

Cook Islands Biodiversity

Strategy and Action Plan

**Kia aka'aiteiteia te raverave'anga,
akono'anga, taporoporo'anga e te tua'anga
o te au puapinga te ka rauka
mai no roto i te au 'apinga natura.**

To equitably share the responsibility
to conserve and use biodiversity sustainably,
and to equitably share the benefits.

National Biodiversity Workshop Vision





Cook Islands Biodiversity

Strategy and Action Plan

Approved by the Cabinet of the Cook Islands Government
on 11 April 2002 [CM (02A) 234]

Supervised by the National Steering Committee on behalf of the Government
of the Cook Islands.

Written by the Chief Technical Advisor Gerald McCormack
to reflect the conclusions of the community meetings
and the National Biodiversity Workshop,
representing more than 80% of the population.

Captions for the photographs on the cover are on page 80

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Cook Islands NBSAP 2002.

Kia orana

It gives me great pleasure to announce Cabinet's endorsement of this Strategy and Action Plan for the conservation and sustainable use of our biodiversity, and the equitable sharing of its benefits.

This plan has been developed through extensive consultation with the landowners, who are the primary owners of our biodiversity. This consultation process culminated in a National Biodiversity Workshop in June 2001, which I had the privilege to open on behalf of Government.

Although the landowners are the primary owners of our biodiversity, it is Government's intention to assist with national initiatives and coordination. Most endangered species and ecosystems involve more than one family or village and it is therefore appropriate for Government and Island Councils to initiate and coordinate conservation and usage programmes, to ensure an equitable sharing of responsibility and benefits.

Government recognises that biodiversity is of fundamental importance to subsistence living and to many commercial activities, including tourism. Biodiversity is a primary component of our prosperity and quality of life.

Development programmes, including those of Government, often impact heavily on biodiversity and there is a need to predict and reduce adverse impacts. One complex threat to our biodiversity (and prosperity) is the continuous arrival of invasive species into the country, and their spread from island to island. The action plan has proposals concerning this matter and Government will be giving these careful consideration.

The action plan proposes a wide range of general actions for the conservation and use of our biodiversity, and Government will take a major role in initiating and supporting these actions and, when necessary, requesting overseas organisations to assist.

It is with great pleasure that I announce Government's support of this biodiversity strategy and action plan, and we will be forming appropriate committees to escalate biodiversity conservation in the Cook Islands.

Kia manuia

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Norman George". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Hon. Norman George,

Minister for the Environment

Executive Summary

The Cook Islands signed the Convention on Biological Diversity at the Earth Summit in 1992. As a Party to the Convention, the Cook Islands Government committed itself and its people to conserve its biodiversity, to use it in a sustainable manner, and to share its benefits in an equitable manner. It also committed itself to control invasive species (the weeds and pest animals in natural ecosystems and agricultural systems), and to reduce the likelihood of future invasions.

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) is the way the Cook Islands people and the Government intend to conserve important plants and animals by positive action and sustainable use; and to reduce negative effects of invasive species. Although this process of “saving Cook Islands biodiversity” has been accelerated by the signing of the Convention on Biological Diversity, it is a process that has been underway for many years. The Cook Islands is pleased to have this opportunity to increase its efforts to ensure that future generations of Cook Islanders inherit a diverse range of plants and animals for their enjoyment and use.

A major workshop was held on each of the Southern Group islands, except for Rarotonga where smaller workshops were held in each of the three main districts (vaka). In each case the participants elected representatives to participate in the National Biodiversity Workshop, upon which this NBSAP is based. The NBSAP therefore closely reflects what the landowners would like to see happen and, within the context of Cook Islands biodiversity, these people are the key stakeholders. Some of the Northern Group islands were represented, although only Penrhyn had a community workshop and this was held after the National Biodiversity Workshop.

Now that the landowners have expressed their views on how to conserve Cook Islands biodiversity, the Government and its Agencies are committed to finding the ways and means to assist them to conserve this biodiversity for future generations.

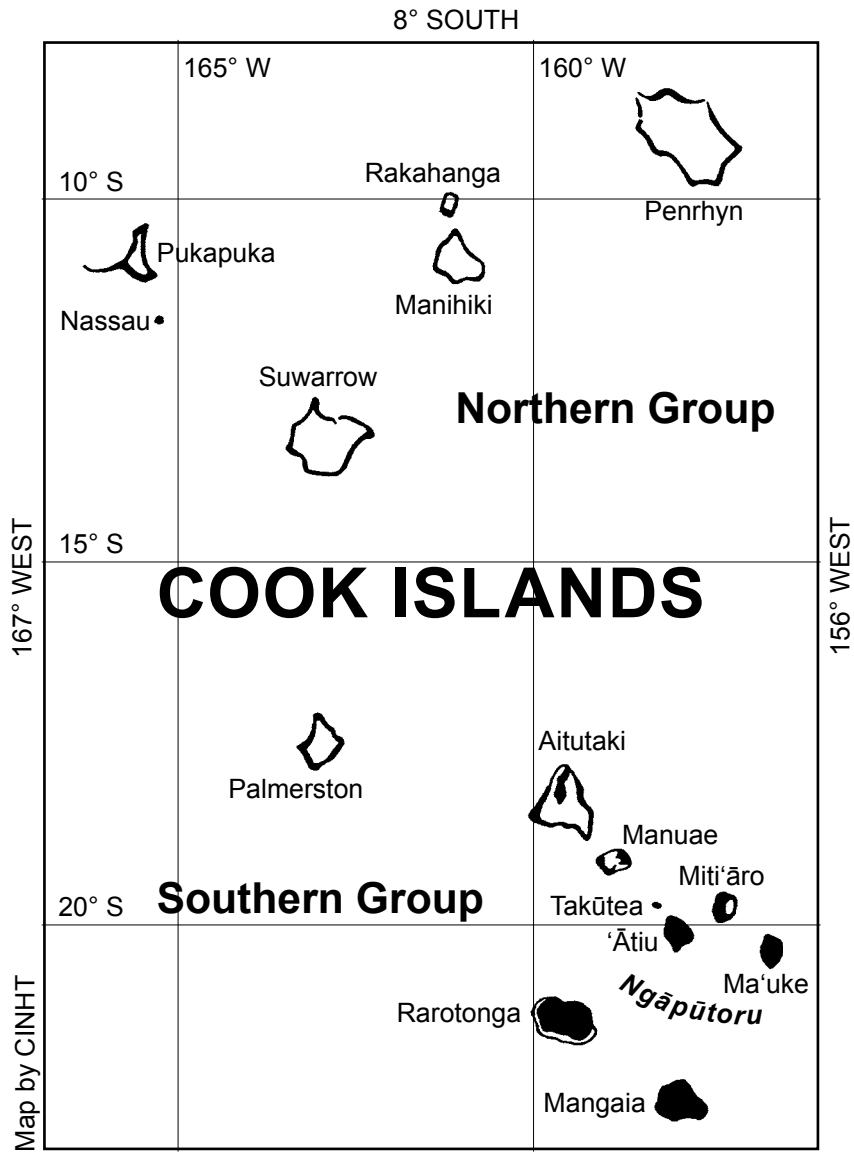
The landowners, as represented at the Community Meetings and National Workshop, would like to see a variety of programmes to conserve endangered species and important habitats. They would like to see all relevant Government Agencies and NGOs involved in an integrated and supportive manner. Invasive weeds and animal pests were seen as a major problem and the Workshop proposed a special Bio-security Agency to handle all aspects of plant and animal movement into the country and between the islands, both terrestrial and marine. There was much concern about sharing in the benefits of the uses of local biodiversity, especially in the area of herbal medicine. It was therefore recommended that a special body be established to handle this aspect of biodiversity. It was proposed that the same committee, or another special committee, should coordinate research on biodiversity and its uses. It was recognised that there is a need for increased awareness and knowledge on Cook Islands plants and animals, and programmes of this kind should be encouraged. Biodiversity is a major direct and indirect source of income for the Government and it was thought that Government should initiate a fund to facilitate the conservation of biodiversity, and seek outside funding for the same purpose.

Kia Manuia

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Sea Scale: 0 100 200 300 400 500 km
 Islands: enlarged 7x

Section 1: Introduction

The Cook Islands is a small country of 240km² spread over fifteen widely scattered islands, with an oceanic EEZ of about two million square kilometres. The islands are divided into two groups: a Northern Group and a Southern Group. Northern Group islands are mainly atolls with a very limited terrestrial flora and fauna, and an abundant and diverse marine fauna. The Southern Group has its richest terrestrial flora and fauna on the high island of Rarotonga, followed by the raised islands of Mangaia, 'Ātiu, Ma'uke and Miti'āro. The lagoonal and nearshore marine biodiversity is greatest on the atolls of Palmerston and Manuae, and on the almost-atoll of Aitutaki.

In the Southern Group the coastal lowlands and low volcanic inlands are man-modified or disturbed ecosystems. The process of transformation began with the horticulture of the first settlers, the Polynesians, who arrived as early as 400 BC. The process accelerated, after the arrival of the London Missionary Society missionaries in the 1820s, with the introduction of new food plants and the growth of commercial horticulture. The rugged limestone makatea of the raised islands and the steep upper-inland of Rarotonga are the only essentially natural terrestrial ecosystems that remain. The Northern atolls have had their coastal forest replaced by coconut plantations, with the exception of one area on Motu Kotawa on Pukapuka.

Rarotonga has always had the largest population and its limited reef-flat lagoon has been subjected to generations of uncontrolled sub-sistence fishing, and to an inflow of pollutants from the land, such as red soil, sewage seepage, agricultural pesticides and agricultural fertilisers. The degradation of the Rarotonga lagoon has been high-lighted in conservation reports since, at least, 1975. Aitutaki lagoon has also been stressed by uncontrolled fishing and, possibly, by terrestrial runoff. Since the late 1980s the shallow marine corals of Rarotonga and Aitutaki have been periodically devastated by episodes of raised sea temperatures (typically, El Niño related).

Despite degradation of various habitats in the Cook Islands, it is not the case that a great number of species have become extinct (=totally lost) or extirpated (=lost from an island). The Cook Islands is near the centre of the tropical South Pacific, which is well along the eastward decline in biodiversity as one moves from Indonesia and Papua New Guinea eastward through Fiji, Samoa and Tonga, to the Cook Islands and beyond.



Makatea forest on 'Ātiu



Taro terraces on Rarotonga



Coconut on the beach on Manuae



Pacific Pigeon (Rupe)



Garland Berry (Poro'iti)



Coconut Crab (Unga Kaveu)



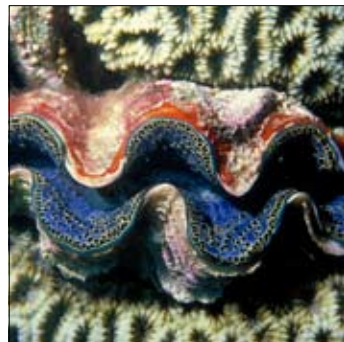
Mountain Banana ('Ūtū)

Furthermore, the oceanic gap between Samoa and Tonga, about 1000 km, is a very significant barrier to the dispersal of plants and animals, both terrestrial and marine.

In the Cook Islands marine colonisers crossing the barrier have only a moderate chance of encountering one of the widely separated islands of the Cook Islands. However, should they encounter an island they would have a good chance of finding suitable reefal habitat to occupy. In contrast, for terrestrial plants and animals a chance encounter with an island would be unlikely to provide a diverse range of habitats, unless it was Rarotonga or one of the four raised islands. The variety of native flowering plants reflects the ecological diversity: Rarotonga has 170 species, the raised islands have about 100, Aitutaki has forty, and the atolls and coral-cays have one to two dozen.

Evolution into new species has also not been common in the Cook Islands because of the limited range of terrestrial habitats. For flowering plants, Rarotonga has 12 endemics, the raised islands vary from one to six, while Aitutaki and the low coral islands have none. In the marine environment there has also been relatively little development of new species.

While noting the relatively low level of native and endemic plants and animals, the biodiversity of the different islands is the plants and animals that generations of Cook Islanders have used to sustain their culture. It is this diversity of plants and animals that they would like to conserve for their children and grandchildren. It is for this reason that many residents are keen to see the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan move beyond the bookshelf to become an ongoing process of conserving, and sometimes recovering, local plants and animals to share their benefits while using them in a sustainable manner.



Maxima Clam (Pa'ua)



Green Turtle ('Onu)

Conventions Signed by the Cook Islands

The Cook Islands is a party to the following conventions that have a direct bearing on the maintenance of biodiversity.

- 1971 Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (**Ramsar Convention**); and amendments Paris 1982 and Regina 1987.
- 1976 Convention on the Conservation of Nature in the South Pacific (**Apia Convention**)
- 1986 Convention for the Protection of Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region and related Protocols (**SPREP or Noumea Convention**)
- 1989 Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Driftnets in the South Pacific
- 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development
- 1992 Convention on the Conservation of Biological Diversity (**CBD or Biodiversity Convention**)
- 1993 Agreement establishing the South Pacific Region Environment Programme
- 1994 Barbados Programme of Action on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (**Barbados Programme of Action, BPoA**) (emerged under Agenda 21 of Rio Declaration)
- 1998 United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
- 2000 Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (to Biodiversity Convention)

Legislation Concerning Local Biodiversity

The Cook Islands has several Acts that have a direct bearing on the maintenance of biodiversity and related knowledge, and the control of invasive species.

**** and italics denote legislation revoked by later legislation.**

Date Legislation

1975	** <i>Conservation Act 1975</i>
1986-87	** <i>Conservation Act 1986-87</i>
1994-95	Rarotonga Environment Act 1994-95
1984	Ministry of Marine Resources Act 1984
1989	Marine Resources Act 1989
1973	Plants Act 1973
	<i>** Plant Introduction and Quarantine Regulations 1976, with Amendments 1980 and 1985</i>
	Plant Quarantine Regulations 1993
1975	Animals Act 1975
	Amendment 1981 (allowed the importation of rabbits)
	Animal Disease Regulations 1982
1984	International Departure Tax Amendment Act 1984 – established an environment fund
1999	Natural Heritage Trust Act 1999

Section 2a:

Strategy and Action Plan

Māori translation p.27

As a Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity the Cook Islands has committed itself to:

1. Conserve its endangered species
2. Develop a system of protected areas
3. Reduce the harmful effects of invasive species and prevent further invasions
4. Use biodiversity in a sustainable manner
5. Preserve knowledge related to biodiversity
6. Ensure an equitable sharing of the benefits of biodiversity

The following strategy and action plan was developed through extensive community consultation and it proposes the development of a series of programmes and mechanisms by which the Government could enable the country to meet its obligations as a Party to the Convention.

Theme A: **Endangered Species Management**

Strategic Goal A1: Conserve Cook Islands native and important naturalised plants and animals, and provide for their sustainable use.

Actions:

- a) Develop a programme to survey and conserve all endemic flowering plants and other endangered native flowering plants.
- b) Extend the flowering plant programme (above) to include other types of plants that are endemic or native and endangered.
- c) Develop a programme to survey and conserve the rarer plants used in herbal medicine (*vai rākau*).
- d) Develop a programme to survey and conserve endemic animals and rare native animals, covering mammals, birds, and other animals.
- e) Develop a programme to survey and conserve marine animals harvested for food or financial gain.

Strategic Goal A2: Conserve important agricultural and non-naturalised species and provide for their sustainable use (Agro-Biodiversity).

Actions:

- a) Develop a programme to survey and conserve the rarer varieties of Wetland Taro (*Taro*), Coconut Palm (*Nū*), and other traditional agro-varieties and agro-species.
- b) Develop a programme to survey and conserve the rarer animals of agriculture and home.

Background information:

The main groups of native plants are flowering plants, ferns, mosses, lichens, fungi and algae. Only the flowering plants and ferns have been well researched in terms of endemism and abundance.

The Cook Islands has about 20 endemic flowering plants and about four endemic ferns. In the last hundred years the Cook Islands has lost one endemic flowering plant, the Rarotonga Acalypha. Several endemics are rare or survive in restricted habitats, such as Rarotonga Garnotia-Grass, Te Manga Cyrtandra and the Miti'āro Fan-Palm (*Iniao*).



Miti'āro Fan-Palm (Iniao)

There are also native plants that have become locally rare, such as Pacific Mahogany (*Tamanu*), Portia Tree (*Miro*) and Pacific Rosewood (*Tou*).

The Cook Islands has six endemic landbirds, of which four are on the IUCN Red List of Endangered Species. The Rarotonga Flycatcher (*Kākerōri*) is listed as Endangered (and is conservation maintained), while the other four are listed as Vulnerable. The Blue Lorikeet (*Kurāmo'o*) is a Vulnerable species with a decreasing native range in French Polynesia - it is presently flourishing on Aitutaki. The endemics of other animal groups, such as insects, spiders and landsnails have been poorly researched. However, we do know that on Rarotonga 14 of 26 endemic landsnails, have become extinct in the last 130 years. There are also other native animals of concern. The Green Turtle (*'Onu Kai*) is on the Red List and is becoming increasingly rare in the Cook Islands, and the Coconut Crab (*Unga 'Onu / Kaveu*), a favorite traditional food, is uncommon and small on some islands.

There is a need to develop programmes to identify all endemic plants and animals, to determine their abundance, to survey and map the location of the endangered endemics, and to develop recovery programmes. Initially the emphasis would be on the better known groups, and groups with wide public support, but such programme should eventually extend to include all endemics and significant native species that are endangered.

Cook Islands agriculture is based on Polynesian and recently introduced species and varieties of plants and animals. It is important that the rarer traditional varieties, especially those not presently the centre of interest, be surveyed and maintained because their genetic input may be useful in the future.

Herbal medicine (*vai rākau*) is an important aspect of community life. It utilises a wide variety of native and introduced plants, some of which are now rare, such as Medicine Daisy (*Takataka'i'ara*), Lindernia (*Tūtae Tōrea*), and Adder's-tongue fern (*Ti'āpito*).

The top endangered species identified in each category are listed in Section 5 (1. Community Identified Endangered Species, p. 63). In addition, Section 4 (Cook Islands Biodiversity, p.53) presents Natural Heritage Project data on Cook Islands endemic species, and on native species that are seriously nationally endangered.



Pacific Mahogany (Tamanu)



Portia Tree (Miro)



Pacific Rosewood (Tou)



*Medicine Daisy
(Takataka'i'ara)*



Lindernia (Tūtae Tōrea)

Theme B: Invasive Species Management

Strategic Goal B1: Reduce the adverse impacts of invasive species on indigenous species and ecosystems, and prevent new invasions.

Strategic Goal B2: Reduce the adverse impacts of invasive species on agricultural species and ecosystems, and prevent new invasions.

Actions:

- a) Develop a programme involving all islands to survey invasive species in natural ecosystems and in the agro-ecosystem.
- b) Develop a community-based programme to eradicate those invasive weeds and animal pests that are not yet widespread on particular islands.
- c) Develop national programmes to assist with the control of the more serious invasive weeds and animal pests in both natural and man-modified ecosystems.
- d) Undertake a multisectoral review of the control of transboundary and inter-island movement of terrestrial and marine plants and animals, and of LMOs/GMOs (Living Modified Organisms / Genetically Modified Organisms), with a view to establishing an independent Biosecurity Agency.

Background information:

The division of invasive species into (1) those damaging the natural or wild ecosystems and (2) those damaging the agro-ecosystem (man-modified ecosystems) is important although not very realistic on some islands, where the two systems merge. Although we maintain the two goals, related to natural ecosystems and agro-domestic ecosystems, we have merged the actions to cover aspects of both.

Invasive plants and animals are a major threat to local endemic and native plants and animals. The endemic Rarotonga Flycatcher (*Kākerōri*) is threatened by the Ship Rat (a type of *Kiore Toka*), the Mangaia Kingfisher (*Tanga'eo*) is threatened by the Common Myna (*Manu Kavamani*), extinct endemic landsnails are thought to have been decimated by introduced ants, the extinct Rarotonga Acalypha and Polynesian Pilea (now only on Raivavae) probably lost their habitat to introduced vines and shrubs, and these are also threatening other mountain plants.



Ship Rat (Kiore Toka)

Island isolation has helped reduce the spread of some troublesome plants and animals. For example, the widespread invasive vine, Balloon Vine, has been on Rarotonga since at least the 1920s but has not been taken to other islands; the rapid-spreading Giant Sensitive-Weed (*Pikika'a Papa'ā*) has been on Aitutaki since at least 1980 but has not been taken to other islands; the most troublesome weed on Ma'uke is the Sicklepod (*Pi' Aungakino*) which arrived there about 40 years ago, but has not yet invaded any other island. The Ship Rat is presently on Rarotonga, Mangaia, Ma'uke, and Miti'āro, but is absent from Aitutaki and 'Ātiu – it is not known if it was never introduced (which seems unlikely) or if it was introduced but failed to establish. The troublesome “sandfly” of Aitutaki, the No-see-em Sandfly (*Culicoides belkini*), arrived by aircraft in 1964 from Borabora, and within ten years it invaded Manuae and Miti'āro. A second dengue-spreading mosquito, *Aedes aegypti*, has established on Rarotonga, Manihiki and Penrhyn since at least the early 1990s but it is probably not on other islands yet. The Coconut Flat-Moth invaded Rarotonga in late 2000 causing widespread damage by mid-2001 – it is a major challenge to prevent it from reaching the other islands. The list goes on and on.

Other serious invasive weeds and animal pests have only recently obtained a foothold on some islands and could be eradicated by immediate community effort. For example, *Rākau Pikika'a* (Sensitive Weed) is known in only three small patches on Mangaia; Elephant Grass is in only one small clump on Mangaia; Dodder is known in only two or three small patches on Rarotonga; and Red Passionfruit is known only along the sides of one road on Ma'uke.

Biosecurity is undertaken by the Quarantine Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and they have been effective in stopping many new invasive species, but not others. For example, they have twice inter-cepted the Giant African Snail, a voracious consumer of vegetable crops and spreader of parasites. Naturally, Quarantine has emphasised invasives relevant to agriculture rather than those concerned with the native ecosystems, such as the inland forests and the reef.

The workshop participants concluded that it would be advantageous to make the Quarantine Division of Agriculture into a more independent Biosecurity Agency with a mandate to control the flow of marine and terrestrial plants and animals, and the parts of plants and animals, and LMOs, into and out of the Cook Islands, and between islands within the country.

The top invasive species identified in each category are listed in Section 5 (2. Community Identified Invasive Species, p.71).



Balloon Vine



Giant Sensitive-Weed (Pikika'a Papa'ā)



Dodder (Tiaea)



Giant African Snail

Theme C: Ecosystem Management

Strategic Goal C: Conserve important ecosystems through a system of protected areas with regulated and monitored activities.

Actions:

- a) Establish an independent Suvarrow National Park Authority to administer the Cook Islands' only national park on behalf of all the major stakeholders. A management group with the responsibility to conserve the atoll's wildlife, and to monitor and control revenue-generating activities.
- b) Develop a programme to select areas to establish a national system of community-based protected areas to protect important terrestrial ecosystems.
- c) Develop a programme to select areas to establish a national system of community-based protected areas to protect important reef and lagoon ecosystems.

Background information:

The islands of the Cook Islands are small and, with the exception of the mountain forest above mid-elevation on Rarotonga and the less accessible karrenfeld (makatea) of the raised islands, the terrestrial ecosystems have been heavily modified by people. This process started with the horticultural activities of the first settlers up to 2,400 years ago. The final transformation of the coastal coralline lowlands and the fertile volcanic lowlands awaited the arrival of Europeans and the establishment of new crops for food and sale.

Even the unpeopled islands of Suvarrow and Takūtea have had their native forests impacted - by the planting of Coconut Palms for copra. Nevertheless, because these two islands remain unpeopled, they support very significant mixed colonies of breeding seabirds, and large Coconut Crabs (*Kaveu*). Both islands are protected: Takūtea as a Wildlife Sanctuary since 1903, and Suvarrow as a National Park since 1978.

The inshore marine systems of atoll lagoons and reef-flat moats (lagoons) and reef-rim have been fished for generations. In recent times fishing pressure has increased such that some species have been seriously impacted, such as the Black-lipped Pearl-oyster (*Parau*) on Suvarrow and Manihiki, the Green Turtle (*Onu*) on Palmerston, the giant clam (*Pā'ua*) on Aitutaki, and the Milkfish (*Ava*) on Aitutaki.



Red-tailed Tropicbird (Tavake)



Young Great Frigatebird on Takūtea

On Rarotonga subsistence fishing, probably assisted by other factors such as volcanic soil runoff, agricultural pesticides and agricultural fertilisers, has led to a seriously degraded reef system. This degradation was noted in the country's first conservation report, by Neville Gare, in 1975: "The major impact made on me by the marine environment of Rarotonga and Aitutaki was the scarceness of living resources in the lagoons." More detailed studies by Dahl (1980) came to the same conclusion. Both reports recommended the establishment of marine protected areas, yet it was not until 1996 that the Koutu Nui established a series of community-managed protected/*rā'ui* areas.

Over the last thirty years there have also been numerous proposals to create various protected areas to conserve particular species and/or ecosystems, such as the inland Cloud Forest of Rarotonga, and the Rarotonga Flycatcher (*Kākerōri*). Since the declaration of Suwarrow as a National Park in 1978 only one other area has become a terrestrial protected area, the Tākitumu Conservation Area. This was established under an agreement between a committee of landowners and SPREP to conserve the habitat of the last surviving Rarotonga Flycatcher. Although Government initiated the arrangement, it had no continuing official role in implementation.

There is a need for the Government and groups of landowners to work together to develop a national system of protected areas on the land and in the sea to conserve important ecosystems.

See Section 5 (3. Community Proposed Protected Areas, p.78) for a summary of areas suggested by the representatives of each island at the National Biodiversity Workshop. There is a summary of the existing protected areas of the Cook Islands presented in Section 4 (7. Cook Islands Protected Areas, p.62).



Rā'ui area at Black Rock, Rarotonga



Cloud Forest on Rarotonga



Rarotonga Flycatcher (Kākerōri)



Sooty Tern (Tara) on Suwarrow



Bristle-thighed Curlew (Teue) on Manuae

Theme D: **Equitable Sharing of Benefits and Access to Biodiversity**

Strategic Goal D: Ensure that the uses of biodiversity, including genetic resources, bring equitable benefits to relevant stakeholders.

Action:

Establish an independent agency to encourage and manage research on biodiversity and its uses, and to ensure that there is an equitable sharing of benefits.

Background information:

Healthy ecosystems are a fundamental component of the main economic activities of the Cook Islands - tourism, pearl farming and agriculture. Some groups make very specific use of biodiversity, such as the subsistence fishers, the ecotourist guides, the makers of flower and shell garlands (*ei*), and the carvers of artefacts. It is also possible that some medicinally useful chemicals exist in some Cook Islands plants and animals and these could be financially beneficial to the country and to the particular stakeholders involved.

There is a need to encourage research into the uses of biodiversity and to ensure an equitable sharing of benefits. The National Workshop concluded that a special independent agency would be the best option to manage this aspect of biodiversity.



Fisherman in outrigger canoe on Miti'āro



Fishing on Ma'uke



Basket weaving on Mangaia



Tapa making on 'Ātiu

Theme E: Management of Knowledge Related to Biodiversity

Strategic Goal E: Record and maintain records of scientific and traditional knowledge related to biodiversity, with consideration of Intellectual Property Rights.

Actions:

- a) A body should be established to review access to, and the processing of, knowledge on biodiversity and its use, especially medicinal use. This body might be the same as that established to encourage, monitor and manage all research on biodiversity (see Theme D).
- b) The programme of the Natural Heritage Project to record all Cook Islands biodiversity with related scientific and traditional information should continue, and it should make such information available to the general public.

Background information:

The recording of biodiversity related knowledge in the Cook Islands is very incomplete. The Natural Heritage Project has records of more than 3,700 species and while some groups such as flowering plants, ferns, birds, marine shellfish and fishes are well represented, many other groups are poorly known.

In particular there is a need to document traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and its use. With respect to the knowledge about the uses of biodiversity, especially medicinal uses, there should be a regulatory body to ensure that any financial benefits are shared in an equitable manner, with particular consideration of the original provider of the knowledge. Intellectual Property Rights should be acknowledged at all times and in all benefit-sharing.

At the National Workshop the discussion initially emphasised protection of knowledge but gradually moved towards ways to benefit from knowledge. The change in emphasis came about mainly as it was recognised that much of Cook Islands herbal knowledge is similar to that of Tahiti and that in both countries much of the information is already in the public domain. It was concluded that there should be a programme to record the medicinal knowledge of those practitioners who wish to have their knowledge recorded, with full acknowledgement of the informant and the nature of the associated *mana*.

The workshop concluded that the best way to both protect and benefit from traditional knowledge was to have a specific and pro-active Biodiversity Research Committee with suitable legislated powers to manage the interests of both the knowledge owners and the researchers.

Theme F: **Biodiversity Awareness and Education**

Strategic Goal F: Make biodiversity information more readily available to all stakeholders and interested people.

Actions:

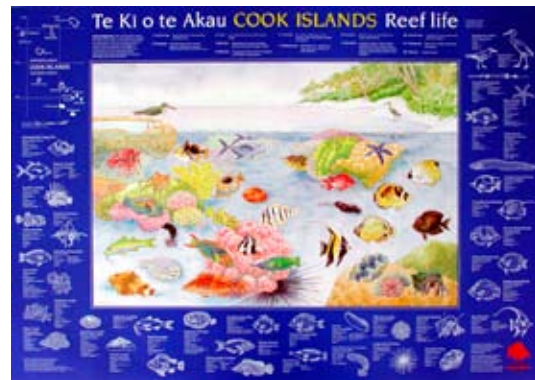
- a) A working group should be established to investigate ways to ensure that knowledge of biodiversity and its uses is adequately available to students and the general public.
- b) NGOs should be encouraged to include knowledge of biodiversity where relevant.

Background information:

Capacity building for environmental awareness and education were important aspects of the 1992 National Environment Management Strategy (NEMS), and the Environment Service has developed an Education and Awareness Unit. The Government's Environment Service and Natural Heritage Project, and the NGOs World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and Takitumu Conservation Area (TCA), periodically release information on aspects of biodiversity. There is a need for a more integrated approach, hence the Workshop proposal for action.

The Education Curriculum officers were unable to participate in this session of the National Workshop. However they had previously indicated that the various education curricula are already well developed and that additional biodiversity information would need to be integrated into the existing prescriptions. It was stressed that there is a need for outside organisations to consult with the education curriculum unit and schools before developing materials for use in schools and colleges.

Posters, books and other educational material published by the Natural Heritage Project:



Reef Life Poster

Poster on Cook Islands Birds

Theme G: Mainstreaming of Biodiversity

Strategic Goal G: Integrate biodiversity into national and sectoral legislation, policies, plans and programmes.

Action:

A multi-sectoral working group should be established to review the policies and activities of Government ministries and agencies to ensure that they are consistent with a shared responsibility to maintain Cook Islands biodiversity and related knowledge.

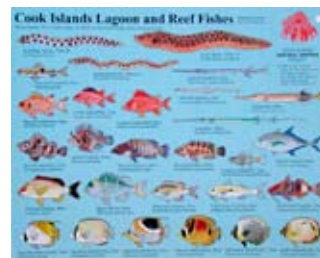
Background information:

It was recognised that everyone benefits, directly or indirectly, from biodiversity and that the maintenance of biodiversity was therefore a collective responsibility. For the Government to take up its share of that responsibility, it would be ideal to ensure that relevant Government bodies work in an integrated and supportive manner. To this end, it is necessary to ensure that the policies and programmes of the different agencies are actively maintaining Cook Islands biodiversity and related knowledge, and ensuring an equitable sharing of the benefits. To achieve shared responsibility it is important that policies, programmes, administrative and financial activities, at national, district and community levels include biodiversity concerns. This will be a continuous process leading to long-term sustainability.



Rarotonga's Mountain Tracks and Plants book

Rarotonga's Cross-island Walk book



Cook Islands Lagoon and Reef Fishes, a waterproof identification card

Theme H: Financial Resources and Mechanisms for Biodiversity

Strategic Goal H: Secure long-term financial sustainability for all biodiversity related activities and programmes.

Action:

Establish a Biodiversity Trust Fund to support the wide range of activities required to conserve Cook Islands biodiversity in an integrated and equitable manner.

Background information:

The National Workshop recognised that there is a wide range of activities required to maintain local biodiversity. It was concerned that there should be a financial mechanism to ensure equitable funding to facilitate the required programmes, especially those not having a high public profile.

The Workshop concluded that the Trust Fund would consist of a board representing the different communities, traditional leaders and the main Government bodies involved with biodiversity. Because the Government is one of the main beneficiaries of local biodiversity it was concluded that Government should provide the core funding for the Trust Fund, supported where possible by overseas donors.

The Trust would table annual reports with audited accounts to Parliament, and make these reports available for wider distribution. The secretariat for the Trust could be provided by the Environment Service, although the Trust would have the power to change this arrangement if it wished.

Text in English continues with Chapter 3 on page 39

Tu'anga 2b:

Au ravenga e te au Parani ta 'anga'anga

Uri'ia ki te reo Māori e Tuamotu Matamaki

I te mea e kua piri atu te Kuki Airani ki te putuputu'anga CBD teia tana i papa'u:

1. Taporoporo i tona au mea natura te ngaro atura.
2. Akatupu i tetai au nga'i kia paruru'ia.
3. Akaiti mai i te kino a te au manumanu e te au nganga'ere kikino e akatupu nei ma te paruru atu kia kore tetai au mea kikino ou e tae mai.
4. Ta'anga'anga i te au 'apinga natura na roto i tetai au ravenga kia kore e ngaro takiri te reira.
5. Taporoporo i te au marama e te kite pu'apinga no runga i te ta'anga'anga i te au 'apinga natura.
6. Akapapu e kia tau te tu'atu'a'anga i te pu'apinga te ka rauka mai mei roto i te au 'apinga natura.

Te au ravenga e te au parani ta'anga'anga e akakite'ia nei mei roto mai te reira i te au uipa'anga tei rave ia ki runga i te au enua i vao ake ia Rarotonga e pera i Rarotonga e te tamanako mai nei te reira i te au ravenga te ka tau i te Kavamani

Kuki Airani kia rave ei ravenga i te akatupu i tana i papa'u i runga nei.

Tumu Manako A: Akatanotano‘anga i te akono‘anga o te au ‘apinga natura

Manakonako‘anga A1: Taporoporo i te au ‘apinga natura o te Kuki Airani ma te Akapapu e kare e ngaro to ratou ta‘anga‘anga ia ‘anga.

Ka rave:

- a) ‘Anga i tetai porokaramu kimi matatio i te au rākau enua pu‘era o teia basileia e pera te au rākau pu‘era te ngaro atura.
- e) ‘Akamaata atu i te porokaramu o te au rākau pu‘era kia piri mai tetai au rākau ke te ngaro atura.
- ng) ‘Anga i tetai porokaramu no te kimikimi i te au rākau te ngaro atura te ka riro ei ma‘ani vai rākau.
- i) ‘Anga i tetai porokaramu kimi matatio i te au animara enua e kia kapiti ia mai te au manu aere, te manu rere e tetai au manu ke atu.
- k) ‘Anga i tetai porokaramu kimi matatio i te au kai taitai e pera tetai au mea tai e riro nei ei kimi pu‘apinga.

