

# Glossary

access (public): On foot only unless otherwise qualified.

activity: Includes a trade, business, or occupation.

*(Conservation Act 1987)*

advocacy: The collective term for work done to promote conservation to the public and outside agencies by the Department of Conservation, conservation boards and the New Zealand Conservation Authority. Advocacy includes taking part in land use planning processes and using a range of methods to inform and educate the public and visitors on conservation issues.

agreement: mutual understanding; covenant; treaty; arrangement undertaken by and legally binding on parties.

*(The Concise Oxford Dictionary)*

anastomosing: Cross-connecting channels.

archaeological site: Any place in New Zealand, including shipwreck sites, which was associated with human activity more than 100 years before present and which through investigation by archaeological techniques may provide scientific, cultural, or historical evidence as to the exploration, occupation, settlement, or development of New Zealand.

*(Historic Places Act 1993)*

biological community: A group of plants or animals of distinctive character related to a particular set of environmental requirements. The term is used in a general, collective sense.

biodiversity/biological diversity: The variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part. This includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

*(United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity 1992)*

chloritic: A green slaty rock consisting largely of chlorite in foliated plates.

*(The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary 1991)*

community (biotic): A recognisable group of plants and animals living together in one place.

concession or concession document: A lease, license, permit or an easement granted under section 49 of the National Parks Act 1980 and including any activity authorised by the concession document.

*(National Parks Act 1980)*

conservation boards: There are 14 conservation boards, each comprising up to 12 appointed members. Their functions include recommending approval, review and overseeing the preparation of the conservation management strategies and national park management plans for their areas, approval of conservation management plans (for example, for Forest Parks), advising the New Zealand Conservation Authority or Director-General on the implementation of a national park plan and on conservation matters generally and advising on new walkways in their regions.

*(Conservation Act 1987)*

consultation: The statement of a proposal not yet decided upon and includes listening to what others have to say and considering responses. Sufficient time must be allowed and a genuine effort must be made. There must be enough information made available to the party obliged to consult, to enable the consultee to be adequately informed so as to be able to make intelligent and useful responses. The party obliged to consult must remain open minded and be ready to change and even start afresh. However, the party consulting is entitled to have a working plan already in mind. It does not mean automatic acceptance of the other party's view, but enables informed decision-making by having adequate regard to those views.

*(Adapted from Air New Zealand v Wellington International Airport. CP403/91, 6 January 1992)*

cultural: Spiritual, traditional and historic values, pertaining to an ethnic group's culture.

customary: In accordance with custom or habitual practice; a practice founded upon long-continued practices and usage.

Department: Department of Conservation.

Director-General: Director-General of Conservation.

district plan: Prepared and changed by the territorial authority according to the requirements of the Resource Management Act 1991 for the purpose of sustainable management of natural and physical resources. District plans indicate what uses are permitted for land within the district.

*(Resource Management Act 1991)*

ecology: The study of organisms in relation to one another and to their surroundings.

*(NZ Pocket Oxford Dictionary)*

ecosystem: A biological system comprising a community of living organisms and their environment involved together in the process of living. There is a continuous flow of energy and matter through the system. The concept implies process and interaction. They range in size from small freshwater ponds to Earth itself.

endangered: A plant or animal in danger of extinction and whose survival is unlikely if the causal factors continue.

*(Red Data Book of New Zealand 1981)*

endemic: Refers to species of plants and animals which are unique to an area or animals which may migrate but breed only in the area.

*(Red Data Book of New Zealand 1981)*

exploration (in relation to mining): Sampling to determine the feasibility of mining.

fauna: Animal life of a given place or time.

*(Collins Concise Dictionary)*

fishery: One or more stocks or species of freshwater fish or aquatic life that can be treated as a unit for the purposes of conservation or management.

*(Conservation Act 1987)*

flora: Plant life of a given place or time.

*(Collins Concise Dictionary)*

freshwater fish: Species of finfish (classes *Agnatha* and *Osteichthyes*) and shellfish (classes *Mollusca* and *Crustacea*) that must spend all or part of their life histories in freshwater.

General Policy: The General Policy for National Parks 1983.

*(Management Planning Guidelines, DOC)*

Great Walks: Popular tramping tracks promoted in a particular way.

habitat: The environment in which a particular species or group of species live. It includes the physical and biotic characteristics that are relevant to the species concerned. For example, the habitat of the blue duck consists of swift water with an abundance of freshwater insects.

hapū: Sub-tribe

*(Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991)*

historic place: Any land and/or building and/or structure that forms part of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand and is within the territorial limits of New Zealand. Includes anything fixed to this land.

*(Historic Places Act 1993)*

historic resource: An historic place within the meaning of the Historic Places Act 1993. Includes any interest in an historic place.

*(Conservation Act 1987)*

indigenous animal: Native animal.

indigenous plant: Native plant.

integrate: Bring together.

integrated management: The management of activities, existing or potential, in a manner which ensures that each is in harmony with the other and that priorities are clear.

invertebrates: Animals without backbones - including snails (pūpū), insects (te aitanga-ā-punga), worms (noke), etc.

interpretation: Conveying information about the origin, meaning or values of national or cultural heritage via live, interactive or static media. It occurs in the vicinity of the subject and is designed to stimulate visitor interest, increase understanding and promote support for conservation.

iwi: Tribe, people.

*(Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991)*

kaitiakitanga/kaitiakitanga Ka: The exercise of guardianship. In relation to a resource this includes the ethic of stewardship based on the nature of the resource itself.

