

# Glossary

Note: The definitions of the terms below describe how the words are used in the context of this management plan. They may be used differently in other contexts or parts of the country.

<b>Advocacy</b>	The collective term for work done to promote conservation to the public and outside agencies by the Department of Conservation, Conservation Boards and the NZ Conservation Authority. Advocacy work includes taking part in Resource Management Act processes and using a range of methods to inform and educate the public and visitors on conservation issues
<b>Aircraft</b>	Any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air otherwise than by the reactions of the air against the surface of the earth (section2, Civil Aviation Act 1990).
<b>Amenities area</b>	Any area of a national park set aside for the development and operation of recreational and public amenities and related services appropriate for the public use and enjoyment of the national park (section 15, National Parks Act 1980).
<b>Animal</b>	Any mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, fish (including shellfish) or related organism, insect, crustacean, or organism of every kind; but does not include a human being (section2, National Parks Act 1980).
<b>Aquatic life</b>	Any species or plant or animal life (except birds) that must, at any time of the life history of the species, inhabit freshwater, and includes any part of any such plant or animal (section2, Conservation Act 1987).
<b>Archaeological site</b>	A site that was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900; or is the site of a wreck of any vessel where that wreck occurred before 1900; and is or may be able through investigation by archaeological means to provide evidence relating to the history of New Zealand (section 2, Historic Places Act 1993).
<b>Authorisation</b>	Collective term for all types of approvals by the Minister and the Director-General of Conservation provided for in a statutory process.
<b>Backcountry skiing</b>	Skiing in the sparsely inhabited backcountry and remote lands over ungroomed and unmarked slopes. Fixed mechanical means of ascent (chairlifts, cable cars) are not present, and access will often will require a tramp or climb beforehand. Helicopters may be used to access some locations. Backcountry skiing can be highly dangerous due to the avalanche risk and skiers should be highly experienced. Backcountry skiing can become a multi-day activity when snow camping or the use of mountain huts facilitates it.
<b>Basic Hut</b>	Basic huts and bivvys provide overnight accommodation, somewhere to cook and sleep and very little else. They cater for Backcountry Adventurers or Remoteness Seekers. See also bivvy.
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The variability among living organisms from all sources, including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and ecological complexes of which they are

part. This includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems (United Nations Conference on Environment and Development 1992)

<b>Biosecurity</b>	The exclusion, eradication or effective management of risks posed by pests and diseases to the economy, environment and human health (NZ Biosecurity Strategy 2003).
<b>Biota</b>	All plants, animals and micro-organisms at a place.
<b>Bivvy</b>	A backcountry hut that an adult cannot stand up in and that has only enough floor area to sleep a maximum of two or three people. The name 'bivvy' or 'biv' is to be reserved for these buildings alone. All bivvies are basic huts. See also Basic Hut.
<b>Building</b>	Has the same meaning as given to it by sections 8 and 9 of the Building Act 2004.
<b>Bylaw</b>	A bylaw made by the Minister of Conservation, by notice in the New Zealand Gazette, under section 56 of the National Parks Act 1980.
<b>Concession</b>	A lease, licence, permit or easement granted under Part IIIB of the Conservation Act 1987 with reference to section 49 of the National Parks Act 1980, to enable the carrying out of a trade, occupation or business. Please refer to the Department of Conservation's website, <a href="http://www.doc.govt.nz">www.doc.govt.nz</a> , or your nearest visitor centre for further information regarding concession applications.
<b>Conservancy</b>	The Department of Conservation has 13 conservancy offices which are responsible for separate geographical areas and their administration. Fiordland National Park is in Southland Conservancy and the conservancy office is in Invercargill.
<b>Conservation</b>	The preservation and protection of natural and historic resources for the purpose of maintaining their intrinsic values, providing for their appreciation and recreational enjoyment by the public, and safeguarding the options for future generations (section 2, Conservation Act 1987).
<b>Conservation boards</b>	There are 14 Conservation Boards throughout the country, one for each of the 13 conservancies and one for the Chatham Islands. Conservation Boards are established under section 6L of the Conservation Act 1987. The primary functions and powers of the conservation boards are set out in the Conservation Act 1987 and the National Parks Act 1980 (sections 6M and 6N, Conservation Act 1987, and section 30, National Parks Act 1980). Their functions include overseeing the preparation of Conservation Management Strategies and National Park Management Plans for their area and advising the NZ Conservation Authority and the Department of Conservation on conservation matters of importance in their area. They also have an important conservation advocacy role.
<b>Conservation management plan</b>	A plan for the management of natural and historic resources and for recreation, tourism and other conservation purposes which implements a conservation management strategy and establishes detailed objectives for integrated management within a place or places specified in a conservation management strategy (section 17E, Conservation Act 1987).
<b>Conservation management strategy</b>	A strategy which implements general policies and establishes objectives for the integrated management of natural and historic resources, and for recreation, tourism and other conservation purposes. A strategy is reviewed every ten years (section 17D, Conservation Act 1987).

