



NEW ZEALAND THREAT CLASSIFICATION SERIES 4

Conservation status of New Zealand birds, 2012

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Department of
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Te Papa Atawhai

Cover: Black-billed gull, *Larus bulleri*, on nest containing chicks, Whitestone River, Te Anau, October 1975.
Photo: Rod Morris.

New Zealand Threat Classification Series is a scientific monograph series presenting publications related to the New Zealand Threat Classification System (NZTCS). Most will be lists providing NZTCS status of members of a plant or animal group (e.g. algae, birds, spiders). There are currently 23 groups, each assessed once every 3 years. After each three-year cycle there will be a report analysing and summarising trends across all groups for that listing cycle. From time to time the manual that defines the categories, criteria and process for the NZTCS will be reviewed. Publications in this series are considered part of the formal international scientific literature.

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Conservation status of New Zealand birds, 2012

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Abstract

The first complete audit of the conservation status of the 473 taxa of birds that have been recorded in New Zealand since first human contact (about 1000 years ago) was carried out. Using the same ranking criteria, the assessments made in the audit were compared with those made in 2008 for the 428 taxa recorded post-1800. A total of 20 taxa moved to a more threatened status, while the status of 12 taxa improved, mainly as a result of successful conservation management. Overall, 77 species were assessed as being threatened with extinction, the same as in 2008; however, 25 rather than 24 taxa were now classified as being Nationally Critical. A list of all 473 bird taxa and their conservation status in 2012 is presented.

Keywords: threatened birds, extinct birds, conservation status, threat classification, New Zealand

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1. Summary

Miskelly et al. (2008) presented an audit of the conservation status of 428 taxa of New Zealand birds known to have been alive since 1800. We re-assessed their conservation status in 2012. The ranking criteria we used were identical to those used by Miskelly et al. (2008), and followed the New Zealand Threat Classification System manual (Townsend et al. 2008). This assessment also included 37 species known to have become extinct between human arrival in New Zealand (about 1000 years ago) and 1800, two species added to the New Zealand list since 2008, and seven other species (mainly historical vagrants) that were not assessed in 2008. One taxon was deleted as a result of two unnamed kiwi taxa no longer being regarded as distinct from each other. The final 473 bird taxa examined represents the first complete audit of the conservation status of New Zealand birds since first human contact.

In this review, however, we treated two Arctic migrant waders—eastern bar-tailed godwit *Limosa lapponica baueri* and lesser knot *Calidris canutus rogersi*—as ‘resident’ rather than ‘migrant’ because greater than 25% of the population of each taxon spends more than 50% of their life cycle in New Zealand, even though they don’t breed in New Zealand.

Following further genetic analysis, two undescribed taxa of tokoeka *Apteryx australis* in Fiordland are now regarded as a single taxon (Allan Baker, pers. comm.). Two species, straw-necked ibis *Threskiornis spinicollis* and Pacific gull *Larus pacificus* have been added to the New Zealand list since 2008 (Miskelly et al. 2011, Colin Miskelly, pers. comm.). Seven species (feral chicken *Gallus gallus gallus*, white-bellied sea eagle *Haliaeetus leucogaster*, Oriental grey heron *Ardea cinerea jouyi*, corncrake *Crex crex*, Australian crake *Porzana fluminea*, common moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*, and semipalmated sandpiper *Calidris pusilla*) were added to the New Zealand list by the Ornithological Society’s Checklist Committee, based on historical records of vagrants or a reassessment of their status (Gill et al. 2010). These and other name changes since the last listing are explained in Table 1.

A summary of the numbers of taxa in each category in Miskelly et al (2008) and this document is presented in Table 2, and a full list of the taxa with their updated status, qualifiers which apply to each and the criteria triggered to place the taxon into the category is presented in Section 2. Of the 473 taxa, we ranked 56 (11.8%) as Extinct (of which 37 went extinct before 1800, and 19 since 1800). Of the 417 bird species still extant in New Zealand, 77 (18.4%) were ranked as Threatened (comprising 25 Nationally Critical, 18 Nationally Endangered, and 34 Nationally Vulnerable), and 92 (22.1%) were At Risk (comprising 17 Declining, 13 Recovering, 17 Relict and 45 Naturally Uncommon). A total of 38 extant taxa (9.1%) were assessed as Not Threatened (native and resident), 9 (2.2%) as Coloniser, 24 (5.8%) as Migrant, 138 (33.1%) as Vagrant, and 37 (8.9%) as Introduced and Naturalised. Two (0.4%) taxa, South Island brown teal *Anas chlorotis* ‘South Island’ and South Island kokako *Callaeas cinerea*, were classified as Data Deficient. Although we consider that it is most likely that both of these taxa are functionally extinct, we are not convinced beyond reasonable doubt that the last individual of these taxa have died. The New Zealand storm petrel *Pealeornis maoriana* was moved from the Data Deficient category to Nationally Endangered following the discovery of breeding in New Zealand, and the availability of more information about likely population size.

The status of six taxa, all marine or partially marine, worsened and they were shifted into the Nationally Critical category: Antipodean albatross *Diomedea antipodensis antipodensis*, Gibson’s albatross *Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni*, Salvin’s mollymawk *Thalassarche salvini*, Chatham Island shag *Leucocarbo onslowi*, Pitt Island shag *Stictocarbo featherstoni*, and black-billed gull *Larus bulleri*. Five taxa have been removed from the Nationally Critical category: the South Island brown teal was moved to Data Deficient because it is probably extinct. However, the status of Bounty Island shag *Leucocarbo ranfurlyi* and orange-fronted parakeet *Cyanoramphus malherbi*

Table 1. Summary of changes to scientific names between Miskelly et al. (2008) and this review. Most changes follow the publication of a new Checklist (Gill et al. 2010), which incorporated recent taxonomic changes and often identified the subspecies of vagrants reaching New Zealand.

SCIENTIFIC NAME (MISKELLY ET AL. 2008)	SCIENTIFIC NAME (THIS DOCUMENT)	COMMON NAME
<i>Anas rhynchotis variegata</i>	<i>Anas rhynchotis</i>	Australasian shoveler
<i>Anas superciliosa superciliosa</i>	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Grey duck
<i>Anous tenuirostris minutus</i>	<i>Anous minutus minutus</i>	White-capped noddy
<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	<i>Ardea intermedia plumifera</i>	Intermediate egret
<i>Ardea novaehollandiae</i>	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced heron
<i>Bubulcus ibis coromandus</i>	<i>Ardea ibis coromanda</i>	Eastern cattle egret
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed cuckoo
<i>Calonectris diomedea borealis</i>	<i>Calonectris borealis</i>	Cory's shearwater
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii leschenaultii</i>	Large sand dotterel
<i>Charadrius melanops</i>	<i>Elseyaornis melanops</i>	Black-fronted dotterel
<i>Chlidonias hybrida javanicus</i>	<i>Chlidonias hybridus javanicus</i>	Whiskered tern
<i>Cymochorea leucorhoa leucorhoa</i>	<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa leucorhoa</i>	Leach's storm petrel
<i>Diomedea epomophora epomophora</i>	<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	Southern royal albatross
<i>Diomedea epomophora sanfordi</i>	<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	Northern royal albatross
<i>Dryolimnas muelleri</i>	<i>Lewinia muelleri</i>	Auckland Island rail
<i>Egretta alba modesta</i>	<i>Ardea modesta</i>	White heron
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	<i>Egretta garzetta immaculata</i>	Little egret
<i>Eudyptes chrysolophus chrysolophus</i>	<i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i>	Macaroni penguin
<i>Eudyptes chrysolophus schlegeli</i>	<i>Eudyptes schlegeli</i>	Royal penguin
<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	<i>Falco cenchroides cenchroides</i>	Nankeen kestrel
<i>Fregata ariel</i>	<i>Fregata ariel ariel</i>	Lesser frigatebird
<i>Fregata minor</i>	<i>Fregata minor palmerstoni</i>	Great frigatebird
<i>Fulica atra</i>	<i>Fulica atra australis</i>	Australian coot
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica macrotarsa</i>	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Gull-billed tern
<i>Gygis alba royana</i>	<i>Gygis alba candida</i>	White tern
<i>Hirundo ariel</i>	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	Fairy martin
<i>Hirundo tahitica neoxena</i>	<i>Hirundo neoxena neoxena</i>	Welcome swallow
<i>Hylochelidon nigricans</i>	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree martin
<i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i>	<i>Larus pipixcan</i>	Franklin's gull
<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	<i>Limicola falcinellus sibirica</i>	Eastern broad-billed sandpiper
<i>Milvus migrans affinis</i>	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black kite
<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus australasiae</i>	Nankeen night heron
<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	<i>Oceanites oceanicus exasperatus</i>	Wilson's storm petrel
<i>Onchyoprion anaethetus anaethetus</i>	<i>Onchyoprion anaethetus</i>	Bridled tern
<i>Onychoprion fuscata kermadeci</i>	<i>Onychoprion fuscata serratus</i>	Sooty tern
<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus conspicillatus</i>	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian pelican
<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	<i>Phalaropus fulicaria</i>	Grey phalarope
<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	<i>Pluvialis dominicus</i>	American golden plover
<i>Porphyrio melanotus</i>	<i>Porphyrio melanotus melanotus</i>	Pukeko
<i>Porzana tabuensis plumbea</i>	<i>Porzana tabuensis tabuensis</i>	Spotless crane
<i>Pseudobulweria rostrata rostrata</i>	<i>Pseudobulweria rostrata</i>	Tahiti petrel
<i>Pterodroma (leucoptera) caledonica</i>	<i>Pterodroma leucoptera caledonica</i>	New Caledonian petrel
<i>Puffinus pacificus</i>	<i>Puffinus pacificus pacificus</i>	Wedge-tailed shearwater
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Painted snipe
<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	<i>Coprotheres pomarinus</i>	Pomarine skua
<i>Stictocarro punctatus steadi</i>	<i>Stictocarro punctatus oliveri</i>	Blue shag

