







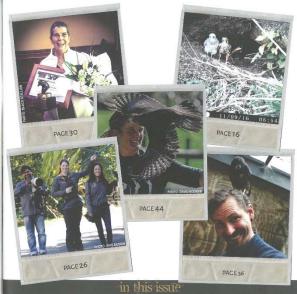




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Birds of prey the long been known as barometers of the environmen as a pex predators their presence (or absence) ret is the health of ecosystems. Through all trophic leve from the soil to plants to insects to birds, raptors ag the top of the food chain are succeptible to poisons. Fine environment through the process of bioaccum action, and therefore considered nature's bioindicary.

beindicate in.

Besides by a spectacular, there are many examples why we should for skywards for birds of prey. During the 1950's in the USA in diacross. Europe, toxic chemicals like DDT and 425T called eggs shelf thinning for Peregrine falcons, sparlfor inawks and other birds of preys whole generations ware lost and some populations became extinct. More list taudies have shown the impacts of residual DDT can man human betail at very loy levels of exposure. As a onsequence of its persistence in the food chain, many countries have move banned fusions.

In New Zealand, toxins and heavy metals including mercury and lead, have Been found in falcons in the remote sub-Antarctic Audiend Island, sinclores south of New Zealand, the high burdens of murray in their Feathers most likely accumulated through the food chain, from fish through to the sealing in the 1950's forms and now of the prey commission of the present through the food chain, from fish through to the sealing in the 1950's forms and now of the present cannot be supported to the present through the food chain, from fish through to the sealing in the 1950's forms and now of the present through to the sealing in the 1950's forms and now of the present through the sealing in the 1950's forms and now of the present through the food chain, from fish through to the sealing in the 1950's forms and now of the present through the food chain, from fish through to the sealing in the present through the food chain, from fish through to the sealing in the present through the present through the food chain, from fish through to the sealing through the present through the food chain.

In the 1990's Wingspan provided samples (from dead raptors) to Landcare research, and these showed high levels of lead within the blood and tissue of birds in both urban and

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rural areas, Major sources of lead in the air from towns and cities are probably from motor vehicles and industrial sources. But for decades in rural areas, poisoning from spent lead ammunition in waterways, was mainly regarded as a problem for waterfowl. Once again, through the food chain, that proved another risk for the health of raptors, especially carrion feeding hawks and condors as well as those people consuming hunted game using lead-shot.

But a bigger, global challenge is now upon us. The BIG 'C's'. ClimateChange.

Some are in denial. but one cannot deny that climate change is causing a whole chain of events fracturing ecosystems by causing extreme weather events. The seasons are blended and mismatched warm, wet, cold, dry. We are confused, our wildlife are confused.

Over the past year, unseasonal weather events negatively affected wild Barn owls in Northland. Falcon breeding pairs have also been affected with disrupted hormonal cycles. Within capitivity, our breeding pairs have produced eggs mid-winter, or moulted during the spring.

Within this background, it's people who care and make a difference that can help breeding success in the wild. It has been the fifth consecutive year of the successful 'On the Wing repict hut only as a result of people support. Last breeding season the urban released falcons from Wingspan, breeding season the urban released falcons from Wingsam, Hatupath and Maik produced four chicks from two clutches thanks to the support offered by monitoring tracking, supplementaly feeding translocation of gent and chicks, pest control, forest management (staff and contractors), and recreational users like mountain bikers and Gogwalkers.

We celebrate these successes - the presence of spectacular We celebrate triese successes - the presence or spectacular birds like the New Zealand falcon are not only barometers of our environment, they are a treasure, give us joy and enhance our lives, and with Wingspan, we can all be connected with our birds of prey.

"Kei to ora nga manu, kei te ora tatou hatoa. If the birds are alive, we are alive"









25 years for feathers

Cetapor Hazel Kerry Wolfy Chip Tozzonez Xens Hast-Solo Bed Dersond Fowar Mariada Karrus Godzifa Allie Biese Ma Bob Storie Bahy Tara Tango Dennge Man Sicy Olay Kalba Men Siana Banesia Chana Farek Barry Wolfon Baha da Garara Baha Lakur Mirida

Interest in New Zealand conservation programmes started to noticeably accelerate in the 1980's. Nationwide, attention was being turned to takahe, kakapo, and Chatham Island robin. New development and conservation efforts were afoot at places like Miranda, Karori Wildlife Sanctuary, and Kaharoa Rokako Trust. Zoos and wildlife parks were breeding kiwi, kea, and kakariki in capitity ready for release. National legends like Dom Merton, Geoff Moon, and Johnny Kendrick were researching and photographing birds, and recording their songs. While on a Covernment level, the Wildlife Service and Forest Service were restructuring to form the Department of Conservation.

So it was during the last century (middle of the 1980's to be precise) that also marked the 'spark', and the grass root beginnings of Wingspan.

It is fair to suggest that there were a few years of incubation', but it was the year of 1992 that marked the hatch of Wingspan with the formal legal registration as a

Wingspan was formed by a few individuals reflecting a passion for raptors, and recognising the need to help New Zealand birds of prey. The Trust's four main objectives; a holistic approach, to encompass research, advocacy and education, captive management, and rehabilitation.

aries were utilised at the Ngongotaha Trout Hatchery Aviaries were utilised at the Ngongotaha Trout Hatchery, and Fletcher Challenge sponsored the building of a breeding aviary for falcons. Around ao raptors were looked after each year. Entirely dependent on volunteer hours, stealing time in lunch hours, after hours, weekends, and annual leave. Caring for raptors, training them, releasing them, and camping out in the forest to monitor breeding pairs of falcons in the wild.

Membership of the Trust started early in 1996, and by the end of the year there were 42 members. A four-page newsletter photocopied from loose leaved paper and

illustrated with photographs printed from 35mm rolls of film when 'cut and paste', really did mean 'cut and paste'. Then for posting, the mailout completed with handwritten envelopes, and licking stamps.

The Wingspan National Bird of Prey Centre opened for The Wingspan National Bird of Prey Centre opened ovisitors for the first time in 2004. Humble, and understated, with the 'shop' fitted out with recycled furniture. An old toller paper roll holder on a kitchen cupboard heldadmission tickets—adults \$8.00, kids \$4.00, and there was a daily target of \$100 per day.

Over time, research students planned graduate studies and PhD's, the captive pairs of falcons started breeding, and hack releases began in the Bay of Plenty, Waikato, and

Through the years, it has been a journey developing the core objectives, balancing outputs, making a difference, not least fundraising to keep the conservation programe sustainable and moving forward. Management approaches and business models changed alongside technology and best practice, and Wingspan weathered thechallenges posed by to a changing World.

The Wingspan mission; To restore birds of prey into the daily lives of New Zealanders. So, as a conservation trust what has Wingspan achieved?

it is safe to say that there is now a greater awareness of karearea and appreciation for our birds of prey. Captive breeding and release methodology has been refined with more modern equipment and shared knowledge on our website. Improved rehabilitation standards have been developed and Wingspan played a key role in getting recreational falconry with harriers legal in New Zealand Wingspan eleveloped best practice guidelines in pine forests for forestry managers which is now accepted nationwide with New Zealand forest conners. Academic research papers, PhDS, Masters and Post-graduate work has been published and supported by the Wingspan Trust.

