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READER'S GUIDE TO TERMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

The following terms, abbreviations and acronyms have been used, or are referred to in this document.

ACSA	Airports Company of South Africa
Alien organisms	Plants, animals, and micro-organisms, which do not naturally occur in an area, and which have been deliberately or accidentally introduced by humans to ecosystems outside of their natural range.
Biological diversity or biodiversity	Biodiversity is an abbreviation of biological diversity. The Convention on Biological Diversity defines it as 'the variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within, between species and of ecosystems'.
Biological resources	Includes genetic resources, organisms or parts thereof, populations, or any other biotic component of ecosystems with actual, or potential, value for humanity.
Biome	A group of ecosystems, which may differ considerably in the species they contain, but function in ecologically similar ways. In practise, although biomes contain both plants and animals, for purposes of identifying biomes and mapping them, the vegetation type is used to define the biome boundaries.
Bioregion	A land and water territory, the limits of which are not defined by political but by the geographical boundaries of human communities and ecological systems. Also a geographical space that contains one whole, or several nested ecosystems characterised by landforms, vegetative cover, human culture and history as identified by local communities, governments and scientists.
Bioregional planning	An organised process that enables people to work together, think carefully about potential problems of their region, set goals and objectives, define activities, implement projects, take actions agreed upon by the communities, evaluate progress and refine their approach.
Biosphere reserve	Areas of terrestrial and coastal/marine ecosystems, or a combination thereof, which are internationally recognised within the framework of UNESCO's MaB Program.
Catchment or catchment area	The entire land area from which water flows into a river. Catchments can be divided into smaller 'quarterary' or 'sub-catchments'.

Category A Municipality	In terms of the Local Government Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act 117 of 1998) this is a Metropolitan Municipality that has exclusive municipal executive and legislative authority in its area.
Category B Municipality	In terms of the Local Government Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act 117 of 1998) this is a Local Municipality that shares municipal executive and legislative authority in its area with a district municipality within whose area it falls. (i.e. //Khara Hais Municipality)
Category C Municipality	In terms of the Local Government Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act 117 of 1998) this is a District Municipality that has municipal executive and legislative authority in its area and that includes more than one local municipality. (i.e. Siyanda District Municipality)
CBD	Central Business District
Conservancy	A group of farms, or natural areas, on which the landowners have pooled some of their resources for the purpose of conserving natural resources on the combined properties.
Conservation	The management of human use of the biosphere to yield the greatest benefit to present generations while maintaining the potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations. Conservation thus includes sustainable use, protection, maintenance, rehabilitation, restoration, and enhancement of the natural environment.
Consumptive use	Refers to harvesting or extraction of products for consumption, e.g. foods, medicines, woods and fibres, animal products, etc.
DALR	Northern Cape Department of Agriculture and Land Reform
DEAT	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DEAEAT	Northern Cape Department of Environmental Affairs, Economic Affairs and Tourism
District Town	Seat of the Category C Municipality.
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
Ecosystem	A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EMP	Environmental Management Plan

EMS	Environmental Management System.
Endemic	Any plant or animal species confined to, or exclusive to a particular, specified area.
Environment	The surroundings within which humans exist and that are made up of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the land, water and atmosphere of the earth; b) micro-organisms, plant and animal life; c) any part or combination of (a) and (b) and the interrelationships among and between them; and d) the physical, chemical, aesthetic and cultural properties and conditions of the foregoing that influence human health and well-being.
GIS	Geographical Information System or 'a system of people, resources, and procedures that collects, transforms, and distributes (spatial) information to relevant organisation members'.
Habitat	The place or type of site where an organism or population naturally occurs.
HOA	Home Owners' Association.
I&AP	Interested and Affected Party.
IDP	Integrated Development Plan.
IDZ	International Development Zone
IEM	Integrated Environmental Management
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development.
Indigenous	Native to a particular area.
Irreplaceability	The potential contribution of a site to a preservation or representation goal. It is a fundamental way of measuring the conservation value of any site. An irreplaceable site will appear in every analysis of alternative combinations of sites. In other words, it is one which must be included in a conservation area because significant options for preservation are lost if the site is excluded.
ISO	International Standards Organisation.
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature.
LED	Local Economic Development.
Local Town	Town that previously had municipal status, now forms part of a Category B Municipality and has a municipal office.
LOWMA	Lower Orange Water Management Area

MaB	Man and the Biosphere.
MaB Program	A global programme of international scientific co-operation, dealing with people-environment interactions over the entire realm of bioclimatic and geographic situations of the biosphere.
Main Local Town	Seat of the Category B Municipality.
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998)
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation.
Non-consumptive land-use	A land-use that does not imply harvesting or extraction of products for consumption, e.g. recreation, tourism, religious ceremonies, research, education, etc.
NSDP	National Spatial Development Perspective
Permaculture	A design system for creating sustainable human environments that are ecologically sound and economically viable, providing for their own needs, do not exploit or pollute and are therefore sustainable in the long term.
Policy	A set of principles that guide law-making and government administration. Note that the aspect of 'policy' captures only the intentions. The difficult part concerns the realisation of those intentions through new rules and effective enforcement mechanisms.
Population	A group of individuals with common ancestry that are much more likely to mate with one another than with individuals from another such group.
Protected area	A geographically defined area designated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives. Protected areas are dedicated primarily to the protection and enjoyment of natural or cultural heritage, and to the maintenance of life support systems.
<i>Quid pro quo</i>	Something for something.
Rehabilitation	To return a degraded ecosystem or population to its original condition.
Restoration	To return a degraded ecosystem or place to its original condition.
ROS	Recreational Opportunity Spectrum.
SAD	South African Dried Fruit Co-operative
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency.

SA Red Data Book	A document presenting information on endangered, rare or threatened species in such a manner as to assist conservationists to assess their actions in respect of these species.
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDP	Spatial Development Plan
SDM	Siyanda District Municipality
SMMEs	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises
SMA	Special Management Area.
SPC	Spatial Planning Category.
Species	Plants, animals, micro-organisms or other living organisms that are morphologically similar; that share inheritance from common ancestry; or whose genes are so similar that they can breed together and produce fertile offspring.
Sustainable development	Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Traditional knowledge	Traditional knowledge refers to a body of knowledge built up by a group of people through generations of living in close contact with nature. Traditional knowledge is both cumulative and dynamic; building upon the experience of earlier generations and adapting to the new technological and socio-economic changes of the present.
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme.
UNESCO	United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.
Water cycle	The water (hydrological) cycle describes the natural process of moving water out of the oceans, into the atmosphere, and back to the land and oceans.
Wildlife	Any non-domestic animals and plants, which occur in the wild.
WOSA	Wines of South Africa
WRI	World Resource Institute.
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature.