

### **Ramarama (Food, Medicine)**

A small tree, typically with blistered leaves, a decoction of which was of benefit in treating bruises. Small black berries added flavour when cooking the starchy material obtained from fern root.

*Lophomyrtus bullata* C2

### **Kaikomako (Fire making)**

A sharp pointed stick was rubbed vigorously along a groove in a dry piece of pate or ma hoe to make fire.

*Pennantia corymbosa* C3

### **Kumarahou (Tools)**

The opening of the bright yellow flowers would signal time to plant kumara. When placed in water the leaves produce soapy bubbles.

*Pomaderris kumeraho* C4

### **Tauhinau (Fishing)**

Hard dry twigs from this bushy shrub were formed into fishhooks.

*Pomaderris phyllicaeifolia* C5

### **Mangemange (Bedding)**

Wiry stems of this climbing fern were bundled and used as bedding.

*Lygodium articulatum* C6

### **Tānekaha (Dye, Tools)**

Bark from this coniferous tree was beaten in a trough of water heated with stones, to make red-brown or black dye. Walking sticks were fashioned from sturdy shoots.

*Phyllocladus tricomanooides* D1

### **Miro (Snares)**

The bright colour fruit attracts the Kukupa (native pigeon) who gorge on them. These birds were easily caught. The imparted turpentine flavour was considered a delicacy.

*Prumnopitys ferruginea* D2

### **Kāhikatea (Food, Medicine, Snares, Tattooing)**

A tall forest tree with small red (edible) fruits. They were also used as lures in bird snares. Green leaves placed on hot stones were one of the types of foliage used in remedial steam baths. Charcoal from the

heartwood was used in tattooing moko.

*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides* D3

### **Aruhe (Food)**

The roots of this common fern were dug in winter and roasted. When required for food they were pounded to release the starchy material. Young shoots were eaten fresh.

*Pteridium esculentum* D4

### **Pūriri (Food, Dye)**

An infusion of the leaves from this noble tree contains a powerful germicide. It was valued for bathing sprains.

The bark was a source of dye.

*Vitex lucens* D5

### **Tōtara (Boat Building, Carving, Food, Roofing)**

A familiar conifer with red, easily worked, straight grained wood. Much favoured for use in all types of carving. Bark made good roofing material. Fruit was gathered for food.

*Podocarpus totara* E1

### **Hangehange (Food Flavour, Medicine)**

A small coastal tree with very brittle branches. To add flavour food was wrapped in the shiny leaves of this and Mānono, a species of coprosma, prior to steaming in the hangi. Sap from green leaves was applied to skin disease in children.

*Geniostoma rupestre* E2

### **Nīkau (Food, Roofing, Canoe Paddles)**

With a name meaning "no coconut" this palm is widespread in coastal areas. Young shoots are edible. The leaves were valued for roofing. Leaf stalks doubled as makeshift paddles for a canoe.

*Rhopalostylis sapida* E3

### **Akeake (Tools, Weapons)**

This small tree has hard black wood with creamy-white stripes. The slender trunk was favoured material for weapons and tool handles.

*Dodonea viscosa* E4

### **Kauri (Canoes)**

This massive tree was second only to the

totara for canoe building in the North. After an elaborate ritual the tree was felled and the trunk hollowed with stone tools and fire from burning dry rewarewa wood.

*Agathis australis* F1

### **Poroporo (Canoes, Tattooing)**

Juice from the leaves mixed with soot was rubbed into the wounds made by tattooing instruments. Sap was used to size canoes before painting with red ochre. Unripe berries are poisonous.

*Solanum laciniatum* F2

### **Pate (Medicine, Fire making)**

Sap from the leaves of this small forest tree was used against ringworm (fungus) affecting the skin. A groove in a dry log was rubbed vigorously with a kaikomako stick to make fire.

