

The Pohutukawa Project — Citizen Scientists assessing management options for a monoculture forest on Tiritiri Matangi.



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Tiritiri Matangi

- 220 h island
- 3 km from Whangaparaoa
- Farmed until 1970
- 6% bush remained
- Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park
- Research begun 1970's
- WWF funding
- 1984 – 1994 planting



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Pohutukawa on Tiritiri Matangi

- Planted as “nursery crop”
- Acts as nursery crop and canopy
- Advice strike rate of 30%
- Actual strike rate – high 90%, low 60-70%
- Large number planted \approx 90,000
- Formed dense monoculture forest
- Pilot work by rangers to introduce light wells
- 7 sites chosen - proposal to expand pilot work



- “Green desert”



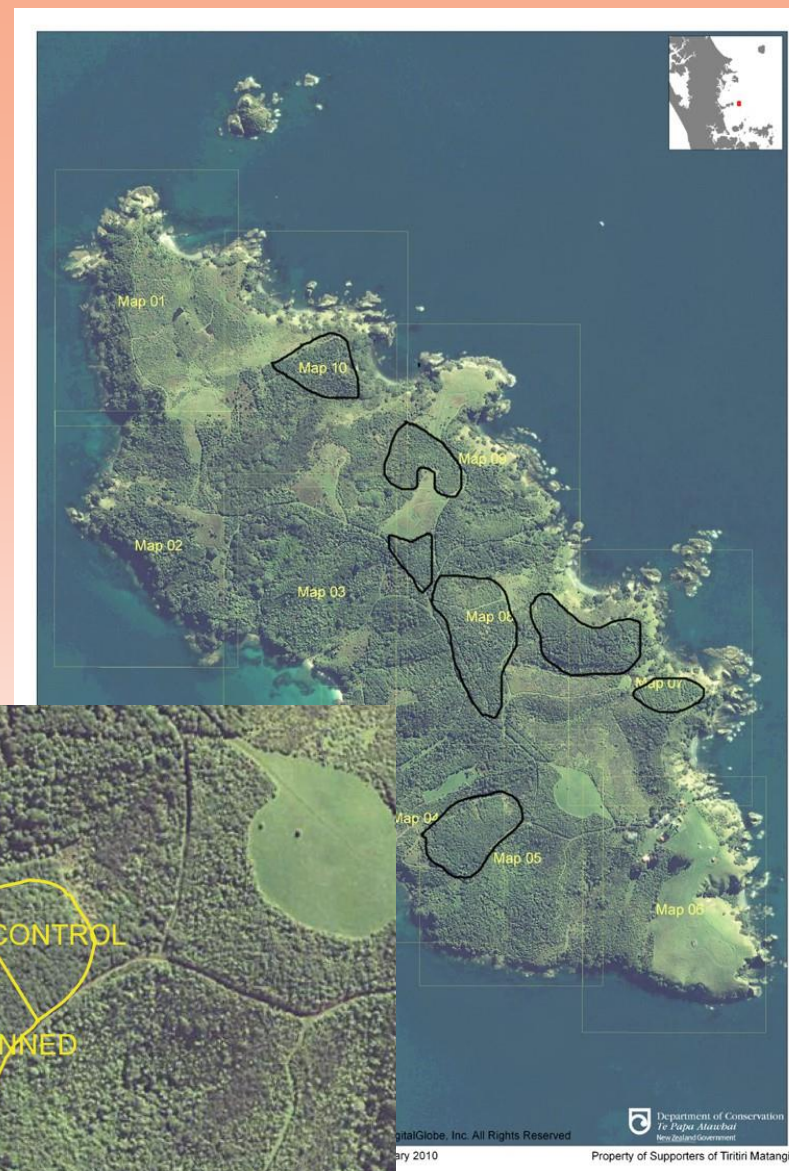
Why Citizen Science?

