Brighter money
New Zealand’s Series 7 banknotes
Sir Edmund Hillary (1919–2008)

Sir Edmund Hillary is New Zealand’s best known mountaineer. In 1953, he and Tenzing Norgay were the first to reach the summit of Mount Everest, and in 1958 he was the first person to drive over continental Antarctica to the South Pole.
Mount Cook/Aoraki

Mount Cook/Aoraki, in New Zealand’s South Island, is New Zealand’s highest mountain. It was the scene of Sir Edmund Hillary’s earliest major climbing successes, and was regarded by Hillary as one of his favourite mountains.

Tukutuku

The pattern included on the banknote is called kaokao and is from the Tane-Nui-A-Rangi meeting house on the University of Auckland marae.

The kaokao pattern symbolises the strength and shelter of the Māori meeting house and mountains – both of which feature prominently in proverbs and aphorisms of the Māori people.

Ko te ingoa o te tauira i tēnei moni pēke ko kaokao, ā, i takea mai i te whare nui o Tāne-Nui-a-Rangi, i te marae o Te Whare Wānanga o Tāmaki Makaurau.

Hei tohu te tauira kaokao nei mō te kaha me te whakaruruhau o te wharenui Māori, me ngā maunga o te motu – ēnei mea e rua ka kōrero nuitia i roto i ngā whakataukī o te iwi Māori.
Yellow-eyed penguin/Hoiho (*Megadyptes antipodes*)

The hoiho is unique to New Zealand and is one of the world's rarest penguins. They are found along the south-eastern coastline of the South Island, and on Stewart, Campbell and the Auckland Islands. The hoiho has a distinctive yellow iris and a yellow band of feathers across the back of its head. Adults are grey-blue on the back, with a snow-white belly and pink feet. Uniquely for penguins they are solitary nesters and will to travel quite far inland to do so.

The species is threatened by habitat destruction by humans and predation of chicks by stoats, dogs, ferrets and cats.

Campbell Island

Campbell Island is the southernmost of New Zealand’s subantarctic islands (approx. 600 kilometres southeast of Stewart Island) and a population of Yellow-Eyed Penguin live and breed here. This view of Campbell Island shows Northwest Bay from the slopes of Mt Azimuth.
Ross lily (*Bulbinella rossii*)

The Ross lily produces spectacular yellow flower heads in early summer and grows to a height of about one metre. It is not a true lily, being more closely related to aloe. It is native only to the subantarctic Auckland and Campbell Islands.

Campbell Island Daisy (*Pleurophyllum speciosum*)

This plant has colourful pink and purple flower heads and is a mega-herb in the daisy family, found on Campbell and Auckland Islands. Here the plants grow close to the ground to avoid the strong winds.
Kate Sheppard (1848–1934) was a prominent leader of the campaign to give women the vote in New Zealand. She worked tirelessly to organise and promote this cause. A long campaign culminated in 1893 when New Zealand became the first country in the world where all adults could vote in general elections.
**White camellia (Camellia japonica ‘alba plena’)**

In 1893 white camellias were given to Members of Parliament who had supported the bill to give New Zealand universal suffrage. The flower has become a symbol of the fight for the vote by New Zealand women. The flower on the ten dollar note is Camellia japonica ‘alba plena’.

**Tukutuku**

This pattern is mangaroa or the Milky Way star constellation (also known as purapura whetū). This pattern represents the stars. In one tradition these are the stars used to navigate to Aotearoa and symbolise the finding of a new direction. In another tradition the multitude of stars in the heavens reflect the multitude of people in Aotearoa: Maori and Pakeha, men and women.

Te ingoa o tēnei tauira ko Te Mangōroa (tētahi o ōna ingoa ko purapura whetū).

Hei tūtohu tēnei tauira mō ngā whetū. Ki tētahi kōrero ā-īwi, koia ēnei ngā whetū nāna i taki mai ngā waka ki Aotearoa, ā, noho tonu iho hei tohu mō te rapunga huarahi hou. Ki tētahi atu kōrero ā-īwi, hei tohu te tini whetū i te rangi mō te tini o ngā iwi kei Aotearoa: Māori mai, Pākehā mai, tāne mai, wāhine mai.
Blue duck /Whio (Hymenolaimus malacorhynchos)

The whio is an endangered species which is found mainly in mountainous areas of New Zealand. This species is almost always seen in pairs or family groups which tend to live on the same river for most of their lives.

