

IN THE MATTER of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (the Act)

AND

IN THE MATTER of an application made under the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 by Matakānui Gold Limited (Santana Minerals)

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STATEMENT OF EVIDENCE OF JADE ELLEN JOAN WATKIN (ECOLOGY AND KĀI TAHU CULTURAL VALUES) ON BEHALF OF KĀTI HUIRAPA RŪNAKA KI PUKETERAKI, TE RŪNANGA O MOERAKI, TE RŪNAKA O ŌTĀKOU, AND HOKONUI RŪNANGA (KĀ RŪNAKA)

10 APRIL 2026

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## **INTRODUCTION**

### **Qualifications and experience**

1. My full name is Jade Ellen Joan Watkin.
2. I am a rūnaka member of Kāti Huirapa Runaka ki Puketeraki, and a member of the environmental sub-committee (Komiti Kaupapa Taiao).
3. I hold the following qualifications: a Bachelor of Science in Zoology and Psychology (2021), and a Master of Science with distinction in Zoology (2025), both from the University of Otago.
4. I am currently engaged as an independent consultant providing ecological and environmental consultancy services to Puketeraki Limited and Kā Taki te Umeri.
5. My background spans both cultural and ecological dimensions of te taiao. My Masters Thesis examined the cultural significance of taoka species, specifically pekapeka, to iwi and hapū across Aotearoa New Zealand, and explored how mātauraka knowledge can inform and strengthen conservation practices for these species.
6. I have experience undertaking technical reviews of phases of expansion of the Oceana Gold Macraes goldmine, as well as supporting lizard salvage operations on site, working directly with taoka species in collaboration with other rūnaka members of Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki.

### **Involvement in project**

7. I have provided consultancy services through Puketeraki Limited on reports provided by Matakanui Gold Ltd, previously providing feedback and proposed Kā Rūnaka position.

### **Purpose and scope of evidence**

8. The area within which the Bendigo Ophir Gold Project is located is significant wāhi tūpuna for Kāi Tahu (a cultural landscape that generations of Kāi Tahu tūpuna have traversed). It is therefore paramount that the health of this landscape, its taoka species, the standing of mana whenua, and the wellbeing of future generations are appropriately safeguarded.

9. Pertaining to my area of expertise, my evidence highlights the connection of mana whenua to taoka species across the Bendigo Ophir Gold Project landscape and examines the cultural impacts that loss of habitat, and damage to these species will have upon Kāi Tahu. In doing so, it identifies where meaningful cultural engagement and mātauraka have been absent from the project's planning and identifies opportunities to ground project practices in a culturally meaningful manner that genuinely reflects the values of Kāi Tahu.
10. My evidence will address the following matters:
  - (a) The significance of the project site to Kāi Tahu, through the connection of mana whenua to taoka/culturally significant species across the landscape.
  - (b) The adequacy of the applicant's engagement with mana whenua.
  - (c) The impacts of the proposed project on Kāi Tahu and taoka species, including any effects not adequately identified or addressed by the applicant.
  - (d) Opportunities to safeguard taoka and ground project practices in a culturally meaningful manner that reflects the values of mana whenua.
  - (e) Recommendations for conditions or alternative measures that would advance the wellbeing and strengthen the cultural identity of Kāi Tahu, both in present and for future generations.
11. In preparing my evidence I have reviewed:
  - (a) Bendigo-Ophir Gold Project Assessment of Ecological Effects and supporting technical reports.
  - (b) Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.
  - (c) Cultural Impact Assessment Bendigo Ophir Gold Project Matakanui Gold Limited – Aukaha.
  - (d) Evidence submitted by Matthew John Dale (Ecology).

- (e) Statement of advice – Warren Chinn, Terrestrial Invertebrate Ecology.
  - (f) Statement of advice – Dr Marine Richardson, Freshwater.
  - (g) Statement of advice – Rogan Maurice Colbourne, Avifauna.
  - (h) Statement of advice – Dr Mandy D Tocher, Technical Advisor Herpetofauna.
  - (i) Statement of advice – Max Crowe, Vegetation and Flora .
12. Since formal engagement was initiated with the applicant in 2025, ecology experts for Kā Rūnaka were not invited to participate in workshops undertaken with Te Papa Atawhai (Department of Conservation) or the Otago Regional Council (ORC). As a result, the evidence provided in this brief relies primarily on MGL's submitted technical reports and further evidence and reviews undertaken by Te Papa Atawhai and ORC. Key documents, including lizard management plans, remain highly redacted, which has further limited the information available to Kā Rūnaka. Due to the lack of opportunity to be involved in these processes, it is acknowledged that this evidence may be missing context or details that Kā Rūnaka were not aware of.

