

A unique species - the Forest and Bird volunteer

Volunteering in the Ark in the Park over the last couple of weekends has brought home to me the strange duality that sometimes pervades conservation work. On one hand there is the positive energy, stamina, consistency, diligence and care brought by many volunteers in their work to enhance our native environment. On the other hand there is the carelessness, abuse, neglect and indifference which some people perpetrate on that same environment.

Several Sundays ago I had the pleasure of working with Tim Steven on the so-called 'P Ridge line' which runs roughly east-west from Falls Road. We were able to tidy up the line considerably and also remove a great swath of that most pernicious of weeds, Kahali Ginger. Feeling rather pleased with our achievements we returned to Tim's car. Our jollity quickly turned to dismay when we found a window smashed and various items stolen (including my camera). Later I found out that a number of other cars had also been the victims of smash and grab. Now it would be easy to be discouraged by the activities of such two-legged predators and I was concerned about the effect of this burglary on Tim's morale. I was pleased to find him philosophical about it.

This weekend I enjoyed the company of two 'newbies', David and Karen Havell as we did some rat monitoring. David is a botanist with DoC and was a fount of knowledge. It is fascinating to see the bush through the eyes of a specialist - someone who can discern the otherwise invisible fingerprints of living things. And so we wandered merrily along... but then - ahh! great mounds of upturned earth and mud barred our way and marred our day. What had we stumbled across? Pig rootings galore! Council has been actively pursuing and killing many pigs in the Waitakere Ranges but still the porcine-hunting fraternity insist on reintroducing them back into the area. Want to help stop the spread of that devilish disease, PTA? Get the pig hunters right out of the Waitakere Ranges.

It is no secret that the great strength of Forest and Bird projects (including partnerships like the Ark) is the input of willing and happy volunteers who provide long-term and consistent support to those projects. These workers have the guts and fortitude to withstand setbacks and travails. They have a modest mien. They are not deterred by wasps, rain, cold or injury. They are teamers and seek not praise or glory. Just a cup of tea, maybe a sausage and some shared reflection on avian or floral sights seen is enough reward.

There are some projects which have been initiated by Forest and Bird and which later were taken over by Trusts or other bodies. This may appear a desirable move at the time but all too often turns out to have been a mistake not least because of the loss of the F & B volunteer spirit. There simply is no substitute for the real thing.

Robert Woolf, Branch Chair

You could help Waitakere Forest and Bird in one or more of these areas

Getting Involved

If you have a special enthusiasm and knowledge of our wonderful natural world
Offer to speak at Evening Meetings
Offer to lead a Field Trip
Offer to help KCC, the children's programme

Are you full of energy?

Help at Matuku
Help at Ark in the Park
Help the Motu Manawa Restoration Group
Trap some pests with Traherne Trappers!

Are you wanting to help from the comfort of your home?

Help with our newsletter writing or mailing
Help promote or publicise our activities
Help with the calendar and diaries sales
Write letters to MPs etc
Write submissions
Organize a group of letter writers!

Help somewhere out of the house but not in the bush?

Help organize our meetings
Help with our displays at various weekend events
Join the committee and share the load!
Help with one off events such as a Meet the Candidates
Help with public education on weeds

How else could you help? - try us with your ideas!

email us at waitakere.branch@forestandbird.org.nz

Pest control on your land – Part 2

John Staniland



Double set Fenn & egg with tunnel lifted

The November 2010 issue of our newsletter featured an article detailing control of possums and rats. This sequel deals with the introduced mustelid pests. Again I say that although these animals are very destructive and have no natural place in New Zealand, they deserve the respect of a humane death. We all wish for some biological or reproductive control, but that is some way off, if ever, and for the foreseeable future the restoration of habitat suitable for our native birds and creatures demands that we kill mammals as humanely as possible.

Predators can have wider indirect implications for indigenous ecosystems and ecological processes beyond the impacts on their immediate prey. For example, the reduction in native pigeon numbers by a predator can have long term implications for the structure and composition of the forest ecosystem, by removing or diminishing a key dispersal agent for many large-seeded tree species such as tawa, taraire, pigeonwood, karaka, kohekohe, and hinau.

Mustelids unwisely introduced to New Zealand are in descending order of size: ferrets, stoats, and weasels. Introduced in an attempt to control the plague of rabbits, they were of course not successful and turned much of their attention to our native birds. (Other mustelids are the otter and badger.) Beautiful animals, they are perfect killing machines with a high metabolism, but are not interested in taking poison bait, making their control more specialised and physical than that of possums and rats: they have to be killed by powerful mechanical traps from which of course the body of the dead animal must be removed.

