



Oho Mai Puketi

www.puketi.org.nz

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Newsletter of the Puketi Forest Trust
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Message from the Chairman, Gary Bramley

I hope this spring issue of Oho Mai Puketi finds you enjoying some respite from the awful weather we have experienced this winter; the wettest since 1946 I am told. Certainly the mud in our part of Kaeo has been deeper than usual. Interestingly last summer's drought was compared to the big dry of 1945 so these cycles of wet and dry are not unheard of, even if they are demoralising. Of course as well as rain, Kaeo is synonymous with kauri history, logging and ship-building. I hope you enjoy learning a little more about the history of the magnificent kauri in this edition.

Hopefully this season will see the first kokako chicks born at Puketi for more than a generation, as the birds brought to Puketi in 2012 are now well established and familiar with the local habitats in time for breeding to commence shortly if it hasn't already. The birds brought this year are younger and we hopefully now have a good basis on which to build our future population. The kokako recovery group is of the opinion that low rat and possum populations across at least 2,000 ha is required for long term persistence of kokako, so that is a challenge we will have to bear in mind as our kokako numbers grow. The return of kokako was one of the drivers behind our expansion of possum control operations this year. Meanwhile toutouwai numbers appear to be stable or increasing and we can begin to turn our minds to which species we will attempt to return to Puketi next. The whole basis for forest restoration at Puketi is successful trapping and in this newsletter we acknowledge the contribution of one of our dedicated trappers, Joe Vorwerk, and welcome a new pair of legs, Oliver Adams.

It is gratifying to see that Puketi Forest Trust continues to be successful in raising funds and attracting volunteers to protect our unique forest and experience the delights it has to offer. Attracting funds and maintaining interest is a never-ending battle and the Trustees, particularly Cherry Beaver, Ian Wilson and Erica Whyte are developing a forest walk as a new way to encourage interest. If it is successful, this walk could become an annual event.

The new conservation minister, Maggie Barry, has already talked about a kauri national park proposal. This idea has been around a long time and I hope it becomes a reality. Given that only around 1% of known kauri forest remains, most of what is left should be encapsulated within such a park, including at the very least the key habitats of Trounson, Waipoua, Puketi/Omahuta, Warawara, Mataraua/Waima and Puhipuhi so as to protect the widest range of kauri forest biodiversity. Of course legal protection is one thing, practical ecosystem protection is another and we are lucky that Puketi Forest Trust supporters have taken ecosystem management to heart so completely.

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The trustees gratefully acknowledge the following organisations which have made grants, significant donations or contributions in kind to the trust since the last newsletter:

Kiwis for kiwi

Pub Charity

Forest & Bird, Far North Branch

Department of Conservation,
Community Conservation
Partnerships Fund.

Department of Conservation,
Far North District Office,

Puketi Forest Trust AGM – Saturday 15th November

The 2014 AGM of the Puketi Forest Trust will be held in the **Waipapa Hall**, Loop Road, Waipapa from **10:00 am** on Saturday 15th November. The meeting will be followed by a talk from John Beachman on the history of Puketi and an update on kauri dieback. We will finish with a shared lunch. Please bring a plate of food to share.

John joined the Forest Service in 1960 and worked in Puketi from 1965. Apart from a few years overseas, he has spent most of his working life with the Forest Service and then the Department of Conservation, mostly in Northland. Since retiring in 2007 he has done project work for DOC. He is currently working for the joint agency Kauri Dieback Programme.

Kokako Transfers Complete

Steve McManus re-assembled his catching team at Mataraua in August, and from 25th of August to 15th of October they managed to catch seven kokako (two pairs and three individuals) and successfully transfer them to Puketi to complete all the transfers allowed by the translocation permit. Pairs of kokako were targeted at every site, but they proved to be more difficult to catch this year, perhaps because these kokako are younger than those caught in 2012 and not so strongly pair bonded. All the captured kokako were fitted with radio tracking transmitters and flown by helicopter for release in Puketi on the morning of capture. All survived the transfer and have since been tracked moving around the plateau, where we hope they will settle. This brings the total number of kokako introduced to Puketi since 2012 to 23, including 20 from Mataraua, one from Lady Alice Island and two from Hamilton Zoo.

Steve and Nigel Miller (DOC wildlife specialists), Tom Donovan, Hue Ross and Jordyn Paniora (wildlife contractors), assisted by several other DOC staff and volunteers at different times, put in long days preparing net sites and operating them from first light. They achieved an excellent result - catching, transferring and releasing all birds with 100% survival.

