

**FIELD REPORT**

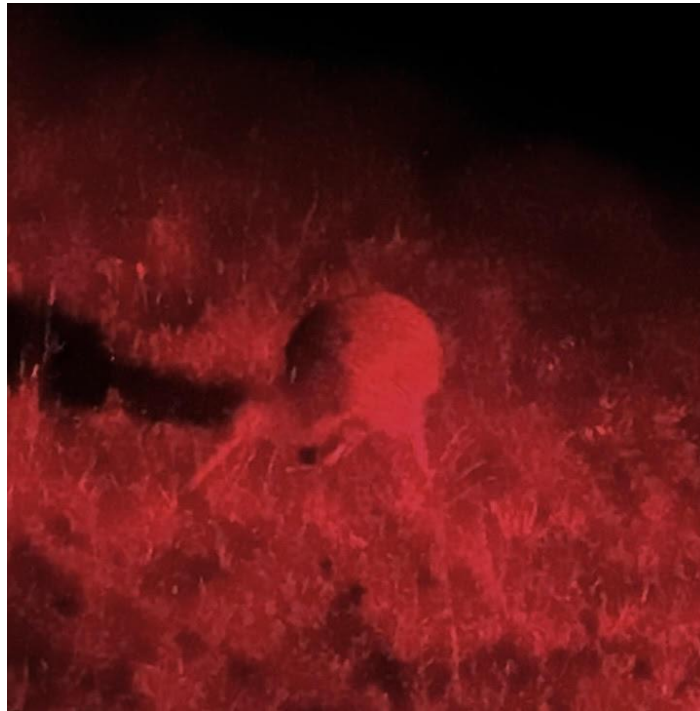
**NEW ZEALAND HIGHLIGHTS**  
**NOVEMBER 30–DECEMBER 18, 2022**



**A big male Killer Whale was a trip highlight off Kaikoura.**

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**From an iPhone video: one of our encounters with Southern Brown Kiwi in Stewart Island.**



**A great view of a Mako Shark. Interestingly, the word Mako is Maori in origin.**

It had been three long years since we had undertaken our annual pilgrimage through the “Land of the Long White Cloud,” as *Ao Tearoa* literally translates. Nothing had diminished New Zealand’s star-power as a touring destination, and this year the weather gods aligned to produce the most seamless, sunny, and non-weather affected tour I have ever had here. The food was great, the people were great, and the tour was fabulous. Here is an account of our adventures in this friendly South Pacific nation.



**A male Stitchbird from Tiritiri Matangi Island.**

We were missing one participant when we all met up due to a blizzard in the USA causing some havoc to their arrival. So, while we waited for our lost migrant, we headed to nearby Mangere to get our bird list underway. Thousands of Bar-tailed Godwits and several hundred Red Knots did a good job at concealing other shorebirds but, with patience we discovered a small number of Wrybill and Ruddy Turnstones, several handsome Red-breasted Dotterels, and a pair of Gray-tailed Tattlers—the latter quite a rarity in New Zealand. More than forty species were seen here, and amongst the native birds we had great looks at Black Swan; Paradise Shelduck; Brown Teal; Pacific Black Duck; Pied Stilt; South Island and Variable oystercatchers; Masked Lapwing; Black-billed, Silver, and Kelp gulls; Caspian and White-fronted terns; Little Black and Pied cormorants; Royal Spoonbill; Sacred Kingfisher; Tui; Welcome Swallow; and Silver-eye. With our lost migrant collected and our flock now complete, we headed north to Whangaparaoa. On the way to the Tawharanui regional park we had some luck spotting a Laughing Kookaburra—a rare introduced species that just clings on in this region of New Zealand. Many more birds were added

including our only Buff-banded Rails of the tour, Australasian Gannet, Swamp Harrier, New Zealand Kaka, New Zealand Bellbird, Gray Gerygone, Whitehead, New Zealand Fantail, and North Island Saddleback.



