

## 13. GLOSSARY

accretion	build up of sediment
aeolian	sediments which have been transported by winds
aff.	affinity, resembling or closely related
annual	a plant grown from seed that completes its life cycle in one season
aril	an appendage growing near the point of attachment of the seed
axil	the point of the upper angle formed between the axis of a stem and any part (usually a leaf) arising from it
bar	a bank of sand, gravel or other unconsolidated material built up on the sea floor in shallow water
beaked	bearing a narrow or prolonged tip
berm	nearly horizontal part of the beach formed by the deposition of sediment by wave action
bipinnate	twice pinnate, the paired pinnae being again divided
biodiversity	the variety of plants and animals living within an ecosystem
biomass	a quantitative estimate of the entire amount of living organisms in a particular habitat
blowout	bare sandy hollows formed by wind and wave erosion of sand dunes
bract	leaflike structure at base of a flower or inflorescence
breakers	waves breaking on a shore or over a reef
bund	mounds of sand placed on tracks to physically block them off to vehicle traffic
calyx	the collective term for all the sepals of a flower; the outer whorl of a flower
climate	weather information for an area collected over space and time
coastal processes	the combined natural processes such as weather, tides, sea level and waves, that impact on coastal environments
community capacity building	development work that may involve training as well as providing resources, to strengthen the ability of community groups and organisations to build structures, systems and skills that enable them to participate fully in decisions affecting their community and to take community action
country	refers to the cultural or spiritual place of origin of an Indigenous person. When Indigenous people talk of ' <i>my country</i> ' they are referring to their clan or tribal area. Their membership of that clan country was given at birth and remains even if they move away and live on other ' <i>country</i> '
creeper	growing along the surface of the ground and producing roots, usually at the nodes

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cultural heritage	knowledge, places and things including those made or changed by humans, that have aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual significance or other special value for future generations as well as the present community. ( <i>Australian Heritage Commission 1991</i> )
cusate foredune	a seaward protrusion in a beach produced by the accumulation of sediment at a zone of convergence or in the lee of an off shore obstacle
custodian	a person who cares for and protects an area of great sensitivity, such as a sacred site, food source or valued habitat. A custodian is not an 'owner' but rather a site 'protector' or 'carer' who lives locally and is responsible for the ritual maintenance and protection of a specific site or area. Most importantly, the custodian is responsible to a wider group of people who also have strong connections to the area, even though they may live at a distance from the site
deciduous	not evergreen, leaves fall off the tree
decumbent	reclining on the ground, but with the tip ascending
digitate	lobed or divided from a common point like the fingers of a hand
empowerment	the process by which people can effect and gain control over their own lives while learning to participate democratically in the life of the community. Empowerment not only conveys a psychological sense of control, but is also concerned with the actual social influence, political power and the rights of all individuals and communities." <i>Environments for Health Vic State Govt 2000.</i>
environmental weed	an environmental or bushland weed is a plant growing in bushland that is not part of the original species composition for that site
erosion	the loss of sediment
escarpment	a steep slope or long cliff that results from erosion or faulting
estuary	a partly enclosed coast water body in which waters derived from terrestrial and marine sources are mixed
evaluation	the collection of information about aspects of a project or action to determine its success
foredune	first dune on the landward edge of the beach
future act	a proposed activity or development on land and/or waters that may affect native title by extinguishing (removing) it or creating interests that are inconsistent with the existence or exercise of native title. Examples of future acts include the granting of mining or exploration rights.
geomorphology	the formation and evolution of landforms
groyne	a shore protection structure built to trap littoral drift or retard erosion of the shore
harden off	acclimatise a plant to harder conditions

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headland	land, usually high and with a sheer drop, extending out into a body of water – a promontory
high water mark	the intersection of the mean high water with the shore
holocene	strata younger than 10,000 years, the time when sea level began to rise (also called recent or modern)
Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA)	a voluntary agreement about the use and management of an area of land or waters made between one or more native title groups and others (such as miners, pastoralists, governments). A registered agreement is legally binding on the people who are party to the agreement, and all native title holders for that area
Indigenous peoples	Australians who identify as belonging to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander groups and who are recognised by their communities as belonging to those groups
inflorescence	the arrangement of flowers on the stem; a flower cluster
intertidal	the section of the coast between high and low tide marks
lanceolate	lance-shaped; much longer than wide, with the widest point below the middle
land manager	the public or private body with legal responsibility for management of an area
land tenure	defines land ownership or vesting, and establishes the purpose and intended use of a parcel of land
lignotuber	a woody swelling just below ground level which can produce new roots and shoots after disturbance such as fire, e.g. mallee root
linear	long and narrow with more or less parallel sides
littoral	of or pertaining to the shore, especially of the sea
littoral drift	littoral sediment movement under the influence of waves and currents
local provenance	plants that grow within the same recognised botanical province and which may not differ genetically
longshore	parallel to the shoreline
mallee	a shrubby eucalypt with several stems arising from an underground lignotuber
mallet	small to medium sized tree with usually steep branching form and a conspicuously dense terminal crown; often occurring in pure stands
mangrove	intertidal, salt-tolerant seed-bearing plants
mean	the average value in a series of data
microclimate	the climate of a small, particular place within an area, as contrasted with the climate of the entire area