<b>Consultation</b>	An invitation to give advice and 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. It involves an ongoing dialogue. It does not necessarily mean acceptance of the other party's view, but enables informed decision-making by having regard to those views.
<b>Co-site</b>	To co-locate in, on, or adjacent to other equipment or facilities.
<b>Cultural</b>	Societal values with emphasis on New Zealand / European history and Māori tikanga that are handed down through the generations.
<b>Cumulative effects</b>	An effect which arises over time or in combination with other effects (section 3, Resource Management Act 1991).
<b>Customary use</b>	Gathering and use of natural resources by tangata whenua according to tikanga.
<b>Data</b>	Facts or things used as a basis for decision making.
<b>Effect</b>	Any positive or adverse effect; and any temporary or permanent effects; and any past, present or future effect; and any cumulative effect which arises over time or in combination with other effects regardless of the scale, intensity, duration, or frequency of the effect and also includes any potential effects of high probability; and any potential effect of low probability which has high potential impact (section 3, Resource Management Act 1991).
<b>Easement</b>	A concession (please refer to the above definition for concession) for right of way/passage across land, for a maximum of 30 years. Easements may or may not be publicly notified.
<b>Ecological Values</b>	Values related to living organisms, their interrelationships with each other and their environments.
<b>Ecosystem</b>	A biological system comprising a community of living organisms and its associated non-living environment, interacting as an ecological unit.
<b>Effect</b>	Any positive or adverse effect; and any temporary or permanent effect; and any past, present or future effect; and any cumulative effect which arises over time or combination with other effects regardless of the scale
<b>Endangered species</b>	A plant or animal in danger of extinction and whose survival is unlikely if the factors causing its decline continue.
<b>Endemic</b>	A species which is native to, as well as restricted to, a particular natural area.
<b>Eradicate</b>	To remove completely.
<b>Extinct species</b>	A plant or animal no longer known to exist.
<b>Facilities</b>	Facilities that enable people to enjoy a range of recreation opportunities including (but not limited to): visitor and information centres, camping areas, tracks and walkways, bridges, huts, roads, car-parking areas, toilets, picnic areas, signs and interpretation panels, viewing platforms, wharves, and boat ramps.
<b>Fish and Game Council</b>	Statutory body with functions pertaining to the management, maintenance and enhancement of the sports fish and game resource of a region in the recreational

interests of anglers and hunters (section 26P, Conservation Act 1987). See also definition of game.

