or goat browse
40 Mar-01	7	Nelson/ Marlborough	landowner cooperation	Populations of giant kokopu have also been discovered. Excellent co-operation of local landowners has helped facilitate the survey.
41 Jun -01	10	Nelson/ Marlborough	searching	..talks about the threatened plants and animals of South Marlborough have been very well received and have lead to the reporting of new localities for several species, especially wiggy bush
42 Oct -01	11	Nelson/ Marlborough	Iwi, businesses	The Adele Island project is being done in association with local Iwi and tourist operators at Marahau, and will protect a large colony of little blue penguin and kereru.
45 Jun-02	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	trapping	A local community group calling themselves the Friends of Flora have completed their first season of stoat control along 8km of the Flora Stream with the intention of protecting all forest bird species with particular emphasis on blue duck. So far they have accounted for 17 stoats and a cat a very unlucky cat.
46 Sep -02	6	Nelson/ Marlborough	trapping	A local community group known as the Friends of Flora have established and run a stoat line over this winter along 8km of the Flora Stream with the hope of protecting Blue Duck from stoats. So far an unlucky cat and 13 stoats have been dispatched.
49 Jun -03	13	Nelson/	landowner cooperation	Olearia polita: discovery of five new populations..all the landowners have been very keen to preserve the plants

		Marlborough		and their habitat. Three sites are being signed up as conservation covenants, and half a kilometre of fencing has been erected
50 Sep -03	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	trapping	Blue duck: CThe protected habitat in this instance is Flora Stream, and the protection involves in excess of 50 kilometres of stoat lines. In addition to the work in the Flora Stream, the habitat of the three pairs contributing the eggs will also be protected from stoats, with the hope that they will re-nest and successfully raise their second clutch. A mountain of stoat tunnels is being created, beech trees are becoming adorned with pink tags and there has been much fretting over maps and spreadsheets. It is hoped that the traps will be on the ground by the end of September. The project builds on an existing community project with a keen group of locals calling themselves "Friends of Flora".
52 Mar -04	17	Nelson/ Marlborough	trapping, trusts	In order to conserve whio, 568 double stoat traps have been placed to protect 4,500 ha of the Flora Stream catchment from stoats. This involved a massive job of trap tunnel construction and track cutting..The project is a partnership with a local community group named Friends of Flora and has been generously supported by the wonderful folk at Isaacs Wildlife trust in Christchurch
54 Sep -04	8	Nelson/ Marlborough	planting	Stephens Island: The nursery produces 10,000 plants each year; most of them are ngaio, taupata, kohuhu, tauhinu and wharariki. They are planted during two 7 day trips each winter, where volunteers brave the elements to each get 5,000 trees planted in the time available.
47 Dec -02	14	Nelson/Nelson / Marlborough	searching	<i>Rhytida</i> : Volunteers enjoyed participating in the survey, and the large group size allowed us to search eleven sites relatively intensively and swiftly.
38 Sep -00	3	Northland	planting	<i>Christella dentata</i> : The planting was a community effort including many of the people and children from the marae, Conservation Corps students, DoC staff and volunteers from Bushlands Trust.
38 Sep -00	4	Northland	planting	Forty eager volunteers planted around 900 shrubs.
38 Sep -00	4	Northland	caging	Eightyfive standard and 5 custom cages were added at the Oropi site with the help of volunteers.
46 Sep -02	1	Northland	landowner cooperation, trapping	North Island wekas are being released onto the Russell Peninsula by a group of private individuals to re-establish them in the area. A population existed in the general area from the late 1960's through to the early 1990's when they died out. The area where they are being released is being managed and predators are being trapped.
52 Mar -04	3	Northland	Iwi	Sebaea ovata translocated as seed from its home in Wanganui (where it is failing) to the dune wetlands at Pouto during summer 2002, surprised everyone by seeding and producing a healthy little population of wild plants in just one year. Te Uri o Hau Iwi are particularly proud because having put a lot of time and effort into the project, along with staff, the plant is growing on their land and they are now kaitiaki.
40 Mar-01	9	Otago	sponsorship	Trap lines for stoats in the Makarora Valley continue to catch stoats. Recently numbers are dropping off, and the rate of rat captures is increasing slightly. This work is a joint operation with the Upper Clutha Branch of Forest and Bird, which has developed a sponsorship package. For \$50 individuals can purchase a tunnel and trap for inclusion in the line. Stoat numbers in the Dart remain high, but rat numbers are decreasing.
46 Sep -02	9	Otago	landowner co- operation	<i>Carmichaelia Holloway</i> : The site is private land and it is through the good will of the landowner that we are able to work here. All plants were protected by wire cages to keep rabbits and sheep at bay.
48 Apr -03	13	Otago	trapping	Predator trapping to protect mohua at Makarora by the Upper Clutha branch of Forest & Bird has continued over

				the summer.
42 Oct -01	16	Southland	planting	Once again we have had volunteers assisting us with tree planting on Stephens Island. So far 7,000 of this year's quota of 10,000 trees have been planted. After ten plus years of planting we now almost have a "new forest".
