

Parikaranga

“te reo o tangoio”

the newsletter of
Maungaharuru-Tangitu Inc

Edited by Keith Hamilton

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PARIKARANGARANGA

“te reo o tangoio”

Issue 1. July-August 2009

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WHY REGISTER?

So we can hear from you.

PHONE 0800 TANGOIO TO CHECK.

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Tēnā koutou te whānau, whānui o Tangoio ko tenei te “Parikaranga”-Te Reo o Tangoio tua tahi .

The kaupapa of “Parikaranga” is to keep te whānau me nga hoa o Maungaharuru-Tangitu informed and, hopefully, entertained about take relating to us.

Regular features will include reports from Maungaharuru-Tangitu Inc on our Treaty Claims and other take, The Marae Committee, the Kōhanga Reo and the Moremore Working group.

We will also profile our whānau, and feature “Te Whakapapa o nga Whenua”.

Our first “Whakapapa o nga Whenua” is about the name of our Newsletter.

Back in the day, when our whenua hadn't been stripped quite so much of it's ngahere and bird life was more abundant something would happen twice a day that gave rise to the name.

Every morning and evening the birds would take to wing and the sound of their departure and return would echo down the Waitara valley. This effect was called “Parikaranga – Valley of echoing cliffs”. As the sound of the birds called repeatedly so we will call to you.



We are currently working on contacting and registering as many of our whānau as we can.

Please check to see if you're registered and ask your whānau and friends.

ARE YOU REGISTERED?

PHONE 0800 TANGOIO TO CHECK.

WHY REGISTER?

The more whānau we have on our register the better the settlement with the crown.

To belong to an awesome whānau.

For your tamariki

So we can keep you informed.

So we can hear from you.

To help the whānau

To acknowledge your tupuna

Make Your Whānau Count

Maungaharuru-Tangitu is not the only group looking for whānau.

Ngati Kahungunu Iwi Inc, representing haapu raua nga whānau o Kahungunu, ph 0800 ????

Ngati Hineuru, representing Nga Whānau o Ngati Hineuru (Te Haroto Marae), ph 0800 TeHaroto/834 27676

and Mana Ahuriri Inc, representing Nga Haapu o Ahuriri

are all wanting to register as many of their whānau as they can. Please give them a call to check your registration details.

Ma te Atua koutou katoa e manaaki

Tangoio School Reunion

Former pupils of Tangoio School are asked to register for the school reunion which will take place in December 2011.

We are in the process of forming a committee. If you are interested in being on this committee to help organise the Reunion please let us know.

Please forward your name and the names of your whānau who attended the school, to:

Toi Tawhai,

at email: harryt7@orcon.net .nz

Ph/Fax 098 277 4334



Bevan Taylor



Tania Hopmans



Fred Reti



Elaine Taylor



Justin Puna



Thursday Puna

(absent: Kerry Nuku)

Daphne Barraclough



Anesia Taurima



Keith Hamilton

WHY REGISTER?

To help the whanau

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Korerorero from the Chair.

Kia ora te whānau

By now hopefully most of you will be familiar with us and what we are set up to do on your behalf.

However, I would like to take this opportunity to introduce your Maungaharuru-Tangitu Inc roopu and explain our role, what we have done so far and what the future holds in store.

There are two parts to Maungaharuru-Tangitu Inc. The Board, which is the Governance arm, and, for want of a better term, the Executive arm, who are retained by the Board to manage our work.

We currently have seven members on the Board. They are: (Myself) Bevan Taylor (Chair), Tania Hopmans (Deputy Chair), Elaine Taylor (Treasurer), Fred Reti, Kerry Nuku, Thursday Puna and Justin Puna.

We employ four staff who are responsible for making sure our mahi gets done and done well. They are: Tania Hopmans – Project Manager, Keith Hamilton – Communications Advisor, Anesia Taurima and Daphne Barraclough – Administration.

Spotlight On Whānau

A regular feature of our Newsletter will be this segment "Spotlight on Whānau". In each issue we will select one or more of our whānau members and highlight their work and contributions to marae, whenua or kaupapa.

For the first subject we chose a group of people who have an impact, largely unseen, on most manuhiri who visit our marae.

Some people call them The "A Team" but we know them as our regular ringawera.

Unfortunately we couldn't get the whole crew together for this photo opportunity but here is a selection of our ringawera.

