

GLOSSARY

Age structure: the representation of a population by the division of its individuals into age groups.

Aquatic migration corridor: a number of wetland areas linked across a landscape which provide for the movement of aquatic dependent species from one site to another.

Arboreta: small plantations of exotic trees established for horticultural study purposes.

Association: a plant community designated by species, often described by the dominant species.

Biological control: the use of organisms to control weeds or other pests.

Biomass: the mass of living matter (plants and /or animals) in a particular area.

Botanical significance: vegetation of scientific importance, often due to its restricted distribution, rarity or degree of threat.

BP: before present.

Carrying capacity: the number of visitors an area or track can support before degradation becomes evident.

Climax community: a fully developed plant community that ends a succession and has reached stability under the prevailing environmental conditions.

Cold-air drainage: the descent of cold denser air into high-country valleys on a diurnal basis, such that a temperature inversion develops.

Colonisation: the establishment of a plant or animal population in an area, particularly with reference to a disturbed site.

Controlled burning: the application of a prescribed fire for management purposes under predetermined and defined weather conditions.

Concessionaire: one to whom a commercial concession licence or permit has been given to provide services or facilities for visitor use and enjoyment.

Decomposition: the physical and chemical breakdown of organic matter.

Dry heath: a shrub community growing in dry environments, often on shallow free-draining soils or gravelly substrate sites.

Ecological stability: the capacity of an ecological system to resist change or to return to its original condition if disturbed.

Ecology: the study of the way organisms interact with each other and their abiotic environment.

Endangered species: a native plant or animal species whose continued existence is insecure in an area.

Epicormic buds: dormant organs of vegetative growth on a stem of a eucalypt species.

Exotic: a plant or animal introduced from another region.

Feral: a domestic or exotic animal released into or living in the wild.

Fire regime: the frequency, intensity, and season of burning.

Frost heave: the diurnal formation of ice crystals in the surface of damp soils which physically lifts the soil and plants during sub-zero temperature conditions.

Geomorphology: the study of the Earth's physical surface features and the way they have formed.

Lignotuber: the enlarged root of some tree species, particularly eucalypt species which have specialised buds which grow after damage/destruction of the above-ground parts of the tree.

Micro-climate: the climate in different components of a habitat that an organism encounters in the course of its activities.

Mire: European term for a bog, fen or groundwater community.

National Capital Plan: a document produced and administered by the National Capital Planning Authority, pursuant to the Australian Capital Territory (Land and Planning) Act 1998.

Natural resource: the native flora, fauna and landscape values of an area.

Pathogenic vector: an animal or plant that carries and disperses a pathogenic organism from one plant or animal to another.

Peat: organic material which has at least partially decomposed under anaerobic conditions, as occurs in groundwater communities.

Periglacial: landscape features formed under cold conditions where ice action is a dominant force.

Population: a group of individuals of a single species.

Recreational node: a central point from which visitors disperse to pursue a range of recreational activities.

***Sphagnum*:** a moss like plant which grows in continuously wet sites, which, on death and decomposition, contributes to the organic peat substrate—the *sphagnum* peat.

Species: a group of individuals that are capable of interbreeding and producing fertile offspring.

Territory Plan: a document administered by the ACT Planning Authority in response to requirements of the Commonwealth Government's Australian Capital Territory (Planning and Land Management) Act, 1988.

Threatened species: native plant or animal whose continued survival is threatened by external processes. See also Endangered and Vulnerable species.

Understorey: in a vegetation association, the smaller or less dominant species that do not either form part of the canopy or ground cover.

Vulnerable species: a plant or animal which is vulnerable to changes in the environmental conditions in which it lives and for which it is threatened, unless the conditions are modified or returned to normal.

Waterscape: the wetland features and components of the landscape.

Wet heath: a shrub community growing in moist or wet soil conditions.

Wet herbfield: a community of grasses and other herbaceous plants growing in moist soil conditions.

Wilding: an exotic plant growing outside its management area—generally applied to plantation pines that spread beyond the plantation.

Xeromorphic: morphological features of plants growing in areas where climatic or edaphically induced dry conditions or drought regularly occur.

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**APPENDIX 1. COMMUNITY GROUPS/INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED
IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT
PLAN**

Canberra Bushwalking Club Inc.
Mr Matthew Higgins
Conservation Council of the SE Region and Canberra
National Parks Association of ACT
Canberra Alpine Club
Mr Steve Hill
Ngunawal ACT and District Aboriginal Council of Elders Association Inc
Ngunawal ACT and District Indigenous Peoples Association
Ngunawal Elders Council Inc
Kosciusko Huts Association
Field Naturalists Association of Canberra
National Trust of Australia -ACT
Environment Centre
Wilderness Society- ACT Branch

