

## Chapter 1 : Ten Surprising Facts About Kiwifruit -

*An A-Z of Kiwi fact & folklore by Gordon Ell, , New Holland edition, in English.*

They think fever will hurt their child. They worry and lose sleep when their child has a fever. This is called fever phobia. In fact, fevers are harmless and often helpful. Let these facts help you better understand fever. My child feels warm, so she has a fever. Children can feel warm for a many reasons. Examples are playing hard, crying, getting out of a warm bed or hot weather. They are "giving off heat. If you want to be sure, take the temperature. These are the cutoffs for fever using different types of thermometers: Rectal bottom , ear or forehead temperature: All fevers are bad for children. They help the body fight infection. They can cause brain damage. It only happens if the air temperature is very high. An example is a child left in a closed car during hot weather. Anyone can have a seizure triggered by fever. Seizures with fever are harmful. These seizures are scary to watch, but they stop within 5 minutes. All fevers need to be treated with fever medicine. Fevers only need to be treated if they cause discomfort makes your child feel bad. Without treatment, fevers will keep going higher. Wrong, because the brain knows when the body is too hot. While these are "high" fevers, they also are harmless ones. With treatment, fevers should come down to normal. The response to fever medicines tells us nothing about the cause of the infection. Once the fever comes down with medicines, it should stay down. When the fever medicine wears off, the fever will come back. It may need to be treated again. The fever will go away and not return once the body overpowers the virus. Most often, this is day 3 or 4. If the fever is high, the cause is serious. If the fever is high, the cause may or may not be serious. If your child looks very sick, the cause is more likely to be serious. The exact number of the temperature is very important. The exact temperature number is not. Oral temperatures between These temperatures are normal. It peaks in the late afternoon and evening. Fever is one of the good guys.

