

Ngai Tahu Sea Fisheries Report

Appendix 06 Glossary of Maori Terms and Words

6 Glossary

6 Glossary

ahi ka roa long burning fires ie occupation
justifying title to
land

ana yellow-eyed mullet (see also aua,
awa and kawae-awa)

araara trevally

atua god, supernatural being

aua yellow-eyed mullet or herring (see
also awa, ana and kawae-awa)

awa yellow-eyed mullet (see also aua,
ana and kawae-awa)

haka barracouta (see also nihomakaa,
maka, manga)

hapu sub-tribe

hapuku/hapuka groper (see also moeone)

hauture jack mackerel (see also tawatawa)

hinaki wicker eel-pot

hoka red cod (see also matuawhakupuku)

hoki species of fish

hokarari ling

hopuhopu grey mullet

horihori common sole (see also patiki rori)

horo turbot

horoti brill

hui gathering, meeting

ika fish

inanga, inaka whitebait

inangi smelt

iwi tribe, people

kahawai species of fish

kai food

kai awa food from rivers

kai ika food from fish

kai moana seafood

kai roto food from the interior, inland food

kaihaukai the exchange of foods

kainga nohoanga place of residence

kainga,kaika village, settlement, home

kaio species of shellfish

kaitiaki guardian, trustee, protector

kakapu species of fish

kanakana lamprey

kanae mullet

karakia prayer, spiritual incantation

kaumatua elder

kawa protocol, custom

kawanatanga governance, government

kehe hake

kekewai crayfish, red rock lobster (see also kewai and koura)

kerema claim

kete basket

kewai crayfish, red rock lobster (see also kekewai and koura)

kina sea egg

kiore native rat

kiwi flightless bird

koha present, gift

kohikohi to gather, to collect

kokopu native trout

korero discussion, speech, to speak

korokoro lamprey

koukoupapa native trout

koura crayfish/red rock lobster (see also kekewai, kewai)

kupae sprats

kuparu john dory

mahinga kai, places where food is

mahika kai procured or produced

makataharaki gemfish

maka barracouta (see also haka, manga, nihomakaa)

makorepe elephant fish

mana authority, control, influence, prestige, power

mana moana customary rights and authority over the sea

mana whenua customary rights and authority over land

manga barracouta (see also haka, maka, nihomakaa)

mango shark

mango ripi thresher shark

marae community meeting-place or surrounds

mata species of herring

mataitai seafood

matiri bluenose

matuawahakapuku red cod (see also hoka)

moeone groper (see also hapuku/hapuka)

mohimohi pilchard

mohoau flounder, common sole (see also patiki)

moki species of fish; raft

motu island

moutere island

ngu squid (see also wheketerere)

nui big, great, many

nihomakaa barracouta (see also maka, manga)

nihorota orange roughy

pa fortified village, or more recently, any village

pakirikiri blue cod (see also rawaru)

paraki smelt; fresh-water fish

parariki smelt

parohe smelt

pataka food storehouse raised on posts

patete a small fresh-water fish

patiki lemon sole/flounder (see also mohoau)

patiki rori common sole (see also horihori)

paua abalone

pawhara fish opened and dried

piharau lamprey

pioka shark

pioke mud shark, rig

pipi cockle

pipiki smelt

poha food storage container

pounamu greenstone

pukorero oratory

purau sea urchin; shrub

puwhara stargazer

puwhaiu gurnard

rahui a restriction on access,
prohibition

rangatira chief

rangatiratanga authority, chieftainship

rawaru blue cod (see also pakirikiri)

rimu species of tree; seaweed, kelp

rimurapu bag made from kelp

rohe boundary, tribal region

runanga assembly, council

taiapure local fishing patches

take issue, grievance, cause, reason

takiwa district, region

tangata whenua people of a given place

tangi to cry; sound; funeral

taonga prized possession, property

tapu under religious, spiritual restriction; sacred

tarakihi species of fish

taua war party

tawatawa jack mackerel (see also hauture)