#### **Expert Witness Code of Conduct**

13. Although these proceedings are not before the Environment Court, I confirm that I have read the Expert Witness Code of Conduct set out in the Environment Court's Practice Note 2023. I have complied with the Code of Conduct in preparing this evidence and agree to comply with it while giving oral evidence before the Hearings Panel. This evidence is within my area of expertise, except where I state that I am relying upon the specified evidence of another person. I have not omitted to consider material facts known to me that might alter or detract from the opinions that I express.

#### **ECOLOGICAL EFFECTS ARISING FROM THE PROJECT**

14. Ecological effects arising from the proposal include:

- (a) Destruction of approximately 10km of perennial stream within the DDF, and subsequent loss of aquatic biota<sup>1</sup>.
- (b) Impacts on at least 18 invertebrate species of high conservation interest, with efforts to mitigate and offset damage being cited as highly risky and uncertain of success<sup>2</sup>.
- (c) Disturbance, potential mortality, and loss of habitat for native bird species<sup>3</sup>.
- (d) Largescale lizard mortality and permanent lizard habitat loss. For Kawarau gecko, effects are likely to be significant at both local and potentially national scales<sup>4</sup>.
- (e) Severe, permanent and irreversible net loss of ecologically significant dryland ecosystems, primarily through the loss of large numbers of Nationally and Regionally Threatened and At-Risk plant species<sup>5</sup>.

#### **CURRENT PROPOSED OFFSET**

- 15. The proposed offset measures include ecological restoration and habitat enhancement, conversion of exotic habitats to native ecosystems, native regeneration, and selective pest control. The applicant also proposes the translocation of threatened and at-risk flora and fauna species that have disappeared from the local area.
- 16. The proposed offset measures address ecological outcomes only. There is no provision within the current offset framework for the cultural dimensions of the impacts on taoka species, including the loss of mana whenua relationships to those species and that

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<sup>1</sup> Matthew Dale, *Statement of Evidence of Matthew John Dale (Ecology) on Behalf of Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka Ki Puketeraki, Te Rūnanga o Moeraki, Te Rūnaka o Ōtākou, and Hokonui Rūnanga (Kā Rūnaka)*, Statement of Evidence FTAA-2507-1089 (Expert Panel FTAA-2507-1089, 2026).

<sup>2</sup> Warren Chinn, *Statement of Advice: Terrestrial Invertebrate Ecology*, Statement of Advice (Department of Conservation, 2026).

<sup>3</sup> Rogan Maurice Colbourne, *Statement of Advice: Avifauna*, Statement of Advice (Department of Conservation, 2026).

<sup>4</sup> Mandy D. Tocher, *Statement of Advice: Herpetofauna*, Statement of Advice (Department of Conservation, 2026).

<sup>5</sup> Max Crowe, *Statement of Advice: Vegetation and Flora*, Statement of Advice (Independent Consultant, 2026).

landscape, the disruption to whakapapa connections, or the ongoing exercise of kaitiakitaka.

### **KĀI TAHU VALUES AND MATAURAKA MĀORI REQUIREMENTS IN ECOLOGICAL OFFSETS**

17. Under Te Tiriti o Waitangi (1840), Māori are guaranteed tino rangatiratanga over taonga, which include those taonga species of treasured cultural and spiritual significance<sup>6</sup>. The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, which formally settled historical Treaty grievances and recognised the Crown's failure to protect Ngāi Tahu interests, acknowledges the cultural, spiritual, historic, and traditional associations of Kāi Tahu with listed taoka species, and recognises a role for Kāi Tahu in contributing to Crown decisions about the management of those species.<sup>7</sup> Of the taoka species listed under Schedule 97 of that Act, 18 bird species and 10 plant species will be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed project.
  