### Chapter 2 : A-Z of Kiwi Fact and Folklore by Gordon Ell | The Women's Bookshop

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The Greeks imagined that gods and goddesses were like human beings. Often they behaved just as badly! A  
Acamas Acamas was the son of the hero Theseus. He fought in the Trojan War. Achilles Achilles was a Greek warrior who fought in the Trojan war. His mother was a nymph named Thetis. When Achilles was a child she dipped him into the River Styx in the underworld to make him immortal but she held him by his heel and that part of his body remained mortal. Actaeon Actaeon was a hunter who saw the goddess Artemis bathing. She turned him into a stag and he was killed by his own dogs. Aeneas Aeneas was a Trojan and a great warrior. He survived the Trojan War and fled to Italy. Agamemnon Agamemnon was commander of the Greeks during the Trojan War Ajax Ajax was a great Greek warrior who fought in the Trojan war Amazons The Amazons were a mythical race of women warriors Ambrosia Ambrosia was the food of the Greek gods Amphitrite Amphitrite was the wife of Poseidon the sea god Andromeda Andromeda was a princess. Her parents unwisely boasted that she was lovelier than the nereids. Poseidon flooded the land and to appease him Andromeda was chained to a rock to be sacrificed to a sea monster. Perseus turned up just in time to kill the monster. Apollo Apollo was Greek god of music and poetry. He was also god of prophecy. Aphrodite Aphrodite was Greek goddess of love Arachne Arachne was a Greek woman who was very good at weaving. The goddess Athene turned her into a spider. Ares Ares was the Greek god of war Argus Argus was a giant with eyes Ariadne Ariadne was the daughter of King Minos of Crete and she helped Theseus to kill the Minotaur Artemis Artemis was the goddess of hunting and wild animals Asclepius Asclepius was the Greek god of medicine and healing Asphodel Fields The Asphodel Fields were a part of the underworld where people who were not particularly good or bad went after their death Athene Athene was Greek goddess of wisdom and crafts Atlas Atlas was a titan a human shaped giant who held up the sky to prevent it falling to earth Augeus Augeus owned stables with cattle which had not been cleaned for years. One of the tasks of Hercules was to clean them. Auster Auster was god of the south wind B Bellerophon Bellerophon was a Greek hero who killed the chimera. However he tried to ride Pegasus the winged horse to Mount Olympus dwelling place of the gods. Zeus sent a gad fly which stung the horse and threw its rider to the ground. The god Apollo gave her the gift of prophecy but he later added a curse that nobody would ever believe her prophecies. Centaurs Centaurs were mythical beings. They were half human and half horse. Cerberus Cerberus was a dog with 3 heads who guarded the underworld and prevented the dead from escaping Ceres Ceres was the Greek goddess of agriculture and the harvest Cerynean hind The Cerynean hind had golden antlers and bronze hooves. It was caught by Hercules. He was overthrown by his son Zeus. Cyclops The cyclops were one-eyed giants. The most famous was Polyphemus who was outwitted by Odysseus. The cyclops were children of Gaia the earth goddess and Uranus the sky god. D Daedalus Daedalus was the first man to fly with his son Icarus Danae Danae was the mother of the hero Perseus Demeter Demeter was Greek goddess of harvests and fertility Deucalion In the Greek version of the flood story Zeus sent a terrible flood. Deucalion built an ark and survived with his wife Pyrrha. The goddess Hera cursed her so she could only repeat what other people said. Unable to speak to her lover Echo faded away till only her voice remained. Elysian Fields The Elysian Fields were part of the underworld. They were a paradise for the righteous after death. Endymion Endymion was a handsome man. Zeus put him into an eternal sleep in which he never grew old. Eos Eos was goddess of the dawn Erato Erato was the muse of love poetry Eris Eris was goddess of discord Eros Eros was a Greek god who made people fall in love by piercing them with his arrows. He was the son of Aphrodite. The chief god Zeus appeared to her in the form of a bull and took her to Crete. She was the mother of King Minos. Euterpe Euterpe was the muse of music F Fates The fates were 3 goddesses who decided each persons destiny G Gaia Gaia was the first goddess. She was the earth goddess and she gave birth to Uranus the sky god. Later she gave birth to the cyclops and the titans. Galatea Galatea was the statue made by Pygmalion who became a woman Ganymede Ganymede was a boy who was abducted by the gods and became their cup bearer Gorgon A