Mark, JJ and Doreen would probably say we've missed the real workers hmmm.

So next time you have a feed at Tangoio Marae and are blown away by the kai and service these are some of the ringawera behind the scenes.

To Missy and her "A Team".....kia ora

From left Elaine Taylor, Mou Watson, Jackie Taylor, MISSY, Boy Taylor, Leanne Taylor and Adelaide Rarere

TANGATA WHENUA 1 UNISON 0

In what could only be described as a David and Goliath battle the joint forces of Maungaharuru-Tangitu Inc, Ngāti Hineuru Iwi Inc and the HB Outstanding Landscape Preservation Society kicked the tutae out of power giant Unison.

After three and a half years, countless hours and a lot of sweat and tears from passionate members of our whānau, Unisons application to build wind turbines on our sacred Maunga was declined by Justice Bollard of the Environment Court earlier this year.

The application to build, eventually, 34 turbines on Te Waka had been discussed in and out of various courts, Councils and households for a long time before this judgement was handed down.

The judgement was greeted with some very tired but heartfelt jubilation by all the "Good Guys" from our side and despair from the other guys.

The victory was celebrated recently at a quiet ceremony hosted by Ngāti Hineuru at Te Haroto Marae.

Guests included whānau and hoa from the three main groups with speeches from representatives of those groups.



It's interesting to note that the time for Unison to appeal the ruling has been and gone but it would be fair to say that there will more of these sorts of opportunities/wero.



The opportunity was also taken to present our two Counsel, Jolene Patuawa and Erica Towleman with taonga carved by Bevan Taylor.

Overview of Treaty Claims and the Process.

Maungaharuru-Tangitu Inc is working on three claims on behalf of nga haapu o Tangoio;

Wai 299 (Mohaka-Waikare Raupatu)

Wai 400 (Ahuriri Purchase)

And

Wai 201 (Wairoa ki Wairarapa Claims).

We'll give you a complete rundown of each of these claims in upcoming issues of Parikaranga.

For now we'll endeavour to explain as simply as possible the Treaty Claims Process.

What is a Treaty settlement?

A Treaty settlement is an agreement between the Crown and a claimant group, to settle all of the claimant group's historical Treaty claims against the Crown. In this case the Claimant Group are members of Ngai Te Ruruku ki Tangoio, Kurumokihī, Ngai Tataara and Marangatuhetaua (Ngati Tu) Haapu. A Treaty settlement is usually made up of three parts.

a Historical Redress

This part includes the Historical Account which provides an outline of historical events that are agreed between the Crown and the claimant group, Crown Acknowledgements of Treaty Breaches and the Crown Apology.

b Cultural Redress

Cultural redress is the method used to safeguard the claimant group's rights to customary areas. For example, the Claimant group may negotiate for the authority to manage, control or own sites, areas or customary resources on Crown-owned land with which the claimant group has traditional and cultural associations.

c Financial and Commercial Redress

This third part is made up of an overall quantum or value in dollar terms agreed between the Crown and the claimant group in settlement of their historical claims against the Crown.

The settlement is expressed in detail in a document known as a 'Deed of Settlement'. Legislation is usually required to fully implement the Deed of Settlement.

As part of the settlement, the claimant group accepts that the settlement is fair and final and settles all of the historical Treaty claims of the claimant group, whether they have been lodged at the Waitangi Tribunal or not. Both the Crown and the claimant group accept

that it is not possible to fully compensate the claimant group for their grievances. Redress instead focuses on recognition of the claimant group's historical grievances, on restoring the relationship between the claimant group and the Crown, and on contributing to a claimant group's economic development.

What are the steps involved in a negotiation?

The key steps involved in a negotiation are as follows:

STEP 1: Preparing claims for negotiation	Claims	Crown agrees claims are well-founded and confirms claimants are a large natural group
	Mandate	Crown recognises mandate
STEP 2: Pre-negotiations	Terms of Negotiation	Both parties agree to ground rules for negotiation
STEP 3: Negotiations	Agreement in Principle	Agreement reached on the redress proposed for the Deed of Settlement
	Deed of Settlement	The detail of the final settlement of the claims
STEP 4: Ratification and Implementation	Ratification by claimant group members	Sufficient majority required of claimant group to sign Deed of Settlement
	Governance entity reviewed and accepted	Structure appropriate to receive settlement assets ratified by claimant group and reviewed by Crown
	Settlement legislation	Makes the Deed of Settlement operational where legislation is required to achieve this
	Implementation	Crown co-ordinates and monitors implementation of the Deed of Settlement

WHY REGISTER?

