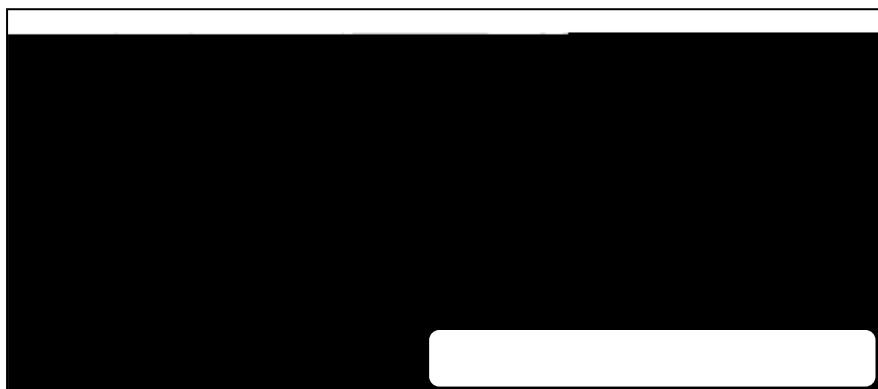


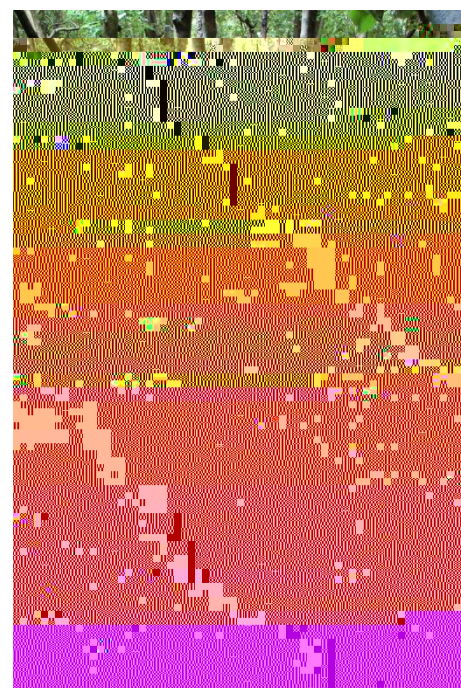
Differential effects of exotic predator-control on nest success of native and introduced birds in New Zealand.

Amanda Startling-Windhof, Melanie Massaro, James V Briskie

(Following are extracts and graphs from this published article):



Predatory mammals were not the only introductions to New Zealand; beginning in the nineteenth century at least 30 species of mostly European birds became established through the actions of acclimatisation societies (Long 1981; Thomson 1922). In



Pristine New Zealand forest

The study was conducted from 2002 to 2009 at the University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand. The study was conducted in 1000 ha of native scrubland that was mostly unmodified, with some areas that had been modified by agriculture. The study was conducted in the coastal plain about seven km inland from the city of Christchurch. The study was conducted in the coastal plain about seven km inland from the city of Christchurch. The study was conducted in the coastal plain about seven km inland from the city of Christchurch.



Bellbird female feeding her chicks (a native New Zealand bird)

Nests were located by watching adults and by searching for nests. Nests were located by watching adults and by searching for nests. Nests were located by watching adults and by searching for nests. Nests were located by watching adults and by searching for nests. Nests were located by watching adults and by searching for nests. Nests were located by watching adults and by searching for nests.



Blackbird (an introduced species)

