

# Part Five Glossary

**These definitions are taken from, or based on, those contained in the Conservation General Policy. The policy can be found on the departments website - [www.doc.govt.nz](http://www.doc.govt.nz)**

## **Authorisation**

Collective term for all types of approvals by the Minister and the Director-General of Conservation provided for in a statutory process.

## **Biodiversity**

The variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and ecological complexes of which they are part. Includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

## **Biosecurity**

The exclusion, eradication or effective management of risks posed by pests and diseases to the economy, environment and human health.

## **Consultation**

An invitation to give advice, and the consideration of that advice. To achieve consultation, sufficient information must be supplied and sufficient time allowed by the consulting party to those consulted to enable them to tender helpful advice. Consultation involves an ongoing dialogue. It does not necessarily mean acceptance of the other party's views, but enables informed decision-making by having regard to those views.

## **Customary use**

Gathering and use of natural resources by tangata whenua according to tikanga.

## **Ecological integrity**

The full potential of indigenous biotic and abiotic factors and natural processes, functioning in sustainable landscapes, ecosystems and habitats.

## **Ecosystem**

A biological system comprising a community of living organisms and its associated non-living environment, interacting as an ecological unit.

## **Ecosystem services**

A wide range of conditions and processes through which natural ecosystems, and the species that are part of them, help sustain and fulfil life.

A close-up, slightly blurred photograph of a lizard's face, showing its eye and textured skin. The image is positioned on the left side of the page, serving as a background for the text.

### **Eradicate**

To remove completely.

### **Facilities**

Facilities that enable people to enjoy a range of recreational opportunities including (but not limited to): visitor and information centres, camping areas, tracks and walkways, bridges, backcountry huts, roads, car-parking areas, toilets, picnic areas, signs and interpretation panels, viewing platforms, wharves and boat ramps.

### **Habitat**

The environment within which a particular species or group of species lives. Includes the physical and biotic characteristics that are relevant to the species concerned.

### **Historical and cultural heritage**

Any building or other structure, archaeological site, natural feature, wāhi tapu, or object associated with people, traditions, events or ideas that contribute to an understanding of New Zealand's history and cultures.

### **Indigenous species**

Refers to plants and animals that have established in New Zealand without the assistance of human beings and without the assistance of vehicles or aircraft. Includes species that are unique to New Zealand as well as those that may be found elsewhere in the world. The words 'indigenous' and 'native' have the same meaning in this strategy.

### **Integrated conservation management**

The management of natural resources, historical and cultural heritage and existing or potential activities in a manner which ensures that priorities are clear and that the effects of each activity on others are considered and managed accordingly.

### **Intrinsic value**

A concept which regards the subject under consideration as having value or worth in its own right, independent of any value placed on it by humans.

### **Kaitiaki**

Guardian.

### **Mana**

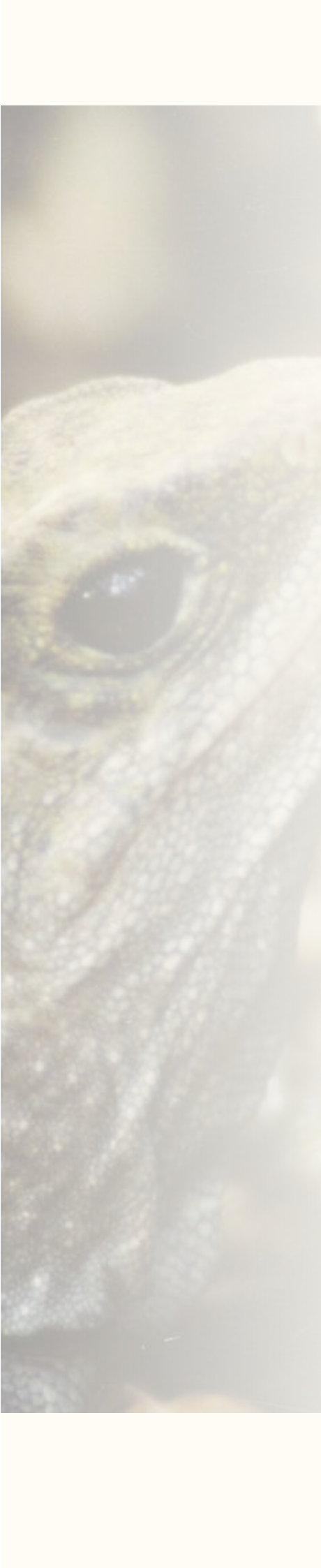
Prestige; authority.

