

Hilltops to sea

Striving to protect threatened species and ecosystems in coastal Otago - learnings and challenges from Forest & Bird's Tautuku Restoration and Bring Back the Seabirds projects.

Francesca Cunninghame F&B, Otago Projects Manager 4 September 2025

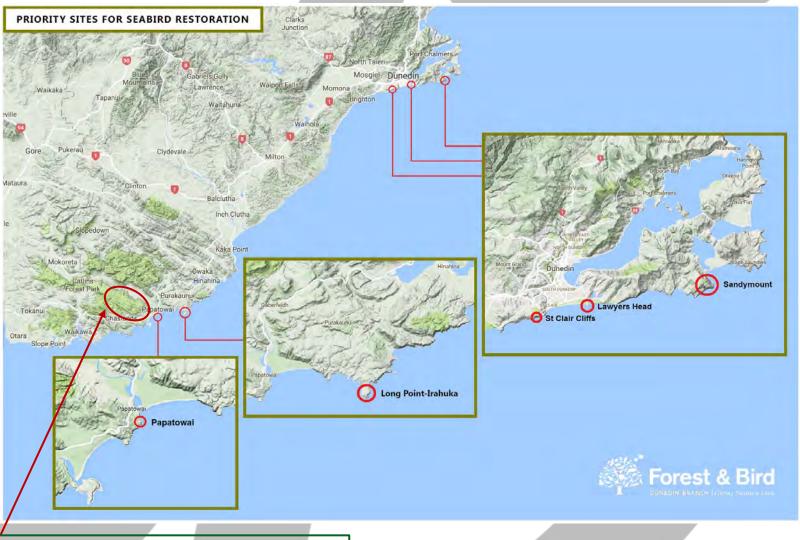


Project Aims

- Our projects, remnant seabird colony and forest ecosystem restoration, are both outcome focussed
- Make sure we are protecting what we are aiming to protect
- This involves understanding what the priorities in our project areas are, the threats they face, and whether our actions are effective – adaptive management
- Conservation funding is limited, need to maximise our outcomes
- Aim for our work to contribute to large scale studies and collaborative wider conservation



