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E NGA MATE HAERE.
E MOKIMOKI ANA MATOU
KAPUA POURI I TENEI WA.
HAERE NGA MATE.
RERE ATU I RUNGA I TE MATIMATI
O TE TUPUNA MANU
O WAITEMATA.
TENEI TE TANGI I A MATOU
NGA URI O TE MAUNGA TAPU TAUWHARE ME TE
TUPUNA MANU KAIPARA.
KA AO KA AO KA AWATEA

Chris Pairama / Te MAMAI O KAURI pilot project report #2 / 2

TE MAMAI O KAURI PILOT PROJECT REPORT #2

by

Chris Pairama
(Te Taou, Ngāti Whātua)

Te Uhi Table of Contents

Te MAMAI O KAURI pilot project report #2.....	2
Wānanga Report.....	4
Kupu Whakataki / Introduction	10
Terms of the Work Authorisation	10
Project Objectives	10
MPI Terms of Procurement	11
Kupu Whakamārama	12
Terms of Reference.....	12
Conclusions.....	19
APPENDIX I	20
Significant Flora & Fauna within Kaipara Rohe	22
Key Words	22
Ngā Tāpiringa	24
Glossary & Terminology	24
Bibliography	26
Panui	29

WĀNANGA REPORT

Tauwhare to Maunga
Waipatukahu koi awa ka rere atu
Ko Kaipara te Moana
Whiti te ra o Reweti te Marae
Ko te hapu Te Taou
Ngati Whatua he Tangata
Christopher Pairama ahau.

To begin this kaupapa, myself and Te Kahu-iti, went to Te Kia Ora Marae, at Kakanui to tono for their manaaki to the kaupapa, addressing te Mamai o Kauri. A unanimous tautoko was given.

At 4.00pm on Friday, 14th September 2018, we welcomed a number of visitors onto our marae, Whiti te ra o Reweti Marae.

The attendee list :

Chris Pairama
Te Kahu-iti Morehu
Te Wehi Pairama
Charmaine Wiapo (arrived Saturday)
Tracey Te Paa (arrived Saturday)
Te Rangi Kaihoro
Lorna Rikihana
Hone Ratana
Hone's wife
Peter Hoey
Ian Mitchell
Aprilanne Boner (arrived Saturday)
Monica Gerth (arrived Saturday)
Wayne Patrick (arrived Saturday)

Following the powhiri, finger food and refreshments were provided, and our visitors settled in. Some time later, we shared whakawhanauga.

In a timely nature, Ngati Whatua o Kaipara, led by Nga Maunga Whakahii o Kaipara (PSGE), had announced the placing of a Rahui, on Atuanui Reserve (as described further on). Te kahu-iti Morehu along with Te Rangi Kaihoro, decided to attend this taake (photo 1&2), whilst we remained at the marae to receive our visitors/scientists, Monica and Wayne.

Monica and Wayne arrived at approximately 1.00pm, and also by this time Te Kahu-iti and Te Rangi had returned from the Atuanui Reserve.

At around 2.00pm, we set off to a nearby Kauri Reserve (photo7), on the private property of local members of the community, whom I had already met through, parental interaction at the soccer club. This is the home of Nicholas and Lizzy Travis at 200 School Rd, where a fenced covenanted reserve of some four acres, where many Kauri are thriving (photo). On site, karakia were enacted prior to entry, by Te kahu-iti Morehu. (photo3&4).

It was very welcoming of Travis and Lizzie, to allow us to walk into their “backyard”, as was acknowledged, in closing korero, on departing. Our native plant/ rongoa specialists from the Kaipara, Charmaine and Tracey, made plans to return to this site to harvest and prepare rongoa prior to the end of November 2018.

At around 3.00pm, we all returned to the Marae. At around 4.00pm, Monica and Wayne, provided us with a scientific presentation on recent findings around phytophthora agathadista (PowerPoint provided, further reference through this link - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z9w71bjs3ms>). Strong questions and discussions occurred throughout this valuable exchange (photo 5&6).

Also, from an education perspective, Monica and Wayne introduced their latest, mbie funding application, around a mobile container classroom to go to schools and events, sharing our current work and work to date, on this/our threatened species. This idea garnered much feedback. The Mana Whenua representation from Reweti Marae, had not only engaged with the local community of Kauri caretakers, but also were presented with some up to date scientific/matauranga research information.

Monica and Wayne were very clear, in inviting ongoing input into our research programme which we are so readily able to facilitate.

The presentation/visitor interaction took us to dinner time at around 6.00pm. Following dinner free time was enjoyed by all.