gorgon was a female monster with snakes for hair. Gorgons were so hideous they turned anyone who saw them into stone. H Harmonia Harmonia was goddess of harmony Harpies Harpies were evil creatures, part women, part birds Hector Hector was a Trojan warrior. He was killed by Achilles. A Trojan prince called Paris took her to Troy. Hephaestus Hephaestus was Greek god of fire and craftsmen Hera Hera was the wife of Zeus and goddess of marriage Hercules Hercules was a hero. He was the son of Zeus and a mortal woman and he performed a series of heroic tasks known as the labours of Hercules. Hermes Hermes was the messenger the Greek gods Hesperides The Hesperides were nymphs who looked after the golden apples that belonged to Hera Hestia Hestia was Greek goddess of the hearth the centre of family life Hippolyta Hippolyta was a queen of the Amazons women warriors Hydra The hydra was a snake like monster with 9 heads. It was eventually killed by Hercules. Hypnos Hypnos was the god of sleep. Our word hypnosis comes from him. I Icarus Icarus was the son of Daedalus the first man to fly. Unfortunately Icarus flew too near the sun and the wax holding his feathers melted. Iphigenia Iphigenia was the daughter of Agamemnon. She was sacrificed by her father. Iris Iris was the Greek goddess of the rainbow Ixion Ixion was an evil man who was punished by being tied to a wheel of fire that rolls forever J Jason Jason was a hero who led a group of heroes in a quest to obtain the golden fleece. They were called the argonauts after their ship the argo. The Minotaur lived there. She was killed by Perseus. Melpomene Melpomene was the muse of tragedy Menelaus Menelaus was a Greek king. His wife was Helen. Midas Midas was king of Phrygia in what is now Turkey. He foolishly wished that everything he touched would turn to gold. Minotaur The Minotaur was a monster with a human body and a bulls head. He lived in a labyrinth in Crete. Every 9 years 7 young men and 7 young women from Athens were sent to be devoured by him. He was killed by Theseus. Morpheus Morpheus was Greek god of dreams Muses The muses were goddesses of the arts and branches of knowledge. They inspired human artists and thinkers. N Naiads The Naiads were fresh water nymphs who presided over streams, rivers and lakes Narcissus Narcissus was a young man who fell in love with his own reflection Nectar Nectar was the drink of the Greek gods Nemean Lion The Nemean Lion was a ferocious beast with skin so tough no weapon could penetrate it. Hercules managed to strangle it. He fought in the Trojan War and on his journey home he had many adventures, which are told in the Odyssey. He was one of the argonauts. He was killed by the Trojan Hector. Pelops Pelops was the son of Tantalus. His father killed him and served him at a feast for the gods. They bought him back to life. The goddess Demeter had eaten one of his shoulders but they replaced it with ivory. He tried to stop the worship of the god Dionysius and was torn limb from limb. Pan Pan was the Greek god of shepherds. In appearance he was half man, half goat. For part of the year she lived in the underworld with Hades and during that time Demeter refused to let anything grow. Perseus Perseus was a hero who killed Medusa and rescued Andromeda from a sea monster Phyllis Phyllis was a woman who was turned into an almond tree Pirithous Pirithous was king of the Lapiths and a friend of Theseus Plutus Plutus was Greek god of wealth Polydeuces Polydeuces was a Greek hero. Polyhymnia Polyhymnia was the muse of sacred poetry Poseidon Poseidon was Greek god of the sea Priam Priam was king of Troy Procrustes Procrustes offered hospitality to travellers. He then made them fit a bed by stretching their limbs if they were too short and cutting off parts if they were too long. Procrustes was killed by the hero Theseus. Prometheus Prometheus was a titan. He stole fire from Zeus and gave it to mankind. As a punishment Zeus chained him to a rock and an eagle ate his liver each day. It regrew each time it was eaten. Pygmalion Pygmalion was a sculptor who fell in love with a statue of a woman he had carved.

## Chapter 3 : Kiwi Facts & Characteristics :: Kiwis for kiwi

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It is extremely sensitive to touch. The wings blend in so well to their feathers that you have to look closely to see that they have them. They have a roundish body like a chicken. They have claw like feet that are very sharp and they use them for protection when necessary. They also use them to dig for food. New Zealand is where about 20, of them live. They like dark forests areas, they are able to adapt to a variety of locations. Breeding programs at the the zoos have helped to increase their overall population. **Kiwi Bird Behavior** This is a very shy bird and they tend to move quickly when they feel that there could be a predator around their habitat. They are also nocturnal and that helps them to stay away from various types of predators. They are very vocal and that helps them to protect territory, warn of dangers, and call to their mate. **Kiwi Bird** €”  
**Genus: Apteryx** **Kiwi Bird Feeding** They consume a variety of foods including small invertebrates, grubs, seeds, and various types of worms. They will consume fruit when it is in season and various types of amphibians. They are able to locate insects and worms under the ground without having to see them due to their great sense of smell. **Kiwi Bird Reproduction** The males and females have dance rituals from March to June when they will take part in mating. They are very particular about who they choose for a mate because they will stay loyal to that same partner for life. If one of them dies there could be another mate in the future.. This particular bird lays the largest size of egg in proportion to their body size of any birds. Only 1 egg is placed into the nest that both the male and the female will create. The female will spend most of the time incubating the egg while the male looks for food to bring back to her. They young will arrive in about 63 to 92 days. The parents will take turns protecting it and bringing food back to the nest. In a few weeks the bird will be able to leave the nest with them. They can live up to 20 years in the wild. **Kiwi Bird Conservation** All 5 of the Kiwi Bird species are at risk of extinction due to increased numbers of predators and loss of habitat. They are preserved in many National Parks and forests but there is still more work that has to be done in order to protect them.