**This rare endemic Pycroft's Petrel was photographed off the Hen and Chicken Islands.**

A fabulous, windless, sunny day greeted us for our day-trip across to Tiritiri Matangi Island. We had done so well on our first day that we had a reduced list of key target birds, but they included some that would be difficult to impossible if we did not connect with them today, and while searching for them there would be ample opportunity for plenty of more views of the endemics we had seen. Tiri is a superb location—predator-free, and the birdsong is symphonic. Our first key target gave great views—the Stitchbird—a most unusual bird in its own family. Somehow it narrowly avoided extinction, and it has been re-introduced to a number of sites including Tiri. The males are spectacular with their flaring white eyebrows, golden tones, and whiskered bill bases. They are super-fast and have to be to avoid the aggressive Tui that have a turbocharged streak to be intolerant of every other bird species they encounter. Our next big one was the rare North Island Kokako, which possesses one of the most gifted of all birdsongs. They are typically quiet and inconspicuous, squirreling about in dense foliage and eating quite a lot of leaf material in their diet. Soft blue-gray with buttons of bright blue skin at the base of the beak, they are often a challenge, and so it was on this day. Eventually I made a breakthrough and we were treated to quite the show, including some subdued singing performances right overhead. Red-crowned Parakeet was another new bird for us as they chattered away and nibbled on flax bushes.





### **The unusual bounding feeding style of the White-faced Storm-Petrel.**

Something was going on as yet another fabulous, windless, sunny day arrived. This year, because our previous skipper had retired, we made a lengthy trek to the north to do a pelagic out to the Hen and Chicken Islands. Calm seas do not typically make for great pelagics, although they are good for those who struggle with sea-legs. New Zealand has an extraordinary diversity of pelagic birds, and with a load of good seafood producing a slick, we soon had a crowd of birds around the boat including hundreds of White-faced Storm-Petrels, Flesh-footed, Buller's, and Fluttering shearwaters, plus good numbers of Fairy Prion and Cook's Petrel. It was so glassy we could watch them swimming underwater, retrieving morsels of food. Careful scanning produced a number of other species in small numbers including our first White-capped Albatross; Sooty, Short-tailed, and a few Little shearwaters; Common Diving-Petrel; and, most luckily, a single Parkinson's Petrel and at least one Pycroft's Petrel that was well photographed. We also attracted a superb Mako Shark that gave great views and later found a giant Smooth Hammerhead that we followed for quite a while. We had no luck with Fairy Tern despite an hour-long vigil at one of its last breeding sites, although an Australian Painted Lady was a good butterfly!

We started our journey south crossing Auckland and on to the Firth of Thames. The tide was pretty rubbish for us, so after a bit of a scout around we decided to roll the dice and head to Whangamarino Swamp, a location where historically I had had success with Australasian Bittern. When we arrived at my usual spot, though, it was completely flooded; but, let's give it a go. I was glad we did, as in a miraculous stroke of good fortune, I located an Australasian Bittern in flight, and what's more, it was heading straight towards us. Everyone had a great view as it sailed right over us! Boom says the bittern, and so did we! We returned to Miranda and at one site had a very tame flock of Wrybills preening unconcernedly only a few meters in front of us. At the main shorebird site, we found a decent flock of Pacific Golden-Plovers, and as more and more shorebirds were pushed in by the tide, a single Far Eastern Curlew made an appearance. With this we upped stumps and drove to Rotorua.

Enjoying some steaming sulphur vents in geothermal Rotorua, we were able to distract ourselves with our best looks yet at New Zealand Grebe, Little Pied and Great cormorants, and New Zealand Scaup. Another stop was made for Eurasian Coot before we arrived at our main site for the morning at Pureora

Forest. The forest edge was particularly busy with activity, and we had great looks at Shining Bronze-Cuckoo, Yellow-crowned Parakeet, and Tomtit. A pair of Spotless Crakes reeled and purred at us constantly but steadfastly refused to cross a gap in the vegetation, and that was frustrating. In the forest interior we observed North Island Robins, and everyone loved the giant trees and amazing epiphytic overload of ferns, mosses, and fuchsia. The day continued to be very productive as at another stop, we had an absolutely sensational perched view of the hyper-skulking Long-tailed Cuckoo. At the same stop we found a pair of Blue Ducks with ultra-cute ducklings that toiled up the rapids coming right below us. We had one last stroke of luck; as we approached Mount Ruapehu, we stopped at another Blue Duck location and found yet another pair and also a New Zealand Pipit working the same stream. Several of us went for a night-walk and were rewarded with a good view of a Morepork—the compact chocolate-brown hawk-owl that is widely distributed in New Zealand but can be tough to pin down.