Continued on next page

Table 1 continued

SCIENTIFIC NAME (MISKELLY ET AL. 2008)	SCIENTIFIC NAME (THIS DOCUMENT)	COMMON NAME
<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	<i>Streptopelia chinensis tigrina</i>	Spotted dove
<i>Streptopelia roseogrisea</i>	<i>Streptopelia risoria</i>	African (Barbary) collared-dove
<i>Sula dactylatra fullageri</i> (sic)	<i>Sula dactylatra tasmani</i>	Masked (blue-faced) booby
<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	<i>Sula leucogaster plotus</i>	Brown booby
<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian little grebe
<i>Thalassarche melanophrys</i>	<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Black-browed mollymawk
<i>Thalasseus bergii cristatus</i>	<i>Sterna bergii cristata</i>	Crested tern
<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	<i>Threskiornis molucca strictipennis</i>	Australian white ibis
<i>Tringa terek</i>	<i>Tringa cinerea</i>	Terek sandpiper
<i>Xenicus longipes stokesi</i>	<i>Xenicus longipes stokesii</i>	North Island bush wren

Table 2. Statistical summary of the status of New Zealand bird species assessed in 2008 (Miskelly et al. 2008) and 2012 (this document). Note that direct comparisons of extinct and vagrant species are difficult because more taxa were assessed in 2012 than in 2008.

CATEGORY	TOTAL 2008	TOTAL 2012
Extinct	20	56
Data Deficient	1	2
Threatened—Nationally Critical	24	25
Threatened—Nationally Endangered	15	18
Threatened—Nationally Vulnerable	38	34
At Risk—Declining	18	17
At Risk—Recovering	9	13
At Risk—Relict	18	17
At Risk—Naturally Uncommon	47	45
Non-resident native—Migrant	27	24
Non-resident native—Vagrant	130	138
Non-resident native—Coloniser	8	9
Not Threatened	36	38
Introduced and Naturalised	36	37
Total	427	473

has improved and they were moved to Nationally Endangered, and grey-headed mollymawk *Thalassarche chrysostoma* and Chatham Island pigeon / parea *Hemiphaga chathamensis* moved to Nationally Vulnerable due to their better prognoses. The status of orange-fronted parakeet and Chatham Island pigeon / parea has improved as a direct result of successful conservation management programmes.

Other notable positive changes driven mainly by successful conservation management were the shift from Threatened categories to the At Risk—Recovering category for eastern falcon *Falco novaeseelandiae* “eastern”, Stewart Island robin *Petroica australis rakiura* and North Island kokako *Callaeas wilsoni*; and the movement of North Island little shearwater *Puffinus assimilis haurakiensis* from Relict to this recovering category. However, these gains were tempered by the addition of five taxa in Threatened categories for the first time: Antipodean albatross, flesh-footed shearwater *Puffinus carneipes*, New Zealand storm petrel, lesser knot, and kea *Nestor notabilis*.

Table 3. Detailed summary of status changes of New Zealand birds between year 2008 (Miskelly et al. 2008) and 2012 (this document).

CONSERVATION STATUS 2012	CONSERVATION STATUS 2008	DETERMINATE	INDETERMINATE	TOTAL
EXTINCT		56		56
	Extinct	19		19
	Not assessed	37		37
DATA DEFICIENT		1	1	2
	Extinct	1		1
	Nationally Critical		1	1
THREATENED		73	4	77
Nationally Critical		23	2	25
	Nationally Critical	17	2	19
	Nationally Endangered	3		3
	Nationally Vulnerable	2		2
	Naturally Uncommon	1		1
Nationally Endangered		18		18
	Data Deficient	1		1
	Nationally Critical	2		2
	Nationally Endangered	9		9
	Declining	5		5
	Naturally Uncommon	1		1
Nationally Vulnerable		32	2	34
	Nationally Critical	2		2
	Nationally Endangered	2	1	3
	Nationally Vulnerable	26	1	27
	Declining	1		1
	Migrant	1		1
AT RISK		91	1	92
Declining		17		17
	Declining	14		14
	Naturally Uncommon	2		2
	Migrant	1		1
Recovering		12	1	13
	Nationally Vulnerable	2	1	3
	Recovering	10		10
Relict		17		17
	Relict	17		17
Naturally Uncommon		45		45
	Declining	1		1
	Naturally Uncommon	43		43
	Not Threatened	1		1
NON-RESIDENT NATIVE		171		171
Migrant		24		24
	Migrant	24		24
Vagrant		138		138
	Migrant	1		1
	Vagrant	129		129
	Not assessed	8		8
Coloniser		9		9
	Vagrant	1		1
	Coloniser	8		8

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Table 3 continued

CONSERVATION STATUS 2012	CONSERVATION STATUS 2008	DETERMINATE	INDETERMINATE	TOTAL
NOT THREATENED		38		38
	Declining	2		2
	Naturally Uncommon	1		1
	Not Threatened	35		35
INTRODUCED AND NATURALISED		37		37
	Introduced and Naturalised	36		36
	Not assessed	1		1
TOTAL		466	7	473

Overall, changes were made to the status of 32 (7.4%) of the 428 taxa examined by Miskelly et al. (2008) after just 4 years. Taxa can change status between listings either as a result of a genuine increase or decrease in abundance or range, or as a result of better knowledge (e.g. from more accurate population estimates or the discovery of previously unknown populations). These two categories are not mutually exclusive—a species can have had both a genuine decline or recovery documented and additional populations discovered. The status of 12 taxa improved, mainly as a result of conservation management, but some as a result of improved knowledge or different interpretation of existing data. However, 20 taxa moved to a more threatened category. A summary of shifts of taxa between categories is presented in Table 3. A more detailed explanation of the reasons behind some of the changes in status will be published elsewhere.

2. Conservation status of all New Zealand birds since human contact

Taxa are assessed according to the criteria of Townsend et al. (2008), grouped by conservation status, then alphabetically by scientific name. In all cases, predicted and ongoing rates of population change are measured over 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer. For non-endemic species that are threatened internationally, the IUCN category is listed alongside the NZTCS listing. Categories are ordered by degree of loss, with Extinct at the top of the list and Not Threatened at the bottom, above Introduced and Naturalised. The Data Deficient list is inserted between Extinct and Threatened. Although the true status of Data Deficient taxa could span the entire range of available categories, the two bird taxa in that list are there because they are likely to be functionally extinct or actually extinct.

