Definitions

Term	Definition
Biodiversity	The diversity of living organisms in a particular location. The term is particularly used for species that are endemic ('native') to a location and have evolved over time to exist in that area as part of an ecosystem.
Biodiversity-Sensitive Urban Design	An approach to the planning and design of urban environments focussed on improving biodiversity and ecosystem health.
Circular economy	An alternative to the wasteful traditional 'linear' economy based on 'take, make, use and dispose' based on the principles of designing out waste and pollution, keeping products and materials in use at their highest utility for as long as possible and regenerating natural systems.
Carbon Dioxide equivalent (CO2e)	A standardised measure used to compare the emissions from various greenhouse gases (GHG) based upon their global warming potential.
Citizen science	Citizen science is the practice of engaging the public in scientific research, where volunteers contribute data collection, analysis, or other activities, often in collaboration with professional scientists, to advance knowledge in various fields
Climate resilience	The ability of a feature or system to prepare for, recover from and adapt to the impacts of climate change while retaining the same basic structure and ways of functioning. Climate resilience requires an integrated and collaborative approach that considers climate risk reduction, emissions reduction and adaptation.
Climate hazard	Climate hazards are specific physical events or trends driven by changes in climate variables that pose a threat to people, infrastructure, or ecosystems e.g. heatwaves, bushfires, flooding, drought, coastal erosion.
Climate risk	Climate risks are the potential impacts that arise from climate change. Climate risks can be broadly categorised as: Physical risks: These are assessed by considering exposure and vulnerability to a climate hazard e.g. damage to a council asset from flooding. Transition risks: These are assessed by considering impacts of climate-related policy, regulation, technology, markets or community expectations and looking at financial, reputational or legal consequences e.g. how council responds to emissions reduction

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Community garden	Community gardens are community led and managed, not-for profit initiatives, where members of the local community come together to grow food in individual or shared plots. Community gardens are open to the public on a regular basis.
Emissions	Emissions refers to greenhouse gas emissions released into the atmosphere primarily due to human activities, such as the burning of fossil fuels (coal, oil, and natural gas), agriculture, and land clearing.
Emissions inventory	An account of the amount of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions emitted to the atmosphere. The emissions inventory must account for the six GHGs covered by the Kyoto Protocol.
Embodied emissions	Emissions associated with the production, transportation and disposal of materials used in construction, manufacturing and other processes.
Environmental sustainability	Planning and providing for the needs of current and future generations, creating resilient and prosperous communities and protecting the environment and ecosystem services.
Environmentally Sustainable Design	Environmentally Sustainable Design (ESD) is the practice of creating buildings and spaces that minimise environmental impact and use resources efficiently. Key principles of ESD are passive design, energy efficiency and low emissions, water conservation, sustainable materials, supporting health and wellbeing of occupants and climate resilience. ESD aims to deliver long-term benefits by integrating sustainability into all stages of a project's life cycle.
Future Trees	Future Trees is a Resilient South and University of Adelaide project focused on increasing urban tree diversity through data sharing, trialling new species and developing new cultivars resilient to more challenging climates. www.resilientsouth.com/futuretrees
Green infrastructure / natural assets	'Green infrastructure' and 'natural assets' are similar terms that refer to living systems or items that are engineered and managed to achieve defined environmental, social and economic outcomes. Examples could be trees, forests or wetlands in an urban setting.
Greenhouse gas s (GHG)	Greenhouse gas emissions are the atmospheric gases responsible for causing global warming and climate change. Greenhouse gases include: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3)

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Greening	Conservation, restoration, or creation of green infrastructure including trees and vegetation, that benefits people, nature and our economy, and the soils and water to support it.
Hazardous waste	Selected solid waste items, as specified by Council, which arise from residential premises that cannot be collected by the general waste, co-mingled, organics recycling or hard waste collection services.
Natural Asset Management	Natural Asset Management is a particular field of asset management that deals with the systemic management of natural assets. It follows similar approaches to traditional asset management (roads, bridges etc) based on the delivery of defined service levels in the most cost-effective way.
Net Zero emissions	Net zero emissions means that any remaining greenhouse gas emissions, after emissions are reduced, are balanced out by removal of an equivalent amount of carbon through emissions reduction activities.
Product stewardship	Product stewardship is an approach to environmental management in which everyone involved in the lifecycle of a product—manufacturers, importers, retailers, users and disposers—takes shared responsibility for reducing the environmental and health impacts of that product. It aims to minimise waste, promote resource recovery and reduce the environmental impact of products, particularly at end-of-life, through measures such as improved design, reuse, recycling, and appropriate disposal.
Refrigerants	Refrigerants are synthetic greenhouse gases used in air conditioning and refrigeration. Their release through leaks or servicing is considered a scope 1 (direct) emission under emissions reporting frameworks and must be including in emissions inventories if material. Refrigerant emissions are calculated based on gas type and estimated leakage.
Regional Climate Partnerships	The Regional Climate Partnerships are a network of regional, cross-sectoral groups delivering practical action aimed at strengthening the climate resilience of their communities, economies, and natural and built environments. The City of Marion participates in the Resilient South Regional Climate Partnership.
Renewable energy	Renewable energy is generated from natural resources that are abundant and continually replenished, such as sunlight, wind, and biomass. These sources are considered renewable because they produce little or no greenhouse gas emissions during energy generation.
Resilient South	A Regional Climate Partnership for the Southern Adelaide Region including the Cities of Holdfast Bay, Marion, Mitcham and Onkaparinga and the South Australian Government.

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Term	Definition
Supply chain	Supply chain refers to the series of activities involved in the production, distribution, and consumption of goods or services, focusing on minimising environmental impacts at each stage.
Sustainable living	Sustainable living refers to individuals or households making choices that have a minimal impact on the environment including using water wisely, minimising waste, reducing emissions, and choosing sustainable, locally produced food.
Water Sensitive Urban Design	An approach to the planning and design of urban environments focused on integrating the urban water cycle, including potable water, wastewater, and stormwater, with the built and natural urban landscape.

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