Department of Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai

Community groups—for your information about the translocation process documents

These documents have been written for Department of Conservation (DOC) staff as well as community groups. As a result, it includes DOC-specific terms (which are usually defined) and references to document numbers (DOCDM-...) for use by DOC staff. The majority of these documents will be available on the DOC website. For further information, please email sop@doc.govt.nz.

Reporting worked example 2:

North Island robin transfer report[1, 2]

This is a worked example based on a real transfer report that was prepared by Judy Gilbert. Note that it has been adapted to match the new requirements of the revised Translocation Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and therefore the content varies from the original report.

Information table

Report title	Transfer report on the translocation of North Island robin from Mokioa Island to Windy Hill and Glenfern Sanctuaries, Great Barrier Island (Aotea Island) on 9–14 March 2009.

Confidentiality of information in this report

1. Information made available through this report is provided on the basis that it may assist with future translocations, and so that those carrying out translocations and researchers can share the information for that purpose.

2. Ownership of the information for any other purpose remains with the individual or organisation reporting or contributing this information.

3. In particular, this information should not be given to the media or used in academic or other publications without the specific and written approval of the original source

[1] There are two types of report to be prepared—transfer reports and monitoring reports. **Transfer reports** are usually due within two months of the transfer. Sometimes it will be logical to combine transfer and monitoring reports into one report.

[2] **Transfer** is the part of the translocation that involves the physical movement of the plants or animals from one location to another and their release or planting at the new site. **Translocation** is defined here as the managed movement of live plants or animals (taonga) from one location to another. Translocation covers the entire process, including planning, the transfer, release, monitoring and post-release management (up to some predetermined end point). A translocation can consist of one or more transfers.

(owner) of this information.	
Report date	1 May 2009
Report writer	Judy Gilbert Manager, Windy Hill Rosalie Bay Catchment Trust, Great Barrier Island (Aotea Island), hereafter referred to as Aotea *(Contact details confidential)*
Project manager	Co-Management Judy Gilbert (as above) and Kevin Parker *(Contact details confidential)*
Type of translocation	1. Wild to wild 2. Supplementation (species already exists at the release site)
Species transferred	• North Island robin (toutouwai, *Petroica australis longipes*), hereafter referred to as NI robins • Status: non-threatened, uncommon endemic • 50 birds transferred (30 males, 20 females / 31 adults, 19 juveniles)
Release sites	• Windy Hill Rosalie Bay Catchment (hereafter referred to as Windy Hill)—south-eastern Aotea (25 birds). Grid ref: E2738225 N6541075 • Glenfern Sanctuary—northern Aotea (25 birds). Grid ref: E2722155 N6557605 Six sites spread throughout the sanctuary areas

1. Summary

This booster translocation of 50 North Island robins was planned with the aim of increasing the number of breeding pairs established in the sanctuaries at Windy Hill and Glenfern on Aotea (hereafter referred to as Aotea). The robin populations were initially established by earlier releases of NI robins in 2004 and 2005, when 30 were released at Windy Hill and 27 at Glenfern.

Between 9 and 11 March 2009, a team of 14 people captured 50 NI robins (sex/age ratio: 30 males, 20 females / 31 adults, 19 juveniles) on Mokoia Island in Lake Rotorua/Te Rotorua nui ä Kahu-matamomoe (hereafter referred to as Lake Rotorua).

Each captured bird was assessed and temporarily housed in adapted cat boxes in the quarantine building for the 1–2 days it took to capture the full quota. On the third day the birds were transported by boat, bus, plane, and truck to Windy Hill on Aotea where they were housed overnight. All birds arrived in fine condition with many eating well throughout the journey.

The following day (13 March) 20 birds were released at Windy Hill and 24 were released at Glenfern.

Six birds were held for an extra day, for release on Saturday 14 March (one at Glenfern and five at Windy Hill), because this had been the publically advertised release, but due to the rapidity of the capture process, the birds arrival on Aotea was a day earlier than expected. The release is always a heart-warming experience and was enjoyed by local people and school children.

At both sanctuaries Mokoia birds (of the opposite sex) were released into or near established territories of existing single birds, as this practice has been successful in achieving new pairings in the past. At the time of writing, the new 'partners' that were released appear to have remained with the established birds, which should create immediate additional pairs within both sanctuary areas. Also at

the time of writing, a total of five of the new birds had been heard calling at Windy Hill with one sighted, and two heard and one sighted at Glenfern.

