



Hoiho

May 2009

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Mainland knows good things take time

Eugene Rush, Marketing Manager Mainland, is pleased to announce the ongoing support of the Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust and the fantastic results it has achieved.

Mainland, major sponsor of the Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust since 1989, has been able to help preserve and grow the precious hoiho population with the help of all New Zealanders. For every Mainland cheese and butter wrapper sent in, Mainland has donated \$1 to the Trust up to the value of \$50,000 a year.

Understanding the on-going need required to help restore the yellow-eyed penguin's population to a sustainable level, Mainland has extended its partnership for another three years and increased its level of sponsorship from \$50,000 to \$75,000 annually.

Mainland remains a trusted and loved brand of New Zealanders. The way Mainland crafts its cheese is a testament to its brand values of quality, integrity and patience, values that fit perfectly with the morals of the Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust.



This year, Mainland celebrates 20 years of a unique relationship with the Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust, believed to be the longest standing cause related marketing based sponsorship in Australasia. To commemorate this wonderful association, Mainland is looking at communicating this through a public relations programme to ensure New Zealanders are aware of this wonderful relationship and the results achieved.

So don't forget to keep supporting the barcode redemption scheme and help support the great work of the Trust.

To obtain your "Save the Yellow-eyed Penguin Chart" call 0800 CHEESE (243-373). Once you have filled up your chart with as many specially marked Mainland cheese and butter labels possible please return it to: Save the Yellow-eyed Penguin, PO Box 411, Dunedin 9054.



The Mainland sponsorship

"For twenty years, the Trust has worked to save the yellow-eyed penguin and restore its natural habitats. Mainland has been alongside it every step of the way, and together, they have almost single-handedly raised the profile of the yellow-eyed penguin to that seen today. The loyalty of the brand and commitment to this valuable cause is to be applauded, particularly in these uncertain times. The Trust with its single species focus, caught the hearts of all NZer's – mine included. This renewed commitment from Mainland will ensure this crucial conservation work continues into the future to help save one of our national treasures."

Anton Oliver, Patron Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust



Good things take time

Thank you from us

It is really important for the Trust to be a 'top-of-mind' conservation group. In a small country where charitable donations are spread widely we realise we have to be 'up front' in order to achieve our share.

Mainland's 20-year sponsorship has been vital in helping the Trust realise its conservation objectives. From a local company operating out of South Dunedin to now, a major player within the Fonterra group, Mainland has stuck with us all the way. Thank you Mainland; it has been a pleasure working with you and your dedicated staff. The quality and the length of the agreement with Mainland has led to the spectacular success of the yellow-eyed penguin as a national icon, and the recognition of the Trust as a nationally renowned conservation organisation.

Mainland's support of the YEPT, or as it is known in business, "cause related marketing", is believed to be the longest standing in the southern hemisphere. Remember the fabulous Roy Wesney on the Mainland TV adverts asking us to help save the penguin? Well that was 15 years ago now, and still the barcode labels arrive in their thousands every month at the Mainland office.

The best thing about Mainland is that all the money it has given us has been untagged. That means Mainland trusts us to spend it on our priorities for conservation, and that often makes it a great deal more valuable. But it is not just about money; over the years they have also produced and distributed publicity material, including a schools teaching aide book and run various campaigns to earn extra funding and raise public awareness.

So once again thank you Mainland – we look forward to the next 20 years.

Breeding season on Trust Reserves

Average results 2008-09 season



The 2008-09 breeding season on Trust reserves, was very average, characterised by lighter weight chicks, an unexpected series of egg and chick deaths and abnormalities at one Otago Peninsula reserve.

This reflected a general pattern on the Otago/Southland coast. As DOC Coastal Otago Biodiversity Programme Manager David Agnew commented, "The breeding season got off to a promising start with high nest numbers, but took a dramatic turn in early-November when young chicks started dying in the nest from Green Island to North Otago. At some sites over half the chicks were lost. Then later in the summer, many of the surviving chicks seemed to be very light, indicating some sort of food shortage for the adults."