To help the whānau

PHONE 0800 TANGOIO TO CHECK.

Permits

A couple of young fellers were fishing at their special pond off the beaten track when out of the bushes jumped the Fisheries Officer!!

Immediately, one of the boys threw his rod down and started running through the woods, and hot on his heels came the Fisheries Officer.

After about a half mile the fella stopped and stooped over with his hands on his thighs to catch his breath and the Fisheries Officer finally caught up to him.

"Lets see yer fishin permit, Boy!!" the Fisheries Officer gasped.

With that, the fella pulled out his wallet and gave the Fisheries Officer a valid fishing permit.

"Well, son", said the Fisheries Officer, "You must be about as dumb as a box of rocks!!" You don't have to run from me if you have a valid permit!"

"Yes, Sir", replied the young feller, "But my friend back there, well, he don't have one"...

**"Ra whānau kia koe,
Hari huritau kia koe,
Ra whānau kia Punanga,
Happy Birthday to you"**

In October our Kōhanga Reo celebrates its 20th birthday. Plans are well underway with the staff and whānau working very hard to ensure it's a successful occasion.

Watch this space for regular information, and check our website www.tangoio.maori.nz.

The Mandate:

What is a mandate?

When a claimant group chooses representatives and gives them the authority to enter into negotiations with the Crown on their behalf, this is known as conferring a 'mandate'. The mandate to negotiate only gives the mandated representatives the authority to negotiate a draft Deed of Settlement with the Crown. The claimant group will then determine whether the draft Deed of Settlement is accepted or not.

'Mandating' is the name given to the process by which a claimant group authorises a representative group to enter into negotiations on their behalf. In this case, MTI wishes to reconfirm its mandate to negotiate with the Crown on behalf of the Hapū.

At the end of its mandating process, MTI will submit a Deed of Mandate to the Crown. The Deed of Mandate will identify the claimant group, the claim area and who has authority to represent the claimant group in negotiations. The Deed will explain how the mandated body obtained the mandate and how it proposes to be accountable to the claimant group. The Crown will need to be satisfied that the mandated body is properly mandated to negotiate on behalf of the claimant group for the settlement of their historical claims. If the Crown is satisfied, it will recognise the mandate of the mandated body to start settlement negotiations with the Crown.

Earlier this year we conducted our mandating phase, where we got to meet a lot of the whānau.

We held hui in Hawkes Bay, at Tangoio Marae, Upper Hutt and Papatoetoe. We were very pleased with the turn out, we averaged approximately 60 people per hui, and had a 100% acceptance of our mandate. Nā reira tēnā rawa atu koutou e te whānau.

That Deed of Mandate has now been sent to the Crown, where they will put it through their processes. We expect to



Not everyone was "gripped" by the information being given out in Upper Hutt.

Here two of our younger whanau, some people suggested it was during Tania's presentation (shame Justin), find their artwork more interesting. No, they weren't trying to rewrite te Tiriti.



While at the hui at Tangoio Uncle Bevan had them riveted with his witty repartee and dynamic presentation.

hear back from them any day now.

A big "ups" to Charmaine Butler in Wellington and Tali Taurima in Auckland for helping us put together the very successful hui held in their rohe.

So, "Where to now"?

I'm pleased you asked that question.

We are now at the **AIP, Agreement In Principal**, phase (steps 2 and 3 of diagram). We anticipate we will finish this phase between June and August of next year.

As the name suggests we aim to have an Agreement In Principal with the Crown for us to bring back to our whānau for consideration (Step 4) at this time.

We've put together a very robust and thorough plan which involves; identifying our wāhi tapu, crown owned assets in our rohe, researching our grievances even more, keeping our whānau informed, seeking advice/guidance from the whānau, working with various other agencies of the Crown, local bodies and Maori groups.

As part of the process we have to form various sub committees and working groups to ensure we meet our timelines and can satisfy, as much as practical, the wishes of our whānau.