The smallest mustelid, the weasel, is not so common around Auckland, but prefers grassland. The ferret, the largest of the three, will travel through bush, but prefers wetland and farm edges and cannot climb trees well. The middle-sized member of the group, the stoat, is the only one with a dark tuft on the end of the tail. It is by far the worst of the three, being able to breed more quickly in response to better food supply and is a vicious and fast hunter, extremely good at climbing trees and either seizing birds on the branch or wiping out entire nests including the incubating parent.

The best lure for mustelids is undoubtedly a small piece of fresh, or defrosted, rabbit meat, as that is their natural prey. The trouble is that it does not remain attractive beyond about 3 days in warmer weather and needs replacing. There is a commercial product called "Erayz" which is mashed preserved rabbit in a tube, not as attractive as fresh meat, but lasting much longer. If rabbit is not available or practicable, an egg is the next best option, being a reasonable attractant but with the advantage of lasting several weeks. It is important not to prick the egg. Like bait, it can be mounted on a stand made of an inverted tripod of 3 nails on the far side of the trap trigger mechanism so it draws the animal into the trap. Mustelids hunt mainly by a good sense of smell and hearing, but at closer quarters also by sight, so a white egg may be better than a brown since it would be more visible at dawn and dusk or night when these animals often hunt.

Currently there are two most commonly used and practical kinds of trap. The traditional type is the Fenn No 6. This can be used singly, or more efficiently in pairs, sitting preferably on a board under a specially moulded black plastic tunnel (as mustelids like travelling through pipes or tunnels). The trap is a little tricky at first to set, but with practice it becomes easy. The dark tunnel deters birds from entering. Fenn traps and tunnels are available from Philproof Pest Control Products, Hamilton (they will quickly courier at cheapest freight rate). Ph. (07) 859 2943.

Useful website at www.philproof.co.nz

Single set (one trap + tunnel) = \$51.20 incl.GST; Double set (two traps + tunnel) = \$76.71 incl.GST

The newer and more powerful trap is the DOC 200. This requires good hand strength to set the mechanism, but a useful setting tool can be purchased with it. The trap comes already mounted in a strong wooden box with metal netting and baffle on the ends, keeping out non-target creatures, and with wooden lid fastened by square headed screws for safety. See the official website at http://www.predatortraps.com/traps_doc200.htm

DOC 200 traps in boxes are available for \$62 incl. freight from Haines Pallet Co. Lower Hutt.
Ph. (04) 568 6898 haines.pallets@paradise.net.nz

Most animals are caught in the summer breeding season from November to March. Except in breeding season mustelids don't have small fixed territories within your property as possums or rats do, but can range for several kilometres around and through, so it is better if traps are left out in the bush and baited with fresh lure at intervals through the year. How many traps depends on your budget: the more, the better, but one or two traps for a smaller property of 5 acres will do, and three or four for a larger one.

The positioning of traps is by trial and error: if a trap has not caught after a couple of years, change the position by a few metres. Mustelids like travelling along streams or logs, so if your track system has these features, place the traps besides them. You can have as many traps as you like, but the traditional practical distance between them is 200 metres. The ideal frequency of checking and, if necessary, clearing and resetting traps is once a week in summer and once every two weeks in winter, but if the area is remote or difficult you could check every month, or leave unset in the colder months.

Rats are sometimes caught in mustelid traps, but if this is frequent you need to improve your rat baiting system (see the earlier newsletter issue) as when a trap has been set off by a rat it is no longer working for its intended purpose. Rat control is much more efficiently and easily achieved by poison than by trap. Hedgehogs are often the first animals killed in mustelid traps for the first few months after set-up. These introduced animals are pests too, gobbling up native skinks and large insects, and need to be eliminated for that reason but also because they prevent the traps being available for mustelids. You will need to be patient in this regard, but fortunately hedgehog numbers will rapidly decline. You will need to use heavy gloves to remove them from traps however!



Set DOC 200 trap with lid removed and egg lure

Further advice is available from:

John Staniland 810 9516 bushridge@slingshot.co.nz; John Sumich 818 5267 cjk@xtra.co.nz

John Staniland Track, Matuku

The Matuku sub committee has unanimously put forward the motion that a section of the track network within Matuku Reserve be officially named the 'John Staniland Track' and that signs in keeping with the existing signs on the reserve be erected indicating this.