**A good view of the unique laterally twisted bill of the Wrybill—unique in the avian world.**

We continued our journey south across the North Island, and we had the first of several frustrating experiences with New Zealand Falcon seen in flight rapidly disappearing into the distance. A stop in a lovely café at Upokongaro delivered the stars of the show—two Rufous Night-Herons that have been reasonably reliable here for a couple of years. It was the first time we had included it in the itinerary, and it looks to be a keeper. On the coast at Whanganui, we also twitched a Whimbrel—a rare visitor to New Zealand in very small numbers annually. The Manawatu Estuary proved pretty quiet for us, and our usual spot for Black-fronted Dotterel flat-lined due to ongoing construction works. I recalled a site I had visited several years before and we had time, so we detoured back to a river mouth in the dunes; there we found a single Black-fronted Dotterel that was both photogenic and beautiful. Offshore Parasitic Jaegers harassed the terns.



The great weather continued, and the crossing to Kapiti Island was a go. As soon as we landed, we received the intel of a male South Island Takahe close by. We quietly crept up the slope, and there he was. An extraordinary flightless bird with an extraordinary history—first described from a sub-fossil, re-discovered when some sealers gave a skin to a geologist, lost again and then rediscovered in 1948 in a remote mountain valley. There are only a few hundred individuals, and they are not guaranteed at this time of year, as they nest and become cryptic. Less cryptic were our first Wekas—another flightless rail that was always interested in our shoes and backpacks. New Zealand Kaka gave stunning views (actually found nesting), Red-crowned Parakeets fed around us, the forest chattered to Whiteheads, and New Zealand Falcon was heard and seen poorly a couple more times. Our kiwi hunt flat-lined at dusk, but several of us went again pre-dawn, and this time success with a fine male Little Spotted Kiwi, and then another Morepork was much appreciated by those who had not come out on our previous excursion. Add to that a Little Penguin, and it was all up a fabulous day and night. Everyone loved Kapiti with its great food, prolific bird life, feeling of remoteness, and Wayne’s superb talk on the history of the island.



**Our encounter with the rare South Island Takahe on Kapiti Island.**

We returned to the North Island, but what was this—rain and gales. Luckily, we had scoped a Little Tern at the Waikanae Estuary before we embarked on the Kapiti crossing, so we headed to Wellington, the capital of New Zealand. We squeezed into lunch at the Te Papa Museum and gave everyone a few hours to explore this first-rate institution. Then we were on to the giant vehicular ferry, crossing Cook Strait and then into the Marlborough Sounds and touching down in Picton. It was time for the South Island. The crossing was relatively quiet for seabirds, but we did see our first Spotted Shags, a pod of Common Dolphins, and eight species of tube-nosed seabirds including a distant Westland Petrel and several hundred Fairy Prions.



**Spotted Shag in the Marlborough Sounds of New Zealand's South Island.**

Once more the sun was out, and in the protected waters of the sounds we enjoyed lots of Little Penguins, Fluttering Shearwaters, Parasitic Jaegers and, most important, excellent views of the endemic New Zealand King Shag. It is a rare localized endemic—the world's heaviest cormorant—and quite a beast. Our dolphin-luck was in, and we had great encounters with the diminutive Hector's Dolphin and a mixed pod of Common and Dusky dolphins. We made a landing on predator-free Blumine Island and enjoyed Weka, Tomtit, and after a bit of a search, a lovely pair of Malherbe's (Orange-fronted) Parakeets, one of New Zealand's rarest forest birds. Back on the road we headed to Blenheim; checking a pond where a Red-necked Phalarope had been in temporary residence came up empty, although Yellow Admiral was a good butterfly. Nearby we briefly spied a pair of nesting Glossy Ibis amongst a throng of Royal Spoonbills and hundreds of mixed waterfowl. Another short stop at Lake Elterwater turned up the long-staying Hoary-headed Grebes—the only known pair in the country, so it was a good addition to our trip list. As we approached Kaikoura, New Zealand Fur Seals adorned the rocks.



