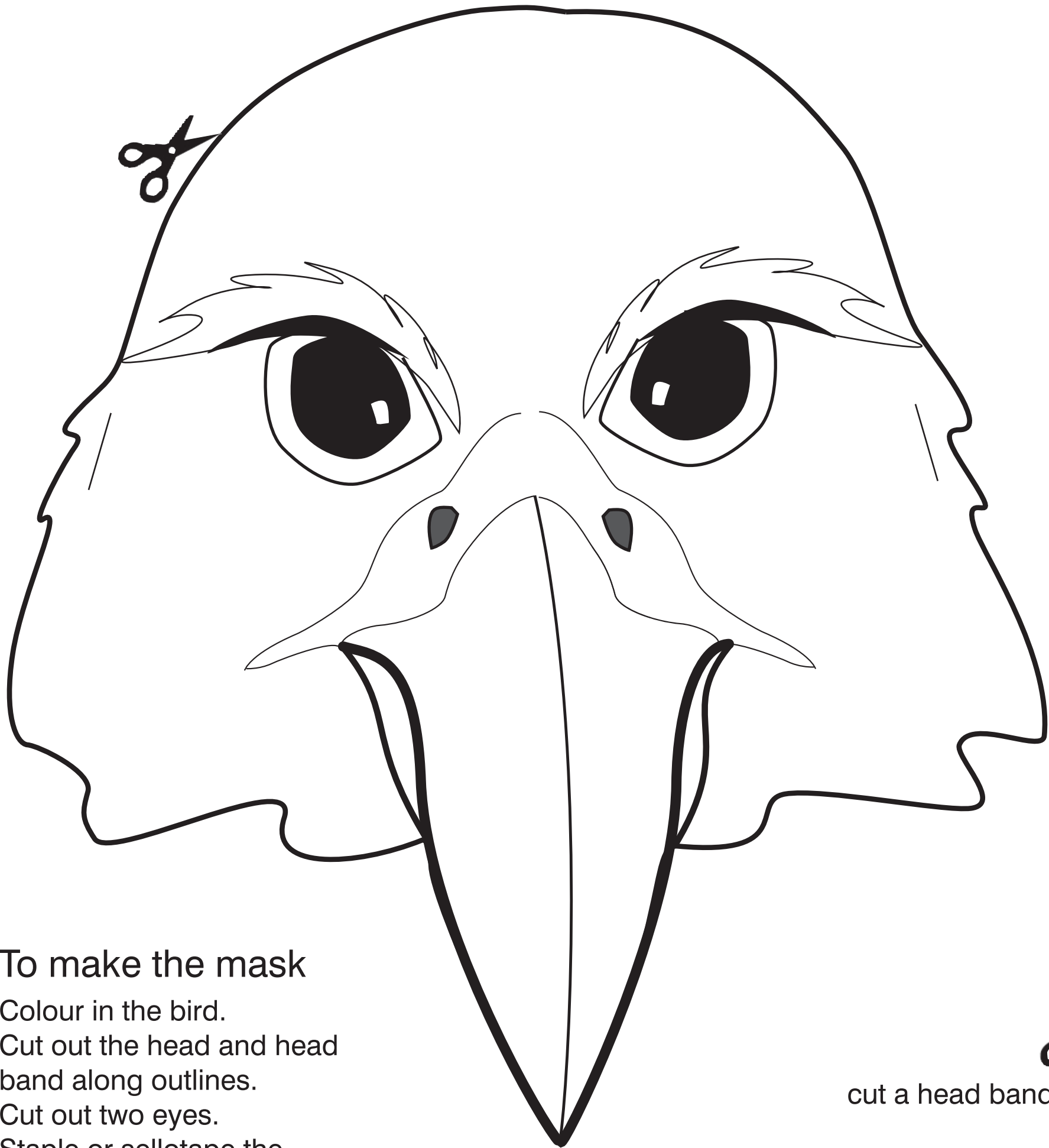


New Zealand falcon/kārearea

Falcon/kārearea (*Falco novaeseelandiae*)

Capable of flying at speeds over 100 km/h and catching prey larger than itself, the New Zealand falcon/kārearea is one of our most spectacular birds. One of 38 species of falcon worldwide, the New Zealand falcon is endemic to this country.

