

Name	KAKARIKI – RED-CROWNED PARAKEET
No on Tiri	Mean population estimate at 2019 - 753
Size Weight Age	25-28cm. 70 – 80gms. Lifespan unknown.
Translocated	1974 - First bird to be reintroduced to Tiritiri (from Mt Bruce). It was the first time in the world that captive-reared birds had been successfully released into the wild.
Status	Protected endemic. At risk
Description	Bright green parakeet. Red crown, forehead and band from bill to behind eye. Blue on wing coverts and some outer flight feathers. Male slightly larger than female.
Distribution	Common to abundant on many mammal-free islands. Widespread on Stewart Island. Very rare in central North Island and heavy forest in Northland, close to extinct in South Island.
Diet	Primarily seeds and fruit. Often feeds on the ground.
Behaviour	Fast, direct flight, often noisy. Regularly seen in pairs and, during spring & post-breeding, may form larger flocks. Strong fliers and readily cross water.
Breeding	October to March. Favours holes in branches and trunks but also rock and cliff crevices, ground burrows or densely matted vegetation. 4–9 white eggs, incubated by just the female for 22 days. Chicks fledge at 50 days.
Other	Beak and feather disease, or feather mite, causing feather loss. Europeans shot birds to make feather pillows.

Name	NORTH ISLAND KOKAKO
No. on Tiri, Total	As at 2019 - 43
Size Weight Age	38cms. 230gms. 20+ Years
Translocated	34 birds sent to Paraninihi (20) and Pirongia (14) in 2017 and 2018
Status	Protected endemic. Nationally vulnerable.
Description	Bluish grey, black facial mask, blue wattles (pink in juveniles). Large strong legs to leap and hop about the forest. Wings are short and rounded, resulting in weak flight.
Distribution	Central North Island forests, Little Barrier Island, Kapiti Island, populations on other islands, in Hunua & Waitakere Ranges, & Northland.
Diet	Wide variety of foliage and fruit, supplemented with invertebrates.
Behaviour	Poor flyers - flight rarely exceeding 50m. Sing loudly. Singing bird flaps its wings. Remain in territorial pairs all year.
Breeding	October to April. The female builds the nest. Up to 3 broods a season with 2-3 eggs (pinkish grey with brown & mauve spots) per clutch. Incubation 20 days. Chicks fledge at 30 -40 days. Young stay with adults for a few weeks.
Other	Maori legend: Kokako filled his wattles with water and gave it to Maui as he fought the sun. His thirst quenched, Maui rewarded the kokako by making its legs long & slender, so he could bound through the forest in search of food.

Name	NORTH ISLAND SADDLEBACK - TIEKE
No on Tiri, Total	Mean population estimate at 2019 - 1100
Size Weight Age	25cms, 70 – 80 gms, 21+ years
Translocated	1984: 24 from Cuvier Island
Status	Protected endemic: At risk/recovering.
Description	Glossy black with chestnut brown saddle. Orange / red wattles (smaller on juvenile). Adult has thin buff line at upper edge of saddle.
Distribution	Predator-free islands. Extinct on the mainland except for 4 predator-free sites.
Diet	Mainly invertebrates but also wide variety of fruits and nectar. Also foliage.
Behaviour	Poor fliers - rarely further than 50m. Often on the ground, picking through leaf litter, or on tree trunks and rotten stumps, stripping bark to find invertebrates. Noisy territorial calls are complemented by a range of quiet "mews" and other soft sounds.
Breeding	October to January. Pairs hold territory all year. Nests in tree holes, tree fern crowns, rock crevices etc., generally close to the ground. Readily use artificial nesting boxes. 1-4 grey or white eggs (with dark blotches and streaks). Females incubate for 18 days. Both adults feed young who fledge at 21 days.
Other	Call like car trying to start. Some translocated to other sites. At least three different dialects have been recorded on Tiri, a phenomenon featured in David Attenborough's "Life of Birds".

