



DANGER POISON



SODIUM FLUOROACETATE TOXIC to PEOPLE and ANIMALS

will be present on the ground from:

- DO NOT TOUCH poison bait
- WATCH CHILDREN at all times
- DO NOT EAT animals from this area
- Poison bait or carcasses are DEADLY to DOGS

**In an emergency,
dial 111**



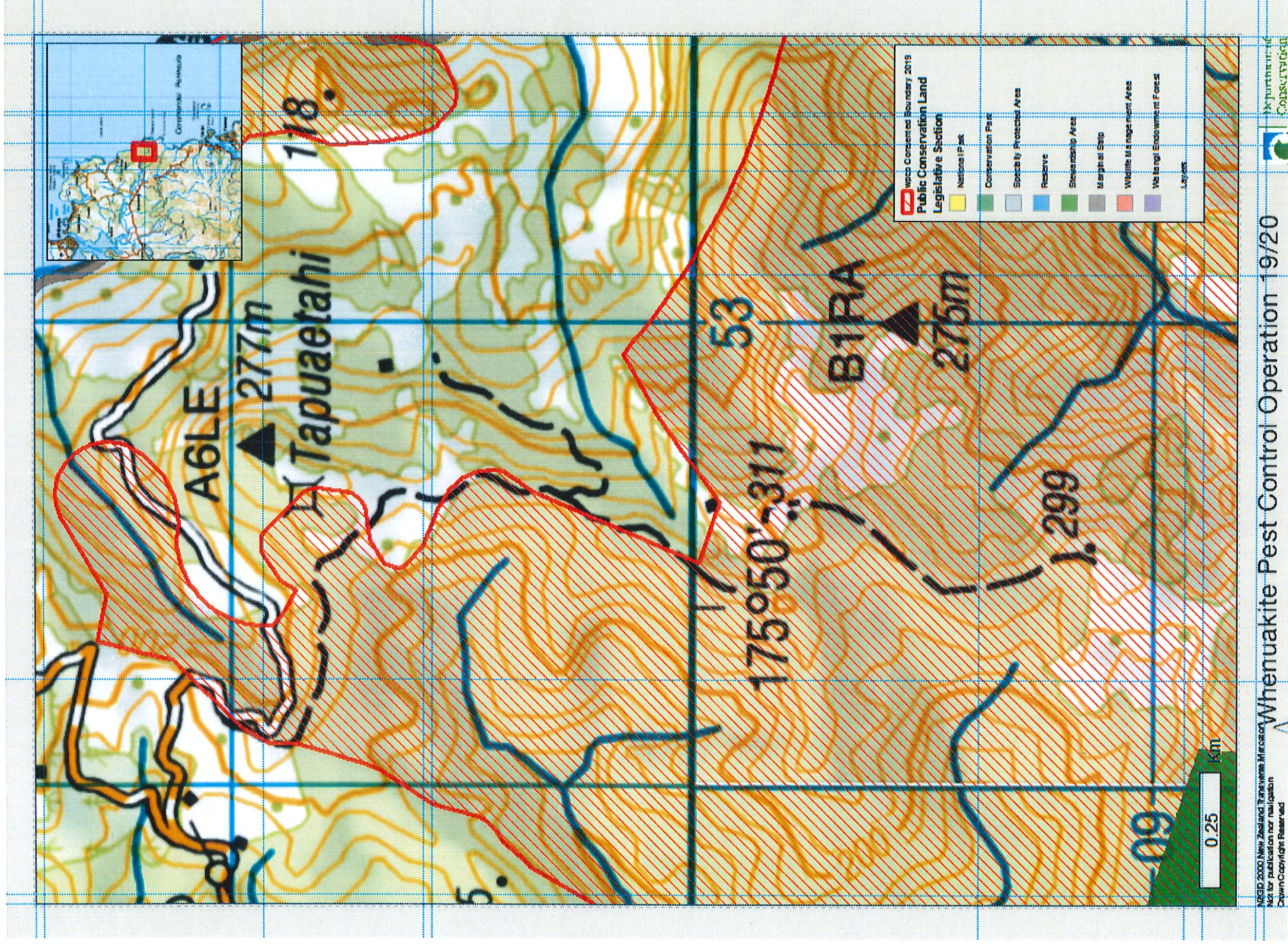
Department of
Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai

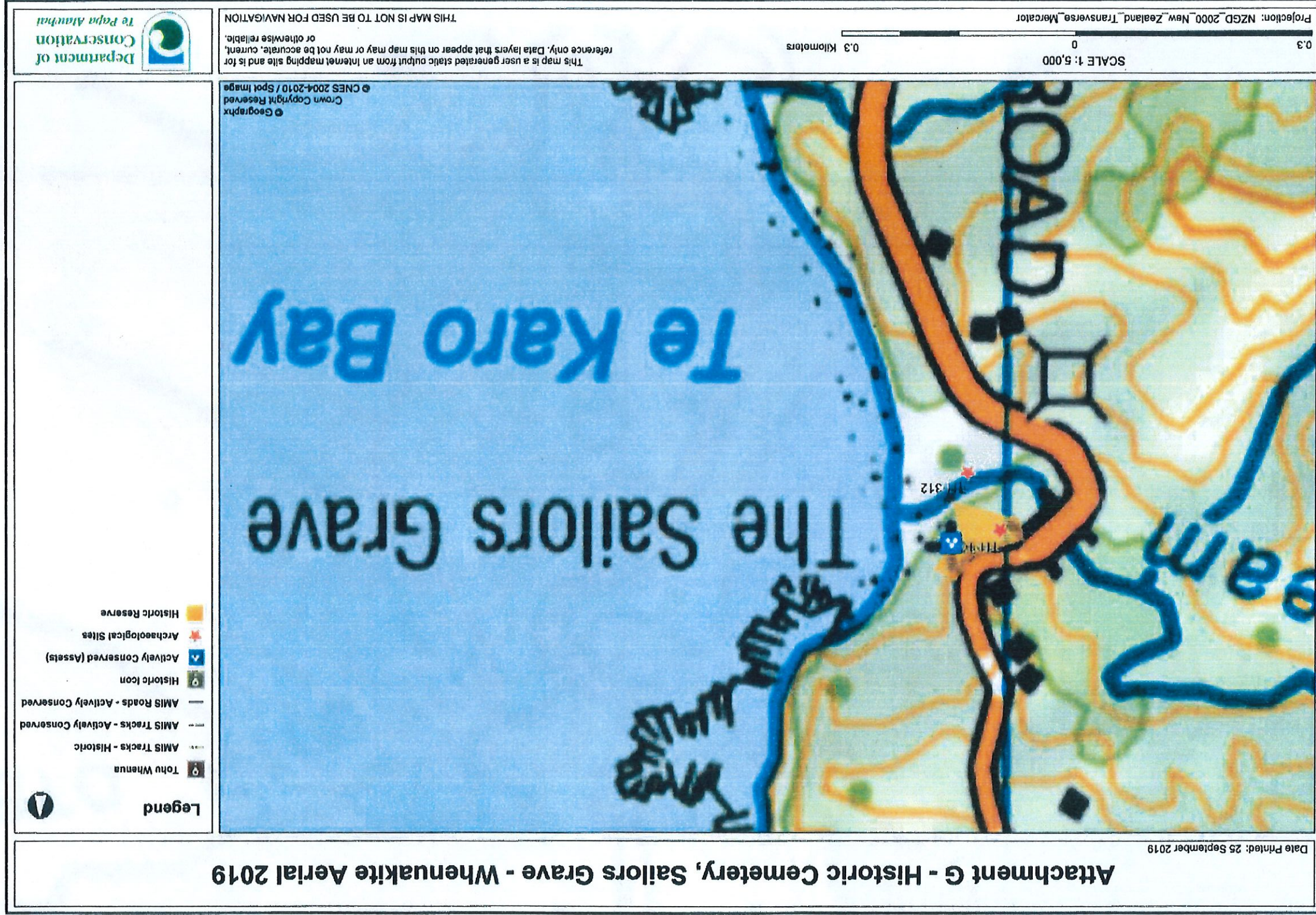
New Zealand Government

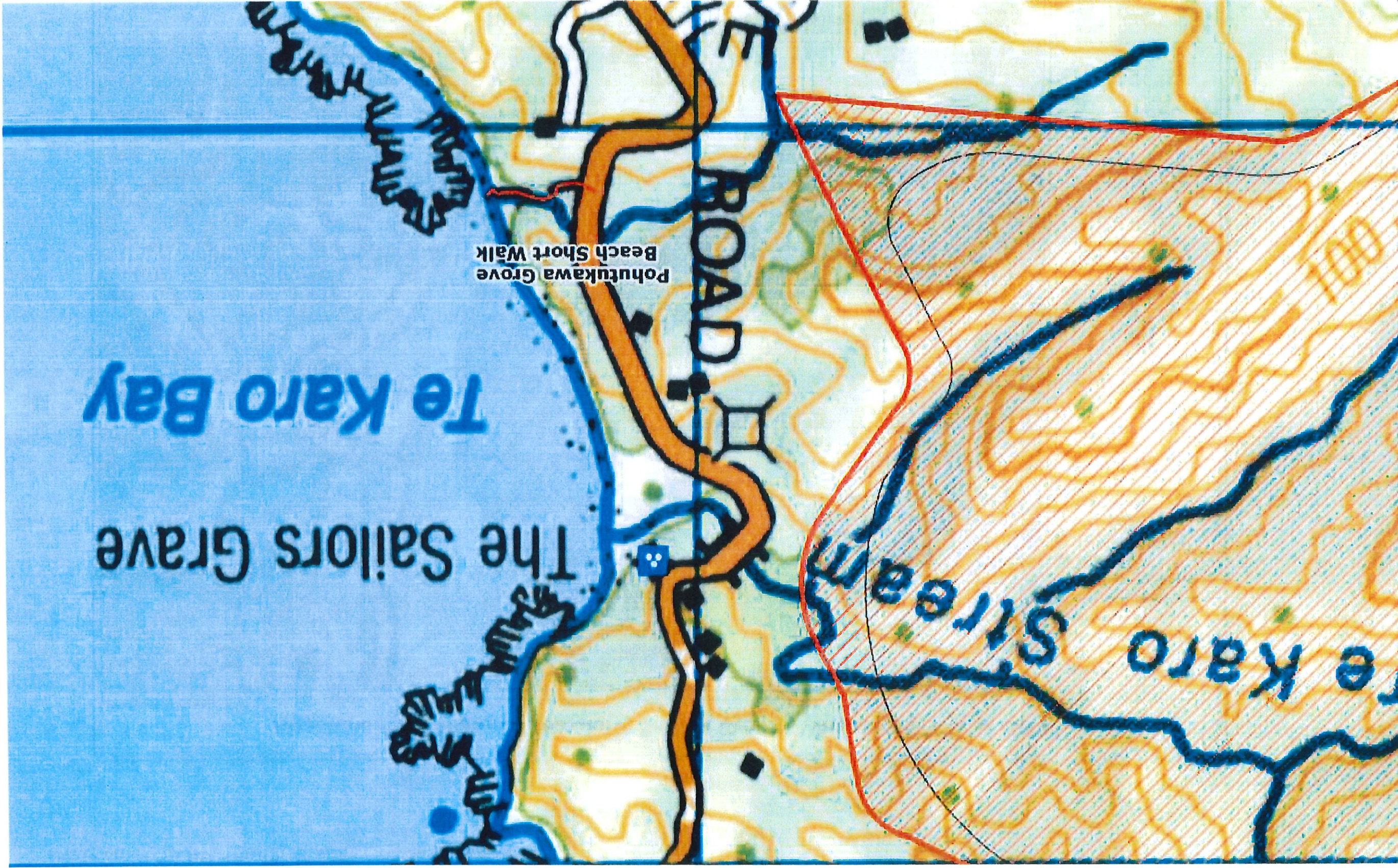
For more information, contact: Hauraki Office, DOC
Ph. 07 867 9180

Unauthorised removal of signs or baits is an offence

No roads into the treatment area or private land have public access, roads indicated are for farm use and access.







