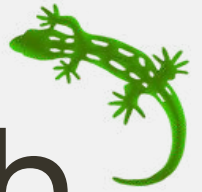
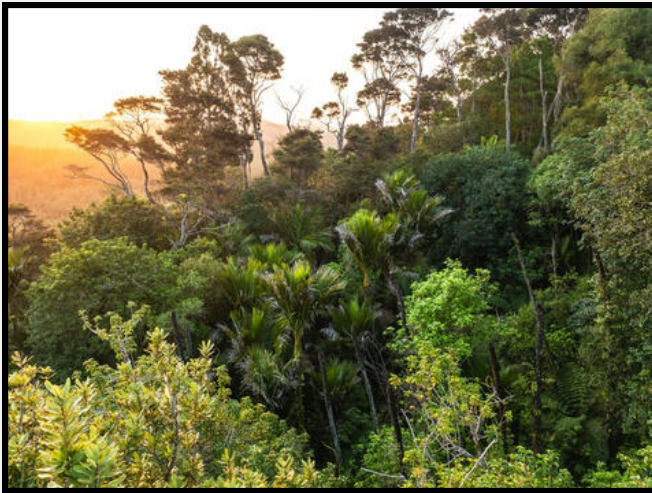


Friends of Okura Bush



ANNUAL REPORT 2025



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Cheniers of the Weiti River; photo credit: Geoff Reid

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Cover page (clockwise from top left): Okura Bush; Karepiro Beach; Karepiro wetland; Cheniers (shell barriers) of the Weiti River.

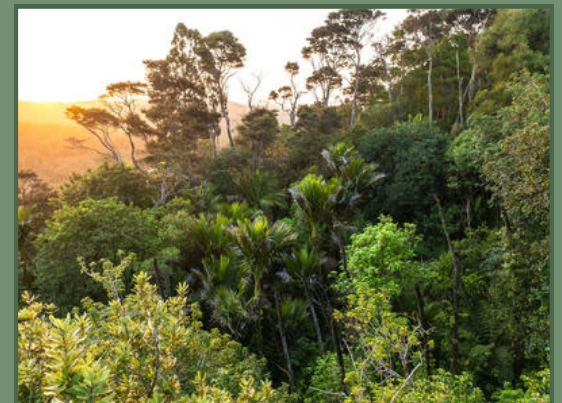
Report designed and edited by Anwen Robinson.

1. INTRODUCTION

Friends of Okura Bush (FoOB) was established in 2013 to protect and restore the biodiversity of the rare and valuable ecosystems within the Okura – Weiti – Stillwater area. Working in partnership with the community and key partners, it leads an environmental restoration programme that spans from the coastline inland to East Coast Road, and includes both public and privately owned land. Initiatives include predator control, weed eradication, education and advocacy.

FoOB's environmental catchment includes a rare diversity of ecosystems in close proximity, including the twin estuaries of the Okura and Weiti rivers, a marine reserve, Karepiro Beach, the cheniers (shell barriers) of the Weiti River, the Okura Bush and Karepiro forest, and freshwater / wetland habitats.

- **Karepiro Beach** is a regionally important wader roost and breeding site for New Zealand dotterel, Variable oystercatcher and Pied stilt.
- **The Okura Bush Reserve**, which spans an area of 116ha, holds outstanding conservation value, and offers a unique remnant of Auckland's natural heritage. It is one of the last large stands of coastal broadleaf and kauri forests between the Coromandel and Whangarei, showcasing pre-European trees.
- **The cheniers (shell barriers) of the Weiti River** are classified as a critically endangered ecosystem in New Zealand, and regarded as an internationally significant landform.



2. MESSAGE FROM OUR CO-CHAIRS

Kia ora tatou

This year marks our twelfth year of dedicated efforts in preserving the environment around us, including the land, streams, and marine reserve. Many individuals have contributed to our success.

Predator Control

Jo Crawford, our hero in predator control, has led a dedicated team of volunteers in reducing the numbers of possums, rodents, and mustelids, which cause significant damage to our ecosystems. Jo has expressed a desire to extend the team's control efforts. But, even as it is, each predator we catch is one less threat to our native flora and fauna. We are immensely grateful for the work of the predator control team.