Some of those sub committees/working groups are a negotiating team and a joint working group with Ngāti Hineuru Iwi Incorporated and Mana Ahuriri Incorporated. We share some joint claims with these two groups.

As part of this phase we plan to meet with the whānau as often as possible kano ki te kano ki so we can keep you well informed and have a good chance to listen to you.

We have applied for funding from the Crown Forest Rentals Trust to pay for this phase. We've submitted our budget and should hear soon as to whether or not it's been accepted.

So, as you can see, we have a very busy and, perhaps, stressful 12 to 15 months in front of us.

Upcoming Events:

In August we will be hosting the Annual General Hui of Te Runanga o Aotearoa NZ Nurses Organisation at Tangoio Marae.

Brief about the Annual General Hui:

NZNO is a leading professional body of nurses and nursing union in Aotearoa New Zealand, representing over 42,000 nurses and health workers. Te Runanga o Aotearoa NZNO represents Māori working in the nursing and health sectors. It has a membership of 2,718 (January 2009).

Te Runanga o Aotearoa holds an Annual General Hui where it is a time everyone celebrates the past year's achievements and plans future activities as a wider whānau. Each year the AGH is held in a different region and hosted by the TR regional rep of that region where we cater for 150+ people. This includes student nurses and nurses from all over the country.

The theme for the hui on the 7th - 9th August at Tangoio is "Vision to Reality". It's about Māori leadership and more specifically nursing leadership and celebrating our strengths as Māori and nurses. We have nurses represent us internationally on cultural issues. We recently had five nurses, including Tangoio's very own Kerri Nuku, at the International Council of Nurses in South Africa where they presented on a diverse range of cultural based issues.



Uncle Bevan and Tania Hopmans decided to vote strategically (in other words they got to Auckland and realised they'd forgotten to vote) so did so at the Papatoetoe hui.



WHY REGISTER?

The more whānau we have on our register the better the settlement with the crown.

PHONE 0800 TANGOIO TO CHECK.

Tangoio Hosts Top Scientists

Earlier this year we were lucky enough to host some of the top NIWA scientists in the country. The staff, many of them originally from overseas, spent three days interacting with the whānau of Tangoio, learning a bit of the tikanga, history and reo of our rohe.

"This NIWA Te Reo and Tikanga Maori marae-based training programme was an opportunity for our staff to learn about our culture as well as discuss some of the environmental issues facing the local people" says Weno Iti, (Manager, Maori Environmental Research group). "For many it was the first time they'd stayed on a Marae so they were pretty nervous and excited".

"It's an honour and privilege to have hosted such an important group of people dealing with such vital issues" says Rangi Spooner, Chairman of Tangoio Marae.

Weno Iti (Ngāti Uekaha, Ngāti Maniapoto) had this to say about this experience "I roto i ngā mihi me ngā inoitanga e kore e mutu nga mihi maioha ki ngā hapū o tēnei marae ko Tangoio, ko Marangatuhetaua (Ngāti Tu), ko Ngai Tatara, ko Ngāti Kurumokihī ko Ngai Te Ruruku (ki Tangoio) ngā karangatanga maha ano hoki. To rātou kaha ki te manaaki, ki te noho tahi i roto i ngā whiriwhiringa korero i waenganui i a rātou me tēnei roopu pūtaiao o NIWA. I whakarongo au i ngā korero miharo mai i te roopu o NIWA mo ngā kai tino reka, ngā hikoitanga ki tātahi, me ngā korero hītori i tau ki mua i a rātou i ngā po. Ngā mihi motuhake ki a koutou te marae kōmiti i wātea i runga i ngā rangi e toru i noho ngā kaimahi o NIWA ki



Matua Matt Eru welcomes the NIWA Roopu

Tangoio, ko Bevan Taylor, ko Fred Reti, ko Kelly May koutou ko Tania Hopmans ano hoki te mihi aroha mo o koutou kaha ki te whakarite tetahi whakahaerenga mo to mātou nei Noho. Nō reira huri noa i o tātou whare katoa, kia tau tonu ngā manaakitanga o te runga rawa, Mauri Ora".



Weno Iti replies on behalf of the manuhiri

WHY REGISTER?

So we can keep you informed.

PHONE 0800 TANGOIO TO CHECK.

We are working hard on coming to grips with all this wonderful Maori technology available to us now, which includes our Website. We will be updating our website regularly, so please keep checking it out.