Sailors Grave Historic Cemetery – Proximity to Aerial 1080 operation

Nesting birds on the menu for predators in Whenuakite

Why are we undertaking predator control in the Whenuakite?

The Whenuakite block of the Coromandel Forest Park is one of the most valuable sites in New Zealand for its native coastal forest and younger regenerating trees including hauri. It is home to Coromandel brown kiwi keri and tomihimimio and rihimaru/whipounamu, among other native bird species.

The importance of this area and have contributed to conservation efforts the establishment of the Whenuakite Kiwi Care Group and since 2001. The group have worked to improve the profile and protection of native flora and fauna in the region.

Kiwi care has the most significant predators of small forest birds and young birds and a wide range of native fruits and berries. Some kiwi care have that long-term survival. Kiwi care also eat insects, eggs, and young birds and a wide range of native fruits and berries. Some kiwi care are an important part of the operation and will lead to more kiwi chicks surviving.

What has been agreed?

To achieve recovery of these unique native birds, we need a large reduction in rat numbers and predator control to make more food available for our native birds, and achieve a higher success rate in fledging chicks.

Control pellets containing the rodenticide sodium fluoroacetate (known as 1080) are being used to control predators. DOC uses a range of predator control tools on public conservation land including trapping however aerial 1080 is currently the most effective and efficient method to knock back predators on areas such as the 1,425ha Whenuakite block. Helicopters are being used to distribute the bait pellets through how the operational area.

Why are we using these methods?

Aerial 1080 is the most effective method currently available to reduce rat, possum and stoat (through secondary poisoning) populations to low levels. This is especially true in large and hard-to-reach areas. Our helicopters use GPS satellite navigation technology. This results in even coverage and allows the pilot to be sure of the exact location of the operation boundaries.

Spreading the baits evenly increases their exposure to rats and possums. It is expected that most of them will encounter and consume the bait.

Timing of the operation

The operation is scheduled between 14 October and 19 November 2019, although the exact timing of the operation depends on the weather. The operation consists of a morning pre-bait, followed by a bait drop. Pest operations are timed for late winter and early spring when food sources for target predators are at their lowest. This increases the take up of bait and the success of the operation.

If you would like more information please contact:

Project Officer: Len Petherick
Phone: 07 304 3434
Department of Conservation
Private Bag 303
Hamilton, Tairāroa
Waikato Regional Council
PO Box 100
Hamilton 3200
Waikato

