

MANAGEMENT PLANNING GLOSSARY

This glossary contains terminology use in management planning. While every effort has been made to present accurate and up-to-date definitions, this glossary should be used as a resource, not as an authority. Users should refer to standard texts and other references for more detail.

1080	A naturally occurring toxin (sodium monofluoroacetate) found in many native south-west Western Australian plants known as 'poison peas' (<i>Gastrolobium</i> spp.). 1080 forms the toxin used in fox baits
A Class reserve	Classification under the <i>Land Administration Act 1997</i> reflects security of tenure, level of approval required to alter the reserve's area, purpose or classification
Abstraction	Refers to the removal of water from a natural waterway, dam or bore
Acid peat flat	A large level area with acidic, humus-rich soil that contains a large amount of peat
Acid sulphate soils	The common name given to soils containing iron sulphides
Adaptive management	A process of responding positively to change. The term adaptive management is used to describe an approach to managing complex natural systems that builds on common sense and learning from experience, experimenting, monitoring and adjusting practices based on what was learnt
Aeolian	Wind-deposited materials
Aetiology	The cause of a disease
Allelopathic species (Phytotoxic effect)	Species that inhibit the growth of other species living in the same area
Alluvial	Deposits of earth, sand, gravel, and other transported matter, made by flood or flow events
Anchialine karst system	Porous limestone (often cavernous) with a subsurface connection between groundwater and the ocean. Tidal fluctuations can greatly influence this system
Anthropogenic	Relating to or resulting from the influence that humans have on the natural world
Aquatic	Living or growing in or on water
Aquifer	A layer of rock that holds and enables water to move through it, and from which water can be extracted
Autonomous	Existing or capable of existing independently
Avifauna	The birds or the kinds of birds of a region, period or environment
Benthic	Occurring at, or relating to, the bottom of a body of water
Biodiversity	The variety of all life forms: the different plants, animals and micro-organisms, the genes they contain and the ecosystems they form; often considered at three levels: genetic diversity, species diversity and ecosystem diversity
Biodiversity conservation	The protection, maintenance, management, restoration and enhancement of the natural environment and management of the risks
Biogeography	The study of both geography and biology including the relationships between plants, animals, soils, water, climate and humans
Bioregion	A land and water territory whose limits are defined not by political boundaries, but by geographical limits of human communities and ecological systems
Biotic	Of, or relating to living things; caused or produced by living organisms
Birrida	A salt pan or low lying area that is subject to seawater incursions
Brackish	Water that is slightly saline, a mixture of sea water and fresh water
Bryophyte	Simple small green plants that lack vascular tissue and comprise the taxonomic groups of mosses and liverworts
Calcarenite	Composed of or containing calcium compounds, particularly calcium carbonate
Catchment	The surface area from which water runs off to a river or any other collecting reservoir
Change in ecological character	The human-induced adverse alteration of any ecosystem component, process, and/or ecosystem benefit/service
Channelling use	Encouraging visitors to use particular areas away from sensitive areas through techniques such as barriers, constructing paths, roads, trails or bridges

Climate change	Climate change is a result of global warming, caused by increases in the concentrations of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide
Commercial concession	A lease or licence, administered by the department to conduct commercial operations on lands or waters held by the Conservation Commission or the Marine Parks and Reserves Authority
Comprehensive, adequate and representative (CAR) reserve system	<p>The terms comprehensive, adequate and representative together describe the attributes of an ideal reserve system. These terms are defined in the Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council's Guidelines for Establishing the National Reserve System as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ comprehensiveness – inclusion of the full range of ecosystems recognised at an appropriate scale within and across each bioregion ❖ adequacy – the maintenance of the ecological viability and integrity of populations, species and communities ❖ representativeness – the principle that those areas that are selected for inclusion in reserves reasonably reflect the biotic diversity of the ecosystems from which they derive. <p>In addition to using the scientifically based CAR criteria, spectacular landforms and scenery as well as natural areas of high public use are also commonly included in parks and reserves</p>
