

TE PŪWĀNANGA

QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER OF NGĀ PAE O TE MĀRAMATANGA RESEARCH

Whāia ngā pae o te māramatanga me te aroha

Te pae tata, te pae tawhiti

Kia puta koe ki te whaiao, ki te Ao Mārama



NGĀ PAE O TE MĀRAMATANGA

Pursue the thresholds of understanding and love

The near and distant horizons

So that you may emerge into The World of Light

FROM THE DIRECTOR

Tēnā koutou katoa

The past few months has seen significant activity in the life of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga. In late January, we completed and delivered to the Tertiary Education Commission (TEC) a mid-term review statement concerning the future of NPM until 2014. The thrust of this statement was to firmly position Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga as a world class centre of research excellence in the field of indigenous development. We were delighted to receive the support of the Board of TEC in mid-February and we are now in the process of negotiating our contract.

In light of the mid-term review statement, the Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga Board met on 25th March to approve our 2011 Annual Plan.

One key feature of the mid-term review statement is a renewed focus on our participating research entity (PRE) network of researchers. A centre of research excellence is defined by TEC as “an inter-institutional network of collaborating researchers working on an agreed plan”. This means that we are renewing our focus on our PRE network so that we can sustain a cohesive body of research and a quality researcher network. A

second and important feature of our mid-term review statement was the articulation of three research priorities: optimising Māori economic performance, fostering te pā harakeke, and sustaining Māori distinctiveness. More information on these can be found in the Research Plan article, page 3. Our research programme will now focus primarily on these three priorities.

The move to research commissioning is another feature of our evolved vision. Our goal is to maintain a coherent and cohesive programme of research. To do this, we are proposing a higher level of involvement by the Secretariat and Director's Office in Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga research in the future. We are all responsible for the success of our research and we will endeavour to provide meaningful support wherever we can. We will still publish RFPs, utilise our Research Committee and conduct peer review to ensure transparency and quality. We will make announcements soon regarding our next round of research commissioning.

Other significant activities include the establishment of our new Grants and Awards

Programme (already announced, details on page 8). This programme combines together all previous contestable funding streams in Capability Building and Knowledge Exchange.

The previous three-programme structure of the Secretariat (Research, Knowledge Exchange, Capability Building) will conclude on 30th June 2011. Following 1st July, except for a small number of projects, our knowledge exchange and capability building activities will be conducted within our research programme, and research is our core business.

With our agreed research plan in place, our funding secured and our new research priorities, we look forward to the next successful phase in the life of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga.

Ngā mihi,

Professor Charles Royal
Director



From left: Distinguished Professor Dr Graham Smith, Dr Mereana Barrett-Chase, Richard Jefferies, Esther Cowley-Malcolm, Jeremy Gardiner, Dr Lyn Carter and Professor Charles Royal at the Te Pae Tawhiti: Māori Economic Development Launch in Wellington [see page 5 for full story]



NGĀ PAE O TE MĀRAMATANGA

He Mihi

*Kei ngā maunga huahua
Kei ngā taumata iringa kōrero
Kei ngā wai karekare
Kei ngā awa tuku kiri a te iwi
Kei ngā nohoanga tāngata
Tēnā koutou
Tēnā koutou
Tēnā koutou katoa!*

He Whakataukī

*E noho koe ki te waewae o Uenuku
Kia ora ai te tangata*

*Sit at the feet of the Rainbow
So that humankind might prosper*

*Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga thanks all
those who contributed to this newsletter.*

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TE PAE TAWHITI: MĀORI ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH INITIATIVE

New \$1.5m Research Initiative to Optimise Māori Economic Performance and Growth



Keynote Speaker, Hon Georgina Te Heuheu

On 16th March, Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga launched a new research initiative concerning Māori economic development at Te Papa Marae in Wellington.

This research initiative seeks to understand and define the journey of a community from dependence or reliance to independence through economic development. Te Pae Tawhiti (the distant horizon) is one of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga's most significant research programmes.