The whio was the first New Zealand bird species to be absolutely protected, in February 1903. Habitat degradation and introduced predators (notably stoats) are recognised as the primary threats to the whio’s survival.

Kiokio (Blechnum novae-zelandiae)

This is a very common fern throughout New Zealand and is found in various places including riverbanks and regularly lining roadside cuttings. Young fronds can be tinged red.
Pineapple scrub (Dracophyllum menziesii)

Pineapple scrub is a shrub in the heath family whose leaves resemble those of pineapple. It occurs in the south-western South Island, and Stewart Island. The scientific name honours Archibald Menzies who collected plants from Fiordland in 1791.
To mark the Queen’s Diamond Jubilee, new official portraits of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II wearing her New Zealand honours were released. The portrait was taken by London-based photographer, Julian Calder, in the Blue Room of Buckingham Palace. It pictures the Queen wearing the Sovereign’s insignia of the Order of New Zealand, the New Zealand Order of Merit, Star, Sash and Badge (obscured) and The Queen’s Service Order. The Queen wears the Diamond Fern brooch presented by the women of Auckland in 1953 on her right shoulder.
Parliament buildings and ‘The Beehive’

The note shows the two main buildings of the New Zealand Parliament, situated in Wellington. The older building, clad in Takaka marble, is in Edwardian neo-classical style and was designed by architects, John Campbell and Claude Paton. It was built between 1914 and 1922 as the first stage of a larger planned building, and houses the Legislative Chamber. Construction of the ‘Beehive’ Executive Wing, designed by Sir Basil Spence, began in 1969. It was officially opened in 1977 and occupied in 1979.

Tukutuku

The pattern is called Poutama and is from the Rongowhakaata whare whakairo, Te Hau-ki-Tūranga. Te Hau-ki-Tūranga is the oldest carved meeting house in existence and is currently located at Te Papa.

The Poutama (Stairway to Heaven) pattern has both religious and educational meanings. The steps symbolise levels of attainment and advancement. It is a predominant pattern in other Rongowhakaata wharenui including Te Mana o Turanga and Te Poho o Rukupo located in the village of Manutuke, Gisborne.

Ko te ingoa o tēnei tauira ko Poutama, ā, i takea mai i te whare whakairo o Rongowhakaata, i Te Hau-ki-Tūranga. Ko Te Hau-ki-Tūranga te whare whakairo tawhito rawa o Aotearoa, ā, kei Te Papa Tongarewa e tū ana.

He aronga tō te Poutama e pā ana ki ngā āhuatanga o te ao wairua, ā, he aronga anō tōna e anga ana ki te mātauranga (Te Pikinga ki ngā Rangi). Hei tohu ngā pikinga mō ngā taumata o te akoranga, me te ahunga whakamua. He tauira tēnei e kitea nuitia ana i ētahi atu wharenui o Rongowhakaata, tae atu ki Te Mana o Tūranga, me Te Poho o Rukupō, kei Manutūkē, kei Tūranga-nui-a-Kiwa.
**New Zealand falcon (kārearea)**

The kārearea or New Zealand falcon (*Falco novaeseelandiae*) is a fast, manoeuvrable hunter. It is found in forests, including pine plantations, as well as open, mountain habitats.

**Tapuae-o-Uenuku**

Tapuae-o-Uenuku, the highest peak in the South Island’s Inland Kaikoura range at 2,885 metres high. The view on the note is looking up from the Awatere Valley floor.
Marlborough rock daisy (*Pachystegia insignis*)

*Marlborough rock daisy* (*Pachystegia insignis*) is a small spreading shrub, with thick leathery leaves and large, spectacular flower heads. It often grows in inaccessible places, and can flourish in areas from sea level to 1,200 metres.
Fifty dollar note

Sir Apirana Ngata (1874–1950)

Sir Apirana Ngata played a significant role in the revival of Maori people and culture during the early years of the twentieth century. He was the first Maori to graduate from a New Zealand university, and an elected Member of Parliament for 38 years.

