

Things to know before you go...

- The walking trail is about 1.6km (approx. 1 hour return)
- Starts at Te Kōputu a Te Whanga a Toi – Library and Exhibition Centre and finishes at Wairaka Centennial Park (see map on reverse for route)
- There are 10 bronze kiwi to find
- Keep safe near roads and always look before crossing!

START

#1 Manaia

CLUE: I love learning and reading books, my shiny egg gets me lots of looks. Find me by the front door, this is where the books are stored.

Manaia is the first chick hatched after the Whakatāne Kiwi Project started.

FACT #1 Kiwi eggs are the biggest egg to body size in the animal kingdom.

FACT #2 Kiwi eggs take around 90 days to hatch; the dad sits on the egg.

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KIWĪ EGG

HEN EGG



Tag your social media posts with
#kiwiwandering

*Do you have what it takes to be a kiwi kaitiaki?
Find all ten kiwi wandering through town!*



#2 Two Toes

CLUE: Through the Esplanade you'll have to go, to find me putting on a show. I'm not too far, you'll soon see, you can have a seat next to me.

Two Toes is one of the founding male birds of the Whakatāne Kiwi Project, he lost one of his toes in a ground-set possum trap.

FACT #3 Kiwi can live up to 40 years in the wild.

FACT #4 Kiwi use their strong legs and feet for protection and digging burrows.

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#3 Ahi

CLUE: I'm a bit further down the block, follow The Strand towards the big rock. At Wharaurangi is where I stay, watching busy people on their way.

Ahi - the love story of Wainui, travelled almost 40km from Ōhope to Ōhiwa to find her partner.

FACT #5 Kiwi will wander long distances looking for their own territories or mates.

FACT #6 Kiwi often mate for life.

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#4 Miro

CLUE: Carry on along The Strand, it's not too far to where I stand. Look under the seats, and then you'll see, but please don't sit on top of me.

Miro was the first chick from the Omataroa Kiwi Project at Te Teko to come to Whakatāne. Omataroa Kiwi Project and the Whakatāne Kiwi Trust work together to help kiwi.

FACT #7 95% of kiwi chicks in unmanaged areas are killed by predators in their first few months of life.

FACT #6 Stoats are the primary predator of kiwi chicks in the wild.

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Who's ready for a selfie?
Tag your social media posts #kiwiwandering

#5 Big Al

CLUE: Need to book a plane or bus? This place helps you with no fuss! Information is their game, it even says it in their name!

Big Al was one of the founding adult males of the Whakatāne Kiwi Project – check his leg to see a transmitter.

FACT #9 The Kiwi Trust uses transmitters to monitor our kiwi.

FACT #10 Transmitters have to be changed every 12 months because their batteries run out.

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#9 Pea

CLUE: Keep on along the riverside, to where the waka reside. You won't find me sitting in the canoe, but just nearby will have to do.

Pea is the first kiwi chick to hatch and grow-up naturally in the wild for the Whakatāne Kiwi Project.

FACT #17: The Whakatāne Kiwi Project has hundreds of traps and kms of trapline. We do this to protect kiwi chicks so they can hatch and grow-up naturally in the wild.

FACT #18: Juvenile kiwi can wander great distances looking for their own territory.

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#10 Te Hau

CLUE: Almost done, I'm the last bird! And I really like to be heard. See me calling nice and loud, I'm sure to gather quite a crowd. The playground is the place to be, full of kids and down by the sea.

Te Hau, named after Te Hau o te Rangi (Ching) Tutua, was the very first bird of the Whakatāne Kiwi Project, he has had many chicks and was a great dad.

FACT #19: Kiwi call most often in the months of April, May and June when they are looking for partners.

FACT #20: Male and female kiwi calls sound very different!

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#6 Ōhope

CLUE: Walk along the river now, you'll find me soon I'll tell you how: look on the wall beside the seat, the Regional Council thinks I'm neat.

'Ōhope' hatched, grew-up, and stayed in Ōhope Scenic Reserve. He now has a territory on the Fairbrother Loop.

FACT #11 In 1999 only 8 kiwi were found remaining in Ōhope Scenic Reserve.

FACT #12 Ōhope Scenic Reserve is one of the last remaining pōhutukawa forests in New Zealand.

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#7 Waewae

CLUE: You'll have to leave the river to find me, I'm in front of the wharenuī. I love listening to the kaikaranga on the marae, I'm next to the road named Muriwai.

Waewae was one of the founding female birds of the Whakatāne Kiwi Project.

FACT #13 Female kiwi are bigger and heavier than male kiwi.

FACT #14 Female kiwi have longer bills than male kiwi.

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#8 Kaputerangi

CLUE: Go back along the river trail, and walk towards the Heads, you cannot fail. Look around the steps to see, my hiding place so come find me!

Kaputerangi is the 100th chick for the Whakatāne Kiwi Project and named after the famous pā site of Toi above the town.

FACT #15: Once kiwi chicks hatch they have to fend for themselves.

FACT #16: Worms are one of the main food sources for kiwi.

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Are you ready for another kiwi adventure? Go on a night walk in Ōhope Scenic Reserve – details and a self-guided walk map can be found at whakatanekiwi.org.nz/night-walks



This brochure was funded by:

