

New Zealand's Natural History

Naturetrek Tour Report

29 October - 19 November 2017



Nesting Australasian Gannets



Tui



Kaikoura Bay, South Island



Feeding White-Capped Albatrosses

Tour report compiled by Geoff Henderson
Images courtesy of Chris Brookings



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Tour participants: Geoff Henderson (leader) together with eight Naturetrek clients

Days 1/2

Sunday 29th / Monday 30th October

For most of the group, the tour started with overnight flights from London Heathrow to Auckland via Dubai.

Day 3

Tuesday 31st October

We landed at Auckland around lunchtime, where we met Geoff and the three remaining members of the group. We then headed to the Waitakere Ranges for a quick look at the giant Kauri tree and a brief introduction to some of the terrestrial birds. Later, at the west coast's Muriwai area, the calm Tasman Sea was the backdrop to the Australasian Gannet colony. Some gannet chicks were present, carefully nurtured by their parents who were very careful to keep their distance from neighbours! The colony appears to be expanding, causing some of the breeding White-fronted Terns to move out of their way. After that, we headed to our accommodation at Manly, Whangaparaoa Peninsula.

Day 4

Wednesday 1st November

At 7am we learned that the island sanctuary of Tiri Tiri Matangi was living up to its name ("tossed by the wind") as the ferry was cancelled. Tawharanui Open Sanctuary became our destination for the day. After an early shower, we were greeted by Brown Teal and New Zealand Dotterel close-by on the beach. North Island Saddleback called consistently in the thick vegetation across the stream and appeared briefly. The highlight of the day was having a great look at three Banded Rails. These birds are often furtive and it was great to watch them feeding in a tidal runner for a few minutes.

Day 5

Thursday 2nd November

Our first stop (after coffee!) today was at The Miranda Shorebird Centre in The Firth of Thames. Undeterred by brief, light showers, we were pleased to be able to see the endemic Wrybill with its unique curved bill and feeding style. A few waders, such as Bar-tailed Godwit, remained feeding on the estuary despite the tide being well out.

At Lake Rotorua for lunch, the Little Shags and Silver Gulls (formerly Red-billed Gulls) bred on a little island while lots of Scaup paddled in the volcanic lake. In Waimangu thermal valley, the coolish day meant the steam was rising well. Inferno Crater Lake was deep blue under the cliffs and New Zealand Dabchick (Grebe) dived on a nearby small lake. Our day finished at Lake Taupo.

Day 6

Friday 3rd November

Leaving Taupo in the drizzle, our first stop was to have breakfast on the forest's edge at Pureora (in the shelter of a Totara tree festooned with epiphytes). Kaka called loudly, as did North Island Robin, among the towering podocarps. A Long-tailed Cuckoo gave us a good look at this impressive bird.

After a picnic lunch we set off for Mt Ruapehu in Tongariro National Park, where our search for New Zealand's Blue Duck began. We were lucky enough to watch a pair of adults and five chicks for some time. We could even

see the chicks as they sped under water in the crystal clear river. We were assured of their being comfortable in our presence, as they looked relaxed and occasionally moved towards us a little as they fed.

Day 7

Saturday 4th November

Heavy cloud obscured the mountains for our subalpine walk to Taranaki falls. Carrying an impressive amount of water, they thundered down into the pools below. Tomtits and Grey Warblers fed and called in the beech forest. Afternoon walks up the Whakapapanui River saw some clearance of cloud in the late afternoon, when we enjoyed some views while writing the bird list in the bar!

Day 8

Sunday 5th November

The good news that greeted us at 7am was that the Kapiti Sanctuary Island ferry would be running and, as we left Whakapapa village, a little of the snow-capped Mt Ruapehu could be seen peeping out from behind the cloud. After being launched by tractor into the Tasman Sea, we arrived to be welcomed by Manaaki and family on the island. Kaka immediately made their presence known, as an unwary visitor attracted attention by being less than careful with a biscuit. Weka too were on the lookout, but we were advised to avoid inadvertently offering any food to wildlife. A lovely walk (there are no roads) revealed Red-crowned Parakeet, New Zealand Pigeon, a Reef Heron and quite an array of pelagic birds seen from shore in the strong offshore wind. The noisy wind made searching for Little Spotted Kiwi very difficult, though some saw one around 5am. There was a definite island atmosphere on Kapiti, but all too soon the morning ferry arrived to take us back to carry on our journey.

