



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.

Translocation proposal worked example 3:

North Island robins from wild to wild (a community group proposal)

This is a worked example based on a real translocation proposal. Note it has been adapted to match the new requirements of the revised Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and therefore the content varies slightly from the original proposal.

Useful links

- Return to Translocation Proposal Form ([DOCDM-59825](#), [plus website link](#))
- Explanatory Notes for the Translocation Proposal Form ([DOCDM-774881](#), [plus website link](#))
- Return to Translocation Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)—planning through to reporting for DOC translocations ([DOCDM-315121](#))
- Return to Translocation Guide for Community Groups ([DOCDM-363788](#), [plus website link](#))
- Processing translocation proposals SOP ([DOCDM-315123](#), [plus website link](#))
- Translocation proposal worked example 1—shore plovers from captivity to wild (as Department of Conservation (DOC) proposal) ([DOCDM-162939](#), [plus website link](#))
- Translocation proposal worked example 2—grand and Otago skinks from wild to captivity (a Department of Conservation (DOC) proposal) ([DOCDM-176538](#), [plus website link](#))

1. Translocation summary

1.1 Translocation title	Proposal for transfer of North Island robin (toutouwai) from Mokoia Island, Rotorua, to Windy Hill and Glenfern, Great Barrier Island (Aotea Island) in March 2009.
1.2 Species to be	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Island robin (<i>Petrocia australis longipes</i>)

translocated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not threatened, however regionally extinct until an earlier translocation to the release sites in 2004/05.
1.3 Type of translocation Refer to Chapter 2 (Do not forget all chapter references relate to chapters in the Explanatory Notes)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Wild to wild Supplementation (species already exists at the release site)
1.4 Temporary translocation	N/A
1.5 Translocation overview (maximum 200 words)	<p>The proposal is to translocate up to 50 North Island (NI) robins from Mokoia Island to the Windy Hill Rosalie Bay Catchment Sanctuary area (hereafter referred to as Windy Hill) in south eastern Great Barrier Island (Aotea Island) (hereafter referred to as Aotea) and to Glenfern Sanctuary at Kotuku Peninsula, northern Aotea, in a single transfer in March 2009. This translocation is to boost the 2004 and 2005 releases of NI robins to the above areas, when 30 birds were released at Windy Hill and 27 at Glenfern. Initially pairs established at both sites and good numbers of fledglings were produced. However, severe storms in July and August of 2007 adversely affected the birds in both sanctuaries, reducing the numbers of pairs and fledglings produced in the 2007/08 season.</p> <p>This supplementary transfer is required to boost the number of breeding pairs in the sanctuary areas, to ensure the species establishes.</p>
1.6 Project manager	Judy Gilbert—Windy Hill Rosalie Bay Catchment Trust; and Tony Bouzaid—Glenfern Sanctuary Kevin Parker—Translocation supervisor
1.7 Proposal writer	Judy Gilbert—Windy Hill Rosalie Bay Catchment Trust (with help from Tim Lovegrove, Scientist with Auckland Regional Council)
1.8 Project team	<p>Judy Gilbert—Conservation Sanctuary Manager. Translocated NI robins in 2004/2005.</p> <p>Tony Bouzaid—Conservation Sanctuary Manager. Translocated NI robins in 2004/2005.</p> <p>Halema Jamieson—Species Conservation Ranger, Great Barrier Area Office, DOC. Experienced in threatened species conservation.</p> <p>Kevin Parker—Translocation Supervisor. Highly experienced with translocations and disease screening.</p> <p>Field team for Windy Hill Rosalie Bay Catchment Trust—Dean Medlands, Rachel Vlasich, Kevin Parsons.</p> <p>Anne Kernohan—Veterinarian, Aotea.</p>

	Karen Walker—Bird Rescue, Aotea. Peter Corson—Programme Manager, Rotorua Lakes Area Office, DOC.
1.9 Lead conservancy and lead area (DOC staff to complete) Refer to Chapter 1 for definitions	Auckland Conservancy Great Barrier Area (where the release sites are situated)
1.10 Affected conservancy/ies and affected areas (DOC staff to complete) Refer to Chapter 1 for definitions	Bay of Plenty Conservancy Rotorua Lakes Area
1.11 Translocation approver	Sean Goddard—Auckland Conservator

2. Reason for the translocation

Refer to Chapters 3 and 4

2.1 Reason

The purpose of this 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.

At Windy Hill five pairs initially established and in their first season produced 13 fledglings. Subsequently 18 chicks fledged in the 2005/06 season, 23 in 2006/07, and 12 in 2007/08. At Glenfern five pairs initially established, producing 22 fledglings in 2005/06, 11 in 2006/07, and two in 2007/08. Severe storms in July and August of 2007 adversely affected the birds and numbers of pairs in both sanctuaries, and this was reflected in the lower breeding outcomes for the 2007/08 season.

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

Other objectives of the project include:

- Enhancing public awareness for conservation of robins and other species, through public participation in the release, monitoring and management of the population. The success of this project can help

	<p>to inspire and encourage other community groups that are considering starting pest control/restoration initiatives. The sanctuaries can be a role model and provide examples of species which can potentially be re-established at restoration sites when their threats are controlled adequately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating research opportunities on aspects of forest ecology and ecological restoration on Aotea.
<p>2.2 Appropriateness and priority (DOC processing staff to complete) Refer to Chapter 3 Also refer to table 1 in 'Cost recovery for translocation proposals' DOC DM-321137</p>	<p>Robins are likely to be available: there are a number of possible North Island source sites, as the species is not endangered. Birds are likely to be available from Mokoia Island, Rotorua.</p> <p>This translocation is not a high priority because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robins are not a threatened species • The release sites have limited public access as they are privately owned land with access by invitation only <p>However, the translocation is a moderate priority because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It supports a restoration project • The sanctuaries will support a reasonably sized population of robins • The project involves working with and involving the community (e.g. providing locals and WINZ workers with employment opportunities) • The project has a strong focus on conservation education, allowing public access by invitation for educational and scientific based visits • There is potential for the project to act as a role model and inspiration for other community groups <p>There are currently no other translocation proposals lodged with DOC for robin translocations at this time.</p>
<p>2.3 Context</p>	<p>The overall objective of the project is to re-establish the NI robin (toutouwai) in a part of its former range.</p> <p>Successful establishment of 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 in 1999 (Lovegrove 2006) and Hunua Regional Park 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).</p>