See Townsend et al. (2008) for details of criteria and qualifiers, which are abbreviated as follows:

CD	Conservation Dependent
De	Designated
DP	Data Poor
EF	Extreme Fluctuations
EW	Extinct in the Wild
IE	Island Endemic
Inc	Increasing
OL	One Location
PD	Partial Decline
RF	Recruitment Failure
RR	Range Restricted
SO	Secure Overseas
Sp	Sparse
St	Stable
TO	Threatened Overseas

2.1 Taxonomically Determinate

Extinct

Taxa for which there is no reasonable doubt—following repeated surveys in known or expected habitats at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal and annual) and throughout the taxon’s historic range—that the last individual has died.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY
<i>Aegotheles novaezealandiae</i>	New Zealand owl-nightjar	Aegothelidae
<i>Anomalopteryx didiformis</i>	Little bush moa	Emeidae
<i>Anthornis melanocephala</i>	Chatham Island bellbird	Meliphagidae
<i>Aptornis defossor</i>	South Island adzebill	Aptornithidae
<i>Aptornis otidiformis</i>	North Island adzebill	Aptornithidae
<i>Aquila moorei</i>	Haast’s eagle	Accipitridae
<i>Biziura delautouri</i>	New Zealand musk duck	Anatidae
<i>Bowdleria rufescens</i>	Chatham Island fernbird	Megaluridae
<i>Cabalus modestus</i>	Chatham rail	Rallidae
<i>Capellirallus karamu</i>	Snipe-rail	Rallidae
<i>Chenonetta finschi</i>	Finsch’s duck	Anatidae
<i>Circus teauteensis</i>	Eyles’ harrier	Accipitridae

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY
<i>Cnemiornis calcitrans</i>	South Island goose	Anatidae
<i>Cnemiornis gracilis</i>	North Island goose	Anatidae
<i>Coenocorypha barrierensis</i>	North Island snipe	Scolopacidae
<i>Coenocorypha chathamica</i>	Forbes' snipe	Scolopacidae
<i>Coenocorypha iredalei</i>	South Island snipe	Scolopacidae
<i>Corvus antipodum antipodum</i>	North Island raven	Corvidae
<i>Corvus antipodum pycrafti</i>	South Island raven	Corvidae
<i>Corvus moriorum</i>	Chatham Island raven	Corvidae
<i>Coturnix novaezealandiae</i>	New Zealand quail	Phasianidae
<i>Dendroscansor decurvirostris</i>	Long-billed wren	Acanthisittidae
<i>Diaphorapteryx hawkinsi</i>	Hawkins' rail	Rallidae
<i>Dinornis novaezealandiae</i>	North Island giant moa	Dinornithidae
<i>Dinornis robustus</i>	South Island giant moa	Dinornithidae
<i>Emeus crassus</i>	Eastern moa	Emeidae
<i>Euryapteryx curtus</i>	Coastal moa	Emeidae
<i>Euryapteryx gravis</i>	Stout-legged moa	Emeidae
<i>Fulica chathamensis</i>	Chatham Island coot	Rallidae
<i>Fulica prisca</i>	New Zealand coot	Rallidae
<i>Gallinula hodgenorum</i>	Hodgens' waterhen	Rallidae
<i>Gallirallus dieffenbachii</i>	Dieffenbach's rail	Rallidae
<i>Heteralocha acutirostris</i>	Huia	Callaeidae
<i>Ixobrychus novaezealandiae</i>	New Zealand little bittern	Ardeidae
<i>Malacorhynchus scarletti</i>	Scarlett's duck	Anatidae
<i>Megadyptes waitaha</i>	Waitaha penguin	Spheniscidae
<i>Megalapteryx didinus</i>	Upland moa	Emeidae
<i>Mergus australis</i>	New Zealand merganser	Anatidae
<i>Oxyura vantetsi</i>	New Zealand blue-billed duck	Anatidae
<i>Pachyanas chathamica</i>	Chatham Island duck	Anatidae
<i>Pachyornis australis</i>	Crested moa	Emeidae
<i>Pachyornis elephantopus</i>	Heavy-footed moa	Emeidae
<i>Pachyornis geranoides</i>	Mantell's moa	Emeidae
<i>Pachyplichas jagmi</i>	North Island stout-legged wren	Acanthisittidae
<i>Pachyplichas yaldwyni</i>	South Island stout-legged wren	Acanthisittidae
<i>Porphyrio mantelli</i>	North Island takahe	Rallidae
<i>Puffinus spelaeus</i>	Scarlett's shearwater	Procellariidae
<i>Sceloglaux albifacies albifacies</i>	South Island laughing owl	Strigidae
<i>Sceloglaux albifacies ruffifacies</i>	North Island laughing owl	Strigidae
<i>Traversia lyalli</i>	Lyall's wren	Acanthisittidae
<i>Turnagra capensis capensis</i>	South Island piopio	Turnagridae
<i>Turnagra capensis minor</i>	Stephens Island piopio	Turnagridae
<i>Turnagra tanagra</i>	North Island piopio	Turnagridae
<i>Xenicus longipes longipes</i>	South Island bush wren	Acanthisittidae
<i>Xenicus longipes stokesii</i>	North Island bush wren	Acanthisittidae
<i>Xenicus longipes variabilis</i>	Stead's bush wren	Acanthisittidae

Data Deficient

Taxa that are suspected to be threatened, or in some instances, possibly extinct but are not definitely known to belong to any particular category due to a lack of current information about their distribution and abundance. It is hoped that listing such taxa will stimulate research to find out the true category (for a fuller definition see Townsend et al. 2008).

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY
<i>Callaeas cinerea</i>	South Island kokako	Callaeidae

Threatened

Taxa that meet the criteria specified by Townsend et al. (2008) for the categories Nationally Critical, Nationally Endangered and Nationally Vulnerable.

Limited to taxa that are native and resident, i.e. excluding introduced taxa or those that are colonisers, migrants or vagrants.

Nationally Critical

Criteria for Nationally Critical:

A—very small population (natural or unnatural)

A(1) <250 mature individuals, regardless of cause

A(2) ≤2 subpopulations, ≤200 mature individuals in the larger subpopulation

A(3) Total area of occupancy ≤1 ha (0.01 km²)

B—small population (natural or unnatural) with a high ongoing or predicted decline

B(1/1) 250–1000 mature individuals, predicted decline 50–70%

B(2/1) ≤5 sub-populations, ≤300 mature individuals in the largest sub-population, predicted decline 50–70%

B(3/1) Total area of occupancy ≤10 ha (0.1 km²), predicted decline 50–70%

C—population (irrespective of size or number of sub-populations) with a very high ongoing or predicted decline (>70%).

C Predicted decline >70%

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	CRITERIA 2012	QUALIFIERS
<i>Anas nesiotis</i>	Campbell Island teal	Anatidae	A(1)	IE, Inc, RR
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Grey duck	Anatidae	C	SO
<i>Apteryx rowi</i>	Rowi, Okarito brown kiwi	Apterygidae	A(1)	CD, Inc, OL, RF
<i>Ardea modesta</i>	White heron	Ardeidae	A(1)	OL, SO, St
<i>Charadrius obscurus obscurus</i>	Southern New Zealand dotterel	Charadriidae	A(1)	CD, OL, St
<i>Coenocorypha aucklandica perseverance</i>	Campbell Island snipe	Scolopacidae	A(1)	IE, Inc, OL
<i>Diomedea antipodensis antipodensis</i>	Antipodean albatross	Diomedidae	C	IE, RF, RR
<i>Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni</i>	Gibson's albatross	Diomedidae	C	IE, OL
<i>Eudyptes filholi</i>	Eastern rockhopper penguin	Spheniscidae	C	RR, TO
<i>Gygis alba candida</i>	White tern	Sternidae	A(1)	CD, OL, SO
<i>Haematopus chathamensis</i>	Chatham Island oystercatcher	Haematopodidae	A(1)	CD, IE, RR, St
<i>Himantopus novaezelandiae</i>	Black stilt	Recurvirostridae	A(1)	CD, RR
<i>Larus bulleri</i>	Black-billed gull	Laridae	C	RF
<i>Leucocarbo onslowi</i>	Chatham Island shag	Phalacrocoracidae	C	IE, RR
<i>Pelagodroma albiclunus</i>	Kermadec white-faced storm petrel	Hydrobatidae	A(1)	IE, OL
<i>Petroica traversi</i>	Black robin	Petroicidae	A(1)	IE, RR
<i>Porphyrio hochstetteri</i>	Takahe	Rallidae	A(1)	CD, RR
<i>Pterodroma magentae</i>	Chatham Island taiko	Procellariidae	A(1)	CD, IE, Inc, OL
<i>Sternula nereis davisae</i>	New Zealand fairy tern	Sternidae	A(1)	CD, RR
<i>Stictocarbo featherstoni</i>	Pitt Island shag	Phalacrocoracidae	B(1/1)	IE, RR
<i>Strigops habroptilus</i>	Kakapo	Strigopidae	A(1)	CD, Inc, RR
<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Salvin's mollymawk	Diomedidae	C	RR
<i>Thinornis novaeseelandiae</i>	New Zealand shore plover	Charadriidae	A(1)	CD, Inc, RR, Sp