On Sunday, we took part in a further wider marae engagement by way of a Kauri information stall, which we set up within the Reweti Marae market day, held monthly, on the marae. Some twenty whanau were able to discuss Kauri and Kauri dieback and receive merchandise, which was obtained, from the MPI national response, and which was on display at the stall. The market day ended at 12.00 midday.

- Around that time, we shared a proporoaki, before departure. This concluded the wananga. Many attendees are keen to do labs.
- We need to educate and be educated. This could possibly take the form of a mobile classroom.
- Ongoing wananga in our respective rohe
- Maintain Te Mana o te Rakau e Te Mana o te Rongoa through Matauranga
- Restoration planting of Rongoa plants
- The Kauri Dieback response should be changed to Kauri Ora, thus platforming a positive cry for response rather than “DIEback”.

Photo 1

Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4





Photo 5



Photo 6

Photo 7



KUPU WHAKATAKI / INTRODUCTION

Terms of the Work Authorisation

17990 Rongoā Selection & Engagement Framework is a Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI) Work Authorisation with ChrisP Ltd. for the provision of:

- A Kawanga Engagement Framework that will assist western research scientists, government officials and consultants to engage with mana whenua.
- A number of rongoā that are expected to significantly benefit kauri as well as the process used in creating rongoā.

Under this Agreement the Contractor will conduct a series of initiation wānanga, undertake related site visits to kauri ngāhere, and conduct follow up wānanga from Mātai Whetū Marae in the Coromandel and run a comparable parallel process from Whiti te Ra o Reweti Marae, Waimauku.

Project Objectives

This project will utilise wānanga and site visits to kauri ngāhere to conduct appropriate cultural whakaritenga praxis.

The development of an engagement framework will enable sharing and alignment of mātauranga Māori with western practices to provide a mechanism for joint participatory decision making in the field of environmental management.

MPI Terms of Procurement

This agreement is subject to MPI's Standard Purchase Terms (version August 2016) as currently published online at www.mpi.govt.nz/about-mpi/information-for-suppliers/.

Clause 9 'Intellectual Property' is varied by the addition of the following:

IP known at the outset will remain the property of that party.

It is acknowledged that the purpose of wānanga is to bring into the public arena, both the known mātauranga Māori knowledge relating to kauri dieback disease and to potentially develop new IP for the benefit of kauri.

It is agreed that any new IP will be jointly owned by those directly participating in the wānanga, and their employer/ organisations/ iwi etc. as individually agreed between each participant and their iwi/ organisation / employer etc.

However, it is agreed that in recognition of the Kauri Dieback Programme facilitating the creation of this IP, and in the interests of the greater good of kauri and New Zealand, a royalty free, irrevocable and perpetual licence to use this IP, specifically for the purposes of improving the mauri of kauri, will be granted to the Kauri Dieback Programme.

KUPU WHAKAMĀRAMA

Terms of Reference

Chris Pairama is the director of ChrisP Ltd, which is the principal contract holder of the aforementioned research project 17990 Work Authorisation. This report #2 is to fulfil the contracted outcomes of the second Kaipara Rohe Wānanga held during 14th-16th August 2018 at Whiti te rā o Reweti Marae.

See attached pānui which was circulated throughout our networks to secure participation of local Mana Whenua, Rongoā Māori practitioners, leading PA western scientists and our own facilitators and whanau. There were several special features that enhanced the delivery of this project both on the marae and in terms of building capability, exercising the engagement framework as well as on flow iwi hui where valuable dissemination and feedback to this project occurs.

Some of the special features includes the following:

- Engagement with a private “kauri reserve”, landowner.
- Delegation of our wananga rongoā to attend an auspicious South Kaipara ‘Rahul’ ceremony on Maunga Atuanui.
- Informed western science presentation to the wananga regarding the latest microbial research projects currently being undertaken by the bioscience faculties of the Otago and Victoria Universities.
- Follow up presentations of initial findings to Kaipara Rohe marae and iwi group meetings with respect to maintaining clear communication lines and relationship management

In summary, this report is quite succinct and fulfils the brief under the contracted terms of reference. Should you (MPI) require further information not summarized in this report, please contact the writer, at your earliest convenience.

Current significant ecosystem values of the ED include:

- Coastal wetlands (i.e. mangroves and saltmarshes) and terrestrial ecosystems dominant the ED.
- Lower Hoteo River cliffs and gorges. The river is unique in the ED and Auckland region and is of high geomorphic value as the largest and most natural of wild rivers in the

Auckland Region. It contains numerous meanders and rapids with deeply incised river gorges.

