



## Foods

Kererū are herbivores (they only eat plants). Some of their favourite foods are fruit of nīkau, miro, cabbage tree and mahoe trees.

Kererū are very important for trees with large berries as they are one of the only surviving native birds with a beak large enough to eat them and spread the seeds through their droppings.

Other foods of the kererū include the leaves and flowers of some native plants and trees e.g., mahoe and kōwhai. In most areas leaves are an important food for kererū during winter when there are fewer flowers and fruit available.

## Habitat

Gardens, parks, farms and forests are all habitats of kererū. They are found in large numbers in healthy native forests. Their feet are suited to perching on branches.

## Nesting

Kererū build messy large nests in native trees using sticks. They have only one chick at a time.



Kererū. Photo: AndreaEL Photography

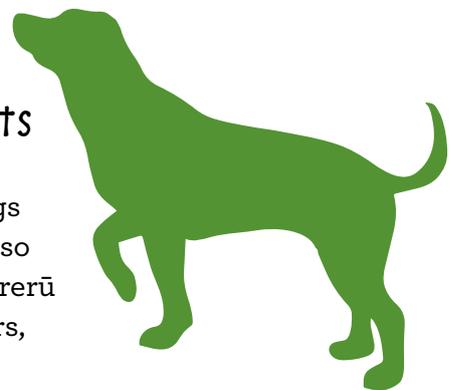


Kererū in nest. Photo: Peter Morrison

# Kererū / KUKUPA CONNECTIONS

## Predators/threats

Rats, stoats, cats and possums eat kererū eggs and young. Possums also compete with adult kererū for food (leaves, flowers, fruit).



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