

# W202301 What can we learn from the Kiwi?



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## 1.Introduction

New Zealand... Being strict with invasive species to protect native species

Having a goal of eradication four kinds of invasive predators, including rats, mustelids, feral cats, and possums until 2050

This project is called Predator Free 2050, and it was announced by the prime minister in 2016. Many people including scientists, communities of Māori or other New Zealanders, NGOs, businesses, and governments agencies work together to achieve the goal.



Example of native species

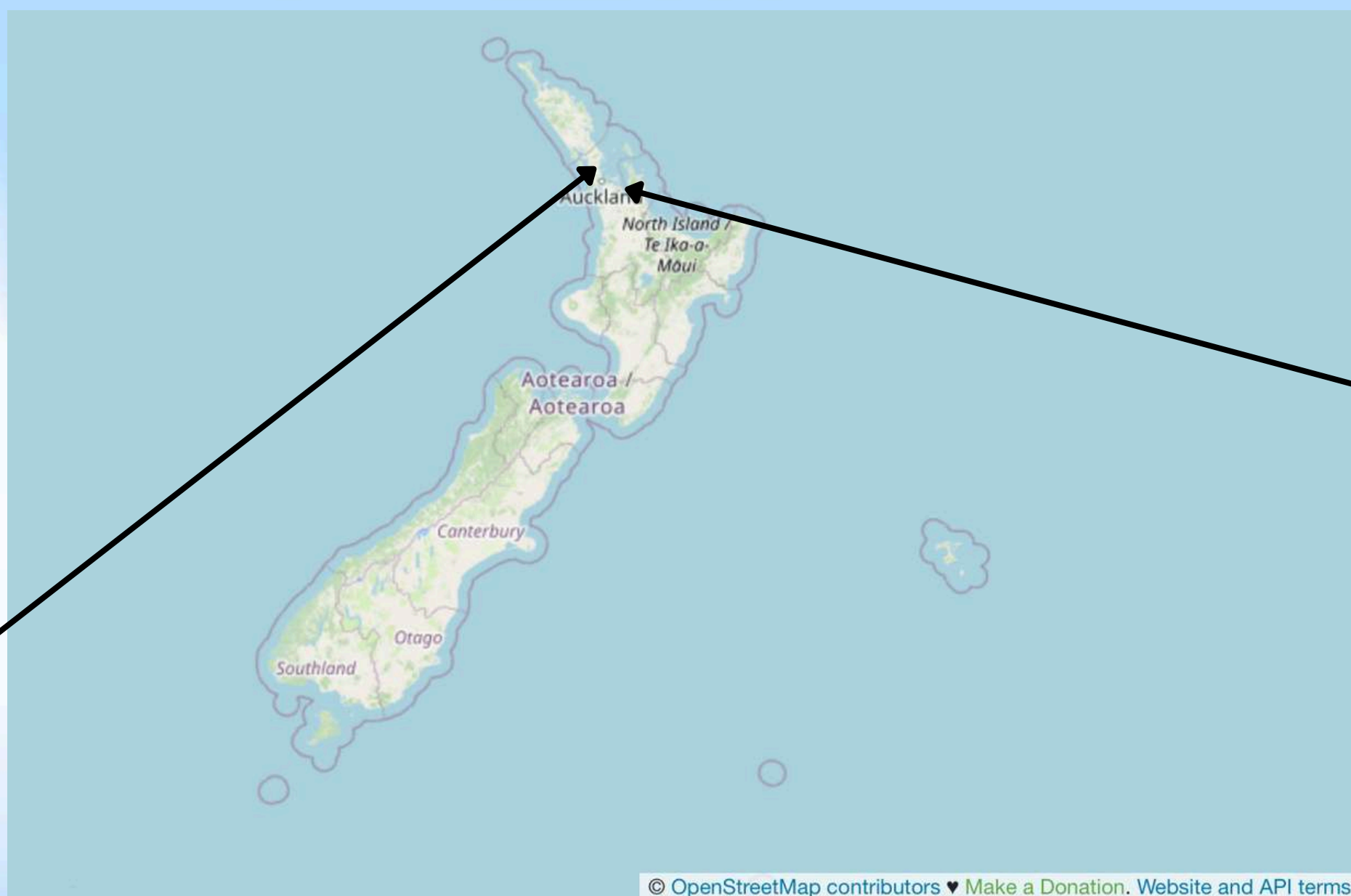
takahē



kea



Some sanctuaries that I have visited



Robert Findlay Wildlife Reserve



About... One of the designated Ramsar wetland in New Zealand. Not only Residents birds but also Migrant birds from Arctic and South Island of this country can be seen. We can walk tracks and see the thousands of shorebirds come there.

Many shorebirds comes there



Tiritiri Matangi Island

About ... The sanctuary located in New Zealand. Many endangered species moved autonomously or artificially to this island. Being famous for its openness of the public. There are some volunteers to work with rangers or guide tourists.



Q. Why did you want to be a volunteer?  
A. This is because I love birds and talking with other people.  
Q. How many volunteers are in this island?  
A. About 115. We can work from Wednesday to Sunday as own rhythm.  
Q. What do you think is the most important feature to be successful in animal conservation?  
A. They need a safe place to live, foods for animals, and place to nest.



Lynne  
The guide of Tiritiri Matangi Island

Learned that it is important to make consensus when we need to eradicate invasive species

Being interested in whether Japanese can make consensus among specialists and public like New Zealanders.

Decided to do the survey of options about eradication

## 2.Details of survey

**Respondents...**465 High school students, parents, and teachers in Iwate, Miyagi, Yamagata, and Aomori

**Term...**From 9/19 to 10/17

**Purpose...** To know whether Japanese can make consensus or not by asking opinions about various case of expiration

### Hypothesis

1.The answer changes by living place.

→comparing each questions data of four living places, mountainous areas(n=47), rural areas(n=65), outskirts area(n=117), and urban area(n=236)

(If we have difference of percentage over 20, we regard as effective difference.)

### Perspectives to see the data

2.Kinds of animals

→ Comparing the results of question A, B, D of overall, in case of expire animals

