

## 2016

## State of New Zealand Garden Birds

Te āhua o ngā manu o te kāri i Aotearoa



Photo © Tony Stoddard

## National headlines



#### Since the NZ Garden Bird Survey started in 2007:



Silvereye (tauhou), New Zealand's most common native garden bird, has declined 44%.



Tūī (kōkō) has increased 14%, suggesting that some urban restoration efforts are starting to pay off.

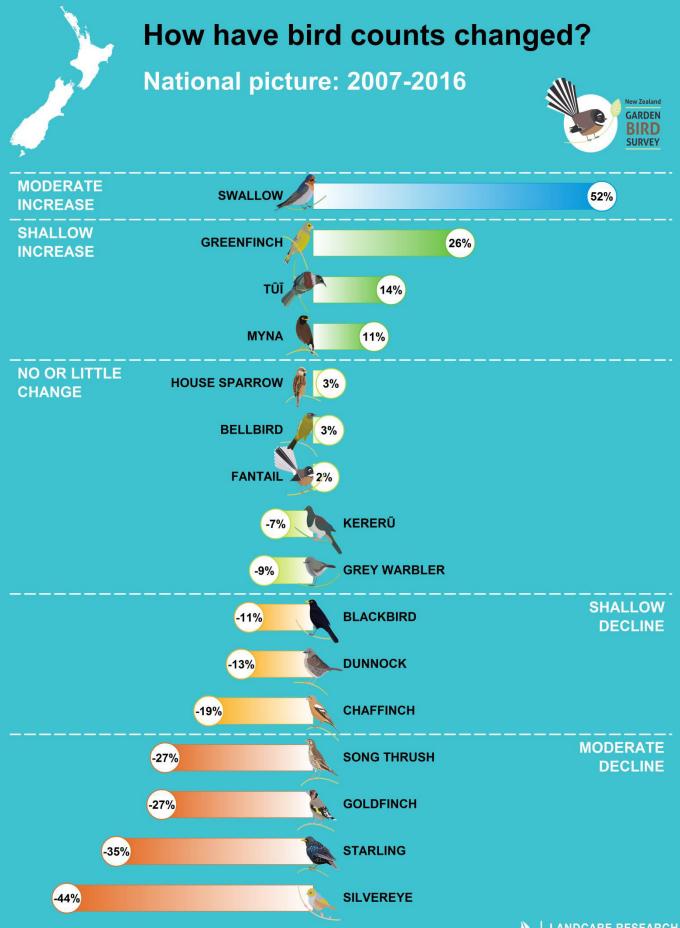


Welcome swallow (warou), a relatively recent coloniser, has increased by 52%.

Several introduced birds that often feed on ground-dwelling invertebrates have declined by 10% or more: Blackbird, Dunnock, Chaffinch, Song thrush and Starling.







Data source: 28,960 gardens surveyed between 2007 and 2016.

# THANK YOU

New Zealand

GARDEN BIRD SURVEY

to all our volunteer bird counters!

# 28,960 gardens

surveyed since 2007

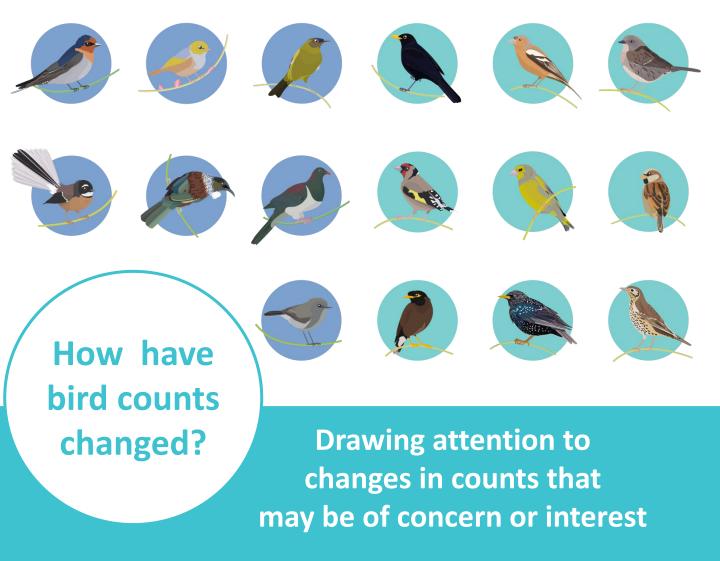
Average percentage of gardens surveyed per year

| 0%   |
|------|
| 0.1% |
| 0.2% |
| 0.3% |
| 0.4% |
| 0 5% |



#### Native birds

**Introduced birds** 







#### **Counts increase**



## **Bellbird** Korimako



#### LITTLE OR NO CHANGE NATIONALLY

Estimated change in counts between -1% and -8%

No or little change regionally, except Auckland and Northland where counts are potentially undergoing shallow declines.





