

Kiwi Link



2026

Kiwi Link

HVA Annual Report



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Background

The vision of Kiwi Link is “Flourishing flora and fauna, with abundant kiwi roaming safely between Taraunui and Ngunguru Ford by 2036”.

Community-led conservation groups involved in Kiwi Link have worked together since 2017 to protect and restore native biodiversity between Taraunui and Ngunguru Ford in eastern Whangārei.

This project is named the ‘Kiwi Link’, as the primary goal is to rebuild kiwi populations and connect the kiwi strongholds of the Whangārei Heads peninsula and the Tutukaka Coast.

Initially, Kiwi Link involved eight projects working together over 13,624ha. This has grown to a coordinated network of 14 community-led groups and conservation projects. The combined project area has now increased to approximately 15,000 hectares. Map 2 shows the location of the group and project areas.

As Kiwi Link grows, it seeks to further strengthen relationships with hapū and iwi and work in partnership to care for te taiao. The growing relationships with Ngāti Kahu o Torongare, Ngāti Kororā, Ngāti Takapiri, Te Parawhau, Te Waiariki and Ngātiwai are greatly cherished.

COMMUNITY-LED GROUPS AND CONSERVATION PROJECTS INVOLVED IN KIWI LINK:

Glenbervie Landcare

Glenbervie Pest Control

Glenbervie School

Harris Rd Area Landcare

Hillbilly Trappers

Kohinui Stream Landcare

Manulife Whanui Project

Ngunguru Ford Landcare

NRC Taika Block

Owhiwa Landcare

Pataua North Landcare

Taraunui Landcare

Taheke Landcare

Whareora Landcare

This report summarises the results and achievements of the Kiwi Link HVA from July 1 2025 – June 30 2026.

Activities

Over the past 12 months Kiwi Link has:

- Worked together as communities and land managers to restore native flora and fauna between Taraunui and Ngunguru Ford.
- Deployed new predator traps and bait stations to expand and fill gaps in the ever-growing predator control network.
- Coordinated animal and plant pest operations with willing landowners for maximum efficiency and effectiveness.
- Protected and grown the small remnant kiwi populations.
- Tracked the survival, dispersal and breeding success of released kiwi.
- Implemented robust outcome monitoring measures to track progress towards goals.
- Supplied landowners with resources to help them operate at their full potential.
- Supported each group involved with sustained professional predator control.
- Motivated and empowered further landowners to actively get involved
- Worked collaboratively with mana whenua, Kiwi Coast, Northland Regional Council, Department of Conservation, QEII National Trust, Predator Free 2050 and neighbouring projects to progress the creation of New Zealand's first kiwi corridor.

Animal and plant pest species controlled through the Kiwi Link project area includes:

ANIMAL PESTS

Possums

Rodents

Mustelids

Feral cats

Feral pigs

Myna

Magpies

Hedgehogs

Wasps

PLANT PESTS

Banana passionfruit

Climbing asparagus fern

Elaeagnus

Jasmine

Moth plant

Pampas

Queen of the Night

Small and large-leaved privet

Smilax

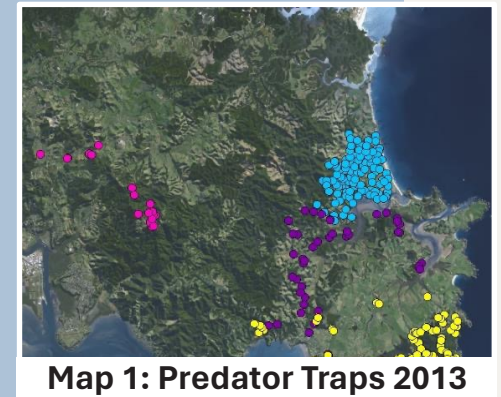
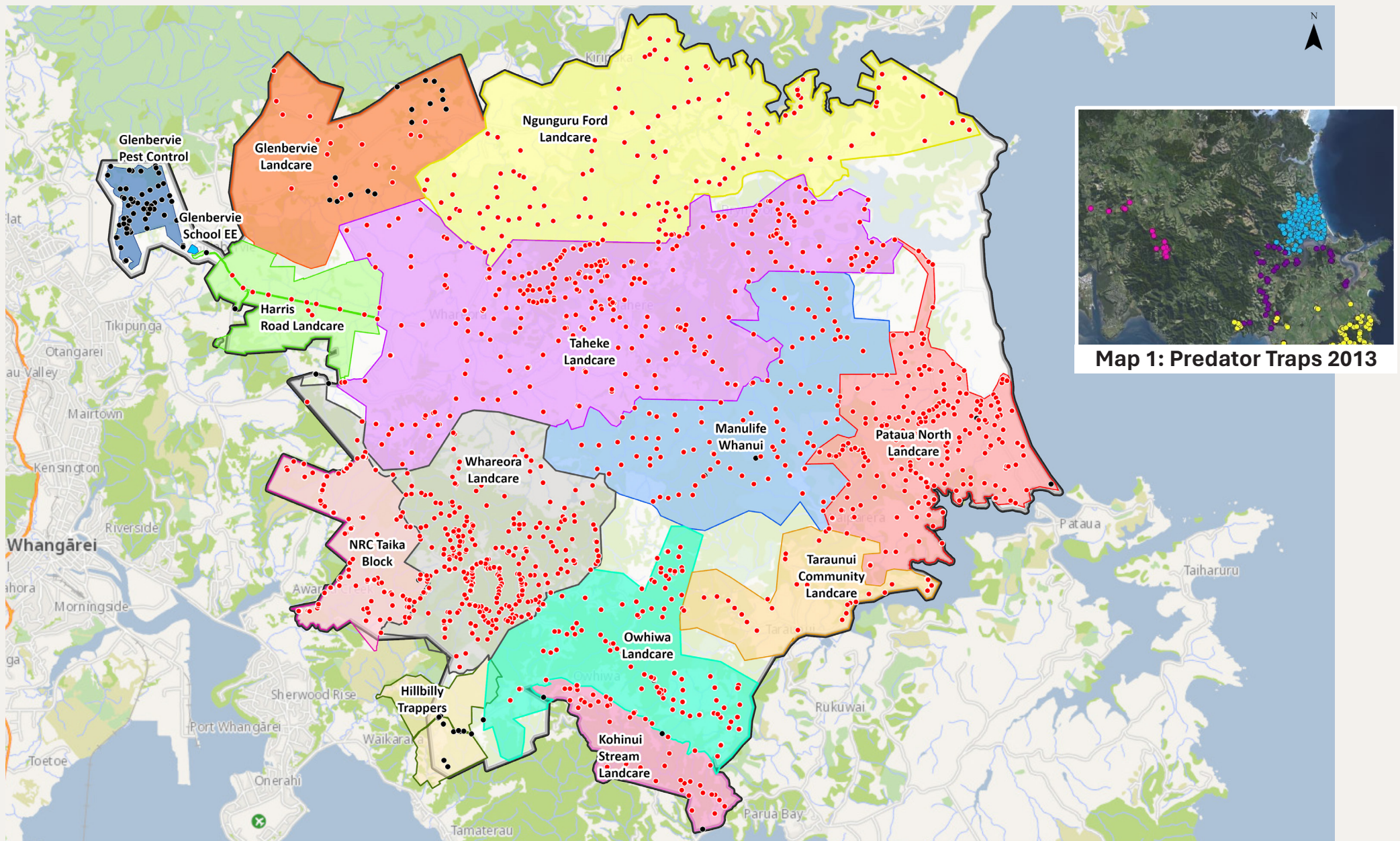
Taiwan Cherry