	<p>Ecological restoration and conservation are core objectives in the management of both Glenfern and Windy Hill, and the re-introduction of robins forms part of an overall ecological restoration and species re-introduction programme. 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 (<i>Oligosoma homalonotum</i>). It is expected that there will be other restoration projects on Aotea, and that robins will spread to these other areas, increasing the significance of the role Aotea may play in improving their distribution.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>2.4 Conservation outcomes</p>	<p>We want to boost the existing two managed populations of NI robin on Aotea to ensure they establish successfully.</p> <p>Conservation outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the short term—5 years: a self-sustaining population of robins is well established at the two sanctuaries on Aotea, which provide almost predator free-habitat; • In the medium term—10 years: the robin population on Aotea has reached carrying capacity at the two sanctuaries and robins are spreading to the adjacent areas and islands of Aotea. A number of other species that had been lost to Aotea have been re-introduced into the sanctuaries and are thriving along with the robins; • In the long-term—30 years: 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).
<p>2.5 Operational targets Refer to Chapter 4</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 robins remained at Glenfern and 36% at Windy Hill) 3. 5-10 pairs established and breeding successfully during the next breeding season (2009/2010 summer) 4. Locally bred robins recruited into the breeding population in spring 2010 and increase in total number of pairs inside the sanctuaries

	<p>management area (determined by territory mapping and monitoring of breeding pairs)</p> <p>5. Ongoing monitoring of robin survival, breeding success and juvenile recruitment in the two sanctuaries managed areas. Reports of robins seen outside the management areas will also be investigated with the possibility of providing predator control to protect them</p>
<p>2.6 Research objectives</p> <p>(Only applies to research projects)</p>	N/A
<p>2.7 Advocacy</p> <p>(If this is a primary reason for the translocation)</p>	N/A

3. Fit with legal requirements, strategies and plans

Refer to Chapters 5 and 6

DOC staff also refer to Chapter 3 in 'Translocation SOP' [DOCDM-315121](#)

<p>3.1 Legal requirements</p> <p>(DOC staff to complete)</p> <p>Refer to Translocation SOP Appendix 2, Section A2.1</p>	<p>Not applicable to the private land the robins are to be released onto—Windy Hill and Glenfern Sanctuary (excluding Kotuku Point Scenic Reserve).</p> <p>Mokoia Island Wildlife Refuge is privately owned. Capture of robins on Mokoia Island is allowable under the Wildlife Act 1953.</p> <p>Release of robins at Kotuku Point Scenic Reserve (included in Glenfern Sanctuary) is compatible with the legislation the land is held under i.e. the Reserves Act 1977. This translocation proposal meets the requirement to consider the implications of introducing flora and fauna to a reserve, Section 51 of Reserves Act 1977.</p> <p>These activities also meet the requirements in the Conservation General Policy (DOC 2007).</p>
<p>3.2 Management plans and strategies</p> <p>Refer to Translocation SOP, Appendix 2, Section A2.1</p>	<p>Bay of Plenty Conservancy draft Conservation Management Strategy (CMS) 2008—2018 (DOC 2008)</p> <p>The Bay of Plenty CMS states that Mokoia Island is a notable ecological restoration site. Collection of robins from Mokoia Island does not conflict with the requirements of the CMS, as it is silent on this matter.</p> <p>There are no statutory management plans covering the source site.</p> <p>Auckland Conservancy Conservation Management Strategy (CMS) 1995—2005 (DOC 1995)</p> <p>The release of robins on Aotea is supported by the requirements of the Auckland Conservancy CMS, as illustrated by the following objectives</p>

	<p>and their implementation:</p> <p>Objective 34.0.1: Manage bird habitats and species to encourage the recovery of the indigenous biodiversity of New Zealand.</p> <p>34.1.1: Species recovery and habitat enhancement for birds will continue to focus on the Kermadec Islands and the islands in the Hauraki Gulf, in particular on Little Barrier Island Nature Reserve, Great Barrier Island, Tiritiri Matangi Scientific Reserve, Kawau Island (kiwi and weka particularly), Motuora and Motutapu Recreation Reserves, and other islands that may become available for conservation management activities.</p> <p>34.1.8: Carry out bird conservation programmes according to the priorities shown in Table 4 on page 262 (table of bird conservation programmes). The NI robin is one of the bird species listed in the table of bird conservation programmes, under the medium priority category.</p> <p>34.1.11: Allow the translocation of species both to and from areas as determined by a species recovery plan or an approved translocation proposal.</p> <p>34.1.12: Continue to seek help from iwi, neighbouring landowners and community groups to conserve species.</p> <p>Objective 28.0.1: Restore areas on the mainland, Great Barrier Island and Waiheke Island to a condition where indigenous natural processes continue as free from human and exotic influence as possible, thereby avoiding further extinctions, maintaining genetic diversity, and enhancing biodiversity and physical processes.</p> <p>28.1.13: Provide opportunities and support for community groups and the public generally to undertake and participate in restoration of indigenous biological communities and habitats on areas administered by the Department on the mainland, Great Barrier Island and Waiheke Island.</p> <p>28.1.14: Encourage and support restoration initiatives on privately owned land (see Gilbert 2007).</p> <p>The translocation of species lost to Aotea is part of the strategic plan of both Windy Hill and Glenfern Sanctuaries (Gilbert 2007).</p> <p>The Great Barrier Island Trust, a community conservation trust, also has as part of its objectives the restoration of bird species lost to the Island.</p>
<p>3.3 Species recovery plan and recovery group</p> <p>Refer to Chapter 6, Section 6.1</p>	<p>This species is not covered by a recovery plan</p>
<p>3.4 Captive management plan and captive coordinator</p>	<p>N/A</p>

<p>(captive to wild and wild to captive proposals for animals only)</p> <p>Refer to Chapter 6, Section 6.2</p>	
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4. Source population

Refer to Chapter 7

<p>4.1 Likely sources</p> <p>Refer to Chapter 7, Section 7.1</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mokoia Island, Rotorua 2. Hauturu/Little Barrier Island
<p>4.2 Preferred source</p> <p>Refer to Chapter 7, Section 7.1</p>	<p>The preferred source option is Mokoia Island in Lake Rotorua, which has a thriving robin population, originally derived from a release of 17 birds captured on the Mamaku Plateau in June 1991 (Jansen 1993). The robins transferred to Aotea in 2004 and 2005 were from the Tiritiri Matangi Island population, which was also sourced from the Mamaku Plateau.</p> <p>Mokoia Island was the source of 42 robins transferred to Mayor Island (Tuhua) in 2003 (John Heaphy pers. comm.), and 53 robins transferred to the Ark in the Park sanctuary in the Waitakere Ranges, Auckland, in April 2005 (Sumich 2005) and Tawharanui Open Sanctuary, Auckland, in 2007.</p> <p>Advantages of this source population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a large robin population on Mokoia Island, possibly as many as 500 (Tim Lovegrove, Auckland Regional Council, pers. comm.) and the terrain is reasonably easy, so robins should be quite easy to catch. • The proposed transfer to Aotea in 2009 would be two years after the last batch of birds was removed from Mokoia Island. Robins breed in their first year, so there should have been sufficient time for the population to have recovered from any negative effects of the removal of birds for the Tawharanui translocation in 2007. • Mokoia Island is easily accessible by local charter boats. <p>Possible disadvantages of this source population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The population on Mokoia Island probably has lower genetic diversity than that of Hauturu/Little Barrier Island, since it is derived from a smaller number of founding birds (only 17 founders) • There is very limited accommodation on Mokoia Island, (storage shed only) so the capture team would have to camp • Mokoia Island is 300 km from Aotea, so the transit time between capture in the holding aviary and release would be longer than for Hauturu/Little Barrier Island