The falcon can be found on both the North and South Islands and several offshore islands, including Stewart Island and the subantarctic Auckland Islands.



To make the mask

Colour in the bird.

Cut out the head and head band along outlines.

Cut out two eyes.

Staple or sellotape the head strap to fit.

cut a head band



Department of Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai

New Zealand falcon/kārearea

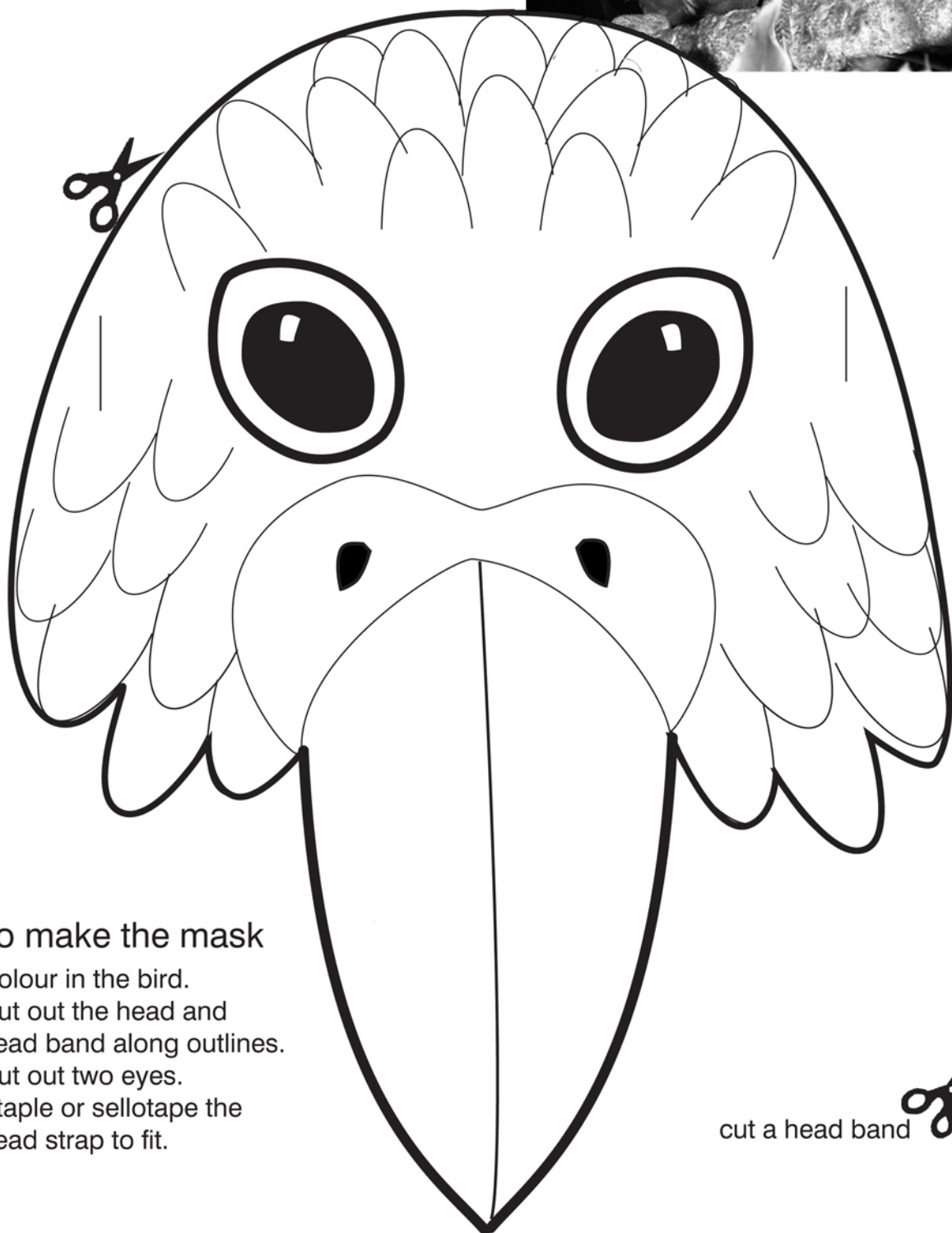
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Kākā

The kākā is a large parrot belonging to the nestorinae family, a group that includes the cheeky kea and the extinct Norfolk Island kākā.

