

Project River Recovery

‘Tern Island’ & Tasman River

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**Te Kāwanatanga
o Aotearoa**
New Zealand Government



A black-fronted tern landing on Tern Island

Tasman River



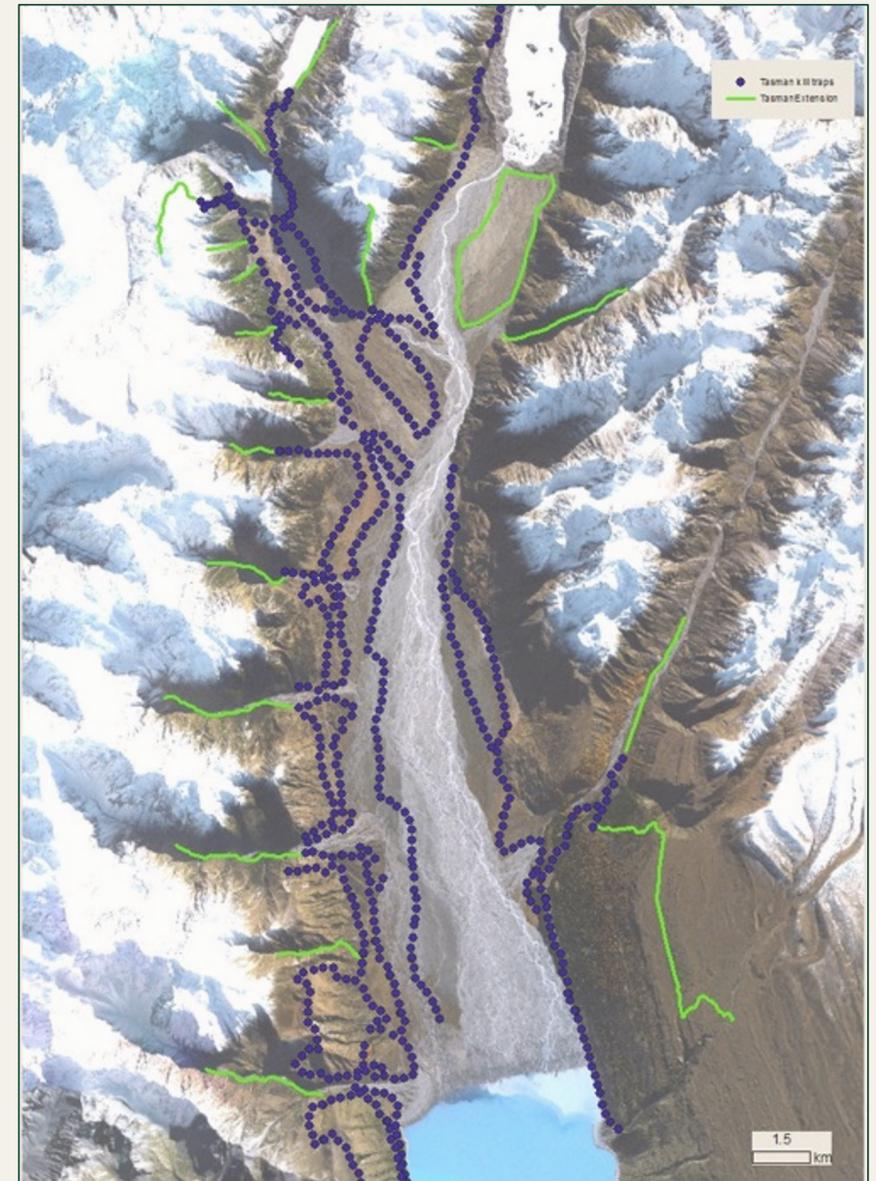
A black-fronted tern flies over the Tasman River.