## Chapter 4 : Kiwi (Apteryx Australis) - Animals - A-Z Animals

*All in all, A-Z of Kiwi Fact & Folklore Read More A brand new, fully revised edition of the best-selling New Zealand Traditions & Folklore, first published in*

LinkedIn Common Myths of Foster Care There are many myths about the foster care system and unless you have experienced it personally, it may be difficult to decipher fact from fiction. Here is a list of the most common misconceptions people have about becoming and being a foster parent, as it is required at Child Crisis Arizona. Some answers may vary depending on the foster care agency you choose. You have to be a stay-at-home parent to foster. Child Crisis Arizona does not require a stay-at-home parent. We ask that children under the age of 3 not be in childcare for more than 32 hours per week due to the attachment needs that children in care may have. Foster parents are in it for the money. The money that is received by foster parents goes directly to fund the needs of the child. Foster parents do not make enough to sufficiently compensate them for their time, mileage and emotional investment. An individual has to be married to be a foster parent. Child Crisis Arizona has many successful single foster parents. They have close family and friends they can rely on as their support system. Children are in care because of something they did. Children are in care because of poor choices their parents have made. The behaviors of children in care are too difficult to parent. You will get too attached. However, Child Crisis Arizona offers consultations with the family, mentors and support services to help you and your family through the transition. Becoming a foster parent takes time, dedication, compassion and the correct information. If you have any potential myths you would like busted or want more information on becoming a foster parent visit [childcrisisaz](http://childcrisisaz.com). Upcoming Foster Care Orientation Dates.

*All in all, A-Z of Kiwi Fact & Folklore provides a fascinating journey back to the roots of our Kiwi culture. Condition Excellent Please click here to ask a question.*

The number of Chinese males affected are half of the Caucasian counterparts while African Americans have a lower incidence of the condition as well. It is safe to say that pattern baldness is experienced by the norm of the population, so you are not the only one suffering of this condition. Androgenic alopecia develops when the hair follicle the place under the skin where hair grows from reduces in size, as well as a time reduction in the active growth phase. Fortunately, androgenic alopecia does not develop in all hair follicles at the same time. This is why different parts of the scalp seem to be losing more hair than the other parts. What causes androgenic alopecia? As boys grow up, their hair follicles are exposed to androgen any hormone that controls the appearance and development of masculine characteristics that their body has synthesized. Once hair follicles are exposed to androgen, they become "androgen sensitive" and androgenetic alopecia can develop later in time. Stopping the hair follicles from interacting with androgens seems to prohibit any chance of androgenetic alopecia development. To explain in more detail there are two types of androgen that need to be considered: An enzyme called 5-alpha-reductase converts testosterone to DHT. Once DHT is formed, it has the ability to bind to any androgen receptor in hair follicles. This binding reduces follicle activity, shrinks the hair follicle which slows the cycle of hair growth, reduces the diameter of the hair shaft and over times hair growth ceases. For females, the mechanism of the condition is similar to that of the males. Hair loss in women can many times be directly related to pregnancy or menopause and their effects. Some people seem to have more extensive hair loss than others? Recent research suggest that the answer has something to do with the differences in the concentration of 5-alpha-reductase in skin and hair follicles of people who have androgenetic alopecia. It is possible that some people just produce more of this enzyme, which in turn converts more testosterone to DHT, which will result in greater hair loss. Also, some people just develop greater sensitivity of androgen receptors in their hair follicles. This means that a certain concentration in others with less sensitive androgen receptors in the follicles. Myths About Hair Loss Here is a list of common myths that you do not need to believe regarding hair loss: Permanent hair loss is caused by perms, colors, and other chemical treatment Shaving your head will cause hair to grow back thicker. Dandruff causes permanent hair loss Stress causes permanent hair loss. Hair loss does not occur in the late teens. Moreover, there is also period of three months before the loss hair is replaced. This then means there is a total of a minimal of 6 months for the total hair loss and regrowth cycle. Of course there are things that might contribute to hair loss such as anemia, low blood count, and thyroid abnormalities. Chemotherapy agents are basically poisonous chemicals administered to kill cancer cells. Unfortunately, they kill more than just cancer cells: Usually the patient loses a huge amount of hair during treatment and there is no hair growth stimulant, shampoo or conditioners that can reverse this effect. Adequate hair growth may take anywhere from months.