Launched by Hon Georgina Te Heuheu, Associate Minister of Māori Affairs, this economic development programme of research follows the start of last year's Te Pae Tawhiti: Te Reo Māori research initiative, a three-year programme exploring the value of Māori language to the New Zealand economy, culture and society.

Researchers from Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga will collaborate with Whakatāne-based Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa and Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangī, which is the lead partner in the programme.

The Wānanga CEO, Distinguished Professor Graham Smith, says the collaboration brings a range of strengths to the programme. "Ngāti Awa offer excellent practical experience of operating Māori business, as well as a holistic approach to Māori economic development.

Academic mentorship will be provided by the Wānanga's Centre for Post-Treaty Settlement Futures. And Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga researchers will draw on extensive networks as part of the programme's engagement strategy."

The Māori dimension of New Zealand's economy is distinctive, significant and growing;

there are significant needs and opportunities present in this Māori economy. Over the next three years, Te Pae Tawhiti: Māori Economic Development aims to establish a Māori economic development framework using collaboration, investigation and engagement as a catalyst for change and economic growth.

Informed by mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge), the programme seeks to support the wellbeing of future generations and the environment in which they live. By studying Māori economic development, this research will create policies with direct and indirect relevance to the transformation of our nation. The research design and approach will inform policy and deliver a futures framework that will identify pathways for achieving that transformation.

Over time, this valuable research will establish a self-defined aspirational framework for Māori economic development and will show that creativity and innovation are key to enabling increased economic returns for Māori owned or controlled assets.

Video highlights from the launch can be viewed on our media centre: mediacentre.maramatanga.ac.nz/pae_tawhiti_economic.php



NGĀ PAE O TE MĀRAMATANGA RESEARCH PLAN

New research priorities

We conduct excellent research of relevance to Māori communities that benefits the nation, and we are an important vehicle by which New Zealand maintains an ongoing leadership role in global indigenous research and affairs. As a consequence of our investments and activities in 2002–2010, we can now strengthen and deepen our research excellence in indigenous development research.

We aim to focus our research, strengthen our network of collaborating researchers and formalise additional international indigenous research partnerships and collaborations to extend the benefit of our research on our communities, the nation and beyond.

To achieve our vision and meet our mission we must be focussed, investing resources and energies in important areas that will make a difference and positively transform our communities.

Our desire is to deepen and strengthen our research excellence and position ourselves more explicitly in the field of indigenous development research.

NPM will commission research across a wide range of themes, including:

- New frontiers of knowledge
- Economic development
- Environmental sustainability
- Health and social wellbeing
- Educational achievement

However, we now have three strategic research priorities. Our newly defined research priorities and the questions they raise form the focus of our research programme. These priorities and our research plan will enable us to meet our vision.

The recently launched Te Pae Tawhiti research initiatives provide the first programmes that contribute to our new research priorities.

Our three identified research priorities are:

Optimising Māori Economic Performance

This priority aims to harness the contribution of Māori peoples to New Zealand's economic development through increased, successful and positive participation and through distinctive Māori contributions to the general economy.

Research under this theme includes:

- Research that enables distinctive cultural enterprises to take place in a commercial environment.
- How to improve governance, performance, efficiency, capacity and productivity to achieve optimal performance.
- Identifying and creating value, such as research that increases understanding of community assets and how these might be used in business activities.
- Research on how to prepare a community for commercial and innovation activities.
- How to provide pathways for communities to invest in research and development activities.

Fostering Te Pā Harakeke: Healthy and Prosperous Families of Mana

This priority recognises that families are the cornerstone of a healthy and functioning society, economy and culture. For historical and contemporary reasons, a range of barriers to the health and wellbeing of Māori people can be partially attributed to the situation in which some Māori families find themselves.

