

# MATARIKI AT TE MANAWA URURANGI



Hi! My name is Ururangi. I am connected to the winds. My name means 'the winds of the sky'. Early Māori explorers used wind to navigate the seas and travel to Aotearoa.

## HOKIA KI Ō MAUNGA KIA PUREA KOE E NGĀ HAU O TĀWHIRIMĀTEA

*Return to your ancestral mountains to be cleansed by the winds of Tāwhirimātea*

### CONNECTING WITH URURANGI

Ururangi is a star within the Matariki cluster associated with the wind. There are many ways we can connect with wind today.

Make a kite (manu tukutuku). Kites were once used for fun, fishing and occasionally as sails for waka.

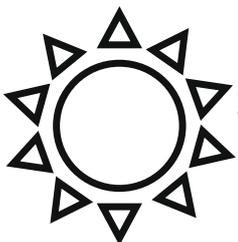
Create your own windmill.

Create your own wind flag or weather vane to see the wind direction.

Read stories and myths of wind.

### NEW KUPU FOR THE SEASONS

Colour the pictures below and learn the kupu for our seasons.



Raumati  
Summer



Ngahuru  
Autumn



Takurua  
Winter



Kōanga  
Spring



*There are two stars in the Matariki Cluster associated with weather. Waipunarangi (water in the Sky) and Ururangi (Winds in the Sky).*



# MATARIKI AT TE MANAWA URURANGI



## MAKE YOUR OWN PINWHEEL WINDMILL



You will need: 1 piece of square paper, 1 straw, 1 pushpin, tape, scissors, ruler and pencil.

Step 1: Find the centre point of your piece of paper and mark it.

Step 2: Using this dot as your guide and the ruler, draw lines from one corner of your piece of paper to the opposite corner making sure you go through this dot.

Step 3: Cut down the lines stopping approximately 1.5cm away from the dot on each line.

Step 4: Bring each corner into the dot and secure with a pin (or a tiny piece of tape). The corners sometimes try to wriggle away so be sure to get help if they are being tricky!

Step 5: Pin the back of your pinwheel to the straw for your handle. Use a little bit of tape on the straw (over the pin) for safety.



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## BIG BUBBLE MIXTURE

You will need (for the bubble mixture): 2 cups of dishwashing liquid, 4 tablespoons of corn flour, 5 tablespoons of glycerin and 6 cups of water.

You will need (for the bubble wand): 2 sticks (dowel, branches etc), tape, 5 or so washers and string.

Step 1: Mix your ingredient together to make your bubble mixture in a large container (for example, a bucket)

Step 2: Cut your string to size. The longer the string, the bigger the wand. Pop your washers (acting as weights) onto your string. Tie your string together to create a loop.



Step 3: Use tape (or screws etc) to attach your sticks onto the bubble wand. You want approximately 30-50 cm in between them depending on the little arms using the wands.

Step 4: Dip your wand into your solution. Bring the sticks apart to form the bubble and quickly bring them together to release it. You can also run, walk or move your arms in the same direction to generate wind, and make long wiggly bubbles.



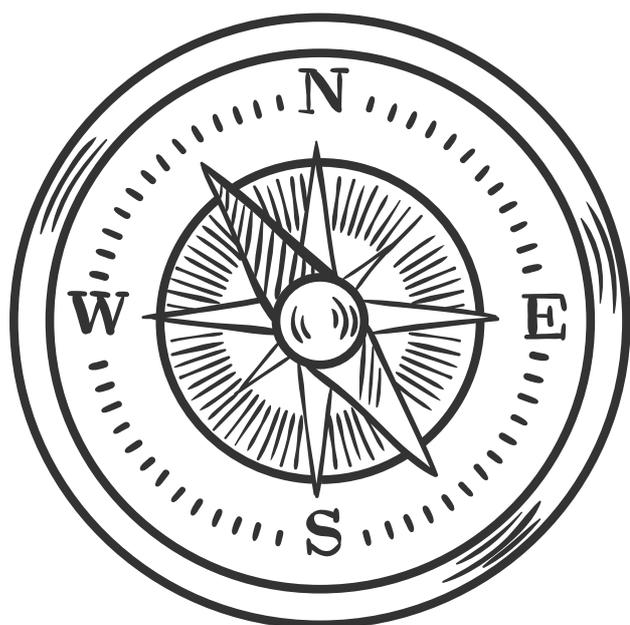
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## TĀWHIRIMĀTEA

Tāwhirimātea is the son of Papatūānuku and Ranginui. He was happy living within their embrace unlike his siblings who wanted to separate them. Tāwhirimātea fought his siblings to stop them, but did not win the battle. Tāwhirimātea promised to always remain, and as guardian of the winds and weather, his presence is felt everyday.

## TE WHĀNAU PUHI - THE WIND FAMILY

In Te Āo Māori, the wind family is made of many different winds. The different kupu for the winds reflect the local stories and districts. Some wind kupu reflect east winds, while for others the same kupu means north. It is thought that this may be the case based off the district and the localised weather they have.



The four winds are acknowledged with their own identities. Some of these names include:

The Northerly Wind - Hauraro

The Easterly Wind - Marangai

The Westerly Wind - Hauāuru

The Southerly Wind - Tonga

However, different iwi and districts may have additional or alternative kupu they use for their own region.

Marangai means storm or bad weather. For some districts the east wind brought unfavourable weather. For others, bad weather came from the north and the kupu Marangai is used to reflect that.

Another kupu with a similar meaning is ori, which signals wind from a bad quarter.

Pūkaha often translates into "windy mountain". The area of Pūkaha holds significance for local iwi in our region.



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## WHAT IS WIND?

Wind is the movement of air caused by the sun. As the earth rotates, warmth from the sun will heat up different areas of our earth more than others. Just like other gases and chemicals, our air is impacted by heat.

Air within areas which are warmer will rise and expand leaving a pocket of "low pressure" underneath it.

Air in colder areas on earth will fall as it cools (and creates a pocket of high pressure).

When the pocket of high pressure air moves quickly into a low pressure area it creates wind.

When the air moves through each others, the speed it moves is based on how different the two temperatures are. The bigger the difference the stronger the wind.

## HOW DOES WIND HELP US?

While it might be a pain to walk and play in the wind, wind can actually help us in lots of ways.

When our ground has soaked up as much moisture as it can, the wind helps by drying additional water up back into the atmosphere.

The wind is also like a courier! It carries seeds and pollen to plants helping them get what they need to create more plants.



Wind can also be used to create electricity, windmills connected to a generator help create positive and negative charges.

## URURANGI AT TE MANAWA

Did you know that the wind helps to make sand dunes. Can you find out about sand dunes in Te Awa?

