Whatungarongaro Te Whenua

Threats to cultural sites from climate change

Many marae, urupā, and other taonga face threats from flooding and erosion due to sea-level rise and extreme weather events.

Health risks to communities

Extreme weather poses health risks (taha tinana, taha wairua, taha hinengaro, and taha whānau) to vulnerable communities, potentially increasing water contamination and disease transmission.

Risk to traditional knowledge and practices

Loss of language, waiata, pūrakau, whakataukī, and karakia tied to specific landscapes threatens cultural practices.

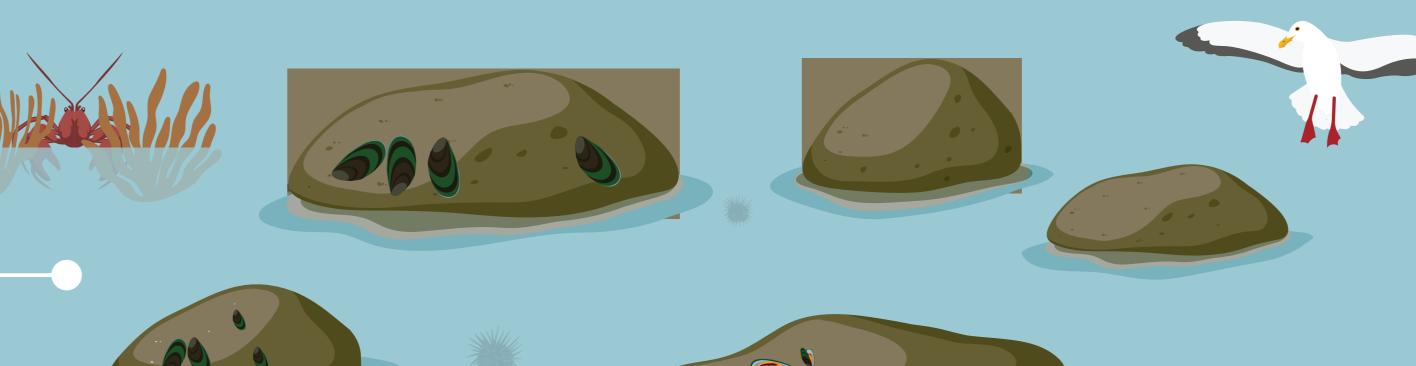
Disruption of traditional ceremonies and festivals

Flooding and extreme heat disrupt Tangihanga, waka ama, regattas, and kapa haka festivals, impacting transport access and safety.

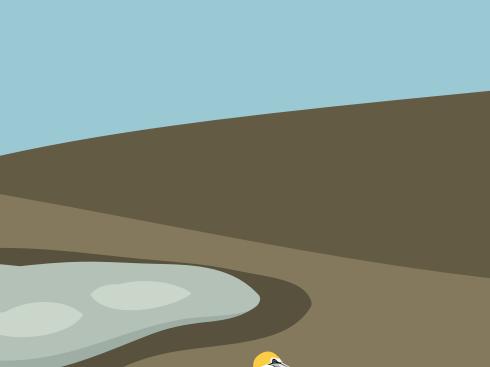
Loss of taonga species and traditional practices

Climate change threatens taonga species (flora and fauna) critical to traditional Māori practices like Manaaki and mahinga kai, altering their habitats and availability.















Diminished resources from moana, awa, and ngahere affect present and future generations, endangering traditional Māori practices and knowledge.

Impact on Maramataka (Māori Lunar Calendar)

Maramataka remains constant, but climate change disrupts our ability to observe and act on its guidance. Shifts in environmental tohu (signs) affect how we connect with te taiao and apply traditional practices like fishing, hunting, planting, and harvesting.

Loss of connection to land

Displacement poses a risk of disconnecting whānau, hapū, and iwi from their whenua, endangering cultural ties.