

Infographic 1: Conservation status of selected seabirds, marine mammals and sharks that inhabit Cook Strait and the Marlborough Sounds

This infographic forms part of the McGuinness Institute's OneOceanNZ project. For references see www.mcguinnessinstitute.org/publications/infographics

Key

Conservation status¹

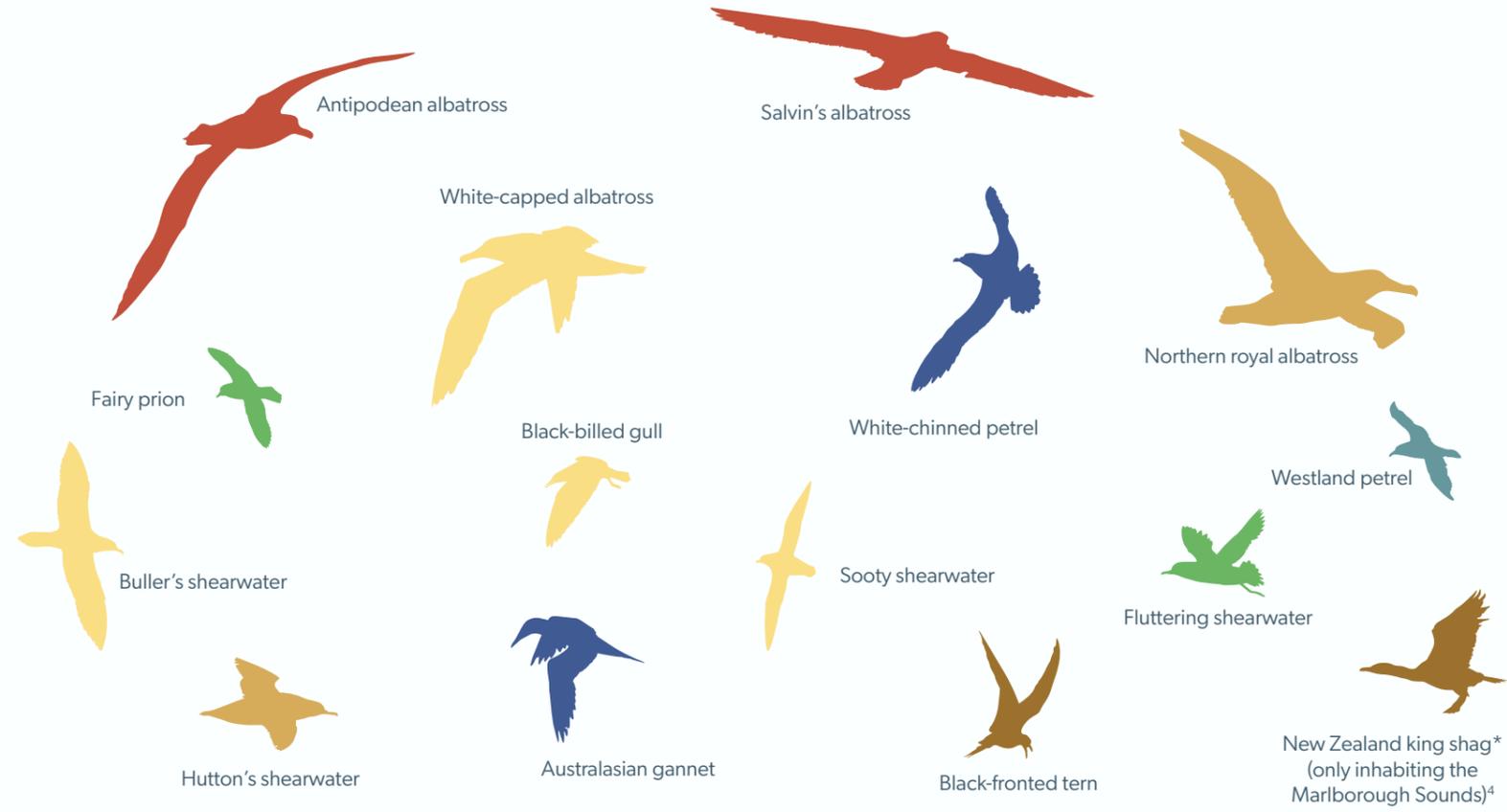
- Nationally critical
- Nationally endangered
- Nationally vulnerable
- Nationally increasing
- Declining
- Recovering
- Relict (small population stabilised after declining)
- Naturally uncommon
- Not threatened

At risk

- Data deficient
- Migrant (non-resident native)

Notes:

- Sizes are not accurate and are for illustrative purposes only.
- There are many other endangered fauna that inhabit Cook Strait and the Marlborough Sounds. For example, see other seabirds in Table 5. There are also no fish in this infographic other than the great white and basking sharks, which have been included because they are likely to interact with the Blue Endeavour farms.



'New Zealand is a very special place for seabirds. Nearly one-quarter of the world's seabird species breed in New Zealand – more than anywhere else on earth.'²

Marine Important Bird Areas
 Important Bird Areas (IBAs) are sites that are recognised as internationally important for bird conservation and known to support key bird species and other biodiversity.
 The IBA Programme is global in scale and more than 12,000 IBAs have already been identified worldwide, using standard, internationally recognised criteria for selection.³

*The New Zealand king shag is not an IBA trigger species for Cook Strait, but has been included as it is still considered a species of significance within the Marlborough Sounds.

'More than half the world's whale and dolphin species are found in New Zealand waters, yet very little is known about their migration paths, their behaviour and where they go.'⁵