- Fishery** One or more stocks or parts of stocks or one or more species of freshwater fish or aquatic life that can be treated as a unit for the purposes of conservation or management (section 2, Conservation Act 1987).
- Foreshore** Any land covered and uncovered by the flow and ebb of the tide at mean spring tides and, in relation to any such land that forms part of the bed of a river, does not include any area that is not part of the coastal marine area (section 2, Resource Management Act 1991 to which section 2, National Parks Act 1980 refers as successor to the Harbours Act 1950).
- Freshwater fish** Includes finfish and shellfish which must at any time in the life history of the species inhabit freshwater, and includes finfish and shellfish that seasonally migrate into and out of freshwater.
- Game** Means the wildlife declares to be game specific in the First Schedule to the Wildlife Act 1953. As at the date of the adoption of the General Policy for National Parks 2005 they are all birds viz: black swan, Canada goose, chukar, grey duck, mallard duck, paradise duck, spoonbill duck, partridge, red-legged partridge, pheasant, pukeko, Australian quail, Californian quail and Virginian quail.
- Guided walkers** Visitors who are taken on walks within Fiordland National Park by a commercial operator who holds a concession to undertake the activity.
- Habitat** The environment within which a particular species or group of species lives. It includes the physical and biotic characteristics that are relevant to the species concerned.
- Hapu** A sub-tribe or group of extended families recognising a common ancestor.
- Historical and cultural heritage** Any building or other structure, archaeological site, natural feature, wāhi tapu, or object, associated with people, traditions, events or ideas, which contributes to an understanding of New Zealand's history and cultures.
- Historic place** (a) Means
- (i) any land (including an archaeological site); or
  - (ii) any building or structure (including part of a building or structure); or
  - (iii) any combination of (i) and (ii) -
- that forms part of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand and lies within the territorial limits of New Zealand; and
- (b) Includes anything that is in or fixed to such land (section 2, Historic Places Act 1993).
- Historic resource** Means an historic place within the meaning of the Historic Places Act 1993, and includes any interest in a historic resource (section 2, Conservation Act 1987).
- ICOMOS** International Commission on Monuments and Sites. This is the leading international organisation responsible for developing principles and process for

historic conservation. The ICOMOS New Zealand charter was produced in 1993 to guide historic conservation in this country.

<b>Independent walkers</b>	Visitors undertaking walks in Fiordland National Park that are not guided by a commercial operator who holds a concession to undertake the activity.
<b>Indigenous species</b>	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. This includes species that are unique to New Zealand as well as those that may be found elsewhere in the world. Use of the words “indigenous” and “native” have the same meaning in this plan.
<b>Information</b>	Includes interpretation.
<b>Intellectual property rights</b>	Ownership of knowledge or vested interest in the ownership of knowledge.
<b>Interpretation</b>	Conveying information about the origin, meaning or values of natural or cultural heritage via live, interactive or static media. It is designed to stimulate visitor interest, increase understanding and promote support for conservation.
<b>Intrinsic value</b>	This is 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.
<b>Introduced species</b>	Species other than indigenous species.
<b>Irregular Aircraft Operator</b>	An operator landing at / taking off within Fiordland National Park up to and including 10 times per annum.
<b>Iwi</b>	A tribe or people. A group of several hapu with common ancestral links.
<b>Joint working programme</b>	A programme involving the Department of Conservation and other organisations or groups that work together on approved activities involving the eradication and/or control of introduced animals.
<b>Kaitiakitanga</b>	The exercise of customary practices of guardianship, protection, stewardship and sustainable use by the tangata whenua in relation to ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga.
<b>Kaitiaki</b>	Guardian.
<b>Kaitiaki Roopu</b>	A Ngāi Tahu committee that the Department of Consultation consults with on a regular basis. It comprises one representative from each of the four papatipu rūnanga in Murihiku and the two Southland Conservation Board Ngāi Tahu representatives.
<b>Lease</b>	A concession (please refer to the above definition for concession) for an exclusive interest in land, for a maximum of 30 years. All lease applications must be publicly notified.
<b>Licence</b>	A concession (please refer to the above definition for concession) for a maximum of 30 years which may have an interest in land (non exclusive), Profit a prendre (crops) and/or significant effects. All licence applications must be publicly notified.
<b>Mahinga kai</b>	Customary gathering of food and other natural materials and the places where

those resources are gathered.

**Mana**

Prestige; authority.

**Mana whenua**

Customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapu or individual in an identified area.