As you may be aware, a new track has been formed at Matuku. The track starts at the bottom of the Taranga Track and extends to the east along the swamp edge, comprising two distinct parts. The first part starts at the bottom of the Taranga Track and extends to the bottom of the log chute, with the second and main portion of the track following the historic Kauri Timber Company tram line from the bottom of the log chute to Matuku's eastern boundary. It is the first section of this track that the Matuku sub committee requested be named in honour of John Staniland.

John Staniland was instrumental in the initial and subsequent land purchases that have created Matuku Reserve, has set up and maintained the predator control within the reserve, and has been the reserve's ranger from its creation to the present day.

The Matuku sub committee felt the naming of a track would be fitting recognition of the time, effort and passion John put into Matuku Reserve - a view unanimously endorsed by the Branch Committee.

New Zealand Fantail or Piwakawaka *Rhipidura fuliginosa*

John Stewart

For this edition, our featured species is the fantail. Fantails are a very common endemic in New Zealand. Most of the North Island birds belong to the subspecies placabilis. In the Atlas of Bird Distribution in New Zealand (1999-2004) fantails were found in 97% of the 10 km squares searched over the North Island. Fantails are dimorphic – as well as the colour shown here there is a black form, which is often seen among the South Island subspecies, but is very rare in the North Island.



As you can see from the photographs, fantails have a grey head with white 'eyebrows', and white and black bands beneath their throat. The back and wings are grey-brown and the belly is a warm buff colour. They have white tail feathers (except for the central pair), and often flare and flick their tails, especially when landing on a twig or branch. The birds are only about 16 cm long, and half of that is tail. Their song is a series of repeated tweets – 'tweeti tweeti tweeti tweeti'. They eat mostly invertebrates (moths, flies, spiders, beetles and wasps) either caught on the wing or picked off vegetation. They will also occasionally eat fruit.

Although common everywhere, they like to live especially at forest edges and in young plantation or regrowth forest. This means you are quite likely to see them in your garden or local park as well as around the car park, the streams and the wider tracks in the Ark in the Park. They are easy to spot, not only because of the tail flicking, but also because they show little fear of humans and will often approach people walking through their territories. They are very agile flyers and are able to stop, hover and retreat with ease.

Male fantails are strongly territorial and pairs tend to stay in territory all year. They build a cup-shaped nest from dry grass, bark and mosses and line it with finer material. There is usually a tapering tail of vegetation stretching about 10 cm below the nest. The eggs are laid between late August and February and the parents will raise two to five broods each year. There are typically three or four eggs which hatch after about 14 days. The parents take turns to sit on the eggs and both feed the chicks which leave the nest at about 13 days old. Unusually for birds, the young have been known to breed in the season they were hatched, when they are only two months old. Most will not breed until the next summer.



Fantails seem to be short-lived with many dying during severe weather events, but they can be prolific breeders and numbers recover quickly. It is interesting that fantails are one of the very few native birds still widely spread across the New Zealand mainland, despite the impacts of the introduced mammalian predators which have decimated other native species. Part of this success is probably due to their preference for forest edge which became more common as land was cleared for agriculture.

Fantail photographs by Kay Milton and John Stewart

Forest & Bird Waitakere Committee Members

The Annual General Meeting of the Waitakere Branch was held in May.

The Officers elected were:

Chairperson - Robert Woolf; Vice Chairperson - John Staniland; Treasurer - James Smith; Secretary - Jan Edmonds

The Committee elected were:

Chris Bindon, Michael Coote, Glenys Mather, Raewyn Michael, Jonathon Spring, John Sumich, Janie Vaughan, Jonathan Spring and Andy Warneford

Since the AGM, Annalily van den Broeke has been coopted onto the committee. She brings with her valuable community and organisational skills.

Contact us at waitakere.branch@forestandbird.org.nz

Garden Bird Survey

Janie Vaughan

I chose Monday morning for this. It was cold, but if I sat in the sun then I couldn't see, as it was low and in my eyes! So I got more clothes out, and the song thrush sang on! My friend in Parnell sat for an hour and that was all she saw! One song thrush. I was more fortunate as most of the resident birds of our patch of bush passed by between 10 and 11am. Two kereru played crashing through the kanuka tops after 15 bird-less minutes. That was entertaining! I could see the movement in the rimu but it took a while till the silvereye I was expecting popped out and was a starling! That is a first for me in our bush garden. No silvereyes appeared which was interesting as they are normally flocking around here at present and last year were the most common bird in gardens of NZ. I don't usually have sparrows either but one tui showed up, one fantail, one kingfisher, and one blackbird. The mynas stayed away as did the spotted dove, and while I would have liked them padding out my list I really don't want them in the bush!