Research under this theme includes:

- The features, nature and determinants of healthy and prosperous families.
- Methods and strategies to create and sustain Te Pā Harakeke (healthy and prosperous families).
- The place of education.
- Research on family violence, deprivation and poverty.
- The roles of te reo Māori and mātauranga Māori.

Sustaining Māori Distinctiveness

Māori peoples and their knowledge, culture, identity, experience, resources and assets are an extraordinary and distinctive dimension of the New Zealand society, culture and economy.

This priority is about understanding and harnessing the momentum and thrust of Māori history and distinctiveness from first arrival to today. We aim to discover, understand and develop the positive and distinctive contributions to New Zealand's development that can be brought forth from Māori communities to benefit our communities and New Zealand. Of particular interest are the roles of te reo Māori and mātauranga Māori in New Zealand's development and global recognition.

Research under this priority includes:

- Research on the Māori language, particularly its potential to contribute to New Zealand's overall culture and economy.
- Research designed to unleash the creative potential of traditional Māori knowledge.
- Research into traditional creativity which enables new creative enterprises in a modern context.

It is expected that our research themes above will be met within these three research priorities, particularly environmental sustainability and educational achievement. Supplementing these research priorities are three additional projects. The first is indigenous worldviews and knowledge. Second is a focus on building excellent research capability in indigenous development research. Third, developing partnerships in transformation that ensure research outcomes are achieved and utilised. Our research plan, undertaken in collaboration with our participating research entities and researchers, will build a strong platform for excellence in indigenous development research, enabling the transformation of our communities, our nation and the wider world.



NGĀ PAE O TE MĀRAMATANGA RESEARCH PROJECT

Kanakana harvest mātauranga: potential tools to monitor population trends on the Waikawa River, Murihiku

By researcher Dr Jane Kitson

The population abundance of kanakana (lamprey, piharau, *Geotria australis*) is poorly understood and is believed to be declining. In Southland/Murihiku concern for this taonga (treasured) species has led to research in the Waikawa River. This research aims to develop a method that is not only effective as an index of kanakana population abundance, but also has tangible links to the practice of mahinga kai (traditional Māori harvesting practices). This will enable the kaitiaki (guardians) to conduct the monitoring, interpret the results and integrate their mātauranga (knowledge/science) into their resource management.

Māngai Piri/Niagara Falls and the upstream Top Falls are sites where the long-term tradition of kanakana harvest continues on the Waikawa River. Māngai Piri is adjacent to a nohoanga (traditional seasonal mahinga kai camping/gathering area) and both set of falls are within the Waikawa/Tumu Toka mātauranga reserve. Here the fish are harvested at night, by hand, off the rocks on their way up the falls.

From the 2009 season, nightly counts of kanakana on these falls occurred from mid-July to November by an experienced kanakana harvester. Harvest tohu (signs) and past studies show that concentrated kanakana migrations are more likely during higher river flows; however, kanakana are less visible on the rocks at these times because of increased turbidity and the ability of the fish to bypass the falls. In waters of lower visibility, dual-frequency identification sonar (DIDSON) is a method previously used to determine population abundance in other fisheries.

This research establishes the relationship between visual counts at the Top Falls and the number of kanakana counted using the DIDSON technology, thus establishing how

effective the recent monitoring is as an index of kanakana abundance in the Waikawa River. This research also aims to identify other traditional harvest methods that could be explored as possible population monitoring tools.

This project has four main objectives:

1. To determine effective, practical and reliable kanakana population monitoring methods on the Waikawa River based on mātauranga.
2. To apply and test DIDSON technology as a new method to determine kanakana abundance in New Zealand rivers.
3. To determine the correlation between counts at two kanakana harvest sites (a method akin to traditional harvest methods on the Waikawa River) and the counts of kanakana using DIDSON technology over a range of environmental conditions.
4. Document mātauranga to identify other possible traditional harvest methods that could also be explored as possible population monitoring tools.