Manakonako‘anga A2: Taporoporo i te au mea tanutanu e tetai au mea tau i te kai ma te akono meitaki kia kore e ngaro.

Ka rave:

- a) ‘Anga i tetai porokaramu kimi matatio mate taporoporo i te au taro memeitaki penei e te ngaro atura e pera te nu e tetai atu au mea tau i te kai.
- e) ‘Anga i tetai porokaramu kimi matatio mate taporoporo i te manu tau i te kai.

Au akamarama‘anga:

Te au rākau tupuna o te Kuki Airani nei koia te au rākau pu‘era, te ana‘e (ferns), remuremu rākau, remuremu toka e pera te remuremu vai. Ko te au rākau pu‘era e te ana‘e nga mea i kimi matatio ia no te tu i te tupu‘anga e te ma‘ata o te reira.



Iniao

E 20 au rākau pu'era o te Kuki Airani e, 'e 4 tu 'ana'e (ferns). I roto i te 100 mataiti i topa kua ngaro mei te Kuki Airani nei e tai rākau pu'era ko'ia te Rarotonga Acalypha. Ko tetai au rākau kare e ma'ata akaou ana me kare okotai rai ngai e tupu ana mei te Rarotonga Garnotia-Grass, Te Manga Cyrtandra e te Iniao o Miti'āro. Te vai katoa nei tetai au rākau kare e ma'ata akore ana mei te Tamanu, Miro e te Tou.

E 6 au manu rere no te Kuki Airani nei rai ina e 4 i runga i te akapapa'anga a te IUCN o te au manu ka nagaro. Ko te Kākerōri kua akakite'ia e te ngaro atura (inara te taporoporo ia nei). Te Kurāmo'o te ma'ata nei rai te reira i Aitutaki ina kua meangiti te reira i Tahiti. Te au manumanu rikiriki, te tukutukura'onui, te patito enua, kare oki i kimikimi matatio ia ana, inara kua papu e 'e 14 o te 26 patito enua o Rarotonga nei kua ngaro i roto i te 130 mata'iti i topa. Ko te Onu kua meangiti takiri te reira e pera oki te Kaveu.

E mea tau kia 'angaia tetai porokaramu akarakara'anga i te au rākau pera te au manu no konei rai ia tatou, e kia 'anga'ia tetai akapapu'anga i te au ngai e vai nei kia rauka tetai akapapu'anga i te ma'ata o te reira. E mea tau katoa kia akatupu'ia tetai porokaramu akama'ata mai i te au mea te ngaro atura. Ei akamata atu i teia porokaramu nei e mea tau kia akamata'ia ki runga i te au mea tei anoano'ia e te ma'ata'anga o te iti tangata, inara e mea tau katoa kia akama'ata ia atu teia porokaramu kia o mai te au mea katoatoa e ngaro atura.

Ko te au 'apinga tanu o te Kuki Airani nei kua akatumu ia te reira ki runga i te au 'apinga tanu o Porinetia e pera te au 'apinga tanu ou mai ki roto i te basileia. E mea pu'apinga kia 'anga'ia tetai au ravenga no te akarakara e te 'akatinamou i te au mea tanu pu'apinga, penei e ka riro mai te reira ei au mea pu'apinga i te au tuatau i mua.

Te vai rākau Māori, te vai nei rai tona pu'apinga o roto i to tatou ora'anga. Teia au rākau e ta anga'anga ia ana e te taunga ma'ani vai rākau, kua vaitata i te ngaro tetai pae, mei te Tūtae Tōrea, Takataka'i'ara, Ti'āpito.

Te mea nunui e ngaro atura kua akakite ia te reira ki roto i te tu'anga 5 o teia puka nei. Tu'anga 4 e au akakite'anga te reira te au 'apinga natura e vai nei ki runga i te au akapapa'anga a te Natural Heritage Project.



Tamanu



Miro



Tou



Takataka'i'ara



Tūtae Tōrea

Tumu Manako E: Akatanotano‘anga e te akono‘anga i te au mea kikino

Manakonako‘anga E1: Akaiti mai i te kino o te au mea kikino ki runga i te au ‘apinga natura e te au nga‘i akatupu‘anga ma te paruru atu i te au mea kikino ou ka tae mai.

Manakonako‘anga E2: Akaiti mai i te kino o te au mea kikino ki runga i te au mea tanutanu e te au nga‘i akatupu‘anga ma te paruru atu i te au mea kikino ou ka tae mai.

Ka rave:

- a) ‘Anga i tetai porokaramu no te au enua katoatoa kia rauka i te akarakara i te au mea kikino i runga i te au enua te riro nei i te takinokino i te au mea tanu e pera te au enua vai ua.
- e) ‘Anga i tetai porokaramu no te au enua tatakitai kia rauka ia ratou i te takore atu i teia au mea kikino kia kore e ma‘ata mai.
- ng) ‘Anga i tetai porokaramu no te basilea ei ravenga i te akatere ma te kimi ravenga i te akaiti mai i te kino ta teia au mea e rave nei ki runga i te au mea tanutanu e pera te au enua e vai ua nei.
- i) Rave i tetai kimikimi‘anga tau na roto i te apai‘anga mai i tetai au tangata te ka tau no te akara matatio i te apai‘anga i tetai au mea mei tetai enua ki tetai, pouroa te rākau e te au mea i roto i te tai. Kapiti atu i teia nga mea nei te LMOs e te GMOs, penei e ka tau kia ‘angaia tetai putuputu‘anga takake ei ravenga i akameitaki e te akateretere i te au apai‘anga ‘apinga katoatoa mei vao mai i te basilea e pera mei tetai enua ki tetai.

Au akamarama‘anga:

Te akatakake‘anga o au ‘apinga takinokino i te au ngai natura e te au ngai tanutanu e mea pu‘apinga te reira inara i tetai au ngai kare te reira e taka meitaki ana no te mea kua kapiti nga tu‘anga e rua. Noatu ra te reira kua ‘anga‘ia rai nga tu‘anga e rua.

Te au mea takinokino te rākau e te manumanu e manamanata ma‘ata te reira no te au ngai natura e te au ngai tanutanu. Te ‘apinga no konei rai te Kākerōrite riro nei te Kiore Toka (Ship rat) ei enemi nona. Te Tanga‘eo ko tona enemi e Manu Kavamani. Ko te patito enua tei ngaro kua manako‘ia e na te ro i kai. Ko te Rarotonga Acalypha e te Polynesian Pilea kua



Kiore Toka

manako‘ia e na tetai rākau taviri (vine) i tamate atu. Te mamao o te au enua tatakitai kua riro te reira ei ngata no te au rākau e te manumanu kikino i te toto‘a. Akara‘anga te Ballon Vine no Rarotonga nei mei te mata‘iti 1920 inara kare te reira i toto‘a ake. Te Pikika‘a Papa‘ā tei Aitutaki te reira mei te mata‘iti 1980 ina kare te reira i toto‘a ake. Te Pi ‘Aungakino tei Ma‘uke te reira e kare i toto‘a ake ki tetai enua ke. Te Kiore Toka tei Rarotonga, Mangaia, Ma‘uke, Miti‘āro ina kare i Aitutaki e “Ātiu. Kare i papu e me kare rai pa‘a teia kiore nei i apai‘ia ana ki teia nga enua nei, me kua apai‘ia ana kare ra i ‘uanga ana. Te Sandfly i Aitutaki kua manako‘ia e kua apai‘ia te reira i te mata‘iti 1964 no Borabora mai. Ina tei Manuae e pera a Miti‘āro. Te namu apai maki dengue kua rauka i te akapapu e tei Rarotonga, tei Manihiki e Tongareva. Te Coconut Flat Moth kua riro ei takinokino i te nu i Rarotonga i te mataiti 2000/2001. Kua timata oki te tipatimani o te pae tanu i te paruru kia kore teia manumanu e tae ki te pa enua i vao mai ia Rarotonga. Te ma‘ata ua atu rai te au mea kikino.

Tetai au mea kikino koi akamata ua akera, mei te Rākau Pikika‘a i kitea mai i Mangaia. Kare i ma‘ata roa teia e ka rauka i te takore atu. Ko te Tiaea e 2 mekore e 3 rai nga‘i i kite‘ia ki Rarotonga e ko te Red Passionfruit e tai rai ngai i kite ia i Ma‘uke.

Ko te Biosecurity na te tu‘anga Quarantine o te Minitiri o te pae tanu te reira e aka‘aere ana e te rave maroiroi nei ratou i ta ratou anga‘anga. Kua rauka ia ratou te paruru atu i tetai au mea kikino i te tae mai kia tatou. Akara‘anga kua rauka ia ratou i te kite mai i te Patito Mama‘ata no Aperika i mua ake ka riro mai ei ‘ei kino no tatou.

Ko ta te tu‘anga tanutanu oki e umu‘umu nei ko te au mea e riro nei e takinokino i te au mea tanutanu e kua tau rai oki te reira. Kare oki ratou e no te au ngai katoatoa i runga i te enua e pera ki roto i te tai.

Te workshop tei rave‘ia na te katoatoa kua tamanako mai te reira e kia akatupu‘ia tetai putputu‘anga takake kia riro e na ratou e rave i te anga‘anga ta te quarantine e rave nei i teia tuata. Inara kia akama‘ata‘ia atu tona turanga e tona mana. Kia riro e na teia putuputu‘anga nei e akarakara e te akatika i te au ‘apinga ka apai‘ia mai ki roto i te basileia e pera mei tetai enua ki tetai i roto nei i te Kuki Airani.

Te au mea kikino kua akakite‘ia ki roto i te tu‘anga 5 o teia puka.



Balloon Vine



Pikika‘a Papa‘ā



Tiaea



Patito Mama‘ata no Aperika

Tumu manako NG: **Rā'ui'anga**

Manakonako'anga NG: Rā'ui i tetai au nga'i tau mate paruru meitaki auraka kia takinokino ia.

Ka rave:

- a) 'Anga i tetai 'Aponga ei akateretere i te turanga o Suwarrow. Ko teia aponga kia riro ei taporoporo i te au mea natura e pera te akarakara i te turanga kimikimi pu'apinga i Suwarrow.
- e) 'Anga i tetai porokaramu no te rā'ui i tetai au ngai te ka tau kia taporoporo ia ki runga i te enua.
- ng) 'Anga i tetai porokaramu no te rā'ui i tetai au ngai te ka tau kia taporoporo ia ki roto i te tai.

Au akamarama'anga:

E mearikiriki oki te au motu i roto i te Kuki Airani. Me akara'ia atu te ma'ata'anga o te enua kua tau'ia e te tangata mari 'ua ko te au ngai i uta i te maunga i Rarotonga e pera te au makatea i Ngaputoru e Mangaia. Ko teia tau'anga i te enua kua akamata takere te reira i te tuatau i aere mai ei te tangata ki runga i te enua mei te 2,400 mata'iti i topa ki muri. Ko te tau'anga openga kua rave'ia te reira i te tuatau i tae mai ei te Papa'a.

Nga enua kare e no'o tinamou ia ana e te tangata koia a Suwarrow e Takutea kua o rai ki roto i te akatuke'anga o te au rākau na roto i te tanu'anga i te nu ei ma'ani kopara. Inara noatu te reira te riro nei rai teia nga enua nei ei ngai akapu'anga no tetai au manu reva e pera te kaveu. Te paruru'ia nei teia nga enua nei, ko Takutea e ngai no'o'anga no te au manu reva mei te mata'iti 1903 mai e ko Suwarrow e pāka no te basilea mei te mata'iti 1978 mai.

Te au ngai i roto i te au roto o te tai te tautai nei te tangata mei po kerekere mai. I teia tuatau nei kua oroa pau tetai au mea i roto i te tai mei te Paua i Suwarrow e Manihiki, te Onu i Pamati, te Paua i Aitutaki e te Ava i Aitutaki. I Rarotonga te au ravenga tautai no te ngutuare penei e te tauturu nei te au mea e tae mai nei mei roto i te au kauvai. Ko te au



Tavake



E punua Kōta'a Niu i Takūtea

vai rākau a te aronga tanutanu e pera te maniva te riro nei ei takinokino i te au kai i runga i te akau. Ko teia takinokino nei kua akakite ia te reira mea mua ki roto i te ripoti taporoporo a Neville Gare (1975) . Teia tana i akakite “Te manamanata ma‘ata taku i kite atu i roto i te roto o Rarotonga e Aitutaki koia oki te meangiti o te au ‘apinga ora i roto i te tai. Kua akakite katoa a Dahl (1980) mei ta Gare rai i akakite. Ko eia nga ripoti e rua kua tamanako mai te reira i te akatupuanga i tetai au ngai kia rau ia, inara kare teia i rave ia ana e tae ua mai ki te mata‘iti 1996 i raro ake te akatumu‘anga a te Koutu Nui.

I roto i nga mata‘iti e 30 o topa ake nei e ma‘ata te au tamanako‘anga no te rā‘ui i tetai au ngai, mei te tua maunga e pera tetai au ‘apinga takake mei te Kākerōri ra te tu. Mei te akariro‘ia‘anga a Suwarrow ei pāka no te katoatoa okotai rai nga‘i i runga i te enua i akataka‘ia kia taporoporo‘ia koia te Takitumu Conservation Area. Kua akatumu‘ia teia i rotopu i tetai kumiti o te au ‘atu enua e pera te putuputu‘anga SPREP ei ravenga i te taporoporo i te Kākerōri. Noatu oki e na te Kavamani i akamata e te tamanako‘anga kare aia i o ki roto i te akateretere‘anga.

E mea tau kia kimikimi marie te Kavamani e tetai au atu enua i te taporoporo au nga‘i i runga i te enua e pera i roto i te tai ei ravenga kia taporoporo‘ia no te mea kua tau te reira kia rave‘ia.

Akara i te Tu‘anga 5 no te au ngai tei tamanako‘ia kia taporoporo‘ia tei oronga‘ia mai e te au mata o nga enua i tai mai i roto i te uipa‘anga a te katoatoa (National Biodiversity Workshop). Kua akakite katoa ia te au ngai taporoporo‘ia e vai nei i teia tuatau.



Ngai Rā‘ui i Tūoro, Rarotonga



Vao rākau piri maunga i Rarotonga



Kākerōri



Tara i Suwarrow



Teue i Manuae

Tumu Manako I: **Aka'aiteite'anga i te tu'a'anga i te pu'apinga e pera te ngatakore e rauka mai ei te au 'apinga natura**

Manakonako'anga I: Akapapu e kia tau meitaki te ta'anga'anga e te tu'a'anga i te pu'apinga ki te au tangata tei tau kia akatu'anga'ia.

Ka rave:

'Anga i tetai putuputu'anga kia riro ei akateretere i te kimikimi matatio'anga i te au pu'apinga te ka rauka mai mei roto i te au 'apinga natura.

Au akamarama'anga:

Me matutu te tupu'anga o te au 'apinga natura ka pu'apinga rai te au ravenga akapu'apinga o te basileia-te anga'anga turoto, pāma parau, tanutanu. Tetai au tangata te maroiroi nei ratou i te ta'anga'anga i te au 'apinga natura, mei te au ravakai kimi pu'apinga no te ngutuare, arataki i te turoto na roto i te au ngai tei anoano'ia, te aronga tui ei tiare e pera te ei pupu, poreo e te vai atura, te aronga to'ito'i. Penei e te vai nei tetai au mea pu'apinga i roto i to tatou au rau rākau e pera tetai uatu au 'apinga natura te ka riro mai ei ma'ani vai rākau. Ka riro mai oki te reira ei au mea kimi pu'apinga no te basileia e pera te au tangata tei tau kia pu'apinga'ia

E mea tau kia akamaroiroi'ia te kimikimi ravenga ki roto i te au mea te ka tau kia kimikimi'ia, penei e te vai ua nei tetai au mea tau i te ma'ani vai rākau i roto nei i te basileia. Kua akatinamou te uipa'anga a te katoatoa (National Biodiversity Workshop) e kia riro na tetai kopapa takake e akateretere i te au anga'anga te ka tau no te kimikimi'anga i te au pu'apinga mei roto mai i te au 'apinga natura.



Ravakai ki runga i te paiere i Miti 'āro



Takiri ature i Ma 'uke



Raranga kete i Mangaia



Amani tapa i 'Ātiu

Tumu Manako K: **Akatanotano‘anga i te au kite e te karape no runga i te au ‘apinga natura**

Manakonako‘anga K: ‘Akaputu ma te taporoporo marie i te au karape no runga i te au ‘apinga natura ma te tamanako meitaki i te au mea te ka tau te *Intellectual Property Rights*.

Ka rave:

- a) Kia ‘akatupu ia tetai kopapa takake ei akateretere i te anga‘anga kimi karape no runga i te au ‘apinga natura e te au ravenga ta‘anga‘anga te tua tikai o te vai rākau. Ko teia kopapa nei penei e koia rai tei akataka‘ia ki roto i te tu‘anga i mua ake.
- e) Te porokaramu ta te Natural Heritage Project e rave nei koia te akaputu‘anga i te au karape no runga i te au ‘apinga natura, kia aere uatu rai te reira e ko teia au karape nei kia tika‘ia tetai uatu tangata kia akara i te reira.

Au Akamarama‘anga:

Ko te ‘akaputupu‘anga i te au karape no runga i te au ‘apinga natura o te Kuki Airani nei kare rai te reira i oti ake. Te vai nei ki roto i te ‘akaputupu‘anga a te Natural Heritage Project mei tetai 3, 700 au ‘apinga ora. Noa atu oki e kua ‘akaputu‘ia te au ingoa o te au rākau, te manu, te ika, te vai nei rai tetai au ‘apinga ora kare i tata‘ia.