Nationally Endangered

Criteria for Nationally Endangered:

A—small population (natural or unnatural) that has a low to high ongoing or predicted decline

A(1/1) 250–1000 mature individuals, predicted decline 10–50%

A(2/1) ≤5 sub-populations, ≤300 mature individuals in the largest subpopulation, predicted decline 10–50%

A(3/1) Total area of occupancy ≤10 ha (0.1 km²), predicted decline 10–50%

B—small stable population (unnatural)

B(1/1) 250–1000 mature individuals, stable population

B(2/1) ≤5 sub-populations, ≤300 mature individuals in the largest subpopulation, stable population

B(3/1) Total area of occupancy ≤10 ha (0.1 km²), stable population

C—moderate population and high ongoing or predicted decline.

C(1/1) 1000–5000 mature individuals, predicted decline 50–70%

C(2/1) ≤15 sub-populations, ≤500 mature individuals in the largest subpopulation, predicted decline 50–70%

C(3/1) Total area of occupancy ≤100 ha (1 km²), predicted decline 50–70%

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	CRITERIA 2012	QUALIFIERS
<i>Apteryx australis lawryi</i>	Stewart Island tokoeka	Apterygidae	C	De, DP, OL, RF
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian bittern	Ardeidae	A(1/1)	DP, Sp, TO
<i>Chlidonias albostratus</i>	Black-fronted tern	Sternidae	C(1/1)	RF, Sp
<i>Cyanoramphus forbesi</i>	Forbes' parakeet	Psittacidae	B(1/1)	CD, IE, OL
<i>Cyanoramphus malherbi</i>	Orange-fronted parakeet	Psittacidae	B(2/1)	CD, EF, RR
<i>Egretta sacra sacra</i>	Reef heron	Ardeidae	B(1/1)	DP, SO, Sp, St
<i>Eudyptes pachyrhynchus</i>	Fiordland crested penguin	Spheniscidae	C(1/1)	Sp
<i>Fregetta grallaria grallaria</i>	White-bellied storm petrel	Hydrobatidae	B(1/1)	CD, DP, RR, TO
<i>Gallirallus australis scotti</i>	Stewart Island weka	Rallidae	A(1/1)	DP
<i>Leucocarbo carunculatus</i>	King shag	Phalacrocoracidae	B(1/1)	RR
<i>Leucocarbo ranfurlyi</i>	Bounty Island shag	Phalacrocoracidae	A(1/1)	IE, OL
<i>Nestor notabilis</i>	Kea	Strigopidae	C(1/1)	RF
<i>Pealeornis maoriana</i>	New Zealand storm petrel	Hydrobatidae	B(1/1)	DP, RR
<i>Petroica macrocephala chathamensis</i>	Chatham Island tomtit	Petroicidae	B(1/1)	CD, IE, RR, St
<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	Red-tailed tropicbird	Phaethontidae	B(1/1)	RR, SO, St
<i>Prothemadera novaeseelandiae chathamensis</i>	Chatham Island tui	Meliphagidae	B(1/1)	IE, RR, St
<i>Sula dactylatra tasmani</i>	Masked (blue-faced) booby	Sulidae	B(1/1)	RR, St, TO
<i>Xenicus gilviventris</i>	Rock wren	Acanthisittidae	C(1/1)	DP, RR, Sp

Nationally Vulnerable

Criteria for Nationally Vulnerable:

A—small, increasing population (unnatural)

A(1/1) 250–1000 mature individuals, predicted increase >10%

A(2/1) ≤5 subpopulations, ≤300 mature individuals in the largest subpopulation, predicted increase >10%

A(3/1) Total area of occupancy ≤10 ha (0.1 km²), predicted increase >10%

B—moderate, stable population (unnatural)

- B(1/1) 1000–5000 mature individuals, stable population
 B(2/1) ≤15 subpopulations, ≤500 mature individuals in the largest subpopulation, stable population
 B(3/1) Total area of occupancy ≤100 ha (1 km²), stable population

C—moderate population, with population trend that is declining

- C(1/1) 1000–5000 mature individuals, predicted decline 10–50%
 C(2/1) ≤15 sub-populations, ≤500 mature individuals in the largest subpopulation, predicted decline 10–50%
 C(3/1) Total area of occupancy ≤100 ha (1 km²), predicted decline 10–50%

D—moderate to large population, and moderate to high ongoing or predicted decline.

- D(1/1) 5000–20 000 mature individuals, predicted decline 30–70%
 D(2/1) ≤15 subpopulations and ≤1000 mature individuals in the largest sub-population, predicted decline 30–70%
 D(3/1) Total area of occupancy ≤1000 ha (10 km²), predicted decline 30–70%

E—large population, and high ongoing or predicted decline.

- E(1/1) 20 000–100 000 mature individuals, predicted decline 50–70%
 E(2/1) Total area of occupancy ≤10 000 ha (100 km²), predicted decline 50–70%

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	CRITERIA 2012	QUALIFIERS
<i>Anarhynchus frontalis</i>	Wrybill	Charadriidae	C(1/1)	RR
<i>Anas aucklandica</i>	Auckland Island teal	Anatidae	B(1/1)	IE, RR, St
<i>Apteryx australis australis</i>	Fiordland tokoeka	Apterygidae	D(1/1)	PD, RF
<i>Apteryx haastii</i>	Great spotted kiwi	Apterygidae	D(1/1)	DP, RF
<i>Apteryx mantelli</i>	North Island brown kiwi	Apterygidae	D(1/1)	CD, PD, RF
<i>Bowdleria punctata stewartiana</i>	Stewart Island fernbird	Megaluridae	B(1/1)	DP, RR
<i>Calidris canutus rogersi</i>	Lesser knot	Scolopacidae	E(1/1)	TO
<i>Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus</i>	Banded dotterel	Charadriidae	D(1/1)	DP
<i>Charadrius obscurus aquilonius</i>	Northern New Zealand dotterel	Charadriidae	B(1/1)	CD, Inc
<i>Coenocorypha pusilla</i>	Chatham Island snipe	Scolopacidae	B(1/1)	IE, RR, St
<i>Eudyptula minor albosignata</i>	White-flippered blue penguin	Spheniscidae	D(1/1)	CD, PD, RR
<i>Gallirallus australis greyi</i>	North Island weka	Rallidae	D(1/1)	
<i>Gerygone albofrontata</i>	Chatham Island warbler	Acanthizidae	B(1/1)	IE, RR, St
<i>Hemiphaga chathamensis</i>	Chatham Island pigeon, parea	Columbidae	A(1/1)	CD, IE, OL
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian tern	Sternidae	C(1/1)	SO, Sp
<i>Hymenolaimus malacorhynchos</i>	Blue duck, whio	Anatidae	C(1/1)	CD, PD, Sp
<i>Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i>	Red-billed gull	Laridae	E(1/1)	
<i>Leucocarbo chalconotus</i>	Stewart Island shag	Phalacrocoracidae	B(1/1)	
<i>Leucocarbo colensoi</i>	Auckland Island shag	Phalacrocoracidae	B(1/1)	IE, Inc, RR
<i>Megadyptes antipodes</i>	Yellow-eyed penguin	Spheniscidae	B(1/1)	EF
<i>Mohoua ochrocephala</i>	Yellowhead, mohua	Pachycephalidae	B(1/1)	CD, PD, RR
<i>Nestor meridionalis meridionalis</i>	South Island kaka	Strigopidae	C(1/1)	CD, PD, RF
<i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i>	North Island kaka	Strigopidae	C(1/1)	CD, PD, RF
<i>Notiomystis cincta</i>	Stitchbird	Notiomystidae	B(1/1)	CD, EF, RR
<i>Phalacrocorax varius varius</i>	Pied shag	Phalacrocoracidae	C(1/1)	
<i>Podiceps cristatus australis</i>	Southern crested grebe	Podicipedidae	A(1/1)	Inc, SO
<i>Poliiocephalus rufopectus</i>	New Zealand dabchick	Podicipedidae	B(1/1)	St
<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	Black petrel	Procellariidae	C(1/1)	RR
<i>Pterodroma axillaris</i>	Chatham petrel	Procellariidae	A(1/1)	CD, Inc, RR
<i>Puffinus carneipes</i>	Flesh-footed shearwater	Procellariidae	E(1/1)	RR, TO
<i>Sterna striata aucklandora</i>	Southern white-fronted tern	Sternidae	B(1/1)	DP, RR
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Grey-headed mollymawk	Diomedidae	B(3/1)	OL, TO