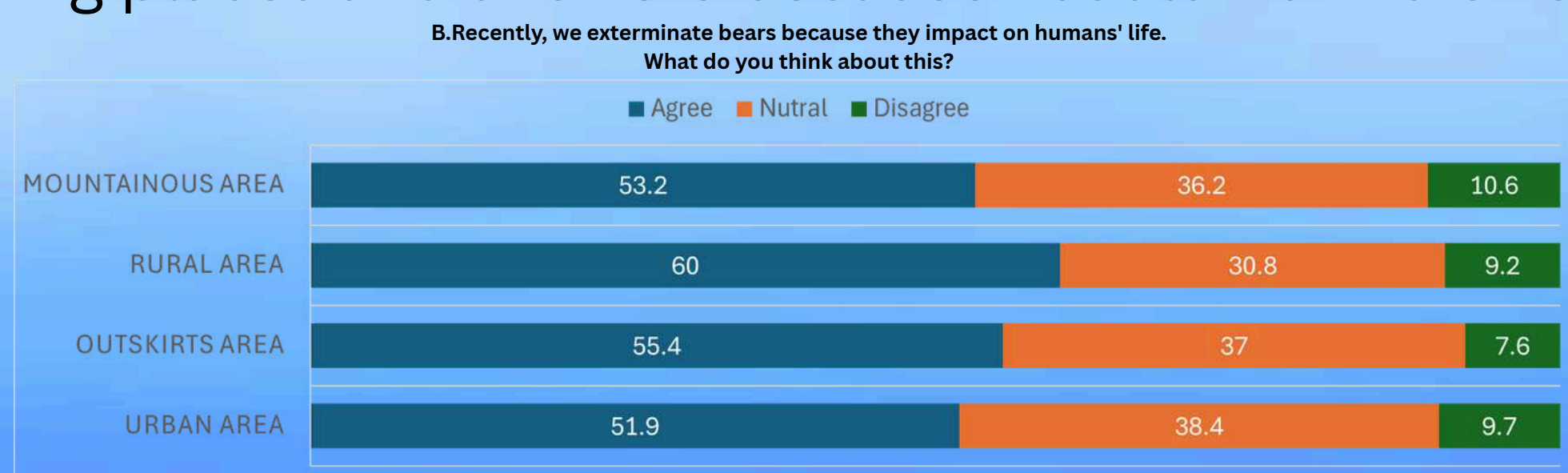
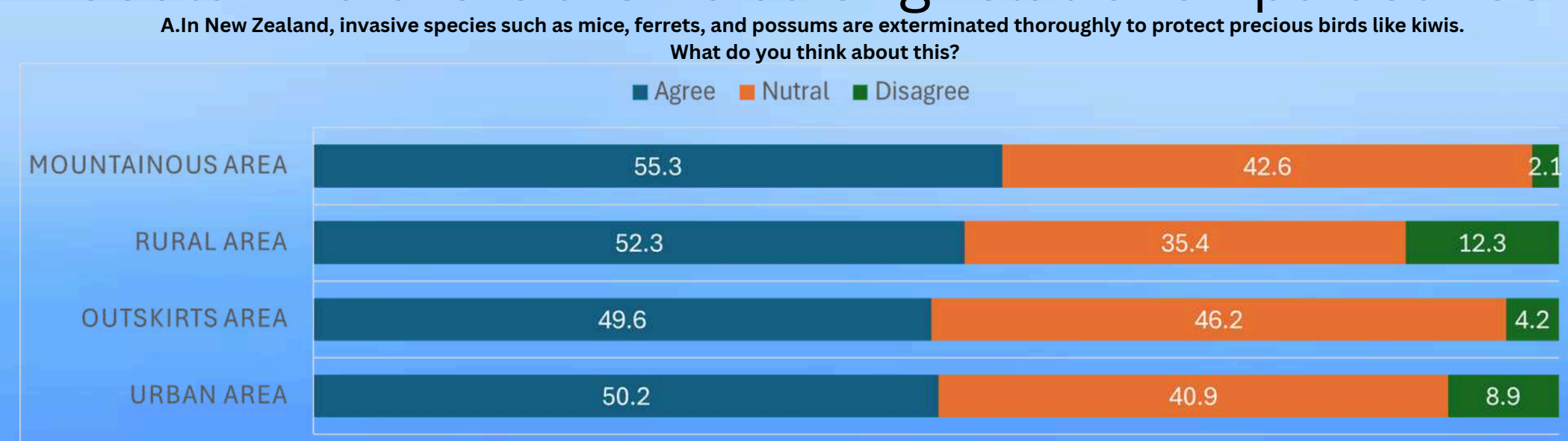
3. Whether kills animal or not

→ Comparing the question B ( asking about the case don't kill animals) and question A, C, D (asking about the case kill animals)

Use the data of overall results (The regulation of effective difference is same as hypothesis )