In addition to our field traplines, Lynne Beneka and Linda Gates manage the Okura Village and Stillwater Village backyard trapping programmes, extending predator control into residents' backyards. Thank you to all participants in these projects.

Weed issues

We have nearly completed our five-year weed management plans for the Okura Walkway, Deborah Reserve, and Okura Esplanade. We appreciate the support from Richard Webster of Remnant Restoration, who developed these plans. People have noticed a significant transformation in these areas over the past five to ten years, but the work is ongoing. Richard has developed new five-year weed control plans for these areas, thanks to assistance with funding from Pub Charity. We are also grateful to Auckland Council for funding Islands Solution to undertake drone spraying of pest plants on the high cliffs of the walkway, a task previously done by abseiling.

We were disappointed to lose our contract with the Local Board to work with private landowners on developing property pest plans. However, we continue to provide advice when requested.

FRIENDS OF OKURA BUSH

An exciting new project involves developing an inter-sectorial approach to eliminating priority weed species that threaten the Okura Bush and other significant ecosystems in our area. With funding from the Hibiscus and Bays Local Board and Pub Charity, we engaged Anwen Robinson to develop a plan for integrated action. Geoff Reid, passionate and knowledgeable about the impact of weeds on our ecosystems, inspired this project. We appreciate Anwen's skills in design, which led to the creation of our new Friends of Okura Bush brochure, and extend thank you to the Council for printing them.

Funding and support

We were disappointed to miss out on Council funding for running our programmes, including coordination and facilitation. We have met with a senior Council officer for advice on next year's application.

Many have supported us throughout the year. Much of our work has been funded by Lottery – Lottery Environment and Heritage for weed control and Lottery Community for predator control. We are especially grateful for this funding.

We also thank Forest and Bird North Shore, DOC, and the Pacific Development and Conservation Fund for funding or providing new AT220 traps, especially after the theft of several of our traps last year. We appreciate the funding from the Clyde Graham Trust for coordination and funding.

One of the highlights of the year was our guest speaker at our last AGM, Rowan Nicholson, renowned for his beautiful photography and ground-breaking footage of our native owl (the ruru). Rowan moved and delighted us with his stories of capturing footage of our beloved ruru.

We give special thanks to Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngāti Manuhiri who have given us guidance and support to work in collaboration with conservation values significant to both these iwi. We have appreciated their willingness to provide training for our staff and committee in Maori cultural values.

We are proud to be associated with Restore Hibiscus and Bays and congratulate them on their visionary work. We also thank Dan Marrow of the Council and Sol Cranna-Smith of DOC for their support.

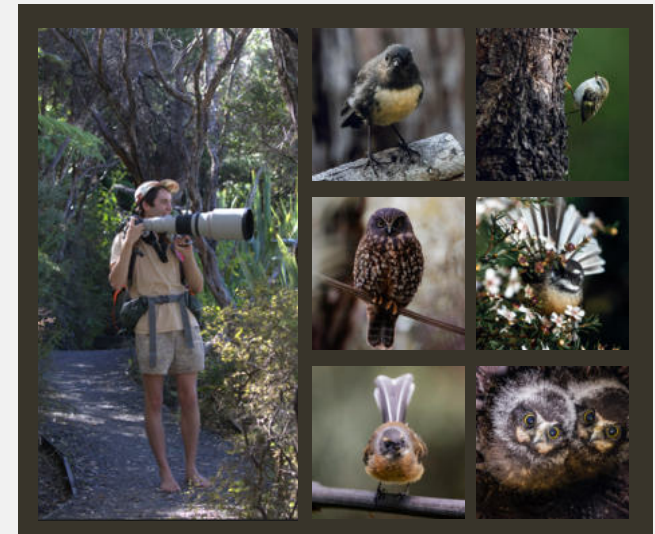


Our achievements this year would not have been possible without the dedication and hard work of our Coordinator, Chris Bettany. Chris has tirelessly applied for all available funding and grants, leveraging an extensive network of sponsors and key individuals to secure the necessary resources. Their efforts in organising and coordinating essential actions have been crucial in carrying out our mission. Without Chris's dedicated actions, many of our accomplishments would not have been realised.