Predators

No 'key predator/s' but nests are lost to mammals (cats, hedgehogs, etc.) and predatory birds (SBBG)

Control methods

- 20-yrs of trapping at landscape scale
- DOC150s, DOC250s, Timms
- Autumn leg hold trapping for cats
- Southern black-backed gull control
- Rabbit control ops

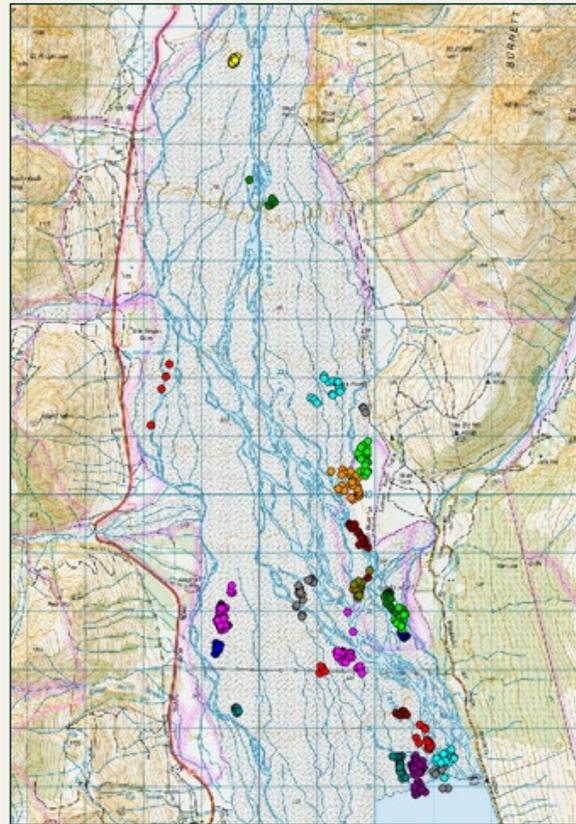
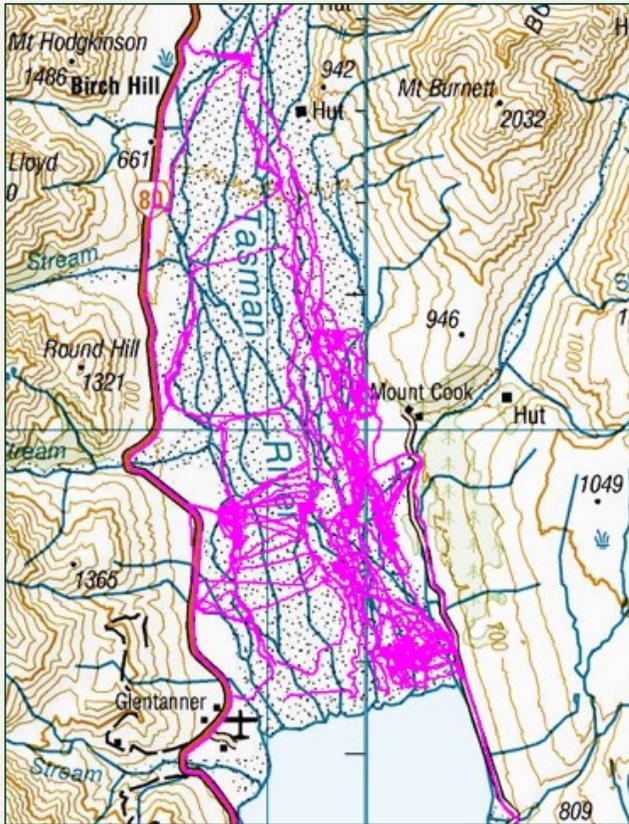


Site management

- Extensive weed control throughout entire riverbed
- Riverbed is PCL - access gates locked during nesting season (Sep-Feb)
- Signage to inform visitors of values



Monitoring at the Tasman River



- Riverbed surveyed on foot for colonies
- Select 30-50 nests across the riverbed
- Nests are checked weekly
- Cameras on a subset of nests to record cause of nesting failures (e.g., predation), 1-2 cameras per colony

