

ABEL TASMAN INFO

ABOUT PROJECT JANSZOOM

- Named after Abel Janszoon Tasman
- Investing up to \$25 million over 30 years to restore the Park's ecology
- Works in partnership with DOC, the Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust, iwi, concessionaires and the community

ABOUT ABEL TASMAN BIRDSONG TRUST

- A charitable trust formed to bring more birdsong to the Abel Tasman
- Partly funded by visitors to the Park with commercial operators contributing a "birdsong fee" for each visitor
- Works with DOC, Project Janszoon, local operators and the community
- Undertakes predator trapping and wasp control in the south of the Park and has also brought robin and saddleback back to Adele Island

ADELE / MOTUARERONUI ISLAND:

- Adele Island is predator free (so are Fisherman and Tonga Islands)
- Toutouwai/robin were transferred here in 2009, and tieke/saddleback in 2014.
- It was once used as a kiwi crèche but there are no kiwi there now
- If you are going to go onto or near the island, especially in a kayak, check for stowaway rodents before you leave the mainland
- Dawn chorus is amazing on Adele, and the birdlife is a great example of how the rest of the Park could be in time
- You can listen to the island birdsong via a live microphone on the Project Janszoon website at any time



PREDATOR CONTROL

- It is estimated 68 thousand native birds are killed by introduced predators every day
- Around 90% of the Abel Tasman now has stoat traps
- You will also see the self-resetting gas powered A24 rat traps in places like Pitt Head
- Occasionally aerial predator control is undertaken when rat and possum numbers are high



WILDING PINES

- The brown trees you see on the ridge lines are wilding pines that have been poisoned
- The Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust began wilding pine control in 2010, with help from Project Janszoon it was completed in 2015
- Around ten years of follow up work to remove seedlings will now be done
- Hundreds of thousands of pines have been killed to allow native forest to recover
- Without intervention the ridgelines of the Park would have turned into pine forests

WASP CONTROL

- New Zealand has some of the highest densities of wasps in the world
- Wasp control takes place along the track and at campsites in late Jan, early Feb
- A protein bait called Vespex® is placed in the yellow bait stations you will see along the track – it targets wasps and is not attractive to bees
- The wasps take it back to the nest, destroying entire nests with one bait station

FIRE PROTECTION ON THE DUNES

- Gorse in dune areas is a fire risk as it is highly flammable, not to mention thorny
- Gorse is being removed and natives like pingao and spinifex planted
- A dune restoration programme is underway on around 10 Abel Tasman beaches
- Local volunteers, including Motueka High School students at Anchorage, help with planting and weeding

BRINGING BACK THE BIRDS

- Kākā, kākāriki/yellow crowned parakeet and pateke/brown teal have also been returned to the Park
- Plans are underway to return more species, including kiwi, whio/blue duck and tuatara in the future



ABEL TASMAN VIRTUAL VISITOR CENTRE

- Visitors can download a free smart phone app about the Park which has lots of info including a map, and tide and weather info
- Through the app the public can report bird sightings
- Search for Abel Tasman in your Google Play or App Store

