

1: Regulations, Guidance, and Additional Ocean Dumping Information | Ocean Dumping Management | US

8 Robertson "Research and monitoring plan for the kiwi sanctuaries There will be many other research opportunities in the sanctuaries, provided by having a large sample of birds captured, handled and radio-tagged each year.

It has grey-brown plumage with lighter bands. The female lays just one egg, which both parents then incubate. The population is estimated to be over 20,, distributed through the more mountainous parts of northwest Nelson, the northern West Coast, and the Southern Alps. About remain on Kapiti Island. She lays one egg, which is incubated by the male. Females lay as many as three eggs in a season, each one in a different nest. Male and female both incubate. The distribution of these kiwi is limited to a small area on the west coast of the South Island of New Zealand. However, studies of ancient DNA have revealed that, in prehuman times, it was far more widespread up the west coast of the South Island and was present in the lower half of the North Island, where it was the only kiwi species detected. It is approximately the size of the great spotted kiwi and is similar in appearance to the brown kiwi, but its plumage is lighter in colour. Ancient DNA studies have shown that, in prehuman times, the distribution of this species included the east coast of South Island. It was identified as a distinct form in This form is distinguished by a more strongly downcurved bill and more rufous plumage. The North Island brown has demonstrated a remarkable resilience: The plumage is streaky red-brown and spiky. The female usually lays two eggs, which are incubated by the male. Their adaptation to a terrestrial life is extensive: The vestigial wings are so small that they are invisible under the bristly, hair-like, two-branched feathers. While most adult birds have bones with hollow insides to minimise weight and make flight practicable, kiwi have marrow, like mammals and the young of other birds. Like most other ratites, they have no uropygial gland preen gland. Their bill is long, pliable and sensitive to touch, and their eyes have a reduced pecten. Their feathers lack barbules and aftershafts , and they have large vibrissae around the gape. They have 13 flight feathers, no tail and a small pygostyle. Their gizzard is weak and their caecum is long and narrow. The eye has small specialisations for a nocturnal lifestyle, but kiwi rely more heavily on their other senses auditory, olfactory, and somatosensory system. The sight of the kiwi is so underdeveloped that blind specimens have been observed in nature, showing how little they rely on sight for survival and foraging. In an experiment, it was observed that one-third of a population of A. The same experiment examined three specific specimens that showed complete blindness and found them to be in good physical standing outside of ocular abnormalities. Hemisphere proportions are even similar to those of parrots and songbirds , though there is no evidence of similarly complex behaviour. In areas of New Zealand where introduced predators have been removed, such as sanctuaries, kiwi are often seen in daylight. They prefer subtropical and temperate podocarp and beech forests, but they are being forced to adapt to different habitat, such as sub-alpine scrub, tussock grassland, and the mountains. Kiwi eat small invertebrates, seeds, grubs, and many varieties of worms. They also may eat fruit, small crayfish, eels and amphibians. Because their nostrils are located at the end of their long beaks, kiwi can locate insects and worms underground using their keen sense of smell, without actually seeing or feeling them. It is a common belief that the kiwi relies solely on its sense of smell to catch prey but this has not been scientifically observed. Lab experiments have suggested that A. During the mating season, June to March, the pair call to each other at night, and meet in the nesting burrow every three days. In most birds and in platypuses , the right ovary never matures, so that only the left is functional. Usually, only one egg is laid per season. Two to three days before the egg is laid there is little space left inside the female for her stomach and she is forced to fast. For example, prior to a joint poison operation undertaken by DOC and the Animal Health Board in Tongariro Forest in , 32 kiwi chicks were radio-tagged. Efforts to protect kiwi have had some success, and in two species were downlisted from endangered to vulnerable by the IUCN. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. February In , the Department of Conservation set up five kiwi sanctuaries focused on developing methods to protect kiwi and to increase their numbers. There are three kiwi sanctuaries in the North Island: Haast Kiwi Sanctuary Haast tokoeka A number of other mainland conservation islands and fenced sanctuaries have significant populations of kiwi, including:

2: Wildlife Research & Conservation

Five areas were established as 'kiwi sanctuaries' in as part of the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy. The areas were chosen to include significant populations of rowi (Apteryx rowi) and.

