

Conservation status of birds in the Wellington Region, 2023



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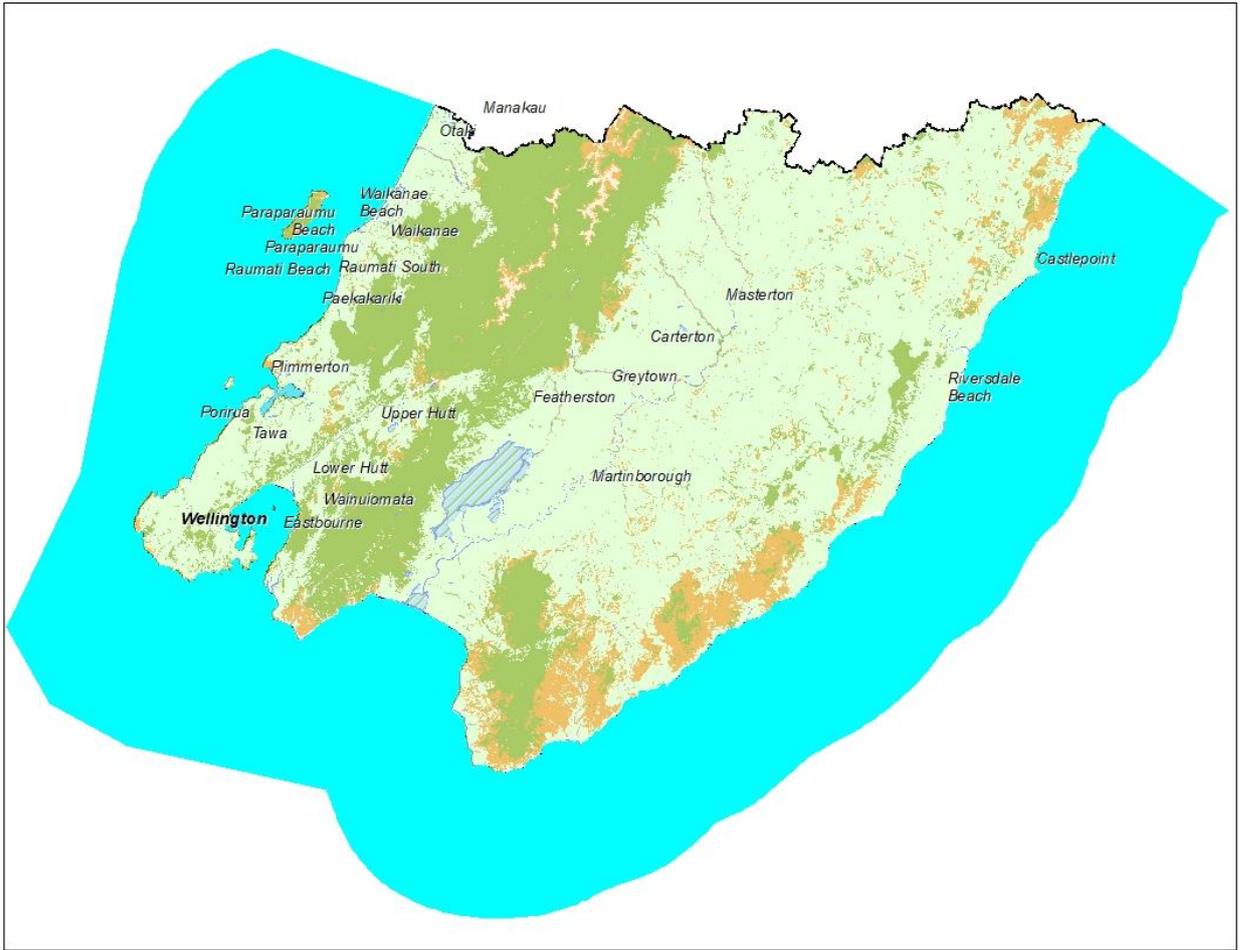
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Cover photo Matuku-hūrepo (Australasian bittern). Credit: Imogen Warren (Birds Online).



Map of the Wellington Region, including the extent of the coastal marine area

Contents

1.	Introduction	1
2.	Methodology	2
3.	Results	5
3.1	Conservation status listing	5
3.2	Conservation threat status	6
3.3	Changes in conservation status	8
3.3.1	Improved conservation status	8
3.3.2	Declined conservation status	9
3.4	Recommendations for conservation actions	10
4.	Discussion	11
	Acknowledgements	13
	References	14
	Appendix A	17
	Appendix B	33

1. Introduction

This is the second published assessment of the conservation status of birds in the Wellington Region. This work revises the regional assessment published in 2020 (Crisp 2020). The latest national assessment published in 2021 (Robertson et al. 2021) revised previous national assessments made in 2012 and 2016 (Robertson et al. 2013, 2017). The aim of this report is to update the regional assessment in response to the more recent national conservation status rankings (Robertson et al. 2021) and to revise the presence and status of bird species in the Wellington Region.

The New Zealand Threat Classification System (NZTCS) assesses the threat status of New Zealand species at a national scale (Townsend et al. 2008, Rolfe et al. 2021, Michel 2021). Threat rankings are used for prioritising conservation actions, research, and monitoring. The Department of Conservation (DOC) is the lead agency tasked with managing indigenous species under the Wildlife Act 1953, however regional and district councils have a statutory obligation to manage species' habitats under the Resource Management Act 1991 and National Policy Statements for Freshwater Management (2020) and Indigenous Biodiversity (2023). An understanding of the distribution and conservation needs of Regionally Threatened species is required to meet these obligations.

In assessing the regional conservation status of birds, it was necessary to determine their current distribution and abundance in the Wellington Region. This information is essential for guiding local conservation efforts and understanding the potential impact of developments on local populations. As the regional assessments are based on national conservation assessments, they effectively define the local distribution of Nationally Threatened species, as required by the National Policy Statements. Regional conservation assessments are therefore an important tool in responding to national direction alongside local conservation priorities.

2. Methodology

An expert panel comprised of Hugh Robertson, Nikki McArthur and Shane Cotter convened on 30 May 2023 to assess the status of bird species in the Wellington Region against the latest national conservation assessment (Robertson et al. 2021). The expert panel was guided by the methodology developed for regional conservation assessments by a collaborative group from the Department of Conservation (DOC) and local authorities (see Crisp 2020). The regional conservation assessment methodology uses the NZTCS but adjusts the Threatened and At Risk population thresholds to the regional land area considered. The assigned regional threat status cannot be lower than that of the national threat status, but can be higher (e.g., a Nationally Vulnerable species can be assessed as being Regionally Critical). The regional conservation assessment methodology has also introduced the identification of national strongholds within regions (the criterion being that >20% of the national population uses the region for part of their lifecycle) and the use of regional qualifiers for natural or historic range limits.

The expert panel reviewed the extant (i.e., currently surviving) bird species in the Wellington Region based on the national conservation assessment. Using the master bird species list in the NZTCS (NZTCS 2023), the determination as to which of these species were known or likely to be occurring in the Wellington region was made based on data collated from regional surveys, eBird, Bird New Zealand's Unusual Bird Reports (UBR) database, unpublished seabird tracking data and the local knowledge of ornithologists active in the Wellington region. The determination as to whether each species was resident or non-resident in the region was also made (the species must regularly breed in the region to qualify as a resident). Nationally extant species that had been extirpated in the Wellington Region (i.e., surviving nationally, but extinct locally) were identified by comparing the national list to historical records for the region. NZTCS criteria were then applied to assign the regional threat status to Nationally Threatened and At Risk resident bird species. For (nationally) Not Threatened species, a regional population threshold of 1,000 mature individuals, or a habitat occupancy greater than 500 ha was applied, but NZTCS criteria were used if the region was deemed a National Stronghold (i.e. supported more than 20% of the national population) or if the species was a regional endemic, as shown in Figure 2.1. If the population was assessed as being not stable (i.e., decreasing by more than 10%) the NZTCS criteria were used to determine the regional threat status.

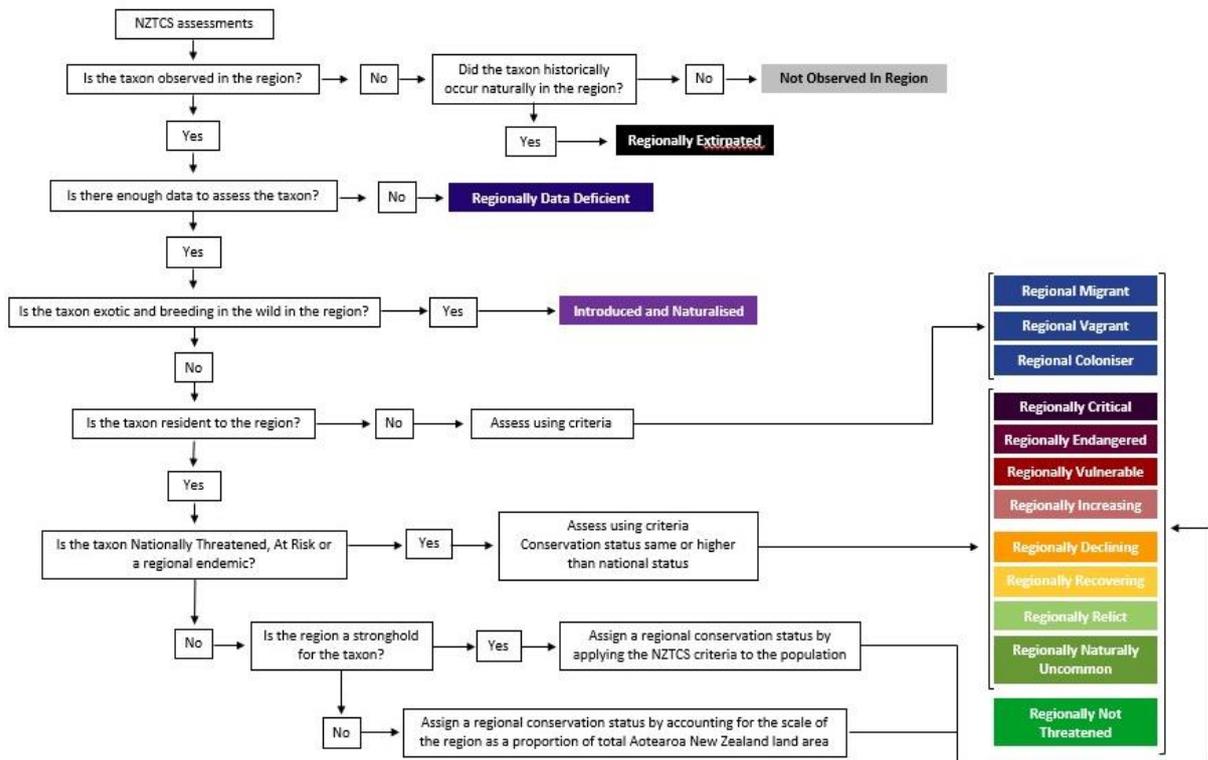


Figure 2.1: Flow chart for regionally assessing taxa that are found in the wild in Aotearoa New Zealand

The regional bird conservation status was assessed for each species at two spatial scales: on the Wellington Region mainland only, and on the Wellington Region mainland plus the region’s predator-free sanctuaries. These sanctuaries include: Kāpiti, Mana, Matiu / Somes and Mākaro/Ward Islands, and Zealandia Te Māra a Tāne. This was in order to highlight which species are under the greatest threat on the mainland for conservation management planning purposes.

Monitoring programmes, mainly conducted by Birds New Zealand (Ornithological Society of New Zealand), but also by the Greater Wellington Regional Council and Wellington City Council, are aiding the understanding of population sizes and changes over time. Bird monitoring is also undertaken to provide information about the outcomes of conservation management at specific sites. The most recent publications/ data sets are noted below:

- Bird species are monitored at sampling points on an 8x8km grid across the region on a five- yearly cycle and the results reported online (GWRC 2023a)
- Wetland birds are surveyed in selected wetlands annually across the region (Cotter 2023, GWRC 2023b)
- Coastal bird surveys are completed on a five-yearly basis around the Wellington Regional coastline from Waikawa Beach on the Kapiti Coast to Owhanga River mouth in the Wairarapa (McArthur et al. 2019) and along

the Wellington City Council (WCC) coastline on an annual basis (McArthur 2023a).

