A large group of diverse kinds of orchids, eucalyptus, corns, birchwoods and ferns. Most are long-lived, but some species are short-lived or annuals. The leaves are usually very long and narrow, often drooping at the tips that project from the surface, but in some it is more that these drooping tips have shrubby cladodes (e. g. yucca). In predominantly e. g. palms. Right-stalked orchids are very long, straight, arching, often drooping, flying, but shipped to foil. Many species are seen in the Arctic and are active in flowering in frosty climate. Most are hardy and a few are suited the southern winter's weather.

**OYSTERCATCHER (Torna, Tornagaf) Haematopus undulatus**

**Haematopus undulatus**

Uncommon endemic

7 species 3 breed in New Zealand, including 2 endemic species.

Oystercatchers are all black, or black and white, wading birds with a very long, straight, red-orange bill, a square body, slender, short, thick-necked legs. They have long, sharp, pointed wings. The most conspicuous feature is the sickle-shaped bill, which they bend against objects. When foraging, they use their bills to extract shells, roots, and other sources of food. Some are known to eat as far as 1 meter.

**Oystercatcher**

Other names: Torna, Tornagaf (black phase) Black Oystercatcher

**Geographical variation:** The distribution of the three color phases (Black, pied and intermediate) with latitude in the northern North Island. All black is black, 43% are black, 22% are pied and 35% are intermediate; in central North Island 28% are black, 40% are black, and 32% are pied; in the southern South Island, 35% are black, 40% are black, and 25% are pied.

**New Zealand:** They are on the coasts of the main islands and offshore islands such as the magnificent Mangonui and the richly beautiful Tairua. In the far north, east and west, more remote areas near the coast between Waitakere and Oamaru, and in the easternmost areas of the country, they are seen on the coast between Waitakere and Oamaru. Their nesting distribution is relatively low, but there are some local movements to areas outside the breeding season. In the North Island, they are seen mainly on the coastline from Cape Colville to Mahia Point, and off the east coast of the North Island. In the South Island, they are seen on the west coast between Manawatu and Oamaru, and in the easternmost areas near Te Araroa and Golden Bay.

**Conservation:** Protection: rare endemic. In the early 1800s, they were so scarce on the southern North Island that they were protected from predators and human interference. The total population has approx. doubled; 200 birds in the early 1800s. Protecting: Pairs remain stable from year to year; some occupy territory all year, but others have small winter flocks or flocks of Pied Oystercatchers. The nest is a shallow scrape, usually on a sandy beach just above high tide level, but it can also be on gravelly.