Releases of captive bred falcons have supplemented numbers in the Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Otago and the Wairarapa, and these falcons are now parents and



WINGSPAN



grandparents successfully breeding in the wild themselves. Then the discovery, and publishing of papers about a new raptor species, the Barn Owl breeding in the wildin New Zealand.

The Wingspan staff and volunteers have contributed through the journey, and through the journals. They have upskilled, some have moved onto other experiences, and Wingspan remains influential in their lives - their referee requests show honour and pride.

Through 25 years of organic growth, today Wingspan has remained as an independent Trust that has shown financial sustainability and clear conservation outputs.

In 2012, as part of a MBA degree at Massey University, a critical business evaluation was completed as to why Wingspan works, why people support the Trust and why this work is the evaluation resulted in the emergence of the 'golden square' with 'Birds, purpose, people, and charm' marking the four corners.

We celebrate the Wingspan programme and the work that



Registration as a Charitable Trust 1993 Falconsightings database Geoff Moon becomes Patron

1994 Pine Forest monitoring Rescued falcon chicks 1996 Membership/First Newslette

Membership/First Newsletter
4.2 members to 2700 over the years
Falcon breeding aviary opened
First captive breeding of falcons
First hackrelease of falcons
First fostering between captive birds
Research collection established
Website online
PhD falcons 2004 PhD falcons

New Centre opened 2005 First falcon releases in Waikato

First falcon releases in Waikato
Newsletter goes colour
Reconstructions of Laughing Owl
First captive breeding of moreporks
CCTV camera monitoring
Facebook
International Falcony Festival - NZ representation
First handrearing of morepork: Whisper
Wingspan auction - MC Even Collmour
Barn Owl discovered breeding in Northland
Ruud Kleinpaste becomes Patron
UNESCO inscription

2010 UNESCO inscription First permit for falconry in New Zealand

First permit for falconry in New Zealand
Barn own nest boxes in Kaitatia
In the movies - Tinitiri
On the Wing; The first city release of a threatened
species in New Zealand
On the Money \$20 banknote
Education, Rotorua meets Mongolia
On the Wing; first breeding in the wild
Royal NZ Airforce; Black falcons
First anatube prediging of Barn poels

First captive breeding of Barn owls Project development new Wingspan Centre

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Within the grounds of the Ngongotaha Trout Hatchery, in Rotorua, a set of concreted secure aviaries were originally built by the Wildlife Service (then managed through a transition with the Department of Conservation and Hish and Game New Zealand). Sometimes the cages were used to temporarily house chiulor partitiques prior to release for hunters, for translocations of native birds like kokalo and bellbirds before liberation to off-shore islands, illegal confiscated birds like koka, and sometimes for sick sware, the five cages would be unused, so when Wingspan was first established, permission was granted to house injured and rescued birds of prey, and trained birds were free lofted within the small aviaries.

Before long, the Wingspan conservation programme started to grow, with more birds delivered for care, and more aviary space was needed.

To accommodate breeding pairs of New Zealand falcon an additional aviary marked Wingspan's first construction, purpose built facility. This was supported by volunteers, the forestry industry (Fetcher Challenge Forests,) and help from the Lotteries Commission, Heritage and Environment funding:

Wingspan continued to expand the conservation programme, and there came a need for a larger centre where birds could be housed, a research repository could be established, raptors could be trained, and a facility suitable for visitors.

On neighbouring private farmland, an approach was made to the landowners to establish the Wingspan National Bird of Prey Centre. Utilising the open framework of a neglected hydroponics structure, a half round barn for administration,

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Falcons, hawks and owls were released from the property, daily training and flying displays proved to be popular for visitors, a small Museum was established, and a separate incubation/rearing room accommodated rescued eggs, chicks, and sick birds from the wild.

By 2012, the need to expand the facilities became a priority. The Wingspan Board identified, through business planning, the need to locate a new permanent base to accommodate future growth and expand on the programme. The aim was to secure a long term sustainable future for a unique New Casland conservation, education and research organisation.

A new 'Home' to focus on conservation, education, provide research facilities, and promote awareness of the environment, the importance of blodwersty, and them queue cultural heritage surrounding birds of prey. The target audience being all demographis including domestic audience being all demographis including domestic school groups, with a target projection of 100,000 visitors perannum by 2022.

Over the last Newysers. Wingspar's new 'Home' has been the main area of focus, preparation and planning. The critical for aits selection was important. Land options were investigated for availability and sustainability, and included prize land for sail or lesse arrangements on Load body Council land. Department of Conservation land, and orporate forestry and, But the ledel octation was identified on the northern slopes of Mount Ngongotaha, not far from the current sits. With the support of local live, in ew Home for Wingspan in the footsteps of anancient explorer lineage.

on Ngati Whakaue Tribal Lands will be established.

This new land is perfect for Wingspan's conservation programme with landowner support for a long-term lease into the future. A large land area, enabling space for the centre development, north facing, with a continuous eyeline to horizon view overlooking Lake Rotroua and neighbouring farmland. A genthy sloping site providing 'airspace' and lift for the birds in flight. Availability for planting native trees and enhancing conservation values alongside a backforp of prine plantation and agricultural landscape. Easy access by private and public transport form Rotorua, and with road access from the bottom of the slope.

A number of architectural designs have been drafted, but with estimates between \$2-6 million being mostly too expensive to match affordability and subsequent fundrating required, this year Resource and Building Consents are being finalised incorporating a more economic (less than s'i million) Stage One and Stage Two approach for affordability.

Wingspan remains one of the few registered charities in New Zealand that does not receive government or local body funding. Crant applications have been made (on a national and international stage), mostly unsuccessful in an environment of huge global competition for the philanthropic dollar. Major banks approached for mortgage options have declined based on current economic climate. Despite this, stiff and members have worked hard, and over 23 years Wingspan has been funded by small donations from thousands of members and visitors, and has built capital reserves of \$250,000 for the relocation.

Support is growing, and demonstrating where commercial interests can compliment conservation efforts, Kaingaroa Timberlands has pledged \$50,000 per annum for the new centre thus adding redibility to their operations and their branding, Local businesses and contractors have gifted or reduced their fees (a special thank, you to API. Properties, Darin Crant Architectural Design, and Opus), and school children have donated their pocket money and sold biscuits to passersby.

As a conservation programme we have big aspirations for Wingspan – to share our dynamic and spectacular birds of prey, to promote education and research, with families, with our children,... the next generation.

With Wingsparis lease on the current site due to expire in 2018, time is of the essence. We urgently need to increase the scale of our fundratising, and will be campaigning for additional support spreading the word through social media campaigns, like Give-a-little and Facebook, enlisting volunteer support, donations of native plants, and fundraising auctions.

'Stepping Up' for Wingspan, and stepping up for a new 'Home'-Te Whare ote Kaitiaki.