- The natural forest landscape associated with the Hotoe River, namely Atuanui (Mt Auckland) conservation land.
- Most natural areas lie on moderately steep land, with severe representation of north facing and flat land or on productive land.
- The ecological district survey of Rodney identified Priority Places for Protection (PPP) (Mitchell et al. 1992). This approach identified natural areas that best represented the ecological character and range of ecosystems using certain criteria:

(1) Representativeness (this also included sites that were unique and rare);

(2) Size and connectivity;

(3) Resilience. Left alone, successional and regenerating forests will thrive, and sites were chosen with such characteristics so that they could return to their natural 'state.

In the Kaipara catchment, PPP include, running from the north to the south of the ED, the following:

- Ryan Road – regenerating totora–kahikatea forest on lowland hill country buffering a stream (40 ha)
- Louges Bush has covenant protection with regenerating totora bordering a river and steep ridges. Presence of few old kauri and kauri rockers.
- Way by wetland, Waiwhiu forest, Sunnybrook forest, and most of the Dome Valley–Conical Peak forest are found in the Kaipara catchment, which is one of the largest connected estuarine–lowland forest sites in the entire ED and the Kaipara catchment. The Sunnybrook forest and Dome Conservation Area includes over 400 ha of remnant and regenerating podocarp hardwood forest with a mature canopy of rimu, northern rata and kahikatea over rewarewa, hinau, tawa and taraire. There are plantation pine areas linking the Sunnybrook forest with Dome Valley forest and Mt Tamahunga, which has its west face draining into the Kaipara. Mt Tamahunga forest sits on the eastern boundary of the Kaipara catchment. Native frogs exist throughout the area along with kaka, pied tit and native parakeets.

- Hoteo River–Mt Atuanui is the largest Conservation Area (public conservation land, 615 ha) of indigenous vegetation on the west coast of the upper North Island between the Waitakere Ranges and Waipoua forest. Mt Atuanui Conservation Area has been protected since the early 1900's and retains most of its ecological character. The site provides the only continuous sequence of estuarine to hilltop vegetation (at 305 m). Taraire is common in the canopy along with tawa and rimu. Wayby Wetland is also located here which provides an example of intact raupo swamp with no open water bounded by kahikatea swamp forest. Kereru, tui, fantail, ruru and tomtits are some of the birds seen and heard throughout Atuanui.