Day 9

Monday 6th November

The Red-crowned Parakeets were doing their normal busy flights as we walked to the morning ferry. Soon back on the mainland, after a quick look around the local estuary where whitebait fishermen tried their luck, we lunched and drove down to Wellington to catch the Cook Strait ferry to the South Island.

On a very calm crossing, Prions and Fluttering Shearwaters were common and, as we left the Cook Strait, some dolphins fed in the calm of Queen Charlotte Sound. Only a couple of minutes after berthing, we arrived at our Picton Hotel overlooking the harbour.

Day 10

Tuesday 7th November

As the main road to Kaikoura had not yet opened after the earthquake, an early start saw us out on Queen Charlotte Sound close to the rare King Shag. This is a small population of these birds which on the water, always warily keep lookout. Fluttering Shearwaters sat in rafts on the calm water and Spotted Shags, Australasian Gannets and Dusky Dolphins patrolled for food. After climbing down the ladder onto the sanctuary, Bluemine Island, Weka investigated while Bellbird called.

After a trip to the bakery, we began the long alternative route to Kaikoura, our next two night stay. Our route took us to Lake Rotoiti, a picturesque glacial lake in Nelson Lakes National Park, down the Buller River from its

source to Murchison, and over the main divide Lewis Pass into Canterbury. From there we went through Waiiau to Kaikoura, where the Seaward Kaikoura Range rises up steeply from very close to the sea.

Day 11

Wednesday 8th November

After a pleasant breakfast, it became clear that though it was a mild, fine day under the mountains, the wind off the peninsula was whipping the sea to a frenzy, preventing our getting out on the water today. From the Kaikoura Peninsula top we watched many pelagic birds wheeling out in the strong wind: giant petrel, prions, shearwaters and smaller albatrosses in the distance.

Later, on a pleasant walk around the Hinau track, we experienced some east coast lowland forest with large Hinau trees, and had our first glimpse of the South Island's Brown Creeper (Pipipi), busily working through the sub-canopy. We were not far from the Hutton's Shearwater breeding site – up on the slopes of Mt Fyffe – an unusual nesting site for a pelagic bird.

A free afternoon enabled us to look around the town.

Day 12

Thursday 9th November

The sun shone on the snow of the mountains as we set off for Hokitika. Again earthquake road closures forced an alternative route down onto the Canterbury plains through Waiiau and Culverden. Lunch stop was at the Waimakariri Gorge where the river leaves the mountains and spreads out into one of the biggest braided rivers which, in normal flow, occupies a small percentage of its braided gravel bed. You really get a great idea from here how the Canterbury Plains were formed. We continued up an increasing rainfall gradient over Porters Pass and Arthurs Pass, through impressive beech forest with large “pineapple” heaths (*Dracophyllum traversii*) and Mt Cook Buttercups. As we drove down the Taramakau River towards Hokitika rain greeted us, though the forecast was much more hopeful.

Day 13

Friday 10th November

Clouds began to break up as we approached Lake Mahinapua, just south of Hokitika. There, we were treated to two Kotuku (White Herons/Great Egrets) stalking prey in the shallows of the lake edge. A walk in the bush yielded some Brown Creepers busily flitting around near an array of tree ferns.

More and more glimpses of the snow-covered Southern Alps became visible as we progressed down the coast – the weather was looking good for tonight's Kiwi trip. After a really good look at the curious Fernbird, we enjoyed another picnic lunch at Okarito lagoon where, again, whitebaiters tried their luck – we saw a few in a bucket, destined to be someone's dinner.

Ian, our local Rowi Kiwi guide, gave us a quick rundown on the procedure for the night's kiwi trip, explaining how we could maximise our chances of success. On the track to Franz Josef glacier an array of unusual spider and parrot orchids were flowering and we were further acquainted with the male Tomtit's territorial call. After dinner, we arrived at the kiwi spot on a beautiful fine evening. Morepork called as we walked to where we

enjoyed great views of an adult Rowi (Okarito Kiwi) and a chick. It was so good to see this rare kiwi early in the evening. After the trip was done, we were in bed by midnight.

Day 14

Saturday 11th November

We left Franz Josef on a crystal-clear morning. From the Fox Glacier lookout, the highest mountains of the Southern Alps looked stunning, with the real length of the glaciers much easier to see. Walking through the beautiful west coast rainforest, we emerged onto Munro Beach to a calm Tasman Sea. Before too long, we were lucky to see two Tawaki (Fiordland Crested Penguin) swim out of the gentle surf and walk up the beach. Hard as it was to leave that wonderful beach, we walked back through the myriad tree ferns and forest full of dangling mosses and trees festooned with epiphytes.