Now that transfer is complete, we will concentrate on monitoring the kokako in Puketi. The ten birds released this year still have working transmitters. They will be tracked regularly to monitor their movements and determine where they eventually settle down. The kokako released earlier will be observed to re-confirm their locations and watch for indications of breeding. Now that these birds no longer have working transmitters, finding them is more difficult. Kokako have more complex behaviour than many other birds, and we are hoping that Steve and Tom will give volunteers some training in the finer points of kokako observation. If you would like to learn about kokako observation and to help with monitoring, contact John Dawn, 09 407 4790 or info@puketi.org.nz.

Annual Robin (Toutouwai) Survey

At 8:30 on Saturday 2nd August more than a dozen people gathered on the roadside at the start of the Waihoanga Gorge Kauri Walk for the annual robin census in the Te Tawa catchment, where 60 robins were released in 2009 and 2010. Dressed in wet weather clothing the hopeful robin spotters stood with their backs to the misty-drizzle driven by a strong northerly wind. The conditions were far from ideal, so the question on everyone's mind was would we see any birds? Was it even worth going into the forest? Spirits lifted when Tricia Hodgson produced muffins fresh from the oven and the group headed for the forest knowing that, even if no robins were seen, the vegetation has a special beauty in the rain with all the mosses and filmy ferns at their best. Once under the canopy of the forest it was amazing how the conditions changed. Although wind could be heard in the tops of the trees it was calm at ground level. Much of the drizzle was intercepted by the canopy and ran down branches and trunks with just occasional drops falling from leaf tips.

The monitoring procedure is to play a recording of robin song every 100 metres and look for any robins that arrive to chase away the "intruder". We also throw a few meal worms to any robins we encounter. This helps to keep them around and if they are one of the original birds released in 2009 or 2010, increases the chance of recording their band combinations. We also hope it encourages them to come again on a later date for another feed. In calm conditions robins can be drawn in from 100 metres away. Timid robins, that keep their distance, are often only detected when the branch they land on is seen to move under their weight.

Six groups of monitors each surveyed a different part of the Te Tawa. Surprisingly considering the weather, everyone saw robins, with 17 sighted and another 5 heard singing by midday when the rain began in earnest.

Over the five years robins have been at Puketi, the banded males have been very faithful to their territories with only two moving, both less than 500 metres. Banded females have shown less fidelity, with half of them changing mates and territories at least once. One female had three different mates in three years and moved over three kilometres during that time. Each of her mates helped raise at least one brood and was still alive.

When the robins were first released all the best territories nearby were occupied by males. The survival of those males has been very high – most are still alive five years later. They have held their territories since arrival and only one young, unbanded (therefore raised in Puketi) male has managed to muscle his way into the Te Tawa area. The rest of the young birds produced locally have dispersed. A banded male disappeared during the summer of 2012/13 and two were caught in rat traps in October 2013, leaving three vacant territories. During this year's survey, unbanded pairs were found at two of the vacant sites and the third was occupied by a banded male and his mate from the adjacent territory who appear to have enlarged their patch. A third unbanded pair was spotted in a new area on the edge of the catchment. The original unbanded male and his mate were also seen. Having vacant territories reoccupied so quickly, and new records of robins from elsewhere in the management area, suggests we now have a viable population of robins in Puketi.

Normally robins attracted by calls eat 6-10 meal worms and then store any more given to them in the top of a tree fern or amongst epiphytes for use later. Three of the monitors commented that several robins did not eat any of the worms offered to them but started caching them straight away. The birds are obviously not hungry so there must be an abundance of invertebrates around; presumably a result of year round rat control. A plentiful supply of food may also be a factor in the good survival rate of robins in Puketi.

Since the survey another five banded robins have been seen. In all, seven banded males have been recorded this season. This means that all the banded males seen last year, except the two that were killed, are still present. Another pleasing indication of survival.

Pest Control Update

Over the winter (June-August) we caught 1106 rats, the greatest number ever caught in this period and largely the result of by-catch in the extra stoat traps that have been installed. The tally of 29 stoats, 4 feral cats and 7 weasels is similar to that of recent winters. As expected the number of possums caught has increased spectacularly, from an average of just over 200 the previous three winters to 762 this year. 567 of these were caught in the 935 new traps installed during May and June.