Our pelagic in Kaikoura was again a remarkably calm affair, but it was getting chillier as we ventured south. We were firmly into the albatross, this time as White-capped, Salvin's, Northern Royal, and Wandering fed right next to us, the latter giant two dwarfing the other two species. Gluttonous Northern Giant-Petrels fought viciously for dominance and scraps while the beautifully pied Cape Petrel was a favorite. A single White-chinned Petrel turned amongst the dozens of Westland Petrels and allowed excellent comparisons. Hutton's Shearwaters were also in good form. Both the Westland and Hutton's are endemic breeding petrels in the South Island, the Hutton's nesting only in the Kaikoura mountain range. The biggest highlight had to be the two bull Killer Whales that gave repeat close views for nearly half an hour. Not often you see these incredible cetaceans so well on a New Zealand tour. Wow! In the afternoon we trawled around unsuccessfully for the scarce introduced Cirl Bunting. We had much more success with the scarce introduced Little Owl. We enjoyed our best looks at Double-banded Plover and another fine Shining Bronze-Cuckoo.



**The exquisite South Island (Rock) Wren photographed in alpine Fiordland.**

Today was all about Black Stilt, and recent intel had not been good. The floods that had swept Australia had also been unrelenting in the South Island, and they were proving to be disastrous for the stilts, with most of the key nesting sites under water. We took a punt on trying to find one that had been on a

coastal estuary near Christchurch, but even the estuary was flooded. Special mention can be made for yet another scarce introduced bird—the Mute Swan that made a fortuitous appearance. Arriving in the McKenzie country proper, we set down to business scanning ponds and small tarns through the back country. We found Pied Stilts, Great Crested Grebe, the beautiful Black-fronted Tern, Wrybill, dozens of Double-banded Plovers, and Boulder Copper butterflies.



**A rather bedraggled Kea awaits its chance to vandalize the bus in Fiordland.**

As luck would have it, some more scanning turned up a distant all black speck about a kilometer away, and we were on. Luckily, we could approach much closer, and with the scope good views were had. Then on another nearby pond we located another adult Black Stilt! What a relief! We had one last hurrah with yet another scarce feral, this time a Chukar on a roadside mountain slope. While all of this was going on, the Southern Alps sparkled—we could see the summit of Mount Cook, and the turquoise waters of Tekapo were otherworldly.



It should be noted that beyond the scarcer introduced species mentioned, we had also seen Mallard, Canada Goose, Graylag Goose, California Quail, Indian Peafowl, Brown Quail, Ring-necked Pheasant, Wild Turkey, Rock Pigeon, Spotted Dove, African Collared-Dove, Eastern Rosella, Eurasian Skylark, European Starling, Common Myna, Song Thrush, Eurasian Blackbird, Dunnock, House Sparrow, Common Chaffinch, European Greenfinch, Lesser Redpoll, European Goldfinch, and Yellowhammer. All up, a whopping 30 species we saw are not native to New Zealand.

Back on the tour, we headed to a little freshwater pond near Twizel, and with the help of a little playback, up popped the endemic subspecies of Baillon's Crake. It sat quite motionless for a couple of minutes, tucked in a glade of aquatic vegetation, before ducking back in to hide as they so often do. It is a tough bird to see in New Zealand. Covering more miles through the largely bereft irrigation farmland of central Otago, we made a couple of stops, finding New Zealand Pipit again at one location and a Cape Barren Goose at another. We enjoyed nesting Great Crested Grebes and had another annoying flyover from a New Zealand Falcon, although several people got a look at this one. We arrived at Te Anau for a two-night stay.



