

KĀKĀPŌ EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

And guidelines for dealing with potential
kākāpō evacuations



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1.0 USE OF THE PLAN, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1.1 Introduction

This Emergency Response Plan has been developed to aid in management of situations with potentially catastrophic consequences to the kakapo population. The death of any kakapo within the breeding programme has the potential to jeopardise their long term population recovery.

As kakapo are placed on more islands, and less “hands on management”, a clear and consistent emergency response plan across the country is needed. This plan attempts to do this by having a “quick guide” component that can give a quick overview of actions needing to be taken. More detailed considerations specific to that situation follow the quick guides. It should be used as a guide and a prompt rather than the only way things can be done. In any emergency people need to remain calm and think through possible actions.

Other documents that relate to this plan are:

Whenua Hou Emergency Response [docdm-42705](#)

Anchor Island Emergency response DOCDM-606090

Maud Island Emergency Response Plan DOCDM-1589744

Littler Barrier/Hauturu Emergency response Plan DOCDM-279790

This plan is designed to be compatible with the CIMS - Co-ordinated Incident Management System. The Department has implemented CIMS into all its functional areas. A detailed log should always be maintained for any kakapo emergency response to enable debriefing and learning to be gained.

1.2 Review

This contingency plan shall be formally updated at least every 5 years from the date of approval. However, there is nothing to stop it being updated more often than this. It is suggested that a basic update is carried out each year or at the same time as other plans are updated e.g. Fire plan, Biosecurity and Kakapo Recovery plans.

Commented [redacted]: I've tried to put in macrons, update role titles and island names as I read through. I've likely missed some though

Commented [redacted]: Crates: We should have 50 air travel approved crates. Should regularly check the spread of these. Most at Eye St, other spread across islands should consider how many to go out to new sites.

Commented [redacted]: Will need new plans for new sites: Te Kakahu, Five Fingers, Pearl. Maungataurori

Can we get rid of the Maud plan?

1.3 Health and Safety

In any emergency situation, health and safety are paramount. It will be important to reiterate this to all staff working in response to an emergency situation, as often hype and adrenalin will contribute to some “dumb thinking”! Each site and Area Office should have health and safety plans for working at each location and staff routinely working in these places should already be signed off. Make sure other people brought in to assist are suitably qualified and signed off.

Increased vigilance around health and safety will be required, especially if extra people unfamiliar with the location are brought in to assist. As people get fatigued as a result of climate, physical exhaustion and time etc the chance of an accident occurring will increase. Clear do’s and don’ts for health and safety need to be established, and adhered to. Ensuring adequate breaks, food and water are important for all staff (this includes the log writer and those based in the office too).

1.4 Responsibilities

Generally, the scenarios are site specific rather than kakapo specific and therefore should be managed by the Area responsible for the site. Depending on the site there may be multiple activities happening e.g. evacuation of other nationally critical species. It is important that all of these activities are worked through in a cooperative manner to achieve the greatest conservation benefits.

Decisions around kākāpō and the specific management of them are to lie within the kākāpō programme. The kākāpō programme will be responsible for the implementation of any kākāpō vaccinations and establishment of veterinary triage.

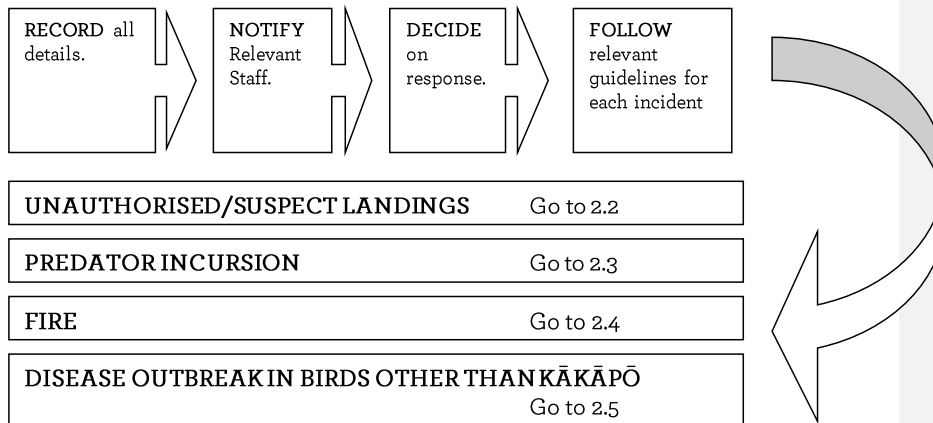
Area responsible for site.

- Provides Incident Controller.
- Coordinates response to incident.
- Coordinates other activities that need to occur concurrently including kakapo and other threatened species work.
- Media and iwi liaison specific to incident.

Kākāpō Recovery (Operations Manager Kākāpō/Takahe)

- Report to Incident Controller (Area)
- Coordinates kākāpō response.
- Liaises with Incident Controller regarding kākāpō plans.
- Leads and implements kākāpō management actions.
- Media and iwi liaison specific to kākāpō.
- Liaison with Kākāpō Recovery partners and Recovery Group.

2.0 RESPONSE



2.1 Initial Response

In the event of one of the above scenarios, the guidelines in this plan should be followed. The person receiving the report shall make every effort to obtain all relevant information requested within each of the scenarios. In any situation that may endanger human life call 111 first. Then if suitable contact the people below.