- River bird surveys are undertaken in three-year cycles alternating between rivers in the east and west of the region (McArthur and Thomas 2022, 2023)
- Forest bird monitoring occurs across the region (Schlesselmann et al. 2021, 2022), in WCC reserves (McArthur et al. 2023) and Upper Hutt City reserves (McArthur 2023b).
- Predator-free Miramar bird surveys (McArthur 2023c)
- Wainuiomata Mainland Island bird surveys (McArthur et al. 2022)
- Wairarapa Moana wetland bird (Cotter 2022) and shorebird monitoring (McArthur et al. 2018).
- Rewanui Reserve monitoring (Fea 2021)
- Aorangi Forest monitoring (OSPRI 2023)
- Wellington Harbour bird survey (Birds NZ, unpublished data)
- Porirua Harbour, Pauatahanui Inlet bird survey (Birds NZ, unpublished data)

Monitoring is also completed regularly on the islands and in sanctuaries such as Mana Island (Miskelly et al. 2022) and Zealandia (Miskelly 2018). Other sources of information can be found on eBird and INaturalist. Birds New Zealand has had a New Zealand Bird Atlas project underway for five years from June 2019 using eBird as a data collection, storage and visualisation tool. To date, 98% of the 10 km survey squares have been visited and almost 48,500 checklists submitted from the region.

3. Results

3.1 Conservation status listing

Four species were identified as being Regionally Extirpated, one less than that listed in the previous regional assessment (Crisp 2020). Ta kahikare-raro/New Zealand storm petrel (*Fregetta maoriana*) had previously been assumed to have occurred in Wellington's territorial waters in historic times, however a review of the published literature has revealed no evidence that this species formerly occurred in Wellington waters.

Seventy indigenous bird species were identified as being regional residents in the Wellington Region; of these 44 were Regionally Threatened, four Regionally At Risk, and 22 Regionally Not Threatened (Appendix A; Table A1). Since the previous regional assessment, huahou/red knot (*Calidris canutus rogersi*) has been moved to Regionally Vagrant (previously included as a Regional Resident in error) and kōtuku ngutupapa/royal spoonbill (*Platalea regia*) has moved from Regional Coloniser to Regional Resident status.

One hundred and twelve indigenous bird species were identified as being non-residents in the Wellington Region, representing 44 Regional Migrants and 68 Regional Vagrants. Non-resident indigenous bird taxa are those whose natural presence in New Zealand is either discontinuous (Migrant), sporadic or temporary (Vagrant), or have established a resident population in relatively recent times (Coloniser). There were seven fewer Regional Migrant species identified in the Wellington Region than in the previous conservation assessment (which recorded 51 Regional Migrant species), (Crisp 2020). The change was due to the different approach taken to the identification of rare seabirds visiting the region. More evidence or data about the regional visitors was gathered during this assessment to make a determination of their regional conservation status. Five species were reassessed as Regional Vagrants, including: fulmar prion (*Pachyptila crassirostris crassirostris*), lesser fulmar prion (*Pachyptila crassirostris flemingi*), subantarctic diving petrel (*Pelecanoides urinatrix exsul*), takahikare-rangi/black-bellied storm petrel (*Fregetta tropica*), and Wilson's storm petrel (*Oceanites oceanicus exasperates*). The other two species were assessed as being Not Observed in the region. They were Chatham Island petrel (*Pterodroma axillaris*) and southern white-fronted tern (*Sterna striata aucklandornae*).

The Regional Vagrant species increased by five species from 63 species noted in the last regional conservation assessment (Crisp2020). Five species were reassigned as Regional Vagrants from the Regional Migrant category (as detailed above), while two species; Chatham fulmar prion (*Pachyptila crassirostris pyramidalis*) and Pycroft's petrel (*Pterodroma pycrofti*) were reassigned as Not Observed in the region. Huahou/red knot (*Calidris canutus rogersi*) was added as a Regional Vagrant from the regional resident section, while black tern (*Chlidonias niger*) is a new species record for the Wellington Region (and New Zealand), being recorded at Waikanae Estuary in January 2022.

Twenty-nine Introduced and Naturalised species were identified in the Wellington Region. This is one less than reported in the previous conservation assessment (Crisp 2020). One species, crimson rosella (*Platycercus elegans*), was removed from the list since the last report as it is now considered extinct in the wild in New Zealand (New Zealand Birds Online). A small flock of helmeted guineafowl (*Numida meleagris*) were released in a wetland near Pekapeka, but do not yet meet the criteria of a resident breeding population at this stage.

Four species were identified as Conservation Introductions (meaning that they are not indigenous to the region but were introduced for conservation purposes). These are: tokoeka/northern Fiordland tokoeka (*Apteryx australis* “northern Fiordland”, takahē/South Island takahe (*Porphyrio hochstetteri*), weka/North Island weka (*Gallirallus australis greyi*) and kiwi-nui/North Island brown kiwi (*Apteryx mantelli*). The first three species are confined to the islands or sanctuaries, while kiwi-nui is now also present at Pūkaha Mt Bruce, in Remutaka Forest Park, and near Makara (Capital Kiwi). While weka were originally present in the Wellington region, the species on Kapiti Island is thought to be a hybrid with a species from outside the Wellington region.

3.2 Conservation threat status

Of the 44 species listed as Regionally Threatened, 22 are Regionally Critical, 11 Regionally Endangered and 11 Regionally Vulnerable (Appendix 1; Table A1). This amounts to 63 percent of the extant indigenous resident bird species being Regionally Threatened with extirpation. A further six percent of the extant indigenous resident bird species (four species) were identified as being Regionally At Risk (one Regionally Declining, one Recovering and two Naturally Uncommon). Thus, cumulatively, 69 percent (48 species) of the indigenous bird species resident in the Wellington Region, are of direct conservation concern in the region.

Based on experience from the previous regional conservation assessment, a distinction was made between species present across the region (i.e., on the mainland and in predator-free sanctuaries) and those species on the mainland excluding these sanctuaries (Figure 3.1). Thirteen species were assessed as having a higher threat status on the mainland alone. These included:

- Eight species that were present in the sanctuaries but have been Extirpated from the Wellington mainland included: hīhi (*Notiomystis cincta*), kiwi pukupuku/little spotted kiwi (*Apteryx owenii*), pakahā/fluttering shearwater (*Puffinus gavia*), rowi (*Apteryx rowi*), takahikare/New Zealand white-faced storm petrel (*Pelagodroma marina maoriana*), tītī wainui/fairy prion (*Pachyptila turtur*), tītī/sooty shearwater (*Ardenna grisea*) and weka/North Island weka (*Gallirallus australis greyi*).
- Another five species had a more threatened conservation status on the mainland than in the sanctuaries included: kakariki/red-crowned parakeet (*Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae novaezelandiae*), koroātito/ North Island fernbird (*Poodytes punctatus vealeae*), tīeke/North Island saddleback

(*Philesturnus rufusater*), and toutouwai/North Island robin (*Petroica longipes*). These species were all assessed as Regionally Vulnerable when the populations in the sanctuaries and on the mainland were combined but were all Regionally Critical on the mainland alone (all with populations of less than 250). Kororā/northern blue penguin (*Eudyptula minor iredalei*) was assessed as being Regionally Vulnerable, but Regionally Endangered on the mainland alone.

Tieke/North Island saddleback (*Philesturnus rufusater*) and toutouwai/North Island robin (*Petroica longipes*) both qualified as Regionally Vulnerable if sanctuaries were included but were Regionally Critical on the mainland due to predation, primarily by cats. Both of these species have tried to breed over the fence on the mainland from Zealandia but have not been able to establish a breeding population because of the impacts of mammalian predators.

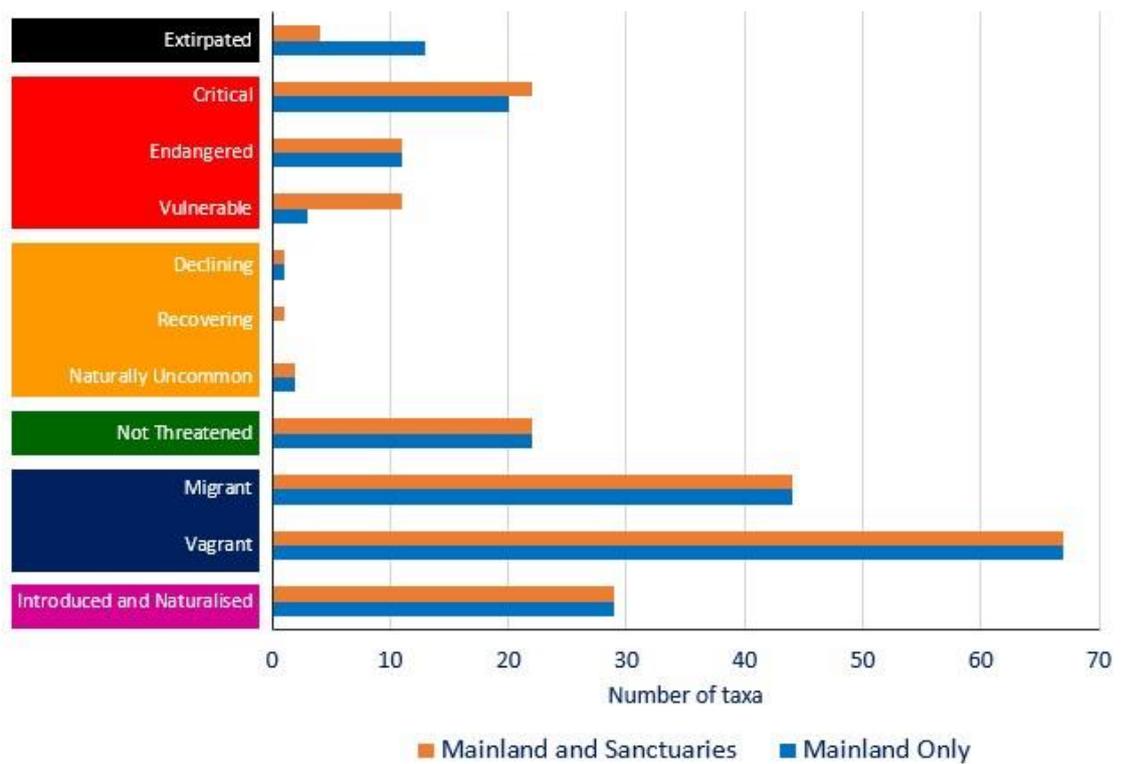


Figure 3.1: Conservation status of bird species on the Wellington mainland and sanctuaries versus mainland only

Twenty-six bird species that are now Extinct in New Zealand were once present in the Wellington Region. These include the New Zealand owlet-nightjar (*Aegotheles novaezealandiae*), moariki/little bush moa (*Anas chathamica*), North Island adzebill (*Aptornis otidiformis*), New Zealand musk duck (*Biziura delautouri*), snipe-rail (*Capellirallus karamu*), manutahora/Finsch’s duck (*Chenonetta finschi*), kēurangi/Eyles’ harrier (*Circus teauteensis*), tarepo/North Island goose (*Cnemiornis gracilis*), North Island snipe(*Coenocorypha barrierensis*), North Island raven (*Corvus moriorum antipodum*), koreke/ New

Zealand quail (*Coturnix novaezealandiae*), kuranui/North Island giant moa (*Dinornis novaezealandiae*), coastal moa (*Euryapteryx curtus curtus*), New Zealand coot (*Fulica prisca*), Hodgens' waterhen (*Tribonyx hodgenorum*), huia (*Heteralocha acutirostris*), kaoriki/New Zealand little bittern (*Ixobrychus novaezealandiae*), Scarlett's duck (*Malacorhynchus scarletti*), Waitaha penguin (*Megadyptes antipodes richdalei*) (regarded as an extinct subspecies of yellow-eyed penguin), New Zealand blue-billed duck (*Oxyura vantetsi*), moa ruarangi/Mantell's moa (*Pachyornis geranoides*), North Island stout-legged wren (*Xenicus jagmi*), North Island takahē (*Porphyrio mantelli*), piopio/North Island piopio (*Turnagra tanagra*), mātuhituhi/North Island bush wren (*Xenicus longipes stokesii*) and a merganser *Mergus* sp. (that was formerly known as New Zealand merganser and is now called miuweka/Auckland Island merganser (*Mergus australis*), and a mainland *Mergus* sp. Whose bones that have not been ascribed to any particular (extinct) species.