Regional picture: 2007-2016



### **Bellbird**

Korimako Anthornis melanura

- **Rapid increase Moderate increase**
- **Shallow increase**
- No or little change
- Shallow decline Moderate decline
- **Rapid decline**







## **Blackbird**



#### **SHALLOW DECLINE** NATIONALLY

Estimated change in counts between -13% and -9%

Shallow decline in seven regions across the country, but otherwise little change.





Regional picture: 2007-2016



### Blackbird

Turdus merula

Rapid increase
Moderate increase
Shallow increase
No or little change
Shallow decline
Moderate decline

Rapid decline

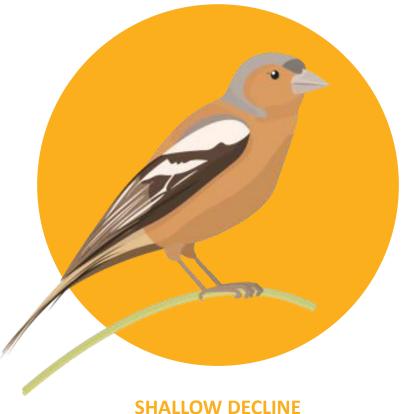




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## Chaffinch



SHALLOW DECLINE NATIONALLY

Estimated change in counts between -22% and -15%

Shallow decline in most regions across the country.





Regional picture: 2007-2016



### Chaffinch

Fringilla coelebs

Rapid increase
Moderate increase
Shallow increase
No or little change
Shallow decline
Moderate decline

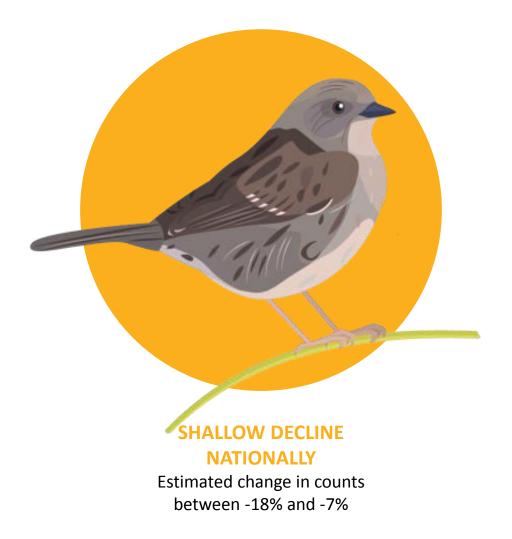
Rapid decline







## Dunnock



Counts generally increasing in the south but declining in the north, particularly in Auckland and Northland.





Regional picture: 2007-2016



### Dunnock

Prunella modularis

Rapid increase
Moderate increase
Shallow increase
No or little change
Shallow decline
Moderate decline
Rapid decline







## **Fantail** Pīwaiwaka



#### LITTLE OR NO CHANGE NATIONALLY

Estimated change in counts between-1% and 5%

Little change in counts nationally (c. 2% increase) and regionally, except in Canterbury (and possibly Otago) where shallow declines were detected.





Regional picture: 2007-2016



### Fantail

Pīwaiwaka Rhipidura fuliginosa

- Rapid increase
- Moderate increase
- Shallow increase
- No or little change
- Shallow decline
- Moderate decline
- Rapid decline







## Goldfinch



#### MODERATE DECLINE NATIONALLY

Estimated change in counts between -31% and -23%

Declines were moderate in all regions except in Northland, Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Manawatu-Wanganui and Hawke's Bay where the declines were shallow.





Regional picture: 2007-2016



### Goldfinch

Carduelis carduelis

Rapid increase
Moderate increase
Shallow increase
No or little change
Shallow decline
Moderate decline

Rapid decline







## Greenfinch



#### SHALLOW INCREASE NATIONALLY

Estimated change in counts between 19% to 35%

Shallow increase in most regions except in Hawke's Bay where there was a possible moderate increase in counts.





Regional picture: 2007-2016



### Greenfinch

Carduelis chloris

Rapid increase
 Moderate increase
 Shallow increase
 No or little change
 Shallow decline

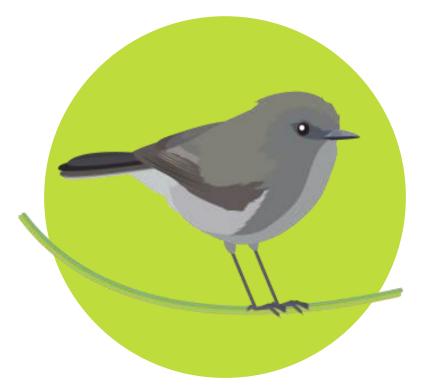
- Moderate decline
- Rapid decline







## **Grey warbler** Riroriro



#### LITTLE OR NO CHANGE NATIONALLY

Estimated change in counts between -12% and -5%.