Nest searching took place as usual in late-October/early-November, although Trust staff had to endure some unique nest searching conditions in the Catlins – snow! On 4 November, falling snow made searching conditions fairly miserable at Cosgrove Creek, with searchers sheltering behind flax clumps as the southerly squalls roared through. One penguin nest in particular was more sheltered than others, located two metres down a narrow tunnel, opening out into a cave that would have been quite dingy at the best of times, but made virtually pitch black by the searcher's body jammed in the opening. The small LED torch on the searcher's cellphone was very useful in illuminating the interior and counting the eggs!

At Otapahi reserve, nest numbers were up (32 cf 22 in 2007/08) as were the number of chicks fledging (29 cf 22), although fledging weights were significantly lighter than in 2007/08. The average weight was only 4.7kg, well down from the 5.21kg the previous year. Fledging weight is an important indicator of subsequent survival, so the lighter weights may very well have an impact later.

Several underweight chicks were brought from the Catlins and reserves on Otago Peninsula for feeding at Penguin Place and

Bushy Beach (Oamaru) with Sue Downton and Colin Wolverson to improve their weights before releasing.

The breeding season at Okia Reserve on Otago Peninsula began promisingly, with 18 nests recorded, up one from 2007/08. However, there was an unexpected and so far unexplained cluster of six chicks with craniofacial defects, including mandible deformities, and this along with egg deaths and dead chicks in nests, dramatically reduced the number of chick fledgings from 20 in 2007/08 to just three in 2008/09. Long time penguin researcher, and retired YEPT trustee John Darby monitored yeps at Okia in the 1980s and could not recall a similar occurrence.

The Trust has been supporting an investigation into the chick deformities led by Maurice Alley at the New Zealand Wildlife Health Centre at Massey University and the Department of Conservation. Many possible causes are being considered, including inbreeding, trauma, hyperthermia during incubation, heavy metal or synthetic chemical intoxication and nutritional deficiency. Hopefully in the next edition of this newsletter there will some conclusions from Massey.



THE REASON FOR REHAB...



The photo on the left shows the chicks when they arrived underweight and undernourished. One month later they are healthy and awaiting their return to the wild.

BRUCE FITZGERALD

COLIN WOLVERSON

NOTE FROM THE CHAIR

You will notice a few changes with this edition of the newsletter. First, and probably most obvious, is its new format. We decided that it was time to bring all the Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust communications together under one coherent public image, including the newsletter, website, brochures, letterhead, and other materials.

To this end, Stewart Robertson and his team at Advertising & Art (Dunedin) have been instrumental in creating a new set of brand guidelines for us. You will see the changes gradually over the next few months, as the guidelines are applied across the board. Huge thanks must go to Stewart and to Advertising & Art – the guidelines, along with many other graphic design projects over the years – have been discounted or donated to the Trust. Thanks heaps.

Another change you will notice is a change to your title – from 'member' to 'supporter'. This, along with a few other changes, is the result of an extensive research project that was done for us by three marketing students from the University of Otago last year. The aim was to increase our membership – or support base – particularly among younger people. Many participants in the focus groups were confused about the term 'membership'. We feel that the term 'supporter' is a better descriptor of what you actually do – support us and our activities!

You will also see a slight increase in supporter subscriptions and, for the first time, an email edition of this newsletter for those supporters for whom we have email addresses. Both of these changes are to address the increasing costs that come with running a not-for-profit organisation. Membership subs have not been raised since they were first set in 1987. We have desperately tried to keep the increase to a minimum and to a reasonable amount which stays in line with other environmental and conservation organisations.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, we would like to take this opportunity to thank you – all of our supporters – for your continued support of the Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust, particularly in the current economic climate.



Karen Hartshorn
Chair, Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust Board

Relic or coloniser?