3.3 Changes in conservation status

3.3.1 Improved conservation status

Ten bird species that were assessed as being Regionally Threatened in the last assessment have been classified into less threatened states (Table 3.1). Actual improvements in population number and/or trend were noted in four species:

- Koroātito/North Island fernbird and kōkako/North Island kokako improved in conservation status from Regionally Critical to Regionally Vulnerable.
 - The regional population of koroātito/North Island fernbird has increased largely as a result of two successful reintroduction projects which have established new breeding populations on Mana Island and around Pauatahanui Inlet of the Porirua Harbour.
 - Similarly, kōkako/North Island kokako has benefitted from conservation programmes at Pūkaha National Wildlife Centre and on Kapiti Island with the population size having increased.
- Kōtuku ngutupapa/royal spoonbill has moved from the Coloniser category to that of Regionally Endangered, as the species has now become well established in the region.
- Poaka/pied stilt (*Himantopus himantopus leucocephalus*) has moved from Regionally Vulnerable to Regionally Not Threatened, because the population trend has stabilised rather than being decreasing and the population is widespread.
- Kiwi-nui/North Island brown kiwi has moved from Regionally Critical to Regionally Endangered as the population has increased to more than 250 mature individuals, largely as a result of further introductions to the Wellington region.

3.3.2 Declined conservation status

The regional conservation status has declined for ten species, seven of which had observed declines in population number and/or trend (Table 3.1).

- Kawau tikitiki/spotted shag (*Phalacrocorax punctatus*) moved from being assessed as Regionally Vulnerable to Regionally Critical as the number of individuals in Wellington Harbour has fallen. There is no known reason for this decline, but it is possibly food-related because their breeding site on Matiu/Somes Island is secure.
- Five species moved from Regionally Vulnerable to Regionally Endangered.
 - The pihoihoi/New Zealand pipit (*Anthus novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae*) population has declined based on Wairarapa coast and river survey data collected between 2016 and 2022 (McArthur and Burgin 2017, McArthur et al. 2019, McArthur and Thomas 2023, GWRC unpublished coastal bird data 2023).
 - The population trend for pohowera/banded dotterel (*Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus*) has changed from being stable to declining. A decrease in numbers recorded during river survey counts has been attributed largely to the effects of recent flooding in the Wairarapa, but human impacts continue to affect this species.
 - Kawau tuī/little black shag (*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*), kawaupaka/little shag (*Microcarbo melanoleucos brevirostris*), and tōrea pango/variable oystercatcher (*Haematopus unicolor*) have changed status because their recent strong population increases have tailed-off to now being more-or-less stable.
- Long-tailed cuckoo moved from Regionally Naturally Uncommon to Regionally Endangered, because fewer individuals are being recorded in regional forest bird counts and the population trend has moved from stable to declining.

Table 3.1: Change in the regional conservation status between conservation assessments in 2020 and 2023. * Note that one species moved from resident to non-resident, hence the total here of 71 species

Direction of change	Reason for change	Conservation status in 2023	No. taxa
Improved	Actual improvement	Regionally Endangered	2
		Regionally Vulnerable	2
		Regionally Not Threatened	1
		Total	4
	Reinterpretation of data	Regional Vagrant*	1
		Regionally Naturally Uncommon	2
		Regionally Not Threatened	2
		Total	5
		TOTAL IMPROVED	9
Declined	Actual decline	Regionally Critical	1
		Regionally Endangered	6
		Total	7
	Reinterpretation of data	Regionally Vulnerable	3
	Total	3	
	TOTAL DECLINED	10	
No change		Regionally Critical	21
		Regionally Endangered	3
		Regionally Vulnerable	6
		Regionally Declining	1
		Regionally Recovering	1
		Regionally Relict	0
		Regionally Naturally Uncommon	0
		Regionally Not Threatened	19
		Total	52
			TOTAL NO CHANGE

3.4 Recommendations for conservation actions

A summary of management and survey priorities for regionally Threatened bird species is detailed in Appendix B; Table B1.

4. Discussion

Four species have been Extirpated from the Wellington Region and almost 70 percent of the indigenous resident bird species are of direct conservation concern being Threatened (44 species) or At Risk (4 species) in the region. Nine species are only surviving in the sanctuaries, having been lost from the Wellington mainland. A further six species are more threatened on the Wellington mainland than in the sanctuaries. So, while conservation efforts have improved the status of five species (three of which are still Regionally Threatened), the majority of the resident bird species in the Wellington Region remain under extreme pressure from habitat loss, mammalian predators, and the impacts of climate change.

Bird populations are increasing where intensive predator control is in place, but there are large areas of the region where no pest animal control is undertaken. While there is good representation of upland forests through the Aorangi, Remutaka and Tararua Ranges, little remains of the region's lowland forests, which are now highly fragmented in the urbanised and production landscapes (Singers et al. 2018). Coastal development continues to encroach on habitat critical for coastal bird species. Climate change is impacting all habitats, with riverbed-breeding species being particularly affected by increased frequency and magnitude of spring/summer flooding. Regional bird conservation assessments have recorded actual declines in 10 percent of the resident species and this is expected to worsen if these pressures are not addressed.

The Climate Impact qualifier is relevant to 34 of the species that are resident in or visit the Wellington Region (10 seabird, 9 coastal, 3 riverine, 3 wetland and 9 forest species). While the seabirds are affected by environmental conditions that operate at larger scales beyond the region, species such as toroa/Antipodean wandering albatross (*Diomedea antipodensis antipodensis*) are year-round visitors to Wellington's coastal marine area and it is important that there is an awareness of the impacts of climate change on such species. Marine heatwaves impact feeding and ultimately breeding success. The impact of changes in food supply also affects some coastal bird species, such as red-billed gulls (*Larus novaehollandiae*) (Mills et al. 2008). Tōrea pango/variable oystercatcher (*Haematopus unicolor*) is an example of a shoreline foraging and nesting species that will be impacted by sea level rise and more frequent coastal storm surges. Feeding grounds provided by rocky reefs will be inundated, affecting species such as matuku moana/reef heron (*Egretta sacra sacra*).

In the Wellington Region, it is predicted that there will an increase in the frequency and severity of droughts, particularly in the Wairarapa (GWRC, 2023). This will impact forest and wetland birds through decreased food supply and habitat loss. An increase in the frequency and magnitude of flooding events has already begun to present as a concern for riverine birds in the region (McArthur and Thomas 2023). Widespread habitat disturbance due to flooding is the most likely causal factor in a major decline in shorebird numbers

(pohowera/banded dotterel, black-fronted dotterel and poaka/pied stilt) between the 2016-2018 and 2022 surveys. Droughts can also have a major impact on riverbed-nesting shorebirds, as gravel islands connect to the gravel beaches when minor river braids dry up. This provides mammalian predators with easier access to the nesting sites and increases nest predation. This was only one year of a three-year survey, but it highlights the impacts that these stochastic disturbances can have. Forest and wetland birds are likely to come under greater pressure from predation by rodents and mustelids that benefit from warmer climates. 'Thermal squeeze', where predators gain access to higher altitude refugia for birds and vulnerable species are squeezed into less-than-ideal habitats outside their range, is also an emerging issue (Walker et al. 2019). The National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity requires local authorities to promote resilience by allow for and support the natural adjustment of habitats and ecosystems, so understanding and considering the impacts of climate change on regionally Threatened species is of high importance.

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Appendix A

Table A1: Regional conservation status of native bird species in the Wellington Region

Māori Name	Common Name	Name and Authority	Regional Conservation Status	Conservation Status Wellington Mainland	National Conservation Status	National Stronghold	Regional Population	Wellington Mainland Population	Regional Trend	Trend Wellington Mainland	Regional Confidence Population	Regional Confidence Trend	Regional Qualifiers	Notes
REGIONALLY EXTIRPATED														
whio	blue duck	<i>Hymenolaimus malacorhynchos</i> Gmelin, 1789	Extirpated	Extirpated	Vulnerable	No	—	—	—	—	High	N/A	EW, FR	Occasional male seen in the Tararua Ranges, common in late 1800s. Recorded at Turanganui River between 1920 and 1930
tara iti	New Zealand fairy tern	<i>Sternula nereis davisae</i> Mathews & Iredale, 1913	Extirpated	Extirpated	Critical	No	—	—	—	—	High	N/A	EW, FR	Waikanae Estuary in 1950s
kākāpō	kākāpō	<i>Strigops habroptila</i> G.R. Gray, 1845	Extirpated	Extirpated	Critical	No	—	—	—	—	High	N/A	EW, FR	Common in late 1800s
tuturuatu	shore plover	<i>Thinornis novaeseelandiae</i> Gmelin, 1789	Extirpated	Extirpated	Critical	No	—	—	—	—	High	N/A	EW, FR	Coastal habitat until late 1800s
REGIONALLY THREATENED														
Regionally Critical														
ngutu-pare	wrybill	<i>Anarhynchus frontalis</i> Quoy & Gaimard, 1830	Critical - RM	Critical - RM	Increasing	No	<250	<250	—	—	Medium	—	BNS, CD, RM, RR, Sp	Annual visitor to Kapiti coast, Wairarapa Moana and other coastal sites
pāteke	brown teal	<i>Anas chlorotis</i> G.R. Gray, 1845	Critical	Critical	Increasing	No	<250	<250	±10% stable	±10% stable	High	Medium	CD, RR, St	Mana/Kapiti Islands. Unsure if breeding on mainland
pāpera	grey duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i> Gmelin, 1789	Critical	Critical	Vulnerable	No	<250	<250	±10% stable	±10% stable	High	Low	DPT, SO, St	Otaki lakes and Wairarapa rivers. Interbreeding stabilised
tokoeka	northern Fiordland tokoeka	<i>Apteryx australis</i> "northern Fiordland"	Critical	N/A	Endangered	N/A	<250	N/A	±10% stable	N/A	High	High	CInt, CD, OL, St	Kapiti Island
rowi	rowi	<i>Apteryx rowi</i> Tennyson, Palma, Robertson, Worthy & Gill, 2003	Critical	Extirpated	Endangered	No	<250	N/A	>10% increase	N/A	High	High	FR, RN, CD, Inc, OL	Mana Island
kōtuku	white heron	<i>Ardea alba modesta</i> J.E. Gray, 1831	Critical - RM	Critical - RM	Critical	No	<250	<250	—	—	High	—	BNS, RM, SO	Annual visitor to Kapiti coast, Wairarapa Moana and other coastal sites

Māori Name	Common Name	Name and Authority	Regional Conservation Status	Conservation Status Wellington Mainland	National Conservation Status	National Stronghold	Regional Population	Wellington Mainland Population	Regional Trend	Trend Wellington Mainland	Regional Confidence Population	Regional Confidence Trend	Regional Qualifiers	Notes
tītī	sooty shearwater	<i>Ardenna grisea</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Critical	Extirpated	Declining	No	<250	N/A	±10% stable	N/A	High	High	CD, CI, PD, RF, St, SO	Breeding Kapiti and Mana Islands. Seasonal visitor to coastal area
matuku-hūrepo	Australasian bittern	<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i> (Wagler, 1827)	Critical	Critical	Critical	Yes	<250	<250	±10% stable	±10% stable	High	Medium	DPT, Sp, St, TO	Main colony at Wairarapa Moana, also Kapiti Coast
	northern New Zealand dotterel	<i>Charadrius obscurus aquilonius</i> Gmelin, 1789	Critical	Critical	Increasing	No	<250	<250	>10% increase	>10% increase	High	High	CD, CI, Inc, NR	Recolonised in early 2000s. Wairarapa and Kapiti coastal sites
tarāpuka	black-billed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus bulleri</i> (Hutton, 1871)	Critical	Critical	Declining	No	<250	<250	±10% stable	±10% stable	High	High	CI, RF, St	Breeding population stable on Wairarapa rivers
toroa	Antipodean wandering albatross	<i>Diomedea antipodensis antipodensis</i> Robertson & Warham, 1992	Critical - RM	Critical - RM	Critical	N/A	<250	N/A	—	—	Medium	—	BNS, CI, IE, RM, RR	Year-round visitor to the coastal marine area
toroa	Gibson's wandering albatross	<i>Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni</i> Robertson & Warham 1992	Critical - RM	Critical - RM	Critical	No	<250	N/A	—	—	Medium	—	BNS, CI, RM, IE, RR	Year-round visitor to the coastal marine area
matuku moana	reef heron	<i>Egretta sacra sacra</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Critical	Critical	Endangered	No	<250	<250	±10% stable	±10% stable	High	High	CI, CR, SO, Sp, St	Breeding on islands and at Castlepoint
kārearea	bush falcon	<i>Falco novaeseelandiae ferox</i> (Trewick & Olley 2016)	Critical	Critical	Increasing	No	<250	<250	>10% increase	>10% increase	Medium	Medium	Inc, Sp	Widespread and regionally sparse, but Wellington-Hutt area a hotspot
	Australian coot	<i>Fulica atra australis</i> Gould, 1845	Critical	Critical	Naturally Uncommon	No	<250	<250	>10% increase	>10% increase	Medium	Medium	Inc, SO	Kapiti Coast , Henley Lake
white tern	white tern	<i>Gygis alba candida</i> Gmelin, 1789	Critical - RV	Critical - RV	Critical	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	BNS, RV	Kapiti Coast beach specimens
taranui	Caspian tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> Pallas, 1770	Critical	Critical	Vulnerable	No	<250	<250	>70% decline	>70% decline	High	High	CD, CI, OL, SO, Sp	High decline. Onoke spit, Wairongomai Delta
kūaka	eastern bar-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i> Naumann, 1836	Critical	Critical	Declining	No	<250	<250	±10% stable	±10% stable	High	High	CI, EF, RR, TO	International migrant. Lake Wairarapa and some coastal sites
hihi	hihi/stitchbird	<i>Notiomystis cincta</i> (Du Bus de Gisignies, 1839)	Critical	Extirpated	Vulnerable	No	<250	N/A	10-30% decline	N/A	High	High	CI, CD, FR, RN, RR	Stable on Kapiti Island, high decline in Zealandia
tītī wainui	fairy prion	<i>Pachyptila turtur</i> (Kuhl, 1820)	Critical	Extirpated	Relict	No	<250	N/A	±10% stable	N/A	High	High	CD, OL, RF, FR, RN, RR, SO	Mana Island translocation, Cook Strait