The new possum traps are performing well. The traps on stoat lines are being serviced together with the stoat traps by trappers Scott and Mark. Two rosters of volunteers have been set up to service the two new trap lines, taking turns to go round once every month. With funding approved from the Community Conservation Partnerships Fund, we plan to install similar possum traps on the remaining stoat lines in 2015.

Farewell, Trapper Joe Vorwerk

Every month for the past four years Jurgen (Joe) Vorwerk has serviced more than 1000 rat and possum traps in the Te Tawa catchment (contract area 2). Some of the 31.5 kilometres of trap line pass through steep country dissected by numerous streams, making this the most challenging rat trapping contract, but it's an interesting area with a diverse range of micro-climates and vegetation. The robins were released here in 2009 and 2010. Joe became very interested in the robins and knew all the birds in his area. Each round he would give them a few meal worms and his reports have provided valuable information on their breeding success and dispersal.

Joe was recently advised by his doctor not to work in such difficult terrain and he has, reluctantly, not renewed his contract. During his time trapping for the Trust Joe has walked about 2000 km and killed 3042 rats, 211 mice, 1913 possums and 9 stoats. Monitoring in this area has shown a steady increase in the number of birds and the reappearance of possum palatable plants such as tree fuchsia and *Colensoa*. Joe was constantly thinking of ways to improve the effectiveness of trapping. One of his ideas was to attach plywood backs to the

Trapinators (possum kill traps) which he thought would prevent the traps breaking when pigs pull at dead trapped possums. We implemented his idea when we installed the 935 Trapinators on the stoat lines recently. To date not one of these traps has been damaged despite catching over 600 possums, most of which were pulled out of the traps by pigs which regularly patrol the lines looking for an easy meal.

Joe's contribution to the project has been immense and his enthusiasm and dedication will be greatly missed.

Oliver Adams, New Rat Trapping Contractor

Following Joe's resignation, the area 2 trapping contract was advertised in the local newspapers and six good quality, competitively priced tenders were received. All of these tenderers looked promising, which is encouraging for the future of conservation pest control. Despite comments that are sometimes heard, this is not easy work and you can't just take unemployed people off the street and put them in the bush with a load of traps. It requires physical fitness, self-motivation, attention to detail, and a special set of skills and knowledge. Several of the tenderers (and existing Area 1 contractor Chris Blyth) have taken the Professional Hunting and Pest Control course run by NorthTec, which appears to provide a good start for a career in pest control.

The contract has been awarded to Oliver Adams from Kaeo. Oliver is well qualified for the work and has started with encouraging enthusiasm. He is already familiar with the Trust's work in Puketi, having helped Chris Blyth at times with trapping and trap line clearing. The trustees are pleased to have Oliver involved in the project.

Rat Trap Box Entrance Trial

After nearly five million trap nights and catching only nine introduced birds (blackbirds, chaffinches and a thrush) we thought the boxes that house the rat-traps were virtually bird proof. The death of three robins in rat-traps in one week in October 2013 came as a shock and we sought advice on how to minimise the chances of this happening again. The three best suggestions were to make the entrance hole into the trap-box smaller, to make the front of the trap-box out of corflute or plywood instead of wire-netting, and to place a piece of pipe inside the entrance hole.



To see whether these modifications would affect the rat catch rate, a comparison trial was run from January to September this year. 100 traps were set out in groups of four (one original and one of each modification) along Pirau Road, away from known robin territories. Which box entrance would the rats like best? In total, 105 rats and 54 mice were caught, as shown in the table below. Counting only those instances in which only one trap was sprung (because otherwise we don't know which trap was the first preference), boxes with solid fronts caught twice as many rats as boxes with standard mesh. The result is statistically significant, suggesting that solid fronts might be better for catching rats. At least we can be confident that they are no less effective than the existing standard mesh fronts. The mesh with smaller hole and the pipe entrance both caught significantly fewer rats. There were no significant differences in mouse catch rates.

Solid fronts have been attached to most of the trap-boxes in the areas most frequented by robins. This will hopefully result in more rats being caught and no robins. Time will tell.