Tradescantia

Wild ginger

Wilding pine

Woolly nightshade



Map 1: Predator Traps 2013



Financial Summary

A breakdown of expenditure of the NRC's HVA \$135,102 contribution to Kiwi Link over the past financial year is provided in Appendix 1.

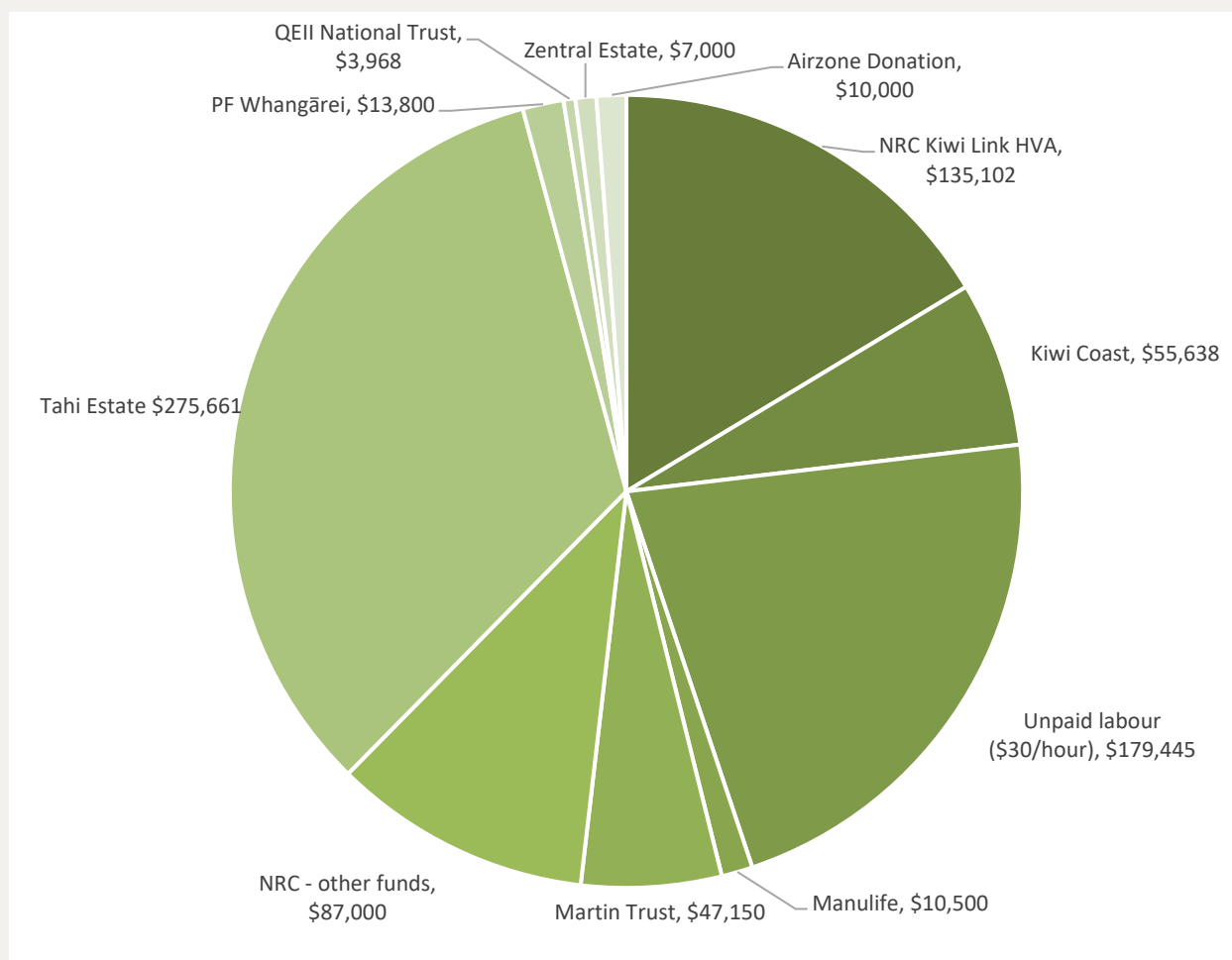
NRC's HVA contribution represented approximately 16% of the total project value. This core funding was increased six-fold, with a total of \$825,264 resourcing Kiwi Link operations and activities over the past year (see Table 1).

