He aha te kererū? Why kererū?

The kereru 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 ngä manu, ka ora te ngahere Kia ora te ngahere, ka ora ngä 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

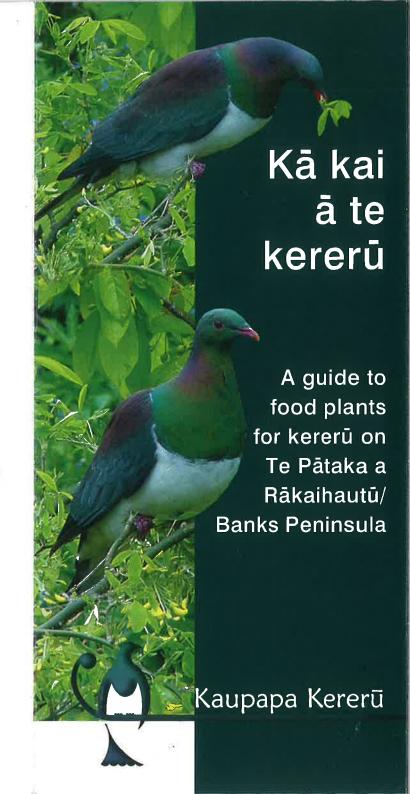
For more information take a look at:

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 mā te kererū Food sources for kererū

The Kaupapa Kererū Programme aims to improve food sources for kererū or New Zealand pigeon (*Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae*) on Te Pātaka a Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula.

The chart opposite shows some of the important native plant species which provide food for kererū. These plants are all suitable to plant on Te Pātaka a Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula.

You can help kererū by planting these species on your property. Select species that will provide food throughout the year. Planting guides are available from the Department of Conservation nursery at Motukarara.

Kā rākau/plants	Native fruit and foliage eaten by kererū											
Key to food consumed: Tripe fruit foliage	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Hall's tōtara (Podocarpus hallii)							1					
hinau (Elaeocarpus dentatus)												
horopito, peppertree (Pseudowintera colorata)												
houhere, lacebark (Hoheria populnea)												
kahikatea, white pine (Dacrycarpus dacrydioides)												
kaikōmako (Pennantia corymbosa)	نعا											
kāpuka, broadleaf (Griselinia littoralis)												
karamū (Coprosma robusta)												
kareao, supplejack (Ripogonum scandens)	1											
kawakawa (Macropiper excelsum)												
kōhūhū (Pittosporum eugenoides)												
korokio (Corokia cotoneaster)												
kōtukutuku, tree fuschia (Fuschia excorticata)					1							
kōwhai (Sophora microphylla)												
māhoe, whiteywood (Melicytus ramiflorus)												
makomako, wineberry (Aristotelia serrata)												
manatu, ribbonwood (<i>Plagianthus regius</i>)												
māpou, red matipo (Myrsine australis)												
mataī, black pine (Prumnopitys taxifolia)												
miro (Prumnopitys ferruginea)												
ngaio (Myoporum laetum)												
pāte, sevenfinger (Schefflera digitata)												
porokaiwhiri, pigeonwood (Hedycarya arborea)												
põhuehue (Muehlenbeckia australis)												
poroporo (Solanum aviculare; S. laciniatum)												
putaputaweta, marbleleaf (Carpodetus serratus)												
rōhutu, NZ myrtle (Lophomyrtus obcordata)												
tī kõuka, cabbage tree (Cordyline australis)												
tītoki (Alectryon excelsus)												
tōtara (Podocarpus totara)												
whauwhaupaku, fivefinger (Pseudopanax arboreus)										1		