Rat-trap Entry Trial - January to September 2014				
	Original	Small-hole	Solid	Pipe
Entry Size (mm)	50x50	36x36	50x50	44
Rats: total	31	17	39	18
Rats: one catch per group	10	4	20	4
Mice: total	14	13	14	13
Mice: one catch per group	3	3	6	3

Grants and Awards

Members' donations cover about one third of the costs of pest control and the remainder is made up with grants. On-going operations and maintenance are more difficult to get funding for than one off set up costs, and the trustees are very grateful for the continued support provided by funding organisations. Of course, funding applications would be less successful without the commitment demonstrated by members' donations. Funding sources can't be taken for granted. There are many worthy causes and funding organisations have a difficult job deciding how to distribute limited funds. The trustees try to diversify sources as much as possible to increase the security of funding. The capital fund will become increasingly important in this regard as it grows. Recently we have received grants from or applied to the following organisations:

KIWIS FOR KIWI

Kiwis for kiwi (The Kiwi Trust, formerly BNZ Save the Kiwi) have been very generous to the Puketi Forest Trust over the years and have provided another grant for the 2014/15 year, to support stoat and feral cat control.

When notifying the Trust of our successful application, Michelle Impey, the Kiwi Trust's Executive Director, commented; "the Kiwi Recovery Group and Kiwis for kiwi recognise that yours is a regionally significant Far North project and we applaud your ongoing efforts and energy."

ASB COMMUNITY TRUST

The ASB Community Trust, formed to manage the proceeds from sale of the ASB bank and distribute income for charitable purposes in Auckland and Northland communities, has also provided substantial funding support for the Puketi Forest Trust over the last ten years. A grant from ASBCT helped fund rat trapping and upgrading of stoat trap line 3 during 2013/2014 and another application has been lodged for this year, with a decision expected in late November.

COMMUNITY CONSERVATION PARTNERSHIPS FUND

The Department of Conservation announced a new fund for community conservation groups in March 2014. Puketi Forest Trust successfully applied for funds to partly fund the final stage of kokako transfer this spring, plus several aspects of pest control over the next three years including replacement of stoat traps on trap line S4, extension of possum trapping onto the remaining stoat lines (S1, S4, S4 and S9), trap line maintenance and trap servicing.

PUB CHARITY

Northland was hit by several severe storms this winter. Heavy winds and rain caused more tree-falls and slips than usual, blocking the trap-lines in numerous places making progress frustrating slow and at times dangerous for the trappers. A survey revealed that more work was required to clear the trap lines this year than had been budgeted for. A grant from Pub Charity has enabled extra chainsaw work by contractors to clear windfalls and reroute the tracks where they have slipped away. It is important to maintain tracks in safe condition.

TRUST POWER FAR NORTH COMMUNITY AWARDS

These awards recognise the input of volunteers to the community. This year the Puketi Forest Trust was the winner of the Heritage and Environment category. Congratulations were given to the Trust's "passionate volunteers for their remarkable determination to restore this beautiful region to its former glory."

Forest Walk Fundraiser – Saturday 31 January 2015

The Trust is organising a public walk through Puketi Forest to raise funds and encourage people to enjoy the forest. There will be two options, both commencing at the Puketi Recreation Area (forest headquarters), Waiare Road:

(i) 21 km Forest Traverse. Starting on the east side of the forest and ending on the southwest side at Forest Pools. The first 9 kilometres follow Pirau Road, an old logging road which passes through a diverse range of vegetation. The walker then leaves the road and travels down the Pukatea Track which descends 350 metres over 4 kilometres, to the Waipapa River. On the way the track passes through the beautiful Takapau kauri stand and a variety of other plant communities with some spectacular views of the forest. Upon reaching the Waipapa River, you can choose to walk down one of the cleanest and most attractive rivers in the country or use the adjacent track on the left bank. After 2.5 kilometres the track widens and follows the remnants of a road formation that was intended to link the Hokianga with Kaeo but was abandoned in its partly constructed state in the 1930s. The remains of old bridges are evident. This section of the walk, approximately 5.5 kilometres, takes you to the camping area and car park at Forest Pools.

(ii) 12 km Forest Explorer. Walkers choosing this option will be taken by 4WD vehicle to the start of the Pukatea Track and then walk to Forest Pools along the same route.