If you have any comments or news you want to share with the whānau o Tangoio please let us know.

POSTAL:

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What exactly is the Customary Fisheries Project?



The Customary Fisheries Project is made up of four goals, which are:

- Goal 1 What is your 'Customary fisheries picture?'
Customary fisheries community explore their own knowledge & collective goals
- Goal 2 Learning and awareness
Customary fisheries community & Project partners share information; plan, & develop culturally appropriate "tool(s)"
- Goal 3 Action Planning & monitoring
Priority actions are developed & the process for determining if the action plan is working, is designed & put into practice
- Goal 4 Customary fisheries information sharing
Share Project process, tools & outcomes with others

The aim of this project is to assist customary fishing communities actively manage their rohe moana and Mātaitai Reserve.

This project is a three year joint venture between the National Institute of Water & Atmospheric Research Ltd (NIWA), Maungaharuru Tangitu Incorporated (MTI) and Kaitiaki a Moremore Customary Fishing. Funding for this project has been provided by the Foundation for Research, Science and Technology (FRST).

Moremore Maaitai Reserve Project

All partners for the project met on 18-19 April 2009 at Tangoio Marae to review the projects progress to date and to discuss future project planning for goals 2 and 3.

Progress to date

Goal 1: Gathered community knowledge.

The project is now into its second year.

Future Planning – Goal 2 & 3

A work group was formed to help implement Goal 2 and 3.

The work group is made up of Kaitiaki a Moremore Customary Fishing with representatives from MTI and NIWA to help coordinate project efforts.

One area of concern that was identified by goal one was the dwindling shellfish and fish stocks, within the



For many of this NIWA roopu this was the first time they had been part of a powhiri



Te roopu after a hikoi to Whakaari, a traditional kaimoana gathering area.

Tangoio Rohe.

Management of these resources within the Moremore Mataitai Reserve, in particular pua, will be one of the target areas of the work group. Other target areas for the work group are the testing of water quality (fresh water and sea water) and the life within and testing of the water quantity (freshwater).

Kaitiaki a Moremore Customary Fishing Work Group

Chairperson

Aranui Puna (Rangi Spooner)

Administrator

Jessica McGregor

Communications

Keith Hamilton

Brains Trust

Laddie (Joe) Puna

Wiremu (Dinny) Taurima

Koutu Taylor

NIWA Representative

Kelly May

More Hapū representation is to be added as they come on board.

Roles within the Project

NIWA's role in this project is to help with the initial technical and financial resources. The majority of the project must come from the input and participation of the people of Ahuriri. NIWA, have offered their continual help with the project plan write up.

Kaitiaki a Moremore Customary Fishing Work Groups role in this project is to develop, action and monitor sustainable management systems.

Continued Actions

Implementation of Goal 2 & 3.

Naku noa Rangi Spooner



He Karakia O Te Moana

Tihei uriuri, tihei nakonako
Ka tau ha, ka tau ha te papa i raro nei
Ka tau ha te rangi e tu iho nei
Ka tau ha te matuku mai i Rarotonga
Koia i rukuhia manawa o Pou roto
Koia i rukuhia manawa o Po waho
Wakatina kia tina te more i Hawaiiki
E pupu ana hoki, e wawau ana hoki
Awe tarewa, tu ki te rangi
Kia ekeke Tangaroa, eke panuku

Hui e, taiki e

a report from
PUNANGA TE WAO KŌHANGA REO

“Ka kāti a Maunga Haruru, ka tuwhera a Tangitū; Ka kāti a Tangitū, ka tuwhera a Maunga Haruru”

In 1989 Punanga te Wao Kōhanga Reo was started, by the Whānau o Tangoio Marae. The Kōhanga was named after our Whare Tipuna o Tangoio Marae which was agreed to by our Kaumātua.

The Kōhanga started at the residents o Terina Puna i Ahuriri, then moved to Henry Hill School. In 1990 the Kōhanga moved to Tangoio Marae. And in 1992 a new building was opened, (situated outside the Waharoa o Tangoio Marae).

The opening of the Kōhanga was dedicated to Stephanie Tāwhai, a tamaiti who attended the Kōhanga while it was in operation at Tangoio Marae. She unfortunately was born a very sick tamaiti and passed on before the new building was built.

