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**Conservation Genetics of the
World's Most Endangered Seabird,
the Chatham Island Tāiko
(*Pterodroma magentae*)**

**Hokopapa o tch Tchāik
Whakapapa o te Tāiko**

Hayley Ann Lawrence

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Ko te manu e kai ana i te miro, nōna te ngahere
Ko te manu e kai ana i te mātauranga, nōna te ao

The bird that partakes of the miro berry has the forest,
The bird that partakes of knowledge has the world

The rākau momori (tree carving) above is the cultural and intellectual taonga of the Māori people and has been reproduced with the permission of Hokotehi Māori Trust.

Abstract

The research field of genetics provides useful tools to investigate the biology of species that are difficult to observe and study and are especially valuable in guiding the conservation of endangered species. The Chatham Island Tāiko (Tchāik, *Pterodroma magentae*) is the world's most endangered seabird with an estimated population size of just 120-150 birds, including only 8-15 breeding pairs. This thesis used genetic techniques to investigate aspects of Tāiko biology and relationships in order to aid Tāiko conservation. The mitochondrial cytochrome *b* gene and duplicated regions of domain I of the mitochondrial control region were DNA sequenced in almost the entire known Tāiko population. The level of genetic variation revealed in Tāiko was unexpectedly high considering endangered species typically exhibit low genetic diversity. Sequencing of ancient DNA from subfossil Tāiko bones allowed an investigation of the past level of genetic variation and the species' previous geographic distribution. A large proportion of the genetic diversity of the extinct Tāiko populations was retained in the remnant population. However, genetic variation in Tāiko chicks was low, thus genetic diversity in the population could be lost in just a few generations. There are many non-breeding Tāiko so DNA sexing was used to examine sex ratios in the population. Almost all unpaired birds were male, which signified a potential Allee effect (i.e. that a reduced density of potential mates is decreasing population productivity). Further understanding of the Tāiko mating system and behaviour was obtained by parentage, sibship and pairwise relatedness analyses of genotypes at eight microsatellite DNA loci. It is important that Tāiko are found so they can be protected from introduced predators. The results of mitochondrial DNA sequencing and microsatellite DNA genotyping indicated that there are likely to be more Tāiko breeding in undiscovered areas. Analysis of philopatry using both mitochondrial and nuclear markers can assist conservation by the identification of areas to search for these undiscovered individuals. Tāiko may have once and could still be found on islands near South America since DNA sequencing showed the Magenta Petrel type specimen (collected in 1867 in the South Pacific Ocean) is a Tāiko.

Acknowledgements / Ngā Mihi

Ehara taku toa i te toa takitahi engari he toa takitini

Not the strength of one alone, but that of many

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Thesis Structure, Financial Support and Regulatory Compliance

This thesis begins with a general introduction (chapter one) providing the background and intellectual framework that underpins the thesis. Details of the focal species, its cultural importance, history and conservation have also been included. Further chapters two to seven have been written as 'stand-alone' scientific papers. Therefore some information provided in the introduction will be briefly outlined again in chapter introductions. The final chapter (eight) is a discussion of the conclusions and applications of the research findings and potential future research.

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Ethics Approval

This research had ethics approval from the New Zealand Department of Conservation (DOC) Animal Ethics Committee for sampling from Tāiko (AEC 43). After consultation with imi / iwi and the Chatham Island Conservation Board, the Institutional Biological Safety Committee of Massey University granted permission for cloning (GMO 03/MU/15). The collection of Tāiko bones from natural deposits was covered by DOC permit no. WE/116/Res. I also obtained permission for the collection of Tāiko bones from the Chatham Island Conservation Board, landowners, the Hokotehi Moriori Trust, Te Runanga o Wharekauri Rēkohu and some members of Ngāti Mutunga. All bones once sampled were returned to the Chatham Islands within two years of collection, as agreed.

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