A startling discovery has recently been made by a team of biologists from the University of Otago, University of Adelaide and the Canterbury Museum. The researchers, led by Otago Zoology PhD student Ms Sanne Boessenkool, had set out to investigate changes in the yellow-eyed penguin population since human settlement began in New Zealand. What they did not expect to find was a previously unknown species that roamed the South Island shores until just a few hundred years ago. This new species, which was named the Waitaha penguin, became extinct between 1300 and 1500 AD, or soon after the Polynesian settlement.



S. BOESSENKOOL ET AL

The team used ancient DNA from prehistoric bones, as well as traditional techniques, such as studying bone structure, to identify the Waitaha penguin. Previous analysis of fossil records and anecdotal evidence had suggested that the yellow-eyed penguin was more abundant and widespread in the past, but it would appear that they have only been around on the South Island for about 500 years, or after the demise of the Waitaha penguin. Subsistence hunting by the early Polynesians is typically implicated for the early extinctions of many bird species. The Polynesian expansion southwards from 1280 AD, followed by European colonisation from 1769 onwards, destroyed at least 41% of all the endemic bird species and 35% of the survivors are now classified as threatened.

Ms Sanne Boessenkool, who was supervised by Associate Professors Jon Waters and Phil Seddon of Zoology Department, said the findings demonstrate the yellow-eyed penguins are not a declining remnant of a previously abundant population, but came from the New Zealand sub-Antarctic islands and replaced the extinct Waitaha penguin. Competition between the two species may have previously prevented the yellow-eyed penguin from expanding northwards but environmental changes in the predator population, such as the severe decline of sea lions, might have facilitated their colonisation in the South Island.

So in the light of this research, does this make a difference to the Trust's conservation work? The short answer is no. The species still remains in a vulnerable state with low numbers and a highly confined breeding range with ongoing threats from both land and sea.

Although it would now appear that the yellow-eyed penguin is only here due to the ecological interference by humans, they could just as easily still suffer from continued interference and this elegant and beautiful bird could retreat to its ancestral home.



Please remember us in your Will.

Managing and/or purchasing penguin breeding habitat and controlling predators such as stoats and ferrets are some of our ongoing tasks. **Saving the yellow-eyed penguin is a long-term task.** Bequests will help secure the hoiho's survival. Please remember us in your Will.



Elizabeth Lanz in the sand dunes at Okia Reserve where one scene was filmed.

German film helps penguins

A German television actress hopes to be able to raise awareness and funds to help with the Trust's work when she returns home to Germany after being part of a film on the Otago Peninsula.

Elizabeth Lanz plays a marine biologist who runs away from a violent marriage, starts a new life in NZ where she gets the opportunity to work with the endangered yellow-eyed penguins. On finding an injured and sick bird, she brings it to the 'Marine Wildlife Centre', where rangers and scientists fight to prevent the extinction of this endangered species. Its life is saved after treatment and she falls in love with one of the rangers, co-star Jorg Schuttauf (who they tell us is a German heart throb!). The programme will air on a primetime Sunday night slot to more than seven million viewers.

Okia Reserve, jointly owned by the Trust and Dunedin City Council, hosted the 40-strong film crew and truckloads of gear for two days filming as part of *Out of Ashes*, a television movie adapted from the work of Emilie Richards, a bestseller US novel writer. The programme was filmed at both Okia,

Dunedin City and Akaroa by the German production company Polyphon International.

The company had strict guidelines for filming on the reserve to ensure protection of penguins and the habitat was paramount. They were an environmentally conscious company, and a pleasure to work alongside, raising funds that will go directly back into conservation work for this reserve. While on the reserve, they were accompanied by

Trust Ranger Leith Thomson (seen in photo below), who monitored their activities and answered questions about how a particular scene should be shot so it looked authentic. The days were long for Leith, the lunches and snacks great, but we are delighted he has decided to stay on as our Ranger and not join the newly formed 'Marine Wildlife Centre' as a stunt double.