Name	WHITEHEAD – POPOKATEA
No on Tiri, Total	Mean population estimate at 2019 - 1890
Size Weight Age	15cms, 14/18 g, 5+ yrs
Translocated	1989 From Little Barrier
Status	Protected endemic, not threatened
Description	Male has white head & underparts with black bill, legs and eye. Female and juvenile similar but crown and nape shaded brown.
Distribution	Historically North Island only. Widespread in native and exotic forests south of the Waikato as well as offshore islands. Abundant on Little Barrier and Kapiti Islands. Introduced to Waitakere Ranges, Tawharanui and many other sites.
Diet	Mainly invertebrates but also some fruit. Often seen feeding by hanging upside down. Occasionally feeds on the ground.
Behaviour	A gregarious species, large flocks - may also include other species, particularly fantails, most likely feeding on insects that the whiteheads stir up.
Breeding	September to December. Family groups participate in breeding. 2–4 eggs (white with brown / orange specks) at 24 hour intervals. Usually 1 but sometimes 2 clutches. Incubation is 18 days. Fledging is 17 days. Young may be fed for up to 9 months.
Other	Main host for long-tailed cuckoo

Name	BROWN TEAL - PATEKE
No on Tiri, Total	Mean population estimate at 2018 – 8-10
Size Weight Age	48cms, 600g, 6+yrs
Translocated	1987, 1989 & 2002
Status	Protected endemic, at risk
Description	Warm brown with dark brown mottled breast. Breeding male has a glossy green head, white collar, reddish – brown breast and white flank patch.
Distribution	Lowland swamps, swamp forest, tidal creeks, lagoons and adjacent, wet pasture. Largest populations are on the Coromandel Peninsula (~700), Great Barrier Island (~500) and Northland East Coast (~500). In the South Island, restricted to Fiordland.
Diet	Terrestrial, freshwater & marine invertebrates, fungi, terrestrial & freshwater vegetation, tidal gastropods and bivalves, crustacean and polychaete worms.
Behaviour	Nocturnal and crepuscular (active early morning and evening). Strong fliers. Highly territorial during the breeding season.
Breeding	Typically June to October. 4-8 cream eggs are laid at 1½ day intervals. Nest is bowl of grass under dense vegetation. Female incubates for 30 days. Chicks fledge 50-55 days later.
Other	One of world’s rarest ducks. The male makes a high-pitched “pinking” call whilst the female makes a repeated growl. High mortality rate – predated by eels, pukeko, black-backed gulls, harriers.

Name	NORTH ISLAND ROBIN - TOUTOUWAI
No on Tiri, Total	Population estimate at 2019 – 215
Size Weight Age	18cm, 35g, 3+ yrs
Translocated	1992 – from Rotorua
Status	Protected endemic, not threatened
Description	Dark slate grey with pale greyish-white lower breast and belly. Long thin legs and upright stance. White patch above bill dilates when stressed or agitated. Males are darker than females and older birds are darker than younger ones.
Distribution	Once widespread throughout the NI, since early 1900s restricted to central NI from Taranaki to BoP. Locally common in mature forest but considered threatened due to loss of habitat. Abundant on a number of islands.
Diet	Mainly invertebrates but small fruits during summer and autumn.
Behaviour	Territorial. Males sing their full territorial song from August to December. Often seen vibrating one foot, a behaviour believed to induce prey to the surface.
Breeding	July to December. Usually retain same partner from year to year. Female builds nest, a bulky cup of twigs, bark fibre and mosses, and lays 2-4 cream eggs with purple / brown spots. Incubation 18 days, 21 days to fledging. Raise up to 3 broods but, if nests fail, may lay up to 6 clutches.
Other	The black robin (Chatham Islands) is more closely related to the tomtit than to the North or South Island robins.