### Chapter 6 : Picture 2 of 3 - Kiwi (Apteryx Australis) Pictures & Images - Animals - A-Z Animals

*pages A brand new, fully revised edition of the best selling New Zealand Traditions and Folklore, first published in ,An A-Z of Kiwi Fact & Folklore covers more than updated anecdotes, ideas and traditions that we share as New Zealanders, and which make us different from Australia, England and any other part of the English speaking world.*

Five groups that classify all living things Animalia A group of animals within the animal kingdom Chordata A group of animals within a pylum Aves A group of animals within a class Struthioniformes A group of animals within an order Apterygidae A group of animals within a family Apteryx The name of the animal in science Apteryx australis The animal group that the species belongs to Bird What kind of foods the animal eats Omnivore How long L or tall H the animal is 25cm - 45cm 9. In recent years the kiwi has become endangered , mainly due to introduced predators like dogs , cats , rats , ferrets and weasels which hunt the kiwi and eat its eggs. The kiwi is almost helpless against these exotic threats and there are many support organizations for kiwis which run conservation projects to try and protect the remaining kiwi population. The largest of these kiwi conservation projects is run by the Bank of New Zealand. There are many different species of kiwi, but all of them can only be found inhabiting the forests of New Zealand. It is believed that the incredible diversity of this island nation is due to its early separation from Australia and the rest of the continents, millions of years ago, by way of tectonic plate shifting. The kiwi is the national bird and icon of New Zealand. In fact, the native people of New Zealand are often also called Kiwis. The kiwi also appears on many flags and symbols across the islands. The eggs of the kiwi weigh about one pound which is g. The kiwi uses its long beak to rummage through the foliage on the ground in search of food. Kiwis are omnivorous animals and eat a variety of both plants and animals. The kiwi mainly hunts out worms, insects and spiders but also eats fruits and berries, generally those that have fallen to the forest floor. The kiwi is thought to be related to the ostrich and the emu , making the kiwi the smallest member of this family of birds. The kiwi therefore spends its life foraging on the forest floor. Although kiwis are generally solitary animals , kiwis are known to live in pairs for parts of their lives. These kiwi couples mate only with each other and the female kiwi is known to be larger than the male kiwi, meaning the female kiwi is generally the dominant bird. Before the introduction of animals such as cats and dogs , kiwis roamed New Zealand in great numbers as there were no natural predators there besides humans. It is since humans settled there with their pets that the kiwi numbers have rapidly declined. Today there are believed to only around kiwis left in the wild. Kiwis are very nomadic birds which means that they are known to move around a great deal rather than staying in one place. Kiwis dig burrows during the day which they sleep in at night and then move onto another spot and build a new burrow the next day. The only exception to this is when the kiwi is nesting to lay its eggs. The female kiwi lays an average of five eggs per clutch which take nearly 3 months to hatch. The male kiwi is the one who incubates the eggs for most of the time.