	<p>The disadvantages of sourcing the birds from Hauturu/Little Barrier Island are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weather conditions often prevent planned landings, which would make logistics difficult • The birds have a large habitat and are not condensed as they are at Mokoia Island, which makes the capture process longer and more difficult
<p>4.3 Effects of removal (N/A when the source is captivity/cultivation) Refer to Chapter 7, Section 7.2</p>	<p>Although the Mokoia Island robin population has not been studied as closely as that of Tiritiri Matangi Island, it supports a larger breeding population (Tim Lovegrove, Auckland Regional Council, pers. comm.) and has been monitored regularly over the last decade in relation to previous translocations. Productivity is high in the pest-free environment. Like Tiritiri Matangi Island, survival and recruitment of young is likely to be constrained by density-dependent effects, meaning that significant numbers of young birds probably do not survive their first winter. As studies on the populations at Tiritiri Matangi Island indicate, the effects of removing up to 50 birds from this population are likely to be minimal and, to date, there have been no perceivable negative outcomes from the source population being cropped for translocations.</p>

5. Release site

Indicate whether the translocation is:

Of animals from the wild to captivity	No	(if yes, complete section 5.1)
Of plants from wild into cultivation	No	(if yes, complete section 5.2)
To establish or supplement a wild population	Yes	(if yes, complete section 5.3)

5.1 Establishment of captive animal populations

5.1.1 Wild to captive translocations	N/A
	N/A
5.1.2 Captive facilities	N/A
5.1.3 Existing captive population	N/A

5.2 Establishment of cultivated plant populations

Refer to Chapter 8

5.2.1 Management of	N/A
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plants in cultivation	
5.2.2 Cultivation facilities	N/A

5.3 Release site is in the wild

Refer to Chapters 1, 8 and 9

<p>5.3.1 History of the species at the release site</p> <p>Refer to Chapter 1 for definitions.</p> <p>For introductions, refer to Chapter 9, Section 9.1.</p>	<p>This translocation is a supplementation</p>
<p>5.3.2 Description of release site</p>	<p>Release sites: Windy Hill Rosalie Bay Catchment and Glenfern Sanctuary, on Aotea. Glenfern Sanctuary includes the DOC Kotuku Point Scenic Reserve (70 ha).</p> <p>Kotuku Point Scenic Reserve Conservation Unit number: S08105.</p> <p>Windy Hill Rosalie Bay Catchment grid ref: E2738225 N6541075. Altitude 0–360m asl.</p> <p>Glenfern sanctuary grid ref: E2722155 N6557605. Altitude 0–200m asl.</p> <p>Both sanctuaries are private land, with the exception of Kotuku Point Scenic Reserve within Glenfern Sanctuary. The climate on Aotea is temperate, generally warmer than Auckland, and the island is reasonably exposed to rough weather.</p> <p>Windy Hill comprises 450 ha of managed sanctuary area in southeastern Aotea, along a long coastal ridge. It has large areas of mature coastal broadleaf-podocarp forest, and 50-year-old regenerating manuka/kanuka forest. The catchment contains approximately 30–40 ha 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.</p> <p>Glenfern Sanctuary is a predator-fenced sanctuary of 240 ha on the Kotuku Peninsula in northern Aotea. It contains approximately 200 ha of regenerating manuka/kanuka forest and small areas of grassland within. 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 species since 1995. As the peninsula lies opposite Kaikoura Island, the predator control aspect of this project will help protect the island's eventual pest-free status.</p>

	<i>Maps of the release sites were attached as Appendix 1 to the original proposal.</i>
5.3.3 Temporary holding area Refer to Chapter 8, Section 8.2	N/A
5.3.4 Suitability of release site for the species N/A if release site is a temporary holding area Refer to Chapter 8, Section 8.3	<p>The Windy Hill and Glenfern sanctuaries are community initiatives, which aim to reforest and restore these areas on Aotea and promote conservation education. Control of cats and rats at the sites has resulted in increased native bird life (Tony Bouzaid pers. comm.).</p> <p>The NI robin is a generalist insectivore, but specialises in feeding on or near the ground. It will thrive in most forest habitats which contain a reasonably deep litter layer. The NI robins released previously at Windy Hill set up territories in both valley flats and ridges within areas of regenerating manuka (<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i> var. <i>scoparium</i>) and kanuka (<i>Kunzea sinclairii</i>) forest. There are three major catchments in the sanctuary area that also contain mature broadleaf podocarp forest which could also provide good forest floor feeding conditions.</p> <p>There are three major and several minor catchments at Glenfern Sanctuary which have provided suitable habitat for the translocated robins, which set up territories mainly in regenerating manuka and kanuka forest. The 240-ha peninsula contains approximately 200 ha of forest and scrub so there is ample area for further territories. Two of the three major catchments have areas of mature broadleaf forest present.</p> <p>Following the releases in 2004 and 2005, the two sanctuary areas have already proven suitable for robins to survive and breed in. At Windy Hill five pairs initially established and 13 young fledged in 2004-05, 18 in 2005/06, 23 in 2006/07, and 12 in 2007/08. At Glenfern five pairs initially established and 22 young fledged in 2005/06, 11 in 2006/07, and two in 2007/08.</p> <p>The areas of suitable robin habitat at Glenfern and Windy Hill sanctuaries are large enough to support self-sustaining populations of robins (at least 50 pairs). It is also intended that they be part of a network of restoration projects on the island and they will either naturally spread or be transferred to other parts of Aotea. The populations will not be isolated, as there is other suitable habitat on Aotea. There is evidence that some natural spread has already occurred. Banded and un-banded birds have been recorded at Mount Hobson—the summit of Aotea, since the summer of 2004. Robins have also been sighted in Whangaparapara (Stan McGeady, DOC, pers comm.) and nests identified in Tryphena in 2008 (Judy McGeady, resident Tryphena—Aotea, pers comm.).</p> <p>Kaikoura Island lies across a narrow stretch of water (80 m) from the Kotuku Peninsula and Glenfern Sanctuary. There is potential for the robin population to eventually spread naturally to this island, as robins are known to be capable of flying over 100 m across open pasture (Ralph</p>

Powlesland, Department of Conservation, pers. comm.).