The new Wingspan Home' will allow an intimate experience with conservation, and provide practical biodiversity solutions for home backyards, Talke home messages about the environment, sustainability, energy use alternatives, person control, planting, clean water, regular and energy efficiency. Appirations to allow more people to experience New Scalandbirts of prey, and provide;

a more broader cultural and ecosystem based learning environment for visitors

improved captive management and research facilities to support our in-situ conservation programme

facilities for Wingspan to better support education and research partners through national outreach programme, and

a sustainable revenue base for the conservation and education work of the Trust

















Most behavioural observations of wild barn owls are done Most DenayOut allows and I was interested to see what goes on in the hours approaching dawn. Although I tried to wrap up warmly in my sleeping bag, I spent a very, very, coldwinter's night, sleeping out in the territory of a pair of breeding barn owls in Northland.

My timing wasn't the best, it was early winter and bad my timing wasn't to each; it was earny writter and bat weather was forecast, a few showers and the extreme cold kept barn owl activity minimal. A heavy frost greeted meas right turned into day. I spent the morning searching below all known roots collecting pellets and prey remains to be later analysed for a study into their diet.



ea of likely looking area of likely looking trees, that mye yee caught sight of ayoung barn owl hunched up on the ground with its chin tucked into its breast and its eyes closed. I couldn't believe mye yee as a lowly walked towards it and it didn't own to pick it up, its light and knew it was starving, it offered no resistance and its eyes remained shut. It seemed to be in a state of torpor. I subsequently read that this is not unusual, especially to late hatched first winter birds. I placed the young owled deep inside my swandrinext to my skin and breathed warm

The bad weather forecast a cyclone coming down from the tropics. It brought with it, much colder temperatures than normal, as well as severe, stormy, weather across Northland, including gale force winds and flooding across the region which resulted in the recovery of five dead and injured barn owls.

On August 5, 2016 Wingspan received a call from Robert Webb of Northland Native Bird Recovery to say he had an injuried barn owl that had been found on the side of the road by "fulton Hogan" and could not fly. After a brief conversation, I packed some owl food in the car and set off for Whangarei, excited that the owl might be okay, and be a male we could pair with Tabi, our lone nine year-old fernale.

On arrival at Robert and Robyn's Native Bird Recovery Centre in Whangarei, one look at the owl showed me the bird was listless, weak, had soiled urates around its vent

and was in very poor condition. Its low body weight suggested the bird had been suffering for some days before being found. From the plumage, it looked like a juvenile female. Robert had given it some fluids so I force fed it some pieces of skinned day old chick so it wouldn't have to put energy into forming a pellet and casting.

Because the bird was so weak I booked myself into a motel secause the olic was so weak i booked myset into a mote-forthe mights to cloud allow it to rest, and monifor it before the trip back to Wingspan. I remembered nine years ago when wed collected Tahi' with a broken wing, shed kept me awake in my motel room most of the night shuffling about in her crate. This bird was different, a few shuffles as if changing position, but much, much quieter, I was very worried abouther.

managed a bit of sleep but awoke the next morning fearing the worst, but was pleasantly surprised she was still alive but looking very weak.

Once everything was ready we headed home for Wingspan I drove very carfully with my precious cargo, checking every half hour or so on how it was going. I pulled over and gave her my last check at Matamata, she was resting quietly. Itold heronly an hour to go and we'd behome.

I pulled into Wingspan and when I reached in to lift her box out I could see immediately that she'd just passed away, she was still soft and warm. We were all devastated.

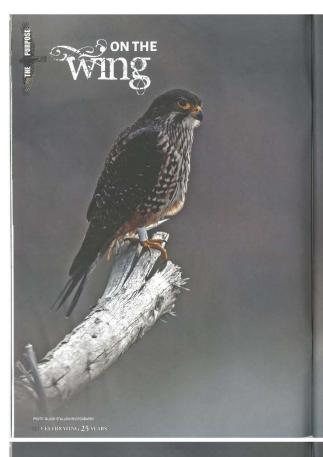
ur days later Kevin Matthews calls and tells me a barn ow was found in a local backvard but had subsequently died. he'd keep the specimen in his freezer for me to collect on my next trip through.

He didn't have to wait long, nine days later on the morning of August 13, Kevin calls again to say an injured barn owl has been found on a roadside in east Kaitaia, and he's going to uplift it that evening. Looking at the photos hed been sent and had passed onto Wingspan, we both excitedly agreed, the bird looked like a male. Not having any food for it, I tell him I'll come through immediately and will bring some





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Now in its fifth consecutive year, 'On the Wing,' the first city release of a threatened species, continues to be a successful conservation initiative.

Of the seven falcons released from the top of the Rotorus Museum in the Government Cardens, there have been two particular falcons that have legst our attention. We have known them personally for a number of years now, indeed, from when they were gegit Both were captive bred at Wingspan from parents that could not be released deet to manner this view.

First released in 2013 was Hatupatu, a fasher, hunter and warrior. The Gildwing year a young female was released. Mais mos a mother, a protector, and a teacher. Both were released in the inner-city, and on a daily basis continue to take food stems from a special factor feeding tray that is refilled daily by the staff and volunteers of the Rotorua Museum.

But it is now the pine forest cutovers of the Whakarewarewa Forest, just 8 km away that has become home base for Hatupatu and Maia. Their first successful breeding was in 2015, when they hatched and reared one malechick that we alled To Houtabli (the first born).

In September last year, forest workers in collaboration with Wingspan staff and researchers, sighted new courting activity with Hatupatu and Maia and were seen making a nest (scrape) on the ground in a newly replanted area of

in a repeat or from the testing the year deporte, the site selection of the ground scrape by the faltons, was in a busy recreational area, popular with mountain bikers, dog walkers, and hone riders. It wasn't long before reports started coming in The faltons territorial behavior loud occalizing, mock attacks and divebombing, confirmed egg laying hadstarted.

wing part was aware of the potential risks around the next site and took additional precautionary action. Press releases were made in local papers and through social modia, reports sowe written for newsletters, research wolunteers monitored the pair from a safe distance. Target signs were erected marking the general area, and a trail cammas fitted desert to there for productional monitoring.

Eggs were swapped between the parents and Wingspan artificial incubators in a parallel-hatch scenario. One chic reared by Hatupatu and Maia, and another chick from Wingspan was transferred at one week of ace, and then the real parents successfully raised the two chicks together Hatupatu and Maia kept them well fed and taught then how to hunt. To our surprise and delight, after those chick successfully fledged, a second clutch of two chicks was also successful at the end of summer.

To date, a total of five falcon chicks have been reared by the pair, successful parents that have survived in the wild longer than most. But in addition, they have also provided an opportunity for us to witness the more intimate

They have continued making conservation history in New Zealand.





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the aerial

Once the fledglings are flying competently, the transfer of food to the youngsters can take several forms - either perched transfers, direct aerial transfers, aerial live drops



1. Adult female flies in with prey



She turns and shows her young chick dinn encouraging him to come and get it



4. The adult prepares for the aerial food

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 The adult female drops the prey in an aerial foodpass, the juvenile dives to capture it

food pass

The latter two transfers especially, teach the youngster the need for excellent footing capability, speed and determination. Should the live drop escape or the dear dropbe missed, fall and be lost, they go hungry.