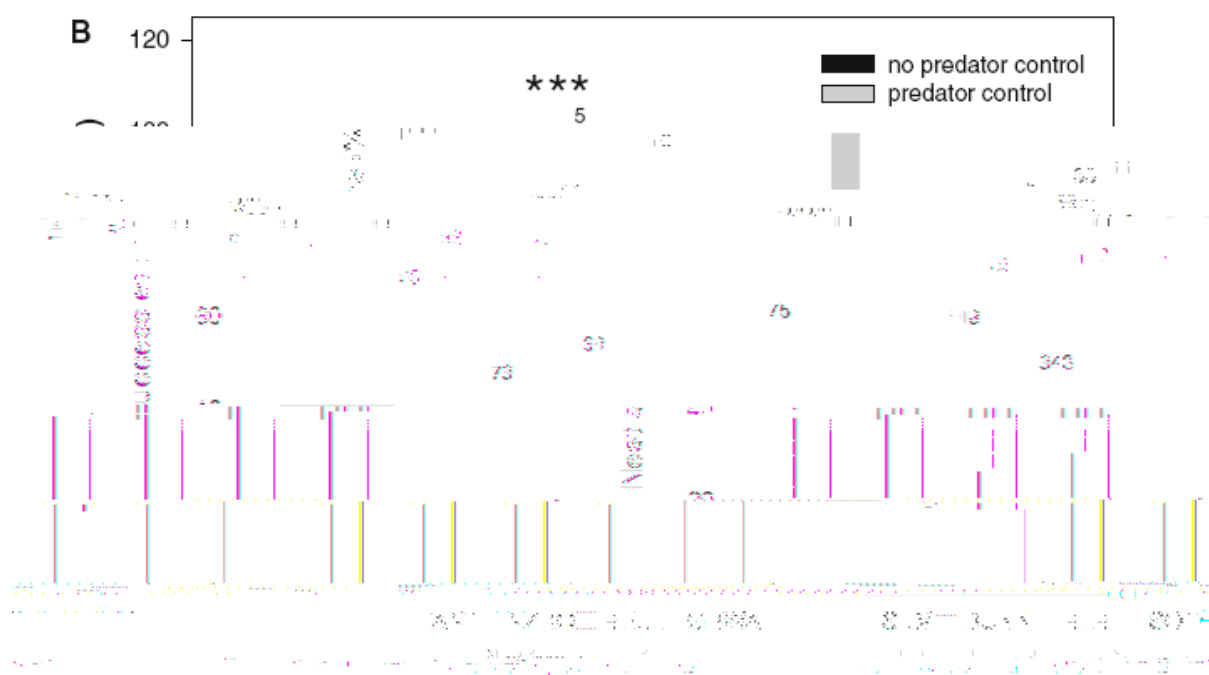
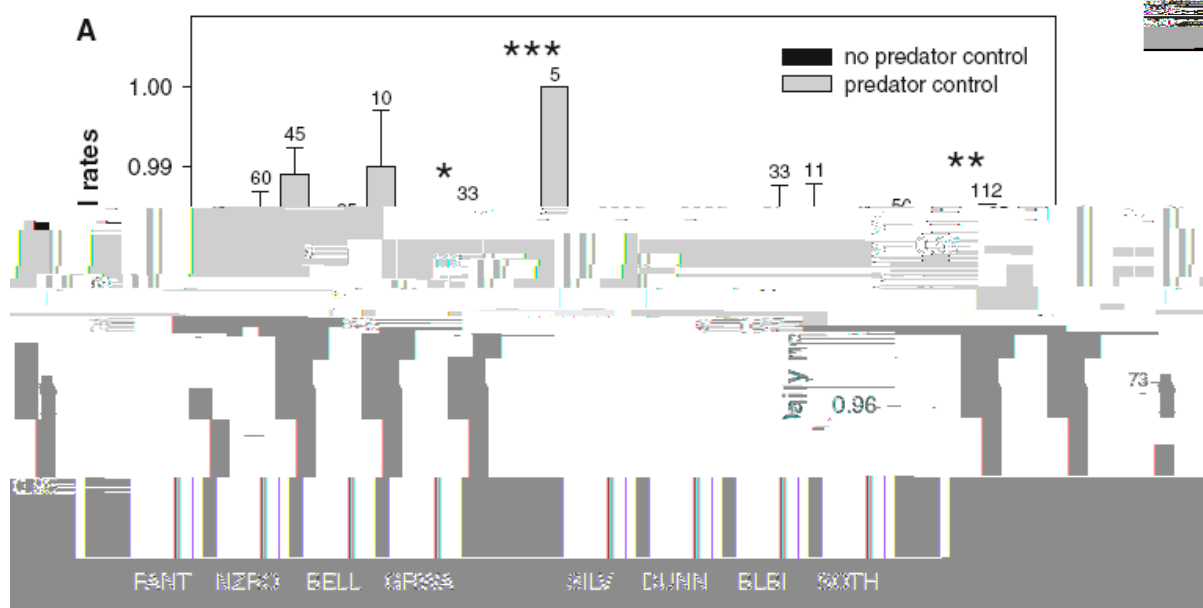


Fig. 1 Daily nest survival rates (a) and overall nest success (b) of nest success of New Zealand Thrush. Sample sizes of nests that were monitored are shown.

DUNN = dunnoek, BLBI = blackbird, and SOTH = song



Questions:

1. The scientists studied bird nests at two different sites: Kowhai Bush and Waimangarara Bush. **Explain** why the scientists chose these two sites.

2. Which group of birds (native or introduced) benefits **more** from living in areas where there is predator control? **Explain** your answer.

3. **Explain** how this study could help conservationists make **decisions** when trying to save the **Bellbird**?

Q

Achievement

Achievement with Merit



| Q | Achievement | Achievement with Merit | Achievement with Excellence |
|---|--|--|--|
| 3 | Bellbirds had a higher survival rate when predators were controlled. | <p>Bellbirds had a significantly higher survival rate when predators were controlled.</p> <p>After seeing the results of this study, conservationists can be confident that predator control is an effective method for saving Bellbirds.</p> | <p>Bellbirds had a significantly higher survival rate when predators were controlled.</p> <p>After seeing the results of this study, conservationists can be confident that predator control is an effective method for saving Bellbirds.</p> <p>And</p> <p>They could use this study to justify money/resources spent on predator control.</p> |