Did you participate? Do you want to share your results? Let's do that next year! It will be some time before the results are collated but then I hope to ask for a Waitakere breakdown. These "casual" garden bird counts provide useful data to the ornithologists, professional and amateur, and it's great that New Zealanders can now participate. If you didn't this year, I'm sure you will want to next year! Sitting with a cuppa, who knows what you will see in your garden!

The Bird of the Year is on the horizon, so start thinking who your favourite will be..... will it again be the elusive fernbird denizen of the wetland at the bottom of Matuku? Or the kokako now breeding in our Waitakeres? Maybe it's the kaka that occasionally tantalizes us with its presence or just the common everyday tui who will be waking us up in about September as they declare their breeding territory from the tree tops!

Happy birdwatching!

Pre loved F&B magazines & KCC magazines:

Your Branch is active in being represented behind various stalls, attending different sorts of shows and various other events etc in the task of promoting F&B and the good work we (especially Waitakere Branch) locally do in our conservation efforts, selling fund raising F&B Calendars & Diaries for the Branch and also in efforts to gain new members signed up at some of these events. Any F&B magazines or KCC magazines in good condition no more than 5 years old and that you no longer require would be much appreciated to use in these efforts. Please contact Margaret Bol, margbol@xtra.co.nz or 0276 288 807 if you have any of these you no longer need.

Help needed please at F&B events:

Any offers of a little help on one of these stalls at markets, community shows and other events etc would be most appreciated and very welcome. A great deal of environmental knowledge while helpful, isn't a prerequisite to help out as we all come with differing skills and attributes. Inexperienced persons will be paired up with those more used to this and so please don't feel you would be dropped into the deep end so to speak! This is an excellent way to share knowledge and meet up with fellow F&B members and to get along to different events that may be of interest to you. If you feel you could spare even a couple hours occasionally at one of these events, then please contact Chris Bindon giant.weta@xtra.co.nz or 0274 305 407 for more information and Chris will happily explain further what this entails.

Forest & Bird 2012 Calendars and Diary sales:

The 2012 F&B Calendars & Dairies have been ordered already nationwide and will be dispatched out to the various Branches in the very near future. These are great promotional & fund raising items for Waitakere Branch and any assistance you could offer to take a few of these items and then on sell them on behalf of the Branch to family, friends and your contacts would really be very much appreciated. For more information to help out here, please contact Chris Bindon giant.weta@xtra.co.nz or 0274 305 407 for further details.

News from Ark in the Park

John Sumich

Whitehead Release No. 3

A lot of air time” laughs Jenny Waite as she describes the rough crossing to Tiritiri Matangi for our most recent translocation. Months of planning seemed destined to failure as stormy weather arrived. The expected Sunday morning start was delayed further and further, but on Monday afternoon a bumpy crossing was eventually made. Once there, some members of the team sorted out all the mist nets and other necessary equipment while others gathered leaf litter and berry-bearing branches for the three aviaries. Along with our Ark in the Park volunteers and Tiri supporters were some volunteers from Moturoa Island restoration project [Bay of Islands] who were joining us to catch whiteheads for their first translocation. After the storm, however, Tuesday delivered calm, fine weather - ideal conditions for mist-net catching, and catch they did. A dream run ensued with 92 birds being caught and transferred safely to the processing area by 2:30 pm. Barely able to keep up with the input, Andy Warneford banded, weighed, and recorded the sex of all the birds before they were placed in the aviaries



Whitehead in coprosma
[photo courtesy of J. Fitter]

Re-capture of the birds in the aviaries was much easier with 40 taken the next day to Moturoa, and 50 to the Ark on the following day. An uneventful release occurred although one bird, perhaps harbouring a sense of indignation, flew immediately from its transfer box straight into the head of one of the capture party. Previous releases of whitehead in 2004 and 2008 have been made; however, for a flocking bird with no strong territoriality, dispersal was expected and sightings since the releases have been infrequent. Significant intervals after translocation of some species to Tiritiri and other small islands often passed till the birds could be seen regularly although here in the Waitakeres dispersal within 30 000 hectares is possible and indeed sightings have been made at considerable distance from our release site.