After a pleasant picnic at Pleasant Flat, it was over the Haast Pass, the lowest of the main divide road passes, into the Wanaka basin, before driving over Lindis Pass and finally reaching Twizel. Our morning had started just 40-50 kilometres west at Franz Josef, but of course the only road across is much longer. Seeing Aoraki Mt Cook clear from both east and west in the one day was quite a treat.

Day 15

Sunday 12th November

After a relaxed start, we saw our first Kaki (Black Stilt) feeding on ponds near one of the canals. On the Tasman Delta, several more juveniles were feeding happily and landed very close to us, while Banded Dotterel fed around the small stream and Black-fronted Terns hawked for insects over the water.

Later, on the Hooker Valley walk, Aoraki Mt Cook appeared for a while up the valley while the many glaciers on Mt Sefton came and went in the cloud. Near the end of the walk we happened to notice a Rifleman, New Zealand's smallest bird, weighing in at just six grams for the male and seven grams for the female. Upon careful observation, a flight pattern developed that gave away the fact that a pair was nest building. A fascinating 45 minutes followed where we saw repeated forays of both birds to gather light nesting material, bring it back to the nest site and repeat the process. The nest was only 40 centimetres from the ground in a cracked Matagouri shrub trunk which must have had space inside. It was wonderful to watch these tiny birds industriously working for so long.

Day 16

Monday 13th November

It was a fine fresh day for our trip from Twizel, down to Te Anau. This took us out of the Waitaki catchment, over Lindis Pass with its golden light from the tussock-covered hills, and up the Kawerau Gorge towards Lake Wakatipu with the Remarkables Mountains rising steeply away from the river gorge. We had a lovely spot for our picnic at Kingston, the bottom end of Lake Wakatipu. Redpolls with a very strong blush kept us company, and chocolate biscuits seemed popular at lunch!

Later, at the Wilderness Reserve, an unusual old glacial terrace where bog pine shrubs are scattered through the pale moss-covered country, made an interesting stop before settling in at Te Anau.

Day 17

Tuesday 14th November

After a cloudy start, the clouds receded up the Eglinton Valley, showing the rugged mountains as we made our way towards Milford Sound. Black-fronted Terns hawked for insects and a lone New Zealand Pipit posed for us on a rock. At Mirror Lakes some saw Scaup swimming under the clear water with air bubbles coming out of their nostrils as they looked for food. On the Lake Gunn nature walk we found Riflemen again under the Red Beech canopy, with its myriad ferns and mosses typical of this type of beech forest.

At Homer Tunnel we were pleased to see Kea up to their normal antics with that wonderful flash of under-wing red as they flew. It was a gorgeous day for our picnic in the Gertrude Valley, hemmed in on all sides by snowy mountains and sheer rock walls.

The cruise on Milford Sound (it is really a fiord) showed us how the power of the glaciers had carved out these dramatic fiords, dwarfing later human endeavour. With waterfalls, 'U-shaped' valleys, and cirques among the peaks, the cruise was a bit like being in a real life textbook of geomorphology unfolding scenically before us.

Day 18

Wednesday 15th November

On a lovely fine morning, we started our trip to Stewart Island with a visit to the bird park. We had seen the flightless Takahē earlier on Kapiti Sanctuary Island, but the isolated mountain stronghold of these rare birds was quite close in the nearby Murchison Mountains and it was good to see them again and be able to compare them with their common close relative, the Pukeko. A Great Crested Grebe was happy to choose a raft that the staff had placed in the lake for its nest.

Before our flight across Foveaux Strait, we found some Royal Spoonbills on the Invercargill Estuary. One was feeding with its typical side to side movements. Kaka greeted us on arrival on Stewart Island and after settling in and dinner, we assembled at the wharf in Halfmoon Bay for our Kiwi expedition. On our way to Glory Cove, from the boat, we were pleased to see both Yellow-eyed and Fiordland Crested Penguins. Yellow-eyed Penguins are now quite rare and after early December, Fiordland Crested Penguins swim off to sea, so it was great to see them both. There was seaweed on Ocean Beach to encourage the sand hoppers that Kiwis love. We were thrilled to see two young Kiwis on the track. Somewhat unusually, they fed about us close at hand for some time, so we could see clearly their way of fossicking for food and probing with their bills. We were very still and quiet and it was great to see Kiwi come so close to some of us in an unconcerned way. After the boat trip back, we even managed to get to bed by midnight!