3 The hungry young male fledgling gives chase



 He successfully takes the prey in mid air and flie off with dinner trussed firmly in his talons

SeX_m the CIty

Rare to witness and is a testament to the patience of Kurien Koshy Yohannan, Black Stallion Photography, to capture the intimage moments.....

and as this journal goes to print, Hatupatu and Maia are





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The Kärearea falcon, is a threatened protected species that is only found in New Zealand. Widespread habitat-loss has been identified as one factor in the decline of falcon populations, yet this species appears to be thriving insome plantation forests.

Wingspan can back this with sound experience and robust academic research. Staff and volunteers have been monitoring falcons within Kaingaroa Forest for more than 20-years on an annual basis, marking the advance as one of the longest continual monitoring conservation projects in New Zealand - the research supported by two PhDs studies, a Masters, Post-graduate work, and around 10 different published papers.

Kärearea evolved in New Zealand without mammal pests such as feral cats, rats, possums, stoats and hedgehops. Because of this, they often lay their eggs on the ground in a Scrape' or net which makes their eggs and small chicks vulnerable to being attacked.

The reason Kärearea choose to live in pine forests is that new plantings and mature trees are used by the birds throughout their lives. The tall mature trees are great vantage points for falcons to watch over their territory, and watch for food to hunt.

The 'cut over' areas, where trees have been cut down, are perfect for falcons to nest in because they have lots of little

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hiding spots. These areas also have high prey densities and are a great place for young falcons to start learning to fly and hunt. They will start by jumping up and climbing onto logs, and eventually flying up to the bigger trees. They chase insects and small birds, and the parent birds encourage their chicks to chase them holding food in their talons, or they deliver food to the nest. It pays to be the biggest, loudest and fastest falcon chickin the nest.



The discovery of falcons breeding in pine plantations has significant implications for the conservation of this spectacular species. Plantation foresters that manage their estates to benefit biodiversity, ospecially threatened species like the falcon, stand to gain by meeting Forest Stewardship Certification (FSC) requirements and by reinforcing their public image as responsible environmental stewards. In short, this means that international markets, and buyers, for wood and paper products can have confidence that conservation and environmental standards are in place.

Wingspan is in partnership with Kaingaroa Timberlands supporting Kārearea. The New Zealand Ialcon is 'the panda of the forest' and in terms of recognising that birds of prey are the harmoneters of the environment, the falcons have become the 'coalmine canaries'.

Every year Wingspan is approached by FSC auditors, such ascrewn research group 'Scion' about forestry implications for an endemic species. There are three other sign offs for forest estate managers in the North Island, along with communications with the New Zealand Forest Owners Association.

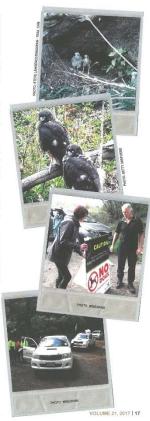
The falcons' habit of nesting on the ground can on occasion result in forestry operations disturbing or damaging nests. On the rare occasion that forestry operations encounter nesting falcons, protocols are followed to mitigate any potentially negative effects.

Negative Impacts to falcon breeding can occur when mechanical operations such as tree harvesting, road construction (including skid sites), or land preparation (e.g. wind rowing) occur near an active falcon nest causing disturbance at the next or of the adult birds. This is especially the case during the time that falcons are incubating eggs or broading young that are less than two weeks old.

To avoid impacting falcon breeding success, forest managers recommend that all mechanical operations are excluded from within 200m (line of sight) of a falcon nest for the whole time during 'nesting sensitivity.

Check out the Wingspan website for more information;

http://wingspan.co.nz/PDF/Forestry-Management-Protocols-final.pdf



Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) is an international, independent, non-government organisation based in Germanywith112membercountries.

FSC promotes sustainable, holistic forest management. It was established in 1994 to address deforestation which was known to be hastening climate change and destroying habitats of people and wildlife.

According to FSC Australia and New Zealand CEO Adam Beaumont, New Zealand is one of the foremost FSCcertified countries in the world in terms of wood supply, and paper products.





Research by Micah Scholer

Human modified landscapes are everywhere around us from the urban and rural centers in which we live to the fields and farms where we grow the food and fabrics of our nations. A key aspect of conservation of plants and animals therefore is understanding how these landscapes along with existing natural habitats, can be used or enhanced to help support native species. In particular, the value of commercial pine plantations as habitat for native wildlife is being increasingly well recognised.

In New Zealand, pine plantations amount to roughly 20% of the country's total forest cover, a good amount of potential habitat! Most plantations consist of just a single tree species, typically Radiata Pine, and are managed as evenaged stands. After 2s years of age, trees are ready for harvest and are clear-felde leaving a mosaic of different age blocks of pine across the landscape.

For the New Zealand Bush Falcon, this is good news. Bush falcons have been found to nest on or near the ground in recently cut pine stands where they use the surrounding open areas and edges of older-aged forests to hunt songbirds. Since the 1990's Wingspan has helped monitor populations of falcons breedling in one of the largest pine plantations in the southern hemisphere. Kaingaroa Forest. This work has resulted in the location of more than 200 active nests over the years.

Here is where I come into the picture. I am a graduate student studying avian conservation at the University of British Columba in Vancouver, Canada. Until now I was familiar with most conservation success stories involving he setting saided of large tracks of protected land, restoring native habitat, or some combination thereof. The endgame and message were usually the same: things had to be as close back to the way they used to be in order for conservation to work. But here was a falcon, once threatened with loss of habitat, now making a goat nesting in non-native forests and feeding primarily off or introduced European birds and mammals. What? I was intrigued and warned to find out more about this conservation story. My goal was to team up with Wingspan and Kaingaroa Timberlands, the manages of Kaingaroa Forest, to help understand what features of the landscape falcons might be using to select where they put their nests in these human-modified landscapes.

To accomplish this, I chose different measurements that characterised where nests were found and where they were not. These measurements were either related to topography, such as elevation and appect, forest structure and age, such as the amount of cleared forest surrounding each nest or level of disturbance, such as the distance of a nest to the nearest trafficked road. I combined 11 such measurements from known nest locations to see which ones best explained the patterns of nest occurrence in Kaingaroa Forest.

The most important predictor of falcon nests was the amount of cleared and young forest (c syears of age) within soom. Encountering a falcon nest increased steadily thin increasing amount of cleared and young pine until at least 40% of the overall area consisted of this land cover type. This finding supports the work of other researchers of New Zealand Bush Falcons who also indicated that cleared and young pine were associated with falconnesss.

In order to help identify where these potentially good nesting areas were in Kaingaroa, I developed a map combining the different landscape measurements in a Coeparphic information System. The resulting map uses what we know of where fallons have put their nests in the past to make predictions about where they will be found in the future (Figures). Areas in blue represent locations with a high probability of a nest occurring while those areas in green are less likely to have nests.

Within these clean-fell areas, other factors like elevation and the nuggedness of the terrain determine where falcons choose to put their nests. Providing forest managers where falcons chose to be their nests. Providing forest managers flat the maps. like this can help them avoid disturbing nesting falcons during the breeding season and improve the efficiency of nest monitoring efforts.

Conserving biodiversity cannot be accomplished solely by relying on areas that have been set aside or designated as protected and partnerships such as those between Wingspan and Kingangara Timberlands are a great example of how industry and conservation organisations can work together to keep birds like the New Zealand Falcon flying high.