*Schefflera digitata* F3

### **Koromiko (Beliefs, Food)**

Used in many rituals including one by the tohunga to ensure a good crop of kumara. Tips of shoots chewed to alleviate hunger.

*Hebe stricta* F4

### **Rata (Cordage)**

Tough, supple stems of this vine were much valued as a tying material, for making eel and crayfish traps as well as pirori and morere (hoops and swings) for children.

*Metrosideros albiflora* F5

### **Rimu (Medicine)**

The aromatic leaves of this conifer were used in vapour baths.

*Dacrydium cupressinum* G1

### **Tāwa (Food, Weapons)**

The willow-like stems of this forest tree were made into long bird spears. The blue-black fruits could also be eaten if left to mature before being consumed.

*Beilschmiedia tawa* G2

### **Rengārengā (Food)**

Fleshy roots of this lily-like coastal plant were formerly cooked and eaten.

*Arthropodium cirrhatum* G3

### **Ponga (Building, Medicine)**

The pith from the leaf stalk of this tall fern was used for skin problems. Trunks of various tree ferns often formed the walls of a whare or house.

*Cyathea dealbata* G4

### **Kawakawa (Beliefs, Insect Repellent, Medicine)**

This large shrub with shining green leaves is one of the most important in Maori cultural lore. Leafy shoots were used in ceremonies connected with birth and death as well as for applying or lifting tapu. A branch laid at the entrance of a marae was regarded as an aituā or disaster in the village. The aromatic leaves were chewed as a stimulant and a remedy for toothache. The foul smell given off from burning leaves deterred insects from food crops.

*Macropiper excelsum* G5

### **Raupo (Building, Food)**

When cut, separated, dried and bundled the leaves of this marsh plant made a valuable building material. Pollen from the flowers was gathered and formed into small cakes before being cooked on a heated stone.

*Typha orientalis* H1

### **Oioi (Weaving)**

Rush-like plants used for fine weaving.

*Leptocarpus similis* H2

### **Pōwiwi (Food)**

Long white roots of these coastal sand dune plants were roasted and eaten.

*Calystegia soldanella* H3

### **Horokākā (Medicine)**

The juice from the fleshy leaves of this rocky seacoast plant was applied to boils and other skin ailments.

*Disphyma australe* H4

### **Waiu-o-Kahukura (Medicine)**

The leaves and stem of this now rare poisonous plant were heated in water, the liquid applied to skin eruptions such as warts.

*Euphorbia glauca* **H5**

**Kohūhū (Ceremony)**

Small leafy branches of this and other trees are waved to accompany a chant welcoming important visitors to the marae.

*Pittosporum tenuifolium* **H6**

**Whauwhau (Tools)**

Small logs stripped of their bark made slippery skids to move heavy canoes.

*Pseudopanax arboreus* **I1**

**Pokākā (Medicine)**

Leaves and habit of this tall forest tree alter considerably when passing from juvenile to adult stage. A solution made from the bark was used for severe skin disorders.

*Elaeocarpus hookerianus* **I2**

**Kōtukutuku (Food)**

The largest fuchsia species in the world forms a small tree with flaking bark. When ripe the sweet black berry, konini was eagerly sought for food.

*Fuchsia excorticata* **I3**

**Rangiora (Medicine)**

The large felted leaves of this shrub are poisonous if chewed and swallowed. They were however used as a poultice for wounds.

*Brachylottis repanda* **I4**

**Korokio taranga (Beliefs, Medicine)**

Small branches were used by the tohunga to lift tapu from food being cooked in the hangi. The hard dried wood was also used as a medical instrument for excising wounds.

*Corokia buddleoides* **I5**

**Whau (Fishing)**

Extremely lightweight wood. It was shaped into marker buoys and floats for fishing lines. *Entelea arborescens* **A1**

**Neinei (Musical Instrument)**

Used for making flutes. The stems were heated, hollowed and the bark removed. This together with the pahu, a drum made from the hollowed trunk of porokaiwiri or pigeonwood, was among the instruments known to early Maori.