- Volunteer opportunities decrease as restoration project matures
- Planting ended 1994 – took away opportunities 100's volunteers
- Guiding concession involves volunteers – not for everyone
- Citizen science – ranges from data gathering to planning/running
- Traditionally led by scientists/researchers
- Tiritiri Matangi – volunteers considered partners e.g. hihi translocation
- Review 2000's - translocation monitoring focused on short term, little long term
- Citizen Science allows restoration projects to plan long term projects important for management



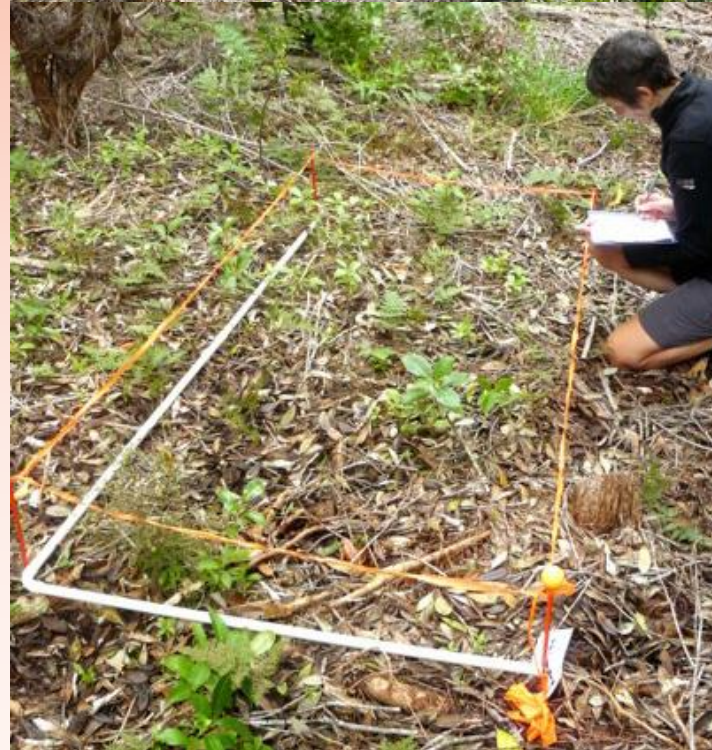
Design and Cutting

- Simple design
- 7 sites – 3 treatments
 - Control (no cutting)
 - Thinning (every 2-3 trees)
 - Coupé (2-3 trees = 10 m light well)
- Trees marked
- 3 person team
- Monday – Friday only



Monitoring Vegetation

- Plots 2m x 1 m
- 6 plots per treatment
- Snow poles
- Core area not disturbed
- Seedlings
 - <30 cm, 30 – 120 cm, >120 cm
- 5 main species
- Monitored annually (excluding pandemic) until 2021
- Moved to 5 yearly cycle



Monitoring Invertebrates

- 3 years only
- 6 sites only
- 5 pitfall traps per treatment
- 5 metres apart
- Propylene glycol
- Monthly samples for 6 months
- 540 samples per season
- Contracted identification

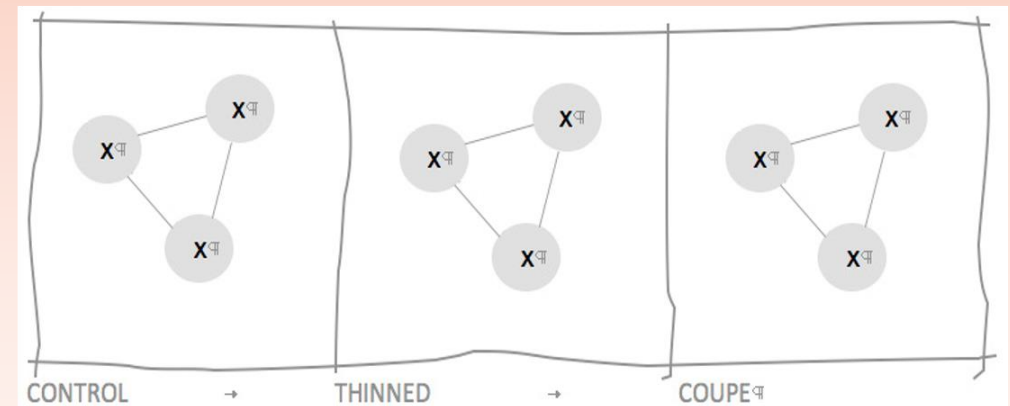


Monitoring Birds

- In all treatments.....
- 3 points equilateral triangle
- 15 metres per side
- 5-minute counts
- 10 metre radius
- Counts at points 1, 2, 3 and 1
- Counts annually since 2013
- June, July and August

- 3-4 volunteers per team
- More data
- Team approach supports training

BIRDS



What did we Find?



