

# 13. ACRONYMS, AND MĀORI TERMS

## KUPU RĀPOTO, KUPU MĀORI

### LIST OF ACRONYMS

AC	Auckland Council
ASCV	Area of Significant Conservation Value
DOC	Department of Conservation
FMA	Fisheries Management Area
HGMP	Hauraki Gulf Marine Park
IFAW	International Fund for Animal Welfare
LINZ	Land Information New Zealand
MACA	Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MPI	Ministry for Primary Industries
RAMSAR	The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance
SMA	Special Management Area
SWG	Stakeholder Working Group
TACC	Total Allowable Commercial Catch
UBA	Underwater Breathing Apparatus
HCMP	Whangapoua Harbour and Catchment Plan
WRC	Waikato Regional Council

### KUPU MĀORI - MĀORI TERMS

#### A

**Ātua:** Gods

**Ahu Moana:** Ahu – to build up or restore, Moana – ocean. Ahu Moana are mana whenua/community coastal co-management areas

**Ariki:** Paramount chiefs

**Aotea:** Great Barrier Island

#### H

**Hāpu:** Sub-tribes

**Hauraki:** Literally warm winds, refers to the favourable north wind on the Hauraki plains and Coromandel Peninsula. Also used to refer to the collective hapū/iwi of that area.

**Hauturu:** Little Barrier Island

**Hui-a-Iwi:** Tribal meetings

#### I

**Inanga:** The main 'whitebait' species (*Galaxias maculatus*),

**Iwi:** Tribes

#### K

**Kaimoana:** Seafood

**Kāinga:** Home

**Kaitiaki:** Guardian

**Kaitiakitanga:** Guardianship, including stewardship; the processes and practices of looking after the environment. Guardianship is rooted in tikanga.

**Karakia:** Prayer

**Ki Uta Ki Tai:** Conceptual term meaning 'from the mountains to the sea' or 'from ridge to reef' and used in Sea Change – Tai Timu Tai Pari as a similar concept

to Integrated Catchment Management

**Kōrero:** Talk, discuss

**Kotahitanga:** Unity, togetherness, solidarity, collective action

**Kūpenga:** Nets

## M

**Mahinga Kai:** Food gathering places (rivers, bush, sea, gardens etc.)

**Mana:** Authority, status, prestige

**Manaakitanga:** Hospitality, generosity

**Mana moana:** Tribal authority over ancestral coasts and oceans

**Mana whakahaere:** Governance, authority, jurisdiction, management, mandate, power

**Mana whenua:** Māori with ancestral rights to resources (in this case for the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park) and responsibilities over their tribal lands, waterways and other taonga. Mana whenua are represented by iwi authorities. Defined as tangata whenua in the RMA.

**Manuhiri:** Guests, people from outside the tribal area

**Māori title:** Land held collectively and administered under the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993

**Marae:** The courtyard or open area in front of the whareniui, also general term for the whareniui, grounds and associated buildings

**Mātau:** Knowing

**Mātauranga Māori:** Māori knowledge, knowledge systems and world views

**Mauri:** Life force / Spiritual essence

**Mohio:** Understanding

## O

**Oi :**Grey Faced Petrels (Hauraki dialect)

## P

**Pātaka Kai:** Pantry, food storage

**Pēpeha:** Tribal sayings

## R

**Rangatiratanga:** This term has various definitions and interpretations including chieftainship, right to exercise authority, chiefly autonomy, chiefly authority, ownership, and leadership

**Rāhui:** Spatial or resource closures. May be a temporary ritual prohibition, closed season, ban, or reserve. Traditionally a rāhui was placed on an area, resource or stretch of water as a conservation measure or as a means of social and political control for a variety of reasons which can be grouped into three main categories: pollution by tapu, conservation and politics. Death pollutes land, water and people through tapu. A rāhui is a device for separating people from land, water and the products from these. After an agreed lapse of time, the rāhui is lifted. A rāhui is marked by a visible sign, such as the erection of a pou rāhui, a post. It is initiated by someone of rank and placed and lifted with appropriate karakia by a tohunga.

**Rohe:** Region, district or area

**Ruamaahua:** The Alderman Islands

## T

**Taiko:** Black Petrel (Ngāti Rehua dialect)

**Tai Timu Tai Pari:** The tidal cycle, from high tide to low tide

**TAKE – UTU – EA:** Take – utu – ea is expressed in the Water Quality chapter to mean that when events result in an injury a response commensurate with the scale of the offending action is required, in order to return to a state of equilibrium. The model was articulated by Hirini Moko Mead.

**Tāmaki Makaurau:** The Auckland area – Tāmaki, sought after/prized by many

**Tangata tiaki:** Resource managers

**Taniwha:** Water spirit, monster, dangerous water creature, powerful creature, chief, powerful leader, something or someone awesome - taniwha take many forms from logs to reptiles and whales and often live in lakes, rivers or the sea. They are often regarded as guardians by the people who live in their territory, but may also have a malign influence on human beings.

**Taonga:** Treasure/s

**Taonga tuku iho:** Ancestral treasures handed down

**Tapu:** Be sacred, prohibited, restricted, set apart, forbidden, under atua protection

**Tikanga:** Customary lore and practices, Māori protocols

**Tohu:** Sign, mark, symbol

**Tohunga:** High priests, experts, specialists

**Tūpuna/Tīpuna:** Ancestors

## W

**Wāhi tapu:** Sacred or significant ancestral sites

**Waiata:** Song

**Waiora:** Purest form of water, rain or spring water

**Waimāor:** Water that is running freely or unrestrained, which is clear or lucid

**Waitai:** The sea, the surf, or the tide

**Waimataitai:** Estuarine waters between rivers and the ocean

**Waikino:** Water which has been polluted or debased, spoilt or corrupted

**Waimate:** Water which has lost its mauri, or life force, unable to sustain life

## Wh

**Whai Kōrero:** Oratory

**Whakaae:** Acceptance

**Whakapapa:** Genealogy

**Whakatauākī:** Proverbs

**Whanau:** Family

**Wharenuui:** Ancestral tribal meeting house

**Whare Wānanga:** Places of learning