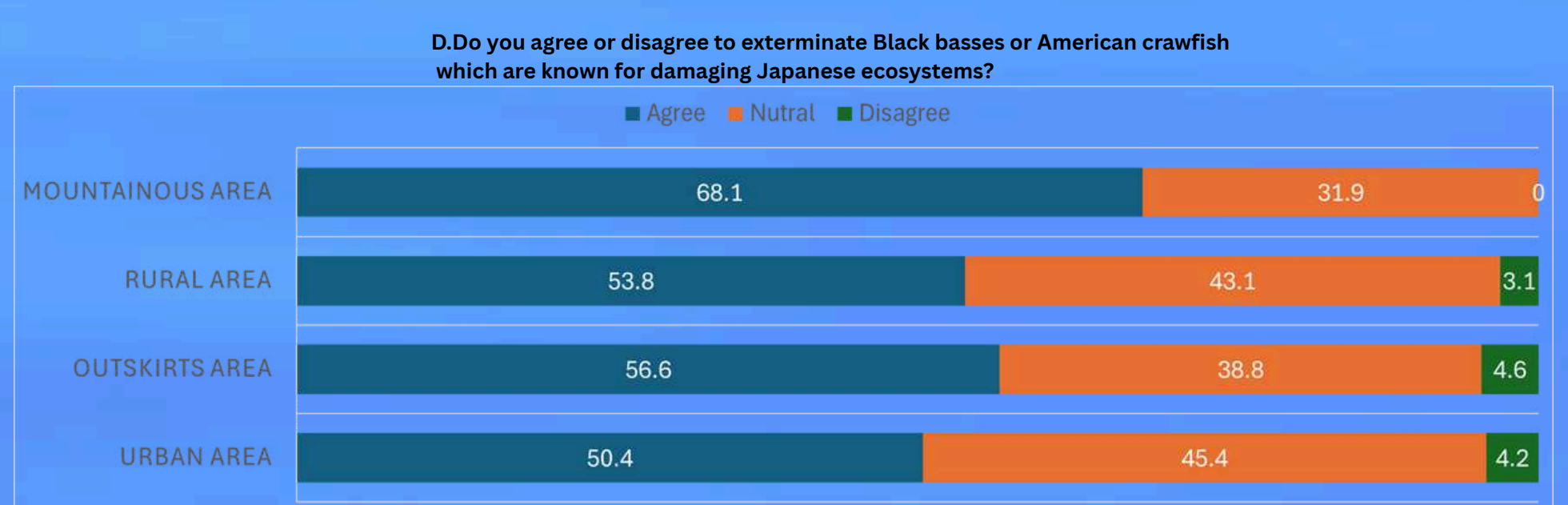
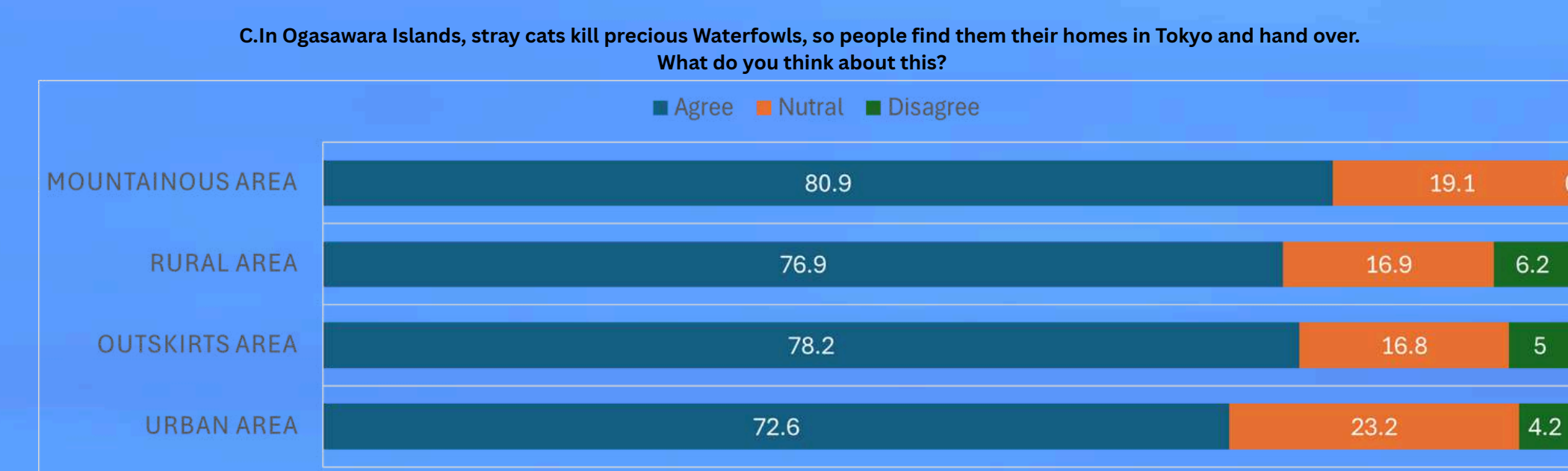
## 3. Result of survey

1.Could find there are no strong relationships between living places and answers because I couldn't find effective difference.



