

Glossary

Above ground biomass (AGB)

Living vegetation that exists above the surface of the soil.

Allometry

The relationships that exist between the size of an organism and aspects of its physiology, for example, plant growth and carbon sequestration.

Baselining

The establishment of a reference point or baseline, against which future measurements, comparisons and assessments can be made.

Below ground biomass (BGM)

Living vegetation that exists below the surface of the soil.

Carbon credit

A financial instrument that represents one tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (1tCO₂e), which has either been removed from the atmosphere or its emission has been avoided.

Carbon sequestration

The process of capturing and storing greenhouse gases (GHG) from the atmosphere, expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e).

Carbon stock

The quantity of carbon physically stored in a habitat at a given point in time.

Monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV)

Monitoring involves the systematic collection and measurement of data, reporting involves the regular and transparent communication of this data, and verification involves the independent assessment and authentication of this data, including its compliance with reporting standards.

Natural colonisation

The establishment through natural processes of new trees or scrub on land that has not supported woodland cover for a long time, if ever. This contrasts with tree planting and other human-led interventions for establishing new trees and scrub.

Natural regeneration

The establishment through natural processes of new trees or scrub on land that currently supports, or has recently supported, woodland cover. This contrasts with tree planting and other human-led interventions for establishing new trees and scrub.

Nature-based solution

Anything that involves working with nature to address societal challenges, supporting human wellbeing and biodiversity locally. They include the protection, restoration or management of natural and semi-natural ecosystems; the sustainable management of aquatic systems and working lands; and integration of nature in and around our cities.

Nature restoration

The process of increasing ecosystem function, scale or integrity. Outcomes of nature restoration can include increased biodiversity and bioabundance, as well as enhanced ecosystem services. Nature restoration can be passive or active, management-led and/or process-led and occur over a variety of spatial and temporal scales.

Rewilding

An approach to nature restoration that focuses on the re-instatement of ecological processes (often termed 'natural processes'), such as seasonal flooding, habitat succession and naturalistic grazing. Rewilding can be characterised as being nature-led but human-enabled, with no predetermined

end point.

Terrestrial rewilding

Using a process-led approach to achieve restoration of land-based ecosystems and habitats.

Voluntary carbon markets (VCM)

A type of ecosystem market that facilitates the generation and sale of certified carbon credits between suppliers, brokers and end users.

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_ tCO₂e ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹

Tonnes of CO₂

equivalent per

hectare per year