Leith with a stunt double for 'Hoiho'

Another season of work has been completed on Stewart Island. However, instead of monitoring breeding success as we have done each year since 2003, we repeated a population census that was carried out by the Trust and Department of Conservation in November and December of 1999 and 2000. This found 79 breeding pairs on the Stewart Island mainland.

Prior to that, estimates for Stewart Island and its outliers were 470-600 breeding pairs. The lower than expected census result prompted the recently completed five year study (2003-2008) of factors affecting breeding success of yellow-eyed penguins on Stewart Island. During this study we observed a decline in breeding pairs along the Anglem coast, our study area on Stewart Island, and consistently poor breeding success, i.e. most chicks died each year before fledging. In comparison, the number of breeding pairs on our small offshore island study sites remained relatively consistent, and while breeding success fluctuated, the fluctuations were considered to be within normal levels. We felt it was important to know whether the decline on the Anglem coast has occurred in other parts of the Stewart Island mainland, so over the past summer we repeated the census of 1999-2000 and compared results. We found a total of 77 pairs on Stewart Island, of which 22 pairs were found on the Anglem coast and 55 pairs on the rest of the main island. The previous census found 30 pairs on the Anglem coast and 49 pairs on the rest of the island. The conclusion is that there has been a decline in numbers on the Anglem coast, but not elsewhere.

This leaves us with a lot of questions and plenty of scope for further study to determine what is causing the population decline on the Anglem coast. At the annual Stewart Island de-brief meeting, held in Invercargill in early March, the importance of understanding the cause of the decline was strongly emphasised. Understanding the cause of the decline might result in management that could halt or even reverse it, or at least prevent it occurring in other areas. Those present agreed that the next step is to design a further study and estimate the cost so that potential funders can be approached.



Thank you to the Stewart Island



It is ten years since the Trust began working on Stewart Island thanks to a previous employee, David Blair, and his vision to look at the yellow-eyed penguin population on the island. He took his yacht, anchored it along the eastern shores of the island during the summer of 1999/2000 and together with volunteers began counting penguins.

The results of this first comprehensive census was alarming in that numbers were far fewer than we expected, so we continued counting and monitoring over the subsequent years, with the project now managed by YEPT employee and Stewart Island resident Sandy King.

Now, ten years later, our original census work and the follow-on monitoring project have ended. The island-wide census was repeated in 2008/09 and Codfish Island / Whenua Hou will be resurveyed this coming summer. Sandy is currently writing a paper to summarise the 10-years' work, and facilitating a proposal to encourage other research institutes to further studies so we can understand why the population along the Anglem coast is declining.

Had the Trust not carried out this work, first the census and then the monitoring, we may not have realised that all was not well

Stewart Island supporters



Celebrating our 10th birthday on the island

in the yellow-eyed penguin world, especially on the Anglem coast. If another census had been undertaken without the Trust doing the monitoring in the interim, it would have shown a further decline and we would still have only hypothesis and not some firm evidence of the possible contributing causes.

The Stewart Island community and the specific funding providers (particularly Community Trust of Southland) have been outstanding over the past ten years. They have supported our work in all sorts of ways - various modes of transport, eating, safety issues, baking products, permits, donations, collecting Mainland cheese and butter wrappers, advertising, accommodation, personal moral support etc – the list goes on. Our unique partnership with the Department of Conservation's Southland Conservancy, especially the Stewart Island Field Centre, has also been remarkable. This project could not have taken place without the tremendous amount of logistical support given over these years. As a charitable organisation, the Trust could not exist or undertake projects of this magnitude without support such as that mentioned above. To each and everyone that has been involved, a huge and sincere big thank you from us all at the Trust (and the penguins!).