Māori Name	Common Name	Name and Authority	Regional Conservation Status	Conservation Status Wellington Mainland	National Conservation Status	National Stronghold	Regional Population	Wellington Mainland Population	Regional Trend	Trend Wellington Mainland	Regional Confidence Population	Regional Confidence Trend	Regional Qualifiers	Notes
takahikare	New Zealand white-faced storm petrel	<i>Pelagodroma marina maoriana</i> Mathews, 1912	Critical	Extirpated	Relict	No	<250	N/A	±10% stable	N/A	High	High	CD, FR, OL, RN, RR	Mana Island translocation. One breeding pair Makaro/Ward Island
	northern diving petrel	<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix urinatrix</i> (Gmelin 1789)	Critical	Critical	Relict	No	<250	<250	>10% increase	>10% increase	High	High	CD, FR, Inc, RN, SO	Point Halswell, Matiu/Somes and Mana Islands
māpunga	black shag	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo novaehollandiae</i> Stephens, 1826	Critical	Critical	Relict	No	<250	<250	10-30% decline	10-30% decline	High	Medium	DPT, SO, Sp	Wairarapa Moana, Wellington Harbour, eastern Wairarapa river mouths
kawau tikitiki	spotted shag	<i>Phalacrocorax punctatus</i> (Sparrman, 1786)	Critical	Critical	Vulnerable	No	<250	<250	10-50% decline	10-50% decline	High	High	CI	Matiu/Somes, Mokopuna and Kapiti Islands, Breaker Bay
takahē	South Island takahe	<i>Porphyrio hochstetteri</i> A.B. Meyer, 1883	Critical	N/A	Vulnerable	No	<250	N/A	±10% stable	N/A	High	High	CInt, CI, CD, RR, St	Kapiti and Mana Islands, Zealandia
tāiko	Chatham Island taiko	<i>Pterodroma magentae</i> (Giglioli & Salvadori, 1869)	Critical - RM	Critical - RM	Critical	No	<250	<250	—	—	High	—	BNS, RM	Cook Strait
pakahā	fluttering shearwater	<i>Puffinus gavia</i> (J.R. Forster, 1844)	Critical	Extirpated	Relict	No	<250	N/A	>10% increase	N/A	High	N/A	CD, FR, Inc, RN, RR	Mana and Matiu/Somes Islands
toroa	Salvin's mollymawk	<i>Thalassarche salvini</i> (Rothschild, 1878)	Critical - RM	Critical - RM	Critical	N/A	1,000-5,000	1,000-5,000	—	—	Medium	—	BNS, CI, DPS, RM, RR	Primarily winter seasonal visitor to coastal marine area but seen year-round
kotoreke	marsh crake	<i>Zapornia pusilla affinis</i> (J.E. Gray, 1845)	Critical	Critical	Declining	No	<250	<250	±10% stable	±10% stable	High	Medium	CI, Sp, St, RR	Wairarapa Moana, Waikanae Estuary, Pauatahanui Inlet and some Kapiti Coast wetlands
Regionally Endangered														
pīhoihoi	New Zealand pipit	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Endangered	Endangered	Declining	No	250-1,000	250-1,000	10-50% decline	10-50% decline	Low	Low	DPS, DPT, Sp	Patchy distribution, over 30% decline in Wairarapa coast and river data
kiwi-nui	North Island brown kiwi	<i>Apteryx mantelli</i> Bartlett, 1852	Endangered	Endangered	Not Threatened	No	250-1,000	250-1,000	>10% increase	>10% increase	High	High	CInt, CD, Inc	Remutaka Forest Park, Pūkaha, Makara Capital Kiwi
pohowera	banded dotterel	<i>Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus</i> Jardine and Selby, 1827	Endangered	Endangered	Declining	No	250-1,000	250-1,000	10-30% decline	10-30% decline	High	High	CI, CD, RR	Wairarapa rivers, Otaki River, coastal sites

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tarapirohe	black-fronted tern	<i>Chlidonias albostratus</i> (G.R. Gray, 1845)	Endangered - RM	Endangered - RM	Endangered	N/A	250-1000	N/A	—	—	Medium	—	BNS, CI, RM, FR	Seasonal/annual visitor to Wairarapa Moana and coastal marine area
kākāriki	yellow-crowned parakeet	<i>Cyanoramphus auriceps</i> (Kuhl, 1820)	Endangered	Critical	Declining	No	250-1,000	<250	±10% stable	>10% decrease	Medium	Medium	CD, CI, EF, Sp	Mana Island, possible slow decline in mainland forests
koekoeā	long-tailed cuckoo	<i>Eudynamis taitensis</i> (Sparrman, 1787)	Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable	No	250-1,000	250-1,000	10-30% decline	10-30% decline	Medium	Medium	CD, CI, DPS, DPT	Seasonal/annual visitor
tōrea pango	variable oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus unicolor</i> J.R. Forster, 1844	Endangered	Endangered	Recovering	No	250-1,000	250-1,000	±10% stable	±10% stable	High	High	CD, CI	Widespread coastal and Lake Wairarapa
hoiho	yellow-eyed penguin	<i>Megadyptes antipodes antipodes</i> (Hombron & Jacquinot, 1841)	Endangered - RV	Endangered - RV	Endangered	N/A	—	—	—	—	—	—	BNS, CI, RV	Occasional vagrant
kawaupaka	little shag	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos brevirostris</i> (Gould, 1837)	Endangered	Endangered	Relict	No	250-1,000	250-1,000	10-30% decline	10-30% decline	High	High		Numbers declining in Wellington Harbour, stable on Wairarapa coast and rivers
kawau tuī	little black shag	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i> (Brandt, 1837)	Endangered	Endangered	Naturally Uncommon	No	250-1,000	250-1,000	±10% stable	±10% stable	Medium	Medium	RR, St	Wairarapa Moana
kōtuku ngutupapa	royal spoonbill	<i>Platalea regia</i> Gould, 1838	Endangered	Endangered	Naturally Uncommon	No	250-1,000	250-1,000	>10% increase	>10% increase	Medium	Medium	Inc, RR, SO	Kapiti Coast, Wairarapa Moana
tara	white-fronted tern	<i>Sterna striata</i> Gmelin, 1789	Endangered	Critical	Declining	No	250-1,000	<250	10-50% decline	10-50% decline	Medium	Low	CI, DPS, DPT	Large population count fluctuations, nesting on Kapiti, Mana and Makaro Islands, also at Castlepoint
pūweto	spotless crane	<i>Zapornia tabuensis tabuensis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Endangered	Endangered	Declining	No	250-1,000	250-1,000	±10% stable	±10% stable	High	High	SO, Sp	Increase at Pauatahanui Inlet, but couldn't relocate at Carter's Reserve
Regionally Vulnerable														
kiwi pukupuku	little spotted kiwi	<i>Apteryx owenii</i> Gould, 1847	Vulnerable	Extirpated	Increasing	Yes	1,000-5,000	N/A	±10% stable	N/A	High	High	CI, CD, RR, St, NSt	Kapiti Island and Zealandia
kōkako	North Island kokako	<i>Callaeas wilsoni</i> (Bonaparte, 1851)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Increasing	No	250-1000	250-1000	>10% increase	N/A	High	High	FR, RN, CD, Inc, RR	Kapiti Island and Pūkaha, but not outside those areas

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tarāpunga	red-billed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i> (J. R. Forster, 1843)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Declining	No	1,000-5,000	1,000-5,000	10-50% decline	10-50% decline	High	Low	DPT, CI	Large breeding colonies on Kapiti, Makaro and Mana Islands and at Castlepoint. Trend based on national trend
kākāriki	red-crowned parakeet	<i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae novaezelandiae</i> (Sparman, 1787)	Vulnerable	Critical	Relict	No	1,000-5,000	<250	±10% stable	±10% stable	Medium	Medium	CD, PF	Kapiti, Mana, Matiu/Somes Islands and Zealandia. Sparse on the mainland
toroa	southern royal albatross	<i>Diomedea epomophora epomophora</i> Lesson, 1825	Vulnerable - RM	Vulnerable - RM	Vulnerable	N/A	250-1000	N/A	—	—	Medium	—	BNS, CI, RM, RR	Seasonal peak visitor to coastal marine area
toroa	northern royal albatross	<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i> Murphy, 1917	Vulnerable - RM	Vulnerable - RM	Vulnerable	N/A	250-1000	N/A	—	—	Medium	—	BNS, CI, RM, RR	Seasonal peak visitor to coastal marine area
tawaki piki toka	eastern rockhopper penguin	<i>Eudyptes filholi</i> Hutton, 1879	Vulnerable - RV	Vulnerable - RV	Nationally Vulnerable	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	BNS, CI, RV, TO	Rare observation, Cape Palliser 1970
kororā	northern blue penguin	<i>Eudyptula minor iredalei</i> Mathews, 1911	Vulnerable	Endangered	Recovering	No	1,000-5,000	250-1,000	>10% increase	±10% stable	High	High	CD, CI, Inc, PD, St	Inshore islands, Wellington and Wairarapa coastlines
weka	North Island weka	<i>Gallirallus australis greyi</i> (Buller, 1888)	Vulnerable	Extirpated	Recovering	Yes	1,000-5,000	N/A	±10% stable	N/A	High	High	CD, Clnt, CI, NSt, OL, St	Kapiti Island, thought to be a hybrid
toutouwai	North Island robin	<i>Petroica longipes</i> Garnot, 1827	Vulnerable	Critical	Declining	No	1,000-5,000	<250	±10% stable	±10% stable	High	High	CD, CI, St	Kapiti, Mana Islands, Zealandia, eastern Wellington
kāruhiruhi	pied shag	<i>Phalacrocorax varius varius</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Recovering	No	250-1,000	250-1,000	>10% increase	>10% increase	High	High	Inc	Kapiti Coast and Wellington Harbour, Zealandia
tieke	North Island saddleback	<i>Philesturnus rufusater</i> (Lesson, 1828)	Vulnerable	Critical	Relict	No	1,000-5,000	<250	±10% stable	±10% stable	High	High	CD, FR, RN, RR, St	Kapiti Island, Zealandia
toroa pango	light-mantled sooty albatross	<i>Phoebastria palpebrata</i> (J.R. Forster, 1785)	Vulnerable - RV	Vulnerable - RV	Vulnerable	N/A	—	—	—	—	—	—	BNS, CI, DPS, DPT, RV, TO	Occasional visitor
weweia	New Zealand dabchick	<i>Poliiocephalus rufopectus</i> (G.R. Gray, 1843)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Increasing	Yes	250-1,000	250-1,000	>10% increase	>10% increase	Medium	Medium	Inc, St, NR, NSt	Kapiti Coast, Lake Wairarapa and northwards, Parangarahu Lakes
koroātito	North Island fernbird	<i>Poodytes punctatus vealeae</i> (Kemp, 1912)	Vulnerable	Critical	Declining	No	250-1,000	<250	>10% increase	±10% stable	High	High	CI, CR	Mana Island, Pauatahanui Inlet, Taupo Swamp, Kapiti wetlands