18. These obligations and recognised role of Kāi Tahu are reinforced by the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024, which requires consultation with relevant iwi authorities, hapū, and Treaty settlement entities before lodging an application<sup>8</sup>. Despite these obligations, there is little recognition of Kāi Tahu connection, values, and mātauraka in the technical reports provided by the applicant, which refer to iwi connection with the area only in historical terms, failing to recognise the enduring connection Kāi Tahu hold to the whenua.

### **Taoka Species**

19. Many of the species impacted by the proposed project and included in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, feature in pūrākau and pakiwaitara, connecting Kāi Tahu to their cultural identity in ways that extend beyond ecology (see **Appendix 1** for taoka species listed under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, identified in Applicant's technical reports). Threatened and at-risk species such as karearea and pihoihoi hold deep cultural

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<sup>6</sup> Waitangi Tribunal, *Te Tiriti o Waitangi* (1840), <https://www.waitangitribunal.govt.nz/en/about/the-treaty/maori-and-english-versions>.

<sup>7</sup> Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, 1998 No 97 New Zealand Public Act (1998), <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1998/0097/latest/whole.html>.

<sup>8</sup> Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024, Pub. L. No. 2024 No 56, Public Act (2024), <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2024/56/en/latest/#LMS943195>.

importance to Kāi Tahu and already face significant pressure from ongoing population declines. The threat of further harm to these species therefore carries a dual risk, the increased likelihood of losing these taoka from the landscape entirely, and the erosion of the mātauraka and cultural identity inextricably bound up with them.

20. Beyond the species listed under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, mātauraka Māori is a dynamic and evolving knowledge system that grows as experience and understanding develop over time. Kāi Tahu's cultural relationships with native species are therefore not confined to those formally recognised in legislation. Subsequently many unlisted species hold deep cultural importance to mana whenua through whakapapa and enduring connection to te taiao. The absence of these species from the settlement schedule does not diminish their cultural significance, and their potential loss must be understood in that context.

#### **Non-listed species – Kārara**

21. Species not listed in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 that will be impacted through the current proposal include species at risk, threatened and nationally vulnerable. Most significantly, the proposed activities will result in a net loss of lizard populations, including the Kawarau gecko, tussock skink, and McCann's skink. Both the tussock skink and Kawarau gecko are classified as "At Risk - Declining", indicating documented population reductions and heightened vulnerability to further habitat loss. For Kāi Tahu, Kārara (lizards) carry important cultural status, being recognised as spiritual guardians of wāhi tapu and urupā, are respected kaitiaki, and are part of the whakapapa of Kāi Tahu.
22. Within this context, the proposed methodology of toe-clipping to monitor translocated populations, as highlighted by Dr Tocher, is unacceptable. In my professional opinion, informed by my cultural knowledge, toe-clipping is incompatible with Māori values and, by extension, the values of Kā Rūnaka. The Rūnaka ecology team were not included in these discussions, nor made aware of this proposed methodology. The act of toe-clipping is deliberate maiming of both a taoka species and our own fipuna, given their connection to Kāi Tahu through whakapapa. The translocation of Kārara is already a

stressful act that risks disrupting their whakapapa by removing them from the land. To further maim them through toe-clipping will cause additional stress and risk reducing translocation success.

23. The scale of lizard salvage proposed is, in practical terms, an almost insurmountable undertaking. As highlighted in the evidence provided by Matt Dale, using the lower end of the Applicant's own population estimates and the best catch rates recorded in comparable Central Otago salvage operations, meeting the proposed salvage targets would require years of continuous fieldwork<sup>9</sup>. This is further constrained by seasonal and temperature limitations, raising serious concerns about the feasibility of a lizard salvage of this scale and whether the applicant can truly meet such targets.
24. Furthermore, I concur with Dr Tocher that the Applicant has not provided a comprehensive assessment of effects significance, and may have underestimated lizard population sizes or, more alarmingly, omitted the presence of potentially rarer species entirely<sup>10</sup>. These uncertainties speak directly to whether the proposed salvage and rehabilitation measures can be relied upon to deliver successful outcomes for species of cultural significance to Kāi Tahu.
25. The anticipated loss of Kārara populations and other taoka species will have a substantial impact on mana whenua that extends beyond ecology. For Māori and Kāi Tahu, the wellbeing of the people and the wellbeing of the environment are integrally linked, the mauri of whenua, wai, and native species will be degraded, and that degradation will in turn affect the health and wellbeing of Kā Rūnaka of Kāi Tahu<sup>11</sup>.
26. While habitat improvements and the proposed translocation of rarer species such as Otago skink represent positive conservation outcomes, the specific ecological debt created by removing

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<sup>9</sup> Dale, *Statement of Evidence of Matthew John Dale (Ecology) on Behalf of Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka Ki Puketeraki, Te Rūnanga o Moeraki, Te Rūnaka o Ōtākou, and Hokonui Rūnanga (Kā Rūnaka)*.