Supporter of the Trust

By Stewart Robertson

It was a great privilege to be invited to join the Yellow-eyed penguin Trust on Rakiura-Stewart Island to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Trust's activities on the island. I was to accompany the Trusts' Sue Murray, Pat Mark, Margaret Murrell and a friend of the Trust, Ewen Duthie, to cut the cake with the community.

I put my invitation down to my firm, Advertising & Art, avidly supporting the group and this was a thank you. I was to be a "special guest". But the roles for Ewen and I were soon evident – roadies, wine stewards, photographer, scullery slaves, bbq chef and general lackeys. Ah well, it's hard to get good help and, serving drinks, we got to meet many wonderful salt-of-the-earth islanders.

Congratulations to the Trust for its decade of duty on Rakiura, and a special thank you to the many community members who supported and continue to support its endeavours. The Trust's work has, of course, been frustrated by the low numbers of hoihos on the northern (Anglem) coast and the great puzzle of identifying the reason why. The Anglem bird's plight is in direct contrast to the good numbers on nearby Codfish Island, adding to the mystery.

Recent tracking programmes of localised populations conducted by the Trust show the two groups have vastly different feeding areas. The Codfish birds travel great distances to fish, while the Anglem birds don't move far from the coastline, restricting the variety and quality of the catch. They seem to lack self-preservation skills. Or have they simply drawn life's short straw?

The island is an enigma in itself – so close to mainland New Zealand, and yet so far removed from the crazy hustle and bustle. One had to agree with the tourist at our backpacker accommodation who commented that they had been to Auckland, but it was on Stewart Island that they discovered the "real New Zealand". I bet islanders haven't even heard of that bloody R word – it would be difficult for the recession to tarnish the islanders' birthright of bartering and self-sufficiency, especially when it comes to gathering kai moana. But let's keep quiet about this, because if everyone finds out, they'll all want to hop on.

P.S. Since returning to the Mainland, I have discovered that my grandfather's family home was located on the site of the DOC office at Halfmoon Bay. Now that makes me a genuine local!



Stewart Robertson and Ewen Duthie kayaking Paterson Inlet



I've been in Oxford since last September and my course – an MSc in Biodiversity Conservation and Management – has been very interesting. As both of my previous degrees were not based in either the 'hard sciences' (biology, zoology, geography, ecology, etc) or in the social sciences (sociology, ethnography, human ecology, human geography) everything in the course is new to me. This has had a dual effect: the material is fresh and an adventure but I've also been behind the rest of the group, all of whom are proficient in at least one of these disciplines.

The papers cover a range of topics and the ones I've enjoyed the most have been; Conservation Governance which covered the difference between government and governance, state and non-state actors, legitimacy, accountability and the use of market-based mechanisms for conservation. Conservation Biogeography is a difficult concept to explain, but basically it looks at changes in the environment mostly through a scale and spatial lens. Conservation Values was a fantastic paper, describing historically

the birth of western conservation; what the prevalent ideas and social/political movements of that time were, and how, ever since, our concepts of wilderness, the wild and conservation are predicated by our societal values/norms. Long-Term Ecology was another very interesting paper. It highlighted the issues behind our hitherto short-term data collection, which have been used to establish conservation objectives for the future. Indeed I've just come back from Holland where the Dutch are doing some fascinating re-wilding conservation, led chiefly by a chap called Franz Vera. A crude explanation; Vera has reintroduced large herbivores into a 6,000h area of reclaimed land (with government support) and is dispelling myths that Europe was once a dense forest habitat. In fact, Vera contends it was a large grassy steppe and that the carrying capacity isn't regulated by predators (there are none in Oostvaardersplassen – but he plans to introduce wolves and lynx). It is, in fact, regulated on food availability which results in an overshoot/undershoot populations. It's a terrific example of

a functional, dynamic, hands-off type approach to conservation as opposed to a compositional one which aims to conserve specific collections of species, which is far more static and managed.