Future funding for environmental protection remains a concern. We were saddened by the disestablishment of Predator Free 2050 and its absorption into DOC, which has limited funding. They had led the way in developing modern predator control methods, and we hope this momentum is not lost.

Regardless of funding, it is the people who enable us to realise our vision of flourishing and protected ecosystems. We thank everyone who has supported our programmes, especially our dedicated volunteers and diligent committee. We look forward to another successful year with your continued support.

With warm regards
Lezette Reid & John Marais
Co-chairpersons



Above left: FoOB volunteers, committee and team members completed a cultural induction of the Okura Bush, led by Te Kawerau ā Maki. Completing this induction and undertaking kauri dieback training enables vital mahi to be continued to protect our native wildlife during the rahui (closure of the bush due to slips and kauri dieback).

Right: Rowan Nicholson, our 2024 AGM guest speaker, with examples of his native bird photography.

3. HIGHLIGHTS, CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES





3.1 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

1. The continued work and dedication of our volunteers, who are essential to the success of our environmental programmes.
2. Engagement from Auckland Council to undertake live cat trapping - which (importantly) started earlier this year, ahead of the breeding season.
3. 'Facing the weed tsunami' - funding from Pub Charity and Hibiscus and Bays Local Board has enabled the development of a draft pest plant elimination plan for consultation with stakeholders.
4. Extending our predator control within the Okura Bush, following strict Kauri dieback procedures.
5. The flock of bar-tailed godwits/kuaka this year reached 297 birds, an all-time record, with the average being around 200. The godwits tend to favour the Weiti chénier.



Photo credits: Frits Beneka

3.2 CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

CHALLENGES

- **Predator control:** the extension of our network of trap lines within the Okura Bush is an important step forward, however cutting new tracks is a slow and very considered process as we navigate the '3x dripline' protocol to protect the kauri trees.
- **Pest plants:** it is of strong concern to FoOB that areas of concentrated weed invasion could quickly progress beyond reasonable control measures. The problem is worsened by the spread of invasive weeds from privately owned land, particularly where large areas are landbanked by overseas owners on the buffer zone.
- **Tight budgets:** FoOB relies on funding to enable continued progress with our work programme. However funding channels for environmental restoration are highly contested and we are not currently attracting sufficient funding to cover the work. In the past financial year, 11 applications have been submitted, of which five were successful, five were unsuccessful, and one is pending.
- **Volunteer recruitment:** this continues to be challenging, and attracting new volunteers is a key focus for the coming year.

OPPORTUNITIES

- **Securing financial support for a weed and botanical survey** of the Okura Bush and surrounding environment, (and the subsequent work to control the weeds), would be a vital step forward in protecting this valuable ecosystem.
- **Developing business partnerships** could help overcome challenges with securing public funding and would increase FoOB's impact.
- Leveraging the **strength of our partnerships** to drive strong outcomes – including the Department of Conservation (DOC), Hibiscus and Bays Local Board, Auckland Council, Te Kawerau a maki, Ngati Manuhiri, Forest & Bird, Restore Hibiscus and Bays, our locals schools and colleges, and both Stillwater and Okura Residents and Ratepayers Associations.
- **Engaging our community** to raise awareness of the challenges we face, and the importance of working together to protect our unique environment.



4. COMMUNITY PLANTING & WEEDING



Photo: Frits Beneka

4.1 PLANTING DAY

FoOB hosted two planting days in 2024 – in both the Okura Bush Walkway, Stillwater (7th July 2024) and Deborah Reserve, Okura (14th July 2024), with 1200 natives planted at each site.

Whilst we were disappointed with the lower turnout (our planting days have always been a key highlight of the calendar, and well attended), we realise that the timing, which fell during the school holidays, did not suit many of our local families.

