

Tangitū – Coastal Lands & Sea of the Hapū

Maramataka Hōngongoi (July) 2014 — Pipiri (June) 2015

View of Tangitū looking southwards to Ahuriri (Napier) from Waipātiki
Photograph: Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust



Hōngongoi July 2014



Our moana (sea), Tangitū, is named after a woman who was an excellent diver and could stay under water for long periods of time. One day she dove under the sea and later reappeared as a solitary tohorā (whale). Whānau realised this whale was Tangitū. Ever since then the moana has been known as Tangitū. The whale Tangitū is an important kaitiaki (guardian) for the Hapū and appears in the logos for the Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust and Tangoio Marae.

Rāhina Monday	Rātū Tuesday	Rāapa Wednesday	Rāpare Thursday	Rāmere Friday	Rāhoroi Saturday	Rātapu Sunday
	1	2	3	4 2nd Term ends	5	Rangatahi Hui Tangoio Marae
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19 (20
21 3rd Term begins	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31		N T W T F S S	M T W T F S S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



Hereturikōkā August 2014



Panepaoa is a small hill south of the Pākuratahi Stream near Tangoio Beach. It was formed after Māui pulled up Te Ika-a-Māui (Māui's Fish or the North Island). Māui warned people not to touch the fish, but they did not listen. Māui was angry. Panepaoa tried to escape to the sea, towards Tangoio, but was turned to stone by Māui. Panepaoa is also the nearby fishing area which is renowned for moki and a diving hole for kōura (crayfish).

Rāhina Monday	Rātū Tuesday	Rāapa Wednesday	Rāpare Thursday	Rāmere Friday	Rāhoroi Saturday	Rātapu Sunday
M T W T F S S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	September 2014 M T W T F S S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30			1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11 0	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31



Photograph: Pete Notman

Mahuru September 2014



Kōura (crayfish or rock lobster) is a loved seafood delicacy of our Hapū. There are two common types in New Zealand - spiny and packhorse rock lobsters. This picture is of a spiny rock lobster and they are known to grow to 54 cm in length and weigh over 8 kg! Kōura are found in the sunlit shallows of the coast to ocean depths of several hundred metres.

Our Hapū prize them as a taonga and kai reka!

Rāhina Monday	R ātū Tuesday	Rāapa Wednesday	Rāpare Thursday	Rāmere Friday	Rāhoroi Saturday	Rātapu Sunday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9 C	10	11	12	13	14
15	16 (17	18	19	20	21
South Canterbury Anniversary	23	24	25	26 3rd Term ends	27	28 Daylight Saving Starts
29	30				M T W T F S S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	October 2014 M T W T F S S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