The person receiving the report shall then notify

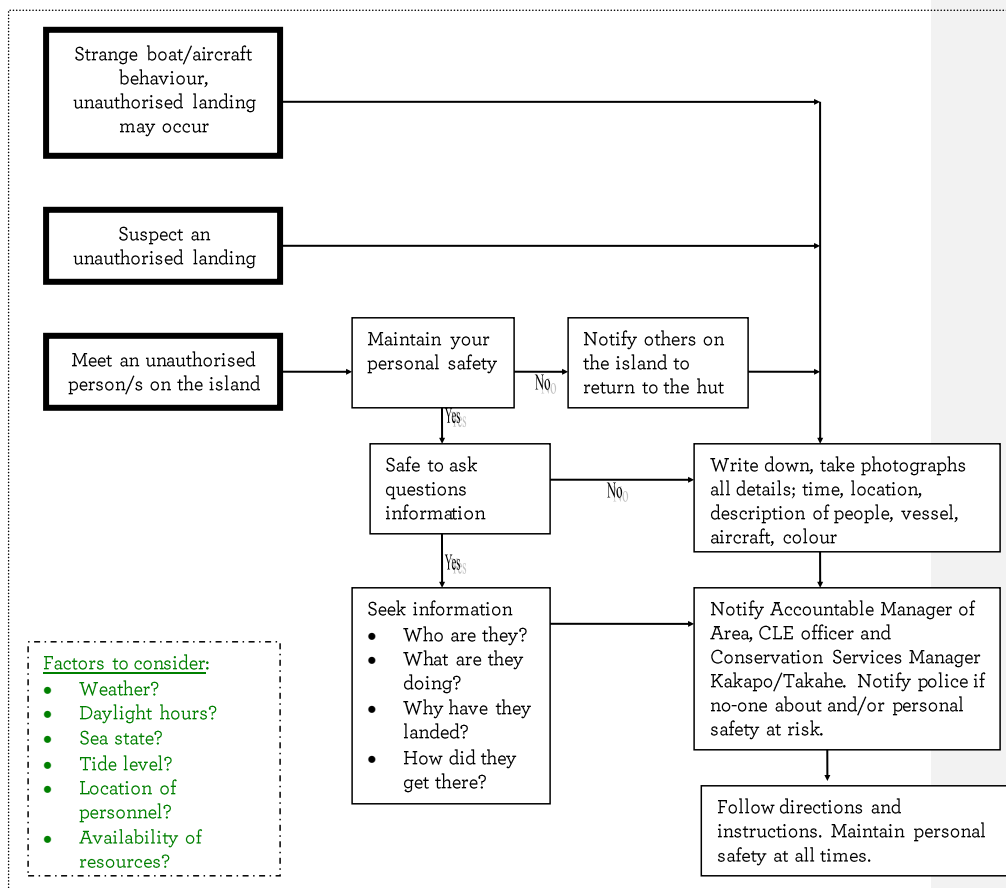
Contact	Work Mobile	Personal Phone
██████████ <i>Operations Manager Kākāpō/Takahē</i>	██████████	
Accountable Manager responsible for site	See contacts section in appendix	
██████████ <i>(Kākāpō/Takahē Technical Advisor)</i>	██████████	
██████████ <i>(Senior Ranger Kākāpō)</i>	██████████	██████████

A **Incident Controller** should be designated, and the following people should be notified (contact details are in the Contacts Section) as soon as practical:

- Departmental iwi liaison person and local tangata whenua contacts
- Kākāpō management group and team members
- Kākāpō Recovery partners (Meridian Energy)
- Kākāpō Recovery Group members

2.2 QUICK GUIDE TO SUSPECT LANDINGS

1. Maintain/ensure personal safety.
2. Record in writing, photographs and sketches as much information as possible.
3. Do not touch any evidence but do protect it from deterioration.
4. Contact Accountable Manager of Area, CLE officer and Conservation Services Manager Kākāpō/Takahē.
5. Await further instruction.



2.2.1 UNAUTHORISED/SUSPECT LANDINGS

Whenua Hou and Hauturu-o-Toi/Little Barrier [island] are both Nature Reserves and require an Entry Permit under the Reserves Act. Maud Is also requires a permit to land even though it is a Scientific Reserve. Anyone on the islands without an Entry Permit is committing an offence. Any breaches of the Reserves Act need to be relayed to the accountable manager of the Area and Compliance and Law Enforcement (CLE) officer in a timely (as soon as possible after the breach) manner. It is important that the right information is collected and details documented accurately.

Other islands with kakapo have different land status including National Park. Any behaviour that could be considered suspicious should be recorded and passed on as soon as possible to the accountable manager of the Area and the CLE officer. No action may be taken, however it is important that these observations are recorded.

SAFETY

Personal safety needs to be maintained at all times especially as staff often work on their own. Individual staff need to take responsibility for their own safety and will have different thresholds to “feeling safe.” Staff who observe potentially illegal activities also need to consider the welfare of others on the island. If an unauthorised person is observed well inside a nature reserve island, it would be prudent to recall as many people as possible back to the hut and await further instruction from the accountable manager of the Area.

If you are in a position that allows you to ask questions, do so in a searching but non threatening/confrontational manner. Ask them if they mind you writing things down. Be guarded with your responses and don't give information about kākāpō out – no matter how convincing their story may sound. Never confront anyone who has a firearm.

POWERS

All DOC staff have the ability to question and seek information. The interviewee however does not have to answer or provide information unless the staff member is warranted. Unwarranted staff cannot search, seize or require information. Warranted conservation officers do have the power to search, seize and require information under all the conservation legislation. [redacted] (Murihiku Office) also has a warrant under the Trade in Endangered Species legislation.

Commented [redacted]: Te Kākahu is also permit only.
Section needs updating for new sites

INFORMATION NEEDS

The accountable manager of the Area and their team need good information to make a sound response decision. Where possible you need to collect the following details. Photographs and sketches are good too.

- Date
- Location
- Time
- Registration details (*MSA number, boat name, helicopter registration*)
- Description of evidence e.g. cut tx, wet clothes...
- Description of clothing, footprints
- Any oral communications e.g. names etc
- Description of accomplice
- Colour of the boat, aircraft etc
- Description of behaviour, in a time series – *why did it strike you as suspicious?*

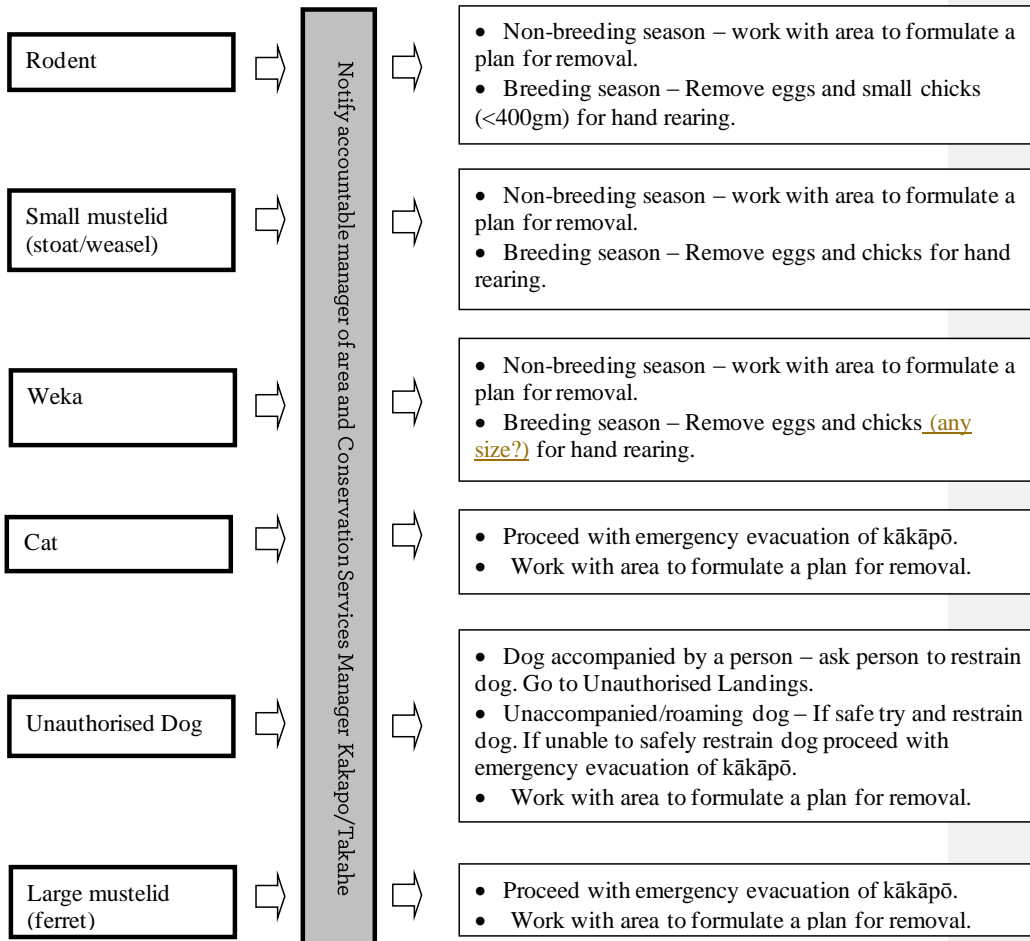
NOTE – Any evidence relating to suspicious behaviour should be preserved for DOC compliance staff and the Police. You need to ensure it is photographed/sketched in location and protected from further deterioration. You may need to place a fish bin over something or carefully cover the area with a tarpaulin to protect from the environment. If the tide is going to wash things away – then you may need to move it carefully. Consider how you approach/leave an area to preserve the site (Think CSI on TV!)