Day 19

Thursday 16th November

It was nice to have a slightly later start this morning before boarding 'Wildfire' with our lunches in hand for a morning around some of the Muttonbird Islands and an afternoon on Ulva, the sanctuary island in Paterson Inlet. The sea was relatively calm, making photographing the Yellow-eyed and Fiordland Crested Penguins less challenging than in rougher seas. It was good to become familiar with how they looked both in the water and on the rocky shore. Brown Skua circled us and Shy Albatross (previously NZ White-capped Albatross) showed they can be very competitive up close when food is about! In flight, their large wings skimmed the surface of the

water as they wheeled gracefully about. Quite a few Diving Petrels flew past us with their purposeful direct flight, and occasional Little Blue Penguins were seen in the water.

After a pleasant lunch on board just off Sydney Cove, we pulled up to the wharf at Ulva Sanctuary Island. With basic pest checks done, we set off into the untouched Podocarp forest of the island. A South Island Saddleback showed us clearly his orange wattles. It was a “Jackbird” - a juvenile. These South Island juveniles have no coloured “saddle”. Robin kept our attention with their ability to spot tiny invertebrates in the ground litter right at our feet. It was great to see Mohua (Yellowhead) actively feeding close by, this time on the ground, their yellow heads looking very bright on the forest floor. On Boulder Beach a New Zealand Sea lion was resting up and Weka fossicked for food among the tidal wrack.

We arrived back in Oban late afternoon where Kaka flew noisily about, Tui and Bellbird fed on Fuchsia flowers, and New Zealand Pigeons did occasional display “stalls” as they flew.

Day 20

Friday 17th November

As always, all were ready promptly to be taken down to the flight centre. While we waited by the beach for the plane to arrive on a fine, fresh morning, the charm of ‘The Bay’ lay around us – boats resting at anchor, waves gently lapping the shore and a pair Variable Oystercatchers making sure their neighbours stayed strictly within bounds! Although the flight to Stewart Island is only twenty minutes, it is a world apart and wonderful to share it for a while.

Our purpose today was to be out at Wellers Rock, Otago Harbour for our excursion on ‘The Monarch’ under the albatross colony by mid-afternoon. At the picturesque Tautuku Bay, we walked down to the beach through lovely forest. The beach stretched for a couple of kilometres and it was a refreshing walk down to the end, before looking back over the wide sweep of the bay from high up on Florence Hill.

Later, checked-in and ready, we wound out onto Otago Peninsula, in sight of Taiaroa Heads where the huge Northern Royal Albatross could just be made out, trying to gain height to alight on the heads. Otago Shags breeding with their raised nests, Spotted Shags staring from their amphitheatre rock opera boxes and Northern Royal Albatrosses loomed into view as we steamed out of the harbour. From the water is a favourite way to see these huge albatrosses; wheeling, dynamically soaring and riding the air currents that will give them the lift they need to reach the upper part of the heads, you get a great idea of their grace and flying skill. A large male New Zealand Sea Lion was sleeping on the sandy beach and New Zealand Fur seals rested on the rocks, regaining their strength. Out at sea, Cape Petrel and Northern Giant Petrel searched for food, as did the New Zealand White-capped Albatross. Northern Royal Albatross dwarfed all others at sea and Royal Spoonbills balanced somewhat precariously round their tree nests under the impressive volcanic cliffs.

After the trip it was all ashore and back to the hotel for our last dinner together, with only a morning’s activity to go the next day before the airport run and flights home.

Day 21

Saturday 18th November

A fine cool morning dawned for our last morning and after investigating the nearby Botanic Gardens and packing, we drove the final leg to Dunedin airport. We said our thanks and goodbyes to Geoff before catching our flight to Auckland, where most continued with overnight flights, again via Dubai, back to the UK.

After some rain, cloud and wind early in the trip, the weather had been pretty kind to us from the lower North Island to Dunedin, making the ever-changing landscapes look their best. A couple of birding highlights during the tour were the Riflemen nest building and great Kiwi views both at Okarito and Stewart Island.

Day 22

Sunday 19th November

Our flight landed back at London Heathrow Airport, where another Naturetrek adventure came to an end.

