



## NEW ZEALAND CUSTOM TOUR TRIP REPORT

18 OCTOBER – 4 NOVEMBER 2019

By Andy Walker



*The Kea is the only alpine parrot in the world and is endemic to New Zealand!*

## Overview

This custom birdwatching tour in New Zealand commenced in Dunedin, South Island, on the 19<sup>th</sup> of October 2019. We birded around the city and the excellent Otago Peninsula (which included nesting albatross and penguin site visits) before commencing our journey south to the bird-rich Stewart and Ulva Islands where we took part in a pelagic trip and a kiwi safari. After our time on these smaller, wonderful islands we gradually worked our way north through South Island (taking in Milford Sound (spectacular), Omarama, Christchurch, and the world-famous Kaikoura for an incredible pelagic trip), before reaching the northern tip of the South Island and the town of Picton. After a boat ride across to Wellington in the south of North Island we flew to Auckland for a short circuit of that island where we took part in a Hauraki Gulf pelagic, visited the Pūkoro Mirānda Shorebird Centre as well as Hobbiton from the Lord of the Rings movies! The tour ended back in Auckland on the 4<sup>th</sup> of November 2019.

A total of 122 bird species were seen (plus one species heard only), including many New Zealand endemics, as well as a wide range of seabirds and introduced and naturalized species.

Full species lists are provided at the end of this report.

## Detailed Report

### **Day 1, 19<sup>th</sup> October 2019. Arrival in Dunedin, South Island**

We arrived in the midmorning in Dunedin, South Island, after an overnight international flight from Sydney, Australia, via Auckland, North Island.

After collecting our vehicle we headed along the picturesque Otago Peninsula toward the Royal Albatross Centre, where we spent the majority of the day enjoying the many incredible sights and sounds on offer. The main reason for visiting was for the chance to see the huge **Northern Royal Albatross** at its only mainland nesting site in the world. After an informative talk on the life history of these birds we headed to the observation area and were rewarded with four birds sitting on the grass. Just a remarkable sight! After enjoying the unique views of these birds we focused our attention on some of the other birds present, such as the endemic and local **Otago Shag** (a recent split from Stewart Island Shag, which has had an English name change to Foveaux Shag and would be looked for later in the tour), **Silver Gull** (of the endemic form sometimes split and referred to as Red-billed Gull), and **Kelp Gull**.

After lunch we had a look at the nearby sea cliffs, where we found nesting **Spotted Shags**, **Sooty Shearwater**, **New Zealand Fur Seal**, and a patrolling **Northern Giant Petrel**. We also picked up a distant **Northern Royal Albatross** flying about; it was magnificent to see its shape cutting across the ocean.

New Zealand has a high number of introduced species of various forms, either brought over by man during the 19<sup>th</sup> century from the United Kingdom, brought over by man from Australia, or having made their way over from Australia by themselves, and over the course of the day we saw a number of these – in fact while loading our vehicle at the airport we found **Song Thrush**, **Common Blackbird**, **European Goldfinch**, **Dunnock**, **Australian Magpie**, **Mallard**, and **Eurasian Skylark**! These and other introduced birds would be a feature throughout the tour.





*A unique opportunity to observe **Northern Royal Albatross** on land!*

As the afternoon drew on we had one final stop at a private reserve, where we learned about and then saw five of the Endangered (IUCN) **Yellow-eyed Penguins**, a species in rapid decline globally and a real privilege to see. While here we also saw a couple of the much smaller **Little Penguins** that were also nesting in the area. A **New Zealand Sea Lion** was loitering on the beach too, presumably looking for a penguin-shaped dinner snack... As far as first days of a tour go, this was a pretty great start!



*It was a real privilege to observe nesting **Yellow-eyed Penguin**.*



**Day 2, 20<sup>th</sup> October 2019. Non-birding morning and afternoon travel to Invercargill**

Non-birding morning.

In the afternoon we traveled to Invercargill in preparation for our boat trip the following morning. Along the route we made two stops, the first allowing us our first views of **New Zealand Scaup** and **Black-billed Gull** and the second giving us our first native passerines of the trip, **Tui**, **New Zealand Fantail**, and **New Zealand Bellbird**, as well as **Australasian Shoveler**, **Silvereye**, **Common Chaffinch**, and **Lesser Redpoll**.

**Day 3, 21<sup>st</sup> October 2019. Stewart and Ulva Islands**

We left our accommodation at Invercargill and drove the short distance to the harbor town of Bluff, where we met our ferry for the slightly choppy crossing to Stewart Island. A few birds were noted from the boat but it was a little unsuitable for viewing. Once we'd arrived and checked into our accommodation for the next two nights we hiked across the island and caught a water taxi to nearby Ulva Island, a predator-free wildlife sanctuary packed full of rare endemic birds.