Between 2nd and 10th September 2010 Te Ao Marama Inc and the Waikawa whānau conducted visual count monitoring on the Top Falls. To determine the effectiveness of these counts as an index of the number of fish within the river, in collaboration with Cawthron Institute, a DIDSON acoustic camera was used.

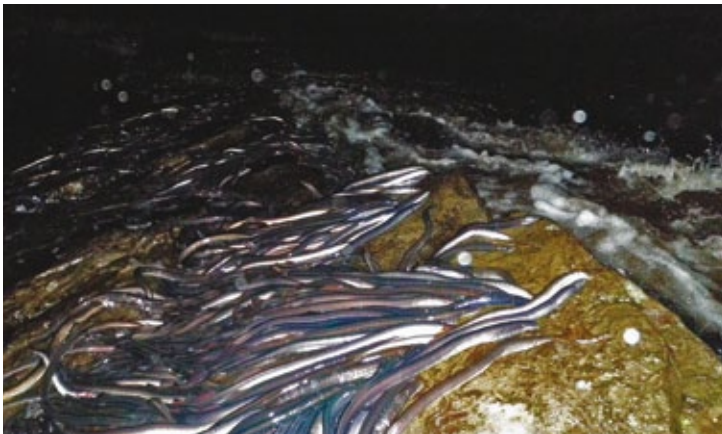
The DIDSON can count fish in low visibility waters and at night. Environmental variables such as water level and water temperature were also continuously recorded. The visual counts on the falls and the counts using the DIDSON are similar, even with a small number of samples. The size of the sample was hindered by the start of a kanakana run just prior to the DIDSON experiment, which meant

we had to exclude the first visual count from the correlation because these fish would have migrated past the DIDSON site but would have been included by the observer. The correlation between the visual counts and the DIDSON counts during high kanakana numbers are also unknown. Observer fatigue also limited the visual counts by two days. This also suggests that the visual count method at the falls might not be practical or even sustainable over the long term.

This issue highlights the importance of the fourth objective: To document mātauranga to identify other possible traditional harvest methods that could also be explored as possible population monitoring tools. Initial indications from the Waikawa whānau are that use of a hīnaki (eel trap) or use of other traditional methods, such as traps made of brush and bracken (whakapua or pae), would capture kanakana and enable counts during the day.

Further research is needed to test how effective these traditional methods would be as indices of kanakana abundance. This research would be done over a number of seasons, with varying degrees of strength of heke (migration) and varying environmental conditions. Mātauranga historical research and investigations into the distribution and habitat requirements of different kanakana life stages would greatly add to the knowledge and management of this poorly understood but culturally important fish.

Jane Kitson's seminar on Kanakana Monitoring, presented at the 2010 Critical and Sensitive Issues Symposium in Christchurch can be viewed on our Media Centre at: mediacentre.maramatanga.ac.nz/csri2010_kitson_leith.php



Kanakana run on their way up the Māngai Piri Falls



The research team installing the DIDSON

NGĀ PAE O TE MĀRAMATANGA RESEARCH PROJECT

Kaumātua ngā Kuia: Taonga Aroha

By researcher Dr Lorna Dyll

This study, supported by Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga and led by principal investigator Dr Lorna Dyll, is part of a larger national Health Research Council research programme.

The overall aim is to establish two cohorts of those in advanced age, one Māori only and the second of all ethnicities.

During the feasibility stage of this project it was apparent that processes for Māori necessarily involved increased face-to-face time, as well as greater consultation and relationship building. Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga is co-funder of this national cohort study of older Māori.

A kaitiaki kaumātua advisory group provides invaluable support for the longitudinal study to guide and advise the research team in relevant areas for discussion and safe cultural practice.

To date, approximately 340 Māori people, aged 80 to 90 years, have been enrolled and interviewed in the Rotorua, Whakatāne, Tauranga, Ōpotiki and Te Kaha areas.

The Māori interviewers from the Western Bay of Plenty Primary Health Organisation, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Pikiao, Te Korowai Aroha Trust and Te Kaha Medical Centre continued to enrol and interview participants until the end of March 2011. The recruitment of elders, especially those of advanced age, is challenging because their health varies on a day-to-day basis and, depending on their energy, confidence, time, family and wider commitments, can influence their decision when approached to be involved in the study. Response rates for this study are consistent with cohort studies with elders

internationally. The study is increasingly becoming visible locally, nationally and internationally as there is growing awareness of an ageing population and how people can live to an advanced age well.

Through this study and other research on healthy communities, we address needs of Māori today, and build the foundations of research that will mean real change and the transformation of New Zealand society in the future.

Lorna's seminar entitled *Whānau Ora*, presented as part of the Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga Horizon's of Insight Seminar Series, can be viewed online at our media centre: mediacentre.maramatanga.ac.nz/2011_seminar_lorna.php

KNOWLEDGE SHARING

MAI Review Special Print Issue

Community Research Engagement, Guest Editor Dr Fiona Cram

Much of what is known about whānau (Māori families) is sourced from key informants within a whānau, or from the aggregation of data on individuals within a household or whānau.

This special issue of *MAI Review* contains papers describing work from the 'Researching with Whānau Collectives' project (RWWC), funded by the Health Research Council and Ministry of Health.

This project was initiated in recognition that understanding whānau as a collective would support whānau development and the achievement of whānau ora.

The aim of the project was to find methods for researching with whānau collectives that were compatible with kaupapa Māori and to pre-test these methods with whānau. Stakeholders consulted in the first phase of the project were clear that the methods should be strengths-based, and should ensure the protection of Māori concepts and the integrity of whānau.

In the second, reviewing, phase of the project, profiles for 12 methods were developed by the principal investigators and colleagues. In the final phase of the project, stakeholder feedback on the completed project was canvassed.

Feedback from stakeholders was positive with many seeing opportunities for the further trial



Authors at the print issue launch

of the methods. This special edition contains 14 papers introducing the resulting research methods, and was first published as a special themed section within the December 2010 issue of *MAI Review*.

Because of the importance of these papers and the recognised need for their wide dissemination, we have published them as a print collection with support from the Ministry of Health.

This collection will inform researchers, evaluators, government agencies and whānau themselves about ways in which the lives

and realities of whānau collectives might be well represented by research and, in turn, in whānau-related policy formation.

MAI Review: Community Research Engagement was launched at the University of Auckland on 23rd March 2011 by Professor Linda Smith. Limited copies are available free (plus postage if outside New Zealand) from Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga.

The papers are also available online as free downloads at the journal website: www.review.mai.ac.nz

CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE

Paper on Māori Business Receives High Honour from the Academy of Management

Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga Conference Attendance Grant



Dr Chellie Spiller

The Academy of Management is a leading professional association for scholars dedicated to creating and disseminating knowledge about management and organisations. It is the oldest and largest scholarly management association in the world with 19,675 members from 105 nations. The 2010 Annual Meeting was held

from 6–10 August in Montréal, Canada. The conference theme, Dare to Care: Passion and Compassion in Management Practice and Research, dared members to care more deeply about their role in their family, workplace and society.

Dr Chellie Spiller presented a conference paper, Relational Well-being and Wealth: Māori business and an ethic of care, that drew upon her doctoral research at The University of Auckland Business School and was co-authored with her PhD supervisors Liliana Erakovic and Mānuka Henare and AUT University academic mentor, Edwina Pio. The paper received the high honour of being judged a 'best paper' by Academy of Management reviewers.

The paper makes the case for a transformation of consciousness where the focus in business becomes relational wellbeing and wealth in which individuals and businesses serve others and the environment. This relational perspective involves businesses taking a five wellbeings approach based on spiritual, cultural, social, environmental and economic well-being. The value embodied in relationships becomes the source of wellbeing and fosters an economic edge.

