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# 2

91240



912400



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## Level 2 Geography 2022

### 91240 Demonstrate geographic understanding of a large natural environment

Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate geographic understanding of a large natural environment.	Demonstrate in-depth geographic understanding of a large natural environment.	Demonstrate comprehensive geographic understanding of a large natural environment.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

**You should attempt BOTH parts of the question in this booklet.**

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–7 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

Do not write in any cross-hatched area (XXXX). This area may be cut off when the booklet is marked.

**YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.**

**Excellence**

**TOTAL**

**08**

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

## INSTRUCTIONS

Name the large natural environment you have studied this year. The environment can be in New Zealand or overseas:

Tongariro Natural environment (TNE)

Refer to this environment when answering both parts of the question. This could be at national, regional, or continental level.

Integrate case study evidence, as well as geographic terminology and concepts, into your answers.

Geographic concepts you may choose to use in your answers include:

### **Environments**

May be natural and/or cultural. They have particular characteristics and features, which can be the result of natural and/or cultural processes.

### **Location**

Where something is found. Location can be an advantage or a constraint. Location can be described in absolute or relative terms.

### **Perspectives**

Ways of seeing the world that help explain differences in decisions about, responses to, and interactions with environments. Perspectives are bodies of thought, theories, or worldviews that shape people's values and have built up over time.

### **Change**

Involves any alteration to the natural or cultural environment. Change can be spatial and/or temporal. Change is a normal process in both natural and cultural environments. It occurs at varying rates, at different times, and in different places.

### **Interaction**

Involves elements of an environment affecting each other and being linked together.

Interaction incorporates movement, flows, connections, links, and interrelationships, which work together and may be one- or two-way interactions. Landscapes are the visible outcome of interactions. Interaction can bring about environmental change.



## QUESTION

- (a) Name one person or group of people who have interacted with your large natural environment.

Person or group: Department of conservation (DOC)

Explain how and why this person or group have interacted with the environment.

**PLANNING**

Government DOC - DOC has interacted to preserve / conserve natural environment.

DOC Efforts to organize removal of lodge pine

- Implementing heather beetle to stop spread of heather beetle
- Predator free 2050 efforts, deploying methods of trapping (2016 announced)
- Implementing ~~put~~ hiking trails to consolidate hikers and prevent erosion.
- Limiting access to summit
- Interacting with Tuhareton Maori on all decisions.
  - Ensuring all practises are culturally sensible, including blocking of commercial ventures such as cycle paths, flights above Summit.

The most notable/influential group who has interacted with the Tongariro natural environment to cause change is the department of conservation (DOC). Significantly interacting both with the natural & cultural environment, resulting in the characteristics seen today. Since being established in 1980, ~~merging~~ DOCs main ~~influence~~ <sup>interacting</sup> has been to conserve the natural environment, limiting factors including invasive introduce native flora & Fauna.



Examples of this include measures to reduce Lodge pole pine, which is a fast spreading species of pine which is ~~decid~~ extremely invasive ~~which~~ taking over large parts of native land & destroy. vegetational succession & the native ecosystem.

The way they do this is by organising land owners such as the defense force and paying for removal.

Another way they interacted with the TNE to conserve the natural environment was to introduce heather beetle, heather beetle is a beetle which feeds on the invasive scrub heather, introduced from Scotland heather spreads extremely well & will out-compete almost all slow growing natural species. Having strong seeds, which can be transferred easily DOC cannot simply remove the plants without them spreading so heather beetle is the best means to control/mitigate the spread of heather. If heather were to spread it would undoubtedly cause negative impacts to the ecosystems of both Fauna & Flora in the TNE. Influencing DOC significantly due to their conservationist sustainable environmental perspective.

Another way DOC interacts ~~to~~ with the TNE is by measures to reduce predators to native birds such as rats, stoats & possums, under their predator free 2050 plan. This employs methods such as trapping & the use of 1080 poison (although 1080 isn't used in TNE) to limit the numbers of predators and increase numbers of native birds.

(Continued Page 7

Continued



Extra space if required.  
Write the question number(s) if applicable.

QUESTION  
NUMBER

9. These three methods ~~all~~ <sup>again</sup> are all based on the preservation of the natural environment, <sup>and all examples of</sup> DOC interacting in order to prevent species extinction and the removal of the famous features which cause hundreds of thousands of tourists to visit annually. Further reasons why DOC has a conservation perspective towards the TNE include the wishes of local Tūhāketō Māori who believe in Kaitiaki or sustainability & the general NZ public who wish for the natural environment to be conserved.

DOC also interact with the <sup>TNE</sup> ~~natural~~ to prevent people from destroying the Natural environment & ensuring it is used in a culturally sensitive way.

This was done by DOC creating ~~a~~ a specific hiking track, which limits people's access to areas, as to not destroy vegetation & erode the environment.

Doc also interacted to ~~deny~~ <sup>deny</sup> commercial for profit use of the TNE, ~~instead~~ <sup>prefer</sup> based upon the wishes of Tūhāketō, ~~who~~ <sup>who</sup> deem such acts as culturally insensitive. This includes denying a 2017 proposal of commercial mountain bike tracks as well as a proposal for scenic flights of the summit, which Tūhāketō deem sacred.