Regardless of the lower attendance, the energy brought to this day did not disappoint, and FoOB would like to thank all who contributed to making our planting days a success. This is a legacy that will endure for many years, and one year on, those who joined us for our 2024 planting days will see the plants flourishing on both sites.



2400 natives planted!



4.2 WEED CONTROL

Weed control on the Okura Walkway (council section), Okura Esplanade, and Deborah Reserves

We have worked steadily on the final stages of our second 5-year weed control management plan for the Okura Walkway, and the end of our first 5-year management plan for Okura Esplanade and Deborah Reserves. Thank you to Geoff Reid and our contractors, Islands Solutions, for controlling major infestations of pest plants such as climbing asparagus, moth plant, woolly nightshade, Chinese privet, and periwinkle, so that we are now reaching the stage of seedbank control in many places. We are happy that natives such as kowhai, puriri and kohekohe continue to self-regenerate. The fruits of previous community planting days is seen as they now provide canopy cover for the new growth and enhanced habitat for our native birds, reptiles and insects.

However, weed control is an ongoing process. Incursions of pest plants from neighbouring privately owned land continue. We recently met with a senior Auckland Council staff member to see how they could address this issue.

We look forward to working with our new set of five year weed control plans for the Council reserves to battle these weeds.



Above: Moth plant - one of several pest plants destructing our local environment

Okura Bush Scenic Reserve

We continue to have our quarterly meetings with Sol Cranna-Smth. Sol is a community ranger with the Department of Conservation (DOC) which manages the Okura Bush. DOC has supported us by providing traps for traplines we are extending into the Bush.

We have been very concerned about the number of pest plants that are starting to invade the bush, are pleased that we have been given consent to conduct a weed survey there. Now we need to find the funding to do this. It is critical to deal to these weeds before they become so rampant that they threaten the Bush itself.

A grave problem, arising from the February 2023 slips caused by Cyclone Gabrielle, is that many of the affected areas are now regenerating into pampas and woolly nightshade. Without strategic and timely weed control, these sites are at serious risk.

Slips act as entry points for invasive pest plants and must be monitored every few years. These dynamic coastlines experience regular disturbance, and continued slip activity will exacerbate weed establishment. Active management—particularly of pampas—is essential to ensure natural regeneration into coastal forest.

Foot inspections remain crucial to detect new invasive arrivals early. To support long-term restoration, it is imperative that on the slips invasive species are controlled promptly to allow native bush to re-establish. Aerial control using drones offers an efficient and low-impact method to manage some of these threats across difficult terrain.

Priority areas for periodic weed surveys include:

- Landslips
- Visitor tracks
- Roost trees (e.g. prominent kahikatea and pūriri at gully heads and on margins)
- Windfall zones
- Forest edges along ridgelines (common for wind-blown seeds like moth plant)
- Garden waste dumping areas (to be monitored at Weiti gated community)
- Storm tide entry zones/sandspit (e.g. agapanthus)

By monitoring and controlling these high-risk entry points, we can protect the integrity of this coastal ecosystem and support long-term native forest recovery.

Many of the areas affected by the 2023 slips are now regenerating into pampas and woolly nightshade.

Monthly weeding bee

As well as our contracted control of weeds, a small group of dedicated volunteers have turned up on periodic Sunday mornings to battle the weeds on the Okura Walkway, complementing the specialised work of the contractors. However volunteer numbers have dwindled, and we would very much like to expand the volunteer team so that we can reinstate the once-a-month Sunday morning weeding bees, both on the Okura Walkway, and at Deborah Reserve. This important mahi makes an important contribution towards controlling environmental weeds within our environment, and raising local awareness of the impact of pest plants.



Above: Climbing asparagus.

Below: Wild ginger.

Both pest plants are commonly spotted within our catchment.

Expanding our volunteer base is a continued focus for the year ahead.

Community engagement is essential as we work to control the weeds that are invading our environment.



Photo credits: Frits Beneka

‘Facing the weed tsunami’ project

In 2023, Geoff Reid, one of the founders of FoOB, and current vice chair, gave a provocative and well-received presentation at the Environmental Defence Society (EDS) on the threat posed by pest plants on our native forests. View his presentation, Facing the Tsunami – Our biggest threat is on the way, here: <https://youtu.be/LJ4T2BR3wD8?si=fo7Fw-HaSlidBR9mC>.