RESPONSE

Each situation will be treated independently based on the location, risk and information. Island staff need to wait until they are given instructions from the accountable manager of the Area or person in charge before proceeding further. It is important that all actions and decisions at both locations are documented in writing.

2.3 QUICK GUIDE TO PREDATOR INCURSION

1. Identify/confirm predator
2. Record in writing, photographs and sketches as much information as possible.
3. Contact Accountable Manager of Area and Operations Manager Kākāpō/Takahē.
4. Await further instruction.



2.3.1 PREDATOR INCURSION

Islands with kākāpō are at varying degrees of risk to predator incursions. The actual response to the incursion will be overseen by the Area managing the Island, not the kākāpō programme. However the kākāpō programme needs to manage the kākāpō population to ensure its long term security. The greatest risk period to kākāpō from predators is during kākāpō nesting and early chick rearing. Depending on the type of predator and the evidence present, an emergency kākāpō evacuation may need to occur. Response to the incursion should follow the guidelines within existing Area biosecurity plans, but may take special measures to ensure kākāpō survival.

BIOSECURITY PLAN LINKS

Southern Winds and Fiordland Biosecurity Plan (All Fiordland Islands)	DOCDM-387763
Southern Islands Biosecurity Plan (Codfish, Pearl Islands)	DOC-202772
Island Biosecurity Sounds Plan (Draft) (Maud Island)	DOCDM-249856
Island Biosecurity Plan Auckland Conservancy (Little Barrier Island)	DOCDM-818808

Commented [1]: All need checking
Needs updating with new sites

SAFETY

Personal safety needs to be maintained at all times especially if confronted with a situation of a roaming dog.

Emergency situations often have moments where people may panic and not think things through; suffer fatigue; and have a very narrow focus of the issue at hand. It is very important that health and safety is maintained at all times.

INFORMATION NEEDS

The Area Manager and their team need good information to make a sound response decision. Where possible you need to collect the following details. Photographs and sketches are good too.

- Date
- Location
- Time
- Description of sign; smell, colour, shape. Photograph and collect any sign.
- Description of animal seen, who saw it, where was it, what was it doing?
- Description of footprints
- Collect any dead animals using gloves and a clean ziplock bag to avoid DNA contamination.

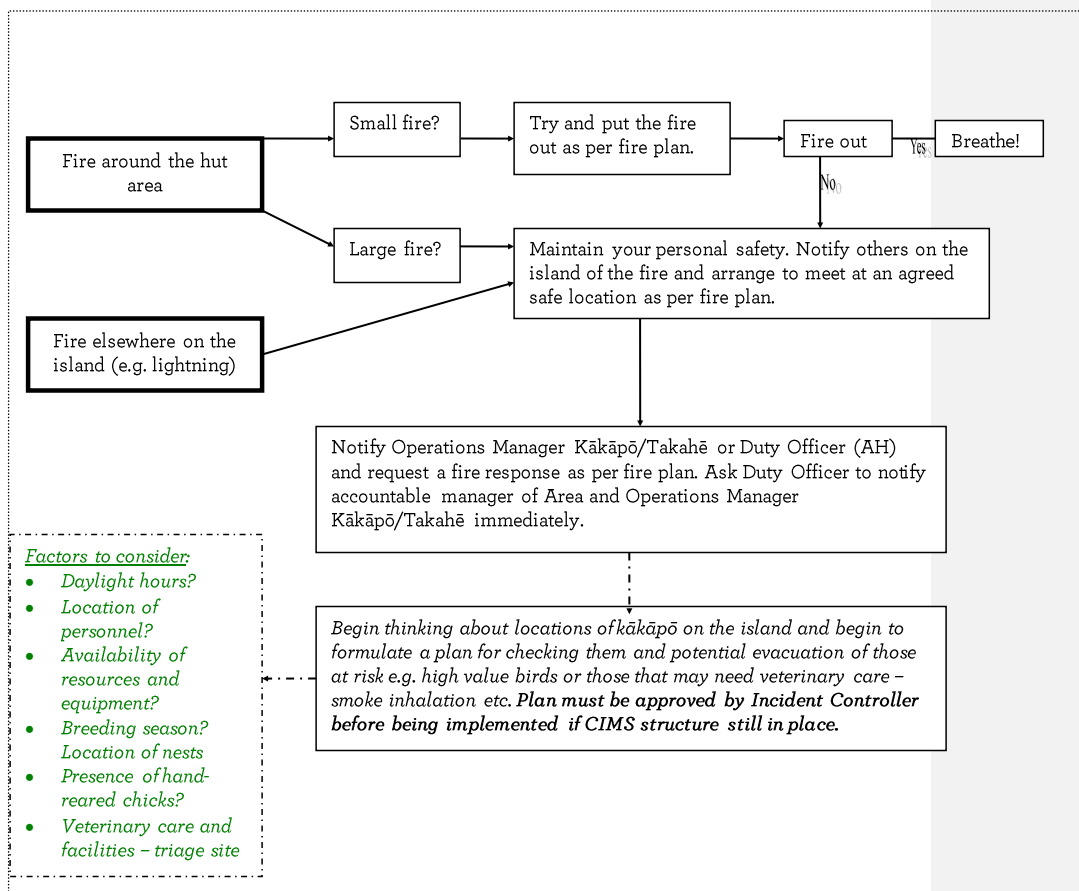
RESPONSE

Each situation will be treated independently based on the location, risk and information. Island staff need to wait until they are given approval from the accountable manager of the Area and the Operations Manager Kākāpō/Takahē before proceeding with an emergency kakapo evacuation. It is important that all actions and decisions at both locations are documented in writing.

Commented []: new title. Trying to update as I go. Might eb other titles that need fixing too. I don't know the ones outside of our team well.