The robins' propensity for spending time on the ground may make some individuals vulnerable to predation by cats (and on the mainland, stoats). However, the primary threat to robins appears to come from rats which prey heavily on nests at sites where rat control is not undertaken.

At Windy Hill a rat and cat trapping regime has been in operation since 1999 and intensive pest management now covers 450 ha. This programme of trapping combined with twice yearly pulses of toxin, has achieved a rodent tracking index of 3–8 % year round. Around 20–28 cats are trapped annually.

At Glenfern Sanctuary, bait stations have been set up on a 50 × 100 m grid, and this has achieved rat control down to low levels (equivalent to a 2–5 % tracking index). Cats have been controlled by trapping. NI robins exist in high densities in mature forest on the mainland where rats are controlled to similar low levels and it can be expected that robins will continue to survive in regenerating forest and mature forest on Aotea if rat and cat control continues to be effective. From mid-2008 the peninsula at Glenfern will be protected by a predator proof fence and all residual mammalian pests (rats and cats) will be eradicated by winter 2009 with an aerial poison drop (and follow-up hunting of cats).

Both rat and cat control will be ongoing at Windy Hill as will monitoring and incursion response to reinvasion of these predators at Glenfern Sanctuary post-eradication in winter 2009. Regular monitoring for sign of cats and rats and monitoring of the released birds should pick up evidence of predation before the population as a whole is affected.

Glenfern and Windy Hill sanctuaries also intend to be prepared to control rats in areas of forest adjacent to the current management sites; so that robins which move into nearby unmanaged areas have a reasonable chance of surviving and breeding. At the beginning of each breeding season when males are vocal, the surrounding areas are monitored for robins. In the 2006/07 season, pest management undertaken outside the sanctuary boundaries at Windy Hill successfully protected birds nesting just outside it.

Predation by natural avian predators is a potential threat at any release site and its significance at these particular sites will be recorded as part of the post-release monitoring effort. It is important that we determine whether these predators are significant.

The Glenfern Sanctuary fence is open ended and predator reinvasion will reoccur, although there is uncertainty about the level of reinvasion that will occur. Reinvasion will be managed with a buffer zone where trapping and poisoning of predators will continue. A network of tracking tunnels will be established inside the fence to monitor any reinvasion.

There is also some uncertainty about whether the translocation will succeed because of the high level of dispersal of juveniles that is currently occurring. However the results of the first releases in 2004 and 2005 were very promising, with good numbers of birds establishing

	<p>before the severe weather event knocked the population back.</p> <p>Once the population is established, further supplementary transfers will be needed to reduce the risk of inbreeding depression, because the source populations for Aotea have been from island populations that were established by translocation (i.e. the Mokoia Island population had limited founders and on Tiritiri Matangi Island only a small population has established). We estimate five birds will be needed every 5 years. The source of these has not yet been determined, but will need to be either a large mainland population or Hauturu/Little Barrier Island. A new translocation proposal will be written for such future transfers.</p> <p>The other on-going management that will be needed is the previously-mentioned mammalian predator control at Windy Hill and in the Glenfern Sanctuary buffer zone, for the foreseeable future, unless eventually these introduced pests are eradicated from Aotea.</p>
<p>5.3.5 Current management at release site</p>	<p>Refer to section 5.3.4 above, regarding predator control.</p> <p>Glenfern Sanctuary has been propagating and planting endemic plants to speed the restoration of the forest, which is improving the robin habitat.</p> <p>In addition to the pest animals being removed from both sites, invasive pest plant species are also being controlled, which will also improve the habitat.</p> <p>There are no problems anticipated for robins from current site management, only the benefits of improved habitat and protection from predators. Current site management has proved beneficial to the robins with over 60 banded juveniles having been successfully fledged since 2004.</p>
<p>5.3.6 Security of habitat</p>	<p>Apart from the 71 ha of Kotuku Scenic Reserve, the sites are privately owned. The owners of Windy Hill and adjoining Benthorn Farm already have 130 ha of QE II Open Trust Covenants on land containing most of the mature forest. Recently Glenfern Sanctuary covenanted 63 ha of mature forest also. Continuity of protection is considered a priority by the current owners, given the investment and ecological values developed at the site, and the owners are fully supportive of the proposed robin release. Therefore the owners have made the commitment to provide ongoing access for predator control and robin monitoring.</p> <p>The release of birds into the Kotuku Scenic Reserve is supported by the Aotea DOC Office.</p>

6. Ecological impacts at release sites in the wild

(N/A for translocations into captivity/cultivation)

Refer to Chapter 9

<p>6.1 Between-species interactions</p> <p>Refer to Chapter 9, Section 9.2</p>	<p>The long-term effects on other indigenous flora and fauna of reintroducing robins to Aotea are unknown. However, it is assumed that any effects will be minimal, especially since the forest, compared with other places where robins occur with other species of forest birds, is probably well below carrying capacity (both in diversity and abundance) for bush birds. Aotea has only 12 species of indigenous bush birds remaining (six species have become locally extinct this century) compared with 18 species on Tiritiri Matangi Island, 23 on Hauturu/Little Barrier Island, 20 at Pureora Forest and 22 on Kapiti Island.</p> <p>There are no closely related species present at either of the release sites. The NI tomtit (<i>Petroica macrocephala toitoi</i>), the robin's closest relative and potential competitor, is present on Aotea at Mount Hobson; however robins co-exist with tomtits at other sites on the mainland. Both release sites are several kilometres from the known tomtit range currently, so competition during the robins establishment phase will not be an issue. Hybridisation between robins and tomtits can occur under extraordinary circumstances (Butler and Merton 1992) but such circumstances are unlikely to occur on Aotea.</p>
<p>6.2 Within-species interactions</p> <p>Refer to Chapter 9, Section 9.3</p>	<p>The translocation does not involve mixing of individuals from different genetic provenances.</p> <p>Increasing the size of the founder population will reduce the risk of its local extinction through chance events, such as the stormy weather in 2007 that knocked-back the population.</p>
<p>6.3 Impacts on ecosystem function</p> <p>Refer to Chapter 9, Section 9.4</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>6.4 Additional management requirements for other indigenous species</p>	<p>The release of robins on Aotea will not require additional management for other indigenous species.</p>
<p>6.5 Additional site management and impacts</p> <p>Refer to Chapter 9, Section 9.5</p>	<p>There will not be any additional management required at the site, other than the predator control detailed above in section 5.3.4. The track networks for the predator control operations are already in place, and these tracks will be utilised while monitoring the robins.</p>
<p>6.6 Restriction of future options</p>	<p>The sanctuaries are hoping to reintroduce whiteheads next, in approximately 4–5 years' time. Re-introductions of kakariki (<i>Cyanoramphus</i> sp.) and tomtits would be considered some time later, because they are on the brink of local extinction.</p> <p>This translocation of NI robins may restrict the option of attempting to establish NI tomtits at these sites in the future, as there may be competition for food. Decisions on whether to reintroduce NI tomtits</p>