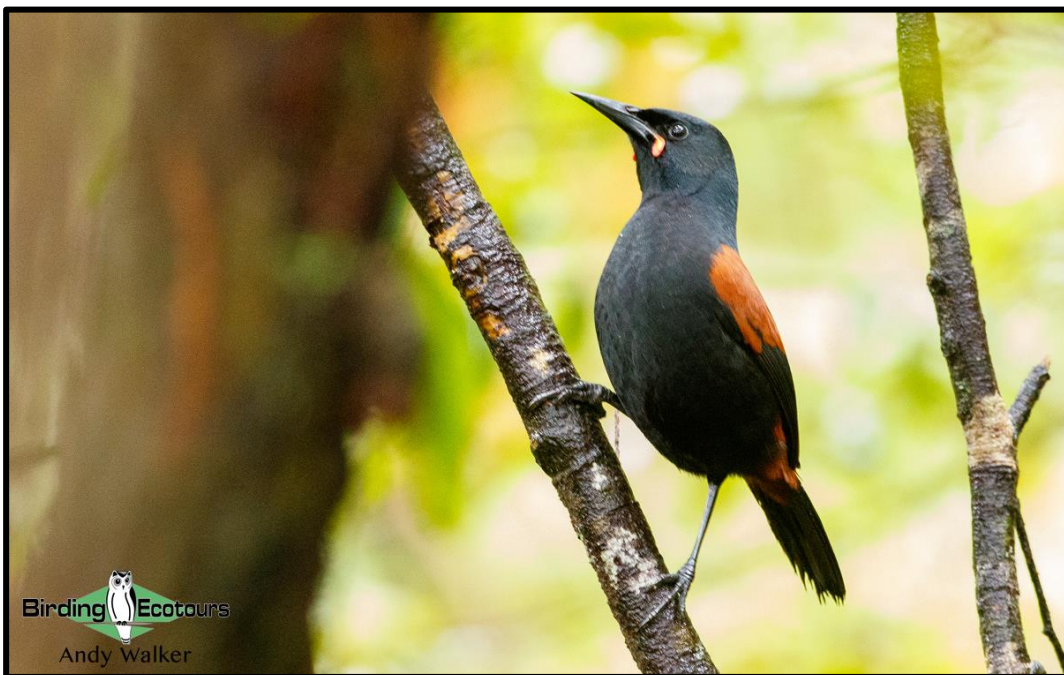
As soon as the boat pulled into the tiny harbor on Ulva Island we noted **South Island Robin** waiting there to welcome us, along with a huge bull **New Zealand Sea Lion**. As we got our bearings and sorted out our gear we became aware of a **Weka** (a flightless rail) literally right beneath our feet, totally unconcerned by our presence. As we started our hike we found the huge **New Zealand Pigeon** sitting low in a giant tree. Over the course of the next couple of hours we found many of our target birds, such as **Red-crowned Parakeet**, **Yellow-crowned Parakeet**, **New Zealand Kaka**, **Pipipi** (New Zealand Creeper), **Yellowhead**, **Grey Gerygone**, **Morepork**, **New Zealand Bellbird**, **Tui**, **Tomtit**, **New Zealand Fantail**, and **South Island Saddleback**. Most of the birds seen were extremely approachable and gave great views. Furthermore the primeval forest was a real joy to walk in, and one could imagine what much of New Zealand must have been like in years gone by.



*New Zealand Kaka is a large, endemic parrot that makes some remarkable sounds.*



*South Island Robin is extremely confiding!*



*South Island Saddleback was a highlight bird for us during the afternoon, along with a flock of Yellowhead and Pipipi.*

Several other birds were noted as we made our way around the island, such as **White-fronted Tern**, **Variable Oystercatcher**, **Paradise Shelduck**, and **Spotted Shag**.

After dinner we took a night walk around part of Stewart Island and were rewarded first by several **Little Penguins** and second by our main target, the incredible **Southern Brown Kiwi**, a huge (for



a kiwi), flightless, ancient bird. It was a real privilege to get such amazing views of a pair of birds. Just as we were leaving the area we were treated to a wonderful, clear, southern starry sky.



*Southern Brown Kiwi gave outstanding views as one walked right up to us! (iPhone video-grab)*

#### **Day 4, 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2019. Stewart Island**

We spent the morning on a boat from our base on Stewart Island, visiting various smaller islands and the seas in between and surrounding them. We found plenty of new birds and several we had seen before, with highlights including our first **Fiordland Penguin**, **Shy Albatross** (*steari* subspecies, sometimes split and called White-capped Albatross), and **Salvin's Albatross**. We also found **Brown Skua** (two subspecies), **Common Diving Petrel**, **Foveaux Shag** (a new English name for what was previously called Stewart Island Shag after the split of Otago Shag, a bird seen on the Otago Peninsula a few days previously), **Australian Pied Cormorant**, **Little Pied Cormorant**, and **Spotted Shag**. **Silver Gulls** and **Kelp Gulls** were ever-present too, and we saw numerous small flocks of foraging **Little Penguins**.



*The New-Zealand-breeding subspecies of **Shy Albatross** is split by some authorities and called **White-capped Albatross**. It's easy to see why in this picture.*



***Fiordland Penguin** was a bonus bird as we were looking for albatross.*

As we walked to and from the boat jetty from our accommodation we found several endemic and introduced birds, highlights being **Tui**, **New Zealand Pigeon**, **New Zealand Kaka**, **Grey Gerygone**, **New Zealand Fantail**, **New Zealand Bellbird**, **Variable Oystercatcher**, and **Paradise Shelduck**.



