

Appendix 4. Some bird species saved from likely extinction

The remaining world population of a number of the following one-time endangered or still endangered species was reduced to double-digit numbers or less before the reproduction of wild breeding pairs was managed or birds were taken into captivity to be bred there and the resulting offspring released into the wild.

Little Spotted Kiwi *Apteryx owenii*, Junín Grebe *Podiceps taczanowskii*, Crested Ibis *Nipponia nippon*, Madagascar Teal *Anas bernieri*, Nene *Branta sandvicensis*, Campbell Island Teal *Anas nesiotis*, Californian Condor *Gymnogyps californianus*, Madagascar Fish-eagle *Haliaeetus vociferoides*, Philippine Eagle *Pithecophaga jefferyi*, Mauritius Kestrel *Falco punctatus*, Seychelles Kestrel *Falco araea*, Polynesian Megapode *Megapodius pritchardii*, Alagoas Curassow *Mitu mitu*, Red-beaked Curassow *Crax blumenbachii*, Edward's Pheasant *Lophura edwardsi*, Whooping Crane *Grus americana*, Kagu *Rhynochetos jubatus*, Chatham Island Oystercatcher *Haematopus chathamensis*, New Zealand Dotterel *Charadrius obscurus*, Shore Plover *Thinornis novaeseelandiae*, Chatham Island Snipe *Coenocorypha pusilla*, Black Stilt *Himantopus novaeseelandiae*, Polynesian Ground-dove *Gallicolumba erythroptera*, Pink Pigeon *Columba mayeri*, Socorro Dove *Zenaida graysoni*, Marquesan Imperial-pigeon *Ducula galeata*, Norfolk Island Green Parrot *Cyanoramphus cookii*, Forbes's Parakeet *Cyanoramphus forbesi*, Uvea Parakeet *Eunymphicus uvaensis*, Orange-bellied Parrot *Neophema chrysogaster*, Kakapo *Strigops habroptilus*, Mauritius Parakeet *Psittacula eques*, Spix's Macaw *Cyanopsitta spixii*, Socorro Parakeet *Araitinga brevipes*, Puerto Rican Parrot *Amazona vittata*, St. Lucia Parrot *Amazona versicolor*, Puaiohi *Myadestes palmeri*, Seychelles Magpie-robin *Copsychus sechellarum*, Western Bristlebird *Dasyornis longirostris*, Black Robin *Petroica traversi*, Stitchbird *Notiomystis cincta*, Regent Honeyeater *Xanthomyza phrygia*, Black-eared Miner *Manorina melanotis*, Palila *Loxioides bailleui*, Bali Starling *Leucopsar rothschildi*, Kokako *Callaeas cinerea*, and Hawaiian Crow *Corvus hawaiiensis*.

The Hawaiian Goose, or Nene, is particularly pertinent here because it was reduced to few individuals in the wild and was saved by methods similar to those applied to the Woodhen. It is peculiar to the main island of Hawaii but possibly also occurred on at least the island of Maui. From an estimated population of some 25 000 the Nene was reduced to fewer than 50 wild individuals by the 1940s. Its dramatic decline was due to a number of factors, with all of them related to the settling of Hawaii by people from other parts of the world. Such factors included exploration, hunting, collecting for live and dead specimens, habitat degradation and destruction, development, the introduction of predators and competing species of mammals and birds, and general disturbance of birds attempting to breed by people and their domestic animals.

In large part due to the interest and action of Sir Peter Scott, drastic action was taken to save the Nene from extinction, by building breeding facilities on Hawaii and subsequently also at Scott's wildfowl facility at Slimbridge, England (Kear 1975; Kear and Berger 1980). These purpose-built captive breeding centres for an endangered species of bird were similar to