Tahi Estate was the single largest contributor, providing \$275,661 followed by unpaid labour provided by local landowners (costed at \$30/hour) totalling \$179,445. The Kiwi Coast Trust also supplied resources and support worth \$55,638.

Other financial contributions were made by the Predator Free Whangārei Project, QEII National Trust, Manulife Forest Managers, Airzone, Martin Trust, Zentral Estate and generous local sponsors keen to help and be involved (see Figure 1).

The Department of Conservation also provided in-kind support - assisting with predator trapping, kiwi releases and monitoring.

Figure 1:
Kiwi Link Financial Summary & Contributions, 2025 - 2026



**Table 1: Kiwi Link HVA Financial Summary & Contributions
1 July 2025 - 30 June 2026 (excl. GST)**

	NRC Kiwi Link HVA funds	Kiwi Coast	Unpaid labour (\$30/ hour)	Manulife	Martin Trust	NRC - other funds	Tahi Estate	Predator Free Whangārei	QEII National Trust	Zentral Estate	Airzone Donation	Totals
Administration / Project Management	\$13,472	\$9,750	\$8,265	\$2,500	\$0	\$4,000	\$0	\$2,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$37,147
Animal Pest Control - labour	\$76,646	\$653	\$127,560	\$8,000	\$12,150	\$32,000	\$102,812	\$4,932	\$958	\$7,000	\$0	\$257,839
Plant Pest Control - labour	\$0	\$0	\$23,670	\$0	\$15,000	\$18,000	\$58,977	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$115,647
Pest Control Products - toxins, traps, herbicides	\$18,525	\$2,275	\$1,985	\$0	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$12,592	\$6,468	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$69,011
Planting	\$0	\$0	\$1,335	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$101,280	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,335
Engagement, Communications & Workshops	\$3,391	\$15,180	\$1,980	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$19,771
Monitoring	\$23,068	\$15,780	\$12,835	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$72,653
Other	\$0	\$12,000	\$1,815	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,815
TOTALS	\$135,102	\$55,638	\$179,445	\$10,500	\$47,150	\$87,000	\$275,661	\$13,800	\$3,968	\$7,000	\$10,000	\$825,264

Objectives

Kiwi Link HVA has progressed all five of its key objectives:

1. Enable groups to carry out efficient and effective integrated animal and plant pest control

Kiwi Link budget priority was given to ensuring professional predator trappers under contract to Kiwi Coast were resourced to complete all trapping rounds for each project to complement the unpaid pest control work of the many landowners involved.

Resources provided upon request to groups included traps, lures, toxins, bait stations, herbicides, monitoring tools and safety equipment. The Kiwi Link Coordinator provided technical and health and safety advice to all landowners and group leads as products were received or distributed.

Continuing to build the skills and the capacity of landowners was also a priority. A practical Pest Control Workshop supported by Kiwi Coast was held at the Whareora Hall in October 2025. It was attended by 43 keen local landowners.

Kiwi Link professional trapper, Cam McInnes demonstrated a range of traps and tools, shared his tips for increasing trap catches, discussed the efficient use of toxins and how to maintain traps to ensure effective results.



Kiwi Link Pest Control Workshop, Whareora Hall, October 2025.



2. Complete a continuous predator control network

The Kiwi Link predator trap network targeting feral cats and mustelids (weasels, stoats and ferrets) has been continually expanded, linked and infilled since the project began.

There is now an extensive collaborative predator trap network covering the 15,000ha project area. Predator traplines of neighbouring projects are back-to-back in many places, ensuring predators have optimal opportunity to encounter devices across the landscape. Maps 1 and 2 show the considerable progress made to date. Kiwi Link is also at the core of a wider 60,000ha Mustelid Suppression Network.

A key focus of the network has been infilling and extending bait station lines with private landowners, QEII covenantors, exotic forest managers and community groups. Over time as numbers of untrappable pests build up in an area, attempting to control pests by trapping alone becomes ineffective.

Controlled pulses of toxins with secondary poisoning effects, such as 1080 or brodifacoum, every 2 – 3 years at strategic points within Kiwi Link are crucial for the control of untrappable pests that are unwilling to interact with traps.

3. Coordinate animal and plant pest control operations to maximise efficiencies and biodiversity gains

Each winter, special emphasis is put on a coordinated pest knockdown with willing landowners via a controlled toxin pulse to reduce pest populations at scale. Different toxins continue to be pulsed and cycled to ensure that pest control remains effective and biodiversity goals can be achieved.

The NRC Biosecurity Team supported Kiwi Link projects with three 1080 ground-based operations in fixed bait stations this year, covering 2,200 hectares. This takes the total area treated over the last four years to 7,950ha. Some sites have now been treated twice.

The removal of trap-wise pests, especially predators such as stoats, will have greatly increased the breeding success of native wildlife. As stoats predate 95% of kiwi chicks in areas where there is no, or ineffective, management of mustelids, such operations are critical to re-building Kiwi Link's kiwi population.

With monitoring results showing a statistically significant increase in Kiwi Link kiwi populations, the pest control operations of the project are clearly effective as well as highly efficient.

4. Rebuild Robust and Resilient Kiwi Populations

Kiwi Link utilises a multi-pronged approach to rebuild kiwi numbers and ensure populations are genetically robust.

Firstly, the breeding success and survival of existing kiwi were protected and enhanced with intensive professional predator control and secondary toxin pulses at key sites.