**Mauri**

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

**Minimum Impact Activity (as defined in the Crown Minerals Act 1991)**

Means any of the following:

(a) Geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveying:

(b) Taking samples by hand or hand held methods:

(c) Aerial surveying:

(d) Land surveying:

(e) Any activity prescribed as a minimum impact activity:

(f) Any lawful act incidental to any activity to which paragraphs (a) to (e) relate—

to the extent that it does not involve any activity that results in impacts of greater than minimum scale and in no circumstances shall include activities involving—

(g) The cutting, destroying, removing, or injury of any vegetation on greater than a minimum scale; or

(h) The use of explosives; or

(i) Damage to improvements, stock, or chattels on any land; or

(j) Any breach of the provisions of this or any other Act, including provisions in relation to protected native plants, water, noise, and historic sites; or

(k) The use of more persons for any particular activity than is reasonably necessary; or

(l) Any impacts prescribed as prohibited impacts; or

(m) Entry on land prescribed as prohibited land.

(Source - Crown Minerals Act 1991)

For the purpose of this Management Plan, any activity, involving the removal of minerals that are the subject of the Crown Minerals Act 1991 on public conservation land, is not a minimum impact activity if it includes;

(a) any mechanised access;

(b) mechanical removal (excluding hand held equipment);

(c) obvious damage to indigenous vegetation; and

(d) any impacts that are greater than minimum scale.

**Mining**

Mean to take, win or extract by whatever means, a mineral existing in its natural state in land, or a chemical substance from that mineral, for the purpose of obtaining the mineral or chemical substance; but does not include prospecting or

exploration; and “to mine” has a corresponding meaning (section 2, Crown Minerals Act 1991).

<b>Minister</b>	Minister of Conservation
<b>Murihiku</b>	Southland.
<b>National park lands and waters</b>	All land included in a national park where land may include the foreshore, and the bed of a stream, river, tarn or lake and other permanent water bodies, such as peat bogs, wetlands and tidal waters that flow through that area of a national park within the coastal marine area.  It is a matter of legal fact in the case of each national park whether or not ‘park lands’ include foreshore and sea bed areas; not all foreshores and sea beds surrounded by or adjoining a national park will have the status of national park.
<b>National Park Management Plan</b>	A national park management plan provides for the management of a national park in accordance with the National Parks Act 1980 (section 45(2), National Parks Act 1980).
<b>National park values</b>	The values outlined in section 4 of the National Parks Act 1980.
<b>Native</b>	Indigenous
<b>Natural</b>	Existing in or produced by nature
<b>Natural Character</b>	The qualities of an area which are the product of natural processes and, taken together give it a particular recognisable character. These qualities may be ecological, physical, spiritual or aesthetic in nature.
<b>Natural quiet</b>	Natural ambient conditions in a natural area; the sounds of nature.
<b>Natural State</b>	Unmodified by human activity or introduced fauna or flora.
<b>New Zealand Conservation Authority</b>	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 adopting General Policy for national parks, and approving conservation management strategies and plans and national park management plans (section 6B, Conservation Act 1987 and section 18, National Parks Act 1980).
<b>One-off aircraft operator</b>	An irregular aircraft operator who is a concessionaire with 10 or less landings / take offs allocated in any year.
<b>Papatipu rūnanga</b>	A traditional local Māori council. Within the Ngāi Tahu tribal structure there are 18 papatipu rūnanga who hold the tribal authority at a local level. There are four papatipu rūnanga in Murihiku. These are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Hokonui Rūnanga</li> <li>•Oraka/Aparima Rūnanga</li> <li>•Te Rūnanga o Awarua</li> <li>•Te Rūnanga o Waihopai.</li> </ul> <p>In addition, Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio based on the West Coast is papatipu rūnanga</p>

for the area north of Milford Sound / Piopiotahi.