te ao hou the new world

tikanga custom

tikihemi smelt

tino rangatiratanga full authority

tio oyster

titi mutton bird

tohunga specialist

tuatini seven gilled shark

tuna eel

tupa white pointer shark

tupuna grandparents, ancestors

tupere school shark

umu oven

urupa cemetery, burial ground

ururoa large open sea shark

utu recompense, revenge, response,
price

waharoa horse mussel

wahi tapu sacred place

wai kakahi shellfish, a freshwater bivalve
mollusc

wai water

waiata song

wairua spirit

waka canoe, tribal confederation (based
on common

canoe traditions)

wakawaka share, marked out division based on
rights through
genealogy

warehou species of fish

whakapapa genealogy

whanau family

whare house, building

wheketere squid (see also ngu)

whenua, wenua land

Ngai Tahu Sea Fisheries Report

Appendix 06 Glossary of Maori Terms and Words

6.1 Glossary of Fish Terms

6.1 Glossary of Fish Terms

(The following terms are taken from Larry Paul New Zealand Fishes An Identification Guide (Reed Metheun, Auckland, 1986) pp 173-177).

biomass

the total weight of all animals of one species, or a community of species, in a given area

bycatch

the part of a fish catch not primarily sought by a fisher; good quality species are retained, poorer species are either discarded, used for bait, or (on large trawlers) converted to fish meal

cartilaginous

having the skeleton composed of firm, flexible cartilage rather than hard bone, as in sharks, skates, rays and chimaeras

coastal

used in a general sense for the relatively shallow water over the continental shelf, as opposed to the open ocean. The term neritic is also given to this region

continental shelf

the shelf-like seafloor surrounding continents or islands, sloping, usually gradually, from the shoreline out to the shelf edge at about 200m depth. At this edge the slope steepens, and the seafloor down to at least 2000m is the continental slope. The continental shelf and continental slope together comprise the continental margin

crustaceans

a large and varied group of animals, having joined external calcereous skeletons; marine forms include copepods, shrimps, krill, crabs, lobsters, and barnacles

Danish seining

Danish seiners operate a little like purse seiners, and a little like trawlers. The nets are trawl or bag-shaped, with two large wings, and are worked with long ropes. One rope is set in a long curve, and then the net, followed by the second rope in a curve back to the buoyed first end of the rope. Both ropes are hauled aboard the vessel together, during which time they, plus the closing net wings, herd fish into the net's cod-end. Once used for flatfish and other demersal species, Danish seining is now largely restricted to snapper in the Hauraki Gulf

demersal

living in some association with the seafloor, either on it or in the water immediately above

drag nets or beach

seines

long rectangular nets, sometimes with a central bunt or cod-end, which are either pulled along in the surf zone and then ashore, or are set by boat parallel to the beach and pulled in by ropes

dredging

dredges are essentially small rigid metal nets towed along the seafloor to scrape up bottom living shellfish, while allowing smaller animals and sediment to pass out through the mesh

drift net

a gillnet which drifts with the current or tide; not often used in New Zealand

ecosystem

a unit comprising a community of organisms plus the physical environment influencing them

EEZ

the 200 nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone in which the coastal state has extensive resource ownership and management rights

endemic

native to a region and also confined to it, not occurring elsewhere

epipelagic

the surface zone of water where light can enter and allow photosynthesis; a productive region extending down to about 200m

estuary

the region where a fresh water source meets the sea and water is intermediate in salinity; it may be a simple river-mouth, but is often expanded into a lagoon, harbour or shallow bay

fishery and fisheries

two terms often used loosely and synonymously. A fishery is the combination of people, vessels, and gear involved in catching a fish stock, species, or community of aquatic animals within a given area in a particular way, and it also includes their catch. It can be small, such as a harbour setnet fishery for flounder, or very large, as in the New Zealand inshore fishery - which is in turn a combination of several small individual fisheries. In this sense, fishery is singular and fisheries plural, although several individual fisheries can be collectively called a fishery again. Both words are also used adjectivally, as in fishery, or fisheries management plan, or management area, and here no clear distinction is apparent, even in "Fisheries" legislation

