

Chapter 1 : New Zealand birds -- Crossword clue | Crossword Nexus

In this list of New Zealand birds, Māori names (where known) are given first, followed by English alternatives. In some cases (tui, kākā, weka, pākeko, moa, kiwi, kea, kākako, takahē) the Māori name is the common name.

New Zealand was an island free of land mammals before us pesky humans arrived. In turn, this means a few unusual species of animals and birds evolved that that are well worth looking out for while backpacking in New Zealand. Wildlife encounters are one of the most rewarding and intriguing New Zealand backpacking experiences, which you can learn more about here. These elusive nocturnal birds mostly live in forested areas. Lesser short-tailed Bat Bats, or pekapeka, are particularly special in New Zealand as they are the only native land mammal of New Zealand. However, this species unique to New Zealand is endangered and can only be found in a few sites across New Zealand. They are named after Sir James Hector, who first examined a dolphin specimen. You can mostly spot them riding the waves in the South Island. More famously, there are many pods in the Akaroa Harbour near Christchurch. They are closely managed by the Department of Conservation. Little Blue Penguins Little blue penguins are not completely unique to New Zealand, but New Zealand sure has the most amount waddling on the coastlines and off-shore islands. Check out places to spot them here. However, they are even known to visit as far north as the Bay of Islands in winter. Another fun fact about the tuatara, they have a third eye on the top of their heads. Many conservation centres around New Zealand house tuatara. However, they are extremely endangered. You will find tui in most native forested areas in New Zealand. These smaller species of bird unique to New Zealand have a green tinge to their feathers and are again, found in most native forested areas in New Zealand. They are larger than your average street pigeon with magnificent green plumage. However, they are clumsy fliers so can easily be heard landing on branches in the forest canopy. Keep an eye out for them in any native forest around New Zealand. The owl species is also found in Tasmania. You can often hear morepork calling in forested areas at night. New Zealand falcon A bird of prey species only found in New Zealand, New Zealand falcon are not too common but can be seen at bird of prey sanctuaries. They seem to thrive just about anywhere and are known to fly right up to people. Tomtit This small land bird species is endemic to New Zealand. They are not scared to come right up to people and check the ground after you have been walking.

Chapter 2 : New Zealand plants & animals | Ruapehu, New Zealand

The birds of New Zealand evolved into an avifauna that included a large number of endemic species (that is, species found in no other country). As an island archipelago New Zealand accumulated bird diversity and when Captain James Cook arrived in the s he noted that the bird song was deafening.

This flight needs to happen on cloud-free and windless days at the end of summer before new snow paints the glaciers white, obscuring their surface features. The loss of seasonal snow cover and older ice during this extreme summer brings the issue of human-induced climate change into tight focus. The annual flights have been taking place for four decades and the data on end-of-summer snowlines provide crucial evidence. Many glaciers we survey now will simply vanish in the coming decades. The Franz Josef glacier advanced during the s and s but is now retreating. This stored component of the freshwater resource makes contributions to rivers that are used for recreation and irrigation of farm land. Seasonal meltwater from glaciers can partially mitigate the impacts of summer drought. He searched for cost-effective ways to learn as much as he could. This resulted in comprehensive glacier mapping and new snow and ice observations when similar work was dying out elsewhere. Octogenarian Trevor Chinn still participates in the snowline flights every year to support younger scientists. The altitude of this transition is an indicator of the annual health of a glacier. It was a visionary approach that provided a powerful and unique archive of climate variability and change in a remote South Pacific region, far removed from well-known European and North American glaciers. But what was hidden at the time was that New Zealand glaciers were about to undergo significant changes. The melt-back is phenomenal. New insights from old observations The Southern Alps end-of-summer snowline photo archive , produced by the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research , is a remarkable long-term record. Glaciers respond to natural variability and human-induced changes, and we suspect the latter has become more dominant for our region. During the s and s, while glaciers were largely retreating in other parts of the world, many in New Zealand were advancing. Our recent research shows this anomaly was caused by several concentrated cooler-than-average periods, with Southern Alps air temperature linked to Tasman Sea temperatures directly upwind. The situation changed after the early s, and we postulated whether more frequent high snowlines and acceleration of ice loss would occur. Since , multiple high snowline years have been observed. A recent study suggests human-induced climate warming since about has been the largest factor driving global glacier decline. For New Zealand, which is significantly influenced by regional variability of the surrounding oceans and atmosphere, the picture is less clear. To assess how human-induced climate influences and natural variability affect New Zealand glaciers requires the use of climate models, snowline observations and other datasets. Our research team, with support from international colleagues, are doing just that to see how Southern Alps ice will respond to a range of future scenarios. Continuing the snowline photograph work will allow us to better identify climate change tipping points and warning signs for our water resources and therefore better prepare New Zealand for an uncertain future.

Chapter 3 : New Zealand bird of the year: 'drunk, gluttonous' kererū« pigeon wins | World news | The Guardian

New Zealand Birds Online - The digital encyclopaedia of New Zealand birds. A collection of images, sound files and information about New Zealand's unique bird species.

Chapter 4 : New Zealand bird - Crossword Clue Answer | Crossword Heaven

The Bird Identification online course will help you identify the 10 New Zealand forest birds most commonly recorded during five minute bird counts. Attract birds to your garden Learn how to plan and plant a garden to attract native birds.

Chapter 5 : New Zealand votes tipsy pigeon bird of the year - BBC News

DOWNLOAD PDF NEW ZEALANDS BIRDS

New Zealand Birds' Bird gallery links one to in-depth descriptions of almost all of New Zealand's endemic, native, introduced and extinct birds. Antique prints are used throughout to illustrate the birds.

Chapter 6 : New Zealand's bird of the year competition flooded with votes for the shag

New Zealand Birds, The Greytown Gallery, is located in Greytown, Wairarapa, New Zealand where gallery items are available for visitors to the gallery or for on-line shoppers. The art gallery specialises in original antique prints, hand-coloured lithographs and engravings, from the 18th and 19th centuries.

Chapter 7 : Home page | New Zealand Birds Online

Birds of New Zealand. NEWS: New Zealand garden bird survey. Bird orders: Birds that start with.

Chapter 8 : New Zealand Birding Tours

New Zealand's weird and wonderful wildlife! New Zealand was an island free of land mammals before us pesky humans arrived. In turn, this means a few unusual species of animals and birds evolved that that are well worth looking out for while backpacking in New Zealand.

Chapter 9 : 21 Animals and Birds Unique to New Zealand - Backpacker Guide New Zealand

The popular poll, now in its 14th year, is run by Forest & Bird New Zealand to raise awareness of the country's rare and endangered birds, and attracts celebrity endorsements, heated debate and.