I'm now heading into a two month period of hard work, essays and exam preparation; cruelly as the weather is becoming more acceptable, I'm going to be locked up inside!

I expect to be back in NZ in late August where one of the things on my 'to do' list, is to visit Long Point, say hi to you all and most excitingly, get to see YEPs in the wild again.

Regards

Anton Oliver
Patron, Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust

The first meeting of the Long Point/Irihuka Advisory Group was held at Long Point on the 4 December, 2008. Made up of community, conservation and science representatives, it will provide input into the conservation planning and development of Long Point.

YEPT trustees Euan Kennedy and Eric Shelton presented the: *Long Point Irihuka Ecological Restoration Project Discussion Document*, with a vision to: "reinstatement prominent elements of pre-human seabird communities as an intermediate step to restoring the integrity of broader coastal ecosystems in the area"

This is an ambitious vision for Otago and Southland, and also marks a significant new initiative for the Trust. Few other projects on this scale are contemplated in the region or indeed elsewhere in New Zealand, and it broadens the interest of the Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust into other seabird conservation at this site, alongside our traditional emphasis on yellow-eyed penguins.

In other Long Point news, fencing contractors visited Long Point in late March and quotes

Trust staff Leith Thomson, David McFarlane and Anita Pillai check the GPS settings while nest searching at Long Point, November 2008.



are expected shortly to complete the boundary fencing of the new reserve areas. Depending on the weather and ground conditions, it is hoped that this can be completed before winter

The Field Manager, David McFarlane, visited Catlins Area School in March and spoke to

several classes about the new conservation project at Long Point. The new entrants class was delightful, with several pupils volunteering information about yellow-eyed penguins, and some were even lucky enough to come from farms with yellow-eyed penguins nesting on the coastline.



Latest news:

It is with huge delight (and relief) that we can announce the purchase of our new reserve Long Point/Irihuka should be completed by the time you receive this newsletter. This process began in January 2006 and at times it felt like we would never see our dream realised. Once again, our sincere thanks to you all for your belief in us, your financial contributions and your support. Now that the titles will soon be exchanged, the champagne is in the fridge.

KIDS' QUIZ

Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust supporter Henricus Peters in the UK compiled some interesting questions about the yellow-eyed penguins. How many can you answer correctly? Answers on page 11.

QUESTIONS

- 1 The Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust received an award from whom?
- 2 The yellow-eyed penguin is known as the world's 'rarest' penguin according to what list?
- 3 Name the government department that has helped to look after plants and animals from 1987?
- 4 Name the government department that helped to look after plants and animals before 1987?
- 5 This penguin is found 'only' in New Zealand. What is the technical word for this?
- 6 What is the Māori name for the yellow-eyed penguin?
- 7 What does the Māori name mean?
- 8 On the Mainland brand, what landform are on the label?
- 9 What is the plant in the top of the Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust logo?
- 10 In 2007 the Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust celebrated how many years?
- 11 Is the penguin a bird or a fish?
- 12 People are helping to make sure yellow-eyed penguins have good places to nest. How?
- 13 Some penguins like lots of other penguins nearby; others do not like this. Yellow-eyed penguins like to nest...?
- 14 Do yellow-eyed like to have their nests right by the sea, or in forest or scrub?
- 15 What is the name of New Zealand's third largest island?
- 16 Do yellow-eyed penguin males and females look the same or different?
- 17 Is the hoiho the smallest penguin in the world?

* Use editions of Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust News or the internet www.yellow-eyedpenguin.org.nz or www.kcc.org.nz/birds/hoiho.asp to help you.

Give yellow-eyed penguins a chance Buy a Glowing Sky tee



From left Isabella Magee, Alex Clarkson and Erica Wilden.

Glowing Sky Clothing Limited has teamed up with the Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust to produce an exclusive, hand-printed penguin design t-shirt. Proceeds from the tee sales are helping to fund our important conservation activity and ensure the future survival of yellow-eyed penguins.