The route follows public walking tracks maintained by the Department of Conservation. Trust volunteers will provide maps, 4WD transport for those choosing the 12 km option, a tail-end group to follow up in case of problems, and transport from Forest Pools back to the start. At the conclusion of the walk we will share a BBQ at Forest Pools and then participants will be transported back to the Recreation Area to collect their vehicles. We believe this is one of the best one day walks in Northland. Participants will pass more than 500 traps and will see and hear the benefits of pest control in the forest. A good level of fitness is required for both walks and walkers should carry a normal day pack with their lunch and water. Entry is by \$50 donation, which includes trust membership and sponsorship of a hectare of pest control for a year. For more information see www.puketi.org.nz/events.html or contact Cherry Beaver, 09 407 8661 (work) or 09 401 9313 (home).

Report from the Department of Conservation

A large number of staff have been involved in the Kokako translocation work (as mentioned elsewhere in the newsletter) both in active roles and providing support.

In other biodiversity work, a team recently confirmed that the remnant King Fern population in Omahuta is still in reasonable health. Translocations may be an option to provide more surety for the future of this population.

Two possum control contracts have been let in Omahuta covering 1153 ha and work has commenced on these operations. Also in Omahuta, stoat & cat traps have been added to the existing possum trapline. This should provide further protection for the bat & kiwi populations in this area.

The seasonal roadside weed contract has also been let and the first round of work will begin in November. This summer is expected to be a busy one for weed control following confirmation of population of *Aristea* in the upper Waipapa River.

With assistance from NorthTec Kerikeri's Level 2 NCEA course, an additional loop of possum trapping has been added in the Puketi HQ/Manginangina area and as with other lines in this area, we are looking for a volunteer to service this. Contact Dan O'Halloran (09 407 0311) if you are interested.

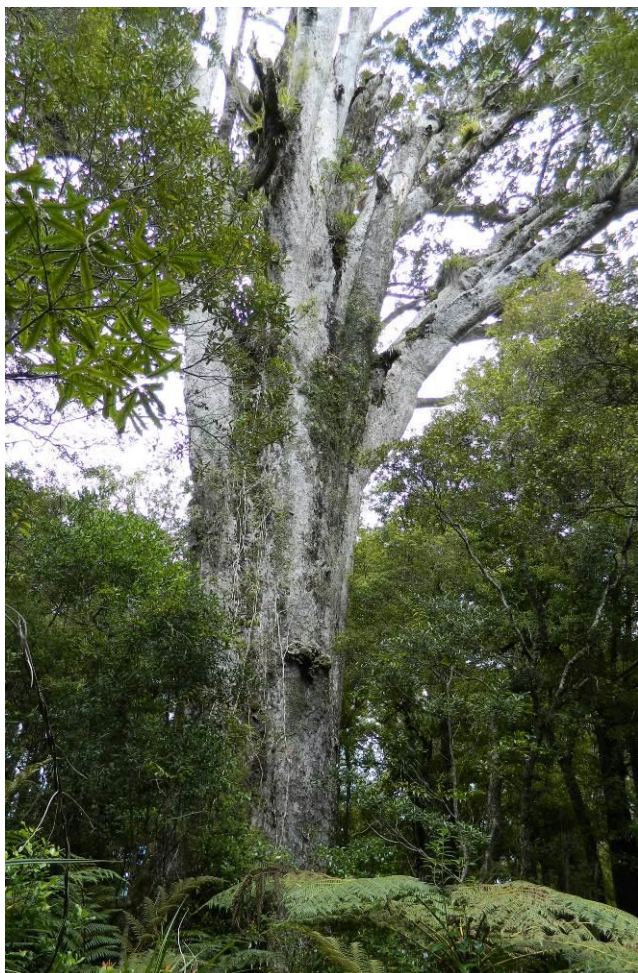
The NorthTec crew also assisted with clearing work on the Upper Waipapa River track. Other tracks have also recently had maintenance work, including the Nature Trail, the sections of Te Araroa either side of the Mangapukahukahu Stream & the Onekura, Mangehorehore and Pukekohe Stream tracks.

The Puketi Trampers Hut and adjoining cabins have been closed since the beginning of September while the hut receives an extensive upgrade. Work is expected to be completed by the beginning of November.

The regular 6 monthly Kiwi Aversion Training at the Puketi HQ has had to be postponed due to unfavourable weather and will now take place on November 1st. Around 100 dogs are expected.

