

# Definitions

The following definitions are to assist with the survey questions

Q1:

- **Climate change mitigation** - Reducing emissions of and stabilizing the levels of heat-trapping greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere.
- **Water conservation** - Water conservation is the careful use and preservation of the water supply, including the quantity and quality of water utilized.
- **Environmental justice** - A social movement to address the unfair exposure of poor and marginalized communities to harms from hazardous waste, resource extraction, and other land uses.
- **Pollinator protection** - Taking steps to support pollinators, which are animals that help to transfer pollen from one flowering plant to another. The process of pollination fertilizes plants so that they can produce seeds and fruit.
- **Food security** - Ensuring that all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their food preferences and dietary needs for an active and healthy life.
- **Bird conservation** - The conservation of bird species.
- **Biodiversity conservation** - Biodiversity conservation refers to the protection, upliftment, and management of biodiversity in order to derive sustainable benefits for present and future generations.
- **New development standards** – Building standards to ensure new construction is environmentally, socially, and economically responsible.

Q4:

- **Honey bees** – Honey bees are an agricultural organism in North America, managed by humans for crop pollination, honey, and other hive products. While they are essential to modern agriculture, they are not of conservation concern because they are neither wild, endangered, or native to North America.
- **Native bees** – Native bees are wild bee species that evolved over time alongside native plants. There are over 800 species of bees that are native to Canada, and they play an important role pollinating plants within our ecosystems and agricultural systems. Many of these species are of conservation concern.

Q6:

- **Pollinator garden** - A pollinator garden is a garden that is planted predominately with flowers that provide nectar or pollen for a range of pollinating insects.
- **Network of habitat patches** – Creating networks of pollinator habitat patches throughout the region not only provides valuable food sources and nesting sites for pollinators, but can be greater than the sum of its parts by contributing to habitat connectivity. This connectivity facilitates gene flow, seed dispersal, and many other ecological functions.

- **Restoration of large habitat areas** – Restoration means bringing native plants back into landscapes and giving them the space and support that they need to re-establish and thrive. In addition to providing plentiful food and habitat for pollinators, restored spaces help to support landscape functions broadly, boost biodiversity, minimize maintenance costs, and provide residents with much-needed access to nature and its restorative benefits.
- **Food forest** – A food forest is a diverse planting of edible plants that attempts to mimic the ecosystems and patterns found in nature.