Name	TAKAHE
No on Tiri, Total	As at 2019 - 8
Size Weight Age	63cms, 3 kgs 20+ yrs
Translocated	2 male birds – Mr Blue and Stormy in 1991. They hatched an egg (flown in!)
Status	Protected endemic. Critical.
Description	Similar to pukeko but larger. Flightless. Blue body with green back, believed to provide camouflage from the air. Bill scarlet; black in juvenile. Chicks are jet black with white tip on beak.
Distribution	Naturally in Murchison Mountains (Fiordland). Translocated successfully to 6 islands, Maungatautari (Waikato) and Kahurangi NP.
Diet	Predominantly vegetarian. In natural populations, main foods are snow tussocks and fern rhizomes. On islands, mainly introduced grasses.
Behaviour	Fiercely territorial while breeding. Pairs stay together throughout year but don't always pair for life. Chicks have a high mortality rate.
Breeding	October to January. 1-3 eggs, pale buff with brown blotches. High rate of infertile eggs. Incubation 30 days. Chicks may stay with adults 1-2 years and help rear next season's chick(s).
Other	Thought be extinct until 1948 when Dr Geoffrey Orbell found them in the Murchison Mountains of Fiordland. Our best breeding pair, Stormy & JJ, produced 7 chicks in 6 years. Approximately 6m of "poo" per day.

Name	STITCHBIRD - HIHI
No on Tiri, Total	Population estimate at 2019 – 350-400
Size Weight Age	18cm, 40 g, 7+ yrs
Translocated	1995-96: 50 from Little Barrier
Status	Protected endemic, nationally endangered.
Description	Male: black head, upper breast and back, yellow border across breast and shoulders. White tufts behind eyes. Female: non-descript brown with white wingbars.
Distribution	Little Barrier Island (several thousand), Kapiti Island, Tiritiri, Zealandia, Waitakere Ranges, Maungatautari and Bushy Park, Rotokare
Diet	Wide variety of nectar and fruits. Also some invertebrates.
Behaviour	Stitchbirds are generally regarded as seasonally territorial. Males will aggressively defend distinct areas during the breeding season, although these areas may be occupied by these same males year round. They occupy a similar niche to tui & bellbirds, both of which are dominant, often excluding stitchbirds from fruit and nectar sources.
Breeding	Cavity nesters. On Tiri, few tree holes so nesting boxes usually used. Nest is a platform of sticks (up to 700) with a cup made of tree fern rhizomes. 3-5 white eggs laid September to March. Female incubates for 14 days. Both sexes feed to fledging (~30 days). Several broods per season.
Other	Only bird known to copulate face-to-face. Once considered a honeyeater, they have now been placed in their own family, Notiomystidae. Nests often contain eggs fertilised by more than one male.

Name	BELLBIRD - KORIMAKO
No on Tiri, Total	Mean population estimate at 2019 - 2300
Size Weight Age	20cm (one up to 54gms!!) , 34gms. 8+ yrs
Translocated	No - Present before and during farming period.
Status	Protected endemic. Not threatened
Description	Male dark olive green, paler on underparts, glossy purple head. The female slightly browner in shade, none of the purple gloss and has a narrow white stripe across the cheek from the bill. Both sexes have red eyes.
Distribution	Once common throughout NZ, declined with the arrival of ship rats and stoats. Now fairly common throughout most of New Zealand except in Northland where they are mostly absent from areas occupied by tui.
Diet	Mainly nectar and fruit. Some invertebrates, particularly for females and young in the breeding season.
Behaviour	More aggressive, larger males dominate at the sugar water feeders.
Breeding	September to January. Maintain the same breeding territory every year. Female makes nest, loosely built of twigs with deep cup lined with feathers. Usually only one clutch of about 4 pinkish white eggs, with reddish brown spots. The female alone incubates for about 14 days. Both parents feed the chicks which fledge at about 14 days. Two broods possible.
Other	Noisy flight of the bellbird due to a shallow notch at the tip of 9th primary feathers. In 2010 an adult male bird seen feeding a recently fledged hihi chick.