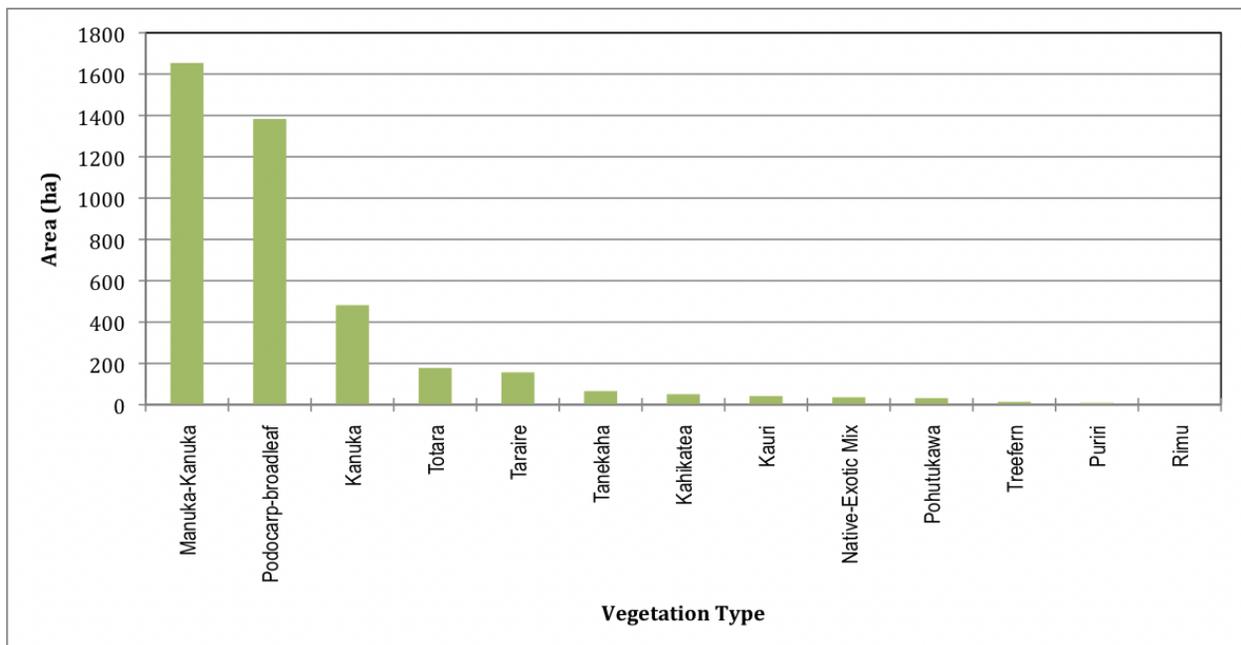


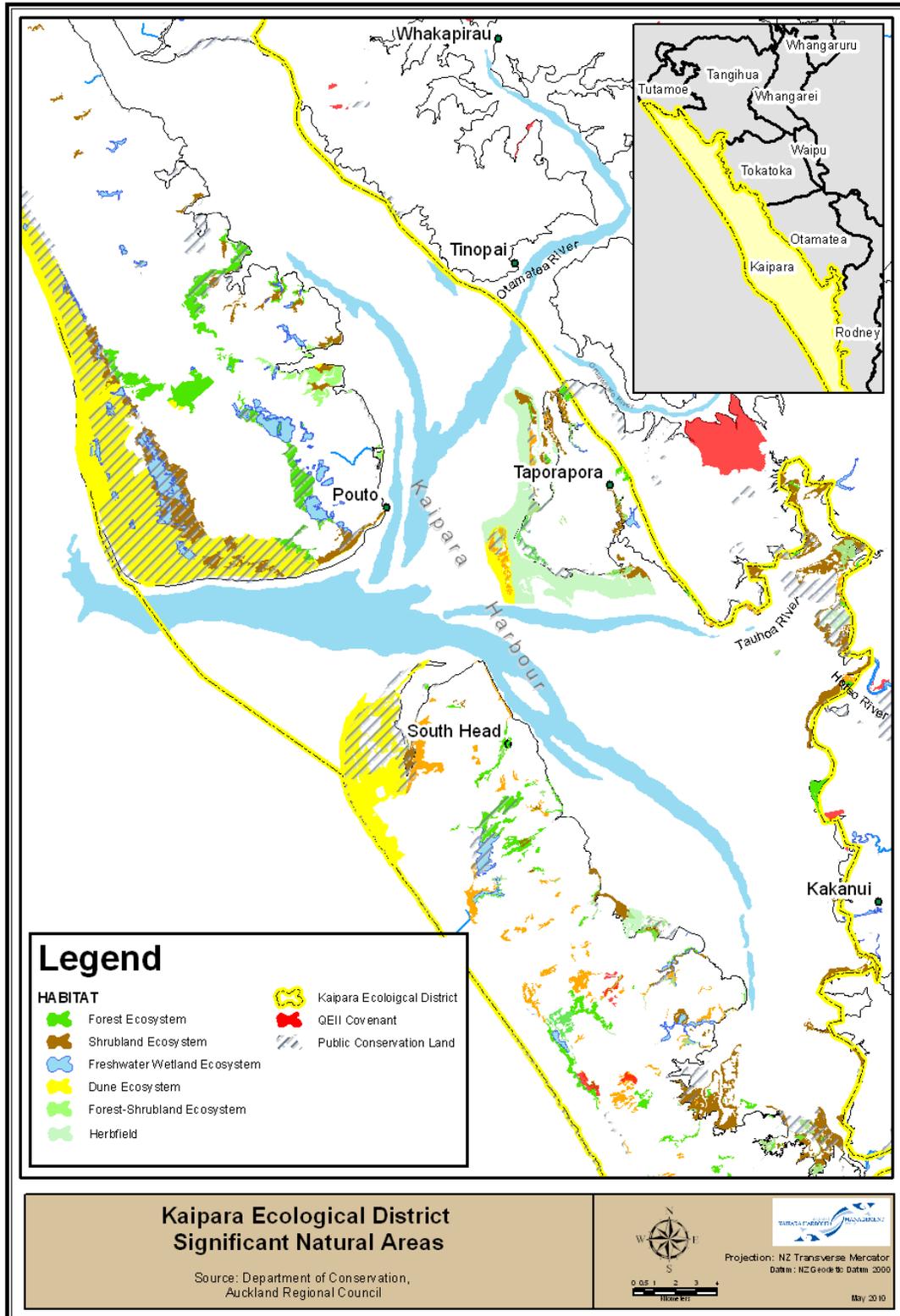
<http://www.kaiparaforestandbird.org.nz/Atuanui.html>