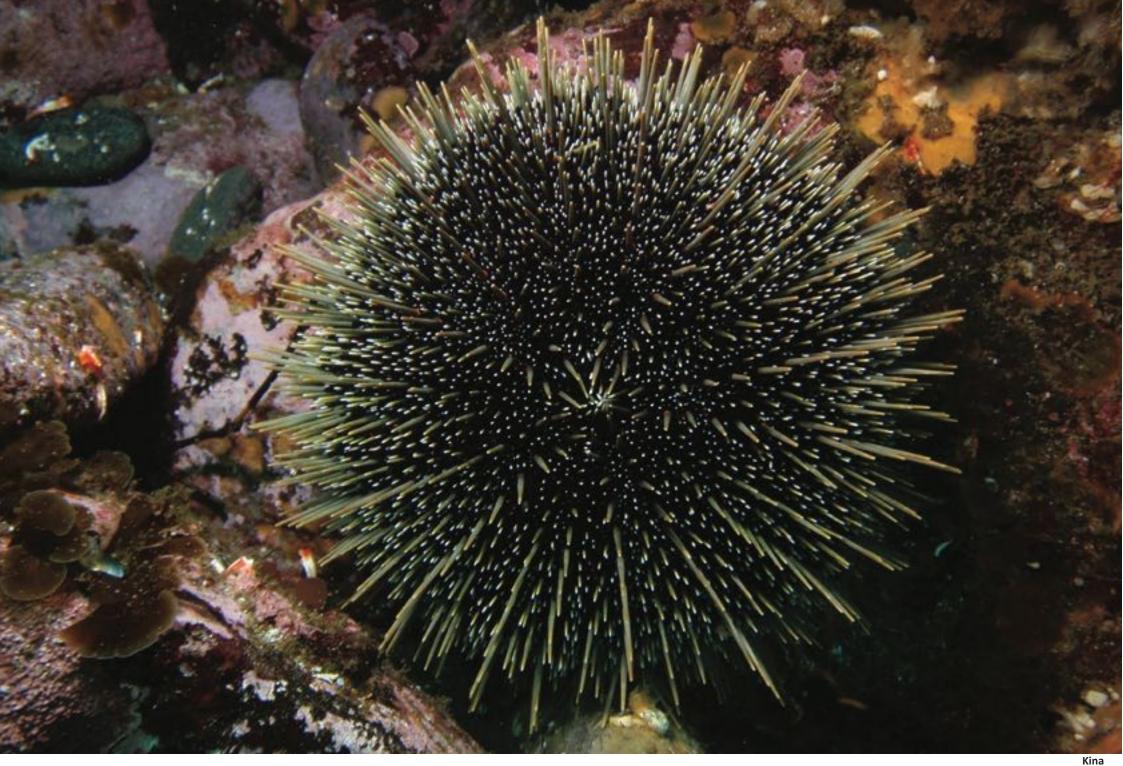
Photograph: Richard Brimer for MTT

Whiringa-ā-nuku October 2014



The headland in the photo is Whakaari (and part of it is also known as Flat Rock). Whakaari is believed to have been named after the tipuna (ancestor) of the same name. Whakaari is a key pā (fortified village) and important mahinga kai (place for gathering food) of the Hapū. In the past, kaimoana such as pāua (abalone), kina (sea urchin), kuku (mussels), kōura (crayfish), and pūpū was in plentiful supply.

Rāhina Monday	Rātū Tuesday	Rāapa Wednesday	Rāpare Thursday	Rāmere Friday	Rāhoroi Saturday	Rātapu Sunday
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8 0	9	10	11	12
13 4th Term begins	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24 Hawke's Bay Anniversary	25	26
27 Labour Day	28	29	30	31	September 2014 M T W T F S S S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	November 2014 M T W T F S S



Photograph: Pete Notman

Whiringa-ā-rangi November 2014



The roe of kina (sea urchin), which is made up of five gonads (reproductive organs), is a loved seafood delicacy of our Hapū. In the summer season, kina roe are generally fat and ready to release their sperm (from males) and golden looking eggs (from females) into the sea to breed.

Rāhina Monday	Rātū Tuesday	Rāapa Wednesday	Rāpare Thursday	Rāmere Friday	Rāhoroi Saturday	Rātapu Sunday
M T W T F S S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	M T W T F S S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31				1	2
3 Marlborough Anniversary	4	5	6	7 0	8	9
10	11	12	13	14 Canterbury Anniversary	15 [《]	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30



Hakihea December 2014



This photo is taken from Te Wharangi, looking southwards towards Ahuriri (Napier).

Te Wharangi is an important pā of the Hapū that was gifted to Te Ruruku, the eponymous ancestor of Ngāi Te Ruruku. It is located on the northern side of the Waipātiki Stream. Tarahau is a fishing reef opposite the mouth of the Waipātiki Stream. It was renowned for tāmure (snapper), tarakihi and moki, and the coastline from Waipātiki north to Arapawanui was excellent for pāua (abalone).

Rāhina Monday	Rātū Tuesday	Rāapa Wednesday	Rāpare Thursday	Rāmere Friday	Rāhoroi Saturday	Rātapu Sunday
Chatham Islands Anniversary Westland Anniversary	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16 4th Term ends Secondary, Composite	17	18	19 4th Term ends Primary, Intermediate	20	21
22	23	24	25 Christmas Day	26 Boxing Day	27	28
29	30	31			November 2014 M T W T F S S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	M T W T F S S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



Tämure (Snapper) Photograph: Darryl Torckler

Kohitātea January 2015



Ruawharo, a tohunga (high priest) on the Tākitimu waka, had a son named Makaro, who had been turned to stone. Ruawharo placed the toka (stone) Makaro near the river mouth of the Arapawanui River. The toka held the mauri (life force) of fish life, and where ever it was placed, the area would become prolific and bountiful with fish. Arapawanui has long been renowned as an area that was abundant with kaimoana, including tāmure.