Many whānau, mokopuna & kaimahi have passed through this Kōhanga Reo.

The Kōhanga Reo will celebrate 20 years on the 22 October 2009.

Our roll consists of 19 tamariki. This Kōhanga feeds Te Kura Kaupapa Maori o Te Arahou & Maraenui Kura ki Ahuriri.



(Left) Some of the Moremore Working Group on a recent hiko around our whenua

Te Whakapapa mai i a Tangaroa ki a Moremore

Tangaroa
Ruamano
Tutarakauika
Tuwehengauri
Ngaruwhakapiki
Ngaruwhakapuke
Ruataitainunui
Ruataitaroora
Ngarangitata
Te Kahuikiwah
Panua
Moremore

Currently we have 4 Kaimahi, a Kaimahi-a-Tari, & 2 Drivers. We run 2 Vans, as the Kōhanga Reo is a 20-25 minute drive north of Napier (State Highway 2).



(From left:) Cherokee Kemp is currently training on the Te Aratuatahi course. Elaine Taylor has completed the Paerangatiranga course. Basil Tuhana-Kaiawhina has completed Te Aratuatahi course and is currently training on the Te Aratuarua Course. Jacqueline Taurima is enrolling on the Te Aratuarua course. She has completed a BA in Te Reo Māori. Josephine Brown-Kaiako, has completed the Whakapakari Tohu.

Courses are created by the Te Kōhanga Reo National Trust.

Drivers: Robert Spooner & Basil Tuhana both completed a Passenger License.

*Elaine Taylor
Kaimahi a Tari (Administrator)*

WHY REGISTER?

For your tamariki

PHONE 0800 TANGOIO TO CHECK.



The hydrilla found in our three Roto



I had the chance to talk to Deborah Hofstra, the NIWA Kaiwhakahaere (blonde lady to the right) and to get some input from Victoria Lamb from MAF about the project.

Hydrilla Eradication Programme On Lakes Tutira, Waikopiro And Opouahi

A team from NIWA spent a few days in our rohe recently as part of the Hydrilla eradication programme being carried out on three of our roto.

Being a pretty nosy sort of a guy cousin Dinny Taurima jumped in my waka with me and took me to Lake Tutira and Waikopiro to see what all the excitement was about.

While he had a good time sunbathing on one of the NIWA boats, pestering them to let him have a drive I had to do all the mahi.

Right, let's sort out some relationships. What is the relationship between MAF, NIWA and Tangoio? What other organisations are involved eg HBRC, Fish and Game? MAF Biosecurity New Zealand (MAFBNZ) is responsible for leading biosecurity in New Zealand through the Biosecurity Act 1993. MAFBNZ is the principal agency leading and managing the hydrilla eradication response.

The National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA) has been engaged by MAFBNZ to undertake several scientific studies into hydrilla at the lakes. These include surveys to gather information about the lakes' animal and plant life against which changes can be measured over time. NIWA also check out other waterways in and around Napier to see that hydrilla hasn't spread.

NIWA will also look at water quality data collected by the Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC) under contract to MAFBNZ, from the buoy in Lake Tutira, as well as data collected as part of HBRC's own water quality monitoring programmes.



A NIWA diver surveying our Roto

MAFBNZ has worked with kaumātua and leaders from Ngāti Tu and Ngāti Pahauwera since December 2007 on implementing plans for eradicating hydrilla from the lakes, and will continue to do so for the life of the response. This has included meeting at Petane Marae with the shareholders, whānau and hapū of Tutira B7 and B19.

MAFBNZ is working with partner agencies such as Hawke's Bay Regional

Council, the Department of Conservation and Hawke's Bay Fish and Game, who each have legal responsibilities for the lakes' management.

MAFBNZ has also worked closely with other stakeholder groups such as ECOED, Guthrie Smith Trust and adjacent landowners, as well as interested members of the wider community.

What exactly is Hydrilla? Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*) is an aquatic weed that is recognised as one of the world's worst. It is native to Asia and northern Australia and is now found on every continent except Antarctica.

What effect does it have on our Lakes? It forms very dense weed beds which crowd out native aquatic plant species, restricting light and using up oxygen. Hydrilla weed beds can be a nuisance to lake users such as bathers, anglers and boat users. Plant material washed ashore rots, making it unpleasant, and restricting access to water.