The birds are mainly up during the day but are also active at night during fine weather or a full moon. Flocks of boisterous kākā gather in the early morning and late evening to socialise - their amusing antics and raucous voice led the Maori to refer to them as chattering and gossiping.

Kākā have brown feathers with an orange and red underside. Its brown face has lighter golden patches either side of its black beak.



To make the mask

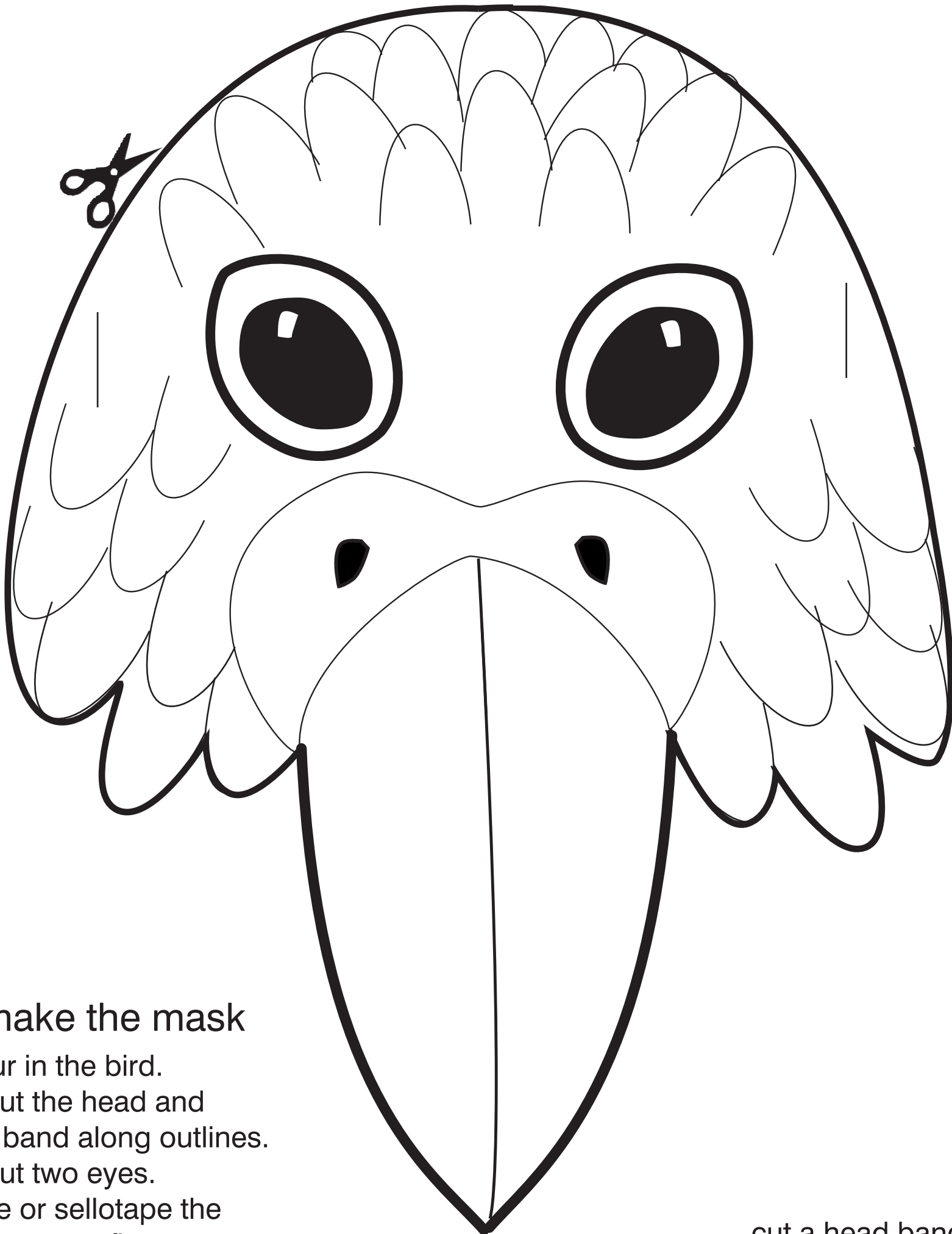
Colour in the bird.
Cut out the head and head band along outlines.
Cut out two eyes.
Staple or sellotape the head strap to fit.



