



Tiritiri Matangi Kids, by Stacey

Thanks to the time and effort of many volunteers, Tiritiri Matangi Island is now a global flagship for conservation. What was a farm is now an open sanctuary for endangered manu/birds, ngārara/reptiles and te aitanga pepeke/the insect world. Match the plants with their photos and label the diagram. Have fun!

Kānuka, mānuka, harakeke, māhoe, kawakawa and puahou were amongst the first trees planted. Certain trees were planted early because they flowered and this provided nectar for the birds. Others were planted because they were tolerant of the conditions, including soil that had been degraded by cattle.

1980s



Now



Match the plants with their pictures.

kawakawa

harakeke

mānuka

māhoe

puahou



Photos: Neil Davies, Geoff Beals, Oscar Thomas, John Stewart, Megan Rothney, Martin Sanders

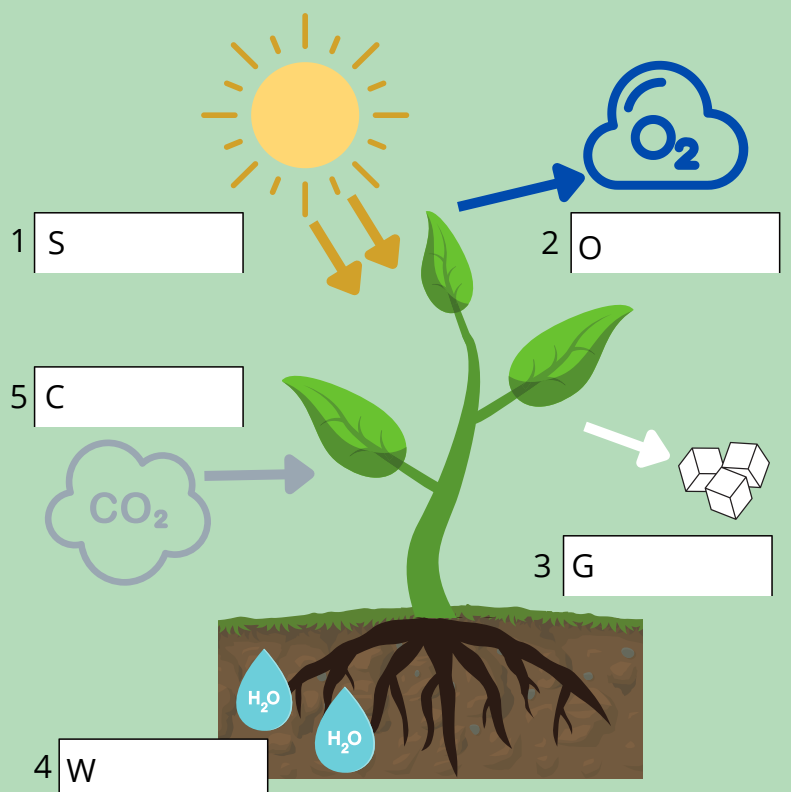
Answers: 1 mānuka, 2 puahou, 3 māhoe, 4 harakeke, 5 kawakawa.

Plants make carbohydrates from raw materials, using energy from light. This process is called photosynthesis.

During photosynthesis, energy is absorbed from sunlight and used to convert carbon dioxide (from the air) and water (from the soil) into a sugar called glucose. Oxygen is released as a by-product.

Plants help clean the air we breathe, filter the water we drink, provide food, fibre, shelter, medicine and fuel. Manu, ngārara and te aitanga pepeke need plants for food and shelter. Plants play a key role in helping to protect against global warming because they reduce the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, which has an indirect cooling effect. Tree planting is one of the simplest and most effective ways to tackle climate change.

Fill in the blanks on the photosynthesis diagram.



Answers: 1 Sunlight, 2 Oxygen, 3 Glucose, 4 Water, 5 Carbon dioxide.