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tāiko	black petrel	<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i> G.R. Gray, 1862	Vulnerable - RM	Vulnerable - RM	Vulnerable	N/A	250-1,000	250-1,000	—	—	Medium	—	BNS, CI, RM, RR	Seasonal/annual visitor to coastal marine area
Kaikōura tītī	Hutton's shearwater	<i>Puffinus huttoni</i> Mathews, 1912	Vulnerable - RM	Vulnerable - RM	Vulnerable	N/A	20,000-100,000	20,000-100,000	—	—	High	—	BNS, CI, RM	Seasonal visitor to coastal marine area. Population passes through Cook Strait
hākoakoa	subantarctic skua	<i>Stercorarius antarctica lonnbergi</i> Mathews, 1912	Vulnerable - RV	Vulnerable - RV	Vulnerable	N/A	—	—	—	—	—	—	BNS, Sp, RV	Occasional visitor
	grey-headed mollymawk	<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i> J.R. Forster, 1785	Vulnerable - RM	Vulnerable - RM	Vulnerable	N/A	<250	<250	—	—	Low	—	BNS, RM, DPT	Winter seasonal visitor to coastal area
REGIONALLY AT RISK														
Regionally Declining														
tītīpounamu	North Island rifleman	<i>Acanthisitta chloris granti</i> Mathews & Iredale, 1913	Declining	Declining	Declining	No	5,000-20,000	5,000-20,000	10-30% decline	10-30% decline	High	High	CD, CI, EF, PD	Widespread
Regionally Recovering														
kākā	North Island kaka	<i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i> Lorenz, 1896	Recovering	Endangered	Recovering	Yes	1,000-5,000	250-1,000	>10% increase	>10% increase	High	High	CD, Inc, NSt	Kapiti Island, Pūkaha, Tararua and Hutt Water Collection Area
Regionally Naturally Uncommon														
	black-fronted dotterel	<i>Elsayornis melanops</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Naturally Uncommon	Naturally Uncommon	Naturally Uncommon	Yes	250-1,000	250-1,000	±10% stable	±10% stable	High	High	NSt, RR, SO, Sp,	Otaki River, Kapiti Coast, Wairarapa Rivers, coastline and Wairarapa Moana
pāpango	New Zealand scaup	<i>Aythya novaeseelandiae</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Naturally Uncommon	Naturally Uncommon	Not Threatened	No	250-1,000	250-1,000	>10% increase	>10% increase	High	High	Inc	Kapiti Coast, Lake Wairarapa and northwards, Parangarahu Lakes
REGIONALLY NOT THREATENED														
tētē-moroiti	grey teal	<i>Anas gracilis</i> Buller, 1869	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	No	1,000-5,000	1,000-5,000	>10% increase	>10% increase	Medium	Medium	Inc, SO	Widespread
korimako	bellbird	<i>Anthornis melanura melanura</i> (Sparrman, 1786)	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	No	20,000-100,000	20,000-100,000	±10% stable	±10% stable	High	High	CD, St	Widespread
pīpīwharau	shining cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus lucidus</i> Gmelin, 1788	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	No	1,000-5,000	1,000-5,000	±10% stable	±10% stable	High	High	St	Widespread, seasonal/annual visitor
kāhu	Australasian harrier	<i>Circus approximans</i> Peale, 1848	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	No	5,000-20,000	5,000-20,000	±10% stable	±10% stable	Medium	High	SO, Sp, St	Widespread

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kakīānau	black swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i> Latham, 1790	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Yes	5,000-20,000	5,000-20,000	±10% stable	±10% stable	High	High	De, SO, St, NSt	Recent decline, but not over 3 generations
matuku moana	white-faced heron	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i> (Latham, 1790)	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	No	1,000-5,000	1,000-5,000	±10% stable	±10% stable	High	High	SO, Sp, St	Widespread >5,000ha
riroriro	grey warbler	<i>Gerygone igata</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830)	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	No	20,000-100,000	20,000-100,000	±10% stable	±10% stable	High	High	St	Widespread
kererū	kererū	<i>Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae</i> Gmelin, 1789	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	No	5,000-20,000	5,000-20,000	±10% stable	±10% stable	Medium	Medium	CD, St	Widespread
poaka	pied stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus leucocephalus</i> Gould, 1837	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	No	1,000-5,000	1,000-5,000	±10% stable	±10% stable	High	High	SO, St	Widespread >5,000ha. Stable over three generations
warou	welcome swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena neoxena</i> Gould, 1842	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	No	20,000-100,000	20,000-100,000	±10% stable	±10% stable	High	High	SO, St	Widespread
karoro	southern black-backed gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i> Lichtenstein, 1823	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	No	5,000-20,000	5,000-20,000	10-30% decline	10-30% decline	High	Medium	De, DPT, SO	Widespread
pōpokotea	whitehead	<i>Mohoua albicilla</i> (Lesson, 1830)	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	No	5,000-20,000	5,000-20,000	±10% stable	±10% stable	High	High	CD, CI, St	Widespread
ruru	ruru	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	No	5,000-20,000	5,000-20,000	±10% stable	±10% stable	Low	Low	DPS, DPT, St	Widespread
miromiro	North Island tomtit	<i>Petroica macrocephala toitoi</i> (Lesson, 1828)	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	No	5,000-20,000	5,000-20,000	±10% stable	±10% stable	High	High	CD, St	Widespread
pūkeko	pukeko	<i>Porphyrio melanotus melanotus</i> Temminck, 1820	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	No	5,000-20,000	5,000-20,000	±10% stable	±10% stable	High	High	SO, St	Widespread
tūi	tūi	<i>Prosthemadera novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	No	20,000-100,000	20,000-100,000	>10% increase	>10% increase	High	High	CD, Inc	Widespread
pīwakwaka	North Island fantail	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa placabilis</i> Bangs, 1921	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	No	20,000-100,000	20,000-100,000	>10% increase	>10% increase	High	High	EF, Inc	Widespread
kuruwheangi	Australasian shoveler	<i>Spatula rhynchotis</i> (Latham, 1802)	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	No	5,000-20,000	5,000-20,000	±10% stable	±10% stable	Medium	Medium	St	Widespread
pūtangitangi	paradise shelduck	<i>Tadorna variegata</i> Gmelin, 1789	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	No	5,000-20,000	5,000-20,000	±10% stable	±10% stable	High	High	St	Widespread
kōtare	New Zealand kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus sanctus vagans</i> (Lesson, 1828)	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	No	5,000-20,000	5,000-20,000	±10% stable	±10% stable	High	High	Sp, St	Widespread
	spur-winged plover	<i>Vanellus miles novaehollandiae</i> Stephens, 1819	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	No	5,000-20,000	5,000-20,000	±10% stable	±10% stable	High	High	SO, St	Widespread

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tauhou	silveryeye	<i>Zosterops lateralis lateralis</i> (Latham, 1802)	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	Not Threatened	No	>100,000	>100,000	±10% stable	±10% stable	High	High	SO, St	Widespread
REGIONALLY NON-RESIDENT NATIVE														
Migrant														
Rako	Buller's shearwater	<i>Ardenna bulleri</i> (Salvin, 1888)	Migrant	Migrant	Declining	N/A	1,000-5,000	1,000-5,000	—	—	Low	—	DPS	September to May visitor to the coastal marine area
toanui	flesh-footed shearwater	<i>Ardenna carneipes</i> (Gould, 1844)	Migrant	Migrant	Relict	N/A	250-1,000	250-1,000	—	—	Low	—	DPS, TO	September to May visitor to the coastal marine area
	short-tailed shearwater	<i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i> (Temminck, 1836)	Migrant	Migrant	Migrant	N/A	5,000-20,000	5,000-20,000	—	—	Low	—	DPS, TO	October to May visitor to the coastal marine area
	Snares cape petrel	<i>Daption capense australe</i> Mathews, 1913	Migrant	Migrant	Naturally Uncommon	N/A	1,000-5,000	1,000-5,000	—	—	Low	—	CI, DPS, RR	Year round visitor to the coastal marine area
	Antarctic cape petrel	<i>Daption capense capense</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Migrant	Migrant	Migrant	N/A	<250	<250	—	—	Low	—	DPS, SO	Year round, but mainly winter/spring visitor to the coastal marine area
	Antarctic fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialisoides</i> (A. Smith, 1826)	Migrant	Migrant	Migrant	N/A	<250	<250	—	—	High	—	SO	Rare visitor with birds blown ashore, mainly winter/spring
	grey-backed storm petrel	<i>Garrodia nereis</i> (Gould, 1841)	Migrant	Migrant	Relict	N/A	<250	<250	—	—	Medium	—	SO	Year-round visitor to the coastal marine area, rare inshore
	South Island pied oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus finschi</i> Martens, 1897	Migrant	Migrant	Declining	N/A	250-1,000	250-1,000	—	—	Medium	—	CI	Kapiti Coast, Petone Beach, Porirua Harbour, Waikanae Estuary, Lake Wairarapa
	blue petrel	<i>Halobaena caerulea</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Migrant	Migrant	Migrant	N/A	<250	<250	—	—	High	—	SO	Winter to early spring visitor to coastal marine area
	Kerguelen petrel	<i>Lugensa brevirostris</i> (Lesson, 1833)	Migrant	Migrant	Migrant	N/A	<250	<250	—	—	High	—	SO	Winter to early spring visitor to coastal marine area
pāngurunguru	southern giant petrel	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i> Gmelin, 1789	Migrant	Migrant	Migrant	N/A	<250	<250	—	—	Low	—	DPS, SO	Year-round visitor to coastal marine area

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pāngurunguru	northern giant petrel	<i>Macronectes halli</i> Mathews, 1912	Migrant	Migrant	Recovering	N/A	250-1,000	250-1,000	—	—	Low	—	DPS, SO	Year-round visitor to coastal marine area
tākapu	Australasian gannet	<i>Morus serrator</i> (G.R. Gray, 1843)	Migrant	Migrant	Not Threatened	N/A	5,000-20,000	5,000-20,000	—	—	Medium	—	CI, SO	Year-round visitor to coastal marine area, but uncommon in winter
Korotangi	thin-billed prion	<i>Pachyptila belcheri</i> (Mathews, 1912)	Migrant	Migrant	Migrant	N/A	250-1,000	250-1,000	—	—	Medium	—	SO	Winter/spring visitor to coastal marine area
totorore	Antarctic prion	<i>Pachyptila desolata</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Migrant	Migrant	Relict	N/A	250-1,000	250-1,000	—	—	Low	—	DPS, SO	Big annual fluctuations, but primarily a winter/spring visitor to coastal marine area
	Salvin's prion	<i>Pachyptila salvini</i> (Mathews, 1912)	Migrant	Migrant	Migrant	N/A	250-1,000	250-1,000	—	—	Low	—	DPS, SO	Big annual fluctuations, but primarily a winter visitor to coastal waters
pararā	broad-billed prion	<i>Pachyptila vittata</i> (G. Forster, 1777)	Migrant	Migrant	Relict	N/A	1,000-5,000	1,000-5,000	—	—	Medium	—	DPS, SO	Big annual fluctuations, but primarily winter/spring visitor to coastal waters
kuriri	Pacific golden plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i> Gmelin, 1789	Migrant	Migrant	Migrant	N/A	<250	<250	—	—	High	—	SO	Lake Wairarapa and Riversdale Beach seasonal/annual visitor (mostly October to April)
karetai kauae mā	white-chinned petrel	<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Migrant	Migrant	Not Threatened	N/A	250-1,000	250-1,000	—	—	Medium	—	TO	Year-round visitor to coastal marine area, but rare in winter
tāiko	Westland petrel	<i>Procellaria westlandica</i> Falla, 1946	Migrant	Migrant	Naturally Uncommon	N/A	5,000-20,000	5,000-20,000	—	—	Medium	—		Passes through Cook Strait for most of the year, but mainly March to December
ōi	grey-faced petrel	<i>Pterodroma gouldi</i> (Hutton, 1869)	Migrant	Migrant	Not Threatened	N/A	<250	<250	—	—	High	—		April to January visitor to coastal marine area