- There are many hotspots of biodiversity within the site including king fern, stalked adders tongue fern, and several species of orchid (e.g. *Yoania australis*). The site also has cultural significance, as the summit was once a Pa with¹⁴ fortifications including defensive ditches, terraces, middens and pits. Pa sites were also established along the Hoteo River.
- The Hoteo River is the longest river in the Kaipara ED and meanders through broken, steep hill country for some 30 km. The edge is heavily modified, with the remaining patches of indigenous vegetation being primarily taraire and kanuka.
- The Atuanui Restoration Project¹⁴ has been established to monitor and restore forest health, and is a community partnership project between the Kaipara branch of the Forest and Bird Society, local residents, Auckland Regional Council, Department of Conservation (DoC) and the Rodney District Council. Pest control is underway for possum, but not rodents and stoats. DoC issues hunting permits for goat and deer.
- The Moirs Hill site contains two large areas (~400 ha) of regenerating kanuka, and podocarp–broadleaf forest centred on the hill. Pine plantations border most of the site. This ‘outstanding’ ranked site is subject to 35% protection under a public conservation land scenic reserve. Kauri land snail, pied tit, and native frogs are known to occur here.

- The Haruru significant natural area is an extensive and spectacular 4 km long lowland hill country forest complex. Taraire and kahikatea extend to a cliff with some pohutukawa present, which is unusual for most coastal zone vegetation.
- At the mouth of the Kaukapakapa Estuary is a large, completely forested south facing hillslope, which extends down to alluvial areas on the river margin. This is the best example of coastal regenerating kauri forest on hills in the ED. Coastal taraire forest is also present along with kowhai occurring all along the river margin. The site is currently public conservation land.
- Mangakura Stream site provides the best example of kanuka forest on lowland hill country in the ED. There are large areas of regenerating kauri.

Figure 20. Indigenous vegetation types cleared in Rodney Ecological District between 1983 and 1998 (Source. Bellingham 2008).