	<p>could be made after populations of robins stabilise and would depend on the densities of robins. The level of competition between the two species would have to be monitored.</p> <p>This translocation is unlikely to restrict options for re-introducing other species in the future.</p>
<p>6.7 Weeds and animal pests</p> <p>Refer to Chapter 9, Section 9.6</p>	<p>The translocation will not impact on pest control at the sites.</p> <p>The risk of introducing weeds is minimal because robins are insectivorous and thus unlikely to carry seeds to the release sites.</p> <p>Care will be taken to ensure mealworms or pest insects do not escape into the environment.</p>

7. Disease management

Refer to Chapter 10

<p>7.1 Disease management requirements for plants</p> <p>Refer to Chapter 10, Section 10.1.1</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>7.2 Animal disease management protocol</p> <p>(Excludes invertebrates)</p> <p>Refer to Chapter 10, Section 10.1</p>	<p>Background:</p> <p>The most recent studies of disease in robins were undertaken by Isabel Castro, Massey University. 27 robins from Mokoia Island were sampled in January 2008 for avian malaria and all results were negative. In this same trip samples were taken from 121 saddlebacks (tieke, <i>Philosturmus carunculatus</i>), one blackbird (<i>Turdus merula</i>), and 17 tui (<i>Prothemadera novaeseelandiae</i>), and malaria was found in some of them.</p> <p>Jakob-Hoff (2005) and Parker et al. (2006) studied 13 North Island robins which were screened on Mokoia Island before 53 birds were captured for a translocation to the Ark in the Park in the Waitakere Ranges (Sumich 2005). A range of pathogens were looked for including avian pox, avian malaria, <i>Salmonella</i>, <i>Yersinia</i>, <i>Campylobacter</i>, <i>Coccidia</i> and other internal parasites, along with external parasites (Jakob-Hoff 2005). The Mokoia Island robins sampled were negative for <i>Salmonella</i>, <i>Yersinia</i> and <i>Campylobacter</i>, while coccidian oocysts were present in one bird. All birds were negative for haemoparasites and internal parasites. No avian pox lesions were observed. One ectoparasitic mite was collected (Jakob-Hoff 2005).</p> <p>Advice on animal health issues was sought from Richard Jakob-Hoff (Senior Veterinarian, Auckland Zoo) and Dr. Isabel Castro (Ecology Department, Massey University) during the disease management planning. The advice given was that the translocation was of low disease risk because robins on Mokoia Island had been disease screened recently</p>

	<p>and there were no diseases of concern found.</p> <p>If deemed necessary by DOC, a sample of robins will be disease screened some time before the translocation. At the time of banding, nestlings can be screened (blood samples, cloacal swabs and faecal samples) and a sample of adult birds could be caught and screened. Due to logistic constraints and risks to the health of the birds, it is not proposed to hold birds in captivity for an extended period to undertake disease screening on the same birds that are eventually transferred.</p>
<p>7.3 Other disease management requirements for animals</p> <p>Refer to Chapter 10, Section 10.1.2</p>	<p><i>The hygiene checklist was attached as Appendix 2 in the original proposal.</i></p> <p>All catching equipment will be disinfected with Trigenex before and after use. Cardboard transfer boxes will not be re-used.</p> <p>If any birds die and cause of death is not obvious, we will send them to Massey University vet clinic (IVABS) for diagnosis.</p>
<p>7.4 Disease management requirements for invertebrates</p> <p>Refer to Chapter 10, Section 10.1.3</p>	N/A

8. Translocation design

Refer to Chapter 10

<p>8.1 Learning from past translocations</p> <p>Refer to Chapter 10, Section 10.2</p>	<p>Since 1990 there have been 20 translocations of robins to managed and unmanaged mainland and pest-free or near pest-free island sites in the North Island (Table 1). These sites have varied greatly in size from two contiguous patches of c. 5 ha (Stephenson Covenant and adjacent Maori reserve at Waotu) to 1277 ha (Mayor Island (Tuhua)). So far there have been very few clear failures. Releases which appear to have failed are all at managed mainland sites (Trounson Kauri Park, Northland, and two of the small reserves at Waotu). For some other releases, it is too early to tell whether they have been successful or not because of the difficulty of monitoring large sites effectively e.g. Hunua Ranges, Auckland, or the short period of time elapsed since release, e.g. Windy Hill, Glenfern Sanctuary, Ark in the Park (Waitakere Ranges, Auckland), and the experimental releases into forest fragments in the Bennydale area. All releases onto pest-free or near pest-free islands (i.e. Mokoia Island, Lake Rotorua; Tiritiri Matangi Island, Auckland; Mana Island, Wellington; Moturoa Island, Northland; Mayor Island (Tuhua)) have been successful. A number of mainland releases also appear to have been quite successful (e.g. Boundary Stream, Hawkes Bay; Karori Wildlife Sanctuary, Wellington; Kakepuku, Waikato; and Wenderholm, Auckland). Some of these mainland sites are known to be sufficiently productive that they could function as sources in their own right (e.g. Karori Wildlife Sanctuary and Kakepuku [J. Hoverd, Kakepuku Mountain Conservation</p>
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Table 1. Summary of outcomes of releases of North Island robins since 1991, showing last estimate of size of breeding populations and productivity for successful releases (see also Doug Armstrong's re-introduction summary at <http://rsg-oceania.squarespace.com/nz> [Table 1 is largely compiled from this source]).