At Risk

Taxa that meet the criteria specified by Townsend et al. (2008) for Declining, Recovering, Relict and Naturally Uncommon.

Declining

Taxa that do not qualify as 'Threatened' because they are buffered by large population size and/or a slower rate of decline than the trigger points.

Criteria for Declining:

A—moderate to large population and low ongoing or predicted decline

A(1/1) 5000–20 000 mature individuals, predicted decline 10–30%

A(2/1) Total area of occupancy \leq 1000 ha (10 km²), predicted decline 10–30%

B—large population and low to moderate ongoing or predicted decline

B(1/1) 20 000–100 000 mature individuals, predicted decline 10–50%

B(2/1) Total area of occupancy \leq 10 000 ha (100 km²), predicted decline 10–50%

C—very large population and low to high ongoing or predicted decline.

C(1/1) >100 000 mature individuals, predicted decline 10–70%

C(2/1) Total area of occupancy >10 000 ha (100 km²), predicted decline 10–70%

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	CRITERIA 2012	QUALIFIERS
<i>Acanthisitta chloris granti</i>	North Island rifleman	Acanthisittidae	B(1/1)	DP
<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae</i>	New Zealand pipit	Motacillidae	C(1/1)	
<i>Bowdleria punctatapunctata</i>	South Island fernbird	Megaluridae	B(1/1)	
<i>Bowdleria punctata vealeae</i>	North Island fernbird	Megaluridae	B(1/1)	DP
<i>Eudyptes sclateri</i>	Erect-crested penguin	Spheniscidae	C(1/1)	
<i>Eudyptula minor iredalei</i>	Northern blue penguin	Spheniscidae	B(1/1)	DP, EF
<i>Eudyptula minor minor</i>	Southern blue penguin	Spheniscidae	B(1/1)	DP
<i>Gallirallus philippensis assimilis</i>	Banded rail	Rallidae	A(1/1)	DP, RR
<i>Haematopus finschi</i>	South Island pied oystercatcher	Haematopodidae	B(1/1)	
<i>Himantopus himantopus leucocephalus</i>	Pied stilt	Recurvirostridae	B(1/1)	SO
<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	Eastern bar-tailed godwit	Scolopacidae	B(1/1)	TO
<i>Phoebastria palpebrata</i>	Light-mantled sooty albatross	Diomedeidae	B(1/1)	DP, RR, SO
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	White-chinned petrel	Procellariidae	C(1/1)	RR, TO
<i>Puffinus griseus</i>	Sooty shearwater	Procellariidae	C(1/1)	SO
<i>Puffinus huttoni</i>	Hutton's shearwater	Procellariidae	C(1/1)	OL
<i>Sterna striata striata</i>	White-fronted tern	Sternidae	B(1/1)	DP
<i>Thalassarche cauta steadi</i>	NZ White-capped mollymawk	Diomedeidae	C(1/1)	EF, RR

Recovering

Taxa that have undergone a documented decline within the last 1000 years and now have an ongoing or predicted increase of >10% in the total population or area of occupancy, taken over the next 10 years or three generations, whichever is longer. Note that such taxa that are increasing but have a population size of <1000 mature individuals (or total area of occupancy of <10 ha) are listed in one of the Threatened categories, depending on their population size (for more details see Townsend et al. (2008)).

Criteria for Recovering:

A 1000–5000 mature individuals or total area of occupancy \leq 100 ha (1 km²), and predicted increase >10%

- B 5000–20 000 mature individuals or total area of occupancy ≤ 1000 ha (10 km²), and predicted increase >10%

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	CRITERIA 2012	QUALIFIERS
<i>Anas chlorotis</i>	Brown teal	Anatidae	A	CD, RR
<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae aucklandicus</i>	Subantarctic pipit	Motacillidae	B	Inc, RR
<i>Apteryx owenii</i>	Little spotted kiwi	Apterygidae	A	CD, Inc, RR
<i>Callaeas wilsoni</i>	North Island kokako	Callaeidae	A	CD, Inc, Sp
<i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae cyanurus</i>	Kermadec parakeet	Psittacidae	B	EF, IE, Inc, RR
<i>Haematopus unicolor</i>	Variable oystercatcher	Haematopodidae	A	Inc
<i>Petroica australis rakiura</i>	Stewart Island robin	Petroicidae	A	RR
<i>Philesturnus carunculatus</i>	South Island saddleback	Callaeidae	A	Inc, RR
<i>Philesturnus rufusater</i>	North Island saddleback	Callaeidae	B	Inc, RR
<i>Pterodroma pycrofti</i>	Pycroft's petrel	Procellariidae	B	Inc, RR
<i>Puffinus assimilis haurakiensis</i>	North Island little shearwater	Procellariidae	B	Inc, RR
<i>Sterna vittata bethunei</i>	New Zealand Antarctic tern	Sternidae	A	RR

Relict

Taxa that have undergone a documented decline within the last 1000 years, and now occupy <10% of their former range and meet one of the following criteria:

Criteria for Relict:

- A 5000–20 000 mature individuals; population stable ($\pm 10\%$)
- B >20 000 mature individuals; population stable or increasing at >10%. The range of a relictual taxon takes into account the area currently occupied as a ratio of its former extent. Relict can also include taxa that exist as reintroduced and self-sustaining populations within or outside their former known range (for more details see Townsend et al. (2008)).

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	CRITERIA 2012	QUALIFIERS
<i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae novaezelandiae</i>	Red-crowned parakeet	Psittacidae	B	
<i>Gallirallus australis hectori</i>	Buff weka	Rallidae	B	
<i>Garrodia nereis</i>	Grey-backed storm petrel	Hydrobatidae	B	RR, SO
<i>Pachyptila turtur</i>	Fairy prion	Procellariidae	B	RR, SO
<i>Pachyptila vittata</i>	Broad-billed prion	Procellariidae	B	RR, SO
<i>Pelagodroma marina maoriana</i>	New Zealand white-faced storm petrel	Hydrobatidae	B	RR
<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix chathamensis</i>	Southern diving petrel	Procellariidae	B	RR
<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix urinatrix</i>	Northern diving petrel	Procellariidae	B	Inc, RR, SO
<i>Porzana pusilla affinis</i>	Marsh crake	Rallidae	A	DP
<i>Porzana tabuensis tabuensis</i>	Spotless crake	Rallidae	A	DP, SO
<i>Pterodroma cervicalis</i>	White-naped petrel	Procellariidae	B	OL
<i>Pterodroma cookii</i>	Cook's petrel	Procellariidae	B	Inc, RR
<i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i>	Mottled petrel	Procellariidae	B	Inc, RR
<i>Pterodroma neglecta</i>	Kermadec petrel	Procellariidae	B	SO
<i>Puffinus assimilis kermadecensis</i>	Kermadec little shearwater	Procellariidae	B	IE, RR
<i>Puffinus gavia</i>	Fluttering shearwater	Procellariidae	B	RR
<i>Puffinus pacificus pacificus</i>	Wedge-tailed shearwater	Procellariidae	B	RR, SO

Naturally Uncommon

Taxa whose distribution is confined to a specific geographical area or which occur within naturally small and widely scattered populations, where this distribution is not the result of human disturbance. Taxa with >20 000 mature individuals are not considered naturally uncommon unless they occupy an area of <1000 km².

