

KAKAPO	<p>Status</p> 	<p>Specific Threats</p> <p>Some of the problems the Kakapo face were when the first settlers arrived these settlers hunted the Kakapo to eat and for its green feathers and skins so that these settlers could make them into capes, sometime after that the Polynesian rat that arrived with those settlers would eat the Kakapo's eggs and the chicks.</p> <p>During the 1840's Europeans burned down 1/3 of the forests to make room for farms thus destroying habitat where Kakapo could of possibly lived. Furthermore, in the 1880's rats, stoats and ferrets were let out to control the rabbit population, but this backfired and those pests went after the native birds, including the Kakapo.</p> <p>Other introduced animals like browsing animals compete with the Kakapo for its food. That animal included the deer, which also caused some native plants to die also.</p>	<p>Conservation</p> <p>These conservationists came up with a plan; their goal is to establish at least one, self-sustaining unmanaged population of kakapo in a protected habitat and to establish two or more other populations which may require ongoing management. To complete this task there are multiple objectives to help the Kakapo, they include to maximise egg and chick survival by killing, trapping, shooting and poisoning the things that are killing these eggs or the chicks, or the animals. Another objective is to maintain and increase the kakapo breeding life, identifying ways of increasing kakapo breeding frequency and also managing islands for Kakapo population; by killing the predators of the Kakapo on these certain islands.</p>
KAKA	<p>Status</p>  <p>NATIONALLY VULNERABLE</p>	<p>Specific Threats</p> <p>Browsing by introduced pests such as possums, deer and pigs has reduced the abundance of food. Possums also eat the same kind of food as kaka, most significantly, high energy food types such as endemic mistletoe and rata. Introduced wasps compete with kaka for the shimmering honeydew (excreted by scale insects) which forms on the barks of beech trees. Both the mistletoe and honeydew supply sugary food which is an important part of the bird's diet, and may be essential for it to breed in some beech forests.</p> <p>Having evolved in the absence of mammalian predators, kaka have many characteristics that make them easy prey. Kaka nest deep in hollow trees, where there is no escape if they are cornered by predators such as stoats, rats and possums (which eat chicks and eggs). Nesting females are the most vulnerable to stoat attacks, resulting in a disproportionate male/female sex ratio.</p>	<p>Conservation</p> <p>DOC has established a national project to co-ordinate kaka recovery. There are two main objectives of the project:</p> <p>To maintain a viable population of South Island kaka in the beech honeydew forests of the northern South Island. (The Rotoiti Nature Recovery Project aims to establish a mainland island reserve on the doorstep of Nelson Lakes National Park. This project will assist kaka by controlling predators within the reserve.)</p> <p>To study the effects of pest control on North Island kaka in the Waipapa ecological area with the aim of maintaining a viable population within a central North Island podocarp forest.</p>

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">ROCK WREN</p>	<p>Status</p> 	<p>Specific Threats</p> <p>Until recently, it was assumed rock wren were relatively safe from predators in their alpine habitat. However, rock wren are now absent or very rarely seen in many areas where they were once commonly found.</p> <p>Researchers using nest-cameras have identified stoats as the main predator of rock wrens.</p> <p>Climate change is also anticipated to affect rock wren in the future. As the temperature warms, their alpine environment becomes more suitable for other potential predators, such as rats. Extreme snow fall events have also caused nest failures in rock wren.</p>	<p>Conservation</p> <p>We have been monitoring rock wren nesting success at several alpine locations throughout the South Island within Fiordland, South Westland and Kahurangi National Parks.</p> <p>In areas where there is predator control, around 85% of nests are successful in fledging young. In areas where there is no predator control, nesting success is 0 – 30% and populations are at risk of extinction.</p> <p>We are currently developing methods of predator control targeted specifically to protect rock wren. Between 2008 and 2011, 41 rock wren were transferred from the Murchison Mountains, Fiordland to Secretary Island, a largely predator free island with sub-alpine habitat in Fiordland. Rock wren are now breeding well on Secretary Island</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">HECTOR and MĀUI DOLPHIN</p>	<p>Status</p> 	<p>Specific Threats</p> <p>Dolphins and people have shared our coastal waters and bays for centuries. In recent years, there has been a worldwide increase in awareness of marine mammals and a greater desire to protect them. Set net fishing poses a major threat to Hector's and Maui dolphin. Like all marine mammals they need to come to the surface regularly to breathe. If they become tangled in set nets, they will hold their breath until they suffocate. Because these dolphins occur close inshore, often in bays and harbours, they are at risk of being injured by boats. New-born dolphins are particularly vulnerable as they swim relatively slowly, close to the surface. Some have been killed by boat propellers when unwary boaties have run them over.