*Kiwi myths Kiwi experts are keen to dispel myths surrounding the kiwi, and there are a few. To set the record straight: Kiwi do not use their beaks to fight.*

There are five species of kiwi in the official classification: The great spotted kiwi *Apteryx haastii* The largest known species of kiwi. Its height is up to 45 cm 18 in and it weighs around 3. It has grayish brown plumage with brighter spots on its body – hence its name. The female of this species lays only one egg, which both parents incubate. Its habitat is upland mountainous areas such as the northern part of the South Island. It lives in upland forests. It primarily existed on the South Island New Zealand ; however, it was not able to cope with predators living there, i. In connection with this fact, it was introduced on Kapiti Island in order to reintroduce its population. This bird reaches the height of 25 cm 10 in and weighs 1. The female lays the egg, which the male incubates solely. The Okarito kiwi *Apteryx rowi* The new species, which was classified only in It is a little bit smaller, its feathers are in the shade of grey and there are brighter spots on its face. The female lays three eggs in the season – every egg in a different nest. The southern brown kiwi *Apteryx australis* It is a very widespread species of kiwi, which can be seen all over the South Island and Stewart Island. Its size is similar to the great spotted kiwi. This species can adjust itself to a very wide range of habitat. Its plumage is brown-red. The female lays two eggs, which the male incubates. The natural habitat The kiwi lives in wooded areas of New Zealand. These areas are very often steep and wet. It is not able to raise above the ground so it does not build nests but burrows, which are places of escape against predators. Kiwi is an endemic species – at present, it lives only in New Zealand. It has wings but its length is only 3cm – therefore, they are useless and completely covered in feathers. Three toes on each foot, let this flightless bird walk silently when it forages. Although the kiwi is rather inconspicuous and seems to be an incapable bird, it can transcend even a human being. Although the kiwi belongs to the flock, its built makes it similar to mammals in terms of some features. The kiwi is covered with feathers, which are long and loose, similar to hair. This bird also has relatively low temperature of its body – around 38 degrees of Celsius, which makes it similar to mammals. It happens rarely that completely white kiwis hatch out. White kiwi bird It happens very rarely that completely white kiwis hatch out. Until now, there have been three such cases in captivity. Diet The kiwi eats small invertebrates, seeds, larvas and many other types of worms. Its food also consist of fruit, small crawfish, eels and amphibians. Thanks to nostrils, which are situated at the end of the bill, the kiwi can feel the haul without the need to see or touch it. The comparison of the size of eggs. Lifestyle The kiwi is a very shy bird and it is mainly nocturnal. However, scientists have also observed species, which are active during the day. Nonetheless, it is thought that the kiwi rests during the day in dug burrows. It becomes foraging at night. Kiwis have very good hearing which is not typical for birds. Its long bill has nostrils at the end. Reproduction and development Kiwis combine monogamic couples whose relationship can last up to 20 years. In the mating season, which lasts from March to June, the couple visits each other in burrows. The female usually lays one egg and some species lay two eggs. The incubation period is from 63 to 92 days and often a male, not a female is engaged in hatching the young. The biggest kiwi is the great spotted kiwi *Apteryx haastii* which is up to 45 cm 18 in high and weighs around 3. The Kiwi *Apteryx* relative to its size, abolish the biggest balls in the world. The kiwi bird – curios: The kiwi is the national symbol of New Zealand. The kiwi is thought to be the oldest living bird in the world – it evolved around 30 million years ago. Kiwis have had only one enemy for years until the human being appeared – the laughing owl *Sceloglaux albifacies* The kiwi lays the biggest eggs in the world in comparison with its size. It is like a woman weighing 54 kilos gave birth to the baby who was 11 kg 24 lb! The kiwi has the lowest body temperature of all birds.

## Chapter 8 : New Zealand Slang

*In New Holland published An A-Z of Kiwi Fact & Folklore, a fully revised edition of the best-selling New Zealand Traditions and Folklore (itself first published in ), covering more than updated anecdotes, ideas and traditions that we share as New Zealanders and which help make us unique.*