Challenges of this site

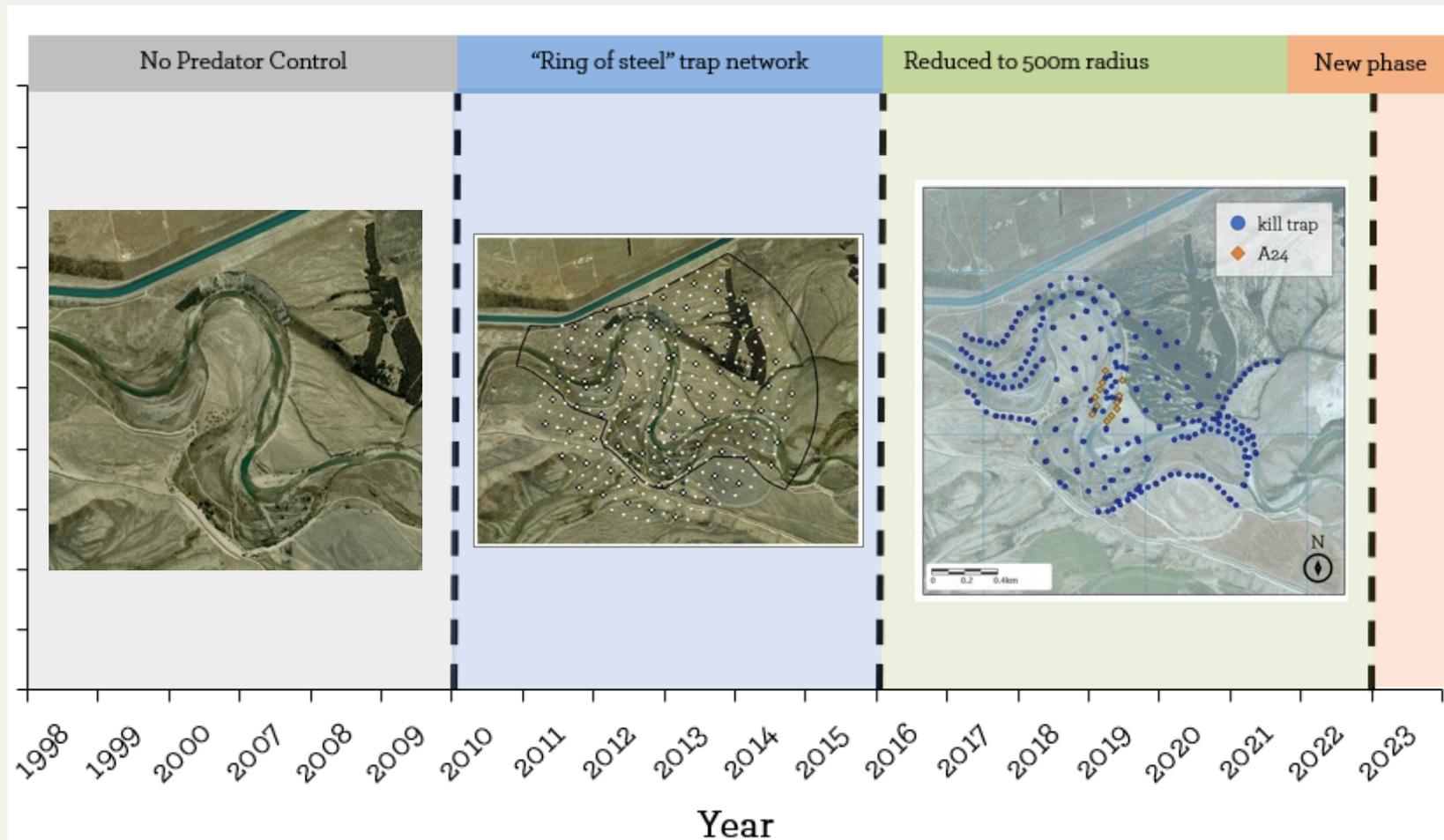
- Defining what a colony is – some are very widespread
- Continuous access to colonies through the season as the river changes – missed checks during high flows can obscure the outcome of the nest
- Getting an accurate count of the fledglings at each colony
- Still left with many 'unknown' outcomes