This was a most successful translocation in terms of the level of organisation of the people involved, the speed of the capture, the survival of all birds during transfer, and the enjoyment experienced by the team that was made up of individuals from Windy Hill, the Aotea community and DOC, plus other volunteers. Jointly organised by Judy Gilbert and Kevin Parker, all aspects of the transfer went extremely well and we look forward to the beginning of the breeding season in August when further pairings should be located.

2. Introduction

Background/context

The purpose of the translocation is to boost the small population of NI robins in the sanctuary areas, which were initially translocated in 2004 and 2005, to ensure the species successfully establishes.

After the initial transfers in 2004 and 2005, pairs established at Windy Hill and Glenfern Sanctuaries and produced good numbers of fledglings during the following breeding seasons. Severe storms in July and August 2007 adversely affected the birds and numbers of pairs in both sanctuaries, and resulted in lower breeding outcomes for the 2007/08 season.

Despite the reasonably high levels of fledglings produced, the majority of fledglings have been dispersing, with only up to three per season remaining in the managed areas. With the effects of the severe weather event in 2007, natural mortality (old age) and natural avian predation by morepork (ruru, *Ninox novaeseelandiae*), juvenile recruitments have not been enough to sustain the population during the establishment phase. Wenderholm has the same problem (Tim Lovegrove, Auckland Regional Council, pers. comm. 2009). The population needs supplementation to help get established.

The overall objective of the project is to re-establish the NI robin in a part of its former range. Successful establishment of NI robins on Aotea will increase the number of NI robin populations, thus reducing the threat to the species if catastrophic declines occur in the species' current habitat. With the exception of the natural population on Hauturu/Little Barrier Island, and recent translocations to Trounson Kauri Park in Northland (Miller 1997), Wenderholm Regional Park (Auckland region), in 1999 (Lovegrove 2006) and Hunua Regional Park (Auckland region), in 2001 (Lovegrove & Stephenson 2001), the robin has been locally extinct north of the Waikato, probably since at least 1900 and perhaps earlier (Oliver 1955, McKenzie 1979, Heather & Robertson 1996). This translocation will provide an opportunity to re-establish this species more fully in part of its former range. Before European settlement '...it was probably distributed universally in forest or scrub' (Falla et al. 1979). Robins are present on Hauturu/Little Barrier Island, and they occurred on Aotea prior to the arrival of ship rats (Hutton 1871).

Ecological restoration and conservation are core objectives in the management of both Glenfern and Little Windy Hill. The reintroduction of NI robins forms part of an overall ecological restoration and species reintroduction programme for both Windy Hill and Glenfern. This comprises: ongoing pest animal management including buffer zone poisoning/trapping at both sites and an Xcluder™ pest-proof fence at Glenfern, revegetation, threatened species management and the restoration of locally extinct flora and fauna species. Both sanctuary areas have populations of the rare chevron skink (*Oligosoma homalonotum*). It is expected that there will be other restoration projects on Aotea, and that NI robins will spread, increasing the significance of the role Aotea may play in improving their conservation status.

The robin translocation is the first of a number of species re-introductions planned for the sanctuaries. The robin was chosen because it is not endangered and therefore is a low-risk species,

and because it is relatively easy to find, observe, catch and transfer. It still occurs on the mainland elsewhere and has a good chance of successful establishment on Aotea. Robins can be used to 'test' the restored habitat and predator control before releasing more sensitive species. Robins are diurnal and can be tame, so the public can easily see and interact with them, making them ideal for conservation advocacy.

Other objectives of the project include:

- Enhancing public awareness for conservation of NI robins and other species, through public participation in the release, monitoring and management of the population. The success of this project can help to inspire and encourage other community groups that are considering starting pest control/restoration initiatives. The sanctuaries can be role models and provide examples of species which can potentially be re-established at other restoration sites when their threats are controlled adequately.
- Creating research opportunities on aspects of forest ecology and ecological restoration on Aotea.

Release sites

Both sanctuaries are private land, with the exception of Kotuku Point Scenic Reserve within Glenfern. Refer to Appendix 1 for a map of the release areas.

Windy Hill

Windy Hill comprises 450 hectares of managed sanctuary area in south-eastern Aotea, along a long coastal ridge. It has large areas of mature coastal broadleaf-podocarp forest, and 50-year-old regenerating manuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*)/kanuka (*Kunzea ericoides*) forest. The catchment contains approximately 30–40 hectares of farmland. The land around the sanctuary is similar to that within, with some farmland/grassland at either end of the ridge, and contiguous areas of mature forest inland.