food chain

a series of organisms connected by predator/prey relationships, each organism being the potential food for another one "higher" in the chain from algae to sharks. There is seldom a simple chain, more often an interlinked food web

fry

young fishes just hatched and usually schooling together

habitat

the locality in which an organism lives, together with the physical environment (temperature, salinity, currents, etc)

hand-line

self-explanatory; a fishing line hauled in by hand, rather than fished via a rod and reel; used commercially - sometimes in quite deep water - as well as by recreational fishers

jigging

a method of fish (or squid) capture, involving the vertical movement of unbaited hooks (or jigs) through the water, attraction being by lures or a light source

littoral

the intertidal zone on either a rocky or sandy coast

longline

a line to which a series of hooks is attached; it may be quite short in coastal fisheries, or very long (to 80 km) in the oceanic fisheries for tuna and billfish; set either along the bottom, or at any depth in the water by using a series of floats

midwater

any part of the water column between the surface and the bottom (the seafloor, lake, or river-bed)

oceanic

referring to the open ocean, as opposed to the coastal seas

pelagic

free-swimming or drifting in the open water, not in association with the bottom

plankton

small animals or plants that float or drift with marine or freshwater currents, although some may have a feeble swimming ability. Zooplankton comprises small, often larval animals; phytoplankton small algae

purse-seining

purse seines are very long and deep encircling nets. They are set around known or suspected positions of fish schools, often with the assistance of a motorised dory holding one end; when the two ends come together the net is "pursed" beneath the fish school and then slowly winched on board. The trapped fish are concentrated into the final pocket of the net, from where they are scooped or brailed into the seiner's hold. This fishing method is used almost exclusively for schooling pelagic fishes

quota

the share of a fish catch allocated to a country, a fishing fleet, a company, or an individual fisher, usually on an annual basis

recruitment

the entrance of young fish into a fishery as they reach catchable size on the main fishing grounds

school

closely grouped fish, usually of the same species, swimming in association with one another; sometimes termed shoaling, particularly when near the surface

setnet

a net which is anchored at one locality, at a specified depth in the water, which functions either by gilling the fish (ie a gill net), or by trapping them in loose folds. Invertebrates (lobsters, crabs, etc) may also be caught in this way (tangle nets)

shelf

the seafloor zone from low tide out to a depth of about 200m, where the slope steepens. The depth of this shelf edge or shelf break varies regionally from 100 to 250m, and it may be either distinct or barely perceptible

spawning ground

the area where courtship, spawning and egg fertilisation occurs; because of water movements this may be distinct from the nursery ground where subsequent development of the larvae and juveniles takes place

species

a group of organisms that is somehow reproductively isolated from other similar groups, and which has developed genetic and morphological differences of some kind; while many species are clearly distinctive and recognisable, others are more difficult to identify and overlap in many visible characters

trawling

a trawl net is cone-shaped, tapering from a wide mouth, often with projecting wings, to a smaller-meshed codend. There are several general categories of trawl net, and a multitude of designs and sizes. Single trawls are held open by the water pressure on paravane-like doors on the towing wires ahead of the net. Pair trawling is carried out by two vessels, their distance apart keeping the net open. Trawls can be towed along the bottom, or at any height in midwater

trolling

towing a dead or imitation fish (lures) behind a vessel to entice strikes from large pelagic fish (or trout in fresh water)

upwelling

the upward movement of cold, nutrient-rich water to the surface; it generally occurs near coasts where offshore winds drive surface water seaward (generally on the western coasts of continents), in the open ocean where surface currents diverge, or over irregular bottom topography

valve

one of the external shells of a bivalve mollusc, or shellfish