Tern Island, Upper Ōhau River



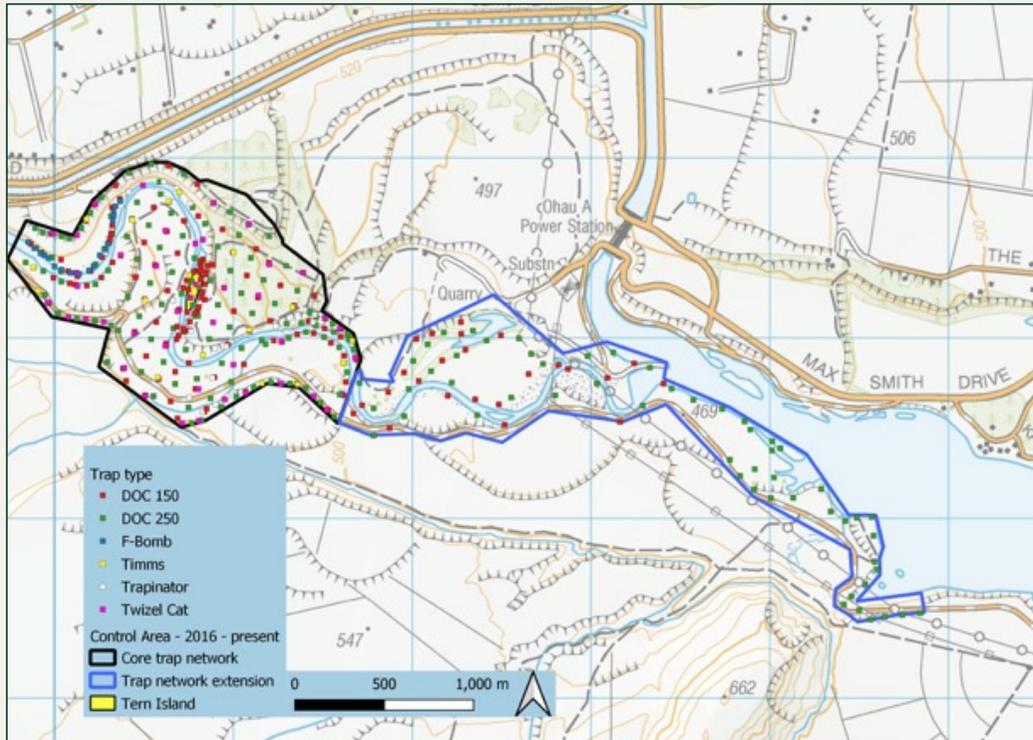
Tern Island as viewed from upstream on the true left of the Ōhau River.

Predator control through time



Current management of predators

Rodent and mustelid
detection dogs: October and
November



Upper Ōhau trap network ($n=475$)



Upper Ōhau pindone bait station network ($n=158$)