Year	Location	Area (ha)	No. in release	Source	Result, comments, references
1991	Mokoia I.	135	17	Mamaku	✓ Several hundred, K. Owen pers. comm.
1992–3	Tiritiri Matangi I.	220	44, 14	Mamaku	✓ 38 prs 2005/06, 72 fls, DPA pers. comm.
1995–6	Mana I.	217	27, 39	Kapiti	✓ c. 70 in 2005, G. de Lisle pers. comm..
1998	Trounson Park	450	21	Mamaku	✗ Now locally extinct* Miller 1997
1998	Boundary Stream	700	28	Urewera	✓ c. 60 in 2000*
1999	Wenderholm	80	21	Tiritiri	✓ 11 prs 2005/06, 41 fls, Lovegrove 2006
1999	Paengaroa	101	40	Raetihi	? 4 prs in 2004*
1999	Kakepuku	130	30	Waipapa	✓ c. 30-40 prs in 2006, J. Hoverd pers. comm.
1999	Moturoa I.	150	19	Mokoia	✓ P. Asquith pers. comm.
2001–2	Karori	230	40, 36	Kapiti	✓ 93 adults and 95 fls in 2003*
2001	Hunua Ranges	850	30	Waipapa	? 4 prs 2001/02, 26 fls, Pattermore 2003
2001	Waotu (3 sites)	25,5, 5	30	Waipapa	✗ A few males 2006, J. Hoverd pers. comm.
2001	Mangaokewa	200	30	Waipapa	? Some present 2006 P. Bradfield pers. comm.
2003	Mayor I. (Tuhua)	1277	42	Mokoia	✓ 81 incl 55 juvs April 2004, J. Heaphy pers. comm.
2004	Windy Hill	250	30	Tiritiri	? 5 prs 2005/06, 16 fls, Gilbert 2006
2004	Bushy Park	87	28, 18	Raetihi	✓ c.15 prs 2004, T. O'Connor pers. comm..
2005	Waitakere Ranges	850	53	Mokoia	? 5 prs 2005/06, 24 fls, Jack 2006
2005	Glenfern Sanctuary	250	27	Tiritiri	? 5 prs 2005/06, 21 fls, Lewis et al. 2006
2006	Matiu/Somes I.	25	21	Kapiti	? c.4 prs by Aug 2006, A. Morrison pers. comm.

2006	Bennydale (6 sites)	< 10 × 6	35 total	Pureora	? Many still present 2005*
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Areas (ha) listed are total areas of islands, or extent of managed areas within larger areas of habitat, e.g. Ark in the Park is a 850–ha managed area within the 15,000–ha forest of the Waitakere Ranges Regional Park.

✓ Population successfully established, number of pairs and fledglings during last monitored breeding season.

✗ Failed or apparently failing to establish.

? Unknown outcome or too early to tell.

Prs—pairs, fls—fledged young

DPA—Doug Armstrong

* Information from <http://rsg-oceania.squarespace.com/nz>

<p>8.2 Composition</p> <p>Refer to Chapter 10, Section 10.3</p>	<p>It is proposed that up to 50 individuals be released between the two sites on Aotea. They will comprise as near as possible an even sex ratio and a mix of ages – with some allowance for the imbalance of sexes at the two release sites: slightly more males are required at Windy Hill and more females at Glenfern Sanctuary.</p> <p>This composition is expected to produce a viable population, because in most previous translocations of forest birds in New Zealand and elsewhere, founder populations of about this size with an even sex ratio, released into good quality habitat, have usually been successful (Griffith et al. 1989; Lovegrove & Veitch 1994; Lovegrove 1996; and see also successful robin releases in Table 1 above).</p> <p>Once the population is established, further supplementary transfers will be needed to reduce the risk of inbreeding depression, because the source populations for Aotea have been from island populations that were established by translocation (i.e. the Mokoia Island population had limited founders and on Tiritiri Matangi Island only a small population has established). We estimate five birds will be needed every 5 years, the source has not yet been determined, but will need to be either a large mainland population or Hauturu/Little Barrier Island. A new translocation proposal will be written for such future transfers.</p>
<p>8.3 Timing</p>	<p>The preferred date for capture of the birds for the transfer is about the second week of March 2009. This timing is optimal for catching the desired mix of ages (juveniles and adults), and will avoid the risk of breaking up current breeding pairs on Mokoia Island because it is after the breeding season has finished. This date could be postponed for up to 2 weeks if the weather was not suitable.</p>
<p>8.4 Pre-transfer preparation of captive animals</p> <p>(For captive to wild transfers only)</p>	<p>N/A</p>

<p>Refer to Chapter 10, Section 10.4</p>	
<p>8.5 Capture/collection and transport (N/A to plant translocations) Refer to Chapter 10, Section 10.5</p>	<p>Transfer methodology will closely follow DOC's current agreed best practice techniques for translocating robins (Armstrong et al. 2011).</p> <p>The transfer birds will be caught with clap nets baited with mealworms. Mist nets will be used if necessary for any target birds which cannot be clap netted.</p> <p>The robins will be held briefly in cotton bags, before being banded, weighed, measured and sexed, and then placed into individual cardboard pet transfer boxes. A perch, water, and ad lib quantities of mealworms and waxmoth larvae will be provided in the transfer boxes. Food and water will be replenished through a small flap at the end of the box away from the perch, to minimise disturbance.</p> <p>Previous experience shows that robins can be held for up to 5 days in these boxes without any mortality (Lovegrove & Stephenson 2001). Assuming that the capture phase goes to plan, it should be possible to transfer the birds to Aotea after only 2-4 days in captivity.</p> <p>Once the target number of birds have been captured (with a time limit of 2 catching days), they will be transferred by boat to Rotorua early in the morning, by vehicle to Rotorua airport and by plane to Great Barrier, to arrive by late afternoon (approx. 6–7 hours in transit). On arrival at Aotea the birds will be kept overnight in their boxes at Windy Hill, for release first thing in the morning, which is the optimal time for release so they can settle into their new habitat before nightfall. The birds will be divided between the two release sites and taken by vehicle to Glenfern Sanctuary and Windy Hill. At each sanctuary the birds will be carried up to 500 m on foot to the release sites.</p> <p>Kevin Parker (Translocation Supervisor) and Karen Walker (from Bird Rescue Aotea) will be undertaking the catching, handling and care of the birds while held in the boxes, and supervising their transportation and release.</p> <p>It is very unlikely that the birds will be difficult to catch on Mokoia Island, however if the target number of 50 is not captured, the transfer of what birds have been captured will go ahead, with a minimum of 10 birds required to make it worthwhile. A second attempt would be made within 2 weeks.</p>
<p>8.6 Release / planting Refer to Chapter 10, Section 10.6</p>	<p>The birds will be released by Kevin Parker and Judy Gilbert at Windy Hill, and Tony Bouzaid at Glenfern Sanctuary, as early as possible on the morning after arrival (i.e. hard release). A few individuals will be released separately into single bird territories in the hope that they will pair with the resident bird. The remainder will be released at locations within the sanctuaries that are further away from the sanctuary boundaries in an effort to reduce dispersal.</p>
<p>8.7 Dispersal from the release site (N/A for wild to captive)</p>	<p>Robins will disperse from the release location, as there are suitable habitats outside both sanctuaries. Sightings of robins recorded after the releases at Windy Hill in 2004 and Glenfern Sanctuary in 2005 indicated birds travelled</p>

