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			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

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			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 <sup>th</sup> 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.

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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

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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

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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

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			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 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> 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

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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 "supermum" 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 Rangatira 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

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			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



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			have resulted in only nine individuals being positively identified from colour bands
45 Jun-02	11	Nelson/ Marlborough	Monitoring of peppercross 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 Puonga near Farewell

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		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.

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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.

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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

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			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	<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.
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	<i>Gunnera hamiltonii</i> 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 <i>Centipedia minima</i> subsp. <i>minima</i> (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

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		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 <sup>th</sup> 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-

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			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> .

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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



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			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 Kaumingi 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