Kiwi Link also works with hapū, Backyard Kiwi, Kiwi Coast, DOC and Northland Regional Council to support kiwi translocations into the area. Three kiwi from the Matakōhe-Limestone Island creche were released into Owhiwa in 2026. The subsequent monitoring of these kiwi via leg-fitted radio transmitters has enabled their survival, dispersal and breeding success to be followed (see Map 3).

The fresh genetics brought into Kiwi Link by the released kiwi will help to ensure the genetic robustness and long-term viability of the area's kiwi populations.

The telemetry monitoring also generates opportunities to share kiwi stories, which increases understanding of the need for quality pest control and engages local landowners in dedicated dog control. This is key to ensuring Kiwi Link kiwi will thrive into the future.

5. Improve Coordination and Effectiveness of Plant Pest Control

A potential negative effect of animal pest control is an increase in plant pests as browsing of foliage decreases and more pest plant seeds are dispersed by an increased number of birds. Groups involved in Kiwi Link continued their plant pest control, targeting the most pervasive weeds as a priority.

Landowners tackled taiwan cherry, ginger, climbing asparagus, pampas, banana passionfruit, jasmine, moth plant, queen of the night, privets and woolly nightshade.

In the past 12 months alone, landowners and managers contributed \$115,647 of plant pest control labour in addition to the HVA funds. This demonstrates the huge amount of effort going into the Kiwi Link area to keep invasive plant pests at bay.

In particular, considerable effort and resources were put into controlling invasive plants within the pine forests managed by the Martin Trust and NRC and across the Tahi Estate at Pataua North.



Communication & Engagement

Over the past year, Kiwi Link had info stalls and/or displays at the Northland Kiwi Hui, Whangārei Summer Show and Northland Field Days.

The Glenbervie Pest Control Project also presented at the Northland Pest Control Workshop in May, sharing how their work has led to repeated successful nesting of rare kākāriki in their area.

The Kiwi Link website and Facebook page continues to showcase the project and help landowners find out about local ecological information and how they can get involved. This helped to share information and engage further local landowners in the project.

Kiwi Link worked with Backyard Kiwi, Kiwi Coast, NRC and DOC to provide a special kiwi encounter experience with Parua Bay School.

This gave 300 students an opportunity to briefly see a wild kiwi and learn about the importance of dedicated dog control, sustained trapping and toxin pulses for the survival of kiwi and other native wildlife.



Todd Hamilton reported:

“In April 2026 we visited Parua Bay School with three kiwi on their way for release as part of our community engagement work.

Over 300 keen students got to meet the kiwi (under strict permit conditions to ensure the wellbeing of the kiwi) after learning about the science of kiwi recovery, the biology of kiwi, the history of community kiwi work and in particular the importance of good dog control.

Thank you to all those involved, particularly Ngāti Hine and the Purua landowners where these kiwi originally came from for the gift of the kiwi, they are treasured! After the visit to the school the kiwi were released at Owhiwa Road in a dog free and pest managed block within the Kiwi Link area.”



Parua Bay School Kiwi Release Event led by Backyard Kiwi April 2026 | Photos: Jess Ogle

Monitoring

All scheduled monitoring
has been completed.

KIWI LINK **77,463** ANIMAL PESTS **GONE!**



Animal Pests

All Kiwi Link projects recorded their trap catches and submitted their results to Kiwi Coast as part of the annual collation of Northland data.

During 2025, Kiwi Link groups and projects trapped a further 10,075 animal pests (Table 2). Collating the trap catch data gathered since Kiwi Link began shows that a total of 77,463 pests have been trapped since 2017 (Table 3).

Outcome monitoring (e.g. Five Minute Bird Counts) shows the removal of tens of thousands of roaming animal pests has helped to restore birdsong to the once near-silent forests across the Kiwi Link area.

Professional feral pig control was also resourced at sites where extensive damage to forest floors and endangered native snail populations (e.g. *Amborhytida dunni*) had become persistent.

The NRC Biosecurity team and QEII National Trust both secured extra resources, coordinated pig control and ensured Kauri Dieback Disease spread prevention measures were rigorously observed to keep Kiwi Link kauri stands safe.



Table 2: Kiwi Link Trap Catch Data by Group or Project 2025

Note: Trap catch results only - actual tally will be higher as does not include pests controlled with toxins

Group or Project	Possums	Rats	Ferrets	Stoats	Weasels	Feral Cats	Wild Rabbits & Hares	Feral Pigs	Magpie	Myna	Hedgehog	Mice	Other	Total
F & G Landcare	1	14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	19
Harris Road Area Landcare	305	221	0	1	3	3	25	0	3	3	0	15	0	579
Hillbilly Trappers	175	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	226
Kohinui Stream Landcare	166	448	0	3	2	0	3	0	0	3	16	42	0	683
Glenbervie Landcare	41	44	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	107
Glenbervie Pest Control	130	139	0	10	2	5	4	0	0	1	52	6	1	350
Glenbervie School EE Project	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3		11
Manulife Forest Management - Whanui Project	340	193	1	9	18	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	573
Ngunguru Ford Rd & Sandspit	48	162	0	29	19	5	6	0	0	0	15	0	2	286

Group or Project	Possums	Rats	Ferrets	Stoats	Weasels	Feral Cats	Wild Rabbits & Hares	Feral Pigs	Magpie	Myna	Hedgehog	Mice	Other	Total
NRC Taika Block	417	158	0	6	6	18	5	0	0	0	10	3	3	626
Owhiwa Landcare	508	404	0	9	5	10	23	75	2	77	12	14	12	1307
Pataua North Landcare	257	244	0	13	23	0	20	0	0	0	34	0	32	623
Pataua Farms Est.	2	10	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	19
Rukuwai Landcare	183	292	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	13	2	16	0	521
Taraunui Landcare	53	127	0	2	12	1	6	0	0	0	4	0	0	205
Taheke Land Care	1123	689	0	27	45	5	39	32	0	0	26	37	0	2023
Whareora Landcare	1065	631	0	23	9	12	67	33	2	0	7	64	4	1917
Totals	4,814	3,821	1	137	147	59	199	140	22	97	212	215	55	10,075