What Cutting Regime works Best?

- **What works? It depends!**
 - Sheltered + Moisture = Coupé
 - Drier areas = Thinning
 - Very exposed = Do Nothing!
(Summer temperatures $<38^{\circ}\text{C}$)



What Came up?

- NOT mānuka, kānuka
- Big 5
 - Karamu (most)
 - Karo
 - Kohekohe
 - Māhoe
 - Mingimingi (*C.rhamnoides*)
- Big 5 – 77% – 92% seedlings
- Karamu between 30% - 78%
- Rest from 22 plant/tree species surveyed



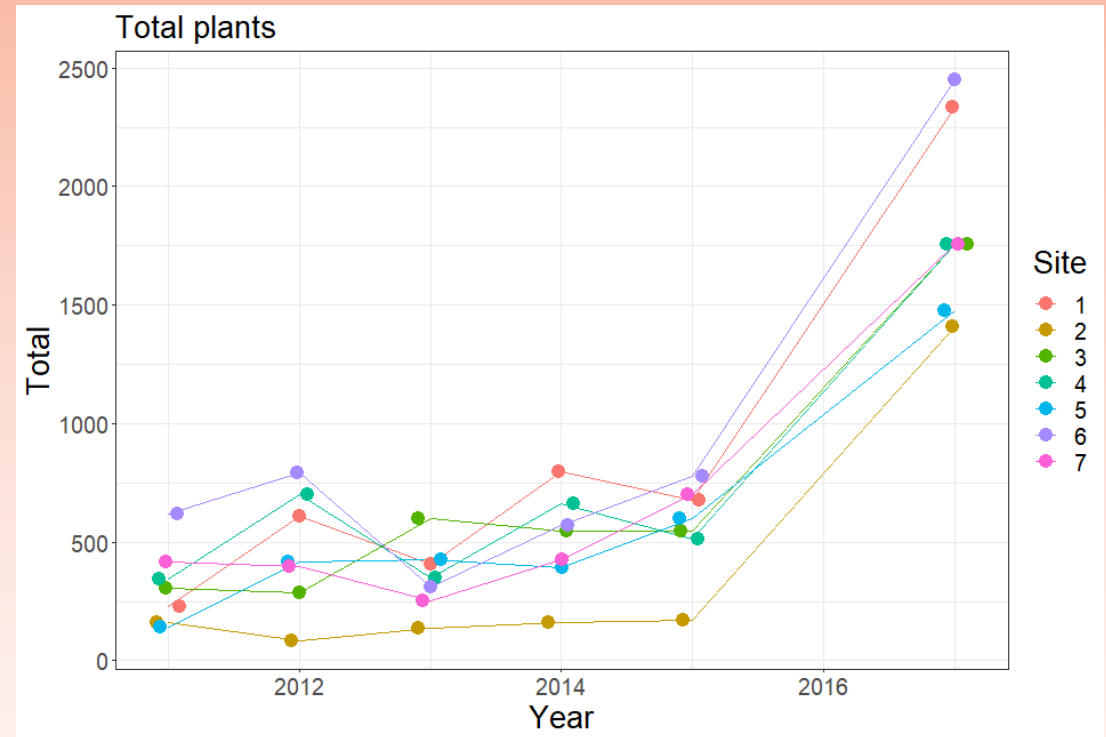
What Came up?