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	QUALIFIERS
<i>Anous minutus minutus</i>	White-capped noddy	Sternidae	RR, SO
<i>Anthornis melanura obscura</i>	Three Kings bellbird	Meliphagidae	IE, OL, St
<i>Anthornis melanura oneho</i>	Poor Knights bellbird	Meliphagidae	IE, OL, St
<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae chathamensis</i>	Chatham Island pipit	Motacillidae	IE, RR, St
<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae steindachneri</i>	Antipodes Island pipit	Motacillidae	IE, RR, St
<i>Bowdleria punctata caudata</i>	Snares Island fernbird	Megaluridae	IE, OL, St
<i>Bowdleria punctata wilsoni</i>	Codfish Island fernbird	Megaluridae	IE, RR
<i>Catharacta antarctica lonnbergi</i>	Brown skua	Stercorariidae	Sp
<i>Charadrius bicinctus exilis</i>	Auckland Island banded dotterel	Charadriidae	DP, IE, RR
<i>Coenocorypha aucklandica aucklandica</i>	Auckland Island snipe	Scolopacidae	IE, RR, St
<i>Coenocorypha aucklandica meinertzhagenae</i>	Antipodes Island snipe	Scolopacidae	IE, RR, St
<i>Coenocorypha huegeli</i>	Snares Island snipe	Scolopacidae	IE, RR, St
<i>Cyanoramphus hochstetteri</i>	Reischek's parakeet	Psittacidae	IE, RR, St
<i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae chathamensis</i>	Chatham Island red-crowned parakeet	Psittacidae	IE, RR, St
<i>Cyanoramphus unicolor</i>	Antipodes Island parakeet	Psittacidae	IE, RR, St
<i>Daption capense australe</i>	Snares Cape pigeon	Procellariidae	RR
<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	Southern royal albatross	Diomedidae	RR
<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	Northern royal albatross	Diomedidae	RR
<i>Eudynamys taitensis</i>	Long-tailed cuckoo	Cuculidae	De, DP
<i>Eudyptes robustus</i>	Snares crested penguin	Spheniscidae	IE, OL
<i>Eudyptula minor chathamensis</i>	Chatham Island blue penguin	Spheniscidae	IE, RR
<i>Leucocarbo campbelli</i>	Campbell Island shag	Phalacrocoracidae	DP, IE, OL
<i>Lewinia muelleri</i>	Auckland Island rail	Rallidae	DP, IE, RR, St
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern giant petrel	Procellariidae	RR, SO
<i>Onychoprion fuscata serratus</i>	Sooty tern	Sternidae	OL, SO
<i>Pachyptila crassirostris crassirostris</i>	Fulmar prion	Procellariidae	RR, St
<i>Pachyptila crassirostris flemingi</i>	Lesser fulmar prion	Procellariidae	OL, St
<i>Pachyptila crassirostris pyramidalis</i>	Chatham fulmar prion	Procellariidae	IE, RR
<i>Pachyptila desolata</i>	Antarctic prion	Procellariidae	RR, SO
<i>Petroica macrocephala dannefaerdi</i>	Snares Island tomtit	Petroicidae	IE, OL, St
<i>Petroica macrocephala marrineri</i>	Auckland Island tomtit	Petroicidae	IE, RR
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo novaehollandiae</i>	Black shag	Phalacrocoracidae	SO, Sp
<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Little black shag	Phalacrocoracidae	RR
<i>Platalea regia</i>	Royal spoonbill	Threskiornithidae	Inc, RR, SO, Sp
<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	Grey petrel	Procellariidae	RR, SO
<i>Procellaria westlandica</i>	Westland petrel	Procellariidae	OL, St
<i>Procelsterna cerulea albivittata</i>	Grey ternlet	Sternidae	RR
<i>Puffinus bulleri</i>	Buller's shearwater	Procellariidae	OL, St
<i>Puffinus elegans</i>	Subantarctic little shearwater	Procellariidae	RR
<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa penita</i>	Chatham Island fantail	Rhipiduridae	EF, IE, RR
<i>Stictocarbo punctatus oliveri</i>	Blue shag	Phalacrocoracidae	
<i>Thalassarche bulleri bulleri</i>	Southern Buller's mollymawk	Diomedidae	RR
<i>Thalassarche bulleri platei</i>	Pacific mollymawk (northern Buller's)	Diomedidae	RR
<i>Thalassarche eremita</i>	Chatham Island mollymawk	Diomedidae	IE, OL
<i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	Campbell Island mollymawk	Diomedidae	IE, OL

Non-resident Native

Taxa whose natural presence in New Zealand is either discontinuous (Migrant) or temporary (Vagrant) or which have succeeded in recent years (since 1950) to establish a resident breeding population (Coloniser).

Migrant

Taxa that predictably and cyclically visit New Zealand as part of their normal life cycle (a minimum of 15 individuals known or presumed to visit per annum) but do not breed here. Where >25% of the taxon relies on New Zealand for greater than 50% of its life-cycle (e.g. pre-breeding years plus each austral summer), they have been considered as part of the native avifauna.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	QUALIFIERS
<i>Ardea ibis coromanda</i>	Eastern cattle egret	Ardeidae	SO
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Turnstone	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed sandpiper	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked stint	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Catharacta maccormicki</i>	South Polar skua	Stercorariidae	SO
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged black tern	Sternidae	SO
<i>Coprotheres pomarinus</i>	Pomarine skua	Stercorariidae	SO
<i>Daption capense capense</i>	Cape pigeon	Procellariidae	SO
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Snowy albatross	Diomedeidae	TO
<i>Fulmarus glacialisoides</i>	Antarctic fulmar	Procellariidae	SO
<i>Halobaena caerulea</i>	Blue petrel	Procellariidae	SO
<i>Lugensa brevirostris</i>	Kerguelen petrel	Procellariidae	SO
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern giant petrel	Procellariidae	SO
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Far-eastern curlew	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Numenius phaeopus variegatus</i>	Asiatic whimbrel	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Oceanites oceanicus exasperatus</i>	Wilson's storm petrel	Hydrobatidae	SO
<i>Pachyptila belcheri</i>	Narrow-billed prion	Procellariidae	SO
<i>Pachyptila salvini</i>	Salvin's prion	Procellariidae	SO
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific golden plover	Charadriidae	SO
<i>Puffinus tenuirostris</i>	Short-tailed shearwater	Procellariidae	SO
<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed skua	Stercorariidae	SO
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Arctic skua	Stercorariidae	SO
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic tern	Sternidae	SO
<i>Sternula albifrons sinensis</i>	Eastern little tern	Sternidae	SO

Vagrant

Taxa whose occurrences, though natural, are sporadic and typically transitory, or migrants with fewer than 15 individuals visiting New Zealand per annum.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	QUALIFIERS
<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	Australian reed warbler	Acrocephalidae	SO
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern pintail	Anatidae	SO
<i>Anas castanea</i>	Chestnut teal	Anatidae	SO
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern shoveler	Anatidae	SO
<i>Anhinga melanogaster novaehollandiae</i>	Australian darter	Anhingidae	SO
<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red wattlebird	Meliphagidae	SO
<i>Aptenodytes forsteri</i>	Emperor penguin	Spheniscidae	SO