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Arrival at Kapiti Island

Species Lists

Birds

| | Common name | Scientific name |
|----|--|--|
| 1 | Southern Brown Kiwi | <i>Apteryx australis lawryi</i> |
| 2 | Okarito Kiwi | <i>Apteryx rowi</i> |
| 3 | Little Spotted Kiwi | <i>Apteryx owenii</i> |
| 4 | Canada Goose | <i>Branta canadensis</i> |
| 5 | Greylag Goose (feral) | <i>Anser anser</i> |
| 6 | Black Swan | <i>Cygnus atratus</i> |
| 7 | Blue Duck | <i>Hymenolaimus malacorhynchos</i> |
| 8 | Paradise Shelduck | <i>Tadorna variegata</i> |
| 9 | Mallard | <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> |
| 10 | Pacific Black Duck | <i>Anas superciliosa</i> |
| 11 | Australasian Shoveler | <i>Anas rhynchotis</i> |
| 12 | Grey Teal | <i>Anas gracilis</i> |
| 13 | Brown Teal | <i>Anas chlorotis</i> |
| 14 | Scaup | <i>Aythya novaeseelandiae</i> |
| 15 | California Quail | <i>Callipepla californica</i> |
| 16 | (Wild) Turkey | <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> |
| 17 | Brown Quail | <i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i> |
| 18 | Common Pheasant | <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> |
| 19 | Fiordland Penguin | <i>Eudyptes pachyrhynchus</i> |
| 20 | Yellow-eyed Penguin | <i>Megadyptes antipodes</i> |
| 21 | Little Blue Penguin | <i>Eudyptula minor iredalei</i> |
| 22 | Northern Royal Albatross | <i>Diomedea epomophora</i> |
| 23 | Shy Albatross (NZ White-capped) small Albatross sp. | <i>Thalassarche cauta steadi</i> |
| 24 | Northern Giant Petrel Giant Petrel sp. | <i>Macronectes halli</i> |
| 25 | Cape Petrel | <i>Daption capense australe</i> |
| 26 | Prion sp. | <i>Pachyptila sp.</i> |
| 27 | Westland Petrel | <i>Procellaria westlandica</i> |
| 28 | Sooty Shearwater | <i>Ardenna grisea</i> |
| 29 | Fluttering Shearwater | <i>Puffinus gavia</i> |
| 30 | Hutton's Shearwater | <i>Puffinus huttoni</i> |
| 31 | Common Diving Petrel | <i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i> |
| 32 | New Zealand Grebe | <i>Poliocephalus rufopectus</i> |
| 33 | Great Crested Grebe | <i>Podiceps cristatus australis</i> |
| 34 | Royal Spoonbill | <i>Platalea regia</i> |
| 35 | Eastern Cattle Egret | <i>Bubulcus coromandus</i> |
| 36 | White-faced Heron | <i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i> |
| 37 | Pacific Reef Heron | <i>Egretta sacra</i> |
| 38 | Great Egret | <i>Egretta alba</i> |
| 39 | Australasian Gannet | <i>Morus serrator</i> |
| 40 | Little Pied Cormorant | <i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i> |
| 41 | Spotted Shag | <i>Phalacrocorax punctatus punctatus</i> |
| 42 | Australian Pied Cormorant | <i>Phalacrocorax varius</i> |
| 43 | Great Cormorant | <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> |
| 44 | New Zealand King Shag | <i>Leucocarbo carunculatus</i> |
| 45 | Otago Shag | <i>Leucocarbo chalconotus</i> |
| 46 | Foveaux Shag (formerly Stewart Is. Shag) | <i>Leucocarbo stewarti</i> |
| 47 | Swamp Harrier | <i>Circus approximans</i> |