This inspired FoOB to seek funding to engage a community liaison worker to develop a plan to eliminate the priority weeds that threaten the Okura Bush – such as climbing asparagus, bangalow palm, moth plant, Chinese privet and others.

A draft plan has been developed for consultation with stakeholders – including Auckland Council and the local board, DOC, Ministry for Primary Industries, mana whenua, community environment groups and the local residents and ratepayers associations. The plan proposes key areas of focus for collaborative engagement between the stakeholders. Included within the recommendations are an environmental weed and botanical survey of the Okura Bush and Karepiro Forest, raising community awareness about the destructive impact of pest plants, and working with landowners to control priority weeds on private properties.

This work has been funded by Pub Charity and the Hibiscus and Bays Local Board.



Common weeds:

Top: Image showing the scale of invasion of Climbing asparagus

Bottom: Bangalow palm – a common garden plant once sold in garden centres. Seeds are dispersed far and wide by birds, and Bangalow palm are frequently spotted growing in the Okura Bush, where they displace natives.

5. PREDATOR CONTROL

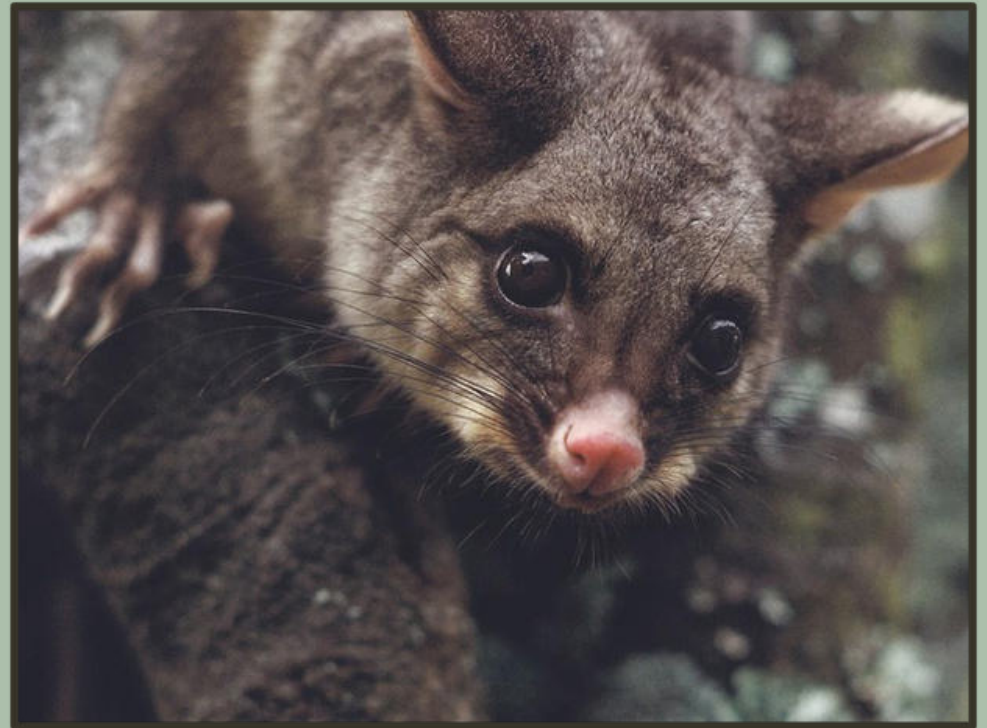


Photo: Frits Beneka

5.1 TRAP LINES

*By Joanna Crawford,
FoOB's Predator Control Coordinator*

Summary of achievements with our predator control this past AGM year:

- Volunteer mahi hours (parks & reserves): over 428 hours (with many hours not reported).
- Council contractors continued with live cat trapping at Dacre Historic and Esplanade Reserve, and thankfully started earlier in the breeding season than the previous year.
- A Community Conservation Day was held out at the Stillwater Boating Club, gained a few additional interested parties, but now know not to run this event again during the school holidays!
- In collaboration with Weiti Village, an additional 28 traps have been installed in the Karepiro wetland and up the south side of Karepiro stream to help protect the inanga spawning areas in addition to our birds.
- A trapline was surveyed along the actual Weiti Bay cliff top extending up the ridgeline toward Weiti Village. 21 traps have been installed so far. The plan is for rodent bait stations to also be installed along the ridge. Note this is private land (overseas investors).

