

Glossary

Term	Definition
70:20:10 model of learning and development	The 70:20:10 model of learning and development incorporates three types of learning: 70% from real-life and workplace experiences, 20% from relationship learning (feedback, mentoring, coaching, networks, and observing and working with role models) and 10% from formal learning and structured programs.
BCP	Business and Corporate Partnership
Best management practice	Methods or techniques found to be the most effective and practical way to achieve an objective, while making best use of the department's resources.
Biodiversity	Life in all its forms—different plants, animals and micro-organisms, the genes they contain and the ecosystems they form.
Catchment	An area of land on which runoff from rainfall is collected and transferred to a waterway.
Circular economy	An economic system aimed at eliminating waste and the continual use of resources.
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
CYPAL	Cape York Peninsula Aboriginal Land
Declared Fish Habitat Area (FHA)	Areas to protect key inshore and estuarine fish habitat areas that are essential to sustaining fisheries. While declared fish habitat areas protect these key fish habitats from physical disturbance associated with coastal development, community access and use such as legal fishing and boating are allowed and encouraged.
DFV	Domestic and family violence
Ecosystem	A community of organisms interacting with one another and their environment.
Ecotourism	Ecologically sustainable tourism with a primary focus on experiencing natural areas that foster environmental and cultural understanding, appreciation and conservation.
eDRMS	Electronic document and records management system
Environmental authority	Authorisation provided by DES, which allows an environmentally relevant activity to be performed.
FORAGE	FORAGE is an online, web and email-based system, which generates and distributes climate and pasture related information in customised reports for a requested location.
Heritage	Places of cultural and natural significance that we want to keep, respect and pass on to future generations. Heritage places include buildings, structures, cemeteries, archaeological sites, gardens, urban precincts, and natural and landscape features.
HCOANZ	Heritage Chairs and Officials of Australia and New Zealand
Indigenous management agreement	An agreement that establishes how a protected area will be jointly managed between Traditional Owners and the State of Queensland. It describes the parties' respective roles and responsibilities as well as the strategic management directions.
Management plans	Statutory documents that provide clear management direction and priority actions for areas managed by the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service and Partnerships. Management plans require public consultation.

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Marine park	Large multiple use areas that provide for the conservation of the marine environment. Through a system of zoning, marine parks provide for a range of recreational and commercial pursuits while also supporting conservation initiatives. Marine parks help protect a wide variety of habitats including mangrove wetlands, seagrass beds, mudflats, sandbanks, beaches, rocky outcrops and reefs.
NAIDOC	National Aborigines and Islanders Day Observance Committee
National park	A large natural or near natural area set aside to protect large-scale ecological processes, along with the complement of species and ecosystems characteristic of the area, which also provide a foundation for environmentally and culturally compatible spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and visitor opportunities. The primary objective of a national park is to permanently protect and preserve natural biodiversity along with its underlying ecological structure and supporting environmental processes, and to promote education and enable recreation consistent with this objective.
National Science Week	An annual celebration of science in Australia.
Nature refuge	An area of private land voluntarily declared and protected for conservation purposes while allowing compatible and sustainable land uses to continue.
Planned burns	Planned burns (also referred to as prescribed burning) is the primary tool for minimising risk from landscape bushfires.
Protected area	Land and sea areas dedicated as protected areas under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> , State and Commonwealth marine parks acts, and the <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> .
QAO	Queensland Audit Office
QCAP	Queensland Climate Action Plan
Queensland Heritage Register	A statutory list of places of cultural heritage significance to Queensland.
QPWS&P	Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service and Partnerships
Queensland Youth Week	An annual celebration of young people aged 12 to 25 and the positive contributions they make to Queensland communities.
RNTBC	Registered native title bodies corporate
RSPCA Queensland	Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Queensland
Stakeholders	Individuals, groups or organisations with specific interest in and/or influence on the work of the department.
STEM education	An approach to learning and development that integrates the areas of science, technology, engineering and mathematics.
Wetland environments	Areas of permanent or periodic/intermittent inundation, whether natural or artificial, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water which does not exceed six metres depth at low tide.
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
World Heritage Areas	These areas are examples of the world's most outstanding natural and/or cultural heritage that it is agreed should be protected for all humanity. They are identified and listed under an international treaty administered by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).