Chellie presented in the Management, Spirituality and Religion stream and the format included a karakia, short whakapapa, visuals, narratives and waiata. One delighted attendee said the Academy of Management "would never be the same again!"

INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE AND TRANSFORMATION

Vanuatu Farmers Spread Climate Change Adaption Message, Esperitu Santo, Vanuatu

Representatives from Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga travelled to Espiritu Santo, Vanuatu, in December last year and took part in a workshop to raise awareness on how climate change will affect farmers.

Vanuatu is one of the world's most ecologically efficient countries, yet like many other island nations it faces challenges with agriculture because of the effects of climate change. These include rising sea levels, a greater intensity and frequency of cyclones, droughts, waterlogged soil and changes to the prevalence of pests and diseases. As 80% of the population is engaged in agriculture, strategies to deal with fluctuations and changes in climate are essential. Communicating information on climate change across Vanuatu is difficult; there are 105 indigenous languages and many of the people live in remote areas inaccessible by road. Devising strategies to raise awareness of climate change and disseminate this information was one of the

key goals of the workshop. Around 30 farmers from across Vanuatu's vast archipelago gathered to document the changes they had noticed in crop production. The workshop had a strong emphasis on the ways that indigenous knowledge, or kastom practices, could provide vital local knowledge that would help inform strategies for dealing with climate affected crops. Much of the workshop was run in Bislama – a blend of French, English and local languages that indigenous groups use to communicate to each other.

Under the guidance of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga staff members Josie McClutchie and Phoebe Fletcher, the farmers then became media producers, making short videos and 30 minute radio shows that brought this knowledge together and could be broadcast or shared around the island. This was a transformative practice that ensured participants would be able to communicate the complex ideas on climate change they had learnt in simple

language to others when they returned home. The workshop was a success and will be incorporated into the Vanuatu Agricultural College as part of their programme. It generated wide media coverage in Vanuatu with newspaper and radio coverage. The radio segments that the farmers made were broadcast across the island.

The workshop was a partnership between Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga, The University of Auckland, SPC-GTZ, the World Meteorological Association, the Food and Agriculture Association, Meteo-France, Land United States Department of Agriculture, the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, the National Centre for Agricultural Meteorology in Korea and the Vanuatu Agricultural College.

The videos produced by the farmers can viewed on our our media centre at: <http://mediacentre.maramatanga.ac.nz/vanuatu.php>



Workshop participants from Group Sanma using a Flip Video to interview a cocoa farmer about the effects of climate change on his crop



Workshop participants in the field

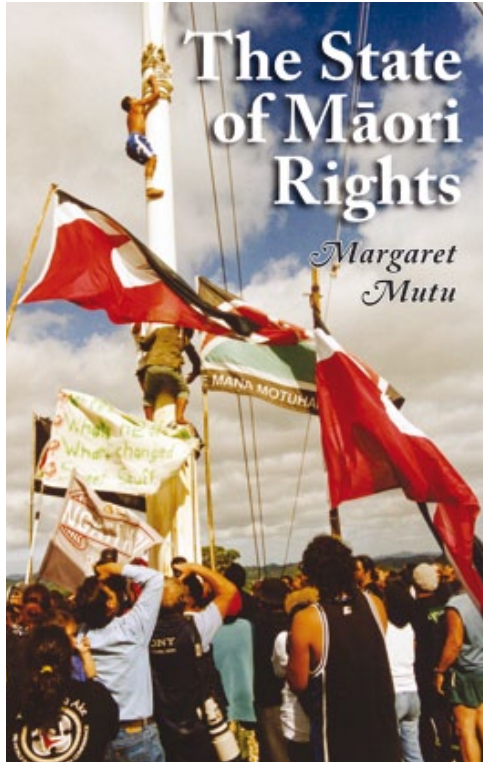


Workshop participants from Group Torba visit the Agricultural Research Centre to investigate the effects of climate change on coconut crops

SUPPORTED PUBLICATIONS

The State of Māori Rights

by Professor Margaret Mutu



This book brings together a set of annual reviews of Māori issues written between 1994 and 2009 for the University of Hawai'i *Contemporary Pacific* journal. It places on record a Māori view of events and issues that took place over these years that had a direct impact on Māori; issues that have been more typically reported to the general public from a 'mainstream' media perspective.