Seabirds – where we work



F Cunninghame

Tautuku- where we work



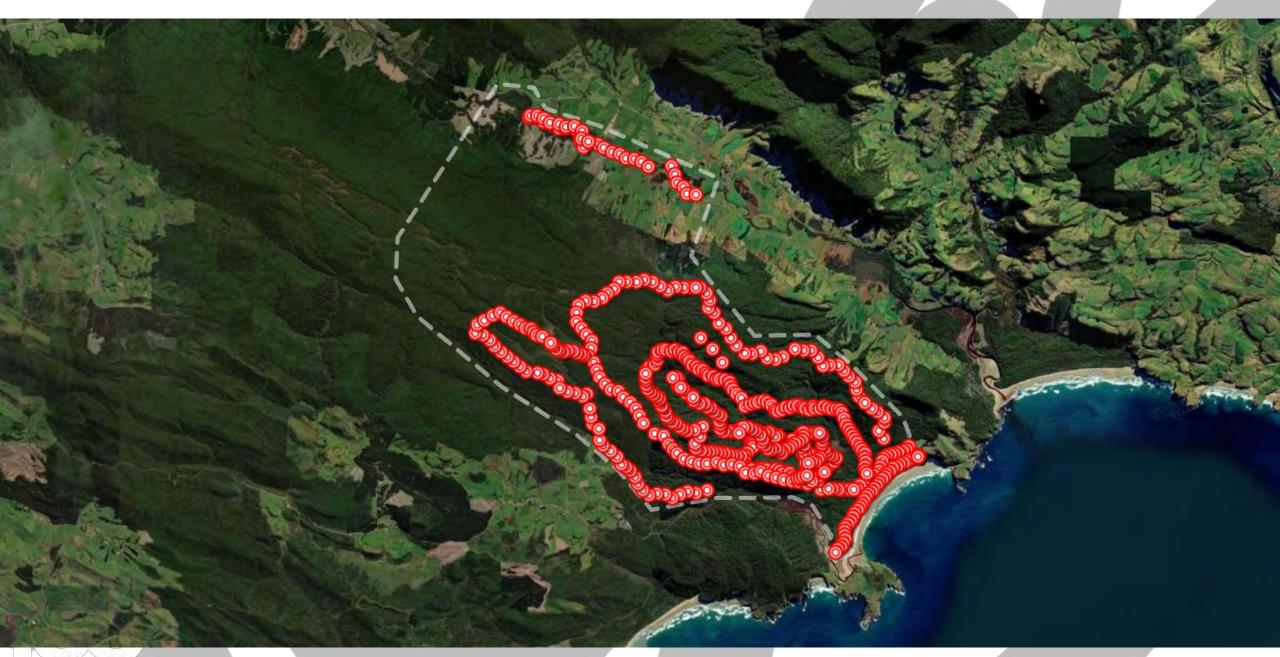


Images: G Rees, C McKenzie, C Miskelly, C ODonnell, P Melgren DOC C Mckenzie, P Tait, S Bernert NZBirds online



Tautuku Restoration Project

- Last remaining river catchments on SE coast with native vegetation
- Mixed podocarp/kamahi/rātā/broadleaf forest
- Tidal and freshwater wetlands, clearings
- What to protect and how?
- Predator and browser control across
 >5,000ha



F&B trap network, Tautuku, Fleming and Tahakopa. Source TrapNZ

Native species monitoring – freshwater fish

- Search the area for what is already there, inform management decisions
- Fresh water monitoring of Fleming and Tautuku rivers increased knowledge of species presence. Now complemented with eDNA surveys.



Images: NIWA NZ Fresh water fish database, C Wood, F Cunninghame

Native species monitoring

• Galaxias gollumiodes discovery



Images: R Clucas

Native species monitoring – Tautuku gecko

- Presence of the threatened gecko Mokopirirakau "southern forest"
- Located deep in the forest centrally in project area monitoring underway, current trends unknown. Establishment of forest edge site



Images: C Knox

Mokopirirakau, Tautuku gecko





F&B AT220 trap network at edge Mokopirirakau site. Source TrapNZ

Nest success monitoring



- Studies on key bird species and their nest success to assess effectiveness and better focus introduced predator control efforts
- Mātātā/ SI fernbird
- Titipounamu/ SI rifleman
- kakariki spp.
- karearea
- kororā/little blue penguin
- Nest predation still occurs
- Fledging survival appears low for some species











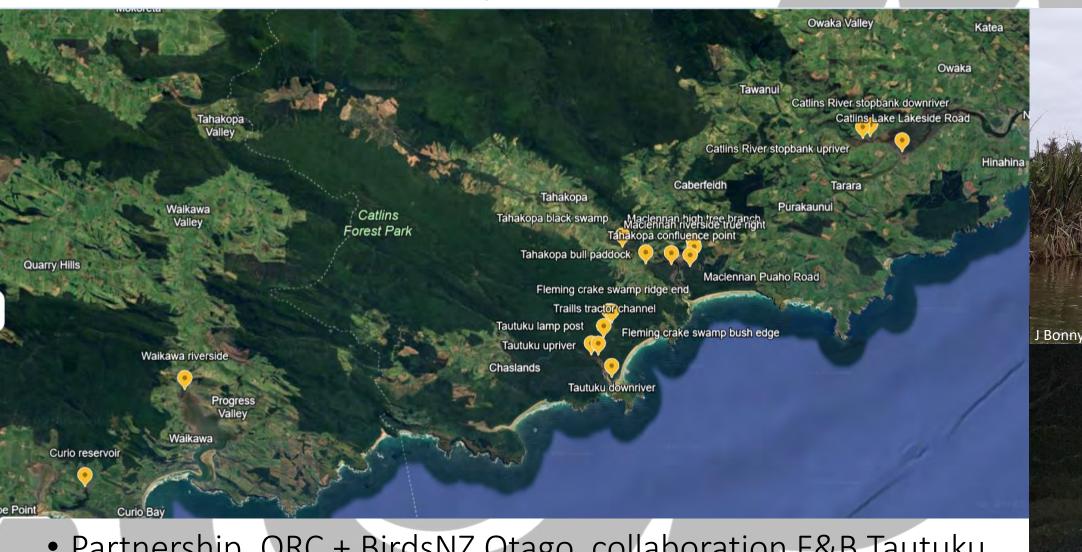


Kororā / little blue penguin

- Colony on edge of project area at Isas Creek, Tautuku Beach
- 2019: Initiated low impact monitoring of active nest burrows, predator control
- 2020: Installed nest boxes still much to learn, Feb 2022 first record double clutching
- 2024/2025: Extend to F&B's Te Rere reserve, collaborations