Conservation	The protection, maintenance, management, sustainable use, restoration and enhancement of the natural environment
Conservation estate	Refers to nature reserves, national park, conservation park and CALM Act section 5(1)(g) and (h) reserves
Contaminated	In relation to land, water or a site, means having a substance present in or on that land, water or site at above background concentrations that presents, or has the potential to present, a risk of harm to human health, the environment or any environmental value
Critical weight range mammals	Mammals weighing between 35 grams and 5.5 kilograms
Cultural significance	In accordance with the meaning in the Burra Charter, cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations
Culturally significant place	The use of the term place in this context has the meaning defined in the Burra Charter, that is, of a site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views
Declared species	Either plants that are declared as weeds or animals that are declared as pests. A list of declared species, with their levels of declaration in various areas of the state is published annually in the <i>Government Gazette</i> pursuant to Section 37 of the <i>Agricultural and Related Resources Protection Act 1976</i>
Dieback	A disease of plants caused by the infection by the soil-borne fungal-like water mould of the genus <i>Phytophthora</i>
Disjunct	Separated or disjoined populations of organisms. Populations are said to be disjunct when they are geographically separated from the main range
Duty of care	Such care as in all the circumstance of the case is reasonable to see that the person will not suffer injury or damage by reason of any danger
Eco-accommodation	Accommodation built in a natural setting that is well integrated into the natural landscape, relies on renewable energy resources, is built with environmentally sensitive materials, manages waste in a sustainable manner and involves local communities during the planning, development and operational stages
Eco-lodge	A category of accommodation that meets the philosophy and principles of ecotourism, that requires special care in design, construction and operation so as not to destroy the very resources or qualities tourists come to experience. An eco-lodge should utilise sustainable power, be low energy and incorporate passive design, have minimal water use, and have ecologically sensitive waste disposal and recyclable processing of all waste with no pollutant product
Ecological character	The sum of the biological, physical and chemical components of a wetland ecosystem, and their interactions, which maintain the wetland and its products, functions and attributes
Ecological community	An integrated assemblage of species that inhabit a particular area
Ecological integrity	Undisturbed (natural) ecosystem composition, structure and function

Ecosystem	A community or an assemblage of communities of organisms, interacting with one another and the environment in which they live
Ecotone	A sharp boundary between adjacent biological communities
Eco-tourism	Ecologically sustainable tourism with a primary focus on experiencing and interpreting natural areas that fosters environmental and cultural understanding, appreciation and conservation
El Niño southern oscillation	A term referring to the extensive warming of the central and eastern Pacific that leads to a major shift in weather patterns across the Pacific
Emission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ discharge of waste ❖ emission of noise, odour or electromagnetic radiation ❖ transmission of electromagnetic radiation
Endemic	Flora or fauna that is confined in its natural occurrence to a particular region
Environmental offsets	Environmental offsets aim to ensure that significant and unavoidable adverse environmental impacts are counterbalanced by a positive environmental gain, with a goal of achieving a 'net environmental benefit'
Environmental weed	An unwanted plant species growing in natural ecosystems that modifies natural processes, usually adversely, resulting in the decline of the communities they invade; usually an introduced plant
Epoch	A unit of geologic time that is a division of a period
Estuarine	Relating to a water passage where the tide meets a river current; especially an arm of the sea at the lower end of a river
Eutrophication	The enrichment of water by nutrients, such as compounds of nitrogen or phosphorus. It causes an accelerated growth of algae and higher forms of plant life. These consume more oxygen often leading to a oxygen deficit, which can have a major detrimental effect on the fish other aquatic organisms
Exotic	A species occurring in an area outside its historically known natural range as a result intentional or accidental dispersal by human activities
Experimental control	An experiment used to check another, to verify the result, or to demonstrate what would have occurred had the factor under study been omitted
Extant	Still existing