It documents the increasing determination of Māori to assert our rights as indigenous people of New Zealand over this 15-year period. The reviews report the ongoing attempts to settle Māori grievances against the Crown for breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi. Māori protest against policies imposed by successive governments is recorded, in particular the 1995 protests against the fiscal envelope for settling Māori grievances, the 2004 protests against the legislation which confiscated the foreshore and seabed from Māori and the 2007 protests against the terror raids on Tūhoe.

Ongoing criticism and recommendations by the Waitangi Tribunal and the United Nations

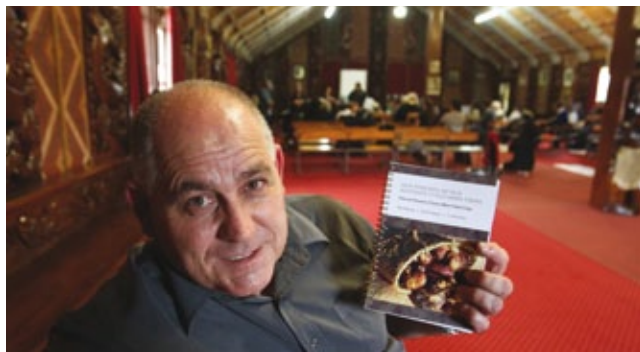
in respect of government treatment of Māori are documented. Media attacks on Māori MPs feature throughout the book. These are all contrasted with a number of positive highlights such as outstanding Māori achievements, and sporting and business successes.

The book includes 100 photographs of events that captured the nation's and the world's attention and of Māori leaders who fought over many decades for Māori rights. Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga's contribution of a publishing grant and technical expertise in preparing the photographs for publication has ensured a handsome and well presented book.

The State of Māori Rights was launched on Waitangi Day 2011 at Te Tii Marae, Waitangi by the MP for Te Taitokerau, Hōne Harawira. The panel of Hōne, the author, the legal and constitutional expert and long-time Māori activist Moana Jackson and the co-leader of the Green Party Metiria Tūrei, and chaired by Māori television and radio presenter Julian Wilcox, led a lively discussion on a range of issues covered in the book.

Ngā Pōrearea me ngā Matemate o ngā Māra Taewa – Pests and Diseases of Taewa (Māori Potato) Crops

Research by Dr Nick Roskrug, Aleise Puketapu and Turi McFarlane



Author and researcher, Dr Nick Roskrug at the book launch held at Ōwae Marae, Waitara. [Photo courtesy of Taranaki Daily News]

A new book by a leading horticulturalist aims to give growers of Māori potatoes (taewa) a comprehensive guide to the pests and diseases the crop is susceptible to.

Entitled *Ngā Pōrearea me ngā Matemate o ngā Māra Taewa—Pests and Diseases of Taewa (Māori Potato) Crops* the publication includes research led by Dr Nick Roskrug of Massey University supported by the funding of related projects from the National Bio-Protection Research Centre (Lincoln University), Foundation for Research, Science and

Technology, and the Institute of Natural Resources, Massey University. A particular feature of the project is that it was a collaborative effort between Māori crop producers using traditional and contemporary knowledge, and science practitioners.

The taewa was a staple food crop for Māori that ultimately displaced traditional Māori crops such as kūmara and fernroot as the primary

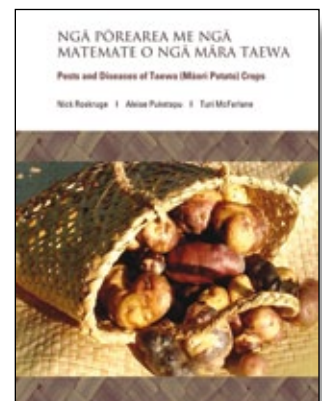
carbohydrate and subsistence crop produced by Māori for their own use.