| Common name | Scientific name |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 48 Weka | <i>Gallirallus australis</i> |
| 49 Banded Rail | <i>Gallirallus philippensis</i> |
| 50 Takahe | <i>Porphyrio hochstetteri</i> |
| 51 Australasian Swamphen | <i>Porphyrio melanotus</i> |
| 52 Eurasian Coot | <i>Fulica atra australis</i> |
| 53 South Island Oystercatcher | <i>Haematopus finschi</i> |
| 54 Variable Oystercatcher | <i>Haematopus unicolor</i> |
| 55 White-headed Stilt | <i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i> |
| 56 Black Stilt | <i>Himantopus novaezealandiae</i> |
| 57 Masked Lapwing | <i>Vanellus miles</i> |
| 58 Wrybill | <i>Anarhynchus frontalis</i> |
| 59 Pacific Golden Plover | <i>Pluvialis fulva</i> |
| 60 New Zealand Plover | <i>Charadrius obscurus</i> |
| 61 Double-banded Plover | <i>Charadrius bicinctus</i> |
| 62 Bar-tailed Godwit | <i>Limosa lapponica</i> |
| 63 Red Knot | <i>Calidris canutus</i> |
| 64 Silver Gull | <i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i> |
| 65 Black-billed Gull | <i>Chroicocephalus bulleri</i> |
| 66 Kelp Gull | <i>Larus dominicanus</i> |
| 67 Caspian Tern | <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> |
| 68 White-fronted Tern | <i>Sterna striata</i> |
| 69 Black-fronted Tern | <i>Chlidonias albostratus</i> |
| 70 Brown Skua | <i>Stercorarius antarcticus</i> |
| 71 Rock Dove | <i>Columba livia</i> |
| 72 New Zealand Pigeon | <i>Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae</i> |
| 73 Pacific Long-tailed Cuckoo | <i>Urodynamis taitensis</i> |
| 74 Sacred Kingfisher | <i>Todiramphus sanctus</i> |
| 75 New Zealand Falcon | <i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> |
| 76 Kea | <i>Nestor notabilis</i> |
| 77 New Zealand Kaka | <i>Nestor meridionalis</i> |
| 78 Eastern Rosella | <i>Platycercus eximius</i> |
| 79 Yellow-crowned Parakeet | <i>Cyanoramphus auriceps</i> |
| 80 Red-crowned Parakeet | <i>Cyanoramphus novaezealandiae</i> |
| 81 Rifleman | <i>Acanthisitta chloris</i> |
| 82 Tui | <i>Prothemadera novaeseelandiae</i> |
| 83 New Zealand Bellbird | <i>Anthornis melanura</i> |
| 84 Grey Gerygone | <i>Gerygone igata</i> |
| 85 North Island Saddleback | <i>Philesturnus rufusater</i> |
| 86 South Island Saddleback | <i>Philesturnus carunculatus</i> |
| 87 Australian Magpie | <i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i> |
| 88 Yellowhead | <i>Mohoua ochrocephala</i> |
| 89 Whitehead | <i>Mohoua albicilla</i> |
| 90 Pipipi (Brown Creeper) | <i>Mohoua novaeseelandiae</i> |
| 91 New Zealand Fantail | <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i> |
| 92 Tomtit | <i>Petroica macrocephala</i> |
| 93 South Island Robin | <i>Petroica australis</i> |
| 94 North Island Robin | <i>Petroica longipes</i> |
| 95 Eurasian Skylark | <i>Alauda arvensis</i> |
| 96 Welcome Swallow | <i>Hirundo neoxena</i> |
| 97 New Zealand Fernbird | <i>Megalurus punctatus</i> |
| 98 Silvereye | <i>Zosterops lateralis</i> |
| 99 Common Myna | <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> |
| 100 Common Starling | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> |

| | Common name | Scientific name |
|-----|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 101 | Common Blackbird | <i>Turdus merula</i> |
| 102 | Song Thrush | <i>Turdus philomelos</i> |
| 103 | House Sparrow | <i>Passer domesticus</i> |
| 104 | Dunnock | <i>Prunella modularis</i> |
| 105 | New Zealand Pipit | <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i> |
| 106 | Common Redpoll | <i>Carduelis flammea</i> |
| 107 | Common Chaffinch | <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> |
| 108 | European Greenfinch | <i>Chloris chloris</i> |
| 109 | European Goldfinch | <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> |
| 110 | Yellowhammer | <i>Emberiza citrinella</i> |

Other Fauna

| | | |
|----|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | European Hare | <i>Lepus europaeus</i> |
| 2 | European Rabbit | <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> |
| 3 | New Zealand Fur Seal | <i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i> |
| 4 | New Zealand Sea Lion | <i>Phocarctos hookeri</i> |
| 5 | Dusky Dolphin | <i>Lagenorhynchus obscurus</i> |
| 6 | Possum | <i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i> |
| 7 | Blue Damsel fly | <i>Austrolestes colensonis</i> |
| 8 | Dragonfly sp. | |
| 9 | Copper butterfly sp. | |
| 10 | Blue butterfly sp. | <i>Undefined</i> |
| 11 | New Zealand Red Admiral | <i>Vanessa gonerilla</i> |
| 12 | Small White | <i>Pieris rapae</i> |
| 13 | Buff-tailed Bumblebee | <i>Bombus terrestris</i> |
| 14 | Honey Bee sp | <i>Apis mellifera (type)</i> |
| 15 | Tree Weta sp. | |
| 16 | New Zealand Sandfly | <i>Austrosimulium sp.</i> |
| 17 | Amphipod sp. | |



Weka on Ulva Island beach