2.4 QUICK GUIDE TO FIRE

1. Maintain/ensure personal safety
2. Get everybody to a safe location with good communications
3. Contact Accountable Manager of Area and Operations Manager Kākāpō/Takahē or Duty Officer
4. Record in writing, as much information as possible
5. Await further instruction



2.4.1 FIRE

If the fire starts around the hut area (probably the most likely scenario), the ability to respond to anything other than personal safety will be minimal. The safety and welfare of all people on the island is paramount and the welfare and safety of kākāpō must come second. Fires are unpredictable and change in direction and/or intensity very quickly. The most important things to do are to provide accurate information about the fire to the response team and keep yourselves safe. Once a fire response team has been established, then consideration can be given to kākāpō and possible evacuation measures.

For initial fire response on Whenua Hou and Anchor see the following documents:

Whenua Hou Emergency Response Plan: [DOCDM-42705](#)

Anchor Island Emergency Response Plan: [DOCDM-606090](#)

Commented [redacted]: Hyperlinks need to be added consistently.

SAFETY

No-one should try to rescue any kākāpō or leave the safe muster point without the prior approval of the Fire Incident Controller. It is unlikely that the Incident Controller for the fire will sanction anybody on the island to catch kākāpō for evacuation until the situation is under control and contained. Any evacuation plan must be approved by the Incident Controller while a CIMS structure is in place.

INFORMATION NEEDS

The accountable manager for the Area and their fire response team need good information to make good decisions. Where possible you need to collect the following details.

- Date
- Location of fire
- Time
- Location and number of people on the island, number of injuries and number needing evacuation.
- Wind direction and speed
- Forest type burning
- Approximate size of fire

RESPONSE

Each fire will be treated independently based on the information provided. Southern Rural Fire Authority (of which DOC is a party) will respond to the fire if in Southland. A CIMS structure will quickly be implemented and a response initiated. Evacuation of staff at risk will be the first priority. Once the characteristics of the fire are determined and the fire is brought under control, kakapo will be able to be considered.

Kākāpō emergency response plan - DOCDM-902775 (003)

The Operations Manager Kākāpō/Takahē should, with the help of a team, prepare for checking on kākāpō once the Incident Controller (Fire) provides the “go ahead.” The kakapo team should also utilise a CIMS structure for the preparation of this kākāpō work. If the fire has been extensive, or located in areas where several kākāpō are known to inhabit, a temporary facility needs to be identified that can be used as a staging post – allowing further assessment and stabilisation by veterinary specialists. This could be on the island however more likely on the mainland.

Southern Islands Quarantine Store (nearest site to Whenua Hou and Pearl Islands) (DOC)

Used for hand rearing kakapo chicks and could be used to feed and care for a limited number of adult kakapo. [A display pen and chick rearing pens are stored at Eye St (dirty store) and available with modification to hold adult birds (up to 7 kakapo). Modifications required include increasing the height of the walls to prevent escape. Further pens could be constructed but take time. The building is approximately 750m² although less than half of this would be suitable in summer due to lack of air conditioning to keep birds cool. The facility is secure against predators. Preparation for kakapo would ideally need at least half a day for a few people to clean the room and assemble pens and preferably [hanging walls.]

Contact [REDACTED] 03 211 2477.

Southern Islands Quarantine Store 65a Eye St 03 214 2386.

Commented [REDACTED]: Need to talk to [REDACTED] about this

Commented [REDACTED]: Mostly now stored at Bounty Park Storage
Need to link access details and check key locations

Commented [REDACTED]: We no longer have the materials for the hanging walls

Ulva Island (nearest to Codfish and Pearl Islands) (DOC)

Island not suitable for long term holding of birds but could hold in a wild state (with supplementary food provided) up to 5 birds.

Contact [REDACTED] (Conservation Services Manager Southern Islands).

[Te Anau Quarantine Store (nearest to Anchor and Chalky Islands) (DOC)

Could use end quarantine room at bio store as this is often empty. As many kākāpō as required could be kept in transfer crates for a few hours to allow a vet check. NB: adult kakapo have been housed in large dog crates for 2-3 days ok in an emergency. The facility would be suitable for overnight care of up to 3 kakapo once pens were constructed. Care would be required in summer to ensure birds do not overheat as no cooling system is in the building.

Contact (bio store manager) 03 249 0222 and/or (workshop manager) 03 249 8189.

Commented [REDACTED]: Need to check with [REDACTED]

Burwood Bush Reserve (nearest to Anchor and Chalky Islands) (DOC)

Not suitable to hold birds for long periods of time, Could be used as a triage centre and to house as many birds as required in crates for short periods. NB: adult kakapo have been housed in large dog crates for 2-3 days ok in an emergency.

Contact [REDACTED]

Auckland Zoo, New Zealand Centre for Conservation Medicine (NZCCM) (nearest to Little Barrier Island)

Secure quarantine facility. Accommodation of kākāpō is usually in small rooms. Staff and facilities are experienced in caring for captive kakapo. At a maximum they could accommodate 6-7 birds depending on other patients at the time. This includes three birds in the quarantine building, one in the multi-purpose ward and possibly another 2-3 in isolation wards – in an emergency on a short-term basis

Contact 022 391 9027 or 09 360 3800 or 09 360 4701 or 027 277 2562

Commented [REDACTED] : [REDACTED] to Update

Nukuwaiata/Inner Chetwode Island (closest to Maud Island) (DOC)

