

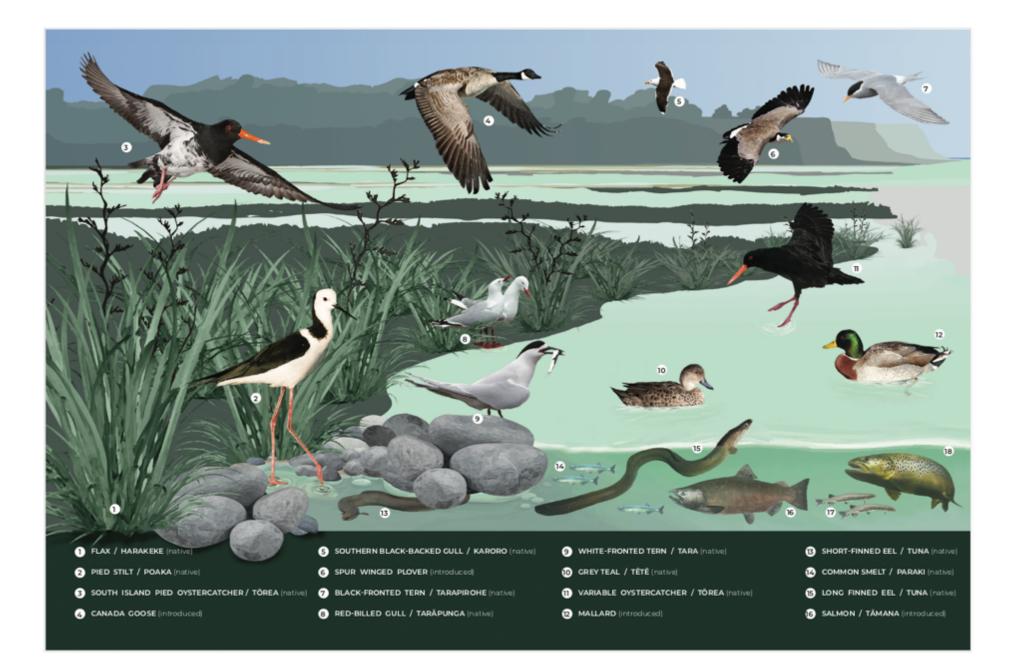
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BRaid coordination as per ECan contract dated October 2020

Report #3: period 01 July – 15 December 2020

Description of Products	Delivery date	Outputs completed
Organise one Braided River Seminar	Completed 08 July 2020	 Completed with amended report sent to Frances Schmechel early August All presentations available as PDFs: <u>https://braidedrivers.org/2020-symposium</u>
Maintain website <u>www.braidedrivers.org</u>	Completed 15 December	 As of 15 December pages total: 120; news' posts total: 112 Respond to queries and requests for use of information and photos and possible ideas for signs Maintain daily backups on remote server
Manage website news and social media	Completed 15 December 2020	 Updated content when provided or when information changes Add all bird surveys dates to Facebook calendar 162 Facebook posts during this 6-month period
Produce regular newsletters	Completed 15 December 2020	 Four completed and sent to 230-249 verified emails (more members and names added since July). The newsletters also appear as blog/news pages here: 29 July: <u>https://braidedrivers.org/newsletter-54/</u> 28 September: <u>https://braidedrivers.org/newsletter-55/</u> 25 October: <u>https://braidedrivers.org/newsletter-56/</u> 15 December: <u>https://braidedrivers.org/newsletter-57/</u>

Make available, assist or lead in designing awareness resources	Completed 15 December 2020	 Finalise 21 signs for Ashburton hapua and rivermouth, upload raw designs in Photoshop and InDesign to Google cloud; send Frances and Donna Field links Send bird awareness handouts to Lake Coleridge via Trustpower
Additional outputs	Completed 15 December 2020	 Held key stakeholders meeting to gauge interest in developing trapping on the Orari River with technical support from DOC and ECan + Opihi River trapping group. Will proceed with trapping workshop February 2021 subject to input from DOC re bats. Confirmed date of Wednesday 14 July 2021 for the next Braided Rivers seminar at Lincoln University



Welcome to

The Ashburton Hakatere River mouth and hāpua

You are visiting one of the Ashburton district's biodiversity hotspots; 78 species of birds and 15 species of fish have been recorded here. Protecting this area is crucial to their survival.

- The bird habitat of the Ashburton Hakatere River mouth and hapua (river mouth lagoon) are of international significance.
- This site is an important resting place and home to the world's largest roosting colony of spotted shags, with more than 8,000 present at peak times. Over spring and summer you can also see large nesting colonies of black-billed gulls and white fronted terns.
- The hapua and freshwater stream entering at Ashton Beach (south bank) are home to a wide range of fish species including tuna (eel) and inanga (whitebait).
- Most of the native species found at the hapua are declining in number, with many species threatened with extinction due to changes in the river, habitat loss, predation and human disturbance.

We are lucky to have such an important site in our district.

- Historically, the area was an important mahinga kai site for local rūnanga. The hapua was used as a rest area before Māori headed inland to harvest kai (food) from Õ Tū Wharekai (Ashburton Basin).
- The name Hakatere is thought to refer to the massive numbers of silveries/Stokell's smelt that once migrated through the rivermouth each year to spawn near the hapua.

You can help us protect this area of unique biodiversity by staying on the track and giving the birds some space.

Please avoid entering the area from August to March when birds are breeding.

Birds nest on the ground in open gravel. If birds are behaving aggressively you are in their breeding territory. Retreat quickly and carefully.

- Under the Wildlife Act it is illegal to disturb or kill wildlife, including native birds. The penalty is a fine of up to \$100,000 and/or 2 years jail.
- Under the Dog Control Act there are penalties for any dogs that are a disturbance or threat to protected wildlife. Dogs must be kept on a leash at all times.

- 17 INANGA / WHITEBAIT (native)
- BROWN TROUT / TARAUTE (introduced)
- COMMON BULLY / TOITOI (native)
- 20 BLACK FLOUNDER / PÄTIKI (native)

- 2) BANDED DOTTEREL / TÜTURIWHATU (native)
- 22 WRYBILL / NGUTUPARE (native)
- BLACK-BILLED GULL / TARĂPUKA (native)
- 26 SPOTTED SHAG / KAWAU (native)