### **Marine protected area**

An area of sea especially dedicated to or achieving the protection and maintenance of biodiversity at the ecosystem or habitat level, and managed through legal or other effective means.

### **Mauri**

Essential life force, the spiritual power and distinctiveness that enables each thing to exist as itself.

A close-up, slightly blurred photograph of a lizard's head, focusing on its eye. The eye is large and dark with a prominent iris. The skin around the eye is textured and scaly. The background is out of focus, showing more of the lizard's head and the surrounding environment.

### **Natural**

Existing in or produced by nature.

### **Natural character**

The qualities of an area which are the result of natural processes and taken together give it a particular recognisable character. These qualities may be ecological, physical, spiritual or aesthetic in nature.

### **Natural quiet**

Natural ambient conditions in a natural area; the sounds of nature.

### **Natural state**

Unmodified by human activity or introduced plants or animals.

### **Objective**

A clear and specific end result sought in terms of its nature, extent or scale.

### **Outcome**

A goal or end result of a conservation action or series of actions. The outcome sets the foundation for how a place should be managed.

### **Participation**

The contribution of effort, information and ideas towards the work of the Department of Conservation.

### **Partnership**

The relationship between individuals or groups that is characterised by mutual cooperation and responsibility for the achievement of a specific goal.

### **People and organisations**

An inclusive phrase used to refer to all individuals, clubs, companies, councils and other organisations and groups, both public and private, with an interest in the policies of and actions undertaken by the Department of Conservation in relation to public conservation lands and waters and species management.

### **Pest**

Any organism, including an animal, plant, pathogen or disease, capable or potentially capable of causing unwanted harm or posing significant risks to indigenous ecosystems, habitats and species or freshwater fisheries.

### **Place**

An area identified in a conservation management strategy or plan for the purposes of integrated conservation management. It may include any combination of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas and may be determined by a range of criteria including but not limited to: ecological districts, geological features, catchments, internal departmental, regional or district council or rohe/takiwā boundaries, land status, major recreation or tourism destinations, commonality of management considerations, unique management needs.

A close-up, slightly blurred photograph of a frog's face, showing its eye and skin texture. The frog is positioned on the left side of the page, with its head facing right. The background is a soft, out-of-focus light color.

### **Policy**

A statement of the way things will be done and in some situations what will be done, or the general approach to be taken in future decision-making.

### **Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi**

The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi identified from time to time by the Government of New Zealand.

### **Private accommodation**

Place to live or lodge which is not available to the general public on an open basis.

### **Protected areas**

Terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas that are protected primarily for the purpose of the conservation of natural resources and historical and cultural heritage, using a range of legal mechanisms that provide long-term security of tenure, status or land-use purpose, either privately or publicly owned.

### **Public conservation lands and waters**

Lands and water areas administered by the Department of Conservation for whatever purpose, including the natural and historic resources of those areas covered by this conservation management strategy. Does not include reserves administered by other agencies.

### **Recreational freshwater fisheries**

Any freshwater fisheries where the fishing of sports fish and indigenous freshwater fish is lawfully carried out for recreational purposes.

### **Restoration**

The active intervention and management of modified or degraded landforms and landscapes, ecosystems and habitats, in order to restore their indigenous natural character, ecological and physical processes and cultural and visual qualities, or, for historic heritage, to return a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state.

### **Rohe**

Geographical territory of an iwi or hapū.

### **Site**

A defined area within a wider place.

### **Species**

A group of organisms which has evolved distinct common inheritable features and occupies a particular geographical range, and which is capable of interbreeding freely but not with members of other species.

### **Sports fish**

Every species of freshwater fish that the Governor-General may declare to be sports fish for the purposes of the Conservation Act 1987 (for example, trout and salmon).

A close-up, slightly blurred photograph of a lizard's head, showing its eye and textured scales. The image is positioned on the left side of the page, with the text overlaid on it.**Tangata whenua**

Iwi or hapū that has customary authority in a place.

**Taonga**

Valued resources or prized possessions held by Māori, both material and non-material. This is a broad concept that includes tangible and intangible aspects of natural and historical resources of significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu and intellectual property.

**The Crown**

Her Majesty the Queen acting through ministers and departments of state.

**Tikanga**

Māori custom, obligations and conditions.

**Viability**

The ability of a species or a community to persist over time.

**Wetlands**

Permanent or intermittently wet areas, shallow water or land/water margins. Includes swamps, bogs, estuaries, braided rivers and lake margins.

**Whakapapa**

Recounting of genealogical lineage; genealogy.

**Whānau**

Family groups.

**Whenua**

Land.