Fauna	The animals inhabiting an area; including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and invertebrates. Usually restricted to animals occurring naturally and excluding feral or introduced animals
Feral	A domesticated species that has become wild
Fire regime	A fire regime is a description of fire in terms of its fire frequency (how often it occurs on a site), fire intensity (how hot it is), season (what time of year it occurs), scale (how big it is) and its spatial diversity (how patchy it is at both a landscape and local scale)
Fireline	A mineral earth break between the fire and the area you are trying protect
Floodplain	A plain bordering a watercourse and subject to flooding
Flora	The plants growing in an area; including flowering and non-flowering plants, ferns, mosses, lichens, algae and fungi (although fungi are strictly speaking not plants). Usually restricted to species occurring naturally and excluding weeds
Floristic diversity	Diversity relating to plants
Forest produce	For the purposes of the CALM Act includes trees, parts of trees, timber, sawdust, chips, firewood, charcoal, gum, kino, resin, sap, honey, seed, bees-wax, rocks, stone and soil but, subject to the foregoing, does not in Division 1 of Part VIII include minerals within the meaning of the <i>Mining Act 1978</i>
FORESTCHECK	The department's integrated monitoring system developed to provide information about any changes and trends in key forest organisms, communities and processes associated with a variety of forest management activities
Fungus	Saprophytic and parasitic spore-producing organisms usually referred to as plants that lack chlorophyll but actually a separate kingdom to plants and animals and include moulds, rusts, mildews, smuts, mushrooms, and yeasts
Genetic	To do with the hereditary units that are composed of sequences of DNA
Geodiversity	The variety of rocks, minerals and landforms and the processes which have formed these features throughout geological time
Geography	The science of the Earth's form, physical features, climate and population

Geoheritage	Statewide to nationally significant features of geology, including igneous, metamorphic, sedimentary, structural, palaeontologic, geomorphic, pedologic or hydrologic attributes that offer important information or insights into the formation or evolution of the continent; or that can be used for research, teaching or as a reference site
Geology	The study the history of the Earth and its life especially as recorded in rocks
Geomorphology	The study of the Earth surface features and their formation
Geoprocesses	Natural and other processes that affect geodiversity features
Germplasm	The genetic material with its specific molecular and chemical makeup that comprises the physical foundation of the hereditary qualities
Groundwater	All free water below the surface in the layers of the Earth's crust
Habitat	The place where an animal or plant normally lives and reproduces
Halocline	A thin layer of brackish water between an upper freshwater layer and lower saltwater layer. It can provide specific hydrological conditions for stygofauna species
Hardening the site	Making a site (e.g. recreation site) more robust
Heritage	Something inherited from past generation that is valued
Herpetofauna	Reptiles and amphibians
High water mark	In relation to tidal waters means highest level of water at spring tides
Holocene	The present geological time period commencing 10,000 years ago
Host	The organism from which a parasite obtains its nutrition or shelter
Hydrology	The scientific study of the characteristics of water, especially of its movement in relation to the land
Indicator species	A species whose status provides information on the overall condition of the ecosystem and of other species in that ecosystem. They reflect the quality and changes in environmental conditions as well as aspects of community composition
Indigenous	Native or belonging naturally (to a place)
Inorganic	Involving neither organic life nor the products of organic life
Interim biogeographic regionalisation for Australia (IBRA)	IBRA (Thackway & Cresswell 1995) categorises the Australian continent into regions of like geology, landform, vegetation, fauna and climate. There are 80 such regions throughout Australia, and 26 occur in Western Australia. It provides a planning framework for selecting a CAR system of protected areas (and for bioregional planning more generally)
Intertidal	Between the levels of low and high tide (also known as the littoral zone)
Introduced species	A species occurring in an area outside its historically known natural range as a result intentional or accidental dispersal by human activities
Invasive species	Plants and animals that, as a result of human activities, occur beyond their accepted normal distribution and which threaten valued environmental, agricultural or other social resources by the damage they cause. Invasive species can be either native species that are impacting on natural or agricultural values or 'introduced species' (e.g. 'feral' animals) that have become established as wild or naturalised populations. 'Invasiveness' is a species' ability to invade terrestrial and/or aquatic environments, and depends on factors such as reproduction rates and dispersal ability