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	white-headed petrel	<i>Pterodroma lessonii</i> (Garnot, 1826)	Migrant	Migrant	Not Threatened	N/A	<250	<250	—	—	High	—	SO	Winter/spring visitor to coastal marine area, rare
karetai kapa mangu	black-winged petrel	<i>Pterodroma nigripennis</i> (Rothschild, 1893)	Migrant	Migrant	Not Threatened	N/A	<250	<250	—	—	High	—		November to May visitor to coastal marine area, very rare inshore
	North Island little shearwater	<i>Puffinus assimilis haurakiensis</i> Fleming & Serventy, 1943	Migrant	Migrant	Recovering	N/A	250-1,000	250-1,000	—	—	Medium	—	RR	Occasional visitor to coastal area mainly winter/spring. Breed in Marlborough Sounds
	Arctic skua	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Migrant	Migrant	Migrant	N/A	250-1,000	250-1,000	—	—	Low	—	DPS, SO	November to April seasonal visitor to coastal marine area
	pomarine skua	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i> Temminck, 1815	Migrant	Migrant	Migrant	N/A	<250	<250	—	—	High	—	SO	November to April visitor to coastal marine area
toroa	southern Buller's mollymawk	<i>Thalassarche bulleri bulleri</i> (Rothschild, 1888)	Migrant	Migrant	Declining	N/A	<250	<250	—	—	Low	—	DPS	December to September visitor to coastal marine area
toroa	northern Buller's mollymawk	<i>Thalassarche bulleri platei</i> (Reichenow, 1898)	Migrant	Migrant	Naturally Uncommon	N/A	250-1,000	250-1,000	—	—	Low	—	CI, DPS	September to May visitor to coastal marine area
toroa	New Zealand white-capped mollymawk	<i>Thalassarche cauta steadi</i> Falla, 1933	Migrant	Migrant	Declining	N/A	1,000-5,000	1,000-5,000	—	—	Medium	—	CI	Year-round visitor to coastal marine area
	Chatham Island mollymawk	<i>Thalassarche eremita</i> Murphy, 1930	Migrant	Migrant	Naturally Uncommon	N/A	<250	<250	—	—	High	—		Spring/summer visitor to coastal marine area, especially after cyclones
	Campbell Island mollymawk	<i>Thalassarche impavida</i> Mathews, 1912	Migrant	Migrant	Naturally Uncommon	N/A	<250	<250	—	—	High	—	CI	Mainly winter/spring seasonal visitor to coastal marine area
	black-browed mollymawk	<i>Thalassarche melanophrys</i> Temminck, 1828	Migrant	Migrant	Coloniser	N/A	250-1,000	250-1,000	—	—	Medium	—	TO	Mainly winter/spring seasonal visitor to coastal marine area
Vagrant														
	common sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	

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	chestnut teal	<i>Anas castanea</i> Eyton, 1838	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
	Australian darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster novaehollandiae</i> (Gould, 1847)	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
	emperor penguin	<i>Aptenodytes forsteri</i> G.R. Gray, 1844	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
	eastern cattle egret	<i>Ardea ibis coromanda</i> Boddaert, 1783	Vagrant	Vagrant	Migrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
	wedge-tailed shearwater	<i>Ardenna pacifica pacifica</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Vagrant	Vagrant	Relict	N/A	—	—	—	—	Low	—	DPS, SO	
	ruddy turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Vagrant	Vagrant	Migrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
	Bulwer's petrel	<i>Bulweria bulwerii</i> Jardine and Selby, 1828	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
kohutapu	sharp-tailed sandpiper	<i>Calidris acuminata</i> Horsfield, 1821	Vagrant	Vagrant	Migrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	Seasonal visitor to Lake Wairarapa <5
Huahou	red knot	<i>Calidris canutus rogersi</i> Mathews, 1913	Vagrant	Vagrant	Declining	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	CI, TO	
	curlew sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i> Pontoppidan, 1763	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
	pectoral sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i> Vieillot, 1819	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	Seasonal visitor to Lake Wairarapa <5
	red-necked stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i> Pallas, 1776	Vagrant	Vagrant	Migrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
	whiskered tern	<i>Chlidonias hybridus javanicus</i> Horsfield, 1821	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
	white-winged black tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i> Temminck, 1815	Vagrant	Vagrant	Migrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
	black tern	<i>Chlidonias nigra</i>	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	First New Zealand record at Waikanae Estuary in Jan 2022
	black-faced cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
	oriental cuckoo	<i>Cuculus optatus</i> Gould, 1845	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
	little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta immaculata</i> (Gould, 1846)	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
tawaki	Fiordland crested penguin	<i>Eudyptes pachyrhynchus</i> G.R. Gray, 1845	Vagrant	Vagrant	Declining	N/A	—	—	—	—	Low	—	DPS, Sp	
pokotiwha	Snares crested penguin	<i>Eudyptes robustus</i> Oliver, 1953	Vagrant	Vagrant	Naturally Uncommon	N/A	—	—	—	—	Low	—	DPS	
tawaki nana hī	erect-crested penguin	<i>Eudyptes sclateri</i> Buller, 1888	Vagrant	Vagrant	Declining	N/A	—	—	—	—	Low	—	CI, DPS	

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	Nankeen kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides cenchroides</i> Vigors & Horsfield, 1827	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
takahikare-rangi	black-bellied storm petrel	<i>Fregetta tropica</i> (Gould, 1844)	Vagrant	Vagrant	Not Threatened	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—		Only one found Wellington waterfront 2015 cared for at Wellington Zoo and released.
	Japanese snipe	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i> J.E Gray, 1831	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
moho pererū	banded rail	<i>Gallirallus philippensis assimilis</i> (G.R.Gray, 1843)	Vagrant	Vagrant	Declining	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	CI	Lake Wairarapa resident before 1930s, vagrant record 1993, Pauatahanui record of resident bird since 2020s
	gull-billed tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> Gmelin, 1789	Vagrant	Vagrant	Coloniser	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
kakī	black stilt	<i>Himantopus novaeseelandiae</i> Gould, 1841	Vagrant	Vagrant	Nationally Critical	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—		
	American black-tailed (Hudsonian) godwit	<i>Limosa haemastica</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
	Asiatic black-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa limosa melanuroides</i> Gould, 1846	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
	black kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
	eastern curlew	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> Linnaeus, 1766	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
	little whimbrel	<i>Numenius minutus</i> Gould, 1841	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
	Asiatic whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus variegatus</i> (Scopoli, 1786)	Vagrant	Vagrant	Migrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
umu kōtuku	Nankeen night heron	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus australasiae</i> (Vieillot, 1823)	Vagrant	Vagrant	Coloniser	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
	Wilson's storm petrel	<i>Oceanites oceanicus exasperatus</i> Mathews, 1912	Vagrant	Vagrant	Migrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
	fulmar prion	<i>Pachyptila crassirostris crassirostris</i> (Mathews, 1912)	Vagrant	Vagrant	Naturally Uncommon	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—		
	lesser fulmar prion	<i>Pachyptila crassirostris flemingi</i> Tennyson & Bartle, 2005	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vulnerable	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—		

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	Subantarctic diving petrel	<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix exsul</i> Salvin, 1896	Vagrant	Vagrant	Not Threatened	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
	fairy martin	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i> (Gould, 1842)	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	Lake Wairarapa nest found 1984
	tree martin	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
	yellow-billed spoonbill	<i>Platalea flavipes</i> Gould, 1838	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	Te Whiti, Wairarapa 1980
	glossy ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Vagrant	Vagrant	Coloniser	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
kuia	grey petrel	<i>Procellaria cinerea</i> Gmelin, 1789	Vagrant	Vagrant	Relict	N/A	—	—	—	—	Low	—	DPS, SO	
	northern Cook's petrel	<i>Pterodroma cookii cookii</i> (G.R. Gray, 1843)	Vagrant	Vagrant	Relict	N/A	—	—	—	—	Low	—	DPS	
kōrure	mottled petrel	<i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i> (J.R. Forster, 1844)	Vagrant	Vagrant	Relict	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	DPS	Seasonal <250
	Manx shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i> (Brünnich), 1764)	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
	South Island fantail	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa fuliginosa</i> (Sparrman, 1787)	Vagrant	Vagrant	Not Threatened	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	EF	
	long-tailed skua	<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i> Vieillot, 1819	Vagrant	Vagrant	Migrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
	south polar skua	<i>Stercorarius maccormicki</i> Saunders, 1893	Vagrant	Vagrant	Migrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
	eastern common tern	<i>Sterna hirundo longipennis</i> Nordmann, 1835	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
	Arctic tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i> Pontoppidan, 1763	Vagrant	Vagrant	Migrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
tara teo	eastern little tern	<i>Sternula albifrons sinensis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Vagrant	Vagrant	Migrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
	brown booby	<i>Sula leucogaster plotus</i> (J.R. Forster, 1844)	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
tokitokipio	Australasian little grebe	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i> Stephens, 1826	Vagrant	Vagrant	Coloniser	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
	Chestnut-breasted shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i> Jardine & Selby, 1828	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	Lake Wairarapa and Queen Elizabeth Park
	crested tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii cristatus</i> (Stephens, 1826)	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
	grey-tailed Tattler	<i>Tringa brevipes</i> Vieillot, 1816	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	

Māori Name	Common Name	Name and Authority	Regional Conservation Status	Conservation Status Wellington Mainland	National Conservation Status	National Stronghold	Regional Population	Wellington Mainland Population	Regional Trend	Trend Wellington Mainland	Regional Confidence Population	Regional Confidence Trend	Regional Qualifiers	Notes
	lesser yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i> Gmelin, 1789	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	Lake Wairarapa 1977, 1980s
	wandering tattler	<i>Tringa incana</i> Gmelin, 1789	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
	common greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i> Gunnerus, 1767	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	Low	—	DPS, SO	
	marsh sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> Bechstein, 1803	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	
	Terek sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinerea</i> Guldenstaedt, 1774	Vagrant	Vagrant	Vagrant	N/A	—	—	—	—	High	—	SO	Recorded at Waikanae Estuary in 1995 and 2008
INTRODUCED AND NATURALISED														
	common redpoll	<i>Acanthis flammea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	N/A	5,000-20,000	5,000-20,000	—	—	High	—		
maina	common myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	N/A	<50	<50	—	—	High	—		
Kairaka	Eurasian skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	N/A	20,000-100,000	20,000-100,000	—	—	High	—		
rakiraki	mallard duck	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	N/A	20,000-100,000	20,000-100,000	—	—	High	—		
kuihi	greylag goose	<i>Anser anser</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	N/A	250-1,000	250-1,000	—	—	High	—		
kuihi	Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	N/A	5,000-20,000	5,000-20,000	—	—	High	—		
	sulphur-crested cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i> (Latham, 1790)	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	N/A	<50	<50	—	—	High	—		
tikaokao	California quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i> Shaw, 1798	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	N/A	5,000-20,000	5,000-20,000	—	—	High	—		
kōurarini	European goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis britannica</i> (Hartert, 1903)	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	N/A	>100,000	>100,000	—	—	High	—		
	Cape Barren goose	<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i> Latham, 1802	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	N/A	<50	<50	—	—	High	—		

Māori Name	Common Name	Name and Authority	Regional Conservation Status	Conservation Status Wellington Mainland	National Conservation Status	National Stronghold	Regional Population	Wellington Mainland Population	Regional Trend	Trend Wellington Mainland	Regional Confidence Population	Regional Confidence Trend	Regional Qualifiers	Notes
	European greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	N/A	>100,000	>100,000	—	—	High	—		
	rock pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i> Gmelin, 1789	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	N/A	20,000-100,000	20,000-100,000	—	—	High	—		
	rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	N/A	<50	<50	—	—	High	—		
wāna	mute swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i> Gmelin, 1789	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	N/A	<50	<50	—	—	High	—		
	cirl bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i> Linnaeus, 1766	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	N/A	<50	<50	—	—	High	—		
hurukōwhai	yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	N/A	>100,000	>100,000	—	—	High	—		
pahirini	chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	N/A	>100,000	>100,000	—	—	High	—		
	feral chicken	<i>Gallus gallus gallus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	N/A	<250	<250	—	—	High	—		
makipai	Australian magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i> (Latham, 1802)	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	N/A	20,000-100,000	20,000-100,000	—	—	High	—		
korukoru	wild turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	N/A	250-1000	250-1000	—	—	High	—		
tiu	house sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus domesticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	N/A	>100,000	>100,000	—	—	High	—		
pīkao	peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	N/A	<50	<50	—	—	High	—		
	common pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	N/A	1,000-5,000	1,000-5,000	—	—	High	—		
	eastern rosella	<i>Platycercus elegans</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	N/A	5,000-20,000	5,000-20,000	—	—	High	—		

