

GLOSSARY

Aeolian

Material eroded, transported and deposited by wind.

Alluvial

Material deposited by, or in transit in, flowing water.

Bioregional Conservation Status

The combination of Ecological Vegetation Community (EVC) and bioregion is used to determine the bioregional conservation status (BCS) of an EVC. This is a measure of the current extent and quality for each EVC, when compared to its original (pre-1750) extent and condition. On this basis a BioEVC will have a BCS of endangered, vulnerable, depleted, least concern or rare.

Bioregions

Bioregions are large, geographically distinct areas of land with common characteristics, such as geology, landform patterns, climate, ecological features and plant and animal communities.

Capacity building

Capacity building is a conceptual approach to development that focuses on understanding the obstacles that inhibit people, governments, international organisations, and non-governmental organisations from realising their developmental goals while enhancing the abilities that will allow them to achieve measurable and sustainable results.

Carbon sequestration

Carbon sequestration is the process of removal and storage of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere in carbon sinks (such as forests, woody plants, mangroves or soils).

Co-design

Co-design is about challenging the imbalance of power held within groups of individuals, who make important decisions about others' lives, livelihoods and bodies. Often, with little to no involvement of the people who will be most impacted by those decisions. Co-design seeks to change that through building new relationships, capability and capacity for boundless curiosity. It uses inclusive convening to share knowledge and power.

Community Engagement

To consult the community, increase awareness and promote the involvement of community members in a particular event, activity or project.

Country

Country includes the land, water and all living things.

Country Plan

A key strategic planning document that sets direction for and assist in the delivery of cultural outcomes including Caring for Country and other Traditional Owner aspirations.

Cultural landscapes

Cultural landscapes are a traditional way of understanding and managing Country, 'the planning unit of choice.'

Cultural flows

Cultural flows are water entitlements that are legally and beneficially owned by the Nations of a sufficient and adequate quantity and quality to improve the spiritual, cultural, natural, environmental, social and economic conditions of those Nations. These are our inherent rights.

-MLDRIN Echuca Declaration, 2007

Duplex soils

Soils in which there is a sharp change in soil texture between the A and B horizons. The soil profile is dominated by the mineral fraction with a texture contrast of 1.5 soil texture groups or greater between the A and B horizons. Horizon boundaries are clear to sharp.

Eutrophication

Eutrophication is the ecosystem response to the addition of artificial or natural substances, such as nitrates and phosphates, through fertiliser or sewage, to an aquatic system.

NatureKit

NatureKit is a free online mapping and data exploration tool for biodiversity data integration and decision support. For example, NatureKit currently displays NaturePrint and Strategic Management Prospects (SMP) datasets.

NaturePrint

NaturePrint is a suite of decision-support products and tools (including Strategic Biodiversity Values [SBV] and Strategic Management Prospects [SMP]) developed by DELWP and designed to help make choices about what actions to take, and in which places, to protect Victoria's environment and plan for the future.

Reading Country

Reading Country is a bridging tool that expresses a respectful integration of Indigenous oral cultural practices of knowledge protection and transfer (e.g. dreaming stories) and Western applied research. Reading Country involves seeking the areas of change between different elements and systems of Country. It has two main components; firstly, cultural values are identified and recorded. These values may be cultural heritage, intangible heritage -as song, dance, stories, places – and living bio-cultural values – such as culturally significant plants and animals. These values are examined through narrative and yarning with Elders, mentors, peers or knowledge keepers. The second component is interaction (data analysis, interpretation and sharing as knowledge) that then manifests as priorities and actions required to heal and maintain health of Country.

Reading Country embeds data sovereignty and includes developing other knowledge protection mechanisms (cultural governance) to ensure that the ongoing protection of Traditional Owner knowledge and practice is undertaken in a culturally appropriate and Indigenous led.

Groundwater

Water beneath the surface held in or moving through saturated layers of soil, sediment or rock.

Meta-sedimentary

A sediment or sedimentary rock which shows evidence of metamorphism.