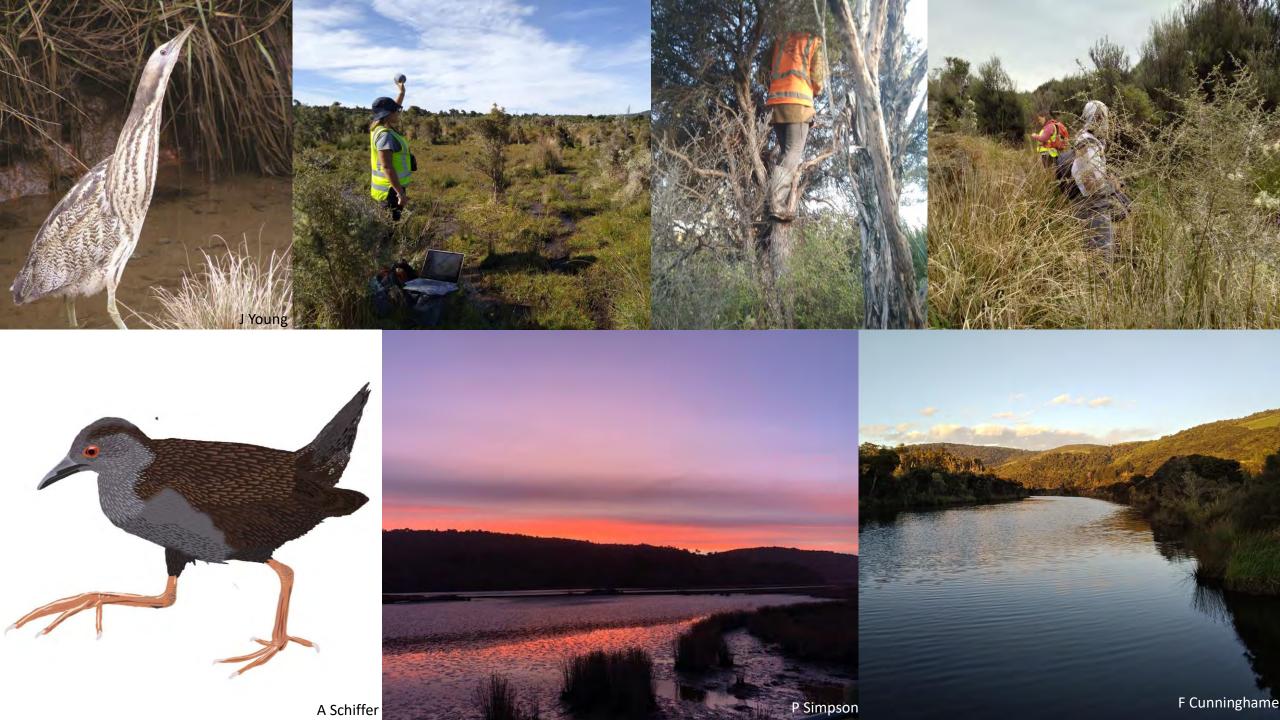
Matuku hūrepo / Australasian bittern



• Partnership, ORC + BirdsNZ Otago, collaboration F&B Tautuku

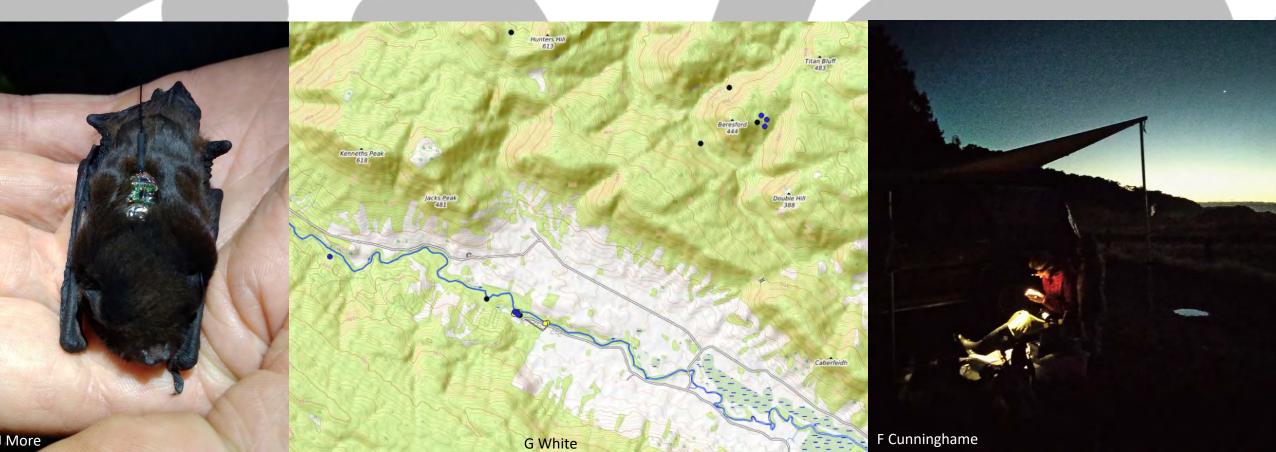
F Sutherland

• Regional focus, together we can achieve greater outcome



Pekapeka-tou-roa / long-tailed bat

- Determined that colonies persist in our project area
- Five seasons of monitoring, colony located in small scenic reserve initiated protection, contributed to development planning, on going minitoring





F&B trap network, pekapeka-tou-roa roost sites, Tahakopa Valley. Source TrapNZ

Botanical surveys

- New finds that further highlight the importance, and fragility, of the area
- Orisia modesta, Olearia lineata, Tetrachondra hamiltonii, shrublands, frost flat ecosystems





Browser control

- The goals of this project cannot be achieved without effective large scale introduced deer and pig control integral to our project
- Extensive damage from deer and pigs evident throughout the area
- Expand localised control, increase across catchments. Work together, landowners, Catchment Action planning



Browser control



5m x 5m Deer exclosure plot, F&B Lenz Reserve, Tautuku

Challenges

• Extensive range of introduced mammals present throughout all habitats

Where to prioritise action

 Need for thorough outcome monitoring – different species have different needs





Manu Moana



- Globally seabirds continue to be the most threatened group of birds
- At sea bycatch and prey shortage from fisheries, plastic ingestion, food shifts due to climate change
- On land where they roost and breed introduced species predation, habitat loss
- F&B's Otago seabirds project is focussed on protecting and enhancing local remnant seabird colonies
- F&B Society works hard towards mitigating the wider threats faced by seabirds, e.g. ACAP Meeting of the Parties Ōtepoti May 2025

Photo: M Dehling

Bring Back the Seabirds, field sites

Introduced predator control / exclusion, bird nest success monitoring





Sandfly Bay Hākoakoa, Tītī

- Significant remnant mainland colony
- > 300 burrows
- Aim to reduce introduced species predation, increase fledging success
- Best years > 100 tītī fledge per season



F&B trap network, Sandfly Bay and Sandymount. Source TrapNZ



Predator control, monitoring

- Mustelids, feral cats, rodents, possums*
- Threaten: adults, their eggs, Tītī chicks
- Long period of vulnerability > 5 months from egg laying to fledging
- Trail camera monitoring predators and birds