</p>	<p>Conservation</p> <p>The Banks Peninsula marine mammal sanctuary in Canterbury was established in 1988 primarily to reduce set-net deaths of Hector's dolphins in the area. The Marine Mammals Protection Regulations were introduced in 1992 to control marine mammal tourism activities. Set-net controls were introduced to Canterbury in 2002 and in west coast North Island in 2003. DOC, in a joint initiative with the Ministry of Fisheries developed a Draft Threat Management Plan released in 2007. Since then additional fisheries restrictions have been implemented along with four new marine mammal sanctuaries and alterations to the Banks Peninsula marine mammal sanctuary.</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">TUATARA</p>	<p>Status</p>  <p>Tuatara are rare, medium-sized reptiles found only in New Zealand. They are the last survivors of an order of reptiles that thrived in the age of the dinosaurs.</p>	<p>Specific Threats</p> <p>Rats are considered the most serious threat to the survival of tuatara</p> <p>Low genetic diversity A less obvious, but very significant threat to tuatara survival is the low genetic diversity of the species. Low diversity has implications for how well animals are placed to cope with future climate change and also for the viability of newly established populations.</p> <p>Low genetic diversity is often associated with vulnerability to new pathogens and low reproductive success for example. This low genetic diversity is now spread across small and isolated islands reducing further the ability to cope with future environmental change.</p>	<p>Conservation</p> <p>Scientific research is particularly relevant to the conservation of tuatara, and has recently established how changes in incubation temperature of the eggs influences the sex of the hatchlings.</p> <p>Conservation initiatives focus on keeping existing habitats free of rodents and re-introducing them to new, rodent-free islands.</p> <p>Captive animals play an important part in conservation, education and research. Animals can be seen at some of these locations such as Southland Museum, Willowbank in Christchurch, Natureland in Nelson, Wellington and Auckland Zoos, and several other institutions. DOC has produced a conservation recovery plan for tuatara and a plan for their captive management. You can help</p> <p>The continued conservation of tuatara relies largely on public goodwill in preventing rodents establishing on their island refuges.</p>

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">KAKARIKI</p>	<p>Status</p> 	<p>Specific Threats</p> <p>Today, attacks by introduced predators such as mustelids and rats are the main threat to kakariki. Like other hole-nesters (for example, the yellowhead/ mohua and kaka), female kakariki and chicks are vulnerable while they are in the nest since there is no escape route from predators that enter the tree hollows.</p> <p>1080 poison helps native parakeets</p> <p>1080 poison is used to protect birds in New Zealand and to maintain the health of forest ecosystems.</p> <p>The Parakeet monitoring video - in the Maruia Valley nine parakeet nests were monitored through a 1080 operation designed to suppress a rat plague in November 2009. One nest was eaten by either a rat or a stoat the other eight were fine.</p> <p>In places where 1080 has not been used to stop rat plagues, entire populations of parakeets have been destroyed by predators</p>	<p>Conservation</p> <p>You can help</p> <p>Support your local DOC office in its efforts to control mammalian predators in habitats where kakariki live. The protection of old growth forest habitats and the reforestation of areas that have been previously cleared will also help protect kakariki.</p> <p>Help protect New Zealand's native birds</p> <p>Captive breeding</p> <p>Red-crowned and yellow-crowned kakariki are the only native bird species allowed to be held and bred in captivity. Breeders of kakariki require wildlife permits from DOC.</p>
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<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">KŌKAKO</p>	<p>Status</p> 	<p>Specific Threats</p> <p>In the early 1900s the North Island kokako was common in forests throughout the North Island while the South Island kokako was widespread in the South Island and Stewart Island. Historically, kokako declines were undoubtedly caused by forest clearance, and the introduction of predators.</p> <p>Predation at nests – mainly by ship rats and possums – is the primary cause of kokako declines. Stoats are an additional factor contributing to mortality of kokako on occasion.</p> <p>Research has shown that female kokako are particularly at risk of predation as they carry out all incubation and brooding throughout a prolonged (50-day) nesting period. Years of such predation have resulted in populations that are predominantly male and with consequent low productivity rates.