<b>Participation</b>	Contribution of effort, information, and ideas towards the discharge and attainment of the Department of Conservation's work.
<b>Partnerships</b>	The relationship between individuals or groups that is characterised by mutual co-operation and responsibility for the achievement of a specific goal.
<b>Permit</b>	A concession (please refer to the above definition for concession) for a maximum of 5 years with no interest in land and small scale effects. May or may not be publicly advertised depending on the effects associated with the activity.
<b>Personal mobility device</b>	A device designed to transport one person; is propelled by hand or a propulsion system at a maximum speed of 15km/hour; and is ridden by a disabled person.
<b>Personal water craft (including, but not limited to, jet skis)</b>	Power-driven vessel that has a 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, but not seated within the vessel; and may include space for one or more passengers.
<b>Pest</b>	Any organism, including an animal, plant, pathogen and disease, capable or potentially capable of causing unwanted harm or posing significant risks to indigenous species, habitats and ecosystems.
<b>Place</b>	An area identified in a conservation management strategy or national park management plan for the purposes of integrated 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 and unique management needs.
<b>Plant</b>	Any angiosperm, gymnosperm, fern or fern ally; and includes any moss, liverwort, alga, fungus, or related organism (section 2, National Parks Act 1980).
<b>Pounamu</b>	New Zealand greenstone as defined in Ngāi Tahu (Pounamu Vesting) Act 1997.
<b>Preservation</b>	In relation to a resource, means the maintenance, so far as is practicable, of its intrinsic values (section 2, Conservation Act 1987).
<b>Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi</b>	The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi identified from time to time by the Government of New Zealand.
<b>Private accommodation</b>	Place to live or lodge which is not available to the general public on an open basis.
<b>Protection</b>	In relation to a resource, means its maintenance, so far as is practicable, in its current state; but includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) its restoration to some former state; and</li> <li>(b) its augmentation, enhancement, or expansion (section 2, Conservation Act 1987).</li> </ul>
<b>Public</b>	Place to live or lodge in that is open to or shared by all people.



**accommodation****Public interest**

Interest that is open to or shared by all people.

**Rahui**

A restriction or control of specified activities put in place by the tangata whenua as kaitiaki to manage an area in accordance with tikanga.

**Rare species**

A plant or animal with small world populations that are not at present endangered or vulnerable but are at risk.

**Regular aircraft operator**

An operator landing at / taking off within Fiordland National Park more than 10 times per annum.

**Representative**

Examples typical of a given indigenous species, habitat or ecosystem that currently occur or once occurred in a place.

**Restoration**

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

**Road**

Means:

- (a) a road that is formed and maintained for vehicle use by the public;
- (b) a route that is marked by the Department of Conservation for vehicle use by the public or identified in this national park management plan for use by vehicles generally or for a particular type of vehicle (for example a bicycle) or as a vehicle parking area.

**Rohe**

Geographical territory of an iwi or hapū.

**Salmonids**

Means:

- (a) Brown trout (*Salmo trutta*)
- (b) Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)
- (c) (American) Brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*)
- (d) Lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*)
- (e) Atlantic salmon (*Salmo Salar*)
- (f) Quinnat or Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*)
- (g) Sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*)

The above sports fish include any hybrid and the young, fry, ova, and spawn, and any part of any such fish; but does not include salmon preserved in cans and imported into New Zealand.

**Servicing of aircraft**

(As relates to Milford Airstrip) The intention to clean, fuel and undertake such activities to ensure a safe flight but excluding any scheduled maintenance or other non safety related activities.

**Site**

A defined area within a wider place.