Glowing Sky Clothing, a family-run company originating on Stewart Island, was founded by Dil and Cath Bellworthy. Glowing Sky is making the 100% genuine hand-printed New Zealand t-shirts for adults and kids, in a variety of colours and sizes. The t-shirts are available via the Glowing Sky website, with a generous contribution from each t-shirt going to the Trust.

Dil Bellworthy is pleased to be able to support the Trust and says, "As Stewart Islanders we have been aware of the fine work the Trust has been doing on Rakiura for many years, and are thrilled to be able to help support the cause."

Sue Murray, General Manager of the Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust said Glowing Sky have a long standing relationship with the Trust and the idea originally started with t-shirts being designed for the 20 Anniversary Conference held by the Trust in 2007. These t-shirts make great gifts for Christmas or any other special occasion and can be purchased by anyone in New Zealand or overseas. Glowing Sky can arrange delivery to just about any destination in the world and what a wonderful way to support conservation activity for endangered yellow-eyed penguins.

So far funds raised by members and people purchasing the t-shirts have contributed \$1,305. A huge thank you to all who have purchased t-shirts for yourself or as a gift for someone else. We hope you are enjoying wearing them! New colours and long sleeved t-shirts are being made available soon.

Anyone interested in purchasing t-shirts from Glowing Sky Clothing can visit www.glowingsky.com or the Trust website www.yellow-eyedpenguin.org.nz



Cartridge World in Dunedin, Invercargill and Botany Downs are proud to support the Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust. Every time you purchase, re-fill or re-cycle a cartridge the Trust receives reward points, helping to fund conservation activities to ensure the survival of yellow-eyed penguins.

Cartridge World are advertising the scheme in local newspapers and circulating fliers with caricatures of "Fill McCartridge" and "Hoiho" chatting to each other:

Reward points collected will be redeemed by the Trust for petrol vouchers or office and stationery supplies, thus reducing Trust expenditure on these items. Each reward point is worth \$1 so if you live in these areas please

Re-fill or recycle your print cartridges at Cartridge World and reward the penguins

remember to take your printer cartridges to Cartridge World and remember to mention the reward scheme.

If you run a business and would like to take part in the rewards scheme Cartridge World can collect and return your cartridges at no additional cost – making it easier for you to help save yellow-eyed penguins and the environment.

Initially, the rewards programme is being run in Dunedin, Invercargill and Botany Downs. However, if the programme is successful we may be able to convince other branches to join forces with the Trust and offer it nationwide.

The Otago Southland Employers' Association is also pleased to support the Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust. It helped to promote Cartridge World's initiative in a recent mailout to its members in Otago and Southland, encouraging small businesses to return their printer cartridges and, in turn, help save yellow-eyed penguins.



Go wild with the Dunedin Cadbury Chocolate Carnival

This year the Trust will be participating in the annual Cadbury Chocolate Carnival. This event includes an Otago Peninsula Day, planned for Sunday 12 July 2009.

The day is aimed at encouraging local residents to enjoy the tourist attractions available on the Peninsula so that they can act as ambassadors to visiting friends and relatives. To encourage people to participate, attractive entry prices to events and transport will be made available from Dunedin to the Peninsula for the day.

(Tourism Dunedin have identified that many

visiting friends and relatives do not visit local tourist attractions when they come to Dunedin – mainly due to the perception that these attractions are expensive.)

An exclusive tour to view yellow-eyed penguins at our private reserve (Otapahi) will be on offer, including bus transport to the reserve and Cadbury chocolate to enjoy. People attending will learn more about the Trust, conservation activity and, of course, our loveable yellow-eyed penguins. Numbers will be limited to 40 (not suitable for very young children or anyone unable to walk on hilly terrain).

Bus transport will leave Portobello at 3.00pm and return by 5.15pm with transport continuing to Dunedin.