When was it first detected? Hydrilla was first detected in Lakes Tutira and Waikopiro in 1963 and Lake Opouahi and Lake Eland (on Elands farm) some years later.

How would it have got there? Like other weeds in New Zealand the spread of hydrilla is associated with the movement of people. Hydrilla could have got into the lakes by people dumping pond or aquarium weeds containing hydrilla. It is likely that the later spread was in eel nets.

Which of our Lakes are you working on? NIWA has worked on all four of the hydrilla affected lakes in the past (decades). Currently NIWA is working on Lakes Tutira, Waikopiro and Opouahi for the MAFBNZ hydrilla eradication response and surveyed Lake Eland as part of a NIWA foundation (FRST) funded programme.

How is the hydrilla being treated in the lakes? Two things are being used: the aquatic herbicide endothall and the fish white Amur or grass carp.

Endothall was used to reduce the hydrilla weed beds close to public access points (causeway and boat ramp) in Lakes Tutira and Waikopiro. These sites were treated because there is a high risk of people transferring hydrilla to other waterways through boats or other recreational equipment.

The white Amur (grass carp) have been introduced into all three lakes Tutira, Waikopiro and Opouahi, where they are happily feeding on the hydrilla.

When did the treatment start?

December 2008, for both the endothall treatment and the introduction of white

Amur (grass carp).

There has been a fair bit of korero about the Grass Carp. How safe are they in our waterways? The white Amur (grass carp) introduced into the lakes only eat plants. They do not eat or compete with native fish or eels. Eels, bullies, smelt and galaxias have survived in the presence of hungry grass carp. Because the white Amur (grass carp) need to stay in the lakes to do their work they are confined by grills across the lake outlets.

White Amur (grass carp) have been used successfully elsewhere in New Zealand and the United States to manage waterweeds. Their way of eating the plants does not stir up the bottom sediments.

White Amur (grass carp) cannot breed in New Zealand waters, but can live for over 15 years. Once the hydrilla has been eradicated from the lakes, MAFBNZ will decide what will happen to the remaining white Amur (grass carp). They may be left for nature to take its course, or they may be removed.

What about the chemical? The aquatic herbicide endothall has only been used in places like boat ramps where there is a high risk of people transferring hydrilla to other waterways in boats or other recreational equipment.

Endothall breaks down very quickly in water, turning into the naturally occurring compounds water, carbon dioxide and potassium ions.

Endothall has been approved for use by the Environmental Risk Management Agency (ERMA). It has been used very successfully elsewhere in New Zealand for waterweed control with out any undesirable effects.

At Lakes Tutira and Waikopiro it was applied directly to the hydrilla beds as a gel, using underwater nozzles trailed after an airboat designed not to disturb the lake water too much.

Public access points may need to be treated again with endothall if grass carp can't reduce the hydrilla quickly enough, although that seems unlikely from the way the grass carp are eating the weed at the moment. Spot treatment to eradicate hydrilla in areas that the fish can't reach because of fallen trees or other debris, may be needed in the future.

Your team were here recently to check on progress. What can you tell us about the state of the lakes? NIWA was at the lakes to look at the plants, animals and insects, in and around the lakes. NIWA will report to MAFBNZ on all of the findings by mid May. MAFBNZ will make the report available directly

to iwi and key stakeholders, and to the wider public via the MAFBNZ website. www.biosecurity.govt.nz/pests/hydrilla

Good progress has already been made - hydrilla weed beds at the jetty site in Lake Opouahi and along the causeway in Lake Waikopiro have already been eaten down by the grass carp.

What happens next? The NIWA plant and animal report and other scientific reports will be reviewed by a group of technical specialists, who will recommend to MAFBNZ any changes they think need to be made to the response. Bevan Taylor (Ngati Tu) and Charles Lambert (Ngati Pahuawera) sit with the Technical Advisory Group.

MAFBNZ will consider the recommendations of the technical group, along with anything else that could be improved, and add them to the operational plan if needed.

How long will it take before we can say we're safe from hydrilla? The goal is to totally eradicate hydrilla from Lakes Tutira, Waikopiro and Opouahi by 2030. It is expected that all the hydrilla will have gone by 2020 or earlier, with the lakes being monitored for a further 10 years to ensure that it is gone completely.

Will we ever be hydrilla free? That is what MAFBNZ is working on - New Zealand to be hydrilla free by 2030.