Kea

Kea (*Nestor notabilis*)

Kea live in the high country where they range from the alpine basins down to the valley floors, seeking food and places to play and congregate. Endemic to the South Island high country, kea are the world's only alpine parrot and are also thought to be the world's most intelligent bird. They are best known for their cheeky antics around humans, and can be very entertaining. *Please don't feed them though*, as this can make them more destructive!!



To make the mask

Colour in the bird.
Cut out the head and head band along outlines.
Cut out two eyes.
Staple or sellotape the head strap to fit.

cut a head band

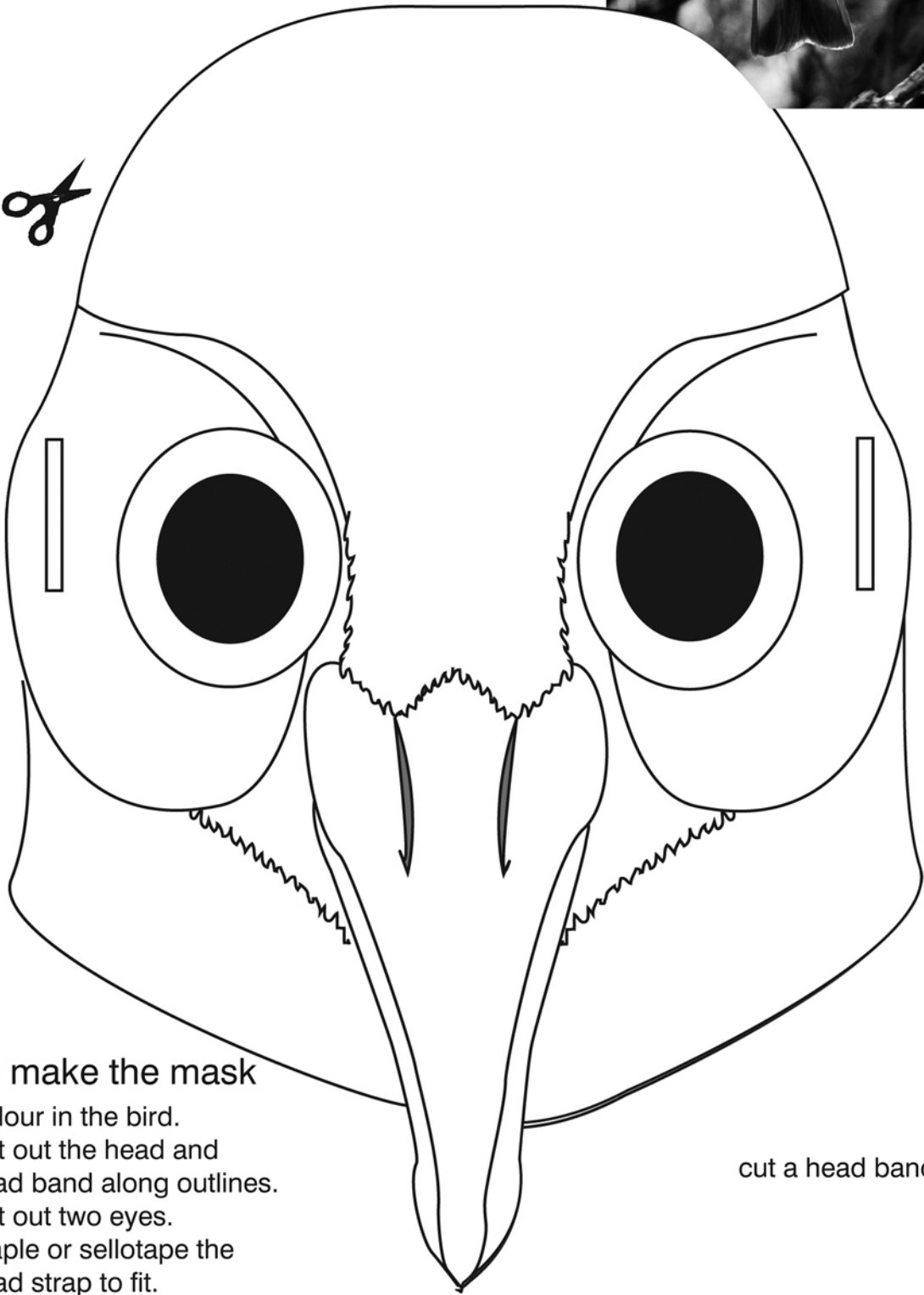


New Zealand Wood Pigeon/ Kererū

New Zealand's native pigeon eats large fruits, such as those of karaka and taraire and spreads these plants across the country. The loss of the kererū would be a disaster for our native forests.

The kererū has shiny green and bronze feathers with a white front. It has big black eyes with a red rim and a red beak.

These heavy birds are very noisy in flight so keep an ear and an eye out for these birds. Kererū occur throughout mainland New Zealand, and on Stewart Island and many offshore islands.



To make the mask

- Colour in the bird.
- Cut out the head and head band along outlines.
- Cut out two eyes.
- Staple or sellotape the head strap to fit.

cut a head band



Hoiho/yellow-eyed penguin

Hoiho means ‘noise shouter’ — and they are pretty noisy! They nest on shore hidden under thick shrubs and flaxes so their loud call helps them find their mates and chicks. They have beautiful yellow eyes and a yellow feather headband.

They are only found here in Aotearoa/New Zealand and are thought to be the world’s rarest penguin.

Like all penguins, they cannot fly, but their paddle-like flippers are excellent for ‘flying’ through the water as they hunt for food. Their eyes are designed for seeing under water.

You can help penguins by keeping your dog on a leash at the beach or by asking your parents to drive carefully along any coast road, especially at dusk and dawn. To support the Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust, visit www.yellow-eyedpenguin.org.nz.

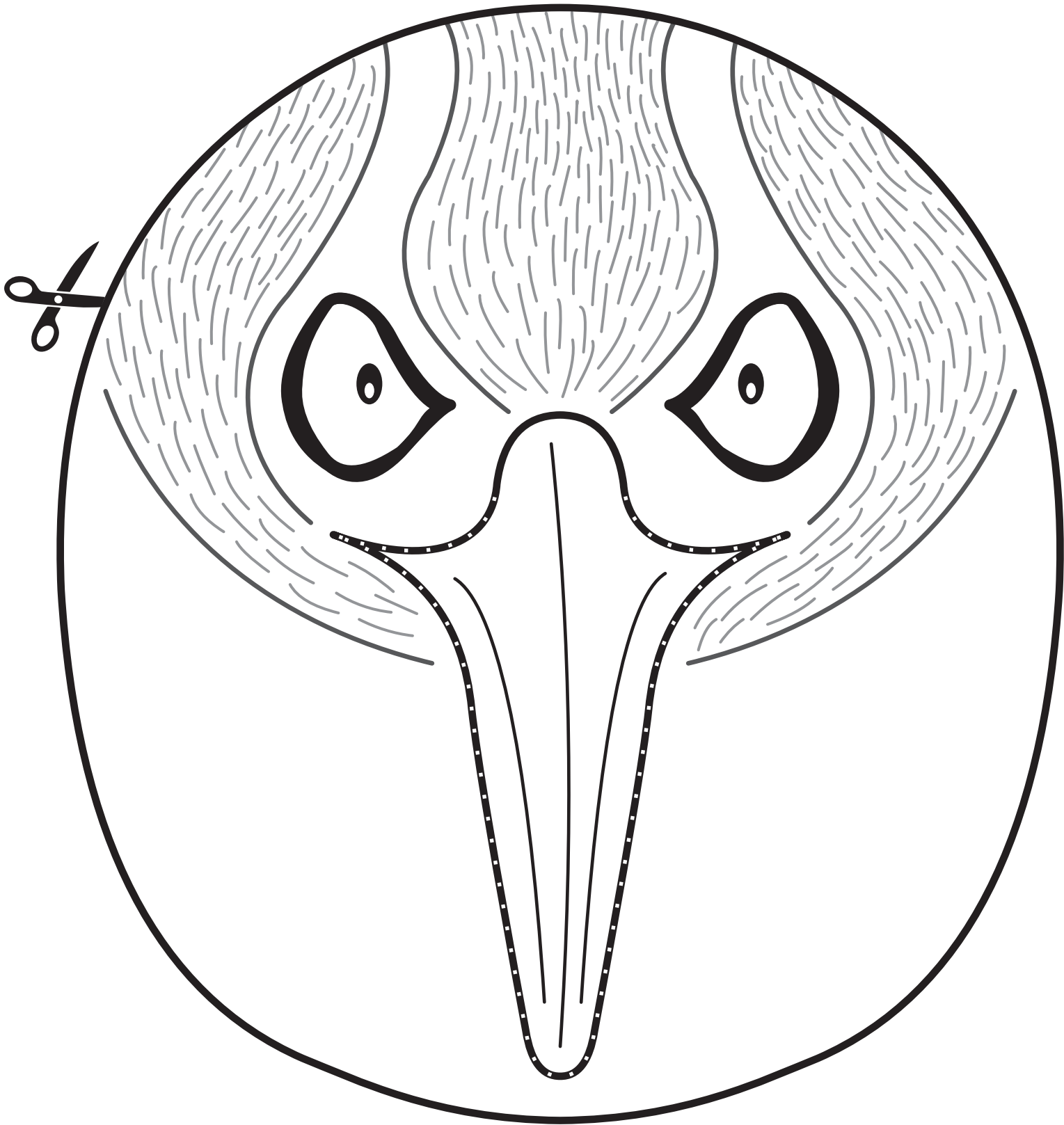


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Hoiho/yellow-eyed penguin



To make the mask

- Colour in the bird.
- Cut out the head and headband along the outlines.
- Cut out two eyes.
- Cut out the beak along the dotted line (leave top attached).
- Push out the beak and pinch-fold its tip.
- Staple or sellotape the head strap to fit.

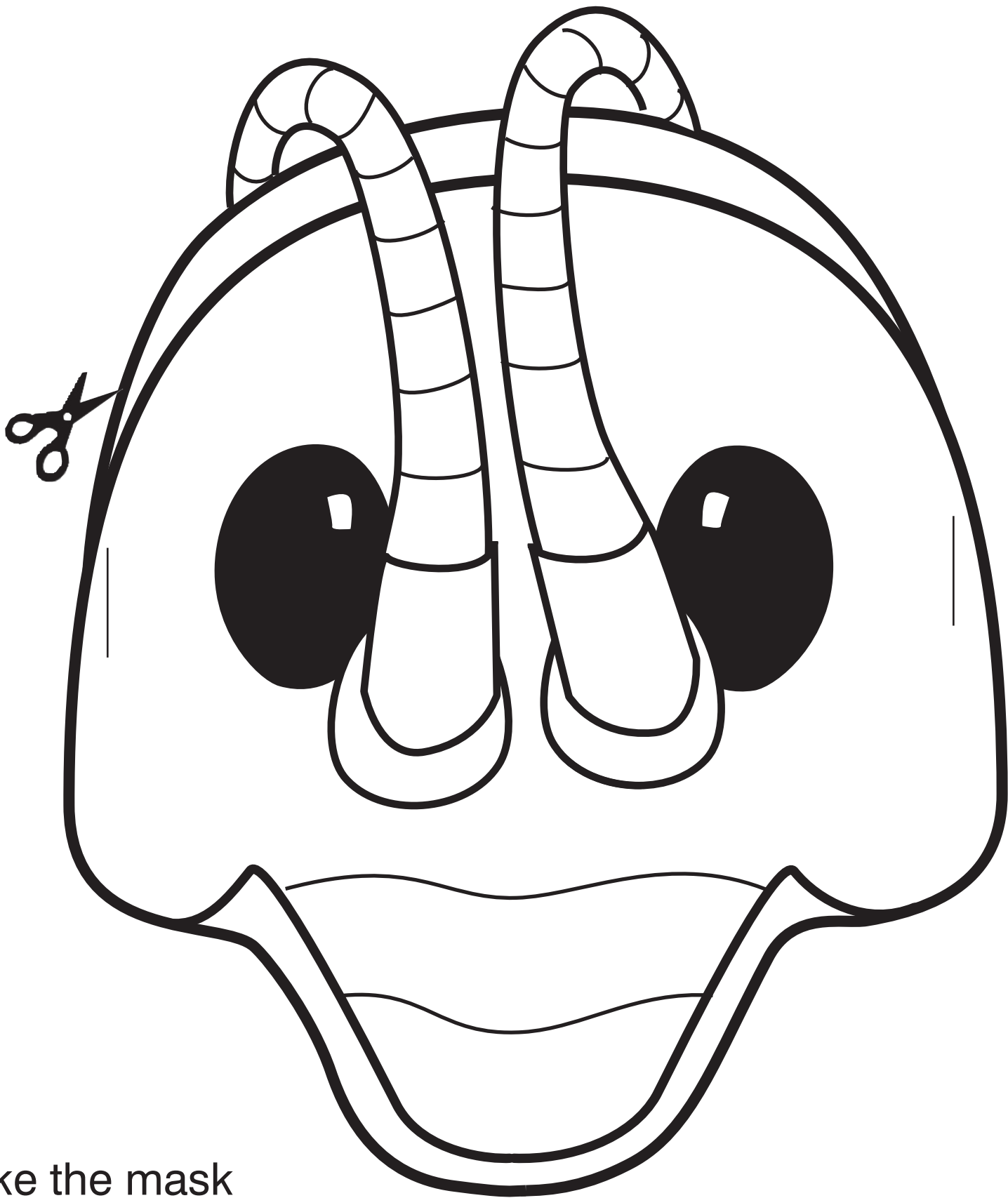
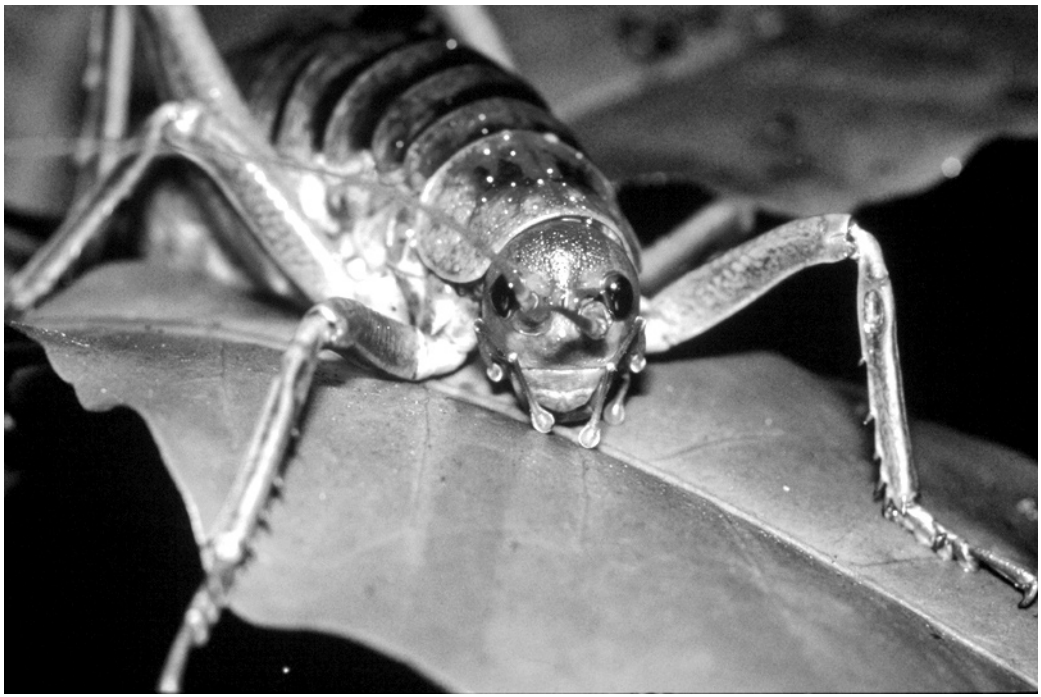
cut out a headband



Wētā

Wētā are incredible looking creatures. With their big bodies, spiny legs, and curved tusks, they are one of New Zealand's most recognisable creepy-crawlies. Wētā are nocturnal, which means they come out at night. There are different kinds; tree wētā, ground wētā, cave wētā, giant wētā and three kinds of tusked wētā. Some live in forests or caves, some dig holes under stones, in rotten logs or burrow in trees.

The wetapunga of Little Barrier Island is the biggest – over 8 cm, which is nearly as big as a moro bar!



To make the mask

Colour in the wētā.
Cut out the head and head band along outlines.
Cut out two eyes.
Staple or sellotape the head strap to fit.

cut a head band