53 Jun -04	19	Southland	monitoring, trusts	The Yellow-Eyed Penguin Trust has been working in conjunction with DOC to find out what is happening to yellow-eyed penguins on Stewart Island.. This year the Trust monitored all of the nests along the northern coast of Stewart Island looking for evidence of cat predation.
47 Dec -02	8	Tongariro/ Taupo	trapping, propagating, caging	Volunteer involvement with protecting and managing threatened plants is now occurring regularly with weekend field trips. So far groups have been involved with propagating mistletoes.. as well as caging dactylanthus at numerous locations. A community group at Pukawa has recently started controlling possums and rats around Pukawa Township, in addition to DOC possum control in the scenic reserves.
49 Jun -03	8	Tongariro/ Taupo	trusts, business sponsorship	Department of Conservation, Genesis Power Ltd and the Royal Forest & Bird Protection Society Inc. entered into a formal agreement to establish a Trust. Its purpose would be to provide ongoing operations to enhance, protect and promote blue duck populations
48 Apr -03	7	Tongariro/ Taupo	caging plants	members of the Tongariro Natural History society helped DOC cage dactylanthus at two sites in the Tongariro Forest. Both sites now have over 40 caged clumps.
55 Dec -04	9	Tongariro/ Taupo	caging	With the help of the Tongariro Natural History Society, the Ruapehu team spent a day caging approximately 60+ dactylanthus plants in Tongariro Forest. Over 300 plants have been caged in this forest in the last 3 years.
39 Dec-00	4	Waikato	searching, trapping	The contractor..offered two of his staff for a day a week for 3 years to trap stoats for kiwi protection. Adele Smail (Kiwi Recovery Advocate) Hauraki Area staff, landowners, and volunteers undertook a kiwi survey, which identified about 20 individual kiwi in the block. Adele, Fin Buchanan, and key landowners then established the Whenuakite Kiwi Care Group. Waikato Regional Council has given financial support to purchase trap sets because the block is one of their key ecological sites. The contractor is currently working on placing trap sets throughout the block. The work should be completed and fully operational by the end of the year. This is a great example of what can happen in a short time when keen landowners, and regional and central government get together.
41 Jun -01	5	Waikato	support	<i>NZ dotterel monitoring Opotiki Area</i> This..represents one of the best breeding seasons known to date for these three breeding sites. This result can be attributed to successful predator control, community support and favourable weather conditions.
47 Dec -02	5	Waikato	business sponsorship	New Zealand dotterel:..partnership deal with Newmont Mining ..This gives us significantly more resources to protect New Zealand dotterel all over the Coromandel..fledging success at our main site (Opoutere) increased 30%, and the predator catch per unit effort increased over 40%. These results are directly linked to the increased effort and focus provided by the Partnership
49 Jun -03	5	Waikato	landowner cooperation	Hebe speciosa: steadily increasing since monitoring began in 1999, when 41 individuals were found. In the latest survey, 388 plants were counted. All plants were in extremely good condition, with only one individual showing some sign of browse. Possum control and fencing out stock by the landowner are thought to be the main factors that have contributed to this increase
50 Sep -03	4	Waikato	pest control	On 26 July 38 pateke were released at Port Charles, in the northeast Coromandel. This joint effort between DOC,

				Ducks Unlimited, the Brown Teal Conservation Trust and the local community includes large areas of cat and stoat control
50 Sep -03	5	Waikato	business sponsorship	An increase in the level of sponsorship from Newmont Gold mine at Waihi has facilitated the expansion of the NZ dotterel project on the Coromandel this season.
51 Dec -03	3	Waikato	monitoring, advocacy, nest protection, business sponsorship	New Zealand Dotterel Watch project on the Coromandel...is a partnership with Newmont Mining, who operate the Martha Hill Mine at Waihi and have NZ dotterel nesting on their mine site. This season we have expanded away from our traditional site at Opoutere, and are putting more management effort into supporting the Coromandel New Zealand Dotterel Watch Network, a group of dedicated community members who look after their individual sites. We provide support, information, materials and intensive predator trapping by a professional contract trapper at priority sites. The minders do the monitoring, public advocacy and nest protection at each of their sites
54 Sep -04	4	Waikato	trapping	Kiwi: the Moehau Environment Group's work – this active community group is currently installing about 600 stoat traps over 6,000 ha immediately adjacent to the southern boundary of MKS. We hope they stop all stoats from entering the Moehau area. The total area trapped will be about 25,000 ha by the end of 2004! Thirty-five kiwi chicks or juveniles were caught during the 2003/04 breeding season.
40 Mar -01	4	Wanganui	propagation	We have had major progress with <i>Olearia gardneri</i> - a thousand seedlings require a home! Yes, we had a great strike rate from seed collected at the Railcorp land site. Thanks to Robyn (Percy's Reserve) and the Taihape horticultural group for this success.