Te Papa Mātauranga
Department of Conservation
New Zealand Government

Whenuakite Pest Control Operation 19/20

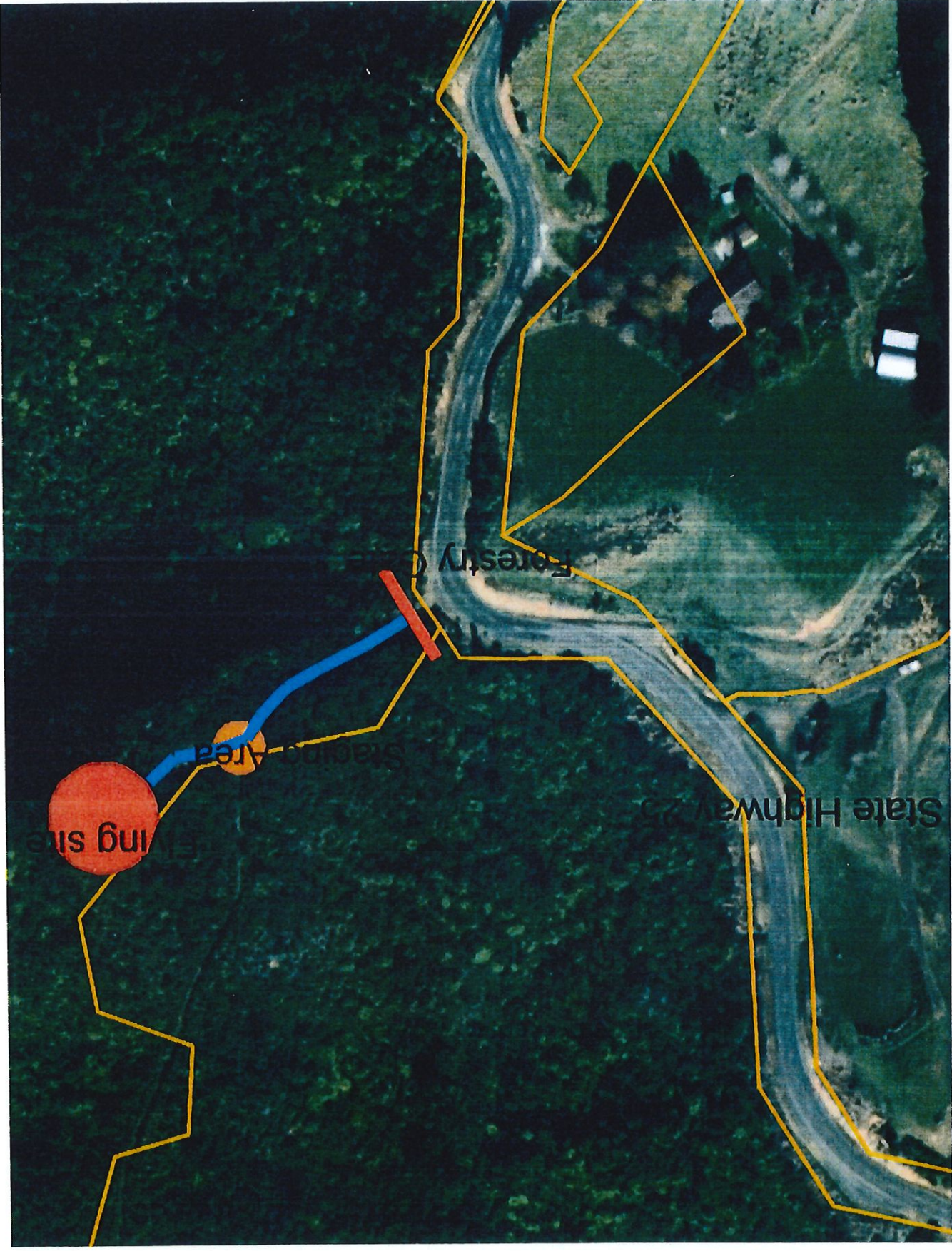
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Produced by: Nathan Coe 27/10/2019
 12/2019
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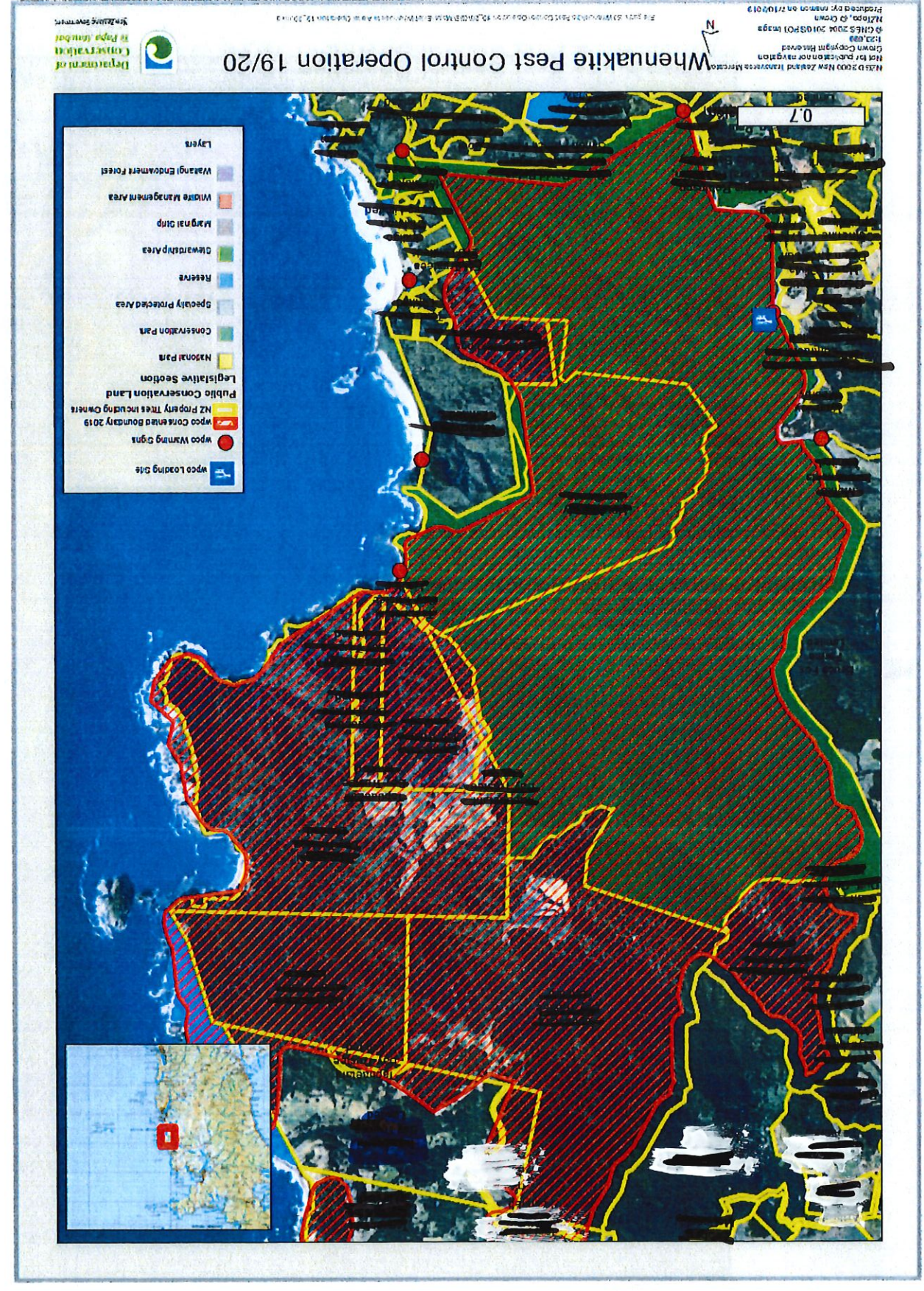
Layers

- Wahangū Encroachment Forest
- Wildlife Management Area
- Marginal Strip
- Stewardship Area
- Reserve
- Specialty Protected Area
- Conservation Park
- National Park
- Legislative Section
- Public Conservation Land
- NZ Property Titles Including Owners
- WPCO Warning Signs
- WPCO Information Boards