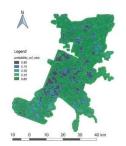


Figure : Varying age stands of Radata Pine in Kangaroa Forest pine plantation, North Island



There is no denying that pests are a huge problem in New Zealand. Most of us are privy to the devastation and destruction that many introduced mammalian pest species have left in their wake since the moment they arrived. Each year alone it has been estimated that around 25 million birds, including Ruru, Kahu and Karearea, arekilled as a resulto fintroduced pests.

In less than 250 years, nearly half of New Zealand's indigenous wildlife has been wiped from existence leaving behind only stories and legends of what once was, including a few unique birds of prey-the Laughing Owl and Eylés Harrier.

Despite these catastrophic consequences, many people today are doing some incredible work to ensure that no more of our unique bridflie's lost. This has led to a flurry one volgans and campaigns including bringing back the Dawn Chorus and Battle of the Birds. One more recent campaign has included a predator-free NZ by 2505. It is understandable that most introduced pests are indeed predators, however the title of being 'Predator Free' is misleading and inst an accurate representation of what New Zealand was like before any invasion of pests. There were in fact predators – just more the featherly kind. This included the legendary Haaat eagle, New Zealand falcon, hawksand owis, all of whomane predators.

Our point is simply that being 'Pest Free' is a more accurate representation of where we would like to see New Zealand at some point in the future.

Wingspan itself has been active in eradicating pests for

some time now. This has included trapping rodents, magpies, feral cats, possums, even the removal of three huge wasp nests. However, after the sad loss of one of our belowed harriers, we decided to initiate a more structured on-site Pest Eradication Programme (PEP). This has included the set-up of various snap traps and unnel traps around our centre, which seem to be showing signs of increased success. At thee end of summer, over a two-month period of initiating the programme, we successfully caught well over an introduced pests, including five ferrets and one stoat.

Our main aim is to protect our birds here on-site. However, our actions will leave a much broader impression, or halo effect; impacting the environment surrounding such althoughour PEP project is small, we know that essentially the 40 pests that we caught are 40 less wreaking havo cout there and 40 less shat will breed and increase their numbers in the future.

Even now, many have started to notice that with the Even now, many have started to notice that with the constant trapping of possums and feel cats and now the removal of ferrets and stoats, local biodiversity and the native wildlife around the Wingspan site has started to return. From wild moreporks to nesting White faced herons and kingfishers and even the occasional visits by lack and kerenr. We've had the odd visit from other wild falcons, large flocks of wax-eyes and the most recent being North island Robins singing in the trees like canaries.

It is true that the government's goal to have NZ pest free by 2050 is somewhat ambitious but Wingspan is keen to Jump on board and do it's small parting etting NZ there. After all

if everyone did their own small PEP project at home then not only would we be well on our way to bringing back that incredible Dawn Chorus that Joseph Banks mertioned almost 250 years ago, but well be giving New Zealand raptors a fighting chance and a very bright future. In this way, even our future generations will get the opportunity to embrace our native biodiversity.



Kahu and Kārearea have excellent diurnal vision but poor nocturnal vision making them very vulnerable to attacks from introduced mammalian pest species such as cats, pigs, dogs, and mutallife.

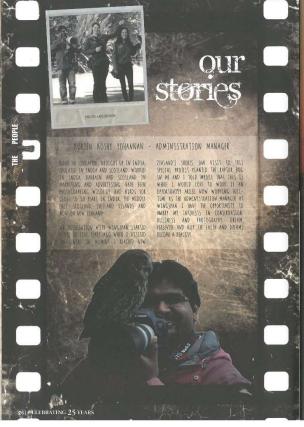


for trapping contributions









te, hokinga mai the,return home,

Melissa Brown - Community Liaison Officer

Mystory could be described as somewhat of a "migration".

Born and bred in Rotorua, 1 left the land of geysers and mudpools and headed north where Whangarei was my home for three years. The warmer climate and the beautiful beaches loaded with kaimoan' (seafood) meant that during that time, my life revolved around the sea.

I became involved in different environmental campaigns raising awareness around protecting and conserving our backyard. I went on to gain my open water scuba diving certificate and had plans of jumping on a boat and saling off to the islands to monitor the health of the refs and help villages that have suffered due to the effects of climate change hooveerthat was notified.

After a series of serendipitous events I felt the call home. had been back for two weeks when a job opportunity showed up in my email inbox – an internship at Wingspan Even though I had no experience of working with birds of prey. I decided that this was meant to be and sent my CV in faster than a falconcan fix.

A couple of weeks later I was advised that I had been shortlisted and the next step was an interview. Yay!! After spending most of my years growing up in the area, I was finally going to get around to visiting Wingspan.

I arrived for my interview and introduced myself to Dob, trying to be all cool, calm and collected until I turn to meet Hold and holy s''!! There's a Kahu, a Hawlif Right therein front of me on Heid's glove enjoying something that resembled fluff and meat attached to a bir of bone. I avokvantly reached out to shake hands (Heidi's not the hawks) however one hand was busy holding a bird and the other one had just been handling bank flood So. a virtual hand shake. It was and an awesome unexpected introduction to Boomer. The very first find of pryshat had the privilegeto meet face to beak. How momentous it was to encounter such a majestic libid so olose rather that to encounter such a majestic libid so olose rather that to encounter such a majestic libid so olose rather than to encounters was a majestic libid so olose rather than to encounters was a majestic libid so olose rather than one momenter was a majestic libid so olose rather than one and the such as the such as the such as the such as a such as the mangled mess on the side of the road or soaring in the bigblueyonder.



Debbie took me for a walk through the museum and avairais before we sait down outside for the actual "interview". The question was asked. ".so, why doyou want to work at Wingspann"! Inda spent the bast couple of weeks going over what I would say however my reply was rammin. Because, I've got this thing. With briefs and feathers. I'felt like such an idior - so to reper followed it out to be such as the control of the product of the own of the such as the control of the product of the own of the such as the

Wellsomething must have worked. I got the call back to say got the job! I was stoked. Laughing and crying at the same time. The emotional rollercoaster ride of working with birds of prey had begun! I suppose it would be safe to say, that I go through the most tissues at work. Just as well we

On that note I would like to acknowledge and thank our Wingspan Whamau for giving me a shot. For sharing knowledge and passion for NZ birds of preyunderstanding the wairus spiritual side and for being able to interpret the unsaid into something logical. I am so grateful to brave had the opportunity to learn something new. This is not only a job it is a calling a purpose.



the world that we live in.

Growing up, my family and I moved around a lot with each new place that we called home we found countless opportunities to see new places, make new friends and experience the different cultures, customs and languages. Each day was an adventure for nyaelf and my siblings. Yet the part that I relisiend the most was the discovery of new and exciting fauma and flors in the backyard. Whether it was looking under rocks for acceptions in the day and open savannahe of Africa or watching small conglicting if yearone the rolling green hills of Ireland, my home was always in nature.

mills of retains, my none was always in nature. When we arrived in Antenna, a whole other world opened up for me. With a passion to learn world opened up for me. With a passion to learn world the world, I came to realize that New Zonland was in a league unto its own. There were smalls that a lumped up worms for tes; large, Tilgatheas, peach smalling noturnal parrotes; frogs that have no tadpole stage; and even lizards with a titum' eye" on the top of its head! It was a land doninated by birds some of which were found nowhere slee in the world. Seriously, what a fantastic place to be!