Te ‘akapapu‘ia nei e e mea pu‘apinga kia taporoporo‘ia to tatou kite karape tupuna no runga i te au ‘apinga natura. Te vai nei tetai au kite tupuna ka riro ei pu‘apinga no te iti tangata te tu‘anga tikai o te vai rākau Māori. E mea tau kia iki‘ia tetai kopapa ei akateretere i teia tu‘anga nei e pera te au pu‘apinga te ka rauka mai. Pouroa te au pu‘apinga ka rauka mai kia ta‘iku ia rai te aronga tei oronga mai i te reira i te tuatau o te tu‘a‘anga i te pu‘apinga.

Kua ta‘iku ia rai teia tumu manako nei i te tuatau o te National Workshop e kua akamata te manako‘anga na runga i te taporoporo‘anga i te karape e kua tae ria te uriuri‘anga ki te au pu‘apinga te ka rauka mai mei roto i teia kite karape nei. Kua rauka mai te reira manakomanako‘anga na roto i te akatinamou‘ia‘anga e kua aiteite rai te kite karape o Tahiti ki to te Kuki Airani nei, inara kua kitea takere‘ia te karape o te Tahiti e te katoatoa. Kua akatinamou‘ia e kia akaputu‘ia te kite karape o te au ta‘unga vai rākau me ka anoano ake ratou e kia akakite‘ia rai te tangata nana i oronga mai i te reira e pera te mana teka aru i te vai rākau.

Kua ‘ariki te Workshop e ei ravenga i te paruru i te kite karape e rauka mai ei te pu‘apinga mei roto mai i taua karape nei, kia iki‘ia tetai kumiti anga‘anga (Biodiversity Research Committee) e kia akamana‘ia no te akateretere i teia kia tau meitaki no te aronga no ratou taua kite karape ra e pera te aronga na ratou e kimikimi nei te kite.

Tumu Manako M: **Nakirokiro mate api'i no runga i te au 'apinga natura**

Manakonako'anga M: Kia ngoie ua te marama o te au 'apinga natura ki te katoatoa o te iti tangata.

Ka rave:

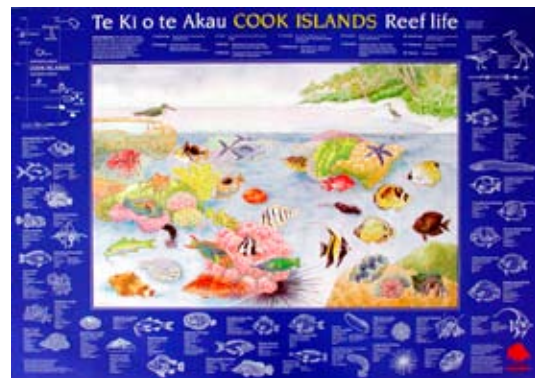
- a) Kia iki'ia tetai kumiti anga'anga ei akateretere i te au ravenga e tuku ia atu ei te au marama ki te au api'i e pera te kato'atoa.
- e) Kia akamaroiroi ia te au putuputu'anga kare i roto i te Kavamani kia kapiti atu i te au marama natura ki roto i ta ratou au anga'anga.

Au akamarama'anga:

Akamatutu'anga ma te marama i te akakoro'anga o te taporoporo kua akapapu'ia mai te reira e te National Environment Management Strategy (1992) . Kua akamata oki te tu'anga Taporoporo i tetai tu'anga no te api'i. Me tau te tuatau e tuku mai ana te tu'anga Taporoporo, te Natural Heritage Project, te WWF, te TCA i tetai au kite marama no runga i te au 'apinga natura. Ka anoano'ia oki kia akatanotano'ia te oronga'anga i te au kite marama ki te kato'atoa, ina ko ta te Workshop tamanako'anga ia.

Kare oki te au tangata tata api'i a te pae anga'anga api'i i piri mai ki teia tu'anga nei i te tuatau o te Workshop inara kua akapapu mai ratou e te rave nei ratou i teia ia ratou e teateamamao nei i te au api'i. Kua akakite'ia e kia aravei tetai uatu tangata mekore ra putuputu'anga i te au tangata o te pae api'i i mua ake ka tuku atu ei ratou i tetai au mea ki roto i te au api'i.

Au tutu, puka e tetai au 'apinga api'i tei oronga ia mai e te Natural



Tutu no te ki o te akau

Au tutu no te au manu rere o te Kuki Airani

Tumu Manako N: Akariro'anga i au 'apinga natura ei anga'anga na te katoatoa

Manakonako'anga N: I roto i te au anga'anga katoatoa mei te ture, te au parani, te au porokaramu anga'anga e te vai atura, kia akao'ia atu te tuatua no te au 'apinga natura ki roto.

Ka rave:

Kia akatupu'ia tetai putuputu'anga ei akara matatio i te au ture, te au parani e te au anga'anga e rave'ia nei ki roto i te basileia kia tau meitaki te reira. E mea tau oki kia mata'ia te au putuputu'anga kato'atoa.

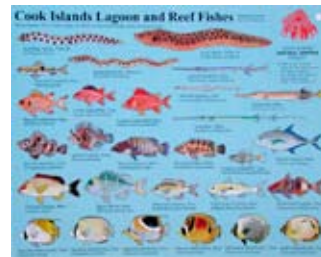
Au akamarama'anga:

Kua akapapu'ia e ka pu'apinga te iti tangata katoatoa e 'e akakoro'anga pu'apinga teia no reira e mea tau kia taokotai te katoatoa i rave'anga i te reira. E mea tau kia taokotai te au putuputu'anga mei roto mai i te Kavamani e kia akamaroiroi'ia ratou kia taokotai i te rave'anga i te anga'anga mei runga mai i te anga'anga a te basileia e tae uatu ki te au anga'anga i roto i te au oire. Me rauka teia ka matutu meitaki te tupu'anga o te akakoro'anga o te au 'apinga natura.



Au matara ki uta ia Rarotonga e pera te au rākau tupu

Puka no te matara tikoti ia Rarotonga



Au ika o te roto e te akau, e kāti kare e ma 'ū ei ravenga i te akapapū i te au ika.

Tumu Manako O: **Te au moni akapu'apinga i te au akateretere'anga o te au 'apinga natura**

Manakonako'anga O: Akapapu i te nga'i e rauka mai ei te moni kia riro ei ravenga i te akaroa i te porokaramu o te au 'apinga natura.

Ka rave:

Akatupu i tetai tu'anga moni (*Trust Fund*) ei ravenga i te turuturu i teia anga'anga pu'apinga ki roto i te basileia.

Au akamaramama'anga:

E ma'ata te au mea ka anoano'ia kia akarakara'ia ei ravenga i te akapu'apinga i te turanga o te au 'apinga natura i te au nga'i katoatoa. E mea pu'apinga oki te moni ei turuturu i te au porokaramu o te au 'apinga natura, ko te au porokaramu tikai kare te ma'ata'anga o te iti tangata i kite. Kua 'akaoti te Workshop e ko teia Trust Fund nei kia mata ia te au putuputu'anga ravarai e tu'anga ta ratou i roto i te taporoporo'anga i te au 'apinga natura.

I te mea oki e ko te Kavamani te ka pu'apinga ma'ata i teia ka akatupu'ia, e mea tau rai kia riro e na te Kavamani e oronga mai i te moni ei akatumu mekore akamata i teia anga'anga nei. Penei e ka rauka mai tetai tu'anga moni no vao mai i te basileia.

Ka oronga oki teia Trust nei i tana ripoti mata'iti ma te akapapa moni i te au mata'iti rava rai ki te Paramani. Ko teia ripoti nana ka tu'a ia te reira ki te au tangata tei tau kia tu i teia ripoti nei. Penei e na te tu'anga taporoporo e oronga mai i te au aronga anga'anga tata i te ripoti inara kare te reira i akatimou'ia.

Section 3:

NBSAP Development Process

A. Background and Introduction

Negotiations to undertake the Cook Islands NBSAP were commenced by Wayne King of the Environment Service in February 1996. The original proposal was for USD51,000 to produce an NBSAP and an accompanying book on local biodiversity, based on extensive community participation. Over the four years of negotiation the Conference of the Parties (COP), and hence the Global Environment Facility (GEF), increasingly standardised the procedure and output format of NBSAPs and the Cook Islands gave up the book proposal but maintained the idea of an NBSAP based on extensive community participation - recognising that these communities are the primary stakeholders of Cook Islands biodiversity.

The funding negotiation was also interesting. Cook Islands requested 51,000 (2/96) and UNDP offered 145,000 (11/96); Cook Islands restructured the proposal and requested 133,000 (1/97). The negotiation thread was lost for ten months. UNDP offered 197,000 (1/98), and Cook Islands restructured and requested 162,000 (2/98). UNDP maintained their offer and the Cook Islands restructured and requested 194,000 (7/98).

The main Cook Islands negotiator of the proposal, Gerald McCormack, attended the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan Workshop, 8-13 February 1999, in Fiji sponsored by WWF and SPREP. Government started the formation of a Steering Committee but this process was prolonged by a general election in July 1999 leading to a change of Government. There was a coalition Government that lasted only four months before the present coalition Government was established.

On 14 January 2000 (CM (00) 394) Cabinet appointed Gerald McCormack as the Chief Technical Consultant (CTC), and defined the composition of the Steering Committee. The CEO to the Minister of the Environment, Vaine Teokotai, was appointed Chairman of the Steering Committee. The members were: Mataora Harry and Tapuni Henry (Southern Group representatives), Willie John (Northern Group representative), I'ō Takeu-Lindsay (Environment Service representative), and Taata Tangatakino (Mayoral Forum representative).

Tuamotu Matamaki was appointed as the Chief Consultative and Administrative Consultant (CCC). The CCC was funded from the Enabling Activity funding, while the CTC continued as Director of the Natural Heritage Project and was a Government contribution to NBSAP. The Steering Committee elected to have travel and accommodation costs but not a sitting fee.

On 12 April 2000 (CM (00) 56), Cabinet approved the Project Document for submission to UNDP Samoa. The Project Document was signed on 30 June 2000 by the Hon. Norman George, DPM and Minister for the Environment, and Tom Twining-Ward for UNDP. The project duration was for 12 months. On 24 July 2001 UNDP agreed to a project extension of six months “on an exceptional basis, ... in light of the current status of the remaining activities yet to be implemented, and the scope of the island consultations”. This was primarily to enable workshops in the remote Northern Group islands. Unfortunately, because of limited travel options it was possible to hold workshops in the two villages of Penrhyn only.

Vaine Teokotai attended two workshops: (1) Economic Valuation of Biological Diversity, Nadi, Fiji, 14-18 February 2000; and (2) Regional Workshop on Financial Mechanisms for Implementing National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, Suva, Fiji, 30 October to 3 November 2000.

Tuamotu Matamaki and Mataora Harry attended the Regional Workshop on Mainstreaming National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, Nadi, Fiji, 28th May to 1st June 2001. This was an important workshop and our participants led the discussion at the National Biodiversity Workshop on Mainstreaming.

The proposal allowed for the funding of Short-term National Consultants with special expertise. Under this provision Poona Samuel (Agriculture, Quarantine), Sonny Tatuava and Ian Bertram (Marine Resources) and Mataora Harry (Māori language specialist) were able to contribute their expertise. In addition, five overseas specialists were able to contribute to aspects of the technical reports of the NBSAP: Stephen Innes (bibliography), Malcolm Francis (marine fishes), Sonja Miller (marine invertebrates), Rob Blakemore (earthworms), and Joe Beatty (spiders).

B. Community Workshops - Conservation Meetings

Despite the amalgamation of the mainly isolated islands of the Cook Islands into a nation starting with the London Missionary Society missionaries and teachers in the 1820s and its formalisation around 1900, most islands have maintained strong elements of their separate socio-political and cultural traditions. Furthermore the ownership of the land and hence its biodiversity remains firmly in the hands of each community.

In formulating a national plan for the separate communities to conserve their biodiversity through species management programmes and protected areas, and the control of invasive species, it is unrealistic to assemble expert groups in Rarotonga for a top-down approach or to represent the communities through a few representatives without initial widespread community consultation. The Cook islands NBSAP therefore took a strong bottom-up approach to enable extensive participation by the members of the larger communities, thereby being a major awareness and capacity building programme.

Each community workshop elected four participants to represent them at the National Biodiversity Workshop, where they were joined by representatives of the main government agencies concerned with the maintenance or use of biodiversity, and interested NGOs.

In the future it will be necessary to create “expert” national groups to coordinate the recommendations of the National Biodiversity Workshop to maintain biodiversity and control invasives.

Typically the community workshops were about eight days with two distinct components. The first component, the one relevant here, was the Conservation Meeting, usually of two or three days duration. The second component was the Knowledge Meeting, which was an essential part of building capacity and awareness of biodiversity. Its information was of a technical nature and related to the technical output of the NBSAP process – an output not known to have been undertaken by any other country.

Conservation Meetings were held on the Southern Outer Islands, in the three vaka (districts) of Rarotonga and on the remote atoll of Penrhyn. Because of staff and time limitations workshops were not held on Manihiki, Rakahanga, Palmerston, Pukapuka or Nassau. It is therefore important that these islands have workshops to build awareness and capacity in the near future.

Conservation Meetings enabled the community to focus on their endangered and invasive species in both their natural and agrodomeestic ecosystems.

Endangered Plants/Animals Sessions

There was an introductory presentation on biodiversity and the concept of endangered species with Cook Islands examples. The idea was to encourage the community to give a balanced consideration to endangered plants and animals in natural or wild eco-systems as distinct from the more

		Ecosystem type	
		Natural	Agro/domestic
Species type	Plant	P1	P2
	Animal	A1	A2

familiar species in the agricultural and domestic ecosystems. The workshop was organised to develop separate lists for the four categories of the matrix: plants and animals in the natural ecosystem (namely P1 and A1), and plants and animals in the agricultural and domestic ecosystems (namely P2 and A2). Although data was collected on these four categories, the methodology varied, and sometimes the ecosystem categories were unclear. For example, on Rarotonga the species of the inland mountains form a distinct group from those of the horticultural belt and coastal lowland, while on Aitutaki there are no unutilised forestlands and the distinction was irrelevant. On the makatea islands the division was moderately useful.

Endangered Plants/Animals Submissions

The participants were divided into work-groups to develop a list of species for each category of the matrix. The information for each species was standardised to a simple four-point system, as shown in the table. The information was typically provided in Māori, and translated into English later.

	Endangered Plant/Animal Submissions
a	Its name (any language)
b	Why it should be saved
c	Where it lives and how abundant it is
d	What is threatening it and how it might be saved

Plants and animals of interest were identified by the Chief Technical Consultant during the meetings, although in a few cases samples were taken for later identification.

The top endangered species identified in each category are listed in Section 5 (1. Community Identified Endangered Species, p.63). In addition, Section 4 (parts 5 and 6, pages 58 to 61), presents Natural Heritage Project data on Cook Islands endemic species, and on native species that are seriously nationally endangered.

Endangered Habitats/Ecosystems Sessions

There was an introductory presentation on the concepts of habitat and ecosystems and how these might be managed or conserved by a system of protected areas. The participants were asked to recommend one terrestrial area and one marine area of special attention as a protected area or *rā'ui*.

This section of the meetings did a lot of awareness building but produced few concrete recommendations. The information was carried to the National Biodiversity Workshop where the main proposed areas were listed. There is a need for a national approach to the development of protected areas.

See Section 5 (3. Community proposed protected areas, p.78) for a summary of areas suggested by the representatives of each island at the National Biodiversity Workshop. There is a summary of the existing protected areas of the Cook Islands presented in Section 4 (7. Cook Islands protected areas, p.62).

Weeds/Animal Pests Sessions

There was an introductory presentation on invasive species which we divided into weeds (plant invasives) and animal pests (animal invasives). Again we encouraged a separation of those that are invasives in the natural ecosystems and those that are invasives in the agricultural and domestic ecosystems.

Weeds and animal pests are concepts open to different interpretations. Typically animal pests were straightforward, although the evaluation of animals useful agriculturally and invasive in natural ecosystems was difficult and interesting. The idea of a plant as a weed was often countered by the knowledge that it also had a usefulness. In many cases it was difficult to decide whether the negative impacts of a species outweighed the useful features. Fortunately there were many species that were clearly more negative and these should be the initial focus of management and control (or elimination).

Weeds/Animals Pests Submissions

The recording system for the work-groups was again a simple four-point system. One of the highlights of the sessions was the entertaining presentation of results and comments from other workgroups. After the presentations the whole workshop voted for the top invasives in each category.

The top invasive species identified in each category are listed in Section 5 (2. Community identified invasive species, p.71).

Weed/Animal Pest Submissions	
a	Its name
b	What damage it does (or would do)
c	Where it lives and how abundant it is
d	What might be done to control it (or to make sure it never arrives)

C. National Biodiversity Workshop

The National Biodiversity Workshop involved representatives of each of the community workshops, government agencies and NGOs with biodiversity-related activities or involvement. Unfortunately the remote northern atolls were poorly represented. Their environmental problems are quite different from those of the more heavily populated islands of the Southern Group, and there is a need to have a separate meeting of Northern Group people in the future to develop an integrated approach to their biodiversity needs.

The participants had a day of introductory presentations by a wide range of speakers to bring the focus up from the community level of the Community Workshops to a national and integrated focus to develop a national strategy and action plan. The participants were then divided into two groups to enable an input on all the basic aspects of a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan aiming to meet our obligations as a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity, upon which the workshop sessions were based.

Presenters and Resource Personnel:

Vaine Teotokai, Karla Eggelton, Tanya Temata, Gerald McCormack, Thomas Samuel, Ed Saul, Jacqui Evans, Eddie Drollet, Ian Bertram, William Wigmore, Pona Samuel, Pasha Carruthers, Vaitoti Tupa, Jolene Bosanquet.

Representatives:

Rarotonga: Richard Akanoa, David Amoa, William Cowan, Tereapii Enea, Maria Henderson, Lily Henry, Kapu Joseph, Motu Kora, Carina Langford, Avaiki Aperau, Mou Mouauri, Joe Ngatae, Michael Tavioni, Tamara Teretai, Tony Utanga, and Tom Wichman.

