While birds and mammals dominate seed dispersal literature globally, geckos and skinks have been identified as potential seed dispersers for New Zealand flora since 1984, and more recent studies have estimated frugivory rates of endemic shrubs by geckos through exclusion experiments. My research aims to quantify the impact of kōrero gecko (*Woodworthia "Otago/Southland large"*) presence on fruit removal rates of mingimingi (*Coprosma propinqua*) in a rocky grassland site in the Strath-Taieri valley of Otago. An exclusion experiment was used to establish fruit removal rates across four treatments of varying levels of access, similar to past literature but with the addition of an insect-only access treatment that could be compared to the lizard (and insect) access to identify the impact of lizards alone.The proportions of fruit removed in the total exclusion, insect access, lizard access, and open access treatments were 0.009, 0.657, 0.827, and 0.876 respectively. These results suggest both insects and lizards can consume significant amounts of mingimingi fruit when given the opportunity. Trail cameras were positioned to estimate the relative visitation rates of geckos and common skink species and monitor the experiment. The vast majority of shrub visitation by lizards on trail cameras were kōrero geckos, despite the abundance of skinks at the site, supporting the assumption kōrero geckos are responsible for most of the lizard frugivory detected. This research shows that insect frugivory should not be ignored when establishing fruit removal rates, and that kōrero geckos are a significant frugivore of mingimingi.