

He aha te kererū? Why kererū?

The kererū or New Zealand pigeon (*Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae*) is an attractive, large (550–850g) fruit pigeon found only in New Zealand.

Kererū numbers on Te Pātaka a Rākaihautū /Banks Peninsula have declined dramatically due to habitat loss and introduced mammal predators and browsers.

Kererū play a key role in the regeneration of native forest as they are the only surviving native bird capable of the dispersal of large-seeded native plant species.

Kererū are regarded as a taoka (treasure) species of cultural and spiritual significance to both Māori and Pākehā.

*Tiakina ngā manu,
ka ora te ngahere
Kia ora te ngahere,
ka ora ngā manu*

If you look after the birds,
the forest will flourish
If the forest flourishes,
then so do the birds.

Kaupapa Kererū was initiated in 2000 and includes representatives from the Department of Conservation, Kā Papatipu Rūnaka o Te Pātaka a Rākaihautū / Banks Peninsula, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Isaac Centre for Nature Conservation, Lincoln University, Manaaki Whenua and the Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust.

The aim of Kaupapa Kererū is to enhance kererū populations on Te Pātaka a Rākaihautū /Banks Peninsula

To achieve this goal, Kaupapa Kererū have used two distinct approaches:

- increasing scientific knowledge of kererū on Te Pātaka a Rākaihautū /Banks Peninsula
- increasing public awareness and appreciation of kererū

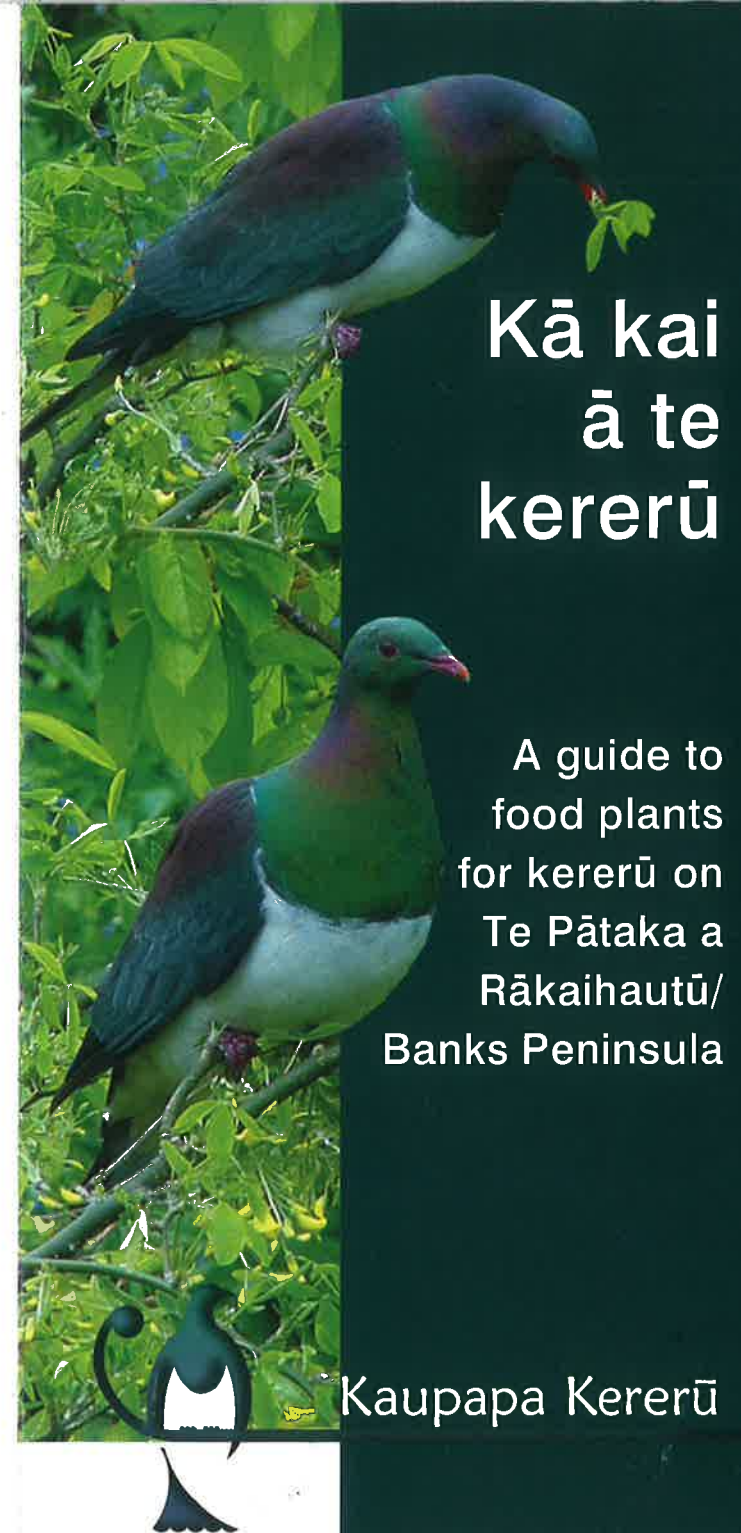
For more information take a look at:

www.kaupapakereru.co.nz

Motukarara Nursery at www.doc.govt.nz

www.bush.org.nz

or contact us at: kaupapa.kereru@ngaitahu.iwi.nz



Kā kai ā te kererū

A guide to
food plants
for kererū on
Te Pātaka a
Rākaihautū/
Banks Peninsula

Kaupapa Kererū