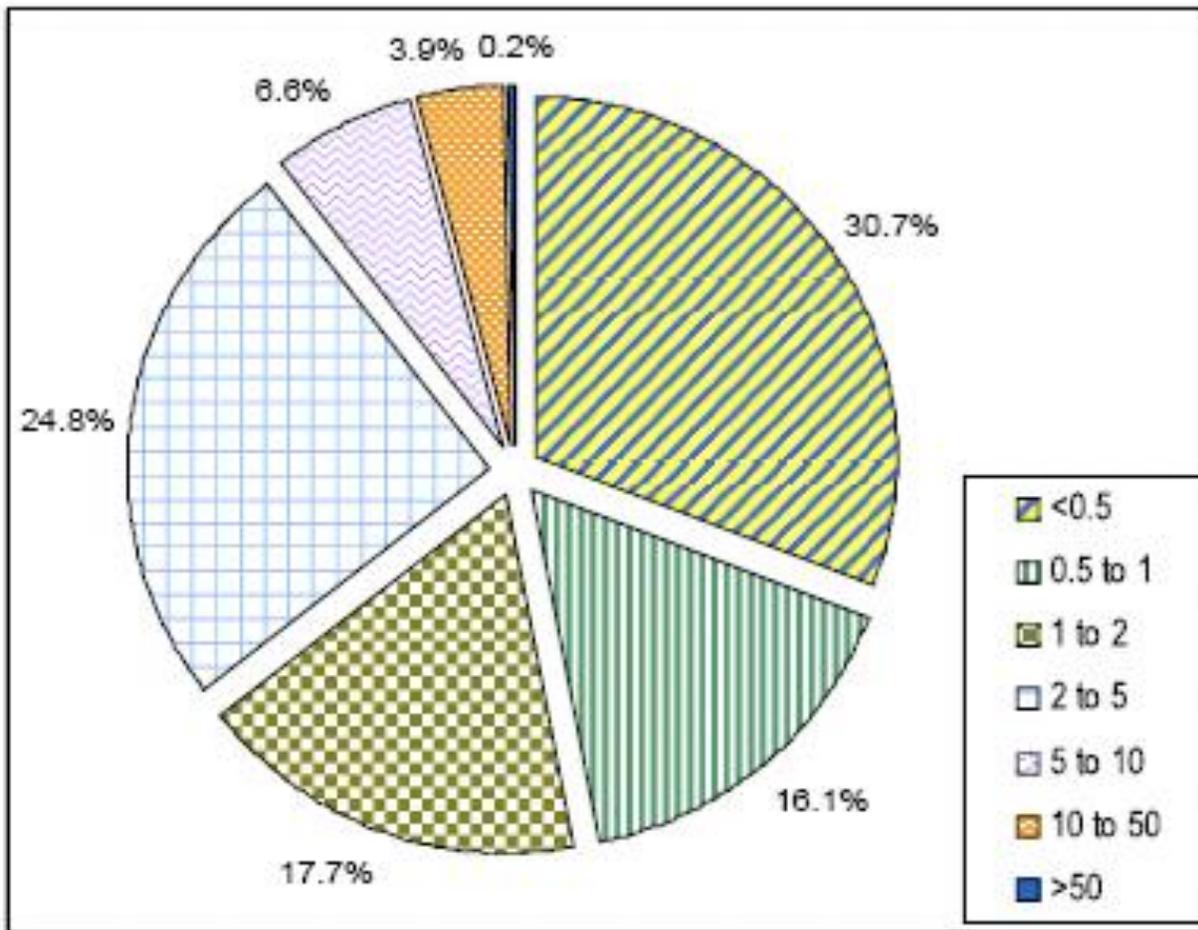




Kaipara catchment landscape has been significantly modified since European settlement with 15.6% of forest ecosystems remaining. This has resulted in considerable loss of indigenous biodiversity in coastal, lowland and rolling hill environments

Figure 21. Proportion of Rodney District Council bush lot covenants by size (Rodney District Council 2008c).

Restoring and Protecting Native Biodiversity



Significant wetland areas of the Kaipara include:

- Omamari Government Purpose Wildlife Management Reserve and surrounds (177.5 ha)
- Maitahi Wetland Scientific Reserve and surrounds (323 ha)
- Atuanui Conservation Area (607ha)
- Papakanui Stewardship Area (1,113.5 ha)
- Ōkahukura Stewardship Area & Taporapora Wildlife Management Reserve (1,320 ha)
- Tauhoa Scientific Reserve (301 ha)
- Pouto Peninsula (6,000 ha)
- Taporapora Big Sand Island
- Rat Island
- Moturemu Island
- Largest remaining wetland in the northern part of the Kaipara. Extremely important site (Smale et al. 2009) for its size, diversity, intactness, presence of threatened and regionally significant species. Contains 59.1 ha of Acutely Threatened land environments.
- Most significant mesotrophic–oligotrophic wetland remaining in Northland because of its size, intactness, range of wetland types that it supports. Contains largest remaining gumland remaining in the Kaipara ecological district.
- Is the largest area of indigenous forest left adjoining the harbour
- One of the largest relatively unmodified coastal sand dune systems left in New Zealand and a key breeding sites for a number of coastal bird species, including two endangered and one threatened species.
- Significant bird breeding and roosting areas
- Contains 75% mangroves in Kaipara Harbour and contains associated saltmarsh and salt meadows.
- Pouto wetlands are particularly good representative examples of freshwater sand dune lakes and swamps, ephemeral wetland characteristic of Northland. Contains threatened and endemic plant and bird species. Special habitat to waterfowl at critical stage in their lifecycle.
- Significant breeding areas. Significant breeding areas.
- Last wild population of kaka beak and significant colony of oi or grey-faced petrel.

CONCLUSIONS

We include for your edification a few recommendations that have arisen because of this research project within our Kaipara rohe. Please note we have summarised these into the following bullet points.

- Wananga with Kaipara Kaumatua
- Identify specific siblings of Kauri
- To identify the tuakana/teina for Kauri.
- Recreate kianga Kauri