**Day 5, 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2019. Stewart Island to Te Anau**

We caught the morning ferry from Stewart Island back to Bluff on the southern tip of South Island and then commenced our drive north, which would eventually see us cover the length of this long island.

The crossing was much smoother than the previous trip, and we were able to view some new seabirds along the way, the pick of these being **Buller's Albatross** and **Black-browed Albatross**. We also saw more **Shy Albatrosses** (the White-capped subspecies again), **Sooty Shearwaters**, and **Common Diving Petrels**.

Back on dry land we started our journey towards Te Anau, picking up our first **Black-fronted Terns** along the way, along with numerous introduced species.

Our afternoon was spent near Lake Te Anau, where we walked through some native forest. Here we found **Tui**, **New Zealand Bellbird**, **Tomtit**, **New Zealand Fantail**, **Grey Gerygone**, **Sacred Kingfisher**, **New Zealand Pigeon**, **Welcome Swallow**, and a frustrating glimpse at a **Rifleman** that was unfortunately flushed by a jogger before we could all get on it.

**Day 6, 24<sup>th</sup> October 2019. Milford Sound area**

An early start from our accommodation on the picturesque Lake Te Anau saw us heading to the even more beautiful Milford Sound, which boasts some of the most impressive landscape views in the country.

Our journey started through pastoral farmland, where we found **Yellowhammer**, **South Island Oystercatcher**, **Black-fronted Tern**, and a brief **New Zealand Pipit**.

We continued through the increasingly beautiful mountains, where a stop at a river gave us our first good views of the endemic **Kea**, an incredibly tame parrot that seemed intent on wrecking our car, very interesting to watch!



*The favorite pastime of the **Kea** is the destruction of motor vehicles, and we got to witness this firsthand as a flock descended on our car.*



Here we also found the Endangered (IUCN) and endemic **Blue Duck**, a large bird with an interesting foraging habit that was fascinating to observe.

On arrival at Milford Sound the clouds were down, and the view was not as spectacular as we had hoped. However, twenty minutes later, after we had been enjoying views of **Weka**, **Tomtit**, and **New Zealand Bellbird**, the sun came out and the clouds shifted, giving us some seriously spectacular views of the lake and mountains. A tour highlight in its own right!



*Weka - another confiding, flightless bird living on the edge*

Driving back to our accommodation we stopped in some moss-laden forest and found lots of endemic birds; the pick of these was multiple sightings of **Rifleman**, tiny birds with an extremely sharp bill and practically no tail, and New Zealand's smallest (and possible cutest bird). We also found **Tomtit**, **South Island Robin**, **Pipipi**, **Grey Gerygone**, **New Zealand Fantail**, **Tui**, **New Zealand Bellbird**, **New Zealand Kaka**, and **Yellow-crowned Parakeet**.

#### **Day 7, 25<sup>th</sup> October 2019. Te Anau to Omarama**

The morning was spent driving between Te Anau and Omarama, and the route took us through plenty of stunning landscapes.

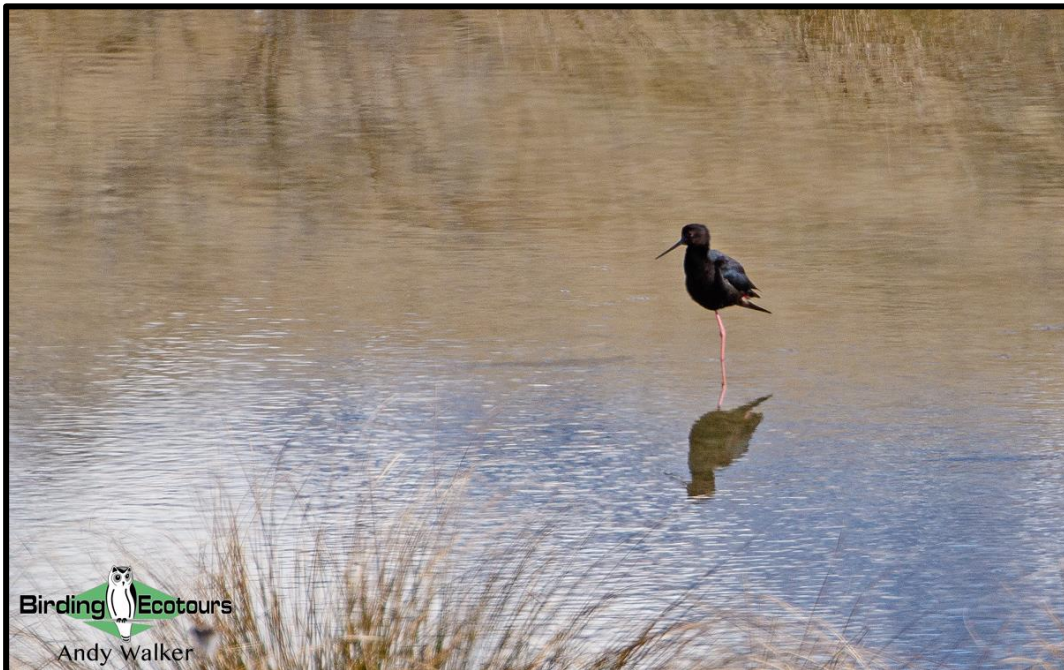
Our afternoon was spent birding along a braided river in some spectacular scenery. Here we searched for and found our main target for the afternoon, the Critically Endangered (IUCN) and endemic **Black Stilt**. While looking for the stilt we also found the highly sought-after endemic **Wrybill**, a unique shorebird with a sideways-curved bill, a very odd-looking bird with a unique foraging technique. Another new bird for us was the rather pretty **Double-banded Plover**, a New Zealand breeding endemic which migrates to Australia during the non-breeding season. It was rather numerous around the site, where much breeding was in evidence. Other birds noted here included **Black-fronted Tern**, **South Island Oystercatcher**, **Paradise Shelduck**, **Swamp Harrier**, and **New Zealand Pipit**.