Predators

On island: Stoats and rats



Off island: Cats and hedgehogs



Management at Tern Island



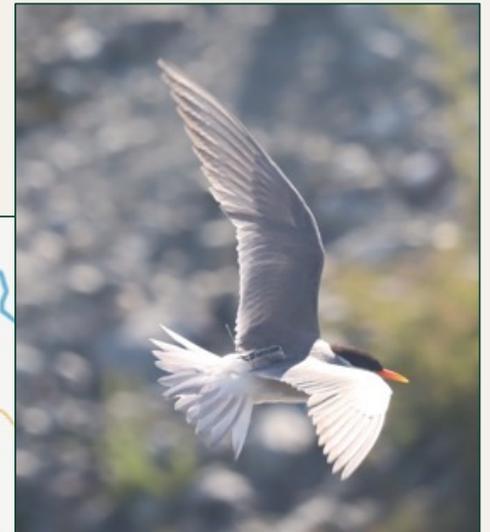
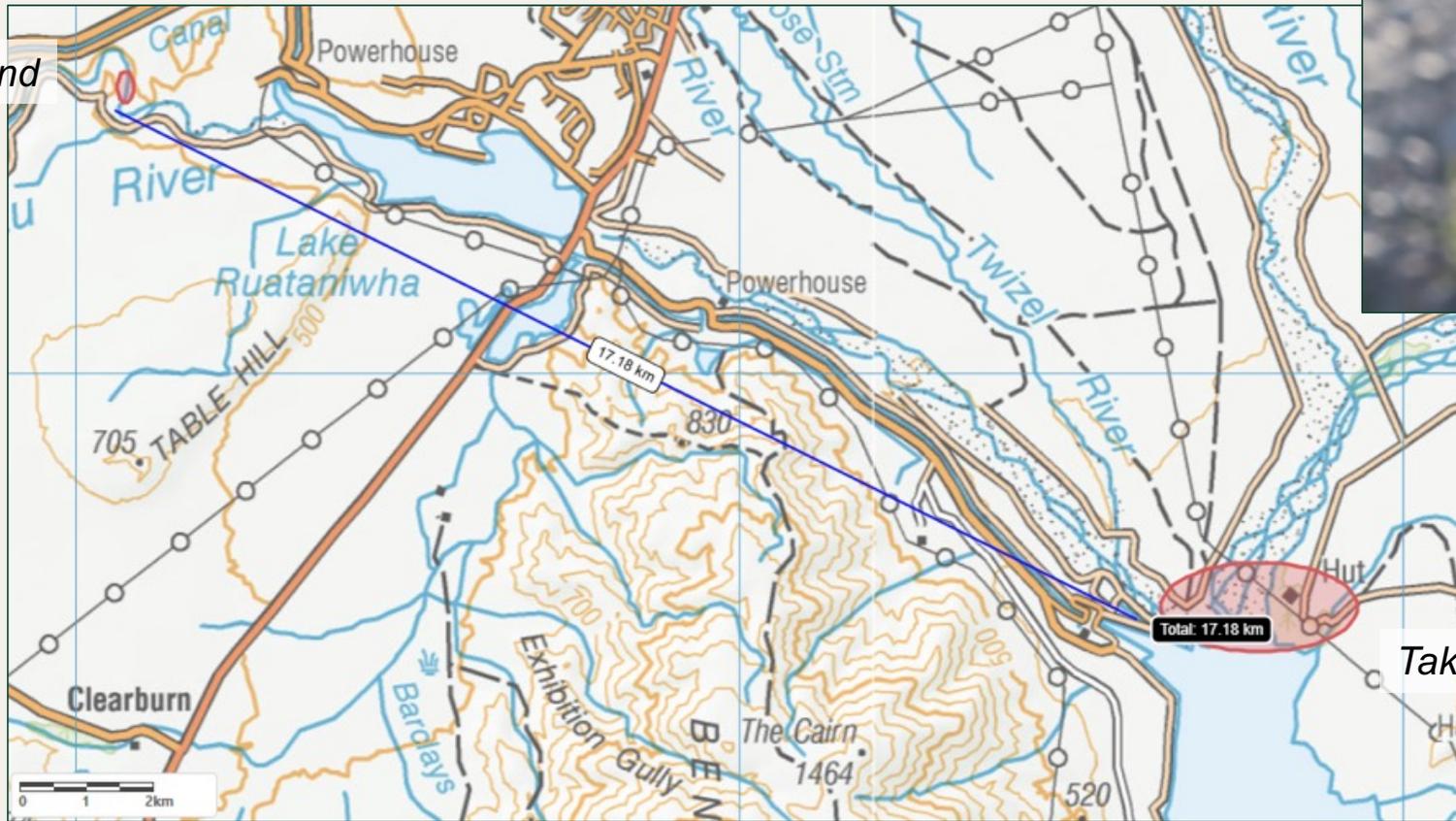
Track closure and signage to reduce disturbance and inform users