Table 3: Kiwi Link Trap Catch Data Summary, 2017 – 2025

Note: Trap catch results only - actual tally will be higher as does not include pests removed with toxins

Year	Possums	Rats	Ferrets	Stoats	Weasels	Feral Cats	Wild Rabbits & Hares	Feral Pigs	Magpie	Myna	Hedgehog	Mice	Other catches	Total
2016	*Project began October 2016 - no pest control data for this year													
2017	3,692	2,379	1	164	127	48	111	71	11	115	210	291	17	7,237
2018	2,535	2,607	0	178	134	46	69	99	26	76	183	208	83	6,244
2019	2,641	2,761	0	125	103	58	186	224	30	74	210	162	22	6,596
2020	3,843	2,313	0	106	95	67	395	144	7	66	230	102	4	7,372
2021	4,795	3,584	0	86	66	98	259	135	31	23	293	118	21	9,509
2022	3,672	3,171	0	102	93	90	248	66	34	22	230	319	39	8,086
2023	5,456	5,305	0	146	104	63	136	64	22	12	172	461	16	11,957
2024	4,426	4,201	0	135	206	62	522	47	10	42	158	555	23	10,387
2025	4,814	3,821	1	137	147	59	199	140	22	97	212	215	55	10,075
Grand Totals	35,874	30,142	2	1,179	1,075	591	2,125	990	193	527	1,898	2,431	280	77,463

Biodiversity Monitoring

One of the aims of the Kiwi Link is to have flourishing native wildlife. To track progress towards this goal, a range of biodiversity outcome monitoring is carried out.

Annual targeted Five Minute Bird Counts have been carried out for the past eight years, using special methodology developed by Dr Dai Morgan.

Eight key native bird species are monitored: tūī, kingfisher/kōtare, grey warbler/riroriro, kūkupa, tomtit/miromiro, fantail/pīwakawaka, kākā and bellbird/korimako.

The 2025 bird count data (Figure 1) were analysed by Dr Morgan and Katie Gibb.

Katie Gibb commented

“Targeted native bird monitoring across Kiwi Link in 2025 provides further evidence that sustained pest control is helping native bird populations recover.

Tūī have reached their highest recorded abundance since monitoring began in 2018. Riroriro and kōtare remain well above their 2018 baseline, with kōtare showing a particularly steady, sustained increase across the monitoring period. Pīwakawaka counts have eased from their 2023 peak, but fantail are well known for boom-and-bust population cycles, so this dip alone is not cause for immediate concern.

Kūkupa were detected only sporadically, in line with their wide-ranging movements, and kākā counts remain low – likely reflecting the limits of a short, fixed-point survey method rather than true scarcity, given kākā are known to be present year-round in lower Owhiwa and Kohinui.

Overall, the 2025 results point to a stable, functioning bird community across the Kiwi Link area.”

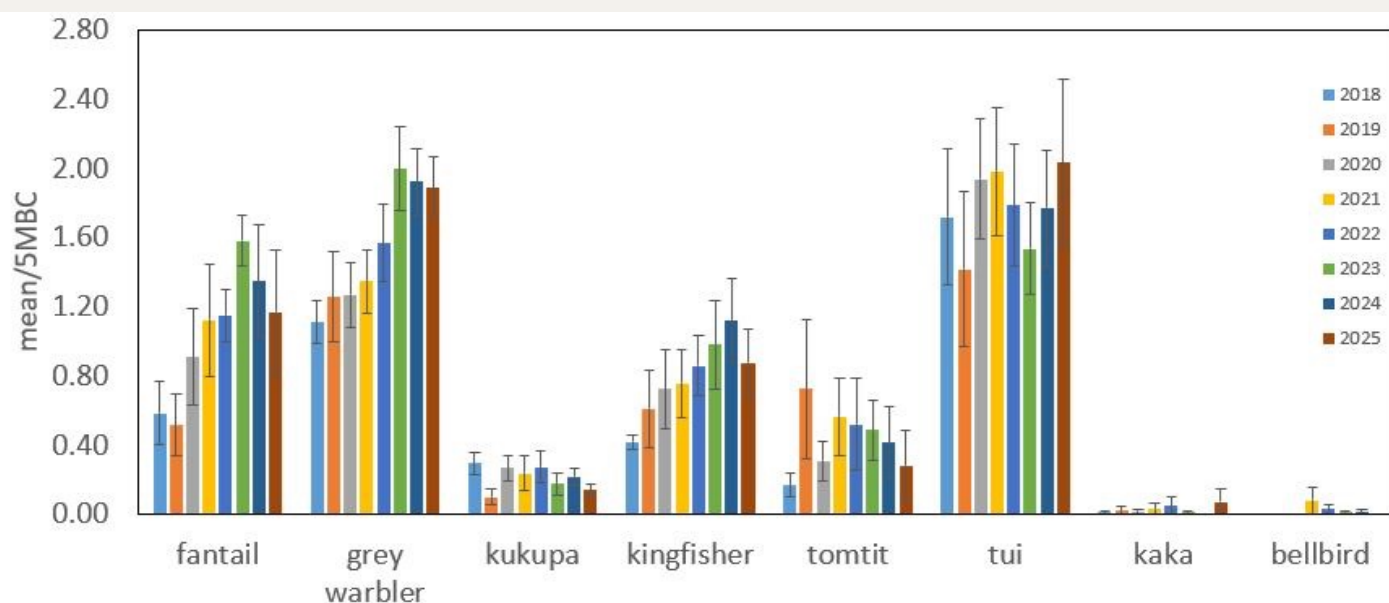


Figure 1: Mean abundance (SE) of key bird species across Kiwi Link Sites (2018-2025)

Kiwi had been lost from most of the Kiwi Link area before the project began.