Invertebrate	Animals without backbones, for example, insects, worms, spiders and crustaceans
Jurassic period	The Jurassic period is a major unit of the geologic timescale that extends from about 195 million years BP at the end of the Triassic to 135 million years BP at the beginning of the Cretaceous. The Jurassic constitutes the middle period of the Mesozoic era, also known as the Age of Dinosaurs. The start of the period is marked by the major Triassic-Jurassic extinction event
Karst	A limestone region with underground streams and many cavities caused by dissolution of the rock
Key performance indicators	The minimum set, which if properly monitored, provides rigorous data describing the major trends in, and impacts on, Australian biodiversity
Landform	All the physical, recognisable, naturally formed features of land having a characteristic shape; includes major forms such as a plain, mountain or plateau, and minor forms such as a hill, valley or alluvial fan
Landscape	Appearance or visual quality of an area determined by its geology, soils, landforms, vegetation, water features and land use history
Landscape character type	A broad scale area of land with common visual characteristics based on landscape type

Late cretaceous	The Cretaceous period spans the time between the Jurassic period (~135M BP) through to the beginning of the Tertiary period (65M BP). The late cretaceous is significant for all the major body plans of modern life were in place (birds, flowering plants and primitive mammals). The end of the Late Cretaceous is sharply defined, being placed at an iridium rich layer found worldwide that is believed to be associated with the Chicxulub impact crater in Yucatan and Gulf of Mexico dated at 64.3 M BP)
Limits of acceptable change	The variation that is considered acceptable in a particular component or process of the ecological character of the wetland
Lithology	The study and description of the general, gross physical characteristics of a rock, especially sediments composed mainly of broken fragments of pre-existing minerals or rocks that have been transported from their places of origin, including colour, grain size, and composition
Locally endemic	Taxa with a distribution that ranges less than 150 kilometres
Low water mark	In relation to tidal waters means lowest level of water at spring tides
Macropod	A member of a superfamily which includes kangaroos, rat-kangaroos and wallabies
Mesic	Of, or adapted to, a temperate, moderately moist habitat
Mesopredator	Medium sized predator (e.g. feral cats)
Microbes	Micro-organisms, especially bacteria that cause disease
Microbial	Involving or caused by microbes
Midden	A mound or deposit containing shells, animal bones, and other refuse that indicates the site of a human settlement
Miocene	Fourth epoch of the Tertiary Era. Time period from 23.8 to 5.3 million years ago
Monotypic	Of a genus with one species or a family with one genus
Morphology	The form and structure of an organism or one of its parts
Motile	Exhibiting or capable of movement
Naturalised species	Introduced plants that are well established in the wild i.e. producing offspring and colonising new areas. Compared with introduced plants that are not naturalised. (e.g. ornamental plants around abandoned forestry settlements such as Shannon townsite)
Nature-based tourism	Tourism that is dependent on the resources of the natural environment and incorporates a range of tourism experiences including adventure tourism, eco-tourism and aspects of cultural and rural tourism
NatureMap	An online mapping program that consolidates many spatial records associated with the natural biodiversity across the State. It is regularly updated and available for the public to make general inquiries
Obligate	Restricted to a single mode of behaviour or environmental condition, such as an obligate aerobe that is dependent on the presence of molecular oxygen to breathe
Off-road vehicle	A vehicle that is not licensed, deemed to be licensed, or the subject of a permit granted, under the <i>Road Traffic Act 1974</i>
Old-growth forest	Ecologically mature forest where the effects of unnatural disturbance are now negligible. The definition focuses on forest in which the upper stratum or overstorey is in a late mature to senescent growth stage
Organic	Of, relating to, or derived from living organisms
Palaeocene	Is the first geologic epoch of the Tertiary period of the modern Cenozoic era. Meaning 'early dawn of the recent' it stretches from 64-58 M BP and commenced immediately following the mass extinction event at the end of the Cretaceous, known as the K-T boundary that marks the demise of the dinosaurs
Palaeontology	The study of life in the geological past
Paleochannels	Ancient stream or riverbeds, cut into the surrounding soil or rock, which have been re-buried by other sediments after the stream changed its course or dried up
