

Hauturu (Little Barrier Island) Quick Fact Sheet

- One of New Zealand's oldest off-shore island sanctuaries (established in 1895)
- One of New Zealand's largest off-shore island sanctuaries (3083 hectares)
- Volcanic in origin, with rugged, mountainous terrain, rising to 722 metres above sea-level (Mt Hauturu)
- Home to a greater number of threatened bird species than any other island in the country
- Home to New Zealand's most diverse assemblage of reptiles (tuatara; five species of gecko and eight species of skink)
- Home to over 400 species of native plants, including 34 that are nationally or regionally threatened
- The only site in the Auckland region for three nationally threatened plants: giant-flowered broom, red mistletoe, and *Dactylanthus taylorii*. Also the site of the largest natural populations in the region of shore spurge, which is declining nationally
- Home to the only self-sustaining population of hihi (stitchbird)
- Home to New Zealand's largest earthworm (up to 1.4 metres) and the wetapunga (*Deinacrida heteracantha*), which is New Zealand's heaviest recorded insect (up to 71 grams)
- One of the few remaining sites where both species of native bat (short- and long-tailed) are present
- a safe haven for up to 23 kakapo, which was close to 50% of the remaining kakapo from 1982 to 1999, most of them moved up from Stewart Island to protect them from cat predation. Kakapo were removed prior to kiore (rat) eradication in the early-2000s and were re-introduced in 2012
- Free of all mammalian predators (cat free since 1981 and rat free since 2006)
- The only known breeding ground in the world for the critically endangered New Zealand storm petrel, rediscovered in 2003 after 108 years of presumed extinction
- The world's largest breeding ground of Cook's petrel, estimated at fewer than 30,000 pairs
- One of the two breeding grounds of the rare black petrel, estimated at 200 pairs