The release site for 18 birds was close to the coastal perimeter of the sanctuary area and equidistant from the outer edges of the managed area. This site provided the maximum distance that the birds would have to travel to leave the managed area. Five birds were released on the opposite side of the valley to the 18. Two birds were released in established territories quite distant from the other birds.

Glenfern Sanctuary

Glenfern Sanctuary is a predator-fenced sanctuary of 240 hectares on the Kotuku Peninsula, Port Fitzroy, in northern Aotea, and includes the DOC-managed Kotuku Point Scenic Reserve (70 ha). Glenfern contains approximately 200 hectares of regenerating manuka/kanuka forest and includes small areas of grassland. Two of its three major catchments have areas of mature broadleaf forest present. Outside of the fence there are patches of mature forest, regenerating bush, and some pine forest. Glenfern Sanctuary has been propagating and planting a wide range of endemic plant species since 1995.

The release site for 19 NI robins was within the Kotuku Scenic Reserve. A further five birds were released in various places near existing resident single birds in Kotuku Scenic Reserve. One female was released on the northern side of the sanctuary at Orama.

Conservation outcomes

- Short term—5 years: a self-sustaining population of NI robins is well established at the two sanctuaries on Aotea, which provide almost predator-free habitat.
- Medium term—10 years: the robin population on Aotea has reached carrying capacity at the two sanctuaries and NI robins are spreading to the adjacent areas and islands of Aotea. A number of

other species that had been lost to Aotea have been reintroduced into the sanctuaries and are thriving along with the NI robins.

- Long term—30 years: NI robins and other re-introduced species are common throughout their habitats on Aotea and part of a healthy restored ecosystem. Introduced mammalian predators have been eradicated (or persist only at low levels).

Operational targets

1. Up to 25 male and 25 female NI robins are successfully transferred and released at Glenfern and Windy Hill sanctuaries in March 2009.
2. Survival of at least 40% of released birds 12 months after release (12 months after the 2004/05 releases, just over 50% of the NI robins remained at Glenfern and 36% at Windy Hill).
3. 5—10 pairs established and breeding successfully during the next breeding season (2009/10 summer).
4. Locally bred NI robins recruited into the breeding population in spring 2010 and increase in total number of pairs inside the sanctuaries management area (determined by territory mapping and monitoring of breeding pairs).
5. Ongoing monitoring of robin survival, breeding success and juvenile recruitment in the two sanctuaries managed areas. Reports of NI robins seen outside the management areas will also be investigated with the possibility of providing predator control to protect them.

3. Methods

Personnel

Kevin Parker	Translocation leader (contract conservation scientist)
Judy Gilbert	Translocation manager (WHRB Trust)
Karen Walker	Bird rescue Aotea
Kevin Parsons	WHRB Trust
Rachel Wakefield	WHRB Trust
Elizabeth Parlato	Massey University
Halema Jamieson	DOC Aotea
Graham Parker	University of Otago
Megan Young	Graduate student
Ros McKenzie	DOC Rotorua
Claude August	DOC Te Urewera
Rob & Leanne	Volunteers
Mark Campbell	Cook

The capture and assessment of the 50 captured birds took just 1.5 days. This was achieved with five teams of two capturing birds, one runner, and two people processing the birds.

Disease screening/health check

Disease screening was not required for this translocation because the source population has been routinely screened for earlier translocations and by Massey University up until January 2009, and

found to be at low risk of disease. Each bird that was captured was assessed for health and fitness for transfer, by weighing and careful visual examination.

Capture and handling techniques

All NI robins were lured using mealworms and then captured using clap nets. Instruction on using this method had been given to the team prior to commencement, and at least one person on each team had prior bird handling experience. Each robin was promptly placed in a soft black cloth bag and the capture time, team name and capture site noted on the bag. Robins singly or in pairs were carried inside their bags back to the processing site. Birds were processed in the order they arrived to limit the time they spent in the black bags.

Each robin was then weighed, measured, sexed and banded, before being placed in a holding/transfer box. Unique colour band combinations were used to aid the post-release monitoring on Aotea.

Temporary holding and captive husbandry

The quarantine shed on Mokoia Island was used as the base for processing NI robins as they came in from capture. Each robin was processed (weighed, measured, sexed and banded) and then housed in a cardboard cat box until transferred.