During the night, as they are out foraging for food or patrolling their territory, they will perform duets, calling to each other. The female has a lower hoarser call than the male. But the bond is long-lasting. Kiwi Diet There are few surprises in the kiwi diet. But they will also take large food items like freshwater crays and even frogs. In captivity, kiwi have fished eels out of a pond, subdued them with a few thuds and eaten them. Kiwi Territories Kiwi are extremely territorial birds, They protect their patch " which can be as much as 40 hectares " by calling or, if that fails, by chasing the intruder kiwi and giving it a good booting over. Very occasionally, kiwi kill each other fighting for territory. Acutely aware of neighbours, they will often engage in calling duels. A gathering of kiwi is a rarity. However, on Stewart Island, they do live in small, mixed aged family groupings. Kiwi Nests, er, Burrows! Great Spotted Kiwi prefer dens. Unlike the Little Spotted Kiwi and the Brown Kiwi, who tends towards simple one-entrance burrows, the Great Spotted will put the time and effort into constructing a labyrinth of tunnels several metres long with more than one exit. Common Kiwi Myths Kiwi experts are keen to dispel myths surrounding the kiwi " particularly that they are half-blind and bumbling. Here are a few common ones: Finely tuned and capable of detecting a few parts per million of scent, the beak, when probing the ground, can detect worms and other food. The adults can look after themselves using their razor sharp claws as weapons. A couple of slashes can quickly draw blood " as conservationists have often found when putting their hands down kiwi burrows. Because they are so aggressive, DOC staff can attract them simply by imitating their call. Incensed that another kiwi is on their turf, the response is instant and dramatic: They sound like a deer charging, almost exploding, through the dark. He belts you in the leg and then runs off into the undergrowth. I think he views us as super-big kiwi. A kiwi can cover his territory " possibly the size of 60 football fields " in a night. This might take in three valley streams and all sorts of obstacles. In fact, as Conservation Officers can testify, if you chase them at night, they can run very fast, swerving around trees and expertly navigating the undergrowth. Similarly, they are unfazed by daylight. Kiwi Culture -- From a Maori Perspective The Maori people have a very personal interest in seeing the kiwi survive and flourish. It was Tane, the god of the forest who, with different wives, created much of the natural world, including birds, trees, stones and humans. For Maori, kiwi are, in effect, our elder siblings. And, like a good older brother or sister, they are very protective of us. Kiwi -- Six Unique Varieties There are six identified varieties of kiwi. The Little Spotted Kiwi The smallest about the size of a bantam and most endangered species, the "Little Spots" have a very mellow, often docile nature. They have suffered terrible that the hands of possums, stoats, cats and larger predators. Now extinct on mainland New Zealand, the largest remaining population is on Kapiti Island where birds occupy some ha of mixed forest, scrub and grassland. The Great Spotted Kiwi The rugged mountaineer of the kiwi " found primarily in the high, often harsh hill country " the Great Spotted has forged a strange deal with evolution. The same harsh environment that makes it struggle from one day to the next also makes it tough going for the pigs, dogs and stoats that would otherwise be keen to pursue it. They are little toughies They are widespread in Northland in a diverse range of vegetation types including exotic forests and rough farm land. Okarito Brown Kiwi In one sense, the new kid on the block. It was only in that the Okarito Brown, living in lowland forest just north of Franz Josef was identified as a distinct variety of kiwi. Tell-tale signs are its slightly greyish plumage sometimes accompanied by white facial feathers. Southern Tokoeka Squat and round and bigger than their northern Brown Kiwi cousins, they can grow to almost the same size as Great Spotted Kiwi. They are the most communal of the somewhat reclusive kiwi. Haast Tokoeka The Haast Tokoeka, found in the rugged mountains behind Haast, was also identified as a distant variety of Kiwi in They spend their summers in the high sub alpine tussock grasslands but probably retreat to the lowland forests in winter. Kaitaia Nocturnal Park, Kaitaia.

Chapter 9 : The A-Z of Australian Facts, Myths and Legends - Bruce Elder - Google Books

*The kiwi is a brown, fuzzy, flightless bird native to the forests and jungles of New Zealand. In recent years the kiwi has become endangered, mainly due to introduced predators like dogs, cats, rats, ferrets and weasels which hunt the kiwi and eat its eggs.*