**Over 428 volunteer
hours contributed
towards predator
control**

**In collaboration with Weiti Village, an additional 28 traps have been installed
in the Karepiro wetland**



Summary of achievements with our predator control this past AGM year (continued):

- An attempt at turning the Okura Ngahere West trapline into a loop has been made. Three resetting traps have been installed over 2.5kms but unfortunately we have not been able to fully connect the loop yet due to the presence of Kauri grooves (and the start of the wet season).
- The survey and cutback of a new line down the second ridgeline in Okura Ngahere has also been started. Very slow progress has been made due to tātarāmoa entanglements, tall pampas grooves, & the presence of Kauri.
- The rate is about 50metres progress for every 2km's walked/cutback due to a lot of retracing to find another route to avoid kauri driplines. The restriction of maintaining 3x kauri dripline distances are substantially hindering our ability to place traplines within the ngahere.

Extending our trapline network is a slow but dedicated process - involving cutting new tracks through pest plants, and respecting the space needed to protect our Kauri trees

PREDATORS REMOVED:

In addition to rodent bait stations along Dacre Historic and Esplanade Reserve our dedicated volunteers have caught the following predators in our local public reserves this past AGM year.

Predator	01/07/24 - 30/06/25	All-time CatchIT Tally
Mice	412	7445
Ship rats	220	3445
Norway rats	17	173
Rodent-AT220	141	141
Hedgehog	29	263
Weasel	25	301
Stoat	6	158
Ferret	0	1
Possum	164	1462
Canadian geese	19	19

NOTE: Numbers do not include our residential backyard trapping projects in Okura and Stillwater. If you are interested in specific lines or species please visit: catchit.co.nz/apps/summaryportfolio/?Area=OkuraBushWalkway

5.2 BACKYARD TRAPPING - OKURA

By Lynne Beneka - Okura Village Backyard Trapping Co-ordinator

We continue to be steady with about 65 properties with traps. We have had some new members on the outskirts along Vaughans Road and East Coast Road who are enthusiastic and doing a great job particularly with possum catching. A few more families in Okura are getting on board. Word of mouth and chatting when out walking or trapping helps to spread the enthusiasm. There are only a small core group of regular trappers who respond to my monthly emails and keep track of their catches. This is improving and is around 15 per month. I am sure there are more catches than are reported.

The trap line along waterline on the Deborah Reserve has continued to be checked weekly by enthusiastic, but dwindling, rostered volunteers. All catches are available on CatchIT. We are still unable to access traps 1, 2, 3 and 5 due to the slips.

	Species	AGM Year (July 2024 – June 2025)	July 2023 – June 2024	All time total (since 2018)
	Rats	46	54	247
	Mice	65	37	365
	Possums	14	14	66
	Hedgehogs	4	0	15
	Stoats	1	4	8
	Weasels	2	0	3

132

**reported predator catches
by the Okura backyard
trappers in the past year.**

Well done team!

5.2 BACKYARD TRAPPING - STILLWATER

By Linda Gates - Stillwater Village Backyard Trapping Co-ordinator

In 2023, FoOB developed a management plan to extend our predator control into the Stillwater area, including the western margins of the Weiti River. This would complement the predator control on the Okura Walkway and also on the eastern side of the river at Archer's Bush being undertaken by Predator Free Hibiscus Coast. Although the intent had been to firstly focus on the margins of the river, and around the rural areas of ecological significance, with the generous support of Predator Free NZ we were also able to establish a backyard trapping programme at Stillwater Village.