The cat boxes were adapted with air vents and a perch. Leaf litter lined the bottom of each box. Water and food was placed inside the box and checked three to four times daily to ensure the birds had sufficient food and water. The NI robins were fed three to four times a day on mealworms and waxmoth larvae. Boxes were kept spaced to allow for good air circulation and a tent fly put up at the entrance to the quarantine shed to ensure that it did not overheat during the day.

The NI robins were held this way on Mokoia Island for 1–2 days depending on when they were caught (either 10 or 11 March). They were all transferred from Mokoia to Aotea on day 3 (12 March) and most were released on day 4 (13 March). Six of the last birds that were caught on Mokoia were released a day later (14 March).

Source and composition of transfer population

As planned, 50 NI robins were sourced from the wild population on Mokoia Island.

Sex ratio: 30 males / 20 females. Age ratio: 31 adults / 19 juveniles.

Transfer

The NI robins were fed early on the morning of the transfer. They were transported in the cardboard cat boxes they had been housed in since capture. Water was removed for travel and replaced as soon as the birds reached Windy Hill.

The boxes of birds were carefully loaded onto a boat and taken across the water to the Rotorua mainland. From there the birds were transported by bus to Rotorua airport. A team of eight people loaded the birds onto a plane sponsored by Great Barrier Airlines and they were flown directly to Aotea.

The birds and team were met at Claris airport for a brief pöwhiri before being taken by a specially prepared truck to Windy Hill. The truck was lined with mattresses and the bird boxes secured to ensure they remained stable through the bumpy journey to Windy Hill.

All birds were held at Windy Hill overnight, with food and water provided in their boxes. Early the following day (Friday 13 March), the birds for Glenfern were picked up and transported by van to Port Fitzroy.

Birds were kept in the shade but out of drafts, and noise and vibrations were minimised, where possible, throughout the transfer.

Release

On arrival at Glenfern early in the morning of Friday 13 March, 19 of the birds were immediately released at their specified sites by children from Okiwi school. Four more birds were released in the afternoon at sites with an established single robin. The last female was similarly released the following day (Saturday 14 March).

At Windy Hill, two males were released early in the morning of Friday 13 March into the territories of two established single females. 18 birds were released later that morning at the main release site. The remaining five birds were released the following day (Saturday 14 March) on the opposite side of the valley to the main group of 18.

Post-release management

Mammalian pests at both sites continue to be managed to low levels.

Robins are supplementary-fed to encourage them to stay in the sanctuary area. Birds that are heard are lured in by playing a recorded male robin call and then fed with mealworms.

Three days of specific post-release monitoring was carried out following the release. Ongoing monitoring of NI robins is carried out when the Windy Hill field team is undertaking field work, while at Glenfern a person is employed for this role.

4. Results

Disease screening/health check

No disease screening was required or carried out. The appearance and health of each captured bird was assessed and only one of the 53 NI robins captured was deemed unfit to transfer, due to a small wound on the upper part of one leg. The wound had occurred prior to capture, but was not infected and appeared to be healing. As a precaution it was released back to its capture site.

All birds survived the transfer and arrived alive and well, with some singing for much of the journey. All birds were released in good condition, having eaten well throughout.

Capture and handling

Fifty-three NI robins were captured, with three being released back to their capture sites. Two of these were males excess to requirements and the other one had a small pre-existing leg wound.

The five teams worked incredibly efficiently and there were no problems. All birds were captured between 9.00 am on Tuesday 10 March and 11.00 am on Wednesday 11 March. The weather was fine with a little cloud and a 15–20 knot breeze.

See Appendix 2 for banding details.

Temporary aviary captive husbandry

Robins are incredibly adaptable and the captured birds often sang while housed in their boxes and even at times during travel (in the plane!).

Feeding the NI robins was time consuming but had to be done carefully to ensure that these quick birds did not escape. A small entry hole/flap cut into the side of the carrying box (and taped up) minimised the risk of escape.

The birds were much hungrier than expected and consumed almost all the food we had available. This was despite the amount of food that we calculated would be required being more than enough for other translocations of similar numbers of NI robins. It was important that additional mealworms

were available at Windy Hill, to ensure all 50 birds had sufficient food on arrival and in the time leading up to their release.

Transfer

By 9.00 am on Thursday 12 March, the boxes of birds were carefully loaded onto a boat, and then taken across Lake Rotorua to the Rotorua mainland. Weather conditions were picture perfect, with the breeze having dropped right away. A special boat had to be hired to ensure safe conditions for the trip from the island to Rotorua, as previous days had had higher winds with choppy water, and the other transport available would not have been suitable.