*The distinctive and rather unique shape of the bill of the **Wrybill**, along with its endemic status, makes it a huge target for visitors on bird tours. We enjoyed excellent, close views of several.*

#### **Day 8, 26<sup>th</sup> October 2019. Omarama to Christchurch**

This was essentially a travel day as we made our way to Christchurch from Omarama. A stop at a wetland not far from our accommodation allowed us much closer views of three **Black Stilts**; it's amazing to think there are only about 130 birds of this species left in the world!



*With its tiny global population it was incredible to spend time watching three **Black Stilts** at close range all to ourselves in some stunning scenery.*



We also saw three Black Stilt x Pied Stilt hybrids. Other birds noted while watching the stilts included **New Zealand Scaup**, **Swamp Harrier**, and **Kelp Gull**.

Our drive was fairly uneventful, with lots of common introduced species noted along the way. A brief walk near our accommodation during the late afternoon gave us looks at **New Zealand Pigeon**, **New Zealand Bellbird**, **Grey Gerygone**, and **New Zealand Fantail**.

**Day 9, 27<sup>th</sup> October 2019. Non-birding morning, afternoon travel to Kaikoura**

Non-birding morning. In the afternoon we traveled to Kaikoura. A brief look off the headland on arrival in Kaikoura filled us with excitement for our trip out to sea the following morning. Thousands of **Hutton's Shearwaters** were flying around, and both **Shy** (White-capped) and **Salvin's Albatrosses** were noted, as was **White-chinned Petrel**. A number of giant petrels were present but a little too far to ID them to species level.

**Day 10, 28<sup>th</sup> October 2019. Kaikoura pelagic**

We took a morning boat trip into the bay at Kaikoura. We didn't have to go far before we started to see some good birds, with **Caspian Tern** in the harbor, quickly followed by a small flock of **White-fronted Terns**, our best view to date. As we left the harbor we found our first raft of **Hutton's Shearwaters** in much lower numbers than the previous evening but much closer. A little farther and we were suddenly watching **Northern Giant Petrel** and **Cape Petrel**, from none to about forty of the latter in no time at all.



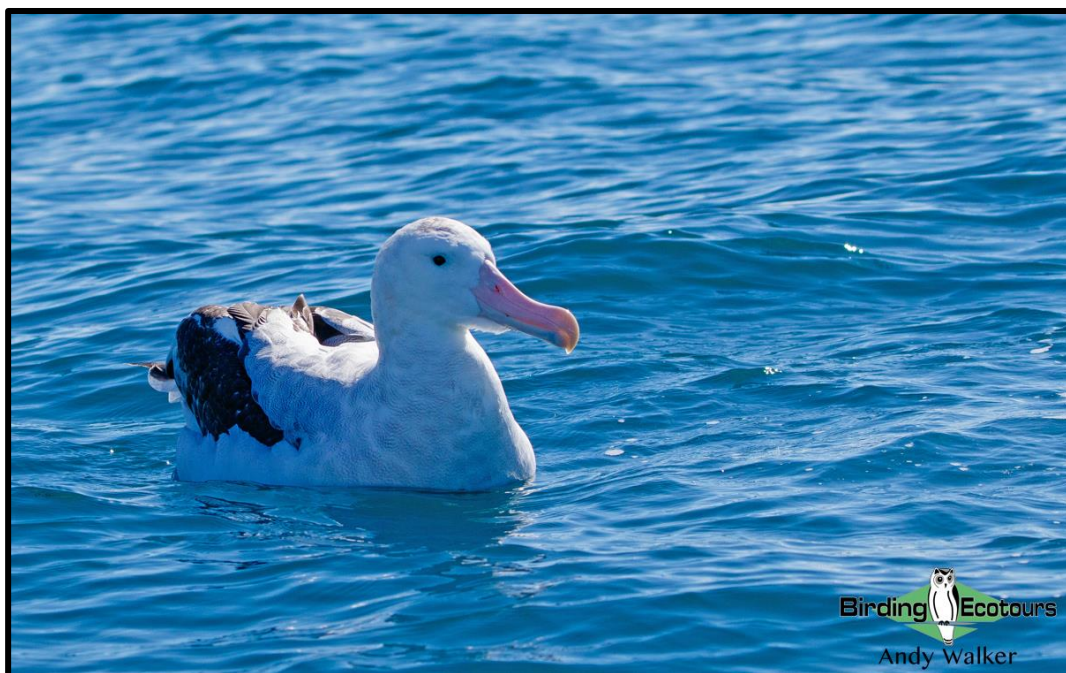
*Cape Petrel was a constant feature on the boat trip.*

With the increase in activity around the back of the boat we then found ourselves looking at a couple of **Salvin's Albatrosses**, quickly dwarfed by several huge **Antipodean Albatrosses**. **Westland Petrel** put in an appearance, staying on the periphery for the early period. As we moved along a few birds came and went, more **Westland Petrels** came in, some even coming in quite

close, a **Grey-faced Petrel** performed a fly past, and several boisterous **Northern Giant Petrels** jostled for position with several **Antipodean Albatrosses** and one **Wandering Albatross**.