New home for Kiwi Torrential rain did not dampen the enthusiasm of around people who gathered to mark the release of Little Spotted Kiwi into Shakespear Open Sanctuary on Saturday, April For many, it was their first opportunity to get up close to a Kiwi. Four of the birds were brought out by trained handlers for people to take a look at while the rest remained secured in wooden boxes. The only other mainland sanctuary to have this species is Zealandia, in Wellington. It is seen as the best chance of growing the population of this, our second most rare Kiwi. The birds had transmitters fitted and then Open sanctuary senior ranger Matt Maitland, accompanied by the Mayor and a small group of media, took the birds onto the Defence Force land for release. As the first Little Spotted Kiwi to be introduced at Shakespear Open Sanctuary begin to explore their new environment this week, they are being closely monitored. If they settle in well, and breed, it will be significant not only for the sanctuary but for the entire species. Twenty birds from Kapiti and Tiritiri Matangi Islands were released into the sanctuary at the end of Whangaparaoa Peninsula on April 29 and Conservationists hope that the release into a ha safe site could be a major boost for the population of this, our smallest and second most rare Kiwi. The main breeding season runs across winter and spring, making it possible that the next generation of Kiwi could be born at Shakespear early next year. More than invited guests were at Te Haruhi Bay on April 29 to welcome the birds. After a powhiri and speeches, there was a chance to take a close up look, and photos, of the Kiwi, which were then taken into the sanctuary for release. The project was only possible because of a large amount of work behind the scenes, including fundraising. Shakespear Open Sanctuary SOSSI volunteers and rangers identified and blocked potential pathways where the birds could escape the pest proof fence. Volunteers also made transfer boxes and temporary nest burrows. Twelve people have been trained to monitor the birds via radio transmitters. This monitoring will be carried out almost daily to start with. Call count surveys will also be undertaken in due course to work out the population density. Enough money for the first release has been raised, with grants from Becroft Foundation, Foundation North, Kiwis4Kiwi, Auckland Council and donations from the public. Open sanctuaries senior ranger Matt Maitland says the support, which has come in many forms, has been appreciated. Hibiscus Matters went with rangers to one of the release sites, deep within the sanctuary. Open Sanctuaries senior ranger Matt Maitland says the system provides a longer time exposure than the snapshot that is obtained from hand-held monitoring devices. Reports come in automatically and can warn of any potential issues. The trial by Plant and Food Research scientists is taking place in collaboration with Auckland Council.

3: Local Matters - First Kiwi set foot in Shakespear

Get this from a library! Research and monitoring plan for the kiwi sanctuaries. [Hugh A Robertson; New Zealand. Department of Conservation.] -- "Five areas were established as 'kiwi sanctuaries' in as part of theNew Zealand Biodiversity Strategy.

Background[edit] For thousands of years, coastal and estuarine environments have provided people with food, safe harbors, transportation access, flood control, and a place to play and relax. Severe storms, climate change, pollution, habitat alteration and rapid population growth threaten the ecological functions that have supported coastal communities throughout history. Estuaries are the connection between the ocean and the land and humans depend on both ocean and land for their very existence, so caring for both " and the connection between them " is vital to humans. NOAA provides funding, national guidance and technical assistance. Each reserve is managed on daily basis by a lead state agency or university, with input from local partners. Reserve staff work with local communities and regional groups to address natural resource management issues, such as non-point source pollution, habitat restoration and invasive species. Through integrated research and education, the reserves help communities develop strategies to deal successfully with these coastal resource issues. Reserves provide adult audiences with training on estuarine issues of concern in their local communities and offer field classes for K students and support teachers through professional development programs in marine education. Reserves also provide long-term water quality monitoring as well as opportunities for both scientists and graduate students to conduct research in a "living laboratory".