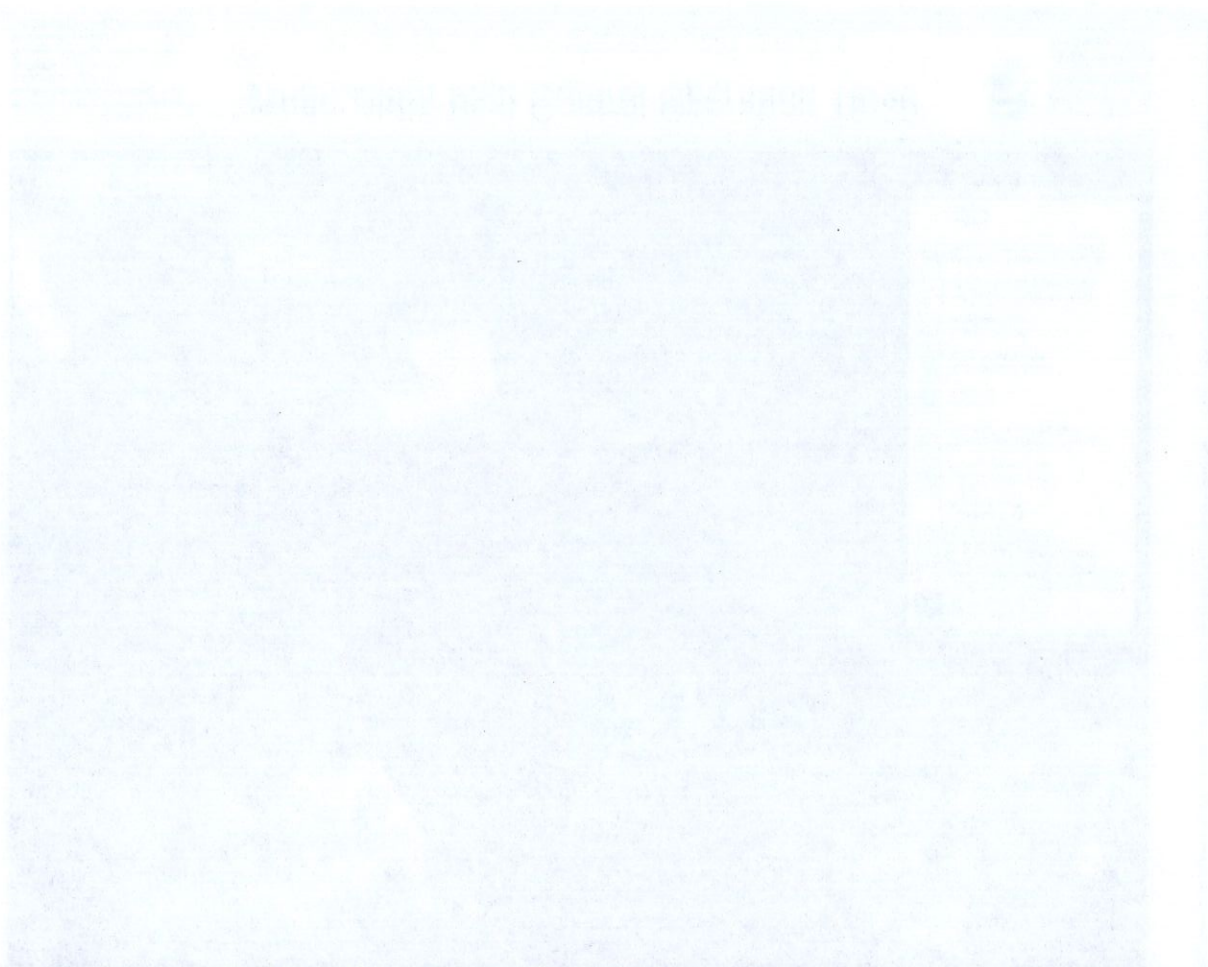
Information board/Warning sign placement at Sailors Grave



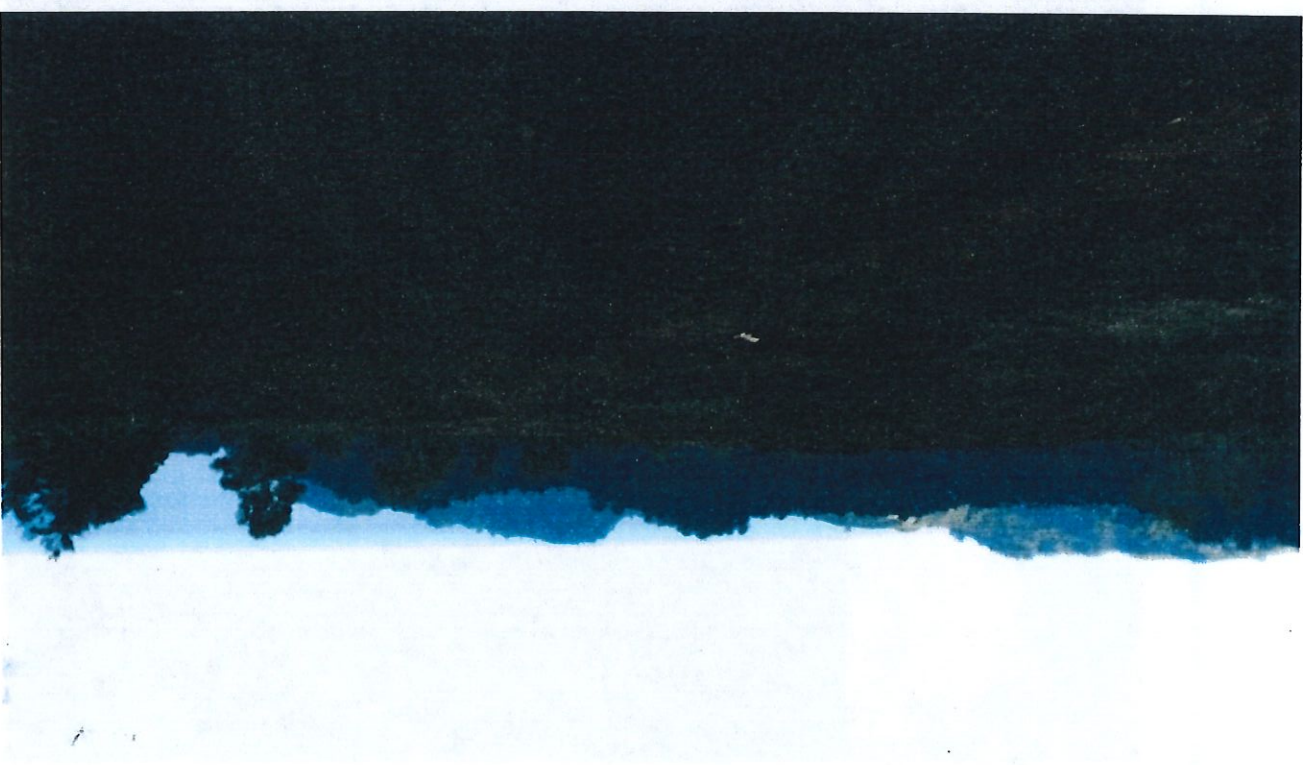
Flying site set - up



Flying site (DOC, Property's)