APPENDIX 2. LISTING OF MANAGEMENT ACTIONS BY PRIORITY

PLAN REF.	ACTIONS	PRIORITY	DURATION
4.2.2 Access Management	1) Leave the Mt Franklin road closed to vehicular traffic at the existing gate, but consider other road termination locations if the road or its usage is having an effect on the health of the wetlands and its catchment.	High	On-going
	2) Continue to allow walking from the carpark to the wetlands, but erect interpretation sign(s) explaining the fragile nature of the site (—see also Action 31).	High	On-going
	3) Monitor informal track development to assess the need to define a specified route to and around the wetlands.	Medium	On-going
	4) If a defined track is required, the route to be low-key, marked by guide posts and only hard-surfaced where instability problems occur.	Low	Short
	5) Determine quantities and type of fuel used at the radio facility on Mt Ginini and put in place measures to mitigate the effect of a spill on the wetlands and its catchment.	Medium	Short
4.3.2 Fire Management	6) Implement and contribute to the Bushfire (Fuel) Management Plan in conjunction with other land managers.	Low	On-going
	7) Pursue a no management burns policy for the 7-year life of this Plan as a part of the no-fire policy for the Cotter catchment.	Medium	On-going
	8) Undertake, as necessary, fire fuel reduction measures along access routes and the carpark.	Medium	On-going
	9) Participate with the Bush Fire Service in the control of bushfires and continue employee participation in training programs.	High	On-going
	10) Investigate sources of water for fire fighting purposes—such as a water supply tank at the Mt Ginini facility site, reinstatement of small dams along the Mt Franklin Road and/or use of tank water stored at the Mt Franklin Chalet.	Low	Short
4.4.2 Exotic Plan and Weed Control	11) Introduce rust cultivars to the Brindabella Range, particularly the Ginini Flats Wetlands area, if Blackberries become established.	High	Medium
	12) Use a non-chemical program to control, where feasible, exotic plant species.	High	Short
	13) Undertake a yearly or biennial survey of pine wildings to determine the extent of the problem followed by wildling removal if required.	Low	On-going
	14) Undertake manual removal of weeds in disturbed areas (eg trackside and pig digging sites) prior to rehabilitation measures.	Medium	Short
	15) Improve, where appropriate, native plant cover to encourage competition for non-invasive weed species. (In most situations this will occur	High	On-going

PLAN REF.	ACTIONS	PRIORITY	DURATION
	naturally if the external disturbance factors are removed or at least reduced, such as walking route use, pig numbers etc.) 16) Remove the Stockyard Arboretum in line with the recommendation from the Fearnside and Lea (1991) report and rehabilitate the site using local native species.	High	Medium
4.5.2 Feral Animal Control	17) Reduce pig populations in the general area of Mt Franklin-Ginini using appropriate methods. 18) Destroy the small number of rabbit burrows in the general area of the wetlands and surrounding forest. 19) Monitor and undertake action as necessary to control deer, goats, brumbies and cats. 20) Participate in and/or support the fox control trials being conducted by CSIRO (possibly through the Alps Parks Memorandum of Understanding for Cooperative Management).	High Medium Medium Medium	On-going Short On-going Medium
4.6.2 Recreation Management	21) Continue enforcement of the prohibition on overnight camping in the catchment of the wetlands. 22) Determine the threshold of degradation between visitor (bushwalker) numbers and carrying capacity of preferred/desired track alignments using techniques such as photo points and degree of soil erosion (—see also Action 3 and Action 29). 23) Consider introducing a visitor access permit system if and when it is apparent that visitation is causing degradation of the wetlands. 24) Explore the role of concessionaires/licensees in providing environmental awareness messages in their ecotourism orientated activities.	Medium High Low Low	On-going Short Short Short
4.8.2 Research and Monitoring	25) Use the knowledge gained from research programs to assist and guide management programs. 26) Establish a set of criteria for approving research programs and for licencing of the research, including access to the wetlands. 27) Establish an appropriate baseline monitoring program to assess the health of the wetlands and the success of the actions of this Plan of Management, including photographic reference points to provide a visual reference of condition over time (—see also Action 22). 28) Determine appropriate research and survey programs on aspects of wetlands ecology, particularly on <i>Sphagnum</i> recovery and the status and conservation of threatened species including extent of impact of threatening processes such as feral animals and human visitation/disturbance.	Medium Medium High Medium	Short Short Short Medium

PLAN REF.	ACTIONS	PRIORITY	DURATION
4.9.2 Community Awareness and Education	29) Develop a community awareness interpretation program including a portable educational display, information leaflets and on-site signboards (—see also Action 2).	High	Short
	30) Restrict, if necessary, the use of the area for educational purposes by academic institutions.	Medium	On-going
	31) Involve, as appropriate, community organisations in the management of the site.	High	On-going
4.10.2 Rehabilitation Activities	32) Use direct seeding techniques and propagate local native species for use in rehabilitation programs.	High	Short
	33) Draw up a works program to address soil erosion at the Mt Ginini carpark and the management track/ski-run (—see also Action 20).	High	Short
	34) Use sterilised hay, local vegetative material or commercially available products e.g. ‘environet’ and ‘soil saver’ when applying mulch in rehabilitation programs.	High	Short