</p> <p>A "research by management" approach has demonstrated that the kokako decline can be reversed and populations maintained on the mainland by innovative management of their habitat. Current research aims to increase management efficiency to ensure long-term kokako survival.</p>	<p>Conservation</p> <p>In the mid 1990s DOC and the Auckland Regional Council started a joint project to protect the remaining population of 21 North Island kokako in the Hunua Ranges (2,800 survive throughout New Zealand). In 1994 the only remaining breeding female in Hunua fledged 3 chicks, heralding a new era of recovery. The population has grown slowly with the protection of nests from predators and close monitoring of nesting birds. This population has also been helped by translocating kokako from elsewhere (Mapara, Pureora, Tiritiri Matangi) to boost the population numbers and genetic diversity. A census in 2015 found 55 kokako pairs!</p> <p>DOC's third North Island Kokako Recovery Plan emphasises management of the species on the New Zealand mainland. We are working on a revised recovery plan, aiming for it to be completed some time in 2016.</p> <p>Good husbandry of existing populations and restoration of kokako to parts of their former range are key features of this plan.</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">BLACK STILT _ KAKI</p>	<p>Status</p>  <p>Kakī, or black stilt, is a native wading bird that is critically endangered. It has been intensively managed since 1981, when the population declined to a low of just 23 birds</p>	<p>Specific Threats</p> <p>At the time of European settlement, kakī were found in many of New Zealand's rivers and wetlands. There was plenty of habitat and the risk of predation was low. As European settlement intensified, New Zealand's environment began to change. Settlers introduced foreign plants and animals, drained wetlands for development, and channelised rivers. With the spread of new predators and extensive modification of their habitat, by 1981 kakī numbers declined to a low of just 23 birds.</p> <p>The main threats to kakī include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predators – especially introduced mammalian predators like feral cats and ferrets. • Habitat loss and modification – such as hydroelectric and agricultural development and weed invasion. • Human disturbance – recreational users of riverbeds and wetlands can crush eggs or chicks and scare adult kakī away from their nests. 	<p>Conservation</p> <p>With the support of landowners, recreationalists and the general public, we hope that kakī will thrive in their natural habitat once more.</p> <p>Kakī recovery programme</p> <p>Kakī have been intensively managed since 1981, when their population declined to a low of just 23 birds. DOC's captive breeding centre, near the town of Twizel in the Mackenzie Basin, plays an important role in the Kaki</p> <p>Conservation efforts to date have succeeded in averting extinction and increasing kakī numbers. By 2005, kakī numbers in the wild had increased to 55 adults, including 11 pairs. The next phase of the recovery programme will address the complex issues associated with managing kakī in the wild</p>

BLACK ROBIN	<p>Status</p>  <p><u>Critically endangered</u> By 1900, the introduction of rats and cats following human settlement had wiped out the birds from everywhere apart from Little Mangere Island. The accidental introduction of predators to the two islands where it presently survives is still a threat. All black robins have the same weaknesses and strengths, stemming from the fact they have similar DNA. This means that a single disease could kill them.</p>	<p>Specific Threats</p> <p>In 1972 wildlife officers could find only 18 black robins living on Little Mangere Island. In 1976 there were only seven birds left. These were all moved to Mangere Island where 120,000 trees had been planted to provide better shelter. By 1980 a further two birds had died, and none had bred.</p> <p>There were only five black robins in the world in 1980, with just a single breeding pair left. The survival of the species hinged on that last pair. The outlook was bleak, but a dedicated team of New Zealand Wildlife Service staff took the daring step of cross-fostering eggs and young to another species to boost productivity.</p> <p>The last breeding pair, named Old Blue and Old Yellow, and a foster species, the Chatham Island tits, ended up saving the black robin from extinction.</p>	<p>Conservation</p> <p>The fostering programme used to save the black robin was such a fantastic success that it has been used as a case model on how to save endangered birds around the world.</p> <p>With the black robin population now well-established on Mangere and Southeast Islands, the Department of Conservation hopes to establish further populations in predator-free areas on Pitt and Chatham Islands.</p> <p>There are even hopes that the black robin may one day be returned to its ancestral home, Little Mangere, where the vegetation is slowly regenerating.</p>