The rest of the journey went as planned, and the birds seemed fine in their transfer boxes. They were vocal during the journey and were singing in the airport building at Rotorua. It was a great flight up the Coromandel coast, and the birds arrived at Aotea at about 2.00 pm. Following the pöwhiri at Claris airport, the birds were transported by truck to Windy Hill, fed, watered and settled for the night by 4.00 pm, remaining in their transfer boxes. The transfer from Mokoia Island to Windy Hill took a total of 7 hours.

The longest period from capture to release for any of the NI robins was 3 days.

Release

Six birds were held for an extra day, for release on Saturday 14 March (1 at Glenfern, 5 at Windy Hill), because this had been the publically advertised release but due to the rapidity of the capture process the birds arrived at Aotea a day earlier than expected. The release is always a heart-warming experience and was enjoyed by local people and school children.

Apart from the early arrival of the birds, the releases went as planned. Weather conditions were good on both release days, with sun and a light breeze. Most birds flew directly out once the boxes were opened, with a few taking their time to come out. All birds arrived in good condition. The occasional birds gave a chirp as it flew off. The NI robins all dispersed fairly quickly, with just a few stopping briefly on a branch near to the release site.

At both sanctuaries, NI robins (of the opposite sex) were released into or near existing established territories of single birds, as this practice has been successful in achieving new pairings in the past. At the time of writing, these new ‘partners’ appear to have remained with the established birds, giving immediate additional pairs within both sanctuary areas.

Post-release management

The birds translocated from Mokoia Island had not been habituated to come to mealworms or a recorded call, unlike those from the previous translocation from Tiritiri Matangi Island. This makes the job of monitoring them more difficult as they are ‘wilder’ and more likely to be heard than seen. Pre-feeding makes a big difference and it is likely that Mokoia birds that establish territories will quickly learn to come in for mealworms.

Consultation and community relations

Both Ngäti Rehua on Aotea and the Mokoia Island Trust gave written approval for the translocation. Both parties were invited to participate in the translocation, and Ngäti Rehua met the people and birds at Aotea with a small pöwhiri. Ngäti Rehua also attended the release at Glenfern Sanctuary.

Department of Conservation staff from Aotea and Rotorua were involved in the transfer, as well as the Sanctuary landowners and Trust members.

The community on Aotea were invited to the pöwhiri and the release through an advertisement in the local newspaper. An article was also written for the Aotea Trust Enviro Newsletter which goes to all Aotea ratepayers and residents. A short article (and photo) has been written for the Hauraki Gulf

Forum newsletter, which has a broad readership. The local schools close to the sanctuaries were especially invited to participate in the release and a small number did so.

As this was the third group of NI robins to arrive on Aotea, a fairly local and low-key involvement with community was all that was aimed for. TV coverage is a nightmare to organise and it was decided to not include this as a PR option. Those people that were involved in the release thoroughly enjoyed it and were uplifted by the experience.

5. Costs

The planned budget was fairly realistic, and allowed for disease screening in case it was required by DOC. A similar budget would be recommended in future.

Description	Approved budget ($)	Actual costs ($)	Explanation
Expedition to capture the birds			
Flights	1000.00	574.00	Cheaper than expected
Catering (food)	2500.00	1979.94	
Vehicle hire	400.00	294.38	
Petrol	200.00	100.00	
Shuttle	100.00	66.20	
Transport to and from Mokoia	1100.00	1080.00	
Equipment	200.00	181.96	
Sub total	**5500.00**	**4276.48**	Slightly over budgeted
Translocation supervisor	2500.00	4000.00	Under budgeted
Pre translocation disease screening	500.00	0	Not required
Return trip to Aotea	3000.00	0	Sponsored
Mealworms	500.00	619.54	Under budgeted
Colour bands	160.00	0	Enough on hand
Carry boxes	400.00	0	Borrowed
Project management	4000.00	4000.00	Estimate
Paid field team	1920.00	1191.00	Only 2 paid not 3
Additional expenses			
Advertising	0	$76.50	For pöwhiri
GRAND TOTAL	**$18,480**	**$14,163.52**	

6. Discussion and recommendations

This was an extremely successful transfer. Apart from having to bring forward the transport back to Aotea by a day (cell phones are essential) it all proceeded according to plan. This also meant that all the birds were transported to Windy Hill for the night, prior to the 25 being taken to Glenfern sanctuary. The Windy Hill meeting house provided an excellent place for the birds to be securely held overnight—spacious, airy and cool.