Mangaia: Allan Tuara, Tako Ruatoe, Tere Tauakume, and Tearapiri Teaurima.

‘Ātiu: Vainemoeroa Koronui, Teremoana Mingi, Ina Teiotu, and Tanga Vainepoto.

Ma‘uke: Putai Kairae, Tereapii Dyer, Roland Papa, and Vae Oti.

Miti‘āro: Julian Aupuni, Tuaine Ngametua, Ake Pouao, and Matatai Taia.

Aitutaki: Ana Kiria, Teiti Teiti, Maki Toko, and Tai Turia.

Manihiki: Matai Mokoroa and Teina Tuatai.

Rakahanga: Taunga Temu and Mrs Taunga Temu

Penrhyn: Willie John.

Agriculture: Pona Samuel, Noo Tokari, and William Wigmore.

Marine Resources: Ian Bertram.

Environment: Pasha Carruthers, Dianne McFadzien, Tauraki Raea, Tania Temata, and Vaitoti Tupa.

NBSAP Steering Committee: Mataora Harry, Tapuni Henry, Taata Tangatakino, and Vaine Teokotai.

NBSAP Coordinators: Tuamotu Matamaki and Gerald McCormack.

Workshop Programme

Day 1 - Monday 25 June 2001

8.30 - 10.00 am	<p>Opening Prayer Opening Address - Deputy Prime Minister, Hon. Norman George Cook Islands Biodiversity and NBSAP - Gerald McCormack</p>
10.30 - Noon	<p>Economic Benefits of Biodiversity The economic value of Biodiversity - Vaine Teokotai, Chairman NBSAP Steering Committee Tourism and Biodiversity - Carla Eggelton of Tourist Authority Genetic Resources and the sharing of benefits - Tanya Temata of Environment Service (ES)</p> <p>Information and Education Inventories of Biodiversity and related information - Gerald McCormack of NHP Biodiversity in school curricula – Thomas Samuel of the Education Curriculum Unit Biodiversity Knowledge and Intellectual Property Rights – Tanya Temata of ES</p>
1.00 - 2.30 pm	<p>Actions to maintain noteworthy Cook Islands biodiversity Kakerori Recovery Programme and the Takitumu Conservation Area - Ed Saul of TCA Rarotonga's Marine Rā'ui - Jacqui Evans for Koutu Nui Suwarrow National Park - Eddie Drollet of Prime Minister's Office Takūtea Wildlife Sanctuary - Gerald McCormack for Aronga Mana of Atiu Marine Biodiversity management – Ian Bertram of Ministry of Marine Resources Conservation of agrospecies, incl. gene banks – William Wigmore of Agriculture Ministry</p>
3.00 - 4.30 pm	<p>Controlling Invasive Species Biosecurity (Management of invasive plants and animals) - Poona Samuel of Quarantine Biosafety and LMOs - Tanya Temata of Environment Service</p> <p>Special groups PICCAP biodiversity-related activities – Pasha Carruthers Environment Service biodiversity-related activities – Vaitoti Tupa WWF biodiversity-related activities - Jacqui Evans Taporoporoanga Ipukarea Society biodiversity-related activities - Jolene Bosanquet</p>

Day 2 - Tuesday 26 June 2001

	Green Group	Blue Group
8.30 - 9.00 am	Introductory presentation on endemic and endangered plants and animals	
9.00 - 10.00 am	Theme A: Endangered-species Management Goal 1 – Conserve Cook Islands native and important naturalised species of plants and animals and provide for their sustainable use.	Theme A: Endangered-species Management Goal 2 – Conserve important agricultural and non-naturalised species and provide for their sustainable use (AgroBiodiversity).
10.30 - Noon	continue	continue
1.00 - 2.30 pm	continue	continue
3.00 - 3.30 am	Introductory presentation on invasive plants and animals	
3.30 - 4.30 pm	Theme B: Invasive-species Management Goal 1: Reduce the adverse impacts of invasive species on indigenous species and ecosystems, and prevent new invasions.	Theme B: Invasive-species Management Goal 2: Reduce the adverse impacts of invasive species on agricultural species and ecosystems, and prevent new invasions.

Day 3 -Wednesday 27 June 2001

	Green Group	Blue Group
8.30 - 10.00 am	continue	continue
10.30 - Noon	continue	continue
1.00 - 2.30 pm	Theme C: Ecosystem Management Goal – Conserve important ecosystems through a system of protected areas with regulated and monitored activities.	Theme D: Equitable-sharing of Biodiversity Benefits, and access to genetic resources Goal – Ensure that the uses of biodiversity, including genetic resources, bring equitable benefits to relevant stakeholders.
3.00 - 4.30 pm	Continue	Continue

Day 4 - Thursday 28 June 2001

	Green Group	Blue Group
8.30 - 10.00 am	<p>Theme E: Management of biodiversity knowledge</p> <p>Goal – Record and maintain records of scientific and traditional knowledge related to biodiversity, with consideration of Intellectual Property Rights</p>	<p>Theme F: Biodiversity awareness and education</p> <p>Goal - Make biodiversity information more readily available to all stakeholders and interested people</p>
10.30 - Noon	continue	continue
1.00 - 2.30 pm	<p>Theme G: Mainstreaming Biodiversity</p> <p>Goal: Integrate biodiversity into national and sectoral legislation, policies, plans and programmes.</p>	<p>Theme H: Financial resources and mechanisms</p> <p>Goal – Secure long-term financial sustainability for all biodiversity related activities and programmes.</p>
3.00 - 4.30 pm	continue	continue

Day 5 - Friday 29 June 2001

8.30 - 10.00 am	Plenary - workshop finalisation of proposed activities from the two groups
10.30 - Noon	Plenary - preparation of the Workshop Communiqué
1.00 - 2.30 pm	Closing Session Hon. Norman George



Workshop Participants

Back Row: (left to right)

Tere Tauakume, William Wigmore, Noo Tokari, Maki Toko, Richard Akanoa.

3rd Row:

Tauraki Raea, Tapuni Henry, William Cowan, Tearapiri Teaurima, Gerald McCormack, Pasha Carruthers,
Tuamotu Matamaki, Mataora Harry, Tuaine Ngametua, Ina Teiotu, Tereapii Dyer, Roland Papa, Michael Tavioni.

2nd Row: (left to right)

Tai Turia, Tom Wichman, David Amoa, Kapu Joseph, Willie John, Taata Tangatakino, Tangata Vainepoto, Poon Samuel, Vae Oti, Teiti Teiti, Joe Ngatae, Julian Aupuni, Teremoana Mingi, Vainemoeroa Koronui, Allan Tuara.

Seated: (left to right)

Vaine Teokotai, Tony Utanga, Avaiki Aperau, Tamara Teretai, Maria Henderson, Tereapii Enuu, Matai Mokoroa,
Mrs Taunga Temu, Ana Kiria, Tako Ruatoue, Mouauri Tangimetua, Ake Pouao, Teina Tuatai, Matatai Taia, Carina Langford,
Motu Kora.

Front: (left to right)

Putai Kairae, (grandchild), Lily Henry, Tangi Vainepoto.

Workshop Summary and Communiqué

The following communiqué was reviewed in detail and revised in the Plenary sessions.

Endangered Species Programmes

The development of programmes to conserve endangered species were seen as urgent for various native species and for some species and varieties of agricultural and domestic importance. The unique flowering plants such as the Miti‘āro Fan-Palm (*Iniao*), the Te Manga *Cyrtandra* and the Cook Islands *Myoporum* (*Ngaio*) were absorbed into a programme to survey and conserve endemic flowering plants and other endangered native flowering plants. Among the endangered natives included were the important timber trees *Tamanu* (Pacific Mahogany), *Miro* (Portia Tree) and *Tou* (Pacific Rosewood).

The agriculture programme included the conservation of rare varieties of *Taro* (Wetland Taro) along with other introduced agrospecies. Community-based herbal medicine is a fundamental aspect of Cook Islands culture and a special programme was proposed to ensure the conservation of rarer medicinal (*vai rākau*) plants, such as the small *Tūtāe Tōrea* (*Lindernia*), *Ti‘āpito* (an Adder’s-tongue fern) and *Kava Māori*, the latter having been lost from several islands.

Other endangered species programmes included one for endemic and rare native animals, including birds, and one for marine animals commonly used by the communities for food. The focus in this section of the Workshop was on programmes emphasising species-management.

Invasive Species Programmes

Participants found no shortage of invasive species to fill the various invasive species programmes. The first programme was one to eradicate invasives that have recently invaded or are otherwise still restricted in their distribution on different islands. For example, most islands rated the thorny Sensitive Weed (*Rākau Pikika‘a*) as one of their most troublesome agricultural invasives, yet it had only three small populations on Mangaia. Red Passionfruit is a major forest invasive on Rarotonga and ‘Ātiu, yet on Ma‘uke it is restricted to a small area along one road. Most islands had some invasives for which complete removal or eradication was realistic if decisive action is taken in the near future.

Every island had several candidates for a programme to reduce the abundance of some of the already widespread and serious invasives. The classic example within the programme was Balloon Vine on Rarotonga which had increased dramatically in the last twenty years and now covers many trees on the lowlands and in the outskirts of the inland native forest. Mosquitoes and sandflies (*Culicoides belkini*) need to be controlled - the latter first appeared on Aitutaki in 1964, and has since spread to Manuae and Miti‘āro.

There was much concern about the arrival of new invasives from other countries and from other islands within the country. The Ministry of Agriculture recounted their interception of Giant African Snails on a container delivered to a site on Rarotonga - this large snail is a voracious consumer of vegetables. The workshop reflected on invasives in different categories, such as in agriculture, in the marine environment, of medical importance, and within the native forest.

After much discussion it was decided to recommend that Government investigate the practicality of moving away from the traditional New Zealand model of having “quarantine” within mainline Ministries such as Agriculture and Marine Resources, and create an independent multi-stakeholder Biosecurity Agency to control the movement of terrestrial and marine plants and animals into and out of the country, and between the islands. Such an agency would bring a more integrated and uniform approach to the introduction of plants and animals by the general public, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Marine Resources.

Inter-island Biosecurity was a major concern with destructive invasives such as the recently-arrived Coconut Flat-moth on Rarotonga, but not yet to the Outer Islands. Because the islands are physically isolated the distribution of invasives is irregular. For example, the Giant Sensitive-Weed, the more destructive big-brother of Sensitive Weed, is presently only on Aitutaki; the parasitic Dodder is presently on only two islands; and Sicklepod (*Pi 'Aungakino*) is restricted to Ma'uke where it rates as that community's most troublesome weed. The Ship Rat (*Kiore Toka*) is not on Aitutaki nor on 'Ātiu, which enables these islands to support rat threatened birds. The urgency of the problem of arrival of new invasives requires immediate action while long term solutions are sought.

Ecosystems and Protected Areas

The Cook Islands is a Party to the 1976 Apia Convention (Convention on the Protection of Nature in the South Pacific) to develop national systems of protected areas. Within two years of signing, the Government declared the uninhabited island of Suvarrow a National Park, to protect its wildlife. The Convention on Biological Diversity again commits its Members to establish protected areas to conserve important species and ecosystems.

The participants concluded that the conservation and sustainable use of Suvarrow should be managed by an independent Suvarrow National Park Authority, representing the main stakeholders. It was concluded that a representative management group could be entrusted with the responsibility to manage wildlife conservation and environmentally sustainable revenue-generating activities.

Equitable Sharing of Benefits and Access to Biodiversity

The focus moved rapidly to the management of access by foreign people to the biodiversity resources of the Cook Islands, in particular, resources that might be medically beneficial. The Workshop concluded that a “lock the stable” approach was unrealistic and would drive researchers elsewhere and the Cook Islands would simply miss out on the benefits of such research. At present all research undertaken by film makers, historians, anthropologists, doctors, geologists, oceanographers, biologists and so forth are approved and registered by the National Research Committee. It was concluded that biodiversity research was such a diverse area that it should be managed by an independent body developed for this specific purpose, and that this group should be pro-active in encouraging research for potentially useful chemicals within our biodiversity.

Management of Knowledge Related to Biodiversity

While it was recognised that there should be programmes to record local plants and animals, and to map and record ecosystems and protected areas, the main discussion was on intellectual property rights, especially that related to the medicinal use of plants and marine animals. This topic was also a focus of attention by the group dealing with “Equitable Sharing of Benefits and Access to Biodiversity”.

Discussion initially emphasised protection of knowledge but gradually moved towards ways to benefit from knowledge. The change in emphasis came about mainly as it was recognised that much of Cook Islands herbal knowledge is similar to that of Tahiti and that in both countries much of the information is already in the public domain. It was concluded that there should be a programme to record the medicinal knowledge of the practitioners who wish to have their knowledge recorded, with full acknowledgement of the informant and the nature of the associated *mana*.

The workshop concluded that the best way to both protect and benefit from traditional knowledge was to have a specific and pro-active Biodiversity Research Committee with suitable legislated powers to manage the interests of both the knowledge owners and the researchers.

Biodiversity Awareness and Education

Awareness programmes should be included in all biodiversity-related programmes. Unfortunately the Education Curriculum Officers were unable to attend this session so it was simply concluded that integrating biodiversity education into the school curriculum was essential and that this should be included as an important programme.

Mainstreaming

To achieve shared responsibility it is important that policies, programmes, administrative and financial activities, at national, district and community levels include biodiversity concerns. This will be a continuous process leading to long-term sustainability.

Financial Resources and Mechanisms

The Workshop concluded that there should be a specific Biodiversity Trust Fund to support the wide range of activities required to maintain local biodiversity in an integrated and equitable manner. Such a Trust would consist of a board representing the different communities, traditional leaders and the main Government bodies involved with biodiversity. Because the Government is one of the main beneficiaries of local biodiversity it was concluded that Government should provide the core funding for the Trust Fund, supported where possible by overseas donors.

The Board would table annual reports with audited accounts to Parliament, and make these reports available for wider distribution. The secretariat for the Board could be provided by the Environment Service, but it would have the power to change this arrangement if the need arose.

Conclusion





The signatories to the Convention on Biological Diversity have committed themselves to: (1) conserve their endangered species; (2) develop a system of protected areas; (3) reduce the harmful effects of invasive species and prevent further invasions; (4) use biodiversity in a sustainable manner; (5) preserve all knowledge related to biodiversity; and (6) ensure an Equitable sharing of benefits.

The Workshop participants developed a series of programmes and mechanisms by which the Government could meet its obligations as a Party to the Convention.

Section 4: Cook Islands Biodiversity

The following tables of species have been provided by the Cook Islands Natural Heritage Project, which collects scientific and traditional knowledge on all Cook Islands plants and animals. The NHP is developing a multimedia database that presently lists about 3,700 species.

This screen image shows the first four birds for the database selection: “Native - Atiu - Land birds”.

Species found = 7		Higher Taxons downward	CLOSE
	Landbird Native, Resident Breeder Scientific: <Ducula pacifica> English: Pacific Pigeon Traditional: Rupe Family: COLUMBIDAE (Pigeon & Dove)	More?	Other Names Significance ID Features OTHER COMMON: None. TRADITIONAL: Rupe (RR AT MK MT MH), Pigeon / Rupe (PL), Lupe (FK)
	Landbird Native, Resident Breeder, Endemic c Scientific: <Ptilinopus rarotongensis> English: Cook Islands Fruit Dove Traditional: Kūkupa Family: COLUMBIDAE (Pigeon & Dove)	More?	Other Names Significance ID Features OTHER COMMON: None. TRADITIONAL: Kūkupa (RR AT MK)
	Landbird Native, Resident Breeder, Endemic c Scientific: <Aerodramus sawtelli> English: Atiu Swiftlet Traditional: Kōpeka Family: APODIDAE (Swift)	More?	Other Names Significance ID Features OTHER COMMON: None. TRADITIONAL: Kōpeka (AT MK)
	Landbird Native, Endemic of se.Polynesia Scientific: <Halcyon tuta> English: Chattering Kingfisher Traditional: Ngōtare Family: ALCEDINIDAE (Kingfisher)	More?	Other Names Significance ID Features OTHER COMMON: None. TRADITIONAL: Kōtare (RR), Ngōtare (AT MK)

<http://cookislands.bishopmuseum.org/>

1. Terrestrial Animal Biodiversity

Updated: 25/11/2001

BioGroup	No.	Origin	Notes
Land Mammals	1 3 10	Native Intro. Poly. Intro. Recent	- Pacific Fruit-Bat only - Pacific Rat, Polynesian Dog, and Polynesian Pig - excluding extirpated Donkey, Sheep, Rabbit
Birds - Land	11 2	Native Intro. recent	- including the Grey Duck and Reef-Heron; 6 are endemic - Blue Lorikeet and Common Myna naturalised - there are about 6 species of cagebirds
Birds - Migratory	7 6	Regular Vagrant	- including the Bar-tailed Godwit - known from less than 5 sightings
Birds - Seabirds	18 22	breeding non-breeding	- breeding seabirds, including 5 breeding procellariids - non-breeding vagrants and migrants
Lizards	1 10 1	Native Intro. Poly Intro. Recent	- Mournful-Parent Gecko - 2-3 of these might be native. - House Gecko
Turtles/Tortoises	1	Intro. Recent	- Common Long-necked Tortoise naturalised on Manuae, excluding Red-eared Slider short-lived on Rarotonga
Snakes	-	Nil	- no native land-snakes
Frogs/Toads	-	Nil	- no native frogs/toads, introduction of Southern Bell-Frog failed, and invasion by Cane Toad destroyed by Quarantine.
Earthworms	1 8	Native Introduced	- upper-shore species - probably all Recent
Landcrabs	17	Native	- 6 COENOBITIDS, 7 GRAPSIDS, and 4 Cardisoma
Landsnails/slugs	45 2	Native Intro. Recent	- 12 are endemic, excluding the 14 extinct endemics - 4 Recent
Scorpions	2	all sources	- 1 native and 1 Introduced - Recent
Mites			no estimate
Spiders	66	all sources	- origins not determined, 3-4 possibly endemic
Millipedes	4	Intro. Recent	
Centipedes	4	Intro. Recent	- 1 might be native
Insects	1300	all sources	- origins not determined. Endemics not determined.