Core Programs[edit] Research and Monitoring[edit] The National Estuarine Research Reserves serve as living laboratories to support coastal research and long-term monitoring and to provide facilities for on-site staff, visiting scientists and graduate students. They also serve as reference sites for comparative studies on coastal topics such as ecosystem dynamics, human influences on estuarine systems, habitat conservation and restoration, species management, and social science. Additionally, the reserves serve as sentinel sites to better understand the effects of climate change. The topics of these projects are varied and depend on local needs and issues, as well as issues of national concern. Topics may include issues such as investigating the impacts of non-point source pollution, understanding the role of social science in coastal resource management, and controlling invasive species. Each reserve participates in SWMP which provides researchers, resource managers, educators, and other coastal decision makers with standardized, quantitative measures to determine how reserve conditions are changing. By using standard operating procedures for each component across all 28 reserves, SWMP data helps establish the reserves as a system of national reference sites, as well a network of sentinel sites for detecting and understanding the effects of climate change in coastal regions. SWMP currently has three major components that focus on: Biological monitoring includes measures of biodiversity, habitat, and population characteristics. Watershed and land use classifications provide information on types of land use by humans and changes in land cover associated with each reserve. Administered by the University of New Hampshire UNH , the program funds research projects that bring scientists, intended users of the science, stakeholders, educators, and trainers together to address problems related to coastal pollution and habitat degradation in the context of climate change. The results of these projects is shared throughout the System. The Collaborative also sponsors a UNH-based graduate and professional education program focused on helping individuals develop the skills needed to link science-based information to coastal resource management decisions. The reserve system takes a local approach in advancing estuarine education and generating meaningful experiences for all kinds of people interested in learning about, protecting and restoring estuaries. The Reserve System Education Program strives to enhance student, teacher and public awareness, understanding, and appreciation of estuaries by providing hands-on, investigative field experiences, curriculum and information material, multi-exposure opportunities, teacher training programs, and public outreach events. Estuaries can be used as a powerful context to support learning about the interconnections and interdependencies between terrestrial and ocean systems, what important services they provide for humans, and how to restore and protect them. Estuaries are interconnected with the world ocean and with