Listening for their return and monitoring their progress is crucial to understanding if Kiwi Link is on track to achieving its key goal.

Kiwi are monitored in three ways across the Kiwi Link project:

- Annual kiwi call listening to measure population trends
- Deployment of acoustic recording devices (ARDs) to investigate presence/absence
- by following a small number of kiwi fitted with transmitters to measure breeding, activity and dispersal.

Data from these kiwi monitoring methods over the past 12 months show that overall, Kiwi Link kiwi are surviving, breeding and dispersing successfully. Unfortunately, the deaths of five kiwi to uncontrolled dogs this year in the Whanui and NRC Taika blocks have undermined the positive gains being made.

ANNUAL KIWI CALL COUNT SURVEY

All Kiwi Link projects participate in Annual Kiwi Call Count monitoring. Forty-one sites were monitored in 2026, with the data now in analysis. Excitingly, Kiwi Link's kiwi call count data has been analysed and graphed for the first time in the Northland Kiwi Call Count Survey Report, where it was noted:

“Mean kiwi call rates for Kiwi Link were 1.97 calls/hr across all stations in 2024, based on 11 stations, increasing to 2.31 calls/hr in 2025, based on 12 stations.

There is a statistically significant increase in call rates over the monitoring period (+0.19 calls/hr per year, $p = 0.014$, $R^2 = 0.51$).

Call rates were relatively low and stable during the early years of monitoring, before increasing from around 2020 onwards. Although year-to-year variability is present, the overall pattern shows a gradual increase over time.

Overall, Kiwi Link shows an increase in kiwi call rates since monitoring began, with recent years recording the highest values observed for this area.”

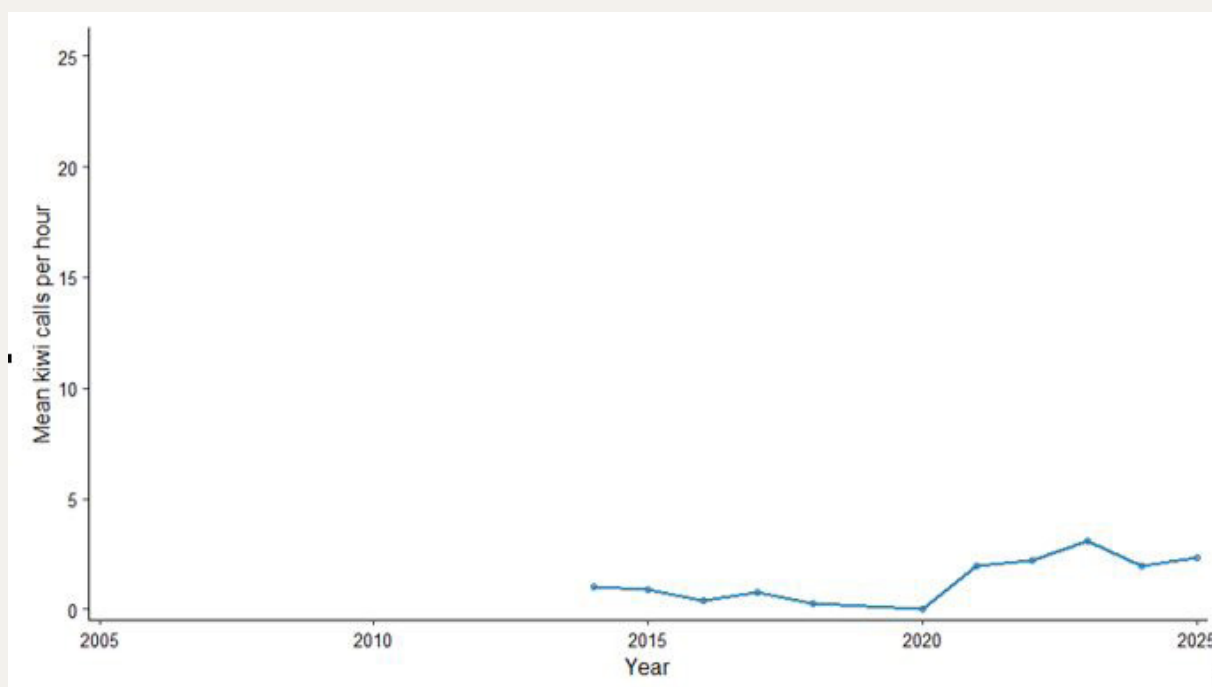


Figure 2: Kiwi Link mean annual kiwi call count rate from 2014 - 2025

Monitoring of Radio Transmitted Kiwi

A number of kiwi fitted with transmitters that have either been previously released or have naturally dispersed into the Kiwi Link HVA are monitored by accredited handlers Carl Dowd and Todd Hamilton.

This monitoring has confirmed the successful dispersal of adult and juvenile kiwi, over large distances (5 - 10km) through Kiwi Link's fledgling "kiwi corridor", including released and named kiwi such as Te Motu Manu Hine, Kim and Ping (See Map 3).

As these kiwi are some of the very few transmitter wearing kiwi in Northland, it can be assumed that other wild kiwi in the Kiwi Link area are also dispersing large distances to find themselves mates and explore new territories.



Spotlight on Te Motu Manu Hine

Te Motu Manu Hine was translocated from the Matakoho-Limestone Island kiwi creche into Owhiwa in 2023. She soon left her release site, travelling westwards to Mt Tiger - a 10km + journey that took her through many properties, roadways, stream gullies, forest ridges and house sites over two weeks.