Insect Biodiversity by Family

Updated: 25/11/2001

<i>Orders of Insects</i>	<i>Known species</i>	<i>Likely Total</i>	<i>Notes on likely origin</i>
Thysanura - silverfishes	1	5	all introduced since 1820
Odonata - dragonflies	11	13	all indigenous, continuous arrival
Blattodea - cockroaches	6	10	~3 indigenous, the rest introduced since 1820
Isoptera - termites	2	6	~all introduced since 1820
Mantodea - praying-mantids	1	1	introduced - recent - probably not established
Dermaptera - earwigs	2	3	~all introduced since 1820
Orthoptera - grasshoppers	6	20	all Introduced since 1820
Phasmatodea - stickinsects	1	1	introduced - Polynesian
Embioptera - web-spinners	1	1	probable record Aitutaki, Introduced since 1820
Psocoptera - booklice	2	6	all Introduced since 1820
Phthiraptera – lice	4	10	10 sucking lice introduced since 1770
Sucking Lice			
Biting Lice	?	?	mainly indigenous species on birds
Hemiptera - true bugs	(56)*	200	30-50 indigenous (including 3-6 endemics), the rest introduced since 1820
Thysanoptera - thrips	1	4	all introduced since 1820
Neuroptera - lacewings	3	5	all introduced since 1820
Coleoptera - beetles	(53)*	250	50-75 indigenous (including 5-10 endemics), the rest introduced since 1820
Siphonaptera - fleas	1	3	Cat Flea only so far, Introduced since 1820
Diptera - true flies	(26)*	300	70-100 indigenous (including 5-10 endemics), the rest introduced since 1820
Lepidoptera – butterflies & moths	186	200	± all indigenous, continuous arrival (including ~2 endemics, and ~10 Eastern Polynesian endemics)
Hymenoptera – wasps & ants	(92)*	200	50-70 indigenous (including 2-3 endemics), the rest introduced since 1820
Total of likely insect species:		~1,250	

2. Terrestrial Plant Biodiversity

Updated: 25/11/2001

<i>BioGroups</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Fungi - typical	?	Native	- unknown, probably more than 100 species
Fungi - lichens	88	Native	- incl. 1 endemic; total probably about 200 species
Mosses	45	Native	- incl. 5 endemic; total probably more than 100
Ferns & allies	97 15	Native Intro. Recent	- 7 endemics - ornamentals, several have naturalised
Flowering Plants	183 56 832	Native Intro. Poly. Intro. Recent	- incl. 3 probably lost, incl. 24 endemics (1 lost) - mainly food plants, but also various weedy species - on Database, probably a further 200 unrecorded.

3. Freshwater Biodiversity

Updated: 25/11/2001

<i>BioGroups</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Fish	9 4	Native Intro. Recent	- including 3 anguillid eels - Tilapia and "mosquito-eating fishes"
Snails/Slugs	2 3	Native Introduced	- 1 very rare - 2 Polynesian, 1 Recent
Insects	6	Native	- Dragonflies, Damselflies and Waterstrider and beetle
Crustacea	6 1	Native Intro. Recent	- 5 prawns and 1 crab - short-lived, did not establish

4. Marine Animal and Plant Biodiversity

Updated: 25/11/2001

<i>BioGroup</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Mammals	7 1 5	Native, Resident Native, Migrant Native, Vagrant	- resident - Humpback Whale here each year, ?plus others - visit irregularly, probably do not breed here
Reptiles	4	Native	- 3 marine turtles, and pelagic Yellow-bellied Sea-Snake
Fish - Bony	570	Native	- including 89 deepbottom or pelagic species
Sharks & Rays	22	Native	- 17 sharks and 5 rays
Shellfish	390 4	Native Intro. Recent	- 304 gastropods, 74 bivalves, 12 others - Trochus, Hippos, Tridacna gigas and Tridacna derasa
Crustacea	100	Native	- including 35 shrimps
Echinoderms	50	Native	- including 20 sea-cucumbers
Worms	51	Native	- "worm-like" animals, under represented
Corals - stony	116	Native	- including 25 staghorn corals, excluding solitary and soft-corals.
Flowering Plants	0	na	- no mangroves, no seagrasses
Seaweeds / Algae	62 1 or 2	Native Introduced	- not well recorded, probably around 150 species - by MMR

5. Endemic Species Still Existent in the Cook Islands

Seriously endangered species are marked with asterisks (***) and printed in bold type.

Key: E/ck = Endemic of the Cook Islands; 1 = on one island, 2 = on two islands

Plants:

Moss	E/ck1	FISSIDENTACEAE	Moenkemeyera rarotongae, Rarotonga Moenkemeyera
Moss	E/ck1	SPIRIDENTACEAE	Spiridens armatus
Fern	E/ck1	GRAMMITIDACEAE	Grammitis cheesemanii, Cloud Grass-fern
Fern	E/ck4	POLYPODIACEAE	***Phymatosorus katuii, Cook Islands Oak-leaf Fern
Fern	E/ck1	HYMENOPHYLLACEAE	Hymenophyllum involucratum, Rarotonga Filmy-fern
Fern	E/ck1	CYATHEACEAE	Cyathea parksiae, Rough Tree-fern (Panga Tua-taratara*)
Fern	E/ck?1	THELYPTERIDACEAE	Pseudophegopteris paludosa, Mist Thelypterid
Fern	E/ck?1	ASPLENIACEAE	Asplenium parksii, Parks' Aplenium
Fern	E/ck1	ASPIDACEAE	***Acrophorus leucorhachis, Rarotonga Acrophorus
Herb	E/ck2	PIPERACEAE	Peperomia rhomboidea, Cook Islands Peperomia
Herb	E/ck1	PIPERACEAE	Peperomia wilderi, Rarotonga Peperomia
Tree	E/ck2	FLACOURTIACEAE	Homalium acuminatum, Cook Islands Homalium
Herb	E/ck1	BRASSICACEAE	***Lepidium n.sp.Sykes, Mitiaro Peppergrass
Tree	E/ck4	MYRSINACEAE	Myrsine cheesemanii, Cook Islands Myrsine
Tree	E/ck4	PITTOSPORACEAE	Pittosporum rarotongense, Cook Islands Pittosporum
Shrub	E/ck1	HALORAGACEAE	***Haloragis n.sp.Sykes, Rarotonga Haloragis
Herb	E/ck1	BALANOPHORACEAE	***Balanophora wilderi, Rarotonga Balanophora
Tree	E/ck1	ARALIACEAE	Meryta pauciflora, Rarotonga Meryta
Shrub	E/ck1	LOGANIACEAE	Geniostoma rarotongensis, Rarotonga Geniostoma
Shrub	E/ck2	LOGANIACEAE	Geniostoma sykesii, Makatea Geniostoma
Shrub	E/ck2	MYOPORACEAE	Myoporum wilderi, Cook Islands Myoporum
Shrub	E/ck1	GESNERIACEAE	***Cyrtandra lillianae, Te Manga Cyrtandra
Shrub	E/ck1	GESNERIACEAE	***Cyrtandra rarotongensis, Rarotonga Cyrtandra
Shrub	E/ck1	CAMPANULACEAE	***Sclerotheca viridiflora, Rarotonga Sclerotheca
Tree	E/ck1	RUBIACEAE	Coprosma laevigata, Rarotonga Coprosma
Shrub	E/ck1	RUBIACEAE	Psychotria whistleri, Rarotonga Psychotria
Tree	E/ck1	ASTERACEAE	Fitchia speciosa, Rarotonga Fitchia
Palm	E/ck1	ARECACEAE	***Pritchardia mitiarioana, Mitiaro Fan-Palm
Tree	E/ck2	PANDANACEAE	Pandanus arapepe, Ngaputoru Pandanus
Grass	E/ck1	POACEAE	***Garnotia cheesemanii, Rarotonga Garnotia-Grass
Herb	E/ck1	ORCHIDACEAE	***Habenaria amplifolia, Rarotonga Ground-Orchid

Animals:

Landsnail	E/CK	HELICINIDAE	Orobophana flavescens, Yellow Necklace-Shell
Landsnail	E/CK	HELICINIDAE	Orobophana parvula, Brown Necklace-Shell
Landsnail	E/CK1	TORNATELLINIDAE	***Tekoulina pricei, Te-Kou Landsnail
Landsnail	E/CK1	PARTULIDAE	***Partula assimilis, Rarotonga Partula
Landsnail	E/CK1	ENDODONTIDAE	Libera fratercula
Landsnail	E/CK1	ENDODONTIDAE	Mautodontha imperforata
Landsnail	E/CK1	ENDODONTIDAE	Mautodontha rarotongensis
Landsnail	E/CK1	ENDODONTIDAE	Minidonta rotellina
Landsnail	E/CK1	CHAROPIDAE	Sinployea andrewi
Landsnail	E/CK	CHAROPIDAE	Sinployea atiensis
Landsnail	E/CK1	CHAROPIDAE	Sinployea avanaensis
Landsnail	E/CK1	CHAROPIDAE	Sinployea peasei
Spider	E/CK	DESIDAE	Paratheuma ramseyae
Spider	E/CK	DESIDAE	***Paratheuma andromeda
Spider	E/CK?	OONOPIDAE	Eyeless oonopid n.sp.Beatty
Weevil	E/CK1	CURCULIONIDAE?	Rhyncogonus lineatus, Rarotonga Giant-Weevil
Fruit Fly	E/CK	TEPHRITIDAE	Dacus melanotus, Cook Islands Fruit-fly
Marine Eel	E/CK	CHLOPSIDAE	Powellichthys ventriosus, Powell's Xenoconger-Eel
Marine Fish	E/CK	ANOMALOPIDAE	Photoplepharon rosenblatti, Cook Islands Flashlightfish
Marine Fish	E/CK	SCORPAENIDAE	Sebastapistes nachalis, a Scorpionfish
Marine Fish	E/CK	SERRANIDAE	Pseudanthias privatera
Marine Fish	E/CK	SERRANIDAE	Belonoperca pylei
Marine Fish	E/CK	MALACANTHIDAE	Malacanthus sp.Boyle
Marine Fish	E/CK	POMACANTHIDAE	Centropyge boylei, Peppermint Angelfish
Marine Fish	E/CK	POMACANTHIDAE	Centropyge narcosis, Narcosis Angelfish
Marine Fish	E/CK	LABRIDAE	Cirrhilabrus n.sp.Boyle
Marine Fish	E/CK	LABRIDAE	Cirrhilabrus claire, Claire's Wrasse
Marine Fish	E/CK	LABRIDAE	Cirrhilabrus n.sp.Randall2
Marine Fish	E/CK	LABRIDAE	Pseudocheilinus ocellatus,
Marine Fish	E/CK	PINGUIPEDIDAE	Parapercis n.sp.Boyle, Deepwater Sandperch
FW Fish	E/CK	GOBIIDAE	Stiphodon n.sp.Watson, Latticed Goby
Landbird	E/CK2	COLUMBIDAE	Ptilinopus rarotongensis, Cook Islands Fruit-Dove
Landbird	E/CK1	APODIDAE	***Aerodramus sawtelli, Atiu Swiftlet
Landbird	E/CK1	ALCEDINIDAE	Halcyon ruficollaris, Mangaia Kingfisher
Landbird	E/CK2	SYLVIDAE	Acrocephalus kerearako, Cook Islands Warbler
Landbird	E/CK1	MONARCHIDAE	***Pomarea dimidiata, Rarotonga Flycatcher
Landbird	E/CK1	STURNIDAE	Aplonis cinerascens, Rarotonga Starling

6. Native Species Seriously Nationally Endangered

Excluding the endangered native species that are endemic and denoted in the above table with three asterisks (***) , the following are native species that are seriously nationally-endangered.

Plants:

Fern	N	OPHIOGLOSSACEAE	Ophioglossum nudicaule, Adder's-tongue Fern
Fern	N	OPHIOGLOSSACEAE	Ophioglossum reticulatum, Stalked Adder's-tongue Fern (Ti'apito)
Fern	N	SINOPTERIDACEAE	Cheilanthes concolor, Cheilanthes Fern
Fern	N	VITTARIACEAE	Antrophyum plantagineum, Antrophyum Fern
Fern	N	DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	Hypolepis dicksonioides, Cloud Ground-Fern
Vine	N	MENISPERMACEAE	Cocculus orbiculatus, Cocculus Vine
Tree	N	ULMACEAE	Trema cannabina, Trema
Shrub	NEPse	SANTALACEAE	Santalum insulare, Polynesian Sandalwood (A'i)
Shrub	N?	MALVACEAE	Gossypium hirsutum var. taitense, Upland Cotton
Tree	N	COMBRETACEAE	Terminalia samoensis, Samoan Tropical-Almond
Tree	N	EUPHORBIACEAE	Homalanthus nutans, Southsea Homalanthus
Tree	N	RHAMNACEAE	Alphitonia zizyphoides, Alphitonia (Toi)
Vine	N	RHAMNACEAE	Ventilago vitiensis, Ventilago Vine
Sedge	N	CYPERACEAE	Gahnia aspera, Dark-flower Sedge
Sedge	N	CYPERACEAE	Isolepis nodosa, Leafless Sedge
Grass	N	POACEAE	Cenchrus calyculatus, Native Burr-Grass
Herb	NEsPX	ORCHIDACEAE	Liparis clypeolum, One-leaf Orchid
Herb	N	ORCHIDACEAE	Peristylus minimiflorus, Peristylus Orchid

Animals:

FW snail	N	NERITIDAE	<i>Neritina porcata</i>
Crab	N	PORTUNIDAE	<i>Scylla serrata</i> , Mangrove Crab (Ūpaki)
Turtle	N	CHELONIIDAE	<i>Caretta caretta</i> , Loggerhead Turtle
Turtle	N	CHELONIIDAE	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> , Green Turtle ('Onu Kai)
Turtle	N	CHELONIIDAE	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> , Hawksbill Turtle ('Onu Taratara)
Seabird	N	PROCELLARIIDAE	<i>Pterodroma brevipes</i> , Collared Petrel
Seabird	NVagB	PROCELLARIIDAE	<i>Pterodroma neglecta</i> , Kermadec Petrel
Seabird	N	PROCELLARIIDAE	<i>Pterodroma nigripennis</i> , Black-winged Petrel (Titi)
Seabird	N	PROCELLARIIDAE	<i>Puffinus lhierminieri</i> , Audubon's Shearwater (Rākoa (Mangaia))
Seabird	N	PROCELLARIIDAE	<i>Puffinus pacificus</i> , Wedge-tailed Shearwater (Ūpoa)
Seabird	N	SULIDAE	<i>Sula dactylatra</i> , Masked Booby (Lulu (Pukapuka)
Landbird	N	RALLIDAE	<i>Porzana tabuensis</i> , Spotless Crake (Mo'omo'o)
Migrant Bird	N	SCOLOPACIDAE	<i>Numenius tahitiensis</i> , Bristle-thighed Curlew (Teue)
Seabird	NVagB	STERNIDAE	<i>Sterna lunata</i> , Spectacled Tern
Seabird	N	STERNIDAE	<i>Sterna sumatrana</i> , Black-naped Tern (Kakavai Māui)
Seabird	N	STERNIDAE	<i>Procelsterna cerulea</i> , Blue-grey Noddy (Kāra'ura'u)

7. Cook Islands Protected Areas

The following table includes protected areas regardless of whether they are called national parks, nature reserves, rā'ui, motu, marine reserves, conservation areas or wildlife sanctuaries.

Takūtea	Takūtea Wildlife Sanctuary	120ha	1903; re-established 1950 under Aronga Mana
Suwarrow	Suwarrow National Park	160ha	1978. Under Prime Minister's Office. 160ha of land, lagoon inclusion not determined.
Rarotonga	Tākitumu Conservation Area	155ha	1996. Under landowner committee.
Rarotonga	Pouara Rā'ui	5ha	Feb. 1998 for 2yrs; open 1day; closed for 2yrs.
	Aroko Rā'ui	37ha	Feb. 1998 for 2yrs. Part kept closed and part open for 2weeks; closed for 2yrs.
	Tikioki Rā'ui (2yrs) Tikioko Marine Sanctuary	16ha ?2ha	Feb. 1998 for 2yrs; most opened open 1 day, closed permanently
	Akapouao Rā'ui	37ha	Feb. 2000 for 2 yrs.
	Rutaki Rā'ui	18ha	Feb. 1998 for 10mths. - opened Nov.
	Kavera / Betela Rā'ui	36ha	Mar. 1999 for 10mths - opened Dec.
	Āroa Rā'ui	16ha	Mar. 2000 for 2yrs.
	Nīka'o Rā'ui	23ha	Feb. 1998 for 2 yrs; opened 3 wks; imposed March 2000 for 2 yrs.
	Vaimaanga Rā'ui	66ha	Apr. 2000 for 9mths.
	Parliament Rā'ui	20ha	early 2000 for 5yrs.
	Ruaau Rā'ui	64ha	early 2000 for 9mths, now removed.
		Rarotonga typical TOTAL	120ha
Aitutaki	Ootu Reserve	190ha	?1993: ~140ha in lagoon. June 2000: 140ha No Entry, added 50ha Restricted Entry to southeast corner.
	Motukitiu Reserve	440ha	June 2000: 210ha No Entry, mainly reef-flat; and 230ha Restricted Entry in lagoon.
	Maina Reserve	80ha	June 2000: Restricted Entry 80ha in lagoon; (No Entry 130ha, mainly reef-flat, not implemented)
	Aitutaki TOTAL	700ha	10% (7 of 72km ²) of lagoon and reef-flat
Pukapuka	Motu Kōta'a	90ha	ancient to Yato village, whole islet
	Motu Ko	300ha	ancient to Ngake village, whole islet
	Motu Uta	50ha	ancient to Loto village, on Wale islet, 30% of islet
	Motu Nuia	10ha	ancient to Yato village, on Wale islet
	Pukapuka TOTAL	450ha	81% of land area (450 of 550ha)

Section 5:

Biodiversity Information from the Workshops

1. Community Identified Endangered Species

Biological identifications per the Cook Islands Biodiversity and Natural Heritage Database.