*(Resource Management Act 1991)*

kākahi: Fresh water mussels

karakia: Prayer.

kaupapa: An abstract word with many meanings. Within the Department it is generally used in the sense of vision, philosophy, cause, idea or theme.

land status: Legal protection given to land by the Act under which it is reserved.

lease: See National Parks Act 1980, section 2.

licence: See National Parks Act 1980, section 2.

māhinga kai: The concept meaning both the specific place and/or specific activity exercised by Maori of customary gathering of natural resources for food purposes.)

mana: Authority, control, influence, prestige, power.

*(Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991)*

mana whenua: Customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapū or individual in an identified area.

*(Conservation Act 1987)*

management planning: The process of setting and confirming objectives for the management of natural and historic resources, and recreation, tourism and other conservation purposes, and specifying the actions and resources necessary to achieve those objectives.

*(Management Planning Guidelines, DOC)*

mauri: Life principle, special character.

*(The Revised Dictionary of Māori, PM Ryan)*

mining: Extraction of mineral, but may include prospecting and exploration.

New Zealand Conservation Authority (NZCA): A national body of 13 appointed members established under section 6A of the Conservation Act 1987. Amongst other functions, it has the statutory responsibility for approving General Policy, conservation management strategies and plans and national park management plans. The NZCA must also be consulted over any access notice over national park land under the Crown Minerals Act 1991.

*(Conservation Act 1987, National Parks Act 1980)*

objectives: Statements of intended results. These can be broad or narrow in scope and should be accompanied by implementation provisions.

*(Management Planning Guidelines, DOC)*

permit: See National Parks Act 1980, section 2.

personal water craft (PWC): A power-driven vessel that has a fully enclosed hull does not retain water when capsized and is designed to be operated by a person sitting, standing, or kneeling on the vessel, but not seated within the vessel (includes jet skis).

podocarps: A predominant Southern Hemisphere family of coniferous plants which includes the kahikatea (white pine), tōtara, Hall's tōtara, miro, rimu, tānekaha (celery pine) and mountain pine.

predate (predation): Preying upon, searching out to kill.

prospecting: Initial survey with hand-held methods.

QCM: Quality Conservation Management - a management system which sets in place standard operating procedures and standards for work.

rare: Species with small world populations that are not at present endangered or vulnerable but are at risk.  
*(Setting priorities for the conservation of New Zealand's threatened plants and animals, Department of Conservation.)*

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS): The ROS is a system for classifying outdoor experiences. It identifies opportunities along a continuum from urban to wilderness. It has eight main categories and provides both an inventory and planning process.

regional plans: The purpose of these is to assist regional councils and unitary authorities to carry out their functions. They are designed to address specific resource management issues for which regional councils and unitary authorities are responsible. Councils must decide what regional plans they will prepare. Plans may cover matters such as water management, soil conservation, natural hazard mitigation and air pollution. (Refer regional policy statements.)

*(Resource Management Act 1991)*

regional policy statements: These set out the objectives for managing resources and are prepared by regional councils and unitary authorities in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991. They provide the overall framework for achieving sustainable management in the region and are binding on regional and district plans.

*(Resource Management Act 1991, Regional Policy Statements and Plans, Ministry for the Environment.)*

review: In relation to conservation management strategies and management plans means to reconsider objectives and policies and, following a process of public comment, to approve a new strategy or plan, having regard to increased knowledge or changed circumstances.

*(Conservation Act 1987)*

rohe: Boundary, tribal region.

*(Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991)*

rūnanga: Assembly, council.

*(Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991)*

pecially protected areas: Any part of a national park set apart as a specially protected area under section 12 of the National Parks Act 1980.

*(National Parks Act 1980)*

species recovery plan: A plan of action intended to halt the decline of a threatened species and increase its population.

sports fish: Introduced fish sought by freshwater anglers, mostly trout or salmon.

strategic: Planned approach to a problem or issue.

sustainability, ecological: The use of the components of an ecosystem in ways that allow for the perpetuation of the character and natural processes of that ecosystem.

taking: In relation to plants this includes breaking, cutting, destroying, digging up, gathering, plucking, pulling up and removing of the plant. In relation to fish it means fishing.

*(Conservation Act 1987)*

takiwā: Boundary, tribal region (see also rohe).

tāngata whenua:

1. In relation to a particular area, means the iwi or hapū that holds mana whenua over that area.

*(Resource Management Act 1991)*

2. People of a given place.

*(Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991)*

tapu: Under restriction, sacred.

territorial: Relating to an area or territory.

threatened (species): A term used to mean vulnerable or more loosely used to include rare, vulnerable and endangered species.

tikanga/tika Ka Māori: customary values and practices.

*(Resource Management Act 1991)*

traditional: of, relating to, or being a tradition; the body of customs, thought or belief belonging to a particular people over a long period of time.

vulnerable: A plant or animal believed likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if the causal factors continue.

*(Red Data Book of New Zealand 1981)*

wāhi tapu: Place sacred to Māori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual, or mythological sense.

*(Historic Places Act 1993)*

waiata: Song, chant.

wairua: Life principle, spirit.

walkway: An area of land that has been declared a walkway or an area of land over which a walkway has been established under the New Zealand Walkways Act.

*(New Zealand Walkways Act 1990)*

wetland: Permanent or intermittently wet areas, shallow water and land-water margins. They include swamps, bogs, estuaries, braided river, and lake margins.

whakapapa: A recounting of genealogical lineage.

wild animal: Deer, chamois, thar, wallaby and opossum; goats and pigs that are living in a wild state. Except for deer kept in captivity for farming, does not include animals kept in captivity or rats, mice, rabbits, stoats, ferrets or weasels. Refer to the Act for the legal definition.

*(Wild Animal Control Act 1977)*

Wilderness Area: Any part of a national park set apart as a wilderness area under section 14 of the National Parks Act 1980.

*(National Parks Act 1980)*