The Weiti trap line, however, is currently too overgrown to be monitored, and the pateke ducks that were inhabiting the area have since moved on.

Catch numbers are low on the other lines, although we have been catching plenty of possums on the block at the end of Gurnard Road which backs onto the forest. The bush is looking healthy with lots of native seedlings popping up so that's another good sign.

Backyard trapping is also very slow, which could partly be due to the residents not baiting the traps, or not reporting their catches.

The trail cam on the spit has snapped several cats the last couple of months – but it's unclear whether the council traps have managed to catch any. The last sighting was on 6th July.



Above: Image of possums. This predator is being controlled by traps near Gurnard Road. (Credit: Getty Images)

6. BIRD REPORT

By Bernard Michaux

After last year's success, this year's results were disastrous, at least for the tūturiwhatu/NZ dotterel. Five pairs of tūturiwhatu/NZ dotterel bred at the Weiti chénier and Karepiro Beach, laying eleven clutches of between one and three eggs between them, and not a single young resulted.

The main problem was repeated tidal surges that washed away eggs, but at least one of the nests was predated by a kahu/swamp harrier that was caught on a camera. One pair also nested in the Weiti development, which was a promising development as these nests are safe from the tides, but unfortunately the female was predated, possibly by a cat.

While a disappointment, it is all part of the species' lifestyle. We know that tūturiwhatu are doing well enough to expand their range southwards, so nationally they are recovering nicely (in no small way to the dedicated efforts of dotterel minders!).



Above: Tūturiwhatu/NZ dotterel
Photo credit: Bernard Michaux

These birds are long-lived (a female on the Weiti chénier is known to be 27 years old) and capable of laying up to three clutches of three eggs each, so the poor breeding seasons are more than made up for by the fewer good seasons (two out of five on our patch).

Torea pango (Variable oystercatchers)

The tōrea pango fledged four chicks, which is about the long-term average and a good effort as fewer pairs bred this season. Unfortunately, tidal scouring has altered the Okura sandspit such that it is no longer suitable breeding habitat, although given the dynamic nature of the coast it may well be so again in the future. Pictured are two of this year's crop.

The summary of the past five years' results can be found at:

https://www.birdsnz.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/Shortnote_Michaux_722_125-127.pdf



Above: Two of this year's tōrea pango fledglings

Poaka (Pied oystercatchers)

The pied oystercatchers/poaka bred successfully again, judged by the number of juveniles seen. Young birds are easily identifiable by the smudgy black around the eye as you can see in the bird in the background.



Above: poaka / pied oystercatchers. Juveniles are easily identified by the smudgy black around the eye - as shown by the bird in the background. Photo credits: Bernard Michaux

Roosting

Weiti chénier, Karepiro Beach, and the Okura shell bank are important roost sites for shorebirds. Many of the local shorebirds form post-breeding flocks when they gather together over the winter. Most of these are normally very territorial and won't put up with any other member of their species nearby, so the formation of these winter flocks requires a complete change in behaviour, probably brought about by lowering of post-breeding testosterone levels. As the days start to lengthen and testosterone levels rise, these flocks break up as pairs disperse to their breeding territories. Although they often share the same roost sites, individual species tend to keep to themselves. Even the two oystercatcher species, which tend to flock together, occupy different parts of the flock.



Above: Weiti chénier

Right: Karepiro Beach

Photo credits: Bernard Michaux



This past season there were up to 115 pied stilt/poaka spread over the three sites, although concentrated at Okura. These are early breeders and the winter flock had dispersed by mid-August. The South Island pied oystercatchers/tōrea flock numbered up to 300, about the long-term average, which could be found at Karepiro Beach or on the grasslands of the Weiti development, sometimes at Weiti, or even split between the two sites. These left for their southern breeding sites by mid-September.

The variable oystercatchers/ tōrea pango flock numbered up to thirty, usually found at Karepiro, and tends to take it's time dispersing. Tōrea pango don't usually breed until they are five years old and young birds can still be found together as late as November.