major systems and cycles on Earth. Estuaries are dynamic ecosystems with tremendous variability within and between them in physical, chemical, and biological components. Estuaries support an abundance of life, and a diversity of habitat types. Ongoing research and monitoring is needed to increase our understanding of estuaries and to improve our ability to protect and sustain them. Humans, even those living far from the coast, rely on goods and services supplied by estuaries Principle 6. Human activities can impact estuaries by degrading water quality or altering habitats; therefore, we are responsible for making decisions to protect and maintain the health of estuaries. Through this program, National Estuarine Research Reserves can ensure that coastal decision-makers have the knowledge and tools they need to address critical resource management issues of concern to local communities. Coastal Training Programs offered by reserves focus on issues such as stormwater management, community development, restoration science, land use planning and others. Since , these reserve-based programs have delivered more than evaluated training events reaching at least 13, decision-makers in the coastal zone. Site-based stewardship strategies assess and respond to threats from coastal development, human use of reserve resources, climate change, and invasive species. Reserves manage for invasive species through preventing new introductions and through managed removal if appropriate. Species of Concern Reserves manage and restore habitat to support species of concern by restoring degraded habitat, enhancing habitat connectivity to support multiple life stages of particular species, managing visitor use pressure during critical life stages and restoring species and habitats such as native oysters and sea grass beds where possible. Reserves also work within the watershed to identify, protect, and restore critical habitat for estuarine species such as salmon. Fire Management Many reserves manage habitat that require fire to survive. Fire management through prescribed burns is particularly challenging as these areas often are located near development. Many reserves manage these fire dependent habitats and monitor habitat and species recovery. These restrictions alter habitat, water quality, and species distribution. Water Quality Water quality is a fundamental indicator of the impacts from coastal watersheds and the health of estuarine ecosystems. Good water quality affects coastal habitat quality and human communities that rely on estuaries for recreation and livelihoods. Water quality parameters such as clarity, oxygen content, nutrient concentration, temperature, sedimentation, pH, salinity and others all have profound impacts on natural and human communities in coastal ecosystems. The reserves are addressing water quality through intensive abiotic monitoring of estuarine habitats through the System-Wide Monitoring Program, working with farmers to develop and monitor best management practices from agriculture, monitoring the impacts of canopy cover on salmon habitats, addressing sedimentation impacts into coastal streams by working with adjacent land owners and evaluating land use impacts through tools such as the Non-Point Source Pollution, Erosion and Control NSPECT tool. Habitat Alteration Coastal and estuarine habitats include marshes, forested wetlands, oyster reefs, seagrass beds, beaches, tidal streams, and riparian forests. These habitats are vital not only for fish, birds, and other wildlife, but for human communities as well. They help to protect against flooding, improve water quality, provide recreational opportunities, and support commercial fisheries and tourism. Restoring habitats helps ecosystems by removing pollutants and invasive species, re-establishing natural ecosystem processes, and re-introducing native plants and other wildlife. The Reserves are working with several NOAA programs and a variety of regional partners to improve the science in support of habitat restoration, restore coastal habitats, control invasive species, protect habitat through acquisition, and implement land management practices that balance the needs for conservation and public access. The habitat mapping and change plan is supported by additional documents including the NERR Land Cover and Habitat Classification System and associated implementation protocols and documentation. Restoration As living laboratories, the reserves are ideal settings to investigate the restoration and protection of estuarine and coastal habitat. Because of their federally protected status, biogeographic diversity, on-site facilities, long-term monitoring programs and data, and professional staff capabilities in science and education, the reserves are excellent platforms for advancing the science of restoration, staging demonstration restoration projects, and monitoring their long-term response. Most reserves have extensive areas of undisturbed habitat. These are useful as long-term scientific reference sites for understanding estuarine ecosystems and comparing them with other more disturbed habitats in similar physical settings. To date, the majority of the reserves have engaged in restoration science and have planned or

conducted small to medium-scale restoration projects. An inventory of key habitats at the reserves and restoration activities and priorities conducted in and updated in is summarized in the NERRS Restoration Science Strategy. Reserves have investigated both engineering and natural approaches to restore areas to approximate natural, unaltered conditions. By providing stipends, a living laboratory, and a broad network of fellow scientists, the Reserve system aims to encourage and enable talented young scientists to contribute to the knowledge base, provide the science to support coastal decision-making, and train future coastal scientists and policy-makers. The GRF program has supported more than students since

4: National Estuarine Research Reserve - Wikipedia

Research and monitoring plan for the kiwi sanctuaries This Science for Conservation report (number) (PDF: KB), written by Hugh Robertson, was published by the Department of Conservation in