Tracks of drone during the annual weed spray of island

Roosting sites

Tern Island



Black-fronted tern with transmitter at Tern Island

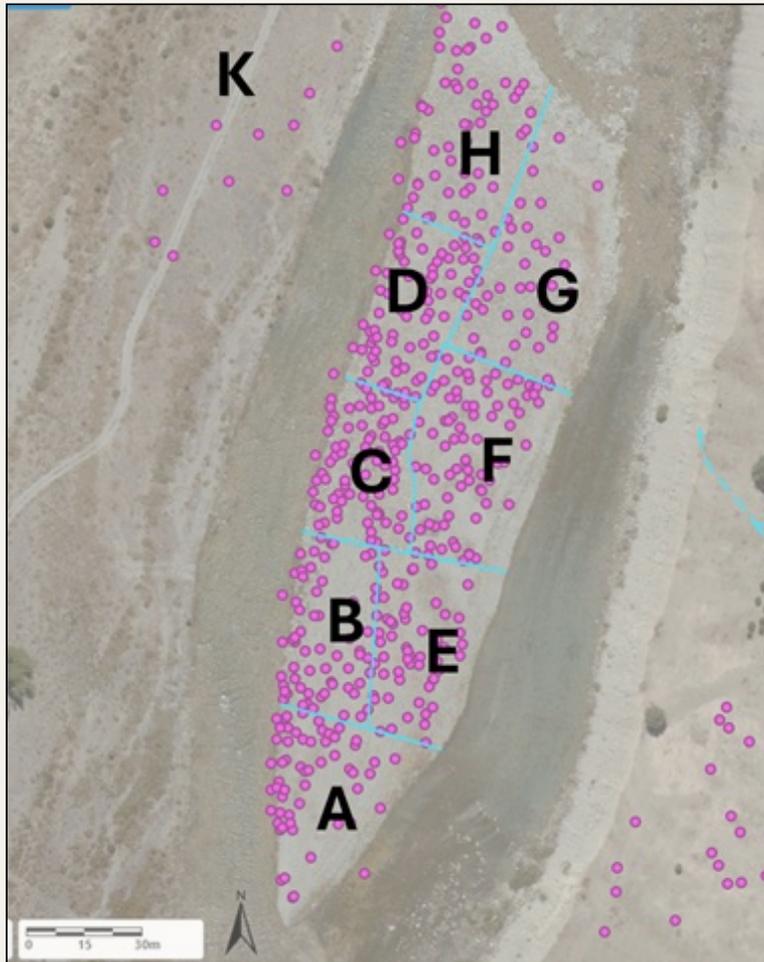
Takapō River delta

Flag banding

*Understand natal site fidelity for colonies in the Mackenzie Basin
(Ōhau, Cass and Takapō Rivers)*



Monitoring at Tern Island



- Island divided into 8 sections to guide searches
- Visual search on foot covering entire island with 2 x observers
- Each nest checked 1 x per week
- Very dense nests, birds behave differently those in other colonies
- Approx 1 x camera on nest in each section (total = 8) to detect predator incursions



Monitoring at Tern Island



Challenges of monitoring at Tern Island

- If no eggs in nest – difficult to determine if chicks hatched because many chicks in close proximity to nest, and cannot look for parent behaviour because too many parents
- Tracking fate of chicks after hatching - the chicks form crèches and can't match them to a nest, and difficult to count chicks on the island because lots of hiding places
- Getting an accurate count (/estimate) of fledglings
- Managing disturbance to the birds/time spent on the island – close nest densities means many nests are disturbed by observer presence
 - Considering changing approach to sub-sampling to manage this
 - Investigating the value of using a drone to monitor this island