<p>translocations or plant translocations)</p> <p>Refer to Chapter 10, Section 10.7</p>	<p>as much as 20 km from the release site over time. From a release of 30 birds, 10 remained as founding birds at Windy Hill, and it is anticipated that with this supplementation translocation, enough robins will remain in the sanctuaries to form viable founding populations. Significant numbers of juveniles have dispersed but each breeding season a small number have stayed in the sanctuary to form pairs.</p> <p>Reports of un-banded birds from outside the sanctuary area indicate that dispersed pairs have bred successfully. To some extent these birds are also an indication that the birds are beginning to re-colonise parts of the greater island. This is a positive thing, and consideration will be given to extending predator control to protect some of these satellite populations that have established outside the sanctuary areas.</p>
<p>8.8 Short-term post-release management</p> <p>(N/A for wild to captive translocations)</p> <p>Refer to Chapter 10, Section 10.8</p>	<p>Juveniles produced at the sanctuaries will be banded to aid monitoring.</p> <p>There will not be any management needed to facilitate establishment of the robins at the site.</p>
<p>8.9 Contingency plans for unexpected results</p> <p>(N/A for wild to captive or plant translocations)</p>	<p>Robins are highly unlikely to have unacceptable impacts—but they could be removed from the site.</p>

9. Justification

Refer to Chapter 11

<p>9.1 Justification</p> <p>Refer to Chapter 11</p>	<p>Further supplementary transfers will be needed in the future to reduce the risk of inbreeding depression; however it is likely that only a small number of birds and transfers will be needed.</p> <p>The other on-going management that will be needed is mammalian predator control at Windy Hill. This is a reality of all mainland and large island restoration projects, and the Trusts and landowners managing these sanctuaries are committed to following through with ongoing predator control for the foreseeable future (unless eventually all introduced pest mammals are eradicated from Aotea). The Trusts have been highly successful in raising sponsorship and funding from a number of sources, including regional councils, community trusts and private sponsorship.</p> <p>Some dispersal is likely; this is discussed in Section 8.7 above.</p>
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10. Research and monitoring

Refer to Chapter 12

<p>10.1 Research</p> <p>Refer to Chapter 12, Section 12.1</p>	<p>There are no research questions identified. However the possible impacts of the translocation on the numbers of other species will be examined by conducting bird counts at Windy Hill and Glenfern Sanctuary.</p>
<p>10.2 Monitoring programme</p> <p>Refer to Chapter 12, Section 12.2</p>	<p>The monitoring objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To monitor the survival, productivity and recruitment of the robin population at the release sites • To assess any impacts the robins may have on other bird species in the release area <p>The robins translocated to Aotea will be monitored after release as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All suitable habitat areas will be searched inside and on the boundary of the Sanctuary areas between April and September 2009 to check for the presence of founding birds and determine their territories. 2. Breeding will be monitored during the 2009/10 season and young will be individually colour-banded. This monitoring will provide data on nesting success and productivity that can be compared with previous local seasons and other populations (e.g. Tiritiri Matangi Island; Wenderholm). 3. Territory mapping in spring 2010 will determine recruitment of young from the 2009/10 season and the location of any new territories. 4. Monitoring of territories and breeding during subsequent seasons will provide data on status of the population and also nesting success and productivity. 5. 3- or 5-minute bird counts conducted annually in summer will provide an independent measure of the status of the robin population along with information on any effects the introduction of robins might have on the existing avifauna on Aotea. 6. Independent annual bird counts undertaken by the Aotea Trust may also be useful in picking up dispersed robins. <p>The territory mapping and nest monitoring methods follow those that have been used at Windy Hill (Gilbert 2008) and Glenfern Sanctuary (Thurau & Bouzaid 2008) since the first translocation. Monitoring will be undertaken by the field team at each site during the breeding season following release and each season thereafter. The effects on the numbers of other species will be determined through 3 minute (Windy Hill) and 5 minute bird counts (Glenfern Sanctuary). These counts are undertaken by the field employees at Windy Hill and by the project manager at Glenfern Sanctuary. Both projects have conducted twice yearly bird</p>

	counts since 2000.
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11. Consultation and community relations

Refer to Chapters 6 and 13

<p>11.1 Specialist advice Refer to Chapter 6</p>	<p>Advice on animal health issues was sought from Richard Jacob-Hoff (Senior Veterinarian, Auckland Zoo) and Dr. Isabel Castro (Ecology Department, Massey University) during the disease management planning.</p> <p>Anne Kernohan, the local veterinarian on Aotea will be available for advice. Anne will be present to assist with the transfer.</p> <p>Tim Lovegrove (Scientist with Auckland Regional Council, who has experience in translocations) is acting as an advisor for any aspects of the translocation on request.</p>
<p>11.2 Iwi Refer to Chapter 13, Sections 13.1-13.2 and 13.4</p>	<p>Iwi (Ngāti Rehua) for Aotea have been consulted regarding this proposal and have indicated their support in writing (copy attached).</p> <p>The Mokoia Island Trust Board, which represents a number of iwi with an interest in Mokoia Island, has responded to our written correspondence with a willingness to sanction the translocation, providing the exercise is sanctioned by DOC in Rotorua (copy attached).</p> <p>Both iwi will be welcome to participate in any part of the translocation and the pōwhiri on arrival at Aotea.</p> <p><i>Copies of correspondence and contact details for the iwi of the source and release sites were attached as Appendix 3 in original proposal.</i></p>
<p>11.3 Key stakeholders Refer to Chapter 13, Sections 13.1 and 13.3</p>	<p>Other affected and interested parties are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land owners • Local community on Aotea • DOC Auckland Conservancy, Aotea Area Office and Rotorua Area Office <p>At Glenfern Sanctuary and Windy Hill landowners are fully supportive and waiting in anticipation for a boost to the robin populations.</p> <p>Aotea Area Office views this translocation as an opportunity to work in partnership with two successful local community conservation groups. Rotorua Area Office is in communication and also is willing to support the Mokoia Island end of the translocation with staff and logistics.</p> <p><i>Relevant emails and letters from landowners and DOC Areas were attached as Appendix 4 to the original proposal.</i></p>
<p>11.4 Communication and community involvement Refer to Chapter 13,</p>	<p>The release site land owners have been actively involved in initiating this release and have provided input into this proposal.</p> <p>A press release will be prepared and sent out prior to the release. It is hoped that media will be able to attend the release. The last release was</p>