July 2, Overall Goal The overall goal of the research is concentrated on understanding how the marine protected areas including marine parks of Italy are organized, how they are managed, how they involve local communities and stakeholders, and how they use certain "tools" to protect resources within the marine areas. A secondary goal is to provide to Italian counterparts examples from those programs within the National Marine Sanctuary Program that have been successful and would help the Italians better manage their marine protected areas. Specific Elements The basic research strategy will be fairly simple—meetings and discussions with parties involved with establishing and managing Italian marine protected areas. Written materials, including websites, will also be reviewed for relevant information. The six key, specific elements to focus on are described below. Involving Communities and "Stakeholders" Worldwide, it seems a key ingredient to successful marine protected areas is how well the managing entity engages and involves stakeholders and local, regional and national communities. How are marine protected areas established, and what is the role of stakeholders and communities in the establishment process? Once established, how are stakeholders and communities at all levels involved in managing the sites? How do those strategies help the government manage the overall network of protected areas assuming that is a goal? Research and Monitoring Of the key tools to understand is how research and monitoring of human-induced and natural change help to better manage the protected areas. What are the goals of research and monitoring at individual sites? Is there a national, system-wide research and monitoring plan for the network of protected areas, and if so, how does it interconnect with site-specific plans? Who conducts the research and monitoring—national scientists, local site scientists, outside scientists, or others? How are data integrated between the sites, regardless of who collects it? How is the science funded? How do scientists from universities or other research institutions participate? How are data shared with the public, used by decision-makers and incorporated into education programs and products? Education and Outreach A powerful tool used by the U. National Marine Sanctuary Program to aid management of national marine sanctuaries is education and outreach. Understanding how the Italian system of marine protected areas uses this same tool is critical to comparing their effective management. Does a comprehensive program of education and outreach exist? What are the goals and audiences of the education and outreach programs of individual marine protected areas if they exist? Who carries out the education and outreach programs? What are their products and services? How is effectiveness of education and outreach programs measured? Protection Policies and Programs The Italian marine protected areas vary in size and are spread across the Italian coastal regions much like the U. It is important to understand how these different Italian marine protected areas use protection strategies to protect their diverse resources from diverse threats. How are human activities restricted or otherwise controlled in Italian marine protected areas? How are the restrictions enforced? What are the measurements of success for these restricted activities? To what extent is zoning used to restrict human activities, or access, and how are those zones established—what is the process, who is involved, are zones changed over time? How is the compliance with zones and the effectiveness of zones monitored? Are other ancillary protection programs employed, such as non-regulatory programs, or education and outreach? Management Plans The U. National Marine Sanctuary Program has invested extensive resources the past four years in updating site-specific management plans. The extent to which Italian marine protected areas use management plans will be assessed by the following: Do Italian marine protected areas have written management plans for each site? What activities or management strategies do management plans address? How often and by what process to Italian managers update their management plans? How are the activities in those plans measured for success and, if measured, how is the measurement information fed back into the management system s? Partnerships and Volunteers The role of partners including volunteers is typically an integral component to managing marine resources such as national marine sanctuaries. For Italian marine protected areas, the following information is being sought:

Who are the "partners" involved in managing Italian marine protected areas? What are their roles in the various marine protected areas around Italy? How are volunteers used, what are their roles, who recruits and trains them? November 20, Web Site Owner:

5: Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary Research and Monitoring

The sanctuaries are also good places for research and monitoring to improve the techniques we use to save kiwi. They've taught us that there is no 'one-size-fits-all' answerâ€”how we manage kiwi needs to be tailored to each site and to each species.

As a result, kiwi numbers are now steady or increasing in managed locations, despite all six kiwi taxa still being classified as threatened and total numbers halving approximately every decade Robertson Saving national icons The kiwi is without question a national icon, treasured by New Zealanders. Causes of decline have been identified and management plans produced to address them e. In New Zealand, Landcare Research, in partnership with DOC and tangata whenua, pioneered the adaptive management approach to conservation, in which scientists work with managers of endangered species to identify and manage causes of species decline. This approach is widely credited with inspiring intensive pest management for restoration of many species and ecosystems on the New Zealand mainland e. Over time, the research will almost certainly result in the return of kokako to areas in which they have become extinct, and in kiwi recovering to former levels of abundance in many parts of mainland New Zealand. Valuing conservation effort Conservation of threatened, unique New Zealand birds, rather than direct monetary gain, was the primary consideration of this research. To further refine the tourism value of kiwi, we obtained and analysed data on visitor numbers to wildlife facilities in which kiwi are held in captivity. Visitors to kiwi represented between 3. The research has also generated a small revenue stream through feature articles and sales of TV documentaries. Conservation in New Zealand - a strategic overview. Brief to the incoming government, October Wellington, Department of Conservation. Broadcast application of a placebo rodenticide bait in a native Hawaiian forest. International Biodeterioration and Biodegradation Cost effectiveness of endangered species management: New Zealand Journal of Ecology Flux I, Innes J Threatened Species Occasional Publication Innes J, Flux I Threatened Species Recovery Plan Ecology of brown kiwi and cause of population decline in Lake Waikaremoana catchment. Western North Island brown kiwi *Apteryx mantelli*: Role of predation in the decline of kiwi, *Apteryx* spp. Environment New Zealand Saunders A, Norton DA Ecological restoration at mainland islands in New Zealand. Making endangered species safe:

6: Marine Zone Monitoring Program

Kiwi sanctuaries. In , DOC set up five kiwi sanctuaries aiming to increase the number of young kiwi surviving each year via predator control and to provide opportunities for research and monitoring.