*Several Antipodean Albatross were present on the pelagic trip*



*Wandering Albatross was a good record for the pelagic.*

Two **Northern Royal Albatrosses** came in, one eventually sitting close to the back of the boat, with the other keeping its distance. A single **Shy** (White-capped) **Albatross** came in briefly, with a couple of others noted as we were transiting, but they seemed less bothered about our presence



than the other birds. **Cape Petrels** and **Salvin's Albatrosses** were ever-present and gave some incredible eye-level flight views at times. Both **Kelp** and **Silver** (*scopulinus* subspecies, sometimes split as Red-billed) **Gulls** were present at times too, and another highlight of the trip involved a close and breaching display from a pod of **Dusky Dolphins**.

After lunch we made the final leg of our northbound journey through the South Island to the village of Picton, our base for the night ahead of our travel to the North Island the following day.

#### **Day 11, 29<sup>th</sup> October 2019. Non-birding morning, afternoon ferry trip to North Island**

Non-birding morning.

In the afternoon we took the 3.5-hour ferry across Cook Strait between Picton, South Island, and Wellington, North Island. During the crossing we saw **Fluttering Shearwater**, **Hutton's Shearwater**, **Sooty Shearwater**, **Flesh-footed Shearwater**, **Australasian Gannet**, **Black Petrel**, **Westland Petrel**, **Broad-billed Prion**, **Fairy Prion**, **Common Diving Petrel**, and **Shy** (White-capped) **Albatross**.

#### **Day 12, 30<sup>th</sup> October 2019. Flight to Auckland and birding to the north of the city**

We took an early morning flight between Wellington and Auckland, collected our new vehicle, and headed northwest to the coast. The reason for this birding stop was to view a breeding colony of **Australasian Gannet** and **White-fronted Tern**. It was rather windy, but we had some really close-up views of hundreds of nesting birds, many sitting on nests and others giving eye-level fly-past views, amazing to see them so close. After enjoying some time watching the breeding activity we continued our journey to the east coast for our base for the next couple of nights. We saw several new introduced species along the way, such as **Common Pheasant**, **Wild Turkey**, **Spotted Dove**, and **Common Myna**.



*Getting to spend time in an **Australasian Gannet** colony was a nice treat with great flight views on offer as birds came to and from their nests.*

**Day 13, 31<sup>st</sup> October 2019. Hauraki Gulf pelagic**

The Hauraki Gulf pelagic trip is always a fun day on the water, and today was no exception. Before we left the harbor we were watching close-up **Buff-banded Rail**, **Australian Pied Cormorant**, and **Caspian Tern**. We headed out to sea and soon were watching our first birds, numerous **Fluttering Shearwaters** and **Common Diving Petrels**, a few **White-fronted Terns**, and singles of both **Northern Giant Petrel** and **Little Shearwater**. As we moved farther out into the deeper water we started finding **Buller's Shearwaters** and **Cook's Petrels**. Once we had found **White-faced Storm Petrel** we started with our chum (food for the seabirds), and the numbers of birds increased, with **Flesh-footed Shearwater** and **Fairy Prion** joining the crowd. After a bit of a wait we were rewarded with our main target of the trip, the Critically Endangered (IUCN) endemic **New Zealand Storm Petrel**. Over the course of the next few hours we saw at least four of these birds, remarkable! Throughout the day we also found a few **Shy** (White-capped) **Albatrosses** and singles of **Black Petrel** and **Parasitic Jaeger**.

We stopped off at a couple of islands along the way, finding **Weka**, **New Zealand Kaka**, **Tui**, **Paradise Shelduck**, and **Indian Peafowl**. **New Zealand Plover**, **Royal Spoonbill**, and **Bar-tailed Godwit** were present on the beach as we came back into the harbor.