Monitoring: Nest marking



- Waypoint
- Labelled with a unique ID
- Marked with a small cairn

Recording data in the field

Nest ID	6/11	19/11	28/11	3/12	11/12	Nest ID	17/12	10/1	31/1
D 04R	2E 80N	2E	2E	2E	2E	D 01	2E sp	2E faded remove con	
D 04F	2E	1E ^{crack?}	1E	1E	1E	D 04	1E	1E	
D 08R	2E faded	2E faded	0E	2E recatched	2E	D 08R	2E	1E chick poo	
D 13R		Recatched in nearby nest		2E recatched	3E	D 13R	1E	1 faded E	
D 28	2E 80N	2E	2E	1E	1E	D 28	1E	1E ^{bit} faded	
D 34	2E	2E faded ^{shave}	2E	1E, 1E pred	1E	D 34			
D 50	1E	2E	2E	1C, chick poo	chick poo	D 50	-		
D 51	1E	2E	2E	chick poo	chick poo	D 51	-		
D 52	1E	3E	3E	1E, chick poo	1E, chick poo	D 52	-		
D 53	1E 80N	2E	2E	2E	2E	D 53	2E		
D 54	^{near 35}	2E	2E, 1 pip	chick poo	chick poo	D 54	-		
D 55		1E	1E	1E	0E ^{poo?}	D 55	-		
D 56		2E	2E	2E	chick poo	D 56	-		
D 57		2E	2E	2E	2E	D 57	0E 10E		
D 58		2E	2E	1C, chick poo	chick poo	D 58	-		
D 59		2E	2E	chick poo	chick poo	D 59	-		
D 60		1E	2E	2E	2E	D 60	2C		
D 61			2E pip	1E chick poo	1E	D 61	1E	1 faded 1 pred	
D 62			1E	1E	10C in nest	D 62	-		
D 63	water edge lower and nest D07		1E, 1C	chick poo		D 63	0E		
D 64			2E	2E	2E	D 64	1C ^{incarn waste}	chick poo	
D 66			2E	1C, 1E	1E, 1C	D 66			
D 68				2E	2E asp.	D 68	1E chick poo		
D 69				2E	2E	D 69	2E	chick poo	

Pros/Cons

- Can ID nest very quickly on the ground
- Can see the notebook in the sun (no glare!)
- Quick to check nest status in previous visit
- Quick to check that all nests have been visited in current check
- Need a GPS/phone to help find nest
- Have to 'digitise' the data (time-consuming)

Recording data in the field

'R' indicates a re-clutch in same nest bowl

Nest ID	6/11	19/11	28/11	3/12	11/12	Nest ID	17/12	10/1	31/1
D 04R	E BON	2E	2E	2E	2E	D 01	2E sp	2E faded remove con	
D 04F	E	1E ^{crack?}	1E	1E	1E	D 04	1E	1E	
D 08R	2E faded	2E faded	0E	2E re-clutch	2E	D 08R	2E	1E chick poo	
D 3R		Re-clutch in nearby nest		2E re-clutch	3E	D 13R	1E	1 faded E	
D 24	2E BON	2E	2E	1E	1E	D 28	1E	1E ^{bit} faded	
D 25	E	2E faded ^{shave}	2E	1E, 1E pred	1E	D 34			
D 26	E	2E	2E	1C, chick poo	chick poo	D 50	-		
D 27	E	2E	2E	chick poo	chick poo	D 51	-		
D 28	E	3E	3E	1E, chick poo	1E, chick poo	D 52	-		
D 29	E BON	2E	2E	2E	2E	D 53	2E		
D 30		2E	2E, 1 pip	chick poo	chick poo	D 54	-		
D 55		1E	1E	1E	0E ^{poo?}	D 55	-		
D 56		2E	2E	2E	chick poo	D 56	-		
D 57		2E	2E	2E	2E	D 57	0E 10E		
D 58		2E	2E	1C, chick poo	chick poo	D 58	-		
D 59		2E	2E	chick poo	chick poo	D 59	-		
D 60		1E	2E	2E	2E	D 60	2C		
D 61			2E pip	1E chick poo	1E	D 61	1E	1E faded 1 pred	
D 62			1E	1E	10C in nest	D 62	-		
D 63	water edge lower end nest, 007		1E, 1C	chick poo		D 63	0E		
D 64			2E	2E	2E	D 64	1C ^{incarn waste}	chick poo	
D 66			2E	1C, 1E	1E, 1C	D 66			
D 68				2E	2E exp.	D 68	1E chick poo		
D 69				2E	2E	D 69	2E	chick poo	

Pros/Cons

- No screen glare
- Quick to check nest status in previous visit
- Quick to check that all nests have been visited in current check
- Need a GPS/phone to help locate nest
- Have to 'digitise' the data (time-consuming)

Table 1. Summary of nest, hatching and egg success rates for black-fronted terns on Tern Island in the Upper Ōhau River.