She then continued to explore the NRC Taika block, with her transmitter indicating she was moving between various sites, but almost always preferring areas of cutover pines, pampas and gorse.

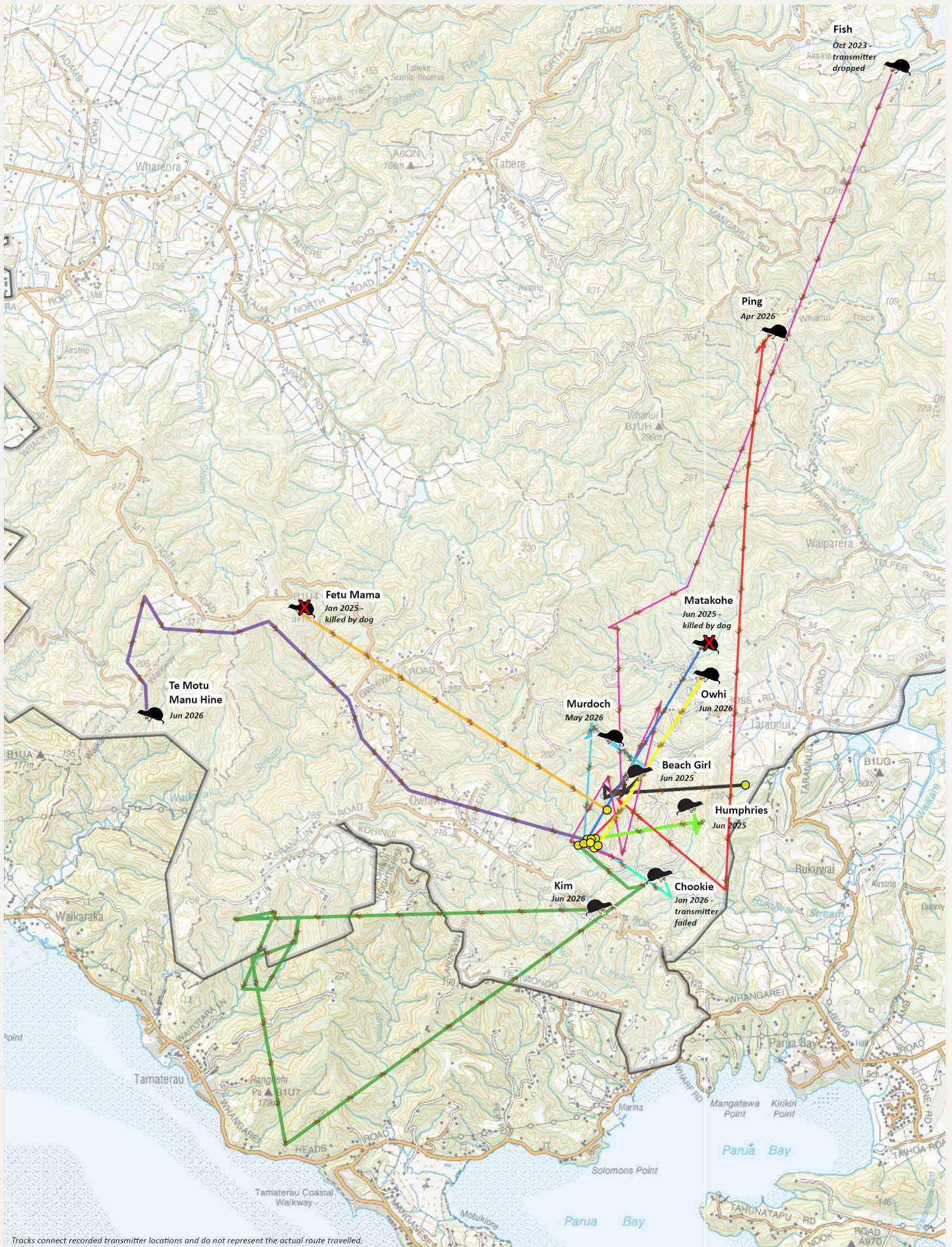
Over the past year, she appears to have settled down and established a territory. It is hoped that she has found her life-long mate amongst one of the local kiwi.

Her most recent telemetry data confirmed Hine remains in her favoured territory of pampas and pine trees in the Taika block, feasting and foraging for an average of 10 hours most nights.

With the peak breeding season of Northland brown kiwi upon us, perhaps she is feeding up to get into the condition needed to produce one of the biggest eggs per body size of any bird in the world...?

*Te Motu Manu Hine at her six-monthly health check and transmitter change, 2023.
Photo: Todd Hamilton*





Pāteke

Pāteke (brown teal) are New Zealand's rarest mainland dabbling duck, and eastern Whangārei is an important stronghold for the species.

Congregations of pāteke at Northland flock sites have been counted annually each February since 1988. Kiwi Link became part of this long-term monitoring programme in 2016, following the natural dispersal of pāteke into the Pataua area.

This ongoing monitoring provides valuable information on population trends and helps assess how threatened species such as pāteke are responding to sustained predator control and habitat restoration across the Kiwi Link landscape.