<b>Specially protected area</b>	Any part of a national park set apart as a specially protected area under section 12 of the National Parks Act 1980.
<b>Species</b>	A group of organisms which has evolved distinct common inheritable features and occupies a particular geographic range, and which is capable of interbreeding freely but not with members of other species.
<b>Sports fish</b>	Every species of freshwater fish that the Governor-General may declare, by Order-in-Council, to be sports fish for the purposes of the Conservation Act 1987; examples are trout and salmon.
<b>Tangata whenua</b>	Iwi or hapu that has customary authority in a place.
<b>Taonga</b>	Valued resources or prized possessions, held by Māori, both material and non-material. It is a broad concept that includes tangible and intangible aspects of natural and historic resources of significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu and intellectual property.
<b>Tapu</b>	Sacred.
<b>Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu</b>	The Ngāi Tahu tribal council. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu is made up of one representative of each of the 18 papatipu rūnanga. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu is recognised in legislation as a corporate body with the authority to act on behalf of the iwi.
<b>Te Wāhipounamu</b>	The South Island.
<b>The Crown</b>	Her Majesty the Queen acting through ministers and departments of state.
<b>Threatened species</b>	A collective term referring to any species in the rare, vulnerable or endangered categories.
<b>Tikanga</b>	Customary values and practices related to specific iwi and hapū.
<b>Tōpuni</b>	The concept of Tōpuni derives from the traditional Ngāi Tahu tikanga (custom) of persons of rangatira (chiefly) status extending their mana and protection over a person or area by placing their cloak over them or it. In its new application a Tōpuni confirms and places an overlay of Ngāi Tahu values on specific pieces of land managed by the Department of Conservation. A Tōpuni does not over-ride or alter the existing land status (e.g. National Park), but ensures that Ngāi Tahu values are also recognised, acknowledged and provided for.
<b>Track</b>	A formed but unsealed way for foot traffic.
<b>Utilities</b>	Includes, but is not limited to, structures and infrastructure for telecommunications, energy generation and transmission, oil and gas production and distribution, sewerage provision, water supply and flood control, roads and airstrips, hydrological and weather stations.

<b>Vehicle</b>	Vehicle means any device that is powered by any propulsion system and moves on rollers, skids, tracks, wheels, or other means; and includes any device referred to previously from which the propulsion system has been removed; or the rollers, skids, tracks, wheels, or other means of movement have been removed; and does not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) a pushchair or pram;</li> <li>(b) a child's toy;</li> <li>(c) a personal mobility device used by a disabled person.</li> </ul>
<b>Viability</b>	The ability of a species or a community to persist over time.
<b>Vulnerable species</b>	A plant or animal likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if the factors causing its decline continue.
<b>Wāhi Tapu</b>	Place sacred to Māori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual or mythological sense (section 2, Historic Places Trust Act 1993).
<b>Wetlands</b>	Permanent or intermittently wet areas, shallow water or land-water margins. They include swamps, bogs, estuaries, braided rivers, and lake margins.
<b>Whakapapa</b>	Recounting of genealogical lineage; genealogy.
<b>Whitebait</b>	Any of the five Galaxias species of fish. Specifically, these are <i>G. maculatus</i> , <i>G. brevipinnis</i> , <i>G. fasciatus</i> , <i>G. argenteus</i> and <i>G. postvectis</i> .
<b>Wilderness Area</b>	Any part of a national park set apart as a Wilderness Area under section 14 of the National Parks Act 1980.
<b>Wild animal</b>	Wild animal has the meaning set out in the Wild Animal Control Act 1977 and includes: possums, deer, wallabies, tahr, wild goats, wild pigs, and chamois (section 2, Wild Animal Control Act 1977).
<b>Wild Animal Recovery Operation (WARO)</b>	The use of an aircraft (whether or not for hire or reward) to carry out one or more of the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The searching for, shooting, or immobilising of wild animals:</li> <li>b) The recovery of wild animals (whether dead or alive) or any part of those animals:</li> <li>c) Carriage of persons, supplies, equipment, firearms, ammunition, poisons, or other things that may be used for the purpose of paragraph (a) or paragraph (b):</li> </ul> <p>(Section 2, Wild Animal Control Act 1977)</p>
<b>Wildlife</b>	Any animal (as defined in the Wildlife Act 1953) that is living in a wild state; and includes any such animal or egg or offspring of any such animal held or hatched or born in captivity, whether pursuant to an authority granted under the Wildlife Act 1953 or otherwise; but does not include wild animals subject to the Wild Animal Control Act 1977 (section 2, Wildlife Act 1953).

**World Heritage Site**

A site designated under the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Convention as being of outstanding universal value as a site of cultural or natural heritage.