

<b>Abatement</b>	Refers to reducing the degree or intensity of greenhouse-gas emissions.
<b>Afforestation</b>	Planting of forests on lands that historically have not contained forests.
<b>Alternative energy</b>	Energy derived from non-traditional sources (e.g., compressed natural gas, solar, hydroelectric, wind).
<b>Anthropogenic methane</b>	Methane generated from human activity
<b>Australian Carbon Credit Unit (ACCU)</b>	Unit of carbon trading equal to 1 tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent.
<b>Benchmarking</b>	Comparing the performance of the enterprise against other producers and the rest of the industry.
<b>Biogenic methane</b>	Methane from natural sources such as wetlands, rice cultivation and ruminant livestock.
<b>Biomass</b>	Materials that are biological in origin, including organic material (both living and dead) from above and below ground, for example, trees, crops, grasses, tree litter, roots, and animals and animal waste.
<b>Carbon accounting</b>	The process used to quantify greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from an enterprise.
<b>Carbon cycle</b>	The series of processes by which carbon compounds are interconverted in the environment, involving the incorporation of carbon dioxide into living tissue by photosynthesis and its return to the atmosphere through respiration, the decay of dead organisms, and the burning of fossil fuels
<b>Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</b>	Greenhouse gas with a global warming potential of 1.
<b>Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>	A metric measure used to compare the emissions from various greenhouse gases based upon their global warming potential (GWP).
<b>Carbon farming</b>	Farm management practices that lead to increased carbon storage in soil and vegetation and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.
<b>Carbon footprint</b>	The process of quantifying GHG emissions emitted directly or indirectly by an individual, company or product.
<b>Carbon project aggregator</b>	Entities that manage multiple small carbon projects as part of a larger project to reduce overall cost of project development and manage risks.
<b>Carbon market</b>	A trading system through which countries or organisations may buy or sell units of carbon credits to meet their limits on emissions, either under the Kyoto Protocol or under other agreements or targets.
<b>Carbon neutral</b>	Describes an entity that has a net-zero carbon account.
<b>Carbon sequestration</b>	The process of removing carbon from the atmosphere and depositing it in a reservoir such as soils or vegetation.
<b>Carbon trading</b>	Process where carbon credits accrued from sequestering carbon or avoiding emissions are sold as Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs).

<b>Carbon sink</b>	A reservoir that absorbs carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Natural carbon sinks include plants, soils, and the ocean.
<b>Carbon stock</b>	A carbon stock refers to the quantity of carbon that has been sequestered from the atmosphere and is stored in a carbon sink.
<b>CH<sub>4</sub>t</b>	Methane.
<b>Clean energy regulator (CER)</b>	Government body responsible for carbon abatement in Australia.
<b>Climate</b>	Climate in a narrow sense is usually defined as the "average weather," or more rigorously, as the statistical description in terms of the mean and variability of factors such as rainfall and temperature over a period of time ranging from months to thousands of years.
<b>Climate change</b>	Climate change refers to any significant change in the measures of climate lasting for an extended period. In other words, climate change includes major changes in temperature, precipitation, or wind patterns, among others, that occur over several decades or longer.
<b>Climate neutral</b>	Net zero addition to global warming
<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	Carbon dioxide.
<b>Deforestation</b>	Conversion of forest to non-forest.
<b>Emissions</b>	The release of a substance (usually a gas when referring to the subject of climate change) into the atmosphere.
<b>Emissions factor</b>	A unique value for scaling emissions to activity data in terms of a standard rate of emissions per unit of activity (e.g., grams of carbon dioxide emitted per kg of meat produced)
<b>Emissions intensity</b>	Emission intensity values are based on the net emissions relative to the output (e.g. per kg beef, sheep meat or greasy wool). Emission intensity values allow for comparison and benchmarking between farms of different sizes. They are the standard unit for a product carbon footprint.
<b>Emissions reduction fund (ERF)</b>	System through which landholders, communities and business can run projects in Australia that avoid the release of GHG emissions or remove and sequester carbon from the atmosphere, and sell ACCUs.
<b>Emissions trading</b>	A mechanism, by which a party may transfer ACCUs to, or acquire ACCUs from, another party. A party must meet specific eligibility requirements to participate in emissions trading.
<b>Energy efficiency</b>	Using less energy to provide the same service.
<b>Enteric fermentation</b>	Ruminant livestock produce methane as part of their digestion. This process is called enteric fermentation.
<b>FullCAM</b>	The Full Carbon Accounting Model (FullCAM) is a tool used for modelling GHG emissions from Australia's land sector.
<b>Global warming</b>	The recent and ongoing global average increase in temperature near the Earth's surface.

<b>Global warming potential (GWP)</b>	A measure of how much solar energy one tonne of a particular gas will absorb compared to one tonne of carbon dioxide over a specified period of time.
<b>Greenhouse effect</b>	Trapping and build-up of heat in the atmosphere near the Earth's surface.
<b>Greenhouse gases (GHGs)</b>	Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are gases that absorb and emit radiant energy. The main GHGs associated with agriculture are carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), methane (CH <sub>4</sub> ) and nitrous oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O).
<b>Humus</b>	Humus (and charcoal) components make up the stable soil organic matter pool in the soil, which can take hundreds to thousands of years to turnover.
<b>Insetting</b>	Using carbon sequestered on-farm to balance out emissions generated by the same farm business.
<b>Labile carbon</b>	The labile carbon pool, is carbon in the soil that turns over relatively rapidly (< 5 years), and is created from the addition of fresh residues such as plant roots and living organisms.
<b>Life cycle assessment (LCA)</b>	Method of evaluating potential economic, environmental, and social impacts through the entire value chain.
<b>Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)</b>	A hydrocarbon that is a greenhouse gas with a global warming potential most recently estimated at 28times that of carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ).
<b>Methodology</b>	A set of rules for emissions reduction or carbon storage projects under the Emissions Reduction Fund.
<b>Mitigation</b>	A human intervention to reduce the human impact on the climate system; it includes strategies to reduce greenhouse gas sources and emissions and enhance greenhouse gas sinks.
<b>Net emissions</b>	Total emissions minus carbon sequestration.
<b>Nitrogen cycle</b>	The natural circulation of nitrogen among the atmosphere, plants, animals, and microorganisms that live in soil and water.
<b>Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)</b>	A powerful greenhouse gas with a global warming potential of 298 times that of carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ).
<b>N<sub>2</sub>O</b>	Nitrous oxide.
<b>Offsetting</b>	Purchasing carbon stored by another entity to balance out (or offset) emissions generated by another entity.
<b>Reforestation</b>	Replanting of forests on lands that have previously contained forests but that have been converted to some other use.
<b>Renewable energy</b>	Energy resources that are naturally replenishing such as biomass, hydro, geothermal, solar, wind, ocean thermal, wave action, and tidal action.
<b>Scope 1 (direct emissions)</b>	Emissions released from activities on-farm that are under the direct control of the farm manager.
<b>Scope 2 (indirect) emissions</b>	Emissions produced through the generation of purchased electricity.
<b>Scope 3 (indirect) emissions</b>	Emissions resulting from the production of farm inputs (e.g. transport of livestock, fertiliser products). These emissions are indirect and controlled by the farm manager through the purchasing decisions they make.

<b>Soil organic carbon</b>	Soil organic carbon (SOC) is the carbon component of organic matter in the soil.
<b>Soil organic matter</b>	Soil organic matter (SOM) is the living and dead organic materials, other than living plant roots, found in the soil.