Māori Name	Common Name	Name and Authority	Regional Conservation Status	Conservation Status Wellington Mainland	National Conservation Status	National Stronghold	Regional Population	Wellington Mainland Population	Regional Trend	Trend Wellington Mainland	Regional Confidence Population	Regional Confidence Trend	Regional Qualifiers	Notes
	dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	N/A	>100,000	>100,000	—	—	High	—		
	Barbary dove	<i>Streptopelia risoria</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	N/A	<250	<250	—	—	High	—		
tāringi	common starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	N/A	>100,000	>100,000	—	—	High	—		
manu pango	Eurasian blackbird	<i>Turdus merula merula</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	N/A	>100,000	>100,000	—	—	High	—		
manu-kai-hua-rakau	song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i> Brehm, 1831	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	Introduced and Naturalised	N/A	20,000-100,000	20,000-100,000	—	—	High	—		

Qualifiers:

BNS	Benchmark against national status	EF	Extreme Fluctuations	PD	Partial Decline	St	Stable
CD	Conservation Dependent	EW	Extinct in the Wild	RF	Recruitment Failure	TO	Threatened Overseas
CI	Climate Impact	FR	Former Resident	RM	Regional Migrant		
CInt	Conservation Introduction	IE	Island Endemic	RN	Reintroduction		
CR	Conservation Research Needed	Inc	Increasing	RR	Range Restricted		
De	Designated	NR	Natural Range Limit	RV	Regional Vagrant		
DPS	Data Poor Size	NSt	National Stronghold	SO	Secure Overseas		
DPT	Data Poor Trend	OL	One Location	Sp	Biologically Sparse		

Appendix B

Table B1: Management and survey priorities for regionally Threatened bird species in the Wellington Region

Scientific Name	Māori/Common Name	Regional Conservation Status	Notes/ Current management	Actions - management	Actions - monitoring	Agencies involved
<i>Acanthisitta chloris granti</i>	tītīpounamu/ North Island rifleman	Regionally Declining	This species is widespread in the region, mostly confined to the larger forested areas and are dependent on regional pest control actions. Translocations have been made to Zealandia Ecosanctuary from Wainuiomata Mainland Island.	Maintain pest control of the old-growth forests in the region, particularly in mast years	Continue current monitoring. Use occupancy mapping to determine ongoing species status	GWRC, DOC, WCC
<i>Anas chlorotis</i>	pāteke/brown teal	Regionally Critical	This species is thought to be present in Kapiti wetlands, as they have been detected in Waikanae estuary and associated lagoons, Pharyzan Reserve and Otaki sewage ponds. There have been translocations to some sites by Ducks Unlimited. They are on Kapiti Island and in Zealandia Ecosanctuary. DOC has a brown teal recovery group.	Keep a watching brief	Surveys of Kapiti wetlands should be completed	DOC, Zealandia, GWRC
<i>Anas superciliosa superciliosa</i>	pārerā/grey duck	Regionally Critical	Driver of loss is hybridisation with mallards. There may be a few pure-breed birds on smaller wetlands and rivers in Eastern Wairarapa and on Kapiti Coast.	Predator control	N/A	DOC, GWRC

Scientific Name	Māori/Common Name	Regional Conservation Status	Notes/ Current management	Actions - management	Actions - monitoring	Agencies involved
<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae</i>	pīhoihoi/New Zealand pipit	Regionally Endangered	This species has a patchy distribution, which covers coastal, subalpine and river habitats, as well as low-intensity farmland areas. Landuse intensification, developments and predators are the main threats.	A region-wide action plan should be completed for the species	Sites where the birds may occur should be identified and occupancy modelling completed	GWRC, DOC
<i>Apteryx australis australis</i> "northern Fiordland"	tokoeka/northern Fiordland tokoeka	Regionally Critical	Breeding on Kapiti Island	N/A	N/A	DOC
<i>Apteryx mantelli</i>	kiwi-nui/North Island brown kiwi	Regionally Vulnerable	Largely managed by Pūkaha National Wildlife Centre Trust (Pūkaha Mount Bruce), Remutaka Conservation Trust (Remutaka Forest Park) and Capital Kiwi (Makara). Some Remutaka birds (mixed eastern and western geographical forms including captive birds) have dispersed to and are breeding in Wainuiomata Water Collection Area. GWRC supports Pūkaha Wildlife Centre with pest control where mustelids and dogs are the main threats. Capital Kiwi released 11 + 50 birds in 2022/23 and have permit to release up to 250 kiwi. Birds released to Kapiti island in the first half of the 20 th century were from rehabilitated western stock but did not persist except that some hybridised with Tokoeka.	Continue pest management at current sites	Continue monitoring at current sites	Pūkaha Trust, Remutaka Conservation Trust, Capital Kiwi, DOC, GWRC

Scientific Name	Māori/Common Name	Regional Conservation Status	Notes/ Current management	Actions - management	Actions - monitoring	Agencies involved
<i>Apteryx owenii</i>	kiwi pukupuku/little spotted kiwi	Regionally Vulnerable	Managed by DOC (Kapiti Island) and Zealandia Ecosanctuary	DOC, Zealandia	DOC, Zealandia	DOC, Zealandia
<i>Apteryx rowi</i>	rowi	Regionally Critical	Managed by DOC (Mana Island), 18 island-bred birds taken back to Okarito area	DOC	DOC	DOC
<i>Ardenna griseus</i>	tītī/sooty shearwater	Regionally Critical	Managed by DOC (coastal marine area, Kapiti Island)	DOC	DOC	DOC, Te Papa
<i>Aythya novaeseelandiae</i>	pāpango/New Zealand scaup	Regionally Naturally Uncommon	This species is known to be present at Wairarapa Moana, Parangarahu Lakes and on the northern Kapiti Coast	Continue current management	A survey of the lower North Island would provide useful information about population numbers	DOC, GWRC
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	matuku-hūrepo/ Australasian bittern	Regionally Critical	National stronghold for breeding, but only known breeding sites are at Wairarapa Moana and one wetland on the Kapiti Coast. May be more breeding sites in region not identified, eg, on Kapiti Coast or in Eastern Wairarapa, but no new sites have been found in recent times. Threatened by mammalian predators (mainly mustelids and cats), as well as habitat loss.	Improve pest management and monitoring at Wairarapa Moana and Kapiti site. Targets and Limits to be set in NRP for critical habitat and conditions under the NPS-FM	Continue to survey wetlands in the region as part of the GWRC Wetland Health monitoring programme	GWRC, DOC
<i>Callaeas wilsoni</i>	kōkako/North Island kokako	Regionally Vulnerable	Managed by DOC and Pūkaha Trust (Kapiti Island, Pūkaha)	DOC	DOC	DOC

Scientific Name	Māori/Common Name	Regional Conservation Status	Notes/ Current management	Actions - management	Actions - monitoring	Agencies involved
<i>Charadrius bicinctus</i> <i>bicinctus</i>	pohowera/ banded dotterel	Regionally Endangered	The Wairarapa rivers are regional strongholds for this species, with Opouawe River being a particular hotspot. GWRC flood protection activities are a threat for this species. Pest control is undertaken for this species at some coastal sites, eg, Parangarahu Lakes, Riversdale.	Continue to work with GWRC's Flood Operations Planning to ensure the flood protection activities do not impact the species. Continue current pest control and implement where appropriate. Vehicles need to be controlled on Wellington south coast.	Continue the surveys recommended as part of the GWRC Flood Protection Code of Practice and the Wairarapa Moana counts. Extend the Wairarapa surveys to other rivers as they are also important habitat. Complete coastal surveys. Banding may be appropriate at some sites	MIRO, Darren Lees, GWRC, Forest and Bird

Scientific Name	Māori/Common Name	Regional Conservation Status	Notes/ Current management	Actions - management	Actions - monitoring	Agencies involved
<i>Charadrius obscurus aquilonius</i>	northern New Zealand dotterel	Regionally Critical	This species is a recent arrival in the Wellington region and has migrated from the north. Breeding has occurred at Riversdale Beach since 2009, with new breeding sites located at five additional sites in eastern Wairarapa during the 2017 coastal survey. Breeding has also been recorded at Waikanae Estuary. 2023 survey has found 26 birds on the Wairarapa Coast. Riversdale population now receiving less intensive management as the habitat has deteriorated through floods and storm surges. Bred at Waikanae and Waitohu Stream on Kapiti coast in 2022/23	Continue management at Riversdale and Waikanae Estuary. Address coastal subdivisions and comment under district plan change proposals	Transition monitoring to five-yearly coastal surveys and track breeding through eBird	Birds NZ, GWRC, DOC
<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i>	tarāpunga/red-billed gull	Regionally Vulnerable	These birds live in colonies, eg, Wairaka. Eight colonies were counted during the 2017/2018 coastal survey, with a significant colony present at Castlepoint.	Ideally pest control should be in place at some sites, eg, Castlepoint.	Repeat survey of entire coastline in 2022-2024 to ascertain population trend.	DOC, GWRC
<i>Cyanoramphus auriceps</i>	kākāriki/yellow-crowned parakeet	Regionally Endangered	Mana Island is the stronghold for this species. Persisting on the mainland, but sparsely distributed. The main threats are predators (mustelids, rats and cats).	Continue to maintain rat control at sites where pest control is already underway.	Use occupancy modelling to monitor distributional changes	DOC, GWRC

Scientific Name	Māori/Common Name	Regional Conservation Status	Notes/ Current management	Actions - management	Actions - monitoring	Agencies involved
<i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae novaezelandiae</i>	kākāriki/red-crowned parakeet	Regionally Vulnerable	Red-crowned parakeet respond well to pest control, but cats are a major threat to this species. Numbers increased dramatically on Kapiti Island following the removal of pests and this species has dispersed to some mainland sites	Continue pest control at managed sites	Continue current bird monitoring	GWRC, DOC
<i>Egretta sacra sacra</i>	matuku moana/reef heron	Regionally Critical	Monitoring indicates there has been a rapid decline in numbers but the population has now stabilised all be it at a Critical level. Disturbance, predation and dogs are known threats. Only fifteen individuals were counted in the 2017-2019 coastal survey. Known nesting sites are on Matiu/Somes Island and Taupateranga Island, but little is known about nesting in other areas.	Continue management actions at Matiu/Somes and Taupateranga Islands	Repeat survey of entire coastline in 2022-2024 to ascertain population trend. Encourage research on nesting success.	DOC, WCC, GWRC
<i>Euseyornis melanops</i>	black-fronted dotterel	Regionally Naturally Uncommon	The region is a national stronghold for this species, which is widespread on rivers in the Wairarapa. They are affected by GWRC flood management activities.	Continue to work with GWRC's Flood Operations Planning to ensure the flood protection activities do not impact the species.	Continue the surveys recommended as part of the GWRC Flood Protection Code of Practice	GWRC
<i>Eudynamys taitensis</i>	koekoeā/long-tailed cuckoo	Regionally Endangered	Dependent on whitehead as the host species. Yet to recolonise Zealandia/Mana Island	Continue current pest management that provides protection for whitehead.	Complete occupancy modelling	DOC, Zealandia, GWRC

Scientific Name	Māori/Common Name	Regional Conservation Status	Notes/ Current management	Actions - management	Actions - monitoring	Agencies involved
<i>Eudyptula minor iredalei</i>	kororā/northern blue penguin	Regionally Vulnerable	This species is largely known from the Wellington Harbour islands, Mana Island and the Wellington South Coast. Dogs and mustelids are the main threats, but large development projects in Wellington Harbour could affect habitat during development.	Continue current management. Dog aversion training possibilities should be investigated- also dog rules at breeding sites	Surveys (dusk) should be completed around the Wairarapa Coast. Breeding sites around the harbour need to be mapped for Oiled Wildlife Response, but a significant population has been found at Mana Island	WCC, care-groups, DOC, GWRC
<i>Falco novaeseelandiae ferox</i>	kārearea/bush falcon	Regionally Critical	This species is responding where pest control is in place, with mustelids being the most important threat. WCC have found that nests can be protected when traps are increased around their location. The regional population size is based on qualitative data - occupancy modelling would improve knowledge of species. The Wellington Region is the leading region for falcon sightings	Continue management where appropriate	Complete occupancy modelling	WCC, GWRC, DOC