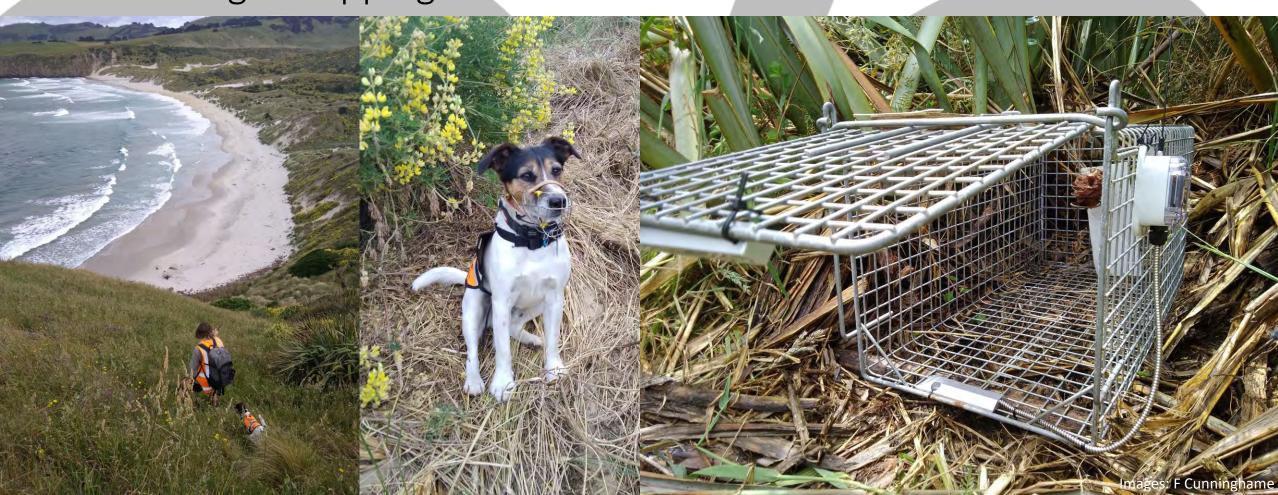
Nest success

- No successful fledging in early seasons, recorded predation events
- Highlights vulnerability of Tītī and challenges with ground trapping
- Significantly increased fledging since intensifying trap network



Intensify introduced predator control

- Mustelid dog surveys 2024/2025, trap trigger alert hardware
- Better target trapping effort



Intensify introduced predator control

- live capture trapping initiated in 2019/20 season
- Six seasons with successful fledging, although 2024 documented late season ferret predation

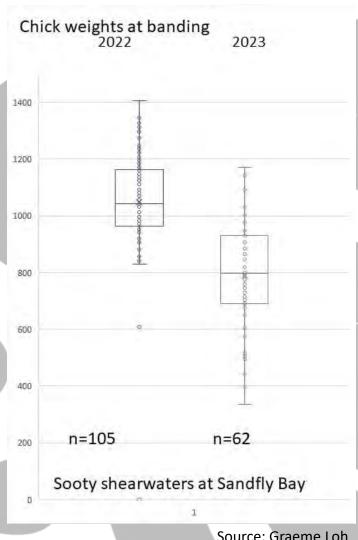


Long term monitoring

- > 250 pre fledge chicks banded since 2019 (72 Apr 2025)
- Average 6 years to return to colonies to breed
- First left leg band bird returnees recorded 2024



Challenges – at sea conditions



Source: Graeme Loh

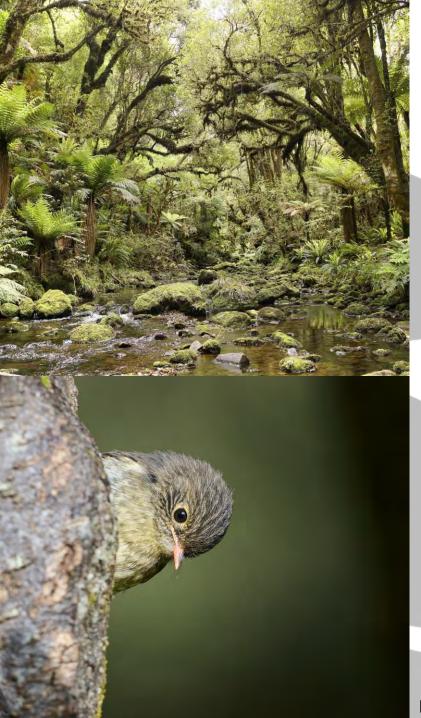
- 2022/23 C. half as many chicks as previous two seasons
- Lighter body mass, starvation pre-fledging



Bring Back the Seabirds – upcoming mahi



- Continue and expand long term monitoring of seabirds at all sites
- Further adapt trap networks and obtain more data on nest success
- Share findings to assist wider landscape scale initiatives (Predator Free Dunedin, CAP)
- Increase awareness of the importance of remnant seabird colonies – burrowed seabird colonies as Critically Endangered ecosystems
- Highlight ongoing threats faced by seabirds



Future challenges

- Ensure that our conservation efforts are successful at protecting the native species we aim to look after
- Ensure that what we do is financially and logistically feasible
- Maintain the project so it is sustainable into the future
- Contribute meaningfully to larger scale initiatives
- Positive progress: Ongoing and strengthening collaborations ©

Images: P Smale, C McKenzie

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