Kauri in Puketi

Over the years a number of Puketi's 370 vascular plants have received mention in the newsletters when they have made a comeback after possum control, or have dazzled visitors with spectacular blooming or fruiting. However the kauri, most often associated with Puketi and featuring on the trust's logo, has hardly received a mention. In terms of sheer size (total wood volume) the kauri, *Agathis australis*, ranks first among New Zealand trees and third in the world – after the giant redwoods and the coastal redwoods of California. The kauri belongs to an ancient family of conifers, the Araucariaceae, which has been around at least 200 million years. New Zealand kauri first appeared about 20 million years ago. There are about 20 living species of *Agathis*, distributed from Malaysia through the Pacific and Australia to New Zealand.



Te Tangi O Te Tui – Puketi's largest ancient giant.

Between 1850 and 1930 New Zealand's population increased from 100,000 to 1,500,000. The increasing population needed houses and the new towns needed transport systems (carts, ships, railways), official buildings, hotels, shops, warehouses and packaging (being tasteless, kauri was good for barrels and boxes). In 1906, 414 mills were processing kauri and nearly 20% of the work force was working in the forestry and construction industries.

Commercial logging began in Puketi Forest in the 1860's, when a group of Canadians felled kauri along the banks of the Waipapa River for ships' spars. Extensive logging continued intermittently from 1870-1915 in the headwaters of the Waipapa River which flows to the Hokianga Harbour and Taita Stream which flows north to Kaeo. Timber was flushed downstream using dams, some remains of which are still evident. From 1900-1910 timber was removed from the heads of several streams in the east of the forest using bullock teams and steam trains. From 1952-1962 podocarps and a substantial volume of taraire were felled in the north-west, but little kauri was taken. In 1959, a major cyclone battered Puketi and damaged large areas of podocarp and kauri forest. Salvage of fallen timber was carried out in the Onekura and Walnut Stands and on Bramley's Ridge. Access roads developed to allow salvage (most now very overgrown) were the basis of most subsequent logging of kauri and podocarps which continued until kokako were discovered in 1979. In 1980 operations were suspended pending the results of a study into the effect of logging on kokako. Since then, the revised Kauri

Kauri forest once covered 1.2 million hectares of northern New Zealand. Today less than 0.5% remains in its original state and some of the finest remaining stands, containing six of the top twenty trees, are found in Puketi/Omahuta Forest.

To Maori, kauri was sacred and the felling of a tree was accompanied by ritual. A kauri waka taua (war canoe) could be 40 metres long and paddled by up to 120 warriors as well as transporting their leaders. Ngatokimatawhaorua, built for the centenary of the Treaty of Waitangi and now on display at the Treaty Grounds, was built from Puketi kauri felled in 1937 for the occasion.

The first European contact with kauri was in 1772 when the French expedition led by Marion du Fresne felled two kauri in the Bay of Islands for ship's masts. However du Fresne and some of his men were killed for breaking tapu and the half-made spars were abandoned. This was a temporary set-back and the trade in kauri began in earnest in 1826. Initially a high-status material used by the Royal Navy, kauri timber soon became a commodity exported to Sydney, Melbourne, China, Britain and the United States, where it was in demand for its lightness, strength, stability, ease of working and resistance to water damage. By 1845 it was New Zealand's main export.

Between 1850 and 1930 New Zealand's population increased from 100,000 to 1,500,000. The increasing

Policy of 1985 has precluded the felling of Kauri in State Forests except for specific cultural purposes, with Ministerial approval necessary.

Despite 120 years of logging, over half of Puketi's 8,000 hectares has been spared the axe and the saw and contains the very best remaining kauri forest in New Zealand. Old growth, pre-human, kauri forest such as this represents one of New Zealand's most unique and critically endangered ecosystems. It is far rarer than most people think, as it is often confused with regenerating kauri following timber harvest or pre-European burning.

Kauri dieback has not been detected in Puketi, although it has been confirmed in plantation kauri near the old Omahuta forest headquarters. This scourge must be kept out of the old growth kauri stands.

Te Tangi o te Tui

From a report on the kauri of Puketi by Dr Peter Waddell.