Paluslopes	Paluslopes are hill slope wetlands created by hill side seepages. Peat Paluslopes have a sand and peat base rather than the saprolitic (clay) base
Pathogen	Any organism (bacterium or virus) or factor that causes disease within a host
Physiographic unit	A prominent landform as considered in relation to its origin, cause, or history
Pleistocene	The geological time period commencing about two million years ago and ending at the Holocene 10,000 years ago
Pollution	Direct or indirect alteration of the environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ to its detriment or degradation ❖ to the detriment of an environmental value ❖ of a prescribed kind that involves an emission

Potable	Suitable for drinking
Precipitation	Any form of water, such as rain, snow, sleet or hail, that falls to the Earth's surface
Prescribed burning	The controlled burning of fuels to decrease the intensity and rate of spread of bushfires
Priority ecological community (PEC)	Possible threatened ecological communities that do not meet the survey criteria for the assessment of threatened ecological communities are added to the department's priority ecological community list (as Priorities 1, 2 and 3). These three categories are ranked in order of priority for survey and/or definition of the community and evaluation of conservation status, so that consideration can be given to their declaration as threatened ecological communities
Priority flora and fauna listings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Priority 1: Taxa with few, poorly known populations on threatened lands ❖ Priority 2: Taxa with few, poorly known populations on conservation lands ❖ Priority 3: Taxa with several, poorly known populations, some on conservation lands ❖ Priority 4: Taxa in need of monitoring ❖ Priority 5: Taxa that are conservation dependent (i.e. their conservation status is dependent on ongoing active management)
Priority species	A departmental term for flora and fauna that may be rare or threatened but for which there is insufficient survey data available to accurately determine their true status. Priority species also include rare species that are currently not threatened. Species are grouped from 1 to 5 according to the perceived urgency for further survey
Problem species	A native species that has become unnaturally high in number and/or is causing severe adverse impacts on the surrounding natural environment
Protectable area	An area within the vulnerable zone (predominantly the south-west land division) that is free of <i>P. cinnamomi</i> , of sufficient size (greater than four hectares and an axis of 100 metres), is positioned in the landscape so that it will not be engulfed by <i>P. cinnamomi</i> in the short term (a period of a few decades) and where human vectors of this disease are controllable
Public road	Public roads are dedicated roads managed by Main Roads Western Australia or local government and DEC-managed roads open to the public
Public works	Include buildings of fixed structures, roads, railways, bridges, water bores pi wells or any major earthwork
Quaternary	The present geological period commencing about two million years ago, includes the Pleistocene and recent Holocene time periods
Radiocarbon dating	A technique by which organic material can be dated
Ramsar	Ramsar is a city in Iran where the Convention on Wetlands was signed on 2 February 1971; thus the Convention's short title, 'Ramsar Convention on Wetlands'
Rare flora/fauna	Threatened flora or fauna gazetted under the Wildlife Conservation Act
Recalcitrant species	Species that have not naturally re-established or occur infrequently on rehabilitated sites when compared with analogue vegetation communities
Recovery plan	A plan that describes the actions required to achieve the recovery of threatened species or ecological communities from the current threat of extinction or destruction
Recreation	Generally considered in this management plan to be the day use of the reserve by visitors
Rehabilitation	The process necessary to return disturbed land to a predetermined state, in terms of surface, vegetational cover, land-use and/or productivity
Relictual	A surviving individual, population, community or species that is characteristic of an earlier period in evolutionary history
Riparian	Relating to or growing on the bank of a natural watercourse
Saltwater intrusion	The migration of saltwater into an overlying freshwater layer, usually occurring as a result of overdrawing (or pumping) groundwater
Sclerophyll forest	There are two types of sclerophyll forest, dry and wet, both of which have a canopy of eucalypts. Sclerophyllous plants have hard leaves with lignin which prevents the leaves from wilting in dry conditions. Dry sclerophyll are 10 to 30 metres tall and have a hard-leaved understorey, whereas wet sclerophyll forests are taller than 30 metres and have a soft-leaved understorey, such as tree ferns
Seral stage	Any stage in the development of a vegetation type between denudation and the stabilisation of a habitat
Short range endemic	A species generally classified by having a distribution of less than 10,000 kilometres ² .