Rāhina Monday	Rātū Tuesday	Rāapa Wednesday	Rāpare Thursday	Rāmere Friday	Rāhoroi Saturday	Rātapu Sunday
December 2014 M T W T F S S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	February 2015 N		1 New Year's Day	2 New Year Holiday	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19 Wellington Anniversary	20	21	22	23	24	25
26 Auckland/Northland Anniversary	27	28	29	30	31	



Te Puku o Te Wheke – Arapawanui Photograph: Richard Brimer for MTT

Huitanguru February 2015



Te Puku o Te Wheke is the largest pā of the Hapū at Arapawanui.

It literally translates as, the stomach of the octopus.

Marangatūhetaua, a rangatira (chief) of Ngāti Tū, brought the Wairoa chief, Te Ruruku, to Arapawanui to show him the bounty of kai that was found there. Te Ruruku was impressed and was enticed to help fight off parties that were raiding the fishing grounds at Tangoio.

Rāhina Monday	Rātū Tuesday	Rāapa Wednesday	Rāpare Thursday	Rāmere Friday	Rāhoroi Saturday	Rātapu Sunday
January 2015 M T W T F S S S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	March 2015 M T W T F S S 30 31					1
Nelson/Buller Anniversary	3	4 0	5	6 Waitangi Day	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	



Photograph: Paul Kane

Poutūterangi March 2015



Arapawanui has long been famous as a mahinga kai (a place for gathering food), and was renowned for its kaimoana. The awa (river) and its mouth and the coast provided an abundant food basket with ika (fish), kina (sea urchin), pāua (abalone), and kuku (mussels). It is also the home of Uwha, a Hapū kaitiaki (guardian) which reveals itself as a wheke (octopus) or tuna (eel).

Uwha continues to guard the river and coastline to this day.

Rāhina Monday	Rātū Tuesday	Rāapa Wednesday	Rāpare Thursday	Rāmere Friday	Rāhoroi Saturday	Rātapu Sunday
30	31		February 2015 M T W T F S S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	M T W T F S S S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30		1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9 Taranaki Anniversary	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23 Otago Anniversary	24	25	26	27	MTT & Tangoio Marae AGM 10am at Tangoio Marae	29



Moeangiangi Photograph: Richard Brimer for MTT

Paengawhāwhā April 2015



There are several pā (fortified villages) located north and south of the Moeangiangi River mouth, each with commanding views of the land and sea. This photo shows one of the pā high above the cliffs on the south side of the river mouth. It is known that Tataramoa occupied the pā to the south of the Moeangiangi River mouth. Tataramoa is the eponymous ancestor for Ngāi Tatara (later known as Ngāti Kurumōkihi).

Rāhina Monday	Rātū Tuesday	Rāapa Wednesday	R āpare Thursday	Rāmere Friday	Rāhoroi Saturday	Rātapu Sunday
		1	2 1st Term ends	3	4	5
	_			Good Friday		Daylight Saving Ends
6 Easter Monday	7 Southland Anniversary	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20 2nd Term begins	21	22	23	24	25 Anzac Day Tangoio Marae	26
27 Anzac Day Holiday	28	29	30		March 2015 M T W T F S S 30 31	May 2015 M T W T F S S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



Haratua May 2015



The rocks and reefs named Whakapao, Urukaraka, Te Ngaio-iti, Te Ngaio-nui and Whakatapatu lie from north of the mouth of the Moeangiangi River and south to the Waipapa stream. They were all known as excellent places for catching hāpuku, and for collecting kaiō (sea tulip), a type of sea animal, good for medicinal purposes and eating.