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	QUALIFIERS
<i>Aptenodytes patagonicus</i>	King penguin	Spheniscidae	SO
<i>Apus pacificus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed swift	Apodidae	SO
<i>Ardea cinerea jouyi</i>	Oriental grey heron	Ardeidae	SO
<i>Ardea intermedia plumifera</i>	Intermediate egret	Ardeidae	SO
<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	White-necked heron	Ardeidae	SO
<i>Artamus personatus</i>	Masked Woodswallow	Artamidae	SO
<i>Artamus superciliosus</i>	White-browed Woodswallow	Artamidae	SO
<i>Aythya australis</i>	Australian white-eyed duck	Anatidae	SO
<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Upland sandpiper	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Bulweria bulwerii</i>	Bulwer's petrel	Procellariidae	SO
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed cuckoo	Cuculidae	SO
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	Baird's sandpiper	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew sandpiper	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	White-rumped sandpiper	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Calidris himantopus</i>	Stilt sandpiper	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Calidris mauri</i>	Western sandpiper	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral sandpiper	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Little stint	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	Semipalmated sandpiper	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	Long-toed stint	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great knot	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Calonectris borealis</i>	Cory's shearwater	Procellariidae	SO
<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	Streaked shearwater	Procellariidae	SO
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii leschenaultii</i>	Large sand dotterel	Charadriidae	SO
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Mongolian dotterel	Charadriidae	SO
<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>	Red-capped dotterel	Charadriidae	SO
<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	Semi-palmated plover	Charadriidae	SO
<i>Charadrius veredus</i>	Oriental dotterel	Charadriidae	SO
<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian wood duck	Anatidae	SO
<i>Chlidonias hybridus javanicus</i>	Whiskered tern	Sternidae	SO
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced cuckoo-shrike	Campephagidae	SO
<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake	Rallidae	SO
<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	Oriental cuckoo	Cuculidae	SO
<i>Cuculus pallidus</i>	Pallid cuckoo	Cuculidae	SO
<i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i>	Plumed whistling duck	Anatidae	SO
<i>Egretta garzetta immaculata</i>	Little egret	Ardeidae	SO
<i>Erythrogonys cinctus</i>	Red-kneed dotterel	Charadriidae	SO
<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i>	Western rockhopper penguin	Spheniscidae	TO
<i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i>	Macaroni penguin	Spheniscidae	TO
<i>Eudyptes moseleyi</i>	Moseley's rockhopper penguin	Spheniscidae	TO
<i>Eudyptes schlegeli</i>	Royal penguin	Spheniscidae	TO
<i>Eurystomus orientalis pacificus</i>	Dollarbird	Coraciidae	SO
<i>Falco cenchroides cenchroides</i>	Nankeen kestrel	Falconidae	SO
<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black falcon	Falconidae	SO
<i>Fregata ariel ariel</i>	Lesser frigatebird	Fregatidae	SO
<i>Fregata minor palmerstoni</i>	Great frigatebird	Fregatidae	SO
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Japanese snipe	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common moorhen	Rallidae	SO
<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	Dusky moorhen	Rallidae	SO
<i>Gallinula ventralis</i>	Black-tailed native-hen	Rallidae	SO
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Gull-billed tern	Sternidae	SO
<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	Oriental pratincole	Glareolidae	SO

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	QUALIFIERS
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied sea eagle	Accipitriformes	SO
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus caudacutus</i>	White-throated needletail	Apodidae	SO
<i>Ixobrychus minutus dubius</i>	Australian little bittern	Ardeidae	SO
<i>Lalage tricolor</i>	White-winged triller	Campephagidae	SO
<i>Larus pacificus</i>	Pacific gull	Laridae	SO
<i>Larus pipixcan</i>	Franklin's gull	Laridae	SO
<i>Limicola falcinellus sibirica</i>	Eastern broad-billed sandpiper	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Asiatic dowitcher	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	Hudsonian godwit	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Limosa limosa melanuroides</i>	Asiatic black-tailed godwit	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	Pink-eared duck	Anatidae	SO
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black kite	Accipitridae	SO
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Black-faced monarch	Monarchidae	SO
<i>Morus capensis</i>	Cape gannet	Sulidae	SO
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Satin flycatcher	Monarchidae	SO
<i>Numenius minutus</i>	Little whimbrel	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus</i>	American whimbrel	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Numenius tahitiensis</i>	Bristle-thighed curlew	Scolopacidae	TO
<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa leucorhoa</i>	Leach's storm petrel	Hydrobatidae	SO
<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	Bridled tern	Sternidae	SO
<i>Onychoprion lunatus</i>	Grey-backed tern	Sternidae	SO
<i>Pelagodroma marina dulciae</i>	Australian white-faced storm petrel	Hydrobatidae	SO
<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian pelican	Pelicanidae	SO
<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	Fairy martin	Hirundinidae	SO
<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree martin	Hirundinidae	SO
<i>Phaeton lepturus dorotheae</i>	White-tailed tropicbird	Phaethontidae	SO
<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos melanoleucos</i>	Little pied cormorant	Phalacrocoracidae	SO
<i>Phalaropus fulicaria</i>	Grey phalarope	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked phalarope	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	Wilson's phalarope	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>	Laysan albatross	Diomedidae	TO
<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	Black-footed albatross	Diomedidae	TO
<i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	Sooty albatross	Diomedidae	TO
<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	Yellow-billed spoonbill	Threskiornithidae	SO
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy ibis	Threskiornithidae	SO
<i>Pluvialis dominicus</i>	American golden plover	Charadriidae	SO
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey plover	Charadriidae	SO
<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>	Hoary-headed grebe	Podicipedidae	SO
<i>Porzana fluminea</i>	Australian crane	Rallidae	SO
<i>Pseudobulweria rostrata</i>	Tahiti petrel	Procellariidae	SO
<i>Pterodroma alba</i>	Phoenix petrel	Procellariidae	TO
<i>Pterodroma externa</i>	Juan Fernandez petrel	Procellariidae	TO
<i>Pterodroma leucoptera caledonica</i>	New Caledonian petrel	Procellariidae	TO
<i>Pterodroma longirostris</i>	Stejneger's petrel	Procellariidae	TO
<i>Pterodroma solandri</i>	Providence petrel	Procellariidae	TO
<i>Puffinus assimilis assimilis</i>	Norfolk Island little shearwater	Procellariidae	SO
<i>Puffinus creatopus</i>	Pink-footed shearwater	Procellariidae	SO
<i>Puffinus gravis</i>	Great shearwater	Procellariidae	SO
<i>Puffinus nativitatis</i>	Christmas Island shearwater	Procellariidae	SO
<i>Puffinus newelli</i>	Newell's shearwater	Procellariidae	TO
<i>Puffinus pacificus chlororhynchus</i>	Wedge-tailed shearwater	Procellariidae	SO
<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	Manx shearwater	Procellariidae	SO

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	QUALIFIERS
<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i>	Adelie penguin	Spheniscidae	SO
<i>Pygoscelis antarctica</i>	Chinstrap penguin	Spheniscidae	SO
<i>Pygoscelis papua</i>	Gentoo penguin	Spheniscidae	SO
<i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>	Red-necked avocet	Recurvirostridae	SO
<i>Rhiphidura leucophrys</i>	Willie wagtail	Rhipiduridae	SO
<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Painted snipe	Rostratulidae	SO
<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	Channel-billed cuckoo	Cuculidae	SO
<i>Spheniscus magellanicus</i>	Magellanic penguin	Spheniscidae	SO
<i>Sterna bergii cristata</i>	Crested tern	Sternidae	SO
<i>Sterna hirundo longipennis</i>	Common tern	Sternidae	SO
<i>Sula leucogaster plotus</i>	Brown booby	Sulidae	SO
<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>	Chestnut-breasted shelduck	Anatidae	SO
<i>Thalassarche cauta cauta</i>	Tasmanian mollymawk	Diomedidae	SO
<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i>	Atlantic yellow-nosed mollymawk	Diomedidae	TO
<i>Thalassoica antarctica</i>	Antarctic petrel	Procellariidae	SO
<i>Threskiornis molucca strictipennis</i>	Australian white ibis	Threskiornithidae	SO
<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	Straw-necked ibis	Threskiornithidae	SO
<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	Siberian tattler	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Tringa cinerea</i>	Terek sandpiper	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Lesser yellowlegs	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	Common sandpiper	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Tringa incana</i>	Wandering tattler	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Greenshank	Scolopacidae	SO
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh sandpiper	Scolopacidae	SO