Silviculture	Silviculture is defined as the theory and practice of managing forest establishment, composition and growth to achieve specified management objectives
Soil erosion	A combination of processes in which soil is loosened, dissolved, or worn away, and transported from one place to another by climatic, biological or physical agents
Species richness	The number of different species in a community or other defined unit
Spores	Primitive, usually unicellular, reproductive body produced by plants and some microorganisms and capable of development into a new individual either directly or after fusion with another spore
Stakeholders	A person, group of people, organisation or government with a share or an interest in an issue
Statutory	Enacted or required by law
Stromatolitic	A sedimentary structure consisting of laminated carbonate or silicate rocks, produced over geological time by the trapping, binding or precipitating of sediment by groups of microorganisms
Stygofauna/ Stygobitic	Animals that live in underground waters such as those in caves, most being small invertebrates – particularly crustaceans
Subterranean	Below the ground surface (e.g. caves, soil)
Sustainability	An aspirational goal to meet the needs of current and future generations through an integration of environmental protection, social advancement and economic prosperity
Swamp	A wetland often partially or intermittently covered with water
Symbiotic	A biological relationship which benefits both parties
Taxa	A defined unit (for example, species or genus) in the classification of plants and animals
Temperate	Of mild temperature, the Temperate Zone is the area or region between the tropic of Cancer and the arctic circle in the Northern Hemisphere or between the tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic circle in the Southern Hemisphere
Tertiary	The geological period commencing around 65 million years ago and ending at the Quaternary period two million years ago includes five defined time periods
Threatened ecological community (TEC)	Threatened ecological communities are assessed by the department and endorsed by the Minister responsible for the EPBC Act. They are non-statutory (although some protection is afforded under the Acts of the department unless listed under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act. There are four categories of threatened ecological communities: presumed totally destroyed, critically endangered, endangered (may be destroyed within 20 years) and vulnerable (may be destroyed within 50 years). As with flora, there are also possible threatened ecological communities that are allocated Priority 1 to 5 within the department
Threatened fauna listings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Fauna declared under the Wildlife Conservation Act (WA) as likely to become extinct or rare, or otherwise in need of special protection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Schedule 1 (S1): Fauna that is rare or likely to become extinct - Schedule 2 (S2): Fauna presumed extinct but might be rediscovered - Schedule 3 (S3): Birds protected under an international agreement - Schedule 4 (S4): Other specially protected fauna ❖ IUCN Red List categories used to rank threatened species in WA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EX: Extinct (no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died) - EW: Extinct in the Wild (known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population/s well outside the past range) - CR: Critically Endangered (extremely high risk of extinction in the wild) - EN: Endangered (very high risk of extinction in the wild) - VU: Vulnerable (high risk of extinction in the wild) - NT: Near Threatened (likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future) ❖ Under the Commonwealth EPBC Act, fauna listed under Section 179 may be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EX: Extinct - EW: Extinct in the wild - CR: critically endangered - EN: endangered - VU: vulnerable - CD: Conservation dependent
Tourism	Generally considered in this management plan to be visitors from outside the area staying overnight in or adjacent to the reserve

Troglofauna/troglobitic	Terrestrial species that are obligatory inhabitants of air-filled caves, cavities or interstices in the karst (above the watertable)
Tropical	A region or climate that is frost-free with temperatures high enough to support year-round plant growth given sufficient moisture, the Tropical Zone is the land between the tropic of Cancer and the tropic of Capricorn
Turbidity	Discolouration of water due to suspended silt or organic matter
Ubiquitous	Often encountered
Unclassified reserve	Classification under the <i>Land Administration Act 1997</i> reflects security of tenure, level of approval required to alter the reserve's area, purpose or classification. Changes to unclassified reserves require Ministerial approval.
Understorey	The shrubs and plants that grow beneath the main canopy of a forest
Vascular plants	Plants having a specialised conducting system that includes xylem and phloem
Vector	An organism that transmits a pathogen
Vegetation complex	A combination of distinct site vegetation types, usually associated with a particular geomorphic, climatic, floristic and vegetation structural association
Vertebrate	Animals that have a spinal column which includes fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals
Visual landscape	Appearance or visual quality of an area determined by its geology, soils, landforms, vegetation, water features and land use history
Vital attributes and life history traits	Critical physical characteristics of plants and animals that determine their ability to survive different fire intervals. For plants, it mainly relates to: methods of persistence (seeders or sprouters) conditions to establish and grow to maturity following timing of life stages, such as juvenile period and viable seed set. For animals, it relates to i) ability to survive fire and early post-fire period (type of refuge, mobility, scale and intensity of fire), ii) habitat requirements (seral stage(s) of the vegetation), ii) fecundity and dispersal characteristics
Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ whether liquid, solid, gaseous or radioactive and whether useful or useless, which is discharged into the environment ❖ prescribed to be waste
Wetland	Land or areas (as tidal flats or swamps) containing much soil moisture
Wilderness	Is a region where the land is left in a state where human modifications are minimal and has not historically been significantly modified by direct or indirect human activity