Road out to Hellipad



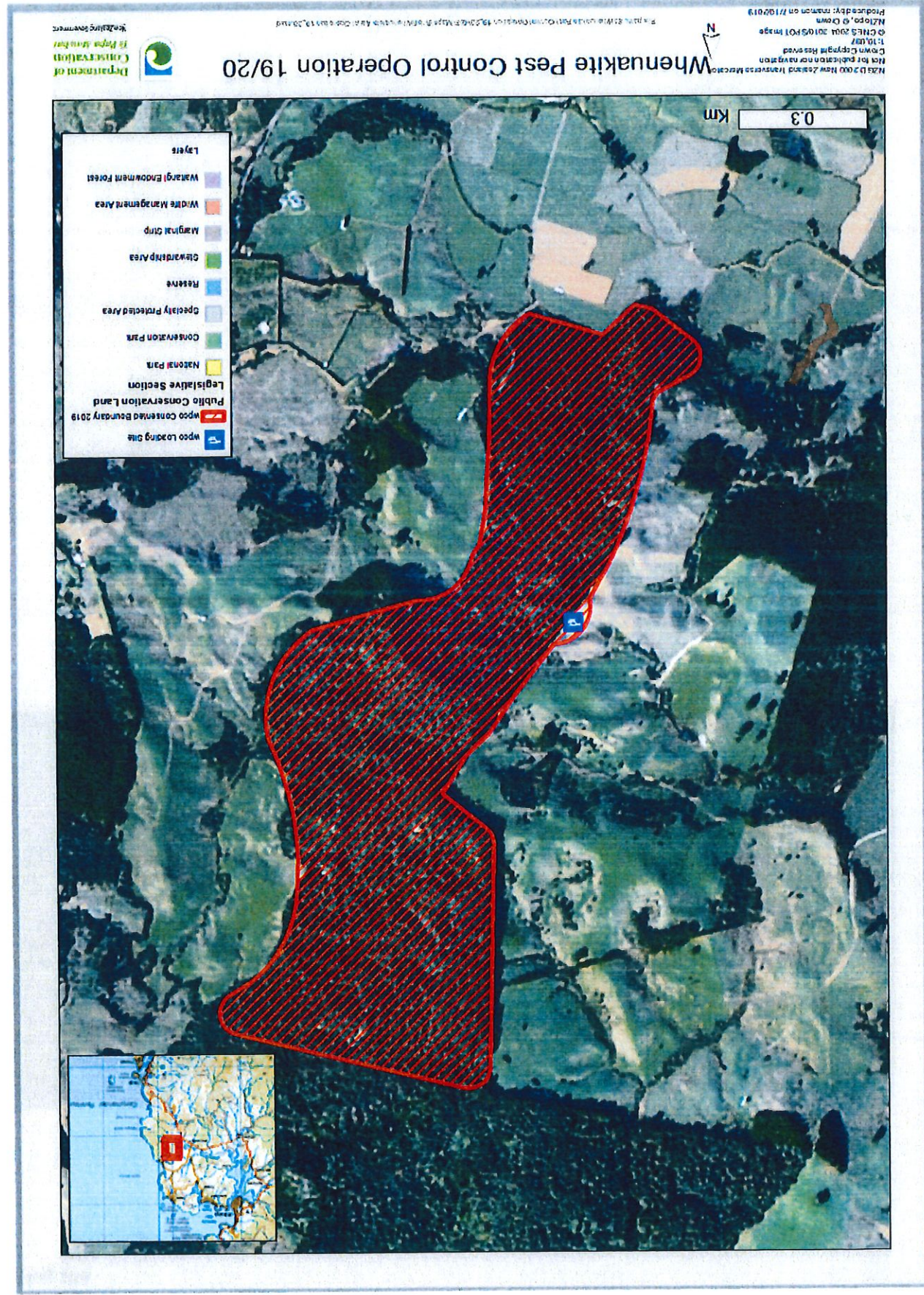
Flying site



Flying site - Looking down entrance road to forestry gate and



Access Road to [redacted] Flying site (Private)