Scientific Name	Māori/Common Name	Regional Conservation Status	Notes/ Current management	Actions - management	Actions - monitoring	Agencies involved
<i>Fulica atra australis</i>	Australian coot	Regionally Critical	Resident breeding on the Kapiti Coast and in northern Wairarapa. The species is entirely aquatic. It has been recorded at Wairarapa Moana and in the Kapiti Coast wetlands	Keep a watching brief	Note presence when completing Wetland Health bird surveys. Survey northern Kapiti and northern Wairarapa wetlands for coot, scaup and dabchick	GWRC
<i>Gallirallus australis greyi</i>	weka/North Island weka	Regionally Vulnerable	Managed by DOC (Kapiti Island)	DOC	DOC	DOC
<i>Haematopus unicolor</i>	tōrea pango/variable oystercatcher	Regionally Endangered	This species is doing well at Mana Island and at sites where there are lengthy sections of sandy beach. Hedgehogs and cats are the main threats. Large development projects in Wellington Harbour also depletes habitat availability.	Predator control should be instigated at selected sites. Vehicles need to be controlled on Wellington south coast.	Repeat survey of entire coastline in 2022-2024 to ascertain population trend. Continue WCC coastline surveys.	GWRC, WCC

Scientific Name	Māori/Common Name	Regional Conservation Status	Notes/ Current management	Actions - management	Actions - monitoring	Agencies involved
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	taranui/Caspian tern	Regionally Critical	There are few breeding populations in New Zealand and only one known breeding colony in the region - at Onoke Spit. That population needs to be protected and monitored. Disturbance from vehicles and mustelids are the greatest threats.	Pest control conducted as part of Wairarapa Moana programme. Management recommendation report written. Place dummy birds on Onoke Spit and Wairongomai River mouth to encourage reestablishment of breeding colony	Monitor the breeding success if Caspian tern attempt to breed again and examine the pressure by southern black-backed gulls	Forest and Bird, DOC, GWRC
<i>Larus bulleri</i>	tarāpuka/black-billed gull	Regionally Critical	The Wairarapa population is the only viable population. Threatened by GWRC flood protection activities, pests (mustelids, cats and ferrets) and disturbance. Breeding on Ruamahanga River in 2022/23	Work with GWRC Flood Operations Planning on Code of Practice for flood management activities. Apply pest control actions when colony is located. Keep Lake Wairarapa within target thresholds	Colony to be located annually and population size monitored through counts of colony and the Wairarapa Moana lake-edge counts. Where possible chicks should be banded to aid understanding of breeding success, origin of birds and population size.	DOC, GWRC

Scientific Name	Māori/Common Name	Regional Conservation Status	Notes/ Current management	Actions - management	Actions - monitoring	Agencies involved
<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	kūaka/eastern bar-tailed godwit	Regionally Critical	Threats are of international concern and New Zealand can only play a small part in improving the threat status of this species	N/A	Continue to monitor at Wairarapa Moana	DOC, GWRC
<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos brevirostris</i>	kawaupaka/little shag	Regionally Endangered	Breeding at Day's Bay, Waikanae Estuary and Wairarapa Moana. Main threat thought to be depletion of prey species	Keep a watching brief	Continue to monitor as part of the coastal surveys	DOC, GWRC
<i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i>	kākā/North Island kaka	Regionally Recovering	DOC is managing this species at Pūkaha and on Kapiti Island. Breeding birds are also being managed at Zealandia Ecosanctuary and are present in the Tararua Forest Park and Hutt Water Collection Area. WCC very involved in management in the Wellington urban area. There are difficulties with lead poisoning from roofs. Metabolic bone disease from public feeding of wrong foods is also causing beak deformities. Wellington Zoo is assisting with the disease issues. This species does appear to be spreading across the region.	Continue current management	Complete occupancy modelling	DOC, Zealandia, WCC, GWRC

Scientific Name	Māori/Common Name	Regional Conservation Status	Notes/ Current management	Actions - management	Actions - monitoring	Agencies involved
<i>Notiomystis cincta</i>	hihi/stitchbird	Regionally Critical	Managed by DOC on Kapiti Island, also present in Zealandia Ecosanctuary but are not doing well there. Female birds are not persisting outside Zealandia Ecosanctuary. WCC is intensifying pest control around the area to achieve <5% rat tracking rates and have a policy of dogs on leads. Pest-proof nesting boxes are being trialled and if a nest is found, it is filmed to determine the outcomes. It is not clear what pest control is needed and there is concern that there is not enough food diversity available over winter. A reduction in cat numbers is also thought to be important.	Continue current management and consider what is needed in the long-term, eg, species to plant that will aid food availability.	Continue current monitoring	WCC, DOC, Zealandia
<i>Pachyptila turtur</i>	tītī wainui/fairy prion	Regionally Critical	Managed by DOC (coastal marine area, Mana Island)	DOC	DOC	DOC, Te Papa
<i>Pelagodroma marina maoriana</i>	takahikare/New Zealand white-faced storm petrel	Regionally Critical	Managed by DOC (coastal marine area, Makaro Island)	DOC	DOC	DOC, Te Papa
<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix urinatrix</i>	Northern diving petrel	Regionally Critical	Managed by DOC (coastal marine area, Mana Island)	DOC	DOC	DOC, Te Papa
<i>Petroica longipes</i>	toutouwai/North Island robin	Regionally Vulnerable	Managed by DOC (Kapiti and Mana Islands) and Zealandia. Not establishing successfully outside the Zealandia fence	DOC, Zealandia, WCC	DOC, Zealandia, WCC	DOC, Zealandia, WCC

Scientific Name	Māori/Common Name	Regional Conservation Status	Notes/ Current management	Actions - management	Actions - monitoring	Agencies involved
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo novaehollandiae</i>	māpunga/black shag	Regionally Critical	Breeding at Zealandia Ecosanctuary, Parangarahu Lakes, Wairarapa Moana, Otaki River and Hutt River. Care needs to be taken to minimise any threat to the colony through pest plant control activities.	Keep a watching brief	Continue to monitor colonies occasionally. Continue coastal bird surveys. Need to count Matthews Lagoon and JK Donald colonies	GWRC, DOC
<i>Phalacrocorax punctatus</i>	kawau tikitiki/spotted shag	Regionally Critical	Breeding in Wellington Harbour - Matiu-Somes Island, Mokopuna Island, Breaker Bay. Numbers have declined markedly in recent years	DOC	DOC	DOC, WCC
<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	kawau tuī/little black shag	Regionally Endangered	Thought to be widespread, but only one colony known in the region - at Wairarapa Moana. Care needs to be taken to minimise threat to the colony through pest plant control activities.	Colony in willow trees - useful to consider planting native trees at the site in Wairarapa Moana for future colony site - kowhai or ngaio suggested	Keep a watching brief	DOC, GWRC
<i>Phalacrocorax varius varius</i>	kāruhiruhi/pied shag	Regionally Vulnerable	Colonies of this species occur at six coastal sites observed between Lake Kohangapiripiri and Waikane Estuary during the 2018 coastal survey. Birds New Zealand have also completed a survey for this species.	Keep a watching brief	Repeat survey of entire coastline in 2022-2024 to ascertain population trend.	GWRC

Scientific Name	Māori/Common Name	Regional Conservation Status	Notes/ Current management	Actions - management	Actions - monitoring	Agencies involved
<i>Philesturnus rufusater</i>	tīeke/North Island saddleback	Regionally Vulnerable	This species is present on Kapiti Island and in Zealandia Ecosanctuary. Birds moving out of Zealandia Ecosanctuary are not surviving. As for hihi/stitchbird, WCC is increasing pest control in the area around Zealandia, as well as undertaking research and increasing localised control if a nest is found.	Continue management	Continue monitoring	WCC, DOC, Zealandia
<i>Platalea regia</i>	kōtuku ngutupapa/royal spoonbill	Regionally Endangered	Breeding at Wairarapa Moana and on Kapiti Coast. Resident at Pauatahanui Inlet of Porirua Harbour.	Keep a watching brief	Monitor at Wairarapa Moana	DOC, GWRC
<i>Poliiocephalus rufopectus</i>	weweia/New Zealand dabchick	Regionally Vulnerable	The Wellington region is a national stronghold for this species, which is known to be breeding at a number of sites in the region, including Wairarapa Moana, the Kapiti Coast and Parangarahu lakes. These birds flock to the lakes at certain times of the year, but use farm dams, etc as habitat. This species will be benefitting from pest control at Waikanae and Boggy Pond (Wairarapa Moana).	Continue pest control at current management sites	Complete a regional survey	GWRC, DOC

Scientific Name	Māori/Common Name	Regional Conservation Status	Notes/ Current management	Actions - management	Actions - monitoring	Agencies involved
<i>Poodytes punctatus vealeae</i>	koroātito/North Island fernbird	Regionally Vulnerable	Re-colonising after local extirpation. Thought to be breeding at Waikanae on the Kapiti Coast and at Te Harakeke. Fernbird have been translocated to Pauatahanui Inlet. Mana Island has largest population, followed by Pauatahanui. Singletons at QEP, Taupo Swamp	Pest control should be maintained at Waikanae, Te Harakeke and Pauatahanui Inlet	Periodic surveys should be undertaken to assess species status. Monitoring is being undertaken by Friends of Mana Island, and Forest and Bird and Birds New Zealand at Pauatahanui Inlet. eBird is a good source of records, although some locations are questionable.	DOC, GWRC
<i>Porphyrio hochstetteri</i>	takahē/South Island takahe	Regionally Critical	Managed by DOC (Kapiti and Mana Islands) and Zealandia	DOC, Zealandia	DOC, Zealandia	DOC, Zealandia
<i>Puffinus gavia</i>	pakahā/ fluttering shearwater	Regionally Critical	Managed by DOC (coastal marine area, Matiu/Somes and Mana Islands)	DOC	DOC	DOC, Shane Cotter
<i>Puffinus griseus</i>	sooty shearwater	Regionally Critical	Managed by DOC (coastal marine area, Kapiti Island)	DOC	DOC	DOC, Te Papa

Scientific Name	Māori/Common Name	Regional Conservation Status	Notes/ Current management	Actions - management	Actions - monitoring	Agencies involved
<i>Sterna striata</i>	tara/white-fronted tern	Regionally Endangered	Six breeding colonies were counted during 2017/2018 coastal survey. The species is more abundant and widespread west of Onoke Spit. Threats include depleted food supplies, predators (cats, mustelids and hedgehogs) and disturbance. 2022/23 survey was too late to confirm colony status	Ideally pest control and human access should be in place at some sites, eg, Castlepoint.	Repeat survey of entire coastline in 2022-2024 to ascertain population trend	DOC, WCC, GWRC
<i>Zapornia pusilla affinis</i>	kotoreke/marsh crake	Regionally Critical	Little information is available about the regional distribution of this species. Currently recorded at Wairarapa Moana, with only one record from Kapiti Coast	Ensure pest plant control operations in wetlands do not disturb marsh crake habitat as they can be found in willow areas. Institute pest control where presence confirmed. Continue pest control at Wairarapa Moana	Survey as part of GWRC Wetland Health programme and Wairarapa Moana monitoring	GWRC, DOC

Scientific Name	Māori/Common Name	Regional Conservation Status	Notes/ Current management	Actions - management	Actions - monitoring	Agencies involved
<i>Zapornia tabuensis plumbea</i>	pūweto/spotless crane	Regionally Endangered	Information on the regional distribution of this species has improved in the past few years, with data gathered from the GWRC wetland surveying programme. Kapiti Coast appears to be a stronghold, but presence also recorded at Wairarapa Moana, some small wetlands in the Wairarapa and Pauatahanui Inlet.	Ensure pest plant control operations in wetlands do not disturb spotless crane habitat as they can be found in willow areas. Institute pest control where presence confirmed. Continue pest control at Wairarapa Moana and other known sites	Continue to survey as part of GWRC Wetland Health programme and Wairarapa Moana monitoring	GWRC, DOC