APPENDIX I

Scientific Names of Plants Mentioned in the Report

Indigenous Species

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Agathis australis</i>	kauri
<i>Alectryon excelsa</i>	titoki
<i>Austrofestuca littoralis</i>	Sand tussock
<i>Baumea tenax</i>	
<i>Baumea teretifolia</i>	common twig rush
<i>Beilschmiedia tawa tawa</i>	
<i>Blechnum minus</i>	swamp kiokio
<i>Brachyglottis kirkii</i> var. <i>kirkii</i>	Kirks daisy
<i>Calochilus paludosus</i>	bearded orchid
<i>Calochilus robertsonii</i>	red bearded orchid
<i>Carex secta</i>	pukio
<i>Carex virgata</i>	swamp sedge
<i>Coprosma dodonaeifolia</i>	
<i>Coprosma propinqua</i>	mingimingi
<i>Coprosma robusta</i>	karamu
<i>Coprosma tenuicaulis</i>	swamp coprosma
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	cabbage tree
<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i>	karaka
<i>Cyathea dealbata</i>	silver fern
<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>	rimu
<i>Dacrydium dacrydioides</i>	kahikatea
<i>Desmoschoenus spiralis</i>	pingao
<i>Dicksonia squarrosa</i>	wheki
<i>Drosera binata</i>	forked sundew
<i>Drosera spatulata</i>	sundew
<i>Dysoxylum spectabile</i>	kohekohe
<i>Elaeocarpus hookerianus</i>	pokaka
<i>Empodisma minus</i>	wire rush
<i>Epacris pauciflora</i>	tamingi
<i>Goebelobryum unguiculatum</i>	liverwort
<i>Hebe pubescens</i> subsp. <i>pubescens</i>	Coromandel koromiko
<i>Ixerba brexioides</i>	tawari
<i>Knightia excelsa</i>	rewarewa
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	kanuka
<i>Laurelia novae-zelandiae</i>	pukatea
<i>Lepidothamnus intermedius</i>	yellow silver pine
<i>Leptocophylla juniperina</i> subsp. <i>juniperina</i>	prickly mingimingi
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	manuka
<i>Leucopogon fasciculatus</i>	mingimingi
<i>Linguella puberula</i>	dwarf greenhood
<i>Litsea calicaris</i>	mangeao
<i>Loxosoma cunninghamii</i>	
<i>Lycopodiella serpentina</i>	bog clubmoss
<i>Marattia salicina</i>	king fern

Melicope ternata wharangi
Metrosideros carminea carmine rata
Metrosideros excelsa pohutukawa
Myriophyllum robustum stout water milfoil
Neopanax laetus
Nothofagus fusca red beech
Nothofagus menziesii silver beech
Nothofagus truncata hard beech
Phormium tenax flax
Phyllocladus trichomanoides tanekaha
Pittosporum eugenioides tarata
Pittosporum kirkii Kirk's kohuhu
Plumatichilos tasmanicum plumed greenhood
Podocarpus hallii Hall's totara
Podocarpus totara totara
Pomaderris rugosa Pomaderris
Prasophyllum aff. patens swamp leek orchid
Prumnopitys ferruginea miro
Prumnopitys taxifolia matai
Pterostylis micromega swamp greenhood
Pterostylis paludosa swamp greenhood
Raukawa edgerleyi Raukawa
Schoenus brevifolius bog schoenus
Sophora microphylla kowhai
Sphagnum cristatum
Sporadanthus ferrugineus giant wire rush
Syzygium maire swamp maire
Utricularia australis yellow bladderwort
Vitex lucens puriri
Weinmannia racemosa kamahi
Weinmannia silvicola towai

Adventive species

Botanical Name Common Name
Acacia mearnsii black wattle
Acacia melanoxylon blackwood
Glyceria maxima floating sweetgrass
Ligustrum lucidum tree privet
Ligustrum sinense Chinese privet
Lonicera japonica Japanese honeysuckle
Osmunda regalis royal fern
Phytolacca octandra inkweed
Pinus pinaster cluster pine
Pinus radiata radiata pine
Salix cinerea grey willow
Salix fragilis crack willow
Solanum mauritianum woolly nightshade
Ulex europaeus gorse

Significant Flora & Fauna within Kaipara Rohe

New Zealand's physical environment is extremely diverse, and this diversity is reflected in the indigenous plant and animal communities (ecosystems). The concept of dividing New Zealand into a series of Ecological Regions and Districts evolved because of the need for the establishment of a representative system of reserves which would encompass this ecological diversity¹. One purpose of the Reserves Act 1977 is to ensure the following:

"Preservation of representative samples of all classes of natural ecosystems and landscapes which in the aggregate originally gave New Zealand its own recognisable character."²

Of special significance to Te Whiti te ra o Rēweti Marae is our ancestral association with Omokoroa Reservation (Goldies Bush). This is where our ancestor Te Pairama Mū, maintained his relationship with the Waitakere Ranges and the connected takiwa of Te Taou, and the residing flora and fauna.

Key Words

New Zealand; maps; ecological districts; ecological regions; topography; geology; climate; soils; vegetation; flora, fauna.

¹ ECOLOGICAL regions and districts of New Zealand / editor, W. Mary McEwen. - 3rd rev. ed in four 1:500 000 maps. - Wellington, N.Z. : Dept. of Conservation, 1987. - 4 v. - (Publication / New Zealand Biological Resources Centre, 0111-9982 ; no. 5)

² Reserves Act 1977, Section 3(1) (b).