**Some great experiences with the “great” albatrosses—the world’s largest flying birds. This is a Southern Royal Albatross off Dunedin. We also saw the Northern Royal and Wandering species.**

We had a full day to explore Fiordland, and we started to get some wind, rain, and a fire alarm in the hotel at 6am! Once in the national park proper, we made various stops and had a delightful Fernbird approach us closely. Another walk, in pristine forest, saw us befriended by the delightful South Island



Robin, and we pinned down the tiny Rifleman for some quite exquisite views, as well as its partner in mixed flock crime, the rebranded Pipipi. We wandered up to the South Island (Rock) Wren territory near Homer Tunnel, and with fortune shining on us had a magical encounter with this fantastic little bird. Tomtits showed well, a couple of Keas took on the bus, and everyone enjoyed this most intelligent, mischievous alpine parrot. A Weka was also a good bird for Fiordland. Our boat trip on Milford Sound was spectacular, and we saw a Bottle-nosed Dolphin well.

After getting a bit of work done on the bus, we headed to Invercargill and then Bluff—the southernmost port in the South Island. We made a few stops but had no luck with the vagrants we were chasing. The ferry crossing produced Cook's Petrels, but the main event would be in the evening. Here we walked along the airstrip at night, and it produced what we had hoped for most—a trio of Southern Brown Kiwis—a male, a female, and a rarely seen small chick the size of a hedgehog. That was a first for me. The male was particularly relaxed, and we spent an enjoyable half hour watching it probing in the open and consuming quite a few small invertebrates. Calling Cook's Petrels and Moreporks added to the atmosphere.



**We enjoyed all the natural history aspects of New Zealand including the plants, lizards, insects, and landscapes. This is a male Common Copper Butterfly on Tiritiri Matangi Island.**

With our full day on Stewart Island, we started with a morning on Ulva Island, yet another important predator-free island with healthy populations of a number of threatened birds. Both Yellowhead and South Island Saddleback were kind to us and gave some repeat great looks. It meant we had seen all the extant native passerines of New Zealand—a cause for celebration. Then we took our boat out to Wreck Reef, and in smooth seas and with a ton of seafood produce, took to feeding the albatrosses. We ended

up with a count of 130 albatross around the boat, dominated by White-capped, then Salvin's, then Southern Royal, with the major excitement being at least two Buller's Albatross—a stunning sports-model of an albatross. A Hooker's Sea Lion arrived at our chumming location and torpedoed under and around the boat at lightning speed. Wilson's Storm-Petrel, Gray-faced Petrel, Brown Skua, and Stewart Island (Foveaux) Shag were all new for our trip. We had one final big stroke of luck when we found a trio of Yellow-eyed Penguins having an awkward social moment on the boulder beach at Bench Island. What a stroke of luck, as this species population continues to plummet in the South Island due to disease, fishing, and aggressive sea lions, making a fatal storm for the rapidly dwindling population—an extinction vortex as it is called.

Returning to Bluff from Stewart Island, we made an attempt to try and find both Sharp-tailed Sandpiper and Pectoral Sandpiper at a small freshwater pond near Waituna Lagoon. Our luck was in, and we had both species feeding together side by side. Arriving in Dunedin, we made the trip out to Taiaroa Head and took a boat out to the headland and then to the edge of the Otago sea-canyon in smooth seas. We saw the Stewart Island Shag of the Otago population (split by two of the international checklist committees but not Clements yet). Our last big hurrah was the tiny Gray-backed Storm-Petrel. We had this microscopic gem buzzing through and around the Royal Albatrosses—the world's largest seabirds. It was a great pelagic, and it ended a tour where we tied with our previous record trip list on this magical tour through the “shaky isles.”

Thank you very much for traveling with VENT, Mark, and myself. I look forward to more birding adventures together. Wishing you safe travels till next we meet.

## **BIRDS**

\*denotes introduced species to New Zealand

Southern Brown Kiwi (*Apteryx australis*)

Little Spotted Kiwi (*Apteryx owenii*)

\*Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*)

\*Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*)

\*Cape Barren Goose (*Cereopsis novaehollandiae*)

Black Swan (*Cygnus atratus*)

\*Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*)

Paradise Shelduck (*Tadorna variegata*)

Blue Duck (*Hymenolaimus malacorhynchos*)

Australasian Shoveler (*Spatula rhynchotis*)

\*Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)

Pacific Black Duck (*Anas superciliosa*)

Gray Teal (*Anas gracilis*)

Brown Teal (*Anas chlorotis*)