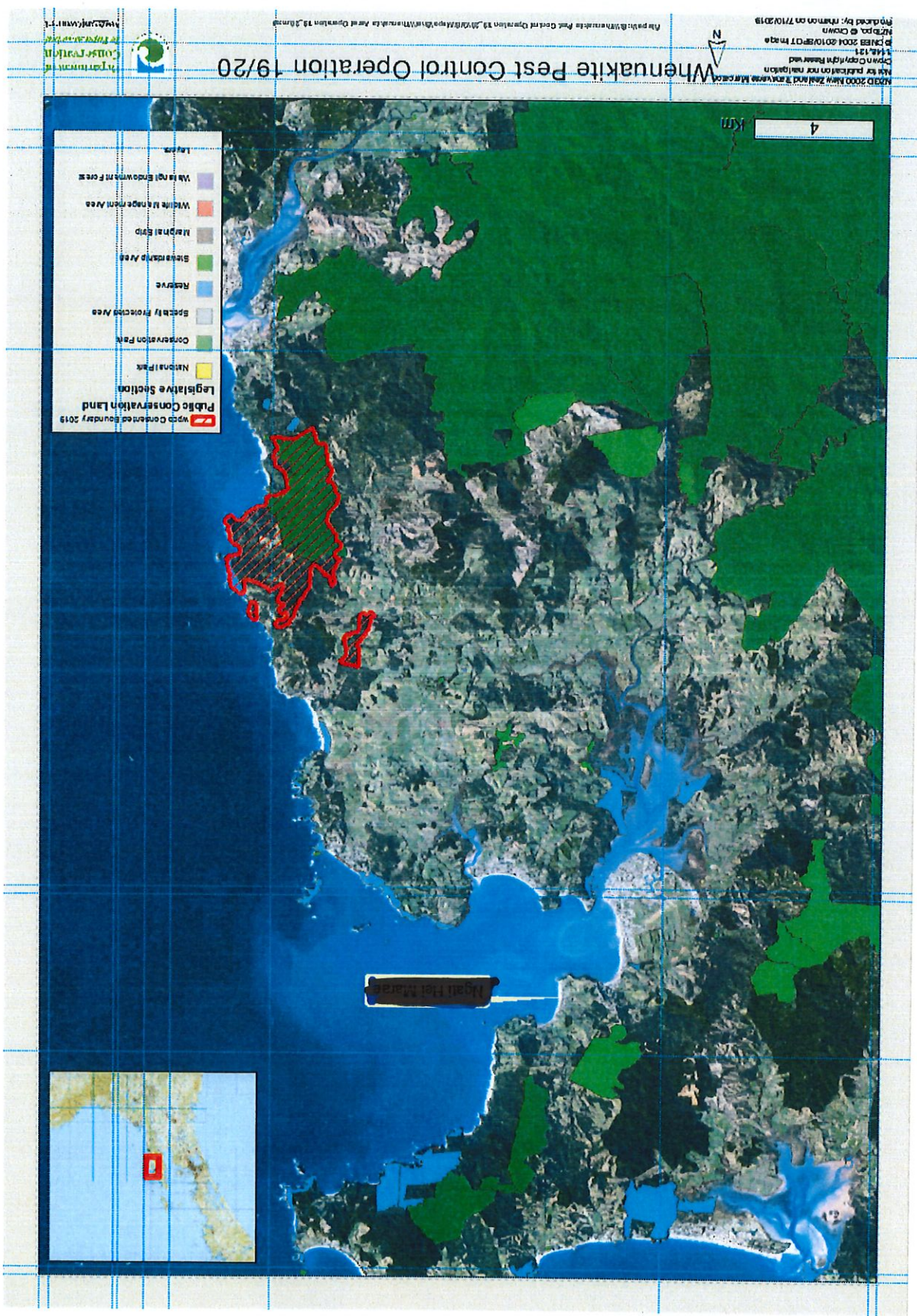


Hinds Block Flying site (Inside operational area)

Flying site Photo



Map (nearest to operation) – See Communication plan for details



ON SATURDAY 5TH DECEMBER FROM 11.30am
AT HOME
WILL BE SIGN POSTED
POT LUCK LUNCH (FINGER FOOD)
RSVP

AND WOULD LIKE YOU TO CELEBRATE WITH US
OUR GROWING FAMILY OF KIWIS

WE ARE !!!



Email to DOC from the late

Hi!

Have just realised I said I would send you what info I had about this area-you will probably be aware of a lot of it but hope this is some use.

Pest control and results-

A DOC goat control operation in 1999-2000 on PCL and private land took out 104 goats and 11 pigs. No goats have been seen since and 100 plus pigs are taken out each year utilising hunters with rifles only- this on private land. 150 taken out in 2014.

A bait station operation in 2000 using 1200 bait stations on the PCL and property property
decimated the high possum numbers- we were shooting up to 150 a night on the property
prior to this but numbers have remained low since then. 1080 was used on the lines inside the block
and brodifacoum was used on the outside- probably the last time DOC used brodifacoum on the
mainland.

In 2005 when DOC were again looking at poisoning the area, the cost of cutting the bait station
lines was regarded as excessive so aerial 1080 was suggested- by a private landowner. This created a
major division within the members of the
who had been trapping since
2001-set up in 2000- However we got around this by making it a landowner decision, not a group one
and the results obtained- have justified the decision. Aerial 1080 was applied in 2006 to 1200 hectares
of private and PCL and 300 hectares was ground treated. This was repeated in 2009 and also in 2011.
The operation in 2011 was brought forward a year because of the uncertainty of funding in the 2012
year.

The 2009 operation was disrupted by protesters who broke onto private land and held up the
operation for a day. The following operation in 2011 was trouble free, thanks to a large police
presence. This operation targeted rats and we believe that the lowering of rat numbers has had the
biggest impact in restoring the numbers of our smaller forest birds (and kereru) as well as taking out
trap shy stoats and feral cats. (now seems to be regarded as best practice)
Despite intensive on the ground monitoring post operation, I have yet to find a dead bird of any
species but have found dead possums, rats and two feral cats. I used to see kiwi probe marks but now
don't. I'm told that kiwi don't probe for worms if there is sufficient invertebrate food in the leaf litter
so bearing in mind there has been a large increase in kiwi numbers, it would appear that 1080 has
had little or no impact on the invertebrates.

An independent contractor
has now done 4 full kiwi call
count surveys for the Group. The first in 2001 heard 29 kiwi, the following one in 2005 heard 68, 2010
found 98 and this year's survey picked up 150.
Having noted a large increase in kereru numbers, in August 2010 I counted 96 pasture grazing
kereru. The following year there were 121 and in 2012 there were about 150- the mob flew as I was
counting them. In 2013 169 were counted grazing and by 2014 this had increased to 210. An
interesting part of this is that between them kaka and kereru now do more damage to fruit and
ornamental trees than possums ever did but it is a problem we are happy to live with.

All bird species have increased in the area but noticeably more since the first aerial drop in 2006. It
wasn't until we lowered the rat numbers that we realised how much damage they were doing. We
trap all year using DOC 200's-521 traps spread over 100 kilometres of trapline and get about 850 to
900 rats a year in traps targeting musksheds. There has been a vast improvement in forest health with
no goats and relatively low possum numbers.
With regard to the use of aerial 1080, the initial reaction of my immediate neighbours was what
could be described as guarded. One neighbour is totally opposed but he has been very obstructive to
our efforts to protect kiwi so his opposition wasn't unexpected. For the following operations there
have been no issues as the large increase in bird numbers has been noted and appreciated.

As to the future, we see aerial 1080 as a crucial part of our operation. We could not afford a rat control operation utilising traps only and as noted earlier the lowering of rat numbers through the nesting period gives our birds a chance to breed unmolested in at least one year out of three or four. We would like to introduce robins at some stage but this will be funding dependent and our focus has to remain on ensuring the gains we have made are not lost.

June 2015

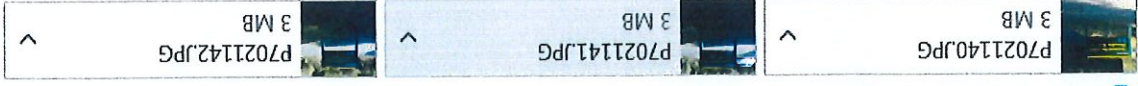
Email to: DOC from the

Kereru Photo's Whenuakite.



To

You forwarded this message on 1/09/2015 1:04 pm.



Hey

Here are the photo's we talked about last week. Not sure if you have seen them or not. Saw another Kereru feeding around by the bee hives yesterday too.