*Dracophyllum longifolium* **J1**

**Kakareao (Cordage, Medicine)**

The long supple stems of this tall vine formed ladders to climb cliffs, trees and enemy palisades. Also used for lobster pots and baskets. Together with rata, it was the most valuable tying material for fences, houses and canoes. Burning stems cauterised wounds.

*Ripogonum scandens* **J2**

**Kiekie (Cordage, Food)**

Flowers and fruit of this climbing plant were eaten. The leaves of this and several others including oiwi were used for weaving and tying

*Freycinetia banksii* **J3**

**Makomako (Food)**

A small tree bearing reddish, almost transparent leaves. The currant-size berries were sought for food.

*Aristotelia serrata* **J4**

**Tarata (Cosmetic)**

Flowers or gum from this tree mixed with bird fat and other ingredients made scented balm to rub on the skin.

*Pittosporum eugenioides* **J5**

**Hohere (Clothing, Food, Medicine)**

The bark of this small tree was soaked in water for two days in order to release an edible jelly. This jelly was also employed in bathing sore eyes. The lacelike inner bark was dried to make a rough cloth known as aute, used for clothing.

*Hoheria populnea* **A2**

**Rewarewa (Medicine)**

The inner bark of young branches from this tree was bound over wounds to check bleeding and aid recovery.

*Knightia excelsa* **A3**

**Kānuka & Mānuka (Building, Weapons)**

Small aromatic "tea trees" which frequently form dense scrub. Weapons and tools were fashioned from the heavy straight stems. The trunks as well as the brushwood were used as building materials.

*Kunzia ericoides*, *Leptospermum scoparium* **A4**

**Titoki (Beliefs)**

Fine oil from pounded seeds used to gloss

the hair. Woman mourners at a tangi (funeral) wore headbands anointed with titoki oil scented with the bitter leaves of heketara.

*Alectrion excelsus* **A5**

**Karaka (Food, Medicine)**

This coastal tree was so valued that it was one of the few trees cultivated for its clusters of orange fruits, which were known as kopi. The hard seeds, which in their raw state are extremely poisonous, have an edible fleshy covering. To remove the poison the fruits were steamed for several hours, then packed into flax kete (baskets) and immersed in running water for several weeks. After storing, the kernels were ground into flour and baked into a kind of bread. The shiny upper surface of the leaves assisted healing when applied to wounds.

*Corynocarpus laevigatus* **B1**

**Harakeke (Beliefs, Clothing, Fishing, Medicine, Boats)**

The dark green sword-like leaves of flax contain one of the strongest fibres known. After preparation the leaves were plaited for use in making fishing nets, clothes and kete (baskets). The tohunga (keeper of knowledge) also used the leaves in healing rites for the body. Applying the juice from the roots to the area treated skin problems such as boils. Gum that develops at the base of the leaves was chewed. The flowers yield a watery honey produced in sufficient quantity to be gathered in a calabash or gourd container. A bundle of dried flower stems was formed into a raft for crossing rivers or streams.

*Phormium tenax* **B2**

**Horopito (Beliefs, Medicine)**

The small oval leaves of this shrub have a hot peppery taste. They were chewed to relieve toothache. Small branches were used by the tohunga (keeper of knowledge) to lift tapu (something forbidden or sacred).

*Pseudowintera colorata* **B3**

**Ti (Clothes, Food, Weaving)**

Both the cooked roots and base of young shoots were eaten. The leaves were used for making garments, baskets, mats and twine.

*Cordyline australis* **B4**

**Tawapou (Adornment, Food, Medicine)**

Hard polished seeds were made into fine necklaces worn by the chief. Berries were heated in water for three or more hours, the liquid then applied to the region as a relief for sprains. The pulpy fruit could be eaten.

*Planchonella novo-zelandica* **C1**