Shallow declines in all regions except in Auckland, Waikato, Hawke's Bay and Otago where there is little or no change. However, the evidence available for this species was generally weak.





Regional picture: 2007-2016



### **Grey warbler**

Riroriro Gerygone igata

- Rapid increase
- Moderate increase
- Shallow increase
- No or little change
- Shallow decline
- Moderate decline
- Rapid decline





## **House sparrow**



#### LITTLE OR NO CHANGE **NATIONALLY**

Estimated change in counts between -0.5% and 7%

Little change across the regions, except in South – with shallow increases in counts in Canterbury, Otago and Southland but a possible shallow decline in Marlborough.





Regional picture: 2007-2016



### House sparrow

Passer domesticus

- Rapid increaseModerate increase
- Moderate increase
   Shallow increase
- Shallow increase
   No or little change
- No of fittle change
   Shallow decline
- Moderate decline
- Rapid decline











#### SHALLOW INCREASE NATIONALLY

Estimated change in counts between 6% and 15%

Shallow increase in the Bay of Plenty, Waikato and Gisborne but shallow decline in Wellington. Note this species is only found on the North Island.





#### Regional picture: 2007-2016



Myna Acridotheres tristis

Rapid increase
Moderate increase
Shallow increase
No or little change
Shallow decline
Moderate decline
Rapid decline





## New Zealand pigeon Kererū



Estimated change in counts between -13% and 0%

Shallow declines in eight regions around the country, with a possible moderate decline in Otago and shallow increase in Wellington.





Regional picture: 2007-2016



### **New Zealand pigeon**

Kererū Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae

- Rapid increase
- Moderate increase
- Shallow increase
- No or little change
- Shallow decline
- Moderate decline
- Rapid decline





## **Silvereye** Tauhou



#### MODERATE DECLINE NATIONALLY

Estimated change in counts between -46% and -42%

Moderate decline across all regions, except Otago and Southland where the declines are rapid.





Regional picture: 2007-2016



### Silvereye

Tauhou Zosterops lateralis

- Rapid increase
- Moderate increase
- Shallow increase
- No or little change
- Shallow decline
- Moderate decline
- Rapid decline





## Starling



#### MODERATE DECLINE NATIONALLY

Estimated change in counts between -39% and -32%.

Moderate decline consistent across all regions.





Regional picture: 2007-2016



Starling

Sturnus vulgaris

Rapid increase
Moderate increase
Shallow increase
No or little change
Shallow decline
Moderate decline
Rapid decline







## Song thrush



#### MODERATE DECLINE NATIONALLY

Estimated change in counts between -29% and -24%

Moderate decline mostly in the Southern regions. Elsewhere, declines were shallow.





Regional picture: 2007-2016



### Song thrush

Turdus philomelos

- Rapid increase
   Moderate increase
   Shallow increase
- No or little change
- Shallow decline
- Moderate decline
- Rapid decline

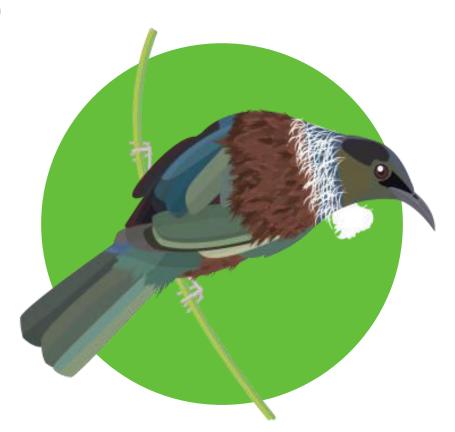






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## **Tūī** Kōkō



#### SHALLOW INCREASE NATIONALLY

Estimated change in counts between 10% and 18%

Shallow increase in most regions, except in Canterbury where counts almost doubled (albeit starting from a very low count).



Regional picture: 2007-2016



**Tūī** Kōkō Prosthemadera novaeseelandiae

- Rapid increase
- Moderate increase
   Shallow increase
- Shallow increase
   No or little change
- No or little change
   Shallow decline
- Moderate decline
- Rapid decline





## Welcome swallow Warou



#### MODERATE INCREASE NATIONALLY

Estimated change in counts between 39% and 65%

Moderate increase in five regions on the North Island. Elsewhere, generally little or no change.





Regional picture: 2007-2016



### Welcome swallow

Warou Hirundo neoxena

- Rapid increase
- Moderate increase
- Shallow increase
- No or little change
- Shallow decline
- Moderate decline
- Rapid decline









Visit our webpage to learn more: gardenbirdsurvey.landcareresearch.co.nz



This report should be referenced as: MacLeod CJ, Howard S, Green P, Gormley AM, Wehi P, Brandt AJ, Spurr EB. 2017. State of New Zealand Garden Birds 2016. Te āhua o ngā manu o te kāri i Aotearoa. Landcare Research, Lincoln. ISBN 978-0-947525-17-0.