Serious, what a sneet place to the control of the Annold soying the was "Maye used growing up was "Home is where the heart is" As I hearned more about Mer Zealands willdire, my heart grew all the fonder of this incredible land. So much so, I became concerned whom I realized how much of it was under threat As soon as I frinkeded chool, I med it may can to learn more and went straight in the third care for and protect our environment, then we needed to know how it works and operate by ite rules.

Not far into my first year at Toi-Ohomai, my tutor recommended that I sign up for a wook of volunteer work at Wingspan Mational Bird of Prey Centre Intrigued, I did and I found myself falling in love with the birds and the

Just like many people you'll neet when you mission that Ringspan pursues, that for almost walk through the doors here at Wingspan, I've always had a faceination and intrigue about the world that we live in.

Growing up, my family and I moved around a lot With the world with the world that we called home we have found countless opportunities to see new places, make now Firedma and experience the world when the world with the world with the wind the value of the world with the wind the world world around a lot With the world with the wind the world world with the world with the world with the world world with the world with the world with the world world was the world world with the world with the world with the world world with the world wor back!

Just before I was set to graduate from Walksto University in 2016, I was approached for an opportunity of a life time - asked if I would be keen to Join the team at Wingspan I still remember being taken back, having no words to say. I stood staring like a deer in the headlights. As professionally as I possibly could, I smiled and said that it would be amazing and that I would be honoured to.

Now the youngest full-time member of the Wingspan Whanau and the new "Eyace" of the team, every day is full of new experiences, challengee, and of course, clever, craftly Excerte cure to keep you on your toes! If 'Moone is where the heart is, them mine is with Wingspan, the birds and the people that work here.

"On land and in the sea, our fore-fathers lived and survived in this environment. They were able to do so because they recognised the need to conserve it, to take from it only what they recoded to live, and to preserve it for succeeding









Perfectly situated overlooking Lake Rotorua and Polynesian Spa. Ask about a free Local's Card with discounts throughout the hotel





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awards



LOCAL HERO - NOEL HYDE

As part of the Kiwibank New Zealander of the Year Awards 2017, everyday people doing exceptional things were the toast of the town as Rotorua honoured its very own "Local Heroes".

With 40 years' experience, Noel Hyde is one of New Zealand's most talented and well-respected wildlife taxidermists. He is also one of New Zealand's first research museum preperators having completed more than 3,000

He is a recognised expert in feather identification and has completed research and education taxidermy projects for Te Papa and other museums around the country. His expertise has also been sought after by the Department of Conservation and Kelly Tarlton's.

Noel is also a published author and co-author of academic research papers and has represented Wingspan and New Zealand internationally in raptor research and falconry.

Very much a specialist in his field, Noel has made his nan on a global scale and his commitment to wildlife here New Zealand makes him a local hero to many in the Rotorua region.

30 | CHEEBRATING 25 YEARS

RAPTOR CONSERVATION AWARD

In a surprise announcement, hosted by the Rotorua Museum in September 2016, Betty Shepherd became the 13th recipient of the award. Perhaps not such a surprise for guests, everyone knew except for Betty, who thought it was just another meeting!

Betry Shepherd has been stalking the falcons of Whakarewarewa Forestsince 2012. Everyseason, she has tirelessly looked out for and protected, photographic, monitored, and recorded the breeding activity of numbers of kiarearea NZ falcon. She has cut the roblidgas hort just longe thack into the forest, and when she tells husband Roger she'll be back in half an hour, he rolls his eyes ... 4 hours later she's back!



BOOMER - ART AUCTION WINNER

WHISPER-GORDON PEMBRIDGE

Award winning artist Cordon Pembridge (2nd placement in the 2017 Easter Show) has Whisper prints for sale on-site at Wingspan. Head in to have a closer look at these amazing art workprints.











grounds of the Covernment Cardens.

A big thanks to our research volunteers Betty Shepherd, Steve Lawrence and Micah Scholer Betty Shepherd has continued to dedicate her time to keeping a watchful eye over our Redwood Forest falson families and keeping us well informed. We've enjoyed hearing all about her amazing experiences watching each juvenile grow and quickly take to the skies. You're an inspiration to us Betty and we can sleep at ease knowing that you're out there keeping a watchful eyeon our beloved falcons.

Micah Scholer, a research student over from the University

of British Columbia, Canada, has dedicated time into researching New Zealand falcons. Micah spent two



BLACK STALLION PHOTOGRAPH
Whakahiapo i le Taiao
Donated Photography



















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rehabilitation which involve: using tried and tested falconry techniques



he was then delivered to Wingspan for some rest and the next stage of his rehabilitation

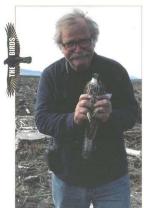












Sponsorship of wild raptors helps contribute to Wingspan's work in the wild including nest monitoring, rescues and releases. We thank the following members for their support.

WHAKARWAREWA FALCONS:
Neid Sumann (gifted by Victoria Allwood)
Judih Boowen
Inanya Clark
Robin & Dorencurts
Donovan Nebo (gifted by Kate Williams)
Pilikington Family
Pan Pacific Travel - Auckland

KAINGAROA FALCONS: Julie Loveridge

MARLBOROUGH FALCONS: LeanneMcLean Stephen & Sandra King



relocated During September 2016 a morepork (pictured above) was brought into Wingspan by Shane O'Driscoll. It is suspected the bird had been hit by a car. His initial assessmentshowed no fractures or external injury but he was slowin his responses.

He was weak at first, and needing help to eat over the fir few days, but his responses started to quicken with a lot carefrom the Wingspan team. Cood news!

He rested at Wingspan for three weeks, and was well fed during his recovery. As his condition improved he was moved into a larger aviary space, to test his flight prior to release. Given the all clear we called Shane with the great

If you are ever around the Dansey Road area, Mamaku, and you hear the call of a ruru, there is a good chance it is this little fellow.





Marighteye and Malefteye are two little owls that were relocated from Oxford Bird Rescue to Wingspan during February, 2017. They are un-related but both have something in common. Both birds have severe eye

Marighteye was treated for a blow to the head before being transferred to Wingspan and has a bad injury to the right

Both birds are now resting comfortably under the care of the Wingspanteam.

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Falcons

Pattoria
Aroha Q
Following a severe magple attack, Aroha was given
Following a severe magple attack, Aroha was given
veterinary attention, and cared for by Russell and May
Evans (Bush Haven Sanctuary) in invercargill. Shearrived at
Wingspan in October 2016, and housed with Wink as a
potential breeding pair. It was the beginning of a
blossoming relationship, and even thoughs hewas a young
falcon in her first year, their initial pairing was successful
and they raised two chicks.

