Western South Island update as at September 2020

TIAKINA NGĂMANU

Battle for our birds

A 1144 (1997)





Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawbai

Landscape Scale Predator Control on the West Coast 2020 to 2021



Look after the birds and the forest will look after itself.

Disappearing songbirds and the places where they live

-Tui

-Bellbird

-Fantail

-Robin

-Tomtit, etc. Plus 'iconic' birds including kiwi, whio, mohua, kea and kaka.



Predator Free 2050

Possums, rats and stoats eradicated from NZ by 2050



Department of Conservation *Te Papa Atawhai*



Do nothing is not an option

Invasive predators are killing vulnerable native wildlife

Hard choices have to be made

West Coast sites 2020-2021



Photo: David Hallett



West Coast sites including other agencies & groups





Landsborough valley Mohua - from 14 to 444

 Mohua (yellowhead) increased 30-fold since predator control began

• First time in 21 years...most common bird counted.

Not since prior to European settlement

Tongariro Forest 20,000Ha

One of eight priority management sites

- Predator trapping along rivers
- Aerial 1080 operations
- Whio pairs jumped from 30 to 109

Benefits

- 55% kākā nests successful a year after 1080
- 2% nests produced chicks in non treatment
 - 30 times as many kākā chicks produced after 1080
 - Adult bird death rate
 - \Box in treatment area = 3%
 - \Box non treatment area = 20%







Expected Outcomes

Reduced rodent & mustelid numbers allows native species to thrive.

Continual Improvements Reduced sowing rates & increased efficiencies



Monitoring.

Long term studies in areas under predator control help to refine control methods.

e.g. <u>https://youtu.be/YrAUlfA</u> <u>gY</u> Landsborough success

bird numbers in the

Rat Population Indices Before & After aerial 1080



People's valid concerns Values & Science

- 1. Environment
- 2. Hunting
- 3. Animal Rights
- 4. Animal Welfare
- 5. By-kill

Wildlife/Water/soil/plants/pathways
Affect my ability to hunt? Deer? Pigs?
Pests deserve to live
How are you killing the pests?
Native species at threat?



Beliefs, Passion, emotion, facts.

Social/economic Issues





Completely remove possums, rats & stoats from large mainland areas. Prevent these predators re-establishing



From this...

...to this

One large-scale

Then, remove possums (and rats)

that remain or re-invade before

they establish populations

operation

Protection of the area

minimises re-invasion

Repeated, large-scale operations, every 3-5 years

Surviving possums (and rats) re-establish populations over time

> **Invasion** from surrounding areas is unchecked

and the

Farmers lose millions of dollars every year due to diseases spread by predators, including bovine tuberculosis (TB), leptospirosis, salmonella and giardia.



Elimination of. or at least a significant reduction in, the impacts of these diseases





Regular, labour intensive monitoring 11/03 5%0000 7:30

Remote detection devices provide real-time notification of incursions, enabling timely response



Zero

(ZIP)

Invasive

Predators

Department of Conservation

Native biodiversity under pressure from predators



Native biodiversity flourishes in a predator-free environment, over progressively larger landscapes



Perth Valley Project Area

- 4,000 ha
 Rātā/ Kāmahi
 & subalpine
 forest
- 12,000 ha in total
- Defend 25 km of river boundary





Trapping and/or aerial 1080

Landscape scale operations

Aerial 1080 Costs = \$33/hectare The Triple Hit - Possums/rats/stoats

Ground based

best practice costs could exceed \$1000/ha

- Stoats
 - 1 trap /10Ha
- Rats
 - 1 Trap/Ha
- Possums
 - 1 Trap/Ha

Tracks/bait/clear & set/repeat

- Self resetting traps
- DOC 200





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Questions

