

Monitoring the endangered takahē



Scan the QR code to watch the video!

Time: 16.02 minutes | **Reminder:** turn on captions

1. How many takahē are there left in the world?
2. Where are Chris and Devon going to check up on some of the takahē?
3. Why is the takahē population so low?
4. When and where were takahē rediscovered after being thought to be extinct?
5. What will the team be doing with the takahē?
6. How much poo can takahē produce each day?
7. How does the takahē 'pen' work?
8. The takahē have learnt that the sound of the hopper lid closing means what?
9. Why do takahē have to live on special islands?
10. How do the team know which takahē they have found?

Interesting vocabulary to learn more about:

Priority, unique, prehistoric, kaitiaki, endemic, indicator, roost, motivated, incrementally, gist, eradicate, identify, appealing, preen, target, transmitter, transfer, apex, kiore, paihamu, ngeru, kurī, toriura.

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Ka pai! (Well done!)

Now it's time to check your answers.

1. At the time of the video there were 400 takahē.
2. Motutapu Island where there are 23 takahē.
3. Due to hunting and the introduction of mammalian predators.
4. In 1948 in the Murchison Mountains.
5. Giving them a full 'once over' (health check) including checking their weights, taking some blood samples and fecal samples to test.
6. Up to 7 metres of poo a day!
7. The takahē walks up the ramp, jumps in, gets the food and then forgets that they can't fly. Then the team can do their health checks on the takahē.
8. That it is being filled up with pellets (which they really enjoy eating!).
9. These islands are predator free so the takahē (and their eggs) are safe from mammalian predators such as kiore (rats), paihamu (possums), ngeru (cats), kurī (dogs) and toriura (stoats).
10. The coloured bands on their legs as well as the ID (identification) number on one of the bands.

Challenge:

Takahē are very beautiful birds. Draw, paint, sketch or create an artwork of a takahē.