Avyola 2
Found on a farm in Maungatua, Otago, Avyola was
found with injuries of unknown cause; unable to stand
upright or fly. Permanent disability has prevented her
rehabilitation and release back into the wild, so she has
been paired with Hamdan, another Eastern falcon from

ors - Charles Feast (Gold).Genevieve Foreman Sponso (Gold)

Hamdam &

Hamdam of Amade to Avyola, Hamdam was rescued as a chick from Otago in 2013. His princely charm matches his royal namesake, named in honour of Sheikh Hamdam, the Crown prince of Dubai, where falconry has a very rich

with prince of bodat, where faircony has a vertory and culture of 4,000 years.
pnsors - I Foster (Gold), Bronze; Caroline Rogers
onze), Irma Swanepoel (Bronze)

An only child from the second cutton or knaw title in Europ. Hisan is now one of the main flight display falcons at Wingspan, and wows the crowds with his speed, strategy

matches perfectly with his sponsors at Bronco's.

Absolute sponsorship - Bronco's Steakhouse Manukau,
Joseph Yap Kai Yang (contributing)

Jimmy of Found at Otorohanga with a dislocated beak, Jimmy was in poor condition and unable to feed properly. While his condition improved and he regained strength he is unable to be released and is now part of the breeding programme,

with partner Kaha. Absolute sponsor - Jan Wilkins

Sponsors - Chris and Enkhjargal Morgan (Gold), Kim Murdie (Bronze), Craig Irving (Bronze)

Kaha♀

Kaha 2

Found injured in Wellington, Kaha was cared for by wets at Wellington Zoo where they inserted a metal pin to regain the broken wing. Kaha reportedly was very "feisty to zoo staff sowas given the nickname kia laha' dute to her strong nature. She has since been paired with Jimmy, and early indications of courtship suggest they may be successful in the 2017—2018 breedings asson.

Absolutes sponsors - Wayne and Lorna Butler

Kakite o' Found as an adult with a broken wing in Hawkes Bay. Kakite was taken to Wildbase, Massey Vets in Palmerston North. Ka kite was transferred to Wingspan where he was provided with training for fitness to prepare him for



release. He became a true ambassador at Wingspan for the flying displays. In July, Ka Kiter eturned to the wild, the call of nature bigger than his need for Vingspan, and lasen in pursuit of a wild female falcon in Paradise Valley.

Sponsors - Archaeology Resources (Cold), Te Uranga B2 Inc (Cold), Cillian Abbott (Bronze), Preetit Kundalin (Coretifution).

Koa ö
Rescued from Whakarewarewa Forest last year as an egg
and artificially incubated and hatched at Wingspan. A
complicated hatch that required assistance, Koa steel
life as a special falcon. After winter, Koa will be trained to
develop hunting skills, with fitness and muscle
conditioning.

Absolute sponsors - Paul and Maryanne Richardson

Lee 3
Leewas one of three falcons rescued from Kaingaroa Forest during the 2014 breeding season, brother Quentin and sister Blindy were released into the wild, however at only eight months of age, tee became a father to three chicks, and set the record as Wingspans youngest ever breeing falcon. Lee continues as part of the falcon breeding programme and iscurrently paired with Julz.

Absolute sponsor - Beverley Guy

Millennium (aka"Millie") ♀

Regarded as our resident drama queen , Millie was originally bred at Wingspan and hand reared. Millie has been one of the star performers at Wingspan, delighting visitors in the daily flying displays; however due to her age and now failing eyesightshe has since been retired.

and now failing eyesight she has since been retired. Sponsors - Millennium Hotel Rotorua (Gold), Mark and Patricia McKenna (Silver), Brian Homes (contributing)

Mojo d' Captive bred at Wingspan but abandoned by his parents at one day of age, Mojo was hand reared by Wingspan staff and is now part of our education programme and fort taken offsite to schools or special presentations. Charismatz and full of personality, Mojo never failly, M

Shaheena Tetsuko ♀

Shaheena Tetsuko Q.
Shaheena Tetsuko a.
Japanese word meaning 'Lady of Steel'. Shaheena remains an advocacy bird, and is marked by fame. She is one of the falcons pictured on the new NZ52-o banknotes, and even made an appearance by special invitation to Covernment House Wellington for the Beserve Bank of New Zealand.
Sponsors-Carry and Erin Burt (Gold), James McCarthy (Gold), Carolina Rogers (contributing) Hayden and Hamish Chapman (contributing)

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Siren §
Rescued as a chickatjust sdays old from Kaingaroa in 2016.
Siren is currently being trained as an ambassador and advocate frahe from Learning the skills and techniques of flight. Siren will soon be a part of the daily displays, where she will captivate and educate the public on the threats and unler ability of these spectracular and dynamic endangered birds.

Absolute Sponsor–Kath McIndoe

Stella Q' Captive bred at Wingspan by Ali and Wink, Stella was released in Wanska in the South bland. But after three days in the wild, she was found with a beak injury and neal longer captive care. She is currently being cared for and flown by Noel Pyke. Absolute Sponsor—Noel & Ali Lamberton

, is found in a wild falcon nest in 2008, in Waiho Wink was found in a wild falson nest in 2008. In Walhopai (South Island) with a stick portuding from his yet! He has since recovered from his injury and has retained most of his vision, but still not enough to release him back into the wild. However, Wink has a very nurturing and protective spirit that has helped him to become a very successful father to a number of amazing captive bred chicks here at Wingspan.

Sponsors - Brian & Les Turner (Cold), Lindsay & Alison Moore (Silver), Stephen & Sandra King (Bronze) and Kes Baker (Contributing)

Barn Owls

Barn Owls
Bubo d
Bubo d
Bubo is one of only three captive barn owls in New Zealand. He was rescued from Kaitala where he was discovered on the roadside with a dislocated wing. He received some much-needed care and rehabilitation at Wingspan. Unable to fly very well. Bubo has been paired up with Tahl, for our captive breeding programme. This will help ensure the future success of a self-sustaining captive population of barnowls in New Zealand.
Absolute Sponsors- Dan Jones and Kate Alliston

Marama &
Marama was discovered in the wild in July, 2016. Lifeless
and in a torpor state after having succumbed to the cold,
Marama was found by Noel who warmed her back up by
cradling her under his jumper. After some intensive care,
Marama slowly but surely crept back from the brink, and is
now fully recovered. We are hoping that Marama will soon
beapared fithe cargitive breeding programme.
Absolute Sponsor-Debbie Harwood

Tahi Q
Found in 2008 on farmland in Kaitaia with a severely broken left wing. Tahi had to undergo serveral attempts to repair the wing, unfortunately all were unsuccessful. The

word Tahi is Maori for "one" which is very fitting for this very

special and unique bird.

Sponsors — Gary & Annette Hall (Gold), Nadine
Bisset (Silver) and Michel Michiels (Silver)

Morenork

Notice of Nestor of Amazingly. Nestor of Amazingly. Nestor of Amazingly. Nestor of Country in 2004 After recovering in Wainusiomata he was transferred to Wingspan to become part of the breeding programme. He has been named after one of the oldest and wisest of the Greek Kings, Nestor of Cerenia, quite fitting for avised 2004 (Contributing).