Found some interesting difference that was involved in living place. Agreement of question D, in case of Mountainous area is much more than other areas.

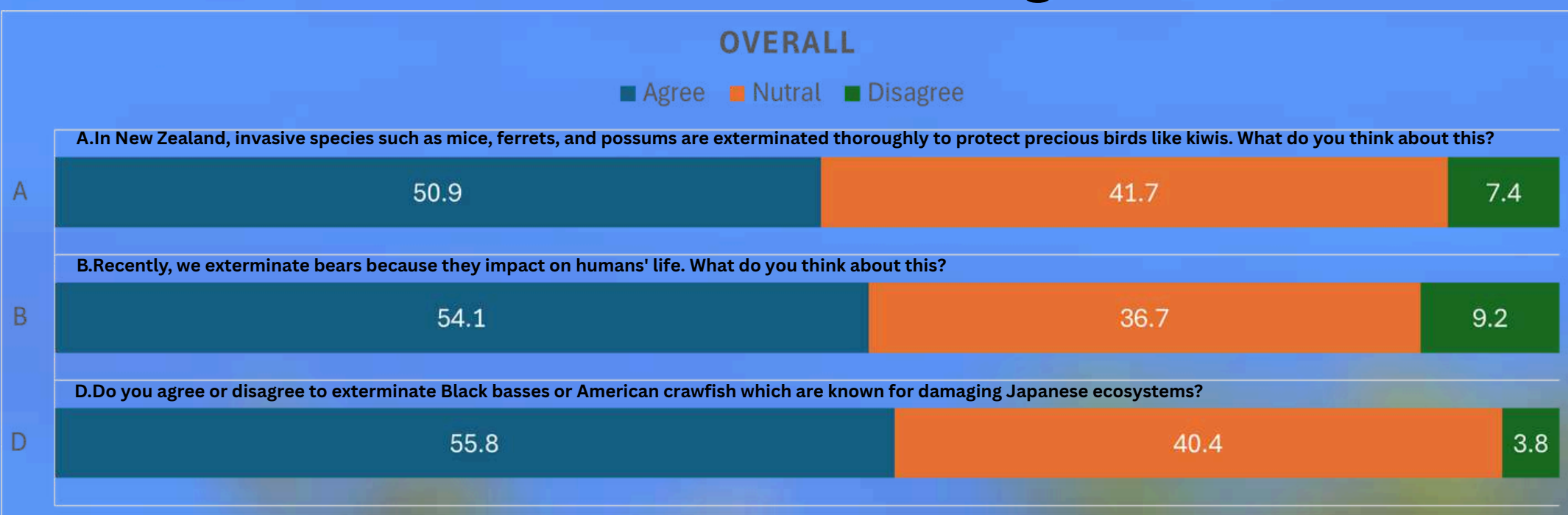
Disagreement of question B, in case of urban area and rural area were higher than other two areas



But both of two don't match the terms of effective difference, so I couldn't say clearly these ones get involved in the difference of living place

Need to research more  
(Do the survey with more respondents living various place?)