Rāhina Monday	Rātū Tuesday	Rāapa Wednesday	Rāpare Thursday	Rāmere Friday	Rāhoroi Saturday	Rātapu Sunday
April 2015 M T W T F S S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	M T W T F S S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30			1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31



Pipiri June 2015



Tiwhanui is the highest place along the cliffs on the coast. It is easy to see from this photo, looking northwards to the Waikari River, why it was used by the Hapū as a lookout for whales and schools of fish on fishing expeditions.

Rāhina Monday	Rātū Tuesday	Rāapa Wednesday	R āpare Thursday	Rāmere Friday	Rāhoroi Saturday	Rātapu Sunday
1 Queen's Birthday	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10 (11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18 Matariki	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30				M T W T F S S S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	July 2015 S S S 1 2 3 4 5 S S S S S S S S S



Ka tuwhera a Maungaharuru, ka kati a Tangitū Ka tuwhera a Tangitū, ka kati a Maungaharuru

When the season of Maungaharuru opens, the season of Tangitū closes, When the season of Tangitū opens, the season of Maungaharuru closes.

This whakatauākī describes the takiwā (traditional area) of our Hapū – Maungaharuru in the west, to Tangitū (the sea) in the east. It also describes the mahinga kai (places for gathering food) of our Hapū. The ngahere (forest) on Maungaharuru was the source of food for our Hapū in winter. Tangitū was, and remains, the source of food in the summer. While our Hapū collected food on a seasonal basis, we were blessed in that we did not need to leave our takiwā in search of food.

Our Hapū regard all natural resources as being gifts from ngā atua kaitiaki (spiritual guardians), including those within Tangitū. Tangitū is within the domain of Tangaroa-i-te-Rupetu (Tangaroa), the spiritual guardian of the moana (sea) and waterbodies, and all within them. Tangaroa is the son of Papa-tū-ā-nuku (Earth Mother) and Rangi-nui (Sky Father), from whom all living things descend, including our Hapū. Descendants of Tangaroa include the whales, waves, oceans currents, and fish life within the moana. Therefore, both the descendants of Tangaroa, and the descendants of our Hapū are connected by whakapapa (genealogy). Tangaroa was central to the lives of our Hapū tīpuna (ancestors) and remains significant to our Hapū whānau (families) living today. We have a responsibility as kaitiaki (guardians) in caring for Tangitū. Our values and practices guide us to enhance the mauri (life force) of Tangitū for present and future generations.



This map shows the rocks (indicated by circles) and reefs (shaded in pink) located within Tangitū (the sea). The rocks and reefs that were renowned for kaimoana are:

- Omoko: located out to sea from the mouth of the Waikari River, which was particularly good for hāpuku (grouper) and wellknown as a spawning and nursery area for tāmure (snapper) and other fish.
- Whakapao, Urukaraka, Te Ngaio-iti, Te Ngaio-nui and Whakatapatu: lying in an area slightly north of the mouth of the Moeangiangi River and south to the Waipapa Stream. These were all known as excellent places for catching hāpuku and for collecting kaiō (sea tulip), a type of sea animal good for rongoā (medicinal purposes) and eating. Whakatapatu was also a good place for catching moki and tarakihi.
- **Hinepare and Makaro:** located near the mouth of the Arapawanui River.
- Kōtuku and Te Ahiaruhe: located out to sea from the Arapawanui River. The former being known for hāpuku and the later for tāmure.
- Tarahau: located out to sea opposite the mouth of the Waipātiki Stream. This place was renowned for tāmure, tarakihi and moki.
- Rautoetoe and Te Una: located out to sea opposite the mouth of Te Ngarue River. The former was known for tarakihi and the later for moki.
- **Kiore:** a rock shaped like a rat, near Te Areare beach. A good place to collect kaimoana.
- **Tamatea:** a rock located at Tangoio and used as an indicator of whether it was low tide.
- Panepaoa: renowned for moki and a diving hole for crayfish.

Ngā mihi nui ki a koutou i takoha mai nei i ngā whakaahua

We would like to sincerely thank Paul Kane, Pete Notman and Darryl Torckler, who gifted photographs for our calendar.



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