Ko Tā Apirana Ngata te taniwha nāna i kawe whakamua te iwi Māori, me te ao Māori i ngā tau tuatahi o te rau tau rua tekau. Ko Tā Apirana te tangata Māori tuatahi kia tohia ki tētahi whare wānanga i Aotearoa, ā, i pōlitia ia ki te Whare Pāremata me te noho tonu i reira mō te 38 tau.
**Porourangi Meeting House**

Porourangi Meeting House was first built in 1888, designed by Major Ropata Wahawaha. The meeting house is significant for the Ngata family. It stands alongside the original Ngata family home and Waiomatatini Marae, near Ruatoria, and is a showcase for Maori art.

I hangaia te wharenui o Porourangi i te tau 1888, he mea hooha nā Meiha Rōpata Wahawaha. He tino whare tēnei ki te whānau Ngata. E tū ngātahi ana tēnei whare, te whare o te whānau Ngata me te marae o Waiomatatini, i te takiwā o Ruatōria, ā, he tino whakakitenga ātaahua mō ngā toi Māori.

**Tukutuku**

This Tukutuku pattern is known as Poutama and means stairway to heaven. It is a feature in the Porourangi meeting house.

Ko Poutama te ingoa o tēnei tukutuku, arā, ko te pikinga ki ngā rangi. He tauira tēnei i roto i te wharenui o Porourangi.
North Island kōkako

The North Island kōkako or blue-wattled crow (Callaeas wilsoni) is a relatively large songbird with a distinctive bluish-grey body with a black face ‘mask’ and sky blue wattles. The South Island kokako, which has orange wattles, may be extinct.

Pureora Forest Park

Pureora Forest Park, located in the central North Island, stretches for 78,000 hectares. This significant remnant of podocarp forest is home to a large population of kōkako.
Sky-blue mushroom

Sky-blue mushroom (*Entoloma hochstetteri*) grows throughout New Zealand. It is notable for its bright blue colour, which fades with age.
Ernest, Lord Rutherford of Nelson (1871–1937)

Lord Rutherford of Nelson is internationally recognised as the ‘father of the atom’. He changed the basic understanding of atomic science on three occasions. He explained the perplexing problem of naturally occurring radioactivity, determined the structure of the atom, and changed one element into another.
**Nobel Prize medal**

Lord Rutherford was awarded the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1908 "for his investigations into the disintegration of the elements, and the chemistry of radioactive substances". Overlaying the medallion is a graph plotting the results from Lord Rutherford’s investigations into naturally occurring radioactivity.

**Tukutuku**

The pattern used as a background on the $100 is called Whakaaro Kotahi from the Wharenui Kaakati at Whakatū Marae in Nelson.

Whakaaro kotahi is a representation of the unity and consensus of the six Iwi of Whakatū Marae in the Nelson area. Rutherford identified strongly with the Nelson area and when he accepted his peerage he took the title Lord Rutherford of Nelson. He always considered this part of New Zealand home.

Ko te tauira e whakamahia nei hei kaupapa mō te moni pēke $100 ko Whakaaro Kotahi, mai i te wharenui o Kaakati, i Whakatū Marae, i te Tauihu o Te Waka.

Ka noho ko Whakaaro Kotahi hei whakaahuatanga mō te kotahitanga me te noho pipiri o ngā iwi e ono o te marae o Whakatū, i te takiwā o Whakatū. He kaha tonu te piringa o Rutherford ki te takiwā o Whakatū, ā, nō tana whakaaetanga ki te tūranga rangatira ka taunahatia e ia te ingoa Lord Rutherford of Nelson. Ka noho tonu i roto i a ia tēnei whakaaro, ko tēnei rohe o Aotearoa tōna kāinga, ā, mate noa.
Yellowhead/Mōhua

The Mōhua or Yellowhead (*Mohoua ochrocephala*) is a small and colourful bird. It nests in tree holes, making it vulnerable to predators. It can be found in small isolated populations in the South Island and on islands off Stewart Island/Rakiura.

Eglinton Valley

Eglinton Valley is located within the Fiordland National Park, with the Te Anau-Milford Sound road running along it. It is home to red beech forest and yellowhead birds.
South Island lichen moth

South Island lichen moth (*Declana egregia*), also known as the South Island zebra moth, can be found in Fiordland beech forests. The moths are camouflaged against the lichens that grow on the trunks of the trees.