*The main target of our pelagic trip was the Critically Endangered (IUCN) and very locally distributed endemic New Zealand Storm Petrel.*

**Day 14, 1<sup>st</sup> November 2019. Tiritiri Matangi Island**

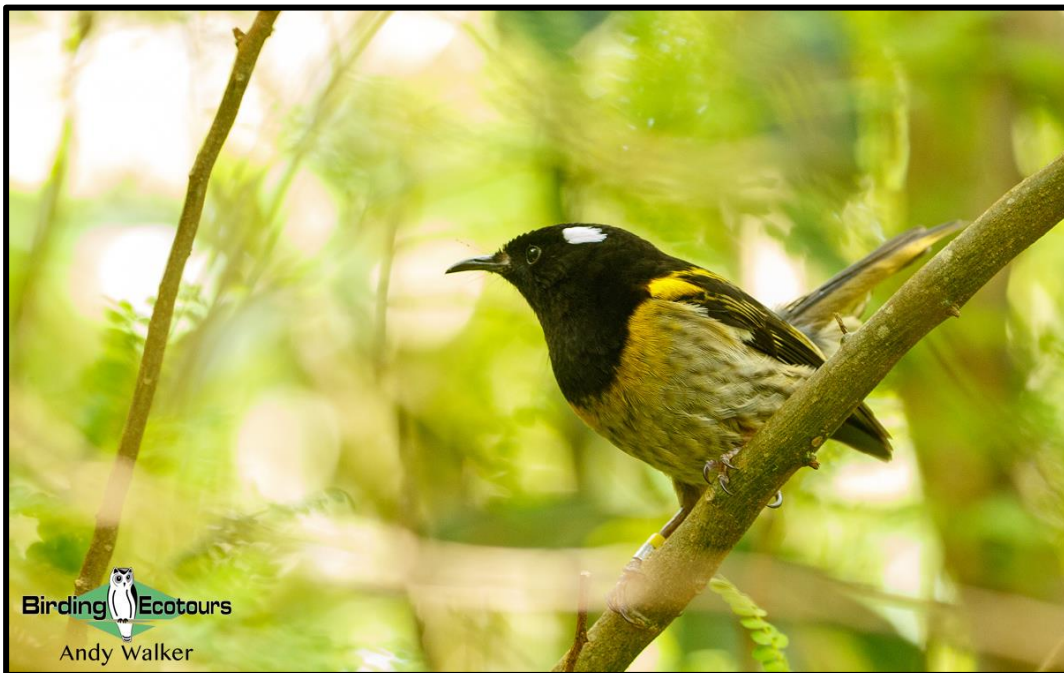
Once our ferry arrived to collect us for our short boat ride we spent the day exploring Tiritiri Matangi Island, a protected haven for endangered species and home to a 150-year-old lighthouse (New Zealand's oldest operating lighthouse). We had four hours on the island and set off walking as soon as possible to find as many targets as possible. We did quite well despite the island being very busy with people during our visit. Some of our main highlights included **Stitchbird**, **North Island Kokako**, **Whitehead**, **New Zealand Fernbird**, **North Island Saddleback**, **Brown Teal**,



and **North Island Robin**, all new birds for us on this trip with good views of all. Other, more familiar, species included our best views of **Tui**, **New Zealand Bellbird**, and **Red-crowned Parakeet**, along with **New Zealand Fantail** and **Grey Gerygone**. We also found a **Spotless Crake** while eating lunch in a quiet spot.



*We were very happy to find the very rare **North Island Kokako** quietly feeding along the trail.*



***Stitchbird**, a very rare and restricted-range endemic, giving great close views*

Before birding on the island we noted **Eastern Rosella**, **Spotted Dove**, and **African Collared (Barbary) Dove** along the roadside, and after birding we drove south through some traffic to Hamilton, our base for the next couple of nights.

### Day 15, 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2019. Hobbiton

A non-birding day exploring the Lord of the Rings and Hobbit film set 'Hobbiton' near Matamata. It was a great site to explore, and we had the bonus of a pair of **New Zealand Grebes** on the village pond outside the Green Dragon Pub!



*New Zealand Grebe.... pretty cool to get a lifer while in Hobbiton!*

### Day 16, 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2019. Non-birding morning, afternoon at Pūkoro Mirānda Shorebird Centre

Non-birding morning.

After lunch we drove to the Pūkoro Mirānda Shorebird Centre, seeing several **Wild Turkeys** along the way. Once at the site we spent a couple of hours looking at distant shorebirds and ducks. These were not ideal viewing conditions, but we did get our best looks to date of **New Zealand Plover**, and our first **Red Knot** and **Pacific Golden Plovers** of the trip. A few thousand **Bar-tailed Godwits** were a bit flighty unfortunately, but we did find a close group that gave some good views. Around 20 **Wrybills** were present but distant, and we couldn't better the excellent views from South Island. Ducks were numerous on one of the ponds, and we enjoyed seeing the pretty **Australian Shoveler** along with **Paradise Shelduck** and **Grey Teal**. **White-faced Herons** were numerous, and their habit of flying low seemed to be one of the reasons the shorebirds were so nervous. **Grey Gerygone** was in the waterside vegetation, as were **Buff-banded Rail** and **Silvereye**. **Eurasian Skylarks** were abundant and gave some great, close-perched views.



### Day 17, 4<sup>th</sup> November 2019. Pūkoro Miramira Shorebird Centre and travel to Auckland, where tour concluded

We had a final brief birding session at the Pūkoro Miramira Shorebird Centre, where we found a **Broad-billed Sandpiper** (a national rarity) roosting with a flock of over 40 **Wrybills**. We also saw a **Marsh Sandpiper** (an uncommon visitor), a family of **Buff-banded Rails**, and over 50 **Australasian Shovelers**.

After breakfast we continued back to Auckland International Airport, where this tour of New Zealand came to an end.