<sup>10</sup> Tocher, *Statement of Advice: Herpetofauna*.

<sup>11</sup> Erana Walker et al., "Cultural Stewardship in Urban Spaces: Reviving Indigenous Knowledge for the Restoration of Nature," *People and Nature* 6 (2024): 1696–712, <https://doi.org/10.1002/pan3.10683>.

breeding populations of declining species remains unaddressed. From a te ao Māori perspective, each species holds its own whakapapa to the whenua, a genealogical connection to place that cannot be reduced to population numbers or habitat hectares<sup>12</sup>. The loss of breeding populations therefore represents not only an ecological impact but a severing of relationships between species, landscape, and mana whenua that western offsetting frameworks are not designed to recognise or remedy.

#### **FAILURE OF APPLICATION TO CONSIDER CULTURAL VALUE OF SPECIES**

27. The ecological reports provided by the Applicant contain no discussion of the cultural value of species (beyond taramea and kōwhai) and no reference to mātauraka Māori, a failure that carries through into the offset design and creates significant gaps in the assessment of effects. The absence of mātauraka Māori from survey methodology, rehabilitation plans, and offset design not only compromises the cultural integrity of the offset but potentially undermines its effectiveness, overlooking cultural management techniques that could meaningfully enhance restoration success.
28. This failure to incorporate mātauraka and recognise mana whenua authority also undermines the exercise of kaitiakitaka, with consequences that extend beyond ecology, contributing to loss of connection with the whenua and erosion of cultural identity. The absence of detail around long-term management of regeneration and sanctuary areas further creates considerable uncertainty about the lasting success of rehabilitation and offset actions, particularly following closure of the mine.

#### **MATAURAKA MĀORI REQUIREMENTS IN RESPECT OF ECOLOGY OFFSETS**

29. The proposed offset design, as it currently stands, would benefit from greater incorporation of mātauraka Māori and recognition of the role of rūnaka as kaitiaki in its development and implementation. The inclusion of mātauraka Māori and collaboration with rūnaka will be fundamental in planning an effective offset framework operating

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<sup>12</sup> Jade Watkin, "Exploring Mātauranga (Māori Knowledge) to Inform and Support the Conservation of Pekapeka (Bats of Aotearoa)" (Master of Science thesis, Zoology, University of Otago, 2024).

within the takiwā of Kāi Tahu. Without this, the offset may not adequately reflect the values, relationships, and responsibilities of mana whenua to this landscape, and its cultural legitimacy and long-term effectiveness could be compromised.

30. In light of the matters identified above, the following would strengthen the proposed offset design in recognising and providing for mana whenua values, authority, and kaitiakitaka responsibilities.
31. Shared governance structures should be established that include rūnaka across all phases of offset planning, implementation, site management, monitoring, and adaptive management throughout the 35-year period. This should be supported by dedicated resources and funding for Kāi Tahu involvement, including participation in monitoring, species protection, and pest control programmes that support taoka species recovery in the sanctuary areas.
32. In building relationships with rūnaka, the applicant should work with rūnaka through a series of wānaka, where rūnaka representatives and applicant representatives can meet kanohi-ki-te-kanohi (face to face) to discuss hopes, goals, and expectations for the offset programme. These wānaka should be convened at key stages throughout the 35-year period, including prior to implementation, at agreed monitoring intervals, and in response to adaptive management decisions, to ensure rūnaka remain active and informed participants rather than passive recipients of information. Wānaka provide a culturally appropriate forum for building relationships, sharing mātauraka, and ensuring that the values and responsibilities of mana whenua are genuinely reflected in how the offset is designed, implemented, and adapted over time.
33. Technical reports should be revised to incorporate mātauraka Māori and reflect the ongoing and significant connection of mana whenua to the project location, including Indigenous knowledge that informs understanding of the site and its species. Meaningful collaboration with rūnaka should be embedded in the offset design itself, with mana whenua participating in the design, oversight, and monitoring of all proposed mitigation and offset measures. This could include the application of culturally grounded practices, such as

rāhui for habitat and species protection, whakapapa-based frameworks for understanding species relationships and recovery priorities, and tikaka protocols for the handling and care of taoka species.