- **What was around!**
 - Wharangi if nearby
 - Māpou
 - Kowhai
 - Porokaiwhiri
- **Species brought in by birds came later**
 - Pūriri
 - Tawāpou



Total Plant Counts

- **Total plant counts**
 - Only small changes 5 years
 - Sharp rise in numbers
 - “Hockey stick” effect
- **No clear climate effect**
 - Rainfall up and down throughout
- **Plant counts likely to drop**
 - Larger saplings shading out plots



Bird Counts

- **24 different species recorded once**
 - Pōpokotea most frequently sighted
- **Grouped**
 - Frugivores – 40-45% counts
 - Insectivores
 - Variation mainly due to number of counting occasions and number of observers
- **By 2017...**
 - 10% more birds on thinned, coupé sites
- **Huge differences between sites**
 - Everything statistically significant
 - Patterns not consistent across sites



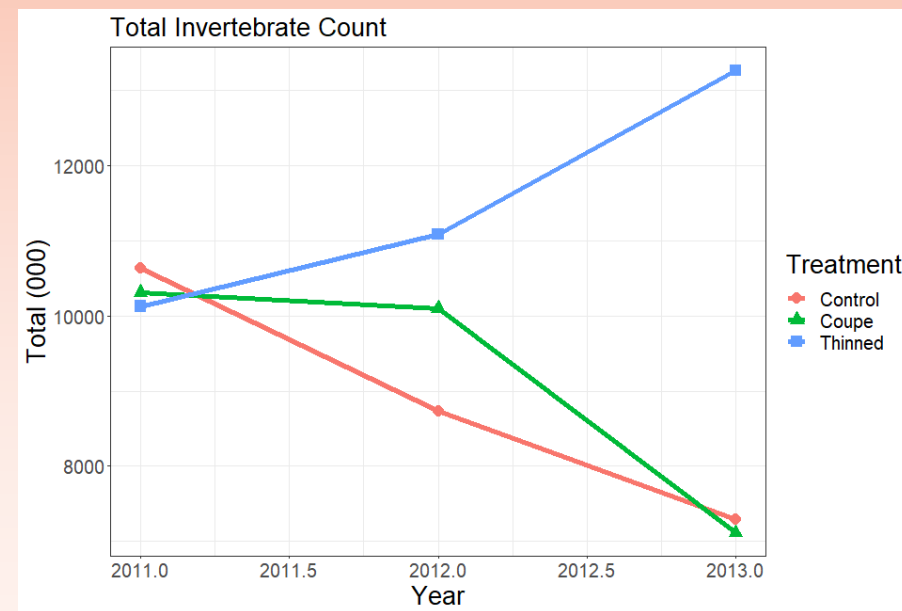
Invertebrates

- Results consistent between sites and across time
 - Site 5 counts highest
 - Site 4 counts lowest

Invertebrate Counts: All years				
Site	Control	Thinned	Coupe	Total
5	5897	15028	7747	28672
1	5864	4705	4898	15467
7	4939	4103	4742	13784
3	3992	4026	5263	13281
6	4087	2819	2681	9587
4	1882	3798	2192	7872
Total	26661	34479	27523	88664



- Across first 3 years of project – appears thinning best
- Is this a trend or will it change?



What do we Recommend?

- Happy for slow change – do nothing!
- Choose sites for cutting with care
- Consider summer ground temperatures
- Extra mixed planting beneficial
- “Bird larder” trees
- Strategy for cut trees – larger branches may not break down



Final Thoughts

- **Invertebrates our greatest challenge**
- **Need to do another 3 season “pulse” to understand effect of cutting**
 - Requires new permit
 - Dedicated volunteer team (on and off island)
 - Facilities and personnel to clean
 - Contractor to identify = funding!
- **Bird counts to continue annually, vegetation plots 5 yearly**
- **Will we cut again? What to do with logs?**
- **Project showed us how to increase diversity in monoculture forest**
- **Offered volunteers opportunities to engage in citizen science**



Citizen Science Projects on Tiritiri Matangi

• Current Projects

- Kōkako monitoring and banding
- Ruru nest survey
- Ruru call survey
- Kiwi call survey
- Titipounamu monitoring and banding
- Tieke monitoring and banding
- Kākāriki nesting study
- Transect bird survey (all species)
- Seabird survey
- Kororā nest monitoring
- Kuaka (diving petrel) study.
- Ōi (grey-faced petrel) monitoring
- Pohutukawa Project bird counts
- Bird diet study (app-based)
- Moko kākāriki (elegant gecko) monitoring
- Reptile tracking
- Tuatara survey
- Myrtle rust monitoring
- Plant Phenology (in planning)