Jacqui Wairepo with grumpy whitehead
[photo courtesy of A. Warneford]

A family group of 10 seen at the Ark just before this recent release was a positive indication that even with dispersal, the birds could find mates within this large area. Nevertheless, a 10-year plan with the Department of Conservation will likely ensure the more rapid establishment of whitehead. The plan calls for an annual release of significant numbers of birds for up to 10 years, with an assessment at 5 years to decide on further continuation dependent on the results of monitoring. Annual surveys over a large number of sites within the ranges will be conducted and if the trend shows significant increases, then the full 10-year plan will occur.

Kokako updated

Kokako are still in significant numbers in their favoured area at, and just beyond, our southern boundary Andy reports that several birds are being heard and usually seen on every day he and others have been working near these areas. Applications are under way with appropriate authorities to gain approval for long-term protection of this favoured area. Meanwhile at the Buffer Zone where our neighbours to the north are assisting us by controlling pests on their properties across the road from the Ark, Moby, Punga, and their chick Brittany are still being seen regularly. Brittany must be quite a chick as she has already convinced another kokako to join the trio and we will assume for the moment it's a "he"! September will see again a further capture expedition to try and catch the remaining eight birds our permit allows. All going well and these being caught, this would bring the total transferred to 30, a number deemed large enough for a founder population.

Bird count

Autumn, spring, and summer bird counts have been undertaken by John Staniland for over 4 years using another forest area nearby that contains a similar mix of old-growth and secondary-growth forest as a comparative site. John's monitoring technique is the standard slow walk transect where only birds heard or seen within 20 metres of a fixed route are recorded. Although the Ark and the comparison site are closer together now with the Ark's expansion over the past 2 years and allowing that birds benefiting from the decreased predation risk and increased food source in the Ark are still free to disperse from our sanctuary, the total number of birds heard and seen and the number of species is greater at the Ark. Significantly greater numbers of fantail, tui, and especially tomtit are seen at the Ark although grey warbler are in greater numbers at the comparison site

Senior Citizens

Mokoia Island, Autumn 2005, and the source of our first robin translocation with 48 birds caught over 3 days for transfer to the Ark. first two birds captured, banded, and listed are B/M and M/R. Step forward 6 years and B/M and M/R are still happy to pose for their photos! We don't know how old either bird was at capture but while a 6-year lifespan for small birds would be remarkable for northern hemisphere passerines, these two are showing another trait of New Zealand birds—that of longevity. Small passerines in the northern hemisphere might only live 3 years, but we could expect our robins to easily get to double figures. Old Blue, matriarch of the related Black Robin species, lived and bred for 14 years after her capture, enabling the species to be brought back from extinction. Longevity is a trait shared with much of our indigenous fauna. Geckoes and skinks worldwide commonly live 5–7 years, with large species such as the Australian Blue-tongued Skink living 15–20 years; however, many of our species can live to 30 years or more. A common gecko (*Hoplodactylus maculatus*) from Motunau Island marked at its first capture was recaptured after 40 years! Native frogs also display this longevity, as do our giant land snails and many of our larger insects such as the giant weta. Often associated with this trait is a later age of sexual maturation and smaller numbers of progeny per season. These traits were no longer helpful once mammalian predators were introduced and contribute to the threats against many of our native species.



B/M

[photo courtesy of G.Capill]



M/R

[photo courtesy of M. Mannington]

Kiwi Conservation Club (KCC) Coordinator needed

Do you have an interest in children learning about our environment and how to care for it?

If the answer is "yes" then let us know. Our Kiwi Conservation Club is losing one of its coordinators at the beginning of next year. As a co-ordinator you would be part of a team and not required to work on your own. We plan field trips or other events together, half a year at a time. Events are held on a monthly basis, ten in a year. You don't have to lead a trip, but certainly if you do your responsibility lies with the organisation ie with choosing the theme, venue and date, not with the individual care of children on the day as all children are required to attend an event with a responsible adult (eg. parent/grandparent). If participating in the trips is not your thing you may still be able to assist with administration eg mailing/ emailing the programme twice a year to our membership, sending out welcome letters to new members etc.

Perhaps you have a particular skill to offer eg. knowledge of geology, insects, plants, birds, flax weaving, weather forecasting (!) and would be willing to be contacted to assist occasionally?

Please email Glenys on glenys.mather@gmail.com or phone 832-6238 if you can see yourself assisting us in any of the above ways or in other ways we haven't mentioned!