Pleistocene

The Pleistocene Epoch is typically defined as the time period that began about 2.6 million years ago and lasted until about 11,700 years ago. The most recent Ice Age occurred then, as glaciers covered huge parts of Earth. It was followed by the current stage, called the Holocene Epoch.

Quaternary

The Quaternary Period is divided into two epochs: the Pleistocene (2.6 million years ago to 11,700 years ago) and the Holocene (11,000 thousand years ago to today).

RAMSAR Convention

The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance holds the unique distinction of being the first modern treaty between nations aimed at conserving natural resources. The signing of the Convention on Wetlands took place in 1971 at the small Iranian town of Ramsar. Since then, the Convention on Wetlands has been known as the Ramsar Convention.

The Ramsar Convention's broad aims are to halt the worldwide loss of wetlands and to conserve, through wise use and management, those that remain. This requires international cooperation, policy making, capacity building and technology transfer.

Regional Landcare Plan

A Plan that recognises the issues faced by Landcare groups and volunteers undertaking NRM activities and provides a framework for a Support Plan that supports their needs.

Sodic

A type of soil that contains sufficient exchangeable sodium to adversely affect soil stability, plant growth and/or land use.

Sodosols

Sodosols have a sodic subsoil and strong texture contrast between the A and B horizons. Widespread throughout the north central region they frequently occur on the older alluvial plains in the north and on the sedimentary hills.

Strategic Biodiversity Values

Strategic Biodiversity Values (SBV) is a decision-support tool that combines information on areas important for threatened flora and fauna, and vegetation types and condition to provide a view of relative biodiversity importance of all parts of the Victorian landscape. This integrated information is

important because decision-makers need access to an objective, comprehensive and spatially explicit view of the rank of biodiversity assets to enable comparison of locations across Victoria.

Strategic Management Prospects

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP) is a decision support tool designed to help biodiversity managers consider and compare which actions to do where. To deliver the Biodiversity Plan's goals and targets and to try to prevent more species from becoming threatened, we need our management efforts to achieve the most benefits for the most species. To achieve the most positive change for biodiversity, it is important to choose activities based on the greatest benefit to the most species at the least cost.

Vertisols

A type of soil in which there is a high content of expansive clay known as montmorillonite that forms deep cracks in drier seasons or years.

Abbreviations

AAPs	Adaptation Action Plans
AWAs	Aboriginal Waterways Assessments
BGLC	Barenji Gadjin Land Council
BRP	Biodiversity Response Planning
CaLP Act	Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994
CAP	Conservation Action Plans
CAPAD	Collaborative Australian Protected Areas Database
CAR	Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative (reserve system)
CFA	Country Fire Authority
CMA	Catchment Management Authority
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DELWP	Department of Environment Land Water and Planning
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
FFG Act	Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988
GMA	Groundwater Management Area
GMID	Goulburn Murray Irrigation District
ha	hectare
IAP2	The International Association for Public Participation (framework)
ICM	Integrated Catchment Management
IWM	Integrated Water Management
JMP	Joint Management Plan
km	kilometre
LCIR	Loddon Campaspe Irrigation Region
LWMP	Land and Water Management Plan
M	million
MDBA	Murray Darling Basin Association
MERI	the Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Improvement Framework
ML	Megalitre (one million litres)
MLDREN	Murray Lower Darling Rivers Indigenous Nations

MNES	Matter of national environmental significance
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-government agencies
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PICCC	Primary Industries Climate Challenges Centre
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party
RCS	Regional Catchment Strategy
RDV	Regional Development Victoria
REZ	Renewable Energy Zones
RLP	Regional Land Partnerships
SBV	Strategic Biodiversity Value
SDG	(UN) Sustainable Development Goals
SES	State Emergency Service
SMART	Goals that are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time bound
SMP	Strategic Management Prospects
TLAWC	Taungurung Land and Waters Council
TOS	Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010
VAAF	Victorian Aboriginal Affairs Framework
VBA	Victorian Biodiversity Atlas
VCCI	Victorian centre for Climate Change Innovation
VEWH	Victorian Environmental Water Holder
VicWaCI	Victorian Water and Climate Innovation
WSPA	Water Supply Protection Area
WSUD	Water Sensitive Urban Design