Black-fronted tern	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Total no. of nests monitored	25	2	57	104	176	423	321	365	717
Total no. of eggs laid	37	3-5	104	186	318	772	502	693	1340
No. of nests with known outcome (A)	23	2	55	66	141	295	304	220	629
No. of nests that hatched \geq 1 egg (B)	10	0	11	4	74	203	64	164	248
No. of nests that failed	13	2	44	62	21	92	240	55	444
<i>Of the nests in (A):</i>									
No. of eggs laid where fate known (C)	36	3	99	102	154	550	469	426	1057
No. of eggs laid where fate unknown	1	1-2	3-5	63	164	222	33	267	132
<i>Of the eggs in (C):</i>									
No. of eggs - infertile or died during incubation (D)	1	0	2	0	1	13	0	5	22
No. of eggs failed - other causes	20	3	81	94	34		361	87	711
Total no. of chicks hatched (E)	15	0	16	8	119	212	105	155	324
Hatching success (F) = (B/A)	0.43	0.00	0.20	0.06	0.52	0.69	0.21	0.75	0.39
Egg success (G) = (C-D)/C	0.97	1.00	0.98	1.00	0.99	0.98	1.00	0.99	0.98

Table 20. Number of chicks fledged and fledging and breeding success rates of black-fronted terns in the Tasman River in 2019 – 2020.

Black-fronted tern	Mean 2004-2015 (Range)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total no. of ♀s that attempted to breed ¹ (O)	58 (23-201)	65	77	160	247	157
No. of nests - <u>hatched</u> \geq 1 egg	22 (1-40)	56	70	141	105	43
No. of nests - <u>fledged</u> \geq 1 chick (P)	3 (0-12)	-	-	83	22	0-42
No. of nests - lost all chicks	11 (0-23)	-	1	4	1	1
No. of nests - unknown fledging outcome	1 (0-4)	-	-	54	82	42?
No. of chicks fledged (Q) ²	15 (4-32)	30-66	40-107	88-203	22-135	0-73
Fledging success (R) = Q/E	0.32 (0.20-0.56)	0.29 - 0.65	0.35- 0.93	0.40- 0.91	0.15- 0.94	0-0.97
Breeding success (F x G x R)	0.20 (0.04-0.44)	0.23 - 0.53	0.31- 0.82	0.32- 0.73	0.06- 0.40	0-0.26
Hatching success per female (E/O)	0.84 (0.09-1.54)	1.57	1.49	1.39	0.58	0.48
Fledging success per female (Q/O)	0.33 (0.06-0.86)	0.46 - 1.02	0.52- 1.39	0.55- 1.27	0.09- 0.55	0-0.465

¹Assuming that each nest of known outcome had a different unbanded female

² Minimum is confirmed number of fledglings, maximum is a realistic estimate

Table 19. (a) Causes of nest failure and (b) causes of egg loss in black-fronted terns in the Tasman River in 2019 – 2020.

(a) Black-fronted tern	Mean 2004-2015 (Range)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total no. of nests that failed	36 (8-165)	9	7	19	142	116
<i>Nest failure due to:</i>						
Predation	24 (0-124)	0	0	0	47	34
Predation then desertion	0 (0-2)	0	1	3	0	1
Desertion	3 (0-8)	6	5	9	5	6
Flooding	6 (0-31)	3	0	2	87	75
Died during incubation/infertile	1 (0-4)	0	1	3	1	0
Failed, cause unknown	3 (0-15)	0	0	1	1	0
Damaged in nest	0 (0-0)	0	0	1	1	0
(b) Black-fronted tern	Mean 2004-2015 (Range)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total no. of eggs that failed	72 (17-323)	26	24	64	265	190
<i>Egg failure due to:</i>						
Predation	46 (0-236)	0	2	3	80	48
Desertion	7 (0-21)	12	15	15	8	8
Flooding	11 (0-58)	6	0	5	162	131
Died during incubation/infertile	1 (0-5)	7	4	27	6	0
Died hatching	1 (0-4)	1	0	6	3	0
Damaged in nest	0 (0-1)	0	1	4	5	0