New Zealand Scaup (*Aythya novaeseelandiae*)

\*California Quail (*Callipepla californica*)

\*Indian Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*)

\*Brown Quail (*Coturnix ypsilophora*)

\*Chukar (*Alectoris chukar*)

\*Ring-necked Pheasant (*Phasianinus colchicus*)

\*Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*)

New Zealand Grebe (*Poliocephalus rufopectus*)

Hoary-headed Grebe (*Poliocephalus poliocephalus*)

Great Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*)

\*Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*)

\*Spotted Dove (*Streptopelia chinensis*)

\*African Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia roseogrisea*)

New Zealand Pigeon (*Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae*)

Shining Bronze-Cuckoo (*Chrysococcyx lucidus*)

Long-tailed Koel (*Urodynamis taitensis*)

Weka (*Gallirallus australis*)

Buff-banded Rail (*Gallirallus philippensis*)



Eurasian Coot (*Fulica atra*)

South Island Takahe (*Porphyrio mantelli*)

Australasian Swamphen (*Porphyrio melanotus*)

Baillon's Crake (*Zapornia pusilla*)

Spotless Crake (*Zapornia tabuensis*) Heard only

Pied Stilt (*Himantopus leucocephalus*)

Black Stilt (*Himantopus novaezelandiae*)

South Island Oystercatcher (*Haematopus finschii*)

Variable Oystercatcher (*Haematopus unicolor*)

Pacific Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis fulva*)

Masked Lapwing (*Vanellus miles*)

Red-breasted Dotterel (*Charadrius obscurus*)

Double-banded Plover (*Charadrius bicinctus*)

Black-fronted Dotterel (*Elsya melanops*)

Wrybill (*Anarhynchus frontalis*)

Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*)

Far Eastern Curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*)

Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*)

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)

Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*)

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (*Calidris acuminata*)

Pectoral Sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*)

Gray-tailed Tattler (*Tringa brevipes*)

Brown Skua (*Stercorarius antarcticus*)

Parasitic Jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*)

Black-billed Gull (*Chroicocephalus bulleri*)

Red-billed Gull (*Chroicocephalus scopulinus*)

Kelp Gull (*Larus dominicanus*)

Little Tern (*Sternula albifrons*)

Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*)

Black-fronted Tern (*Chlidonias albastriatus*)

White-fronted Tern (*Sterna striata*)

Yellow-eyed Penguin (*Megadyptes antipodes*)

Little Penguin (*Eudyptula minor*)

Buller's Albatross (*Thalassarche bulleri*)

White-capped (Shy) Albatross (*Thalassarche cauta steadi*)

Salvin's Albatross (*Thalassarche salvini*)

Northern Royal Albatross (*Diomedea [epomophora] sanfordi*)

Southern Royal Albatross (*Diomedea [epomophora] epomophora*)

[New Zealand] Wandering Albatross (*Diomedea [exulans] antipodensis*)

Wilson's Storm-Petrel (*Oceanites oceanicus*)

Gray-backed Storm-Petrel (*Garrodia nereis*)

White-faced Storm-Petrel (*Pelagodroma marina*)

Northern Giant-Petrel (*Macronectes halli*)

Cape Petrel (*Daption capense*)

Gray-faced Petrel (*Pterodroma gouldi*)

Cook's Petrel (*Pterodroma cookii*)

Pycroft's Petrel (*Pterodroma pycrofti*)

Fairy Prion (*Pachyptila turtur*)

White-chinned Petrel (*Procellaria aequinoctialis*)

Parkinson's (Black) Petrel (*Procellaria parkinsoni*)

Westland Petrel (*Procellaria westlandica*)

Flesh-footed Shearwater (*Ardenna carneipes*)

Buller's Shearwater (*Ardenna bulleri*)

Sooty Shearwater (*Ardenna grisea*)

Short-tailed Shearwater (*Ardenna tenuirostris*)

Hutton's Shearwater (*Puffinus huttoni*)

Fluttering Shearwater (*Puffinus gavia*)

Little Shearwater (*Puffinus assimilis*)

Common Diving-Petrel (*Pelecanoides urinatrix*)

