

**Te Whakapapa o ngā Mahi Whakaneke Tīeke o Te Waka a Māui (*Philesturnus caraculatus*) mai i ngā tau ono tekau (1960s)/ The Whakapapa of Tīeke / Saddleback (*Philesturnus caraculatus*) Translocations since the 1960's**

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Historically, the South Island Tīeke/Saddleback (*Philesturnus caraculatus*) species and the North Island Tīeke/Saddleback (*Philesturnus rufusater*) species were found on both mainland and offshore islands throughout Aotearoa (Cash, 1992, p. 1). However, anthropogenic activity has led to the extinction of many of our tāonga species of manu māori (indigenous bird species) over the past century, with losses of species diversity an ongoing conservation concern (Martin, 2007, p. 82). The aim of this kaupapa Māori research is to construct the whakapapa/lineage to highlight the number of successful and unsuccessful SI Tīeke translocations to islands and mainland locations that have taken place to date since the 1960's, acknowledging the places and people who have contributed to their ongoing island recovery and protection, and to estimate how many Taukihepa (Big South Cape) and SI Tīeke mokopuna (descendants) there may be. Mātauranga, kaitiakitanga, tikanga, patience and determination handed on through the generations since before the arrival of western ideologies, has been integrated into this mahi since the 1960's, exemplifying the importance of interconnectivity regarding mātauranga and western scientific knowledge and methodology upon attempting to enhance the mauri of this tāonga species. A combination of peer reviewed papers, classified internal archives pertinent to Tīeke translocation mahi in places such as Queen Charlotte Sound, Marlborough (Te Āti Awa), Fiordland and some of the Muttonbird Islands (Ngāi Tahu), were provided by the Department of Conservation (DoC) and have all been utilized during the construction of this research. The most recently up to date Rakiura Tītī Island Management Plan, videos and interviews with muttonbirding whānau were also integral to the construction of this research. The end goal, a poster and an interactive GIS map courtesy of co-researcher (Rhett Tran – GIS specific research component) that illustrates Tīeke translocation whakapapa, encompassing tikanga and kaitiakitanga through the lens of Rakiura Māori and DoC.