

17. GLOSSARY

Te reo

<i>ahi kaa</i>	occupation rights
<i>akonga</i>	pupil; student
<i>aroa</i>	to love; sympathise
<i>Atua</i>	god; supernatural
<i>hapu</i>	Extended family, sub-tribe, pregnant
<i>hui</i>	meeting; gather
<i>iwi</i>	tribe; bones; people; strength
<i>kai</i>	food, to eat
<i>kaiako</i>	teacher
<i>kaimoana</i>	seafood
<i>karakia</i>	prayer; incantation
<i>karanga</i>	call
<i>katoa</i>	all; every
<i>kaumatua</i>	elder; elderly man
<i>kuia</i>	elderly woman
<i>mahinga mataitai</i>	Place where fish or seafood is gathered
<i>mana</i>	power; influence
<i>mana whenua</i>	authority or control over land



<i>manuhiri</i>	visitors
<i>marae</i>	meeting ground
<i>Matauranga Maori</i>	Maori knowledge
<i>mauri</i>	Life principle; life force
<i>mihi</i>	Greeting; to greet
<i>mokopuna</i>	Grandchild; grandchildren
<i>murū</i>	Plunder; raid
<i>Ngati</i>	People of (used with tribal names)
<i>pakeha</i>	Non-Maori; European
<i>panui</i>	Announce, advertise, notice
<i>pepeha</i>	Proverb
<i>pipi</i>	Shellfish; clam
<i>powhiri</i>	Welcome
<i>rahui</i>	Reservation; reserve; mark of warning against trespassing
<i>Rangatira</i>	Chief
<i>Tangata Whenua</i>	literally – ‘the people of the land’
<i>tangi</i>	to cry; weep; lamentations; (tangi-hanga: funeral)
<i>taonga</i>	treasure; property
<i>tapu</i>	sacred; forbidden
<i>Tauīwi</i>	non-Maori



<i>tikanga</i>	custom; rule; principles; obligations
<i>Tohunga</i>	expert; specialist; priest
<i>Tuahū</i>	Shrines; sacred places
<i>turangawaeawe</i>	place to stand
<i>Urupa</i>	cemeteries
<i>waananga</i>	learning
<i>waahi tapu</i>	scared place
<i>waiata</i>	song; to sing
<i>Whenua</i>	Land, placenta

English

<i>Allochthonous</i>	Geologic units that have been transported to their present position
<i>Community</i>	An association of populations of plants and animals which occur naturally together in a common environment
<i>Ecological District</i>	A local part of New Zealand where geological, topographical, climatic & biological features & processes, including the broad cultural pattern, interrelate to produce a characteristic landscape & range of biological communities.
<i>Ecosystem</i>	<i>An integrated system of living species, their habitat, and their interaction with other species and non-living environmental factors.</i>
<i>Ecosystem services</i>	<i>Benefits people obtain from ecosystems – extractive and non-extractive.</i>
<i>Endemic</i>	<i>Occurring naturally in, and restricted to, a particular country, region or locality</i>
<i>Exotic</i>	<i>Introduced from outside New Zealand</i>



<i>Forest</i>	<i>Woody vegetation in which the cover of trees and shrubs in the canopy is >80% and in which tree cover exceeds that of shrubs. Trees are woody plants > 10 cm diameter at breast height (dbh) and shrubs are woody plants < 10 cm dbh. Tree ferns > 10 cm dbh are treated as trees (Atkinson 1985).</i>
<i>Gumland</i>	<i>Land formerly occupied by forest of kauri (<i>Agathis australis</i>) in northern New Zealand, the soils once exploited for kauri gum, prone to waterlogging, and having heathland vegetation.</i>
<i>Heterozygosity</i>	<i>Utilised in population genetics, this is the term used to refer to the population as a whole. That is, the fraction of individuals in a population that are heterozygous for a particular trait. If both alleles of a gene are different for a trait in an organism, the organism is heterozygous</i>
<i>Lacustrine</i>	<i>A hydrosystem associated with lakes and other bodies of open freshwater which are large enough to be influenced by characteristic lake processes such as permanent non-flowing deep water, fluctuating water level, and wave action.</i>
<i>Landform</i>	<i>Descriptor of the distinctive naturally formed physical characteristics of the land, e.g. hillslope, gully, ridge top, etc.</i>
<i>Linkages/Corridors</i>	<i>An area of habitat which links two or more other areas of habitat. Depending on the habitat type, the linkage or corridor can comprise indigenous vegetation (e.g. forest, shrubland), exotic vegetation (e.g. pine forest), aquatic habitat (e.g. a farm pond) or any other feature which assists the movement of indigenous species between habitat patches. Where a linkage exists between habitats the opportunities for genetic exchange within a species are greater, which enhances the viability of that population. For many species, in particular mobile fauna such as birds, a corridor does not have to be continuous to be effective. Small remnants can act as stepping stones between two larger habitats (Lux et al. 2007).</i>
<i>Mesotrophic</i>	<i>Moderate nutrient status; intermediate between oligotrophic and eutrophic.</i>
<i>Palustrine</i>	<i>A hydrosystem of all freshwater wetlands fed by rain, groundwater, or surface water, but not directly associated</i>



with estuaries, lakes, or rivers.

*Secondary or re-growth
vegetation*

*Indigenous vegetation established after destruction or
disturbance of the previous vegetation and which is
essentially different from the original vegetation.*

Tundra

*In physical geography, tundra is an area where the tree
growth is hindered by low temperatures and short growing
seasons. There are two types of tundra: Arctic tundra
(which also occurs in Antarctica), and alpine tundra. In
tundra, the vegetation is composed of dwarf shrubs, sedges
and grasses, mosses, and lichens. Scattered trees grow in
some tundra.*