NGĀ TĀPIRINGA

Glossary & Terminology	
Abbreviations	
1080	Sodium Monofluoroacetate
acngt	Advisory Committee on Novel Genetic Techniques
ajhr	Appendices to the Journals of the House of Representatives
arc	Auckland Regional Council
cbd	Convention on Biological Diversity
ccsbt	Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna
cfe	Commission for the Environment
cgiar	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
cites	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and
	Fauna
coa	Court of Appeal
dc	District Court
dia	Department of Internal Affairs
dls	Department of Lands and Survey
dma	Department of Maori Affairs
doc	Document
doc	Department of Conservation
dsir	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research
dti	Department of Trade and Industry
ec	Environment Court
epep	Environmental Protection and Enhancement Procedures
epi	Environmental Performance Indicators
ermanz	Environmental Risk Management Authority New Zealand
fao	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
forst	Foundation for Research, Science and Technology
gatt	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
gdc	Gisborne District Council
gef	Global Environment Facility
gmo	Genetically Modified Organism
hbrc	Hawke's Bay Regional Council
hc	High Court
hsno	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
icgeb	International Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology
ibac	Independent Biotechnology Advisory Council
iucn	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
iwc	International Whaling Commission
lgnz	Local Government New Zealand
maf	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
	after 1996)
mdc	Marlborough District Council
med	Ministry for Economic Development
mfe	Ministry for the Environment
mfat	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
[vii]	
Abbreviations	
mot	Ministry of Transport
morst	Ministry of Research, Science and Technology

mwd Ministry of Works and Development	
mwrp Manawatu–Wanganui Regional Council	
na National Archives	
ncbi National Center for Biotechnology Information	
ncc Nature Conservation Council	
npra National Parks and Reserves Authority	
nrac National Research Advisory Council	
nrc Northland Regional Council	
nzbs New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy	
nzca New Zealand Conservation Authority	
nzg New Zealand Gazette	
nzlc New Zealand Law Commission	
nzoda New Zealand Overseas Development Assistance	
nzpd New Zealand Parliamentary Debates	
nzrma New Zealand Resource Management Appeals	
occlg Officials Co-ordinating Committee on Local Government	
oecd Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	
orc Otago Regional Council	
ots Office of Treaty Settlements	
palr Protected Areas Law Reform	
pcfe Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment	
pgsf Public Good Science Fund	
pt Planning Tribunal	
ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat	
rfbps Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society	
rma Resource Management Act 1991	
rmlr Resource Management Law Reform	
rs&t Research, Science and Technology	
sprep South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme	
ssc State Services Commission	
tpk Te Puni Kokiri	
un United Nations	
unep United Nations Environment Programme	
unesco United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation	
upov International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants	
Wai Waitangi Tribunal Claim	
wcs World Conservation Strategy	
whc World Heritage Convention	
wrc Wellington Regional Council	
wto World Trade Organisation	
wwf World Wildlife Fund for Nature	

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PANUI



Kia Tupato, Whakawhanaunga, Kia Toitu te Kauri – (Be aware and share)

A three day hui to share up to date information around Kauri, and rongoa plant collection for preparation (expected to significantly benefit Kauri), will be held on Whiti te ra o Reweti Marae; ko Te Taou, te hapu, te rohe o Ngati Whatua:

Date: Time: Location: Purpose:

14th September 2018	<i>Day 1- 4.00pm Powhiri</i>	<i>Whiti te Ra o Reweti Marae</i>	<i>We will be sharing about how hapu/mana whenua are working, and seeking to keep kauri standing, through rongoa collection and preparation.</i>
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<p>15th September</p>	<p><i>Day 2 - 1.00pm</i></p>	<p><i>Whiti te Ra o Reweti Marae</i></p>	<p><i>Presentations by:Dr Monica Gerth and Dr Wayne Patrick around their current work with Kauri.</i></p>
<p>16th September</p>	<p><i>Day 3- 10.00am</i></p>	<p><i>Whiti te Ra o Reweti Marae</i></p>	<p><i>A conversation on how we weave together, an effective response against Phytophra Agathadista.</i></p>

To make the most out of this journey, it would be of an advantage, but not essential to attend all three hui

Day one will be for those who will be travelling some distance and would like to stay at our Marae, and Kaitiaki who want to engage in informal discussion the night before the hui. Those staying are asked to bring, blankets and/or sleeping bags, with linen.

You have received this invitation because you are vital to the effectiveness of this kaupapa. Come to whakawhanaungatanga on our marae, 1285 State Highway 16, Waimauku, Auckland.

Please reply to Chris Pairama re your attendance:
Email:chris.pairama@gmail.com. cell/txt 0210400072.