Wairuru Q
In 2005, Wairuru was found with a broken wing in Taupo.
Unablet ob breleased due to permanent damage, Wairuru
was brought into Wingsoan where she was paired with
Nestorinour breeding programme.
Sponsors- Maxine Powick (Silver), Heather Boaler
(Bronze), Archaeology Resources (Bronze)

Whetu-Kura Aldeberan

Whetu-Kura Aldeberan
Brought in from Tauranga at just a few weeks old in
December 2016. Whetu is the rising new star here at
Wingspan. With a charming and charismatic personality,
Whetu is one of our newest moreofix ambassadors and
advocates on-site. While captivating audiences of both
young and old, Whetu is sure to inspire, educate and raise
awareness of the difficulty facing our New Zealand raptors
today. today. Absolute Sponsor-Pam Oliver

Whisper Q
Whisper was found in 2007 in an abandoned nest as as Whisper was found in 2007 in an abandoned nest as a negg by forestry contractors in Kaingaroa Forest. She was artificially incubated then hand raised. Whisper remains the friendlest morepork here at Wingspan and has proved countiests since that she is an excellent foster mother for other mother of the contract of the countiest of the contract of th

Harriers

Amber 2
Amber 3
Amber 3
Amber 3
Amber 3
Amber arrived at Wingspan as a young bird in early 2015.
After a bit of training with staff, Amber is now both a flying and hunting bird, enjoying the thrill of getting out on the wing and tackling prey.
Sponsor-Virginia Bourne (Gold), Paula Howe (Gold)

Boomer 3' Was found injured and brought into Wingspan for some TLC. After a full recovery and getting a little weight on, Boomer was soon released. Unfortunately, two days later he was back at Wingspan after being hit by a motorbike. He

now resides at Wingspan where he is an advocate and ambassador for his kind. His name Boomer, being short for Boomerang, simply because he keeps coming back!

Absolute Sponsor-Cael Black

Fran 9:
Found in March 2010, in Morrinsville, Fran arrived at Wingspan starving and unable to fly. Nursed back to health, her tractable nature made her perfect for training, education and advocacy. Fran is named in memory of the late DF Frances Hamerstorn, a famous falcome and biologist who spent 25 years studying harriers in Northern Wissenschi LISA.

onsin, USA. isor-Mark Hoyle (Silver), Hawky Haulage (Silver)





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Called 'Ozzy' by his first sponsor because he was shaky on his feet with an attitude problem.

12 years as an ambassador for his species, he marked the flying displays at Wingspan centre since it opened in

By calculation, 150,000 visitors had seen him, 4,000 flying displays under his wings, around 20,000 visitors held him on the gauntel (and sometimes their heads). Held by the famous and infamous (a Lord, some moguls, movie stars, Wingspan's peers and mentors), the bigkids, and the littlekids.

n the movies (with Weta Workshop on the 'Adventures of Inthe movies (with Weta Workshop on the Adventures of Tintin') on the TV, videos and YouTube. 11 times intermewed, 3 complete tail replacements, and a New Zealandfalcon with a sense of humour.

Through the months of October and November during his flying displays, Ozzy had been showing a lot of territorial behaviour, more than usual, or ever before. It was 'controlled air space' chasing any larger birds away.

In spring time vigour, he would attempt to make a scrape (nest) in a half-turned wine barrel, or a convenient patch of long grass in the display area.

But, on the 24th of November 2016, on a hot day, he flew off on 'patrol', he carved the blue sky. Impressive flights and stoops by distance and height, and provess, but then flew from sight, and missing in action ever since.

Wingspan ref: 04/382 02ZY Banded: H-22309 Male New Zealand falcon Captive Bred (Ford & Jese) Arrived@Wingspan 22/11/2004 Departed (MIA) 24/11/2017

Despite, looking out for him and waiting for hi

Without question, he has been such an advocate for his

Within New Zealand there have been many stories of named wildlife that have captured our imaginations. We know them by personal encounters, or by their stories. We have all warmed to the celebrated examples, the likes of Old Blue for Chatham Bland Robin, or Ribkind Henry, or Simccac Nakapoas advocates for their species.

Advocate. Ambassador.

I am honoured and humbled by the journey with Oz, he has been an ambassador for his species, a career karearea for Wingspan. But on a personal level - as his handler, his trainer- our partnership was so much more.

His life has marked more than 12 years. Ozzy has marked my life, and our Wingspan lives.

Bred by Steve and Wette Lawrence in Upper Hutt, Son of father Ford, and mother Jees. The irony, Ford was a maje factor. I rehabilistated in the early years of Windistated in the early years of Windistated in the early years of Windistander, and Jees was a bird Noel had reared and trained in Wellington. But Co was a chief from Earing well. Two siblings had died and Jess had difficultly feeling him.

Noel made a mercy dash from Rotorua to Wellington to bring him to the centre. A little 10 day old chick, checking temperatures and comfortability every ter minutes for the

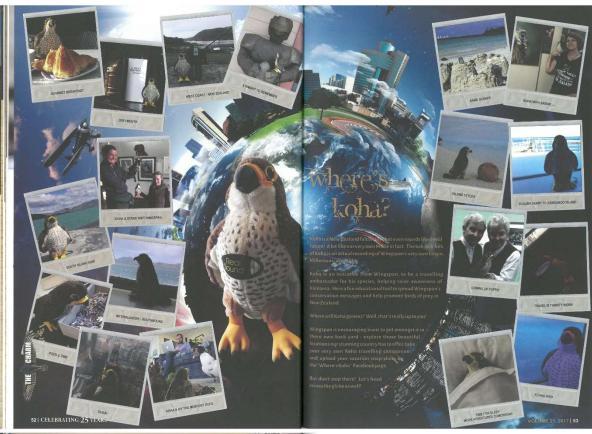
We reared him, sunned him, interacted as his 'parents'. He ruled the internal atrium of the brand-new aviary, we taught him to fly, we taught him to hunt.

Visitors were delighted. He was sponsored by rock musicians jewellets, comedians and Jayfolk, embraced by thousands of kids and smirks from thousands of their parents.

His first flights were dubious. But poor Oz was traumatised, almost killed by 'Red' (an adult male falcon we had released threeyears before). The first time Ozzy had ever been wou. Felse into the warsy. It took four years before Ozzywould flyor land in the bordering gum trees.

Ozzytrained us with chicken leg jump – extended it further as a reverse inside our backl, the double loop!, and amazingly flying back into his aviary (when it was raining or when the audience clapped).







FOREVER MEMBERS

AUCKLAND
Ryan and Laura Thomas 2011
MOTUEKA
Don Grant 2005 LOWER HUTT QUEENSTOWN ROTORUA
David & Karyn Morris 2005 Evan & Kathryn McBride 2008 Mary Strait 2004



HONORARY & LIFE MEMBERS



PRISEAR ANY
PRUSISE MORE 2007
PARCIAN
DORS DE L'ANDERS DE L'ANDERS

Arry Stewart-Badger 1992 INTERNATIONAL MEMBERS

NEW ZEALAND MEMBERS

ACCOMENDA
CONTROL OF C

More shart COLD

More s

ations/sponsorship.

Christon Frongth 2015.

Christon Frongth 2015.

Christon Ball Cillined 2016.

David E.Li Zines Famy 2015.

Jame McKlad 2015.

William McClamer 2017.

Jame McKlad 2015.

William McClamer 2017.

William McClamer 2017.

Service Park 2015.

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