Key: “W” is Wild/Natural ecosystems, and “D” is Domestic/Agricultural ecosystems; and
“P” is Plant and “A” is Animal.

RAROTONGA

Rarotonga, Te Au-o-Tonga - animals (wild and domestic)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
W1	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Turtle	‘Onu	
W2	<i>Ducula pacifica</i>	Pacific Pigeon	Rupe	
W3	<i>Leptoscarus vaigiensis</i>	Seagrass Parrotfish	‘Ūmoemoe	
W4	<i>Tringa incana</i>	Wandering Tattler	Kuriri	
W5	<i>Asaphis violascens</i>	Pacific Asaphis	Ka‘i	
W6	Blennies	Blennies	Panako	
W7	<i>Mulloidichthys flavolineatus</i>	Yellowstripe Goatfish	Kōma	the young Vete
W8	<i>Modiolus auriculatus</i>	Winged Mussel	Kuku	
D1	<i>Equus caballus</i>	Horse	‘Oro-‘enua	
D2	<i>Capra hircus</i>	Goat	Puakani‘o	

Rarotonga, Te Au-o-Tonga - plants (wild and domestic)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
W1	<i>Cordia subcordata</i>	Pacific Rosewood	Tou	
W2	<i>Ophioglossum reticulatum</i>	Stalked Adder’s-tongue Fern	Ti‘apito	
W3	<i>Tacca leontopetaloides</i>	Pacific Arrowroot	Pia Māori / Piā-‘ei	
W4	<i>Sophora tomentosa</i>	Silverbush	Pō‘utukava	
W5	<i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i>	Muskmallow	‘Aute	Ta‘uri‘au (MG), Vavai Tara (AT MK MT AK)

W6	<i>Pipturus argenteus</i>	Pipturus	Orongā	
D1	<i>Piper methysticum</i>	Kava Shrub	Kava Māori	
D2	<i>Solanum viride</i>	Garland Berry	Porō'iti	
D3	<i>Epiphyllum oxypetalum</i>	Queen-of-the-night Cactus	Tiare Ora-varu	
D4	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Jackfruit	Kuru Papa'ā	also called Kuru Tiaki

Rarotonga, Takitumu - animals (wild and domestic)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
W1=	<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	Bigeye Scad	'Ature	
W1=			Mo'emo'e (plankton)	
W3	<i>Macrobrachium lar</i>	Bracelet Prawn	Kōurā-vai	Kōurā-vai Tī'aka
	<i>Macrobrachium latimanus</i>	Thick-claw Prawn		Kōurā-vai Rapa-nui
W4	<i>Turbo setosus</i>	Rough Turban	Ariri	
W5	<i>Pteropus tonganus</i>	Pacific Fruit-Bat	Moā Kirikiri	
W6	<i>Eleotris fusca</i>	Brown Gudgeon	Kōkopu	Inanga (young Kokopu)
W7	<i>Puffinus pacificus</i>	Wedge-tailed Shearwater	Ūpoa	
D1	<i>Equus caballus</i>	Horse	'Oro-'enua	
D2	<i>Sus scrofa hybrids</i>	Pig	Puaka Maori	
D3	<i>Cairina moschata</i>	Muscovy Duck	Mokorā	

Rarotonga, Takitumu - plants (wild and domestic)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
W1	<i>Tacca leontopetaloides</i>	Pacific Arrowroot	Piā-'ei / Pia-a'ei	Pia Māori
W2	<i>Lindernia crustacea</i>	Lindernia	Tūtāe Tōrea	
W3	<i>Peperomia pallida</i>	Glossy Peperomia	Pikimato	check ID
W4	<i>Musa troglodytarum</i>	Mountain Banana	'Ūtū	
W5	<i>Ficus tinctoria</i>	Dye Fig	Mati	
W6	<i>Chamaesyce fosbergii</i>	Polynesian Beach-Spurge	Totototo	
D1	<i>Piper methysticum</i>	Kava Shrub	Kava Māori	
D2	<i>Leucas decemdentata</i>	Leucas	Pūa'ikao	Pūeikao
D3			Renga Maori	not in database
D4	<i>Solanum viride</i>	Garland Berry	Porō'iti	

Rarotonga, Puaikura - animals (wild and domestic)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
W1	<i>Ducula pacifica</i>	Pacific Pigeon	Rupe	
W2	<i>Puffinus pacificus</i>	Wedge-tailed Shearwater	Ūpoa	
W3	<i>Macrobrachium lar</i>	Bracelet Prawn	Kōurā-vai	mainly Kōurā-vai Tī'aka

D1	Gallus gallus	Domestic Fowl	Moa Kainga
D2	Equus caballus	Horse	‘Oro-‘enua
D3	Capra hircus	Goat	Puakani‘o

Rarotonga, Puaikura - plants (wild and domestic)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>
W1	Elaeocarpus tonganus	Polynesian Elaeocarpus	Karaka
W2	Ficus tinctoria	Dye Fig	Mati
W3	Bischofia javanica	Bischofia	Koka
D1	Leucas decemdentata	Leucas	Pūeikao
D2	Musa troglodytarum	Mountain Banana	‘Ūtū
D3	Lindernia crustacea	Lindernia	Tūtāe Tōrea

AITUTAKI

Aitutaki - wild (plants and animals)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
P1=	Cordia subcordata	Pacific Rosewood	Tou	
P1=	Thespesia populnea	Portia Tree	Miro	
P3	Peperomia pallida	Glossy Peperomia	Pikimato	check ID
P4	Ficus tinctoria	Dye Fig	Mati	
P5	Aleurites moluccana	Candlenut	Tuitui	
A1	Apis mellifera	Honey Bee	Rango meri	

Other plants mentioned: Kaika makatea, Ii, Maire enua, Tutae torea, Mapua, Rokaroka, Kokii

Other animals mentioned: Paua, Rakoa, Piraki, Onu, Karavia, Eengu, Kuriri, Kuramoo, Tupa, Upaki

Aitutaki - agro/domestic (plants and animals)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
P1	Solanum viride	Garland Berry	Poro‘iti	
P2	Annona squamosa	Sugar Apple	Naponapo	Tapotapo Māori
P3	Vitex trifolia	Medicinal Vitex	Rara	
P4	Plumeria rubra	Frangipani	Tīpani ‘Enea	
A1	Equus caballus	Horse	‘Oro-‘enua	

Other plants mentioned: Parapotini, Tiare Maori, Sunflower, Tiare Venevene, Rau-Ti, Honeysuckle, Pawpaw, Lemon, Coconut, Vei

Other animals mentioned: Onu, Cattle, Pigs, Horse, Goats, Chicken

MA'UKE

Ma'uke - wild (plants and animals)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
P1	Cyrtosperma merkusii	Atoll Taro	Puraka	
P2	Musa troglodytarum	Mountain Banana	Vē'i	
P3	Leucas decemdentata	Leucas	Nūroa	Pūeikao
P4	Kyllinga nemoralis	White Kyllinga	Neke 'Enea	
P5	Phyllanthus virgatus	Early Phyllanthus	Matakura	Moemoe 'Enea
P6		Two Seaweeds	Remu ponini & kotaa	check ID
P7			Po'oto	ID???
P8	Syzygium malaccensis	Malay Apple	Ka'ika Tavake	Ka'ika Māori
A1	Birgus latro	Coconut Crab	Unga Kaveu	
A2	Conger cinereus	Conger Eel	Kōiro	'Ā'ā Teatea (RR)
A3	Anas superciliosa	Grey Duck	Mokorā Vairau	

Others mentioned: Poro'iti, Oro Enea, Mape (Pilinut), Mo'o

Ma'uke - agro/domestic (plants and animals)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
P1	Dioscorea alata	Winged Yam	U'i	
P2	Xanthosoma sagit	Taruā	Taro Taruā	
P3	Solanum viride	Garland Berry	Porō'iti	
P4	Cocos nucifera	Coconut Palm	Nu Pokura / Kere	particular varieties
P5	Talinium paniculatum	Talinium	Pī Mōrī	
P6	Capsicum frutescens	Chilli Pepper	'Ōporo	
P7	Tacca leontopetaloides	Pacific Arrowroot	Pia Māori	
P8	Passiflora quadrangularis	Giant Granadilla	Maratini	
P9	Vanilla planifolia	Vanilla	Vānira	
A1=	Cairina moschata	Muscovy Duck	Mokorā	
A1=	Meleagris gallopavo	Turkey	Pīpīkororō	
A1=	Equus caballus	Horse	'Oro'enea	

Other plants mentioned: Taretare, Toatoa Vai, Anani Maori, Aratita (Peanut)

MITI'ĀRO

Miti'āro - animals (wild)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
A1	<i>Birgus latro</i>	Coconut Crab	Ūngākave'u	
A2	<i>Porzana tabuensis</i>	Spotless Crane	Mo'o	
A3	<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	Elongate Giant-clam	Pā'ua	
A4=	<i>Asaphis violascens</i>	Pacific Asaphis	Ka'i	
A4=	<i>Panulirus longipes</i>	Double-spine Spiny-Lobster	Kōura	
A6	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Turtle	'Onu	
A7	<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Honey Bee	Rango Meri	
A8	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Yellowfin Tuna	'A'ai 'Iku-rōroa	
A9	<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	Red-tailed Tropicbird	Tavake	
A10	<i>Decapterus macarellus</i>	Mackerel Scad	Kōperu	plus two other species

Others mentioned: To'everi (Trochus)

Miti'āro - animals (agro/domestic)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>
A1	<i>Equus caballus</i>	Horse	'Oro'enua
A2	<i>Cairina moschata</i>	Muscovy Duck	Mokorā Kāinga
A3	<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	Ava
A4	<i>Capra hircus</i>	Goat	Pokoni'o

Miti'āro - plants (wild)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
W1	<i>Santalum insulare</i>	Polynesian Sandalwood	A'i	Including Maramia variety for fish baskets
W2	<i>Pandanus tectorius complex</i>	Pandanus	Rau makatea	
W3	<i>Alyxia stellata</i>	Alyxia	Maire	
W4	<i>Tacca leontopetaloides</i>	Pacific Arrowroot	Pia Māori	
D1	<i>Solanum viride</i>	Garland Berry	Poroporo	Poro'iti elsewhere
D2	<i>Vanilla planifolia</i>	Vanilla	Vānira	
D3	<i>Leucas decemdentata</i>	Leucas	Nuroa	
D4=	<i>Cananga odorata</i>	Perfume Tree	Mata'oi	
D4=	<i>Musa troglodytarum</i>	Mountain Banana	Vē'i	
D6	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>	Four-o'clock Flower	Tiare Moe	

Others mentioned: Vi 'Uru'uru (Otaheite Apple, D), Mata Koviriviri (W), Mati (W), Puapua (Acalypha Weed, W), Mauku Puakatoro (Water-Grass, W)

MANGAIA

Mangaia - endangered all

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
W1	<i>Terminalia glabrata</i>	Polynesian Tropical-Almond	Taraire	
W2=	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>	Polynesian Mahogany	Tamanu	
W2=	<i>Cordia subcordata</i>	Pacific Rosewood	Tou	
W4	<i>Barringtonia asiatica</i>	Barringtonia	‘Utu	
D1	<i>Solanum viride</i>	Garland Berry	Porō‘iti	
D2	<i>Piper methysticum</i>	Kava Shrub	Kava Māori	
W1	<i>Pteropus tonganus</i>	Pacific Fruit-Bat	Moā Kirikiri	
W2	<i>Halcyon ruficollaris</i>	Mangaia Kingfisher	Tangae‘o	
W3	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Grey Duck	Mokorā	is name complete?
W4	<i>Birgus latro</i>	Coconut Crab	Unga Puku‘ara	
W5	<i>Procelsterna cerulea</i>	Blue-grey Noddy	Kāra‘ura‘u	
D1	<i>Equus caballus</i>	Horse	‘Aka‘oro	
D2	<i>Capra hircus</i>	Goat	Pu‘āni‘o	

Other animals mentioned: Ature, Tarapuatoro, Paua Kute, Kuku, Paua, Trochus, Pirake, Tavake, Titi

Other plants mentioned: Maararau, Riply Queen, Ti Varani, Rauta‘i, Ma‘oi ???, Anini Maori, Puraka, Tumu Enua (Native Chaff-weed), Tutae Torea, Kava Maori, Nekeneke (a yam), Vanilla, Parapotini, Mangaro & Pokura (???)

‘ĀTIU

‘Ātiu - wild (plants)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
P1	<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	Winged Yam	U‘i Teve	check ID
P2	<i>Caulerpa racemosa</i>	Sea-Grapes Seaweed	Remu	
P3	<i>Pandanus tectorius complex</i>	Pandanus	‘Ara-tai	
P4	<i>Cananga odorata</i>	Perfume Tree	Motoī	domestic?
P5	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Sweet Orange	‘Ānani Māori	check ID, domestic?

Other plants mentioned: Piākato (Leather Fern, *Acrostichum aureum*), To‘etupou (*Geophila*, *Geophila repens*), Vē‘ī (Mountain Banana, *Musa troglodytarum*), Vavai Tara (Muskmallow, *Abelmoschus moschatus*)

‘Ātiu - wild (animals)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>
A1	<i>Birgus latro</i>	Coconut Crab	Unga Kaveu
A2	<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Honey Bee	Rango Meri
A3	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Grey Duck	Mokorā Taetaevao
A4	<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	White-tailed Tropicbird	Pīrake
A5	<i>Porzana tabuensis</i>	Spotless Crake	Mo‘o

Others wild animals mentioned: Ngōio (Brown Noddy, *Anous stolidus*), ‘Aravi‘i (Long-tailed Cuckoo, *Eudynamis taitensis*), Tītīrakoā (Black-winged Petrel, *Pterodroma nigripennis*), Kōtuku (Reef Heron, *Egretta sacra*), Toretoreā (Pacific Golden-Plover, *Pluvialis fulva*)

‘Ātiu - agro/domestic (animals)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
A1	<i>Sus scrofa</i> hybrids	Pig	Puaka	
A2	<i>Capra hircus</i>	Goat	Puakanio	
A3	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Domestic Fowl	Moa Tumutumu	check variety
A4	<i>Equus caballus</i>	Horse	‘Oro‘enua	
A5	<i>Canis familiaris</i>	Dog	Kurī	

Other domestic animals mentioned: Mokorā Kainga (Muscovy Duck, *Cairina moschata*)

‘Ātiu - agro/domestic (plants)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
P1	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Wetland Taro	Taro Atiu (Niue)	
P2	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	Lime	Tīporo	
P3	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Cassava	Māniota	
P5	<i>Persea americana</i>	Avocado	‘Āpuka	
P6	<i>Musa nana</i>	Cavendish Banana	Meika Kina	Meika ‘Āmoa of Rarotonga

Other domestic plants mentioned: Raparapa (Carambola, *Averrhoa carambola*), Kātara‘apa (Soursop, *Annona muricata*) Kaika Makatea (Malay Apple, *Syzygium malaccensis*), Rēmene (Lemon, *Citrus limon*), Tiare Māori (Tahitian Gardenia, *Gardenia taitensis*), Takatakai‘ara (Medicine Daisy, *Dichrocephala integrifolia*), ‘Aute (Paper Mulberry, *Broussonetia papyrifera*), Kauariki (Tropical Almond, *Terminalia catappa*)

PENRHYN

Penrhyn - wild (plants) - Nearly lost

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
P1	<i>Pandanus tectorius</i>	Pandanus	Hara Ngangie	a variety of edible pandanus
P2	”	”	Hara Vaevae	”
	”	”	Hara Tāvai	”
P3	<i>Cordia subcordata</i>	Rosewood	Tou	
P4	<i>Hernandia nymphaeifolia</i>	Lantern Tree	Puka	one tree in Omoka
P5	<i>Timonius polygamus</i>	Timonius	Turāmoa	on two motu only

Edible Pandanus propagated by cuttings, not by seed. There were nine named varieties (Hara Ngangie, Tāvai, Vaevae, Tūeka, Kura, Sākatu, Moenga, Kina, and Soamimi).

Penrhyn - wild (animals) - Endangered

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
A1	<i>Sterna fuscata</i>	Sooty Tern	Tara	
A2			Miamoa	unidentified small bird - migratory?
A3	<i>Birgus latro</i>	Coconut Crab	Kaveu	
A4			Tonu	
A5	<i>Sphyaena</i> spp.	Barracudas	Tātū	* see below
A5	<i>Epinephelus polyphemus</i>	Marbled Grouper	Hāpuku	**see below
A6		Young fishes	Kikosami	

* *Sphyaena forsteri* and *Sphyaena helleri* Blackspot Barracuda and Sharpfin Barracuda

** ID ? possibly Brown-marbled Grouper (*Epinephelus fuscoguttatus*)

Penrhyn - agro/domestic (animals) - endangered - nil

Penrhyn - agro/domestic (plants) Endangered

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>
P1	<i>Musa</i> spp	Banana	Maika
P2	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	Pumpkin	Mautini
P3	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	Water Melon	Merēni
P5	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Scarlet Double-Hibiscus	Kaute Kumukumu

2. Community Identified Invasive Species

Biological identifications per the Cook Islands Biodiversity and Natural Heritage Database.