Australasian Gannet (*Morus serrator*)

Little Pied Cormorant (*Microcarbo melanoleucos*)

Great Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*)

Spotted Shag (*Phalacrocorax punctatus*)

Little Black Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*)

Pied Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax varius*)

New Zealand King Shag (*Phalacrocorax carunculatus*)

Stewart Island [Foveaux] Shag (*Phalacrocorax [chalconotus] stewarti*)

Stewart Island [Otago] Shag (*Phalacrocorax chalconotus*)

Australasian Bittern (*Botaurus poiciloptilus*)

White-faced Heron (*Egretta novaehollandiae*)

Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*)

Royal Spoonbill (*Platalea regia*)



Swamp Harrier (*Circus approximans*)

\*Little Owl (*Athene noctua*)

Morepork (*Ninox novaeseelandiae*)

\*Laughing Kookaburra (*Dacelo gigas*)

Sacred Kingfisher (*Todiramphus sanctus*)

New Zealand Falcon (*Falco novaeseelandiae*)

Kea (*Nestor notabilis*)

New Zealand Kaka (*Nestor meridionalis*)

Red-crowned Parakeet (*Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae*)

Yellow-crowned Parakeet (*Cyanoramphus auriceps*)

Malherbe's [Orange-crowned] Parakeet (*Cyanoramphus malherbi*)

\*Eastern Rosella (*Platycercus eximius*)

Rifleman (*Acanthisitta chloris*)

South Island (Rock) Wren (*Xenicus gilviventris*)

Tui (*Prosthemadera novaeseelandiae*)

New Zealand Bellbird (*Anthornis melanura*)

Gray Gerygone (*Gerygone igata*)

Whitehead (*Mohoua albicilla*)

Yellowhead (*Mohoua ochrocephala*)

Pipipi (Brown Creeper) (*Mohoua novaeseelandiae*)

North Island Kokako (*Calleas wilsonia*)

North Island Saddleback (*Philesturnus rufusater*)

South Island Saddleback (*Philesturnus carunculatus*)

Stitchbird (*Notiomystis cincta*)

\*Australian Magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen*)

New Zealand Fantail (*Rhipidura fuliginosa*)

Tomtit (*Petroica macrocephala*)

North Island Robin (*Petroica {australis} longipes*)

South Island Robin (*Petroica australis*)

\*Eurasian Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*)

Welcome Swallow (*Hirundo neoxena*)

Fernbird (*Megalurus punctatus*)

Silver-eye (*Zosterops lateralis*)

\*Eurasian Blackbird (*Turdus merula*)

\*Song Thrush (*Turdus philomelos*)

\*Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*)

\*European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)

\*Dunnock (*Prunella modularis*)

New Zealand Pipit (*Anthus novaeseelandiae*)

\*Yellowhammer (*Emberiza citrinella*)

\*Common Chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs*)

\*European Greenfinch (*Chloris chloris*)

\*Common Redpoll (*Acanthis flammea*)

\*European Goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis*)

\*House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)

## **MAMMALS**

New Zealand Fur Seal (*Arctocephalus forsteri*)

Hooker's Sea Lion (*Phocarctos hookeri*)

Hector's Dolphin (*Cephalorhynchus hectori*)

Common Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*)

Dusky Dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*)

Bottle-nosed Dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*)

Killer Whale (*Orcinus orca*)

\*European Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)

\*European Hare (*Lepus europaeus*)

\*Common Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*)

## **REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS**

Raukawa Gecko (*Woodworthia maculata*)

Common Skink (*Lygosoma polychroma*)

\*Green and Golden Bell Frog (*Litoria aurea*)

## **INTERESTING OTHERS**

Mako Shark (*Isurus ixyrinchus*)

Smooth Hammerhead (*Sphyrna zygaena*)

Giant Weta (*Deinacrida heteracantha*)

Monarch Butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*)

Painted Lady (*Vanessa kershawii*)

Yellow Admiral (*Bassaritis itea*)

Cabbage White (*Pieris rapae*)

Common Copper Butterfly (*Lycaena salustius*)

Boulder Copper (*Boldenaria boldenarum*)

Grass Blue (*Zizina labradus*)