34. Rehabilitation goals should be embedded in consent conditions as fixed, enforceable outcomes that cannot be amended without the agreement of rūnaka, and should explicitly incorporate taoka species and the kaitiakitaka role of mana whenua across all native species. This includes genuine input from rūnaka into management plans, lizard management and rehabilitation approaches, habitat rehabilitation strategy, and plans for monitoring biodiversity outcomes.
35. Kā Rūnaka require engagement with the Applicant that follows the effects management hierarchy, prioritising first the avoidance and minimisation of harm to Kārara populations, and only subsequently addressing how any unavoidable loss will be offset in a manner that upholds the mana of Kāi Tahu. This hierarchy should be applied in genuine collaboration with rūnaka, not as a procedural exercise, and rūnaka must be satisfied that all reasonable avoidance and minimisation measures have been exhausted before offset measures are relied upon.
36. Prior to any works commencing, detailed protocols should be established with rūnaka to ensure that in the event of injury or mortality of any native kārara or manu species, appropriate tikaka is followed and rūnaka can fulfil their active role as kaitiaki for those species. This includes the appropriate storage and return of any remains to rūnaka for burial in accordance with tikaka Māori.
37. Intergenerational funding and maintenance arrangements should be secured to ensure that long-term offset measures remain effective beyond the operational life of the mine and the formal 35-year offset period. These arrangements should provide certainty of resourcing for the ongoing management of taoka species, pest management and control, and habitat maintenance in sanctuary and regeneration areas, with funding mechanisms established prior to consent being granted and rūnaka having meaningful input into how those funds are administered and allocated over time.

38. This reflects a broader principle: Kā Rūnaka possess enduring interests in ecosystem guardianship that transcend typical management cycles, and the long-term success of offset activities will be fundamentally dependent on maintaining cultural relationships to taoka species present within restoration areas. Rūnaka participation brings with it Indigenous ecological knowledge, kaitiakitaka responsibilities, and intergenerational commitment to this whenua that cannot be replicated through western management approaches alone. The offset framework should recognise and resource that contribution accordingly.
39. None of the requirements outlined above have been attempted or achieved by the Applicant. The proposed offset framework makes no effort to incorporate mātauraka Māori, recognise rūnaka as kaitiaki, or establish governance, funding, or protocol arrangements that would give effect to the cultural responsibilities of mana whenua. As a result, the impacts of the proposed project on the cultural values of Kāi Tahu remain unmitigated. In my opinion, the Application in its current form does not provide a sufficient basis for consent to be granted.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

40. Central Otago holds profound cultural significance for Kāi Tahu, and the project area represents wāhi tūpuna to which mana whenua maintain an enduring and living connection. The proposed Bendigo Ophir Gold Project will have significant impacts on taoka species and the ecosystems that sustain them, impacts that must be understood not only in ecological terms but in terms of their consequences for Kāi Tahu cultural identity, mātauraka, and the exercise of kaitiakitaka.
41. Rakatirataka, sourced from our tīpuna and expressed in our inherent authority over our takiwā, underpins our obligations to generations past, present, and future, including our rights and responsibilities in relation to te taiao and the management of taoka species. The failure to meaningfully engage Kā Rūnaka throughout this process, and the significant impacts on taoka species proposed by this project, represent a direct challenge to the exercise of rakatirataka. The authority of Kā Rūnaka over the takiwā has not been recognised

in this process, and the proposed project would proceed in a manner that fundamentally undermines Kā Rūnaka's ability to fulfil important obligations to this landscape and its species.