Name	LITTLE PENGUIN – KORORA
Size Weight Age	30 cms Average pop. not known (they come and go)
Status	Native, declining
Description	Medium blue to dark indigo-blue dorsally, sometimes with a greenish cast, white underparts. Dark slate-blue on the face extends to just below the eye.
Predators	Cats, dogs, ferrets
Distribution	All round NZ
Diet	Small fish, squid, crustaceans.
Behaviour	Primarily nocturnal on land. Must stay ashore for 2 weeks during annual moult (Jan – Mar) when feathers replaced. At nesting, loud bray ending in an inhalant squeal; also deep growls. A contact ' <i>bark</i> ' is given at sea.
Breeding	1-2 eggs laid July – Mid Nov. Only species of penguin capable of producing more than one clutch of eggs. Pairs often return to nest sites.
Other	Smallest species of penguin. Most common penguin in NZ.

Name	MOREPORK – RURU
Size Weight Age	29cms, 175gms Population estimate at 2019 - 70
Status	Native, not threatened
Description	Small, compact, dark-brown owl. Striking yellowish-green eyes set into two facial disks either side of a small sharply hooked bill. Back feathers are dark-brown spotted sparsely with off-white. Breast is dark-brown streaked with cream and brown. Feathered legs down to the yellow feet.
Predators	Prone to predation when nesting, by cats, possum, rats and mustelids
Distribution	Throughout NZ in native and exotic forests. Sparse in east and central SI
Diet	Wide variety of small animals, including large insects, small birds, (especially silvereyes), and small mammals. The diet varies with season.
Behaviour	Nocturnal. Short wings so can fly through dense forest. Strongly defend territory.
Breeding	Spring/summer. Nests in holes in trees or banks, forks, petrel burrows. 1-3 eggs are incubated by the female only. Incubation takes about 25 days, and chicks fledge when about 7 weeks old. Both adults feed the young.
Other	At least 4 sub-species (boobook owl in Aust, also in Norfolk Is. etc).

Name	FERNBIRD - MATATA
Size Weight Age	18cm, 35gms. 6.5years Population estimate at 2019 – 150 to 200
Translocated	2001 (rescue mission when Puhoi tunnel built) Now several hundred.
Status	Endemic, declining
Threats	Loss of wetlands, rats, stoats, etc.
Description	Small, long-tailed songbirds, predominantly streaked brown above and pale below. Mainland subspecies have chestnut cap and a prominent pale superciliary stripe. Characteristic 'u-tick' given as a duet by pairs.
Distribution	Widely if patchily distributed in dense wetland vegetation throughout New Zealand; absent from the southern North Island (apart from Waikanae Estuary) and Canterbury.
Diet	Insects (especially caterpillars, flies, beetles and moths), spiders and other small invertebrates. Occasionally seeds and fruit
Behaviour	Poor fliers; typically scramble through dense vegetation, though occasionally fly short distances with their tail hanging down, just above the vegetation. Often approach observers closely, especially in response to mimicked calls. Pairs keep in contact with duet calls.
Breeding	Spring and summer breeding. A deep, woven, feather-lined cup of fine grass or sedge leaves in dense vegetation, usually less than 1 metre above ground or water. Clutch size typically 2 on islands and 3-4 on mainland. Both members of the pair incubate the eggs and care for the young.