A Conti New paper.



- a. Ultimately these cultural interactions with the TNE, again are based upon DOC's principles of conservation & conserving the natural & cultural environment, limiting the series of events that ~~can~~ could degrade the mystique & natural beauty, as well as the cultural significance. Overall limiting the detrimental impacts introduced species would have, whilst still allowing for people to recreationally enjoy the ~~new~~ TNE.

B



- (b) Name another person or group of people, different from your selection in part (a).

Person or group: NZ Government

Explain how and why this person or group's perception of your large natural environment has changed over time.

**PLANNING**

Government  
Initially economic perspective but changed to a socio-environmental perspective.

- 1856 Land was first sold for sheep farming
- 1870 - 1900 logging 20 mills
- 1883 desert road was built
- 1932 Chater construction

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1980 Establishment of DOC under national parks act.  
Waitangi Land claims tribunal  
Dame Whina Coopers Hiko to Wellington

Overtime the New Zealand perception towards the way in which the TNE should be used/managed has changed drastically over time. Changing drastically as a result of the change in priority/<sup>perspective</sup> of the New Zealand public and the significance they place on social, environment<sup>al</sup> and economic aspects. As well as general ethical view <sup>on</sup> of Māori culture & their perspectives.

Initially the New Zealand's governments perspective was entirely economic, viewing the TNE as a place to extract natural resources & start farms.



~~hand~~ This was at around 1850, early European settlers were settling for entirely economic purposes under advertising/promotion by the New Zealand company they were promised farmland, + land which they could use to escape the hard working conditions of post industrial revolution Europe. Hence the government also had this perspective selling the first land in the TNE ~~in~~ for sheep farming in 1856. ~~the settlers~~  
 After sheep farming was found to be unfeasible in this area, the logging industry became significant predominantly between 1870-18900 with up to 20 mills operating at once. The government supported this by connecting the area by rail in the 1870s & ~~and~~ pledging 500 pounds to create the desert road in the 1890s. This was centered greatly ~~to~~ around the economic perspective, with the government allowing for the removal ~~at~~ by means of burning of native vegetation ~~such as beech forest~~ for sheep farming, & the extraction of timber.

The governments economic <sup>perception</sup> ~~perspective~~ with notable disregard continued into the 20th century when they planted the pinus cotorta species of pine trees which spreads extremely fast for logging. Although at around this time these economic avenues were becoming unfeasible. The NZ Government retained this economic ~~pro~~ perspective by pivoting into the tourism industry, in 1932 allowing for a contribution to the ~~Chateau Chateau~~ Chateau, a hotel ~~&~~ to attract tourists for <sup>skiing</sup> on <sup>Rangitikei</sup> ~~Rangitikei~~. ~~Continued on back of booklet~~ ~~00997~~



## Question B

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on spare sheet.

\* An ~~economic~~ ~~pre~~ almost exclusively economic perception was held for much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, as the NZ public continued to have a disregard for the wishes of *Tuwharetoa Māori*.

91240 The NZ Government's perspective / ~~total~~ perception would change from one of total economics to a socio-environmental view on the use / management of the TNE. This co-incided with wide spread social change of the 70's & 80's with people taking a much more ~~direct~~ emphasis on environment issues as well as the social injustices faced by Maori people. Events such as Paine Whina Cooper's Hīkio to Wellington, \* the protest around NZ's involvement in the Vietnam war, nuclear free NZ, Clean green NZ & the Springbok tour protests ~~were acted as~~ were all pivotal ~~ev~~ events which changed peoples perception & ~~hence~~ therefore the NZ Government's perception. \* This differing societal perception followed ~~on~~ into the perception of the TNE, the Waitangi Tribunal bringing out injustices & the disregard for *Tuwharetoa's* view on what should be done about the TNE. As a result the NZ Government introduced DOC to preserve & mitigate the negative impacts people & invasive species ~~are~~ <sup>were</sup> ~~have~~ having on the natural environment. In this process ~~changing~~ placing much less economic significance / an ~~reduced~~ economic perception on the TNE. This still remains today will ~~the~~ NZ government still put effort into conserving the natural environment as well as limiting culturally insensitive economic ~~practises~~ <sup>practices</sup>. 00997



B

These culturally insensitive commercial practises including the expansion/ addition of ~~the~~ new ski fields, further ~~biking~~ <sup>their</sup> commercial flights/ bike trails & people going to the summit. Overall it is clear there is a significant contrast <sup>/change</sup> between the NZ governments initial perception ~~that~~ economic perception and today's socio-environmental perception regarding the management of the TWE.



## Excellence Exemplar 2022

Subject	Level 3 Geography		Standard	91240	Total score	08
Q	Grade score	Annotation				
1	E8	<p>The answers focused on the questions asked. Part (a) comprehensively considered the Department of Conservation's interactions within the Tongariro natural environment while part (b) focused on the different perceptions held by the New Zealand Government over time.</p> <p>The answers were clear and succinct with a wide use of specific evidence from the case study used throughout. The answers showed insight with clear use of geographic concepts.</p>				