42. It is from this foundation that I ground my statement as a member of Kā Rūnaka, and against which I have assessed the adequacy of the proposed offset measures.
43. Throughout the consent process, a series of technical workshops and engagement processes were undertaken between the applicant, Te Papa Atawhai, and the Otago Regional Council. Kā Rūnaka ecology experts were not invited to participate in these processes and have not been provided with a full record of the engagement that occurred. Kā Rūnaka ecologists could have provided important feedback and mātauraka, the absence of which has limited the cultural robustness of the assessments and proposals put forward.
44. The proposed offset package, as it stands, is inadequate. Key components of the applicant's ecological effects assessment and management package remain incomplete, and the absence of mātauraka Māori from survey methodology, offset design, and rehabilitation planning represents a fundamental failure to recognise and provide for the role of mana whenua as kaitiaki. The proposed mitigation measures cannot redress the loss of wāhi tūpuna, or the significant loss of Kārara populations. A decision-ready package would require, at minimum:
  - i. Genuine incorporation of mātauraka Māori into technical reports and offset design;
  - ii. Collaboration with rūnaka as kaitiaki across all phases of implementation;
  - iii. Rehabilitation goals embedded as enforceable consent conditions; and
  - iv. Intergenerational funding arrangements secured beyond the formal 35-year offset period and the operational life of the mine.
47. It is my expert opinion that, until these matters are addressed, the offset framework does not provide a sufficient basis for concluding

that the project adequately recognises and provides for mana whenua authority and kaitiakitaka responsibilities.

48. Further engagement is required between Kā Rūnaka and the Applicant to determine how the loss of taoka and culturally significant species and their habitats can be appropriately offset or compensated in a manner that upholds the mana of Kāi Tahu. This must include direct input into management and monitoring plans, mitigation measures, and adaptive management frameworks, alongside dedicated resourcing for mana whenua involvement in environmental management and monitoring throughout the life of the project and beyond.
49. The obligations arising from this project do not end with the closure of the mine or the expiry of the formal offset period. The cultural relationships and responsibilities of mana whenua to this landscape are intergenerational, they predate this project and will endure long after it. The framework established should reflect that enduring obligation and be resourced accordingly. Kā Rūnaka will continue to exercise their role as kaitiaki for this whenua and for the taoka species that inhabit it, and the consent conditions and offset design should provide a foundation that supports rather than undermines that responsibility.
50. Such safeguards can only be achieved through genuine engagement with mana whenua and the application of mātauraka under the guidance of Kāi Tahu. However, the current Application does not reflect these cultural considerations and does not recognise the authority of mana whenua as kaitiaki in the planning, mitigation, and rehabilitation of the project site.



**Jade Ellen Joan Watkin**

10 April 2026

**APPENDIX 1: TAOKA SPECIES LISTED IN THE NGĀI TAHU CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT 1998 INCLUDED IN BENDIGO OPHIR GOLD PROJECT ECOLOGICAL REPORTS**

**Bird/manu species**

Species	Conservation Status
Seen and/or heard in the area	
kārearea (NZ falcon)	Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable
Pihoihoi (NZ pipit)	At Risk -Declining
Kōau (black shag)	At Risk
Karoro (black-backed gull)	At Risk - Declining
Kāhu (Australasian harrier)	Not threatened
Pūtakitaki (paradise shelduck)	Not threatened
Miromiro (tomtit)	Not threatened
Rīroriro (grey warbler)	Not threatened
Pīwakawaka (fantail)	Not threatened
Identified from records in the last 10 years	
Tara (black-fronted tern)	Threatened – Nationally Endangered
Mātā (South Island fernbird)	At Risk - Declining
Kōau (little shag)	At Risk
kōparapara/ korimako (bellbird)	Not threatened
kūkupa/ kererū (NZ woodpigeon)	Not threatened
poaka (pied stilt)	Not threatened
pūkeko	Not threatened
kōtare (kingfisher)	Not threatened
tete (grey teal)	Not threatened

**Plant species**

Species	Conservation Status
Taramea ( <i>Aciphylla aurea</i> - Golden Spaniard)	Not Threatened
Wī ( <i>poa cita</i> - silver tussock)	Not Threatened
Toetoe ( <i>Austroderia richardii</i> ; formerly <i>Cortaderia richardii</i> -Richards toetoe)	Not Threatened
Korokio ( <i>Corokia cotoneaster</i> )	Not Threatened
kānuka ( <i>Kunzea robusta</i> )	Not Threatened