

CHAMBERS, S. 2009.  
Birds of New Zealand - Locality Guide. 3rd edn.  
Arun Books, Orewa, New Zealand.  
Tokoeke: PP 11.

## TOKOEKA

**Family** Apterygidae

**Species** *Apteryx australis*

**Common names** Tokoeke, Haast, Fiordland and Stewart Island Brown Kiwi

**Status** Endemic

**Abundance** Uncommon

**Size** 500 mm (cf sparrow 145 mm, domestic hen 500 mm)

### **Where to find – South Island**

**Westland** – Haast district at Makarora. P. 372.

Westland – Gates of Haast. P. 372.

**Fiordland** – Eglinton Valley P. 370.

### **Where to find – Stewart Island**

**Mason Bay** – often seen in daylight here. P. 367.

**Ocean Beach** – on the beach. P. 367.

**Ackers Point** – at end on the track and near the lighthouse. P. 368.

**Ulva Island** – on Boulder Beach track. A commercial kiwi tourist operator is working in this area. P. 368.

### **From P9 - 10 - Similar characteristics to Brown Kiwi.**

#### **Conspicuous characteristics**

- A nocturnal bird.
- When feeding it often sit on its haunches. In this position it can look like a mound of brown dirt or even a hedgehog.
- When running away, it has a waddling, side to side, swaying gait.
- At night, when startled by a torch, it tends to extend its head and hold its beaks in a horizontal position before running off.
- When feeding regularly makes heavy breathing-like, snuffle sounds.

**Calls** Starts calling about 40 minutes after sundown and continues to call intermittently throughout the night with a noisy period before dawn. The call is similar to Brown Kiwi — male bird is a shrill “*ah-el, ah-el*”, uttered several times. The female has a quieter and hoarser call “*aarh, aarh aarh*” or “*ah-eh, ah-eh*”. (Description; Colbourne 1981.)

**Nest and breeding season** Female kiwi are unique in the size of the egg they lay which can be equivalent to a quarter of the female’s body weight. Usually two

white eggs are laid in burrows, cavities, or under vegetation and trees. These can be incubated by both sexes but more often, especially with North Island birds, by the male bird, which will also care for the young within the burrow in the early stages. Prior to nesting, male birds are territorial about their nesting area. Birds are thought to breed throughout the year with the July to February months being the most common. Male birds are vocal during late winter which indicates mating and the start of breeding.

**Best calling months** Birds are noisiest from June to December but can be heard during any month of the year.

**Best viewing hours** Just after sundown but also at any time during the night. Should a kiwi be missed in early evening, try again in the early morning hours. Remember that a calling bird in bush is almost impossible to locate. The only real chance of seeing one is on an open track, beach or pastureland.

#### **Evidence of birds – similar to Brown Kiwi**

**Calls** These indicate their presence. They also make snuffle sounds and sometimes are noisy as they push through the undergrowth.

**Footprints** These show up in mud, on tracks or on sand and often indicate their presence. Kiwi footprints are bold and bigger than those of a domestic hen. Usually only three toes are showing, unless the bird has been walking through deep and soft sand. Then the hind toe might be seen.

**Dung** White pungent smelling dung on a trail or around a forest burrow can suggest its presence. Note that there will be no cobwebs across the entrance of a recently used burrow.

**Probe marks** Feeding kiwi leave probe marks or small holes in the ground, usually with a circular whirl at the entrance. These are good indicators of their presence. In the pine forests the pine needles become whirled in this manner.

**Equipment needed** Binoculars, other than night vision ones, are of little use when looking for Brown Kiwi in the dark. Take a good torch or spotlight. There is regular debate on whether a red light is less frightening to a kiwi than a yellow light. Most say a yellow light is no different from a red one.