What can the whānau do to help? On a practical level, whānau can make sure that all boats, recreational or fishing equipment and anything else that goes into and out of the lakes is totally free of even the smallest fragments of plant material. MAFBNZ can give you some more information about things you can do to slow the spread of freshwater pests.

Whānau can also be on watch in and around other waterways, and report any suspected hydrilla sightings to MAFBNZ using the 0800 80 99 66 hotline.

Keep talking and keep asking questions, then everyone can develop a better understanding of what is going on. Think about how whānau would like these lakes to be in the future after the hydrilla has been removed. There are lots of other aspects of the lake that need attention such as water quality, that removal of the hydrilla will not alter significantly.

MAFBNZ have responded to the hydrilla threat with the eradication response but are not responsible for addressing the other issues with the lakes.

Pink Ribbon Breakfast

In a world first Tangoio Marae hosted the first ever Pink Ribbon Breakfast to be held on a marae.

The Pink Ribbon Breakfast kaupapa is a fund raising, awareness campaign initiated by the NZ Breast Cancer Foundation to generate interest around breast cancer.

Unfortunately our wahine are represented disproportionately as sufferers of this deadly disease.

We partnered up with Moteo Marae with our Breakfast being held on Friday June 5th and theirs on June 6th.

We hosted approximately 70 manuhiri, collected approximately \$500.00 in koha (which goes to the NZ Breast Cancer Foundation) and some of our wahine signed on for the screening for the first time.

Various people spoke about their experience with this disease. Some of that korero was absolutely moving with some of the survivors giving their whaakaro for the first time in public.

Speakers included Janelle Aitkin from the NZBCF, Parekura Horomia, Charlie Taurima (pictured), who gave a very moving tale about the journey he and his wife travelled, and Arapera Puna.

Janelle Aitken the National Educator from the New Zealand Breast Cancer Foundation



has this whakaaro for nga whanau.

On behalf of The New Zealand Breast Cancer Foundation please accept our sincere thanks for your time and outstanding efforts in hosting a Pink Ribbon Breakfast and raising \$500.00 for the Foundation. The community spirit and generosity shown towards us is deeply appreciated.

Your support will help us continue to provide free nationwide community education seminars, educational



Arapera Puna spoke of her experience to a rapt audience.

resources, research, public seminars, medical grants and scholarships, a breast cancer patient register, as well as advocacy.

The goodwill of the community is very important to us in the fight against breast cancer.

Again, our deepest appreciation for your contribution and thank you for your interest in the health of New Zealand women.

In an interesting twist our ringawera were all male (well there was some technical advice given by Luella and her daughter).



Richard Jones, who looked very smart in his special apron, was the Team Leader. His team was made up of Koutu Taylor, Hoani Taurima, Taane Tuhiwai and Mark Taylor. Rangi Spooner was caught on camera standing over the stove but there was some lively debate as to whether or not he actually stirred the kai.

Rumour has it that Dinny Taurima was banished from the whare kai and put in charge of the heating.....tumeke job Dinny.

Ngati Kahungunu Iwi Inc and the Hawkes Bay DHB gave very generous donations to more than cover our costs.

To all those who helped with the Kaupapa whether it be as a kaimahi, a Rangatira or a manuhiri.

Kī Kino Kē Koutou



Hydrilla Eradication Programme (cont)

Guardians groups have been successfully established elsewhere in New Zealand to look after and help restore lakes, wetlands, forests or other treasured environments. Such groups often involve iwi, community groups, land owners, land management agencies such as Regional Councils, the Department of Conservation, as well as Landcare groups, and sport and recreational users such as Fish and Game Councils, and members of the wider community who are passionate and committed to helping restore these treasures.

To Deborah and her roopu tēnā rawa atu koutou. Thanks a lot for taking time out from your very busy day to answer all our questions.

PS Dinny says he's getting ready for your next visit by taking boat driving lessons.....good luck.



Dinny helping one of our whānau get to the NIWA boat

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To belong to an awesome whānau
PHONE 0800 TANGOIO TO CHECK.



Just some of the manuhiri arriving

(Left) Janelle Aitkin (NZBCF), Parekura Horomia, Tikirau Stevens, Arapera Puna and Marg Hiha taking the opportunity to have their photo taken with Uncle Bevan.