



KIWI

OUR UNIQUE, ICONIC,
ENDANGERED BIRD

UNIQUE BIRDS

Kiwi are amazing and very special birds. Flightless and nocturnal, they evolved for life on the ground with their fine feathers like hair, unusual long beak, and large, strong feet.

VULNERABLE CHICKS

Most kiwi mate for life. The male kiwi does most of the egg incubation – but often he is disturbed by predators, and only half of kiwi eggs hatch. In unprotected areas, just 5% of chicks survive to adulthood.

THREATENED WITH EXTINCTION

Kiwi are threatened due to habitat loss, and introduced predators which prey and feed on defenceless chicks. Our iconic national bird could go extinct, unless we do more to protect kiwi.

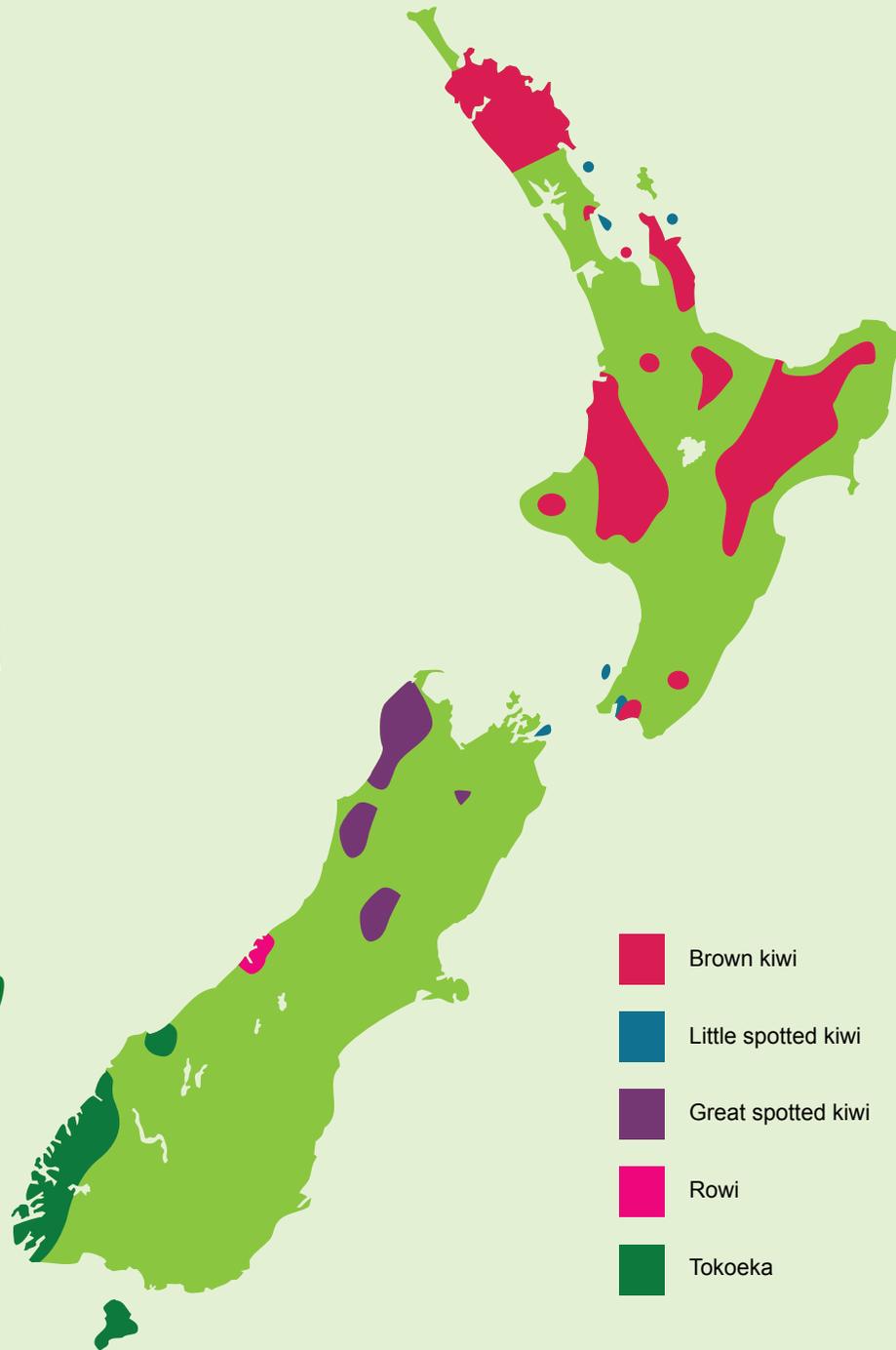
SAVING KIWI

Despite the significant efforts to save kiwi, their numbers are still declining. Dedicated volunteers, community-led groups and conservation organisations are all working hard to save kiwi. But we can't do it without you. Every kiwi counts in the species' battle for survival. Together with your support kiwi can have a safe future.



KNOW YOUR KIWI

PRESENT DISTRIBUTION
OF KIWI (*APTERYX SPP.*)
IN NEW ZEALAND



**THERE ARE FIVE SPECIES OF KIWI
- BROWN KIWI, ROWI, TOKOEKA,
GREAT SPOTTED KIWI OR ROROA,
AND LITTLE SPOTTED KIWI.**

There are four populations of brown kiwi – the Northland, Coromandel, western and the eastern brown kiwi. There are also four populations of tokoeka – the Haast, the northern Fiordland, the southern Fiordland and the Stewart Island tokoeka.

Scientists have discovered that each population is genetically different.

Nationally, kiwi numbers are in decline. But some populations – such as the western brown kiwi in East Taranaki – are recovering, thanks to dedicated conservation efforts.

**You can find out more about kiwi
and donate to help fund WWF's
efforts to protect our iconic
native birds at wwf.org.nz**