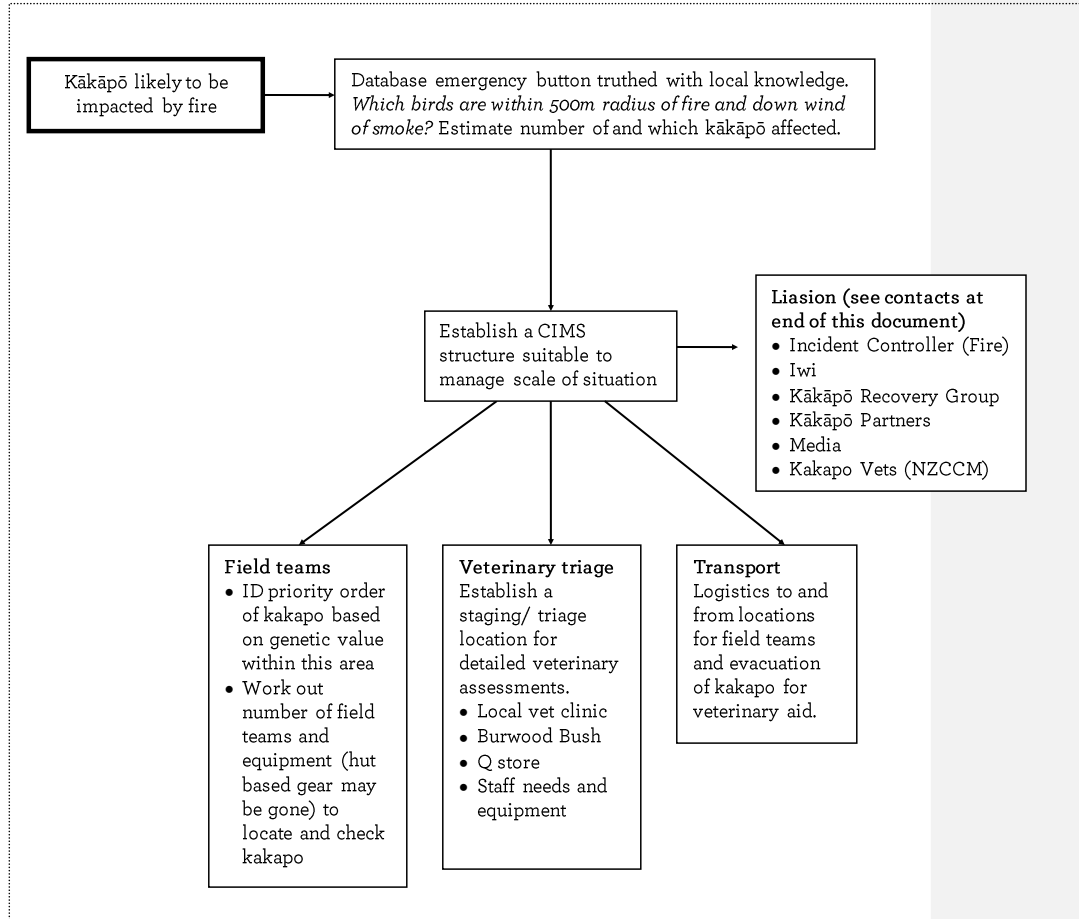
Sirocco can be sent to Inner Chetwode Isl / Nukuwaiata if necessary. Due to regenerating forest there may no longer be a helipad there so boat is the best option. Maud boat can get there in approx 30 min in <20 knots; otherwise get the Havelock DOC boat or a water taxi.

Contact Maud Island Ranger 03 576 5233 or VHF radio channel 4 "Mt Stokes"

Commented [REDACTED] : Can we delete all Maud info?

Other?

Commented [REDACTED] : [REDACTED] ? Massey? Pearl?

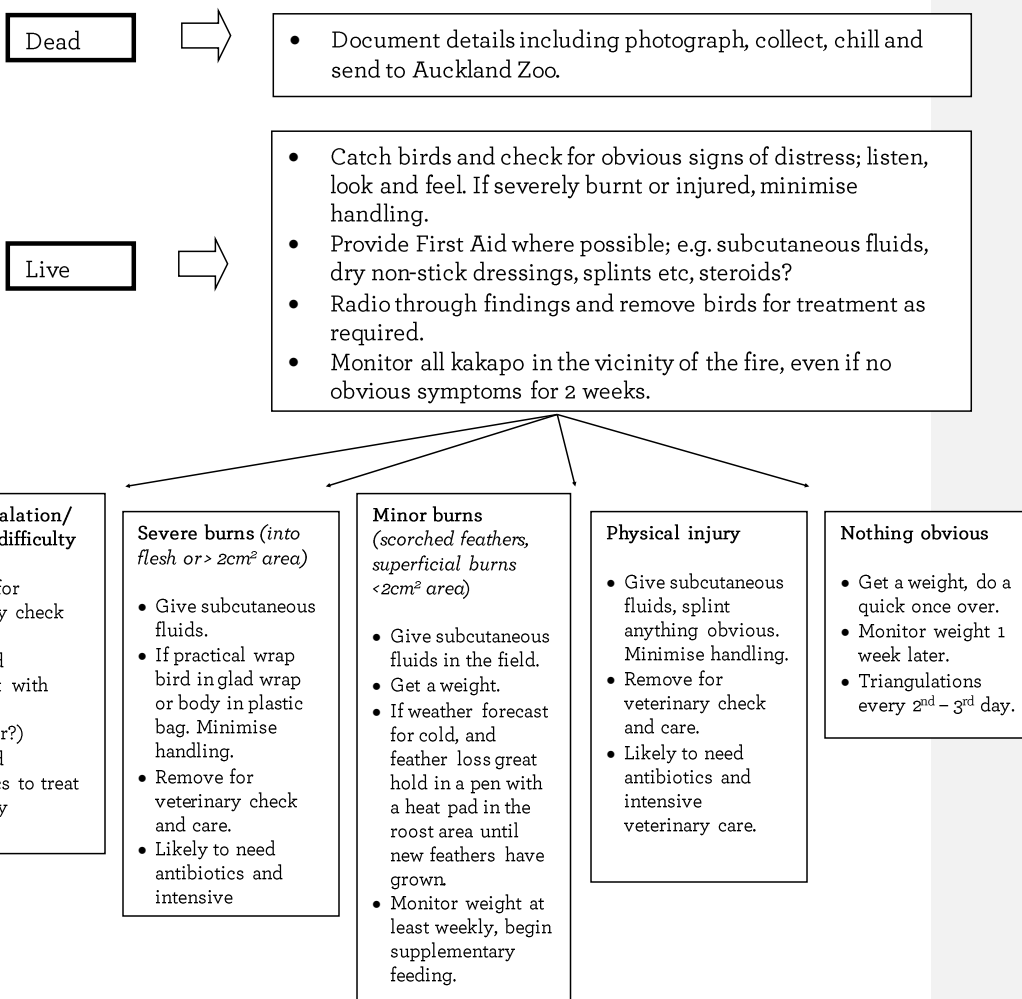


Veterinary advice and expertise may be needed, both interim and long term. Arrangements need to be made to get that initial assistance to Invercargill or Te Anau etc as soon as possible, probably even before the full extent of any impact has been assessed.

As it is likely that most fires would probably start around the hut, the likelihood of being able to retrieve telemetry gear, frequency lists, catch bags etc from the hut are remote. Telemetry sets can be borrowed from a range of local locations including the Invercargill and Te Anau DOC offices and other kakapo islands. [It is important to maintain an up to date copy of the database on the mainland at all times with telemetry details]

Commented [REDACTED]: New database

2.4.2 QUICK GUIDE TO POST FIRE CHECKS FOR KĀKĀPŌ



2.5 DISEASE OUTBREAK IN BIRDS OTHER THAN KĀKĀPŌ

There is an existing SOP that deals with Wildlife Health SOP ([docdm-442078](#)). This SOP applies whenever;

- Observing, handling or providing facilities for wildlife e.g. supplementary food, roost boxes and water;
- Finding sick or dead wildlife;
- Translocating wildlife;
- Holding wildlife in captivity;
- Rehabilitating wildlife.

There are guidelines for who to contact and what samples to collect within the SOP. Please note that in the absence of a TSO fauna, contact the person in charge of that location and the Conservation Services Manager Kakapo/Takahe.

MASS MORTALITY

If 3 or more animals are dead or dying in one place from an unknown cause, this is considered a mass mortality. Refer to 1.3 Mass Mortality Events for what to do, within Wildlife Health SOP ([docdm-442078](#)).