The Trust will also have a stand at the Portobello Farmers' Markets, with information on the Trust and items for sale. The markets are a must for anyone who loves good quality home-grown produce. It is open from 10.00am to 3.00pm.

More information will be available closer to the time via the Cadbury Chocolate Carnival brochure, on www.chocolatecarnival.co.nz and on the Trust website.



- ANSWERS TO KIDS' QUIZ**
- 1 Birdlife International <http://www.yellow-eyedpenguin.org.nz/news/news.htm#sep2008>
 - 2 Red List <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>
 - 3 Department of Conservation <http://www.doc.govt.nz/>
 - 4 New Zealand Wildlife Service (part of Department of Internal Affairs)
 - 5 Endemic.
 - 6 Hoiho.
 - 7 Hoiho means 'noisy shouter', because its piercing call can be heard over the roar of the waves.
 - 8 Mountains like the Southern Alps.
 - 9 Tree fern.
 - 10 20 years.
 - 11 A bird – that 'flies' through water.
 - 12 Land is being replanted with flax and shrubs to make new nesting areas.
 - 13 In pairs, away from other penguins.
 - 14 Hoiho nest in forest or scrub, sometimes up to 1 km from the sea.
 - 15 Rakiura Stewart Island.
 - 16 Both male and female adult hoiho have the same colouring.
 - 17 No. The hoiho grows to be about 60-68cm tall. The smallest penguin is the blue penguin at 43cm tall.

What's on COMMUNITY WORK DAYS

Arbor Day - Friday 5 June

Okia Reserve, Otago Peninsula. Meet at Dick Rd carpark, 10am. Bring spades, warm clothes, food and drink.

Sunday 9 August

Tavora Reserve, North Otago. Meet at carpark off Goodwood Road, 10am. Bring spades, warm clothes, food and drink.

For more information contact the Trust office on 03-479-0011 or email at yeptrust@gmail.com and check our website for details www.yellow-eyedpenguin.org.nz



Thank you to our regular supporters:

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Dunedin City Council
Mainland Brand
Malcam Trust Conservation Corp
Millers Studios
NHNZ
Otago Polytechnic
Pikao Recovery Group

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Black & White
Care for the Wild, UK
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Chemistry & Biosphere Conference
Community Trust of Southland
DOC Biodiversity Fund
Glowing Sky
Otago Peninsula Lions Club
Otago Southland Employers' Association
Penguin Fund of Japan
White Cloud Trading, UK

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John Barkla & Botanical Society of Otago
Hiltrun Ratz & Penguin Place
Colin Wolverson & Sue Downton
(Bushy Beach)
Lisa Ryalls
Phil Blakely

Thank you to:

All the landowners who have contributed to our habitat protection work.

Thank you to all volunteers:

We are tremendously grateful to all the other volunteers, including the regular nursery workers and co-opted sub-committee members for their valuable contributions to our work.

Win a Wicked Holiday

"Hoiho - you gotta go,
you need a wicked
conser-vacation!"



Design your own Wicked Campervan
themed around yellow-eyed penguins and
you could be a **WINNER!**

Wicked Campers NZ will paint a van with **your** design for you to take on holiday with two of your mates* Every time **this** van is hired in the future, the Trust will receive a percentage.

Tell all your mates • pass it on •
share it around • start designing

Go to yellow-eyedpenguin.org.nz for entry form and terms and conditions or Send a SAE to Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust, PO Box 5409, Dunedin 9058, (03) 479-0011

* Winner must be 18 year or over or accompanied by an adult. Maximum capacity of van is 3 people. Not suitable for young children or babies.



Judged by NZ's own
media personality &
comedian Te Radar

3rd Floor, Queens Building
109 Princes Street
PO Box 5409
Dunedin 9058, New Zealand

Phone +64 3 479-0011
Fax +64 3 479-0019
E-mail yeptrust@gmail.com
Web www.yellow-eyedpenguin.org.nz

Penguins. Plants. People. Passion.