<p>Section 13.4</p>	<p>covered by TV3 News, the Herald and Radio NZ.</p> <p>An invitation will be made for interested iwi and local people on Aotea to attend the release, although dates and times for the release may have to be changed at the last minute if the capture of birds is ahead of or behind schedule.</p> <p>At the last robin releases a large number of people from the community attended, including children from local schools. Invitations will be issued to attend the arrival of the birds and the powhiri.</p> <p>The sanctuary projects provide employment opportunities for Aotea locals, with one of the Trust's ethics being to create conservation-based employment. They feel that this is what has made the greatest difference in terms of the community's attitudes towards conservation.</p> <p>The sanctuary projects have a strong focus on education, and regularly host school trips.</p>
<p>11.5 Public interest issues management</p> <p>Refer to Chapter 13, Section 13.4 and 13.5</p>	<p>The Aotea community will enjoy having the opportunity to see a species that had been lost from the island restored, and participating in the restoration project. Having a relatively tame, conspicuous native species present on the island will help to promote the idea of establishing other restoration projects.</p> <p>There are no public interest risks anticipated with this translocation.</p>

12. Budget

Refer to Chapter 14

<p>12.1 Business plan (DOC proposals only)</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>12.2 Resources required</p>	<p>See table below</p>

<p>Item description</p>	<p>Cost (\$)</p>	<p>Source of funding</p>
<p>e.g. equipment, contract workers, freight, transport (animals and people), staff hours, predator control</p>	<p>Year 1</p>	
<p>Expedition to capture birds (including vehicle hire, flights, food, accommodation)</p>	<p>5000</p>	<p>Windy Hill and Tony Bouzaid*</p>
<p>Kevin Parker—supervision of capture and volunteers</p>	<p>4000</p>	<p>Windy Hill and Tony Bouzaid*</p>
<p>Return to Aotea with birds</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Sponsorship from Great Barrier Airlines.</p>
<p>Flights off Aotea for volunteers</p>	<p>602</p>	<p>Windy Hill and Tony Bouzaid*</p>

Meal worms	500	Windy Hill and Tony Bouzaid*
Colour bands \$40/100	160	Windy Hill and Tony Bouzaid*
Robin capture traps and transfer boxes	0	Loan from Auckland Regional Council (ARC) and DOC
Volunteer time—900 hours	0	Judy Gilbert, other trustees and volunteers
Total	10,262	

* Responsible for finding funds, sourced through grants:

\$10,000 from ARC Environmental Initiatives Fund; \$5,000 from Biodiversity Condition Fund.

13. Permits and Approvals

Refer to Chapter 5

<p>13.1 Permits and approvals</p> <p>Refer to Chapter 5, Section 5.2</p>	<p>The following permits and approvals are needed for this translocation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Permit to handle, capture, transfer and release absolutely protected wildlife. This proposal is the application for these activities. The permit is to be issued to Judy Gilbert (contact details on page 1). 2. Banding permit—has been obtained from Banding Office: J. Gilbert—permit number 20734, currently endorsed for robins. 3. Permission from landowners to release at sites on Glenfern Sanctuary and Windy Hill—permission has been granted by the landowners (refer Appendix 4). 4. Permission from the iwi of Mokoia Island to land on the island—permission has been obtained (refer Appendix 3) and they have endorsed the translocation proposal.
<p>13.2 Collection of samples</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will any samples be collected from animals or plants for purposes other than disease screening? NO

13.3 Effects of the translocation	Will your proposal have any direct or indirect effects on the following conservation values at the source and release sites in the wild:	Source site (tick)			Release site (tick)		
		Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A
1. Natural waterways or bodies of water?			√			√	
2. Any disturbance of native vegetation?			√			√	
3. Disturbance to soils, wetlands or any other natural feature?			√			√	
4. Wildlife species (other than those being transferred) either within or near the area where you want to operate?			√			√	
5. Historic or archaeological sites?			√			√	

13.3 Effects of the translocation	Will your proposal have any direct or indirect effects on the following conservation values at the source and release sites in the wild:	Source site (tick)			Release site (tick)		
		Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A
6. Other people using the site?			√			√	
7. Will your activity affect the visual amenity of the site (i.e. will there be any aviaries etc. visible at the site or from areas adjoining the site)?			√			√	
8. Is it possible that your activity will introduce weeds, including lake weeds, or seeds of weeds into the area?			√			√	
9. Is there a risk of fire from your activity?			√			√	
10. Will significant noise be caused by your activity?			√			√	
11. Is there any aspect of your activity that will affect current or future public access to the area?			√			√	
12. Will your activity affect plants, animals or sites of traditional importance to Māori and who have you consulted over this matter?			√			√	
13. Will your activity have any positive effects on natural or historic values?			√		√		
14. Will your activity promote understanding of conservation?			√		√		

13.4 Beneficial effects	<p>The translocation will have a beneficial effect for robins and the release site—refer to section 2.4 Conservation Outcomes.</p> <p>The translocation will promote understanding of conservation—refer to section 2.1 Reason.</p>
<p>13.5 Measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of the translocation</p> <p>Refer to Chapter 5, Section 5.3</p>	N/A

Note: all permits and approvals must be obtained prior to the transfer occurring.

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15. Applicant confirmation

The applicant (Non-DOC proposals only)	Applicant and organisation name	Judy Gilbert Windy Hill Rosalie Bay Catchment Trust, Trustee on Great Barrier Island Charitable Trust
	Legal status (strike out or specify other)	Trust
	Contact person	Judy Gilbert
	Postal address and street address	(Contact details confidential)
	Phone	
	Cell phone	
	E-mail	
Confirmation	‘I confirm that the person completing this application form has read the instructions in sections 1–15 of the proposal form and answered all of the	

	<i>example</i>	<i>example</i>
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17.2 Reports required	Due dates
Transfer report(s)	May 2009
Monitoring report(s)	May 2010 May 2011 May 2012

Appendix 1

Maps of the release sites on Great Barrier Island (Aotea Island)

Attached to the original proposal

Appendix 2

Hygiene checklist

Attached to the original proposal

Appendix 3

Letters of support from iwi and their contact details

Attached to the original proposal

Appendix 4

Landowner and DOC Area Office correspondence

Attached to the original proposal

Go to:

- Return to Translocation Proposal Form ([DOCDM-59825](#), [plus website link](#))
- Explanatory Notes for the Translocation Proposal Form ([DOCDM-774881](#), [plus website link](#))
- Translocation Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)—planning through to reporting for DOC translocations ([DOCDM-315121](#))
- Return to Translocation Guide for Community Groups ([DOCDM-363788](#), [plus website link](#))
- Processing translocation proposals SOP ([DOCDM-315123](#), [plus website link](#))
- Translocation proposal worked example 1—shore plovers from captivity to wild (as Department of Conservation (DOC) proposal) ([DOCDM-162939](#), [plus website link](#))
- Translocation proposal worked example 2—Grand and Otago skinks from wild to captive (as Department of Conservation (DOC) proposal) ([DOCDM-176538](#), [plus website link](#))