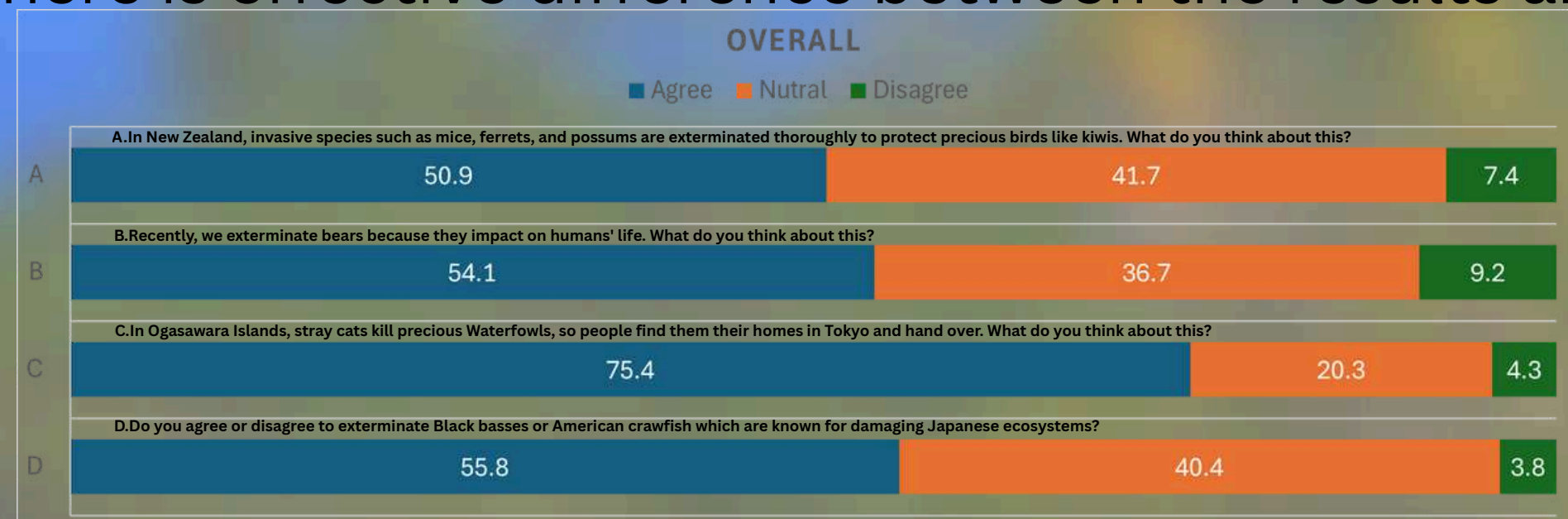
2.The difference of animals doesn't get involved in the results.



if I make questions of more case including many animal with enough respondents, results might change.  
Has a lack of consideration.

In case of conservation, endangered animals that people think cute, or feel familiar with them, often uses as symbols because they can attract people's attention.  
Such kinds of change that animals appearance has effects on people's thinking didn't happen in this survey.....

3. There is effective difference between the results and whether kills animal or not.



C, the case where animals are not killed, had more approve than other cases.

Means it is important to find the other way that not kill the invasive species and harmful animals to make consensus.

Also making effective use way of these kinds of animals may be necessary

Many respondent wrote the same this as I write above this poster.

## 4.How to work for society

Decided to do two actions

1.Sending the summary of my survey to Iwate prefectural government and Ministry of the Environment

2.To think and share opinion with each other

Spreading may connect to consent → It is important for us to do this

## 5.References

<https://www.tiritirimatangi.org.nz/> <https://shorebirds.org/shorebirds-at-pukorokoro-2> National Geographic (2016) <https://natgeo.nikkeibp.co.jp/atcl/news/16/072700278/>  
<https://www.doc.govt.nz/nature/pests-and-threats/predator-free-2050/> Constructive voices (2023) <https://constructive-voices.com/new-zealand-biodiversity>  
<https://haurakirailtrail.co.nz/blog/puukorokoro-miranda-shorebird-centre-guided-tours#:~:text=The%20Robert%20Findlay%20Wildlife%20Reserve%20is%20a%20designated,part%20of%20the%20East%20Asian-Australasian%20Flyway%20Site%20Network.> <https://www.ogasawaraneko.jp/>