42 Oct -01	9	Wanganui	trusts, labour	Twenty-eight NZ robins were transferred to Bushy Park from an area of pine plantation at Waimarino, which is soon to be milled. A team of DOC staff and members of Bushy Park Trust spent 4 days..catching the birds using clap-traps baited with mealworms. The birds were colour-banded and transferred to Bushy Park, a privately run reserve which has undertaken a successful predator control campaign in recent years.
46 Sep -02	5	Wanganui	landowner cooperation, trapping	<i>Olearia gardneri</i> : Tim ran a campaign for Arbor Day along the lines of Taihape being the centre for this, the third rarest tree in the country. Farms in the district with suitable habitat were targeted, as well as local residents. All 500 plants had found a home within 3 hours, and there were orders for more
51 Dec -03	11	Wanganui	trusts, trapping, business sponsorship	The Taranaki Kiwi Trust and the Wanganui Conservancy have signed a Memorandum of Understanding and have jointly produced a 5-year conservation plan for kiwi in Egmont National Park. By working together, the two organisations plan to halt the decline of the park's kiwi population and enhance the size and range of that population..Conservation action started this November with the installation of stoat traps over 4,500 ha of the park. This has been achieved through funding from the Wanganui Conservancy and the New Plymouth District Council. As funding allows, it is planned to expand the area of stoat trapping to over 12,000 ha in the next 5 years. The Bank of New Zealand Kiwi Recovery Trust has also provided seed funding for an Operation Nest Egg programme to begin
52 Mar -04	12	Wanganui	trapping, universities, rehabilitation	A major effort by the Stratford Area Office in January and February has seen the installation of 650 double set trap boxes over 4,000 ha of Egmont National Park. The project is a collaboration between the Department, the Taranaki Kiwi Trust and the Central North Island Blue Duck Conservation Charitable Trust...Hard work by Wanganui Bird Rescue and Massey University over 5 months led to the [injured] bird recovering sufficiently to be released.

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54 Sep -04	7	Wanganui	trusts, landowner cooperation, trapping, business sponsorship	The Conservancy is working closely with the Taranaki Kiwi Trust (TKT) to conserve kiwi in Egmont National Park. A 6,000 hectare stoat trapping operation is in place and funding has been provided to the TKT to start a Bank of New Zealand Kiwi Recovery Operation Nest Egg (ONE) project to boost the kiwi population under protection. To date nine males have been fitted with transmitters; three birds on private property at Purangi and six birds in collaboration with the Bushy Park Trust in the Waitotara Valley.
38 Sep -00	9	Wellington	breeding	Brown teal, bred through the Ducks Unlimited network were transferred to Kapiti and Mana Islands on 14 August.
46 Sep -02	5	Wellington	landowner cooperation	The <i>Coprosma</i> occurs in an amazing shrubland dominated by divaricates and a substantial proportion of this community has now been fenced and a management agreement is being drawn up with the landowner. Some of the <i>Olearia</i> also grow on the same property, and these have had small individual fences put around them, while another six grow in an area where a covenant to cover the entire group is possible.
46 Sep -02	5	Wellington	landowner cooperation	<i>Dactylanthus taylorii</i> : Nine of the 11 known plants have been caged and future searches are planned in both this and other likely sites. The population is in an RAP and with a keen and cooperative landowner, its future looks assured.
46 Sep -02	6	Wellington	sponsorship	Looking to the future, the “sponsor a hectare” project to support the restoration of the Mount Bruce Reserve and the eventual rebuilding of its flora and fauna has been a huge success, with all the 942 hectares now sponsored for an average of two years.
50 Sep -03	10	Wellington	pest control, lwi	The Mount Bruce (Pukaha) restoration project, supported by local iwi, Rangitaane O Wairarapa, the National Wildlife Centre Trust and the Department of Conservation, is making it possible for kokako and other endangered species to thrive in their former home. The 942 hectare Mount Bruce Scenic Reserve is now criss-crossed by a network of trails that contain traps and bait stations needed to support the intensive pest control operation underway in the forest
52 Mar -04	13	Wellington	landowner cooperation	<i>Olearia gardneri</i> seed was collected at Koromiko, Kowhai Bush and Tyneside, and sent to Otari/Wilton Bush. Plants grown in previous years were planted at Springhill and at Kaumingi Stream, where the landowner is keen to protect the species. A fencing/weed control/covenant funding proposal is with the Nature Heritage Fund
52 Mar -04	15	Wellington	labour	The third and final transfer of fairy prion chicks from Takapourewa (Stephens Island) occurred on 17 January 2004. All 100 chicks thrived on a diet of sardine smoothies, and all had fledged by 6 February. The 100% fledging success for 240 chicks over the period of 2002–04 is a tribute to the dedicated contractors and volunteers organised and funded by the Friends of Mana Island Society
55 Dec -04	12	Wellington	fundraising	community fundraising and sponsorship have raised \$558,700 for the Pukaha project. So far kaka, kiwi and kokako have returned to Pukaha/Mount Bruce forest, and <i>dactylanthus</i> has been found growing naturally. All these will benefit greatly from the levels of pest control that the project has been able to achieve