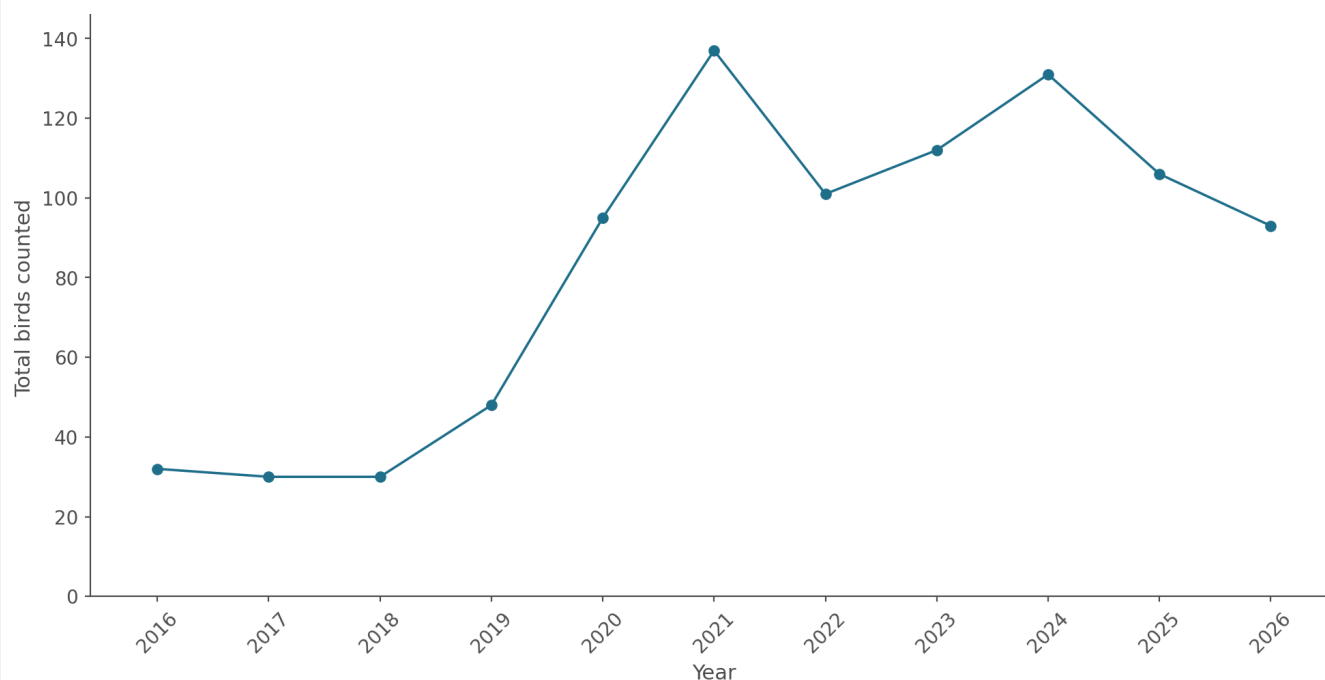
As shown in Figure 3, Kiwi Link's pāteke population roughly tripled between 2016 and 2021 (32 to 93 birds), a statistically significant increase, though numbers have eased back from their 2021 peak.

In January 2026, an outbreak of avian botulism at the nearby Ngunguru settling ponds resulted in the deaths of approximately 80 pāteke - around 3% of the national population.

Known pāteke sites throughout the Kiwi Link area were immediately inspected, with no evidence of avian botulism or pāteke deaths detected.

This event highlighted the vulnerability of this nationally significant species and reinforced the importance of maintaining multiple secure populations across the landscape. Continued predator control, habitat restoration, and careful monitoring will help ensure pāteke remain resilient in the face of localised threats and mounting climate pressures.

Figure 3: Kiwi Link Pāteke / Brown Teal Flock Counts 2016 - 2026



Source: Kiwi Link annual flock count data. Reflects natural recolonisation of Pataua sites, including Horahora River (first birds recorded 2018).

Summary

Kiwi Link has had another highly successful year, achieving strong progress across all five key objectives.

Alongside Northland Regional Council HVA funding, Kiwi Coast, local landowners, businesses, and land managers contributed an impressive \$690,162 in unpaid labour and additional resources. This outstanding level of support reflects the commitment of the community to restoring native ecosystems and helping native wildlife to thrive.

Over the past ten years, 77,463 roaming animal pests have been removed, resulting in healthier forests and the gradual return of birdsong to areas that were once largely silent. The natural return of pāteke to the area and the tripling of their population is a significant outcome. Pest control across Kiwi Link continues to expand as more landowners become involved and existing groups strengthen and extend their operations.

The installation of additional predator traps and bait stations is creating stronger connections between neighbouring projects, resulting in a more coordinated and effective predator control network. Located at the heart of the 60,000-hectare Whangārei Mustelid Suppression Zone, Kiwi Link remains a key component of wider regional biodiversity strategies.

Kiwi populations continue to respond positively, with monitoring recording increases in kiwi calls, breeding pairs, and the successful dispersal and survival of young birds. The deaths of five kiwi this year serve as a stark reminder of the importance of responsible dog ownership if these iconic birds are to continue their recovery.

Kiwi Link greatly values NRC's continued support and assistance. The strong partnership with the NRC Biosecurity and Biodiversity teams has been fundamental to the success of the initiative.

Finally, heartfelt thanks to the many private landowners, professional trappers, volunteers, and land managers who have dedicated countless hours to servicing traps, refilling bait stations, undertaking bird monitoring, and collecting valuable ecological data. Your long-term commitment, generosity, and hard work are the foundation of Kiwi Link's success and are making a lasting difference for Northland's native forests and wildlife.



Appendix 1: Kiwi Link HVA Budget & Expenditure July 1 2025 - June 30 2026

Income	
NRC HVA funds	\$135,146

Activity	Allocated	Actual
Administration, coordination and financial management	\$14,031	\$13,472
Biodiversity monitoring	\$5,000	\$3,584
Communications & engagement	\$1,500	\$1,993
Community capacity building: pest control workshops & environmental education	\$2,000	\$1,398
Professional predator & feral pig control	\$69,615	\$76,646
Animal & plant pest control: traps, toxins, herbicides, tools	\$23,000	\$18,525
Kiwi corridor: kiwi tracking & dispersal monitoring	\$20,000	\$19,482
Total Expenses		
Total Expenses	\$135,146	\$135,102
Surplus		\$44