Name	RIFLEMAN - TITIPOUNAMU
No on Tiri	Population estimate at 2019 - 200+
Size weight age	8cm, 6gm, 8+years
Translocated	31 from Little Barrier Island in 2009, 14 in 2010, 15 in 2011.
Status	Endemic, declining, protected.
Threats	Riflemen occur, but are declining, in lowland and upland forest.
Description	Rounded wings, short, stumpy tail. Fine, slightly upturned bill. Male is bright green above. Female is streaked brown above.
Distribution	N & S Islands and some offshore islands. North of Waikato / Coromandel, only on Little Barrier and one population in Northland.
Diet	Almost entirely invertebrates, mainly beetles, spiders, small weta, flies, moths & caterpillars. Some ripe fruit is also taken.
Behaviour	Pairs remain in their territory all year and stay together year after year. Riflemen are renowned for climbing tree trunks, gathering food from mosses and lichens but food gleaned at all levels of the forest and occasionally from the forest floor.
Breeding	Usually cavity nesters, including in nest boxes, but nest often built in dense vegetation. Nest enclosed. 2-5 white eggs per clutch. Both sexes incubate.
Other	Along with grey-warbler, are NZ's smallest bird. Don't fly far. Generally, stay close to place where translocated and disperse by generation.

Name	KERERU – New Zealand pigeon
No on Tiri	Mean population estimate at 2019 - 91
Size weight age	50cms, 630gms
Status	Endemic, not threatened
Threats	Cats, possums, stoats, rats. Cars, electrocution from power poles, illegal hunting
Description	Generally silent except for occasional 'ooos'.
Distribution	Widespread throughout NZ
Diet	Buds, leaves, flowers, ripe fruit. Karaka seeds.
Behaviour	Inconspicuous out of breeding season. Males do dramatic flights at start of nesting cycle.
Breeding	All months but mostly Sept- April. Nest is platform of twigs. Single egg. Both F and M incubate. Fledge at 35 – 40 days.
Other	Important for dispersing large seeds such as karaka

Name	BROWN QUAIL
No on Tiri	As at 2019 estimated at several hundred
Size weight age	
Status	Introduced 1866-80. Possibly brought to Tiri by lighthouse keepers / self-introduction from the mainland.
Threats	
Description	Small, inconspicuous, grey-brown. May be capable of flying long distances
Distribution	East Cape, Coromandel, North Auckland, Northland, Offshore Islands
Diet	Forage for seeds, leaves, flowers, invertebrates
Behaviour	Shrill, piercing calls. Occupy a defined home range but do not defend territory.
Breeding	From pairs in spring. Eggs laid July – Jan. Nest in simple scrape in ground under dense vegetation.
Other	Introduction may have contributed to extinction of NZ native quail ???

Name	TUI – PARSON BIRD
No on Tiri	Mean population estimate at 2019 - 753
Size weight age	30 cm Males 120g Females 90g
Translocated	No - Present before and during farming period.
Status	Endemic, not threatened
Description	Iconic NZ songbird, iridescent blue & green with reddish brown-black. Sexes alike. White throat tufts known as poi (missing in juveniles).
Distribution	Common throughout NZ except Christchurch and Canterbury plains.
Diet	Nectar feeder, honeydew, fruit, a few invertebrates—when feeding chicks.
Behaviour	Aggressive bird, chase tui and other species from nest or food supply.
Breeding	September to January. Female makes nest usually in fork of tree. 3 white or pale pink eggs with reddish brown spots. Female incubates for 14 days, chicks fledge at around 21 days.
Other	Closest relative is korimako – bellbird.

Name	PURIRI MOTH – GHOST MOTH
No on Tiri	
Size weight age	Wing span can reach 15 cms (female) 10 cms (male)
Status	
Threats	Eaten by birds, ruru, bats and cats.
Description	NZ's largest & heaviest endemic moth. Though usually green, a few males are yellow, bluish or white. The eyes glow red. Nocturnal. Named after the puriri tree, a common host plant.
Distribution	North Island
Diet	As caterpillar: Fungi, inner bark & outer sapwood of tree.
Behaviour	Caterpillar gestates for six years inside living host tree, then approx two weeks as moth with no mouth parts.
Breeding	During weeks as moth, female mates then scatters up to 2000 eggs onto forest floor.
Other	