Previous phylogeographic studies of the related brown kiwi *A. We* surveyed genetic variation throughout the present and pre-human range of little spotted kiwi by obtaining mitochondrial DNA sequences from contemporary and ancient samples. Little spotted kiwi and great spotted kiwi *A. Ancient* samples of little spotted kiwi from the northern North Island, where it is now extinct, formed a lineage that was distinct from remaining little spotted kiwi and great spotted kiwi lineages, potentially indicating unrecognized taxonomic diversity. Overall, little spotted kiwi exhibited much lower levels of genetic diversity and structuring than brown kiwi, particularly through the South Island. Our results also indicate that little spotted kiwi or at least hybrids involving this species survived on the South Island mainland until more recently than previously thought. Introduction *Kiwi Apteryx spp.* Currently five species are recognized in two morphological groups: In this study we examine phylogeographic structuring in little spotted kiwi and compare our results to those obtained previously for brown kiwi, which exhibit one of the most striking phylogeographic patterns observed in any bird worldwide [1]. Mitochondrial DNA *mtDNA* sequences from the reduced, disjunct modern populations of the three brown kiwi species revealed an extremely high level of genetic structuring, with almost every population possessing private *mtDNA* haplotypes [2] , [3] , a pattern more akin to that often seen in mammals rather than birds [1] , [2]. Analysis of ancient brown kiwi samples from regions where they are now extinct indicated that this structuring, with even higher levels of genetic variation, also existed in the past and was not therefore the result of human-mediated extinction [4]. Great spotted kiwi *A. However*, great spotted kiwi numbers continue to decrease and this species is considered nationally vulnerable [5]. In contrast to great spotted kiwi, the distribution of subfossil *i. Since* European settlement, only two live little spotted kiwi have been collected in the North Island, both in the 19th century [7] , [8] , and there were several additional sightings [9] , [10]. The extinction of little spotted kiwi in the South Island was poorly documented, with the misidentification of great spotted kiwi likely causing confusion. Despite reports that this species was still common on the West Coast in the *s [11]* , there have been few confirmed records in the last 70 years. Since the discovery of a specimen on the South Island mainland in [12] , there have been only two verified reports of recently living South Island little spotted kiwi *a feather, and leg bones , both from Fiordland [13]. However*, there are a number of small spotted kiwi specimens held in museums that were collected more recently whose identities have been debated [14] “ [16] note that in [15] the registration number of the cited specimen on page should be NMNZ OR. These specimens were collected from within or adjacent to the recorded range of great spotted kiwi and some authors considered them to be juvenile great spotted kiwi. Determining the identity of these specimens would clarify the timing of extinction of mainland little spotted kiwi. The origin of the Kapiti Island population has been debated with suggestions that it is a natural remnant population or derives from a recent unrecorded translocation. A number of bird species have been introduced to Kapiti Island since it was declared a sanctuary in , including brown kiwi, and it has been suggested that the little spotted kiwi population derives from such a translocation [12] , [17] , [18]. However, historical records of kiwi translocations to Kapiti Island are vague with regard to species [19]. Little spotted kiwi have also been translocated from Kapiti Island to a number of other islands and a mainland sanctuary [20]. Little spotted kiwi presently number around individuals with numbers increasing [21].