This publication seeks to help taewa growers identify the pathogens, pests and diseases that can affect this crop and therefore assist growers in their decisions regarding management during crop production.

The Māori terminology aligned to the pests and diseases were reviewed and approved by elders of Tahuri Whenua, the National Māori Vegetable Growers Collective.

Dr Roskrug says the book will be an important reference tool for growers. "There's a burgeoning interest in growing these crops," he says. "So what we've done here is put what we know about them into a book that growers can use to help them succeed." Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga is pleased to have contributed to the printing costs for this publication through its Publishing Support Grant scheme.

Copies of the book can be purchased at the Tahuri Whenua website: www.tahuriwhenua.org.nz



GRANTS AND AWARDS

Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga Grants and Awards for 2011/2012

All Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga grants and awards should advance our research plan and therefore our strategic plan. Awards are primarily given to researchers and students of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga or those employed in our research projects; and to researchers from our participating research entities. Support may be available to others whose research is relevant to our research plan.

Grant/Award	Amount	Key Dates	Purpose
Publishing Support Grant (PSG)	\$10,000 (max)	Opened 18/04/11 Closed 31/05/11	For researchers and emerging researchers to publish or disseminate their research findings. It is for books, book launches, writing in the Māori language and other creations, including photography and web publications, that contribute to indigenous research development.
Conference Attendance Grant (CAG)	\$3,500 (max)	Opened 18/04/11 Closed 31/05/11	To support researchers and developing researchers wishing to disseminate their research work at national and international conferences, which is expected to lead to the publication of their research findings.
Knowledge Event Support Grant (KESG)	\$15,000 (max)	Opened 18/04/11 Closed 31/05/11	To run events at which research knowledge of a transformative nature is shared among our key audiences. Such events include conferences, symposia, hui, wānanga, colloquium, workshops, performances and/or exhibitions.
Internships	\$5,000	Opens 01/08/11 Closes 08/09/11	To foster and encourage promising students to enter a research career and gain research training by working closely on an investigator-initiated project with an active research supervisor who is able to support and mentor the intern through research activity.
Doctoral Scholarships	\$25,000 Plus tuition fees	Opens 01/08/11 Closes 08/09/11	To support the advancement of Māori and indigenous research excellence through increasing the number of Māori and indigenous doctoral graduates.
Doctoral Bridging Grants	\$3,000 per month (maximum 4 months)	Applications are taken year round depending on student circumstances	To provide assistance to candidates who are not in receipt of any other significant income during the final stages of completion of their doctorate. It is also for those who have just successfully completed their doctoral studies and are working on research publications or engaging in knowledge transfer relating to their research.

NEW WEBSITE

Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga is pleased to announce the launch of its new website.

www.maramatanga.ac.nz

The site has changed significantly, with a new and improved structure that is simple and easy to use.

More content has been added to provide more information to our users.

Over the coming months we expect to add even more content, including research project and technical reports, and we will continue to enhance the site's features and functions with the integration of online videos.

The screenshot shows the website's header with a search bar and navigation links: ABOUT (Who we are), RESEARCH (Knowledge creation), TRANSFORMATION (Positive change), and NEWS (and events). The main content area features a large image of Dr. Pauline Harris, an Astrophysicist, with the headline 'Supporting Creative Potential to Contribute to the World at Large'. Below this, three columns describe the website's offerings: GRANTS & AWARDS (providing grants from pre-doctoral to senior researchers), KNOWLEDGE SHARING (convening events like conferences and seminars), and RESEARCH OUTCOMES FOR COMMUNITIES (producing research that benefits communities). The footer includes the copyright notice '© 2009-2011 Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga' and links for 'admin' and 'contact'.