Waitakere Branch News

Evening Meetings

Members, please support your Branch and come along to the evening program. We have a mix of insightful, entertaining, topical, backyard, eye opening, political and a high calibre pictorial journey for your enjoyment. Meetings are held at the Kelston Community Centre, Great North Road at 7:30pm

18th August

Season of mist and mellow fruitfulness"

John Staniland will present a power point about his recent trip around the South Island in autumn, a time when the shrubs are berry-laden. A show of interesting plants and birds and remote grand places.

15th September

15 thousand exotic fish "fished" from Lake Wainamu in the Waitakeres. Come along and hear Graham Surrey's wonderfully entertaining urban tale of the restoration of one of our very own fresh water lakes.

Graham is a fresh water scientist working in the Environmental Science unit of the Auckland Council and a hard working fisherman.

20th October

And now for something completely different! We will be hosting a meeting of candidates from the main political parties on conservation and environmental issues.

The speakers who will be attending will be: Phil Twyford (Labour), Dr. Jackie Blue (National) and Stephen Tollestrup (Waitakere Green candidate).

Each speaker will give a short introductory speech. This will be followed by their views on a range of questions which will be supplied to them well in advance of the meeting. There may also be time for additional questions from the floor. Come along and get your curiosity satisfied - find out what the politicians really think about the present and future state of our environment.

18th November

Essential pollinators. NZ native moths are the invisible players in the pollinating world. Yes, it's true, come along and hear what our guest speaker Robert Hoare has to tell us about our very own moths.

Robert Hoare is a resident moth expert and scientist with Landcare Research. This is an awesome opportunity to hear from such an expert and a truly talented speaker.

Diary Date

Saturday 10th September (11:30-4:30): kokako fun and celebration at the Arataki visitor center, organized by Ark in the Park. This is to celebrate the successful kokako translocation to the Waitakeres and their breeding. There will be guided walks, children's activities, spot prizes and a presentation at the end by Mayor Len Brown.

Certificates of Appreciation

Certificates have recently been presented to these valued volunteers:

Matt Mannington, Lissa Pine, Stuart Rogers, Josie Mannington, Helen Holzer and Keryn McCracken for dedicated service to the "Ark in the Park" through baiting and trapping (the first two also leading the trapping programme on Matuku Reserve). Also Karen Staniland for her initiative in raising \$32,000 for the work of the Ark through five "Concerts for the Birds" and an Antiques Festival.

Forest & Bird gratefully acknowledges the work these wonderful people do for Waitakere Branch.

A warm welcome to our new members

May: Ashley Keith, Crispin Balfour, Julian, Leilana, Zavia & Celeste Calvert, Paul Brown, Helen Bryan, Margaret Bryan, Lina Cheung Fuk, Stacey Cleary, Amber Dickie, Melissa Dougal, Paula Edwards, Tiana Edwards, Crodie Endeman, Laure Gibbs, Dominique Greenwood, Anna Hartley-Poole, Anne Hastie, Donna Hastings, Brenden Healey, N Heine, E,E, C Kasmara, Diana Hubbert, Carlene Inu, Bruce Inwood, Sarah Johnston, Teremoana Jones, Tina Jones, Graeme Julian, Cameron Kennedy, Robert Key, Lisa Lone, Rina Manners, Mario Marzuki, Christine Maurice, Jasmine McTavish, Carla Menhennet, Susan Moke, Leslie Moore, Marie Morris, Eve O'Grady, Hanne Pedersen-Cameron Daniel Percival, Karina Ratima, Wendy Rayner, Johnne Reeve, The Roche Family, Lesley Ronne, Apikaila Teasi, Tracey Vincent, Marilyn Wanda, Liana Webb, Cindy Wilton

June: Alexander Anderson, Craig Armstrong, Leanne Campbell, Elizabeth Coleman, Dave Collins, Eric Crews, Rebekah Dickie, Barry Drage, Fiona Grove, Carol Hill, Dorothy Ibrahim, Bryn Jones, Sandra Jones, Ann Jugum, Jim Kirkley, Nick Maday, Deliah Manuel, Clare Meni, Patrick O'Donnell, Carla Pearce, Brendan Pereira, Heidrun Schinke, Richard Searle, Kahurangi Smith, Chantelle Teepa, Dorothy Tohu, Hannah Walker, Elizabeth Watkinson, Wendy Weiler, Shane Williamson