7: Research and Monitoring | Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary

Robertson HA () *Research and monitoring plan for the kiwi sanctuaries. In: Science for Conservation , Department of Conservation, Wellington, New Zealand.*

Forty-six stakeholders and experts participated in the two and one-half day workshop and made recommendations for the socioeconomic component of monitoring. Forty-six stakeholders and experts attended the workshop and developed a menu of recommendations from which the managing agencies will develop a research and monitoring plan. Organization There is no minimum set of recommendations that could be selected that would make all stakeholders and experts happy. So it will be a great challenge to develop and implement a research and monitoring plan from the set of recommendations included in this report. The planning team did organize the recommendations into three funding options or scenarios: What is included in each option is explained in the Summary of Recommendations section of the report. Each of the three cost options includes recommendations addressing a broad set of issues for each user group. Budget constraints may preclude the managing agencies from funding even all the recommendations in the low cost option. In developing and implementing a research and monitoring plan, the managing agencies will be forced to make tough choices. The recommendations had to do with the proposed Administrative Structure. Workshop participants recommended creation of these two committees to give user groups input into the socioeconomic research and monitoring plans and ensure good science through peer review of any proposed projects. The SAC had met pre workshop and developed a list of project topics and ranked them within user groups. Workshop participants recommended aggressive efforts to get CINMS and CDFG funding support as well as efforts to get funding and partnerships with other government agencies and nonprofit groups. When a socioeconomic measure exceeds a threshold level, it defines the need for some management action. A management action could include altering a management strategy or regulation or it could include compensation or assistance programs for those negatively impacted by a management strategy or regulation. Social scientists can measure changes in socioeconomic measures, but they cannot make judgments as to what is an acceptable or unacceptable change on particular individuals or groups. Evaluation of Socioeconomic Impacts must include information on factors other than the marine protected areas. Marine protected areas regulations do not exist in a vacuum. Socioeconomic impacts both positive and negative could be due to a variety of factors unrelated to marine protected areas regulations. Changes in regional environmental and socioeconomic conditions may be the cause of changes in socioeconomic measurements. Other management strategies and regulations, along with changes in regional and socioeconomic conditions must be accounted for in any evaluation of socioeconomic impacts. To accomplish this it is important to keep track of efforts in other agencies and cooperate and possibly partner in larger regional studies.

8: Research, Science & Technical :: Kiwis for kiwi

In late , five sanctuaries were established on the mainland of New Zealand for the express purpose of protecting populations of five kiwi Apteryx spp. taxa belonging to three species. Conservation management was undertaken at a landscape scale (10,, ha) in each sanctuary to improve recruitment of kiwi.

9: Kiwi died from neglect in sanctuary - report | Scoop News

Kiwi Coast Strategic Plan - p9 As the number of entities linked into the Kiwi Coast is constantly growing, a live list of the projects and organisations involved and a regularly updated map can be found on the Kiwi Coast website at www.enganchecubano.com

Happy holly ; Christmas cards Designing and implementing procedures for health and human services Warsaw Treaty Organization Size zero high-end ethnic Chiltons Tractor Repair Manual 8Hp to 30 Pto Garbage collection algorithms for automatic dynamic memory management Fromkin, V. A. The non-anomalous nature of anomalous utterances. Do You See a Mouse Roman family in Italy Technology in the library instruction classroom 19. Nutrition and overweight The enigma of the letter Hexem John James H. Cobb Du vin et du haschisch Epigraphic evidence A manual of prayer Sovereignty or security? IBM Tivoli Workload Scheduler for Z/os Best Practices The history and antiquities of dissenting churches and meeting houses, in London, Westminster, and Southw Advances in Electronic Packaging, 2003: Presented at 2003 International Electronic Packaging Technical Co Finding Out Who You Really Are (By Design) The mischievous crow Ubuntu installation guide step by step The Perfume of the Lady in Black (Dedalus European Classics Series) Black culture and black consciousness Implementing the ISO/IEC 27001 Information Security Management System Standard Japanese courtier Edit acrobat pro mac Expression Profiling of Human Tumors Prayer for the Little City Sciences in enlightened Europe Spring Break with Melanie Nuntia Side by side : ICTs and language learning in the remote areas of Western Australia Cal Durrant Better food for pregnancy Resolution by Mr. King. Soak Wash Rinse Spin V. 1-2. Confession and absolution Advanced Information Technology (GNVQ) Research techniques in Asian markets Robert G. Zielinski Civil War small arms of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps