

At the time of Polynesian arrival there were ~230 bird species.

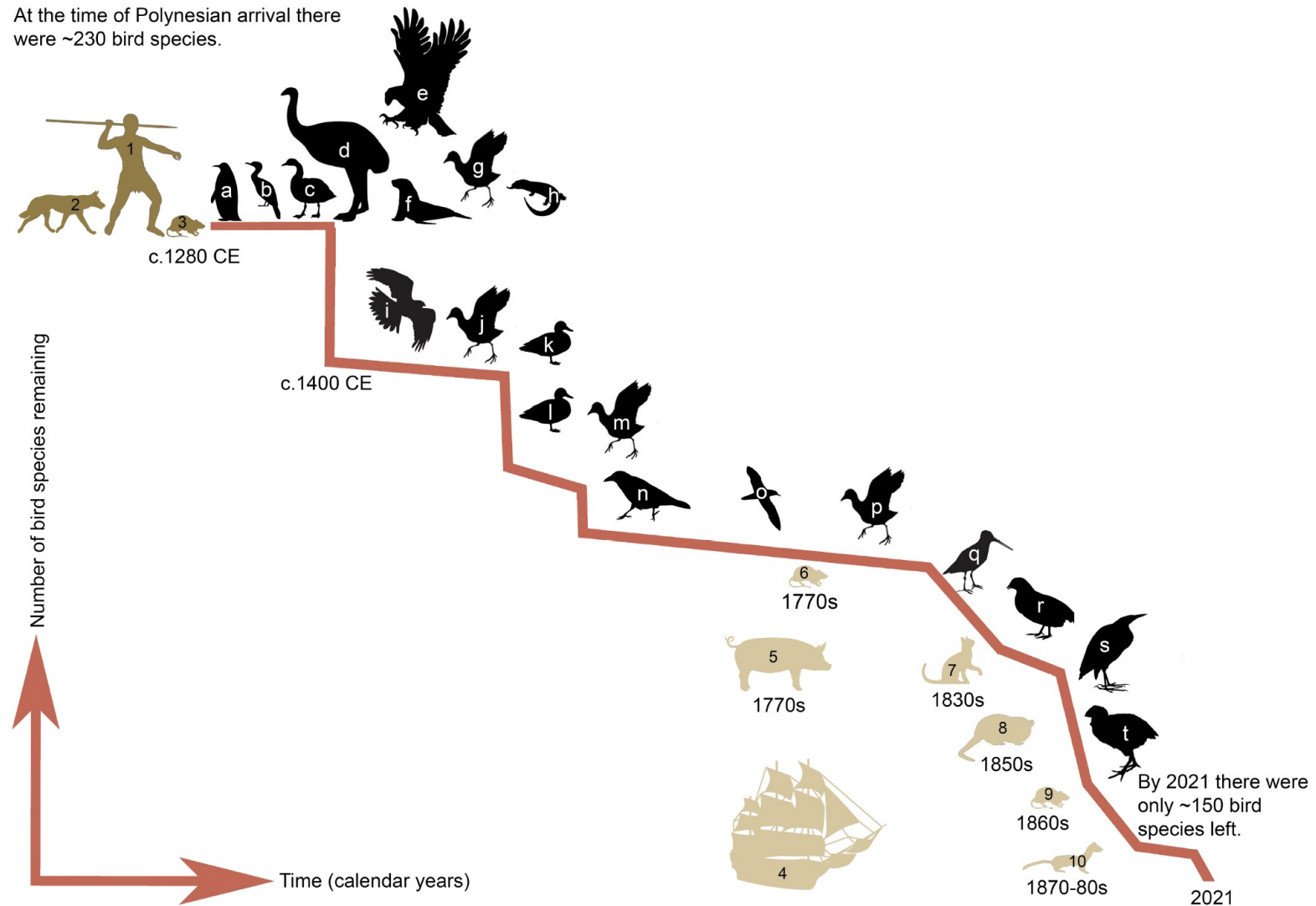


FIGURE 1 | Schematic of medium-large sized vertebrate extinctions in Aotearoa New Zealand and the introduction of novel mammalian predators since East Polynesian, and latter European, settlement. Extinct vertebrates include, but are not limited to, **(a)** penguins; **(b)** shags; **(c,k,l)** waterfowl including geese, swans, and ducks; **(d)** large flightless moa; **(e)** eagles; **(f)** pinnipeds such as rāpoka sea lion and ihupuku southern elephant seals; **(g,j,m,p,t)** rails; **(h)** reptiles and frogs; **(i)** harriers; **(n)** ravens; **(o)** shearwaters; **(q)** snipe; **(r)** quails; and **(s)** bitterns. Predators introduced by East Polynesians (1) include Polynesian dog or kurī (2), and Pacific rat or kiore (3); and those introduced by Europeans (4), which included pigs (5), Norway rats (6), cats (7), brushtail possums (8), ship rats (9), and mustelids including ferrets, stoats and weasels (10). Figure adapted from Tennyson and Martinson (2007) with the inclusion of additional species from Worthy (1991); Boessenkool et al. (2009), Collins et al. (2013), Rawlence et al. (2015b, 2017a,b), Easton et al. (2017).