

# 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 Conservation Department, 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)*

archaeological site: Any place in New Zealand, including shipwrecks, 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)*

cirque field: A field of steep sided semi-circular or crescent shaped depressions formed by glaciers.

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

concession or concession document: A lease, licence, permit or an easement granted under section 49 of the National Parks Act 1980 and includes 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 area, approval of conservation management plans (for example, for Forest Parks), advising the New Zealand Conservation Authority or Director-General of DOC on conservation matters and advising on new walkways in the region.

*(Conservation Act 1987)*

consultation: A genuine invitation to give advice and genuine consideration of that advice. To achieve consultation, sufficient information must be supplied and sufficient time allowed by the consulting party to the consulted to enable it to tender helpful advice. It involves an ongoing dialogue. It does not mean 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 a race's culture.

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 animals 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 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)*

fossil: A relic or representation of a plant or animal that existed in a past geological age, occurring in the form of mineralised bones, shells, etc.

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: A guide for decisions based on general approaches. General policy is used to mean a statement, directive or guide adopted by the Minister of Conservation, or the New Zealand Conservation Authority following a statutory process under the Conservation Act, National Parks Act, Reserves Act, Wildlife Act, Marine Reserves Act, Wild Animals Control Act, Marine Mammals Protection Act and the New Zealand Walkways Act. Conservation management strategies must implement statements of General Policy.

*(Management Planning Guidelines, DOC)*

graptolite: Extinct marine animal found as a fossil in lower Palaeozoic rocks.

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.

hapu: 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, insects, worms, 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/kaitiakitaka: 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)*

kaimoana: Sea foods.

karakia: Prayer.

karst: Type of landscape formed by solution of limestone rocks by rainwater.

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.

license: See National Parks Act 1980, section 2.

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

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

mana whenua: Customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapu 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.

motorised vessels: any boat, vessel or craft used in navigation not solely powered manually or by sail and including hovercraft and small motor craft.

nga iwi: Any or all of the following groups is appropriate in the context - Ngati Tama, Ngati Rarua, Ngati Apa, Te Atiawa and Ngai Tahu.

Ngai Tahu Settlement: The Ngai Tahu Settlement includes the Ngai Tahu (Pounamu Vesting) Act 1997 and the Ngai Tahu (Tutaepatu Vesting) Act 1998, the Ngai Tahu Deed of Settlement 1997 and the Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.

Ngai Tahu Takiwa: Tribal area of Ngai Tahu as set out in Section 5, Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu Act 1996.

Ngai Tahu Whanui: Tribal members of Ngai Tahu as set out in Section 2, Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu Act 1996.

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)*

obligate cave dweller: A species which can only survive in a cave environment.

pakihi: Areas of flat or gently sloping wetland on the West Coast of the South Island, which support a low stunted vegetation community on wet infertile soils.

peneplain: An ancient eroded land surface, usually almost flat, exposed by the erosion of overlying secondary layers.

permit: See National Parks Act 1980, section 2.

personal water craft: Power-driven vessel that has fully enclosed hull, does not retain water on board if it capsizes, and is designed to be operated by a person standing, sitting or kneeling on the vessel, not seated within the vessel.

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

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

prospecting: Initial survey with hand held methods.

protocols: an agreement entered into by the Minister of Conservation and Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu pursuant to the Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.

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

rahui: A restriction on access, prohibition  
*(Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991)*

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.)*

refugia: Places where species which were formerly more widespread survive following severe habitat modification.

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 statement.)  
*(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.)*

relict (populations): Surviving in an area isolated from the main (former) distribution area, owing to the intervention of environmental events.

relictual substrates: Small, isolated remnants of a previously common substrate type.

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)*

roche moutonnées: French meaning "sheep-like rocks", rounded mass of rock smoothed and striated by glacial ice that has flowed over it.

rohe: Boundary, tribal region.  
*(Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991)*

runanga: Assembly, council.  
*(Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991)*

specially 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.

speleothems: Cave formations, usually stalactites and stalagmites.

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

strategic: Planned approach to a problem or issue.

stronghold: An area where a significant proportion of the total natural population of a species is found.

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.

Takiwa: boundary, tribal region of Ngai Tahu (see also rohe).

*(Conservation Act 1987)*

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

*(Resource Management Act 1991)*

2. People of a given place.

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

tapu: Under restriction or sacred.

territorial: Relating to an area or territory.

Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu: the representative body of Ngai Tahu Whanui as created by the Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu Act 1996.

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

tikanga/tikaka Māori: Māori customary values and practices.

*(Resource Management Act 1991)*

trilobite: Fossil marine arthropod of palaeolithic time, characterised by a three lobed body.

troglobites: Animals which can only survive underground, in caves etc.

ultramafic: Rock types very high in base metals, magnesium, iron.

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)*

wahi 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 rivers, and lake margins.

whakapapa: Chant recounting 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)*

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- Deer Control Plan, Department of Conservation.
- Feral Goat Control Plan, Department of Conservation.
- New Zealand Recreational Opportunity Spectrum – Guidelines for Users 1993.
- Regional Pest Control Plans – Councils.

South Island Eel Management Plan 1997.  
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Tasman District Plan – Tasman District Council.  
West Coast Regional Plan – West Coast Regional Council.

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