Our target of 50 birds captured was very easily met. We benefitted from current information provided by Isobel Castro prior to capture about the numbers of birds present on Mokoia and the ease of catching them.

Previous experience at both Tawharanui and Wenderholm Regional Parks suggest that releasing a bird of the opposite sex near a single bird that is already site specific often results in rapid pairing. Two pairs at Windy Hill and one at Glenfern Sanctuary appear to have formed already using this method. This is a method that could well be employed in any location where birds are released into an area with single birds in established territories. As both sanctuary areas have monitored their existing populations carefully, the knowledge of single birds and their territories assisted this process.

One other new pair appears to have already formed at Windy Hill, involving a Mokoia male and juvenile Windy Hill-produced female, which bodes well for the next breeding season. This puts us well on the way of meeting our initial objective of 4—6 new pairs established before the next breeding season.

Recommendations for future transfers:

- Ensure you have good communication with all people involved in the transfer so that any changes required can be easily organised.
- Ensure there is plenty of food on hand for the birds when they are captured and at the release site for any birds held overnight after transport. The NI robins on this translocation consumed significantly more mealworms and waxmoth larvae per bird than on five previous robin translocations.
- It is a good idea to include the cost of a cook—someone who is entirely responsible for sourcing food, preparing, cooking, and serving. This leaves the translocation team and other participants free to do what they are there for and also brings them a great sense of being looked after!

7. Acknowledgements

A big thank you to our team—great enthusiasm and extremely efficient. A big thank you to our cook—awesome tucker!

A huge thank you to Great Barrier Airlines for sponsoring the flight from Rotorua, and to Aotea Rental Cars for transporting the birds to Windy Hill.

Thank you to DOC for the personnel freed up to participate.

Thank you to Ngäti Rehua for the heartfelt pöwhiri..

Thank you to the ARC for their loan of carrying boxes, bags, and claptraps.

Thank you to the Aotea landowners whose ruthless predation of rats and feral cats allows these birds to be returned.

8. References

Translocation proposal	Translocation proposal worked example 3—North Island robins from wild to wild (a community group proposal) (DOCDM-399715, plus website link)
Workplan **(DOC reports only)**	N/A
Other	Falla, R.A.; Sibson, R.B., Turbott, E.G. 1979: The new guide to the birds of New Zealand and outlying islands. Collins, Auckland. Heather, B.D.; Robertson, H.A. 1996: The field guide to the birds of New Zealand. Viking. Auckland. Hutton, F.W. 1871: Catalogue of the birds of New Zealand: with diagnoses of the species. James Hughes, Printer, Wellington, N.Z. 1871. (Publications (New Zealand Geological Survey; 17) ix, 85 p. Lovegrove, T.; Stephenson, G. 2001: Interim report on the North Island robin (*Petroica australis longipes*) translocations from Pureora forest to Waotu (South Waikato) and the Hunua Ranges Regional Parkland, 24–31 May 2001. Unpublished report to Auckland and Waikato Conservancies, Department of Conservation, 2 July 2001. Lovegrove, T.G. 2006: Update on releases of North Island robins in the Auckland Region 1999–2006. Agenda report to Auckland Regional Council Parks and Heritage Committee, 16 August 2006. McKenzie, H.R. 1979: A history and account of the birds of the Hunua Ranges. Notornis 26: 105–119. Miller, N. 1997: North Island robin transfer—Mamaku Plateau–Trounson Kauri Park. Unpublished report, Northland Conservancy, Department of Conservation, Whangarei. 26 April 1997. Oliver, W.R.B. 1955: New Zealand birds. A.H. & A.W. Reed, Wellington.

9. Appendices

Appendices were included in the original report.

Appendix 1	Map of release sites
Appendix 2	Field data—Bird banding/sexing/ageing attachments
Appendix 3	Articles about translocation

Go to:

- Translocation proposal worked example 3—North Island robins from wild to wild (a community group proposal) (DOCDM-399715, plus website link)

- Reporting instructions for 2011 Translocation SOPs/Guide (DOCDM-166659, plus weblink)
- Reporting worked example 1—shore plovers transfer and monitoring report (DOCDM-165359, plus weblink)
- Reporting worked example 3—North Island robin monitoring report (DOCDM-629927, plus weblink)
- Translocation SOP (DOCDM-315121)
- Return to Translocation Guide for Community Groups (DOCDM-363788, plus website link)
- Processing translocation proposals SOP (DOCDM-315123, plus website link)