MPI Biosecurity hotline

The MPI Biosecurity Hotline is provided to receive calls regarding sick and dead animals. An operator will answer the call and collect information.

If the caller reports a possible new or emerging disease and asks to speak to a disease investigator, then the report will be passed on to the MPI disease investigator.

The Investigator will call back for more information and to arrange an investigation if required.

MAF Biosecurity Hotline number - 0800 80 99 66.

2.6 EMERGENCY KĀKĀPŌ EVACUATION

Given the fluidity of kākāpō management to respond to situations at different times of year and the regularity of kākāpō transfers, this document does not provide a definitive plan for evacuation. However, it aims to provide some guidelines and direction for those in the stressful situation of managing an evacuation.

Undertaking an evacuation of multiple kākāpō needs to be thought through carefully and decisions must be based on good information and approved prior to implementation. An emergency evacuation will be a costly exercise, however may be the only option available to protect kākāpō for their immediate future. Depending on the situation e.g. a roaming dog, holding birds in transfer boxes for several hours could be carefully considered vs. the full costs of a transfer to an alternative site.

NO evacuation may proceed until approval has been granted by the Conservation Services Director (or above).

A CIMS structure should be set up to manage any emergency evacuation of 10 or more kakapo. It would be useful to use CIMS for smaller evacuations too but depending on location and resources may not be necessary e.g. single bird on an island. Factors to consider when planning an emergency evacuation should include;

Logistical

- New location for kākāpō – approvals, access, infrastructure, quarantine etc
- Weather – if wet, ways of minimising impact to kakapo etc; hot weather – keeping birds cool
- Daylight hours
- Transport options available and access (consider weather and forecast as well)
- Catch kits and telemetry gear
- Transfer crates etc
- Pickup locations on the hill for helicopter, holding locations for helicopters if more than 1
- People to manage, catch, release kākāpō. Levels of telemetry skill
- Food and drink for people
- Health and Safety – especially around climbing trees, exhaustion etc. High vis reqd for hill pickups.
- Requirements for kākāpō – medications, supp food, emergency fluids etc
- Communications (field teams, coordinator, transport, release teams etc)

Physical

- Individual value of kākāpō and therefore priority – genetic? breeding worth? location? age? sex?
- Location of home ranges.
- Tendency to be tree roosters and/or runners (time investment/success rate etc)
- In a grouping of other kākāpō or isolated
- Booming/breeding season

Relationships

- Partnership liaison (partners and Whenua Hou committee)
- Iwi
- Kakapo Recovery Group
- Ministers office
- Media
- Develop a media plan for the situation

2.6.1 HELICOPTER/PLANE PICK-UP POINTS

Whenua Hou

Whenua Hou can be accessed by both plane and helicopter. Plane landings are on the beach up to 1 hour either side of low tide. Low tide on Whenua Hou can be worked out as 2.5 hrs earlier than Bluff. Stewart Island Flights is the company with the Cessna 185 (JEM) which can land on the beach.

There is a helicopter landing pad at the western end of Sealers Bay near the hut. This has been levelled and is suitable for shutting down and staying overnight if necessary. Ideally helicopter pilots used for hill pickups should be used to the local conditions and even familiar with the pickup points themselves.

Options could include using an R44 to collect birds off the hill and bring back down to the hut for ferrying by larger helicopter to the alternative site. During the development of any evacuation plan, discuss with the pilots and seek their advice and input as to what best suits and is safest for them. Temporary alternative sites near to Whenua Hou include Pearl Island, Anchorage Island in Pegasus and Ulva Island in Paterson Inlet. The other options are the Fiordland islands – some of which have kakapo present already.

Commented [REDACTED]: Note no staff in R44.

Kākāpō emergency response plan - DOCDM-902775 (003)

Name	Landing	Comments for pilots	Latitude	Longitude
Sealers Bay hut	Squirrel x1 500 x2	Generally ok	46 45 53.962 S	167 38 32.783 E
Hell Rock	Squirrel x1	Can be gusty, with downdrafts	46 46 26.312 S	167 37 17.741 E
Cleavage	Squirrel x1	Generally ok	46 46 05.845 S	167 36 37.105 E
TB 25 (Head of Valley)	Squirrel x2	Generally ok, space across pakahi area	46 47 11.563 S	167 37 44.642 E
Twin Rocks	Squirrel x1	Can be quite a tight fit if vegetation untrimmed. Can do a hover pickup off Twin Rks themselves. Area can be turbulent and gusty.	46 47 15.815 S	167 38 07.288 E
B Direct (TB 11)	Hover pickup only	Can be quite a tight fit if vegetation untrimmed. Area can be turbulent and gusty.	46 47 17.979 S	167 38 17.481 E
Roderiques Bay	Squirrel x1	Low tide only, landing on the beach	46 46 32.94 S	167 39 32.47 E
East Hut (TB9)	Hover pickup only	Often hard to see people. Often turbulent	46 47 22.467 S	167 38 38.251 E
Observation Rock	Hover pickup only	Vegetation may need trimming around rock, can be turbulent	46 46 11.649 S	167 37 35.971 E
Summit	Hover pickup only	Area can be turbulent and very gusty, long drop from rocks.	46 46 20.9 S	167 37 7.2 E

Commented [REDACTED]: Worth asking [REDACTED] if he things 2x squirrels would fit. 2x 500 is fine

Anchor Island Fiordland

Located in Dusky Sound, near Resolution Island, Anchor Island is best accessed by helicopter, although it can be accessed and well supported by boat. There are good anchorages within the Greater Dusky Sound Area for most conditions. The weather can be changeable in particular with low cloud and clag coming in quickly therefore potentially grounding helicopters.

Alternative temporary sites near Anchor Island include Pigeon Island, Resolution Island, Chalky and if necessary Codfish Island.

Name	Landing	Comments for pilots	Latitude	Longitude
Anchor Hbr (Hut)	Squirrel x1	Good landing in most conditions, Exposed to north.	45 45 12.3060 S	166 31 28.77 E
Luncheon Cove	Squirrel x1	Landing on fisherman's barge. Usually sheltered low down; most exposed to south and west.	45 45 50.2999 S	166 31 24.6165 E
Kuta Bch	Squirrel x1	Beach landing, small boulders at	45 44 47.7602 S	166 31 50.6877 E

Commented [REDACTED]: With new heli pad, could we fit 2 machines?