Coloniser

Taxa that otherwise trigger Threatened categories because of small population size, but have arrived in New Zealand without direct or indirect help from humans and have been successfully reproducing in the wild only since 1950.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	QUALIFIERS
<i>Anous stolidus pileatus</i>	Common noddy	Sternidae	OL, SO
<i>Euseyornis melanops</i>	Black-fronted dotterel	Charadriidae	SO, Sp
<i>Fulica atra australis</i>	Australian coot	Rallidae	Inc, SO
<i>Nycticorax caledonicus australasiae</i>	Nankeen night heron	Ardeidae	OL, SO
<i>Pterodroma mollis</i>	Soft-plumaged petrel	Procellariidae	Inc, OL, SO
<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian little grebe	Podicipedidae	SO
<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Eastern yellow-nosed mollymawk	Diomedidae	TO
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Black-browed mollymawk	Diomedidae	TO
<i>Tyto alba delicatula</i>	Australian barn owl	Tytonidae	OL, SO

Not Threatened

Resident native taxa that have large, stable populations.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	QUALIFIERS
<i>Acanthisitta chloris chloris</i>	South Island rifleman	Acanthisittidae	
<i>Anas gracilis</i>	Grey teal	Anatidae	Inc, SO
<i>Anas rhynchos</i>	Australasian shoveler	Anatidae	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	QUALIFIERS
<i>Anthornis melanura melanura</i>	Bellbird	Meliphagidae	
<i>Aythya novaeseelandiae</i>	New Zealand scaup	Anatidae	Inc
<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus lucidus</i>	Shining cuckoo	Cuculidae	DP
<i>Circus approximans</i>	Swamp harrier	Accipitridae	SO
<i>Cyanoramphus auriceps</i>	Yellow-crowned parakeet	Psittacidae	EF
<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Black swan	Anatidae	SO
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced heron	Ardeidae	SO
<i>Fregetta tropica</i>	Black-bellied storm petrel	Hydrobatidae	De, RR
<i>Gallirallus australis australis</i>	Western weka	Rallidae	EF, Inc
<i>Gerygone igata</i>	Grey warbler	Acanthizidae	
<i>Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae</i>	New Zealand pigeon, kereru	Columbidae	CD, Inc
<i>Hirundo neoxena neoxena</i>	Welcome swallow	Hirundinidae	Inc, SO
<i>Larus dominicanus dominicanus</i>	Southern black-backed gull	Laridae	SO
<i>Mohoua albicilla</i>	Whitehead	Pachycephalidae	
<i>Mohoua novaeseelandiae</i>	Brown creeper	Pachycephalidae	
<i>Morus serrator</i>	Australasian gannet	Sulidae	De, Inc, SO
<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae</i>	Morepork	Strigidae	
<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix exsul</i>	Subantarctic diving petrel	Procellariidae	De, RR, SO
<i>Petroica australis australis</i>	South Island robin	Petroicidae	CD
<i>Petroica longipes</i>	North Island robin	Petroicidae	St
<i>Petroica macrocephala macrocephala</i>	Yellow-breasted tomtit	Petroicidae	
<i>Petroica macrocephala toitoi</i>	Pied tomtit	Petroicidae	
<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos brevirostris</i>	Little shag	Phalacrocoracidae	Inc
<i>Porphyrio melanotus melanotus</i>	Pukeko	Rallidae	Inc, SO
<i>Prothemadera novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae</i>	Tui	Meliphagidae	OL, St
<i>Pterodroma lessonii</i>	White-headed petrel	Procellariidae	De, RR, SO
<i>Pterodroma macroptera gouldi</i>	Grey-faced petrel	Procellariidae	De, Inc, RR
<i>Pterodroma nigripennis</i>	Black-winged petrel	Procellariidae	De, Inc, RR
<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa fuliginosa</i>	South Island fantail	Rhipiduridae	EF
<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa placabilis</i>	North Island fantail	Rhipiduridae	EF
<i>Stictocarbo punctatus punctatus</i>	Spotted shag	Phalacrocoracidae	
<i>Tadorna variegata</i>	Paradise shelduck	Anatidae	
<i>Todiramphus sanctus vagans</i>	New Zealand kingfisher	Halcyonidae	SO
<i>Vanellus miles novaehollandiae</i>	Spur-winged plover	Charadriidae	SO
<i>Zosterops lateralis lateralis</i>	Silvereye	Zosteropidae	SO

Introduced and Naturalised

Taxa that have become naturalised in the wild after being deliberately or accidentally introduced into New Zealand by human agency.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	QUALIFIERS
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Myna	Sturnidae	SO
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark	Alaudidae	SO
<i>Alectoris chukar</i>	Chukor	Phasianidae	SO, Sp
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	Anatidae	SO
<i>Anser anser</i>	Feral (greylag) goose	Anatidae	SO
<i>Athene noctua</i>	Little owl	Strigidae	SO
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada goose	Anatidae	SO
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested cockatoo	Cacatuidae	SO, Sp
<i>Callipepla californica</i>	California quail	Phasianidae	SO

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	QUALIFIERS
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Goldfinch	Fringillidae	SO
<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	Greenfinch	Fringillidae	SO
<i>Carduelis flammea</i>	Redpoll	Fringillidae	SO
<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i>	Cape Barren goose	Anatidae	SO, Sp
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock pigeon	Columbidae	SO
<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Rook	Corvidae	SO
<i>Coturnix ypsilophora australis</i>	Australian brown quail	Phasianidae	SO
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute swan	Anatidae	SO, Sp
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing kookaburra	Halcyonidae	RR, SO
<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>	Cirl bunting	Emberizidae	SO, Sp
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	Emberizidae	SO
<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>	Galah	Cacatuidae	RR, SO
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Chaffinch	Fringillidae	SO
<i>Gallus gallus gallus</i>	Feral chicken	Phasianidae	SO
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian magpie	Artamidae	SO
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Wild turkey	Phasianidae	SO
<i>Numida meleagris</i>	Helmeted guineafowl	Phasianidae	SO, Sp
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House sparrow	Passeridae	SO
<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Peafowl	Phasianidae	SO
<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Common pheasant	Phasianidae	SO
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson rosella	Psittacidae	RR, SO
<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	Eastern rosella	Psittacidae	SO
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock	Prunellidae	SO
<i>Streptopelia chinensis tigrina</i>	Spotted dove	Columbidae	SO
<i>Streptopelia risoria</i>	Barbary dove	Columbidae	SO, Sp
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling	Sturnidae	SO
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird	Turdidae	SO
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song thrush	Turdidae	SO

2.2 Taxonomically Indeterminate

Data Deficient

Taxa that are suspected to be threatened, or in some instances, possibly extinct but are not definitely known to belong to any particular category due to a lack of current information about their distribution and abundance. It is hoped that listing such taxa will stimulate research to find out the true category (for a fuller definition see Townsend et al. 2008).

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY
<i>Anas chlorotis</i> "South Island"	South Island brown teal	Anatidae

Threatened

Taxa that meet the criteria specified by Townsend et al. (2008) for the categories Nationally Critical, Nationally Endangered and Nationally Vulnerable.

Nationally Critical

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	CRITERIA 2012	QUALIFIERS
<i>Apteryx australis</i> "Haast"	Haast tokoeka	Apterygidae	A(1)	CD, Inc, OL, RF
<i>Pelecanoides georgicus</i> "Codfish Island"	Codfish Island diving petrel	Procellariidae	A(1)	CD, IE, OL

Nationally Vulnerable

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	CRITERIA 2012	QUALIFIERS
<i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> "bush"	Bush falcon	Falconidae	B(1/1)	DP, St
<i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> "southern"	Southern falcon	Falconidae	B(1/1)	DP

At Risk

Taxa that meet the criteria specified by Townsend et al. (2008) for Declining, Recovering, Relict and Naturally Uncommon.

Recovering

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	CRITERIA 2012	QUALIFIERS
<i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> "eastern"	Eastern falcon	Falconidae	A	DP, Inc

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