The Green Map System and Local Agenda 21 - Partnerships and Action
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The Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, Australia together with over a hundred other countries agreed on Agenda 21, an action plan for sustainability in the 21st Century. As a result of this agreement, community groups and organizations throughout the world work with communities to prepare Agenda 21 action plans. The Green Map process demonstrates a joint community and government initiative which aims to raise awareness and take action on environmental issues.

The Green Map process is an example of the partnerships advocated in the City of Adelaide’s Environment Strategy 2005/2006. Created in response to the community’s desire for a process that allowed this strategy to be shared and also to inform the wider community about the important issues.

The Green Map System was developed by the Urban Ecology Australia, the registered charity of the City of Adelaide. The Green Map System in South Australia has been working in partnership with the City of Adelaide’s Environment Strategy, the Government Department for Environment, Heritage and Arts, and the Environment South Australia to produce the City of Adelaide’s Green Map. A series of Community Workshops occurred in July/August 1997. People were invited to bring their ideas on the future of the City together in creating the Green Map.

For further information on Local Agenda 21 in the City of Adelaide, contact the City of Adelaide Customer Centre: Tel 8203 7325.

The Kaurna (pronounced garnu)

Today, it is widely accepted that the Kaurna people were living on the land of South Australia at the time of South Australia’s establishment as a British colony in 1836. It can be assumed that the Kaurna people occupied the area from Cape Jervis to the south of Port Augusta, with their lands bounded to the north by the Mount Lofty Ranges. The Kaurna people, and their lands, formed a large part of the natural resources of the region.

The Kaurna people did not have a large population when white settlement occurred, but had contributed immeasurably to the area’s ability to support able people to trade their heritage back to ancestors from the Adelaide Plains and the Murray. In 1999 the Adelaide-based Aboriginal Cultural Institute, the City of Adelaide and the State Government of South Australia established an ongoing relationship with the Tanderruma, the Tanderruma clan of the Kaurna people. The Council has also opened the Artarawa Road, the Tanderruma clan’s main tormenta was the emus. These animals, who are a keystone species in the food web, created the entrance to the Centre, by Brian Roberts.

The Tanderruma Centre (site 40) should be contacted for further information on the local Aboriginal people to TEL 8224 5208.

References:
Hemingway, S. Kaurna Salangai A Brief History.

City of Adelaide Parklands and Indigenous Fauna

The Southern Adelaide Plains is the most biologically diverse and productive of any of Australia’s mainland urban regions. This is a consequence of the high quality of the land, the low density of human population, and the relatively recent establishment of the city. The Southern Adelaide Plains is a significant area for the preservation of indigenous fauna and flora.

The City of Adelaide has a comprehensive program to protect and enhance its indigenous fauna and flora. A number of projects have been initiated to protect and enhance the habitat of the Southern Adelaide Plains. This includes the establishment of reserves and the establishment of nature conservation reserves.

City of Adelaide Baby Parks

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