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modal value	the value occurring most frequently in a series of data
ms	manuscript name, the proposed name for a species yet to be formally described
Native Title	the term used by the High Court to recognise the communal, group or individual rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in relation to their pre-existing and continuing connection with land or waters according to their traditional laws and customs. These rights may be rights of ownership, possession and use of traditional country and are recognised under Australian law
Native Title Representative Body	a regional organisation recognised by the Commonwealth Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs and funded by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) to represent Indigenous Australians in native title issues in a particular region
National Native Title Tribunal	the independent body established under the <i>Native Title Act 1993</i> to assist people to resolve native title issues. The Tribunal provides administrative support to deal with native title applications. It works closely with communities across Australia to help resolve land issues and make agreements that recognise everyone's rights and interests in land and waters
naturalised plant	a plant that is able to complete its entire lifecycle in an environment to which it is not indigenous (usually a weed)
near shore	the section of the coast from the backshore to the beginning of the offshore zone
nodes	position on the stem where leaves or branches originate
noxious weed	a weed that has been declared harmful by statute law and requires compulsory eradication
ovate	egg-shaped in outline and attached at the broad end
perennial	a plant that lives for more than two years
petal	a segment of the inner whorl (corolla) of the flower, usually coloured or white
phyllodes	leaf stalk modified into the shape of a leaf and functioning as a true leaf
pinnae	leaflets of a pinnate leaf
pinnate	compound leaf with leaflets arranged on opposite sides of an elongated axis
pn	phrase name, given to a putative new species yet to be formally described
promontory	a high ridge of land or rock jutting out into a body of water; a headland
propagate	to give rise to a new plant

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propagule	a structure with the capacity to give rise to a new plant, for example a seed, a spore, or a part of the vegetative body capable of independent growth if detached from the parent
prostrate	lying flat on the ground
protocol	respectfully following the customs and lores of the people or community you are working with and communicating in a way that is relevant to them.
provenance	location where seed is collected
raceme	unbranched, elongated inflorescence with stalked flowers maturing from the bottom upwards
recurved	curved backward
rhizome	underground stem that grows horizontally
rip	a strong, narrow seaward flow of water from the surf
saltwater people	a term used to describe Indigenous people who were born in the coastal country and are culturally linked to the coast
secondary dune	generic term for dunes occurring inland of the foredune which are progressively more protected from coastal processes; generally vegetated with low shrubs
sedimentary coast	coast formed by the deposition of sediment
sedge	plant resembling a coarse grass growing together in a mass
seed lot	an apportionment of seed
sepal	a segment of the calyx
shoreline	line that forms the boundary between the land and the water, often taken as mean high water mark
shrub	a woody plant with several stems
species	a group of plants with similar genetic constitution
spike	unbranched, elongated inflorescence with stalkless flowers maturing from the bottom upwards
spikelet	the ultimate flower cluster of grasses and sedges
stipule	one pair of leaflike appendages found at the base of some leaf stalks
subaerial	above sea level on a beach, between mean low water mark and the lower limit of vegetation
subsp.	subspecies, a form of a species having a distinctive identity and occupying a particular habitat or region
sucker	a shoot originating from below the ground

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surf	the wave activity in the area between the shoreline and the outermost limit of breakers
stakeholder	a Public or private body with an interest (stake) in decisions and actions pertaining to an event or area
swale	hollow between dune ridges
swash	rush of water on the beach following the breaking of a wave
swell	wind waves that have travelled some distance from their area of generation, and have regular shape
tertiary dune	generic term for well protected dunes, not greatly exposed to salt-laden winds; vegetated with shrubs and trees
topography	the configuration of a surface, including its relief, the position of its roads, streams etc.
traditional owner	an Indigenous person with cultural connections to a specific area or tract of land or waters (regardless of historical or current land tenure), arising from Indigenous law and customs observed by the relevant land-owning group
tree	a large woody plant, usually with a single main stem or trunk
tsunami	long period wave caused by water displacement due to an underwater disturbance such as earthquake or volcanic eruption
tussock	clump of grasses or sedges
wave	a ridge, deformation, or undulation of the surface of a liquid
weather	the term used to describe conditions of temperature, humidity and wind conditions at any place and time
wind shear	a change in wind direction and speed between slightly different altitudes, especially a sudden downdraft. It creates drag on the water's surface.
whorl	a ring-like arrangement of similar parts arising from a common point or node