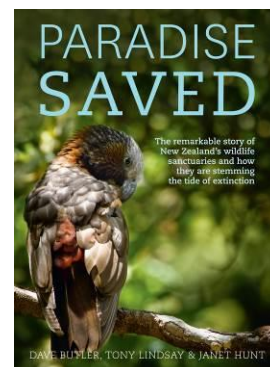
This tree is notable for a number of reasons. It is identified as the largest kauri remaining in the Omahuta-Puketi Forest, which is the largest contiguous area of indigenous forest in Northland. Te Tangi o te Tui itself is listed as the fourth largest kauri remaining and the largest outside of Waipoua Forest in the most recent Forest Service / DOC list. It is part of the Takapau stand, which is listed as having three of the largest 20 kauri in New Zealand. It is one of very few surviving kauri that have a girth of more than 12 metres and a diameter of over 4 metres. Well recognized as a notable tree, it is listed in Burstall and Sale's 1984 book on the subject. It is quite possibly over 2000 years old, and is therefore effectively irreplaceable, and one of the very oldest trees in New Zealand. As a sobering thought, only in New Zealand, of anywhere in the world, do a few trees still exist that were ancient before humans arrived.

The form of Te Tangi o te Tui suggests that its absolute size relative to other giants, such as Tane Mahuta, may have been underestimated. This is because it has a relatively short bole (13.1m versus 17.7m for Tane Mahuta), but a massive crown, with a Forest Service height measurement of around 50 metres. It is therefore one of the few trees that might rival Tane Mahuta in total wood volume [including branches], an estimate the Forest Service did not make.

Paradise Saved

The Remarkable Story of New Zealand's Wildlife Sanctuaries and How They Are Stemming the Tide of Extinction by Dave Butler, Tony Lindsay and Janet Hunt.

This new book with great photos and readable text tells the story of wildlife sanctuaries in New Zealand, with details of more than 100 projects throughout the country, including Puketi Forest Trust. It is available in public libraries and bookstores, RRP \$55.



Donation Methods

Puketi Forest Trust has several methods of payment available for donations, to make this as convenient as possible for supporters. The lowest cost payment method (in terms of bank and processing fees) is direct credit by internet banking, which is usually free for both parties. NZ Cheques are free to the Trust but incur fees for the donor. There is a small fee for processing foreign cheques. Credit card or PayPal payments are free to the donor but the Trust is charged processing fees. Of course, we are pleased to receive a credit card donation if that is most convenient for you. We use PayPal for credit card payments, because their fees are \$500 -\$600 per year less than other systems. PayPal is designed mainly for internet transactions. If your credit card is linked to a PayPal account, PayPal will not accept direct entry of credit card details and requires you to use the PayPal account. In this case, we can't process a donation from credit card details sent on the sponsorship form – you will have to use your PayPal account through the Trust website or one of the other payment methods. PayPal requires the Card verification No (CSC) for a credit card payment. We don't keep these numbers, they are removed from the sponsorship form once the payment has been processed.



PUKETI FOREST TRUST

Sponsorship Form

There are several ways you can donate to support the restoration of Puketi Forest.
Please choose the method most convenient for you.

- By Mail:** Complete this form and send with a cheque or credit card details to
The Puketi Forest Trust, PO Box 257, Kaeo 0448, New Zealand.
- By Direct Credit:** Puketi Forest Trust, Account No 03-0351-0165464-00 (Westpac, Kerikeri)
Please advise payment details by posting this form to the address above or email to info@puketi.org.nz.
- By credit card or PayPal account through the web site:** www.puketi.org.nz/donate.html
(payments are processed through the secure PayPal system).

Name

Address.....

.....

Email: Phone:.....

I would prefer to receive newsletters by *email* / *post* (select one).

I wish to:	Sponsor	_____ hectares for _____ years	@\$50 each	\$ _____
	Sponsor	_____ kilometres of track @ \$1000 per km		\$ _____
	Donate	_____ rat traps @ \$10 each		\$ _____
	Donate	_____ stoat traps @ \$20 each		\$ _____
	Donate	_____ feral cat traps @ \$25 each		\$ _____
	Contribute to the Capital Fund (minimum of \$1000)			\$ _____
Total Donation				\$ _____

Payment method: **Cheque** (payable to Puketi Forest Trust) .

or: Credit Card. (Visa, MasterCard, American Express or Discover)

Credit card number: _____/_____/_____/_____ Expiry: ____/____

Name on card: _____ Card verification No (CSC): _____

or: Direct Credit payment date: _____ payer account name: _____

If this is a gift for a friend, please enter their details below. Your friend will receive a certificate and Puketi Forest Trust newsletters. (The receipt will be sent to you at the above address).

Name.

Address.

.....

Message to appear on their certificate:

.....

Puketi Forest Trust is a registered charity. Your donation will qualify for a tax credit.

Thank you for your support