Loose flocks of tūturiwhatu up to 20+ birds can be found at Karepiro over the winter months, 'though like the tōrea they are often found in the Weiti development now. Jeremy Kerr, Estate Manager of Weiti Bay Development close by, reports that flocks of 30 birds have been seen there. This makes this area an important wintering site for this species.

In the summer the godwits/kuaka arrive and this year the flock reached 297 birds, an all-time record, although the average was about 200. The godwits tend to favour the Weiti chénier.



Left: a Bar-tailed godwit (kuaka). These migratory birds fly non-stop to our shores from Alaska - one of the longest migrations of any animal.

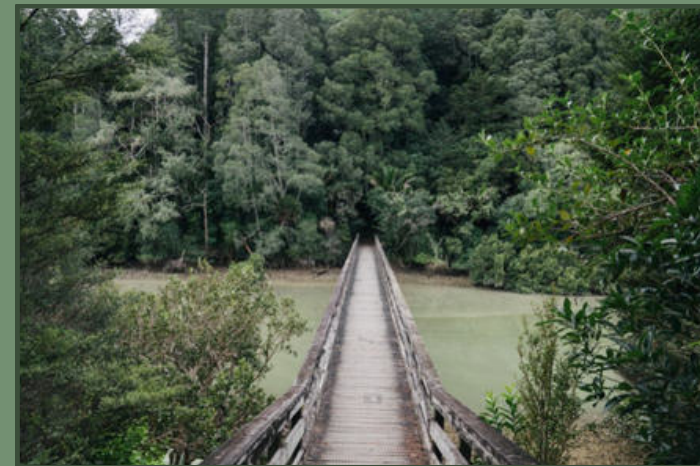
7. FINANCIAL UPDATE

Income	
Donations & Memberships	1,283
Grants income - new	11,364
Grants received - previous period	44,865
Other income	346
Total Income	57,857
Cost of Sales	
Traps	5,636
Weeding	32,247
Total Cost of Sales	37,883
Gross Profit	19,974
Operating Expenses	
Coordinator fees	10,465
Trapping Coordinator	9,380
Depreciation	3,213
Other Expenses	1,697
Total Operating Expenses	24,755
Net Profit	(4,781)

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 30 June 2025

Breakdown of funding sources:

Auckland Council	5,000
Perpetual Guardian - Clyde Graham Trust	7,000
Pub Charities	4,000
	16,000
Less unspent portion	-4,636
Current year grants - per accounts	11,364



Above: Bridge walkway to Okura Bush.
Credit: Lezette Reid

8. AREAS OF FOCUS

**01**

Volunteer Engagement

Engagement from the community is crucial to enabling sustainable progress. Increasing awareness and involvement in restoring our natural ecosystems is therefore a key focus for FoOB, by sharing information about the work we are doing, the impact we are having, and how our community can get involved in our programmes of work.

02

Funding Partnerships

Working with our partners, and securing funding is a key enabler of our programmes. This past year has seen continued reductions in available funding, and this is a concern for our environment. We are focused on continuing to foster strong relationships with key partners and stakeholders, and engaging our business community to support continued and sustained action.

03

Responding to the Urgency

Environmental weeds threaten to displace our native flora and fauna at a rate that could quickly become beyond reasonable control. Combining community engagement, funding streams and innovative ways of working to enhance and optimise our impact is increasingly important as we work towards a sustained control level.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Progress would not be possible without the support and engagement of our partners. Whether through funding or collaboration, these partnerships provide strength in unity and enable us to continue to preserve our valuable environment. Funding is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain, and ongoing support and partnership is vital if we are to keep moving forward. Special mention must also go to the Okura and Stillwater Residents and Ratepayers Associations, and to our local schools and colleges who so loyally support our initiatives. We have appreciated also the support of the staff we have worked most closely with from Auckland Council, namely Dan Marrow, Rebecca Kemp and Sinead Brimacombe; and from DOC, Sol Cranna-Smith and Rebecca Rush.



THANK YOU



Pāteke ducks. Credit: Frits Beneka

Toitū te marae o Tane Mahuta; Toitū te marae o Tangaroa, Toitū te tangata.

If the land is well, if the sea is well, the people will thrive.