Bird of the trip was a tough call, with **Kea** and **New Zealand Storm Petrel** coming out on top, but there were several other candidates in the shortlist like **Stitchbird**, **New Zealand Kaka**, **North Island Kokako**, **Wrybill**, **Black Stilt**, **Blue Duck**, and of course the incredible **Southern Brown Kiwi** encounter! A special mention must also go to some of the most spectacular scenery anywhere in the world; it was a privilege to be birding in such a wondrous landscape. Even if it weren't for the excellent birds, New Zealand (particularly the South Island) would be worth a visit just to marvel at the scenery.

### Bird List – Following IOC (9.2)

Birds 'heard only' are marked with (H) after the common name, all other species were seen. The following notation after the common names is used to show conservation status following BirdLife International: CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened. New Zealand endemics are bolded.

Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Kiwis (Apterygidae)</b>	
<b>Southern Brown Kiwi - VU</b>	<i>Apteryx australis</i>
<b>Pheasants &amp; Allies (Phasianidae)</b>	
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>
<b>Ducks, Geese, Swans (Anatidae)</b>	
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>
Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>
<b>Blue Duck - EN</b>	<i>Hymenolaimus malacorhynchos</i>
<b>Paradise Shelduck</b>	<i>Tadorna variegata</i>
Australasian Shoveler	<i>Spatula rhynchotis</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Grey Teal	<i>Anas gracilis</i>
<b>Brown Teal - NT</b>	<i>Anas chlorotis</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>New Zealand Scaup</b>	<i>Aythya novaeseelandiae</i>
<b>Cuckoos (Cuculidae)</b>	
Shining Bronze Cuckoo (H)	<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>
<b>Pigeons, Doves (Columbidae)</b>	
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>
African Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia roseogrisea</i>
Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>
New Zealand Pigeon - NT	<i>Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae</i>
<b>Rails, Crakes &amp; Coots (Rallidae)</b>	
<b>Weka - VU</b>	<i>Gallirallus australis</i>
Buff-banded Rail	<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>
Spotless Crake	<i>Porzana tabuensis</i>
Australasian Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio melanotus</i>
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>
<b>Grebes (Podicipedidae)</b>	
<b>New Zealand Grebe - NT</b>	<i>Poliocephalus rufpectus</i>
<b>Oystercatchers (Haematopodidae)</b>	
<b>South Island Oystercatcher</b>	<i>Haematopus finschi</i>
<b>Variable Oystercatcher</b>	<i>Haematopus unicolor</i>
<b>Stilts, Avocets (Recurvirostridae)</b>	
Pied Stilt	<i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i>
<b>Black Stilt - CR</b>	<i>Himantopus novaezelandiae</i>
<b>Plovers (Charadriidae)</b>	
Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
<b>Wrybill - VU</b>	<i>Anarhynchus frontalis</i>
Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>
<b>New Zealand Plover</b>	<i>Charadrius obscurus</i>
Double-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius bicinctus</i>
<b>Sandpipers, Snipes (Scolopacidae)</b>	
Bar-tailed Godwit - NT	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
Red Knot - NT	<i>Calidris canutus</i>



Common Name	Scientific Name
Broad-billed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris falcinellus</i>
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>
<b>Gulls, Terns, Skimmers (Laridae)</b>	
Silver Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>
<b>Black-billed Gull - EN</b>	<b><i>Chroicocephalus bulleri</i></b>
Kelp Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>
White-fronted Tern - NT	<i>Sterna striata</i>
<b>Black-fronted Tern - EN</b>	<b><i>Chlidonias albostratus</i></b>
<b>Skuas (Stercorariidae)</b>	
Brown Skua	<i>Stercorarius antarcticus</i>
Parasitic Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>
<b>Penguins (Spheniscidae)</b>	
Fiordland Penguin - VU	<i>Eudyptes pachyrhynchus</i>
<b>Yellow-eyed Penguin - EN</b>	<b><i>Megadyptes antipodes</i></b>
Little Penguin	<i>Eudyptula minor</i>
<b>Austral Storm Petrels (Oceanitidae)</b>	
White-faced Storm Petrel	<i>Pelagodroma marina</i>
<b>New Zealand Storm Petrel - CR</b>	<b><i>Fregetta maoriana</i></b>
<b>Albatrosses (Diomedidae)</b>	
Wandering Albatross	<i>Diomedea exulans</i>
Antipodean Albatross - EN	<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>
Northern Royal Albatross - EN	<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>
Black-browed Albatross	<i>Thalassarche melanophrys</i>
Shy Albatross	<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>
Salvin's Albatross - VU	<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>
Buller's Albatross - NT	<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>
<b>Petrels, Shearwaters, Diving Petrels (Procellariidae)</b>	
Northern Giant Petrel	<i>Macronectes halli</i>
Cape Petrel	<i>Daption capense</i>
Broad-billed Prion	<i>Pachyptila vittata</i>
Fairy Prion	<i>Pachyptila turtur</i>
Grey-faced Petrel	<i>Pterodroma gouldi</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Cook's Petrel - VU	<i>Pterodroma cookii</i>
White-chinned Petrel - VU	<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>
Black Petrel - VU	<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>
Westland Petrel - EN	<i>Procellaria westlandica</i>
Buller's Shearwater - VU	<i>Ardenna bulleri</i>
Sooty Shearwater - NT	<i>Ardenna grisea</i>
Flesh-footed Shearwater - NT	<i>Ardenna carneipes</i>
Fluttering Shearwater	<i>Puffinus gavia</i>
Hutton's Shearwater - EN	<i>Puffinus huttoni</i>
Little Shearwater	<i>Puffinus assimilis</i>
Common Diving Petrel	<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i>
<b>Gannets, Boobies (Sulidae)</b>	
Australasian Gannet	<i>Morus serrator</i>
<b>Cormorants, Shags (Phalacrocoracidae)</b>	
Little Pied Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>
<b>Spotted Shag</b>	<b><i>Phalacrocorax punctatus</i></b>
Little Black Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>
Australian Pied Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
<b>Otago Shag</b>	<b><i>Leucocarbo chalconotus</i></b>
<b>Foveaux Shag</b>	<b><i>Leucocarbo stewarti</i></b>
<b>Ibises, Spoonbills (Threskiornithidae)</b>	
Royal Spoonbill	<i>Platalea regia</i>
<b>Hérons, Bitterns (Ardeidae)</b>	
White-faced Heron	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>
<b>Kites, Hawks, Eagles (Accipitridae)</b>	
Swamp Harrier	<i>Circus approximans</i>
<b>Owls (Strigidae)</b>	
Morepork	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>
<b>Kingfishers (Alcedinidae)</b>	
Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>
<b>New Zealand Parrots (Strigopidae)</b>	



Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Kea - EN</b>	<i>Nestor notabilis</i>
<b>New Zealand Kaka - EN</b>	<i>Nestor meridionalis</i>
<b>Old World Parrots (Psittaculidae)</b>	
Eastern Rosella	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>
<b>Yellow-crowned Parakeet - NT</b>	<i>Cyanoramphus auriceps</i>
<b>Red-crowned Parakeet</b>	<i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae</i>
<b>New Zealand Wrens (Acanthisittidae)</b>	
<b>Rifleman</b>	<i>Acanthisitta chloris</i>
<b>Honeyeaters (Meliphagidae)</b>	
<b>Tui</b>	<i>Prothemadera novaeseelandiae</i>
<b>New Zealand Bellbird</b>	<i>Anthornis melanura</i>
<b>Australasian Warblers (Acanthizidae)</b>	
<b>Grey Gerygone</b>	<i>Gerygone igata</i>
<b>New Zealand Wattlebirds (Callaeidae)</b>	
<b>North Island Kokako - NT</b>	<i>Callaeas wilsoni</i>
<b>North Island Saddleback - NT</b>	<i>Philesturnus rufusater</i>
<b>South Island Saddleback - NT</b>	<i>Philesturnus carunculatus</i>
<b>Stitchbird (Notiomystidae)</b>	
<b>Stitchbird - VU</b>	<i>Notiomystis cincta</i>
<b>Woodswallows, Butcherbirds &amp; Allies (Artamidae)</b>	
<b>Australian Magpie</b>	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
<b>Whiteheads (Mohouidae)</b>	
<b>Yellowhead - EN</b>	<i>Mohoua ochrocephala</i>
<b>Whitehead</b>	<i>Mohoua albicilla</i>
<b>Pipipi</b>	<i>Mohoua novaeseelandiae</i>
<b>Fantails (Rhipiduridae)</b>	
<b>New Zealand Fantail</b>	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>
<b>Australasian Robins (Petroicidae)</b>	
<b>Tomtit</b>	<i>Petroica macrocephala</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>North Island Robin</b>	<i>Petroica longipes</i>
<b>South Island Robin</b>	<i>Petroica australis</i>
<b>Larks (Alaudidae)</b>	
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>
<b>Swallows, Martins (Hirundinidae)</b>	
Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>
<b>Grassbirds &amp; Allies (Locustellidae)</b>	
<b>New Zealand Fernbird</b>	<i>Poodytes punctatus</i>
<b>White-eyes (Zosteropidae)</b>	
Silveryeye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>
<b>Starlings, Rhabdornis (Sturnidae)</b>	
Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
<b>Thrushes (Turdidae)</b>	
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>
<b>Old World Sparrows, Snowfinches (Passeridae)</b>	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
<b>Accentors (Prunellidae)</b>	
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>
<b>Wagtails, Pipits (Motacillidae)</b>	
<b>New Zealand Pipit</b>	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>
<b>Finches, Euphonias (Fringillidae)</b>	
Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>
<b>Buntings (Emberizidae)</b>	
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>



<b>Total seen</b>	<b>122</b>
Total heard only	1
Total recorded	123

### Mammal List

Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Eared Seals, Sea Lions, and Fur Seals (Otariidae)</b>	
New Zealand Fur Seal	<i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i>
<b>Dolphins (Delphinidae)</b>	
Dusky Dolphin	<i>Lagenorhynchus obscurus</i>
<b>Hares and Rabbits (Leporidae)</b>	
European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>
European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>
<b>Old World Mice and Allies (Muridae)</b>	
House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>
<b>Total Seen</b>	<b>5</b>