Kākāpō emergency response plan - DOCDM-902775 (003)

		high tide with some sand at low tide. Not flat but ok. Exposed to north-west.		
Vibe 12	Squirrel x1	Flat and open, bit boggy in wet conditions but ok to land. Exposed to all directions.	45 45 45.8867 S	166 29 59.4063 E
Vibe 18 = Mellow Yellow/Hunters junction	Squirrel x1	Flat and open, bit boggy in wet conditions but ok to land. Exposed to north and west.	45 45 33.3629 S	166 29 56.2399 E
Serenity Tops (S32)	Squirrel x1	Flat and open, exposed to all directions.	45 45 24.3969 S	166 30 40.4772 E
Serenity 18	Squirrel x1	Open area but hummocky tussock gives uneven landing and footing. Exposed to all directions.	45 45 30.5893 S	166 30 25.1037 E
Dog clearing near Dg29	Squirrel x1	Open boggy clearing, good in dry conditions but squishy when wet. In a bit of a basin so wind may swirl a bit. Exposed to south.	45 45 10 S	166 32 28 E
Elevator/Resolution junction (eastern side)	Hover pickup only	Large rock surrounded by low scrub gives good jumping on/off point. Exposed to west, south and east.	45 45 14.5721 S	166 33 03.3435 E

Pearl Island

The best way to access Pearl Island is by helicopter. Communications can be patchy and any large scale mission should include a portable repeater which can be set up on the small hill immediately east of the chopper pad. Tracks are no longer maintained on this island and allowances should be made for the tightness of scrub when planning movement around the island. Anchorage and Noble Islands would be the closest options to Pearl Island, however Codfish and Ulva Islands could also be an option.

Name	Landing	Comments for pilots	Latitude	Longitude
Old hut site	Squirrel x1	Good site with boardwalk platform for helicopter.	47 11 13.5863 S	167 42 35.6919 E
NW pakahi	Squirrel x1	Open and exposed but generally good	47 11 00.0254 S	167 42 13.3634 E
Smooth Point	Squirrel x1	Can be turbulent and gusty.	47 12 07.0347 S	167 42 26.3737 E

Little Barrier Island

Little Barrier Island is accessed by boat (slip / pulley system over bolder bank) or helicopter. Most of the island has a boulder beach around the edge allowing for at least

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a hover drop/pickup in good conditions. Most tracks away from the base are no longer maintained and allowances should be made for the tightness of scrub and steepness of terrain when planning movement around the island. There are a number of predator free islands in the Hauraki Gulf that could be options to remove birds to including Tiritiri Matangi and Motutapu Islands.

Name	Landing	Comments for pilots	Latitude	Longitude
Base site	Squirrel (multiple)	Good site with plenty of room for landing	36 13 11.6 S	175 3 20.7 E
Orau helipad site	Squirrel x1	Good site with plenty of room for landing		

Chalky Island

Chalky Island is best accessed by helicopter but can also be accessed by boat.

Name	Landing	Comments for pilots	Latitude	Longitude
Beach near old hut site (low tide)	Squirrel x1		46 2 27 S	166 32 21 E
Top	Squirrel x1		46 2 42.3 S	166 31 30 E
Limestone platforms	Squirrel x1		46 3 18 S	166 31 2 E

Maud Island

Maud Island is best accessed by boat but can also be accessed by helicopter. In an emergency it is likely the island ranger would be rounding up takahe and Sirocco and taking them off in the Maud boat if possible – can travel in <20 knots. The Havelock outer islands boat or water taxis could go in 30-40 knots.

Name	Landing	Comments for pilots	Co-ordinates
House helipad	Squirrel x1	2 min from house	E 1675335 N 5458270
Peninsula	Squirrel x1	Approximate location but obvious where to land	E 1675165 N 5457660

2.6.2 KEY RESOURCES FOR EVACUATION

Telemetry gear

Sourcing enough telemetry gear and suitably skilled operators will be the challenge in any emergency evacuation, especially if the situation has been as a result of a fire at the hut and the programme's gear is destroyed. In Southland, telemetry gear is held on Stewart Island, Te Anau and Invercargill. During the summer period there is often telemetry gear and operators working up at Knobs Flat (Te Anau). There are a number of people who are able to radio-track based in Southland who could be utilised in an emergency. There are also numerous people with experience in kakapo and/or other large bird work based in Southland.

Elsewhere telemetry gear can be sourced from any project such as kiwi, pateke, kokako etc that may be happening locally. Generally there will be people who can use it associated with these programmes too.

Catch bags/transfer crates

While the kakapo programme has designated catch-bags, strong pillow-slips, hessian sacks or similar will serve equally as well in an emergency. The important thing is to ensure the bird gets air, is kept cool and is supported while being carried. Kakapo should not be put in catch-bags inside packs – they should always be carried in the arms.

Transfer crates are ideally plastic pet carriers already used by the programme but an assortment of other containers could be used as needed. Options could include borrowing from the takahe team, cardboard boxes or buying plastic boxes and putting air-holes in them. If using cardboard boxes, kakapo can and have escaped from them and should not be left unsupervised. Taping around the boxes to strengthen the cardboard is useful but still not going to stop a determined kakapo escaping. What ever is used needs to be secure for lifting and transporting and should have the name of the bird and transmitter channel number on it.

Transfer on AirNZ flights must be in approved plastic travel crates.

Team gear

Each team catching kakapo must have a minimum of two people for safety (for both people and kakapo) – there may also be “runners” transporting birds to pickup locations etc. Each team will ideally have;

- 1st Aid kit and appropriate clothing
- Means of communication - probably VHF radio (and agreed channel and reporting instructions)
- Telemetry gear and spare batteries. Ideally one spare complete kit per team.
- Transmitter frequency list
- Catch bags
- Torch & spare batteries
- Map and knowledge of pickup locations

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- Food/water
- Notebook and pencil
- GPS

[

Kakapo database

The kakapo database (KDB) has a red Emergency Button on the home screen. This opens a table for a given island that shows name, island, gender, age if known, last location and transmitter number for all kakapo. This information is also accessible via other forms and tables in the database but takes longer to pull together.

Copies of the database are kept on the Codfish and Anchor laptops, [REDACTED] work laptop, and [REDACTED] work laptop. Codfish and Anchor send updates to [REDACTED] as part of changeover and Codfish, Anchor and [REDACTED] receive updates from [REDACTED] at least once a month.

The genetic importance of each bird is available on PMx. This gives each bird a kinship ranking between 1 and 124. The most genetically important bird is ranked 1 and these birds should be given priority. Once PMx is up and running properly this kinship ranking will be added to the emergency button on the KDB for easy access in an emergency. In the meantime [REDACTED] has the data on his laptop,

Commented [REDACTED]: Needs updating with Dusky info

3.0 IMPORTANT CONTACTS

Kakapo

Deidre Vercoe Operations Manager (Kākāpō/Takahē) (*handrearing, health, general kakapo wellbeing, field capable*)
027 290 2783

[REDACTED] (*Genetics/database guru, handrearing, health, general kakapo wellbeing, field capable*)
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (*scientist, health, general kakapo wellbeing, field capable*)
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Vets

The NZCCM (Auckland Zoo) has veterinarians on duty 7 days a week throughout the year. Please use the following numbers sequentially:

Weekdays [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
After hours 24/7 [REDACTED] and can be reached on cell phone	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

If [REDACTED] is not at work, [REDACTED] or other nurses will pass you onto the Duty Vet]