Cheers

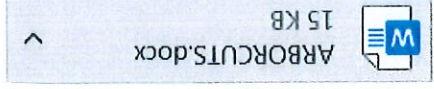
Tairua Environment Society relationship with DOC – Willing Confers in Sailors Grave

Addition to Arborcuts N&S doc



To

Cc



Hello.

Addition to Arborcuts's H&S policy as requested.

Regards.

Full Consultation Record Attached

Attachment C – Whenuakite 2019

Consultation with Maori – Ongoing

RE: Predator Free 2050 meeting - Relationship with Hauraki Iwi

PM 1:01
Tautoko kaha

Thu 2/11/2017 6:30 pm

Reply Forward ...

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 2 November 2017 3:26 pm.
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: Re: Predator Free 2050 meeting - Relationship with Hauraki Iwi

Kia ora,

Thank you for getting back to me and I do look forward to DOC's response when confirmed.

Yes I spoke to [redacted] but it was only because I called Head Office in Wellington for a phone number or email for Predator Free NZ Ltd. I was firstly sent to Whangarei and then to [redacted] and a week and a half later I got a contact email address. As an adjunct to that we did have a conversation but not in any formal way as I rely on the discussions we have had locally over several months.

Thanks [redacted], my view is if the letter of support stands then I am assuming DOC are not interested in partnering with us. Also please be assured that my discussions with Predator Free NZ are based on ensuring that our position as Hauraki Iwi has not been misrepresented in the other application. As an aside that was the case in respect to their contact with the Hauraki District Council they had promoted their application as having Iwi on board, which of course, they do not.

Nga mihi!

Re: Partnership Predator free - [redacted]

To: [redacted]

You replied to this message on 3/11/2017 12:00 pm.
We could not verify the identity of the sender. Click here to learn more.

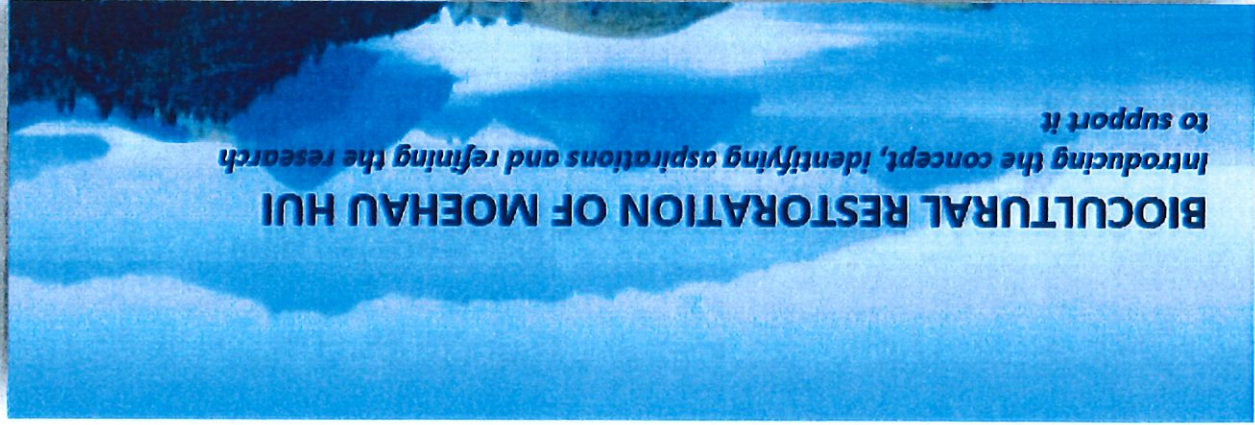
Kia ora

I should be around next Friday so say in touch over it.

Thanks for noting the approach DOC is taking, I am not really interested in trying to compromise or negotiate or change their application...at the end of the day it is what it is and they need to talk justify the merits and evidence relating to their application with Predator Free NZ Ltd and I am not going to murky that from our point of view.

Fri 3/11/2017 10:45

Reply Forward



WHEN/WHERE

Tangiaro Kiwi Retreat, (location map attached)	Sunday 9 th June 2019	Powhiri for Manaaki Whenua and NIWA, Dinner & Briefing (afternoon and evening)
	Monday 10 th June 2019	Hui and helicopter flyovers (9am start)
	Tuesday 11 th June 2019	Wrap up hui (depart by noon)

Further details for the daily itinerary will be circulated soon.

KAUPAPA

The first of many opportunities over the next several months for the Hauraki Collective/Hauraki Iwi to meet with Manaaki Whenua and NIWA to help shape the development of an Iwi led biocultural restoration proposal at Moehau. This first engagement will provide an opportunity to brief the Hauraki Collective/Hauraki Iwi on progress to date on the development of a biocultural restoration proposal at Moehau and an opportunity for Iwi to share their aims and aspirations with Manaaki Whenua and NIWA so the biocultural restoration research proposal that supports Iwi priorities and expectations can be further developed.

ACCOMMODATION AND TRAVEL COSTS

There is limited accommodation available. The Department of Conservation will make Knox Cottage and the Stony Bay House available for Iwi accommodation. Please identify in your RSVP if you will require accommodation and if so, when. Travel costs for Iwi attendees will be covered.

RSVP

Please RSVP by Thursday 6th June by emailing to [redacted] at above email address or call or text [redacted] Ngā mihi. Please advise what days you will be in attendance and whether you require accommodation. All enquiries to [redacted]

Location Map



Maunauaki/Camel's Back



To

You replied to this message on 28/03/2017 9:08 a.m.

OTS-403-63_VESTFEE_Maunauaki.jpg 2 MB

Kia

Just following up on something we discussed last week regarding Maunauaki/Camel's Back – a site that is transferring to Tamatera (plan attached). It will be subject during times of predation pressure. Species are able to retreat to the high ground. I think you also said that it benefits from DOCs 1080 aerial drop program, Also – what species would you say are found there – it is podocarp forest. Are frogs likely to be present? Kiwi and other birds? Are we talking a broad range of spec

As always, thanks for your help with this.

Full communication record attached

Attachment D – Whenuakite 2019
Service delivered by Sub - Contractor
N/A