KIWI	<p>Status</p>  <p>They are also related to emus and cassowaries of Australia, and the extinct moa of New Zealand. There are five species of kiwi. All are classified as Threatened or At Risk</p>	<p>Specific Threats</p> <p>The biggest threat to kiwi chicks is stoats, and to adult kiwi, dogs.</p> <p>Introduced mammals can also have a wider impact on kiwi. Competition by rodents for similar food appears to result in delayed growth of kiwi chicks and therefore increased pressure on the overall population at some sites. Rats are fodder for stoats – when there are lots of rats, there are lots of stoats.</p> <p>In areas where we do the work to control predators, kiwi numbers are increasing. On the Coromandel, for example, the kiwi population is doubling every decade thanks to intensive predator control.</p> <p>Other threats include habitat modification/loss and motor vehicle strike, as well as the small population size and distribution of some species. New avian disease and parasites that may reach New Zealand present a further threat to kiwi populations.</p>	<p>Conservation</p> <p>Small population size Risks to small populations of kiwi include loss of genetic diversity, inbreeding and vulnerability to localised dramatic events such as fire, disease or predator increases. Limited dispersal and associated lowered chances of finding a mate in declining, small populations can also lead to lower reproductive rates, worsening the effect of the decline.</p> <p>You can help There are many kiwi conservation groups that you could join. They are from the Far North all the way down to Stewart Island. Their main focus is on predator control – thousands and thousands of traps are placed throughout New Zealand forests.</p>

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">SEALION</p>	<p>Status</p>  <p>Threat Status: Population in decline. Nationally critical (highest threat classification) in New Zealand Found in: Otago and Southland regions of mainland New Zealand, although most New Zealand sea lions are now found in the Subantarctic Islands. Population: about 10,000</p>	<p>Specific Threats</p> <p>The current decline in the New Zealand sea lion population is likely due to a complex interaction between human impacts, like fishing, and natural causes. For example, accidental catches of sea lions in fishing gear may be particularly harmful to population numbers if they happen at the same time as a disease outbreak.</p>	<p>Conservation</p> <p>DOC is currently developing a New Zealand sea lion Threat Management Plan which will guide future sea lion protection and research. During this process, there will be opportunities for public input and to learn more about the range of threats to the sea lions and what is being done to reduce them.</p> <p>Concern over incidental capture in the Auckland Islands squid trawl fishery contributed to the establishment of the Auckland Islands Marine Mammal Sanctuary and Marine Reserve. Fishing is now prohibited within 12 miles of the islands. Limits on the numbers of sea lions that can be taken in nets each year is also set by the the Minister of Fisheries each year. Research DOC is currently conducting research in the Auckland and Campbell Islands in order to assess the population's health and investigate foraging patterns.</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">TAKAHĒ</p>	<p>Status</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Takahē were thought to be extinct, but in 1948 they were discovered again in the area near the shore of lake Te Anau in Fordland, today known as Takahe valley, by Dr Geoffrey Or bell. • Another Māori name for the Takahē is a Moho. • The Takahē was nearly extinct but now living on predator\pest free islands. 	<p>Specific Threats</p> <p>Takahē use to live throughout New Zealand but when the early settlers came they burnt down most of the forest to make farm land. By 1982, the population had reduced to a low of 118 birds. This rapid decline occurred during the 1940-50s when deer became established throughout Fordland. Research has shown that deer, more than any other pest, have had an effect on the birds' nutrition (contributing to chick loss) and habitat. Following deer control in the Murchison Mountains, the species has recovered slightly. Even so, only about 130 birds remain in Fordland.</p>	<p>Conservation</p> <p>In the captive incubation programme scientists have been taking the eggs and hatching them in a (brooder) which is a model of an adult Takahē. Just before they hatch the scientists play adult calls to the egg. These calls and the 'model Takahē parent' help the new young chicks get to know what adult Takahē are like. It also helps the chicks to bond more easily with a family group when they are returned to the wild.</p> <p>Once the chicks have hatched they can go underneath the model parent to keep warm and sleep. The scientists use a hand puppet of the Takahe's head when they feed the chicks. By using all these methods they can be sure that nearly all the eggs will have a chance of hatching and the chicks will survive and grow.</p> <p>This captive incubation programme lets the scientist increase the Takahē numbers faster than the birds could do on their own.</p>