Notes on insect pests: ants, scale-insects, mealybugs, aphids, caterpillars and whiteflies were simply listed as a group and there is a need to identify the species that people find the most troublesome.

RAROTONGA

Rarotonga, Te Au-o-Tonga - weeds (wild and domestic)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
P1	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	Grain Sorghum	Tarapī	
P2	<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>	Grand Balloon-Vine	Kopūpū Takaviri	
P3	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Sensitive Weed	Rākau Pikika‘a	
P4	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Beggar’s-tick	Piripiri Kerekere	
P5	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Mile-a-minute Weed	Maire i te miniti	
P6	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Benjamin Fig	Tamarumarū	
P7	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	Burr Grass	Piripiri Putaputa	Pārango (Ngāpūtoru)
P8	<i>Elephantopus spicatus</i>	False Elephant’s-foot	Tapuae ‘Erepani	
P9	<i>Paspalum conjugatum</i>	T-Grass	Mauku Taravao	

Rarotonga, Te Au-o-Tonga - animal pests (wild and domestic)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
A1	<i>Aedes polynesiensis</i>	Polynesian Mosquito	Namu-Tore	
	<i>Aedes aegypti</i>	Egyptian Mosquito		
A2	<i>Acanthaster planci</i>	Crown-of-Thorns	Taramea	
A3	<i>Ctenocephalides felis</i>	“Dog Flea”	Tutua	is actually the Cat Flea
A4	not identified	Blowfly	Rango Iro	Rango kakā (Ngaputoru)
A5	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Ship Rat	Kiore Toka	main species
A6	<i>Periplaneta americana</i>	American Cockroach	Kararu	
A7		Ants	Rō	worst species need ID
A8	<i>Scolopendra subspinipes</i>	Brown Centipede	Veri Tara	
A9	DROSOPHILIDAE	a Vinegar Fly	Naonao	
A10	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common Myna	Manu Kavamani	
A11	<i>Pediculus humanus</i>	Head Louse	Kutu Tangata	

Rarotonga, Takitumu - weeds (wild and domestic)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
P1	<i>Solanum capsicoides</i>	Spiny Necklace-berry	Poro'iti Taratara	
P2	<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>	Para Grass	Mauku Para	usually Mauku Puakatoro
P3	<i>Xanthium purgens</i>	Cockleburr	-	
P4	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Sensitive Weed	Tatani Pikika'a	Rākau Pikika'a
P5	<i>Desmodium incanum</i>	Spanish Clover	Tita Paniora	Local name coined
P6	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	Tātārāmoa	
P7	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	Beach Burr	Piripiri Pārango	

Rarotonga, Takitumu - animal pests (wild and domestic)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
A1		Ants	Rō	
A2	<i>Aedes polynesiensis</i>	Polynesian Mosquito	Namu	and ?Egyptian Mosquito
A3	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Ship Rat	Kiore-toka	
A4	<i>Periplaneta americana</i>	American Cockroach	Kararu	
A5	<i>Musca domestica</i>	Housefly	Rango Kainga	
A6	<i>Acanthaster planci</i>	Crown-of-Thorns	Taramea	
A7	<i>Polistes olivaceus</i>	Yellow Paper-Hornet	Rango Patia	
A8	<i>Scolopendra subspinipes</i> ?ID	Brown Centipede	Veri-tara	
A9	<i>Physalia utriculus</i>	Portuguese Man-o'-war	Tūtāe To'orā	or Tū-pakipaki-tai

Rarotonga, Puaikura - weeds (wild and domestic)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
P1	<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>	Para Grass	Matie Puakatoro	
P2	<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>	Grand Balloon-Vine	Kākā Taviri	or Kopūpū Takaviri
P3	<i>Elephantopus spicatus</i>	False Elephant's-foot	Tapuae 'Erepani	
P4	<i>Xanthium purgens</i>	Cockleburr	-	
P5	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Sensitive Weed	Rākau Pikika'a	
P6	<i>Ruellia prostrata</i>	Creeping Ruellia	-	

Other weeds mentioned: Mauku oropāpā (Bermuda Grass), Mauku Vai (Commelina), Rattlepod Red-streaked, Po'ue (Beach Pea)

Rarotonga, Puaikura - animal pests (wild and domestic)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
A1		Whitefly		
A2	Bactrocera xanthodes Dacus melanotus	Pacific Fruitfly Cook Islands Fruitfly	Ongaonga	
A3		Aphids		
A4		Mealybugs		
A5	Aedes polynesiensis	Polynesian Mosquito	Namu	also Namu-Tore
A6	Rattus rattus	Ship Rat	Kiore Toka	
A7	Periplaneta americana	American Cockroach	Kararu	
A8		Slug on vegetables	Patito 'Enea	
A9		Caterpillars	Anue	
A10		Ants	Rō	
A11	Trigoniulus species	Purple Millipede	Veri Tinito	
A12	Acridotheres tristis	Common Myna	Manu Kavamani	

AITUTAKI

Aitutaki - weeds (wild and domestic)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
P1	Mimosa invisa	Giant Sensitive Weed	Pikika'a Papa'a	
P2	Brachiaria mutica	Paragrass	Mauku Tara	usually Para Karāti on AK
P3	Panicum maximum	Guinea Grass	Tinikarāti	
P4	Chrysopogon aciculatus	Cling-grass	Tumu 'Enea	
P5	Cenchrus echinatus	Burr Grass	Piripiri	
P6	Bidens pilosa	Beggar's-tick	Piripiri Niroa	also Piripiri Kerekere
P7	Indigofera suffruticosa	Indigo	'Initiko	
P8	Elephantopus mollis or Elephantopus spicatus	Elephant's-foot or False Elephant's-foot	Tapuae 'Erepani	check ID
P9			Kākā	check ID
P10	Hibiscus tiliaceus	Tree Hibiscus	'Au	

Other weeds mentioned: Totototo (Garden Spurge), Onion Grass

Aitutaki - animal pests (wild and domestic)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
A1	<i>Aedes polynesiensis</i>	Polynesian Mosquito	Namu	
A2	<i>Periplaneta americana</i>	American Cockroach	Ka'a	also Kararu
A3		Ants	Ro	
A4	<i>Culicoides belkini</i>	No-see-'em Sandfly	-	
A5	<i>Epilachna vigintioctopunctata</i>	28-spot Ladybird	-	
A6	<i>Agonoxena pyrogramma</i>	Coconut Flat-moth	-	
A7	<i>Rattus exulans</i>	Pacific Rat	Kiore Toka	
A8	<i>Chrysomya megacephala</i>	Blowfly	Rango Iro	
A9	<i>Acanthaster planci</i>	Crown-of-Thorns	Taramea	
A10	<i>Pediculus humanus</i>	Head Louse	Kutu	

Others pests mentioned: Veri (centipede), Rango Patia, Manu Kavamani, Ka'a (cockroach)

MA'UKE

Ma'u ke - weeds (wild and domestic)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
P1	<i>Pueraria phaseoloides</i>	Tropical Kudzu	Kudzu	
P2	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	Sickle Pod	Pi Aungakino	
P3	<i>Elephantopus mollis</i>	Elephant's-foot or False Elephant's-foot	Tapuae Erepani	
P4	Unidentified clumping grass on central plateau.		Mauku Puakatoro	ID?
P5	<i>Syngonium augustatum</i>	Leaflet Taro-vine	-	
P6	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Java Plum	Kaika	
P7	<i>Derris malaccensis</i>	Derris	Ora Papua	
P8	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	Grain Sorghum	Tarapi	
P9	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	Beach Burr	Parango	
P10	<i>Ruellia prostrata</i>	Creeping Ruellia	-	

Other weeds mentioned: Remu (Azolla Water-fern), Papiro, Prostrate Spurge, Keketa (Beach Pea), Hedge Vine (Kuku Tita), Tataramoa (Lantana) 1 area

Ma'u ke - animal pests (wild and domestic)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
A1	<i>Aedes polynesiensis</i>	Polynesian Mosquito	Namu	
A2	<i>Musca domestica</i>	Housefly	Rango	
A3	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Ship Rat	Kiore	or Pacific Rat (<i>Rattus exulans</i>)

A4	<i>Periplaneta americana</i>	American Cockroach	Karauka
A5	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i>	Melon Fruitfly	Rango Patia Uarakau
A6		a Mite?	Manumanu
A7	<i>Graeffea crouanii</i>	Coconut Stick-insect	‘Ē‘ē
A8	<i>Pediculus humanus</i>	Head Louse	Kutu
A9	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common Myna	Manu Kavamani
A10		Ants	Ro

Other pests mentioned: Whitefly, Kākā (Portuguese Man-o’-War), Cat

MITI‘ĀRO

Miti‘āro - weeds (wild and domestic)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>
P1	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Sensitive Weed	Tita Avare
P2	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Nut Sedge	Oniani Tita
P3	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	Burr Grass	Parango
P4	<i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i>	Red Cling-grass	Tuakura / Tokura
P5	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Beggar’s-tick	Piripiri
P6	<i>Elephantopus spicatus</i>	False Elephant’s-foot	Tapuae Erapani
P7	<i>Stachytarpheta urticaefolia</i>	Blue Rat’s-tail	
P8	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Broom Weed	Purumu
P9	<i>Cassytha filiformis</i>	Cassytha	Tainoka
P10	<i>Capparis cordifolia</i>	Capparis	Kopara

Other weeds mentioned: Oniani Tita (Nut Grass), Rau‘ara Tai (to Maire harvesters), Matie (Bermuda Grass), Riri enua (Crinum Lily)

Miti‘āro - animal pests (wild and domestic)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
A1	<i>Culicoides belkini</i>	No-see-’em Sandfly	Rango Kirikiri	
A2	<i>Rattus rattus</i> + ? <i>Rattus exulans</i>	Ship Rat +?	Kiore	ID?
A3		Ants	Rō	
A4	<i>Periplaneta americana</i>	American Cockroach	Potipoti	
A5	<i>Aedes polynesiensis</i>	Polynesian Mosquito	Ramu	Namu elsewhere
A6	<i>Musca domestica</i>	Housefly	Rango	
A7	<i>Polistes olivaceus</i>	Paper Hornet	Koonga	
A8		a Vinegar Fly	Naonao	
A9	<i>Graeffea crouanii</i>	Coconut Stick-insect	‘Ē‘ē	

MANGAIA

Mangaia - weeds (wild and domestic)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
P1=	Centrosema pubescens	Centro Vine	Bluebell	
P1=	Phyllostachys nigra	Black Bamboo	Ko'e Tiapani	
P1=	Canna indica	Red Canna	Tiare Papa'a	
P1=	Cuscuta campestris	Dodder	Tiaea	
P1=	Pennisetum purpureum	Elephant Grass	"giant reed"	NOT Giant Reed (Arundo donax)
P1=	Mimosa pudica	Sensitive Weed	Rakau Pikika'a	

Other wild weeds mentioned: Balsam Pear, Red Passionfruit, Mile-a-minute, Water Lily, Albizia, Rakau Papua, Blue Rat's-tail, Tini Karaati, Tira - Chinaberry, Pigweed, Ruellia - Kissplant, Desmodium, Purumu

Mangaia - animal pests (wild and domestic)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>
A1		Taro Aphid	Patapata
A2	Rattus rattus	Ship Rat +?	Kiore
A3		Whiteflies	Whitefly
A4		Snowscale	Snow-scale

Other wild pests mentioned: Pig, Goat, Kuri (Dog), Tataraiu, No'u, Veri Taratara (Brown Centipede), Kiāo Rere-vao (feral cat)

Other domestic pests mentioned: Chicken, Caterpillar, Patito Enuu, Moko - green, 28-spot Ladybird

‘ĀTIU

‘Ātiu - weeds (wild and domestic)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>
W1	Lantana camara	Lantana	Tutae oroenua
W2	Caesalpinia major	Yellow Nicker	Tataramoa
W3	Merremia peltata	Peltate Morning-glory	Kurima
D1	Cyperus rotundus	Nut Sedge	Oniani
D2	Sorghum bicolor	Sorghum Grass	Tarapi
D3	Paspalum conjugatum	T-grass	Mauku Taravao

Other wild weeds: Kaika (Java Plum), Kaka (Water Vine)

Other domestic weeds: Poepoe (Job's-tears), Piripiri (Beggar's-tick)

‘Ātiu animal pests (wild and domestic)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
D1		Taro Aphid	Patapata Taro	
D2	<i>Epilachna vigintioctopunctata</i>	28-spot Ladybird	Manu-Vaine	
D3=		Coconut Blister-beetle	Manu Rōrō-Nū	ID?
D3=	<i>Aleurodiscus dispersus</i>	Spiralling Whitefly	Manumanu teatea	the main whitefly?
D5	<i>Adoretus versutus</i>	Rose Beetle	-	
W1	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common Myna	Manu Rataro	
W2	<i>Sus scrofa hybrids</i>	Feral Pig	Puaka Taetaevao	
W3	<i>Rattus exulans</i>	Pacific Rat	Kiore	
W4	<i>Solenopsis geminata</i>	Fire Ant	Ro	

PENRHYN**Penrhyn - weeds (wild and domestic)**

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
W1	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	Beach Burr	Piripiri	
W2			-	
D1	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	Beach Burr	Piripiri	
D2	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Beggar's-tick	Piripiri Kerekere	
D8	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Wire Grass	Mauku	
D7	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Nut Grass	Mauku 'Oniāni	
D5	<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i>	Tall Smut-grass	Mauku	
D4	<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i>	Broom Weed	Mauku Purumu	
D6	<i>Fimbristylis cymosa</i>	Sand Bulrush	Mauku	
D3	<i>Desmodium incanum</i>	Spanish Clover	Pikipiki	Specimen not seen. ID?

Penrhyn animal pests (wild and domestic)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Local name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
D1	<i>Rattus exulans, Rattus rattus.</i>	Pacific and Ship Rat	Kiore	
D2	<i>Aedes sp(p)</i>	Mosquitoes	Namu	not identified
D3		Flies	Rango	atoll species and blowflies
D4	<i>Periplaneta americana</i>	American Cockroach	Potipoti	Australian Cock roach also seen

D5		Ants	Roa	
D6	Cardisoma carnifera	Butcher Landcrab	Tupa	
D7	Felix catus	Cat	Pikiahara	
D8	Sus scrofa hybrid	Pig	Puaka	Typically an early variety
D9		Small Insect???	Nōnō	not identified
D10		Coconut Blister-beetle	Manu Mōri	not identified
W1	Rattus exulans, Rattus rattus.	Pacific and Ship Rat	Kiore	

3. Community Proposed Protected Areas

Communities spent some time discussing the idea of establishing terrestrial and marine protected areas or rā'ui areas. Land ownership was typically a major obstacle to reaching a conclusion because the final decision on a particular area would rest with the landowners. It was thought that such areas would be useful to help maintain local biodiversity and focus attention on the need to actively maintain biodiversity.

The National Workshop participants concluded that there should be an active programme to establish a national series of protected areas, and the following table includes their suggestions of areas that could be considered.

	Land- includes lakes and wetlands	Marine
	Mangaia - see below Rarotonga - in place (TCA) Atiu - see below Mauke - see below Miti'āro - see below Aitutaki - no proposal Palmerston - no proposal Penrhyn - no proposal Manihiki - see below Rakahanga - see below Pukapuka - in place	Mangaia - see below Rarotonga - in place (several Rā'ui) Atiu - see below Mauke - see below Miti'āro - see below Aitutaki - in place (several rā'ui) Palmerston - no proposal Penrhyn - no proposal Manihiki - see below Rakahanga - see below Pukapuka - in place
Mangaia	Lake Tiriara, Keia (district) 6 months reserve Coconut Crab area Te Ngauroa 4-5sq km	From Tokatea to Atuokoro, about 2kmsq, land to the reef Orongo 100 mtrs Paraekanui 100 mtrs Avaavanue to Opio (2-3km) 6mths Avarua harbour for ature
'Ātiu	Lake Teroto (fish) Hope to preserve areas of Land and Foreshore in 5 villages, Ngatiarua, Tengatangi, Areora, Mapumai, Teenui	None
Ma'uke	Water Caves 4X for culture reasons Recommend conserve Coconut Crab from Angataura to Ana o Ue	Hope to preserve Paua and Ature from Taunganui Harbour to Hyde Park, roto and moana Island workshop suggested: Anaraura to Utu Restricted net-fishing in Taunganui Harbour
Miti'āro	Lake Terotonui Planning to have rā'ui for coconut crab Takaue, and in Rotoiti, altogether 2sqkm	2 areas, about 4km
Aitutaki	None	3 rā'ui areas total about 5kmsq Plan to open some areas then shift rā'ui to an adjacent area
Manihiki	Lake Porea and Tepuka	None (except wild shell reserve bylaw)
Rakahanga	3 motu, Te Kainga, Paerangi, Moturoa note: some motu are protected for historical value (i.e old village sites and leposorium)	The lake, and the entire lagoon, plus oceanside of the motu

Captions for the photographs on the cover

1. White-tailed Tropicbird (Rākoa)
2. Coconut Crab (Kaveu)
3. Polynesian Freycinetia (Kiekie)
4. Mangaia Kingfisher (Tanga‘eo)
5. Crab’s-eye Vine (Pitipitiō)
6. Green Turtle (‘Onu)
(photograph by Greenpeace)
7. *Favia stelligera*
(photograph by Sonja Miller)
8. Atiu Swiftlet (Kōpeka)
9. Scarlet-clawed Fiddler-Crab
(Kō‘iti Raukura)
10. Rarotonga Fitchia (Nīnī)
11. Yellowfin Goatfish (Takua)
(photograph by Jack Stoffers)
12. Te Manga Cyrtandra
13. Dandy Skink (Moko Maunga)
14. Spinner Dolphin (Pāpati)
(photograph by Michael Poole)
15. Barringtonia (‘Utu)
16. Red Hermit-Landcrab (Unga Kute)

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