Commented [REDACTED] [REDACTED], could you update? Would also be good to have [REDACTED] in here too

Weekends <i>After hours 24/7</i> [REDACTED] <i>can be reached on cell phone</i>	Duty Vet*	[REDACTED]
	Duty Vet Nurse	[REDACTED]

*The Duty Vet will be [REDACTED]

The Duty Vet Nurse will be [REDACTED]

NZ Customs/Wildlife Enforcement Group

[REDACTED] (Principal compliance officer – South Island)

[REDACTED] (Principal Compliance Officer, Wildlife Enforcement Group Auckland)
[REDACTED]

Marta Lang (National Compliance Manager)
027 627 7804

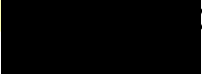
Southland

Duty officer (Answered outside of office hours)
0274 325 378

John McCarroll (Acting Operations Manager Murihiku)
027 886 1693

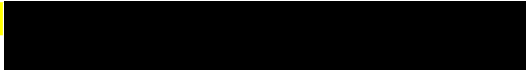
Nedra Burns (Operations Manager Te Anau)
027 293 2830

Ros Cole (covers Whenua Hou in her role)
027 765 9244

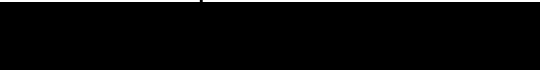
 (Quarantine and biosecurity guru)

Helicopters & Planes

Southern Lakes Helicopters
24hrs contact 03 249 7167



Te Anau Helicopter Services



Stewart Island flights (*Cessna 185 for Codfish*) 03 218 9129



NELSON MARLBOROUGH (Maud Island locality)

Duty officer Nelson/Marlborough Regional duty cell phone (027 236 3028, VPN: 255170) or check regional duty roster DOCDM: 1407237.

Transport to Maud is normally by boat. Maud boat usually operates in <20 knots. 45 min drive from Picton to Havelock (approx. 30 minutes from Blenheim to Havelock) then 1 hour boat ride from Havelock to Maud.

Helicopter: 20 min flight to Maud from Blenheim airport. 25 30 min from Wellington.

Marlborough Helicopters

Omaka Aerodrome Blenheim
17 Aerodrome Road
Phone: 03 578 9684
Mobile: 027 483 3747
Email: marl.heli@extra.co.nz

Precision Helicopters Wellington

422 State Highway 1
Pukerua Bay 5026
New Zealand
Phone: 0800 246 359
sales@precisionhelicopters.com

Precision Helicopters Blenheim

Aviation Heritage Centre
Omaka Airport
Marlborough
New Zealand
Phone: 0800 246 359
sales@precisionhelicopters.com

Reid Helicopters Nelson (Nelson)

256, Eighty Eight Valley Road, Wakefield, Nelson, New Zealand
Phone: +64 (03) 541 9530
Email: admin@helicoptersnelson.co.nz

Key Contacts

██████████ Acting Conservation Services Manager (until Aug 2015) Picton/Waitohi District

VPN 5172

Mobile: 027 2811548

Roy Grose Conservation Services Manager (returning Aug 2015)

Picton/Waitohi District

VPN 5172

Mobile DDI: 255172 Mobile: 027 436 0274

Phil Clerke Senior Ranger Biodiversity Picton/Waitohi District

VPN 5151 DDI (03) 520 3036

Mobile: 027 2997740

Frank Higgott & Susan Caldwell Maud Island Ranger

VPN 5131 DDI (03) 576 5233 027 275 7488

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AUCKLAND (Little Barrier/Hauturu locality)

Transport is usually by boat: see LBI logistics document DOCDM: 849965.

Certified Pest free Boat Operators (Depart Sandspit):

- Hauraki Express (Vessels: "Midnight Express" 12 Pax, "Midnight Special" 7 Pax)
Contact: holly@haurakiexpress.co.nz 027 664 6644 (Holly)
Skippers: Peter 021 985 988 or George 021 90 0017
- Gulf Eco Adventures (Vessel: "Eco Warrior" 15 Pax)
Contact: Kurt Salmond 021 831 938 info@gulfecoventures.co.nz
- Kawau Water Taxis
Contact: infor@kawauwatertaxis.co.nz 0800 111 616 or 09 425 8006 or 021 529 281

Helicopter Operators:

For translocations or in an emergency, use Skywork Helicopter Services

Contact: 09 422 7018 or 0800 759 9675

skywork@skyworkhelicopters.com www.skyworkhelicopters.com

- Departure point Warkworth Skywork Base (flight 18min each way)
- Helicopters: Twin Squirrel (1 machine), AS350B3 (2 machines), AS350B2 (1 machine), AS350B3E (1 machine).

Key Contacts:

[REDACTED] (Operations Manager, Operations Team, Auckland Inner Islands, North Head)

Last [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (Supervisor Biodiversity/Recreation/Historic, Operations Team, Auckland Inner Islands, North Head)

[REDACTED] (Improvement Manager, Operations, Auckland)

Hauturu Little Barrier Island: – always staffed

Email: littlebarrier@doc.govt.nz or rwalle@doc.govt.nz

Phone: 027 544 1179 or 027 399 3355 (Office phone: not txt or voice message)

[REDACTED] (Ranger Biodiversity/Recreation/Historic, Operations, Auckland Inner Islands, Hauturu Little Barrier Island)

[REDACTED] (Ranger Biodiversity, Auckland Inner Islands, Hauturu Little Barrier Island)

[REDACTED] (Ranger Biodiversity, Kakapo Team, Invercargill)

Duty Office Contacts:

Duty Officer North Head 027 293 9542

Duty Officer Warkworth 027 405 2458

KAKAPO ISLANDS CONTACTS IF STAFFED

Anchor Island

Email – anchor@farmside.co.nz

If the internet is on you can call the island via Slack; or via Skype on 006436692090. The staff will also usually have an InReach with them.

VHF radio is usually on SCAN. There is a portable (ish) receiver on channel 20. From mainland call “Anchor Island” on channel M66 relay via Mt Irene and Resolution Island repeaters. From Dusky Sound you can also try channels 3, 20, 15, DOC 15 and 17, and Marine 10. They often have to take M10 off of scan due to interference. The island also scans M18 from Bluff (but not Invercargill).

Whenua Hou/ Codfish Island

Email - whenuahou@doc.govt.nz

Cellphone 027 399 3339

VHF radio usually on SCAN, repeater channels 1 (Rakeahua) and 6 (Longwoods) received around high points of the island. There is a repeater on the summit (Channel 19) that gives the best coverage of the main valley catchment. They also scan DOC 15 and 17.

Hauturu Little Barrier Island – always staffed

Email - littlebarrier@doc.govt.nz

Phone 027 215 0866 (island ranger)

VPN 257151 (island ranger)

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Maud Island – always staffed

Email - maudislandfc@doc.govt.nz

Phone 03 576 5233

VPN 5131

VHF radio usually on SCAN – get them on channel 4 “Mt Stokes”.

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